

The *tīrthas* known as Marudgaṇa and Vaijvasvata were probably located near this *āśrama*; if one who is pure bathes in those *tīrthas* himself becomes as holy as a *tīrtha* (*tīrthabhūto bhaven naraḥ*) 13. 26. 37.

Punya m. : Name (?) of an *āśrama*.

The *āśrama* of the high-souled Kāśyapa on the river Kauśikī was called Punya (*āśramaś caiva puṇyākhyāḥ kāśyapasya mahātmanāḥ*) 3. 110. 2 [See Kāśyapāśrama; for Punya, name of a *tīrtha*, see Vol. 1. 383].

Purikā f. : Name of a town.

Described as glorious (*śrīmatī*); a very cruel king called Paurika once lived in the city Purikā (*purikāyām puri purā śrīmatyām pauriko nṛpaḥ | parahimsāruciḥ krūro babhūva puruṣādhamah ||*) 12. 112. 3.

Pulindanagara nt. : Name of a town.

Bhīma, in his expedition to the east (*yayau prācīṇaṁ diśaṁ prati* 2. 26. 1) before the Rājasūya, subjugated Sukumāra and Sumitra at Pulindanagara; described as a big town (*mahant*) 2. 26. 10.

Pailagārgyasya āśramah m. : Name of an *āśrama*.

One of the holy places where the Kāśī princess Ambā lived to practise austerities in order to be able to kill Bhīṣma 5. 187. 27; she bathed at these holy places day and night and practised severe austerities (*āśramam puṇyaśīlānām tāpasānām mahātmanām || tatra puṇyeṣu deṣeṣu sāplutāngī divāniśam | vyacarat kāśikanyā sā*) 5. 187. 24; (*eteṣu tīrtheṣu ... āplāvayata gātrāṇi tīvram āsthāya vai tapaḥ*) 5. 187. 28.

Potana nt. : Name of a town.

Established by the royal sage Aśmaka, son of the wife of Kalmāṣapāda begotten by sage Vasiṣṭha (*aśmako nāma rājarṣiḥ potanam yo nyaveśayat*) 1. 168. 25.

Pratiṣṭhāna nt. : Name of a city.

Suparṇa took Gālava to king Yayāti in Pratiṣṭhāna to ask him if he could provide Gālava with eight hundred white horses with one black ear each 5. 112. 9. [For Pratiṣṭhāna, a *tīrtha*, see Vol. 1. 388]

Pramāṇakoṭi f. : Name of a place on the river Gaṅgā.

A place on the river Gaṅgā where at a suitable place Duryodhana once got ready rest houses made of garments and kambalas for water sports; there Duryodhana bound Bhīma, who fell asleep due to fatigue, by fetters made of creepers and threw him in water (*tato jalavihārārtham kārayām āsa bhārata | celakambalaveśmāni ... | pramāṇakoṭiyām uddeśam sthalaṁ kimcid upetya ca ||... pramāṇakoṭiyām vāśārthī suṣvāpāruhya tat sthalaṁ ||*); he also tried to kill Bhīma there by serpent bites and by mixing poison in his food 1. 119. 29–30, 32, 34, 36–41 (NI. on Bom. Ed. 1. 128. 33 : *pramāṇakoṭiyām gaṅgāyām pradeśaviśeṣe | sthalaṁ kimcid ardham jale 'rdham sthale ca kṛīḍagāram*); these incidents are referred to on various occasions : (i) by Vaiśampāyana in his summary of the epic narrative (*pramāṇakoṭiyām saṁsuptam punar baddhvā vṛkodaram | toyeṣu bhīmam gaṅgāyāḥ prakṣipyā puram āvrajat*) 1. 55. 9–12 (NI. on Bom. Ed. 1. 61. 11 : *pramāṇakoṭiyām gaṅgāyās tīrthaviśeṣe*); (ii) by Draupadī while recounting to Kṛṣṇa Duryodhana's misdeeds (*pramāṇakoṭiyām viśvastam tathā suptam*