

*mandaram yāti śāśvatam / api varṣasahasreṇa na cāsyānto 'dhigamyate* ) 5. 108. 9; the slope of Himavant is to the north of the Kosalas 2. 27. 4; counted by Samjaya among the six mountains which stretch towards the east and merge at both ends in the eastern and the western ocean; the distance between these mountains is thousands of *yojanas* (*prāgāyātā mahārāja śaṭ ele ... / avagāḍhā hy ubhayataḥ samudrau pūrva-paścimau /... teṣām antaraviṣkambho yojanāni sahasraśaḥ*) 6. 7. 2, 4; the gate leading to the lake Mānasa is on the Hlmavant (not named) (*etad dvāram mahārāja mānasya*) 3. 130. 12; the river Sarasvatī rises on Himavant 9. 37. 20; Sarasvatī flows at a distance of a little less than two *yojanas* from Kurukṣetra (*ūne dviyojane gatvā ... punye prasthe himavataḥ ... aruṇām sarasvatīm prāpya*) 9. 4. 48-49; Gaṅgā rises from the golden summit of Himavant (*purā himavataś caisā hemaśṛṅgād viniṣṛtā*) 1. 158. 17; at the foot of Himavant flows the river Mālinī (*prasthe himavato ramye mālinim abhito nadīm*) 1. 66. 8; the Bāhlikas lie outside the range of the Himavant (*bahiṣkṛtā himavatā ... tān bāhlikān parivarjayet*) 8. 30. 10-11. B. Description : Holy, the holiest of all (*puṇya*) 1. 26. 14; 1. 115. 27; 3. 88. 18; 3. 155. 15, 16; 7. 57. 27; 9. 4. 49; 9. 37. 26; 12. 185. 8; 13. 26. 57; 13. 127. 2; (*sarvapūṇyatama*) 12. 185. 21; auspicious (*śubha*) 3. 175. 6; 9. 4. 49; 12. 185. 21; 12. 320. 8; 13. 10. 5; 13. 126. 33; heavenly (*divya*) 12. 320. 8; pleasing, very pleasing (*ramya*) 1. 66. 8; 1. 106. 8; 9. 43. 9; 13. 127. 3; (*suramya*) 12. 160. 31; shining (*rucira*) 12. 320. 9; unequalled (*apratīma*) 12. 320. 8; 13. 127. 11; famous (*vikhyāta*) 13. 26. 57; big mountain (*mahāśaila*) 12.

125. 29; (*māhāgiri*) 1. 189. 20; 3. 39. 16; 13. 20. 3; 17. 2. 1; (*prāmṣu*) 9. 50. 32; not accessible, not easily accessible (*durga*) 3. 174. 12; (*durgān deśān*) 1. 111. 6; (*sudurga*) 3. 176. 30; its caves are inaccessible (*durgāṁś ca girigahvarān*) 1. 111. 7; having an extent of a hundred *yojanas* (*śatayojanavistāra*) 12. 160. 32; holder of earth (*avanīdhra*) 13. 27. 88; possessed of all qualities (*sarvagūṇānvita*) 12. 185. 8; best, best among mountains (*śreṣṭha*) 13. 83. 40; (*giriśreṣṭha*) 3. 40. 30; 13. 20. 2; (*parvataśreṣṭha*) 1. 207. 4; (*acalottama*) 12. 59. 121; 12. 126. 51; 13. 65. 24; (*parvatottama*) 12. 320. 11 (Himavant or Meru?); (*girisattama*) 13. 14. 27; (*nagottama*) 3. 107. 4; (*girivara*) 12. 160. 32; (*śikhariṇām varam*) 3. 88. 17; (*giriṇām himavān varaḥ*) 6. 116. 33; king or chief of mountains (*śailarāja*) 1. 69. 27; 1. 111. 5; 3. 82. 128; 12. 314. 18, 23; (*śailarāj*) 9. 54. 15; (*giriṛāja*) 1. 189. 14; 8. 62. 48; (*giriṛāj*) 6. 74. 7; (*adriṛāj*) 7. 131. 44; 7. 132. 15; 7. 142. 37; (*mahādri-rāja*) 1. 189. 19; (*śailendra*) 9. 43. 50; (*śailaguru*) 9. 50. 32; (listed among those called *parvatarājānaḥ*) 14. 43. 4; mine of all jewels (*ākaraḥ sarvaratnānām*) 13. 26. 57; storehouse of jewels (*ratnanidhi*) 18. 5. 52; filled with gems and heaps of pearls (*maṇimuktācayācita*) 12. 160. 32; adorned with heavenly minerals (*divyadhātuvibhūṣita*) 13. 127. 17; its summits have minerals (*sadhātusīkharābhoga*) 13. 127. 35; (*bahudhātupinaddhāṅga*) 1. 176. 22; 2. 31. 23; Himavant is one of the mountains described as mountains of jewels (*ratnaparvatāḥ*) 6. 7. 2; big rivers flow on its slopes (*mahānadinītibhān*) 1. 111. 7; has many streams (*bahuprasravaṇa*) 14. 74. 20; where stars appear like lotuses (*himavataḥ prasthe ...*