

created the creatures while sitting in the middle of Meru (*merumadhye sthito brahmā*) 12. 176. 1; (6) Gods mounted the top of Meru and sat down to think of the way to obtain *amṛta*; there Nārāyaṇa told Brahman that gods and Asuras together should churn the Kalaśodadhi to get *amṛta* 1. 15. 9-13; (7) Sixty-six thousand ṛṣis who follow Sūrya (*sūryā-nugāmibhiḥ tāta ṛṣibhiḥ*) narrated the Pañcārātra doctrine (12. 326. 100) to gods who had assembled on Meru 12. 326. 109; (8) Vindhya told the sun to go round it as it went round Meru 3. 102. 2; (9) Dānava Hiranyakaśipu was able to shake Meru (*hiranyakaśipur yo 'bhūd dānavo meru-kampanaḥ*) 13. 14. 52; (10) Mṛtyu, conceived as a woman, was reluctant to carry out the instruction of Brahman to destroy creatures; she went to Meru and stood there motionless like a log of wood for doing good to creatures (*bhūtānām hitakāmyayā*) 12. 250. 22; (11) Gaṅgā, unable to bear the embryo planted in her by Agni, cast it off on Meru 13. 84. 64; (12) Meru was present at the consecration of Kumāra (Skanda) as the chief of the army of gods 9. 44. 13, 16; after the consecration, Meru gave his two followers (*anucarau*) Kāncana and Hemamālin to Skanda; he also gave him Sthira and Atisthira 9. 44. 43-44; (13) An ascetic named Suvarṇa and Manu sat together on a stoneslab on Meru and told each other stories of Brahmarṣis, gods and Daityas from the Purāṇas 13. 101. 6-7; (13) A Brāhmaṇa Gautama offered to take king Dhṛtarāṣṭra (really Indra) to Meru, if he returned to the Brāhmaṇa his elephant; but the latter did not wish to go there 13. 105. 20-21; (14) Mahāmeru gave gold to (Pṛthu) Vainya when he was anointed king by Viṣṇu

and others 12. 59. 122; (15) King Marutta went to Meru and performed a sacrifice at the foot of the mountain; his sacrificial enclosure was close to the mountain (*tasyaiva ca samīpe sa yajñavāto babhūva ha*); for this sacrifice Marutta used utensils made of gold obtained from Meru 14. 4. 25-27; (16) Ekata, Dvita and Trita told Brhaspati that the country where they practised austerities in order to see Nārāyaṇa lay to the north of Meru and on the shores of the ocean of milk 12. 323. 21; (17) Rāma (Jāmadagnya?) ordered the removal of his matted locks(?) at a place called Muñjavarṇa on Muñjapṛṣṭha on Meru (*yatra muñjavate rāmo jaṭāharaṇam ādiśat*) 12. 122. 3; (18) On the slope (*pārśva*) of Meru was the hermitage of Vasiṣṭha where he practised austerities 1. 93. 6-7; Vasiṣṭha, grieved over the death of his sons, jumped down from the summit of Meru to end his life (but he did not die) 1. 166. 41; (19) The great sage Sthūlaśiras practised austerities on the north-eastern side of Meru (*prāguttare digbhāge*) 12. 329. 47(1); (20) When Śuka was born, Gaṅgā came in her original form (*sva-rūpiṇī*) on the summit of Meru to bathe Śuka with her water 12. 311. 12; (21) Śuka reached the Bhāratavarṣa after crossing the two Varṣas of Meru and Hari 12. 312. 14 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 325. 14: *meror varṣam ilāvṛtam / harer varṣam harivarṣākhyam*); when Śuka moved through the sky he saw before him the two summits of Meru and Himavant closely connected with each other; undeterred Śuka went on flying and suddenly the two peaks split into two; that was a marvel; Śuka passed beyond the two peaks and the mountain (Meru or Himavant?) could not stop his movement; the mountain