

tv alolupaḥ) at the gate of Kauśikī (*kauśikī-dvāram*) for twenty one nights one goes to heaven 13. 26. 30; if one takes limited food (*niyatāhāraḥ*) and bathes at the confluence of the rivers Kauśikī and Dr̥ṣadvatī one is freed of all sins 3. 81. 80; if one who is controlled (*yataḥ*) and is learned (*vidvān*) fasts for three nights and bathes at the confluence of the Kauśikī and the Aruṇā he is freed of all sins 3. 82. 135; Kauśikī is one of those rivers by visiting which the high-souled persons who have observed vows, go to the Goloka (?) (*te tatra modanti gavāṃ vimāne* 13. 105. 44) after assuming heavenly form, wearing heavenly garlands, holy, and rich in auspicious fragrance (*divyasaṃsthānā divya-mālyadharāḥ śivāḥ / prayānti puṇyagan-dhādhyāḥ*) 13. 105. 47-48.

Krauñca¹ m. : Name of a mountain.

A. Family : Son of Himavant (*himavataḥ sutam*) 3. 214. 31. B. Location : Part of the Śveta mountain 3. 214. 30-31; 34-35. C. Description : Great mountain (*mahādri*) 9. 16. 50; best among the mountains (*parvataśreṣṭha*) 9. 45. 78; resounding with sounds of Krauñca birds (*krauñca-nādaninādita*) 9. 45. 73; having Śāla and Sarala (pine) trees (*saśālaskandhasarala*) 9. 45. 74; description of the mountain when pierced by the *śakti* of Kārttikeya (the mountain began to burn; the terrified animals, birds and serpents deserted it; the Vidyādhara and the Kinnaras, living on the peaks of the mountain, flew upwards; the Daityas came out in the open in hundreds and thousands and were killed by the followers of Kumāra Kārttikeya) 9. 45. 74-79; the Krauñca mountain, though reduced to a pitiable condition continued, to be resplendent (*śocyāṃ api daśāṃ prāpto rarājaiva sa par-*

vataḥ) 9. 45. 76. D. Mythological events : (1) Kumāra (Kārttikeya) pierced the Krauñca mountain with his arrows; through the crevice created by the arrows swans and vultures go to the mountain Meru (*tena haṃsāś ca gṛdhrāś ca meruṃ gacchanti parvatam*) 3. 214. 30-31; the mountain, thus shattered, fell down issuing sounds of excessive pain; seeing the Krauñca fall down, other mountains howled excessively due to fear 3. 214. 32; (2) When Kārttikeya killed many Asuras, Bāṇa, the son of Ball, resorted to Krauñca and started harassing gods; when attacked by Kārttikeya, Bāṇa took refuge with the Krauñca; then Kārttikeya pierced Krauñca with the *śakti* given to him by Agni 9. 45. 70, 73, 79, 81. E. Similes : (1) The arrows shot by Arjuna from his Gāṇḍīva entered Karṇa as swans enter the Krauñca (*haṃsāḥ krauñcam ivāviśan*) 7. 114. 82; (2) The arrows shot by Karṇa at Bhīma entered his left arm as the birds the Krauñca (*prāviśan ... krauñcam patrārathā iva*) 7. 109. 29; (3) Śalya, with blood issuing out of his body when hit by the *śakti* of Yudhiṣṭhira, was like the Krauñca hit by Skanda 9. 16. 50; (4) Ghaṭotkaca said to Aśvatthāman that he would strike at him as did Agnisuta (Skanda) the Krauñca mountain 7. 131. 56.

Krauñca² m. : Name of a mountain.

Located in the Krauñcadvīpa, it is described as a great mountain (*krauñcadvīpe mahārāja krauñco nāma mahāgiriḥ*) 6. 13. 17; beyond the Krauñca is the mountain called Vāmanaka 6. 13. 17; the country related to Krauñca is the Kuśala (*krauñcasya kuśalo deśaḥ*) 6. 13. 20.

Krauñcapādī f. : Name of a tīrtha.