

prāpnoty alakanandatām) 1. 158. 18 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 1. 170 21 : *ekam ākāśarūpam vapram tataṁ yasyāḥ sā*).

Alamba nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Garuḍa, on his way to fetch *amṛta* (*soma*) from heaven, goes to Alambatīrtha holding an elephant and a tortoise, one each in his two claws; in the vicinity of this *tīrtha* there are divine trees (*devavr̥kṣān upāgamat*) 1. 25. 27.

Avatīrṇa nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

A. Location : Situated near the confluence of the river Sarasvatī and the river Aruṇā 3. 81. 133, (131). **B.** Origin : It was created in the bygone days by Darbhīn for he was compassionate to the Brāhmaṇas (*viṣṇānām anukampārtham darbhīṇā nirmitam purā*) 3. 81. 133; while creating it Darbhīn had brought together waters of the four oceans (*samudrās cāpi catvāraḥ samānītās ca darbhīṇā*) 3. 81. 136. **C.** Importance : Even if one has not performed the sacred rites nor recited the *mantras*, if he bathes in this *tīrtha* he is as good as one who has observed the vows – this is declared in an ancient text (?) (*dṛṣṭam etat purātane*) 3. 81. 135; one who bathes in the *tīrtha* does not meet with adversity (*na durgatim avāpnuyāt*) and he obtains the fruit of donating four thousand cows 3. 81. 136.

Aśokatīrtha nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Situated in the south (3. 86. 1) in the land of the Martyas (? *martyeṣu*; v. 1. *mat-syeṣu*) 3. 86. 10; there were many *āśramas* around it (*bahulāśrama*) 3. 86. 10.

Aśvatara nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Near Prayāga; together with Prayāga, Pratiṣṭhāna, Kambala and Bhogavati it is considered to be the altar of Prajāpati (*vedī proktā prajāpateḥ*) 3. 83. 72; there the Vedas and the sacrifices in bodily form, as well as the sages, wait upon Prajāpati, and the gods and the Cakracaras offer sacrifices 3. 83. 73.

Aśvatīrtha nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

A. Location : The bank of the Ganges, not far from the city Kanyakubja, "is even now known as Aśvatīrtha" (*adūre kanyakubjasya gaṅgāyās tīram uttamam / aśvatīrtham tad adyāpi mānavāḥ paricakṣate*) 13. 4. 17; one of the *tīrthas* on Gomatī 3. 93. 2. **B.** Description : Holy (*puṇya*) 3. 93. 2. **C.** Origin : Varuṇa gave to Bhārgava R̥cika one thousand white (*pāṇḍura*), shining like the moon (*candra-varcas*), and swift (*tarasvin*) horses who had a black ear on one side (*ekataḥśyāmakarṇa*); the horses were meant to be given by R̥cika to Gādhi, king of Kanyakubja, as a dowry for marrying his daughter 3. 115. 9, 12; 5. 117. 5; 13. 4. 14, 16; the place where the horses emerged from the water of Gaṅgā (13. 4. 16) came to be known as Aśvatīrtha (*tad aśvatīrtham vikhyaṭam utthitā yatra te hayāḥ*) 3. 115. 16; 5. 117. 6. **D.** Religious importance : After bathing there, the Pāṇḍavas gave away cows and riches 3. 93. 2; they repeatedly offered there offerings to gods and manes and satisfied the Brāhmaṇas (*tatra devān piṭṛn viṣṇāms tarpayitvā punaḥ punaḥ*) 3. 93. 3.

Aśvanadī f. : Name of a river.

Kuntī placed the newly born Karna in a basket covered with wax (*mañjūṣāyām ... madhūcchiṣṭasthitāyām*) and released it