

**BRHADDHLA I** A great King of Kosala. He gave fourteen thousand best horses for the Rājasūya (imperial inauguration) sacrifice performed by Yudhiṣṭhira as present. In the battle of Mahābhārata, Brhaddhala sided with the Kauravas and fought against the Pāṇḍavas and was killed in the battle by Abhimanyu. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, 46; 24; Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

**BRHADDHALA II.** The son of Subala, the king of Gāndhāra—Brhaddhala attended the Pāñcālī Svayamvara (marriage of Pāñcālī) with his brother Śakuni and Vṛṣaka.

**BRHADDHALA III.** A king of the Yādavas. He was the son of Devabhāga, the brother of Vasudeva. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

**BRHADDHALADHVAJA.** A hermit who was a leper. It is stated in Brāhma Parva of Bhaviṣya Purāna that this hermit recovered from leprosy by Sun-worship.

**BRHADDHVAJA.** A Rākṣasa (giant). This giant wandered about stealing the wealth and women of others. One day Brhaddhvaजा happened to meet with Keśinī, the beautiful wife of king Bhīmakaśa. The lustful giant was about to take her away, when she told him thus :— "I hate my husband very much. So I am ready to come with you, of my own accord."

Taking her in his chariot the giant went to Gaṅgāsāgara saṅgama. When she learned that this place was under the rule of her husband, she died of fear. Being unable to bear separation from Keśinī, the giant also died. As these two had died at the holy place of Gaṅgāsāgara saṅgama, both attained the world of Viṣṇu. (Skanda Purāna, Kriyākāṇḍa).

**BRHADDHVANI.** A river in India. This river is famous in the Purānas. Mention is made about this river in Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 32.

**BRHADGARBHA.** Son of emperor Śibi. (For further information about him see Aṣṭaka).

**BRHADGIRI.** A person named Yati. He was one of those who were against sacrifice. (For further information see Prthuraśmi).

**BRHADGURU.** A king in ancient India. Mention is made about this king in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 1, Stanza 233.

**BRHADIKṢU.** A king of the family of Bhārata, (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

**BRHADIṢṬHA.** A king of the Puru dynasty. (Agni Purāna, Chapter 279).

**BRHADRATHA I.** A king. He went to the forest to lead a life of retirement after having installed his eldest son on the throne. He began to do penance in the forest for the attainment of heaven. One day the hermit Śākāyanya appeared before him and told him that he might ask any boon. Accordingly the king said, "Tell me, what eternal Truth is and give me Spiritual knowledge". The hermit complied with his request. (Maitrī Upaniṣad).

**BRHADRATHA II.** A king of the Aṅga family. It is stated in Agnipurāna, chapter 277 that he was the son of Jayadratha and that Viśvajit was the son of Brhadratha. The Lamsuras, a forest tribe of the mountain of Grddhrakūṭa, saved this King from the attempt of extermination of the Kṣatriyas by Paraśurāma. (Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 49; Droṇa Parva, Chapters 57 and 62).

**BRHADRATHA III.** A king of the Puru dynasty. This Brhadratha was one of the seven sons of Girikā. Kuśa,

Yadu, Pratyagra, Bala, Matsyakāla and Vīra were the brothers of Brhadratha. A son named Kuśāgra was born to Brhadratha. (Agni Purāna, Chapter 275).

**BRHADRATHA IV.** Son of Uparicara, the king of Cedi. Uparicara made his son Brhadratha, king of Magadha. In course of time he became a powerful emperor. This Brhadratha was a mighty warrior-king with an army of three akṣauhiṇīs (an akṣauhiṇī is a complete army consisting of 21870 horses and 109350 infantry). Though he had married two daughters of the King of Kāśī he was childless. The sorrowful king went with his wives to a hermit named Caṇḍakaśika and pleased him by giving him precious stones. The King told the hermit about his sorrow due to lack of children. The hermit gave them a mango fruit and said that the King should enthrone the son who would be born by eating the mango, and return to the forest for penance. The hermit gave eight boons for the son who was to be born.

The King and his wives returned to the palace and divided the mango fruit into two and both of his wives ate the fruit and became pregnant. Each of them gave birth to half of a child. The lifeless forms of these half children were thrown out. A giantess called Jarā put them together and instantly the pieces joined together and became a living child. The giantess took that child and made a present of it to the King. That child grew up and was known by the famous name Jarāsandha. From that time onwards Giantess-worship began in Magadha. When Jarāsandha came of age the King anointed him as King and went to the hermitage of Caṇḍakaśika with his wives and began to do penance. After coming to the forest Brhadratha killed a giant named Ṛṣabha and with his hide made three Big drums and placed them in the city. The sound of one beat on the drum will last for a month. When Bhīma, Arjuna and Śrī Kṛṣṇa came to Magadha to kill Jarāsandha they broke these drums. (M.B. Ādi Parva, 53; Sabhā Parva, Chapters 17, 19 and 21).

**BRHADRATHA V.** A king who lived in a portion of an asura named Śūkṣma. This king was present at Pāñcālī svayambara (marriage of Pāñcālī). (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 185).

**BRHADRATHA VI.** An Agni (fire). As this Agni is the son of Vasiṣṭha he has got the name Vasiṣṭha also. A son named Praṇīti was born to this Agni. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 220).

**BRHADVATĪ.** A river in India, purāṇically famous. Mention is made about this river in Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 30.

**BRHADVIṢA.** A king of the family of Bhārata. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

**BRHADUKṬHA.** He was the son of the hermit named Pāñcājanya. He was transformed to a god, who is remembered at the beginning of the sacrifice known as agnihotra. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 22, Stanza 13).

**BRHADDYUMNA.** See Arvāvasu.

**BRHAJJYOTI.** The son born to Aṅgiras of his wife Śubhā. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 218, Stanza 2).

**BRHAKA.** A deva Gandharva. (A class of Gods). It is mentioned in Mahābhārata Ādi Parva, Chapter 122, Stanza 57 that this Gandharva was present at the Birthday celebration of Arjuna.

**BRHANMANAS I.** See Brhatkīrti.