

16; Dakṣiṇāyana is associated with blind darkness and the dark night (*andham tamas tamisram ca dakṣiṇāyanam eva ca*) 13. 101. 46. C. Bhīṣma's falling down in the Dakṣiṇāyana and his death in the Uttarāyana : When Bhīṣma fell down on the battlefield he heard a heavenly voice in the mid-region resounding all around saying "how should the high-souled Gāṅgeya (Bhīṣma) die when it was Dakṣiṇāyana?" (*katham mahātmā gāṅgeyaḥ .../ kālām kartā nara-vyāghraḥ samprāpte dakṣiṇāyane*) 6. 114. 88; the great sages who, in the form of the swans, were sent by Gaṅgā observed that the sun was in the south when Bhīṣma fell from the chariot (*dakṣiṇena ca bhāskaram* 6. 114. 93); they said to each other : (it seems) Bhīṣma, though high-souled, shall die when it was Dakṣiṇāyana (*itaretaram āmantrya prāhus tatra manīṣiṇaḥ / bhīṣma eva mahātmā san saṁsthātā dakṣiṇāyane* //) 6. 114. 94 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 6. 119. 102 : *saṁsthātā marisyati*); Bhīṣma then assured the sages that he had resolved that in no case would he go (from this world) when the sun was turned towards the south (*tān abravīc chāntanavo nāham gantā katham-cana / dakṣiṇāvṛtta āditye etan me manaḥ sthitam* //) 6. 114. 96; Yudhiṣṭhira became anxious when he realized that Bhīṣma had only a few days to live in the Dakṣiṇāyana and that he would soon leave for the highest state when the sun had started moving (northwards) (*śeṣam alpaṁ dinānām te dakṣiṇāyanabhāskare / āvṛtte bhagavaty arke gantāsi paramām gatim* //) 12. 291. 4; the period of Dakṣiṇāyana, when Bhīṣma fell, is alluded to in Bhīṣma's instruction to Yudhiṣṭhira to come back to him when the sun had returned (from the southerly course) (*vinivṛtte*

*dinakare*) 13. 152. 10; it is also alluded to when Yudhiṣṭhira returned to meet Bhīṣma (*dr̥ṣtvā nivṛttam ādityam pravṛttam cottarāyanam*) 13. 153. 6; when Bhīṣma, on seeing Yudhiṣṭhira, greeted him and said that the sun had, indeed, returned (from the southerly course) (*parivṛto hi bhagavān sahasrāṁsur divākaraḥ*) 13. 153. 26; and when Bhīṣma, composed in attitude, put his entire bodily function in his self as soon as the sun had returned (from the south) (*nivṛttamātre tv ayane uttare vai divākure / samāveśayad ātmānam ātmany eva samāhitaḥ* //) 12. 47. 3; Bhīṣma finally died when the sun left the southerly course and the Uttarāyana had started (*akarot sa tataḥ kālām śaratapagato munīḥ / ayanam dakṣiṇam hitvā samprāpte cottarāyane* //) 14. 59. 12. D. Death in the Dakṣiṇāyana : If a Yogi dies during the six months of the Dakṣiṇāyana he, after reaching the moon's realm of light, returns to this world (*ṣaṇṇāsā dakṣiṇāyanam / tatra cāndramasam jyotir yogi prāpya nivartate* //) 6. 30. 25; Nārada, while consoling Śṛṅjaya lamenting over the death of his son, told him that Ambariṣa, son of Nābhāga, and hundreds of other kings who performed the Aśvamedha, went towards the Dakṣiṇāyana (i. e. died during the Dakṣiṇāyana) (*sarve 'śvamedhair ijanās te 'bhyayur dakṣiṇāyanam*) 12. 29. 96; (Nī., however, who reads *anvayuh*, on Bom. Ed. 12. 29. 103 : *sarve rājānaḥ ... dakṣiṇāyanam anu paścāt ayur gatāḥ / uttarāyanamārgeṇa hiraṇyagarbh-lokam prāptāḥ ity arthaḥ*); but men who perform bad deeds and who die in the Dakṣiṇāyana wait upon Dharmarāja (Yama) in his *sabhā* (*narā duṣkṛtakarmāṇo dakṣiṇāyanamṛtyavaḥ / ... upāsate dharmarājam*) 2. 8. 28-29. [For most of the information