

177; 12. 148. 10; very holy (*mahāpunya*) 3. 81. 4; full of holy tīrthas (*puṇyatīrthaiś ca kalilam*) 13. 151. 19; praised (*abhiṣṭuta*) 3. 81. 1; resorted to by brahmanical sages (*brahmarṣisevita*) 3. 81. 177; called *brahmakṣetra* 3. 81. 4; altar of Brahman (*brahmavedī*) 3. 81. 177. B. Importance : (1) Kurukṣetra is distinguished in all the three worlds (*trayāṇām api lokānām kurukṣetram viśiṣyate*) 3. 81. 173; (2) Brahman and other gods, the sages, the Siddhas, the Cāraṇas, the Gandharvas and the Apsarases, the Yakṣas and the mythical serpents (*Uragas*) visit Kurukṣetra 3. 81. 3-4; (3) Pulastya told Bhīṣma that one should live at Kurukṣetra for a month 3. 81. 3; those who live in Kurukṣetra are not reduced to a lamentable condition in any way (*na te śocyāḥ kathamcana*) 3. 81. 177; all creatures who repair there are released from their sins 3. 81. 1; one who always simply says, 'I shall visit Kurukṣetra, I shall live in Kurukṣetra' (*kurukṣetram gamiṣyāmi kurukṣetre vasāmy aham*), even he is freed of all sins 3. 81. 2; one who says this just once is freed of all sins (*apy ekāṁ vācam utsrjya sarvapāpaiḥ pramucyate*) 3. 81. 176; one who mentally longs (*manasāpy abhikāmasya*) for Kurukṣetra, his sins are destroyed and he goes to the world of Brahman 3. 81. 5; one who visits Kurukṣetra with faith (*śraddhayā*) obtains the fruit of an Aśvamedha and a Vājapeya 3. 81. 6; if one bathes in Kurukṣetra or drinks its water he will never (?) have an occasion to repent a premature death (*yatrāvagāhya pītvā vā naivam śvomaraṇam tapet*) 12. 148. 10; (4) There are many holy places in the vicinity of Kurukṣetra 3. 81. 8-20; a pilgrim (*tīrthasevī*) should make a round of

these holy places (*pradakṣiṇam upāvṛtya*) 3. 81. 20; the tīrtha is mentioned in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 19, 2. [See Samantapañcaka and Kurukṣetra in 1.5 A]

Kurukṣetrasya dvāram nt. : Gate or entrance of the Kurukṣetra.

Among the holy places near about Kurukṣetra, the place where the world-famous Yakṣī stands is known as the Gate of Kurukṣetra (*tatraiva ca mahārāja yakṣī loka-parīśrutā* / ... *kurukṣetrasya tad dvāram viśrutam bharatarṣabha*) 3. 81. 19-20.

Kuratīrtha nt. : Name of a tīrtha.

Situated to the east of the Aujasa tīrtha; by bathing there, one who observes chastity and has controlled his senses (*brahmacārī jitendriyaḥ*) is cleansed of all sins and obtains Kuruloka (the world obtained by the Kurus?) (*kurulokam prapadyate*; v. l. *brahma-, rudra-, deva-* for *kuru-*) 3. 81. 144.

Kulāmpuna nt. : Name of a tīrtha.

By bathing there one purifies one's family (*punāti svakulam naraḥ*) 3. 81. 88 (this explains the name of the tīrtha).

Kulyā f. : Name of a river.

By bathing there, by repeating the *aghamarṣaṇa* prayer (RV. 10. 190) and by fasting for three nights a person becomes pure (*śuciḥ*) and gets the fruit of an Aśvamedha 13. 26. 53.

Kuśadhārā f. : Name of a river.

Described as a great river (*mahānadī*); listed by Samjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarga; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 23, 13; all the rivers listed here are called mothers of the universe and very strong (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā).