

ive) are the four Dvīpas, viz. the Bhadrāsva, the Ketumāla, the Jambūdvīpa and the Uttara Kurus 6. 7. 11; to the north of the Mahāmeru is the Bhadrāsva 12. 14. 24; to the east of the Mahāmeru is the Śākadvīpa 12. 14. 23; to the west of the Mahāmeru is the Krauñcadvīpa 12. 14. 22; on the western side of the Meru is the Ketumāla, to the south of the Nīla and to the north of the Meru are the Uttara Kurus, and to the east of the Meru is the Bhadrāsva 6. 7. 29; 6. 8. 2, 13; the river Sailodā flows between the Meru and the Mandara 2. 48. 2. B. Extent : Its extent is thirty three thousand *yojanas* (*trayastrīṃśat sahasrāṇi yojanānām ... meruḥ*) 3. 247. 8; it is sixteen thousand *yojanas* deep and eighty four (thousand) *yojanas* high; it covers the worlds above, within and crosswise (*yojanānām sahasrāṇi śoḍaśādhāḥ kila smṛtaḥ // uccaiś ca caturāśītir yojanānām mahīpate / ūrdhvam antaś ca tiryak ca lokān āvṛtya tiṣṭhati //*) 6. 7. 9-10 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 6. 6. 11 : *adhastāt bhūmer garbhe*); its peak was a hundred *yojanas* high crosswise and above (*śatayojanavistāre tiryag ūrdhvam ca ... saṃdadarśa ha*) 12. 320. 9. C. Description : Auspicious (*śiva*) 3. 160. 12, 14; big (*mahāgiri*) 1. 15. 7; 8. 27, 59; (*mahāśaila*) 3. 102. 2; 17. 2. 2; rising up to the sky (*gaganam ucchritaḥ*) 12. 175. 37; *nākam āvṛtya tiṣṭhantam ucchrayeṇa*) 1. 15. 7; having many peaks (*anekaśṛṅgavant*) 9. 44. 13; king of mountains (*parvatarāt*) 3. 247. 8; (*adhirāja*) 3. 102. 2; (*nagendra*) 1. 93. 6; 1. 216. 34; excellent among the mountains (*śikhariṇām varam*) 17. 2. 2; (*śreṣṭhām śikhariṇām*) 5. 63. 5; (*girivara*) 12. 327. 18; 13. 84. 64; (*parvatotīma*) 12. 320. 11 (said of Meru or Himavant?); its peak (*uttama*) 3. 160. 16; no other mountain is

as excellent as Meru (*anuttama*) 1. 15. 5; its top (*prsthā*) is elevated for many *kalpas* (?) (*anekakalpam udviddham*) 1. 15. 9 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 1. 17. 9 : *anantakalpam ananto viṣṇur ākāśo vā tata īṣan nyūnam / bahugunatvād anīpramāṇatvāc ca / īṣad asamāptau kalpap / udviddham uccam*); its summits rise high (*śikhariḥ ... ucchritaiḥ*) 6. 78. 26; very high (*śṛṅgair atyartham ucchritaiḥ*) 6. 106. 33; circular (*parimaṇḍala*) 6. 7. 8; steady, unshakable (*acala*) 1. 15. 5; 6. 59. 8; 6. 74. 24; 7. 33. 18; (7. 149. 17); 8. 31. 62; firm (*sthairyena meroḥ*) 8. 48. 9; its peak (*śṛṅga*) unequalled (*apratima*) 12. 320. 8; immeasurable, immeasurable in all the worlds (*aprameya*) 1. 15. 6; (*aprameyam... sarvalokeṣu*) 12. 274. 5; unassailable in all the worlds (*anādhrīṣyam sarvalokeṣu*) 12. 274. 5; unassailable by impious persons (*anādhrīṣyam adharmabahulair jaṇaiḥ*) 1. 15. 6; inaccessible to ordinary people even in thought (*agamyam manasāpy anyaiḥ*) 1. 15. 8 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 1. 17. 8 : *agamyam aprāpyam anyaiḥ prākṛtaiḥ*); its region (*deśa*) free from dust (*virajas*) 3. 160. 16; free from diseases (*anāmaya*) 3. 160. 14; famous (*kirtimant*) 3. 160. 12; has many peaks (*anekaśṛṅgavant*) 9. 44. 13; golden mountain (*kanākaparvata*) 3. 102. 2; 3. 186. 103; 6. 7. 8; 12. 59. 122; 12. 122. 3; (*kāñcanaparvata*) 13. 101. 6; (*hiraṇmaya*) 3. 247. 8; (*kāñcana*) 1. 216. 34; (7. 60. 17); it has gold as its ornament (*kāñcanābharāṇa*) 1. 15. 6; its peak (*śṛṅga*) is golden (*ruk-mamaya*) 12. 320. 8; it excels with its peaks, shining with gold, the lustre of the sun (*ākṣipantam prabhām bhānoḥ svuśṛṅgaiḥ kāñcanojjvalaiḥ*) 1. 15. 5; (*śikhariḥ kāñcanamayaiḥ*) 6. 78. 26; (7. 96. 4); its foot (*pāda*) is golden (*kāñcana*) 14. 4. 25; its slopes