

It was near this city that the earth received the child conceived by the six Kṛttikās and which (after delivery) was united into one (*tatas taṁ ṣaḍadhiṣṭhānam garbham ekatvam āgatam | pṛthivī prati-jagrāha kāntīpurasaṁīpataḥ ||*) 13. 86. 11.

**Kāmpilya** nt. : Name of a city; also referred to as *Drupadasya nagarī* or *pura* 1. 156. 11; 3. 13. 101.

**A. Location** : Capital of Mākandī (southern Pāñcāla country) on the south bank of Gaṅgā (*rājāsi dakṣiṇe kūle bhāgī-rathyā(h)*) 1. 128. 12; (*mākandīm atha gaṅgāyās tīre ... | dakṣiṇāṁś caiva pāñcālān*) 1. 128. 15. **B. Description** : Excellent town (*puṛottama*) 1. 128. 15. **C. Epic events** : (1) When Droṇa gave half of the Pāñcāla country to Drupada, the latter went to Kāmpilya and settled down there (*so 'dhyāvasad ... kāmṇīyam*) 1. 128. 15; hence referred to as *drupadasya nagarī* 1. 56. 11; *drupadasya pura* 3. 13. 101; (2) Kuntī and the Pāṇḍavas took leave of the Brāhmaṇa at Ekacakrā and went to the town of Drupada 1. 156. 11; 3. 13. 101; (3) Śikhaṇḍin, after his marriage with the daughter of the king of Daśārṇas, returned to Kāmpilya 5. 190. 13; the king of Daśārṇas arrived at Kāmpilya to find out whether Śikhaṇḍin was a man or a woman and sent his messenger to Drupada 5. 193. 13. **D. Past event** : When Brahmadaṭṭa ruled at Kāmpilya there lived with him for a long time a female bird, Pūjanī by name, in his inner apartment (*antaḥpura-nivāsini*) 12. 137. 5. [ See Pāñcālanagara ]

**Kālikāśrama** m. : Name of an āśrama.

On the bank of the river Vipāśā; by reaching Kālikāśrama and by bathing

in Vipāśā, one who observes chastity and one who has mastered his wrath is freed of rebirth after three nights (*kālikāśramam āsādy vipāśāyām kṛtodakaḥ | brahmacārī jitakrodhas trirātrān mucyate bhavāt ||*) 13. 26. 22.

**Kāśinagarī, Kāśipurī** f. : See Vārāṇasī.

**Kāśyapāśrama** m. An āśrama where Kāśyapa and his son Ṛṣyaśṛṅga lived.

**A. Location** : Near the river Kauśikī and near Viśvāmitrāśrama; the Pāṇḍavas, with Lomaśa, were to reach it from the river Nandā (*tato nandāplutāṅgas tvaṁ kauśikīm abhiyāsyasi | ... tatas tatra samāplutya gātrāṇi sagoṇa nṛpaḥ | jagāma kauśikīm*) 3. 109. 19-20; (*eṣā devanadī punyā kauśikī ... viśvāmitrāśramāḥ ... atra prakāśate | āśramaś caiva ... kāśyapasya*) 3. 110. 1-2. **B. Description** : Holy (*punya*) 3. 113. 25; known to be holy (*pṇyākhyā*) 3. 110. 2; Sarja, Aśoka and Tilaka trees, in full blossom, in its precincts (*sarjān aśokāṁś tilakāṁś ca vṛkṣān prapūṣpitān avanāmyāvabhajya*) 3. 111. 16; beautifies the great lake near it (*mahāhradaṁ śobhayan*) 3. 113. 25. **C. Holiness** : By bathing there one becomes pure and has done all his duties (*atra snātaḥ kṛtakṛtyo viśuddhaḥ*) 3. 113. 25. **D. Epic event** : Lomaśa asked Yudhiṣṭhira to bathe in the lake near the āśrama and then proceed to other tīrthas 3. 113. 25. **E. Past event** (related to the Rāmāyaṇa) : Ṛṣyaśṛṅga, son of Kāśyapa by a female deer, born here 3. 110. 2, 4; the old courtesan who, with her daughter, went to seduce Ṛṣyaśṛṅga tied her boat not far from the Kāśyapāśrama (*adūre kāśyapāśramāt*) 3. 111. 4; her daughter reached the āśrama (*āśramam samāsādyā*) and saw there the son of