

Plakṣaprasavaṇa nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

A. Location : On the Himavanta mountain 9. 53. 9, 11; (so 'vattriyācalaśreṣṭhāt *plakṣaprasavaṇāt*) 9. 53. 33; it is the source of the river Sarasvatī (*prabhavaṁ ca sara-svatyāḥ*) 9. 53. 11; also cf. 3. 82. 5. **B.** Description : Holy (*puṇya*) 9. 53. 10; auspicious (*śubha*) 9. 53. 33; an excellent *tīrtha* (*tīrthavara*) 9. 53. 10. **C.** Epic event : Balarāma in his *tīrthayātrā* visited it when he ascended the mountain Himavanta and was filled with wonder on seeing it; from there he went to the Kārapācana *tīrtha* 9. 53. 9-11; later he descended from the mountain and the *tīrtha* 9. 53. 33. [See *Plakṣarāja*, *Plakṣāvatarāṇa*]

Plakṣarāja m. : The big Plakṣa tree, not named.

Situated near the *tīrtha* of Soma 9. 42. 33; God Kārtikeya always lived there in person 9. 42. 41. [See *Plakṣaprasavaṇa* and *Plakṣāvatarāṇa*]

Plakṣāvatarāṇa nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*, also called Yamunātīrtha (3. 129. 13; 9. 48. 10).

A. Location : In the north (*udīcyām*) 3. 88. 1, on the river Yamunā (*yamunā-tīrtham ucyate*) 3. 129. 13. **B.** Description : Most holy (*puṇyatama*) 3. 88. 3; auspicious (*śiva*) 3. 88. 3; excellent *tīrtha* (*tīrthavara*) 9. 48. 15; called the gate of the heaven (*nākapṛsthasya dvāram*) 3. 129. 13. **C.** Holiness : (1) Brāhmaṇas go to this *tīrtha* for their *avabhṛtha* bath at the end of their sacrifices performed with the help of the Brāhmaṇas hailing from the river Sarasvatī (*yatra sārāsvatair iṣṭvā gacchanty avabhṛtham dvijāḥ*) 3. 88. 3 (Nī. on Bom.

Ed. 3. 90. 4 : *sārāsvataiḥ sarasvatyām prāptaiḥ; atra sārāsvatair yajñair ijānāḥ paramarṣayaḥ ... | gacchanty avabhṛthā-plavam* //) 3. 129. 14 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 3. 129. 14 : *sārāsvatair brāhmaṇaiḥ tvighhir yajñair ijānāḥ*); (2) By bathing at this *tīrtha* one sees all the worlds (*atropasprīya rājendra sarvāl lokān prapaśyati*) 3. 129. 17, 20; (3) By bathing at this *tīrtha* one is purified of bad deeds (*pūyate duṣkṛtāc caiva samupasprīya*) 3. 129. 17. **D.** Epic events : (1) Yudhiṣṭhira bathed at this *tīrtha* with his brothers; by this act and due to his austerities, he was able to see all the worlds; he was also able to see Arjuna (*ihasthaḥ ... paśyāmi śvetavāhanam*) 3. 129. 19 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 3. 129. 19 : *ihasthaḥ yamunāntargataplakṣāvatarāṇasthaḥ*); (2) Balarāma visited the Yamunātīrtha; he bathed there and gave wealth to the twice-born; from there he went to the Ādityatīrtha 9. 48. 10, 15-16. **E.** Mythological and Past events : (1) Varuṇa, son of Aditi, performed a Rājasūya at the Yamunātīrtha after conquering human and divine (opponents) 9. 48. 11-12; (2) King Marutta, helped by Saṁvarta, offered there an excellent *satra* 3. 129. 16; (3) Bharata, after conquering the earth righteously (*dharmenāvāpya medinīm*), often performed horse sacrifices using each time a black and speckled horse (*medhyam aśvam avāśṛjat | asakṛt kṛṣṇasāraṅgam*) 3. 129. 15. [See *Yāmuna*?, *Plakṣaprasavaṇa*, *Plakṣarāja*]

Phalakīvana nt. : Name of a forest.

Described as the best (*uttama*) 3. 81. 72; gods resort to it and practise austerities for many thousand years 3. 81. 72; (perhaps the river Drṣadvatī flows through it and the