

back to life again. After its rebirth the child came to be called Hiraṇyanābha also. Hiraṇyanābha lived for 1000 years. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 149).

HIRAṆYAPURAM. A city of the Daityas. The Daitya woman, Pulomā got the city for her children by tapas. Pulomā is called Kālākā also. (Certain Purāṇas aver that Kālākā was the sister of Pulomā). The children of Pulomā are known as Kālakeyas for whose safety and security she did tapas for 1000 years. And, when Brahmā asked her to choose any boon she desired, Pulomā said as follows:- "There should arise no reason or cause for my sons to feel sorrow in their life; Devas, snakes or Rākṣasas should not kill them and they must have a beautiful city to live in. Brahmā granted her all the boons. Hiraṇyapura was built by Brahmā for the Kālakeyas to live in. It was full of gems and it could easily travel in the sky.

When life became impossible for the Devas due to the depredations of the Kālakeyas, Indra brought Arjuna to Devaloka. As the Kālakeyas were granted the boon that they would not be killed by the Devas, Arjuna's help had thus to be sought by Indra. Arjuna killed the Kālakeyas and destroyed Hiraṇyapura. (Vana Parva, Chapter 173). On one occasion Nārada gave a correct description of Hiraṇyapura to Mātali, the charioteer of Indra. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 100).

HIRAṆYARETAS. One of the sons of Priyavrata, Hiraṇyaretas was king of the Kuśa island and had seven sons called Vasu, Vasudāna, Dṛḍharuci, Nābhigupta, Satyavrata, Vivikta and Vāmadeva. (Bhāgavata 5th Skandha).

HIRAṆYAROMAN. A king of Vidarbha who exercised suzerainty over the southern regions. He was also known as Bhīṣmaka. (See Bhīṣmaka).

HIRAṆYASARAS. An ancient tīrtha of the western regions. Candra washed off his sins by bathing here. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 342, Verse 57).

HIRAṆYAŚRṆGAM. An extensive mountain to the north of Mount Maināka, which is to the north of Mount Kailāsa. This mountain is said to be a mine of gems. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 3, Verse 10; Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 6, Verse 42).

HIRAṆYASTŪPA. A great sage, the son of Aṅgiras. (Rgveda, Maṇḍala 1, Anuvāka 7, Sūkta 31).

HIRAṆYAVARMAN. A king of Daśārṇa, His daughter was married by Śikhāṇḍī. (See Āmbā).

HITOPADEŚA. A book written in Sanskrit on the basis of the Pañcatantra. It is a collection of forty-three stories, and twentyfive of the stories are found in the Pañcatantra. There is also not much difference in the stories, about the origin of the two books. The author of Hitopadeśa is considered to be one Nārāyaṇa Paṇḍita, a dependant of King Dhavalacandra. Of the manuscripts available of the book, the oldest one is dated 1373 A.D. It has been surmised that the book was written somewhere between the 10th and 12th centuries A.D.

There are four parts to the book called Mitralābha (gaining friends), Suhr̥dbheda (creating dissensions between friends) Vighraha (separation) and Sandhi (union).

HLĀDA (HRĀDA). A synonym for Hrāda, son of Hiraṇyakaśipu. (See Hrāda).

HLĀDINĪ. A tributary of the Gaṅgā. Gaṅgā brought down by Bhagīratha to the earth first fell on Śiva's

head and thence on Bindusaras, and therefrom flowed in seven tributaries. Three tributaries, Hlādinī, Pāvānī and Nalinī flowed eastwards, Sucakṣus, Sītā and Sindhu westwards, and the seventh tributary followed Bhagīratha. The mortal remains of the sons of Sagara were flooded with its waters, and their souls attained heaven.

HOMA. A king belonging to the dynasty of Bharata. He was the son of Kṛśadratha and father of Sutapas. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha).

HOMADHENU. The cow, which offers milk needed for yajña.

HOMAKUṆḌA(M). The pit for making offerings during yajñas. Rules about making the pit are described in chapter 24 of the Agni Purāṇa as follows:—

First, demarcate a piece of ground one yard square with thread and dig it one yard deep. After leaving two aṅgulas (inches) space on all the four sides of the pit make three divisions in it. The three divisions should be 12" × 8" and 4" deep; the inner division 12" deep, the middle one 8" and the one outside of it 4" deep. All the three divisions should be four feet in width. The above three divisions are called Satvamekhalā, Rajomekhalā and Tāmasamekhalā, and this is the pit, viz. Homakuṇḍa. On the western side of it a yonī (receptacle) 10 × 15 aṅgulas should be made. Its depth should gradually decrease in the descending order 6, 4, 2 aṅgulas. In shape the yonī will be of the shape of the peepal leaf. (Yonī is that of Śakti; the Kuṇḍa is her stomach. The conception about Śakti is that of a woman lying on her back, head towards the east.). The priest performs the rites, himself seated to the west of the yonī and his head turned to the east.

HOTRAVĀHANA. A saintly king, who was the grandfather of Āmbā. (see under Āmbā).

HRĀDA I. Also called Hlāda, a son of Hiraṇyakaśipu. (See under Anuhlāda).

HRĀDA II. A nāga. Hrāda was also present in the company of nāgas, which carried the soul of Balabhadra-rāma to Pātāla. (Mausala Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 16).

HRADODARA. A Rākṣasa, who was killed by Subrahmaṇya in the war between the Devas and the Asuras. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, 75).

HRĪKA. A Yādava. He was the father of Kṛtavarman. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 63, Verse 105).

HRĪYA. A great sage. He lives in the assembly of Indra. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 7, 13).

HRĪ.

1) *Birth.* One of the 16 daughters born to Svāyambhuvamanu by his wife called Śatarūpā. (Bhāgavata, 4th Skandha).

2) *Other information.* (1) Hrīdevī worships Brahmā in his assembly.

(2) When Arjuna started for Indraloka Draupadī meditated upon Hrī so that no dangers might overtake him. (Vana Parva, Chapters 37, 38).

(3) Hrī too was present at the installation ceremony of Subrahmaṇya. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, 13).

HRĪMĀN. A Sanātanaśiva-deva, (eternal Deva of the universe). (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 91, 31).

HRĪNIṢEVA. A saintly king born in the Asura dynasty. He was one of the ancient kings whom fate had made to relinquish their kingdoms. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 227, 31).