

Himavān (II)—(also Himagiri) : one of the six traversed by Alakanandā;¹ Varṣaparvata of Himācala. King of mountains; overlord of all hills;² noted for the sacred pool of Suṣumṇa;³ a description of the forests, trees and the races inhabiting the mountain; waterfalls and caves in; cool with snow;⁴ served as calf when the mountains milked the earth for medicinal plants and gems;⁵ where Paraśurāma performed penance;⁶ people towards the end of Kaliyuga leave their homes and retire to forests and caves in the Himālayan slopes;⁷ residence of Rākṣasas, Piśācas and Yakṣas;⁸ Parikṣit compared to, in worthiness: Dhṛtarāṣṭra spent here his last days.⁹

¹ Bhā. V. 16. 9; 17. 9; Br. II. 15. 15, 28; IV. 31. 16, 97; Vi. V. 9. 30. ² Br. III. 8. 9; 22. 8; Vi. I. 22. 8; II. 2. 11. ³ Br. III. 10. 7; 12. 5; 13. 122-3. ⁴ Ib. III. 22. 7-44. ⁵ Ib. II. 36. 223. ⁶ Ib. III. 21. 74; 22. 4. ⁷ Ib. III. 74. 214. ⁸ Ib. II. 17. 33. ⁹ Bhā. I. 12. 33; 13. 29.

Himaśailarāt—see Himavān: also Himādri.

M. 156. 19. Br. II. 25. 49.

Himasarjanas—snow making rays of the sun.

Vā. 53. 21.

Himākhyam—the Dakṣiṇa varṣa of Jambūdvīpa with Nābhī as first King.

Br. II. 14. 48.

Himāhvam (*varṣam*)—is Himākhyam;¹ the continent of Jambūdvīpa.²

¹ Br. II. 18. 42; III. 7. 194. ² Vi. II. 1. 18, 27.

Himsā (I)—born of Lobha and Nikṛti;¹ wife of Kali, of bad mind.²

¹ Bhā. IV. 8. 3. ² Br. III. 59. 9; Vā. 84. 9.