

bathes in the Candrabhāgā for a week and observes fast becomes like a *muni* (*munivad bhavet*) 13. 26. 7.

**Candramasas tirtham nt.** : Name of a *tirtha*.

Situated on the Ārcika mountain; it was worshipped (*pariyupāsate*) by sages, the Vaikhānasas and the Vālakhilyas 3. 125. 14.

**Camasa, Camasodbheda (m.), Camasonmajjana nt.** : Name of a *tirtha*.

**A. Location** : Situated in the Surāstras (*surāstreṣu*) 3. 86. 16-17. **B. Holy** : One of the three *tirthas* where the river Sarasvatī rises again after disappearing in the desert near the Vinasanātīrtha 3. 80. 118; a *tirtha* where Sarasvatī can be seen; at this *tirtha* many divine and holy (rivers), flowing towards the ocean, turn towards the Sarasvatī (*yatra dṛśyā sarasvatī / yatra nām abhyavartanta divyāḥ punyāḥ samudragāḥ*) 3. 130. 5; by bathing at this *tirtha* one gets the fruit of an Agniṣṭoma sacrifice 3. 80. 119. **C. Epic event** : Halāyudha (Balārāma) stayed there for a night, bathed in the *tirtha* according to the prescriptions, and gave many special gifts; from there he proceeded to the Udapāna 9. 34. 78-80.

**Campakāranya nt.** : Name of a sacred forest.

Described as best (*uttama*); by staying there for a night one gets the fruit of giving a thousands cows 3. 82. 114. [See Jyesthila]

**Carakṣā f.** : Name of a river.

Listed by Samjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 29, 13; all the rivers listed here are described as mothers of the

universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā).

**Carmaṇvatī f.** : Name of a river.

**A. Location** : Listed by Samjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 18, 13; Droṇa gave to Drupada the kingship of the Pāncāla country to the south of the Bhāgīrathī and extending up to the Carmaṇvatī (*dakṣiṇāṁś caiva pāncālān yāvac carmaṇvatī nadī*) 1. 128. 15, 12; Sabadeva, proceeding to the south of Indraprastha for his expedition (2. 28. 1) encountered Bhoja, the son of Jambhaka, on the bank of the Carmaṇvatī; he defeated him and then proceeded to the south (*sa tam ājau vinirjitya dakṣiṇā-bhimukho yayau*) 2. 28. 7-8; Kṛṣṇa and the two Pāṇḍavas, while proceeding towards the Magadha country, went beyond Mithilā and reached the rivers Mālā and Carmaṇvatī (*atītya jagmur mithilāṁ mālāṁ carmaṇvatīṁ nadīm*) 2. 18. 28. **B. Name explained** : See section G below. **C. Description** : Great river (*mahānadī*) 12. 29. 116; all the rivers listed by Samjaya are described as mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā). **D.**

**Holiness** : (1) He who is controlled and takes limited food (*niyato niyatāśanaḥ*), if he visits the Carmaṇvatī, he gets, as permitted by Rantideva, the fruit of an Agniṣṭoma (*rantidevābhyanujñāto agniṣṭomaphalaṁ labhet*) 3. 80. 73; (2) Listed by Mārkaṇḍeya among the rivers which are proclaimed to be mothers of sacrificial hearths, i. e. on the banks of which sacrifices were performed (*etā nadyas tu dhiṣṇyānām mātaro yāḥ prakīrtitāḥ*) 3. 212. 22, 24 (see Kapilā for Nī.). **E. Importance** : (1) Mentioned in the Daivata-Rṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 22, 2;