

- (3) Never in life did he eat flesh. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 11, Verse 67).
- HARYAŚVA III.** Father of Sudeva, King of Kāśī. He was killed by the sons of Vītahavya. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 30, Verse 10).
- HĀSINĪ.** An apsarā woman of Alakāpurī. She once danced in Kubera's assembly to welcome sage Aṣṭāvakra (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 19, Verse 45).
- HASTĀMALAKA.** A disciple of Śrī Śaṅkara. (See under Śaṅkarācārya, Para 7).
- HASTI I.** A King born in the lunar dynasty. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 94 Verse 58).
- HASTI II.** Another king of the lunar dynasty. His father was Suhotra and mother Suvarṇā, who belonged to the Ikṣvāku dynasty. This Hasti married Yaśodharā, daughter of King Trigarta, and a son called Vikanṭha was born to them. Hastināpura was the city newly built by Hasti. (Ādi Parva Chapter 95, Verse 34).
- HASTIBHADRA.** A nāga born in the Kaśyapa dynasty. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 103, Verse 13).
- HASTIKAŚYAPA.** A great sage who lived in North India in very olden days. He once met and talked with Śrī Kṛṣṇa, who was doing tapas on the mountains. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 139, Verse 11).
- HASTINĀPURA.** Capital city of the Pāṇḍavas. (See under Hasti II).
- HASTIPADA.** A nāga born in the Kaśyapa dynasty. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 35 Verse 9).
- HASTIPIṆḌA.** A nāga born in the Kaśyapa dynasty (Ādi Parva, Chapter 35, Verse 14).
- HASTISOMĀ.** A famous river mentioned frequently in the Purānas. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 19)
- HĀṬAKA (M) I.** A region to the north of the Himālayas, where the guhyakas lived. Arjuna, during his triumphal tour in the north made the guhyakas his allies. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 28, Verse 3).
- HĀṬAKAM II.** A drink (rasāyana). Those who live in Atala a section of Pātāla drink this tonic. (See Pātāla).
- HĀṬAKĪ.** A river. Parameśvara and Pārvatī once had intercourse at Vitala, a section of Pātāla and their semen formed itself into the river called Hāṭakī. (Bhāgavata, 5th Skandha).
- HĀVANA.** One of the eleven Rudras. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 150, Verse 13).
- HAVIGHNA.** A King of ancient days, who was one of those who were to be remembered both in the morning and the evening. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 155, Verse 58).
- HAVIRBHŪ.** Wife of Pulastya. (See Pulastya).
- HAVIRDHĀMAN.** Son of Antardhāman of the Manu dynasty. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 147, Verse 24).
- HAVIRDHĀNA.** A grandson of emperor Pṛthu, who had two sons called Antardhāna and Vādi and to Antardhāna was born a son called Havirdhāna by Śikhaṇḍinī, and they had six sons called Prācīnabarhis, Śukra, Gaya, Kṛṣṇa, Vraja and Ajina. (Viṣṇu Purāna, Part 1, Chapter 14).
- HAVIṢMĀN.** A great sage who was a member of the assembly of Indra. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 7, Verse 13).
- HAVIṢMATĪ.** A daughter of Aṅgiras. (Vana Parva, Chapter 218, Verse 6).
- HAVIŚRAVAS.** A King born in the family of Kuru, a King of the lunar dynasty. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 59).
- HAVYAGHNA.** A Rākṣasa about whom the following story is told in the Brahmāṇḍa Purāna. Havyaghna was born from the smoke which rose from the fire of a yajña which sage Bharadvāja along with his wife Paiṭhīnasī conducted on the banks of river Gautamī, and he began eating the havis. Questioned about it by Bharadvāja Havyaghna answered as follows :—“I am an unfortunate fellow called Kṛṣṇa cursed by Brahmā. If you would kindly sprinkle on me the Gaṅgā water, Suvarṇa, ghce and soma I will be redeemed from the curse. Bharadvāja complied with the request of Havyaghna and he got redemption from the curse.
- HAYAGRĪVA I.** An Asura, the son of Kaśyapaprajāpati by his wife Danu. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Araṇyakāṇḍa, Canto 14). As a child the Asura began tapas on the banks of river Sarasvatī, and after a thousand years Devī appeared and asked him to choose any boon he wanted, and he wanted to become invincible by Devas and Asuras, and also deathless. When Devī told him that such a boon was out of question, he wanted the boon that he (Hayagrīva) should not be killed by anyone but by a Hayagrīva (one with the horse's neck). Devī granted him the boon. Hayagrīva, who became haughty and overconfident on receiving such a boon, went about the three worlds troubling good people, and at last he clashed with the Devas. As he could be killed only by one with the head of a horse the combined attack of Mahāviṣṇu and the Devas did not succeed in defeating him and Mahāviṣṇu decided to rest for some time to recoup himself from weariness. During his rest his head was hit by the end of his own bow and the head was severed from the trunk. Mahāviṣṇu replaced the head thus lost with that of a horse and killed Hayagrīva in fight. (For details see Cital).
- HAYAGRĪVA II.** An asura who guarded the kingdom of Narakāshura. He was killed by Śrī Kṛṣṇa, (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 130 Verse 50).
- HAYAGRĪVA III.** A King born in the Vidha dynasty. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 74, Verse 15).
- HAYAGRĪVA IV.** A saintly king. Though he defeated his enemies, yet, as he had no backing and support, he was finally killed. The story of Hayagrīva was told by Vyāsa to teach Dharmaputra the lesson that even the greatest of heroes requires the support of others. Though killed, Hayagrīva secured a place in heaven. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 24, Verse 23).
- HAYAGRĪVA V.** An incarnation of Viṣṇu. 1) *In Vedic literature* :—In Vedic literature incarnation as Hayagrīva is attributed not to Viṣṇu, but to Yajña. But the Taittirīya āraṇyaka depicts yajña as a proto-form of Viṣṇu. The inference that may be drawn from the above is that the root of the Hayagrīva story detailed in Vedic and Purāṇic literature is one and the same. About the Hayagrīva incarnation the Pañcaviṃśa-brāhmaṇa contains the following story. Agni, Indra, Vāyu and Yajña (Viṣṇu) once began a yajña on the understanding that the havirbhāga obtained from it should be divided among all the