

(1) Sages of different families among whom are mentioned Bhṛgu, Aṅgirasas and others, protected by Yudhiṣṭhira, observed *vratas* (*dhṛtavratāḥ*) and followed their *dharma* in the Dvaitavana (*caranti dharmam ...*) 3. 27. 7-8; (2) Bhṛgu and Aṅgirasas are mentioned among the ascetics (*tāpasān*) who were honoured by Yudhiṣṭhira on the Mahendra mountain 3. 115. 2; (3) Bhṛgu and Aṅgirasas mentioned among those sages who appeared on the battlefield to blame Droṇa since he fought against *dharma*; they told him it was time for him to abandon life (*adharmataḥ kṛtām yuddham samayo nidhanasya te*) 7. 164. 88-89. E. Past events: (1) Bhṛgu acted as priests in the sacrifices of Kṛtavīrya (also cf. 13. 56. 2); he gave them corn and wealth at the end of Soma sacrifices (*dhānyena ca dhanena ca*); after the death of Kṛtavīrya, his kinsmen, when in need of money, asked eminent Bhṛgu to give it since they knew Bhṛgu had wealth; some Bhṛgu, afraid of Kṣatriyas, parted with their wealth, but others hid it underground; when one of the kings was digging the ground he, by chance, found wealth in the house of a Bhṛgu; the assembled Kṣatriyas, due to anger, disregarded the supplications of the Bhṛgu and killed them all with sharp arrows; they killed even children, yet unborn (*ā garbhād anukṛntantaś ...*) (also cf. 13. 56. 3); when Bhṛgu were thus being extirpated their wives took shelter in mountain Himavant; one of them held her embryo in her thigh for the continuation of the line of her husband (*tāsām anyatamā garbham bhayād dādḥāra taijasam | ūruṇaikena vāmorūr bhartur kulavṛddhaye //*); when the embryo came out

breaking the thigh he deprived the Kṣatriyas of their eyesight; the Kṣatriyas begged pardon of the Bhṛgu wife 1. 169. 11-22; the Bhṛgupatnī told the Kṣatriyas that she had not deprived them of their eyesight; that was done by the angry Bhārgava (Aurva); since the Kṣatriyas started killing even the unborn Bhṛgu she had held her embryo in the thigh for a hundred years; in order to do a favour to the Bhṛgu lineage, the entire Veda along with the six Vedāṅgas entered her child even when he was unborn; the child angered by the death of his ancestors (Bhṛgu) at the hands of Kṣatriyas had deprived them of their eyesight and wished to kill them 1. 170. 1-5; Aurva told the Kṣatriyas born in the lineage of Kṛtavīrya that while he was in the thigh of his mother he had heard the cry of his mothers (*ārāvaṁ mātṛvargasya bhṛgūṇām*) due to the killings of Kṣatriya; he was angered because the wretched Kṣatriyas killed Bhṛgu not sparing even those unborn; when nobody offered shelter to the wives of Bhṛgu due to fear, one of them had concealed him in her thigh (1. 171. 5, 6, 8); Aurva practised severe penance to take revenge of the Bhṛgu who were killed by destroying the worlds; he thought he would delight the dead Bhṛgu (*icchann apacitīm kartum bhṛgūṇām bhṛgusattamaḥ* 1. 170. 11; Ni., however, on Bom. Ed. 1. 179. 10: *ātmano manaḥ sarveṣāṁ apacitīm kartum pravaṇam unmukham icchan svamanopacitīm kartum yojayatiṣṭi arthaḥ*); the dead Bhṛgu then descended from the world of Fathers (*pitṛlokād upāgamyā*) and asked him to control his anger; they assured him that the Bhṛgu disregarded