

*uttarā—Vadavā.

§ 585 (Bhīshmavadhap.): VI, 98^{μμ}, 4459 (all. to § 552).—
§ 596 (Pratijñāp.): VII, 78, 2773 (comforted by Kṛṣṇa
after the death of Abhimanyu).—§ 619 (Strivilāp.):
XI, 20, 597.—§ 785 (Anugītāp.): XIV, 61, 1835, 1843;
62, 1860; 66, 1940, (μ), 1953, 1957; 67^v, 1967 (all. to
§ 617); 69, 2009, 2013, 2026; 70, 2038, 2041 (birth of
Parikshit).—§ 787 (Ācramavācap.): XV, 15^v, †437 (*Kauravi*).
Cf. Vairāṭi, Virāṭaduhitṛ, Virāṭatanayā, Abhimanyor bhāryā
(XV, 670).

*uttarā, so. diç ("the northern region"): V, 3821
(etymology), 3847.

Uttarāgni, name of a fire. § 493 (Āngirasa): III, 221,
14205.

Uttarā(h) Ashādihā, v. Ashādihā.

Uttarāh Kuravah ("the northern Kurus"), a people.
§ 173 (Pāndurājyābhishēka): I, 109, 4346 (*uttarāh Kurubhīh
sārđham dakshināh Kuravah*).—§ 187 (Pāṇḍu): I, 122,
4722 (among them women enjoy sexual liberty).—§ 279
(Arjuna): II, 28, 1048 (in the north, Arjuna came to their
frontier).—§ 295 (Dyūtap.): II, 52, 1862 (*uttarobhyah
Kurubhyah sāpyapodham mālyam*).—§ 423 (Gandhamādanapr.):
III, 145, 11030.—§ 507 (Skandayuddha): III, 231, 14612
(the head of Mahisha barred the entrance to the country of
the U.K.).—§ 556 (Suñjayayānap.): V, 22a, 656 (have
been vanquished by Arjuna).—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 62,
208.—§ 574g (do.): To the south of *Nila* and to the north of
Moru are U.K., where the *Siddhas* reside, there the trees are
always covered with sweet fruits and flowers, some of them
yield fruits according to the will [of the plucker]; some of
them are called *kshtrins* and yield milk and six different rasas
(*śaḍrasam*) like *amṛta*, and clothes and ornaments; the entire
land has fine golden sands; a portion of it is ruby, etc., all
the seasons are agreeable and nowhere does the land become
miry. The men born there have fallen from the *Devaloka*, and
are all of pure birth and handsome; they are born twins, and
the women are like *Asps* in beauty; they are free from illness
and cheerful, they live 11,000 years. The birds named
Bharuṇḍah take them up when dead and throw them into
mountain caves: VI, 7, 254, 266.—§ 574i (Jambū): VI, 7,
278 (the river that has its origin from the juice of the jambu
goes to the U.K.).—§ 620 (Qrāddhap.): XI, 26, 772 (the
dead warriors have attained to [the region of] the U.K.).—
§ 746c (Oyavana-Kuçikasamv.): XIII, 54, 2841.—§ 746
(Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 57, 2958 (*lokah Kuruhattarohu*).—
§ 757g (Hastikūṭa): *Gautama* said: There where the U.K.
blaze in beauty rejoicing with the gods, where dwell the
people (*lokah*) sprung from Agni, water, and mountains, where
Çakra (Indra) rains all wishes, where women live in perfect
freedom, where there is no jealousy among women and men,
etc. *Dhṛtarāshṭra* said: This region (*lokah*) is for those who
are freed from all desire, who abstain from meat, who never
take up the rod of chastisement, and never inflict harm on
mobile or immobile creatures, who regard themselves as
identical with all creatures (*sarvabhūtātmanbhūtāh*), who have
no wishes (otherwise PCR.) and are indifferent (*nirmamāh*),
and freed from affections regarding gain and loss, and to
whom blame and praise are equal: XIII, 102, †4867.—
§ 785 (Anugītāp.): XIV, 70, 2053 (*Kurān . . . dakshi-
gottarān*).—§ 786c (Agastya): XIV, 92, 2871 (*uttarobhyah
Kurubhyah ca yat kṛpoid vasa vidyate*).—§ 789 (Putradar-
çanap.): XV, 33^x, 904 (some of the dead warriors proceeded
to [the region of] the U.K.).

Uttarāh Phalgunyah, v. Phalguni.

Uttarāh Proshthapadāh, v. Proshthapadā.

Uttarajyotisha, a city (?). § 285 (Nakula): II, 32,
1193 (in the west, conquered by Nakula).

Uttaramānasa, a sacred lake. § 652b (Indrota-Pārkshī-
tiya): XII, 152^β, 5646 (*Prabhāso* ^{ose}), (γ), 5662 (do.).—
§ 733^x (Kāloduku): XIII, 25, 1746.

Uttarāna = Çiva (1000 names²)

Uttārāna¹ = Vishṇu (1000 names).—Do.² = Çiva: XIV,
194 (B. *Uttarānaya*).

Uttarāpatha¹ ("the north"). § 664 (Mokshadh.): XII,
207^γ, 7560 (*janmanah*).—Do.², pl. (°āḥ) ("the inhabitants
of the north"). § 576 (Bhagavadgītāp.): VI, 16, 604
(*Dakshinātyo°āḥ*).

Uttara-Yayātyupākhyāna(m), v. Yayāti (§ 149).

Uttejani, a matr. § 615^u (Skanda): IX, 46^θ, 2624.

Utthānah sarvakarmanām = Çiva (1000 names²).

Utthita = Çiva (1000 names¹).

Utūla, pl. (°āḥ), a people. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9^μ, 361
(so C., B. reads *Utataḥ*).

V

(What is not found under V should be sought for under B.)

Vāc¹ ("Speech") = Sarasvatī: XII, 8534 (*vedamayī*), 8741
(S°).—Do.² (do.) = Çiva (1000 names¹).

Vācaspati¹ ("the Lord of Speech"). § 639 (Rājadh.):
XII, 52, 1871 (*api*).—§ 787 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 51a,
2014.—§ 782b (Brāhmanagītā): XIV, 21, 636 (*tato V°r
jajñe tam manas paryavekshate*).—Do.² (do.) = Mahāpurusha
(Mahāpurushastava).—Do.³ (do.) = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Vācaspatya = Çiva (1000 names²).

Vācāvīruddhāh (pl.), a class of gods. § 730 (Ānuçāsanik.):
XIII, 18^{λλ}, †1372.

Vācīkā, adj. ("belonging to speech," viz. one of Brahmān's
births). § 717b (Nārāyaṇya): XII, 348^{θθ}, 13490 (*janma*,
the third birth of Brahmān); 349, III, 13565 (do., do.).

Vaça, pl. (°āḥ), a people. § 223 (Vāsishtha): I, 175, 6684
(only C., B. has *Khasan*, q.v.).

Vaçakara = Çiva (1000 names²).

Vaçātala, pl. (°āḥ), a people. § 295 (Dyūtap.): II, 52,
1871 (only B., C. has *Vaçātayah*).

Vaçāti, Vaçātika, Vaçātiya, v. Vas°.

Vaçavartin = Mahāpurusha (Mahāpurushastava).

Vaçikara = Çiva (1000 names²).

Vaçishtha, Vāçishtha, Vaçishthāpavāha, v. Vas°.
Vās°.

Vaça = Çiva (1000 names²).

Vādānya, a rshi. § 731b (Ashāvakra-Diksamv.): XIII,
19, 1391 (*rshah*), (1396).

Vadavā¹, the mother of the horses. § 221 (Caitrarathap.):
I, 170, 6488.

Vadavā², name of a tirtha. § 359 (Tirthayātrāp.): In V.
one should in the evening offer *caru* (rice boiled in milk and
butter) to the Fire; this is equal to hundred thousands of
kine, hundred rājastiyas, and a thousand horse-sacrifices; here
a gift to the *Pitrs* becomes inexhaustible. Here the *rshis*,
the *Pitrs*, the gods, the *Gandharvas*, the *Apsarases*, the
Çubhyakas, the *Kinnaras*, the *Yakshas*, the *Siddhas*, the
Vidyādharas, men, the *Rakshasas*, the *Daityas*, the *Rudras*,
and Brahmān himself practised austerities for 1,000 years
in order to gratify Vishṇu, then they cooked *caru* and praised