

Nariṣyanta (III)—a son of Marutta and father of Dama.

Br. III. 8. 35; 61. 7; Vā. 86. 12; Vi. IV. 1. 34-5.

Narendra—is Candragupta Maurya.

Br. III. 74. 143.

Narmadā (I)—a mahānadi of the Bhāratavarṣa; a R. from the R̥kṣa or R̥ṣyavat hills: (Vindhyān ranges) on its northern bank was Bhṛgukaccha: a sacred river that survived the *antarakṣaya*, sacred to Pitṛs and for śrāddha; in the neighbourhood of the Haihaya kingdom.¹

The scene of battle between Vṛtra and Indra; here Rukmi challenged Kṛṣṇa when the latter was crossing the stream with Rukmiṇī; its current was stopped by Kārtavīrya.²

The mahātmya of; just like Mārkaṇḍeya this river does not get lost in the time of the deluge; in Kalinga, near the Amaraṇṭaka hill; has a number of *tīrthas* like Jalēśvara, Rudrakoṭi, Amraṇṭaka, Kapila and Viśalya Karāṇi. The devotee bathing in any *tīrtha* on the Narmadā gets the benefit of performing an Aśvamedha sacrifice.³

The Lord enshrined here is Mahēśvara who devised plans to vanquish Bāṇāsura of Tripura with the help of Nārada. The Lord was much concerned about virtuous ladies in Tripura and Nārada undertook to delude them by proclaiming ordinances to ladies to give gifts to poor and deserving Brahmanas.⁴ Śiva got ready for war here and attacked Tripura with incendiary materials. Out of the three cities comprising Tripura, (s.v.) two fell down reduced to ashes. The first city became converted into the Śri Śaila hill, and the second Amaraṇṭaka hill, both adorned by the Siddhas, Gandharvas and so on. The Lord enshrined at the latter is Jvālēśvara. The third city was left unconsumed.⁵