

A. Location : Located near the mountain R̥ṣyamūka 3. 263. 40. B. Description : Its water was auspicious (*śivajalā*) 3. 263. 40; frequented by swans and ducks (*haṁsa-kāraṇḍavāyutā*) 3. 263. 40; a lotus pond having many day-blooming and night-blooming lotuses in it (*naliniṁ prabhūtakamalotpulām*) 3. 264. 1; a very cool and pleasing breeze, having the fragrance of nectar, blows in the forest near the Pampā (*mārutena suśītena sukhenāmṛtagandhinā / sevya māno vane tasmin*) 3. 264. 2. C. Rāmāyaṇa events : Sugrīva and his four counsellors lived near the Pampā 3. 263. 41; Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa reached the lake in order to meet Sugrīva 3. 264. 1; they drank its water and gave offerings to manes before proceeding towards R̥ṣyamūka (*tarpayitvā pitṛn api*) 3. 264. 8-9.

Payoṣṇī f. : Name of a river.

A. Location : Listed twice by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 15, 19; in the south 3. 86. 1; near the Vindhya mountain (*eṣa vindhyo mahāśailaḥ payoṣṇī ca samudragā*) 3. 58. 21; one could proceed from there to the mountain Vaidūrya and the Narmadā (*sa payoṣṇyām ... snātvā ... vaiḍūryaparvataṁ caiva narmadām ca ... samājagāma*) 3. 121. 15. B. Description : Very holy (*mahāpuṇyā*) 3. 83. 37; having excellent *tīrthas* on it (*sutīrthā*) 3. 120. 30; having pleasant *tīrthas* on it (*ramyatīrthā*), having ample water (*bahujalā*), and visited by the Brāhmaṇas (*divjasevitā*) 3. 86. 4; excellent river (*sarītām varā*) 3. 83. 37; flowing to the ocean (*samudragā*) 3. 58. 21; made prosperous (?) by the king of Vidarbha (*vidarbha-rājopacitā*) 3. 120. 30; river of king Nṛga

(*sarin nṛgasya*) 3. 86. 4; its water is mixed with the Soma pressed (on its bank) (*sulena somena vimīśritodā*) 3. 120. 30; all the rivers listed by Saṁjaya are said to be mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā). C. Epic event : Yudhiṣṭhira, while on pilgrimage, reached the river Payoṣṇī and lived there 3. 120. 30; Dhaumya advised the Pāṇḍavas to bathe in the river and be freed from sins 3. 121. 14; accordingly they bathed and proceeded towards the Vaidūrya mountain and the river Narmadā 3. 121. 15. D. Past events : (1) On the river Payoṣṇī gods with Indra, and the Prajāpatīs, offered many kinds of sacrifices giving large *dakṣiṇās* 3. 121. 2; (2) On its bank king Nṛga gave satisfaction to Indra with Soma and gave ample *dakṣiṇās* 3. 121. 1; 3. 86. 6; here the great ascetic Mārkaṇḍeya sang a *gāthā* in the presence of king Nṛga, describing his genealogy, at the time of his sacrifice (*anuvamśyām jagau gāthām nṛgasya dharanīpateḥ || nṛgasya yajamānasya pratyakṣam iti nuḥ śrutam /*) 3. 86. 5-6 (Nī. on 3. 88. 5: *anuvamśyām vaṁśānurūpām na tu nṛga- (?nṛga) mātrānurūpām*); (3) Here king Gaya, the son of Amūrtarayas, satisfied Indra with Soma in his seven horse sacrifices 3. 121. 3. E. Holiness : (1) There were many *āśramas* of great sages on the river 3. 58. 21; (2) By worshipping manes and gods on the Payoṣṇī one gets the fruit of gifting a thousand cows 3. 83. 37; (3) One who bathes (*upaspṛśya*) in the Payoṣṇī is freed of sins (*dhūtapāpmā bhaviṣyasi*) 3. 121. 14; (4) If one were to bathe (*upaspṛśet*) in the river Payoṣṇī he would obtain the world obtained by Gaya (i. e. the world of Indra) 3. 121. 13.