

*lokasya hitakāmyayā*) 12. 314. 6; (iii) Kirāta (Śiva) lives on the summit of Himavant (*himavacchikharālayaḥ*) 3. 40. 29; there is the abode of Rudra on Himavant (*rudrasyaṭyatanam*) which is resorted to by Siddhas and Cāraṇas, by Pārśadas, Piśācas and various forest tribes (*vanyair nānāvidhaiḥ tathā*); they all serve Śarva there 13. 19. 16–18; the place is liked by Śiva and he is always present there 13. 19. 19; 5. 109. 5; (iv) Gods, Gandharvas and Apsarases have their playgrounds on many inaccessible regions of Himavant (*gīrer asya durgān deśān bahūn .../ ākrīḍabhūtān devānām gandharvāpsarasām tathā*) 1. 111. 6; (v) It has Kubera's gardens (*udyānāni kubera-sya*) 1. 111. 7; (vi) Garutmant, king of birds, always visits it 12. 314. 6; 2. Inhabitants : (i) Himavant protects Rakṣases and Piśācas 8. 30. 78; 6. 7. 48; (ii) Kirātas living there subsist on fruits and roots and are dressed in skins (*phalamūlāśanā ye ca kīrātāś carmavāsasaḥ*) 2. 48. 8; they live in its inaccessible regions (*himavaddurganilayāḥ kirātāḥ*) 7. 4. 6; (iii) Mlecchas also live in its inaccessible regions (*himavaddurgavāsino mlecchāḥ*) 7. 87. 37; (iv) A certain learned Brāhmaṇa, son of Pippalāda and of Kuśika gotra, lived for long on the summit of Himavant 12. 192. 5; 3. The righteous people are reborn there; the unrighteous ones do not go to the north (*ihatyās tatra jāyante ye vai puṇyākṛto janāḥ / asatkarmāṇi kurvantaḥ ... ihaiva parivartante na te yānti uttarām diśam*) 12. 185. 21–23; 4. The Himavant region is full of many wonders (*bahvāścaryo hi deśaḥ saḥ*) 14. 14. 9; (*tatrāham adbhūtān bhāvān apaśyam girisattame*) 13. 14. 27; 3. 141. 25; 5. (a) Āśramas on it of : (i) Nara and Nārāyaṇa 12. 334. 2; (ii) Vaiyā-

ghrapadya Upamanyu 13. 14. 28 (the āśrama is described in 13. 14. 27–44); (iii) Nārada (*himavantaṁ jagāmāṣu yatrāśya svaka āśramaḥ*) 12. 334. 2; (iv) Vṛṣaparvan 3. 155. 17; (b) Other places on it : (i) large realm of Subāhu (*subāhor viśayaṁ mahat*) 3. 141. 24–25; (ii) Muñjapṛṣṭha and Muñjavant on the summit of Himavant (and on Meru) 12. 122. 2–3; 14. 8. 1; (iii) Pitā-mahasaras 3. 82. 128; (iv) A holy and dirtfree pond of lotuses (*himavataḥ puṇyo vimalaḥ kamalākaraḥ*) and the forest Jaimūta 5. 109. 21–22; 6. Animals, birds and trees : (i) Elephants of Himavant (*haimavatā gajendrāḥ*) 1. 178. 2; (*nāgāḥ ... haimavatāḥ*) 4. 49. 15; (*haimavatāḥ...gajāḥ*) 8. 62. 36; (*gajau haimavatau*) 8. 65. 2; (*nāgaṁ prabhinnam girikūṭakalpam upatyakām haimavatīm carantam*) 3. 252. 5; (ii) Lions : Lions from the forests on Himavant (*himavadvanasambhūtaṁ siṁham kesariṇam*) 3. 292. 21; (*siṁhāḥ haimavatāḥ*) 2. 19. 25; 2. 68. 15; (iii) Swans : swans in their flight as though touch the summit of Himavant (*haṁsā himavataḥ prasthe pibanta ivā medīnīm*) 9. 8. 12. (iv) A Bhūliṅga bird : A female Bhūliṅga bird, living on the other side of Himavant, utters warnings to others : 'Do not act rashly', not realizing that she was doing the same thing herself (*bhūliṅgaśakunir nāma pārśve himavataḥ pare / bhīṣma tasyāḥ sadā vācaḥ śrūyante 'rthavigarhitāḥ // mā sāhasam itīdaṁ sā satatam vāśate kila / sāhasam cātmanātīva carantī nāvabudhyate //*) 2. 41. 19–20; (v) Kimśuka trees : Flowering Kimśukas of Himavant (*himavati puṣpitau ... kimśukau*) 9. 57. 31; (vi) A very big Śālmali tree grew on the summit of Himavant for a number of years; it had large roots and branches (*himavat-*