

- of the river Yamunā. It was the day of Aṣṭamīrohiṇī and many maidens were observing the Aṣṭamīrohiṇī Vrata there. Before them was a heap of rice and other eatables which was given as an offering to Kṛṣṇa and seeing the lot the King begged for something to eat and drink. The maidens replied that it was a sin to take food on that day of Vrata and then there came a change in the mind of the King and he readily agreed to observe the Aṣṭamīrohiṇī vrata and did so. Because of this when the king died, though a great sinner he was, he was taken to heaven by the servants of Viṣṇu. This story was told by Vasiṣṭha to Dilīpa to impress upon him the greatness of observing the Aṣṭamīrohiṇī Vrata. (Chapter 13, Padma Purāṇa).
- CITRASENĀ I.** An Apsaras. This celestial maiden was a dancer in the court of Kubera. (Śloka 10, Chapter 10, Sabhā Parva). When Arjuna went to the land of Indra this maiden gave a dance in honour of Arjuna. (Śloka 30, Chapter 43, Vana Parva).
- CITRASENĀ II.** A prominent river. The people of ancient Bharatā used to drink the water of this river. (Śloka 17, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva)
- CITRASENĀ III.** A follower of Subrahmaṇya. (Śloka 14, Chapter 40, Śalya Parva, M.B.).
- CITRĀŚIKHANḌĪ.** Saptarṣis (The seven saints) Marīci, Aṅgiras, Atri, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kṛtu and Vasiṣṭha. These saints are called by the name Citraśikhāṇḍīs also. (Śloka 29, Chapter 336, Śānti Parva).
- CITRĀŚILĀ.** A purāṇic river. The water of this river is used by the Indians for drinking. (Śloka 30, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).
- CITRĀŚVĀ.** Another name of Satyavān. He used to make the figure of horses using clay and people therefore gave him this name of Citrāśvan. (Śloka 13, Chapter 294, Vana Parva).
- CITRAVĀHĀ.** A purāṇic river of Bhārata. (Śloka 17, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).
- CITRAVĀHANA.** A king who ruled Maṇipur during purāṇic times. (See Citrāṅgada).
- CITRAVARMĀ I.** One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He was killed in the great battle by Bhīmasena. (Chapter 136, Droṇa Parva, M.B.).
- CITRAVARMĀ II.** A prince of the country of Pāñcāla. He was the son of a king called Sucitra. He had four brothers : Citraketu, Sudhanvā, Citraratha, and Viraketu. When Viraketu was killed in the great battle all the brothers attacked Droṇa who killed them all. (Ślokas 43 to 49, Chapter 122, Droṇa Parva, M.B.).
- CITRAVARMĀ III.** Father of Simantini, wife of King Candrāṅgada. (See Candrāṅgada).
- CITRAVEGIKA.** A serpent of the family of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. This serpent was burnt to death at the sarpa sattrā of Janamejaya. (Śloka 8, Chapter 57, Ādi Parva).
- CITRĀYUDHA I. (CITRABĀHU).** One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He was slain by Bhīmasena in the great battle. (Śloka 20, Chapter 136, Droṇa Parva).
- CITRĀYUDHA II. (DRDHĀYUDHA).** One of the sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He was slain by Bhīmasena. (Śloka 29, Chapter 137, Droṇa Parva).
- CITRĀYUDHA III.** A King of Simhapura. During the victory march of the Pāṇḍavas Arjuna conquered this King. (Śloka 20, Chapter 27, Sabhā Parva).
- CITRĀYUDHA IV.** A warrior of the state of Cedi.
- He fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas. The horse of this warrior was blood-coloured and his weapons were of a peculiar type. Karna killed him in the great battle. (Chapter 23, Droṇa Parva and Chapter 56, Karna Parva).
- CITROPACITRA.** One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. In the great battle Bhīmasena killed him. (Śloka 18, Chapter 111, Droṇa Parva).
- CITROPALA.** A river of purāṇic fame. (Śloka 34, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).
- CITTĀVASTHĀS.** States of the mind. (See under Pattu).
- CIYYĀLI.** A holy place in South-India. (See under Agastya).
- COLA.** A very righteous emperor of Kāñcīpura. Because of the virtuous rule of this emperor his country got the name Cola. There is an interesting story in Padma Purāṇa of how the emperor attained Vaikuṅṭhaloka (The abode of Mahāviṣṇu). Once Cola went to Vaikuṅṭha to worship Mahāviṣṇu. As he was worshipping him with pearls and flowers of gold a brahmin subject of his came there to worship him with water and Tulasī leaves. The simple offering of Tulasī leaves and flowers by this brahmaṛṣi, Viṣṇudāsa, eclipsed the expensive one by the King and the latter was greatly offended and he rebuked the Brahmin saying that he was a poor man who did not know what devotion to Viṣṇu was. But Viṣṇudāsa did not take the taunt unchallenged. He asked the king to wait and see who would merge with the glowing entity of the Lord earlier. The King on returning to his palace started a Vaiṣṇava-sattrā. (An almshouse dedicated to Mahāviṣṇu). This almshouse was as comfortable and luxurious as the one once started by Brahmā in the temple of Gaya. Viṣṇudāsa on the other hand spent his life in a Viṣṇu temple leading a celibate life and observing rites pleasing to Viṣṇu. One day after finishing his daily morning rites Viṣṇudāsa cooked his food as usual and kept it in its place to be taken later. But on returning to it after some time he found his food eaten by someone else. He went without food that day and it happened the next day also. It continued to happen thus for a week and all these days Viṣṇudāsa went fasting. Viṣṇudāsa then decided to watch and see who the thief was. On keeping a vigil he found a Caṇḍāla (a harijan of the lowest Cadre) timidly coming and grabbing at the food with gluttonous greed to appease his hunger. Seeing the famished skeletonous body of the thief Viṣṇudāsa felt compassion rather than resentment and calling him back to take the food went after him crying "Hi, come here and take this ghee also with you. That food has no fat in it." But the Caṇḍāla frightened at the sight of the owner of the food ran away as fast as his legs could carry him, Viṣṇudāsa following him. But soon the Caṇḍāla fell fainting on the road exhausted and tired. Viṣṇudāsa reaching his side started fanning him with his cloth. Very soon the Caṇḍāla changed himself into Mahāviṣṇu adorned with Śaṅkha, Cakra and Gadā and Viṣṇu embracing his devotee took him to Vaikuṅṭha. Hearing this Cola called Mudgala the priest of the Vaiṣṇavasattrā, to his side and lamented "I started this sattrā to spite Viṣṇudāsa and now he has gone to