

(†12737), (†12740) (discourse between Sarasvatī and T.).—
§ 700 (Mokshadh.): XII, 289, 10615 (= Arishṭanemi).
Tārks̥hya² = Garuḍa: I, 1405, 1414, 5886 (*mārutarāṃhasāḥ*);
II, 34 (*ratham T° ketanam*, i.e. Kṛṣṇa's chariot), 1620
(*ratham . . . T° pravaraketanam*, do.); V, 3691, 3850, 3919,
3922; VII, 554 (°s tan nāgam iva cākṣīpat), 3675 (°māruta-
rāmhobhīḥ), 5769 (*hartum T°a ivoragam*); VIII, †816
(°hātāv ivoragau), 1027 (°tulyaparākramāḥ), 1082 (*agacchan
nilayam sarve T°m dṛṣṭvewa pannaḡāḥ*), †4549 (°trastā
bhūmim ivoragās te, sc. vivicuḥ); XII, 1586 (°dhvajinam, sc.
the chariot of Kṛṣṇa); XIII, 632, 1802 (*bhavanti nirviśah
sarpā yathā T°sya darṣanāt*).
Tārks̥hya³ = Īiva (1000 names¹⁻³).
Tārks̥hya, pl. (°āḥ), a people. § 295 (Dyūtap.): II, 52,
1871 (brought tribute to Yudhisṭhira).
Tārks̥hyakapīdhvaja, dual ("the banners of Kṛṣṇa
and Arjuna"): VIII, 1829.
Tārks̥hyaketana ("having Garuḍa in his banner") =
Kṛṣṇa: XII, 1712.
Tārks̥hyalakshana (do.): XII, 1512.
Taru¹ = Īiva (1000 names²).—Do.² = Viṣṇu (1000 names).
Taruna, name of a Gandharva (?). § 266 (Ḷakrasabhāv.):
II, 7, 303 (in the palace of Indra).
Tarunaka, a serpent. § 67 (Sarpasattra): I, 57, 2160
(of Dhṛtarāṣṭra's race).
Tasthushām patih = Kṛṣṇa: XII, 1625.
Tata, **Tatānām pati(h)** = Īiva (1000 names¹).
Tatpada = Kṛṣṇa: XII, 1605.
Tattva, **Tattvavid** = Viṣṇu (1000 names).
Tatya = Īiva (1000 names¹).
Tejas¹ ("light", personif.). § 270 (Brahmasabhāv.): II,
11, 438 (in the palace of Brahman).
Tejas² = Sūrya (the Sun): III, 147.—Do.³ = Īiva (1000
names²).—Do.⁴ = Viṣṇu (1000 names).
Tejasām patih = Sūrya (the Sun): III, 149.
Tejaskaro nidhi(h) = Īiva (1000 names²).
Tejasvin¹, name of one of the five Indras. § 238 (Pañcen-
drop.): I, 197, 7304.
Tejasvin² = Īiva (1000 names¹).
Tejeyu, son of Raudrāçva. § 150 (Pūruvaṃç.): I, 94, 3701
(seventh son of Raudrāçva).
Tejopahārin = Īiva (1000 names²).
tena, pl. (XII, 10868), v. stena, pl.
Tigmamanyu = Īiva (1000 names²).
Tigmāṃçu¹ = Sūrya (the Sun): I, 420; III, 16981,
†17125; XV, 830.—Do.² = Agni (q.v.).
Tigmatejas = Īiva (1000 names²).
Tikshna, **Tikshnadamsṭra** = Īiva: XIV, 201.
Tikshnatāpa = Īiva (1000 names²).
Tilabhāra, pl. (°āḥ), a people. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI,
9μ, 360.
Tilottamā, name of an Apsaras. § 103 (Aṃçāvat.): I,
65, 2557 (daughter of Prādhā).—§ 191 (Arjuna): I, 123,
4818 (danced at the birth of Arjuna).—§ 245 (Rājyulābhap.):
I, 208, 7614, 7617 (*Apsarā devakanyā*, all. to § 246).—
§ 246b (Sundopasundop.): *Brahman* caused *Viçvakarman* to
make a celestial maiden from small portions of every kind of
gem, whence she was called *Tilottamā* (v. 7696). *Brahman*
was sitting with his face turned eastwards and the *ṛṣhis*
facing all directions. As *T.* was walking round them, there
appeared three other faces on the body of Mahādeva and
1000 eyes on Indra, while all the other celestials, only
excepting Pitāmaha, and the *ṛṣhis* gazed at her: I, 211, 7696

(etymology), 7698, 7707, 7710.—§ 246 (do.): I, 212, 7719,
7723, 7732, 7736 (Sunda and Upasunda quarrelled on account
of *T.*).—§ 768b (Umā-Maheçvarasamv.): XIII, 141, 6390
(repetition from § 246b).—§ 775 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII,
166β, 7641 (enumeration of Apsarases).

Timingila, a king. § 284 (Sahadeva): II, 31, 1172
(*nṛpam*, in the south, vanquished by Sahadeva).

Tiragraha, pl. (°āḥ), a people. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI,
9μ, 360.

tirtha, pl. (°āṇi) ("bathing-place", personif.). § 615u
(Skanda): IX, 45γ, 2514 (came to the investiture of
Skanda).

Tirthadeva = Īiva (1000 names²).

Tirthakara = Viṣṇu (1000 names).

Tirthamahāhrada, name of a tirtha. § 775 (Ānuçā-
sanik.): XIII, 166a, 7654.

Tirthasenī, a mātr. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 46θ, 2625.

Tīrthayātrā ("the pilgrimage to the tīrthas", sc. of
Yudhisṭhira, etc.). § 10 (Parvasaṅg.): I, 2, 322 (°a
parva . . . *Kururājasya dhimataḥ*, cf. Tīrthayātrāparvan).—
§ 11 (do.): I, 2, 440 (*Pāṇḍavanām*, cf. Tīrthayātrāparvan).
§ 620 (Çrāddhap.): XI, 26, 774 (°prasāṅgena, all. to
Tīrthayātrāp.).

[**Tīrthayātrāparvan(°va)**] ("the episode relating to
the pilgrimage to the tīrthas", the 36th of the minor
parvans of Mbhr. Cf. Tīrthayātrā). § 356: *Draupadī*,
Bhīmasena, *Nakula*, and *Sahadeva* lamented *Arjuna*; *Sahadeva*
suggested to move from the *Kāmyaka* wood (III, 80). Then
came the *devarshi Nārada* who, at the request of *Yudhisṭhira*,
told them what the *brahmarshi Pulastya* had formerly said to
Bhīshma about the merits of circumambulating (*pradakṣhiṇām
yaḥ kurute*) the earth for the purpose of visiting the *tīrthas*,
when *Bhīshma* was engaged in a *pitrya vrata* at *Gāṅgādvara*
(resorted to by *devarshis*, *Gandharvas*, and gods) in the company
of *munis*, and made oblations to the *pitṛs*, gods, and *ṛṣhis*
(III, 81). At *Bhīshma's* request *Pulastya* explained the
qualities of a person who will acquire merit by visiting *tīrthas*;
he said that the costly sacrifices, which only kings and very
rich men are capable of affording, are not of greater merit
than a sojourn in *tīrthas*, which even the poorest may accom-
plish.—§ 357: Then he first described *Pushkara* (q.v.).—
§ 358: Then he enumerated a great many of tīrthas and the
merit of visiting them.—§ 359: *Vaḍavā* (q.v.).—§ 360:
Pulastya's enumeration of tīrthas continued (III, 82).—
§ 361: *Kurukshetra* (q.v.).—§ 362: The enumeration con-
tinued.—§ 363: *Rāmāhradaḥ* (q.v.).—§ 364: The enumera-
tion continued.—§ 365: *Manikāṅka* (q.v.).—§ 366: The
enumeration continued.—§ 367: *Prthūdaka* (q.v.).—§ 368:
The enumeration continued.—§ 369: *Kurukshetra* (q.v.).—
§ 370: The enumeration continued (III, 84).—§ 371:
Tūṅaka (q.v.).—§ 372: The enumeration continued.—
§ 373: *Prayāga* (q.v.).—§ 374: The enumeration continued.
—§ 375: *Gāṅgā* is equal to *Kurukshetra*, wherever one may
bathe in it, especially in *Kanakhala* and in *Prayāga*, which
is the most excellent; a bath in the *Gāṅgā* in that place
removes 100 sins. In the *Kṛtāyuga* all the tīrthas were
sacred, in the *Tretāyuga* *Pushkara* alone, in the *Dvāpara*
Kurukshetra, in the *Kaliyuga* *Gāṅgā*. In *Pushkara* one
should practise austerities, in *Mahālaya* one should make
gifts, on the *Malaya* one should ascend the funeral pyre, in
Bhṛgūtūṅga one should kill oneself by fasting; bathing in
Pushkara, *Kurukshetra*, the *Gāṅgā*, and *Magadha* (PCR. seems
to have had another reading) one purifies seven generations