

187. 3) 3. 186. 94; (2) Rāma lived on its bank while in the Daṇḍaka forest 3. 261. 40. E. Holiness : (1) By visiting Godāvarī one secures for oneself the fruit of performing a Gavāmaya and the world of Vāsuki 3. 83. 30; (2) One of the rivers which are declared to be mothers of the hearths i. e. on the banks of which sacrifices were performed (*etā nadyas tu dhiṣṇyānām mātaro yāḥ prakīrtitāḥ*) 3. 212. 23; (For Nī. see Kapilā). F. Importance : (1) One of the rivers present in bodily form in the Sabhā of Varuṇa 2. 9. 20-21; (2) Finds mention in the Daivata-Rṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 17, 2.

Gopratāra m. : Name of a tīrtha.

Situated on the river Sarayū 3. 82. 63; described as best (*uttama*) 3. 82. 63; at this tīrtha Rāma, together with his attendants, army and draught-animals (*sabhr̥tyabala-vāhanah*) abandoned his body and went to heaven 3. 82. 63; due to the strength of the tīrtha, as also due to the favour and resolve of Rāma (*tasya tīrthasya tejasā / rāmasya ca prasādena vyavasāyāc ca bhārata*), by bathing at this tīrtha one's soul is cleansed of all sins and is glorified in heaven 3. 82. 64-65.

Gomatī f. : Name of a river.

A. Location : Listed by Samjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 17, 13; situated in the east, it flows near the Naimiṣa forest 3. 85. 1, 3-4; 3. 93. 1; (*naimiṣe gomatīūre*) 12. 343. 2; on its bank there was the town Nāgapura (*nāgāhvayam puram*) 12. 343. 2; Vārāṇasī is to the south of Gomatī 13. 31. 18. B. Description : Holy (*puṇyā*) 3. 85. 5; (*puṇyatamā*) 13. 134. 22; auspicious (*śivā*) 13. 134. 22; charming (*ramyā*) 3. 85. 5;

its sandy bank was splendid (*puline śubhe*) 12. 345. 12; excellent river (*saricchreṣṭhā*) 13. 134. 22; (*saridvarā*) 13. 134. 14; (*saritām varā*) 13. 134. 19; containing waters of all tīrthas (*sarvatīrthodakair yutā*) 13. 134. 12; resorted to by gods and sages (*devaṛṣisevitā*) 3. 85. 5; flowing to the ocean (*sāgaragamā*) 13. 134. 21; one of the rivers which are described as mothers of the universe and very strong (*viśvasya mātaraḥ sarvāḥ sarvāś caiva mahābalāḥ*) 6. 10. 35; destroying sin (*dhūtapāpā*) 6. 10. 17 (or is it the name of a different river?). C. Holiness : There are holy tīrthas on it (3. 93. 2) like the Rāmātīrtha, the Śatasāhasrikatīrtha and the Mārkaṇḍeyatīrtha which is on the confluence of the Gomatī and the Gaṅgā 3. 82. 66, 67, 70; one of the rivers which wait on Śiva for him to bathe in (*upasparśanahetoḥ*) 13. 134. 12; it was the place of sacrifice for gods, and the place for cooking the sacrificial flesh by Vivasvant (*yajñabhūmiś ca devānām śāmitram ca vivasvataḥ*) 3. 85. 5 (Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 3. 87. 7 : *śāmitram śāmituḥ karma yajñe paśumārāṇam vivasvataḥ putrasya yamasyeti śeṣaḥ*). D. Epic event : The Pāṇḍavas bathed in the holy tīrthas on the Gomatī and gave cows and wealth as gift; there they repeatedly satisfied gods, manes and Brāhmaṇas 3. 93. 2-3. E. Past and mythological events : (1) The Brāhmaṇa who went to see the Nāga Padma- (nābha) decided to live on the sandy bank of the Gomatī till the Nāga's return 12. 345. 12; 12. 347. 14; 12. 349. 4; (2) Dīvodāsa founded the city Vārāṇasī to the north of the Gaṅgā and to the south of the Gomatī 13. 31. 18, 16; (3) Rāma, after his coronation, performed, in the company