

was granted (*hradāṁś ca tīrthabhūtā me bhaveyuh / ... hradāś ca tava tīrthatvaṁ gamiṣyanti na saṁśayah*) 3. 81. 27, 30. E. Epic event : (1) While visiting the tīrthas on the river Yamunā, Lomaśa pointed out these lakes to Yudhiṣṭhira (*rāmāhradān*) 3. 129. 6; (2) Rāmāhrada (*rāmāhrade*) was one of the places where Ambā bathed (*āplāvayata gātrāṇi*) and practised severe austerities to achieve her objective of killing Bhīṣma 5. 187. 27-28; (3) While proceeding to Kurukṣetra to meet Bhīṣma, Kṛṣṇa showed to Yudhiṣṭhira at some distance the five lakes of Rāma (*amī rāmāhradāḥ pañca dṛṣṭvante pārtha dūrataḥ*) 12. 48. 8. F. Past event : Rāma satisfied his ancestors with the blood of Kṣatriyas who were killed by him (*yeṣu saṁtarpayām āsa pūrvān kṣatriyaśoṇitaiḥ*); after rendering the earth devoid of Kṣatriyas twentyone times Rāma Jāmadagnya gave up this activity here (*ihe-dānīm tato rāma karmaṇo virarāma ha*) 12. 48. 8-9.

Rudrakotī¹ f. : Name of a tīrtha.

A. History : Formerly a crore of devout sages sat down in order to see god (Śiva); they started for this place vying with one another to see god Śiva first; god Śiva with his divine power (*yogam āsthāya*) created a crore of Rudras in front of every one of them so that every one felt that he saw Rudra first (*ṛṣṭā koṭis tu rudrānām ṛṣṭānām agrataḥ sthitā / mayā pūrvataram dṛṣṭa iti te menire prthak*) and did not entertain anger (with the thought that he was behind others in seeing Rudra) (*teṣāṁ manyu-praṇāśārtham ṛṣṭānām*); pleased Mahādeva granted them a boon so that their religious merit would increase (*adyaprabhṛti yuṣmākaṁ dharmavṛddhir bhaviṣyati*) 3. 80. 124-

128. B. Holiness : A devout pilgrim should visit it; by bathing there, a pure person (*naraḥ śuciḥ*) gets the fruit of an Aśvamedha and lifts up his family (*kulaṁ caiva samud-dharet*) 3. 80. 124, 129.

Rudrakotī² f. : Name of a tīrtha.

Located at the holy place² Saraka in a well and in lakes (*sarake kurunandana / rudrakotīs tathā kūpe hradeṣu ca mahi-pate //*) 3. 81. 63.

Rudrāvarta m. : Name of a tīrtha.

Situated at the confluence of the rivers Gaṅgā and Sarasvatī; a pilgrim (*tīrthasevī*) should visit it; by bathing there one gets the fruit of an Aśvamedha and when he goes to heaven he is glorified there (*svargaloke mahiyate*) 3. 82. 33-34.

Reṇukātīrtha nt. : Name of a tīrtha.

Situated near the holy place called Kumārikānām tīrtham (*reṇukāyāt ca tat-raiva tīrtham*) 3. 80. 97-98; described as best (*uttama*) 3. 81. 139 and resorted to by gods (*devaniṣevita*) 3. 80. 98; by bathing there a Brāhmana becomes clean like the moon (*vimalaś candramā yathā*) 3. 80. 98; by bathing there and by being engaged in the worship of manes and gods (*pitṛdevār-cane rataḥ*) a man's soul is cleansed of all sins and he gets the fruit of an Agniṣṭoma 3. 81. 139.

Raivata¹, Raivataka¹ m. : Name of a mountain.

A. Location : In the west (*praticyām*); Raivata adorns the town Kuśasthali (Dvārakā) 2. 13. 49. B. Description : Great mountain (*mahāśaila*) 14. 58. 6; (*mahā-giri*) 14. 58. 12; chief among mountains (*girimukhya*) 2. 13. 52; king of mountains