

(v) In the war between the Pāṇḍavas and the Kauravas, the King of Kāśī fought on the side of the former. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 196, Verse 2).

(vi) Arjuna conquered Kāśī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 122, Verse 40).

(vii) Śrī Kṛṣṇa conquered Kāśī. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 11, Verse 15).

(viii) Karṇa once conquered Kāśī on behalf of Duryodhana. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 19).

(ix) Kāśī had been ruled by the Kings called Haryaśva, Sudeva, and Divodāsa. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 30, Verses 12 to 15).

(x) King Vṛṣadarbha and Uśinara had ruled over Kāśī. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 30, Verse 9).

(xi) Bhīṣma conquered Kāśī during the Svayamvara of Ambā. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 44, Verse 38).

(xii) The horse sent out in connection with Yudhiṣṭhira's Aśvamedha passed through Kāśī also. (Aśvamedha Parva, Chapter 83, Verse 14).

(xiii) For the origin of the name Kāśī see under Divodāsa.

KĀŚĪ II. An inhabitant-citizen-of Kāśī. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 106, Verse 18).

KĀŚĪ III. A son of Kaviprajāpati. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 85, Verse 133).

KĀŚĪKA. A famous charioteer on the Pāṇḍava side (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 171, Verse 15).

KĀŚĪŚVARA TĪRTHA. A sacred place on the banks of river Ambumatī on the borders of Kurukṣetra. A bath in the river redeems one from all sins and raises one to Brahmāloka. (Vana Parva, Chapter 83, Verse 57).

KĀŚMĪRA (KĀŚMĪRAKAM). A state in North India, Kāśmīra was famous during the Mahābhārata period also. Once Arjuna conquered this state (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 27). People from the state had attended Yudhiṣṭhira's Rājasūya with many articles of presentation. Śrī Kṛṣṇa once defeated its ruler. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 11, Verse 16). Paraśurāma also once defeated its ruler. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 70, Verse 11).

KĀŚMĪRAMAṆḌALAM. A particular place in Kāśmīra where once a conference of sages was held. (Vana Parva, Chapter 203). Besides all the prominent sages of North India, distinguished persons like Nahuṣa, Yayāti, Asi and Kaśyapa attended the conference. Rivers Jhelam and Chenab flow through this place, and it is a holy centre. Those who bathe here will become like sages.

KASTŪRĪGANDHĪ. Another name for Kālī (Matsyagandhī) or Satyavatī, the mother of Vyāsa. To know how she got this name, see under Satyavatī.

KĀŚYA I. A famous King of Kāśī; father of Ambā, Ambikā and Ambālikā. He was also called Krodhavaśa. According to Chapter 171 of Udyoga Parva, Kaśya's real name was Senābindu.

KĀŚYA II. One of the great sages who visited Bhīṣma on his bed of arrows. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 47, Verse 10).

KĀŚYAPA I. Chief among the Prajāpatīs.

1) *Kaśyapa—Son or Grandson of Brahmā?* It is impossible to give a definite answer to this question. In Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 65, we see that six spiritual sons—Marīci, Aṅgiras, Atri, Pulastya, Pujaha and Kratu—were born to Brahmā. Kaśyapa was born as the son of Marīci and that all living beings in the world took their origin from Kaśyapa. According to this statement, Kaśyapa is the grandson of Brahmā.

But in the 14th Sarga of Araṇyakāṇḍa in Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa there is an account of the creation of all animate and inanimate objects in this world. According to a statement in that passage, we find that Kaśyapa was the youngest brother of Marīci, Atri, Pulastya and others. This means that Kaśyapa was the son of Brahmā. Therefore there is nothing wrong in regarding him either as the son or as the grandson of Brahmā. In the Purāṇas we find references to him in both ways.

2) *Original Gotra or Clan.* Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 297, verse 17 says that all living beings belong to the four original Gotras—the gotra of Aṅgiras, Kaśyapa gotra, Bṛghu gotra and Vasiṣṭha gotra and that all the other gotras came into existence subsequently.

3) *Kaśyapa's wives.* Kaśyapa had 21 wives who were:—Aditi, Diti, Danu, Ariṣṭā, Surasā, Khaśā, Surabhi, Vinatā, Tāmrā, Krodhavaśā, Irā, Kadrū, Muni, Pulomā, Kālakā, Natā, Danāyus, Simhikā, Pradhā, Viśvā, and Kapilā. Of these, the 13 wives, Aditi, Diti, Kālakā, Danāyus, Danu, Simhikā, Krodhā, Pradhā, Viśvā, Vinatā, Kapilā, Muni and Kadrū, were the daughters of Dakṣa.

Of these the first wife Aditi had 12 sons. These 12 sons namely Viṣṇu, Śakra, Aryamā, Dhātā, Tvaṣṭā, Pūṣā, Vivasvān, Savitā, Mitra, Varuṇa, Amśa and Bhaga are called Ādityas (sons of Aditi). In the sixth Manvantara these 12 Ādityas belonged to the tribe known as Tuṣitas. (The present Manvantara is the seventh one). The 33 crores of Devas came into being from the twelve Ādityas.

The Daityas were born from Kaśyapa's second wife Diti. The chief Daityas are Hiranyakaśipu, Hiranyakṣa and Simhikā. All the other Daityas were born from them.

The Dānavas were the children of Danu, another wife of Kaśyapa. Dvimūrdhā, Śambara, Ayomukha, Śaṅkura, Kapila, Śaṅkara, Ekacakra, Mahābāhu, Tāraka, Mahābala, Svarbhānu, Vṛṣaparvā, Pulomā, and Vipracitti are the famous Dānavas. The other Dānavas were the children of the people mentioned above.

Another wife of Kaśyapa, Surabhi gave birth to Aja, Ekapād, Ahirbuddhnyā, Tvaṣṭā and Rudra and also the Ekādaśa Rudras namely:—Hara, Bahurūpa, Tryambaka, Aparājita, Vṛṣakapi, Śambhu, Kapardī, Raivata, Mṛgavyādha, Sarpa, and Kapālī. Vinatā gave birth to Garuḍa and Kadrū was the mother of the nāgas. The Purāṇas proclaim that all living beings that we see in the world today, sprang from Kaśyapa's offsprings by his different wives. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Bāla Kāṇḍa, Chapter 29; Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part I, Chapters 15-21; Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapters 16 and 65 and Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 18).

4) *Brahmā taught Kaśyapa cure for snake poison.* The serpents (Nāgas) were born to Kadrū, one of the wives of Kaśyapa. Once Kadrū asked her children to hang down like hair from the tail of Uccaiśravas. They refused to do so. Kadrū became angry and cursed them that they would be burnt alive at Janamejaya's Sarpa Sattrā (snake-sacrifice). After the curse, the Nāgas became dangerously venomous. At this stage, Brahmā taught Kaśyapa the art of curing snake-poison to protect other creatures that might be bitten by the Nāgas. Cure of snake-bite in this world dates from that time. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 20).