

*prsthajah kaścic chālmaliḥ ... brhanmūlo
bṛhacchākhah //*) 12. 151. 2; *vanaspatiḥ /
varsapūgābhisaṃvṛddhaḥ śākhāskandha-
palāśavān //*) 12. 150. 2; 7. (i) Certain
regions of Himavant are always covered
with snow; there are no trees, animals or
birds there; others get heavy rains, and still
others are inaccessible and difficult to reach
(*santi nityahimā deśā nirvṛkṣamṛgapakṣi-
ṇah / santi kecin mahāvārṣā durgāḥ kecid
durāsadāḥ //*) 1. 111. 8; (ii) Even birds
cannot cross the inaccessible regions of
Himavant, let alone other animals; only
wind and great sages who have attained per-
fection can go beyond them (*atīkrāmen na
pakṣi yān kuta evetare mṛgāḥ / vāyur eko
'tigād yatra siddhāś ca paramarṣayaḥ //*)
1. 111. 9; 8. Rivers originating on it :
(i) Sarasvatī 9. 37. 19-20; (*prabhavaṃ ca
sarasvatyāḥ*) 9. 53. 9-11; (3. 82. 5); there-
fore called Haimavatī 9. 43. 51; (ii) Gaṅgā
1. 158. 17; (iii) Śatadru is called Haimavatī
1. 167. 8; 9. Special qualities : (i) Steadi-
ness, steadfastness (*sthira*) 5. 154. 2; 11.
21. 8; 12. 126. 51; (*susthira*) 3. 270. 2; 14.
4. 20; (*sthairya*) 6. 14. 8; (*sthāvara*) 6. 32.
25 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 6. 34. 25 : *sthāvarā-
ṇāṃ sthitimatām*); not moving, immovable
(*acala*) 12. 219. 15; 14. 77. 1; (*niścala*)
13. 17. 13; (*acālya*) 13. 35. 20; also
cf. 2. 68. 35; 5. 80. 48; cannot be easily
torn asunder (*gadāprahārābhihato hima-
vān api parvataḥ / ... viśiryeta*) 5. 54. 38;
firmness (*dhairya*) 1. 179. 9; unchanging
(*sthitah prakṛtyā*) 12. 219. 15; strong (*hima-
vāns ca ... mayābhipannam trāyeran balam
āsthāya na trayah //*) 5. 74. 10; trustworthy
(*viśvāsya*) 12. 57. 29; 10. No one has
monopoly of it, is accessible to all at all
times (... *himavatpārśve ... / rātrāu ahani*

saṃdhau ca kasya klptaḥ parigrahaḥ //) 1.
158. 15; 11. Sweet honey collected from
flowers on Himavant (*himavatpuṣpajam
caiva svādu kṣaudraṃ tathā bahu*) 2. 48.
5; different kinds of honey on Himavant
(*madhūni vividhāni*) 3. 157. 8; 12. Is Hima-
vant also characterized by the middle quality,
i. e. by *rajas* (*madhyamo guṇah*) ? 14.
43. 1, 4. D. Holiness : (i) One who
duly gives up his body on Himavant by
observing fast to death he, after worshipping
the deities there and bowing down to the sages,
obtains perfection and goes to the eternal
world of Brahman in heaven (*śarīram utsṛjet
tatra vidhipūrvam anāśake /... abhyarcya
devatās tatra namaskṛtya munīms tathā /
tataḥ siddho divaṃ gacched brahmalokaṃ
sanātanam*) 13. 26. 58-59 (Nī. on Bom.
Ed. 13. 25. 63 : *vidhipūrvakam ātmaśrāddhā-
dikaṃ kṛtvā anāśake anaśanavrate kṛte
sati*); (ii) The region of Himavant in the
north is holy, giving peace, desirable and
excellent (*puṇyah kṣemyaś ca kāmyaś ca sa
varoloka ucyate*) 12. 185. 8; (for the descrip-
tion of the people there see 12. 185. 9-13);
(iii) Gods had offered a sacrifice on top of
Himavant (*himavato mūrdhni yatra devāḥ
samijire*) 12. 250. 23; they made a sixth part
of the merit of that sacrifice equal to giving
the gift of land (*ṣaṣṭham aṃśam kratos
tasya bhūmidānam pracakṛire*) 13. 65. 24
(Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 13. 66. 25 : *hima-
vati himavatsamipe*). E. Importance : (i)
For Upamanyu, Śiva was like Himavant
among mountains (*śailānāṃ himavān giriḥ*)
13. 14. 161; (ii) Bhagavān is the Himālaya
among those that do not move (*sthāvarāṇāṃ
himālayaḥ*) 6. 32. 25; (iii) Finds mentions
in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 25, 2.
F. Epic events : (1) Pāṇḍu left Hāstinapura