

(*śailarāj*) 14. 58. 14; (*śailendra*) 1. 212. 6; (*parvatendra*) 14. 58. 9; described at some length at the time of the festival of the mountain (*vartamāne mahārāja mahe raivatakasya ca*): it was adorned with many variegated forms and it shone all around by the golden Kāśa grass (*alaṃkṛtas tu sa girir nānārūpavicitritaiḥ | babhau rukma-mayaiḥ kāśaiḥ sarvataḥ*); it was adorned with excellent golden garlands, flowers, cloth-pieces (*vāsobhiḥ*) and by Kalpavṛkṣas (*kalpa-vṛkṣaiḥ ca sarvaśaḥ*); it was adorned with golden trees with lighted lamps on them (*dīpavṛkṣaiḥ ca sauvarṇaiḥ*); with different kinds of flags with bells hanging on them; it resounded with songs of men and women; the mountain became attractive to look at like Meru with hosts of sages on it (*atīva prekṣanīyo 'bhūn merur munigaṇair iva*); many shops were set up for the festival which offered diverse kinds of food and wines; these were also freely given to poor, blind and miserable (*surāmaireyamīṣreṇa bhakṣya-bhojyena caiva ha | dināndhakṛpānādibhyo dīyamānena cāniṣam*); there were holy lodgings set up for the meritorious people (*puṇyāvasathavān vīra puṇyakṛdbhir niṣe-vitāḥ*); the mountain, full of houses meant for Vṛṣṇi heroes, appeared like the place of gods (*sa nago veśmasaṃkirṇo devaloka ivābbabhau*); due to the presence of Kṛṣṇa the mountain gave the appearance of the residence of Śakra (Indra) (*śakrasadmapratīkāśo babhūva sa hi śailarāt*) 14. 58. 4-14; the decorating of the mountain for its festival also described at another place: the Vṛṣṇis and the Andhakas gave gifts by thousands to Brāhmanas; the countryside around the mountain was decorated by palatial buildings shining with jewels and by trees holding the

lamps; the players on musical instruments played on instruments, the dancers danced, and the singers sang; Vṛṣṇi princes, adorned, moved everywhere in their golden conveyances; the citizens also moved in thousands, with wives and retinue (*sadārāḥ sānuyātrāś ca*), either on foot or in vehicles 1. 211. 1-6. C. Epic events: (1) Kṛṣṇa went to Prabhāsa to meet Arjuna during the term of the latter's exile 1. 210. 4; from Prabhāsa the two went to Raivataka where they spent a night before going to Dvārakā; the mountain was decorated at the instance of Kṛṣṇa; Arjuna took food there and, in the company of Kṛṣṇa, saw the performances of actors and dancers (*dṛṣṭavān naṭanartakān*) 1. 210. 8-10; Arjuna rested there on a decorated bed and, next morning, left Raivataka for Dvārakā 1. 210. 11-15; (2) After some days a great festival of the mountain was held by the Vṛṣṇis and the Andhakas for which the mountain Raivataka was decorated 1. 211. 1-2; all the important Yādavas like Ugrasena, Balarāma, Akrūra, Sātyaki, Kṛtavarma, Pradyumna, Sāmba, also Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna, participated in it; there Arjuna saw Subhadrā and fell in love with her 1. 211. 7-15; (3) On another occasion when Arjuna came to know that Subhadrā had gone to worship Raivataka he, with the consent of Kṛṣṇa, started for it 1. 212. 1-2; Subhadrā worshipped the mountain Raivata and all the deities there and received blessings of the Brāhmanas; after making a *pradakṣiṇā* of the mountain (*brāhmaṇān svasti vācya ca | pradakṣiṇaṃ girim kṛtvā*) she started to return to Dvārakā 1. 212. 6-7. D. Other events: (1) When the Mādhavas (Yādavas) left Mathurā to settle down at Kuśasthalī (Dvārakā) they were delighted to see the (Raivata) mountain