

denotes the mention of more than two rivers. Hence Vilāsinī is the third river in the context : the other two being Pilāsinī and Sikatā (Suvarṇasikatā).

THE MOUNTAINS

1. *Kailāśa* (No. 17, L. 6 : L. 13) :

In L. 6 of the inscription the poet while giving an account of the city of Daśapura describes its buildings as lofty like the mountain Kailāśa itself.⁷⁷ L. 13 describes the mountain Kāilaśa as one of the breasts of the earth (the other being Sumeru) which was being reigned over by the Gupta king Kumāragupta.⁷⁸

Kailāśa mountain is situated about 25 miles to the north of Māna-sarovara beyond Gangrī and to the east of the Niti Pass.⁷⁹ The Mahābhārata⁸⁰ includes the Kumaun and Garhwal mountains in the Kailāśa range. The mountain also known as Hemakūṭa, Śaṁkaragiri and is to be identified with the Aṣṭapada mountain of the Jainas.⁸¹ It surpasses in beauty the big Gurlā or any other of the Indian Himālaya.⁸² Traditiona lly it is supposed to be the habitat of Śiva and Pārvatī.⁸³

2. *Raivataka* (No. 14, L. 16) (the same as Ūrajayat see Ūrajayat) :

Raivataka is also mentioned in the Ādi-Parvan of the Mahābhārata,⁸⁴ the Vividhatīrthakalpa,⁸⁵ the Bṛhatsaṁhitā,⁸⁶ the Dohad Stone Inscription of Mahamūda,⁸⁷ and the Jaunpur Inscription of Iśānavarman.⁸⁸ Its modern name Girnar was a switch over to it from the city name Girinagara, i. e., 'a city on or at the foot of a hill'.⁸⁹ Raivataka derives its name from king Revata, the father of Revatī, (the wife of Baladeva, Kṛṣṇa's elder brother).⁹⁰ Revata is supposed to have come there from Dwārakā and lived on the hill. There is still a tank called Revatī-kuṇḍa near Dāmodarakuṇḍa in the gorge of the hill.⁹¹ The Gujarati Sanskrit poet Māgha in the Śīśu-pālavadhā devotes the whole of Canto IV (verses 1-68) to the description of the Raivataka mountain. In Canto VI (verses 1-79) the poet describes the occurrence of six seasons one by one at the mountain Raivataka.

3. *Sumeru* (No. 17, L. 13, No. 32, L. 15) :

In No. 17 the mountain Sumeru is described as one of the breasts of the earth (the other being Kailāśa) and the Gupta