

- ṣthira's Rājasūya with presents. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 51, Verse 54).
- HARAKALPA.** One of the sons born to Vipracitti by Sīrhī. Paraśurāma killed him. (Vāyu Purāṇa, 68, 19).
- HĀRAKEYŪRAKA.** See under Lavaṇa. II
- HĀRAVA.** An asura born from the tear drops of Brahmā. He was burnt to death in the flames emerging from Śivaliṅga. (Skanda Purāṇa, 5, 2, 48).
- HĀRDIKA I.** A Kṣatriya King born from an aiṅsa of the asura called Aśvapati. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 15).
- HĀRDIKA II.** Kṛtavarman. He was called Hārdika because he was the son of Hṛdika of the Yadu dynasty. (See under Kṛtavarman).
- HARI I.** A synonym of Viṣṇu. (See under Viṣṇu).
- HARI II.** A warrior of Śubrahmaṇya. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 61).
- HARI III.** A warrior who fought on the side of the Pāṇdavas and was killed by Karna.
- HARI IV.** An asura, the son of Tārakākṣa, who got from Brahmā a boon enabling him to prepare Mṛtasaijvanī. (a medicine to revive dead people). (Karna Parva, Chapter 33, Verse 27).
- HARI V.** Son of King Akampana. Though he was as powerful and proficient in archery as Mahāviṣṇu, and equal in prowess to Indra in war he got into the hands of his enemies and was killed. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 52, Verse 27).
- HARI VI.** A particular sect of the attendants of Rāvaṇa. They attacked the army of monkeys. (Vana Parva, Chapter 285).
- HARI VII.** A very powerful bird born in Garuḍa's dynasty. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 101, Verse 13).
- HARI VIII.** A particular species of horses. They possess long hairs on the neck and are golden in colour. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 23, Verse 13).
- HARI IX.** A daughter born to Kaśyapaprajāpati by his wife Krodhavaśā. Lions and monkeys originated from this Hari. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Araṇyakāṇḍa, Canto 14).
- HARI X.** A son of Dharmadeva. Dharmadeva begot four sons, Hari, Kṛṣṇa, Nara and Nārāyaṇa of the daughters of Dakṣa. (Devi Bhāgavata, 4th Skandha).
- HARI XI.** A sect of Devas. During the Tāmasamanvantara there were four such sects, viz. Haris, Satyas, Supāras and Sudhis. (See Manvantara).
- HARIBABHRU.** A great sage, who was a member of Yudhiṣṭhira's assembly. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 16).
- HARIBHADRĀ.** Daughter of Kaśyapa by Krodhā. She was given in marriage to sage Pulaha and from them were born the monkeys, Kinnaras, Kimpuruṣas etc. (Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa).
- HARIDĀSA.** A monkey King, son of Pulaha by Śvetā. (Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa).
- HARIDHĀMA.** A great sage who was reborn in his next birth as Raṅgavenī, a gopī in Gokula (Cowherds' colony) as he had chanted the Kṛṣṇa mantra of twenty letters during his life as sage. (Padma Purāṇa, Pātāla Kāṇḍa, Chapter 72).
- HARIDRAKA.** A nāga born in Kaśyapa's dynasty. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 35, Verse 12).
- HARIJAṬĀ.** One of the Rākṣasa women who kept guard over Sitā in the Aśoka grove. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Sundara Kāṇḍa, 23, 5).
- HARIMEDHAS.** A saintly King of ancient days. He once conducted a yajña and a daughter called Dhvajavati was born to him. She lived in the western regions (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 110, Verse 13).
- HARIMITRA.** A brahmin, who had his āśrama on the banks of the Yamunā. Owing to his association with Harimitra a sinner called Vikuṇḍala took his bath in the sacred waters of the Kālindī during two Māgha months. The first bath released him from all his sins and the second bath made him eligible to go to heaven. Thus Harimitra was responsible for the attainment of heaven by the sinner Vikuṇḍala. (Padma Purāṇa, Ādi Kāṇḍa, Chapter 31).
- HARIṆA.** A nāga which belonged to the Airāvata family. It was burnt to death at the Sarpasatra of Janamejaya. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 57, Verse 11).
- HARIṆĀŚVA.** A King in ancient India. He once got from King Raghu a sword with divine powers which he presented to King Śunaka. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 166).
- HARIṆĪ.** A daughter of Hiranyakaśipu, also called Rohiṇī. She was married to Viśvapati, an Asura. (Vana Parva, 211, 18).
- HARIPINḌĀ.** A female attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 24).
- HARIŚCANDRA I.** A King of the solar dynasty very much reputed for his unique truthfulness and integrity. He was the son of the famous Triśaṅku.
- 1) *Genealogy.* See under Triśaṅku.
 - 2) *A brief life-sketch.* To keep his plighted word and for the sake of truth he gifted away the whole of his kingdom to Viśvāmitra. When that was not sufficient he cleared his debts to Viśvāmitra with the money got by selling his wife, Candramatī, his son, Lohitāśva and finally himself. And, he earned his livelihood with the wages he got for cremating corpses, himself doing duties as guard at a burning ghat and as the slave to a Cāṇḍāla. Ultimately the Trimūrtis (Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Śiva) appeared and heaped on him all the boons he desired and rewarded him with high honours. (See for details para 4 under Viśvāmitra).
- HARIŚCANDRA II.** An emperor of ancient times, to whom Brahmā gave as a gift a palace which automatically produced everything desired by its owner. He was lord over the seven islands. About his former birth and the plenitude of his riches the Padma Purāṇa (Uttara kāṇḍa, Chapter 32) has the following story to say:- Hariścandra himself was surprised that he became so very rich in the matter of children and of wealth. Wondering what actions of his entitled him to so much wealth and to his position which was equal to Indra's the emperor went to Sumeru by vimāna where he questioned Sanatkumāra, a brahminical sage seated in meditation on a golden stone as to who he was in his past life and to which actions of his past life he owed all the present wealth and prosperity. The great sage replied as follows:-
- "In the past birth you were a truthful and pure-hearted vaiśya; you gave up your own profession and so you were ousted from home by your own people. At that time a famine and other scarcity conditions occurred there. One day you got into a pond along with your wife, collected lotus flowers from it and went to Kāśī to sell the flowers. But, no one purchased the flowers. At last, Candramatī, daughter of Indradymna