

1594, 2057, 2102 (in the south), 3904 (°śādanam), 4420, 4426; IX, 268, 276, 2124, 2478, 2481 (*ajātaḥ śreṣṭhā devānām api devatāḥ*), 2508, 2531, 2555, 2911, 2941, 2964, 2984, 2987, 3047; X, 428 (°nandanah, sc. Aṣvatthāman); XI, 88 (°vanam, i.e. the crematorium, PCR.), 119 (do.), 794 (°medhāḥ); XII, 174, 252, 298, 321 (°vaṃṣān), 323 (do.), 328, 349, 364 (°svadhām), 543, 544, 654, 689, 694, 703, 875, 888, 1009 (*tarpayāmāsu . . . P°ṛṇ svadhābhīḥ*), 1131, 1268, 1326, 1341, 1627, 1705 (i.e. Rāma Jāmadagnya's), 2375 (°yajñaiḥ), 2435 (°yajñāḥ), 2461 (°yajñān), 2768, 2769, 2777(?), 2855, 3220, 3360 (°ganāḥ), 3372, 3460, 3620, 4016, 4091 (°vane, i.e. the cemetery), 4409, 4470, 4495 (*Yamaḥ Vaiśvataiḥ cōpi P°ṛṇām akarot prabhūm*), 4663, 4866, 4882, 5417, 5544, 5608 (°vaṃṣam, sc. Janamejaya's), 5726 (°ṛṇām vaṃṣakartāram), 5740 (°piṇḍadam), 5901, 5974, 5977, 5999, 6039 (°kārya°), 6137 (°ganāḥ), 6382 (*Viśvedevāḥ sa-P°aḥ*), †6527, †6996, 7552, 7584 (*te ca pūrvam surāc ceti vividhāḥ P°aḥ smṛtāḥ*), 7587 (do.), 7656, 8018, 8020, 8116, 8362, 8375, 8389, 8523, 8587, 9580, 9650 (*arcishmanto barhishadāḥ kravyādāḥ*), 9651, †9933, 10281, 10570, 10755, 10756, 10837, †11096, 11104, 11576 (°ṛṇām pitarah), 11577 (*devāḥ P°ṛṇām sutāḥ*), 11708, 11786, †12073 (°vishaya°), 12275, 12653, 12669, 12677 (sg.), 12715, 12921 (°ganān caturah), 12922 (°kāryam), 12923, 12928, 12987, 13405, 13406 (°yajñeshu), 13409, 13416 (°kāryavidhin), 13417, 13418, 13423 (*piṇḍa-sañjñitāḥ*), 13424, 13432, 13501 (*somapōḥ*); XIII, †340 (°vana°), 431, 459 (°kāryam), 465 (°kārye), 487 (do.), 625, 916 (°ṛṇām Havyavād asi, sc. Īiva), 1020, 1603, 1606, 1643 (°ijyāḥ), 1711, 1807 (°ṛṇām ca yathā svadhā), 1820 (*saptā-varān sapta parān*), 1823, 1832 (°ṛṇān caiva candramāḥ, sc. yathā), 1922, 2040, 2043, 2097, 2098, 2116, 2117, 2120, 2200, 2404, 2977, 2994, 2995 (°raṃṣe), 2997, 3061, 3130 (°ṛṇ . . . Pitrlokaṣṭhān), 3197, 3214, 3219, 3271, 3275, 3284, 3290, 3315 (°pakshah), 3317, 3342, 3343, 3389 (*annam . . . P°ṛṇān svadhā*), 3422, 3423, 3440 (°śadmāni), 3653, 3927 (°kāryeshu), 3952, 3954, 3958 (*mat°*, sc. Bhīshma's), 4223 (°yajñam), 4224, 4225, 4226, 4229, 4240, 4242, 4244 (°ganasya), 4245, 4247, 4249, 4250 (*gāthāḥ . . . P°gītāḥ*), 4254, 4261, 4282, 4286, 4311, †4316, †4317, 4345 (°yajñāḥ), 4349 (*Viśve devāḥ . . . saha P°bhīḥ gocarāḥ*), 4352, 4353, (*saptakāḥ P°vaṃṣah*), 4368, 4372 (°yajñam), 4374, 4375, 4376, 4378, (4379), 4382, 4386 (°mateti), 4388, 4390, 4391, 4393, 4410, 4412, 4545, 4655, 4659, 4666, 4667, 4701, 4735, 4781, 5365, 5482 (°kāryam), 5543, 5594, 5645, 5653, 5701 (°yajñeshu), 5744 (°yajñārtham), 5828, 5867, 5924, 5930, 5937, 5940, (5941), 5945, 5947, 5948, 5949, (5952), 5953 (°kārya°), 5954, 5957, 5959, 5960 (°ivam), 5966, 5989, (5992), 5993, 5996, (5998), 5998, 5999, 6003, 6026, 6030, 6031, 6034, 6039, 6058, 6059, 6061, 6068, 6078, 6082, 6085, 6087, 6089, 6097, 6100, 6101, 6102, 6112, 6135, 6140, 6141, 6160, -6172, 6193, 6194, 6231, 6233, 6496, 6500, 6511, 6606 (°dah), 7074, 7098 (°ganāḥ), 7144, 7170, 7266 (°ṛṇām svadhā), †7374, 7395, 7408, 7584 (*ashtakāḥ P°daiṣvatyāḥ*), 7642, 7699, 7774 (°medham); XIV, 22, (838) (i.e. Rāma Jāmadagnya's), (839) (do.), 910, †1169, 1176 (*Yamaḥ P°ṛṇām adhipaḥ*), 1443, 2735, 2760, 2776, 2895, 2896; XV, 14, 33, 424 (?), 680; XVI, 42, 199 (°medham); XVIII, 189, 199, 311.

**Pitrgraha**, the Pitr-demon. § 502 (Manushyagrahak.): III, 230, 14502 (*asīnaḥ ca śayānaḥ ca yaḥ paśyati naraḥ pitṛn / umādyati sa tu kshipraḥ sa jñeyah P°ḥ*).

**Pitrloka** ("the world of the Pitrs"): I, 2292, 4925, 6832, 8337; II, 486; III, 6026, †10248, 11639; V, 1581; VII,

101, 512, 6697; IX, 445, 2881 (different from Yama's world); XI, 250, 593; XII, 11788; XIII, 3130, 3471, 3774, 6101, 6494; XIV, 2776.

**Pitrlokarshi**, pl. (°ayah) ("the Ṛshis of Pitrloka"): V, 3783.

**Pitrñām ācrama(h)**, name of a tirtha. § 733q (Marudgana): XIII, 25, 1725.

**Pitrpati**, **Pitrāja**, **Pitrājan** = Yama, q.v.

**Pitr rūpa**, a Rudra. § 770 (Ānuśāsanik.): XIII, 151β, 7090 (enumeration).

**Pitrya** ("belonging to the Pitrs"), adj.: I, 105 (*loke*), 4655 (*ṛnāt*), 4660 (do.); III, †947 (°āni); XII, 5414 (*karma*), 8493 (*rātryahani = māsaḥ*), 12651, 12671, 12682, 12688, 13399, 13400, 13413, 13542, 13560; XIII, 1572, 1579, 1583, 1615, 1620, 1675, 4271 (*karmaṇi*), 5060 (°āni), 5065, 5075 (°āni), 5081, 7144; XIV, 109 (*karma*); XVIII, 198 (*loke*).

**Pitryāna** ("the path leading to the Pitrs"): III, 122 (°pathe); XII, 525, 12394; XIII, 1082 (°ānām candramā dvāram ucyaṭe).

**plakshajāta**, adj. ("rising from the fig-tree"), said of the river Sarasvatī: I, 6455 (S°).

**Plakshā** = Sarasvatī: III, 7085.

**Plakshaprasavana**, name of a tirtha. § 615 (Baladeva-tirthayātrā); IX, 54, 3045 (*prabhavam Sarasvatyāḥ*), 3071.

**plaksharāja** ("the great fig-tree"): IX, †2449 (in Somatirtha).

**Plakshāvatarana**, a tirtha. § 377 (Dhaumyatirthak.): III, 90, 8375 (on Yamunā).—§ 409d (Plakshāvataranag.): P. is situated on the Yamunā, and is the entrance to the region of heaven; there the paramarshis had performed sacrifices of the Sarasvata kind; their king Bharata let loose the horse for his horse-sacrifice; there Marutta, assisted by the ṛshi Samvarta, performed excellent sacrifices: III, 129, 10525.

**Plakshāvataranagamana(m)** ("going to Plakshāvatarana"). § 409 (Tirthay.): Lomaṣa pointed out to Yudhishtira the spots where sacrifices had been performed by Prajapati (Ishṭākṛta, lasting 1,000 years), Ambarisha Nabhāga (b), the sāvabhāuma Yayāti Nāhusa (c); the door of Kurukshetra; the śami-tree, which had got only a single leaf; the lakes of Paraṣu-Rāma; the hermitage of Nārāyaṇa; the path of Ṛcika's son (when he roamed over the earth, practising the yoga rites) in the river Raupya; further, that a Piśāca woman with pestles for her ornaments had said: "Having eaten curd in Yugandhara, and lived in Acyutasthala, and bathed in Bhūtīlaya, thou shouldst live with thy sons," etc.; the tirtha Plakshāvatarana (d). "Having taken his bath on this spot one becomes able to behold all the worlds and is purified from his evil deeds." The Pāṇḍavas having bathed, Yudhishtira beheld all the worlds and Arjuna (Cvetavāhana) (III, 129).—§ 410: Dakṣha, when engaged in a sacrifice there, had blessed the spot, saying: "Those men that die on this spot shall win a place in heaven." Lomaṣa pointed out to Yudhishtira the Sarasvatī, the Oghavati, Vinaṣana (b), Camaśodbheda (c), the tirtha of Sindhu (d), Prabhāsa (e), Viśhṇupada, Vipāśā (f), Kācṃrāmaṇḍala (g), the gate of Mānasa, a gap (? see Nil.) opened by Rāma in the midst "of this mountain", Vātīkakaṇḍa (B. °śh°), on the north of Videha, "yonder lake," where people propitiate Īiva with satras in the month of Caitra, and become free from sins, Ujjānaka, the lake Kuṣavat with a lotus in the kuṣa grass, and the hermitage of Rukmiṇī, Bhṛgutūṅga, Vitastā, the holy rivers Jalā and