

A. Location : In the Aṅgaviṣaya (here called Mālinī) (*prītyā dadau sa karṇāya mālinīm nagarīm atha / aṅgeṣu ... || pālayām āsa campām tu karṇaḥ*) 12. 5. 6-7; (*jagāma campām ... tam aṅgarājam viṣayam ca tasya*) 3. 113. 15; 13. 42. 7-8, 33; river Bhāgīrathī (Gaṅgā) flew by Campā (*tathā campām samāsādya bhāgīrathyām kṛtodakaḥ*) 3. 82. 142; 3. 292. 26. B. Description : Having the rows of Campaka trees as garland (*campakamālinī*) 13. 42. 16. C. Characteristic : Characterized as a town (*purī*) having the settlement of Sūtas (*sūtavīṣayam campām abhyāyau purīm / sa mañjūṣāgato garbhaḥ*) 3. 292. 26; also called *nagarī* (12. 5. 6). D. Epic events : (1) The basket in which the newly born child (Karṇa) was placed went from Aśvanadī to Carmanvatī and then flew to Yamunā and then along Gaṅgā to Campā 3. 292. 26; (2) Jarāsandha, defeated by Karṇa in a duel, gave him the town Mālinī in the Aṅga country; Karṇa, with the consent of Duryodhana, protected Campā (*prītyā dadau sa karṇāya mālinīm nagarīm atha / aṅgeṣu ... || pālayām āsa campām tu karṇaḥ ... || duryodhanasyānumate*) 12. 5. 6-7. E. Past events : (1) Sage Vibhāṇḍaka, enraged at not finding Rṣyaśṛṅga in his āśrama, started for Campā to burn the king of Aṅgas and his country 3. 113. 15; (2) Vipula picked up the flowers having heavenly fragrance from the place where they had fallen from the body of a divine woman (13. 42. 5-6) and went to Campā 13. 42. 16; having reached Campā he gave the flowers to his teacher Devaśarman 13. 42. 33.

Cedipura, Cedipurī, Cedirājapurī, Cedinām purī : See Śuktimatī.

Cyavanasya āśramah m. : An āśrama of Cyavana.

A. Location : In the west (*pratīcyām*) 3. 87. 1; the river Vadhūsarā which arose from the tears of Pulomā, wife of Bhṛgu, flew along the āśrama (*nāma tasyās tadā nadyāś cakre lokapitāmahaḥ / vadhū sareti bhagavānś cyavanasyāśramam prati*) 1. 6. 7. B. Description : Holy (*punya*) 3. 100. 4; known (*khyāta*) 3. 87. 10; resorted to by the twiceborn (*dvijaniṣevita*) 3. 100. 4. C. History : Apparently Bhṛgu, father of Cyavana, also lived in the same āśrama with his wife Pulomā; in that case the āśrama could have been established by Bhṛgu 1. 5. 13. D. Holiness : Men obtain perfection there by practising austerities even for a short period (*tatrālpēnaiva sidhyanti mānavās tapasā vibho*) 3. 87. 10. E. Epic event : One of the places where Ambā bathed and practised austerities to be able to kill Bhīṣma (*cyavanasyāśrame caiva ... āplāvayata gātrāṇi tīvram āsthāya vai tapaḥ*) 5. 187. 25, 28. F. Past events : (1) A certain demon (*rakṣas*) entered the āśrama, when Bhṛgu was away; he became infatuated at the sight of Pulomā 1. 5. 14; the demon desired to kidnap Pulomā from the āśrama after finding out from the fire whether she was Bhṛgu's wife 1. 5. 20, 25; (2) The Kāleya demons devoured a hundred ascetics living in Cyavana's āśrama who subsisted on fruit and root (*phalamūlāśanānām hi munīnām bhakṣitam śatam*) 3. 100. 4. [See Bhṛgor āśramah]

Chatravatī f. : Name of a city.

Droṇa told the Pāṇḍavas to deprive Drupada, who ruled at Chatravatī, of his kingdom and present it to him 1. 154. 21.