

sya mātarah) and very strong (*mahābalāḥ*) 6. 10. 35; listed by Mārkaṇḍeya among the rivers which are proclaimed to be the mothers of sacrificial hearths, i. e. on the banks of which sacrifices were performed (*etā nadyas tu dhiṣṇyānām mātaro yāḥ prakīrtitāḥ*) 3. 212. 24 (Nī, on Bom. Ed. 3. 222. 27 : *yā-vantaḥ pāvakā dhiṣṇyāḥ santi tāvantaḥ somāḥ somayāgāḥ / etac ca yājñikeṣv eva prasiddham*); mentioned also in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 15, 2.

Kapilātīrtha nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

One who has observed chastity and has a concentrated mind (*brahmacārī samāhitah*), if he bathes in this *tīrtha* and worships gods and manes he gets the fruit of giving a thousand tawny cows (*kapilānām sahasrasya phalam*) 3. 81. 38 (this perhaps explains the name of the *tīrtha*). [See *Kapilasya tīrtham*]

Kapilābrada m. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Situated in Vārāṇasī; by bathing there and by worshipping Vṛṣadhvaja (Śiva) one obtains the fruit of performing a Rājasūya sacrifice 3. 82. 69.

Kapiṣṭhalasya kedārah m. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Sacred to the high-souled Kapiṣṭhala 3. 81. 59; described as very difficult of access (*sudurlabha*) 3. 81. 61; one who is pure and has controlled his mind, if he bathes in the Kedāra of the high-souled Kapiṣṭhala (*kedāre ... kapiṣṭhalamahātmanah*), his soul is cleansed of all sins, reaches Brahman and goes to the world of Brahman (*brahmāṇam abhigamyātha śuciḥ prayatamānasaḥ / sarva-pāpaviśuddhātmā brahmalokam prapadyate //*) 3. 81. 60; one who reaches this sacred place burns his sins by practising

austerities and becomes invisible (*kapiṣṭhalasya kedāram samāsādyā ... antardhānam avāpnati tapasā dagdhakilbiṣaḥ*) 3. 81. 61.

Kapotaka nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

By bathing in this *tīrtha* and by fasting there for twelve days one obtains the fruit of performing a Naramedha 13. 26. 39 (*naramedhaphalam labhet*) (situated on the river Sabarmati, Editor's note on the stanza Cr. Ed. Vol. 17, part II, p. 1067).

Kampanā f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people use its water for drinking 6. 10. 24, 13; all the rivers listed here are said to be the mothers of the world (*viśvasya mātaraḥ*) and very strong (*mahābalāḥ*) 6. 10. 35; described as frequented by the Siddhas (*siddhaniṣevitā*); by visiting it one obtains the fruit of offering a Puṇḍarika sacrifice and goes to the world of Sūrya 3. 82. 99.

Kampunā f. : Name of a river.

One of the rivers seen by Mārkaṇḍeya in the belly of the Bāla (3. 186. 83 = Nārāyaṇa 3. 187. 3) 3. 186. 95; finds mention in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 15, 2.

Kambala nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

The *tīrthas* Prayāga, Pratiṣṭhāna, Kambala, Aśvatara and Bhogavatī form the Vedī of Prajāpati; there the Vedas and the sacrifices, in bodily form (*mūrtimantaḥ*), and the sages wait upon Prajāpati; gods and Cakracaras offer sacrifices there 3. 83. 72-73.

Karatoyā f. : Name of a river.

Flowing through the Kurāṅga country (*karatoyām kurāṅgeṣu*) 13. 26. 11; listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhārata-varṣa; its water used for drinking by the