

mañināgasya cottamaḥ) 2. 19. 9; five high-peaked, bright and solid mountains Vaihāra, Varāha, Vṛṣabha, Ṛṣigiri, and Caityaka, closed on each other as if to protect Girivraja on all sides (*ete pañca mahāśṛṅgāḥ parvatāḥ śītaladrumāḥ / rakṣantīvābhisamhatya samhatāṅgā girivrajaṃ*) 2. 19. 2-3; the tall mountain (Caityaka) was honoured by the descendants of Bṛhadratha and the people of Girivraja 2. 19. 14; in the city were placed three *bherī*s which were made out of the hide of Ṛṣabha killed by Bṛhadratha; the *bherī*s, covered with the powders of heavenly flowers, produced sounds (*taṃ hatvā māṣanālāś (?) ca tisro bherīr akārayat || ānāhya carmaṇā tena sīhāpayām āsa sve pure / yatra tāḥ prāṇadan bheryo divyapuṣpāvacūrṇitāḥ*) 2. 19. 15-16. C. Epic events : (1) Jarāsandha held captive kings, whom he had conquered, in the cave of a mountain in Girivraja (*girivraja / kandarāyām girīndrasya*) 2. 13. 62; (2) Kṛṣṇa, Bhīma and Arjuna saw the *māgadha* town (Girivraja) from the mountain Goratha (*gorathaṃ girim āsādyā dadṛśur māgadhaṃ puram*) 2. 18. 30; when they proceeded towards the *māgadha* town (*pratasthur māgadhaṃ puram*), they did not enter it through the main gate but rushed towards the summit of the lofty mountain Caityaka (Nī., however, on Boni. Ed. 2. 21. 15 : *caityakaṃ nagarasūcakam*) and broke its old huge peak, honoured (by the people) with garlands, as if thereby striking on the head of Jarāsandha whom they wanted to kill (*te'tha dvāram anāsādyā purasya girim ucchritam / ... caityakāntaṃ samādravan / śirasīva jighāmsanto jarāsandhajighāmsavaḥ || ... śṛṅgaṃ sumahāntaṃ purātānam / arcitaṃ mālyadāmaś ca*

... te 'bhihatyābhyapātayan) 2. 19. 14, 17-19; then they entered the *māgadha* town (Girivraja) 2. 19. 19; after killing Jarāsandha, Kṛṣṇa, with Bhīma and Arjuna, mounted the chariot of Jarāsandha and went out of Girivraja; they alighted there on even ground (*same deśe*) where they were honoured by the people of Girivraja and by the kings released from their captivity 2. 22. 13, 26, 28-30; Sahadeva, Jarāsandha's son, after he was consecrated by Kṛṣṇa as king of the Magadha country, entered again the town of Bṛhadratha (Girivraja) (*viveśa rājā ... punar bārhadrathaṃ puram*) 2. 22. 42; the release by Kṛṣṇa of kings held captive in Girivraja mentioned in the summary of the Sabhāparvan (*girivraja niruddhānām rājānām kṛṣṇena mokṣaṇam*) 1. 2. 99; mighty Jarāsandha's death in Girivraja due to flash of Kṛṣṇa's intelligence predicted by Nārāyaṇa to Nārada (*jarāsandhaś ca balavān... girivraja / mama buddhiparispandād vadhas tasya bhaviṣyati*) 12. 326. 89; (3) Bhīma, in his expedition to the east (2. 26. 1) before the Rājāsūya, marched on Girivraja and made Jarāsandha's son pay tribute 2. 27. 15-16; (4) while recounting Karna's exploits, Bhīṣma referred to his overthrowing the kings, Nagnajit and others, who came together at Girivraja 7. 4. 5. D. Past events : (1) Sage Gautama begot Kākṣīva and other sons on Śūdrā Auśīnarī (*śūdrāyām gautamo yatra ... auśīnaryām ajanayat kākṣīvādīn sutān ṛṣiḥ*) 2. 19. 5; formerly kings of Aṅga, Vāṅga and other countries used to delight themselves reaching the abode of Gautama (in Girivraja) 2. 19. 7; (2) Bṛhadratha killed a bull who ate beans, and then made out of his hide three *māṣanāla* (?) drums