

One who is on a pilgrimage should visit Rājagṛha; by bathing in the hot springs (?) there one rejoices like Kākṣīvant; a pure person, by partaking of the food offered to the Yakṣiṇī there, is released by the favour of the Yakṣiṇī from the sin of killing an embryo (*tato rājagṛham gacchet tīrthasevī .../ upaspr̥śya tāpodeṣu kākṣivān iwa modate // yakṣiṇyā naityakam tatra prāśnīta puruṣaḥ śuciḥ / yakṣiṇyās tu prasādena mucyate bhrūṇahatyayā //*) 3. 82. 89-90 (Ni. on Bom. Ed. 3. 84. 105 : *nityakam naivedyam naityakam ca tad eva*).

Rāmaka m. : Name of a mountain.

Situated near the island Tāmra (?) on the west coast not far from Śūrpāraka; Saha-deva conquered it in the expedition he undertook before the Rājasūya (*dvīpaṁ tāmrahvayam caiva parvataṁ rāmakam tathā*) 2. 28. 43, 46.

Rāmatīrtha nt. : Name of different *tīrthas*, most of which are related to Rāma Jāmadagnya.

(1) On the mountain Mahendra, resorted to by Jāmadagnya (hence so called); by bathing there one gets the fruit of a horse sacrifice (Vājimedha) 3. 83. 14; (2) Situated at Śūrpāraka, resorted to by Jāmadagnya (hence so called); by bathing there one gets much gold (*vindyaḍ bahu suvarṇakam*) 3. 83. 40; (3) One described as auspicious (*śubha*) and excellent *tīrtha* (*tīrthavara*) 9. 48. 6; Balarāma went to it from Indratīrtha 9. 48. 6; Rāma Bhārgava, after destroying the Kṣatriyas several times, offered at this *tīrtha* a Vājapeya and a hundred horse sacrifices, and gave the whole earth as *dakṣiṇā* 9. 48. 7-8; (4) Situated on the river Gomatī; by bathing there one

gets the fruit of a horse sacrifice (Aśvamedha) and purifies his lineage (*punāti ca kulam naraḥ*) 3. 82. 66.

Rāmahrada m. pl. (sg.) : Name of a *tīrtha*.

A. Location : Listed among the four places which form the boundaries of the Kurukṣetrasamantapañcaka (*rāmahrādānām*) 3. 81. 178; 9. 52. 20. **B. Description** : Holy (*punyāḥ*) 3. 81. 33; famous (*viśrutāḥ*) 3. 81. 27. **C. Holiness** : (1) A pilgrim should visit them (*rāmahrādān*) 3. 81. 22; by bathing at these lakes and by worshipping Rāma (Jāmadagnya) one who has observed chastity and practised auspicious vows obtains much gold (*snātvā hradeṣu rāmasya brahmacārī śubhavrataḥ / rāmam abhyarcya rājendra labhed bahu suvarṇakam //*) 3. 81. 33; (2) One should bathe in these lakes and satisfy manes; the manes, thus pleased, will grant him whatever unobtainable is desired by him and heaven for all times (*hradeṣu eteṣu yaḥ snātvā pitṛn saṁtarpayisyati / pitaras tasya vai prītā dāsyanti bhuvi durlabham / īpsitam manasaḥ kāmam svargalokam ca śāśvatam //*) 3. 81. 31; (3) By bathing in this lake and by abstaining from food for twelve days one is freed of sin (*rāmahrada upaspr̥śya .../ dvādaśāham nirāhāraḥ kalmaṣād. vpramucyate //*) 13. 26. 44. **D. History** : Rāma (Bhārgava), after extirpating the Kṣatriyas, founded five lakes and filled them with blood; he satisfied there his ancestors and grand-fathers (*kṣatram utsādyā viryeṇa hradāḥ pañca niveṣitāḥ // pūrayitvā naravyāghra rudhireṇeti naḥ śrutam / pitaras tarpitāḥ sarve tathaiva ca pitāmahāḥ*) 3. 81. 22-23; Rāma requested the satisfied ancestors to turn the lakes of blood into *tīrthas*; this request