

Bhaya (v)—a son of Tāmasa Manu.

Vā. 62. 43.

Bhayā—a Kalā of Rudra.

Br. IV. 35. 96.

Bhayāsakha—a son of Vasudeva and Sahadevā.

Vā. 96. 177.

Bharani—a nakṣatra: fit for performing śrāddha.

Br. III. 18. 14; Vā. 82. 14.

Bharata (ī)—(Jaḍa): the eldest of the hundred sons of Rṣabha (Nābhi) and Jayantī; was devoted to Nārāyaṇa;¹ a Mahābhāgavata; married Pāñcajanī, daughter of Viśvarūpa and she gave birth to five sons; was installed on the throne; protected his subjects righteously and performed *yajñas* by the method of Cāturhotra; having spent a million years thus he divided his property among his sons and placed Sumati on his throne; he left for the hermitage of Pulastya as a hermit and became constant in the worship of Hari; gave up his kingdom and sought refuge in Hari;² a sage;³ one day when sitting on the bank of the river Cakranadī he saw a deer coming to the river and quenching her thirst; hearing a lion roar near by the deer took a leap when the young one slipped from her womb into the water and the deer herself fell dead; seeing this helpless one of a deer, Bharata loved it and brought it up as his own son; out of strong attachment to it he was born as a deer when he remembered his past life and was full of remorse; gave up his body by falling into the waters;⁴ next he was born as the son of a Brahmana of the Angirasa line and with *upanayana* the father taught him Vedic literature; on his parents' death his brothers found him mad and unpractical and appointed him to work in the fields; once a certain Vṛṣala chieftain wanted to offer human sacrifice to Bhadrakālī and finding that the victim had escap-