

APPENDIX-II.GEOGRAPHICAL & ETHNIC DATA.

- Amrtā : It is a tīrtha. One should utter the name of Amrtā at the time of taking a bath (1.26.30). It may be Amrtavāhīnītīrtha at Nasik (Pandit Ram Gopal Mishra Tapobhumi, P.184).
- Amarāvati : It is a city. It is referred to in the BVP (4.39.42). This is the name of a town which has the Amaraśvara-temple (Cf. Law B.C. Historical Geography of Ancient India P.139)
? It is the modern Amaravati in Madhyapradesh.
- Avantinagara : It is a town. Kṛṣṇa and Balarama went to Avanti for their study. (4.54.12, 4.101.27)
The capital of Avanti which was one of the sixteenthth great Janapadas, was Ujjaini ✓ which was built by Accūtāgāmin (Cf. Law B.C. Op. Cit. P.52). It corresponds to the modern Ujjain.
- Anga : It is a name of country. It is referred to in the BVP (4.105.27). This was one of the sixteen Janapadas. (Cf. Law B.C. Op. Cit. PP 42 ff, 204 ff). According to D.C. Sircar it is east Bihar (Op. Cit. P.27).
- Ayodhya : This is a city. If one sees an image of

Rāma at Ayodhyā on the day of Rāmanavamī, one has not to be born again (4.76.27).

It is one of the seven holy places of the Hindus. It is the modern Ayodhyā in Faizabad district U.P. (Cf. Law B.C. Op.Cit. PP 67 ff).

- ASTācala : It is the mountain. Brahmā created it. (1.7.2). Sircar D.C. considers it as a mythical mountain (Cf. Op.cit. P.84).
- Badarī : It is a holy tīrtha. One should utter the name of Badarī at the time of taking a bath (3.28.30). This is Badarīnāth in Garhwal U.P. in the Himalayas (Cf. Kalyana Tirthanka PP.46 ff).
- Bindumādhava : It is a holy place. If one worships Bindumadhava on Janmāṣṭamī, one has not to be born again (4.76.23). It is a holy Tīrtha situated at Varanasi.
- Bindusarovara : It is a holy lake. The BVP states that once Kṛṣṇa wept and from his tears it was born and came to be known as Bindusarovara (4.121.47). It is situated two miles away from the Gangotri. (Cf. Pandit Ram Gopal Op.cit. P.104).
- Bāhudā : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (4.129.47). The Bāhudā is identified by some Scholars with the Dhavalā i.e. modern Dhumalā, a tributary of the Rāptī

and by others with the Rāmagaṅgā that joins the ganges near Kanoja (Sircar D.S. studies in geography of Ancient and ~~M~~ Mediaval India P.41).

- Bhogavatī : It is a name of a river. One should utter the name of the Bhogavatī at the time of taking a bath (1.26.68). R.B.Jote holds that it is the name of the modern Cambay (Cf. Jote R.B. Khambhata no Itihasa PP 217-238).
- Bhadra : It is a name of a river. One should remember the name of Bhadrā in ritual (3.28.27). It is the modern Yarakanda river. (Cf. Pandit Ram Gopal Op.Cit.P.22).
- Bhārata : It is a name of a country. The BVP states that the Bhāratavarṣa is the best amongst all other Varṣas (4.26.15). (For the detail description of Bhāratavarṣa vide Kantawala S.G. Cultural History from the Matsya Purāṇa PP.309 ff). It is needless to say that it is India.
- Bhallaka : It seems to be a name of people. Bhīṣmaka sent his messenger to Bhallaka. If it is read as Bhālaka, it can be located near Prabhasa Patana or Veravala in Saurashtra (Cf. Kalyana Tirthanika P.419).
- Candrabhāgā : It is a name of a river. If one sees an image of Kṛṣṇa and Rādhā on the bank of

- of the river candrabhāgā, one has not to be born again (4.76.37). It is the modern Chenabā (Cf. Law B.C. Op.cit. P.73).
- Campā** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (2.64.59). This river forms the boundary between Anga in the east and Magadha in the west (Cf. Law B.C. Op.Cit. P 214). It is the modern Candan (Sircar D.C. Op. Cit. P.83).
- Candrarekhā** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (2.64.59).
- Celagangā** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (2.64.60).
It is the river Kaveri. (The geographical Encyclopaedia of Ancient and Medieval India. Ed. by K.D. Bajpai. Indic Academy, Napali Khapara Varanasi 1967 Part I P.92).
- Campāvati** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (4.59.29).
It is the modern Chaul 15 miles south of Bombay. (Bajpai K.D. Op.Cit. P.86).
- Candrasarovara** : It is a lake, It is referred to in the BVP (4.93.97).
- Dadhisamudra** : It is an ocean. Brahmā created it (1.7.5).
- Dugdha samudra** : It is a name of ocean. It was created by Brahmā (1.7.5).
- Dravida** : It is a name of a country. It is referred to in the BVP (4.64.55). It denotes the

- Tamil country. (Cf. Law B.C. Op.cit.P 150).
- Dvārāvati** : It is a town. It is also known as Dvārakā. Kṛṣṇa ordered Viśvakarman to build Dvārakā and consequently be built it. (4.103.76). It was originally situated near the mountain giranar, but in later times it has been recognized as Dvārakā on the sea-shore on the extreme west coast of Kathiawad (Cf. Law B.C. Op.cit.P.282).
- Durga** : It is a name of people. Bhīṣmaka sent his messenger to Durga (4.105.56). They are people of the valley of the Durga a tributary of the Sabarmati (Sircar D.C. Op.cit.P.32).
- Gaṅgā** : It is a river. The BVP states that there is no other Tīrtha like the Gaṅgā on the earth (1.17.16). The Gaṅgā is the best river of all other rivers (3.3.5). It is also known as Alakanandā (2.10.130), Bhāgirathī (2.6.50), Jāhnavī (4.32.32) and Bhīṣmasū (4.34.22), because Bhāgīratha brought it on the earth by practising penance, the sage Jahno^u bore it from his thighs and it bore Bhīṣma. It is a famous river of the same name in India and flows from the Himalayas (Cf.Law B.C. Op.cit. P.64).

- Gomatī** : It is a river. One should remember the Gomatī at the time of taking a bath (1.27.69, 2.64.59). This river is the same as the R̥gvedic Gomatī which is probably the modern Gomāl, a western tributary of the Indus (Law B.C. Op.Cit.P.80).
- Gandhamādāna** : It is a mountain. Vedavatī practised penance on the Gandhamādāna (2.16.144). It is a part of the mountain Kailāsa where the Badarīkāśrama is situated (Cf. Pandit Ram Gopal Op. Cit.Ap.P.10).
- Gandakī** : It is a river. The name of Gandakī should be uttered at the time of taking a bath (2.64.59). The BVP states that due to Viṣṇu's curse, the goddess Tulasī became the river Gandakī (2.21.32). It is the modern Gandakā, the famous tributary of the Gāṅges and joins the river Sonepur in the Muzaffar district Bihar (Cf.Law B.C. Op.Cit.PP.75 ff).
- Gomānta** : It is a mountain. It is referred to in the BVP(2.18.20). The Gomānta is one of the hills of the western Ghats (Law B.C.Op.Cit. P.22).
- Godāvarī** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (2.64.59). It is the largest and longest river in south India, the source of which can be traced to the western Ghats (CF.Law B.C. Op.Cit. P.153).

- Gokula : It is a village. Kṛṣṇa is said Gokuleśa (4.67.20). This is a village and it is six miles away from Mathurā and situated on the bank of the river Yamunā (Cf. Kalyana Tirthanka P.99).
- Goverdhanā : It is a mountain. The BVP gives an etymological description of the Govardhana as follows :- It is called Govardhana because "it always nourishes cows" (Cf. 4.21.88). There is a hill of this name, 18 miles from Vṛndāvana in the district of Mathurā (Cf. Law B.C. Op.Cit. P.80).
- Gallaka : It seems to be a name of people. Bhīṣmaka sent his messenger to the Gallaka (4.105.56).
- Himālaya : It is a mountain. The BVP states that the Himālaya is the best amongst all other mountains (3.32.45, 4.26.18). The Himalayas are the longest mountain of India were also known as Himavat in ancient India (Law B.C. Op.cit.P.81).
- Ikṣusamudra : It is a name of ocean. It was created by Brahmā (1.7.5).
- Haradvāra : It is a holy place. One's sins are destroyed if one takes a bath at Haradvāra (4.1.56). It is a holy place of the Vaiṣṇavas in northern India. It is the same as the modern Hardvar in the Saharanpur district (Cf. Law B.C. Op.Cit.P.81).

- Hingulā** : It is a holy place. If one sees an image of Durgā in the month of Āsvina at Hingula, one has not to be born again (4.76.21). It is the modern Hingalāja and it is situated at the extremity of the range of mountains in Baluchistan called by the name of Hingulā about 20 miles from the sea coast on the bank of the Aghor or the Hingulā river (Cf. Law B.C. Op.cit. P.85).
- Jalagamudra** : It is a name of ocean. It was created by Brahmā (1.7.5).
- Jambudvīpa** : It is a dvīpa. Brahmā created it (1.7.6). In a narrower connotation it is one of the names of India (Cf. Law B.C. PP 8 ff).
- Kṣemā** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (1.26.29). It may be Kṣemavatī and is situated in Nepal (Cf. Pandit Ram Gopal Op. Cit. P.37).
- Kānyakubja** : It is a name of a country. Drumila was a king of Kānyakubja (1.20.12). It is modern Kanoja which was also known as Gadhipura, Kusasthala and Mahodaya. (Cf Law. B.C. Op.cit. P.93).
- ? Country
- Kāverī** : It is a river. One should remember the name of Kāverī at the time of taking a bath (1.26.66). It is the same as the modern Kāverī which starting from Coorg passes through the districts of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and falls into the bay of Bengal

(Cf. Law B.C. Op.cit.P.162).

- Kausikī** : It is a river. One should remember the name of Kausikī at the time of taking a bath (1.26.68). It is identified with Kusiara of Sylhet flowing through the area known as Pañca-khaṇḍa (Cf. Law B.C. Op.Cit.P.226).
- Kailāsa** : It is a mountain. Brahmā created it (1.7.6). "It may be identified with the Vaidyutaparvata. It is the Kangrin poche of the Tibetans situated about 25 miles to the north of Manasasarovara. Badrikasrama is said to be situated on this mountain" (Law B.C. Op.Cit.P.88, 83).
- Kusadvīpa** : It is a dvīpa. Brahmā created Kusadvīpa. Some scholars identify Kusa with Ethiopia while others place it in central Egypt (Cf. Sircar D.C. Op.cit.P.164).
- Koṇārka** : It is a holy place. If one worships Sūrya in Koṇārka, one has not to be born again (4.76.42). Yājñavalkya prayed to Sūrya in Koṇārka (2.5.3). It is the same as the modern Koṇārak. It is famous for the Hindu temple which is one of the best specimens of Indian architecture (Cf. Law B.C.Op.Cit.P.166).
- Kāñcana** : It is a mountain. It is referred to in the BVP (2.16.147).
- Kanakhalā** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (2.64.59). It is one of the branches of

ganges and 3 miles far from the Hara-ki-Pairi (Cf. Kalyana Tirtharika P.64).

- Kurukṣetra** : It is a holy place. It is referred to in the BVP (3.28.25). The ancient Kuru country may be said to have comprised the Kurukṣetra or Thāṇeśvara. The region included Sonapat, Amin, Karnal and Panipat and was situated between the Sarasvatī on the north and the Dr̥ṣadvatī on the south (Cf. Law B.C.Op.Cit. P.101).
- Kāśī** : It is a city. If one sees Śiva at Kāśī on the day of Śivarātri one has not to be born again (4.76.22). It's another name is Varanasi (3.28.29).
- Kedāra** : It is a holy place. It came to be known as Kedāra because the king Kedāra practised penance there (4.17.199). This is identified with the Kedarnātha in the Himalayas (Cf. Kantawala S.G.Op.Cit.P.344).
- Kāmarūpa** : It is a country. If one sees an image of Kālī at Kāmarūpa on the 14th day of the month of Caitra one is not to be born again (4.76.27). It is bounded on the north by Bhutan, on the east by the districts of Darrang and Nowgang, on the South by the Khasi hills and on the West by Goalpara (Cf. Law B.C. Op.Cit.PP.226 ff).

mod. ?

- Kaliṅga** : It is a country. Bhīṣmaka sent his messenger to the Kaliṅga (4.105.55). The ancient Kaliṅga ~~is~~ county seems to have comprised modern Orissa to the South of the Vaitarani and the sea-coast southwards as far as Vizagapatam (Cf. Law B.C. Op. Cit. PP 157 ff).
- Kṛtamālā** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (4.129.47). This river is identified with the Vaigai which flows past the town of Madhura, the capital of the Kingdom of Pandya (Cf. Law B.C. Op. Cit. P. 168).
- Kharva** : It seems a name of people. It is referred to in the BVP (4.105.56).
- Krauñcadvīpa** : It is the name of a dvīpa. Brahmā created it (1.7.6). (For detail about Krauñcadvīpa vide Pargiter F.E. Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa Translation P. 364).
- Lāṅkā** : It is the country. It is referred to in the BVP (4.86.671). Generally this is associated with Cylon; but there is a lot of controversy about the exact location of Lanka.
- Lavaṇasamudra** : It is a name of ocean. Brahmā created it (1.7.5).
- Mālinī** : It is a river. One should remember the name of Mālinī at the time of taking the bath (1.26.67). This river flows through the districts of Saharanpur and Oudh.

- Mahāpagā** : It is a river. One should utter the name of Mahāpagā at the time of taking the bath (1.26.67).
- Malaya** : It is a mountain. It was created by Brahmā (1.7.3). The name Malaya was applied to Travancore hills and the southernmost part of the western ghats to the South of Nilagiri (Cf. Kantawala S.G.Op.Cit.P.358).
- Madradeśa** : It is a country. Aśvapati was the king of Madradeśa (2.23.6). It roughly corresponds to the modern Sialkot and the surrounding regions between the Ravi and the Chenab rivers (Cf. Law B.C. Op.cit.P.105).
- Maṇidvīpa** : It is a country. It is referred to in the BVP (4.86.80).
- Matsya** : It is the name of a country. The BVP refers to the Matsyarāja (3.36.1). This comprises the modern territory of Jaypur-Alwar with a portion of Bharatpura (Cf. Law B.C. Op.Cit. PP 41, 51).
- cf Virāṭa*
- Mithileśa** : It is the name of a country. The BVP refers to the Mithileśvara (3.36.2). It is identified with the modern Janakapura, a small town within the Nepal border. (Cf Law B.C. Op. Cit.P.236).
- Magadha** : It is a name of a country. The BVP refers to the Magadhādhipati (3.36.2). It is one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas and roughly

corresponds to the modern Patna and Gaya districts of Bihar (Cf. Law B.C.Op.Cit.P.44 ff 232 ff).

- Mahārāṣṭra** : It is a name of a country. Bhīṣmaka sent his messenger to the Mahārāṣṭra (4.105.56). It is the modern Maharashtra region.
- Mathurā** : It is a city. It is referred to in the BVP (4.1.15, 4.6.266). It is the modern Mathurā.
- Meru** : It is a mountain. Brahma created Meru (1.7.9). Sircar D.C. holds that it is a mythical mountain (Cf.Op.Cit.P.9).
- Madhupurī** : It is a city. It is referred to in the BVP (4.69.35). It is modern Maholi five miles away from Mathura in South-west (Pandit Ram Gopal Op.Cit.P.AP.23).
- Mudgala** : It is a name of people. It is referred to in the BVP (4.105.56). It is the modern Monghyr (Sircar D.C.Op. Cit.P.27).
- Muraṅgaka** : It is a name of people. It is referred to in the BVP (4.105.56).
- Naimiṣāranya** : It is a name of holy forest. It is referred to in the BVP (1.1.3). This is the modern Nimaṣar on the bank of the Gautami in the Sitapur district (Law B.C. Op.cit.P.113).
- Nārāyaṇāśrama** : It is a holy place. It is referred to in the BVP (1.1.40). It is the modern Nara-Nārāyaṇāśrama at Badari-Kedar.
- Nalinī** : It seems to be a name of a river. One should

utter its name at the time of taking a bath (1.26.67). "The Nalini may thus be tentatively identified with the Salween or the Mekong". (Sircar D.C.Op.Cit.P.59).

Narmadā : It is a river. One should remember its name at the time of taking the bath (1.26.66, 2.64.58). It is the modern Narmada.

Nārāyaṇakṣetra : It is a name of a holy place. If one gives dana at Nārāyaṇakṣetra it becomes crore times more (2.27.6). It is the same as Nārāyaṇa-āśrama.

Niṣāda : It is a name of people. The BVP refers to the word Niṣādādhipati (3.36.2). It is the country that from the boundary of Jhalwar and Khandesh in the Vindhya and the Satpura ranges (Law B.C. Op.Cit.P.292).

Netrasarovara : It is a name of a lake. Siva lamented for the separation of Satī and hence from the tears of Siva's eyes, a sarovara became there. It was two Yojanas long and was situated on the Satasrnga mountain (4.43.20-23).

Nandaka : It seems to be a name of people. It is referred to in the BVP (4.86.72).

Nandanakānana : It is a forest. It is referred to in the BVP (4.59.28). It can be identified with the mythical Nandanavana in heaven.

Nyagrodha : It is a dvīpa. Brahmā created it (1.7.6).

- Puṣkara** : It is a city. Brahmā gave the BVP to Dharma in the Puṣkara (1.1.63). It is the modern Pokhar, seven miles north of Ajmer (Law B.C. Op. Cit.P.327).
- Prayāga** : It is a city. Viśvakarman dallied with Ghṛtāci at Prayāga (1.10.70). It is the modern Prayag a part of Allahbad.
- Padmāvati** : It is a river. Lakṣmī became Padmāvati river on the earth because of Gaṅgā's curse (2.6.48). It is a river in Bengal (Sircar D.C. Op. Cit.P.123).
- Puṣpabhadra** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (2.16.145).
- Pampā** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (2.64.59). It is a tributary of the river Tuṅgabhadra (Law B.C. Op.cit.P.292).
- Panasā** : It seems to be a river. It is referred to in the BVP (3.28.26).
- Pāṇḍyadeśa** : It is a country. The BVP refers to the word Pāṇḍyadeśa (4.11.7). The Pandya country is the modern Madurai - Ramanathapuram area. (Sircar D.C. Op. Cit.P.29).
- Pañcavati** : It is a name of a forest. It is referred to in the BVP (4.116.4). It was on the bank of the modern Godavari river (Law B.C.Op.cit. P.292).
- Plakṣadvīpa** : It is a dvīpa. It was created by Brahmā (1.8.6). It is a mythological dvīpa (Vide

- for details Muzafer Ali. The geography of the Purāṇas P.10,33,34, 39, 41,42).
- Pauṣkaradvīpa** : It is a dvīpa. It was created by Brahmā. (1.7.6.). It is a mythological dvīpa (Vide for details Muzafer Ali Op.cit.)
- Pethara** : It is a country. Bhīṣmaka sent his messenger to Pethara (4.105.55).
- Pulahaśrama** : It is a name of a holy place. The BVP states that amongst all āsramas the Pulahaśrama is the best (4.17.55).
- Raivata** : It is a mountain. It is referred to in the BVP (3.28.28). It is the modern Giranar mountain in Saurashtra (Pandit Ram Gopal Op.cit. Ap.P.27).
- Ratnaparvata** : It is a mountain. It is referred to in the BVP (4.86.80).
- Rāṣṭriya** : It is a name of people. It is referred to in the BVP (3.36.12). It may correspond to the Rāḍha and the province of Rāḍha seems to have comprised the modern districts of Hooghly, Howrah, Burdwan, Bankura and major portions of Midnapur (Law B.C. Op.cit.P.254).
- Rāmesvara** : It is a holy place. If one sees an image of god at Rāmesvara on the full moon day of Āśāḍha, one has not to be born again (4.76.38). It is the modern Rāmeshvar.
- Rāṭa** : It is a name of country. Bhīṣmaka sent his messenger to the Rāṭa (4.105.55). -

It corresponds to the Rādha. For -
identification of Rādha see Rāṣṭriya.

- Siddhāsrama** : It is a name of a holy place. According to the BVP it is situated on the bank of the river Puspabhadra. It is on the east of the western sea, west of the Malaya mountain, north of the Srisaila and South of the Gandhamādana mountain. It is the Āsrama of Kapila and its another name is Siddhakṣetra (2.18.16-18). According to the Rāmāyaṇa (Kiṣkīndhākāṇḍa Ch.43), it is said to have been situated on the Himalayas between the Kāncanajanghā and the Dhavaṭagiri on the bank of the river Mandākinī. According to others it is at Buxar in the district of Sahabad (Law B.C.Op.cit.P.127).
- Sarasvatī** : It is a river. The goddess Sarasvatī became a river on the earth because of Gaṅgā's curse (2.7.4). It is the modern Sarasvatī in Gujarat.
- Sākadvīpa** : It is a dvīpa. Brahmā created it (1.7.6). It is a mythological dvīpa. There are differences of opinion about its identification. (Vide Buddha Prakash "Studies in Puranic geography and Ethnography. Purana Vol.III No.II July 1961 PP 253).
- Sītā** : It is a name of a river. One should remember it at the time of taking a bath

- (1.26.45). Agrawala V.S. opines that it is the Yārkand river in Chinese Turkestan (India as known to Panini PP.47,68).
- Surāsamudra** : It is a name of ocean. Brahmā created it (1.7.5). It is a mythological ocean. (Vide Rai Krishnadas" Purāṇic geography of the Caturdvīpas" Purāṇa Vol.I No.II Feb.1960 PP 202 ff).
- Sarpiṣṣamudra** : It is a name of ocean. It was created by Brahmā (1.7.5). It is a mythological ocean (Cf Muzfar Ali Op.Cit.)
- Sindhu** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (1.26.66). It is the modern Sindhu - Indus - now in Pakistan.
- Svarṇarekhā** : It is a river. One should utter the name of Svarṇarekhā at the time of taking the bath (1.26.68). It may be identified with the modern Sonarekha river in Junagarh district, Saurashtra.
- Subhagā** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (1.26.68).
- Suprasannā** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (1.26.69).
- Svetagaṅgā** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (2.64.59).
- Sarayū** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (2.28.26). This river joins the Ganges in the district of Chapra, Bihar. At the

north-west corner of the district of Bahraich it receives a tributary from the north-east which goes by the name of the Sarayu (Law B.C. Op.cit. P.120).

- Sumeru** : It is a mountain. Brahmā created it (1.7.4). It is the same as the Sineru or the mount Meru which is identical with the Rudra-Himalaya in Garhwal (Law B.C.Op.Cit.PP111, 129).
- Suvela** : It is a mountain. It was created by Brahmā (1.7.4). It is a mythical mountain (Sircar D.C. Op.cit.P.13).
- Svayamprabhā** : It is a river. Śiva gave a mantra of Kṛṣṇa to Paraśurāma on the bank of the river Svayamprabhā (3.31.13).
- Saurāṣṭra** : It is a name of country. Bhīṣmaka sent his messenger to the Saurāṣṭra (4.105.55). It is the modern Saurashtra.
- Saumya** : It seems to be a name of people. It is referred to in the BVP (3.36.13). If Saumya is taken as one of the well-known nine divisions of Bhāratavarṣa, it may refer to Siam (Kantawala S.G. op. Cit.P.311).
- Sūryasūtā** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (4.27.3). It is the modern Tāptī or Tāpī which flows into the Arabian sea (Sircar D.C. Op.cit. P.50).

- Siddhapīṭha** : It is a name of a holy place. Śiva wandered from place to place on the earth with the dead body of Satī and wherever a part of the dead body of Satī fell down, there became a pīṭha which came to be ~~be~~ considered Siddhapīṭha (4.36.94, 4.43.26).
- Svarṇadī** : It is a river. Pārvatī practised penance on the bank of the river Svarṇadī (4.39.63). This refers to the Ganges.
- Śiva** : It seems to be a name of a river. It is referred to in the BVP (1.26.68).
- Śāntā** : It seems to be a river. It is referred to in the BVP (1.26.69).
- Śrīśaila** : It is a mountain. It is referred to in the BVP (3.28.28). This is a lofty rock overhanging the river Krishna in the Kurnool district (Law B.C. DP. Cit. P. 189).
- Satsrṅga** : It is a mountain. It is referred to in the BVP (4.46.23). It is in the Garhwal district in U.P. (Pandit Ram Gopal Op. Cit. Ap. P. 31).
- Sāthrdā** : It is a river. The BVP refers it (2.64.60).
- Sarāvati** : It is a city. The BVP refers to it (4.129.47). The Sarāvati was Srāvastī in the districts of Bahrāich and Gonda. Saheth-Maheth is the modern equivalent of the ancient site of Srāvastī (Law B.C. geographical Aspect of Kālidāsa's works P. 7. The Indian Research Institute Calcutta 1954).

- Ṣoṇitapura** : It is a name of City. Bāṇāsura was the king of Ṣoṇitapura and Koṭṭarī was the village goddess of the Ṣoṇitapura (4.115.14). It is the modern Sohagpur on the central Railway 30 miles away from Itarsi (Kalyana Tirthanka P.218 and Pandit Ram Gopal Op.Cit.Ap.P.32).
- Tarakāpīṭha** : It is a name of a holy place. Brhaspati went to the Tarakāpīṭha to see the goddess Tārā (4.47.14).
- Yamunā** : It is a river. Kālīya lived on the bank of the river Yamunā (4.19.1). Its another name is Kālindī (1.26.43). It is the modern Jumna.
- Uḍayacala** : It is a mountain. It was created by Brahmā (1.7.4). It is a mythical mountain (Vide for various hills named as Udayagiri (Kantawala S.G. Op.Cit.P.399).
- Viśvakāyā** : It seems to be a river. One should remember it at the time of taking the bath (1.26.68).
- Vipāsā** : It is a river. It is referred to in the BVP (2.64.60). It is the modern Beas, a tributary of the Indus (Sircar D.C. Op.Cit. PP.185-186).
- Virajā** : It is a river. The Gopī Virajā was transformed into the river Virajā due to the fear of Rādhā (4.3.2). It is a mythical river.

- Varāha** : It seems to be a holy place. It is referred to in the BVP (3.28.28). According to B.C.Law this was a natural cave near Bombay (Op.Cit.P.25). while according to others it is a Varāhakṣetra in Nepal (Kalyana Tirthanka P.185).
- Vidarbha** : It is a name of a country. Bhīṣmaka was the king of the Vidarbha (4.105.1). It is the modern Berar. (Law B.C. Op.Cit.P.341).
- Vṛndāvana** : It is a forest. The BVP gives the following explanation of the name Vṛndāvana: One of the names of Rādhā is Vṛndā and Rādhā was the deity of that Vana hence it is called Vṛndāvana (4.17.15,18). According to another version a gopī named Vṛndā practised penance there, hence it was called Vṛndāvana (4.17.3). According to the BVP there were other 33 vanas or upavanas in the Vṛndāvana and they are as follows :-
 Bhāṇḍīra, Śrī, Kadamba, Tulasī, Kunda, Campaka, Nimba, Madhu, Jambīra, Nālikera, Pūga, Kadali, Badarī, Bilva, Nāringa, Aśvattha, Vamśa, Dadima, Mandāra, Tāla, Cūta, Ketakī, Asoka, Kharjūra, Amrātaka, Jambū, Sāla, Kantaka, Padma, Jāti, Nyagrodha, Śrikhaṇḍa, Kesara (4.28.66-71). It is the modern Vraja area located near the Mathura-Vṛndāvana and there is also a small holy

village Vṛndāvana by name near Mathura
(Cf. Kalyana Tirthanka PP.100 ff).

- Virendra : It is a name of people. It is referred to in the BVP (3.36.12). It is the modern Malda-Rajshahi-Bogra region (Sircar D.C. Op.Cit.P.114).
- Vaṅga : It is a name of a country. Bhīṣmaka sent his messenger to the Vaṅga (4.105.55). It is the modern Bhagalpur and Monghyr region of Bihar (Sircar D.C. Op.Cit.PP 27 ff).
- Vraja : It is a name of a place. Nanda is called Vrajarāja (4.65.6). It is the modern Vṛndāvan area.
- Valkala : It seems to be a name of a country. Bhīṣmaka sent his messenger to the Valkala (4.105.55).
- Virāṭa : It is a country. Bhīṣmaka sent his messenger to the Virāṭa (4.105.56). It is the modern Jaipur-Alwar-Bharatpur region of Rajasthan (Cf. Sircar D.C. Op. Cit.P.203).

cf Matsya