

*saṃkīrṇa*) 12. 312. 22-23; full of activities (*bahuvṛttāntā*) 3. 198. 9. C. Its ruler : The city was ruled and protected by king Janaka (*mithilām janakena surakṣitām*) 3. 198. 5; hence Janaka called Mithilādhīpa 12. 211. 1, 3; Mithileśvara 12. 308. 8, 12; 12. 312. 6; Maithila 12. 308. 4; 12. 312. 7; also Videharāja 12. 268. 3. D. Epic events : (1) Pāṇḍu reached Mithilā and defeated the Videhas in a battle 1. 105. 11; (2) Kṛṣṇa, with Bhīma and Arjuna, while on their way to the Magadha country, reached Mithilā after crossing the river Sarayū 2. 18. 28. E. Past events : (1) A certain Brāhmaṇi once advised the Brāhmaṇa Kauśika to go to Mithilā where lived a hunter who would teach him the nature of *dharma* (*mithilāyām vasan vyādhaḥ sa te dharmān pravakṣyati*) 3. 197. 41; 3. 205. 2-3; the Brāhmaṇa decided to go to Mithilā to meet the hunter and question him on the nature of *dharma* 3. 198. 2-5; the Brāhmaṇa reached the town and enquired about the Vyādha who knew *dharma* (*dharmavyādha*) 3. 198. 7-9; the Vyādha already knew that the Brāhmaṇa was directed to go Mithilā by the Brāhmaṇi 3. 198. 13; (2) King Janaka, engaged in meditating on the *dharmas* related to the condition after death, lived in Mithilā (*janakaḥ... mithilāyām janādhipaḥ / aurdhvadehikadharmānām āsīd yukto vicintane* ||) 12. 211. 3 (But Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 218. 3 : *ūrdhvaṇ dehād ity ūrdhva-deham aśarīraṃ brahma tatprāptikarānām aurdhvadehikānām vicintane yuktaḥ*); (3) A certain sage by name Pañcaśikha, son of Kapilā, while wandering on earth reached Mithilā 12. 211. 6; (4) Sulabhā reached Mithilā to meet Janaka and to know from him the nature of *mokṣa* 12. 308. 12; (5)

Śuka proceeded to Mithilā on foot to know the nature of *dharma* and *mokṣa* 12. 312. 6-7, 12; Śuka reached the grove on the outskirts of Mithilā (*mithilopavana*) before entering Mithilā 12. 312. 22; (6) Janaka told a certain Brāhmaṇa that when he got the ancestral kingdom he was not certain about his own territory; he sought it on earth, and when he did not find it there, he sought it in Mithilā; when he did not find it even there, he sought it in his subjects (*pitṛpaitāmahe rājye vaśye janapade sati / viśayaṃ nādhigacchāmi vicinvaṃ pṛthivīm imām || nādhyagacchaṃ yadā pṛthivyām mithilā mārgitā mayā / nādhyagacchaṃ yadā tasyām svaprajā mārgitā mayā*) 14. 32. 8-9 (Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 14. 32. 8 : *viśayaṃ viśeṣeṇa sinoti badhnātīti taṃ bandhakaṃ mamatāspadaṃ nādhigacchāmi vicinvaṃ anveṣamāṇo 'pi*); concerning his own indifference to the opposite pairs of feelings, his disattached condition, and while visualizing his liberation, Janaka is reported to have sung a *gāthā* in which he said that even if the whole Mithilā was ablaze, nothing belonging to Janaka was burnt (*api gāthām imām gītām janakena vadanty uta / nirdvandvena vimuktena mokṣaṃ samanupaśyatā || anantaṃ bata me vittaṃ yasya me nāsti kiṃcana / mithilāyām pradīptāyām na me dahyati kiṃcana* ||) 12. 17. 17-18; 12. 171. 55-56; with a change in the first quarter the *gāthā* also appears as : *gītām videharājena ... susukhaṃ bata jīvāmi yasya me nāsti kiṃcana / mithilāyām pradīptāyām ...* 12. 268. 3-4.

Muracīpattana nt. : Name of a city.

One of the places subjugated by Sahadeva in his expedition to the south (*prayayau dakṣiṇām diśam* 2. 28. 1; *dakṣi-*