

- (6) Once Bṛhaspati advised Indra to use sweet words. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 84).
- (7) Once Bṛhaspati got angry with Mahāviṣṇu at the sacrificial hall of Uparicaravasū. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 336, Stanza 14).
- (8) Bṛhaspati cursed the Jaladevatās (goddesses of water). (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 242, Stanza 27).
- (9) Bṛhaspati and Candra are said to be Brāhmaṇa Kings. (M.B. Asvamedha Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 8).
- 10) *Conclusion.* Bṛhaspati was a deep thinker and one who had firm convictions in many matters. He was a man of vast knowledge. Every movement of the gods had its origin in the brains of Bṛhaspati. There is no philosophy which does not contain the exhortations made by Bṛhaspati at various times to the devas (gods) or kings or hermits.
- BRHATKARMĀ.** A king of the family of Aṅga. (Agni-Purāṇa).
- BRHATKATHĀ.** See Guṇāḍhya.
- BRHATKĀYA.** A king of the family of Bharata. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).
- BRHATKETU.** A king in ancient India. Mention is made about this king in the Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 1, Stanza 237.
- BRHATKĪRTI.** A son of Aṅgiras. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 218, that seven sons, named Bṛhatkīrti, Bṛhajjyoti, Bṛhadbrahmā, Bṛhadmanā, Bṛhadmantra, Bṛhadbhāsa and Bṛhaspati and a daughter named Bhānumatī were born to Aṅgiras and his wife Śubhā.
- BRHATKṢATRA I.** A king. Scion of the family of Bhagīratha. In the Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 158, Stanza 21, it is mentioned that this king attended Pāñcālī Svayamvara (Marriage of Pāñcālī).
- BRHATKṢATRA II.** A king of the country called Kekaya. On the first day of the battle of Bhārata at Kurukṣetra, this King fought with Kṛpa, the teacher. Later he killed Kṣemadhūrti in the battle. In Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 125, mention is made that he fought with Droṇa, the teacher and was killed.
- BRHATKṢATRA III.** A king of the country known as Niṣadha. In the battle of Bhārata, he fought on the side of the Kauravas and was killed in the battle, by Dhr̥ṣṭadyumna (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 337, Stanza 65).
- BRHATPŪTRA.** A king of the Puru dynasty. King Suhotra was his father. King Bṛhatpūtra had three sons, Ajamīḍha, Dvimīḍha and Purumīḍha. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 278).
- BRHATSĀMA.** A teacher born in the family of Aṅgiras. The Kṣatriyas of his time had troubled and harassed him a great deal. Mention is made in Atharva Veda that the Kṣatriyas met with destruction as a consequence.
- BRHATSĀMA(N).** The name of a hymn. (R̥gveda, Maṇḍala 1, Anuvāka 10, Sūkta 52).
- BRHATSENA I.** A king born of the family of Bharata. (Bhāgavata Skandha 9)
- BRHATSENA II.** An asura (opponent of gods) born from a portion of Krodhavaśa, a daitya (asura). Lakṣmaṇā, the daughter of Bṛhatsena was one of the wives of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. In the battle of Mahābhārata, Bṛhatsena was on the side of the Kauravas.
- BRHATSENA III.** A teacher. It is mentioned in Garuḍa Purāṇa that Nārada had taught Bṛhatsena, Brahma-vidyā (theosophy).
- BRHATSENĀ.** A female attendant of Damayantī. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 60, that when Nala was defeated in the game of dice, Damayantī sent Bṛhatsenā to inform the ministers about the defeat of the King.
- BRHATTA I.** Another name of the Sun. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 1, Stanza 42).
- BRHATTA II.** A king born to Kāleya, an asura. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 55).
- BRHATTA(M).** A song of Sāma (conciliation—one of the four expedients) originated from the head of hermit Pāñcajanya. From the face of this hermit another song of Sāma called Rathantara also originated. These two songs of Sāma are very effective expedients. So they are called Tarasāharas (quickly effective). (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 220, Stanza 7).
- BRHATĪ I.** Mother of Cākṣuṣamanu. Two sons, Śiṣṭhi, and Bhavya were born to Dhruva by his wife Śambhu. Succhāyā the wife of Śiṣṭhi gave birth to five sons, Ripu, Ripuñjaya, Vipra, Vṛkala and Vṛkatejas. These sons were sinless. Bṛhatī was the wife of Ripu. Cākṣuṣa Manu was born to Ripu and Bṛhatī. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Amśa 1, Chapter 13).
- BRHATĪ II.** One of the seven horses of the Sun. The seven horses of Sun are, Gāyatri, Bṛhatī, Uṣṇik, Jagatī, Trīṣṭup, Anuṣṭup and Pañkti. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Amśa 2, Chapter 8).
- BRHATVA.** A devagandharva (a class of gods). In the Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 122, mention is made that this gandharva had participated in the birth celebration of Arjuna.
- BRĪHAṆA (BILHANA).** A Sanskrit poet who lived in the 11th Century A.D. Br̥hṇaṇa is the author of Vikramāñkadevacarita, Caurapañcāśikā, Karṇasundarī and such other works. Of these Karṇasundarī is a four-act play. The theme of the play is Kāmadeva the king of the Cālūkyas marrying Karṇasundarī a vidyādhara woman. The King at first sees her in a dream and falls in love with her. She then appears before the King in the guise of a boy. But the intelligent minister recognizes her by her fragrance and introduces her to the King and the King marries her. Br̥hṇaṇa had written his dramas on the model of Mālavikāgnimitra, Ratnāvalī and such other dramas.
- BUDBUDĀ.** A celestial maid. She was the hand-maid of Vargā a celestial beauty. (For further information see Vargā).
- BUDHA I.** Son of Candra.
- 1) Birth. Bṛhaspati the teacher-priest of the devas had a very beautiful wife named Tārā. One day seeing the handsome figure of Candra, Tārā became amorous. Candra was the Disciple of Bṛhaspati. It was not right on the part of the wife of the teacher to feel amorous towards a disciple. Bṛhaspati came to know of the affair and sending for Candra asked him to return his wife. Both Candra and Tārā did not pay any heed to Bṛhaspati. Both sides were about to engage in a battle. The devas arrayed themselves on both sides. Seeing that this was not an honourable thing some devas tried for a compromise. Finally Candra returned Tārā to Bṛhaspati. At this time Tārā was pregnant. Both Candra and Bṛhaspati claimed the paternity of the child in the womb of Tārā, who witnessed that Candra