

Gaṅgā then became Sarayū (*saro bhinnam tayā nadyā sarayūḥ sā tato 'bhavat*) 13. 140. 24; (v) Divine Surabhi, the daughter of Dakṣa, practised austerities on the peak of the Kailāsa 13. 82. 27; (vi) Aṣṭāvakra moved around the Kailāsa after reaching the Himavant (*kailāsam abhito yayau*) 13. 20. 2, 6; when Aṣṭāvakra left the residence of Kubera he went further north and crossed the mountains Kailāsa, Mandara and Haima before reaching the Kairātasthāna 13. 20. 28-29; (vii) Nahuṣa, as the king of gods (*devarāja* 5. 11. 10), enjoyed the company of the Apsarases and the Devakanyās on the mountains Kailāsa, Himavatprsthā, Mandara, Śveta and others 5. 11. 9; (viii) Bharaḍvāja asked the great sage Bhṛgu seated on the peak of the Kailāsa : "Who created the world?" 12. 175. 6; (ix) Rising from the peak of the Kailāsa (*kailāsaprsthād utpatya*) Śuka, the son of Vyāsa, soared to the heaven moving through the mid-region (*antarikṣacarah*) 12. 319. 10. E. Importance : (1) Śiva lives on its peak (*kailāsaśikharāvāsīn* is one of the 1000 names of Śiva) 13. 17. 106; (2) Dhanada (Kubera) was consecrated on the Kailāsa as the chief of the Rākṣasas, the Yakṣas and the Gandharvas (*ādhipatyena kailāse dhanado 'py abhiṣecitah*) 5. 109. 8; hence Kailāsa is known to be the residence (*sthānam*) of Ailavila (Kubera) 5. 109. 18; 12. 44. 13; Vaiśravaṇa (Kubera) is called *kailāsanilaya* 12. 274. 9; 3. 42. 31 (Dhanādhyakṣa = Kubera); 2. 6. 11 (Kubera); King Vaiśravaṇa (Kubera) enjoys himself on the Kailāsa in the company of the Guhyakas 6. 7. 39; there are innumerable Yakṣas, Rākṣasas, Kinnaras, Nāgas, Suparṇas and Gandharvas in the residence of Kubera (*kuberasadanam prati*) (on the Kailāsa) 3.

140. 11; there is the beautiful pond (*nalini*), full of Saugandhika flowers, on the peak of the Kailāsa near the abode of Kubera 3. 151. 1, 2; (3) Kailāsa visited by gods (*yatra devāḥ samāyānti*) 3. 140. 10; (4) There is the Viśālā (Badarī) tree there 3. 140. 10 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 3. 139. 11 : *viśālā badarī*; also cf. *viśālām badarīm prati* 3. 145. 10, 18); (5) The *ātrama* of Nara and Nārāyaṇa stands in its vicinity (*tasyābhyāśe*) 3. 145. 16. F. Figures in bad omens : (1) Among the bad omens noticed by Vyāsa before the start of the war, there was one according to which hundreds of summits of the mountains Kailāsa, Mandara and Himavant fell down with great thunder 6. 3. 35; (2) When the Sindhu heroes encircled Arjuna there occurred bad omens one of which was that the Kailāsa experienced trembling (*vepathuś cābhavan rājan kailāsasya*) 14. 76. 16. G. Similes : (1) Persons : (i) Balarāma who was wearing a blue silk garment (*nīlakauṭeyavasanaḥ*) is compared with the summit of the Kailāsa 5. 154. 18; 1. 212. 20; 7. 10. 31; (ii) Bhīmasena with his raised *gadā* looked like the Kailāsa with its (raised) summit (*kailāsam iva śṛṅgīṇam*) 6. 58. 30; 6. 90. 22; (iii) Duryodhana with his raised *gadā* is similarly compared 9. 32. 36; 9. 55. 27; (iv) Śalya, with the *sarvāyāsī gadā* in his hand, looked like the Kailāsa with its (raised) peak (*saśṛṅgam iva kailāsam*) 9. 11. 2; (v) Soma gave to Skanda his two companions Maṇi and Sumaṇi who both looked like the peaks of the Kailāsa 9. 44. 29; (2) Elephant : The white elephant Alrāvata having four tusks looked like the Kailāsa with its peaks 3. 43. 36; (3) Objects : (i) Chariot : Kṛṣṇa's chariot compared with the peak of the Kailāsa (*kailāsaśikharopamāt*) 5. 92. 30;