

C. Importance : One who controls one's self on this mountain is glorified in the heaven (*ātmānam sādhyat tatra girau kālām-jare nṛpa / svargaloke mahīyeta naro nāsty atra saṁśayaḥ* ||) 3. 83. 54. D. Simile : When one gave up all desires and fixed his mind in the *sattva* quality, one became (like) the mountain Kālāmjara 12. 238. 9 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 246. 9 : *sattve sūkṣmāyām buddhau cittam sthūlabuddhiṁ / kālāñjara-parvatavad aprakampyo bhavet / kālām kṣaṇamuhūrtādirūpam jarayati nāśayati tathā ātma-vid eva kālām nāśayati na tu tam kāla ity arthaḥ*).

Kālatīrtha nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Situated near the city Kośalā; by bathing there (*upaspr̥śya*) one got without doubt the fruit of letting loose eleven bulls (*vr̥ṣa-bhaikādaśaphalam labhate nātra saṁśayaḥ*) 3. 83. 11.

Kālāparvata¹ m. : Name of a mountain.

Situated in the Lāṅkā; Rāvaṇa crossed Trikūṭa and Kālāparvata before he reached the ocean 3. 261. 53.

Kālāparvata² m. : Name of a mountain, also called Kālaśaila.

Situated in the north; described as having the form of a heap of glistening collyrium (*snigdhāñjanacayākāra*); Arjuna crossed it before reaching the foot of the Himālayas 7. 57. 27, 23; Lomaśa pointed out to the Pāṇḍavas that they had crossed Kālaśaila and were about to reach the Śvetagiri 3. 140. 1, 4.

Kālaśaila m. : See Kālāparvata².

Kālāmra m. : Name of a tree.

Situated to the east of Meru 6. 8. 12; described as tall (*mahādruma*) 6. 8. 13;

auspicious (*śubha*) and having flowers and fruit all the time (*nityapuspaphala*) 6. 8. 14; by drinking the juice of the Kālāmra fruit the people of that Dvīpa (Kālāmra?) stay ever young (*kālāmrrarasapītās te nityam saṁsthitayauvanāḥ*) 6. 8. 17.

Kālikāsaṁgama m. : Name of a confluence.

A self-controlled (*yataḥ*) wise man (*vidvān*), having bathed at this confluence of the rivers Kauśikī and Aruṇā (text has *Āruṇā m. c. ? kālīkāsaṁgame snātvā kauśikyāraṇayoḥ*) and having fasted for three nights, becomes freed of all sins 3. 82. 135.

Kālindī f. : Another name of the river Yamunā.

The Pāṇḍavas, at the end of their *vanavāsa*, and before proceeding to the Virāṭa-nagara, first went along the southern bank of the river Kālindī (*kālindīm abhito yayuḥ / tatas te dakṣiṇam tīram anvagacchan padā-tayaḥ*) 4. 5. 1-2; Kālindī, in bodily form, along with many other rivers wait upon god Varuṇa in his *sabhā* 2. 9. 18. [See Yamunā]

Kāloda nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Śaunaka recommends it, among many others, to king Janamejaya; by visiting the *tīrtha* one would again live long in this life (*? labdhāyurjivite punaḥ*) 12. 148. 11.

Kāverakā f. : Name of a river.

One of the rivers in the Śākadvīpa 6. 12. 30, 26; its water is holy (*nadyaḥ puṇyajalās tatra*) 6. 12. 29.

Kāverī f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 19, 13; all the rivers