APPENDIX VIII

GEOGRAPHICAL AND ETHNIC DATA IN THE BR. P.

The abbreviations used in this appendix are as follows:

C -- City
D -- Desa
F -- Forest
H -- Hermitage
J -- Janapada
L -- Lake
M -- Mountain
R -- River
T -- Tirtha
(1) **abhaya - j** - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.61).

(2) **abhaka - t** - It is on the Southern bank of the river Gautami and it is the heart of Godāvari. The Snāna and dāna done here make one free from rebirth (129.1,2). It is also called Hanumatatīrtha.

(3) **ābhirā** - d. - A southern country (27.56).

(4) **acyuta** - t - It is a holy place in honour of lord Viṣṇu (223.58).

(5) **adhavata** - d - A northern desā (27.47).

(6) **āditya** - t - It is situated on the southern bank of the river Gautami and it is also called Kapilatīrtha, Aṅgirasa-tīrtha, Ādityatīrtha and Saimhikatīrtha (155-1). There is another holy tīrtha called Āditya near the Gaṅgāsaṅgamarṣa where lord Āditya comes daily to worship Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Śiva (174.21,22).

(7) **ādri** - t - It is a holy place situated on one of the peaks of Himalaya known as Indragopa and the great linga of lord Mahādeva is there. The snāna and dāna done here fulfill all the desires (174.26).

(8) **agastya** - t - It is situated near the mountain
Vindhya. The snāna and dāna done there entail the merit of the performance of a sacrifice. It is so called after the name of the sage Agastya (118.31).

(9) Āgneya - T - It destroys all the sins and gives the merit of Āsvamedha. It is also called Bhānutūrtha, Tvastā-tūrtha, Mahesvaratūrtha, Aindratūrtha, and Yāmyatūrtha (162.1,23). Another place is also called Āgneyatūrtha as Agni worshipped there lord Brahmā by performing many sacrifices (174.21).

(10) Agni - T - It is situated on the bank of the river Gautami. It gives the merit of all the sacrifices and destroys all the obstructions (98.1). The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of Agniṣṭoma (125.33,54), heaven and mokṣa (126.33). Here Viṣṇu had brought Suvarṇā to Siva (128.76).

(11) Agnikūnda - T - It is situated on the bank of the river Gautami and here the rivers Apsara and Gautami join, (100.2).

(12) Agnipada - T - (25,14).

(13) Agniprabha - T - (25.22)

(14) Ahalyāśamgam - T - It is situated on the bank of the river Gautami and it purifies the three worlds (87.1).
(15) Aindava - T - The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of Naramedha and one who reads about the greatness of this tīrtha gets a son and it is situated on the bank of the river Gautami (104.1).

(16) Aindra - T - It is situated on the bank of the river Gautami. The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of all the sacrifices. There are 7,000 tīrthas situated near it, (98.27, 96.25). It gives satisfaction to pitṛs (188.1, 30), Lord Viṣṇu resides there with all the gods and pitṛs (174.12) and one who reads about the greatness of this tīrtha gets a son (104.1).

(17) Airāvatī - R - It emerges from Himalaya (27.26).

(18) Aīśvāra - T - It is situated on the bank of the river Gautami. The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of Naramedha and one who reads the greatness of this tīrtha gets a son (104.1).

(19) Aīśa - T - Situated near Devagiri (105.25).

(20) Aīśamukha - L - (25.63).

(21) Aīśanādi - L - (25.33).

(22) Aīśavaya - T - (25.63).

(23) Aīśa - T - (42.6).
(24) **Alakṣa** - C - It was a big town and Pururavā and Urvasī visited it (10.6).

(25) **Alakananda** - R - The river Gaṅgā is called by this name. It comes through the southern path. It goes to the ocean after becoming sevenfold (18.38).

(26) **Amara** - L - (25.44).

(27) **Amarakṣitaka** - (1) T - By worshipping here the lord krṣna, Balarama and Subhadra on the Mahājaisthī day, one gets the merit of ten pilgrimages\(^*\) (64.6), (25.20); one gets great merits by taking a bath and giving dāna here (65-95).

(27) (ii) - M - The river Narmadā flows through it (77.4).

(28) **Ambastha** - D - Suvrata was its king (13.25).

(29) **Ambhogiri** - M - It is a mountain in Śakadvīpa (20.61).

(30) **Amṛta** - R - It is a river in Plakṣadvīpa (20.11). The river Pravarā is also known as Amṛta (106.58).

\(^*\) All the tīrthas which entail the same reward would in the following pages be shown by *. 
(31) **Amṛtā** - T - The snāna, japa, homa and pitṛtarpaṇa done here entail endless merit (120.16).

(32) **Ānanda** - T - It is situated on the bank of the river Gautamī and it increases wealth, fame, long life, good fortune and prosperity (152.40,42).

(33) **Ānandā** - R - The tears of joy fell from the eyes of Agni and they were turned into the river Ānandā (128.73).

(34) **Ānarta** - D - Raiva, the son of Ānarta, was the king of Ānarta and Dwārrkā was its capital (7.23).

(35) **Anasāna** - T - (25.31).

(36) **Andha** - D - An eastern country. The ms. 'kha' reads Andhaka (27.50).

(37) **Andhaka** - T - Āsura Tīrtha (70.35).

(38) **Andhraka** - J - A Janapada of Madhyadesa (27.41). The ms. 'ka' reads here Atharva.

(39) **Āṅga** - D - An eastern desā (27.52), (230.70). The country was so-called after the name of Āṅga, the son of Bali (13.31,32).

(40) **Āṅgirasa** - T - It is situated on the southern bank of the river Gautamī. It is also called Kapilatīrtha,
Mityatirtha and Saunihkeyatirtha (155.1).

(41) Antahsila - R - It emerges from the mountain Vindhyā (27.34).

(42) Antarvedi - (167.2).

(43) Amīna - D - The sūtas were allotted this country (4.67).

(44) Anutta - R - It is in Plakṣadvipa (20.11).

(45) Ānapa - R - It emerges from Himavān (27.27).

(46) Apamardaka - D - An eastern country (27.52).

(47) Aparānta - D - A northern country (27.45).

(48) Apastamba - T - It is situated on the bank of the river Gautamī and it destroys all the sins (130.1, 34).

(49) Ansarā - R - The river Apsara joins the river Gautamī near Kadrīṣuparṇasangamālāthra (100.3).

(50) Ansarāsangama - T - By taking a bath here, a barren woman gets a son (147.1).

(51) Ansarovuga - T - It is situated on the southern bank of the river Gautamī (147.1).

(52) Arbuda - M - T - * - (19.17), (25.27); the ms.
'kha' reads Ambuda (27.23); (54.10); (64.9); (245.22).

(53) Arka - T - It fulfills all the desires.

(54) Arunā - R - The rivers Arunā and Varunā merge in Gaṅgā and 27,000 tīrthas are situated on the Arunāvarunāsamgama (39.45).

(55) Arunāspada - T - (25.60).

(56) Arunāhati - F - (25.56).

(57) Arunoda - L - (18.26).

(58) Asitoda - L - (18.26), the ms. 'ka' reads sūcitoyā and the ms. 'kga' reads 'sasitoda'.

(59) Asmeka - D - A southern country (27.57)

(60) Asoka - F - (25.60).

(61) Āṣṭikeva - M - It is a mountain in Sākadvipa (20.60).

(62) Asva - T - (64.6), the place is called Asvatīrtha as here the Aśvins were born to Sūrya and Samjñā (89.43).

(63) Asvavedi - T - (25.56).

(64) Asvina - T - * (104.2).

(65) Atala - - A Pātala (21.2).
(66) **Atavya** - D - A southern country, the ms. 'kha' reads 'Apa' (27.56).

(67) **Atilaghusroni** - R - It emerges from the mountain Rksa (27.31).

(68) **Atma** - T - It gives enjoyment and liberation (117.1,20).

(69) **Atreya** - D - A northern desa (27.48).
- T - It gives back the lost kingdom (140.1,36).

(70) **Atreyo** - R - A part of Gaiga (173.4).

(71) **AuIsa** - T - (25.52).

(72) **Aundra** - D - It is on the shore of the southern ocean (23.1).

(73) **Ausadhya** - D - A northern desa (27.49).
- T - The snāna, dāna and pitṛtarpana done here entail endless merits (120.1).

(74) **Ausāna** - T - The snāna and dāna done here entail the merit of Naramadha and one who reads about the greatness of this tīrtha gets a son (104.2).
(75) Ausanasa - T - (25.51).
(76) Avakśna - T - (25.51).
(77) Avanti - C - It is a city in Mālawa (15.54) and Jayadhvaja was its king (13.20).
(78) Avanti - B - It emerges from the mountain Pāriyātra (27.23). The sage Sāndipanī lived here (194.19) and there is a temple here in honour of lord Viṣṇu (227.8).
(79) Avadhva - T - (25.42).
(80) Avighna - T - It is situated on the northern bank of Godāvari and it destroys all the obstructions (114.1,25).
(81) Avimukta - C - Lord Śiva is worshipped there (207.30).
(82) Avvaya - T - (228.63).
(83) Ayodhya - C - The city was so called after the sons of Ikṣvāku who were invincible - Ayodhya (7.46,47), (8.36,4), (154.10). The river Ganges flowed through it (157.6).
(84) Badari - T - (25.16) One gets great merits by seeing lord Nārāyaṇa here (68.86).
- S - (25.31), - M - (25.13), - F - (25.37).
(85) Badaridesa - T - 1219.225.

(86) Badarikāśrama - H - * (25.77), (64.5)

(87) Badarīratana - T - (25.54).

(88) Badaryāśrama - H - It is situated in the mountain Mandara (210.33).

(89) Bahīka - D - A desa (54.12).

(90) Baha - T - (25.58).

(91) Bāhuda - R - The source of this river is Himavān (27.26), * (64.12).

(92) Bahūka - D - (54.12).

(93) Balāhaka - M - It is a mountain in Śalmaladvīpa. (20.23).

(94) Bāna - T - It is situated on the bank of the river Godāvari. It destroys all the sins (123.214). As here Viṣṇu pierced the enemies by his arrows, it is called Bāṅatīrtha (131.25). One who remembers here lord Śrīngapāṇi after remembering lord Siva gets freedom from poverty (131.41).

(95) Bānapuri - C - Aniruddha was brought here by Citralekha (206.12,13).
(96) **Barhaspatya** - T - Lord Siddhesvara resides here (122.101), (154.23).

(97) **Bhadra** - R - It is a part of the river Ganges which crosses the northern mountain and joins the ocean (18.39).

(98) **Bhadarakali** - L - (25.55).

(99) **Bhadrasva** - M - It is situated on the eastern side of Meru (18.28).

(100) **Bhadratirtha** - T - It is situated near Devagiri and gives peace, averts evils and pacifies sins (105.25, 165.1, 47).

(101) **Bhadrautige** - D - An eastern country (27.51).

(102) **Bhagirathi** - R - (8.77), (70.10). It emerges from Himavan (70.34). It flows from Gangesagara (77.3). It is the greatest river (77.12). It flows through the peaks of the Himalaya mountain (78.76). It is to the north of Vindhyas (78.77), (84.29). The hermitage of the sage Agastya was situated on the river Bhagirathi (110.8), (135.20,22), (147.27), (161.21), (175.34), (208.31).

(103) **Bhadrevata** - T - (25.26,49).
(104) **Bhānu** - M - This mountain was as high as the mountain Meru (118.4).

- T - The snāna done here brings success (138.1,14,38). The Pañcāvata hermitage was situated here (89,44) (133.1,39).

(105) **Bhairadvāj** - R - It is a part of Gaṅgā (173.4).

(106) **Bhārata** - T - (25.71).

(107) **Bhāratavarsa** - - (70.21). It is Karma-bhūmi (70.24), (54.3), (18.17). It is situated to the south of Himalaya and to the north of the sea (19.1). Its area is 9,000 yojanas (19.2). It has seven mountains (19.3). Bhārata is the best place in Jambudvīpa (19.23), (27.2,9,19). It has nine divisions (27.14). It has nine samsthānas. To its south and east lies the great ocean and to its north is the great Himalaya (27.65-66). This is the ninth continent in the whole world. It is surrounded by ocean. Its area is 1000 yojanas from north to south (27.15,16). It has seven mountains, viz. Mahendra, Maleya, Sahya, Suktimān, Kṛṣa, Vindhya and Pariyātra. There are thousands of other mountains near it. The boundaries are beautiful, wide and citrasānu. There are hundreds of other mountains (27.21-24).
There are many holy rivers emerging from the mountain Himalaya (27.25-39), (78.74), (88.18), (179.2), (188.42).

(108) Bhargabhūmi - - (13.78).

(109) Bhārvāṅga - D - An eastern country (27.51).

(110) Bhauvana - C - It was situated on the top of the mountain on the southern bank of the river Gautami and the king Bhauvana reigned there (170.2).

(111) Bhava - T - It is situated on the bank of the river Godāvari (153.1, 14, 16).

(112) Bhīlla - T - It is situated on the southern bank of the river Godāvari and on the northern side of the mountain Śrīgiri. It destroys sin, gives enjoyment and liberation (169, 1, 48).

(113) Bhīmārṇya - F - (25.11).

(114) Bhīmarathi - R - It emerges out of the mountain Sahya (19.12), (27.35), * (34.11). It is situated to the north of the mountain Vindhyā (70.33). The tīrtha were the rivers kṛṣṇa, Bhīmarathi and Tuhgabhadra join, is very holy (77.5).

(115) Bhogavati - R - (65.4).
(116) **Bhoja** - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.60).

(117) **Bhojakata** - C - Rukmiṇa ruled in Bhojakata (201.9).

(118) **Bhojavardhana** - D - A southern country (27.57).

(119) **Bhṛgu** - T - (25.43).

(120) **Bhrutunṣa** - T - (25.11).

(121) **Bilvanrabha** - T - (25.22).

(122) **Bindu** - L - It was created by collecting the drops of water from all the holy tirthas (41.54).

(123) **Brahma** - M - The river Gāṅgā flowed through it (79.17). The sage Gautama lived there. The mountain gets its name after lord Brahmā (74.25), (26.88). Gautama brought the river Gāṅgā from Siva's head to Brahmagiri (75.48), (84.2), (80.6). It is a holy mountain and the sage Gautama resided there with Ahalyā (87.33). It is 84 yojanas long (161.31).

(124) **Brahma** - S - T - (25.23,62), (25.65,68,73). It is also called Purūravātīrtha. The lord Siddhāśvara fulfills there all the desires (101.20). The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of Naramedha and one who reads about the
greatness of this tīrtha gets a son (104.1). It gives enjoyment and liberation (113.1,118.23). One who after taking a bath goes round this tīrtha gets the merit of going round the world (131.42), (25.35).

(125) **Brahmaputra** - R - T - * (64.10).

(126) **Brahmakunda** - T - (25.16), (100.2).

(127) **Brahmasthāna** - T - (25.45,71).

(128) **Brahmatunga** - T - (25.28).

(129) **Brahmayoni** - T - (25.48).

(130) **Brāhma** - R - It fulfills all the desires, destroys sins and consists of the lustre of the lord Brahma (77.10).

(131) **Brahmavālukā** - T - (25-30).

(132) **Brahmāvarta** - T - (25.39,56,67).

(133) **Brahmāyāsakāpīḷi** - T - (25.73).

(134) **Brahmodumbara** - T - (25.40).

(135) **Caitraratha** - F - Situated to the east of Meru (10.6), (12.37), (18.25).

(136) **Galacandra** - D - A northern desā (27.48).
(137) **Campa** - R - It was called Mālinī in ancient times and took its name after Campa, son of king Prthulakṣa (13.43).

(138) **Campa** - F - (25.9).

(139) **Candana** - R - It emerges from the mountain Pāriyātra (27,26).

(140) **Candesvāra** - T - (25.61).

(141) **Candera** - M - It is a mountain in Plakṣadvīpa (20.7).

(142) **Candera** - R - It is a river in Sāmaladvīpa (20.28).

(143) **Candrabhāga** - R - It emerges from the mountain Himalaya (19.10), (27.25), * (64.12).

(144) **Candrika** - R - (25.64).

(145) **Cakora** - M - (27.24).

(146) **Cakra** - T - By taking a bath here, one gets the the Hariloka (86,1,29). Here the lord Cakresvarā resides and it destroys sins like brahmin-murder (109.1,2,55,57), (110,1,2), (128.71). It gives freedom from sins (134.1,15).

(147) **Cakrakumāja** - M - It is a Kesara mountain situated to the east of Meru (18.27).
(148) **Cakraprabha** - T - (25.15).

(149) **Cakresvara** - T - It is dear to gods (110.9, 45,219).

(150) **Caksu** - E - It is a part of the river Gaṅgā flowing in the west. It crosses the mountain Ketumāla and enters the ocean (18.37). The source of this river is Himavān (27.27).

(151) **Cara** - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.61).

(152) **Carcara** - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.61).

(153) **Carmanvati** - R - It emerges from the mountain Pāriyātra (27.29).

(154) **Gāru** - R - (25.58).

(155) **Catuhsamudrika** - T - (25.52).

(156) **Catuhsrotā** - T - (25.16).

(157) **Catuhsrnca** - T - (25.16).

(158) **Cedi** - d - (216.89).

(159) **Chāvārohana** - T - (25.32).

(160) **Ciccika** - T - It is situated on the northern side of the river Godāvarī. The actions done here entail a thousandfold merits (164.1,53).
(161) *Citrhotpalā* - M - One who goes to the hermitage situated in Citrakūṭa gets the merit of Asvamedha (35.36), * (64.5). Rāma lived for three years in Citrakūṭa (123.116).

(162) *Citrakūṭa* - R - It emerges from the mountain Rkṣa (27.30).

(163) *Citrhotpalā* - R - It emerges from the mountain Rkṣa (27.31).

(164) *Colaka* - D - A southern country (27.59).

(165) *Dadhīca* - T - (25.65).

(166) *Dadhīkarnodapānaka* - - (20.67).

(167) *Dakṣināraṇava* - - (89.5). Between southern ocean and Vindhya, there are twelve rivers (70.22), (160.10, 11).

(168) *Dāksineyī* - R - A part of the river Gāṅgā (173.3).

(169) *Dambhaka* - D - A southern country (27.57).

(170) *Dambhamulika* - D - A northern country (27.46).

(171) *Dāmstrakunda* - T - (25.16).
(172) **Dandaka** - D - A southern country (27.56). The work done here gives enjoyment and liberation (88.18). The river Gautami flows through it (110.96).

(173) **Dandaka** - F - The river Gomati flows through it and lord Viṣṇu resides there (129.66,119). - T - (25.10) It is the seat of Dharma and liberation (161.63,73). It is well-known in the three worlds and bestows merit (123.117,119). It destroys all the sins (130.18), (131.19,34).

(174) **Dardalasala** - M - (27.21).

(175) **Dargha** - D - A hill country (27.63).

(176) **Daruvala** - r - (25.32)

(177) **Dasārṣa** - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.60).
- D - Considered as unfit for śrāddha (220.9).

(178) **Dasārṇa** - R - It emerges from the mountain Rksa (27.30).

(179) **Dasāṣva** - T - By hearing its name, one gets the merit of Hayamedha (83.1).

(180) **Dasāsvamedha** - T - (25.40). It is situated on the bank of the river Godāvari and by taking a bath here, one gets the rewards of ten asvamedhas (23.29).
Daseraka - D - A northern country (27.47).

Daurasika - T - (25.28)

Devagain - M - (160.22)
  - T - It gives enjoyment and liberation and satisfies the ancestors (160.1,22).

Dasasvamedika - T - (25.36).

Devaair - M - As all the gods come to this mountain, it was called Devagiri (105.9,10,22). Many rivers mingle in Devaparvata (105.26).

Devahya - L - (25.21).

Devaj - R - It is situated near Devagiri (105.25).

Devakunda - T - (25.21)

Devakupa - T - (25.71).

Devakuta - T - (25.73).

Devanrabha - T - (25.27).

Devanripa - T - As the mountain Devagama was liked by all the gods, the place is called DevapriyatIrtha (160.22).
(193) Devasthāna - T - It is well-known in the three worlds (25.47), (142.11,12,13).

(194) Devasmṛti - R - It emerges from the mountain Pāriyātra (27.29).

(195) Devatīrtha - T - (25.43), (25.47). By doing snāna and dāna here, one gets the merit of Asvamedha (98.21). It is situated on the northern bank of Godāvari and it destroys all the sins (127.1), (221.99).

(196) Devavatī - R - It emerges from the mountain Pāriyātra (27.29).

(197) Devī - T - (25.41).

(198) Devikā - R - The source of this river is Himālaya (27.27).

(199) Dhānya - T - The snāna, japa, dāna, homa and pitṛtarpana done here entail endless merits (120.1,15).

(200) Dhānyaka - T - (25.70).

(201) Dhāra - C - (227.94).

(202) Dharma - T - (25.76).
   - F.,T. - (25.9)
(203) Dhenuka - T - (25.9).

(204) Dhenukā - R - It is a river in Śākadvīpa (20.66).

(205) Dhīvamānī - T - (47.37).

(206) Dhūtanā - R - It is a river in Rasadvīpa (20.43). The source of this river is Himavān (27.26).

(207) Dīrghasatru - T - (25.31).

(208) Divākara - T - (25.33).

(209) Drona - M - It is a mountain in Sālmaladvīpa (20.23).

(210) Dṛṣadvatī - R - The source of this river is Himavān (27.26), (69.12).

(211) Durgā - R - It emerges from the mountain Vindhya (127.34).

- T - It is situated on the bank of the river Godāvri. It destroys all the sins and removes the evils (132.8).

(212) Dundubhi - M - It is a mountain in Plakṣadvīpa (20.7).
(213) Purdhara - M - (54.9).

(214) Dvādasādharaka - M - It has twelve streams. (25.16).

(215) Dwārakā - C - (17.5,29), * (64.5), Kṛṣṇa built Dwārakā (196.13), (201,28), (202.2,15,33), (203.29), (204.9,10), (205.22), (206.50), (210.4,24,29,35,54,56), (211.2), (212.9).

(216) Dwāravatī - C - It was inhabited by Yādavas. It had many doors, was beautiful and was inhabited by the Bhojas, Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas (7.32). It is also called Kuśasthali. On account of the fear of Yavanas, the Yādavas left Mathurā and came to Dwāravatī (14.56), (160.12), (17.33), (197.7), (200.30), (202.1), (204.7), (206.10), (207.27,33), (210.38), (212.6).

(217) Ekadhāra - T - (25.20).

(218) Ekāmraka - T - Lord Śiva resides there (34.6), * (64.8). It consists of eight tīrthas (41.8). It consists of a koti sivalingas. In olden days, a tree of mango was situated there after which the Ekāmrakakṣetra had become famous. It was inhabited by healthy and learned people. There were many jewel-mines. The roads, balconies and palaces enhanced its beauty. On all its four sides, there
were white fortresses. The city was protected by weapons and it had many ditches. The festivities were going on perpetually. The brahmins, ksatriyas, vaisyás and sudras living there were very religious. It had many trees. Lord Śiva constructed there a Bindusaras by collecting the drops of water from all the holy places of the world. Its area is ten yojanas. The land there is surrounded on all the sides by sand. Lord krṣṇa is known there as Puruṣottama. All the tīrthas coming within the range of Utkalapraṣeda are holy through the grace of lord krṣṇa. No tīrtha entails the same merit as that of Puruṣottama-kṣetra.

(219) Ekaratāra - T - (25.54).

(220) Ekavīra - T - It is situated on the bank of the river Godāvari (161.3).

(221) Gabhasti - R - It is a river in Śakadvīpa (20.66).

- T - (25.26)

(222) Gabhastimān - A continent of Bharatavarsa (19.6). It is one of the nine continents into which the world is divided (25.15).

(223) Gadāchara - T - It is on the northern bank of the river Godāvari. It destroys all the sins and gives the
desired objects (164.40-54).

(224) Gālava - T - It destroys the sins (92.49).

(225) Gandāki - R - The source of this river is Himavān (27.27) * (64.13).

(226) Gandhamādana - F - (10.27). It is situated to the south of Meru (18-25).

- M - It is situated to the south of Meru (18.25). A kesara mountain of that name is situated to the west of Meru (18.29), * (64.8), (197.5). The Badaryāśrama is situated on this mountain (210.33).

(227) Gāndhāra - D - A northern desa (27.45). The horses of this country are considered to be very strong (13.151).

(228) Gandharva - - A dvīpa of Bhāratavarsa (17.7). It is one of the nine islands into which the world is divided (27.15).

- T - It is situated on Devagiri (105.22).

(229) Gāṅgā - R - The holy river Gāṅgā resided in the locks of hair or lord Siva. There were two persons who
brought it down. One part was brought down by the sage Gautama and the other was brought down by the kṣatriya king Bhagiratha. In this way the river Gāṅgā was brought on earth in two parts. By the stroke of the foot of lord Viṣṇu, the river Ganges came out of the city of Indra and was divided into four parts, viz. Sītā, Alakananda, Caksu and Bhadrā. In the east it was called Sītā which at the end went to Antarikṣa. In the west it was called Bhadrā, in the south Alakananda and in the north it was called Caksu (18.37-40). It emerged from Himavān (27.25), * (64.10). One gets great merits by snāna and dāna done here (65.93), (71.3), (72.36), (74.5, 8, 12, 17, 18, 20, 22, 40, 85), (75.20, 30), (76.1-22), (77.13, 15), (78.65-67). It went to the eastern ocean (78.75). During the whole Gautami-māhātmya, the river Gautami is many a times called as Gaṅgā (A. 70-175). The ganges which flows south to the Vindhya mountain is called the Gautamīgaṅgā and the Ganges flowing to the north of it is called the Bhagirathīgaṅgā (78.v.77).

- L - (25.5). Bhagirathī flows through this place (77.3). By taking snāna and dāna, one gets great merits (65.87).

(230) Gāṅgādāvāra - T - (25.15), * (64.3).

(231) Gāṅgāsāgara - T - * (64.3).
(232) Gaṅgāśākaraśamgamā - One gets great rewards by taking a bath and giving dāna here (65.91), (122.7).

(233) Geṅgāvata - T - (25.54).

(234) Gaṅgāyamunāsāmgamā - T - It destroys all the sins (129.8).

(235) Geṅgoḍbheda - T - (25.32).

(236) Gaṅkāśamgamā - T - One who takes a bath here on the 11th day of the bright half, gets the highest status.

(237) Gaṅga - T - It removes all the obstructions (90.1), fulfills all the desires and the snāna etc. done here entail endless merits (90.36).

(238) Gaurī - R - It is a river in the Krauṇḍadvīpa (20.55).

(239) Gauridīkhara - T - (25.74).

(240) Gautami - R - It is a Vaiṣṇavī river (77.6.9, 82). It is to the south of the mountain Vindhya (78.77). The river Godāvari is called Gautami in the whole of Gautami-māhātmya (A. 70-175).

(241) Gautamiḍhenāsāmgamā - T - It destroys all the sins (129.8, 91, 95).
(242) Gaya - T - (7.19), (8.77), (25.10), * (64.3).
One gets great rewards by taking a bath here and giving dāna (65.35). It is also called Asura tīrtha after the name of the demon Gaya (70.35). It is holy for śrāddha (220.30).

(243) Gavaśīrṣa - T - (25.63).

(244) Gāvatī - R - T - By taking a bath here, one gets freedom from sins (102.1, 2).

(245) Gāvatrisṣṭhāna - T - (25.80).

(246) Ghantākarna - L - (25.63).

(247) Ghargharikākanda - T - (25.64).

(248) Giriḍronī - - (230.70).

(249) Gobhavane - T - (25.38).

(250) Godāvare - R - It emerges out of the mountain Sahya (19.13). It destroys sins and gives the desired objects (175.68, 71, 84). By taking a bath in the river, one saves the ancestors (173.37, 38), (27-34). It flows to the north of the mountain Sahya. The region surrounding this river is the most beautiful in the whole world (27.43), * (64.12). It flows to the south of Vindhya (70.33), (76.18). It fulfills desires, destroys sins and consists of the lustre of
lord Brahmā (77.10), (84.12,13), (86.9, 21,23). Lord Viṣṇu worshipped Śiva on the bank of Godāvari to get a cakra (109.47). Pippalāda worshipped Śiva on the bank of the river Godāvari (110.99). The good deeds done in this birth or in the previous one give complete rewards on the bank of Godāvari (122.91). By the grace of the river Godāvari one gets all the desired objects (123.169). The whole Gautami-māhātmya is in the honour of the river Godāvari (A.70-175).

(251) Godhana - M - (27.22).

(252) Godvīpa - - It gives all the desired objects (131.28).

(253) Gograha - T - One who takes a bath here becomes free from sins and goes to Brahmaloka (42.6). It is situated in Orissa under Viraja.

(254) Gokarna - T - (25.80), - M - * (64.8).

(255) Gokula - - Rohini gave birth to Balarama in Gokula (181.40), Pūtanā gave her breast to krṣṇa in Gokula (184.7). The Govardhana Yajña was performed here. Akrūra came to Gokula to fetch krṣṇa and Balarama (188.11, 20-22,24, 25), (191.1), (192.14), (197.8). It is a southern country (27.54).

(256) Gomanta - M - * (64.9).
(257) Gomantaka - M - (27.23).

(258) Gomati - R - The source of this river is Himavān (27.26), (11.43), * (64.10). The hermitage of the sage Kandu was situated on the bank of this river (178.7).

(259) Gomara - T - (25.63).

(260) Gomeda - M - It is a mountain in Plakṣadvipa (20.7).

(261) Gomrabha - T - (25.24).

(262) Gotirtha - T - By taking a bath here, one gets the merit of Gomedha (110.216). As the gods obtained back their cows here, the place is called Gotirtha (131.25). One who after taking a bath here, goes round this tīrtha, gets the reward of going round the world (131.42), (155.13).

(263) Govara - T - (25.24)

(264) Govardhana - M - Govardhana yajña was performed by the gopas on the advice of Kṛṣṇa on this mountain (187.51), (183.14, 21, 23, 24), (189. 1,4), (190.1).

- C - The sage Bhārgava lived there (27.44).

- T - It destroys all the sins. By its remembrance, the sins are destroyed. It increases the
affection of gods, and the snāna done there gives the merit of
the dāna of thousand cows (91.36,11).

(265) Govinda - T - Lord Siddhesvara resides there
(122.100).

(266) Grōhnavata - T - (25.69)

(267) Hamsa - T - It is a kesara mountain situated
to the north of Meru (18.36).

(268) Hamsamārga - D - A northern desa (27.49).

(269) Hanumata - T - The snāna and dāna done here
make one free from rebirth (122.1). It is situated on the
northern bank of the river Godāvari.

(270) Hārabhusika - D - A northern desa (27.46).


(272) Harikesā - F - (25.62).

(273) Hariskandra - T - It is situated on the southern
bank of the river Gautamī. The snāna and dāna done here give
the merit of Naramedha and one who reads about the greatness
of this tīrtha gets a son (104.1,88).

(274) Hastinānura - C - (208.33).
(275) Haritavarsa - (20.23). It is to the south of the mountain Meru (18.16).

(276) Hayamūrdha - T - An āsura tīrtha (70.26).

(277) Hayapada - T - (25.31).

(278) Hemakūṭa - T - It is situated to the south of the mountain Meru (18.16), (54.9).

(279) Hemaśaila - M - It is situated in Kāsadvīpa (20.41).

(280) Hetyulukatīrtha - T - By snāna and daṇḍa done here, one goes to heaven after death (125.54).

(281) Himavān - M - It is situated to the south of Meru (18.16). The rivers Satadrū and Candrabhāgā come out of Himalaya (19.11). From it emerge the rivers Gāṅgā, Sarasvatī, Sindhu, Candrabhāgā, Yamuna, Sātadrū, Vīpāsā, Vītastā, Trāvatī, Gomati, Bāhudā, Dṛṣadvatī, Vīpasa, Devikā, Nīthivā, Gaṇḍakī, Kauśikī, and others (27.25.27), * (64.9), (65.38). It is the greatest among all the mountains (69.17). Between Himalaya and Vindhyā, there are six holy rivers (70.22), (71.19). Gaurī practised severe penance on Himalaya (71.26), (72.1), (74.19). It is a holy mountain and from it the Bhāratavarsa emerges (78.74). The river Bhāgīrathī flows through it (78.76). It
was studded with jewels (108.8). Lord Śiva resided with Umā on this mountain (108.26, 85, 100, 101). The side-parts of this mountain are holy (161.23). Adritārtha is situated here (174.26). Many trees grow on it (223.47, 230.71, 54.9).

(282) Hiranyākṣa - T - The dāna given here becomes most efficacious (25.11), (22.52).

(283) Hiranyapura - G - (3.34).

(284) Hotradharta - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.61).

(285) Ihaspada - T - (25.41).

(286) Iksu - R - It is a river in Sākadvīpa (20.66).

(287) Ilā - T - It fulfilled all the desires and makes one free from sins like brahmin-murder and others (168.1).

(288) Ilavṛtta - T - It is situated in the middle of Bhadrāśva and Ketumāla (18.28).

(289) Indradvīpa - A part of Bhāratavarṣa (19.6). It is one of the nine islands into which the world is divided (27.15).

(290) Indradvumna - L - One who takes a bath in this
stream goes to Sakraloka (51.29), (60.11). One who recites stotras on the bank of this stream, gets the reward of ten aśvamedhas (63.1), (25.79).

(291) Indragona - M - A liṅga of lord Śiva is placed here (174.25).

(292) Indramārga - T - (25.54).

(293) Indra - T - It destroys all the sins like brahmin-murder (76.1). Lord Siddheshvara resides here (122.101). It is situated on the southern bank of the Ganges. The sneṅa and dāna done here make one free from birth (129.1), (96.1).

(294) Isāna - T - (25.46).

(295) Jāmaṇī - R - It is the greatest river among all the rivers (69.18).

(296) JaigIsavyaguhā - T - (25.62).

(297) Jaladhara - M - It is a mountain in Sakadāvīpa (20.61).

(298) Jāmadagnī - R - It is a part of river Gāṅgā (173.5).
(299) Jambudvīpa - T - (18.11). It is situated in the middle of all the seven islands and the mountain Meru is situated in the middle of it (18.12-13). There are many Jambū trees in this island. The fruits fall down and their juice constitutes the river Jambū. The name Jambudvīpa is given to it as the Jambū trees preponderate in it. (18.25-26). Bhārata is the best place in Jambudvīpa (19.23). Its area is ten lakh yojanas. It is round in shape and the milk-ocean surrounds it (19.29). It is constituted of various Janapadas (47.62). It is full of good qualities (70.20).

(300) Jambuka - T - (25.41).

(301) Jambumārga - T - * (64. 7 ), (25-25).

(302) Jambunādi - R - By drinking its water, one becomes free from all pains (18.25-26).

(303) Janasthāna - T - Its area is four yojanas and by remembering it, one gets liberation (88.1). By doing śnāna, dāna and pitṛtarpana here, one gets all the desired objects (88.23,24), (89.31). A region (92.7,8), (213.130). A region (92.7,8), (213.130).

(304) Ṭ Jāṅgala - D - A northern desā (27.47).

(305) Jānuḍhi - M - It is a kesara mountain situated to the west of Meru (18.29).
(306) Jāti - L - (25.31)

(307) Jimūtavarsa - - (20.23).

(308) Jñāna - T - It gives all the desired objects (139.19).

(309) Jyesthasthena - L - (25.62).

(310) Jyotisthala - - A peak of the mountain Meru (39.4).

(311) Kādravāsamgama - T - Lord Mahesvara resides there (100.1).

(312) Kaikeya - D - A northern desa (27.46).

(313) Kailāsa - M - (54.9), (72.3,6), (74.88), (75.1), (78.54), (143.11,12).

(314) Kaitava - T - The snāna and dāna done here entail great merits, destroy sins and evils (171.47).

(315) Kakudmān - M - It is a mountain in Plakṣadvīpa (20.24).

(316) Kāla - T - (25.77).

(317) Kālandjara - M - * (64.8).

- T - The snāna, dāna and other
things done here entail enjoyment and liberation and purify all the sins (146.13).

(318) Kalatovada - D - A northern desā (27.44).

(319) Kalidhana - D - An aparānta country (27.54).

(320) Kālihrda - L - (25.47).

(321) Kālikāstana - H - (25.33), (25.49).

(322) Kālīndī - R - (185.2), (193.34).

(323) Kālīṅga - J - (19.16). A Janapada of Madhyadesa (27.46), (47.8). A southern country (27.55), (201,10,15, 17,24), unfit for śrāddha (220.8), country (230.70). The country was so called after the name of Kālīṅga, the son of king Bali (13.31).

(324) Kalna - L - (25.72).

(325) Kāma - T - (25.76).

(326) Kāmākhyā - T - (25.29).

(327) Kāmālā - T - It gave all the desired objects (124.139).

(328) Kāmālaya - C - * (64.6).
(329) Kamārūṇā - (19.16).

(330) Kamboja - D - A northern despā (27.47).

(331) Kāmasyāra - r - (25.39).

(332) Kāmyaka - r - (25.51).

(333) Kanaka - D - A northern despā (27.47).

(334) Kanakhal - T - (25.10), * (64.5).

(335) Kāṅka - M - It is a mountain in Śālmalādvīpa (20.24).

(336) Kanyā - T - (25.45).
  - L - (25.50).
  - H - (25.82).
  - L - (25.25).

(337) Kanālamocana - T - (25.51), (228.61).

(338) Kanila - T - (42.6), (25.76).

(339) Kapilā - R - When Ērthu milched the earth, it becomes the river Kapilā (141.28). It destroys sins (155.11).
  - T - It is situated on the southern bank of Gāṇgā (155.1).
There are 38 holy tirthas near it (141.1, 29). By doing snāna and dāna there, one gets the merit of Bhūmidāna (155.11, 14).

By doing snāna and dāna here, the men go to heaven after death (125.54).

The river is unfit for śrāddha (220.10), (25.76).

A Janapada of Vindhya (27.59).

(25,177).

(25,63).

It emerges from the mountain Rksa (29.31).

A hill country (27.63), (54.12).

Situated near Devagiri (105.23).

By hearing it, one gets the merit of Somapāna (81.1).

A northern desa (27.49).
(352) Karupāvana - T - (25.45).

(353) Kaderu - - It is one of the nine islands into which the world is divided (25.15).


(355) Kaśī - J - A Janapada of Madhyadesa (27.41).
- T - * - (64.8), (207.15, 21, 26-28, 39).

(356) Kāśmīra - D - A northern desa (27.49). (54.12), (230.70).

(357) Kaulika - D - A southern country (27.57).

(358) Kaumarakundā - T - A holy place (100.2).

(359) Kauśāmbī - - (25.33).

(360) Kauśikī - R - (10.50), Satyavati became the great river Kauśikī (10,50), (25.42), It emerged from Himavān (27.47), * - (64.13).
- L - (25.75).

(361) Kauśikya - T - (25.71).

(362) Kavasa - T - It gives all the desired objects (139.19).

(363) Kaverī - R - It is considered to be very holy
(10.21). It comes out of the mountain Rksa (19.12), * (64.11).

—I- (25.80).

(364) Kedāra - T - (25.11), (25.40), * (64.8).

(365) Kekaya - D - (54.12). The country was so-called after Kekaya, the son of Śibi (13.21).

(366) Kerala - D - A northern desā (27.45).

(367) Ketumāla - M - It is situated to the west of Meru (18.28); and the river Caksu flows through it (18.38).

(368) Kevala - J - A southern Janapada (27.54).

(369) Khadea - T - It is situated on the northern bank of the river Gautami and it grants all the desired objects (139.1,19).

(370) Khasa - D - A hill country (27.63),

— M — (54.12).

(371) Khvati - R - It is in Krauñcadvīpa (20.55).

(372) Kimdāna - T - (25.41).

(373) Kimjana - T - (25.41).

(374) Kirāta - D - A northern country (27.48). A hill country (27.64), (54.13), unfit for śrāddha (220.8).
(375) **Kiskindha** - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.66).
It destroys the sins and gives the desired objects (157.1,3,31).

(376) **Koka** - R - It emerges from Himalaya. By doing the tarpana there, the ancestors are satisfied (219,3,20,27, 28, 36, 39, 82, 92, 106, 108, 114).

(377) **Kokāmukha** - T - (25.13), (227.94), * (64.4), (228.69, 83, 86, 87). It gives enjoyment and liberation (219.5).

(378) **Kokila** - T - (25.70).

(379) **Kolāhala** - M - (27.21).

(380) **Kollasura** - C - It is an Āśura tīrtha taking its name after the demon Kolla (70.35).

(381) **Konasitya** - T - It is in Utkalapradesa and is situated on the shore of the ocean. The Sūryamandira is situated there (28.9,69).

(382) **Kohkana** - s - Unfit for srāddha (220.8).

(383) **Kosala** - J - A Janapada of Madhyadesa (27.41).
A Janapada of Vindhya (27.60), (47.7), (230.70).

(384) **Kotaraka** - T - (25.18).
(385) Kotidruma - T - (25.21).

(386) Kotikutā - T - (25.41).

(387) Kotitīrtha - T - (25.12,14,26), * (64.6). It is situated on the southern bank of the river Ganges. The dana of cows, land, etc. given here bring thousand-fold merit (148.1,21-23), 25,26).

(388) Kotitīrthasthali - - (25.55).

(389) Kraū - R - It is in Plaksadvīpa (20.11).

(390) Kratha - - Unfit for sraddha (220.9).

(391) Kraunca - D - A desa (54.3).

(392) Krauñcaadvīpa - - (18.11). Its area is double that of Kaśadvīpa (20.47). It was surrounded by curds, water, etc. (20.55).

(393) Kriyā - R - It emerges from the mountain Rksa (27.30).

(394) Kṛmi - D - Unfit for sraddha (220.8).

(395) Kṛmila - C - The city was so-called after the name of Kṛmi, the son of king Sibi (13.24).

(396) Kroda - T - One who takes a bath here becomes
(397) **Kṛṣarāsāmgaṇa** - - It is situated on Devagiri (106.24).

(398) **Kṛṣṇa** - T - (25.30,78).

(399) **Kṛṣṇa** - R - The tīrtha where the rivers kṛṣṇa, Tungabhadra and Bhimarathi join is very holy (77.5).

(400) **Kṛṣṇavata** - - (25.78).

(401) **Kṛṣṇaṇeṇa** - R - It emerges from the mountain Sahya (27.35).

(402) **Kṛṣṇaṇeṇi** - R - It emerges from the mountain Sahya (19.12).

(403) **Kṛtalaya** - T - (25.47).

(404) **Kṛtamālā** - R - It emerges from the mountain Malaya (19.12), (27.36).

(405) **Kṛtācala** - M - (27.23).

(406) **Kṛttikā** - T - (25.75). One who takes a bath here on kārtika in the Kṛttikā yoga gets the reward of all the sacrifices, and becomes a religious king. One who remembers or hears about this tīrtha becomes free from sins and gets long life (82.15).
(407) Krūḍādanda - T - (25.15).

(408) Ksatrīya - D - A northern desa (27.47).

(409) Ksīpṛa - R - There is a big mountain on the bank of this river (227.16).

(410) Kśīrañavāsa - T - (25.54).

(411) Kśirasara - - (20.66).

(412) Kśirasrava - - (25.48).

(413) Kṣudhā - T - It is very holy and fulfills all the desires (85.1).

(414) Kubija - F - (25.56).

(415) Kuhaka - D - A northern desa (27.49).

(416) Kūhu - R - It emerges from Himavān (27.26).

(417) Kulika - D - A northern desa (27.48).

(418) Kumāra - T - (25.66).

- D - A southern country (27.55).

(419) Kumāra - R - It emerges out of the mountain Suktimat (19.15).

(420) Kumāradhāra - T - (25.74).
(421) Kumārvāsa - T - (25.75).

(422) Kumārī - R - It is a river in Sakadvipa (20.66), *(64.12).

(423) Kumārika - T - (25.28).

(424) Kumārya - D - Unfit for śrāddha (220.9).

(425) Kumbhakarnahrda - L - (25.75).

(426) Kumuda - M - It is in Sālmaladvipa (20.23).

(427) Kumudvatī - R - It is in Krauñcadvipa (20.55).

(428) Kumīna - C - Bhīṣmaka was a king in Vidarbha (199.1,5,9).

(429) Kuntsaka - D - A hill country (27.63).

(430) Kuntala - J - A Janapada of Madhyadesa (27.41).

(431) Kursa - D - A hill country (27.63).

(432) Kurukṣetra - - (13.106), (25.6). The hermitage of Vyāsa was situated here (26.6). One who practising penance without eating anything in Kurukṣetra gets higher merits (51.63). A desa (54.12), *(69.3), (65.83). By taking a bath and giving dāna here, one gets higher merits
(433) **Kuru** - T - It is a door to heaven (25.53).

(434) **Kurunilfeala** - D - (19.16)

(435) **Kusa** - Desā (54.3).

(436) **Kusadvloa** - T - (25.53).

(437) **Kusadvina** - There were seven mountains in Kuśadvipa (2036), (18.11)

(438) **Kusapraṇa** - T - (25.31)

(439) **Kusasthali** - On account of the fear of Yavanas, the Yādavas left Mathurā and came to reside here. It is also called Dvāravatī (7.29, 30, 37), (14.56), (25.11).

(440) **Kusatappa** - T - It gives enjoyment and liberation, and entails great merit. There is no other tīrtha like this in the whole world (161.1, 63-64, 74, 77).

(441) **Kusāvarta** - T - * (64.3). As Gautama had covered this place with Kuśa grass while bringing the Ganges here, it is called Kusāvarta (80.1). It is covered by kuśa grass, fulfills desire and the snāna, dāna etc. done here satisfy the pitrs (80.2), (25.67).
(442) **Kusavida - T** - (25.30).

(443) **Kusavā - M** - It is a mountain in Kusādvīpa (20.41).

(444) **Kusodbhava - T** - (25.48).

(445) **Kusamasamgama - T** - It is situated near Devagiri (105.23).

(446) **Kusumbhikā - T** - It is situated near Devagiri (105.25).

(447) **Lakṣmanā - T** - As here Lakṣamaṇa worshipped Śiva, it is called Lakṣmaṇatīrtha (113.215). It gives wealth (217.1).

(448) **Lampaka - D** - A northern desa (27.47)

(449) **Lāṃgulinī - R** - It emerges from the mountain Mahendra (27.33).

(450) **Lanka - C** - Rāvaṇa was the lord of Lanka (13.185), (97.2,10,12), (143.9,14,16). Rāma burnt it (154.2), (176.38).

(451) **Lankika - D** - A northern desa (27.47).

(452) **Lavana - T** - It is an Āśura tīrtha taking its name after the demon Lavana (70.36).
Lavana - 0 - Kṛṣṇa brought out the son of the sage Sāndīpani from the Lavanārṇava (194.24,25), (230.70), (50.11).

(453) Lohākula - T - (25.11).

(454) Lohakūnda - C - (64.6).

(455) Lohārgala - T - (64.7).

(456) Lohita - 0 - (25.76).

(457) Lohitavarsa - - (20.23)

(458) Lokadvāra - - (25.38).

(459) Lokāloka - M - It is a mountain having the area of ayuta yojanas (20.96).

(460) Lokapāla - T - (25.17,23).

(461) Lola - D - An aparānta country (27.58).

(462) Madhu - T - The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of all the sacrifices (23.27).

(463) Madhucchanda - T - It destroys the sins and by doing snāna and giving dāna here, one gets long life and good health and it has the power to enliven the dead (138.40).

(464) Madhuvahini - R - * (64.13).
(465) Hadhuvata - T - (25.42).

(466) Madhyadesa - - (7.20). The following are the Janapadas of the Madhyadesa, viz. Matsya, Mukuta-kula, Kuntala, Kasî, Kosala, Andhraka, Kaliṅga, Sāmaka and Vṛka (27.41,42).

(467) Madhyakesara - T - (25.14).


(469) Madraka - D - A northern desa (27.45). The city was so-called after Madraka, the son of Śibi (13.26). Kṛṣṇa married the daughter of the king of Madra (201.4).

(470) Magadha - - (19.16).

- D - A northern desa (27.49), (195.2).

(471) Magadhaka - J - An eastern Janapada (27.53).

(472) Magadhāranya - T - (25.10).

(473) Mahā - R - (25.67). It emerges from the mountain Rksa (27.30), * (64,13,14).

(474) Mahābhadra - L - (18.26).

(475) Mahākāla - F - T - (25.26).
(476) Mahāpura - City - (170.70).

(477) Mahārāstrā - D - A southern country (27.55).

(478) Mahāśrama - H - (25.58).

(479) Mahāśbotā - T - (25.17).

(480) Mahāṭīrtha - T - (25.67).

(481) Mahāvāla - T - (25.12).

(482) Mahendra - M - A kulaparvata of Bhārata (19.3). The rivers Trisandhyā and Ṛṣikulyā emerge out of it (19.15), (25.47), (27.19). From this mountain emerge the rivers Pitrkulyā, Somakulyā, Ṛṣikulyā, Vaṇḍulā, Tridiva, Lāṅgulinī, and Vaḍakara, (27.37,33), (54.10), * (64.9). Lord Parasurāma practised penance on this mountain (213.122).

(483) Mahesvara - T - Lord Śiva should be worshipped here (168.17,31).

(484) Mahī - R - It emerges from the mountain Pāriyātra (27.28).

(485) Mahīśa - M - It is a mountain in Plakesadvīpa (20.24).

(486) Mahīśaka - D - A southern country (27.55).
(487) Mahismati - C - King Sahasrarjuna ruled there (13.136).

(488) Mainaka - M - (27.22), (54.10), (72.3,7,14).

(489) Maitra - T - The snana and dana done here give the merit of Naramedha and one who reads about the greatness of this tirtha gets a son (104.2).

(490) Makhantaka - D - An eastern country (27.51).

(491) Malada - D - An eastern country (27.51).

(492) Malada - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.59).

(493) Malava - D - (19.17). A hill country (27.64). Avanti is a city in Malava (43.24). As the 'malaniryata' of Indra was done here and as after that he was consecrated here, the place is called Malavadesa (96.19).

(494) Malavartika - D - An eastern country (27.51).

(495) Malavva - T - (25.24).

(496) Malava - M - It is one of the seven kula-parvatas of Bharata (19.3), (27.19). The rivers Krtamala, Tamraparni, Pusyaja, and Pratyalavati emerge from it (19.14), (27.33), (54.10), * (64.9), (160.12).
(497) Mālīnī - R - (13.178).

(498) Malla - D - An eastern desa (27.53).

(499) Mālyavān - M - It is a kesara mountain situated to the east of Meru (13.27).

(500) Māṣasamsara - T - (25.40).

(501) Mānasa - L - (18.26).

- T - (25.16,45).

(502) Mānasavarṣa - It is situated in Sāmaladvīpa (20.23).

(503) Mānavakūṇa - (25.53).

(504) Mandākini - R - (10.6). It emerges from the mountain Rksa (27.30).

(505) Mandara - M - It is situated to the east of Meru (13.182), (18.25), (27.21), (54.9), (56.19), * (64.4), (72.3,6). Narakāśura had carried away the bejewelled peak of this mountain (202.10), (209.13,117). It is situated in Kuśadvīpa (20.41).

- F - T - (25.11).

(506) Mandaradroni (178.11).
(507) Mandarīrtha - T - (118.1).

(508) Mangala - R - The lord Siddhesvara resides here (122.94,100).

(509) Mangalāsangama - T - Lord Siddhesvara resides here (122.100).

(510) Mani - T - (25.46).

(511) Manimatā - T - (25.30).

(512) Manipurāvata - M - King Narakaśura carried away this bejewelled mountain with him (202.54), (203.1).

(513) Manipura - T - (25.31)

(514) Manipurāsiri - T - (25.23)

(515) Maniratna - L - (25.71).

(516) Manojāva - R - It is situated in Krauṇcadvīpa (20.55 ), (25.92).

(517) Manuvara - T - (28.17).

(518) Manivati - (3.91). The demons resided there.

(519) Manyu - T - It gives all the desired objects and destroys sins (162.1,31,33).
(520) Marjara - T - (129.10).

(521) Markandeya - L - It is a well-known stream in the world (56.73). To take a bath here on the fourteenth day is considered to be very holy (60.9).

(522) Maru - D - A desa (54.12).

(523) Marubhumī - (107.55).

(524) Maruka - D - (19.17).

(525) Marusthala - T - * (64.9).

(526) Mātanga - L - (25.70).

(527) Mathurā - C - On account of the fear of Yavanas, the Yādavas left Mathurā and went to Dvārakā (14.56).

- D - A northern desa (27.46), * (64.4). Kṛṣṇa was born here (132.20), (192.3,12,14,19,24, 26, 66, 67, 69), (194.32), (195.31), (196.6,15,16), (197.6), (198.18), (245.24).
(528) **Matrārtha** - T - (25.39). It gives success and by its remembrance, a man gets freedom from troubles (112.1, 23, 26, 28). The snāna, dāna, japa, homa and pitṛtarpana done here bear endless merits (120.16).

(529) **Matsya** - J - A Janapada of Madhyadesā (27.41), (54.12).

(530) **Matsyatila** - T - (25.66).

(531) **Matsyodari** - R - A river near Benaras (25.59), (227, 121, 129).

(532) **Maudralya** - T - The snāna and dāna done here give one enjoyment and liberation (136.40).

(533) **Mauleya** - D - A southern country (27.56).

(534) **Maulika** - D - A southern country (27.57).

(535) **Kāvāvidyodhava** - (25.57).

(536) **Medhā** - R - T - By taking a bath here one gets freedom from sins (102.1, 2).

(537) **Medhavasthāna** - (25.81).

(538) **Melaka** - J - It is a Janapada of Vindhya (27.59).
(539) Mekala - King Jyasagha conquered the city Mekala situated on the banks of the river Narmada (15.15).

(540) Meru - M - (7.34,36). The golden mountain Meru is situated in the middle part of Jambudvipa. Its area is 32,000 yojanas (13.27,29). It is inhabited by gods and Siddhas (38.40), (51.28). It is studded with jewels and has many peaks and caves (54.4), (55.19), (65.38), (69.17), (72.3,6), (118.4). The southern part of the mountain Meru is very holy (161.24), (166.3). People worshipping Vasudeva live on the mountain Meru happily (173.7), (181.32), (213.11), (219.6).

(541) Merukunda - T - (25.17).

(542) Meruprsta - It was decorated with many trees, birds, flowers, banners, jewels etc. Many sages lived in the hermitages situated on it (26.28,29).

(543) Meruprpta - (10.7).

(544) Misraka - (25.42).

(545) Mithila - C - (17.19), (242.54).

(546) Mitrabala - T - (25.33).

(547) Mitratirtha - T - It gives all the desired objects (129.138).
(548) Mṛtasamīvinī - T - It increases long life and makes one healthy. The snāna and dāna done here bear endless merits (95.32), (138.40,41). It gives pleasure to mind and averts evils (170.39).

(549) Mṛttikāvatī - King Jyāmagha conquered this city situated on the bank of the river Narmāḍa (15.15).

(550) Mṛtyunįjava - T - One who takes a bath here becomes free from sins and goes to Brahmaloka in an aeroplane (42.6).

(551) Mṛtyuṭīrtha - T - By hearing its name, one lives for 1,000 years (94.49).

(552) Mukutakulva - J - A Janapada of Madhyadeśa (27.41).

(553) Muṇjāvatā - T - (25.37).

(554) Muṣīka - D - A southern country (27.55).

(555) Nāga - M - It is a kesara mountain situated to the north of Meru (18.35), (27.22).

- T - (25.66). Lord Nāgesvara resides here and fulfills all the desires (111.1,85).

(556) Nāgadvīpa - (19.7). It is one of the nine
islands into which the world is divided (27.15).

(557) Nāgagiri - M - (27.22).

(558) Nahusa - T - The snāna, dāna, śravaṇa, etc. done here entail enjoyment and liberation and purify all the sins (146.43).

(559) Naimisa - C - * (64.3), (65.3).

(560) Naimisāranya - F - It is holy, charming, adorned with flowers, and is inhabited by the sages. It is inhabited by people of all castes and is decorated on all the sides. The people of Naimisāranya are engrossed in performing sacrifices (1.3-12), (25.8), (116.2,11).

(561) Naimiseya - (25.49).

(562) Nakagangā - * (64.13).

(563) Nalinf - R - It is in Sākadvipa (20.66).

(564) Nanda - D - An eastern country (27.53).

(565) Nandā - R - It destroys sins and consists of the lustre of the lord Brahmā (77.10).

(566) Nandana - F - It is situated to the north of Meru (10.6), (18.25).
The tears of joy fell from the eyes of Agni and they turned into the river Nandini (128.73).

Handitārtha - T - (25.74).

Nārada - M - A mountain in Plaksadvipa (20.7).

Narasimha - T - It is situated on the northern bank of Ganges (149.1,19).

Nārāyanāśraya - A - (25.53).

Nārāyanatārtha - T - By śnana and dāna here, one gets the desired objects (167.33).

Narmadā - E - (13.179), (15.15). It comes out of the mountain Vindhya (19.12), * (64.11). It is considered to be a devatārtha (70.34), (89.29), (96.11,12), (110,20,7), (141.26). Its southern bank is unfit for śrāddha (220.9), (161.21). The Pāpapramacanatārtha is situated on the bank of Narmada (227.99). It flows through the mountain Amaraṅkaṭaka (77.4).

Narmadabheda - (25.32).

Navarāstra - D - Nava, the son of king Uśīnara reigned it (13.24).

Nīhara - D - A hill country (27.63).
(577) Nilā - M - It is situated to the north of the mountain Meru (18.16), (54.9). The river Nilagāṅga emerges from it (80.4).

(578) Nilagāṅga - R - It emerges from the mountain Nilā and the snāna etc. done here entail endless merits and it satisfies the pitṛs (80.5).

(579) Nilakāḷaka - D - A southern country (27.57).

(580) Nimmabheda - T - It is situated on the northern bank of the river Gaṅgā. It destroys all the sins (151.1).

(581) Nirvīndhyā - R - It comes out of the mountain Rksa (19.12).

(582) Nīśadhā - M - It is situated to the south of the mountain Meru. It is a kesara mountain (18.16), (54.9).

(583) Nīśṭhīvā - R - Its source is Himalaya (27.27).

(584) Nītalā - A Pātāla (21.2).

(585) Nīvāśapura - (106.53,54).

(586) Nīvṛtī - R - It is a river in Sālmaladvīpa (20.25).

(587) Nṛgradhūma - T - (25.43).
(588) Pahlava - D - A northern desa (27.47).

(589) Pailūsa - T - It gives all the desired objects (139.19).

(590) Paistāca - T - It is on the southern bank of the river Gautami (84.1,18).
  - T - It is on the northern bank of the river Gāṅga (150.1).

(591) Paítāmeśa - T - (25.27).

(592) Pañcadhāra - T - (25.13).

(593) Pañcahrī - L - (25.23).

(594) Pañcaikūta - (25.14).

(595) Pañcāla - (13.95,96). A desa (54.12). As the five sons Mudgala, Srīnjaya, Brhadisū, Yavināra, Krmilāśva of the king Bāhyāśva were enough (Alam) for the protection of the Janapadas allotted to them, the conglomeration of the Janapadas was called Pañcāla.

(596) Pañcanada - A tīrtha belonging to Mārkaṇḍeya (25.59). The dasyūs obstructed the way of Arjuna hero when he was carrying himself the wives of kṛṣṇa (212.12), (25.29), (25.36).

(597) Pañcasikha - T - (25.14)
(598) **Pañcatīrtha** - T - (25.38), (51.61), *
(51.66, 68), (57.1).

(599) **Pañcavatāka** - (25.52).

(600) **Pañcavyadānīka** - (25.46).

(601) **Pandarācāla** - M - (27.22).

(602) **Pañikhāta** - (25.42).

(603) **Pañapramocana** - T - It is situated on the mountain Vindhya (227.96, 99).

(604) **Pañapraṇāśana** - T - It destroys the sins. It is also called Galavātīrtha (92.1, 49).

(605) **Pārada** - D - A northern desa (27.46).

(606) **Pāraśīka** - (19.18).

(607) **Parinplava** - T - (25.35).

(608) **Pāriyātra** - M - It is one of the seven kulaparvatas of Bhārata (19.3). Some rivers which are enumerated in veda and smṛti emerge out of this mountain (19.3, 10, 17), (27.20). The rivers Devasmṛti, Devavatī, vātagnī, Sindhu, Veṇyā, Candana, Sadānā, Mahī, Carmanvatī, Vṛsi, Vīdisā, Vedavatī, Siprā, Avanti, etc. emerge from it (27.28-29), (54.10), * (64.9).
(609) Parianya - T - The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of all the sacrifices (93.27).

(610) Parusnisamgama - T - It is well-known in the three worlds and destroys the sins (144.1,23,26).

(611) Parvatiya - D - (54.13).

(612) Pātāla - (21.2). Each Pātāla has an area of 10,000 yojanas (21.4).

(613) Patañga - M - It is a kesara mountain situated to the south of Meru (18.27).

(614) Patatri - T - It destroys sins and diseases (166.1,11).

(615) Paulika - D - A southern country (27.57).

(616) Paulastyatīrtha - T - It gives all the success and kingdom (97.1,32).

(617) Paundra - (19.16).

(618) Paūra - T - The snāna, dāna, ūravaṇa, pathana done here pacify all the sins and give enjoyment and liberation (146.93).

(619) Pavamāna - M - It is a big mountain (164.11).
thousand-fold reward (164.53).


(621) Pavitṛa - R - It is in Kusadvipa (20.41).

(622) Pavosṇī - R - It emerges from the mountain Rṣa (19.12), * (64.11). It is situated to the south of Vindhya (70.33). It gives liberation (77.6).

(623) Phena - R - Indra killed the demon Namuci by foam and the foam turned into water and became the river Phena (129.1,7).

(624) Pījaraka - T - (25.28).

(625) Pīdaraka - T - (25.24), * (64.5), (210.6).

(626) Pīṇu - T - (25.27).

(627) Pīpala - T - It gives the reward of all the sacrifices and makes one free from sins (110.1,226). The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of satras and yūgas (118.31).

(628) Pīśācamocana - T - (25.61).

(629) Pīśācikā - R - It emerges from the mountain Rṣa (27.31).
(630) **Pitrkulya** - R - It emerges from the mountain Mahendra (27.37).

(631) **Pitrkûna** - (25.70).

(632) **Pitrťrtha** - T - As here Rāma gave tarpana to Dasaratha, it is called Pitrťrtha (93.1). It increases the love of Pitṛs (110.217), (221.96).

(633) **Pitrvana** - F - T - (25.78).

(634) **Plaksadvîpa** - (18.11). It is surrounded by the ocean. Its area is double to that of Jambûdvîpa (20.1-2). It has seven mountains, viz. Gome da, Candra, Nārada, Dundubhi, Somaka, Sumanā and Vaibhrāja. The name Plakṣa is given to become the Plaksadvîpa because the Plaksadvîpa is situated in the middle of it ((20.20)).

(635) **Prabhāsa** - T - (25,10,69), * (64.5). Yamānā and Saraswatī join here (77.4). It is situated on Lavaṇa ocean (194.24). Kṛṣṇa directed Uddhava to go to Prabhāsa as Dvāraka was going to be drowned by the ocean (210.30).

(636) **Prājyotisa** - J - An eastern Janapada (27.53), (219.15). Narakāsura was its king (202.8,14,16,19).

(637) **Praiōdvāra** - (25,49).
(638) **Pramoksa** - (25.57).

(639) **Pramitāsāṃcana** - T - It gives enjoyment and liberation to the three worlds (161.1, 65.74).

(640) **Prajīva** - D - An eastern country (27.51).

(641) **Pratisthāna** - C - (227.151). A king Sūrasena ruled there (111.2, 48), missing in ms. 'kha' (10.9–10).

(642) **Pratyalāvatī** - R - It emerges from the mountain Malaya (27.36).

(643) **Pravara** - (25.46).

(644) **Pravara** - R - Lord Siddhēśvara resides there (106.1, 47, 48).

(645) **Pravara** - D - A hill country (27.63), (54.12).

(646) **Pravarāsāṃcana** - T - Lord Siddhēśvara resides there (106.1, 57).

(647) **Prayāga** - C - (13.103), (25.6, 3, 25), * (64.3), (65.33), (69.6). Bhāgirathī flows through it (77.3), (245.22).

(648) **Pratādhāra** - (25.66).

(649) **Prthūdaka** - T - (25.35), (227.90), * (64.7).
(650) Prthuturiga - C - * (64.7).

(651) Pulinda - D - A southern country (27.56).

(652) Puloma - T - (25.66).

(653) Pundarika - R - It is in Krauṇcadvīpa (20.55), (25.37).

(654) Pundarika - T - (25.31).
- L - (25.63).
- J - This Janapada was so-called after the name of Pundra, the son of Bali (13.36).

(655) Punya - T - It gave all the desired objects (124.1).

(656) Punyāsama - T - The rivers Siktā and Gaṅgā join here, therefore, it is called Punyāsama-matīrtha (96.24).

(657) Punyavati - L - (25.77).

(658) Purṇā - D - A southern desa (27.54).
- T - It is situated near Devagiri (105.22).
- T - It is situated on the northern bank of the river Gaṅgas. By taking a bath here, one gets bliss (122.1,2,105). The snāna and dāna done here entail endless merits (122.100).
(669) **Pūrurava** - T - Here lord Siddhāśvara resides
(101.1,19).

(660) **Purusottamākṣetra** - T - It gives liberation
(43.9), It is ten yojanas long and five yojanas broad (44.71).
It is situated on the shore of the southern ocean (177.1),
(178.1,105,102), (179.2,3). There is no other tithra similar
to it in the three worlds (45.22).

(661) **Puruṣadāsa** - D - A king Vijaya ruled there
(111.29,35).

(662) **Puskala** - D - A northern country (27.47).

(663) **Puskara** - T - (25.6,8), * (64.3). One gets
great merits by taking a bath here and giving dāna (65.95,90),
(69.6), (245.22). Holy for śrāddha (220.5);

- M - (51.3).

(664) **Puskaradvipa** - (18.11). It was surrounded
by the waters (20.86,55).

(665) **Puspagiri** - M - (27.23).

(666) **Puspenyāsa** - T - (25.31).

(667) **Puspotkata** - T - The mountain Subhra is situated
on the eastern side of Puspotkata and on the southern bank of
the river Gautami (163,3).

(668) Pustimān - M - It is in Kuśadvipa (20.41).

(669) Pustisangama - It is situated near Devagiri (105.23).

(670) Pusvaia - R - It emerges from the mountain Malaya (27.36).

(671) Putra - T - By hearing about its greatness, one gets all the desired objects (124.1,197).

(672) Raivata - M - (27.23), (72.6).

(673) Raivataka - M - It is a mountain in Sakadvipa (20.61).

(674) Raivatodyana - (209.13).

(675) Rāmatāra - D - A southern country (27.55).

(676) Rāmatīrthe - T - (25.78). It destroys the sin of foetus-killing (123.1, 217, 213).

(677) Rāmesvara - T - It is situated on the shore of the ocean (22.57).

(678) Ramya - M - It is situated in Sakadvipa (20.61).
(680) Rasatala - A Pātāla (21.2).

(681) Rātri - R - It is situated in Krauṅchadvīpa (20.55).

(682) Raudrakundâ - T - (100.2).

(683) Renuka - (25.52).

(684) Renuka - R - It is in Śakadvīpa (20.66).

(685) Revatī - R - It gives beauty and fortune (121.22, 24).

(686) Revatīkālagāsangama - T - By taking a bath here, one gets freedom from sins and goes to Visnuloka (121.24). It destroys sins and gives success (121.1).

(687) Rksa - M - It is one of the seven kulaparvatas of Bhārata (13.3), (27.19). The rivers Tāpī, Payosnī, Kāverī and Nirvindhyā emerge from it (19.12). The rivers Soṇa, Narmadā, Surathā, Mandākinī, Daśārṇā, Citrakūṭā, Citrōtpalā, Vetravatī, Karamodā, Piśācikā, Saivalā, Sadherujā, Suktimatī, Sākuni etc. also emerge from it (27.31,32).

(688) Rksavānapārī - It is situated on the bank of the river Narmadā. King Jyāmagha conquered it and it seems to
be a part of the mountain Vindhya (15.15).

(689) Śrīmocana - T - (25.43). By taking a bath and giving dāna here, one gets liberation and happiness (99.1,12).

(690) Ruhinikūpa - (25.79).

(691) Rohita - T - It is situated on the southern bank of the river Goumita. The snāna and dāna done here give the reward of Naramedha and one who reads about the greatness of this tīrtha gets a son (104.1,88).

(692) Śesabha - M - It is a kesara mountain situated to the north of Meru (18.34), (25.77).

(693) Śeika - D - A southern country (27.55).

(694) Śeikārtha - (230.70).

(695) Śeikulvā - R - It emerges from the mountain Śuktimat (19.15), (25.57) and Mahendra (27.37), * (64.12).

(696) Śeisatra - T - The seven sages practised penance here (173.1).

(697) Śeitīrtha - T - (25.28).

(698) Śevamukha - (27.23).

(699) Śucika - It is a kesara mountain situated to the south of Meru (18.30).
(700) Rudrapada - T - (25.20).

(701) Rudrakoti - T - (25.34).

(702) Rudravasa - T - (25.66).

(703) Rudravarta - T - (25.50).

(704) Rudratirtha - T - Lord Divakara shines there (113.20), (25.70).

(705) Rundikera - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.61).

(706) Rupasitikam - (25.68).

(707) Rupatirtha - T - (25.11), (227.145,146,150).

(708) Sadanfrá - R - It emerges from the mountain Pāriyatras (27.29).

(709) Sadeprabha - T - (25.17).

(710) Sadheruja - R - It emerges from the mountain Rksa (27.32).

(711) Sahanjami - C - It was established by king Sahaŋja (13.156).

(712) Sahasrakunda - T - The snāna and dāna done here entail a thousand-fold merit (154.11, 30,34).
(713) Sahasrika - T - (25.52).
(714) Sahyotaka - T - (25.13,14).
(715) Sahya - It is one of the seven Kulaparvatas of Bhāratē (19.3). The rivers Godāvari, Hāmarathī and Kṛṣṇa-venī emerge out of the mountain Sahya (19.12), (27.19). From it emerge also the rivers Tūrīgabhadrā and Suprayogā (27.35,36), (54.10), * (64.9). It is to the south of Vindhyā (161.2). The southern part of it is very holy (161.23).

(716) Saīla - T - (25.49).
(717) Saīladvaya - (19.18).
(717a) Saimbikīva - T - It is situated on the southern bank of Gāṅgā (155.1).
(718) Saīndhava - F - (25.9).
(719) Saiva - T - It fulfills all the desires (103.9). It destroys the sins and removes the evils (132.8). The snāna and dāna done here entail great merits.
(720) Saivala - R - It emerges from the mountain Rṣa (27.31).

(721) Saēka - D - A southern country (27.55).
- M - (54.3). There are seven mountains in Sākādvīpa (20.31). It was surrīpunded by milk (20.73).
- Dvīpa - (18.1), (20.15,59).

(722) Sākale - (19.18).
(723) **Sākambhari** - T - (25.47).

(724) **Sekra** - T - (25.29), (20.70). It gave all the desired objects (124.138).

(725) **Saktimati** - R - It emerges from the mountain Rksa (27.32).

(726) **Sakti** - R - It emerges from the mountain Rksa (27.33).

(727) **Sela** - T - It is situated near Devagiri (105.22).

(728) **Sālagrāma** - (25.21), * (64.9), on Mahācāitrī day, one gets big fruits (65.89).

(729) **Sālmala** - Lord Viṣṇu would take in future an incarnation of Kalki as Viṣṇuyasās in the Śālmala village (213.164).

(730) **Sālmaladvīpa** - There are seven mountains in this dvīpa (18.11), (20.22).

(731) **Salva** - (19.18).

(732) **Sāmaga** - T - The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of sacrifices (118.32).

(733) **Sāmaka** - J - A Janapada of Madhyadesa (27.42).
(734) Sambhu - T - The snāna and dāna done here entail great merits, destroy sins and remove evils (171.47).

(735) Sāmāti - T - It fulfills the desires (103.1,9).

(736) Sāmudra - T - It is in Kusadvīpa (20.41).

(737) Sāmudra - T - It gives the merit of all the tīrthas, liberation and enjoyment (172.1,20).

(738) Sāmacara - T - The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of sacrifices (118.31).

(739) Sandhyā - R - It is in Krauṇḍadvīpa (20.55).

(740) Sāṅkīya - L - By taking a bath here, one gets freedom from worldly parlance (156.1,7).

(741) Sāṅkhakūta - It is a kesara mountain situated to the north of Meru (18.35).

(742) Sāṅkhaprābha - T (23.22).

(743) Sāṅkhodāhāra - It is situated in Dvārakā (64.5), * (64.5).

(744) Sāṃtavān - M - It is a kesara mountain.

(745) Sāngīs - R - It is situated near Devagiri (105.25).
(746) Sānugarta - (20.79).

(747) Saptadhāraikadhāra - (25.20).

(748) Saptasarasvatī - (25.51).

(749) Saptarsikunda - (25.41).

(750) Sārasvata - (25.34), dvīpa - (25.34).

- T - It gives enjoyment and liberation and destroys sins (163.1, 52).

(751) Sarasвати - R - (16.22), (135.23), (141.27).
It joined with the river Gāṅgā (126.32, 40), (127.5), (110.206, 210), Devanadi (A.101). By taking a bath in this river, one gets freedom from sins (102.1, 2). Saraswati joins Yamunā at Prabhāsa (77.4).

(752) Sarasvatiṣampama - T - (135.23). In this tīrtha, Lord Siddhāsvara fulfills all the desires (101.20).

(753) Sarava - D - A southern country (27.56).

(754) Sānyu - R - (64.13).

(755) Sārdāla - T - By taking a bath and doing the Pitṛtarpana here, one gets freedom from sins and becomes great in Vīṣṇuloka (128.2, 71, 82, 84).
(756) Sarmistha - T - The snāna, dāna done here pacify all the sins and give enjoyment and liberation (146.43).

(757) Sarpīja - T - (25.36).

(758) Sarvadevavrata - (20.82).

(759) Sarvēta - T - The snāna and dāna done here entail the merit of all the sacrifices. It enlivens the dead and increases long life and health (138.40).

(760) Satadru - R. - It emerges from Himalaya (19.10), * (64.12).

(761) Satadruha - D - A northern country (27.46).

(762) Satika - (25.52).

(763) Sātirtha - T - (25.23).

(764) Sātrika - T - The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of all the sacrifices (118.31).

(765) Satyananda - T - (25.16).

(766) Sauarandhika - F - (25.46).

(767) Saubhag - T - The snāna, dāna, śravāna, Pathana etc. done here pacify all the sins and give enjoyment and liberation (146.43).
(768) **Saumya** - Dvipa of Bhāratavarṣa (19.7). It is one of the nine islands into which the world is divided (27.15).

(769) **Saumyakūṭa** - T - (100.3).

(770) **Saumyatīrtha** - T - It fulfills all the desires (103.9). The snāna, dāna, homa and pitṛtarpana done here entail endless (120.16).

(771) **Saurakūṭa** - A holy place (100.3).

(772) **Saurāṭra** - (19.17).

(773) **Saurya** - T - It gives the merit of all the sacrifices. By seeing the Sun after taking a bath, one does not get rebirth (113.21).

(774) **Sauvīra** - D - (19.18). A northern desa (27.45).

(775) **Sava** - T - (123.176).

(776) **Savaidūrya** - It is a kesara mountain situated to the west of Meru (18.29).

(777) **Savitri** - R - T - By taking a bath in this river, one gets freedom from sins (102.1,2).

- L - (20.69).
(778) Sesa - T - It fulfills all the desires (115.1, 20).

(779) Siddhekesvara - T - One who takes a bath here becomes free from sins and goes to Brahma-loka (42.6).

(780) Siddhatirtha - T - (128.72). Lord Siddhesvara resides here and gives all the siddhis (143.1).

(781) Siddhesvara - T - (25.33), (128.1).

(782) Sikha - R - It is in Plakṣadvipa (20.11).

(783) Sikhi - R - It is situated near Devagiri (105.24).

(784) Sikhimāsa - It is a kesara mountain situated to the west of Meru (18.29).

(785) Sindhu - R - It emerges from Himavān (27.25) and Pāriyātra (27.28).

- D - A northern desa (27.45), unfit for śrāddha (220.9).

(786) Sindhubhayakūpa - (20.65).

(787) Sindhusāgara - T - * (64.4).

(788) Sindhūtha - T (25.57).
(789) *Siṅvālī - R - It emerges from the mountain Vindhyā (27.33).

(790) *Siṅrā - R - It emerges from the mountains Pāriyātra (27.3), and Vindhyā (27.33), * (64.11).

(791) *Siṅrā - M - It is a kesara mountain situated to the south of Mora (13.27).

(792) *Sītā - R - It is one of the parts of Ganges and it merges in antarikṣa (18.39).

(793) *Sītāda - T - (25.54), (228.59).

(794) *Sīva - R - It is in Kuśādvīpa (20.43).

(795) *Sīvakāra - R - It is situated near Devagiri (105.24).

(796) *Śivottārā - T - (25.32).

(797) *Skandaśrīma - H - T - (25.14).

(798) *Śrīśrīnastambhakūna - (20.65).

(799) *Śnānaśāpaṇa - T - (25.40).

(800) *Śnābhīṣṭacana - T - (25.17).

(801) *Śnāhyasāla - T - (25.17).
(802) Somakā - M - It is in Plakaśadvīpa (20.7).

(803) Somakulyā - R - It emerges from the mountain Mahendra (27.37).

(804) Somatīrtha - (25.13, 37, 55, 59). One who takes a bath here becomes free from sins and goes to Brahmaloka (42.6), *'(64.7). The snāna and daṇa done here give the reward of Naremedha and one who reads about the greatness of this tīrtha gets a son (105.1, 22). It gives the merit of Somapāṇa (119, 1, 19). Here the lord Siddhesvara resides (174.12, 19); (25.14).

(805) Sona - R - It emerges from the mountain Ṛksa (27, 30).

(806) Sonitapura - C - (206.11).

(807) Sonodbhava - (20.77).

(808) Sraddhā - R - By taking a bath here, one gets freedom from sāms (102.1, 2).

(809) Śrāvasti - C - Śrāvasta, the son of king Yuvanāśva established this city (7.43).

(810) Śrī - R - (20.79)

- T - (20.79), (25.10, 23).

- M - (27.24). It is situated on the
southern part of the river Gautami (167.6), (169.27).

(811) Sridhāra - (20.74).

(812) Srikūnja - (25.44).

(813) Sripaṇḍavaga - T - It is situated near Devagiri (105.22).

(814) Sṛivasā - (20.75).

(815) Sroni - R - It is in Sāmaladvipa (20.25).

(816) Sṛṅga - T - (20.67).

(817) Sṛgī - M - It is situated to the north of the mountain Meru (18.16).

(818) Sṛṇa - T - (25.55).

(819) Sthana - T - (25.53).

(820) Sthulasṛṅga - T - (25.16).

(821) Subhadrārtha - L - (25.61).

(822) Subhra - M - It is situated on the southern bank of Ganga, to the east of Puṣpotkata (153.3).

(823) Sudarsana - T - (25.35).
(824) Sudra - A northern desa (27.45).

(825) Sudrakula - D - A northern desa (27.47).

(826) Suhma - The country was so-called after Suhma, the son of Bali (13.30).

(827) Sukara - * (64.4).

(828) Sukarava - T - (25.12).

(829) Sukla - T - By its remembrance, one gets freedom from sins (133.1).

(830) Sukra - T - It is situated on the northern bank of the river Gautami (95.31). It destroys all the sins and gives success (95.1), (25.60).

(831) Sukra - R - It is a river in Salmaladvipa (20.25).

(832) Sukrata - R - It is a river in Plaksadvipa (20.11).

(833) Suktiman - M - It is a kesara mountain of Bharata (19.3.15), and is considered to be one of the seven kulacalas of India (27.19), (54.10). The rivers Rśikulyā and Kumārā emerge from it (19.3.15),* (64.9).

(834) Suktimati - c.(15.15).
(835) Sukubljaka - T - (64.7).

(836) Sukumārī - R - It is a river in śākadvipa (20.61).

(837) Sulika - D - A northern desa (27.50).

(838) Sunanaś - M - It is in Plakṣadvipa. (20.74).

(839) Sundara - M - (54.8).

(840) Sunührū - D - A northern desa (27.48).

(841) Sunakūśa - T - It is situated on the southern bank of the river Gautamī. The snāṇa and dāna done here give the merit of Naramedha and one who reads about the greatness of this tīrtha gets a son (104.1, 38).

(842) Sunahtīrtha - T - (20.74).

(843) Sunandā - R - It fulfills desires, destroys sins and consists of the lustre of lord Brāhma (77.10).

(844) Sunadoka - D - A northern desa (27.48).

(845) Sundarikāśrama - H - (35.53).

(846) Sunāpasastra - T - It destroys sins and gives the merit of all the sacrifices (100.31). Lord Mahēsvara resides there (100.1).
(847) Suntabhavarsa - (20.23).

(848) Suravavā - R - It emerges from the mountain Sahya (27.35).

(849) Sura - T - The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of Naramodha and one who reads about the greatness of this tīrtha gets a son (105.25).

(850) Suramā - R - It emerges from the mountain Vindhyā (19.11).

(851) Surasā - M - (27.22).

(852) Sūrasena - D - (54.12).

(853) Surathā - R - It emerges from the mountain Rksa (27.30).

(854) Sūrpareka - D - An aparanta country (27.58).

(855) Sūrya - T - (25.38,60).

(856) Suryanrabha - T - (25.60).

(857) Sutalā - A pātāla (21.2).

(858) Sutīra - D - A northern country (27.44).

(859) Suvarnā - T - (25.47).
(860) Suvarnāsyodapāna - (20.64).

(861) Suvīra - D - The country was so-called after Suvīra, the son of Bali (13.26).

(862) Svargadvāra - T. (25.49).

(863) Sveta - M - It is situated to the north of the mountain Meru (13.16), (54.9), (181.42). There were many tīrthas on this mountain. It was also called Subhrajā mountain (163.53). Lord Sveta resides there (59.29).

- T - It is well-known in the three worlds and by merely hearing its name, one gets freedom from all the sins (94.1). It gives enjoyment and liberation (94.48).

(864) Svetadvipa - (59.3). It is on the shore of the ocean and is called Tīrtharāja.

(865) Svetaganga - R - After taking a bath in this river one seeing lord kṛṣṇa goes to Svetadvipa (59.3), one who touches the water of Svetaganga with a blade of grass goes to heaven (59.34).

(866) Svetasamgama - It is situated near Devagiri (105.23).

(867) Svetaśṛṅgahraṇa - L - (20.64).
\[(863)\] Svātavarsa - (20.23).

\[(863)\] Svītrotnala - R - It emerges from the mountain Vindhya. It is very holy and flows with a great rush like the river Ganges. It joins the southern ocean and has holy rivulets (46.4,5).

\[(870)\] Śyāma - M - It is in Śakadvīpa (20.61).

\[(871)\] Svāmatapāṃcaka - T - (25.35).

\[(872)\] Svānatīrtha - T - The snāna and dāna done here bestow the merit of all the sacrifices (93.27).

\[(873)\] Talakāta - D - An aparānta country (27.53).

\[(874)\] Talatāla - A Pātāla (21.2).

\[(875)\] Talavāna - F - Balarāma and kṛṣṇa went to this forest to play sports (136.1,2).

\[(876)\] Tānraliptaka - J - An eastern Janapada (27.53).

\[(877)\] Tāmpraparna - Dvīpa - (19.6).

\[(878)\] Tāmpraparni - R - It emerges out of the mountain Malaya (19.14), (27.36).

\[(879)\] Tāmravārṇa - It is one of the nine islands into which the world is divided (25.15).
Tanrena - M - (54.12).
- D - Unfit for śrāddha (220.9).

Tanastīrtha - It increases penance and affection of pītrī and gives all the desired objects (126.1,37).

Tapati - R - (110.207).

Tapi - R - It emerges from the mountains Rkṣa (19.11) and Vindhya (27.33), * (64.11). It is to the south of Vindhya (70.33), (89.39,49), (161.22).

Tanovana - T - It is on the southern bank of the river Gautamī (123.1). By taking a bath here and doing pitṛtarpana, one gets freedom from sins (123.84).

Tomara - D - A northern desā (27.49).
A hill country (27.64).

Tosala - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.60).

Toya - R - It is in Šālmaladvipa (20.25), and emerges from the mountain Vindhya (27.34).

Traipūra - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.6).

Tridivē - R - It emerges from the mountains Rkṣa (27.32) and Mahendra (27.37).

Tridhāraka - T - (25.20).
(891) **Trigarta** - Vrkadevi, the wife of lord Vasudeva, was the daughter of king of Trigarta (14.46).

(892) **Trikūta** - M - It is a kesara mountain situated to the south of Meru (18.28) and is considered to be a big mountain (160.11).

(893) **Trinara** - An āsura tīrtha (70.35).

(894) **Trisandhyā** - R - It emerges from the mountain Mahendra (19.15).

(895) **Trisrotā** - R - *(64.13).*

(896) **Trisūlādharā** - *(25.47).*

(897) **Trivistapa** - *(25.42).*

(898) **Tryambaka** - T - It gives enjoyment and liberation (79.6).

(899) **Tumbura** - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.61).

(900) **Tungabhadra** - R - It emerges from the mountain Sahya and is to the south of Vindhya (27.35), (70.33), *(64.11).* The tīrtha where the rivers Kṛṣṇa, Bhimarathi and Tungabhadra join is very holy (77.5).

(901) **Tungakūṭa** - T - *(25.14), (219.43).*
(902) Tungana - D - It is also called Tanigana, a hill country (27.63).

(903) Tungapрастha - M - (27.22).

(904) Tusamārga - D - A hill country (27.63).

(905) Tusāra - D - A northern desa (27.47).

(906) Tvāstratīrtha - T - It destroys all the sins (163.1,24).

(907) Udālaka - T - (25.76).

(908) Ujjainī - King Indradyumna lived there (43.89), (44.16).

(909) Ujñatīrtha - T - By śnāna and dāna here, one goes to heaven (125.54).

(910) Umāvana - F - By entering it, a male turned into a female (103.28-30, 34, 50, 60, 86, 75).

(911) Ummata - M - It is a mountain in Sāmalaḍvīpa (20.23).

(912) Upanadesa - D - A northern country (27.47).

(913) Uparathyā - It is situated near Devagiri (105.25).
Urna - D - A hill country (27.63).

Urvasītīrtha - T - (25.16). The snāna and dāna done here entail great merits, destroy sins and evils (171.1,47).

Urvasīsamkramana - T (25.58).

Utkala - D - It is highly eulogised. Those who live there get success (42.46), (7.18), (47.77), (28.7).

Utpalāvarta - * (64.7).

Uttamārṇa - J - A Janapada of Vindhyā (27.60).

Uttara - R - A part of Ganges (173.3).

Uttarakuru - D (10.7), (89.11), (89.23).

Uttarāpatha - (7.48).

Vadava - R - Lord Mahānala resides here (116.1,23).

Vadavānala - T - The river Vadavā flows through here (116.1).

Vadavāsamagama - T - It gives all the desired objects (116.24).

Vāhikara - D - A northern country (27.44).
(927) **Vahni** - T - Seven hundred tīrthas are situated near this tīrtha (98.19).

(928) **Vahnikā** - D - A northern desa (27.45).

(929) **Vahnikunda** - T - (25.16).

(930) **Vaibhraja** - F - This tīrtha is situated to the west of Meru (18.25).

- M - It is a mountain in Plakṣadvipa (20.7), (27.21).

(931) **Vāidarbha** - D - A southern country (27.56).

(932) **Vāidisa** - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.60).

(933) **Vāidyuta** - M - (27.22).

- A varṣa (20.23).

(934) **Vaijayanta** - M - (27.23).

(935) **Vaiśanka** - M - It is a kesara mountain situated to the east of Meru (18.27).

(936) **Vainavīssana** - It is situated near Devagiri (105.24).

(937) **Vaiśikya** - D - A southern country (27.56).
(938) **Vaisnava** - T - It fulfills all the desires (103.9). The snana and dana done here give the merit of Naramadhá and one who reads about the greatness of this tirtha gets a son (104.2). Here Viṣṇu brought Suvarna to Siva (128.72). It gives all the siddhis (137.41), (168.36), It entails great merits, destroys sins and removes evils (171.47).

(939) **Vaisnavakunda** - T - (100.3).

(940) **Vaisvamitri** - R - A part of Gaṅgā (163.3).

(941) **Vaisyakula** - D - A northern country (27.47).

(942) **Vaitaranī** - R - It emerges from the mountain Vindhya (27.33). It is in utkalakṣetra and destroys all the sins (42.4), * (64.14).

(943) **Vajra** - T - (25.27).

(944) **Vajrāyudha** - T - (25.21).

(945) **Vakra** - M - (54.10).

(946) **Vālakhilya** - L - (25.82).

(947) **Vallaka** - D - An eastern country (27.51).

(948) **Vālukā** - T - (25.60).

(949) **Vāmadevi** - R - A part of Gaṅgā (173.4).
(950) **Vamankura** - D - An eastern desa (25.51).

(951) **Vamsagulma** - (25.77).

(952) **Vamsakara** - R - It emerges from the mountain Mahendra (27.38).

(953) **Vanga** - D - An eastern country (27.51), (230.70). The country was socalled after the name of Vanga, the son of Bali (13.30-36).

(954) **Vanisamgama** - T - It destroys all the sins and gives all the desired objects (135.1,23).

(955) **Vanjarā** - R - It is on the southern bank of the river Gangā (159.45).

(956) **Vanjarasamgama** - T - It is well-known in the three worlds (159.1,49).

(957) **Vanjulā** - R - It emerges from the mountain Mahendra (27.37).

(958) **Varaha** - T - It is well-known in the three worlds. It fulfills all the desires. The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of all the sacrifices.

(959) **Varanasi** - C- (227.100,110), (207.3,38,41). There is no such tīrtha like this in the world (161.77). By
taking a bath here and doing Pitṛtarpana, one goes to Viśnuloka (128.82), (34.60). Divodāsa was the king of Vārāṇasī. It remained desolate for 1,000 years on account of the curse of the sage Nikumbha (11.41), (13.75).

(960) Vāraṇāvata - (17.6). The city of Kāśī was situated on Vāraṇāvatī river.

(961) Varsabha - T-(25.80).

(962) Varuna - R - The rivers Varuṇa and Aruṇa merge in Ganges (89.1). There are 27,000 tīrthas near Aruṇa-varuṇāsangamamātīrtha (89.45).

(963) Varunakunda - T - (100.2).

(964) Varunatīrtha - T - The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of Maramedha and one who reads about the greatness of this tīrtha gets a son (104.1).

(965) Vāsaviśaṅgama - It is situated near Devagiri (105.24).

(966) Vasistha - T - It fulfills all the desires (25.37), (103.9).

- H - (25.72, 73).

(967) Vasisthaapada - T-(25.49).
(968) Vāsiṣṭhī - R - A part of Gaṅgā (173.3).

(969) Vasu - T - (25.28).

(970) Vāsuka - T - One who takes a bath becomes free from sins and goes to Brahma-loka (42.6).

(971) Vāstrāpāda - (25.32).

(972) Vatadhāna - D - A northern country (27.44).

(973) Vātakṣṇī - R - It emerges from the mountain Pāriyātra (27.28).

(974) Vatamdhaya - M - (27.22).

(975) Vatamlulaka - (25.24).

(976) Vatāvata - T - (25.33).

(977) Vatsabhūmi - (13.78).

(978) Vāyu - T - (64.4).

(979) Vāyukunda - (25.26).

(980) Vedadvīpa - As here many sacrifices were performed, it is called Vedadvīpa (151.21).

(981) Vedagāthā - T - The snāna, dāna, homa and pitṛtarpana done here entail endless merits (120.16).
(982) **Vedavati** – R – It emerges from the mountain
Pariyatra (27.29).

(983) **Venā** – R – It emerges from the mountain
Vindhya (27.33).

(984) **Venyā** – R – It emerges from the mountain
Pariyātra (27.28).

(985) **Vetasika** – T- (25.28).

(986) **Vetravati** – R – It emerges from the mountain
Rksa (27.31).

(987) **Vidarbha** – R – (121.53).

(988) **Vidarbha** – C – Near Vidarbha, there is a
city Kundina where king Bhīṣmaka ruled (199.1).

(989) **Vidarbhāgaautamīsamgama** – T – By taking a bath
here, one gets freedom from sins and goes to Viṣṇuloka (121.25).
It destroys sins and gives success (121.1).

(990) **Videha** – D – An eastern country (27.53).

(991) **Viśrūma** – M – It is in Kuśadvīpa (20.41).

(992) **Vidyuta** – R – It is in Kuśadvīpa (20.41).

(993) **Vijaya** – T- (25.34).
(994) Vikarnaka – T (25.81).

(995) Vimala – T (25.29).

(996) Vimalasoka – T (25.55).

(997) Vimocana – T (25.52).

(998) Vimocanī – R – It is in Śāmaladvīpa (20.25).

(999) Vīnāyakahrīda – L – (25.65).

(1000) Vindhya – (16,13). It is one of the seven kulācalas of the world (19.3), (27.20). The rivers Narmadā, Suramā, Tāpī, Veṇā, Vaitaranī, Sinivālī, Toyā, Durgā and Antahāsilā emerge from it (19.3), (27.33, 34). It consists of many hills (47.9), (54.10), * (64.9), (65.38). Between Himalaya and Vindhya, there are six rivers (70.22). To the south of the mountain Vindhya are the rivers Gāndhāra, Bhima-rathī, Tungabhadrā, Venikā, Tāpī and Pañcśri (70.33), (89.29). It is surrounded by 100 peaks (118.2-4). The mountain Sahya is on the southern side of Vindhya (161.2, 66). The southern side of the mountain Vindhya is considered to be very holy (161.2, 3). The Pānapramocanatīrtha is situated on this mountain (227.45).

(1001) Vipāpmā – R – It emerges from the mountain Eka (27.31).

(1002) Vipāsī – R – It emerges from the mountain
Himavan (27.27), *(64.12).

(1003) **Vipra** - T - (167.1,33).

(1004) **Vipula** - M - It is situated to the west of mountain Meru (18.26).

(1005) **Vira** - D - (25.57), A northern country (27.47).

(1006) **Viraja** - * (64.8). It is on the northern side of the southern ocean (23.2). In this kṣetra, Virajā Mātā resides (42.1), (25.73).

(1007) **Viraladandakunda** - T - (25.61).

(1008) **Virārāma** - H - (25.73).

(1009) **Virāpekha** - T - (25.48).

(1010) **Visnuhrda** - L - (25.25,43).

(1011) **Visnutīrtha** - T - (25.15), (219.40). The snāna, dāna and japa done here make ones happy (136.1).

(1012) **Visoka** - R - It emerges from Himavān (70.34).

(1013) **Visvamitra** - T - It is situated on the southern bank of Gautamī. The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of Naraamedha and one who reads about the greatness of this tīrtha gets a son (104.1,88), (93.27). It gives merit (93.4).
(1014) **Visvesvara** - (25.53,72).

(1015) **Vitala** - A pātāla (21.2).

(1016) **Vitastā** - R - It emerges from the mountain Himalaya (27.20), * (64.11), (70.34).

(1017) **Vitṛśṇā** - R - It is in Śāmaladvīpa (20.25).

(1018) **Vraja** - Kṛṣṇa and Balārāma played here (137.31).

(1019) **Vṛdhdā** - T - It is situated near Devagiri (105.25).

(1020) **Vṛddha** - R - Lord Śiva resides here by the name Vṛddhēsvara (107.64).

(1021) **Vṛddhēsengama** - T - Lord Śiva is known here as Vṛddhēsvara (107.1,69).

(1022) **Vṛka** - T - A Janapada of Madhyadesa (27.42).

(1023) **Vṛndāvana** - Kṛṣṇa passed his childhood in Vṛndāvana (135.17), (139.22,23), 24, (190.22), (198.4).

(1024) **Vṛṣadarbha** - J - It was called after the name of Vṛṣadarbha, the son of king Śibi. (13.26,27).

(1025) **Vṛṣākani** - T - The snāna and dāna done here
make one free from rebirth (129.1,11).

(1026) Vṛṣī - R - It emerges from the mountain Pāriyātra (27.29).

(1027) Vṛtra - T - It is called an āsura tīrtha after the name of the demon Vṛtra (70.35).

(1028) Vyāsa - T - It gives all the siddhis (158.1, 40).

(1029) Mañjādvīpa - As here many sacrifices were performed, it is called Yajñadvīpa (151.21).

(1030) Yajñatīrtha - T - (25.30). It gives all the desired objects (131.28).

(1031) Yajñika - T - The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of sacrifices (118.32).

(1032) Yaksarāja - T - (25.39).

(1033) Yaksīnī - R - As Pippala poked fun of a sage, she became the river Yaksīnī through his curse (132.5).

- L - (25.36).

(1034) Yaksinīsāmγama - T - By taking a bath and
giving dāna, one gets all the desired objects (132.1,7).

(1035) Yamatīrtha - T - It destroys all the sins and increases the affection of pitṛs (131.50). It is inhabited by the Devarṣis (125.1,4).

(1036) Yamunā - R - (6.52). It emerges from the mountain Himavān (27.26), * (64.10). One gets great merits by taking a bath in it and giving dāna there (65.93). It emerges from the mountain Himavān (70.34). Yamunā joins Sarasvatī near Prabhasa (77.4), (89.5,39,44), (110.207), (161.22), (182.22,23), (185.22), (192.33,61,63), (198.8,14). Kṛṣṇa defeated the Kāliya serpent in Yamunā. Kṛṣṇa showed his two forms to Akṛūra in Yamunā. Being intoxicated with Somapāna, Balarāma dragged Yamunā with his plough. It is very deep (245.24), (25.56).

(1037) Yāmya - T - The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of Nārāyana and one who reads about the greatness of this tīrtha gets a son (104.2), (168.1,26,30).

(1038) Yaudheya - Nṛga was its king (13.24).

(1039) Yavana - D - A northern desa (27.45).

- J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.61).
Yayata - T - The snāna, dāna, sravaṇa, pāthana etc. done here entail enjoyment and liberation and purify all the sins (146.1,43).

(1041) Yavātipatana - T - (25.26).

(1042) Yoga - T - (25.13).

(1043) Yonidvāra - r. (25.69).