

## A P P E N D I X VIII

GEOGRAPHICAL AND ETHNIC DATA IN THE  
BR. P.  
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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) Abiaka - T - It is on the Southern bank of the river Gautamī and it is the heart of Godāvarī. The Snāna and dāna done here make one free from rebirth (129.1,2). It is also called Hanumatatīrtha.
- (3) Ābhīra - D. - A southern country (27.56).
- (4) Acyuta - T - It is a holy place in honour of lord Viṣṇu (228.58).
- (5) Adhavāta - D - A northern desā (27.47).
- (6) Āditya - T - It is situated on the southern bank of the river Gautamī and it is also called Kapilatīrtha, Āngirasa-tīrtha, Ādityatīrtha and Śaimhikatīrtha (155-1). There is another holy tirtha called Āditya near the Gaṅgāsāgarasaṅgama where lord Āditya comes daily to worship Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Śiva (174.21,22).
- (7) Adri - T - It is a holy place situated on one of the peaks of Himālaya known as Indragopa and the great līnga 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 Aśvamedha. It is also called Bhānutīrtha, Tvaṣṭā-tīrtha, Mahesvaratīrtha, Aindrātīrtha, and Yāmyatīrtha (168.1,28). Another place is also called Āgneyatīrtha as Agni worshipped there lord Brahmā by performing many sacrifices (174.21).

(10) Agni - T - It is situated on the bank of the river Gautamī. 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 (125.53,54), heaven and mokṣa (126.38). Here Viṣṇu had brought Suvarṇā to Siva (128.76).

(11) Agnikunda: - T - It is situated on the bank of the river Gautamī and here the rivers Apsarā and Gautamī join, (100.2).

(12) Agnipada - T - (25.14).

(13) Agniprabha - T - (25.22)

(14) Ahalyāsangama - T - It is situated on the bank of the river Gautamī 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 Gautamī (104.1).

(16) Aindra - T - It is situated on the bank of the river Gautamī. The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of all the sacrifices. There are 7,000 tirthas situated near it, (93.27, 96.25). It gives satisfaction to pitṛs (168.1,30), 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) Airāvati - R - It emerges from Himālaya (27.26).

(18) Aisvara - T - It is situated on the bank of the river Gautamī. 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) Aia - T - Situated near Devagiri (105.25).

(20) Ajamukha - L - (25.63).

(21) Akhandita - L. - (25.83).

(22) Aksavavata - T - (25.68).

(23) Alabu - T - (42.6 )

(24) Alakā - C - It was a big town and Purūravā and Urvasī visited it(10.6).

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

(26) Amara - L - (25.44).

(27) Amarakantaka - (i) T - By worshipping here the lord kṛṣṇa, Balarāma and Subhadrā on the Mahājaiṣṭhī day, one gets the merit of ten pilgrimages<sup>1\*</sup> (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 Śākadvīpa (20.61).

(30) Amrtā - R - It is a river in Plakṣadvīpa (20.11). The river Pravara is also known as Amrtā (106.58).

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1 \* All the tīrthas which entail the same reward would in the following pages be shown by \*.

(31) Amṛtā - T - The snāna, japa, homa and pitṛtarpana 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) Ānanda - 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 Dwārṅkā was its capital (7.28).

(35) Anasana - 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 Madhyadeśa (27.41). The ms. 'ka' reads here Atharva.

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

(40) Angirasa - T - It is situated on the southern bank of the river Gautamī. It is also called Kapilatīrtha,

Ādityatīrtha and Saimhikeyatīrtha (155.1).

(41) Antahsilā - R - It emerges from the mountain Vindhya (27.34).

(42) Antarvedi - (167.2).

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

(44) Anutaptā - R - It is in Plaksadvīpa (20.11).

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

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

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

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

(49) Apsarā - R - The river Apsarā joins the river Gautamī near Kadrūsuparnāsangamatīrtha (100.3).

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

(51) Apsaroyuga - 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 Varuṇā merge in Gaṅgā and 27,000 tīrthas are situated on the Arunāvaruṇāsaṅgama (89.45).

(55) Arunāspada - T - (25.60).

(56) Arundhati - F - (25.56).

(57) Arunoda - L - (18.26).

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

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

(60) Asoka - F - (25.60).

(61) Āstikeya - M - It is a mountain in Śākadvīpa (20.60).

(62) Asva - T - \* (64.6), the place is called Asva-tīrtha as here the Asvins were born to Sūrya and Samjñā (89.43).

(63) Asvavedi - T - (25.56).

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

(65) Atala - - A Pātāla (21.2).



(66) Ālavya - D - A southern country, the ms. 'kha' reads 'Āpa' (27.56).

(67) Atlaghusroni - R - It emerges from the mountain Rkṣa (27.31).

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

(69) Ātreya - D - A northern deśa (27.48).  
- T - It gives back the lost kingdom (140.1,36).

(70) Ātreya - R - A part of Gaṅgā (173.4).

(71) Aujasa - T - (25.52).

(72) Aundra - D - It is on the shore of the southern ocean (28.1).

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

(74) Ausana - T - The snāna and dāna done here entail the merit of Naramedha and one who reads about the greatness of this tīrtha gets a son (104.2).

(75) Auśanasa - T - (25.51).

(76) Avakīrṇa - T - (25.51).

(77) Avanti - C - It is a city in Mālawā (15.54) and Jayadhvaja was its king (13.201).

(78) Avantī - R - It emerges from the mountain Pāriyātra (27.29). The sage Sāndipanī lived here (194.19) and there is a temple here in honour of lord Viṣṇu (227.8).

(79) Avedhya - T - (25.42).

(80) Avighna - T - It is situated on the northern bank of Godāvārī 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) Ayodhyā - C - / The city was so called after the sons of Ikṣvāku who were invincible - Ayodhyā (7.46,47), (8.86, 4), (154.10). The river Gaṅgā flowed through it (157.6).

(84) Badarī - T - (25.16) One gets great merits by seeing lord Nārāyaṇa here (68.86).

- S - (25.81), - M - (25.13), - F - (25.37).

- (85) Badaridese - T - {219.22}.
- (86) Badarikāśrama - H - \* (25.77), (64.5)
- (87) Badaripāṭana - T - (25.54).
- (88) Badaryāśrama - H - It is situated in the mountain Mandara (210.33).
- (89) Bāhlika - D - A deśa (54.12).
- (90) Bahu - T - (25.58).
- (91) Bāhudā - R - The source of this river is Himavān (27.26), \* (64.12).
- ~~(92) Bahuka - D - (54.12).~~
- (93) Balāhaka - M - It is a mountain in Sālmaladvīpa. (20.23).
- (94) Bāna - T - It is situated on the bank of the river Godāvarī. It destroys all the sins (123.214). As here Viṣṇu pierced the enemies by his arrows, it is called Bānatīrtha (131.25). One who remembers here lord Śārṅgapāni after remembering lord Śiva gets freedom from poverty (131.41).
- (95) Bānapurī - C - Aniruddha was brought here by Citralekhā (206.12,13).

(96) Bārhaspatya - T - Lord Siddhes'vara resides here (122.101), (154.23).

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

(98) Bhadrakālī - L - (25.55).

(99) Bhadrās'va - M - It is situated on the eastern side side of Meru (18.28).

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

(101) Bhadratuṅga - D - An eastern country (27.51).

(102) Bhāgīrathī - R - (8.77), (70.10). It emerges from Himavān (70.34). It flows from Gaṅgāsāgara (77.3). It is the greatest river (77.12). It flows through the peaks of the Himālaya mountain (78.76), It is to the north of Vindhya (78.77), (84.29). The hermitage of the sage Agastya was situated on the river Bhāgīrathī (110.8), (135.20,22), (147.27), (161.21), (175.84), (208.31).

(103) Bhadravata - 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 (168.1,14,38). The Pañcavata hermitage was situated here (89,44) (138.1,39).

(105) Bhāradvājī - 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 Himālaya 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 Jambūdvīpa (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 Himālaya (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, Malaya, Sahya, Suktimān, Rkṣa, Vindhya and Pāriyātra. 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  
Himālaya (27.25-39), (78.74), (88.18), (179.2), (188.42).

(108) Bhargabhūmi - - (13.78).

(109) Bhāryāṅga - 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 Gautamī and the  
king Bhauvana reigned there (170.2).

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

(112) Bhilla - T - It is situated on the southern  
bank of the river Godāvarī and on the northern side of the  
mountain Śrīgiri. It destroys sin, gives enjoyment and  
liberation (169.1,48).

(113) Bhīmaranya - F - (25.11).

(114) Bhīmarathī - R - It emerges out of the mountain  
Sahya (19.12), (27.35), \* (34.11). It is situated to the  
north of the mountain Vindhya (70.33). The tīrtha where the  
rivers kṛṣṇā, Bhīmarathī and Tūṅabhadrā join, is very holy  
(77.5).

(115) Bhogavatī - 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) Bhrgu - T - (25.48).
- (120) Bhrgutūṅga - T - (25.11).
- (121) Bilvaprabha - T - (25.22).
- (122) Bindu - L - It was created by collecting the drops of water from all the holy tīrthas (41.54).
- (123) Brahma - M - The river Gaṅgā 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 Gaṅgā from Śiva'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 - § - T - (25.23,62), (25.65,68,73). It is also called Purūravātīrtha. The lord Siddheśvara 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 (113.1,18,23). One who after taking a bath goes round this tīrtha gets the merit of going round the world (131.42), (25.35).

(125) Brāhmaputrā - R - T - \* (64.10).

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

(127) Brahmasthanā - T - (25.45,71).

(128) Brahmatuṅga - T - (25.28).

(129) Brahmayoni - T - (25.48).

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

(131) Brahmavalukā - T - (25-30).

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

(133) Brahmavīrāvakāpilī - T - (25.73).

(134) Brahmodumbara - T - (25.40).

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

(136) Calacandra - D - A northern desa (27.48).



(137) Campā - R - It was called Mālinī in ancient times and took its name after Campa, son of king Pṛthulākṣa (13.43).

(138) Campaka - F - (25.9).

(139) Candana - R - It emerges from the mountain Pāriyātra (27.26).

(140) Candesvara - T - (25.61).

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

(142) Candra - R - It is a river in Śālmadvīpa (20.28).

(143) Candrabhāgā - R - It emerges from the mountain Himālaya (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 Cakreśvara 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) Cakrakūṅja - 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) Cakṣu - R - 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) Carmanvatī - R - It emerges from the mountain Pāriyātra (27.29).
- (154) Caru - R - (25.58).
- (155) Catuhśamudrika - T - (25.52).
- (156) Catuhśrota - T - (25.16).
- (157) Catuhśrngā - T - (25.16).
- (158) Cedi - D - (216.89).
- (159) Chāyārohana - T - (25.32).
- (160) Ciccika - T - It is situated on the northern side of the river Godāvare. The actions done here entail a thousandfold merits (164.1,53).

(161) Citrotpalā - M - One who goes to the hermitage situated in Citrakūṭa gets the merit of Aśvamedha (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) Citrotpalā - R - It emerges from the mountain Rkṣa (27.31).

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

(165) Dadhīca - T - (25.65).

(166) Dadhikarnodapānaka - - (20.67).

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

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

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

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

(171) Damstrakunda - T - (25.16).

(172) Dandaka - D - A southern country (27.56). The work done here gives enjoyment and liberation (88.18). The river Gautamī flows through it (110.96).

(173) Dandaka - F - The river Gomatī flows through it and lord Viṣṇu resides there (129.66,119). - T - (25.10) It is the seat of Dharma and liberation (161.68,73). 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) Dardaiācala - M - (27.21).

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

(176) Dāruvala - ṛ - (25.32)

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

(178) Daśārnā - R - It emerges from the mountain Rkṣa (27.30).

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

(180) Daśāśvamedha - T - (25.40). It is situated on the bank of the river Godāvarī and by taking a bath here, one gets the rewards of ten asvamedhas (83.29).

- (181) Dasaraka - D - A northern country (27.47).
- (182) Daurvasika - T - (25.28)
- (183) Devāgama - M - (160.22)  
- T - It gives enjoyment and liberation and satisfies the ancestors (160.1,22).
- (184) Dasās'vamedhika - T - (25.36).
- (185) Devagiri - M - As all the gods come to this mountain, it was called Devagiri (105.9,10,22). Many rivers mingle in Devaparvata (105.26).
- (186) Devahrda - L - (25.21).
- (187) Devajā - R - It is situated near Devagiri (105.25).
- (188) Devakunda - T - (25.21)
- (189) Devakūpa - T - (25.71).
- (190) Devakūta - T - (25.73).
- (191) Devanrabha - T - (25.27).
- (192) Devapriya - T - As the mountain Devāgama was liked by all the gods, the place is called Devapriyatīrtha (160.22).

(193) Devasthāna - T - It is well-known in the three worlds (25.47), (142.11,12,13).

(194) Devasmṛti - R - It emerges ~~kk~~ 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 Godāvarī 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) Dhārā - 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) Dhivaracrāna - - (47.37).
- (206) Dhūtapānā - R - It is a river in Kuśadvīpa  
(20.43). The source of this river is Himavān (27.26).
- (207) Dīrghasatra - T - (25.31).
- (208) Divākara - T - (25.33).
- (209) Drona - M - It is a mountain in Śālmaladvīpa  
(20.23).
- (210) Drsadvatī - 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 Godāvarī. It destroys all the sins and removes  
the evils (132.8).
- (212) Dundubhi - M - It is a mountain in Plakṣa-  
dvīpa (20.7).

(213) Durdhara - M - (54.9).

(214) Dvādaśādhāraka - 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) Dvāravatī - 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 Kuśasthalī. On account of the fear of Yavanas, the Yādavas left Mathurā and came to Dvāravatī (14.56), (160.12), (17.33), (197.7), (200.30), (202.1), (204.7), (206.10), (207.27,33), (210.53), (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 koṭi śivaliṅgas. In olden ~~xxxx~~ 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, vaisyas and sūdras 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 kṛṣṇa is known there as Puruṣottama. All the tīrthas coming within the range of Utkalapradeśa are holy through the grace of lord kṛṣṇa. No tīrtha entails the same merit as that of Puruṣottama -kṣetra.

(219) Ekaraṭra - T - (25.54).

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

(221) Gabhastī - R - It is a river in Śākadvīpa (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) Gadādhara - T - It is on the northern bank of the river Godāvarī. It destroys all the sins and gives the

desired objects (164.40,54).

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

(225) Gandaki - 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 deśa' (27.45). The horses of this country are considered to be very strong (13.151).

(228) Gandharva - - A dvīpa of Bhāratavarṣa (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) Gaṅgā - R - The holy river Gaṅgā resided in the locks of hair of lord Śiva. 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 ksatriya king Bhagīratha. In this way the river Gaṅgā 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, Alakanandā, Cakṣu 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 Alakanandā and in the north it was called Cakṣu (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 Gautamī-māhātmya, the river Gautamī 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 Bhāgīrathīgaṅgā (78.v.77).

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

(230) Gaṅgādvāra - T - (25.15), \* (64.3).

(231) Gaṅgāsāgara - T - \* (64.3).

(232) Gaṅgāsāgarasamgama - One gets great rewards by taking a bath and giving dāna here (65.91), (122.7).

(233) Gaṅgāvata - T - (25.54).

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

(235) Gaṅgodbheda - T - (25.32).

(236) Ganikāsamgama - T - One who takes a bath here on the 11th day of the bright half, gets the highest status (86.2).

(237) Gāruda - 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 Krauñcadvīpa (20.55).

(239) Gaurisikhara - T - (25.74).

(240) Gautamī - R - It is a Vaiṣṇavī river (77.6,9, 82). It is to the south of the mountain Vindhya (78.77). The river Godāvarī is called Gautamī in the whole of Gautamī-māhātmya (A. 70-175).

(241) Gautamīphenāsamgama - T - It destroys all the sins (129.8,91,95).

(242) Gayā - T - (7.19), (8.77), (25.10), \* (64.3).

One gets great rewards by taking a bath here and giving dāna (65.95). It is also called Āsura tīrtha after the name of the demon Gaya (70.35). It is holy for śrāddha (220.30).

(243) Gayasīrṣa - T - (25.68).

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

(245) Gayatrīsthāna - T - (25.80).

(246) Ghantākarna - L - (25.63).

(247) Ghargharikāṇḍa - T - (25.64).

(248) Giridronī - - (230.70).

(249) Gobhavana - T - (25.38).

(250) Godāvarī - 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 Godāvarī to get a cakṛa (109.47). Pippalāda worshipped Śiva on the bank of the river Godāvarī (110.99). The good deeds done in this birth or in the previous one give complete rewards on the bank of Godāvarī (122.91). By the grace of the river Godāvarī one gets all the desired objects (123.169). The whole Gautamī-māhātmya is in the honour of the river Godāvarī (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 Brahmāloka (42.6). It is situated in Orissa under Viraja.

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

(255) Gokula - - Rohiṇī gave birth to Balarāma in Gokula (181.40), Pūtanā gave her breast to kṛṣṇa in Gokula (184.7). The Govardhana Yajña was performed here. Akrūra came to Gokula to fetch kṛṣṇa and Balarāma (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) Gomantha - M - (27.23).

(258) Gomatī - 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) Gomaya - T - (25.68).

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

(261) Goprabhava - T - (25.24).

(262) Gotīrtha - T - By taking a bath here, one gets the merit of Gomeda (110.216), As the gods obtained back their cows here, the place is called Gotīrtha (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) Govārdhana - M - Govardhana yajña was performed by the gopas on the advice of kṛṣṇa on this mountain (187.51), (188.14, 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) Gr̥dhraṅgavata - T - (25.69)

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

(268) Hansamārga - D - A northern deśā (27.49).

(269) Hanūmata - T - The snāna and dāna done here make one free from rebirth(129.1). It is situated on the northern bank of the river Godāvarī.

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

(271) Hari - M - A mountain in Kusādvīpa (20.41).

(272) Harikesā - F - (25.62).

(273) Hariscandra - 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) Hastināpura - C - (208.33).



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

(276) Hayamūrdhā - T - An āsura tīrtha (70.36).

(277) Hayapada - T - (25.31).

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

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

(280) Hetyulūkatīrtha - T - By snāna and dāna 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 Śāṭadru and Candrabhāgā come out of Himālaya (19.11). From it emerge the rivers Gaṅgā, Sarasvatī, Sindhu, Candrabhāgā, Yamuna, Śāṭadru, Vipāśā, Vitastā, Trāvati, Gomatī, Bāhudā, Dṛṣadvatī, Vipasa, Devikā, Niṣṭhivā, Gaṇḍakī, Kauśikī, and others (27.25.27), \* (64.9), (65.38). It is the greatest among all the mountains (69.17). Between Himālaya and Vindhya, there are six holy rivers (70.22), (71.19). Gaurī practised severe penance on Himālaya (71.26), (72.1), (74.19). It is a holy mountain, and from it the Bhāratavarsa emerges (78.74). The river Bhāgirathī 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 - 6 - (3.84).

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

(285) Thāspada - T - (25.41).

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

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

(288) Ilāvṛta - T - It is situated in the middle of Bhadrāsva 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) Indradyumna - L - One who takes a bath in this

stream goes to Śakraloka (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 Siddheśvara resides here (122.101). It is situated on the southern bank of the Ganges. The snehā and dāna done here make one free from birth (129.1), (96.1).

(294) Isāna - T - (25.46).

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

(296) Jaigīsavvaguḥā - T - (25.62).

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

(298) Jāmadagni - R - It is a part of river Gaṅgā (173.5).

(299) Jambūdvīpa - 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 Jambūdvīpa is given to it as the Jambū trees preponderate in it. (18.25-26). Bhārata is the best place in Jambūdvīpa (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) Jambūmārga - T - \* (64. 7 ), (25-25).

(302) Jambunadī - 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 snāna, dāna and pitṛtarpaṇa here, one gets all the desired objects (88.23,24), (89.31), A region (92.7,8), (213.130).

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

(305) Jānudhi - M - It is a kesara mountain situated to the west of Meru (18.29).

- (306) Jāti - L - (25.81)
- (307) Jimūtavarsa - - (20.23).
- (308) Jñāna - T - It gives all the desired objects  
(139.19).
- (309) Jyesthasthana - L - (25.62).
- (310) Jyotisthala - - A peak of the mountain  
Meru (39.4).
- (311) Kādravāsangama - T - Lord Mahesvara resides  
there (100.1).
- (312) Kaikeya - D - A northern desa (27.46).
- (313) Kailāsa - M - (54.9), (72.3,6), (74.28), (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) Kālāñjara - M - \* (64.8).  
- T - The snāna, dāna and other

things done here entail enjoyment and liberation and purify all the sins (146.43).

(318) Kālatoyada - D - A northern desa (27.44).

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

(320) Kalihrda - L - (25.47).

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

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

(323) Kalinga - J - (19.16). A Janapada of Madhya-  
desa (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 Kalinga, the son of  
king Bali (13.31).

(324) Kalpa - L - (25.72).

(325) Kāma - T - (25.76).

(326) Kāmākhyā - T - (25.29).

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

(328) Kāmālaya - C - \* (64.6).

- (329) Kāmarūpa - - (19.16).
- (330) Kamboja - D - A northern deśa (27.47).
- (331) Kāmesvara - τ - (25.39).
- (332) Kāmyaka - τ - (25.51).
- (333) Kanaka - D - A northern deśa (27.47).
- (334) Kanakhal - T - (25.10), \* (64.5).
- (335) Kaṅka - M - It is a mountain in Sam Śālmala-dvīpa (20.24).
- (336) Kanyā - T - (25.45).  
 - L - (25.80).  
 - H - (25.82).  
 - L - (25.25).
- (337) Kapālamocana - T - (25.51), (228.61).
- (338) Kapila - T - (42.6), (25.76).
- (339) Kapilā - R - When Ṛṛthu milched the earth, it becomes the river Kapilā (141.28). It destroys sins (155.11).  
 - T - It is situated on the southern bank of Gaṅgā (155.1).

(340) Kapilāsangama - T - There are 38 holy tīrthas near it (141.1,29). By doing snāna and dāna there, one gets the merit of Bhūmidāna (155.11,14).

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

(342) Karandava - T - (25.42)

(343) Karatoyā - R - \* (64.13). The river is unfit for śrāddha (220.10), (25.76).

(344) Karkasa - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.59).

(345) Karkotaka - C - (13.177).

(346) Karkotakavāpi - - (25.63).

(347) Karamodā - R - It emerges from the mountain Rkṣa (29.31).

(348) Karna - D - A hill country (27.63), (54.12).

(349) Karnikāsamgama - - Situated near Devagiri (105.23).

(350) Kārtikeya - T - By hearing it, one gets the merit of Somapāna (81.1).

(351) Karuna - D - A northern deśa (27.49).



- (352) Kārupāvana - T - (25.45).
- (353) Kaseru - - It is one of the nine islands into which the world is divided (25.15).
- (354) Kasetumān - - A dvīpa. (19.16).
- (355) Kāśī - J - A Janapada of Madhyadeśa (27.41).  
- T - \* (64.8), (207.15,21,26-28,39).
- (356) Kāśmīra - D - A northern deśa (27.49). (54.12), (230.70).
- (357) Kaulika - D - A southern country (27.57).
- (358) Kaumarakunda - T - A holy place (100.2).
- (359) Kausāmbī - - (25.33).
- (360) Kausikī - R - (10.50), Satyavatī became the great river Kausikī (10,50), (25.42), It emerged from Himavān (27.47), \* (64.13).  
- L - (25.75).
- (361) Kausikya - T - (25.71).
- (362) Kavasa - T - It gives all the desired objects (139.19).
- (363) Kāverī - R - It is considered to be very holy

(10.21). It comes out of the mountain Rkṣa (19.12), \* (64.11).

-L- (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 deśa (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) Khadga - T - It is situated on the northern bank of the river Gautamī and it grants all the desired objects (139.1,19).

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

- M - (54.12).

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

(372) Kindāna - Ṛ - (25.41).

(373) Kimjāpa - Ṛ - (25.41).

(374) Kirāta - D - A northern country (27.48). A hill country (27.64), (54.13), unfit for śrāddha (220.8).

(375) Kiskindhā - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.66).  
It destroys the sins and gives the desired objects (157.1,3,31).

(376) Kokā - R - It emerges from Himālaya. 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) Kollāsura - C - It is an Āsura tīrtha taking  
its name after the demon Kolla (70.35).

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

(382) Koṅkana - D - Unfit for srāddha (220.8).

(383) Kosāla - J - A Janapada of Madhyadesā (27.41).  
A Janapada of Vindhya (27.60),  
(47.7), (230.70).

(384) Kotaraka - T - (25.18).

(385) Kotidrūma - T - (25.21).

(386) Kotikūta - 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) Kramu - R - It is in Plaksadvīpa (20.11).

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

(391) Krauñca - D - A deśa (54.3).

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

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

(394) Krmi - D - Unfit for śrāddha (220.8).

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

(396) Kroda - T - One who takes a bath here becomes

free from sins and goes to Brahmaloaka in aeroplane (42.6).

(397) Kṛsarāsaṅgama - - It is situated on Deva-  
giri (105.24).

(398) Kṛṣṇa - T - (25.30,78).

(399) Kṛṣṇā - R - The tīrtha where the rivers kṛṣṇā,  
Tuṅgabhadrā and Bhīmarathī join is very holy (77.5).

(400) Kṛṣṇavata - - (25.78).

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

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

(403) Kṛtālaya - 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 kṛttika 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) Kruśadanda - T - (25.15).
- (408) Ksatriya - D - A northern desa (27.47).
- (409) Ksiprā - R - There is a big mountain on the bank of this river (227.16).
- (410) Ksīrakāvāsa - T - (25.54).
- (411) Ksīrasara - - (20.66).
- (412) Ksīrasrava - - (25.48).
- (413) Ksudhā - T - It is very holy and fulfills all the desires (85.1).
- (414) Kubja - F - (25.56).
- (415) Kuhaka - D - A northern desa (27.49).
- (416) Kuhu - 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) Kumārā - R - It emerges out of the mountain Suktimat (19.15).
- (420) Kumāradhārā - T - (25.74).

- (421) Kumāravāsa - T - (25.75).
- (422) Kumārī - R - It is a river in Śākadvīpa (20.66),  
\* (64.12).
- (423) Kumārīka - T - (25.28).
- (424) Kumārya - D - Unfit for śrāddha (220.9).
- (425) Kumbhakarnahrda - L - (25.75).
- (426) Kumuda - M - It is in Śālmaladvīpa (20.23).
- (427) Kumudvatī - R - It is in Krauñcadvīpa (20.55).
- (428) Kundina - C - Bhīsmaka was a king in Vidarbha  
(199.1,5,9).
- (429) Kuntaka - D - A hill country (27.63).
- (430) Kuntala - J - A Janapada of Madhyadesā (27.41).  
- D - A southern country (27.57).
- (431) Kurava - D - A hill country (27.63).
- (432) Kuruksetra - - (13.106), (25.6). The  
hermitage of Vyāsa was situated here (26.6). One who practis-  
ing penance without eating anything in Kurukṣetra gets higher  
merits (51.63). A deśā (54.12), \* (69.3), (65.83). By  
taking a bath and giving dāna here, one gets higher merits

(65.92), (245.22).

(433) Kuru - T - It is a door to heaven (25.53).

(434) Kurupācāla - D - (19.16)

(435) Kusa - - Desa (54.3).

(436) Kusadhvaaja - T- (25.53).

(437) Kusadvīpa - There were seven mountains in  
Kusadvīpa (2036), (18.11)

(438) Kusaprāvāna - T - (25.81)

(439) Kusasthali - U - 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) Kusatarpana - 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 Kusā grass while bringing the Ganges here,  
it is called Kusāvarta (80.1). It is covered by kusā grass,  
fulfills desire and the snāna, dāna etc. done here satisfy  
the pitrs (80.2), (25.67).



- (442) Kusavida - T - (25.30).
- (443) Kusesaya - M - It is a mountain in Kusadvīpa (20.41).
- (444) Kusodbhava - T - (25.48).
- (445) Kusumasāngama - T - It is situated near Devagiri (105.23).
- (446) Kusumbhikā - T - It is situated near Devagiri (105.25).
- (447) Lakṣmanā - T - As here Lakṣmaṇa worshipped Śiva, it is called Lakṣmanatīrtha (113.215). It gives wealth (217.1).
- (448) Lampaka - D - A northern deśa (27.47)
- (449) Lāṅgulīnī - R - It emerges from the mountain Mahendra (27.38).
- (450) Lāṅkā - C - Rāvaṇa was the lord of Lāṅkā (13.185), (97.2,10,12), (143.9,14,16). Rāma burnt it (154.2), (176.38).
- (451) Laukika - D - A northern deśa (27.47).
- (452) Lavana - T - It is an Āsura tīrtha taking its name after the demon Lavana (70.36).

Lavana - 0 - Kṛṣṇa brought out the son of the sage Sāndīpanī from the Lavanārnava (194.24,25), (230.70), (50.11).

(453) Lohākula - T - (25.11).

(454) Lohakuṇḍa - C - \*( 64.6).

(455) Lohārgala - T - \* (64.7).

(456) Lohita - 0 - (25.76).

(457) Lohitavarṣa - - (20.23)

(458) Lokadvāra - - (25.38).

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

(460) Kokapāla - 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 (93.27).

(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) Madhuvāhinī - R - \* (64.13).

(465) Madhuvata - T - (25.42).

(466) Madhyadesa - - (7.20). The following are the Janapadas of the Madhyadesa, viz. Matsya, Mukutakulya, Kuntala, Kāśī, Kosala, Andhraka, Kalinga, Śamaka and Vrka (27.41,42).

(467) Madhyakesara - T - (25.14).

(468) Madra - D - (19.18). An eastern desa (27.53).

(469) Madraka - D - A northern desa (27.45). The city was so-called after Madraka, the son of Sibi (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 Rkṣa (27.30), \* (64.13,14).

(474) Mahābhadra - L - (18.26).

(475) Mahākāla - F - T - (25.26).

- (476) Mahāpura - City - (170.70).
- (477) Mahārāṣṭra - D - A southern country (27.55).
- (478) Mahāśrama - H - (25.58).
- (479) Mahāśrotā - T - (25.17).
- (480) Mahātīrthā - 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 Pitṛkulyā, Somakulyā, Ṛṣikulyā, Vañḍulā, Tridivā, Lāṅgulinī, and Vaṃsakarā, (27.37,38), (54.10), \* (64.9). Lord Paraśurāma 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) Mahiṣa - M - It is a mountain in Plakṣadvīpa (20.24).
- (486) Mahīśaka - D - A southern country (27.55).

- (487) Māhīsmatī - C - King Sahasrārjuna ruled there (13.136).
- (488) Maināka - M - (27.22), (54.10), (72.3,7,14).
- (489) Maitra - 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 (104.2).
- (490) Makhāntaka - D - An eastern country (27.51).
- (491) Malada - D - An eastern country (27.51).
- (492) Malada - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.59).
- (493) Mālavā - D - (19.17). A hill country (27.64). Avanti is a city in Mālavā (43.24). As the 'malaniryāta' of Indra was done here and as after that he was consecrated here, the place is called Mālavadesā (96.19).
- (494) Mālavārtika - D - An eastern country (27.51).
- (495) Mālavya - T - (25.24).
- (496) Malaya - M - It is one of the seven kula-parvatas of Bhārata (19.3), (27.19). The rivers Kṛtamālā, Tāmraparṇī, Puṣyajā, and Pratyālāvati emerge from it (19.14), (27.38), (54.10), \* (64.9), (160.12).

- (497) Mālinī - R - (13.178).
- (498) Malla - D - An eastern *deśa* (27.53).
- (499) Mālyavān - M - It is a *kesara* mountain situated to the east of Meru (18.27).
- (500) Māsasamsaraka - T - (25.40).
- (501) Mānasa - L - (18.26).  
- T - (25.16,45).
- (502) Mānasavarṣa - - It is situated in *Sālmaladvīpa* (20.23).
- (503) Mānavakūpa - - (25.53).
- (504) Mandākinī - R - (10.6). It emerges from the mountain *Rkṣa* (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). *Narakāsura* had ~~carried~~ 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) Mandartīrtha - T - (118.1).

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

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

(510) Meni - T - (25.46).

(511) Manimatta - T - (25.30).

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

(513) Manipura - T - (25.31)

(514) Manipuragiri - T - (25.23)

(515) Meniratna - L - (25.71).

(516) Manojavā - R - It is situated in Krauñcadvīpa (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) Mārijāra - T - (129.10).

(521) Mārkandeya - 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)~~ - T - It is situated on the northern bank of the river Gautamī. It is holy and gives the merit of all the sacrifices (145.1,12).

- F - (25.78).

(522) Maru - D - A <sup>desa</sup> (54.12).

(523) Marubhūmi - - (107.55).

(524) Māruka - D - (19.17).

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

(526) Mātaṅga - 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 <sup>desa</sup> (27.46), \* (64.4). Kṛṣṇa was born here (132.20), (192.9,12,14,19,24, 26, 66, 67, 69), (194.32), (195.31), (196.6,15,16), (197.6), (198.18), (245.24).



(528) Mātrīrtha - 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 pitrtarpana done here bear endless merits (120.16).

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

(530) Matsyatila - T - (25.46).

(531) Matsyodarī - R - A river near Benaras (25.59), (227.121,129).

(532) Maudgalya - 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) Māvāvidyodbhava - (25.57).

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

(537) Medhyasthāna - (25.81).

(538) Melaka - J - It is a Janapada of Vindhya (27.59).

(539) Mekalā - King Jyāmagha conquered the city Mekalā situated on the banks of the river Narmadā (15.15).

(540) Meru - M - (7.34,36). The golden mountain Meru is situated in the middle part of Jambūdvīpa. Its area is 32,000 yojanas (18.27,29). It is inhabited by gods and Siddhas (38.40), (51.28). It is studded with jewels and has many peaks and caves (54.4), (56.19), (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 Vāsudeva live on the mountain Meru happily (176.7), (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) Meruśṅga - (10.7).

(544) Misraka - (25.42).

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

(546) Mitrabala - T - (25.33).

(547) Mitratīrtha - T - It gives all the desired objects (129.138).

(548) Mrtasamīvinī - 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 (170.89).

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

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

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

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

(553) Muñjavata - T - (25.37).

(554) Muśika - 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 Nāgeśvara 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) Naimiṣāraṇya - 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 Naimiṣāraṇya are engrossed in performing sacrifices (I.3.12), (25.8), (116.2,11).

(561) Naimiṣeya - (25.49).

(562) Nākagaṅgā - \* (64.13).

(563) Nalinf - R - It is in Śākadvīpa (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).

(567) Nandinī - R - The tears of joy fell from the eyes of Agni and they turned into the river Nandinī (128.73).

(568) Nanditīrtha - T - (25.74).

(569) Nārada - M - A mountain in Plakṣadvīpa (20.7).

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

(571) Nārāyanāśraya - H - (25.53).

(572) Nārāyanatīrtha - T - By snāna and dāna here, one gets the desired objects (167.33).

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

(574) Narmadobheda - (25.32).

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

(576) Nihāra - D - A hill country (27.63).

(577) Nīla - M - It is situated to the north of the mountain Meru (18.16), (54.9). The river Nīlagāṅgā emerges from it (80.4).

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

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

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

(581) Nirvindhya - R - It comes out of the mountain Rkṣa (19.12).

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

(583) Niṣṭhivā - R - Its source is Himālaya (27.27).

(584) Nitala - A Pātāla (21.2).

(585) Nivāsapura - (106.53,54).

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

(587) Nṛgadhūma - T- (25.43).

(588) Pahlava - D - A northern desa' (27.47).

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

(590) Paisāca - T - It is on the southern bank of the river Gautamī (84.1,18).

- T - It is on the northern bank of the river Gaṅgā (150.1).

(591) Paitāmaha - T - (25.27).

(592) Pañcadhāra - T - (25.18).

(593) Pañcahrda - L - (25.23).

(594) Pañcakūta - (25.14).

(595) Pañcāla - (13.95,96). A desa' (54.12). As the five sons Mudgala, Sṛñjaya, Brhadisu, Yavināra, Kṛmilāśva of the king Bāhyaśva 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 here when he was carrying himself the wives of kṛṣṇa (212.12), (25.29), (25.36).

(597) Pañcaśikha - T - (25.14)

- (598) Pañcatīrtha - T - (25.38), (51.61), \* (51.66,68), (57.1).
- (599) Pañcavataka - (25.52).
- (600) Pañcayāgñika - (25.46).
- (601) Pāndarācala - M - (27.22).
- (602) Pānikhāta - (25.42).
- (603) Pāpaprāmocana - T - It is situated on the mountain Vindhya (227.95,99).
- (604) Pāpaprānāsana - T - It destroys the sins. It is also called Gālavatīrtha (92.1,49).
- (605) Pārada - D - A northern desa (27.46).
- (606) Pārasika - (19.18).
- (607) Pariplava - 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, Venyā, Candanā, Sadānīrā, Mahī, Carmanvatī, Vṛṣi, Vidisā, Vedavatī, Sīprā, Avanti, etc. emerge from it (27.28-29), (54.10), \* (64.9).



- (609) Parjanya - T - The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of all the sacrifices (93.27).
- (610) Parusnisangama - T - It is well-known in the three worlds and destroys the sins (144.1,23,26).
- (611) Pārvatīya - D - (54.13).
- (612) Pātāla - (21.2). Each Pātāla has an area of 10,000 yojanas (21.4).
- (613) Pataṅga - 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) Paura - T - The snāna, dāna, śravaṇa, pathana done here pacify all the sins and give enjoyment and liberation (146.93).
- (619) Pavamāna - M - It is a big mountain (164.11).  
- T - The actions done here bring a

thousand-fold reward (164.53).

(620) Pāvāna - J - (25.46). A Janapada of Vindhya (27.61).

(621) Pavitrā - R - It is in Kuśadvīpa (20.41).

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

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

(624) Pimjaraka - T - (25.28).

(625) Pindāraka - T - (25.24), \* (64.5), (210.6).

(626) Pingu - T - (25.27).

(627) Pippala - 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 yāgas (118.31).

(628) Pisācamocana - T - (25.61).

(629) Pisācīkā - R - It emerges from the mountain Rkṣa (27.31).

(630) Pitrkulyā - R - It emerges from the mountain Mahendra (27.37).

(631) Pitrkūpa - (25.70).

(632) Pitṛtīrtha - T - As here Rāma gave tarpaṇa to Daśaratha, it is called Pitṛtīrtha (93.1). It increases the love of Pitrs (110.277), (221.96).

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

(634) Plakṣadvīpa - (18.11). It is surrounded by the ocean. Its area is double to that of Jambūdvīpa (20.1-2). It has seven mountains, viz. Gomeda, Candra, Nārada, Dundubhi, Somaka, Sumanā and Vaibhrāja. The name Plakṣa is given to become the Plakṣadvīpa because the Plakṣadvīpa 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 Lavana ocean (194.24). Kṛṣṇa directed Udhava to go to Prabhāsa as Dvārakā was going to be drowned by the ocean (210.30).

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

(637) Prajādvāra - (25.49).

(638) Pramoksa - (25.57).

(639) Pranitāsaṅgama - T - It gives enjoyment and liberation to the three worlds (161.1,65,74).

(640) Pratiḷaya - D - An eastern country (27.51).

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

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

(643) Pravara - (25.46).

(644) Pravarā - R - Lord Siddhesvara resides there (106.1,47,48).

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

(646) Pravarāsaṅgama - T - Lord Siddhesvara resides there (106.1,57).

(647) Prayāga - C - (13.106), (25.6,9,25), \* (64.3), (65.88), (69.6). Bhāgīrathī flows through it (77.3), (245.22).

(648) Pretādhāra - (25.66).

(649) Prthūdaka - T - (25.35), (227.90), \* (64.7).

- (650) Prthutunga - C - \* (64.7).
- (651) Pulinda - D - A southern country (27.56).
- (652) Puloma - T - (25.66).
- (653) Pundarika - R - It is in Krauñcadvīpa (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) Punyāsamgama - T - The rivers Siktā and Gaṅgā  
join here, therefore, it is called Puṅyāsamgamatīrtha (96.24).
- (657) Punyavati - L - (25.77).
- (658) Purnā - D - A southern deśa (27.54).  
- T - It is situated near Devagiri  
(105.22).  
- T - It is situated on the northern  
bank of the river Ganges. By taking a bath here, one gets  
bliss (122.1,2,105). The snāna and dāna done here entail  
endless merits (122.100).

(659) Purūravā - T - Here lord Siddhes'vara resides (101.1,19).

(660) Purusottamakṣetra - 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), (178.1,105,192), (179.2,3). There is no other tirtha similar to it in the three worlds (45.22).

(661) Purvadesa - 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 dana (65.95,90), (69.6), (245.22). Holy for srāddha (220.5);

- M - (54.3).

(664) Puskaradvīpa - (18.11). It was surrounded by the waters (20.88,55).

(665) Puspagiri - M - (27.23).

(666) Puspanyāsa - 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 Gautamī (163.3).

(668) Puṣṭimān - M - It is in Kuśadvīpa (20.41).

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

(670) Puṣyajā - 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) Raivatāka - M - It is a mountain in Śākadvīpa  
(20.61).

(674) Raivatodyāna - (209.13).

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

(676) Rāmatīrtha - 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 (28.57).

(678) Rāmya - M - It is situated in Śākadvīpa  
(20.61).

- (679) Rasātala - A Pātāla (21.2).
- (680) Ratnemūlaka - (25.37).
- (681) Rātri - R - It is situated in Krauñchadvīpa (20.55).
- (682) Raudrakunda - T - (100.2).
- (683) Renuka - (25.52).
- (684) Renukā - R - It is in Śākadvīpa (20.66).
- (685) Revatī - R - It gives beauty and fortune (121.22,24).
- (686) Revatīgāṅgāsamgama - T - By taking a bath here, one gets freedom from sins and goes to Viṣṇuloka (121.24), It destroys sins and gives success (121.1).
- (687) Rkṣa - M - It is one of the seven kulaparvatas of Bhārata (19.3), (27.19). The rivers Tāpī, Payoṣṇī, Kāverī and Nirvindhya emerge from it (19.12). The rivers Soṇā, Narmadā, Surathā, Mandākinī, Daśārnā, Citrakūṭā, Citrōtpalā, Vetravatī, Karamodā, Piśācīkā, Śaivalā, Sadherujā, Suktimatī, Śākunī etc. also emerge from it (27.31,32).
- (688) Rksavāṅgiri - 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) Rnamocana - T - (25.43). By taking a bath and giving dāna here, one gets liberation and happiness (99.1,12).

(690) Rohinikūpa - (25.79).

(691) Rohita - T - It is situated on the southern bank of the river Gautamī. 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) Rsabha - M - It is a kesara mountain situated to the north of Meru (18.34), (25.77).

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

(694) Rsikānta - (230.70).

(695) Rsikulyā - R - It emerges from the mountain Suktimat (19.15), (25.57) and Mahendra (27.37), \* (64.12).

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

(697) Rsitīrtha - T - (25.28).

(698) Rsyamūka - (27.23).

(699) Rucaka - It is a kesara mountain situated to the south of Meru (18.30).

- (700) Rudrapada - T - (25.20).
- (701) Rudrakoti - T - (25.34).
- (702) Rudrāvāsa - T - (25.66).
- (703) Rudrāvarta - T - (25.50).
- (704) Rudratirtha - T - Lord Divākara shines there  
(113.20), (25.70).
- (705) Rundikera - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.61).
- (706) Rupāśitikam - (25.68).
- (707) Rupatīrtha - T - (25.11), (227.145,146,150).
- (708) Sādānfrā - R - It emerges from the mountain  
Pāriyatra (27.29).
- (709) Sadāprabha - T - (25.17).
- (710) Sadherujā - R - It emerges from the mountain  
Rkṣa (27.32).
- (711) Sāhañjanī - C - It was established by king  
Sāhañja (13.156).
- (712) Sahasrakunda - T - The snāna and dāna done here  
entail a thousand-fold merit (154.1), 30,34).

(713) Sahasrika - T - (25.52).

(714) Sāhotaka - T - (25.13,14).

(715) Sahya - It is one of the seven Kulaparvatas of Bhārata (19.3). The rivers Godāvarī, Bhīmarathī and Kṛṣṇavenī emerge out of the mountain Sahya (19.12), (27.19). From it emerge also the rivers Tuṅgabhadrā and Suprayogā (27.35,36), (54.10), \* (64.9). It is to the south of Vindhya (161.2). The southern part of it is very holy (161.23).

(716) Śaila - T - (25.49).

(717) Śailadhava - (19.18).

(717a) Saimhikeya - T - It is situated on the southern bank of Gaṅgā (155.1).

(718) Saindhava - F - (25.9).

(719) Śaiva - 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) Śaivalā - R - It emerges from the mountain Rkṣa (27.31).

(721) Śaka - D - A southern country (27.55).

- M - (54.3). There are seven mountains in Śākadvīpa (20.61). It was surrounded by milk (20.73).

- Dvīpa - (18.1), (20.15,59).

(722) Śākala - (19.18).

(723) Śākambharī - T - (25.47).

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

(725) Śaktimatī - R - It emerges from the mountain Rkṣa (27.32).

(726) Śakṇi - R - It emerges from the mountain Rkṣa (27.33).

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

(728) Śālagrāma - (25.21), \* (64.4), on Mahācaitṛī day, one gets <sup>great rewards</sup> big fruits (65.89).

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

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

(731) Śalva - (19.18).

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

(733) Śamaka - J - A Janapada of Madhyadesā (27.42).

(734) Śambhu - T - The snāna and dāna done here entail great merits, destroy sins and remove evils (171.47).

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

(736) Sammati - R - It is in Kusadvīpa (20.41).

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

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

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

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

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

(742) Saṅkṣaprabha - T. (25.22).

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

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

(745) Sāntijā - R - It is situated near Devagiri (105.25).

(746) Sānugarta - (20.79).

(747) Saptadhāraikadhāra .ṭ. (25.20).

(748) Saptasārasvata .ṭ. (25.51).

(749) Saptarsikunda .ṭ. (25.41).

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

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

(751) Saraswatī - R - (16.22), (135.23), (141.27).

It joined with the river Gaṅgā (126.32,40), (127.5), (110.206, 210), Devanadī (A.101). By taking a bath in this river, one gets freedom from sins (102.1,2). Saraswatī joins Yamunā at Prabhāsa (77.4).

(752) Sarasvatīsangama - T - (135.23). In this

tīrtha, Lord Siddheśvara fulfills all the desires (101.20).

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

(754) Sarṅyū - R.\* (64.13).

(755) Sārdāla - T - By taking a bath and doing the

Pitṛtarpaṇa here, one gets freedom from sins and becomes great in Viṣṇuloka (128.2, 71, 82, 84).

(756) Śarmisthā - 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) Śaryāta - 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 Himālaya (19.10),  
\* (64.12).

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

(762) Satika - (25.52).

(763) Sātīrtha - T - (25.23).

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

(765) Satyanada - T - (25.16).

(766) Saugandhika - F - (25.46).

(767) Saukra - T - The snāna, dāna, śravaṇa, Pāthana etc. done here pacify all the ~~xx~~ 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) Saumyakunda - T - (100.3).

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

(771) Saurakunda - A holy place (100.3).

(772) Saurāstra - (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) Sauvira - D - (19.18). A northern deśa (27.45).

(775) Sava - T - (123.176).

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

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



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

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

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

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

(782) Sikhā - R - It is in Plakṣadvīpa (20.11).

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

(784) Sikhināsa - 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 deśa (27.45), unfit for śrāddha (220.9).

(786) Sindhubhavakūpa - (20.65).

(787) Sindhusāgara - T - \* (64.4).

(788) Sindhūtha - T - (25.57).

- (789) Sinivālī - R - It emerges from the mountain Vindhya (27.33).
- (790) Sinzā - R - It emerges from the mountains Pāriyātra (27.29), and Vindhya (27.33), \* (64.11).
- (791) Sīsira - M - It is a kesara mountain situated to the south of Mera (18.27).
- (792) Sitā - R - It is one of the parts of Gangā and it merges in antariksa (18.39).
- (793) Sitoda - T - (25.59), (228.59).
- (794) Sivā - R - It is in Kusadvīpa (20.43).
- (795) Sivasūryā - R - It is situated near Devagiri (105.24).
- (796) Sivodbheda - T - (25.32).
- (797) Skandāsrama - H - T - (25.14).
- (798) Smasānastambakūpa - (20.65).
- (799) Snānalomāpaha - T - (25.40).
- (800) Somābhisecana - T - (25.17).
- (801) Somāhvasāila - T - (25.17).

(802) Somaka - M - It is in Plakṣadvīpa (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 Brahmaloḥa (42.6), \* (64.7). The snāna and dāna done here give the reward of Naramedha and one who reads about the greatness of this tīrtha gets a son (105.1,22). It gives the merit of Somapāna (119.1,19). Here the lord Siddheśvara resides (174.12,19); (25.14).

(805) Sonā - R - It emerges from the mountain Rkṣa (27.30).

(806) Sonitapura - C - (206.11).

(807) Sonodbhava - (20.77).

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

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

(810) Srī - R - (20.79)-

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

- M - (27.24). It is situated on the

southern part of the river Gautamī (167.6), (169.27).

(811) Śrīdhārā - (20.74).

(812) Śrīkuñja - (25.44).

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

(814) Śrīvāsa - (20.75).

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

(816) Srnga - T - (20.67).

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

(818) Śruta - T - (25.55).

(819) Sthanū - T - (25.53).

(820) Sthūlasrnga - T - (25.16).

(821) Subhadrahṛda - L - (25.61).

(822) Subhra - M - It is situated on the southern bank of Gaṅgā, to the east of Puṣpotkaṭa (163.3).

(823) Sudarsana - T - (25.35).

- (824) Śūdra - A northern deśa (27.45).
- (825) Śūdrakula - D - A northern deśa (27.47).
- (826) Suhma - The country was so-called after Suhma, the son of Bali (13.30).
- (827) Śūkara - \* (64.4).
- (828) Śūkarava - T - (25.12).
- (829) Sukla - T - By its remembrance, one gets freedom from ~~the~~ sins (133.1).
- (830) Śukra - T - It is situated on the northern bank of the river Gautamī (95.31). It destroys all the sins and gives success (95.1), (25.60).
- (831) Śukra - R - It is a river in Salmaladvipa (20.25).
- (832) Sukrutā - R - It is a river in Plaksadvipa (20.11).
- (833) Suktimān - M - It is a kesara mountain of Bhārata (19.3,15), and is considered to be one of the seven kulācalas of India (27.19), (54.10). The rivers Ṛṣikulyā and Kumārā emerge from it (19.3,15),\* (64.9).
- (834) Suktimatī - c.(15.15).

- (835) Sukubjaka - T - \* (64.7).
- (836) Sukumārī - R - It is a river in śākadvīpa (20.61).
- (837) Sulika - D - A northern deśa (27.50).
- (838) Sumanaś - M - It is in Plakṣadvīpa. (20.7)
- (839) Sumeru - M - (54.8).
- (840) Sunahkunda - (20.74).
- (841) Sunahśepa - 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).
- (842) Sunahtīrtha - T - (20.74).
- (843) Sunandā - R - It fulfills desires, destroys sins and consists of the lustre of lord Brahmā (77.10).
- (844) Sunaśoka - D - A northern deśa (27.48).
- (845) Sundarikāśrama - H - (25.58).
- (846) Suparnāsaṅgama - T - It destroys sins and gives the merit of all the sacrifices (100.31). Lord Mahesvara resides there (100.1).

(847) Suprabhavarṣa - (20.23).

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

(849) Sura - 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 (105.25).

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

(851) Surasā - M - (27.22).

(852) Sūrasena - D - (54.12).

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

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

(855) Sūrya - T - (25.38,60).

(856) Suryaprabha - T - (25.60).

(857) Sutala - A pātāla (21.2).

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

(859) Suvarṇā - T - (25.47).

(860) Suvernāsyodapāna - (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 (18.16), (54.9), (181.42). There were many tīrthas on this mountain. It was also called Subhra 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) Śvetadvīpa - (59.3). It is on the shore of the ocean and is called Tīrtharāja.

(865) Śvetagaṅgā - R - After taking a bath in this river one seeing lord kṛṣṇa goes to Śvetadvīpa (59.3), one who touches the water of Śvetagaṅgā with a blade of grass goes to heaven (59.84).

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

(867) Śvetatīrthahrda - L - (20.64).



(868) Svetavarsa - (20.23).

(869) Svitrotpalā - 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) Syāma - M - It is in Śākadvīpa (20.61).

(871) Syamantapañcaka - T - (25.35).

(872) Syenatīrtha - T - The snāna and dāna done here bestow the merit of all the sacrifices (93.27).

(873) Tālakata - D - An aparānta country (27.58).

(874) Talātala - A Pātāla (21.2).

(875) Tālavana - F - Balarāma and kṛṣṇa went to this forest to play sports (186.1,2).

(876) Tāmrāliptaka - J - An eastern Janapada (27.53).

(877) Tāmrāparṇa - Dvīpa - (19.6).

(878) Tāmrāparṇī - R - It emerges out of the mountain Malaya (19.14), (27.36).

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

(880) Tāṅṣana - M - (54.12).

- D - Unfit for śrāddha (220.9).

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

(882) Tapatī - R - (110.207).

(883) Tapī - 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).

(884) Tapovana - T - It is on the southern bank of the river Gautamī (128.1). By taking a bath here and doing pitṛtarpaṇa, one gets freedom from sins (128.84).

(885) Tomara - D - A northern <sup>1</sup>desa (27.49).

A hill country (27.64).

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

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

(888) Traipura - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.6).

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

(890) Triśhāarakam - T - (25.20).

(891) Trigarta - Vr̥kadevī, the wife of lord Vaṣudeva, 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) Tripura - An āsura tīrtha (70.35).

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

(895) Trisrotā - R - \* (64.13).

(896) Trisūladhāra - (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) Tuṅgabhadrā - 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 Kṛṣṇā, Bhīmarathī and Tuṅgabhadrā join is very holy (77.5).

(901) Tuṅgakūta - T - (25.14), (219.43).

- (902) Tungana - D - It is also called Tangana, a hill country (27.63).
- (903) Tungaprastha - M - (27.22).
- (904) Tuṣamārga - D - A hill country (27.63).
- (905) Tuṣāra - D - A northern deśa (27.47).
- (906) Tvāstratīrtha - T - It destroys all the sins (168.1,24).
- (907) Uddālaka - T - (25.76).
- (908) Ujjayinī - King Indradyumna lived there (43.89), (44.16).
- (909) Ulūkatīrtha - T - By snāna and dāna here, one goes to heaven (125.54).
- (910) Umāvana - F - By entering it, a male turned into a female (108.28-30, 34, 50, 60, 86, 75).
- (911) Unnata - M - It is a mountain in Sāmaladvīpa (20.23).
- (912) Upamadeśa - D - A northern country (27.47).
- (913) Upārathya - It is situated near Devagiri (105.25).

- (914) Ūrna - D - A hill country (27.63).
- (915) Urvasītīrtha - T - (25.16). The snāna and dāna done here entail great merits, destroy sins and evils (171.1,47).
- (916) Urvasīsamkramaṇa - T (25.58).
- (917) Utkala - D - It is highly eulogised. Those who live there get success (42.46), (7.18), (47.77), (28.7).
- (918) Utpalāvarta - \* (64.7).
- (919) Uttamārṇa - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.60).
- (920) Uttara - R - A part of Gangā (173.3).
- (921) Uttarakuru - D (10.7), (89.11), (89.23).
- (922) Uttarāpatha - (7.48).
- (923) Vadavā - R - Lord Mahānala resides here (116.1,23).
- (924) Vadavānala - T - The river Vadavā flows through here (116.1).
- (925) Vadavāsangama - T - It gives all the desired objects (116.24).
- (926) Vāhikara - D - A northern country (27.44).

(927) Vahni - T - Seven hundred tīrthas are situated near this tīrtha (98.19).

(928) Vahnika - D - A northern deśa (27.45).

(929) Vahnikunda - T - (25.16).

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

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

(931) Vaidarbha - D - A southern country (27.56).

(932) Vaidisā - J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.60).

(933) Vaidyuta - M - (27.22).

- A varṣa (20.23).

(934) Vaijayanta - M - (27.23).

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

(936) Vainaviṣṅama - It is situated near Devagiri (105.24).

(937) Vaisikya - D - A southern country (27.56).

(938) Vaiṣṇava - T - It fulfills all the desires (103.9). The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of Naramēdha and one who reads about the greatness of this tīrtha gets a son (104.2). Here Viṣṇu brought Suvarṇa 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) Vaiṣṇavakunda - T - (100.3).

(940) Vaiśvāmītrī - R - A part of Gaṅgā (163.3).

(941) Vaiśyakula - D - A northern country (27.47).

(942) Vaitarānī - 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) Vāluka - T - (25.60).

(949) Vānadevī - R - A part of Gaṅgā (173.4).

(950) Vāmankura - D - An eastern deśa (25.51).

(951) Vamsagulma - (25.77).

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

(953) Vaṅga - D - An eastern country (27.51), (230.70). The country was so-called after the name of Vaṅga, the son of Bali (13.30-36).

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

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

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

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

(958) Varāha - 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) Vārānasī - 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 Pitṛtarpaṇa, one goes to Viṣṇu-loka (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) Vāranāvata - (17.6). The city of Kāśī was situated on Vāranāvati river.

(961) Varsabha - T-(25.80).

(962) Varunā - R - The rivers Varunā and Arunā merge in Gaṅgā (89.1). There are 27,000 tīrthas near Arunā-varunāsamgamatīrtha (89.45).

(963) Varunakunda - T - (100.2).

(964) Varunatīrtha - 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 (104.1).

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

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

- H - (25.72, 73).

(967) Vasisthapada - T-(25.49).

- (968) Vāsisthī - 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 Brahmaloḥa (42.6).
- (971) Vastrāpada - (25.32).
- (972) Vāṭadhāna - D - A northern country (27.44).
- (973) Vāṭaghñī - R - It emerges from the mountain Pāriyātra (27.28).
- (974) Vāṭamdhaya - M - (27.22).
- (975) Vāṭamūlaka - (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) Vedagātha - T - The snāna, dāna, homa and pitṛtarpaṇa done here entail endless merits (120.16).

(982) Vedavatī - R - It emerges from the mountain Pāriyātra (27.29).

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

(984) Venyā - R - It emerges from the mountain Pāriyātra (27.28).

(985) Vetasikā - T - (25.28).

(986) Vetravatī - R - It emerges from the mountain Rkṣa (27.31).

(987) Vidarbha - R - (121.53).

(988) Vidarbha - C - Near Vidarbha, there is a city Kundina where king Bhīsmaka ruled (199.1).

(989) Vidarbhāgautamīsamgama - 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) Vidrūma - 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) Vimalāsoka - T-(25.55).

(997) Vimocana - T-(25.52).

(998) Vimocanī - R - It is in Śālmaladvīpa (20.25).

(999) Vināyakaḥṛda - 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, Tapī, Venā, Vaitaraṇī, Sinīvālī, Toyā, Durgā and Antaḥsilā emerge from it (19.3), (27.33,34). It consists of many hills (47.9), (54.10), \* (64.9), (65.38). Between Himālaya and Vindhya, there are six rivers (70.22). To the south of the mountain Vindhya are the rivers Godāvarī, Bhīmarathī, Tuṅgabhadrā, Venikā, Tapī and Payoṣṇī (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 Pāpāpramocanātīrtha is situated on this mountain (227.45).

(1001) Vipāpnā - R - It emerges from the mountain Rkṣa (27.31).

(1002) Vipāsā - 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) Vīra - D - (25.57), A northern country (27.47).

(1006) Viraja - \* (64.8). It is on the northern side of the southern ocean (28.2). In this kṣetra, Virajā Mātā resides (42.1), (25.78).

(1007) Viraladandakunda - T (25.61).

(1008) Virāśrama - H - (25.73).

(1009) Virkpākṣa - 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) Viśka - R - It emerges from Himavān (70.34).

(1013) Visvāmitra - T - It is situated on the southern bank of 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), (93.27). It gives merit (93.4).

- (1014) Viśveśvara - (25.53,72).
- (1015) Vitala - A pātāla (21.2).
- (1016) Vitastā - R - It emerges from the mountain Himālaya (27.20), \* (64.11), (70.34).
- (1017) Vitr̥ṣṇā - R - It is in Śālmaladvīpa (20.25).
- (1018) Vraja - Kṛṣṇa and Balārāma played here (187.31).
- (1019) Vṛddhā - T - It is situated near Devagiri (105.25).
- (1020) Vṛddhā - R - Lord Śiva resides here by the name Vṛddhesvara (107.64).
- (1021) Vṛddhasaṅgama - T - Lord Śiva is known here as Vṛddhesvara (107.1,69).
- (1022) Vṛka - T - A Janapada of Madhyadeśa (27.42).
- (1023) Vṛndāvana - Kṛṣṇa passed his childhood in Vṛndāvana (185.17), (189.22,23), 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) Vṛsākapi - T - The snāna and dāna done here

make one free from rebirth (129.1,11).

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

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

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

(1029) Majñadvīpa - 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) Yājñika - T - The snāna and dāna done here give the merit of sacrifices (118.32).

(1032) Yaksarāja - T - (25.39).

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

- L - (25.36).

(1034) Yaksinisamgama - 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 pitrs (13 .1,50). It is inhabited by the Devarsis (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 Saraswatī near Prabhāsa (77.4), (89.5,39,44), (110.207), (161.22), (182.22,23), (185.22), (192.33,61,63), (198.3,14). Kṛṣṇa defeated the Kālīya serpent in Yamunā. Kṛṣṇa showed his two forms to Akrūra 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 Naramedha and one who reads about the greatness of this tīrtha gets a son (104.2), (168.1,26,30).

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

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

- J - A Janapada of Vindhya (27.61).



(1040) Yāyāta - T - The snāna, dāna, s'raṇa, pathana etc. done here entail enjoyment and liberation and purify all the sins (146.1,43).

(1041) Yayātipatana - T - (25.26).

(1042) Yoga - T - (25.13).

(1043) Yonidvāra - T - (25.69).