

Bhāratam varṣam—after king Bharata, son of Ṛṣabha; Viṣṇu in the form of Kūrma; south of the Himālayas and north of the sea;¹ a Karmabhūmi;² 9000 yojanas in extent;³ the seven chief mountains in it are the Mahendra, Malaya, Sahya, Śuktimat, Ṛkṣa, Vindhya and Pāriyātra; divided into nine divisions. Indradvīpa, Kaśeru, Tāmraparṇa, Gabhas-timat, Nāgadvīpa, Saumya, Gandharva, and Vāruṇa (c. Aruna ?), besides the present land; a 1000 yojanas from north to south; on the east are the Kirātas and on the west the Yavanas; in the middle, men of the four castes; then rivers are mentioned;⁴ here time reckoned as four yugas; the best of all territories in Jambūdīpa; original name was Ajā-nābha;⁵ conquered by Parīkṣit;⁶ described.⁷

¹ Bhā. V. 4. 9; 6. 13; 16. 9; M. 113, 28, 44; 114. 11; Vi. II. 3. 1-22. ² Bhā. V. 17. 11. ³ Br. III. 53. 14; 56. 2; II. 14. 62, 72; 17. 1; 21. 6. ⁴ Bhā. V. 17. 9; 19. 9-28; Vā. 24. 1; 33. 52, 61; 34. 28; 41. 32; 45. 75, 89, 94-5; 57. 20. ⁵ Bhā. V. 7. 3. ⁶ Ib. I. 16. 13. ⁷ Vā. 45. 72-137.

Bhāratī (I)—is Bhāratavarṣa.

Br. II. 14. 72.

Bhāratī (II)—(Vāṇī and Sarasvatī); wife of Prajāpati; served Lalitā with cāmara; gave the flywhisk to Gangā and entered the face of Brahmā.

Br. IV. 39. 70-71; M. 4. 8.

Bhāratī (III)—a R. in the Ketumālā country.

Vā. 44. 21.

Bhāradvāja (I)—with the sun in the Śarat season.

Br. II. 23. 12; 35. 64.

Bhāradvāja (II)—a son of Bṛhaspati;¹ a branch of An-girasa;² a sage by Garbha;³ a Mantrakṛt; a Mantra Brāh-māṇa kāraka.⁴

¹ Vā. 66. 1 and 2, 55; 64. 26. ² Ib. 65. 97 and 106. ³ Ib. 59. 92. ⁴ Ib. 59. 98, 131.