

in rut from Himavant (*yathā gajau haimavatau prabhinnau*) 8. 65. 2; (ii) kings assembled for Draupadī's *svayamvara* (*yathā haimavatā gajendrāḥ*) 1. 178. 2; (iii) Heroes defeated by Arjuna slept like grown up elephants from Himavant (*nāgā yathā haimavatāḥ pravṛddhāḥ*) 4. 49. 15; (iv) (a) Elephants from Himavant as *upameya* : The elephants from Himavant with golden nets hanging from their bodies looked like clouds with lightnings (*sukalpitā haimavatāḥ ... suvarṇajālāvatatā babhur gajā tathā yathā vai jaladāḥ savidyutāḥ*) 8. 62. 36; (b) Lions : (i) Kuntī blessed Karna saying that when he became a young man he would be like a lion with a mane from the forest of Himavant (*himavadvanasambhūtaṁ siṁhaṁ kesariṇaṁ yathā*) 3. 292. 21; (ii) Bhīma rushed at Duṣṣāsana as a lion from Himavant rushes at a jackal (*siṁho yathā haimavataḥ śṛgālam*) 2. 68. 15; (iii) Bhīma, Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa went to Jarāsandha's residence as do the Himavant lions to a cow-pen (*govāsam iva ... siṁhā haimavatā yathā*) 2. 19. 25; (c) Swans : (i) Horses adorned with *cāmaras*, running on the battlefield looked like swans from the summit of Himavant touching the earth (*haṁsā himavataḥ praṣṭhe pibanta iva medinīm*) 9. 8. 12; (ii) Thousands of horses hit by Arjuna's arrows fell down like swans falling down on the slopes of Himavant when struck by water (*haṁsā himavataḥ praṣṭhe vāriviprahātā iva*) 7. 66. 19; (d) Kimśuka tree : Bhīma and Duryodhana, wounded and smeared with blood, looked like two Kimśuka trees in blossom on Himavant (*himavati puṣpitāv iva kimśukau*) 9. 57. 31; (e) A leaf : Indra, humiliated, trembled as does a leaf of a fig tree, stirred by wind, on the Himavant

summit (*anileneva nunnam aśvatthapatraṁ girirājamūrdhni*) 1. 189. 22; (f) A cave : A king is said to be like a cavern on Himavant, inaccessible and difficult to enter (*durāsadāṁ duṣpraveśāṁ guhāṁ haimavatīm iva*) 12. 83. 39. (6) Vyāsa surrounded by his pupils and his son at the foot of Himavant looked like the lord of the Bhūtas (Śiva) surrounded by Bhūtas (*śuśubhe himavatpāde bhūtair bhūtapatir yathā*) 12. 337. 12; (7) Himavant an *upameya* : Himavant without the sound of the recitation of the Vedas did not shine like moon when covered with dust and darkness at the time of the eclipse or like a habitation of the Niṣādas (*brahmaghoṣair virahitaḥ parvato 'yaṁ na śobhate / rajasā tamasā caiva somaḥ sopaplavo yathā // na bhrājate yathāpūrvam niṣādānām ivālayaḥ*) 12. 315. 13-14. I. Modes of expression : These are based on various characteristics of the mountain : (a) Steadiness : (i) Himavant might start moving about, but Duṣṣāsana would not rule the earth without Duryodhana (*himavānś ca parivrajat / ... na cāhaṁ tvad ṛte rājan praśāseyaṁ vasundharām*) 3. 238. 31; (ii) If Arjuna's words were to prove false then, indeed, Himavant may move from its place (*caled dhi himavān sthānāt ... mat-satyaṁ vicaled yadi*) 2. 68. 35; the same said by Kṛṣṇa (*caled dhi himavān śailo ... na me moghaṁ vaco bhavet*) 5. 80. 48; (b) Solid form : (i) Kṛṣṇa to Draupadī : Himavant may be shattered, but his words would not be false (*himavān śīryet ... na me moghaṁ vaco bhavet*) 3. 13. 117; (ii) Duryodhana to Dhṛtarāṣṭra : Even Himavant would be shattered in a hundred thousand ways if hit just once by Duryodhana with his *gadā* (*gadāprahārābhīhato himavān api*