

manes and the sages ate *carus* (offered in sacrifices) 3. 125. 18; (3) Kṛṣṇa practised austerities on the mountain (*kṛṣṇaś ceha taporataḥ*) 3. 125. 18; (4) Śāmitanu, Śunaka, Nara and Nārāyaṇa acquired the eternal place (by practising austerities) here (*sthānaṁ prāptāḥ sanātanam*) 3. 125. 16; (5) Lomaśa suggested to the Pāṇḍavas that he and all of them should practise austerities and become very thin (*sarve cātra gamiṣyāmaḥ sukrśāḥ sutapasvinaḥ*) 3. 125. 19.

Ikṣumatī f. : Name of a river.

Situated near the Kurukṣetra; along this river lived the Nāga Takṣaka and his son Aśvasena (*kurukṣetre nivasatām nadim ikṣumatim anu*) 1. 3. 145; finds place in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-vamśa 13. 151. 20, 2.

Ikṣumālīnī f. : Name of a river.

One of the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa enumerated by Saṁjaya 6. 10. 16, 5; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 13.

Ikṣuvarḍhanikā f. : Name of a river.

One of the rivers of the Śākadvīpa enumerated by Saṁjaya 6. 12. 30; all these excellent rivers are holy (*punyas tā hi sarid-varāḥ*) 6. 12. 32.

Indrakīla m. : Name of a mountain.

Arjuna, after crossing the Himavanta and the Gandhamādana mountains, reached Indrakīla where he saw Indra in the form of an ascetic 3. 38. 30.

Indratīrtha nt. : Name of a tīrtha.

A. Location : Not far from the āśrama of Srucāvatī, daughter of Bharadvāja, near the tīrtha Badarapācana 9. 47. 17. **B. Description :** excellent (*uttama*) 9. 47. 17; famous in the three worlds (*triṣu lokeṣu viśrute*) 9. 47. 17; auspicious (*śiva*) 9. 48.

5; holy (*punya*), most ancient (*sanātana*), which frees one of all sins (*sarvāpā-pramocana*) 9. 48. 5. **C. Name :** Since Indra performed there a hundred sacrifices, the tīrtha came to be known after him (*tatra hy amaraarājo 'sāv ije kratuśatena ha ... tasya nāmnā ca tat tīrtham ... indratīrtham iti khyātam*) 9. 48. 2, 5. **D. Events :**

(i) Epic : Balarāma, in his tīrthayātrā, went from the Badarapācanatīrtha to Indratīrtha; he took bath according to the rites and gave riches and jewels to Brāhmaṇas 9. 48. 1; Balarāma bathed there (*upasprīya*) according to the rites and honoured Brāhmaṇas by giving them drinks, clothes and food (*pānācchādanabhajanaiḥ*); from there he went to the Rāmatīrtha 9. 48. 6; (ii) Mythological : Indra performed there, without any hindrance, a hundred sacrifices according to the prescribed rites, rich in meat, and giving all kinds of *dakṣiṇās* (*nirargalān sajarūthyān sarvān vividhadakṣiṇān*; Nl. on Bom. Ed. 9. 49. 1 : *jārūthyān puṣṭān*) with the help of priests versed in the Vedas; in those sacrifices he gave ample wealth to Bṛhaspati 9. 48. 2-3; (iii) Indra, after his meeting with Srucāvatī, went to the nearby Indratīrtha and began to mutter *mantras* (*tato japyam jāyāpa saḥ*) 9. 47. 17.

Indratoyā f. : Name of a river.

Near the Gandhamādana mountain; if one who is controlled and pure bathes there and fasts for three nights he gets the fruit of a horse sacrifice 13. 26. 11.

Indradyumna nt. : Name of a lake.

A. Location : Pāṇḍu, with his two wives, after crossing the Himavanta mountain proceeded to the Gandhamādana, and after reaching the Indradyumna lake and crossing