

bathed) in the same (*tīrtha*), and having practised meditation of a high quality, obtained *yoga* (*asito devalaś caiva tasminn eva mahātapāḥ / paramaṁ yogam āsthāya ṛṣir yogam avāptavān*) 9. 48. 23. D. Importance : By bathing in the Ādityatīrtha (not directly named) and by worshipping god Sun (*vibhāvasum*) one goes to the world of Āditya and saves his own family (*āditya-lokaṁ vrajati kulaṁ caiva samuddharet*) 3. 81. 161.

Āpahprapatana nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

According to the Tīrthavaṁśa, narrated by Angiras to Gautama (13. 26. 3-4), one who bathes in the *tīrtha* is waited upon by the Apsarases (*sevate so 'psarogaṇaiḥ*) 13. 26. 26.

Āpagā<sup>1</sup> f. : Name of a river.

A. Location : Flowing to the east of the Mānuṣatīrtha at a distance of one *krośa* from it (*mānuṣasya tu pūrveṇa krośa-mātre*) 3. 81. 55. B. Description : Famous (*vikhyāta*) 3. 81. 55; frequented by the Siddhas (*siddhaniṣevita*) 3. 81. 55. C. Importance : One who offers food made of *śyāmāka* grain to gods and manes obtains high religious merit; if one Brāhmaṇa is fed there, it is as good as feeding a crore of them (*śyāmākabhajanam tatra yaḥ prayacchati mānavaḥ / devān pīṭmś ca uddiśya tasya dharmaphalaṁ mahat / ekasmin bhojite vipre koṭir bhavati bhojitā*) 3. 81. 56; by bathing there, and by worshipping gods and manes, and by spending there one night one obtains the fruit of performing an Agniṣṭoma sacrifice 3. 81. 57.

Āpagā<sup>2</sup> f. : Name of a river (could it be Gaṅgā? cf. *gaṅgāhradaś ca tatraiva* 3. 81. 153).

By bathing in Āpagā and by worshipping Mahēśvara one becomes the chief of the Gaṇas of Śiva (? becomes a worshipper of Gaṇeśa?) and rescues his own family (*gāṇapatyam avāpnoti kulaṁ coddharate svakam*) 3. 81. 154.

Āpagā<sup>3</sup> f. : Name of a river.

Near the city Śākala in the Bāhlika country (*śākalaṁ nāma nagaram āpagā nāma nimnagā / jartikā nāma bāhlikā teṣāṁ vṛttaṁ suninditam*) 8. 30. 14.

Ārcikaparvata m. : Name of a mountain.

A. Description : It has fruits in all the seasons (*sadāphala*) and it has streams flowing throughout the year (*sadāsrota*) 3. 125. 13. B. Inhabitants : It is the abode of sages, and the highest station of the Maruts (*nivāso vai manīṣiṇām ... marutām sthānam uttamam*) 3. 125. 13. C. Structures : There were hundreds of structures sacred to gods on it (*caityāś caitebahuśatās tridaśānām yudhiṣṭhira*) 3. 125. 13. D. Other important features : (1) It had three holy peaks and three waterfalls (*śṛṅgāṇi trīṇi puṇyāni trīṇi prasaravaṇāni ca*) 3. 125. 15; Lomaśa advised the Pāṇḍavas to go around them in succession and bathe in them 3. 125. 15; (2) Here flew Yamunā whose current never dried up (*yamunā cākṣayasrotāḥ*) 3. 125. 18; (3) There was the *tīrtha* of Candramas visited by sages, the Vaikhānasas and the Vālakhilyas 3. 125. 14. E. Place for practising austerities and for offering religious rites : (1) Gods and manes, together with great sages, always rested (*nityaśayāḥ*) there and practised austerities; Yudhiṣṭhira was advised by Lomaśa to worship them 3. 125. 17; (2) These gods and