

CHAPTER IV

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA IN SRIMALA PURANA

To describe and narrate the geographical features is not the aim of the Puranas, but they refer to the places and geography as and when necessary. From these references scholars have tried to understand the geography of ancient and medieval periods. This effort is seen through the study of Skanda Purāna¹, Matsyapurāna² and other works.

Srimala Purana has also given the geography of the Sāṁ-
— mālaksetra. It was necessary to show the actual geographical situation of the city and ksetra. Some of the said geographical features have been discussed here. It appears the geography of (1) Srīmālaksetra and (2) Srīmālanagara as noted here seem to be based on experience and observation as follows:

- (1) Srīmālaksetra starts from mountain Abu in Vayavya to mountain Saugandhika in South and ends at the mountain Svarangiri in the north³. This was the abode of Risi Gautama between the āśramas of Vasiṣṭha on mountain Abu and Risi Jevala on mountain Svarangiri.

1. A.B.L.Awasthi, Studies in Skanda Purana, Part I
 2. S.G.Kantawala, Cultural history from the Matsyapurana
 3. Srimala Purana II, 1,22 and I,41.

The English merchant Nicholas Wifflet in journey from Jhalor (Jhalore) to Ahmedabad describes as enclosing a circuit of thirty six miles (24 kos)".

It is the account of 1611 A.D.¹ The above description is of the area of present Bhinnal tehsil of Jalore District of Rajasthan State².

2. Srimāla Nagara:

Goddess Laksamī got Daivatva after a bath in Trambaksarovara³ She desired that a city be constructed there and Visnu ordered to Visvakarmā⁴ for it. The Gautam āsrama now changed into Srimālanagara⁵ states Srimālapurāna. It had Trambaksarovara in North⁶, the Bakasarovara in South⁷ and it extended upto 5⁸ kos (~~10 miles~~) towards south west upto the bank of river Sravanti⁹ (Sagi). It is noted in Srimālapurāna.

The location of Srimāla in Srimālapurāna - The author of Srimāla Purāna located the region in Marusthala¹⁰ that is Marwar, it is not Rajdesa of Pachiam Pradesa" as Rajshakher has mentioned¹¹. It is quite separate from Gujarat. Gujarat

1. Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Volume I Appendix III Bhinnal, P.449
2. D.R.Bohra District Statistical Officer Jalor, in Sankhiya-kiya Ruprekha, of 1967 on page 15 the area as 1280 sq.miles and have 205 billage habited with population and 5 unhabited.
3. Srimāla Purāna VIII 17-19.
4. Ibid VIII 49-50
5. Ibid VIII 1.
6. Ibid VIII 10-11
7. Ibid VIII 13
8. Ibid VIII 14
9. Srimālapurāna XXX 45
10. Ibid LXXII 26.
11. Dr. B.J.Sandesara, Jain Agam Sahitya ma Gujrata, Bhinnal (Srimāla)

had its capital at Pātan where the Śrī of Śrīmāla went¹.

The Śrīmāla(Bhinmal) noted above is a railway station on Jodhpur Bhildi Branch of North Railway.

Topography:

Mr. A.M.T.Jackson writes about Bhinmal(Śrīmāla) that "It lies about fifty miles west of Abu hill. The site of the city is in a wide plain about fifteen miles west of the last range Mount Abu. To the east between the hills and Bhinmal, except a few widely separated village sites... To the South, the West and North the plain is smooth and bare passing West wards into sand. From the level of the plain stand out a few isolated blocks of hills 500' to 800' high of which on peak about a mile west of the city is crowned by the shrine of Chamunda the Śrī or luck of Bhinmal"².

In the Śrīmālapūṛāṇa Śrīmālakṣetra comes in Arbuda Āraṇya³. Mount Ābu⁴ in South East, Saungandhika mountain in South⁵ and Svarangiri⁶ in the north are noted as the boundary of Śrīmāla-kṣetra was called Varuna Kānana⁷ which extended in the west upto the shrine of Camunda. It is described as the seat of the Devī Ksemankarī⁸. The goddess put the hill on the demon Uttamojā.⁹

-
1. Śrīmāla Purāṇa LXXV 18,26
 2. A.M.T.Jackson, Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Vol.I Gujarat Appendix III, Bhinmal-Page 449.
 3. Śrīmāla Purāṇa I 28
 4. Ibid I 28, II 22 5, Ibid I 31, II 22
 6. Ibid II 4, XVIII 4
 7. Ibid LKIV 1-3. 18-24
 8. Ibid XLIII 26
 9. Ibid XXXI 41.

Illustration No.3

Srimāl Ksetra
Srimala Purana, I to V
Ksetra between Abu,
 Saugandhika and
 Svarangiri Mountain,
 South-West part of
 Rajasthan

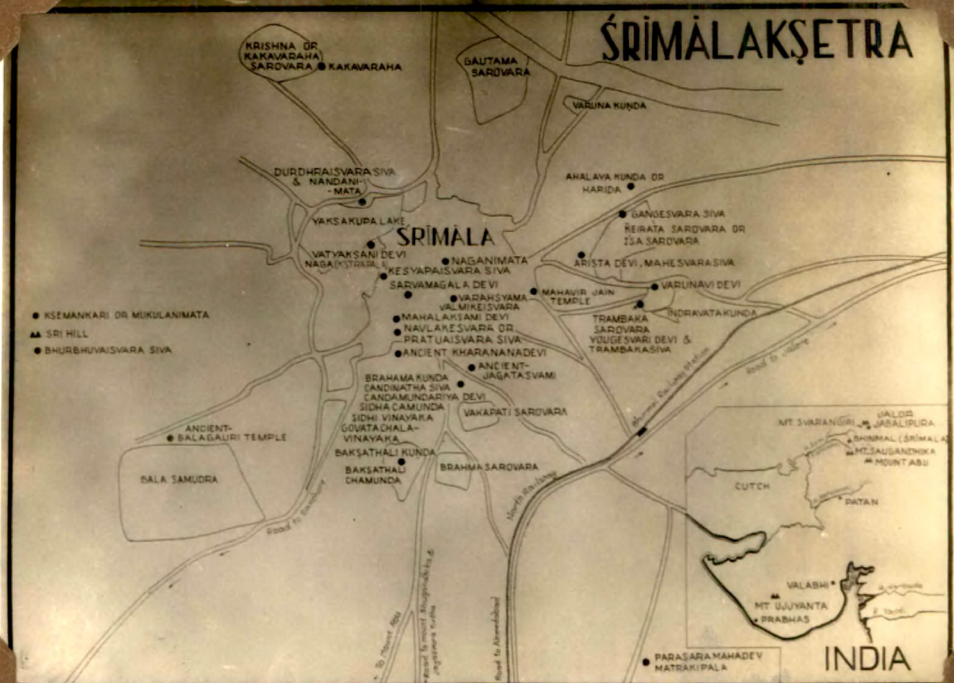


Illustration No.4

Saugandhika Mountain
 Mount Saugandhika, the
 source of river
 Sravanti, Srimāla Purāna,
 I to V, XXVII.
 Sunda Mountain and Sagi
 River of Bhinnal Tehsil,
 Distt. Jalore, Rajasthan.

Climate of 'Srimālaksetra in 'Srimālapurāna:

The climate of 'Srimālaksetra which is the same and not more than present Bhinmal tehsil is "Characterised by extremes of temprature and mostly small and erratic rainfall and high evaporation. The seasonal variation is pronounced. The year can be divided into four distinct seasons viz. Winter, hot weather, period of Monsoon and post Monsoon"¹.

The same seasons as Grisma(Summer) Varsā(Rainy season) and Hemanta(autumn) are harrated. Risi Gautama had his Pancagani Tapas without caring for them². The Summers were enjoyed by bath in Sarovaras as Seven Risis with Vasistha did there³.

Rainfall:

Rainfall is less and it is never more than 40/^{cms.}c.meters⁴. The area had to face famine for seven year continuously but the river Sravanti used to give shelter to the inhabitants, as Gautama kept the Brahmanas⁵ and saved them from famine.

Vegetation:

area
"The are is well cultivated and crops are rich, says Hiouen-Tsang for 'Kiu-chelo' form the 'Srimālaksetra of 'Srimālapurāna' further he says that "The péroduce of the soil and

-
1. P.C.Raeja, Central Aridzone research Institution, Indian Council of Agricultural Research Jodhpur Report of Saila and Jalore blocks.
 2. 'Srimāla Purāna II 11
 3. 'Srimāla Purāna I 42
 4. D.R.Bohra District Stitistical Officer Jalore, Sankhi-yakruprekha Page 24,1967.
 5. 'Srimāla Purāna LXXIII 38 to 48.

manner of the people resembles those of Saurashtra. The population is dense, the establishments are rich and well supplied with material wealth¹.

All crops grew in ^{Srimāla} even the rice which is rarely cultivated in Maru Pradesh grew there in abundance and could feed person for years together².

Geological and Lithological Condition:

The Srimāla Purāna is quite silent about the above topic but it says that Kasyapa of Vaivasatarmanvantara had his Tapas here³. In this region the quaternary and pleistocene deposits rest directly on the late palaeozoic or lower vindhyān's which crystalline intrusives and volcanics. Most of the land is quaternary deposits of blown sand and younger alluvium⁴. The development of the latter is due to the river Stravanti⁵. and Bhadra⁶ as mentioned in Srimāla Purāna

Water Resources:

Water is increasingly recognised as a basic necessity of life, to meet with the need. Many wells, stepwells and tanks were constructed. Many of them are noted in Srimāla Purāna. The list will show the ^{glaring} ~~daring~~ necessity of water. ~~The list will show the daring necessity of water.~~ Sarovaras

1. Beal, Samuel, Hsua-T-Sang, Chinese account of India Volum^{IV}
2. Srimāla Purāna LXXIII 38-43, 47-48
3. Ibid XXIII 49-49
4. Sunderlal Hora, Symposium on Rajputana Desert Chapter I
5. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ S.K. Bnerji and Ibid XXX 1-5
6. Ibid XXX 43. 5. Srimālapurāna XXX 1-5

in Srīmāla Purāṇas Adhyāyās. With site and direction to the city Srīmāla

1. Trambaka Sarovara, Srīmāla Purāṇa I, II, VIII, XIV In East of Srīmāla
2. Gautama Sarovara, " " IV, V In North of Srīmāla
3. Krisana Sarovara " " XVI In the North of Srīmāla
4. Brahma Sarovara " " XVII Near Trambakasarovara
5. Varuna Sarovara " " LXIX Near Goutamasarovara
6. Kairat Sarovara " " XIX In the East of Srīmāla
7. Yaksakupa Sarovara " " XXII In the North of Srīmāla City
8. Bala Samudra " " LVII In the West of Srīmāla
9. Baka Sarovara " " XXVI South West of the city
10. Vakapati Sarovara " " XXV South of Srīmāla city

Step wells mentioned as Kundas in Srīmāla Purāṇa.

1. Brahmakunda XXXVII In Candinath temple
2. Ahilyāharidya XXXVI Near Kariatasarovara
3. Khāri Bāva XXXIII In South of the city Srīmāla near old Sancho gate.
became

When the water resources felt useless the water was brought by a canal from the river Sravanti¹.

Physiography:

Srīmāla Purāṇa in Adhyāya iii Śloka 13 gives the physiological condition as,

The land of Srimala is without dirty mud and throne. It is the land of lovely soft sand. It is the land where flowers of all types grow and the trees of various fruits flourish in abundance.

1. Srīmāla Purāṇa XXX 1,5, S.P. X 11 3

Illustration No.5
Gautana Sarovara
Srīmāla Purāna, IV, V
Golani or Gotami Tank
of Bhinmal

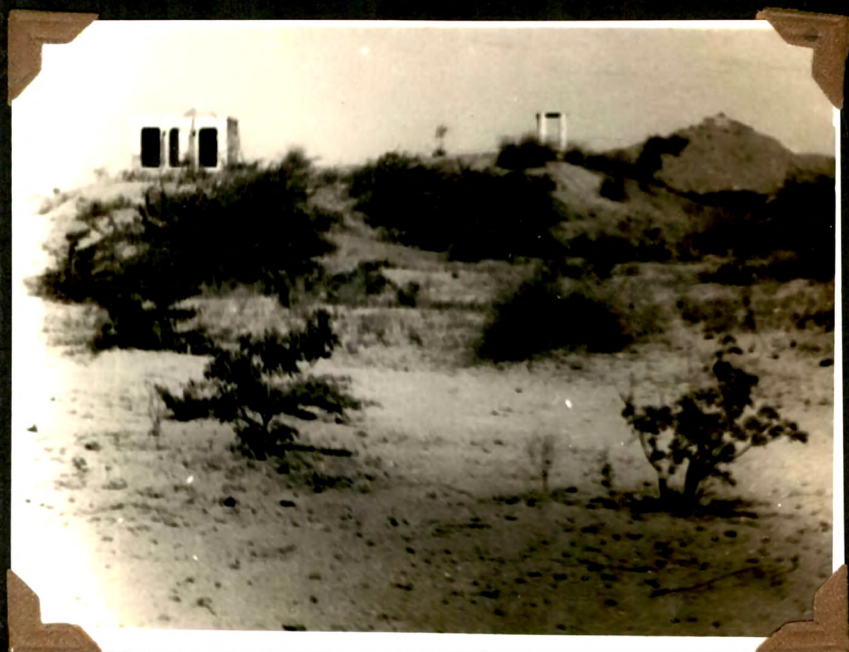


Illustration No.6
Bakasthali Temple and Baka
Sarovara
Devi of Baka, Bakasthali,
Bhinmal
Srīmāla Purāna, XXIV
(Baka: Island)

Illustration No.7

Trambaka Sarovara
Srimāla Purāna, I
Talbi Tank, Bhinmal



Illustration No.8

Ahilya Haridya
Srimāla Purāna, XLVI
Ambala Bava, Bhinmal

It shows it was a plain alluvial track covered with sand blown from the west.

Flora:

Vasistha described the natural vegetation of the Ksetra Srimāla to the king Māndhātā that trees like Saga, Tadi, Tamāla, Punanga, Nāriyala (coconut), Khajora (datepalm), Pansa Amba (Mango) Bakula, Kovidāraka, Jamunā grew there¹. Pipala, Vata, Kotha and Brahmavriksha and Aka was also a natural growth of the region². Gautama Risi made his Parāṅśala with the help of the Sakhas of these trees. Varuna trees were in abundance and it had its own forest called Varuna Kānana³. Māhālakṣmi wore the garland of Varuna flowers called golden Padmas and a pair of brāhmanas and their wives came out of them and became goldsmiths⁴. These padmas were eight petalled⁵. The lotus⁶ beautified the Sarovaras. People of Srimāla were very fond of the flowers and persons like Jñāhara used to come to sell the flowers of Priyangu from Mountain Abu⁷. There were many tirthas of deities connected with the names of trees, Vatayaksanīmātā⁸ Aristādevī⁹ under Nimbātreetree and Ambala (Devi Menakṣi) seen to Ahilya in the fruit of Amala and assured her that Gautama would cover her again.

-
1. Srimāla Purāna IV 3-7
 2. Ibid IV 3-7
 3. Srimālapurāna III 21, LXIV
 4. & 5. Ibid XIII 3-5
 6. Ibid III 6
 7. Ibid XX 1-2
 8. Ibid XX 45
 9. Ibid LII 34-35
 10. Ibid XLVI 39-40

Trees and Plants in Śrīmāla Purāna with their Botanical Names:

1. Bakula - *Accacia arabica* Willd. (Śrīmāla Purāna IV 4)
 2. Srivrikṣa (Bila) - *Aegic marmelos* corr. (Śrīmālapurāna XXXiii 13)
 3. Priyangu *Aglaia roxburghiana* Mig. (Śrīmālapurāna XIX 2)
 4. Fanasa - *Artocarpus heterophyllus* Linn. (Śrīmālapurāna IV 3-5)
 5. Pāna - *Asplenium falcatum* Lam. (Śrīmāla Purāna IV 8)
 6. Tādi - *Borussus flabellifer* Linn. (Śrīmālapurāna IV 3)
 7. Āka (Brahmvrikṣa) - *Calotropis procera* Br. (Śrīmālapurāna IV 7)
 8. Āvala
 9. Varuna Vrikṣa - *Cassia quriculata* - Linn (Śrīmālapurāna IV 3)
 10. Kovidāraka - *Cedrus deodara* (Roxb.) Lond. "
 11. Sevala - *Ceratophyllum demersum* Linn. "
 12. Nāriyala - *Cocos nucifera* Linn. (Śrīmālapurāna IV 3)
 13. Darbha - *Desmostachya bipinnata* Stapf. (Śrīmālapurāna IV 6-9)
 14. Āmala-Ambala-Emblica *officinalis* Gaertn. Syn. (Śrīmālapurāna XLVI 39)
- Phyllanthus emblica* Linn.
15. Kotha-Kothi - *Feronia limonia* (Linn.) Swingle. (Śrīmālapurāna IV 5)
 16. Vata-vad - *Ficus Bengalensis* Linn (Śrīmālapurāna IV 4)
 17. Pipla - *Ficus religiosa* Linn. (Śrīmālapurāna IV 4)
 18. Piplā - *Ficus tsiela* Roxb. (Śrīmālapurāna IV 9)
 19. Āmba, Rasala Mango / *Mangifera indica* Linn. (Śrīmālapurāna IV 3)
 20. Nimba - *Melia azedarach* Linn.
 21. Champā - *Michelia champaca* - L (Śrīmālapurāna XXIX 16-17)
 22. Kela (Kadali) *Musa paradisiaca* Linn.
var. *Sapientum* Kuntz. Syn. *Muja Sapientum* Linn
(Śrīmālapurāna II 9)
 23. Kamala

24. Ambhōjan - *Nelumbo nucifera*-Gaertn. Fruct (Srīmalapurāṇa III 8)
25. Punnaga - *Occhrocarpos longifolius* Benth & Hook f.
(Srīmalapurāṇa IV 3)
26. Rice - *Oryza sativa* L.
27. Kevada - *Pandanus tectorius* Soland ex *parkinsonia*
(Srīmalapurāṇa XII 2)
28. Khajura - *Phoenix sylvestris* Roxb. (Srīmalapurāṇa IV 4)
29. Dadma, Dadima, Anar - *Punica granatum* Linn. (Srīmalapurāṇa IX 6-7)
30. Padama, Paḍamka - *Prunu cerasoides* D. Don Syn.
Prunu Puddem Roxb.
31. Asoka - *Saraca indica* Linn. (Srīmalapurāṇa II 9)
32. Sala - *Shorea robusta* Gaertn. (Srīmalapurāṇa IV 3)
33. Jambu - *Syzygium cumini* (Linn) (Srīmalapurāṇa IV 4)
34. Chandan & *Santalum album* linn.
35. Śaga - *Tectona grandis* Linn (Srīmalapurāṇa IV 3)
36. Patala(Radi) - *Sterospermum suaveolens*, DC (Srīmalapurāṇa XXXIII 7)
37. Tamāla - *Cinnamomum tamala* Nees & Ebern
38. Ketaki - *Agave americane* (Srīmalapurāṇa XII 2)
39. Barhi

Book -1. Cooke T - Flora of Bombay Presidency
 2. R.N. Conra, Glossary of Medicinal plants
 3. Vaidy Bapalal G. - Nighantu Adarsa, Part I & II

Kelikhanda(Banana) and Asoka trees grew in the garden¹.

Ketki flowers and Kevada plants made the jungles of Srimala sweets smelling². The mountain of the ksetra gave sweet sugandha hence so it was called Saugandhika³.

Farm and Pasture Resources:

For Srimala ksetra says Jackson "The plain is chiefly a grazing ground with bracks of thorn and cassia bushes over-topped by standards of camel loved pilu salvadora persica to the South, the West and the North of the plain is smooth and bare passing westwards into sand⁴. The river Sravanti watered there grazing pastures⁵ for Domestic^(tick) and wild animals in Srimalapurana. The list prepared gives the Botanical names of the trees and plants of Srimalapurana. Visnu gave four lac cows⁶ which moved in these pastures and watched the sins by their Hunkaras and lowbells⁷. Darbha grass grew there. The brahmanas prepared a cow of it to deceive Gautama⁸, except cows other animals also lived there. On the name of Khara(ass), a Khara Raksasa was recorded who, was killed by Kharaṇana Devi⁹. Visnu became an ox of Lord Śiva's¹⁰ ratha when the latter went to kill the दैत्या Tripura. Wild animals like Vyaghra(Tigers) lived in the jungle of Srimala who killed the cows and frightened the animals. Gandharvi Prabha became Vyaghri by the

1. Ibid II 9

2. Ibid XII 3

3. Srimalapurana I 31, II 22

4. A.M.T.Jackson, Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Volum I Appendix III Bhinmal Page 1.

5. Srimalapurana XII 3, 6. Ibid XI 74

7. Ibid XI 75, XII 3

8. Ibid IV 6, V 60, LXXIII

9. Ibid XXXIII 42

10. Ibid XIV 62.

curse of risi. She was killed by Govatsala Vinayaka. (Śrīmālapurāṇa's Govatsala Vināyaka Adhiyāya).

Vāraha(Pig)¹ lived in the suburbs of the ksetra as a wild animal. The pākhandi in his next birth became a pig and wandered in the jungle of Śrīmāla near Kṛiṣṇa Sarovara².

Snakes:

Snakes were a great fear looked upon with due to their deadly fangs. The son of Brāhmaṇi Gautami died of snake bite³. Persons tried to learn the knowledge of depoisoning the snake bites. Brāhmaṇa Kasyapa learnt this knowledge through lord Mahādeva⁴.

In the paurāṇic literature Nāgas are worshipped as gods and they help the persons in odd hours. The nāga Kankola did the same. He gave shelter to the daughters of Śrīmālī for 164 years and returned them to their parents without increasing their ages⁵. His daughter married the brāhmaṇa Kundapa and came to live in the ksetra⁶. The mother of Nāgas Kadru was worshipped as Nāgenecimāta in Śrīmāla⁷. There is still Nāga gotra in Śrīmālī brāhmaṇas.

Birds and Insects:

Birds like Koyala(Cuckoo) were remembered with a Sanskara called Kokilmata⁸ which says that the daughter returned to her parental gotra after her death and all Sanskaras after her

1. Śrīmālapurāṇa LVIII 10,13-20, XLVII
2. Ibid XVI 67 3. Ibid XXXIII 8, 4. Ibid XLI 1-10
5. Śrīmālapurāṇa XXXVII 11.
6. Ibid XXVII 33,58 7. Ibid LXXI 1-7
8. Ibid XXVIII 30-33.

death were completed by her parents. A peacock(Keki) danced in the ksetra¹. Visnu used to come on the bird Garuda so it was known through the myth². Parrots and other birds were carved in wood, on the pillars and painted on the walls of the houses³. Crows and rats were also seen on Krisana Sarovara⁴. Fish and tortoise lived in the water of the Savoraras of Srimāla⁵.

Bhramars(Bhringu) sang songs and tested the flowers of Srimāla⁶. The Srimālapurāna does not speak about a dangerous insect of farmers like locusts.

Natural Hazards:

The natural hazard like famine occurred in the area. It is noted to have continued for seven years and person had to take shelter under Gautama in the plain of river Sravanti⁷. Other hazard like blowing sand(Āndhi) had no place in the purana.

Epidemics also spread in the Srimala and only god like Atmadhara surya(worshipped as Jagatsvami) could save them⁸.

The above mentioned ksetra had Maru-pradesa⁹ in the north. Gujaradesa with its capital as Paṭana in south. Valabhi¹⁰ in southwest, Arbuda and Mudsthala in south east, Saindhava pradesa in the west called Patala.

1. Ibid III 7

2. Ibid VIII 6

3. Ibid IX 6-7

4. Ibid XVI 81 5. Ibid XVI 83

6. Srimāla purāna III 7

7. Ibid LXXIII, 36, 37, 48, 50

8. Ibid XLIV 30 -38

9. Ibid XXXVI 130

10. Ibid LXXV 6, 19.

This study indicates that Srimalapurana gives many interesting geographical details about the town of Srimala as well as of the surrounding area. Besides these the author informs about the other places and geographical situations while dealing with the movement of people, Rsis and gods.

In Adhiyaya X the Ganas of Visnu are sent to bring the 45000 brahmanas to reside in Srimala nagara. It may help in identify certain places with a view to know the geographical features of India. It may be divided as follows:

<u>Mountains</u>	<u>Rivers</u>	<u>Tirtha or Cities</u>
<u>Kalinjara</u> ⁴	<u>Kausiki</u> ¹	<u>Gaya</u> ³
<u>Mahendra</u> ⁵	<u>Ganga</u> ²	<u>Prabhāsa</u> ¹¹
<u>Kundoda</u> ⁶	<u>Triveni</u> ⁷	<u>Makhelakanya</u> ¹³
<u>Gokarana</u> ⁹	<u>Devisuryarka</u> ⁸	<u>Puskara</u> ¹⁷
<u>Ujjyanta</u> ¹²	<u>Godāvari</u> ¹⁰	<u>Cyavanāśrama</u> ¹⁹
<u>Nandi-Vardhana</u> ¹⁵	<u>Gomati</u> ¹⁴	<u>Badri</u> ²²
<u>Saugandhika</u> ¹⁶	<u>Gangādvāri</u> ²⁰	<u>Kuruksetra</u> ²³
<u>Vaidurya</u> ¹⁸	<u>Ganga Ymuna-Sangam</u> ²¹ (Priyaga)	<u>Pancahari-dya-Dhuna</u> ²⁴

1. Dr. B. C. Law, Historical Geography

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <u>Srimalapurana</u> X 6, | 2. Ibid X 7 | 3. Ibid X 7 |
| 4. Ibid X 8 | 5. Ibid X 9 | 6. Ibid X 10 |
| 7. Ibid X 11 | 8. Ibid X 12 | 9. <u>Srimalapurana</u> X |
| 10. Ibid X 14 | 11. Ibid X 15 | 12. Ibid X 15 |
| 13. Ibid X 16 | 14. Ibid X 17 | 15. Ibid X 18 |
| 16. Ibid X 19 | 17. Ibid X 20 | 18. Ibid X 21 |
| 19. Ibid X 22 | 20. Ibid X 23 | 21. Ibid X 24 |
| 22. Ibid X 25 | 23. Ibid X 26 | 24. Ibid X 27 |

Mountain	Rivers	Tirtha or Cities
<u>Ourosta</u> ²⁴	<u>Saravati's (Tungkaranya)</u> ²³	<u>Medhāvika</u> ²⁸
<u>Hemkuta</u> ²⁵	<u>Sarua</u> ²⁹	<u>Somāsrama</u> ²⁹
<u>Sriparvara</u> ²⁶	<u>Sangam of Ganga & Sagara</u> ³⁰	<u>Risikāsrama</u> ³¹
	<u>Visaliya & Gandaki</u> ³⁴	<u>Naritīrtha</u> ³²
	<u>Kimpunakhiya</u> ³⁵	<u>Chaitraratha</u> ³²
		<u>Naratīrtha</u> ³³
		<u>Vinsanaksetra</u> ³³
		<u>Brahmatīrth</u> ³⁵
		<u>Dharmāranya</u> ³⁶
		<u>Satsahstratīrtha</u> ³⁶
		<u>Avanti Desa</u> ³⁷
		<u>Kāsi</u> ³⁷

These are the mountain, rivers, tirthas and cities noted in Srimāla Purāna. Their further details are traced here with the help of other Paurānic literature.

Mountains:

Gokarana:- Gokarana is modern Gendia about thirty miles south of Goa in the Kumta taluka of North Canara District and it is

-
- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 25. <u>Ibid</u> X 28 | 26. <u>Ibid</u> X 29 | 27. <u>Ibid</u> X 30 |
| 28. <u>Ibid</u> X 32 | 29. <u>Ibid</u> X 33 | 30. <u>Ibid</u> X 34 |
| 31. <u>Srimālpurāna</u> 35 | 32. <u>Ibid</u> X 36 | 33. <u>Ibid</u> X 37 |
| 34. <u>Ibid</u> X 38 | 35. <u>Ibid</u> X 39 | 36. <u>Ibid</u> X 40 |
| 37. <u>Ibid</u> X 41. | | |

sacred to 'Siva'¹ Srimalapurana says that here was asrama of Muni Agastya and the place had much water²

Hemakuta:- The rivers Nanda and upper Nanda flowed from this mountain(Srimalapurana X 28). The goddess Manmatha is worshipped here. It is a mountain extending from north to the south of the Gandharvas, the Apsaras, the Nāgas-sesa, Vasuki and Taksaka⁵.

Kalinjara:- (Srimālapurāna X 8) Lopamūdra's husband Agstya had his Tapa. It is the mountain having the fort of Kālinjara.

Kundoda:- (Srimālapurāna X 10) Kundoda river flows from here.

Mahendra:- This name was aptly applied to eastern ghats³.

Nandivardhana:-(Srimālapurāna X 18) Lord Ramchandra built a fort to kill the demons.

Saugandhika:- It is in the south of Srimala nagara.

Sripurvata:- Its sacredness is due to Siva⁶.

Ujjivanta:- Present girinara(Name given in the map of cultural history of Gujarat map(PP 171 to 187) by M.R.Majmudar)

Vaidurya:- Urvasi controlled the son of Gadhiraāja here.

1. Dr.S.G.Kantawala, Cultural history from the Matsyapurāna PP.329.
2. Srimālapurāna X 13.
3. Dr.S.G.Kantawala, Cultural History Matsyapurāna PP.357
4. Srimālapurāna X 9
5. Dr.S.G.Kantawala, Cultural History of Matsyapurāna PP.333
6. Ibid 390.

Rivers:

Triveni, Gangādvāra, Gangāyamunā Sangama, Sāgara Gangā Sangama and Gangā are the well known places to present geography and are related to river Ganges. In the same way Godāvari in south and Gomati near Dvarikā, Saryu of Ay-odhya are also well known rivers of India. The identification of other rivers is as follows:-

River Kausiki:- It is the modern river Kosī which runs through Nepal and Tirhut and joins the Ganges below Patana, but originally the river seems to have passed through north Bengal to join the Brahmaputra.

There is also another Kosi which flows by Almora and Ramnagar in north western U.P.¹ Visvāmitra had his tapas here and became brahmana (Śrīmālapurāṇa X 6)

River Sarasvati:- It rises in the Himaliyās Syamantapancakaksetra². Śrīmālapurāṇa says that Tungkarānya was on the banks of this river and Brāhmaṇa read Vedas here (Śrīmālapurāṇa X 30).

Rivers Devisuryarka, Vaislya and Gandaki and Kimpunakhiya had not been identified in Śrīmālapurāṇa.

Tirthas:

Gayā, Prabhāsa, Puskara, Badri Kuruksetra, Kāśī and Avanti Desa having its capital at Ujjain are well known.

-
- Dr. S.G.Kantawala
1. / Cultural History from the Matsyapurāṇa Page-344, by S.G.Kantawala
2. Ibid page 384.

Pradesas and cities of India upto this day. Remaining were identified as below:

Mekhalkanyā:- (Srīmalapurāṇa X 16) says that Nisakara Muni had his tapa here. It is the same Kanya Kumari of South India.

Cyavanasrama¹:- Mādhavi had her Yajña with her sons in the āsrama of cyavna Risi.

Puncha haridya Dhuna:- (Srīmalapurāṇa X 27) Here Jamdagni Pursurama had Pitratarpana after killing the Ksetriyas.

The Satsahstratirtha, Vinsanksetra, Chaitrayaratha, Naratiritha and Naritirtha are mentioned but situation is not clarified.

Pancaharidya Duna²:- Parusurama had the pitratarpaṇa after killing the daityas²

Medhāvika³:- Man gets Medha his wisdom by the touch of its water.

Somāsrama⁴:- Here the Somavalli (Soma plant) grew and Risi drank Somārśa.

Risikasrama⁵:- Here Risika risi lived.

Risika is identified by Dr. V. V. Mivashi as the old name of Khandesa on the basis of inscriptional evidence Chaitraratha⁶.

Brahmatirtha⁶:- Amohaka in cultural history of Matsyapurāṇa Srīmalapurāṇa does not give the situation.

1. Srīmalapurāṇa X 22
2. Ibid X 27
3. Ibid X 32 Dr. S. G. Kantawala
4. Ibid X 33
5. Ibid X 35, / cultural History from Matsyapurāṇa 379, by S. G. Kantawala
6. Ibid X 39, Ibid PP. 313.

Dharmāranya:- Forest of Modhera.

It is in Gujarat it is the original place of Modha Brāhmanas.

Maru¹:- The mārwāra is mentioned, lord Siva killed Raksas Canda in this region. Srimala is also part of Mārwāra.

Meru²:- Ucesrava horse was seen on this mountain by Kadru. It is 84000 yojan high, 28000 yojanas in expanse and 16000 yojanas in depth.

Avanti³:- It was on of the Mahjanpadas it roughly corresponded to modern Malwa Nimar and adjoining parts of the central provinces (Law B.C. of Cit P.52, Agarwal V.S. IPP.60)

Vidharbha⁴:- It is in South India near Andhra.

Hastināpura⁵:- Capital of king Parikṣita Śrīmālanagara is compared to the following cities⁶:

1. Indras capital in heaven - Amravati
2. On the earth with Kāsi.
3. Capital of Kubjera- Alka
4. Manomati city - City not identified.
5. Tajomati city - City not identified.
6. Capital of Ravana - Lanka.

The above given details are the pauranic material found in Śrīmālapurāṇa.

Geographical data traced through the reading of the

Modi Ramlal C, edited by

1. / Dharmāranyapurāṇa of Mogha brāhmanas ~~edited by Modi Ramlal Chaudhral~~
2. Śrīmālapurāṇa XXXVI 138, LXXii 26
3. Ibid XXVIII 2, C.H.M. Page 362
4. Ibid X 4, C.H.M. 305
5. Ibid XVI 21.
6. Ibid LXVI 18

Gotra's Avatankas:

The Śrīmālī brahmanas and Vanikas migrated from Śrīmālā and resided in different cities and villages of Mārwāra, Gujrat and Malwa. The villages and cities related to the migrated Srimala have been found out through the study of the Gotras Adhyayay LXIX villages traced out of Śrīmālī Gotras Cakarīes.

I Cakari(Śrīmālpurāna LXXIX - 602 to 605)

1. Trivadi Bhopala - ~~Bhopala~~ village in Gujarat and Bhopal of Madhyapresa
2. Trivadi Kanodara - Kondar in Sirohi Dist. Rajasthan
3. Trivadi Tokara - Tokarva in Gujrat
4. Trivadi Mer - Merwada area near Ajmer Rajasthan

II Cakari II -

1. Trivadi Dasotra - Dasotra in Mewar
2. Bhavadi Ayatara - Bhavri in Sirohi.
3. Vorajojdola - Might be Nadol of Pali in Marwar or Rajola of Gujrat.
4. Vyas Bakuliya - Bakula - Bakara of Jalore District Rajasthan and Bakuliya of Gujarat.

III & IV Cakri - Travadi Sangela - Sangda in Sanchara District Jalore.V and VI Cakri - Travadi Josaliya - Josola(Barmer) R-ajasthanVII Cakri = Travadi Nareca - Narta - Tehsil Bhinamal Dist.

Jalore (Rajasthan)
and Pona

Josi Pandeca = Panca-Padra/- Teh.Bhinmal

District Jalore Rajasthan.

Devejampava - Aua in Pali District, Rajasthan

VIII Cakri - Vyas Pureca - Purana(Teh.Bhinmal Dist.Jalore)

Rajasthan

Ojha Navlekha = Navlekhi Kathiyawada(Gujarat)

IX Cakri - Dave Unamadiya = Una avillage in Jalore District
Rajasthan and Una of Gujarat.

Ojhā Bahliya = Bagoda of Bhinmal Jalore District
Rajasthan

X and XI Cakri - Dave Muhtva Ramaneca = Ramniya, Sivana,
Barmer Dist.(Rajasthan)

^{Lanpsa}
Dave lapsa/a village in Malva.

XII to XIV Cakri - Dave Panoliya = Posana, Jalore Dist.
Rajasthan

Dave Dalvada = Dalvada of Abu and Mewar

Dave Vantara = Vantagarh that is Vasant-
garh in Sirohi, Rajasthan

Dave Jivaneca - Jivana, Jalore, Dist.
Rajasthan

Dave Kelvaldiya - Kelvada that Keromod-
vora Sirohi, Rajasthan

Villages traced out of Vinikas Gotras - traced out of
Adhiyaya LXX of the Srimalapourana.

1. Kosika Gotra:- Kadva - Karda - Bhinmal Jalore Dist.Rajasthan

Gokuliya -Gokulapura- Gujarat

2. Mudgal Gotra:- Sarafa Campaneriya - Campanera(Gujarat)

3. Kasyapa Gotra - Surna Lohara = Surana(Jalore Dist.Rajasthan)

Kamliya Cokhacara = Cokha, Sanchora,
Jalore, Rajasthan.

4. Bhardvaja Gotra:- Dosi Sancaliya = Sancalvada, Gujarat

5. Angirala Gotra:- Javeri Unamana = Unamana (Gujarat)

6. Lodhvana Gotra:- Dhuniva Gangeca = Ganga, Bhinmal, Jalore
Rajasthan

Vasistha Gotra:- 1. Rajpura Bhida = Rajpura, Bhinmal Jalore
Rajasthan, Rajpura is in
Gujrat also.

2. Sahapura Mandiya - Sahapur near Ajmer
(Rajasthan)

Sandaliya Gotra:- Vaccva Vankuriya - Vankaner, Kathiyavada,
Gujarat

Vavaliya Mudeca - Vava, Palanpur Gujarat.

Vatsayana Gotra:- Modi Karcanda = Same kadava that karda
Bhinmal Dist. Jalore (Rajasthan)

Mandaliya Ayatara = Mandoli (Jalore Rajasthan)

Sarsvata Gotra - Ghadsalvacadiya - Bhaicalvala (Gujarat)

Kukada Khejariya - Khejriyali (Marwar)

Jodhpur (Rajasthan)

Odlasa Gotra:- Dhandhaliya sadha - Dhandhavada of Gujarat

Sankasa Gotra:- Pareka Jaisaliya - Jaisalmer, Rajasthan

Mandan Aluca = Alana Jalore Rajasthan

Gricamada Gotra - Mancai Ajramariya - Ajmer (Rajasthan)

Opemaniya Gotra - Luniya Mera = The place from where luni
flows in Mera Pradesa near Ajmer

Condrasa Gotra:- Kathava Arnaya = same Arnai of Deve Hadi
Sanchora, Jalore, Rajasthan

Brahspatiya Gotra:- Khadiya Manleca - Khadiya in Gujrat

Kapadiya Rupeca - Rupavasa in Pali (Raj.)

Sangliya Trikamiya = Sangli - Gujrata

Opalvana Gotra - Bhimpura Sagautra - Bhimpura, Bhinmal, Jalore
Rajasthan

Kapinjala Gotra:- Bhogaliya Remeneca = Same Romeniya, Sivana,
(Barmer) Rajasthan.

Villages traced out of Dhanokata Vinka's Gotras:-

Sankas Gotra - Nagpura Jasaliya = They migrated to Jaisarmera
and to Nagpura.

Bhardvaja Gotra - Raipura peta - Raipur Gujrat

Kosik Gotra - Citodia Saliya = Chitor (Rajasthan)

Kapinjala Gotra:- Patvaripnoliya - Patana(Gujrat)

The repetition has been avoided and it had been concluded that Srimali brahmanas migrated mostly to their south province Gujrat. Some of them went upto Jaisalmer, Chitor (Mewada) and Madhya Pradesh.

Thus it is seen that in Srimala Purana, geographical data is scattered over many sections and consist of (i) Actual area known to the Puranakara, (ii) Traditional knowledge that he might have known through study. Under the first category is the description of the Srimala ksetra, Arbuda and Saindhavaranya, the names of villages and towns connected with various castes etc. where as the other places might have been the traditional knowledge.