

at last Bhishma, wounded, lost consciousness and was led away by his charioteer (IV, 64). Duryodhana and then Vikarna attacked Arjuna; Vikarna ran back and ascended the chariot of Vivimçati; Duryodhana was wounded and fled, and so did all the warriors (IV, 65). Stung by the censure of Arjuna, Duryodhana returned, and Karṇa, Bhishma, Droṇa, Kṛpa, Vivimçati, and Duḥśāsana rushed forwards to protect Duryodhana. Arjuna employed the weapon Sammohana which he had obtained from Indra, and blew his conch so that the Kurus were deprived of their senses. Then he caused Uttara to take away the white garments of Droṇa and Kṛpa, the yellow ones of Karṇa, and the blue ones of Duryodhana and Aṣvatthāman, but not those of Bhishma, because he had not been stupefied. Arjuna wounded Bhishma, who told Duryodhana to go back to his city, which they all did; Arjuna followed them for a while and worshipped Bhishma, Droṇa, Aṣvatthāman, and Kṛpa; then he, with an arrow, broke the crown of Duryodhana and blew the Devadatta. Then he ordered Uttara to turn back. The gods returned to their respective abodes (IV, 66). A large number of Kuru soldiers issuing from the forest stood before Arjuna with joined palms and were spared. Arjuna said to Uttara: "Do not eulogize the Pāṇḍavas, but say that the feat is thy own." Then he replaced the weapons on the *çamī* tree; the monkey ascended to the sky, together with the other creatures on the flagstaff, the illusion (*māyā*) melted away, and Uttara's own banner was replaced upon the chariot. Arjuna entered the city in the guise of Brhannalā, having sent the cowherds to announce the victory (IV, 67). Virāṭa entered his city, followed by the four Pāṇḍavas, and dispatched an army to protect Uttara, though Yudhishtira said that, protected by Brhannalā, he was able to vanquish even the gods, the Asuras, the Siddhas, and the Yakshas. Meanwhile the messengers of Uttara came and Virāṭa ordered the highways to be decorated, etc., and began to play at dice with Yudhishtira, who again repeatedly praised Brhannalā. Virāṭa struck Yudhishtira with a die, but the blood was prevented from falling on the ground and was washed away by Kṛṣṇā, who also, at the injunction of Yudhishtira, let Uttara enter alone, that Brhannalā should not see him bleeding. Uttara prevailed upon Virāṭa to ask Yudhishtira's pardon. When the bleeding had stopped, Brhannalā entered (IV, 68). Uttara said: "All this has been accomplished by a *devaputra* ('son of a deity') who then disappeared." Arjuna gave to Uttara the garments he had brought (IV, 69).

Gohita = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Gokarṇa¹, name of a tirtha belonging to Īva. § 48 (Çesha): I, 36, 1567 (there Çesha practised austerities).—§ 250 (Arjunavanavāsap.): I, 217, 7884 (visited by Arjuna on his tirthayātrā).—§ 370 (Tirthayātrāp.): III, 85, 8166 (*samudramadhye*, there Brahman, etc., worship Umāpati, i.e. Īva).—§ 377 (Dhaumyatirthak.): III, 88, 8341 (in the south).—§ 528 (Rāvanagamana): III, 277, 15999 (the abode of Marica).—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 60, 246 (? mentioned among the mountains north of Bhāratavarsha, C. *G^oe ca tapodhanāḥ*, B. *G^om ca tapovanam*).—§ 594 (Mṛtyu): VII, 54, 2098 (visited by Mṛtyu).—§ 730 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 18, 1301 (there Cāruçirsha worshipped Īva).—§ 785 (Anugītāp.): XIV, 83, 2478 (the sacrificial horse proceeded from G. to Prabhāsa).

Gokarṇa² = Īva (1000 names¹).

Gokarṇā, a mātṛ. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 460, 2643.

Gokarṇāsanamardana = Arjuna: VIII, †4669 (Gokarṇāsana = Īva?, differently Nīl. and PCR.).

Gokula, name of a place (?). § 604 (Karnap.): VIII, 5, 128 (*°e nityasaṃvṛddhāḥ*, i.e. the Nārāyaṇas, PCR.).

***golāṅgūla**, pl. (*°āḥ*), a kind of monkey. § 127 (Amçāvat.): I, 66, 2628 (the offspring of Harī).

Goloka ("the world of kine"). [§ 615ff (Asita Devala): IX, 50, 2894 (*gavām lokam*).]—§ 717b (Nārāyaṇi): XII, 343, 13298 (*sanātanam*); 34800, 13502 (the upper lip of Nārāyaṇa).—§ 746 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 72 [3545 (*gavām lokam*)], 3547 (*°vāsinām*); [73, †3566 (*lokam gavām*), †3568 (*gavām lokam*)]; 83, [3891 (*gavām loka*)], 3915, 3922.—§ 752 (do.): XIII, 96, 4649.—[§ 757m (Hastikūṭa)]: Gautama said: Next [to *Prājāpatyāḥ*] *lokāḥ*] blaze eternal redolent regions, free from passion and sorrow, the world of kine, difficult to attain. *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* said: He who possessing 1,000 kine gives away 100 every year, etc., the brahmins who grow old practising brahmacharya, who obey the declarations of the Vedas (*brāhmīṃ vācam*), and, endowed with intelligence, betake themselves to tirthayātrās, dwell here in felicity; likewise those who repair to Prabhāsa, etc. (a): XIII, 102, 4884 (*gavām loka*).—[§ 758 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 105, 4910 (*gavām lokam*).]

Gomahishadā, a mātṛ. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 460, 2646.

Gomanda, v. Gomanta².

Gomanta¹, a mountain. § 273 (Rājasūyārambhap.): II, 14, 618 (near Dvārakā?).

Gomanta², a mountain on Krauñcadvīpa. § 575 (Bhūmip.): VI, 12, 449 (so B., C. has *Gomandah*).

Gomanta, pl. (*°āḥ*), a people. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9, 351 (only B., C. has *Goghñatāḥ*).

Gomārga = Īva (1000 names¹).

Gomatī, a river. § 221b (Gaṅgā): I, 170, 6455.—§ 268 (Varuṇasabhāv.): II, 9, 375 (among the rivers present in the palace of Varuṇa).—§ 370 (Tirthayātrāp.): III, 84, 8051 (*Rāmatīrthe . . . G^oyām*, 8059 (*Mārkaṇḍeyasya . . . tirtham . . . G^o-Gaṅgayoç caiva saṅgame*).—§ 377 (Dhaumyatirthak.): III, 87, 8303 (in the east).—§ 379 (Tirthayātrāp.): III, 95, 8511 (visited by Yudhishtira, etc., on his tirthayātrā).—§ 490 (Āṅgīrasa): III, 219, 14148 (*nadī*, the wife of the fire Viçvabhuj).—§ 543 (Rāmābhisheka): III, 291, 16600 (Rāma Dāçarathi performed ten horse-sacrifices on the banks of the G.).—§ 551 (Kīcakavadhap.): IV, 17, 513 (*sa latova mahāçālam phullam G^otirajam parishvajati*).—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9, 325 (among the rivers of Bhāratavarsha).—§ 718b (Uñchavṛtṭyup.): XII, 356, 13801 (*Naimiṣhe Gomatitire tatra Nāgāhvayam puram*); 358, 13833; 360, 13861; 362, 13887.—§ 736b (Vitahavyop.): XIII, 30, 1957 (the kingdom of Divodāsa stretched from the northern bank of the Gaṅgā to the southern bank of the G.).—§ 757m (Goloka): XIII, 102a, 4889 (a tirtha).—§ 768b (Umā-Maheçvarasamv.): XIII, 146, 6764.

Gomukha¹, a king. § 130 (Amçāvat.): I, 67, 2699 (among the kings who were incarnations of the Krodhavaçagaṇa).

Gomukha², the son of Mātali. § 564 (Mātaliyop.): V, 100, 3574.

Gonāman. § 268 (Varuṇasabhāv.): II, 9, 381 (*Gonāman Pushkareṇa ca*, ? in the palace of Varuṇa, PCR. translates "a sacred water called Go").

Gonanda, a warrior of Skanda. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 45, 2567.

Gonarda = Īva (1000 names¹).

Gopa, pl. (*°āḥ*) ("cowherds") = Nārāyaṇa, pl.: VI, 3131.