

Hiranyaśṛṅga, Hiranyaśikhara, Hemaśṛṅga (1. 158. 17) m. : Name of a mountain.

A. Location : Belongs to Himavant (*himavataḥ ... hemaśṛṅgāt*) 1. 158. 17; to the north of Kailāsa, near the mountain Maināka (*uttareṇa tu kailāsam mainākaṁ parvataṁ prati / hiraṇyāśṛṅgaḥ*) 2. 3. 8; 6. 7. 40; on its slope is the lake Bindusaras (*tasya* (i. e. *hiraṇyāśṛṅgasya*) *pārśve ... bindusaro nāma*) 6. 7. 41; 2. 3. 9. **B.** Description : Auspicious (*bhagavant*) 2. 3. 8; very big (*sumahant*) 6. 7. 40; heavenly (*divya*) 6. 7. 40; full of jewels, full of large jewels (*maṇimaya*) 6. 7. 40; (*mahāmaṇimaya*) 2. 3. 8. **C.** Epic event : The Pāṇḍavas and Draupadī, when carried by Ghaṭotkaca to the place of Nara and Nārāyaṇa near the river Bhāgīratī, saw from there Maināka, Hiranyaśikhara and Bindusaras 3. 145. 39. **D.** Past event : The divine Tripathagā (Gāṅgā), issuing from the world of Brahman, settled down at Hiranyaśṛṅga and then was divided into seven streams (*tatra tripathagā devī prathamam tu pratiṣṭhitā / brahmalokād apakrāntā sapta-dhā pratipadyate* ||) 6. 7. 44; formerly, Gāṅgā issued from Hemaśṛṅga of Himavant and on reaching the ocean got divided into seven streams (*purā himavataś caiṣā hemaśṛṅgād viniḥ-sṛtā / gaṅgā gatvā samudrāmbhoḥ sapta-dhā pratipadyate*) 1. 158. 17.

Hiranyasaras nt. : Name of a tirtha.

Located on the ocean in the west (*paścimasyām diśi samudre hiraṇyasaras tīrtham*) 12. 329. 46 (5); since Soma was afflicted with consumption (*yakṣman*) he was advised by the sages to bathe in Hiranyasaras (*ātmānam abhiṣecayasva*); Soma did accordingly and freed himself of the sin (*gatvā cātmanah snapanam akarot / snātvā cātmanam*

pāpmano mokṣayām āsa) 12. 329. 46 (5-9); since Soma got back his lustre there, the tirtha thereafter came to be known as Prabhāsa (*tatra cāvabhāsitas tīrthe yadā somas tadāprabhṛti tīrtham tal prabhāsam iti nāmnā khyātam babhūva*) 12. 329. 46 (10). [See Prabhāsa]

Hiraṇvatī f. : Name of a river.

A. Location : Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 24, 13; in Kurukṣetra (*kurukṣetre ... nadyās tīre hiraṇvatyāḥ*) 1. 95. 8; (*saritam ... kurukṣetre hiraṇvatim*) 5. 149. 73; **B.** Description : Holy (*puṇyā*), having bright water (*śucijalā*); free from pebbles and mud (*śar-karāpaṅkavarjitā*), having easy fords (*sūpatīrthā*) (Nl., however, on Bom. Ed. 5. 152. 7; *sūpatīrthām śobhanopakaṇṭhām*) 5. 149. 73; all the rivers listed by Saṁjaya are said to be mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā). **C.** Epic events : (1) Citrāṅgada, son of Saṁtanu, and his namesake, the king of the Gandharvas (*gandharvarājo balavāms tulya-nāmā* 1. 95. 7), fought a battle lasting for three years (*saṁās tisro 'bhavad raṇaḥ*) on the bank of Hiraṇvatī; in this battle the former was killed 1. 95. 8-10; (2) The camp of the Pāṇḍavas was laid by Dhṛṣṭadyumna near the river Hiraṇvatī (*śibiram māpayām āsa dhṛṣṭadyumnaḥ ... āsādyā saritam ... hiraṇvatim*) 5. 149. 72-73; when the Pāṇḍavas were encamped there Duryodhana sent Ulūka as his messenger to them (*hiraṇvatyām nivīṣteṣu pāṇḍaveṣu*) 5. 157. 1. **D.** Importance : Finds mention in the Dāvatā-Ṛṣi-Vaṁśa 13. 151. 20.

Hemakūṭa m. : Name of a mountain