

Gopa-vana is the name of a poet of the race of Atri in the Rigveda.¹ See **Gaupavana**.

¹ viii. 74, 11. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 215; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 107.

Go-pā and **Go-pāla**, 'protector of cows,' occur in the Rigveda¹ and later, but the former is usually metaphorical in sense, applying to any protector, while the latter has the literal force of 'cow-herd.'

¹ *Gopā*: Rv. i. 164, 21; ii. 23, 6; iii. 10, 2; v. 12, 4, etc.; *Gopāla*: Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 11; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 5, 4. *Gopā*, in the sense of 'guardian,' occurs in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxiv. 18, in a

compound. *Gopītha*, in the sense of 'protection,' occurs in Rv. v. 65, 6; x. 35, 14, etc. *Goptr*, 'protector,' first occurs in Av. x. 10, 5, and is thereafter common.

Go-bala ('ox-strength') **Vārṣṇa** ('descendant of Vṛṣṇi') is mentioned as a teacher in the Taittirīya Samhitā (iii. 11, 9, 3) and the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (i. 6, 1).

Go-matī, 'possessing cows,' is mentioned as a river in the Nadi-stuti, or 'Praise of Rivers,' in the tenth Maṇḍala of the Rigveda.¹ In that hymn a river flowing into the Indus must be meant, and its identification² with the Gomati, a western tributary of the Indus, cannot be doubted. In one other passage of the Rigveda³ the accentuation of Gomatī shows that a river is meant. It is possible that in a third passage⁴ the reading should be changed to *gomatīr* from *gōmatīr*. Geldner⁵ suggests that in the two last passages the Gumti, or rather its four upper arms (hence the use of the plural) is meant: this accords well with the later use of the name and with the general probability of the river here intended being in Kurukṣetra, as the centre of Vedic civilization.⁶

¹ x. 75, 6.

² Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 14; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 200.

³ viii. 24, 30.

⁴ v. 61, 19. See Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 355, 356.

⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 3, 152, n. 2.

⁶ Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 218; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 19 et seq.; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 174; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 1141.