

the Himavanta and the Gandhamādāna before reaching the Indrakila 3. 38. 29; the river Indratoyā flew by its side (*indratoṣāṃ samāsādyā gandhamādanasaṃnidhau*) 13. 26. 11; one could see from this mountain the great river Gaṅgā (*mahāgaṅgā*) 3. 155. 85.

B. Description : Holy (*puṇya*) 1. 32. 4; its peaks auspicious (*śiva*) 3. 157. 23; best of the mountains (*parvataśreṣṭha*) 1. 26. 5; 3. 156. 15; (*parvatendra*) 3. 155. 88; (*nagendra*) 3. 161. 1; (*nagottama*) 3. 161. 3, 5, 8; (*śailottama*) 3. 157. 16, 23; (*girim uttamam*) 3. 142. 23; king of the mountains (*śailarāja*) 3. 155. 87; 3. 157. 31; great mountain (*mahāśaila*) 3. 157. 15; its peak was many palm-lengths high (*bahutāllochrayaṃ śṛṅgam*) 3. 157. 33; imperishable (*avyaya*) 1. 26. 5; its peak is marked by colourful flowers (*śailottamasyāgrāṇi citramālyadharaṇi*) 3. 157. 23; its peaks are delightful in all seasons (*sarvarturamaṇīyeṣu gandhamādanasānuṣu*) 3. 146. 19, (*ramaṇīyeṣu*) 33; rough and dreadful (*viśamaṇi ghoraṇi*) 5. 49. 21; 5. 94. 17; it had rough as well as smooth spots (*uvāsa sa tadā rājā sameṣu viśameṣu ca*) 1. 110. 44; frequented by sages, Siddhas and gods, liked by the Gandharvas and the Apsarases, and frequented by the Kinnaras (*ṛṣisiddhāmarayutaṃ gandharvāpsarasāṃ priyam [... kinnarācaritaṃ girim*) 3. 143. 5; 3. 146. 17; 5. 62. 22; 3. 146. 23 (which also mentions Yakṣas and Brahmarsis); 3. 142. 23; 3. 155. 34–35 (which also mentions Cāraṇas, Vidhyādhara and Kinnarīs); 3. 155. 83, 86; also 1. 110. 44; 3. 259. 33; where Druma, the lord of the Kimpuruṣas, lived 5. 155. 3; a mountain which looked like a bower all around (*kuṇjabhūtaṃ girim sarvaṃ abhitaḥ*) 5. 62. 22; it was like the

Nandanavana (*nandanavanopam*) 3. 155. 36; for the description of the mountain also see 3. 143. 3–4; 3. 146. 17–29; 3. 155. 35–84; 3. 156. 15–19, 25–29; 3. 157. 36; 3. 161. 3–10, 13; (also see the next section C).

C. Characteristics : (1) Kubera, along with the Rākṣasas and in the company of the Apsarases, enjoys himself on the peaks of the Gandhamādāna 6. 7. 32; its peak is the garden of the gods, the Dānavas, the Siddhas and of Vaiśravaṇa (Kubera) 3. 156. 27; 3. 259. 33; (2) Sages who lived on water and air visited the mountain floating through the air (*plavamānā vihāyasā*) on the *parvan* days (*parvasandhiṣu*) 3. 156. 15; similarly Kimpuruṣas with their beloveds, the Gandharvas and the Apsarases wearing silken garments free from dust (*arajāṃsi ca vāsāṃsi vāsānāḥ kauśikāni ca*), the Vidyādhara wearing garlands, hosts of great Urugas and the Suparṇas visit the mountain on the *parvan* days (*parvasandhiṣu*) 3. 156. 16–19; so also on the *parvan* days (*parvasandhiṣu*) one can hear there the sound of kettle-drums (*bherī*), cymbals (*paṇava*), conches (*śaṅkha*) and tabors (*mṛdaṅga*) 3. 156. 19; (3) There was a beautiful grove of *kadalī* stretching over many *yojanas* on its peaks 3. 146. 42; (4) On this mountain there is the Badarī āśrama of Nara and Nārāyaṇa 1. 32. 3; 3. 142. 23; 12. 321. 14; 12. 331. 22; also the āśrama of the royal sage Vṛṣaparvan is close by (3. 155. 16–17) and the āśrama of the royal sage Ārṣṭiṣeṇa (3. 155. 90); (5) There is also the lotus pond of Kubera guarded by the Rākṣasas 3. 142. 24; (6) It protects the Guhyakas (*pāti ... guhyakāṇ gandhamādanaḥ*) 8. 30. 77–78; (7) It has many bright herbs (*dīpyamānaṣadhigaṇam*) 5. 62. 22; (8) It has a rough abyss full