

(37) He advised Duryodhana to end the battle. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 121, Verse 38).

(38) As Karṇa wished for 'Virasvarga' (Heaven for the valiant) Bhīṣma permitted him to fight. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 122, verse 34).

(39) Vyāsa sent Dharmaputra to Bhīṣma to learn the mysteries of "Dharma" from Bhīṣma before his (Bhīṣma's) death. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 37, Verse 5).

(40) Bhīṣma said that Śrī Kṛṣṇa was more competent to give advice on "Dharma" than himself. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 52, Verse 2).

(41) When the frightened and ashamed Yudhiṣṭhira approached him, Bhīṣma cheered him up. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 19).

(42) Bhīṣma explained to Yudhiṣṭhira, with the help of various examples and illustrations, "Rājya Dharma", "Āpaddharma", and "Mokṣa Dharma". (Śānti Parva, Chapter 56, to Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 165).

(43) After giving his advice to Yudhiṣṭhira Bhīṣma gave him permission to enter Hastināpura. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 166, verse 50).

(44) He gave advice to Dhṛtarāṣṭra regarding his duties and responsibilities. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 167, Verse 30).

(45) He asked for Śrī Kṛṣṇa's permission to renounce his body. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 167, Verse 37).

(46) With Śrī Kṛṣṇa's permission, Bhīṣma renounced his body. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 168, Verse 2).

(47) The Kauravas performed the funeral rites and Jalāñjali (purification by sprinkling water) of Bhīṣma (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 168, Verse 10).

(48) Gaṅgādevī lamented that Śikhāṇḍī, who was neither man nor woman, killed Bhīṣma. (Anuśāsana Parva, 168, Verse 21).

(49) Vyāsa and Śrī Kṛṣṇa told Gaṅgādevī that Bhīṣma died by Arjuna's arrow. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 168, Verse 30).

(50) On a later occasion Vyāsa invoked into the river Gaṅgā, those who died in the battle and among them Bhīṣma was also present. (Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 32, verse 7).

(51) After his death, Bhīṣma remained in Heaven as Dyau, one of the Aṣṭavasus. (Svargārohaṇa Parva, Chapter 5, Verse 11).

Other names of Bhīṣma. Āpageya, Āpagāsuta, Bhāgīrathīputra, Bhārata, Pitāmaha, Bharatarābha, Bharatasattama, Bhīṣmaka, Śāntanava, Śāntanuputra, Śāntanusuta, Śāntanuja, Devavrata, Gaṅgāsuta, Gāṅgeya, Jāhnavīputra, Kaurava, Kauravanandana, Kauravya, Kuruārddūla, Kuruśreṣṭha, Kurūdvaha, Kurukulaśreṣṭha, Kurukulodvaha, Kurumukhya, Kurunandana, Kurupati, Nadīja, Prapitāmaha, Sāgaragāsuta, Satyasandha, Tāladvaja, Vasu are other names of Bhīṣma used in the Mahābhārata.

BHĪṢMAKA. King of Vidarbha and born in the Bhoja dynasty, Bhīṣmaka was the father of Rukmiṇī, the wife of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. He had five sons. A friend of Bhīṣma, he conquered and ruled over a fourth of the world. He defeated the Krathas, Pāṇḍyas and Kaiśikas. He was very much devoted to Jarāsandha. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 21). Sahadeva, who was on a triumphal tour in connection with the Pāṇḍava's aśvamedha yajña fought and defeated Bhīṣmaka at Bhojakaṭanagara. Bhīṣmaka was also called Hiraṇyāroma. (Sabhā Parva,

Chapter 31, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 158, Śānti Parva, Chapter 4).

BHĪṢMA PARVA. A sub parva in the Mahābhārata. **BHĪṢMASVARGĀROHAṆA PARVA.** A sub division of Anuśāsana Parva. Chapters 167 and 168 of Anuśāsana Parva are included in this.

BHĪṢMAVADHA PARVA. A sub Parva of Bhīṣma Parva. It comprises Chapters 43-122 of the Bhīṣma Parva.

BHOḢ. A term used for greeting elders. When saluting an elderly person, the term "BhoḢ" is used as a suffix to his name.

For example:

"Somaśarmā nāma aham asmi bhoḢ"

BhoḢ śabdān kīrtayedante

Svasya nāmnābhivādane /

Nāmnān svarūpa bhāvo hi

bhobhāvo ṛṣibhiḥ smṛtaḥ //

(Manusmṛti, Chapter 2, verse 124)

BHOGAVĀN. A mountain—Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 30, Verse 12 says that in the course of his triumphant over-running of the eastern lands, Bhīmasena conquered this mountain also.

BHOGAVATĪ I. Nāgaloka or Pātāla. When Sugrīva sent monkeys in all directions in search of Sitā, he gave instructions to them to go and search for her in Bhogavatīpura. Vālmīki Rāmāyaṇa, 41st Sarga, Kiṣkindhākāṇḍa describes the place as the city infested with serpents (nāgas) and guarded by them. Vāsuki, King of serpents, lives there.

BHOGAVATĪ II. Gaṅgā of Pātāla. (M. B. Sabhā Parva, Dākṣiṇātya Pāṭha, Chapter 38).

BHOGAVATĪ III. A place of holy bath at Prayāga. It is better known as Vāsuki tīrtha. Mahābhārata Vana Parva, Chapter 85 says that a bath at this tīrtha is as efficacious as an Aśvamedha yajña.

BHOGAVATĪ IV. Another name for the river Sarasvatī. (M. B. Vana Parva, Chapter 24, Verse 20).

BHOGAVATĪ V. A female attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (M. B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 8).

BHOJA I. A king of the ancient country named Mārttikāvata. In Mahābhārata Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 6, we see that this king had attended the Svayamvara of Draupadī. He was slain by Abhimanyu at the battle of Kurukṣetra. (M. B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 48, Verse 8).

BHOJA II. A king of Yaduvamśa. Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 166, Verse 79 says, that he died under the stroke of the sword of Mahārāja Uśīnara. Bhojavamśa takes its source from this king.

BHOJA III. A king who became renowned as a Sanskrit scholar. It is believed that he lived from 1018 to 1054 A.D. His capital city was Dhārā. Bhoja is credited with the authorship of two scholarly books entitled, "Sarasvatikanthābharaṇa" and "Śrīngāraprakāśa". Of these, the first is a compendious volume in five chapters, dealing with the merits and defects of poetry, figures of speech, etc. Bhoja observes that besides the four styles (in poetry) laid down by Rudraka, there are two more styles, namely, "Avanti" and "Māgadhi".

BHOJA IV. A follower of Sudās. In Rgveda, 3rd Maṇḍala, 58th Anuvāka, 7th Sūkta we find that this Bhoja had given help to sage Viśvāmitra in performing his Aśvamedha yāga.

BHOJA V. A king of Kānyakubja. Once this king Bhoja met a woman with a fantastic shape. Her body was of