

desires.

12-13. By ablutions therein and observing fast the devotee shall attain the region of the god Gaṇeśa. The holy Narmadā⁵³ is a great river of twenty-four mouths. By a dip therein and residing on its banks the devotee shall attain the region of Viṣṇu. The river Tamasā⁵⁴ is of twelve mouths and Revā⁵⁵ has ten mouths.

14. Godāvarī⁵⁶ is very holy and it quells the sins of murdering a brahmin or slaughtering a cow. It is said to have twentyone mouths and accords Rudraloka.

15. Kṛṣṇāveṇī⁵⁷ is a sacred river destroying all sins. It is said to have eighteen mouths and it accords Viṣṇuloka.

16. Tuṅgabhadra⁵⁸ has ten mouths and it accords Brahmaloka. The holy Suvarṇamukharī⁵⁹ is said to have nine mouths.

17-19. Those who fall from Brahmaloka are born there. By residing on the banks of the auspicious rivers Sarasvatī,⁶⁰ Pampā,⁶¹ Kanyā⁶² and Śvetanadī⁶³ one shall attain Indraloka. The great river Kāverī⁶⁴ flowing from the mountain Sahya

53. It rises in the Vindhya mountain and falls into the gulf of Cambay. It flows in a wide flood-plain and is fairly deep. It forms a suitable boundary between the political units north and south of it.

54. It is identified with Tons which issues from the Rkṣapāda mountain, appears in the Bundelkhand region and flows into the Ganges below Allahabad.

55. Revā and Narmadā are the two small branches of one and the same river in the upper course which are later united into one.

56. This river known as Godā or Godāvarī forms an important unit in the historical geography of South India. It drains a large area mainly composed of Deccan lavas and flows through a wide fertile valley towards the east. Its catchment area is bounded in the north by the Sahya mountain, the Nirmala and Satmala ranges and the hills of Bastar and Orissa known to the Purāṇas as Mahendra Parvata.

57. It rises from the Sahya mountain. It is the united stream of kṛṣṇā and Veṇī. It flows into the bay of Bengal. Cf. Sk. II. 1. 29.44.

58. It rises from the Sahya mountain and joins the kṛṣṇā river.

59. It is one of the most sacred rivers of Southern India. After issuing from the Mahendra mountain, it falls into the southern sea, passing through beautiful hills and dales along with its tributary streams.

60. See Note 35 on P.47.

61. It is a tributary of Tuṅgabhadra river.

62. Not identified. The country situated on the bank of this river is sacred to Śiva. Cf. Sk. 1. iii u 2. 7-19.

63. Not identified.

64. It is one of the most sacred rivers which takes its rise from the Sahya mountain. It is said to have many tīrthas, particularly Śiva-Kṣetras, on its bank. Sk. I. iii P 6. 98; I. iii u.2.11.