

*ayutaṁ śatānām*) 1. 85. 1; Yayāti told him that he lived in the Nandana for an *ayuta* of centuries in the company of the Apsarasas, but when his merit was exhausted (*kṣīṇapūṇyaḥ*) he fell down on earth from the Nandana 1. 84. 17, 19; (2) When Nahuṣa became the king of heaven he sported in all the heavenly gardens and in the groves of the Nandana (*devodyāneṣu sarveṣu nandanopavaneṣu ca*) 5. 11. 9-10; (3) The Devadūta while describing to Mudgala the heavenly worlds reached by the highly meritorious persons told him that there were in those worlds heavenly gardens, the Nandana and the rest; these offered sporting grounds to the righteous (*nandanādīni puṇyāni vihārāḥ puṇyakarmaṇām*) 3. 247. 9; (4) Gautama wanted king Dhṛtarāṣṭra to give back to him his elephant for which he was offered in return stay in the Nandana (*vanam nandanam / ... tatra tvāham hastinaṁ yātayiṣye*) 13. 105. 23 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 13. 102. 14 : *yātayiṣye hastinaṁ svīyaṁ phalaṁ tvatto grahīṣya ity arthaḥ*); (5) The mother of Viśvarūpa approached to intercede on behalf of the Asuras her son who was in the Nandana garden (Viśvarūpa used to offer shares directly to gods but indirectly to Asuras) 12. 329. 19. E. Mentioned as reward for meritorious acts : (1) By resorting to the rivers Nandā and Mahānandā one who is controlled and causes no injury to others (*dāntaḥ ... ahimsakaḥ*) is waited upon by the Apsarasas in the Nandana 13. 26. 42; (2) By giving as gift a bull and fragrant substances under the constellation Citrā (*citrāyām ṛṣabhaṁ dattvā puṇyān gandhāmś ca*) one enjoys stay in the Nandana 13. 63. 17; (3) One who recites the *ākhyāna* of women's duties towards their hus-

band (*patidharma*), narrated by Śāṇḍilī to Sumanā of the Kekayas, on every *parvan* day reaches the Devaloka (after death) and lives happily in the Nandana 13. 124. 22. F. Similes : (1) Forests and similar places compared with the Nandana : (i) King Duṣṇanta, when out for hunting, saw a garden like the Nandana 1. 63. 12; also 1. 64. 28; (ii) Brāhmaṇa Gautama reached a forest like the Nandana 12. 163. 7; (iii) The forest on the Gandhamādāna mountain compared with the Nandana 3. 155. 36; (iv) Rāvaṇa kept Sītā near the garden of the Aśoka trees which was like the Nandana (*nandanopame / aśokavanikābhyāse*) 3. 264. 41; (v) The Pāṇḍavas on seeing the region of the lotus pond (Nalinī) of Kubera were happy as are the Brahmanical seers when they come to live in the Nandana 3. 174. 10; (2) Towns and similar places : (i) Nala, with Damayantī, lived in his town like Indra in his Nandana 3. 78. 3; (ii) When the war was over Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna enjoyed themselves in different places as do the Aśvinau in the Nandana 14. 15. 4.

Nandā f. : Name of a river.

A. Location : In the east (1. 207. 5; 3. 85. 3; 3. 91. 28), on the top of the mountain Kuṇḍoda (*nandā ca girimūrdhani*) 3. 85. 20-21; on the Hemakūṭa 3. 109. 1-2, i. e. on the Ṛṣabhakūṭa 3. 109. 7. B. Description : One that destroys the fear of sin (*pāpabhayāpahā*) 3. 109. 1. C. Epic events : (1) During the term of exile Arjuna, while going to the east, saw the river Nandā among many other rivers 1. 207. 7; (2) While in forest, Yudhiṣṭhira with his followers visited it 3. 109. 1; Lomaśa asked Yudhiṣṭhira to bathe with his brothers in the river Nandā (*abhiṣekaṁ vai tasmāt*