

Viṣṇu (iv)—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 20.

Viṣṇu (v)—one of the nine sons of Sāvarṇi.

Vā. 100. 22.

Viṣṇutirtham—of Yodhanīpuram; where the Asuras were slain by Vāsudeva in large numbers;¹ more efficacious than the Ganges.²

¹ M. 191. 99-101. ² Vā. 111. 41. 2.

Viṣṇudūtas—met Yamadūtas at the death of Ajāmila and argued that the uttering of Hari's name before his death was an expiation for all sins committed. Yama's tribute to them as objects of worship for they go about protecting the votaries of Hari.¹ Residents of Viṣṇuloka.²

¹ Bhā. VI. 1. 20; 2. 2-39; 3. 17-18. ² Br. IV. 7. 38.

Viṣṇupadam (i)—a lake in the Niṣadha hill;¹ sacred to Pitṛs;² the place where Dhruva is located.³

¹ Br. II. 18. 67; III. 43. 14; M. 121. 66; Vā. 47. 64. ² M. 22. 25. ³ Vā. 50. 222.

Viṣṇupadam (ii)—the path where Dharma, Dhruva and others take their stand above the seven sages; the region between the seven ṛṣis and Dhruva where live ascetics and yogis of a high order; the source of rain and the stay of the three worlds; from this proceeds the Gangā; issuing from the nail of the great toe of Viṣṇu's left foot;¹ the third division of the celestial region.²

¹ Br. II. 21. 176; Vi. II. 8. 98-109; ² Ib. II. 8. 122.

Viṣṇupadam (iii)—a Mt. in Gayā; a hill where Dharmaṛatha performed a sacrifice.

M. 48. 93; Vā. 99. 102; 105. 26; 109. 18; 111. 46-7 and 56.