CHAPTER VIII

THE RIVERS

It is evident from epigraphic records that India owes much of her productiveness to her rivers and many of them constitute highways of trade and commerce. We come across so many powerful kingdoms, flourishing towns and fertile villages, holy temples and sacred Asramas which stood on the banks of the rivers. The prosperous city of Dvaparpura was located on the banks of the river Kairode. King Balavarman donated the fertile village of Jayapura belonging to Nekhisaipura to a temple which stood on the banks of the river Kanavirika. The peaceful shrine of Sivinatha was situated on the river Mahi.

Sometimes the rivers seem to have marked the boundary line of the empire of certain kings. The boundaries of the ruler Dhana extended as far as Bhavvat, situated on the banks of the river Alva. In many cases, we get detailed description of the rivers, their source, banks and even their waters. Bihari stone inscription of Yuvarajadeva II mentions that the rolling waters of the river Mandakini flowing from the bright vault of heaven appeared like a white umbrella being upheld by the wind from the opened mouths dreadful through the large expanding hoods of the lord of serpents which is greatly afflicted being drawn into a tight knot.
Not unnaturally the Markandeya Purāṇa says, "All the rivers are sacred, flow towards the sea. All are like mothers to the world, all purge away sins." It is why the donors are found taking bath in the sacred waters of the rivers before making the grants. King Mūlaśrīvaštra while he was residing in his capital, the famous Anahilapataśaka, after having bathed on the day of solar eclipse in the water of the Prāci-Varṣavati, made the grant. Similarly, king Mahendrapāla II of Mahodaya, after taking bath in the Kānāki-Gaṅga made the grant. Many rivers have witnessed the struggle took place between the various kings. Bāhrāmi plates mention the victory of Nṛpatuṅgavarman over the Pandyas on the banks of the river Aricita. The bank of the river Tūṅgabhadrā has been referred to in the context of the struggle between the Bāhrāmi king Govinda III and the Pallava ruler. The victorious camp of king Kṛtivarman II was stationed at the village Gaviṭṭage on the northern bank of the Bhāmarataī river. King Māraśaṇdara pitched his victorious camp at Śrī-Mudgagiri where the bridge produced by the wall of boats of various kinds proceeding on the path of the Bhāgirathī, surpasses the beauty of a chain of mountains. King Śantaka has been called the lord of the great and noisy river Gaṅga.
rivers formed the boundaries of the donated villages. Aniyārānādi formed the southern boundary of the fifth donated village Candīhāne. Aniyārānādi stream flows to the north of the village Tauranka. The Vijayās of Srāla, Pagāra and Candrapura are said to have been bounded in the west by the canals called Juju and Karthapurāi, and the river Kānha-Benna forms the eastern boundary of the granted village Kukkai.

Description of the places which are stated to be situated on the banks of the rivers confirms the identification of the rivers but such vivid information is not available in all the cases. That is why many rivers in question still remain as unidentified due to lack of requisite information either from the inscriptions or from other sources.

Kailān copperplate grant of king Śrīdhārarājata dated the regnal year 3 mentions the name of this stream. This dried-up stream of the town of Gorilla of Bangla-desh seems to have lost its existence now.

It occurs in Vajirahāna grant No.3 of Isara III dated Jaka 636. Aniyārānādi which formed the southern boundary of the fifth donated village Candīhāne (Chaunihane) may be identical with the modern river
Aroma flowing in the Baglan taluka of Nasik district in Maharashtra.

**ARADORE-MADI**

It finds mention in the record dated Saka 679 of the time of Kirtivarman II. The village Sulliyur in the Pennagul Vishaya (modern Hingal) in Bharwar district of Karnataka, was situated on the southern bank of this river.

**ARICITA**

The name of this stream appears in Banur plates of Kripasangavarman. Banur plates mention the victory of Kripasangavarman over the Pandyas on the banks of the Aricita (Aril or Aral) which is a distributary of the river Kaveri. It falls into the sea at Karikal.

**BAGIRATHI**

The following inscriptions mention the name of this river:

1. Mandakila Tal inscription dated V.S.1043. The river Bagirathi has been mentioned while referring to the holy place of Saumkara situated on its banks.

2. Bhagalapur plate of Narayanapala dated the regnal year 17. It is stated that the camp of victory of Narayanapala was pitched at Sri Madagiri.
where the bridge produced by the wall of boats of various kinds proceeding on the path of the Bhāgirathī, surpasses the beauty of a chain of mountain-topes.

3. Navāri plates of Jayabhata III. The current of Bhāgirathī is said to have been undermining the opposite banks. It occurs in a comparison of the king who was able to confound his adversaries. The king Santamu has been called the lord of the great and noisy river (The Ganges).


It is also designated as the river Ganges in the following inscriptions:

1. Pandukeshvara plate of Padmaśevara dated the year 75.

2. The record dated Saka 855 of the time of Govinda Suvamavarga.


According to the Purānic belief, the river Ganges was brought to the earth from heaven by Ikavāku king Bhāgiratha after when it is called as Bhāgirathī.
King Pururava lived with Urvāṣī for five years on the banks of the river Mandakini, which is another designation of the river Bhāgirathī. The Markandeya Purāṇa calls it as Tripatthagāmī i.e. having three courses: 1. Heaven, 2. Earth, 3. Pāta. It is also known as the river Jānnavi. The Padmapurāṇa refers to the river Gaṅga having seven branches, namely Vaṭodaka, Nalini, Sarasvati, Jambundī, Śītā, Gaṅga and Sindhu.

This celebrated river rises from the Himalayas in the Uttarkashi district of Uttar-Pradesh and after flowing through U.P., Bihar and Bengal it falls into the Bay of Bengal. On its way, it is fed by so many tributaries.

ŚIMARATĪ

The record dated Saka 679 of the time of the king Kṛtivarman II refers to this river. The king’s victorious camp was stationed at the village Gavittage, on the northern bank of the Śimaratī river which may be identified with the modern Bhima, the main feeder of the river Krishna. In the Purāṇas, it is known as a Sāhya river which flows in the north-western parts of the district of Pune and flows into the river Krishna to the north of Raichur district, Karnataka.
It finds mention in the Charter B of Bhāmasena dated the regnal year 30. It formed the southern boundary of the village Pipparī i.e. modern Pipparī in Maharashtra. This well-known river rises in Dhulia district of Maharashtra and flowing to the east it joins the river Tapti. The same charter of Bhāmasena mentions the river Būrāvi which is the same as the Bori-river i.e. a tributary of Tapti. There is another river named as Bural in the Dhulia district which flowing through the Simdkhed taluka meets Tapti. But the river Būrāvi as mentioned in this inscription. So, Būrāvi river is no other than the Bori-river.

It appears in Alamandha plates of Anantavarman dated Gajakesa-Brāhman 304. This river flows to the south of the gifted village Medolaka in the vicinity of Alamandha in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh.
It also finds mention in the Mahabharata. It may be some stream flowing to the north of Brahmaputra.

CHATURAMASA(?)

It finds mention in the Hatun rock inscription of Patoladeva. This stream of the length of one thousand cubits may be a branch of Ishkuman river, if not the main river itself, flowing in the vicinity of Hunza in Gilgit district of Jammu and Kashmir State.

DHAMARA

The name of this stream occurs in the Anjaneri plates of Gurjara Jayabhaṭṭa III. It is said to be flowing to the north of the village Tauranka, modern Toran, in the Bharuch district of Gujarat.

DVASEKHALINA

It appears in the Kailan copperplate inscription of Śridharaśrīraṭa dated the regnal year 3. This stream formed the western as well as northern boundary of the land granted in Vissaya of Guptaśrīraṭa and Patalayika.

KIRODA

Pāśimabag plate of Śricandra dated the regnal year 5 refers to this river. The river has been identified with modern Khira or Khaire, a dried up river-course
still traceable as branching off from the river Coati just west of the town Comilla in Bangladesh. It flows by the eastern side of the Mainamati hills and skirts the southern end of the hills near the Chandimuda peak where another branch of the stream meets it. The river thus surrounds the southern end of the Mainamati hills where the ancient hill-fort of Devaparvata seems to have been situated and then runs south-west to fall into the Mahanadi river.

\[\text{GANJH}^44\]

Ipar plate of Vinauvardhana III dated the regnal year 23 refers to this river which is said to have formed the western boundary of the granted field which is included in \(\text{Gin}^\text{m} \text{m} \text{Y}^\text{m} \text{g}^\text{m} \text{V}^\text{m} \text{g}^\text{m} \text{y} \text{g} \text{n} \text{m} \text{y} \text{m} \) near Pithapuram in the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.

\[\text{GANJH}^45\]

The name of this river occurs in Midnapur copper plate of Bhaskaravarma. It is the same as Gaiganika mentioned in the Bappaghosavata grant of Jayadega. Dr. Barnett has identified this river with Jalangi, a branch of the Ganga or Padma which unites with Bhagirathi near Vadiya. It is still known by the same name in the locality near about Karatūya which formed the western boundary of the ancient Kamarūya.
It is referred to in the Vajirakheda grant B of Indra III dated Saka 836. Giriparni river is identical with the modern river Sirna, which rises from the Sahya-Parvata and flows north-east to join the Tapti below Chopda in Khandesh district. One stream on the right and two on the left feed this river. 

The name of this well-known river is mentioned in Sāltogi inscription of Kṛṣṇarāja dated Saka 867. It is the largest and longest river of south India. It rises from the Western Ghats mountain range at a place named Trayambak near Nasik in Maharashtra. It is counted amongst the seven sacred rivers of India and finds mention in the Śāmiyana, the Mahābharata and the Bhuvanesvarṇa section of the Purāṇas and some of the Mahākāvyas such as the Rāghuvrīṣa and the play Uttarārāmanārītī of Bhavabhūti.

This river finds mention in the Tālāvārṇa Copper-plate grant of Vīṇavarmā. This is a well-known river of the Uttarā-Pradeśa, on which the city of Lucknow is situated. It rises in the outer ranges of the Himalayas and falls into the Ganges between Banaras
and Gajipur. This river is to be distinguished from the Gomati mentioned in Rāvadāsa, x, 75 which is modern Gomai, a western tributary of the Indus with which it joins at some distance to the south of Dera Ismail Khan in Pakistan.

GUNTER

The name of this river occurs in the Vemalurpadu plates of Ammoraja II dated A.D. 945. This small river is to be looked for in the Ongole taluka of the Prakasam district (Ongole), Andhra Pradesh.

INDIA

It is mentioned in an incomplete grant of Sima Adityavarman dated Saka 897. This river is identical with the Indrāyaṇi river which is stated to have formed the northern boundary of the Pune taluka, of the district of the same name in Maharashtra.

JAMAT

Devali plates of Govinda dated Valabhi Saka 500 mentions this river. It formed the northern boundary of the village Kohala near Devali in the Shav Nagar district of Gujarat. It is not traceable on the map today. It seems to have dried up now.

JUJU

The name of this canal is referred to in the Pācīcimbag plate of Śrīcandra dated the regnal year 5.
Jujju or Jumū canal has been identified with a small stream Jujnaḥahara rising from the Tippera hills on the western border of Kauvi bazar and flows through the Habiganj sub-division.

Kāhikī Gāṅgā 54

The name of this river appears in the Partabgarh inscription of the time of the king Mahendragala II of Mahodaya dated Sā. 1003. The king after taking bath in the Kāhikī Gāṅgā made the grant. It appears to be a local stream in the Chitturgarh district of Rajasthan. Possibly it is a tributary of the river Bansa.

Kanavirika 55

It finds mention in a copperplate of Balavarman dated Vallabhi Sā. 574. King Balavarman donated the village Jayapura belonging to the Nakasapura of which he had acquired by his own arms, to the temple of the Sun which stood on the banks of this river.

Binduka 56

Second Prasasti of Baijnath refers to this river which flowed by the side of the ancient village of Kiragrama, modern Baijnath in the Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh. The river is represented by the modern Bina or Binwa, a feeder of the Beas.
There are two rivers bearing this name. The river mentioned in the Karamdi copperplate grant of Karna III dated Saka 300 is the united stream of the river Krishna and Varna. The river Krishna rises from the western Ghats in the vicinity of the sacred place named Mahabaleshwar in the Satara district of Maharashtra and after passing through Satara and Sangli districts it enters the state of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and ultimately falls into the Bay of Bengal near Masulipatam. The river Varna also rises from the Western Ghats and after flowing through the Satara district joins the Krishna near Miraj. The name Kannahavenna is obviously derived from the combination of the two names Krishna & Varna.

There is another Kannahavenna, Kranabenni in the Hatigumpha inscription of Kharavela. The also plates of Govinda II dated Saka 206 and the Chikkala plate of Vikramadityavarman II which is to be identified with modern Nenganga which joins the river Godavari.

It occurs in the Anjani plates of Jayabhata III dated the year 460. The river is mentioned in connection with the donated pieces of land. The river is identical with modern Karjan flowing in the Bharuch district of Gujarat. Taurahana (modern Toran) and Mandipura (modern Mandod) were situated on the right bank of this river.
The name of this canal is referred to in the post-cinabarg plate of Śrī-candira dated the regnal year 5. The Vīsāy of Čarāḷa, Pogara and Camārapura are said to have been bounded in the west by the canals called Jujju and Kāthaparnī.

The canal appears to be somewhere near the stream Jujju (i.e. modern Jujna-Shhara which rises from the Tippara hills on the western side of Mauvi Basar and flows through the Habiganj sub-division in Bangladesh. KATHA-NADI

It is mentioned in the Deval Praṣasti of Balla, the Chahmā who brought the river Katna to his unnamed capital. Sir A. Cunningham's researches have shown that the Kāthā river is the canal still known by the name Katni-nadi (in Sindh, Pakistan) also called as Kava. This identification makes it very probable that Balla's residence was the deserted fort, called Gadh-Khara which is almost surrounded by this canal. KAUJKA

Mihhanpur copperplate of Bhaskaravarman refers to this river. In the Ādiyana, it is mentioned as Kusi which passed by Tajpur on its south-west and thence towards the east until it joined the Brahmaputra.
According to K.M. Gupta, it can be identified with modern Kasiyara in the Sylhet district of Bangladesh. According to Hunter, the river Kausiki formerly joined the Karatoya river. There have been many changes in its course (J.A.S.B., LXIV, 1-24).

Kaveri

It is mentioned in the following inscriptions:

1. Pandimabaga plates of Āśīandra dated the year 5.

2. Somara Sandyal plates of Punyakumāra.


4. Kadalar grant of Vārasīha II dated Śaka 834.

Kaveri is a well known river of south India. It rises from the Malayagiri of the Western Ghat and flows south-east through Mycane and falls into the Bay of Bengal in Tanjavur district of Tamil Nadu. It is mentioned very often in Sanskrit works such as the Raśayana, Mahābhārata, the Purāṇas and the Raghavaleha. It is counted amongst the seven sacred rivers of India.

The name of this canal occurs in Ghamli plates of Baskaladeva dated V.S. 1045. It is contiguous to
Vahakada adjacent to Devagrama near the harbour of Porbandar in Junagadh district of Gujarat.

**KHADIYAVENA** 73

It appears in Talegaon copperplate of Krishnaraja dated Saka 690. It forms the northern boundary of Pune district in Maharashtra.

**KOOLYARA-NADI** 74

It finds mention in the Paschimabag plate of Srikanthra dated the regnal year 5. The Visayes of Gorale, Pogara and Gandrapura were bounded in the north by the river Kosiyara-nadi.

Kosiyara is the well known Kosiyara river running through the Sylhet district of Bangladesh.

**KOSHRAMADI** 75

It is mentioned in a record of the time of Pallavamala Sandivarmen. It formed the southern boundary of the granted village Udayaandramagala. Koshramadi which literally means the milk river is the Sanskrit equivalent word to the Tamil Kalar which rises in the hills of north of Malgonda and joins Krishna. Flowing through the North Arcot district it falls into the Bay of Bengal near Sadras in the Chingleput district of Tamil Nadu. Vellore, Arcot and Chingleput are situated on its banks.
The river Kairodha on whose banks lay the prosperous city of Devaparvata is mentioned in the Kalian plate of Sridharaarata and the Padmabag plate of Sricandra dated the year 577. The river is identical with modern Khair or Khirmai, a dried up river course still traceable as branching off from the river Comati just west of the town Comilla. It flows by the eastern side of the Mainamati hills and skirts the southern end of the hills near the Chandima peak where another branch of the river meets it flowing by the western side of the hills. The river surrounds the southern end of the Mainamati hills and then runs south-west to fall into the Dakatia river.

The name of this river occurs in the Sanjan plates of Amoghavasa I dated Saka 793. It may be identified with the river Kalu, also called Darota, which flowing westwards falls into the Arabian Sea.

Bhadana grant of Aparajita dated Saka 919 refers to this river. The village Bhadana is said to be bounded on the east by the river Kumbhari. This small
river, also known as Kambari or Kombaras, flows into the Ulhas which form the southern boundary of Bhadon in the Bhivandi taluka of the Thana district in Maharashtra.

**Lakavarya**

It finds mention in Shigmoon plates of Guluky Vijayaditya in the South-east of Guddigere i.e. modern Gujgeri in Dharamar district of Karnataka.

**Shitya**

It is mentioned in Paścimabag plates of Śricandra dated the regnal year 5. The river Śhitya is better known by the name of Brahmaputra, the principal river of Assam. It is mentioned in Brahmapurāṇa, Raghuvansā and Yoginī-tantra. According to the modern geographical exploration, the river Brahmaputra comes out from the eastern region of the Manas carovara.

Parbatīya plates of Vamanīlavarmadeva dated A.D. 829 refer to Śhitya-Sindhu so called because of its great width. It is also mentioned in the Manasvar inscription of Yasodharman and the Apadā inscription of Adityasena.

**Haddar**

It is referred to in the record dated Saka 806 of the time of Dhruva II, of the Gujarat Maṭranīya branch. This river appears to be the same as the
Hindhola river which flows in the Surat district and joins the Arabian Sea about 16 Kms. to the south of Surat. Kāmpilya-Tīrtha which belonged to Kantāragrām Viśaya, was situated on this river. According to A.B. Alteker, Kāmpilya-tīrtha of the present record is probably the village named as Kaplia situated on the southern bank of the Māddāpi (the Hindhola), about 40 Kms. east of Kataragam and suggests that Kaplia may be an apabhraṃśa of Kāmpilya, or Kāmpilya may be the Sanskritized form of the Prakrit word Kaplia.

MADHUVENT

A record found from Terahi dated V.3.960 refers to this stream which according to P.Kishhorn may be identical with Mohwar on whose bank Terahi is situated. It rises near Kanod and falls into the Kalsindh about 13 Kms. above Sonari in Madhya Pradesh.

MAHĀNĀDI

It is one of the well-known rivers of India. It occurs in Patna Museum plates of Ananabhanjadeva dated the regnal year 22⁹⁰ and Katak grant of Mahāśīvagupta in which it is stated that the city of Vinītapura was situated on the banks of this river.⁹¹ Mahānādī, the largest river of Orissa, rises from the Maikal range of hills in Madhya Pradesh and flowing
through the district of Bilaspur it reaches the town of Cuttack and falls into the Bay of Bengal.

It is mentioned in the Harshavardhana copperplate grant of the Paramara Siyapa dated V.G.1005. The shrine of Śivinātha is said to have been situated on the river Mahi which flows through the districts of Banswara, Godhra, Kaira and finally falls into the Gulf of Cambay.

The name of this river occurs in the Khajuraho inscription of Yasovarman dated the year 1011. Dhanabhīravatī extended as far as Bhāsvat situated on the banks of the river of Slava. The river Slava may be the same as Vetravati i.e. modern Betwa which rises from the Paripattra mountains and joins the Yamuna at Hamirpur in Uttar Pradesh. The ancient and historic city of Vidisha is situated on its bank.

It finds mention in Bilhari stone inscription of Yuvarājadeva II. The Śanśūr plates of Nṛpatunga-varman also refer to the river. In this inscription it simply
stands for the river Ganga, though strictly speaking it is one of its tributaries which joins it in Garhwal.

Another river of this name is mentioned in Chokkhakuṭi grant of Dantivarman of Gujarat dated Saka 789.\textsuperscript{96} Here, Mandākini is a river which passes about 1.6 Kms. to the north of Chokhad and flows into the sea about 8 Kms. to the south of the Tapti. It is named as Mindhola and Mindhala in the Atlas sheet and Trigonometrical sheet respectively and is known as Mandōli in Gujarati characters.\textsuperscript{97} It is also taken as the synonym of Mādagri.\textsuperscript{98} Another epigraphic mention of this river is available in the spurious plates which purports to record a grant made by Dharasena II of Valabhi in which it is called 'the river Madavi which may be regarded as a corruption of the word Mandākini. Vismapūrana mentions two rivers named as Mandākini and refers to one of them as a river Punyā which may be identical with the Purna river in Gujarat, the next river to the south of the Mindhola, quite as much as any other river known by the name of Purna and this tends to suggest that the Mindhola was really the original name of Mandākini. Mandākini of the present record may be taken as a fanciful substitute for Madavi, somewhat similar to the application of the name Ganga to the Godāvari.
It occurs in the Paliśimabag plates of Śrīśandra dated the year 5. It is identical with the modern river Mana which rises in the Tipperah hills and flows through the Sylhet district of Bangladesh.

The name of this rivulet occurs in the Kadālūr grant of Mārasimha II dated Saka 634. It is not traceable on the maps today, but it must be a stream flowing in the Mysore district of Karnataka because it is stated to have formed the eastern boundary of Pongal-ṇādu in which the gifted village Kadālūr i.e., modern Kadālūr in the Hanīya taluka of the Mysore district of Karnataka was situated.

Sakrēpatana plates of Pallava Śrīhavaranam dated the year 41 mention the name of this river. The charter was issued from the bank of this river. Nothing is known about its identification.

The name of this stream is mentioned in the Pherava grant of Māntavarman king of Kalinga dated the year 135. Some scholars are inclined to identify this stream with Mahendratanaya that rises in the
Mahendragiri mountain and falls into the sea near Barna (may be the modern equivalent of the village Therava) in the Sopeta taluka of Andhra Pradesh. But this identification is doubtful because there is no hill in the immediate neighbourhood of Barna as it is expected from the record. It may be one of the small tributaries of the river Tal.

It finds mention in Vajirnanda Gāstrakūta grant B of Indra III dated Saka 636. It may be identical with the river Mosa on the bank of which Vadnār, the place of the Jain Monastery was situated. It is said that this river had a course to the northern side of the first donated village Śalāhī(1.e.ūtrane) and fourth donated village AjjāgapĪ in the Nasik district of Maharashtra.

This river is referred to in the Talegaon copperplate of Kṛṣṇarāja I dated Saka 690. It is the same as the river Mula which is identical with the river Surala a tributary of the Bhima in southern India. Its confluence with the river Mutha takes place at Pune from there it flows to the east till it reaches the river Bhima.
It occurs in the Mangallu grant of Aama II.
Munna-nadi is said to be flowing to the south-west of the village Mangallu in the Netavadi Vizaya. The river has been identified with modern Muniyaru flowing in the Nandigama taluka of the Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh.

It finds mention in Venna Kuravayapalem plates of Paramesvaravarman dated the year 19. It may be identical with the modern river Mudi that flows along the boundary line between the Kandukuru taluka and the Ongole taluka in the Prakasam district (Ongole) of Andhra Pradesh. It falls into the Bay of Bengal to the north of the south of the Palera.

The name of this river occurs in the Bhanana grant of Aparajita dated Saka 519. It is identical with modern Ulhas river which flowing from north-east to the south-west forms the southern boundary of the village Bhanana in the Shivaradi taluka of Junam district, Maharashtra.

Alas plates of Yuvanartha Govinda II dated Saka 692
refer to this river which has retained its ancient name even today. It is the last important feeder of the river Krishna and joins it in the Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh.

**NANDI**

This river is mentioned in the fragmentary 
Maṭrakāṭa inscription found from Kanher. It is identical with modern Nanyad. The name of the river Nandī is certainly associated with that of the ancient town of Nandikata which is the same as modern Nander, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Maharashtra. At present, Nanded, however, stands on the Godavari at a distance from the course of the modern Nanyad. But it appears that Nandī originally joined the Godavari near it.

**NANDYA**

The name of this river occurs in Partabgarh inscription of the time of the Pratihāra king Mahendravāla II of Mahodaya dated Sam.1003. It cannot be identified.

**NARKADA**

This famous river is mentioned in the Janjan plates of Amoghavarna I dated Saka 793 and the author grant of the time of Kṛṣṇa II of Aṁkaḷēvāra.
dated A.D.306. It rises in the Maikal range at Shadounch and falls into the Arabian sea. Before it enters Indore, thirteen small rivers feed it. It is known as Namadius to Ptolemy. It is also called as Reva, Samodabham, Makalseva etc. The junction of the Narmada with the sea is called Narmada-udadni-sangama which is a sacred place of pilgrimage.

The name of this river occurs in Jejuri plates of Vinayaditya dated Saka 609. It flows about 3 Kms. to the north of Veer in the Satara district of Maharashtra.

It is referred to in the fragmentary grant of Paramara of Abu. It is identical with the modern river Surma which rises from the Satpura branch of the Vindhya range and meets the Tapti a little below Surhanpur. It is an important feeder of the river Tapti.

It appears in the Kadalar grant of Narasimha II dated Saka 684. It is the same as the modern river Penner. The North Penner flows north-north-east upto Panidi in the district of Anantapur, Tamiillu from where it takes turn to the south-east and reaches the
Bay of Bengal. The South-Parner, known as the Ponnaiyar also captive herself into the Bay of Bengal.117

\textit{Prachi-Sarasvati}.118

The name of this river occurs in the grant of the time of \textit{Milaraja of Anhilvada} dated A.D.936. The king while he was residing in his capital, the famous Anhilapataka, after having bathed on the day of solar eclipse at \textit{Sati-Sathalaka} in the water of the Prachi-Sarasvati, made this grant. The Kurukshetra Sarasvati is called the Prachi or eastern Sarasvati.119 The name, however, is specially applied to the Pusakara-Sarasvati that is the Sarasvati which issues out of the Pusakara lake near Ajmer.120 It falls into the Gulf of Khuch.

\textit{Prasadi}.121

Alas plates of the Yuvaraja Govinda II dated Saka 692 mention the name of this river. The granted village Alakatka, i.e. modern Alata in the Kolhapur district of Maharashtra is situated on the banks of this river. It must be one of the small tributaries of the river Krishna, flowing in the Kolhapur district.

\textit{Pulukan-Nadi}.122

It occurs in the Vani Dinori plate of Govinda Prabhuṭavarsa dated Saka 730. It is a large nullah flowing
southwards close to the west of the village site of Amba and joins the Kadava river about 14 Kms. on the south-west of Wardham in the Dimori taluka of the Nasik district in Maharashtra. It is also named as Unarvi.

PuRavi

The name of this river is referred to in the following inscriptions:

1. A copperplate grant of Druva II dated Saka 806.
2. Surat plates of Karakaraja Suvarnavarna dated Saka 743.
3. Chokkhakuti grant of Dantivarman dated Saka 739.

The river PuRavi is perhaps identical with the modern river Purna on the banks of which Naseeri is situated. It flows through the district of Surat in Gujarat.

PuSPAbhAdra

It finds mention in the Fasimabag plate of Brindabana dated the year 5. The river is said to have been marked by valleys full of rustling sound of the palm leaves. It is a small stream to the north of the Brahmaputra near Goalghati.

NIVA

This is another name of the river Narmada mentioned
in the following inscriptions:—


2. Austambha grant of Dantidurga dated Saka 675.

3. A fragmentary Pratihara inscription.

The river Revā rises from the Amarkantaka hills of the Malika range of Vindhya-Parvata. It is also known as Malaka-Kanyakā. According to a statement in the Deśakumārakarita of Bāndin, the shrine of the goddess of Vindhya-vāsīni was situated on the bank of this river.

(see Narasimha)

SANGHAJOTIKA

It appears in the Puri plates of Kulastambha dated A.D.925. The river is identified with Sankha river in the Sundargarh district of Orissa.

SATURJAYI

The name of this stream appears in Devali copper-plates of Govinda-bhaja dated Vallabhi Sālavat 500. The stream formed the southern boundary of the donated village Kohala. It may be a small stream which rises from the hill Satrunjaya to the east of the city of Palitana in the Bhavnagar district of Gujarat.
It occurs in the Radhanpur plates of Govinda III dated Sachs 370. It is the feeder of the river Krishna and is now called Jina. The granted village Rattajuna which is modern Ratnajin in the Karjat taluka of Ahmednagar district is situated on this river.

The confluence of the Jina with the Banas is referred to in the Chandrake stone inscription of Prabhodasiva dated year 724. It is modern Jina which rises in the Madhya Pradesh and joins the Ganges near Patna. It is one of the major rivers of India. Rajasekhara in his Kavyamidha calls it a Nada. The ancestral home of the great prose-writer Bana was situated on this river.

This river finds mention in the Narwar plates of Valuka Vikramaditya II dated Sachs 664. It seems to be the original name of the modern river Shastri flowing south to Naravana village situated on the sea-shore in the Cuhagar Peta of the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra.
This rivulet is mentioned in the Padmabag plate of Sri-candra dated the year 5. It is stated in the inscription that the armies of the victorious Trailokyasamira drank the waters of this river and its allied streams in the forest girdling the Vindhya mountain. The Surusinga river of the Vindhyyan region is not known from any other source.

It is referred to in the Nesari grant of Govinda III dated Saka 727. The village Nesari (modern Nesari in the Balgana district of Karnataka) is said to have been bounded on the east by the confluence of the river Tārā. The river Tārhal which meets the river Malaprabha at a little distance to the south-east of Nesari may be the river Tārā of the present grant.

Dayyandime plates of Vishṇuditya dated Saka 614 refer to this river. Talayakkeda (modern Thalirkeeda) is said to have been bounded by the northern bank of the river Tagara which is identical with modern river Ter in the Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.
TU NGABHADRĀ

This important river is referred to in the following plates of Govinda III:

1. Jenerika grant of Govinda III dated 'saka 725'.
2. Nesarika grant of Govinda III dated 'saka 727'.
3. Hadhanpura plates of Govinda III dated 'saka 730'.

The bank of the river Tūṅgabhadra has been referred to in the context of the struggle between the Pāṭalijña king Govinda III and the Pāllava ruler. The plates were issued by the king from his victorious camp pitched on the bank of this river near Alampura. It rises from the Sahya-mountain. In fact Tūṅga and Bhadra are two rivers which have their source in the Western Ghats and their combined stream is known as Tūṅgabhadra river which joins the river Krishna.

VAHA

Ghulκi plates of Bakaladeva dated v.s.1045 refer to this stream. This streamlet is said to be in the vicinity of Varada attached to Chaṅgāgrāma near Porbander in Junagadh district of Gujarat.

VAŚIKRA

It is mentioned in Surat plates of Karkkarṣa of Suvanavarṣa dated 'saka 745. The river, on the banks
of which the army of Kurkka was encamped, ie the
Vanki Creek about 48 Kms. to the south of Navsari,
in the Surat district of Gujarat.

VANNAPU144

It is referred to in the Sidupuru grant of
Jayasimha I and Chevuru plates of eastern Malukya
king Anasa I.145 It must be a small stream flowing
in the Guntur taluka of the same district in Andhra
Pradesha.

VANNAPU146

It occurs in the Jesar plates of Siladitya III
dated the year 347. It is some small local stream near
Kukkapadra-graça in Suratstra.

VARPOZ147

It is mentioned in the grant of Siladitya I dated
Sam. 444. The granted village named Behumbataka in the
Surupura-Vigaya is said to have been located on the
bank of this stream which must be flowing in the
Bhavnagar district of Gujarat.

VARAPU148

The name of this river is mentioned in Ghamli
plates of Jika I dated Gupta Sam. 515. It formed the
eastern boundary of the village Bhadipadraka, near
Ghulai in Jamnagar district of Gujarat. It is the same as the river Varatroyi.

**VEGANANDA**

Lucknow Museum copperplate grant of Mahāgāmanta Balavarmandeva refers to this river. The river may be flowing in Shahabad district of Bihar.

**VEGAVARI**

The name of this river occurs in a grant of Pallavamalla Nandivarman. There are two rivers of this name. One is the modern Baiga on the bank of which stands the town of Madura. The other is the present day river Palur on the bank of which stands the famous sacred city of Kāncipuram (Conjeevaram).

**VELICHAPA-HADI**

The record dated śaka 757 of the time of king Dhruma II and the Torkheda copperplate grant of Govindaśija dated śaka 735 refer to this stream which is said to have formed the eastern boundary of the village Pāsilavillī (may be in the Vadodara district of Gujarat) in the Kāsaḥuda-desa.

**VESTRAGATHI**

This river is referred to in the Pāscimabag plate of Śrīsandra dated year 5. The Vissayas of Garla, Pogura and Gandragura were bounded in the west by this
There are two rivers called Batari and Shungi in Sylhet district. Vetraghāṭī has been identified with the present Shungi river, although the name of the river called Batari reflects in the first part of the old name Vetraghaṇgi. The correct reading of the name, however, is Vetraghāṭī.

**VETRAVĀTI** 154

This well-known river is mentioned in Bhārat Kala Bhavan plate of Harirāja dated V.S. 1040. The king Harirāja is said to have taken his bath in the waters of this river on the occasion of a solar eclipse before making the grant. Taking bath and making grants on the occasion of an eclipse are highly meritorious according to Hindu scriptures. It is identical with the modern river Betwa which rises from the Paripatra mountain, flowing eastwards it joins the Yamuna near Hamirpur in Uttar Pradesh. The famous city of Vidiṣā stands on this river.

**VIDYUNDGAṆA** 155

It occurs in the Tekkali plates of Indravarman dated the year 154. It seems to be a small stream which formed the eastern boundary of the field in the village called Tunganna in the Tekkali taluka of Andhra Pradesh.
VISHUGANSA

Panduksavar plate of Subhiksevanta refers to this river. The river Alaknanda is named as Vishnuganda may be due to the existence of the Vishnukund in its waters just below the temple of Narayana which is built on a tongue of rock between the Bhoulila and Alaknanda rivers 2.5 Kms. from Joshimath in the Painkhandia Pargana of the Garhwal district, Uttar Pradesh.

VRISCHIKARA

It occurs in the inscription at Vaillabhatheswamin temple at Gwalior. Its identification is uncertain.

VYAGRA-HADIA

Nidupura grant of Jayasimha I refers to this stream. The granted village Nidupura which is the same as modern Nidamaru in the Guntur taluka of the district of the same name in Andhra Pradesh was located on the northern bank of this river. It seems to be a riverlet flowing in the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh.
YAMUNA

The name of this river is referred to in the following inscriptions:

1. Andura plates of Govinda IV dated Saka 851.159
2. Cambay plates of Govinda IV dated Saka 852.160
3. Sanjan plates of Amoghavarga I dated Saka 793.161
4. Shiggaon plates of Ālukya Vijayāditya dated Saka 630.162
5. Kangali plates of Govinda V dated Saka 855.163

It is the famous river which rises from the Himalayas at Jamnotri in the Uttarkashi district of Uttar Pradesh. After flowing through the western districts of Uttar Pradesh joins the Ganga at Prayagraj. It is the first and great western tributary of the Ganges. It is known to the Chinese as Yan-mok-na. It is one of the seven sacred rivers. Delhi, the capital of India, Mathura the most sacred city of the Vaishnavas, Agra famous for the Taj Mahal, are the famous cities situated on its banks.
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43. EI., XXXVII, 289.
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50. ibid., XVIII, 226.
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54. ibid., XIV, 176.
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71. ibid., XXXVI, 97.
72. ibid., XXXI, 11.
73. ibid., XIII, 210.
74. ibid., XXXVII, 289.
75. IA. VIII, 273.
76. E.I., XXVII, 221 ff.
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