

Kailāsa (*uttareṇa tu kailāsaṁ mainākam parvataṁ prati / hiraṇyaśṛṅgaḥ ... giriḥ / ramyaṁ bindusaro nāma*) 2. 3. 8-9, 2; (*hiraṇyaśikharam caiva tac ca bindusaraḥ*) 3. 145. 39-41; near this lake the river Tripathagā (Bhāgīrathī Gaṅgā), issuing from Brahmaloṇa, got divided into seven streams 6. 7. 44. B. Description : Pleasing (*ramya*) 2. 3. 2, 9; 6. 7. 41; auspicious (*śiva*) 3. 145. 39; (*śubha*) 6. 7. 41; heavenly (*divya*) 6. 7. 41; large (*mahat*) 6. 7. 41; having golden sand (*kāñcanavāluka*) 6. 7. 41. C. Epic events : (1) Asura Maya wanted to go to Bindusaras to bring the pot of jewels to construct the Sabhā for the Pāṇḍavas 2. 3. 2-4; he went there and collected the *gadā* of Yauvanāśva which he thought was suitable for Bhīma, the big conch of Varuṇa, called Devadatta, for Arjuna, and the crystals used for Vṛṣa-parvan's Sabhā; he brought these to Indra-prastha with the help of his Rakṣas servants 2. 3. 5-7, 16 (Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 2. 3. 19 : *kiṁkaraḥ rakṣasāṁ jātiviśeṣaḥ*); (2) Maya built a lotus pond with jewels brought from Bindusaras and covered it with crystals (*kṛtāṁ bindusaroratanair mayena sphāṭikacchadām / ... nalinīm*) 2. 46. 26. D. Past and mythological events : (1) Vṛṣa-parvan had a Sabhā made of crystals built for him there 2. 3. 16; Asura Maya had collected jewels in a pot in the Sabhā of Vṛṣa-parvan when all the Dānavas offered a sacrifice near Bindusaras (*yakṣyamāneṣu sarveṣu dānaveṣu tadā mayā / kṛtāṁ maṇimayaṁ bhāṇḍam ramyaṁ bindusaraḥ prati* //) 2. 3. 2-3 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 2. 3. 3 : *bhāṇḍam iva bhāṇḍam mūladhanaṁ vicitraraṅgopādānadravyaṁ kṛtāṁ hiṅgulādivan nirmītam maṇimayaṁ maṇipracu-*

*ram*); (2) Yauvanāśva, after killing his enemies, left his *gadā* near Bindusaras 2. 3. 5; (3) Varuṇa's big conch Devadatta was also left there 2. 3. 7; (4) Bhāgīratha lived there for many years watching the river Bhāgīrathī Gaṅgā 2. 3. 9; 6. 7. 41; (5) The god of all beings (i. e. Prajāpati) performed a hundred principal sacrifices there (*yatreṣṭvā sarvabhūtānāṁ īṣvareṇa mahātmanā / āhṛtāḥ kratavo mukhyāḥ śataṁ bharata-sattama* //) 2. 3. 10. (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 2. 3. 11 : *īṣvareṇa prajāpatinā*); (6) Indra obtained there perfection (*siddhi*) by performing a sacrifice 2. 3. 12; 6. 7. 42; (7) The eternal Bhūtapati (Mahādeva) created there all the worlds and is waited upon by thousands of Bhūtas 2. 3. 12; 6. 7. 43 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 2. 3. 14 : *bhūtapatir mahādevaḥ*); (8) There Vāsudeva constantly performed with faith *satras* lasting for a thousand years in order to convince the learned (about the necessity of performing sacrifices) (*yatreṣṭāṁ vāsudevena satrair varṣa-sahasrakaiḥ / śraddadhānena satatam śiṣṭa-saṁpratipattaye* //) 2. 3. 14 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 2. 3. 16 : *śiṣṭasaṁpratipattaye ... śiṣṭān dharmānuṣṭhāne pravartayitum*); at these *satras* the sacrificial poles were decorated with golden garlands and the altars were made of bright gold; Keśava gave (*dakṣiṇā*) by thousands and millions (*dadau yatra sahasraṇi prayutāni ca keśavaḥ*) 2. 3. 15; 6. 7. 42; (9) Nara, Nārāyaṇa, Brahman, Yama and Sthāṇu (Śiva) perform there a *satra* at the end of every thousand aeons (*upāsate yatra satraṁ sahasrayugaparyaye*) 2. 3. 13; 6. 7. 43, 46.

Bilvaka nt. : Name of a tīrtha.

One who bathes there washes off his sin and goes to heaven (*dhūtapāpmā divaṁ*