

*deśam kimpuruṣāvāsam*) 2. 25. 1; in the vicinity of the Uṣīrabīja, Malnāka and Kālāśaila mountains 3. 140. 1, and of Mandara 3. 140. 4; the Ramanaka varṣa is to the south of Śveta and to the north of Nila 6. 9. 2; to the south of Śṛṅgin and to the north of Śveta is the Hairaṇvata varṣa 6. 9. 5; one of the six mountains listed by Saṁjaya which extend to the east (*prāgyāyatāḥ*) and merge at both ends in the eastern and the western ocean (*avagāḍhā hy ubhayataḥ samudrau pūrvapaścimau*) 6. 7. 2; the distance between these mountains is thousands of *yojanas* (*teṣāṁ antaraviṣkambho yojanāni sahasraśaḥ*) 6. 7. 4. C. Description : Shining (*śubha*) 3. 155. 28; big mountain (*mahāgiri*) 3. 214. 30; 9. 59. 8; huge (*atīpramāṇa*) 5. 47. 66; king of mountains (*parvatarājan*) 3. 155. 4; excellent among mountains (*śikhariṇām varam*) 3. 155. 4; heap of rocks (*śiloccaya*) 5. 47. 66; having many summits (*nānāsamucchraya*) 3. 155. 28; its top (*śailapṛsthā*) not easy to reach (*sudurgama*) 3. 214. 12; having bright forests (*śubhakānana*) 3. 220. 22; covered with thickets of reeds (*śarastambaiḥ susaṁvṛtam*) 3. 214. 10; golden (*kāñcana*) 3. 220. 21; delightful due to gold and jewels (*mañikāñcanaramya*) 3. 155. 28; inlaid with silver (*rajatācita*) 3. 186. 102; 13. 151. 26, and bright like silver (*rajataprabha*) 6. 7. 3 (does *rajata* here stand for *mahārajata* 'gold'?); variegated due to many kinds of minerals (*bahudhātuvicitra*) 9. 59. 8; looking like a big dense cloud (*mahābhraḥghanasaṁkāśam*), and full of water (*salilopahitam*) 3. 155. 28; full of Rakṣases, Piśācas, frightful Bhūtas, Rākṣasīs, and many animals and birds (*rakṣobhiḥ ca piśācaiḥ ca raudrair bhūtagaṇaiḥ tathā | rākṣasibhiḥ ca sampūrṇam anekaiḥ ca mṛgadvi-*

*jaiḥ*) 3. 214. 11; all the six mountains listed by Saṁjaya are described as stretching towards the east (*prāgyāyatāḥ*), jewelled mountains (*ratnaparvatāḥ*), and frequented by the Siddhas and the Cāraṇas (*siddhacāraṇasevitāḥ*) 6. 7. 2, 4 (also see the next section). D. Characteristics : (1) On the Śvetagiri (and Mandara) live the Yakṣa Māṇicara and Kubera, the king of the Yakṣas; eighty-eight thousand quick moving (*śighracārīṇaḥ*) Gandharvas, Kimpuruṣas and their four times Yakṣas, having many forms and weapons serve there Māṇibhadra, the chief of the Yakṣas 3. 140. 4-6; (2) The mountain is protected by strange snakes having seven heads and poisonous eyes (*dṛṣṭivīṣaiḥ saptaśīrṣair guptaṁ bhogibhir adbhutaiḥ*) 3. 214. 11; (3) Śveta mountain shone with the flowering Saṁtānaka forests, forests of Kara-vīra, Pārijāta, Japā and Aśoka trees, clusters of Kadamba trees and hosts of heavenly animals and birds (*divyair mṛgagaṇair api / divyaiḥ pakṣigaṇaiḥ caiva śuśubhe śveta-parvataḥ*) 3. 220. 23-24; (4) Are the Śveta and the other mountains listed by Brahman to be looked upon as characterized by the middle quality (*madhyama guṇa*), i. e. by the quality *rajas*? 14. 43. 4, 1 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 14. 43. 1 : *madhyamo guṇaḥ rajoguṇapradhānaḥ*). E. Importance : (1) Listed by Brahman among mountains called 'kings of mountains' (*parvatarājānaḥ*) 14. 43. 4; (2) Finds mention in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vaṁśa 13. 151. 26, 2. F. Epic events : (1) Arjuna, in his expedition to the north before the Rājasūya, reached the Śveta mountain after conquering the peoples on the Himavanta and the Niṣkūṭa mountains and lived there 2. 24. 2; he then crossed Śveta and conquered the country of the Kimpuruṣas 2.