

13. 14. 12-13, 26; Kṛṣṇa saw on Himavant miraculous occurrences (*tatrāham adbhutān bhāvān apatyam girisattame*) 13. 14. 27; Kṛṣṇa observed a *vrata*, lasting for twelve years on Himavant (*vrataṁ cartum ihāyātāś tv ahaṁ girim imāṁ śubham*) 13. 126. 10, 33; the unthinkable miracle of fire issuing from the mouth of Kṛṣṇa (13. 126. 16) witnessed by Nārada and other sages on Himavant (*yad āścaryam acintyam ca girau himavati prabho / anubhūtaṁ munigaṇaiḥ*) 13. 126. 48-49; the fire burnt the mountain with its trees, creepers and bushes, as well as all kinds of animals; the summit of the mountain was afflicted (*śikharam tasya śailasya mathitam*) 13. 126. 17-18; (*etad tad vaiṣṇavam tejo mama vaktrād viniḥsṛtam / ...yenāyam mathito giriḥ*) 13. 126. 30; Viṣṇu by looking at the forest with gentle eyes brought it back to its original condition (*saumyair dṛṣṭinipātais tat punaḥ prakṛtim ānayat*) 13. 126. 20-21, 36; (28) When Rudra and Nārāyaṇa fought with each other the ocean went dry and Himavant was shattered (*himavāṁś ca vyaśīryata*) 12. 330. 54; (29) Once, god Brahman waited upon by brahmanical sages stayed on Himavant (*tadā himavataḥ prṣṭhe ... tasthau*) 12. 160. 31-32; (30) Indra saw a young man (really god Śiva 1. 189. 21) playing dice with a young woman on the summit of the king of mountains (*krīḍantam akṣair girirājamūrdhni*); Śiva asked Indra to turn (the summit of) the mountain and enter it (*vivartayainam ca mahādrirājam ... / satad vivṛtya śikharam mahāgireḥ*); when Indra did what he was asked to do he saw four former Indras, equal to him in lustre, held captive there 1. 189. 14, 19-20; Śiva asked Indra to enter the cave of the moun-

tain and stay there (*darim etāṁ praviśa tvam śatakrato ... etāṁ darim āviśya śedhavam*) 1. 189. 14, 19-24, 32; (31) Upaśruti crossed Himavant and went with Indrāṇi to a big island in the ocean to the north of the mountain (*himavantam atikramya uttarāṁ pārśvam āgamat / samudraṁ ca samāsādyā ... āsasāda mahādvīpam*) 5. 14. 5-6; (32) Mṛtyu, conceived as a woman, reluctant to carry out the instruction of Pitāmaha to deprive people of their lives, went to the top of Himavant (*himavato mūrdhni*) and stood there for an extremely long period (*nikharvam aparaṁ tataḥ / tasthau*) on her toe to satisfy Pitāmaha 12. 250. 23; (33) Śeṣa, disgusted with the behaviour of his stupid brothers, left his mother Kadrū and went to different places to practise austerities, one of them being the slope of Himavant (*himavatas taṭe*) 1. 32. 2-3; (34) Nārada told to Vāyu that a certain large Śālmali tree grown on the summit of Himavant (*himavatprṣṭhajaḥ*) disrespected him 12. 151. 2.

H. Similes : (1) Various persons compared with Himavant for different qualities : (a) Steadiness : (i) Bhīṣma (*himavantam iva sthiram*) 5. 154. 2; (*sthairyē ca himavān iva*) 6. 14. 8; (ii) Karna (*himavān iva ca sthiraḥ*) 11. 21. 8; (iii) King Avikṣit and (iv) Vibhīṣaṇa (*himavān iva susthiraḥ*) 14. 4. 20; 3. 270. 2; (v) Hanūmant (*himavantam iva sthitam*) 3. 264. 10; (vi) Yudhiṣṭhira advised to be steady like Himavant (*sthiro bhava yuthā rājan himavān*) 12. 126. 51; (b) Immovability : (i) Kṣemavṛddhi under the attack of arrows (*tadbhāṇavarṣam ... viṣeḥ ... himavān iva niścalaḥ*) 3. 17. 13; (ii) Duryodhana (*nācalad girirāḍ iva*) 6. 74. 7; (c) Firmness : Arjuna (*dhairyēṇa himavān iva*) 1. 179. 9; (d) Undisturbed