

3. 80. 69; by approaching there Īśāna (Śiva) (*tatrābhigamya cetānam*) one gets the fruit of giving a thousand cows and by the favour of Mahādeva he obtains the status of the chief of the Gaṇas (*gānapatyam avāpnuyāt*) 3. 80. 70; when Skanda was made the chief of the army of the gods, Śiva, with Umā, proceeded to the Bhadravata in a chariot to which a thousand lions were yoked (*sahasraṁ tasya siṁhānāṁ tasmīn yuktam rathottame*) 3. 221. 1-2.

Bhadrāsālavana nt. : Name of a forest.

Situated on the eastern side of mount Meru 6. 8. 12-13; the great Kālāmra tree is in that forest 6. 8. 13.

Bhartṛsthāna nt. : Name of a tīrtha.

Described as best (*anuttama*) 3. 82. 68; 3. 83. 57; god Mahāsena (Skanda) is always present there 3. 83. 57; by bathing there in the Koṭitīrtha and by worshipping Guha (Skanda) one gets the fruit of gifting a thousand cows and becomes lustrous (*tejasvī*) 3. 82. 68; 3. 83. 58; one obtains perfection by just visiting it (*gamanād eva sidhyati*) 3. 83. 58.

Bhāgīrathī f. : See Gāṅgā.

Bhāradvājasya tīrtham nt. : Name of a tīrtha.

One of the tīrthas on the southern coast (*samudre tīrthāni dakṣiṇe*) 1. 208. 1; 1. 209. 17; this tīrtha, described as highly effective in causing cessation of sins (*pāpa-praśamanam mahat* 1. 208. 3), was one of the five tīrthas which were once frequented by ascetics, but were later avoided by them due to the fear of crocodiles 1. 208. 2-4, 6; the crocodiles were in fact the Apsarases 1. 208. 14-21; Arjuna visited these tīrthas 1. 208. 7; he freed the tīrthas from the

crocodiles and gave them their original form 1. 209. 19-23; all the five tīrthas are described as auspicious, very auspicious (*punyāni*) 1. 209. 17, (*supunyāni*) 1. 208. 1; they were sanctifying for the wise (*pāvanāni manīṣiṇām*) 1. 209. 11; attractive (*ramaṇīyāni*) 1. 209. 17; adorned by ascetics (*śobhitāni tapasvibhiḥ*) 1. 208. 1; all the tīrthas, after they would be freed from crocodiles, were to be known as Nārītīrthas (*nārītīrthāni nāmneha khyātīm yāsyanti sarvaśaḥ*) 1. 209. 11. [See Nārītīrthāni]

Bhāradvājī f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa (*bhāradvājīm ca nimnagām*); its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 28, 13; all the rivers listed here are described as mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā).

Bhāramardinī f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 22, 13 (for other details see Bhāradvājī).

Bhāsa m. : Name of a mountain.

One of the twelve mountains described as kings of mountains (*parvatārājānaḥ*) 14. 43. 4-5 (for other details see Kāṣṭhavant).

Bhīmarathī f. : Name of a river.

Situated in the south (*dakṣiṇasyām*) 3. 86. 1; described as remover of the fear of sin (*pāpabhayāpahā*), full of deer and birds (*mṛgadvījasamākīrṇā*), and adorned with huts of ascetics (*tāpasālayabhūṣitā*) 3. 86. 3; finds mention in the Daivata-Rṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 22, 2.

Bhīmā f. : Name of a river.