

(after death) (*gatiṃ ca paramām vrojat*) 3. 83. 56; (2) One who fasts and bathes there obtains royal glory (*vigāhya vai nirāhāro rājālakṣmīm nigacchati*) 13. 26. 27. D. Importance : Finds place in the Daivata-Rṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 17, 2.

Mandākinī<sup>2</sup> f. : Name of a river.

A. Location : In the north 13. 20. 2, 36; 5. 109. 3, 9; (13. 19. 14); on the mountain Himavant, near Kailāsa 13. 20. 2, 6-7, and near the mountain Mandara 5. 109. 9; near the residence of the old female ascetic (who was really the northern direction 13. 22. 4) 13. 20. 36 [See also E (1) below]. B. Relationship : It belongs to Vaiṣṇava (Kubera) 13. 105. 18; 13. 20. 7. C. Description : (1) Full of Mandāra flowers (*mandārapuṣpaiḥ saṃkīrṇā*) 13. 20. 36; (2) It has great enjoyments (*mahābhogā*), and as such is fit to be entered by those who are devoted to enjoyments (*bhogijanapra-veśyā*), and is liked by the Gandharvas, the Yaksas and the Apsarases (*gandharvayakṣair apsarobhiḥ ca juṣṭā*) 13. 105. 18. D. Holiness : Those who consider hospitality as a vow, who observe (other) vows, who give shelter to Brāhmaṇas, and who eat the remainder (of the food) after serving it to the dependents — such people adorn the Mandākinī (*atithivratā suvratā ye janā vai pratiśrayaṃ dadati brāhmaṇebhyaḥ / śiṣṭā-śiṇaḥ saṃvibhajyāśrītāḥ ca mandākinīm te 'pi vibhūṣayanti*) 13. 105. 19. E. Past events : (1) Aṣṭāvakra, in his journey to the north to meet the old female ascetic (13. 19. 24), came across the river Mandākinī 13. 20. 7; Aṣṭāvakra saw Mandākinī in a beautiful forest spot further to the north (13. 20. 28) of the residence of Kubera, and arrived at it when he crossed the Kailāsa,

the Mandara, the Haima and the Kairāta-sthāna 13. 20. 28-29, 31, 36; (2) The Brāhmaṇa Gautama offered to take the crocodile named Dhṛtarāṣṭra (who was really Indra) to the river Mandākinī in lieu of his elephant that was snatched by the crocodile 13. 105. 6, 18. [See Vasor dhāra<sup>2</sup>]

Mandākinī<sup>3</sup> f. : Name of a river.

A. Location : Flowing high up in the mid-region (*tato mandākinīm...upariṣṭād...dadarṣa*) 12. 320. 16. B. Description : Charming (*ramyā*); having forests of flowering trees (on its banks) (*puṣpitadruma-kānanā*) 12. 320. 16. C. Characteristic : Apsarases sport and bathe there (*tasyām kṛīḍanty abhīratāḥ snānti caivāpsarogaṇāḥ*) 12. 320. 17, 28. D. Past event : In his upward journey through the space Śuka saw Mandākinī when he went through the two peaks of the mountains Himavant and Meru which were torn asunder; the mountain could no longer check his gait 12. 320. 16, 8-11; when Vyāsa followed his son Śuka flying up (*uttamām gatim āsthāya*) and reached the mountain peaks rent asunder by Śuka he sat down on the slope of the mountain thinking about his son (*niśasāda giriprasthe*); he saw there Apsarases sporting on the bank of Mandākinī; they were all confused and lost their senses when they saw the sage (*āsādyā tam ṛṣim sarvāḥ saṃbhrāntā gata-cetasāḥ*) 12. 320. 18, 27-28. [See Vasor dhāra<sup>2</sup>]

Marutām Tīrtham nt. : Name of a tīrtha. [See Pavanasya hradaḥ]

Marudgaṇa m., nt. (?) : Name of a tīrtha.

A person by bathing at this tīrtha is purified and himself becomes a tīrtha (*maru-*