

the Aila Purūravas on the north bank of the Yamunā.² Lalitā enshrined at;³ fit for śrāddhā;⁴ occupied by the Kurus,⁵ represents the nose of the personified Veda;⁶ a Janapada of the Gupta emperors.⁷

¹ Bhā. VII. 14. 30; X. 90. 28 [3]; XII. 1. 37; X. 79. 10; M. 22. 8.

² Br. III. 13. 100; 66. 21; IV. 44. 98; Vā. 91. 50. ³ M. 13. 26.

⁴ Vā. 77. 92. ⁵ Ib. 99. 215. ⁶ Ib. 104. 76; 106. 69. ⁷ Ib. 99. 383; Vi. IV. 24. 63; VI. 8. 29.

Prayāgā (II) — (Māhātmyam): Markaṇḍeya to Yudhiṣṭhira on; here is Prajāpatikṣetra; people who bathe here go to heaven and who die here are liberated from *samsāra*: guarded by Indra; there are five deep channels in Prayāgā with the Ganges flowing in their midst. Sins are washed off by entering its boundary. The goddess Yamunā, the daughter of the Sun God is ever present: It is a place haunted by the Gods, Asuras, Ṛṣis and Siddhas;¹ one who remembers Prayāgā from his own native home or from a foreign place on the eve of his death goes to the world of Brahmā. Leaving the heaven, he is reborn as a King of Jambūdvīpa; gifts of cows, jewels and gold here attain great merit: The giver is born in Uttara Kuru regions and enjoys long life.² One should not drive to the place in a conveyance drawn by bullocks lest the virtue of bathing should be lost. Giving daughters in marriage, and death near the Akṣayaavatā helps one in going to the world of Śiva. One should go and do charities with utmost faith. Here are 60 crores and 10000 holy spots; well-known for a Śiva shrine: Pratiṣṭhāna lies to the east of the Ganges, and to its north lies the Hamsaprapatana *Tīrtha*. There are again Ūrvaśiramaṇa, Sandhya Vata, Koṭi *Tīrtha*, and others, all holy;³ by merely listening to the greatness of Prayāgā a man gets liberated. To the south of Prayāgā there is a Rṇamocana *Tīrtha* where by residing for a night and by bathing, one never runs into debts. A pilgrimage to P. gives the benefit of an Aśvamedha sacrifice: relieves his *manes* for ten generations: its circumference is five yojanas