

the air on his way to propitiate Śiva for his Pāśupata, saw the foot of Himavant (*himavataḥ pādām*) 7. 57. 27; (20) Vṛka pierced with arrows Kuṇḍina prince who lived on the king of mountains (Himavant?) (*vṛko ... girirājavāsīnam ... parābhīnat*) 8. 62. 48; (21) The Kauravas, after the fall of Karna, went to Sarasvatī flowing near the Himavant and after drinking its water and bathing in it returned refreshed (*kauravāḥ / ... prasthe himavataḥ śubhe / aruṇām sara-svatīm prāpya papuḥ sasnuḥ ca tajjalām // tava putrāḥ kṛtotsāhāḥ paryāvartanta te tataḥ //*) 9. 4. 48, 50; (*himavate prasthe*) 9. 5. 1; they lived there for a night (*te rātrim uṣitāḥ*); at the fall of Karna the Kauravas found no peace except near Himavant (*nālabhañ śarma te putrā himavantam ṛte girim*) 9. 5. 2-4; (22) Balarāma, in his *tīrthayātrā*, visited the holy *āśrama* near Himavant (*pārśve himavataḥ*); he worshipped the sages there and ascended the mountain (*āruruhe 'calam*); he saw at a short distance the *tīrtha* called Plakṣaprasravaṇa (*nātidūram tato gatvā nagam*) 9. 53. 9-10; (23) Kṛṣṇa begot Pradyumna on Rukmiṇī after practising austerities on Himavant (*himavat-pārśvam abhyetya*) and observing chastity for twelve years 10. 12. 29; (24) Vyāsa advised Yudhiṣṭhira to get for his Aśvamedha wealth left on Himavant by the Brāhmaṇas officiating at the sacrifice of Marutta (*vidyate draviṇam pārtha girau himavati sthitam*) 14. 3. 20; (25) Yudhiṣṭhira with his brothers, protected by Vyāsa, desired to repair to Himavant (*himavantaṁ twayā guptā gami-ṣyāmaḥ pitāmaha*) 14. 14. 9; (26) After Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Gāndhārī and Kuntī were burnt by the forest fire near Gaṅgādvāra, Saṁjaya went to Himavant (*himavantaṁ mahi-*

*dharam*) 15. 45. 33; (27) The Pāṇḍavas in their final journey saw Himavant in the north; after crossing it they saw the big desert and the mount Meru (*taṁ cāpy atikramantas te dadṛśur vālukārṇavam / avaiḥṣanta mahāśailaṁ merum*) 17. 2. 1-2; (28) Vyāsa lived at the foot of Himavant (*guror me ... himavatpāda āsataḥ*); there he composed the Bhārata and felt tired; he was served there by his pupils and his son Śuka 12. 337. 9-10, 12. G. Past and mythological events: (1) The fish dragged the ship of Manu to the highest peak (*śṛṅgaṁ yat param*) of Himavant; it advised the seven sages to quickly tie the arc to that peak of Himavant; the sages acted accordingly; that highest peak of Himavant is famous as Naubandhana even today (*tac ca naubandhanaṁ nāma śṛṅgaṁ himavataḥ param / khyātam adyāpi*) 3. 185. 44-47; (2) Rāma (Jāmadagnya) established his residence on mountain (Himavant) (*varṣam aśya girer madhye rāmeṇa śrīmatā kṛtam* 3. 130. 12; Nī. on Bcm. Ed. 3. 130. 12: *varṣam vasatisthānam*); (3) Himavant waited on king Vainya and offered jewels to him 12. 59. 121; (4) After Nabaṣa was made king of the heaven he sported at various places, one of them being the summit of Himavant (*himavatprsthe*) 5. 11. 9; (5) Viśvāmitra begot Śakuntalā on Menakā on the lovely summit of Himavant (*prasthe himavato ramye*) 1. 66. 8; (*himavataḥ prsthe*) 1. 68. 69; Menakā abandoned Śakuntalā on Himavant (*himavataḥ prsthe*) 1. 68. 69, 73; (6) Bhagīratha went to the slope of the Himavant (*himavatpārśvam*) to practise austerities 3. 107. 3-4; Gaṅgā split the mountain Himavant at Gaṅgādvāra 3. 88. 18; (7) Pulastya and Vasiṣṭha requested