

sweet roots and fruits (svādumūlaphala) 3. 295. 3. C. Epic event : (1) The Pāṇḍavas and Draupadī lived in this āśrama after they left the Kāmyaka forest (nyavasana pāṇḍavās tatra kṛṣṇayā saha) 3. 295. 4; (2) Formerly, when Bhīṣma went out for hunting he reached the āśrama of Mārkaṇḍeya where he saw many sages assembled together; Bhīṣma heard there the narrative (kathaiṣā kathitā) of Viṣṇu in which he (Viṣṇu) appeared in the form of a boar (purāhaṁ mrgayām yāto mārkaṇḍeyāśrame sthitaḥ | tatrāpaśyaṁ munigaṇān ... || kathaiṣā kathitā tatra kaśyapena maharṣiṇā) 12. 202. 4-6.

Mālinī f. : See Campā.

Māhiṣmatī f. : Name of a city.

A. Location : In the south, near the river Narmadā (prayayau dakṣiṇām diśam) 2. 28. 1; (dakṣiṇābhīmukho yayau) 2. 28. 8; (narmadām abhito yayau) 2. 28. 9; (tathā māhiṣmatīvāsī nīlaḥ ... dakṣiṇāpathavāsibhiḥ) 5. 19. 23. B. Characterized generally as purī 2. 28. 11, 22-23, 34; once as rāṣṭram 2. 28. 25. C. Special features : (1) Agni always lived in the city of Māhiṣmatī (tataḥ sāmṇidhyam adyāpi māhiṣmatyām vibhāvasoḥ) 13. 2. 32; (tatra māhiṣmatīvāsī bhagavān hayyavāhanaḥ | śrūyate) 2. 28. 17. (2) Under the rule of Duryodhana (not Kaurava) his town and kingdom (nagaraṁ viśayaś cāśya) were full of jewels, riches, cattle and different kinds of corn (sasyaiś cāpi prthagvidhaiḥ) 13. 2. 14; nobody in his kingdom (viśaye) was wretched, distressed, afflicted by disease, or emaciated 13. 2. 15; (3) King Nīla asked as a boon from Agni freedom from fear (vibhāvasuḥ || vareṇa chandayām āsa tam

nṛpam ... abhayaṁ sa ca jagrāha svasainye vai mahīpatiḥ ||) 2. 28. 20-21; hence whoever wished to subjugate the city Māhiṣmatī was burnt down by fire 2. 28. 22; (4) Also as a result of the boon of Agni, women of the city Māhiṣmatī, under the rule of Nīla, could not be withheld from their desire (?); so women of the town were unrestrained and they behaved according to their desire (tasyām puryāṁ tadā caiva māhiṣmatyām ... | babhūvur anabhigrāhyā yoṣitaś chandataḥ kila || evam agnir varam prādāt striṇām aprativāraṇa | svairiṇyas tatra nāryo hi yatheṣāṁ pracaranty uta ||) 2. 28. 23-24; (5) Due to the fear of Agni kings avoided that city (varjayanti ca rājānas tad rāṣṭram ... | bhayād agner) 2. 28. 25; Agni told Sahadeva that he would continue to protect the city as long as the descendents of Nīla ruled it 2. 28. 54. D. Epic events : (1) Sahadeva in his expedition to the south before the Rājasūya marched on Māhiṣmatī from Avantī; Māhiṣmatī was then ruled by king Nīla (purīm māhiṣmatīm yayau) 2. 28. 11; Sahadeva could not subjugate it as it was protected by Agni (2. 28. 26; 13. 2. 32); but when he pleased Agni, the latter withdrew and Nīla received Sahadeva (pāvake vinivṛtte tu nīlo rājābhyayāt tadā | satkāreṇa ... sahadevam) 2. 28. 36; (2) King Nīla of Māhiṣmatī went with his southern warriors, using dark weapons (swords?) to Duryodhana to help him in war with the Pāṇḍavas (tato māhiṣmatīvāsī nīlo nīlāyudhaiḥ saha | mahīpālo mahāvīryair dakṣiṇāpathavāsibhiḥ) 5. 19. 23; (3) King Nīla of Māhiṣmatī, wearing dark armour and, fighting with a host of chariot fighters, will des-