

(*giritata*) are ornamented with gold (*hema-dhāuvibhūṣita*) 12. 274. 6; it is covered all over with splendid, golden houses (*bhavanair āvṛtaḥ sarvair jāmbūnadamayaiḥ śubhaiḥ*) 6. 7. 15; its surface (*prsthā*) is full of many jewels (*bahuratnācīta*) 1. 15. 9; its peak (*śṛṅga*) is adorned with all kinds of jewels (*sarvaratnavibhūṣita*) 12. 274. 5; very large number of jewels on Meru alluded to in 13. 27. 97; it is a mass of lustre (*tejorāśi*) 1. 15. 5; burning (*jvalant*) 1. 15. 5; lustrous (*śrīmānt*) 7. 33. 18; of great lustre (*mahādyuti*) 1. 216. 34; it is illuminated with heavenly herbs (*divyauśadhividīpita*) 1. 15. 7; it is yellow (*pīta*) 12. 320. 8; its peaks (*śṛṅga*) and tops (*prsthā*) are shining (*śubha*) 12. 320. 8-9; 1. 15. 9; its peak (*śṛṅga*) is heavenly (*divya*) and splendid (*rucira*) 12. 320. 8; highly lustrous (*mahādyuti*) 1. 216. 34; it is very lustrous all around like the sun and like smokeless fire (*ādityataruṇābhāso vidhūma iva pāvakaḥ*) 6. 7. 9; it brightens the north (*udicīm dīpayann eṣa diśam tiṣṭhati*) 3. 160. 12; lustrous (*citra*) 1. 15. 6; Meru looked upon as an excellent crest of the earth (*prthivīm ... meruvarottamsām*) 1. 159. 20; Meru and Mandara are the two ornaments of the earth (*merumandarabhūṣaṇām ... vasumdhārām*) 3. 187. 10; pleasing (*ramya*) 12. 327. 18; the forest on it is pleasing (*ramya*), full of flowers (*supuṣpita*) and agreeable due to the singing of the Kin-naras (*kinnaragītajuṣṭa*) 13. 105. 20; its peak (*śṛṅga*) has forests of Karpikāra trees (*karpikāraavanāyuta*) 12. 310. 11; on the northern side of the mountain is a forest of the Karpikāra trees which is heavenly, auspicious, pleasing, flowering in all seasons and which has grown out of the crevices in its slabs (*pārśve tasyottare divyaṁ sarvartukusumaṁ*

*śivam | karpikāraavanam ramyaṁ śilājāla-samudgatam ||*) 6. 7. 22; the mountain has many rivers and forests (*nadivṛkṣasamanvita*) 1. 15. 8; full of heavenly flowers and fruits (*divyapuṣpaphalānvita*) 6. 7. 15; resounding with the sounds of various, attractive birds (*nānāpatagaśaṅghaiḥ ca nāditam sumanoharaiḥ*) 1. 15. 8; resorted to by gods and the Gandharvas (*devagandharvasevita*) 1. 15. 6; also by the Siddhas and the Cāraṇas (*siddhacāraṇasevita*) 12. 327. 18; haunted by fierce beasts of prey (*vyālair ācaritam ghoraiḥ*) 1. 15. 7; also see the next section C. Characteristics and the entry Jyotiṣka : the peak on mountain Meru. C. Characteristics : (1) Lustre is the chief characteristic of Meru (*prabhām meroḥ*) 13. 98. 10; (2) Aśvatthāman had the *gaurava* (respectability, respy. heaviness) of Meru (*merugauravam*) 9. 5. 8; (3) Kaṇinka (Bharadvāja) told king Śatrumtapa that one should adopt what is best in Meru, i. e. its best characteristics (*meroḥ ... yac chreṣṭhaṁ tat samācaret*) 12. 138. 21 (according to Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 140. 21 these are *acañcalatvam anullaṅghanīyatvam*; according to Arjunamīra *sarvoccaprakṛtitvam*; according to Vimalabodha *koṣabahulatvam sarvoccaprakṛtitvam ca*; see Editor's notes, Cr. Ed. Vol. 14, p. 936); (4) Prajāpati dwells in his residence (*brahmasadas*) on the Mahāmeru while creating the worlds; he dwells there with gods 3. 160. 13, 16; on the summit of Meru there is the abode (*sadana*) of Svayambhū (Brahmadeva) 13. 92. 7; Meru forms the pericarp of the lotus (i. e. the earth) (*karpikā tasya padmasya meruḥ*); sitting on it Brahman creates the world 12. 175. 37; (5) The seven mind-born sons of Brahman, Dakṣa and others, also live on the Mahāmeru 3. 160. 14; (6)