

One of the five villages (*grāmāḥ*) for which Yudhiṣṭhira was willing to come to terms with the Kauravas; he named four of these five villages and left the fifth to be named by Duryodhana 5. 31. 19-20; 5. 70. 15; 5. 80. 7 (for the names of the other three villages see *Āsandī*).

Kuśasthalī f. : See *Dvārakā*.

Kṛttikānām āśramāḥ m. : Name of an āśrama.

By bathing there, by offering libations to manes and by satisfying god Mahādeva one becomes clean and goes to heaven (*āśrame kṛttikānām tu snātvā yas tarpayet pitṛn / toṣayitvā mahādevam nirmalaḥ svargam āpnuyāt* //) 13. 26. 23.

Kośalā f. : Name of a city (or river?)

Two *tīrthas* Rṣabhatīrtha and Kālātīrtha located near Kośalā 3. 83. 10-11.

Kosalā f. : See *Ayodhyā*.

Kauśikasya āśramāḥ m. : A hermitage founded by Kauśika (Viśvāmitra).

(1) Epic event : One of the āśramas visited by Ambā for bathing and for practising austerities in order to be able to kill Bhīṣma (*kauśikasyāśrame tathā ... eteṣu tīrtheṣu tadā kāśikanyā ... āplāvayata gātrāṇi tīvram āsthāya vai tapaḥ*) 5. 187. 26, 28. (2) Past event : When Indra asked Menakā to cause disturbance to the austerities of Viśvāmitra (1. 65. 25), she went to the āśrama of Kauśika; she saw Viśvāmitra practising *tapas* in his āśrama (*yayau sāśramam kauśikasya*) 1. 65. 42; 1. 66. 2.

Khāṇḍavaprastha nt. : See *Indraprastha*.

Gajapura, Gajasāhvaya, Gajāhvaya, nt. : See *Hāstinapura*.

Girivraja m. : Name of a city, also referred to as *Bārhadhrathapura* (2. 22. 42).

A. Location : The Capital of the Magadha country (*māgadham puram*) 2. 18. 30; 2. 19. 2, 19; *niveśo māgadhaḥ* 2. 19. 1 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 2. 21. 1 : *māgadhaḥ magadhadeśasambandhi niveśaḥ vinyāsaḥ*). **B. Description** : Large (*mahant*) 2. 19. 1; shining (*śubha*) 2. 19. 1; charming (*svādu*) 2. 19. 1; free from diseases (*nirāmaya*) 2. 19. 1; unassailable (*anādhrṣya*) 2. 19. 13; full of cattle (*paśumant*) 2. 19. 1; no dearth of water there (*nityam ambumān*) 2. 19. 1; full of good dwellings (*suveśmādhya*) 2. 19. 1; thronged by people of the four classes (*cāturvarṇyajānākula*) 2. 19. 13; full of people who were satisfied and well nourished (*tuṣṭapuṣṭajānākula*) 2. 19. 13; marked by lavish festivals (*sphītotsava*) 2. 19. 13; the splendour of its markets of eatables and garlands was excellent (*bhakṣyamālyāpaṇānām ... śriyam uttamām*) 2. 19. 22; the prosperity, marked by all qualities and full of all desired objects, was thriving on its streets (*sphītām sarvaguṇopetām sarvakāmasamṛddhinim* // ... *samṛddhim ... vīthyām tasyām*) 2. 19. 22-23; delightful forests of Priyāla trees, shining forests of Lodhra trees stood near the dwelling of Gautama in the city (see Past events) (*vanarājīs tu paśyemāḥ priyālānām manoramāḥ / lodhrāṇām ca śubhāḥ pārtha gautamaukaḥsamīpajāḥ*) 2. 19. 8; the city was marked by the dwelling of the snakes Arbuda, Śakravāpin, Svastika and the best dwelling of Maṇināga (*arbudaḥ śakravāpī ca pannagau śatrutāpanau / svastikasyālayaś cātra*