

gods; just a bath there (*snātamātrasya*) destroys whatever inauspicious deed (*aśubham karma*) a man or a woman does, either knowingly or unknowingly as a human being (*ajñānāj jñanato vāpi ... kṛtaṁ mānuṣa-buddhinā*); it secures for him the fruit of an Aśvamedha and leads him to heaven 3. 81. 122-124; the wise say that even sinners go to heaven by bathing at the Pṛthūdaka 3. 81. 129; (2) One who gives up his body at the Pṛthūdaka while muttering prayers is not affected by the fear of imminent death (*yas tyajed ātmanas tanum || pṛthūdake japyaparo nainaṁ śvomaraṇaṁ tapet*) 3. 81. 126; 9. 38. 29; in a Gāthā sung by Yayāti it is said that one who bathes in or drinks water of the Pṛthūdaka is not affected by imminent death (*yatrāvagāhya pītṛvā vā naiva śvomaraṇaṁ tapet*) 12. 148. 10; (3) Sanatkumāra and Vyāsa have sung (a Gāthā?) which says that a visit to the Pṛthūdaka is prescribed in the Veda (*vede ca niyataṁ*) 3. 81. 127; (4) The Pṛthūdaka is holier than even the Kurukṣetra, the Sarasvatī, and all the other tirthas 3. 81. 125. E. Epic event : Balarāma visited this place and after bathing there (*āplutya ... upaspr̥ṣya*) gave many gifts to the Brāhmaṇas 9. 38. 23, 30. F. Past event : Ruṣaṅgu, a Brāhmaṇa ascetic, decided in old age to give up his body and told his sons to take him to the Pṛthūdaka; his sons took him there where he was given bath according to the prescribed rites (*vidhinā ... āplutaḥ*); Ruṣaṅgu gave up his body there 9. 38. 24-28, 23.

Pauloma nt. : Name of a tirtha.

A. Location : One of the five tirthas on the southern ocean (*samudre tīrthāni dakṣiṇe*) 1. 208. 1. B. Description : Very

purifying (*supāvana*) 1. 208. 3; all the five tirthas there are described as very holy (*supuṇyāni*) and adorned by ascetics (*śobhitāni tapasvibhiḥ*) 1. 208. 1. C. History : All these five tirthas were once thronged by ascetics but later avoided by them as some of the ascetics were dragged away by five crocodiles who came to live there; then these tirthas became desolate 1. 208. 2, 4-6. D. Epic event : Arjuna visited the tirthas and freed them of the crocodiles 1. 208. 7-21; 1. 209. 1-23. [See Nārītīrthāni]

Prajāpater uttaravedi f. : See Prajāpateḥ vedī¹.

Prajāpateḥ vedī¹ f. : Designation of a sacred place.

A. Formation : Prayāga, Pratiṣṭhāna, Kambala, Aśvātara and the Bhogavatī tirtha constitute the Vedī of Prajāpati (*vedī proktā prajāpateḥ*) 3. 83. 72; (3. 93. 7); described as frequented by ascetics (*tapasvijanaḥ*) 3. 93. 7. B. Holiness : There the Vedas and the sacrifices in bodily form, as well as the sages observing important vows, wait upon Prajāpati; gods and Cakracaras offer sacrifices there 3. 83. 72-73 (Ni. on Bom. Ed. 3. 85. 72 : *cakracarāḥ sūryādayaḥ*). C. Epic event : The Pāṇḍavas, in their tīrthayātrā, visited it in the company of Brāhmaṇas; living there they practised the best austerities and constantly satisfied the Brāhmaṇas by giving them offerings obtained in the forest (*vanyena haviṣā*) 3. 93. 7-8. [See Prajāpateḥ vedī²]

Prajāpateḥ vedī² f. : Designation of a sacred place.

The land of the high-souled Kuru, i. e. the Kurukṣetra, along the river Sarasvatī, is known as the Vedī of Prajāpati; it is five