

moon she reaches the city of Brahmā; there she divides into four branches and falls into the western and eastern seas.

Bhā. V. 17. 1-9.

Bhagavān (I)—The principal and eternal god;¹ the sum and substance of the three Vedas; *Bha.*—cherisher and supporter of the universe; *Ga.*—the leader or creator; *Bhaga* indicates six properties, dominion, might, glory, splendour, wisdom and detachment; *Va.* elemental spirit in which all beings exist and which exists in all beings; thus it is the name of Vāsudeva.

Vi. VI. 5. 69-79.

Bhagavān (II)—a Tuṣita God.

Br. II. 36. 10.

Bhagavān (III)—the quality of *Bhaga* and *Sadbhāva*.

Vā. 5. 36.

Bhagavān (IV)—one of Danu's sons.

Vā. 68. 5.

Bhagānandā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 11.

Bhagīratha—the son of Dilipa and father of Śruta (Suhotra Vi. P.); by penance on the banks of the Bindusaras he succeeded in bringing the Ganges; was asked how she was to dispose of the sins of men discharged into her waters; Bhagīratha said that Sādhus and others among whom was Hari would take off the sins from her: was asked to pray to Śiva to check her course; so he prayed to Śiva and it was heard; by this he was able to shake off the sins of his ancestors;¹ a Rājaṛṣi; went to the forest of the Gaura hills in search of Gangā;² his lust after more territory;³ after him