Garhwal and proceeds in different courses from Hardwar to Bulandshahar and from Allahabad to Rajmahal from where it enters Bengal.<sup>13</sup>

## 2. Hacāta Ganga (No. 52, L. 31):

We find the mention of Hacāta Ganga in inscription No. 52, but it is difficult to identify it. It may, however, be remarked here that the word Ganga is to be taken in the sense of a river. 14

## 3. Jambūnadī (No. 37, L. 17):

Sen considers it to be the name of a river.<sup>15</sup> It has been described as the name of one of the seven arms of the heavenly Gaṅgā.<sup>16</sup> We also know of a Jambūnadī as a vīthī in the Gayā Viṣaya mentioned in the Nālandā plate of Dharmapāladeva.<sup>17</sup>

## 4. Kālindī (No. 18 L. 3):

According to the inscription in the reign of Budhagupta, his feudatory, Mahārāja Suraśmicandra was governing the country lying between the river Kālindī and Narmadā. Kālindī is the same as the river Yamunā. The Yamunā has got its source from the Kalindadeśa, a mountainous country situated in the Bāndarapuccha range or the Himālaya and hence the river is called Kālindī. In the Purāṇas we get the earlier mention of Kālindī by both the names, Kālindī as well as Yamunā. The Kālindī is also mentioned in the Siśupālavadha of Māga.

## 5. Narmadā (No. 18, L. 3):

The above-mentioned inscription describes reign of Mahārāja Suraśmicandra, a feudatory of Budhagupta, as governing over the area between the rivers Kālindī and Narmadā.<sup>23</sup> This is one of the earliest inscriptional references to the river Narmadā.<sup>24</sup> It is mentioned as Narmados by Ptolemy.<sup>25</sup> No express reference to the Narmadā can be traced in the Vedic literature. But the knowledge of the river is implied in the reference to a chief Revottaras mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.<sup>26</sup> We find from the Amarakośa<sup>27</sup> that Revā is another name of the river Narmadā. It is likely that the name of the chief was derived from his association with the river.<sup>28</sup> The Raghuvamśa speaks of Mahiṣmatī as the capital of Anūpa on the bank of the Revā (i. e. Narmadā).<sup>29</sup> It has been mentioned several times in the Mahābhārata and the