

Jambū tree called Sudarśana (*sudarśano nāma*) on mount Meru 6. 8. 18; the river formed by the juice of the fruit of this tree flows round Meru and goes to the Uttara Kurus (*meruṁ pradakṣiṇaṁ kṛtvā samprayāty uttarān kurūn*) 6. 8. 23; (18) From the summit of mount Meru the river Gangā Bhāgīrathī falls down with terrific speed in the Cāndramaśa lake 6. 7. 26-27; (19) Various tribes like the Khasas, the Ekāśanājyohas (?), the Pradaras, the Dīrghaveṇus, the Paśupas, the Kuṇindas, the Taṅgaṇas, and the Paratāṅgaṇas live in the valley of the mountains Meru and Mandara (*merumandarayor madhye*) 2. 48. 2-3; (20) Swans and vultures go to Meru by passing through a hole in the Krauñca mountain made by Skanda 3. 214. 31. D. Holiness : One who falls down along the precipice of Meru is freed of all blemishes (*meruprapātāṁ prapatan...mucyate sarvakilbiṣaiḥ*) 12. 36. 14; Brāhmaṇas who are truthful, learned, kind to all beings, who study the Itihāsa and the Purāṇa, who offer honey offerings to Brāhmaṇas (*madhvāhutyā juhvatī ca dvijebhyaḥ*) go to the regions of Meru 13. 105. 21-22. E. Importance : (1) While narrating his *vibhūti* Bhagavān told Arjuna that he was Meru among the mountains (*meruḥ śikhariṇām aham*) 6. 32. 23; (2) Meru is the ultimate place where the knowers of Brahman go (*brahmadevāṁ gatiḥ*) 3. 160. 12; (3) Śiva is the Mahāmeru among mountains (*parvatānām mahāmeruḥ*) 13. 14. 156; (4) Mahāmeru was the first to be created among all the mountains (*parvatānām mahāmeruḥ sarveṣāṁ agrajaḥ smṛtaḥ*) 14. 44. 12; (5) When Śiva appointed some one in each class as its head he made Meru the chief of the mountains (*parvatānām patim*) 12. 122. 28;

(6) Finds mention in the Daivata-Rṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 26, 2. F. Epic events : (1) Kṛṣṇa Dvaipāyana (Vyāsa) taught the four Vedas, and the Mahābhārata as the fifth, to his five pupils Sumantu, Jaimini, Paila, Vaiśampāyana, and Śuka (his son) on Meru 12. 327. 16-18; (2) Dhṛtarāṣṭra asked Samjaya to describe to him the northern and the eastern side of Meru (*meror athottaram pāśvāṁ pūrvam cācaksva samjaya*) 6. 8. 1; (3) On his way northwards to the Śveta mountain, Yudhiṣṭhira saw Meru and other mountains 3. 155. 14; (4) Draupadī, while comforting Yudhiṣṭhira who was dejected, reminded him that he once ran over the Krauñcadvīpa with his *daṇḍa* (*daṇḍena mṛditaḥ tvayā*) which lay to the west of Mahāmeru, so also the Śākadvīpa to the east of Mahāmeru, and Bhadrāśva to the north of Mahāmeru 12. 14. 22-24; (5) Vyāsa, while practising austerities in order to obtain a son, recited Śivastava on Meru 13. 18. 2; (6) The Pāṇḍavas, on their great journey (*mahāprasthāna*), saw Meru when they went beyond the Himavant 17. 2. 2. G. Mythological and past events : (1) God (Śiva) once sat on the summit of Meru (*giritate*) in a *paryaṅka* posture (*paryaṅka iva vibhrajann upaviṣṭo babhūva ha*) 12. 274. 6; (2) Formerly Mahādeva sported on the peak of Meru in the company of the Bhūtas (*bhūtagaṇair vṛtaḥ*) 12. 310. 11; (3) Formerly Nārāyaṇa became the great sage Vāḍavāmukha; while practising austerities on Meru he invited the ocean, but it did not come 12. 329. 48 (2); (4) When gods were afflicted by the food offered to them which was proper for manes (*nivāpāṇna*) they went to Pitāmaha on Meru 13. 92. 7; (5) Bharadvāja asked Bhṛgu how Brahman