

*parvataḥ* /...*vitīryeta giriḥ śatasahasradhā*) 5. 54. 38; (iii) Hearing Bhīma's loud roar after the death of Jarāsaṁdha people wondered if Himavant had split (*kim nu svid dhimavān bhinnah*) 2. 22. 9; (c) Not subject to reduction in size : Even Himavant would decay under certain conditions (*bhakṣya-māṇo hy anāvāpaḥ kṣīyate himavān api*) 3. 33. 9; (d) Not to be easily toppled down : Himavant is one of the four mountains which cannot be easily toppled down (*himavān ... catvāraḥ parvatāḥ kena pātītā bhuvi tejasā*) 3. 297. 14; (e) Very large size : Bhīma to Yudhiṣṭhira — Yudhiṣṭhira's wish to hide Pāṇḍavas for a year was like trying to hide Himavant with a handful of grass (*trṇānām muṣṭinaikena himavantam tu parvatam / channam icchasi kaunteya yo 'smān samvartum icchasi*) 3. 36. 22; (f) Strength : Bhīma to Kṛṣṇa — even Himavant, ocean and Indra together cannot rescue a person attacked by Bhīma (*himavānś ca samudraś ca vajrī ca ... / mayābhipannam trāyeran balam āsthāya na trayaḥ*) 5. 74. 10; (g) Impassableness : One cannot say that the back side of Himavant does not exist simply because men have not seen it (*yathā himavataḥ prṣṭham ... na dṛṣṭapūrvam manuḥjair na ca tan nāsti tāvatā*) 12. 196. 6; (h) Mighty elephants at its foot : Wishing to defeat Yudhiṣṭhira was like driving away with a stick a huge elephant in rut roaming at the foot of Himavant with its herd (*nāgam ... upatyakām haimavatīm carantam / daṇḍīva yūthād apase-dhase tvam yo jetum āśaṁsasi dharmarājam* //) 3. 252. 5. J. Relationships with Himavant : (a) Daughters of Himavant : (i) Umā (*himavato girer duhitaram umām*) 12. 329. 49(1); (*umām ... pitur dainyam anicchantīm*) 13. 127. 37; (ii) River

Gaṅgā : (*himavataḥ sulā*) 3. 108. 8; 6. 114. 90; (*śailarājasutām nadīm*) 3. 108. 4; (*sulāvanīdhraśya harasya bhāryā*) 13. 27. 88 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 13. 26. 89 : *avanīdhraśya meroḥ himavato vā parvatasya*); (b) Sons of Himavant : (i) Mountain Krauñca (*krauñcam himavataḥ sulam*) 3. 214. 31; (ii) Mountain Arbuda (*himavatsutam arbudam*) 3. 80. 74; (c) Father-in-law of Śaṁkara (*himavān puṇyaḥ śaṁkaratvaśuro giriḥ*) 13. 26. 57; (d) General association : Gandhamādana mountain called *haimavata* mountain 3. 157. 3. K. Bad omen : The falling down with great roar of thousands of summits of Kailāsa, Mandara and Himavant is mentioned among the bad omens noticed by Vyāsa before the war (*tathā himavato gireḥ sahasraśo mahāśabdām śikharāṇi patanti ca*) 6. 3. 35. [See Śāisīra]

Hiraṇyabindu m. : Name of a tīrtha.

A. Location : On the slope of the Himavant mountain (*himavatpārśvam*) 1. 207. 1. B. Holiness : According to the Tīrthavamśa narrated by Āṅgiras (13. 26. 3), if one who is controlled bathes in this tīrtha (*vikṣobhya*) and bows down to the god-head lying in the Kuśa grass his sins are cleansed (*hiraṇyabindum vikṣobhya prayataś cābhivādya tam / kuśeśayam ca devatvam pūyate tasya kilbiṣam*) 13. 26. 10. C. Epic event : Arjuna, during the term of his exile, visited this tīrtha; he bathed there and saw the best among the mountains (Himavant) and the sacred places (*dṛṣṭavān parvataśreṣṭham puṇyāny āyatanāni ca*); he descended from there and went to the east 1. 207. 4-5; [For Hiraṇyabindu, as name of Agastyāśrama, see Section I. 5A]

Hiraṇyāsikhara m. : See Hiraṇyāśṛṅga.