

king Kumāragupta is mentioned as the lord of the earth. In No. 32 it has been named as Amarabhūdhara. Its other names are Meru, Karṇikācala, Ratnasānu, Svargiri, Svargigiri and Kāñcanagiri.⁹²

Sumeru is identified with Rudra Himālaya in Garhwal, where the river Gaṅgā has its source, it is near Badarikāśrama.⁹³ According to the Matsya Purāṇa⁹⁴ the Sumeru Parvata is bounded on the north by Uttara-Kuru, on the South by Bhāratavarṣa, on the west by Ketumāla and on the east by Bhadrāśvavarṣa.⁹⁵ It is also mentioned in the Padmapurāṇa.⁹⁶ and the Kālikāpurāṇa.⁹⁷ According to the Kālikāpurāṇa Śiva saw the summit of it. We also learn from this text that the Jambu river flows from this mountain.⁹⁸ We also find the mention of the Meru in the Śiśupālavadhā of Māgha. It was on account of the eminence of Sumeru among the mountains that for praising kings they were described as 'Meru' among kings.⁹⁹ This metaphor may have been applied after the contention of the Purāṇas that the earth is supposed to be like lotus, with four Mahādvīpas as its four petals and mount Meru as its pericarp.¹⁰⁰

4. *Ūrjayat* (No. 14, L. 16) :

The poet here draws a picture : the lake Sudarśana looked like the sea¹⁰¹ and the rivers Palāśinī, (Suvārṇasikatā), etc., had joined it as if the mountain Ūrjayat had stretched his hand with flowers (growing on the banks of the trees and thus falling in the rivers) for sending his daughters to their worthy husband.¹⁰² Since the rivers emerged out from the mountain Raivatāka, it may be called their father as described in verse 28, but to avoid repetition the poet uses in verse 29 a synonym of its name viz., the Ūrjayat and while making it the symbol of father represents the sea as the husband of the rivers.¹⁰³ Thus the mountains Ūrjayat and the Raivatāka are one and the same. We also get support for our suggestion from the fact that whereas the Junāgaṛh Rock Inscription of Rudradāman describes the emergence of the rivers Palāśinī, Suvārṇasikatā etc., from the mountain Ūrjayat¹⁰⁴ in Inscription No. 14 the name of Raivatāka is used in the same context.¹⁰⁵ Fleet¹⁰⁶ and Sircar¹⁰⁷ are wrong in describing Raivatāka as a hill different from Ūrjayat or Girnar situated opposite to it. The