

# APPENDIX C

## On Important Geographical Names in Ancient India

**अङ्ग** It was one of the sixteen political divisions of India, situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, also called Angapuri, which is identified with the modern Bhāgalpur. It was the kingdom of Romapāda of the Rāmayana and of Karṇa of the Mahābhārata.

**अनुराधपुर** (q. v. page 105). The branch of the celebrated Pipala-tree of Buddha-Gayā was brought to this ancient capital of Ceylon by Mahinda, the son of Aśoka. This tree still exists in the Mahā-vihāra.

**अनूपदेश** The country on the river Narmadā; south Malwa; same as Haihaya, Mahiṣa and Mahiṣaka. Its capital was Māhiṣmatī.

**अन्ध्र** N. of a people and their country. It is the modern Telangāna or Andhra. The limits of this ancient country were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the rivers Godāvari and Kṛiṣṇa on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (see Dk. 7), and its capital अन्ध्रनगर is probably the old town of Vengi.

**अपरान्त** It is the Ariaka of Ptolemy. Some scholars identify it with Konkana and others with the whole western sea-board of India. According to Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Aparānta was the northern Konkana, the capital of which was Sūppāraka (Mar. सोपारे) near Bassein. One of Aśoka's inscriptions is recently found in this locality.

**अमरकण्टक** A part of the Meikal hills in Gondwana in which the Narmadā and Sopā rivers have their source. It may be the आम्रकूट, referred to in the Meghadūta (verse 17).

**अमरनाथ** A celebrated shrine of Śiva in the Bhairavaghāti range of the Himalayas.

**अमरावती** This famous Stūpa is about 18 miles to the west of Bezwada on the bank of the Kṛiṣṇa. It was built in about 380 A. D.

**अमरेश्वर** A celebrated place on the opposite side of Omkārnātha, on the southern bank of the Narmadā, where one of the twelve great Śivalingas (ओंकार) is worshipped.

**अयोध्या** The modern Oudh. It was the kingdom of Rāma, with the capital of the same name (see अयोध्या page 213). During the Buddhist period Ayodhyā was divided into Uttara Kosala and Dakṣiṇa Kosala, the river Sarayū being the boundary line between. Vikramāditya of the Gupta dynasty restored the sacred places in Ayodhyā.

**अरुणा** A branch of the Sarasvatī in Kurukṣetra. It is identified by some scholars with Mārkandā.

**अरुणाचल** Tiruvannamalai (South Arcot).

**अलकनन्दा** A tributary of the Ganges—the united stream of the चिष्णुगङ्गा (also called खलगङ्गा) and सरस्वती-गङ्गा. Its source called बहुधारा is in the Himalayas.

**अवन्ति** N. of a country, north of Narmadā. Its capital was Ujjayani, (also called Avantipuri and Viśalā) situated on the Sipra. It is the western part of Malwa. In the time of Mahābhārata the country extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahi. Avanti was the kingdom of Vikramāditya. It has been called Mālava since the seventh or eighth century A. D.

**अश्मक** There is no agreement among scholars about the situation of this ancient country. (See page 277). Aśmaka is identified by some with the Buddhist Assaka situated between the Godāvari and Māhiṣmatī on the Narmadā and its capital was Pratiṣṭhāna. It was a part of the Mahārāstra country at the time of Aśoka.

It is also an old name of Travancore.

**अहिक्षेत्र, अहिच्छत्र** The name अहिच्छत्र is at present confined to the great fortress in the lands of Alampur Kot and Nasratganj. It was the capital of North Pānchāla or Rohilkhand.

**आनन्दपुर, आनन्दपुर** The modern Vadnagar in northern Gujarat. This was visited by Hiuen Tsiang. See आनन्द (page 334).

**आभीर** The country on the western coast of India from the Tapti to Devagad. The south-eastern portion of Gujarat. According to the Mahābhārata

(2. 31), the *Abhiras* lived near the seashore and on the bank of the Sarasvatī, a river near Somnāth in Gujarat. There is no unanimity among Purāṇas and other texts about the exact locality of this country. There is one verse giving its position; श्रीकोष्ठकणादवेभागे तापीतः पश्चिमे तटे । आभीरदेशो देवेशि विन्द्यशैले व्यवस्थितः ॥

**आरण्य (क)** A kingdom situated on the south of Ujjain and Vidarbha. Its capital was Tagara.

**आर्यावर्त (q. v. page 356).** The river Narmadā was the boundary between Aryāvarta and Dakṣināpatha.

**इशु** 1 An affluent of the Narmadā. -2 The river Oxus; it flowed through Śakadvīpa.

**इशुमती** The river Kalindi, flowing through Kuman, Rohilkhand and the district Kanauj; पितृपतामही पुण्यं तेसरिक्षुमती नदीम् Rām. 2. 68. 17.

**इन्द्रप्रस्थ** (Also called हरिप्रस्थ, शकप्रस्थ, खण्डप्रस्थ, &c.) Identified with the old Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right. It was the capital of Yudhiṣṭhīra.

**इरावती** 1 The river Rāvī in the Punjab. -2 The Rapti in Oudh.

**ईल्लपुर** Ellora, the site of the famous caves.

**उत्कल**, उद्ध, ओद्ध N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tamralipta, and extended to the river Kapisa (cf. स तीर्त्वा कपिशा सैन्येर्बद्धिरदसेतुभिः । उत्कलादशितपथः कलिङ्गाभिमुखो ययो ॥ R. 4. 38). The chief towns of the province are Cuttack and Puri. It formed a part (north, as उत्कल is a corruption of उत्कलिङ्ग) of Kalinga, the river Vaitarāṇī being its northern boundary.

**ऋग्वर्षत** The eastern part of the Vindhya range, extending from the Bay of Bengal to the source of the Narmadā and the Sona.

**ऋग्यमुख** A mountain situated eight miles from Anāgondi on the river Tungabhadra.

**एकचक्का** Chakarnagar, sixteen miles south-west of Itawah, U. P. (cf. एकचक्का गतास्ते तु कुन्तितुत्रा महारथः Mb. 1. 157. 1, 2.)

**एकान्नकानन** Bhuvaneshvara in Orissa. It was the capital of Orissa from the 6th century B. C. to the time of Yayāti Kesārī in the middle of the 5th century A. D.

**कन्खल** N. of a village near Hardwara, which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कन्खल was also the name of the surrounding mountains. It was the scene of दक्षयज्ञ, very famous in the Purāṇas.

**कपिलवस्तु** The birth place of Buddha. It has been identified with Bhuila in the north-western part of the Basti district, U. P.

**कपिशा** 1 The country to the north of the Kabul river. It is the Kāpiśī of Pāṇini. According to Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Kapisā was North Afghanistan.

-2 The river Suvarṇarekha in Orissa. -3 The river Kasai which flows through the district of Midnapur, Bengal. See उषा.

**क (का) पिस्पल** Kaithal in Karnal district, Punjab. It is said to have been founded by Yudhiṣṭhīra.

**करतोया** (also called सदानीरा) A sacred river flowing through the districts of Rangpur, Dinajpur and Bogra. It was the boundary between the kingdoms of Bengal and Kāmarūpa.

**कलिङ्ग** A country lying to the south of Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godavari. It is identified with the old Northern Circars of the British time. कलिङ्गनगर (q.v.) was its capital.

**कलिङ्गनगर** Appears to have been the general name of the capitals of Kalinga which were different at different periods as Manipur, Rājapura (probably Rajamahendri), Bhuvanesvara, Simhapura, &c.

**कलिंक**, कोलक्कर The capital of Pandya at the mouth of Tamraparnī in Tinnevelly. It is identified also with Tuticorin.

**कल्याण, कल्याणी, कल्याणपुर** The capital of Kuntala-desa. Someśvara Chalukya founded the city in the 11th century and made it a seat of his government in place of Manyakheta. This town is situated 36 miles west of Bidar, Andhra state. Authors like Vijnanēśvara, Bilhana flourished at the court of Kalyāṇi kings. Basava, the founder of the Lingayat sect was the minister of king Bījala of Kalyāṇi.

**काश्ची (पुर)** Conjeveram. It was the capital of Dravida or Chola. (See क्रीष्ण). Kanchīpura is said to have been founded by Kulottunga Chola I (11th century) on the site of a forest called afterwards Tonḍamandala. The eastern portion of the town is शिव्यकाशी and the western, शिवकाशी.

**कान्यकुञ्ज** Kanauj. It is on the bank of the Kali-nadi. It was the capital of Gādhi Rāja and birth-place of Visvāmitra. It had also been the capital of many kingdoms afterwards.

**कामरूप** An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoyā or Sadānīrā to the extremities of Assam. It must have extended upto the Himalaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana.

with an army of Kirātas and Chīnas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was प्राग्ज्योतिष on the other side of Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; ( cf. चक्रमे तीर्णलैहिसे तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 81 ). Kamarūpa is generally taken as Assam.

**कामारूपा** Gauhati in Assam. It is also identified with Prāgjyotiṣa ( pura ).

**काम्बोज** N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Gilgit valley from Balkh, and probably extended upto little Thibet and Ladak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats' and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; ( cf. काम्बोजः समे सोङ्कं तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः । गजालानपरिक्षिट्वद्वृष्टेः साध्मानताः ॥ R. 4. 69 ). Kamboja is generally identified with Afghanistan, at least its northern part.

**कालकवत्** The Rajmahal hills, Bihar. Aryavārtā was bounded on the east by Kālakavata; ( Mbh. 2. 4 ).

**किरात-देश** Tipara. The inhabitants of this ancient country are referred to in Rig-Veda ( see किरात, page 573 ). Kirāta-dēśa included Sylhet and Assam.

**किष्किन्ध्या** N. of an ancient country and its capital. It is identified with Anagondi near Hampi-Vijayanagar. About two miles to the south-west of Kiskindhā is the Pampa-sarovara, referred to in the Rāmāyaṇa ( 4. 1 ).

**कीकट** N. of a country in Bihar ( see p. 574 ). This is identified with Magadha ( q. v. ).

**कुण्डग्राम, कुण्डगाम** Another name for वैशाली ( q. v. ).

**कुण्डिनपुर** The ancient capital of Vidarbha and referred to by Bhavabhūti ( Mal. 1. 9/10 ). Many places in Vidarbha are considered as the old Kundinapura. This capital is said to have extended from the river Wardha to Amarāvati.

**कुन्तल** N. of the country to the north of Chola. One time Kalyāṇi appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad. Kuntala was also called Karṇātā.

**कुरुक्षेत्र** N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Thāne-shwar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvatī to the north of the Dṛiṣadvatī. It is sometimes called समन्तपञ्चक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kṣatriyas slain by Parasurāma.

**कुरुजाङ्गल** A forest country situated in Sirhind, north-west of Hastināpura. It was included in Kurukṣetra

and Hastināpura, the capital of the Kurus, was in Kurujāngala. ( कुरुजाङ्गलमुख्येषु राष्ट्रेषु नगरेषु च । अतु त्वमभिष्ठ्यस्व वृपति धर्मवत्सला ॥ Mb. 1. 199. 9 ).

**कुलिन्द-देश** ( also called कलिन्द-देश ). Garwal including the district of Shaharanpur, north of Delhi ( cf. Mb. 2. 26. 3-4 ).

**कुलुत** N. of a country ( modern Kulu ) lying to the north-east of Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru. It formed a part of कुलिन्ददेश, and its capital was Nagarkot.

**कुशस्थली, कुशाचती** 1 The capital of दक्षिण-कोशल and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā, but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Rāmnagar in Bundelkhand. Rājāsekharā calls the lord of Kuśasthali मध्यदेशनरेन्द्र, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand. -2 Dwārakā in Gujarat.

**केकय** A country between the Bias and the Sutlej, bordering on the सिन्धुदेश ( q. v. ). The father of कैकयी was a king of this state.

**केतुमालवर्ष** Turkestan and the lands watered by the Chakṣu ( Oxus ). It comprises the Khanats of Khiva, Bokhara and Khokand.

**केरल** The strip of land on the Malabar coast between Goa and Cape Comorin. It is sometimes identified with the ancient Chera country. The principal rivers in this tract are the Netravatī, the Sarāvati and the Kali-nadī, which is considered to be the same as the Marulā referred to in Raghuvamsa ( मरुगमास्तोदूतमगमत् कैतकं रजः R. 4. 55. ).

**कोकसेत्र** N. of a country lying to the west of the river Kausiki ( Kusī ) and including the western part of the Purnea district, Bengal. It also comprises कोकसुख i. e. वराहसेत्र.

**कोङ्कनदेश** The modern Coimbatore and Salem, with some parts of Tirunelveli and Travancore.

**कोशल** N. of a country situated according to the Rāmāyaṇa, along the banks of the Sarayū ( or Geogrā ). It was divided into 'उत्तरकोशल' and 'दक्षिण-कोशल'. The former is also called 'Ganda' and it must have, therefore, signified the country of अयोध्या, comprising Ganda and Baraitch. Aja, Daśaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kuśa and Lava reigned respectively at Kuśavatī in the दक्षिणकोशल, in the defiles of the Vindhya, and at Śravasti in the उत्तरकोशल.

**कौशास्त्री** N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam, about 30 miles above Allahabad. It is on the left bank of Yamunā. Varachuchi is said to have been here.

**कौशिकी** The river Kusī in Bihar. It has a reference in the Rāmāyaṇa (कौशिकी परमोदारा प्रवृत्ता च महानदी Rām. 1. 34. 8). It joins the Ganges at Jot-narahari. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋष्यशून्य.

**खरोष्ट्र** Kasgar. It is situated in that part of the Turkestan which is called Lesser Bucharia. The ancient alphabets called Kharosthī were introduced in India from this country.

**खाण्डव-वन** (-प्रस्थ) See इन्द्रप्रस्थ. This name was applied to a great portion of the Mirat division. According to the Mahābhārata, Khāndava-vana was situated on a river called अश्वरथा (Mb. 3. 160. 21).

**गन्धमादन** A part of the Kailasa range of the Himalayas. Hanumāna resided here. Badarikāśrama is situated on this mountain.

**गाधिपुर** Kanauj. It was the capital of Gādhi, the father of Visvāmitra.

**गान्धार** N. of an ancient country between India and Persia. It lies along the river Kabul between the Khoasper (Kunar) and the Indus. Its capitals were Purusapura (Peshawar) and Taxila. Ancient sculptures have been discovered in this part and belong to the 1st century A. D. गान्धार is the corruption of गान्धर्व-देश of the epic and Buddhist period. Some scholars derive it from Kandahar.

**गिरिब्रजपुर** Rājgir in Bihar. It was the ancient capital of Magadha. The name राजगृह occurs in Buddhist works for this place. (cf. गिरिब्रजं पुरवरं शीघ्रमासेदुरज्ञसा Rām. 2. 68. 21).

**गुर्जर** Gujarat. Formerly it included the greater part of Khandesh and Malwa. In the Hiuen Tsiang's time the name was not extended to सौराष्ट्र. The modern Marwar was then known by the name गुर्जर.

**गोनर्द** 1 The Punjab. It is so called from king Gonarda of Kashmir who conquered this part. -2 Gonda in Oudh; a place of birth of Patañjali, the celebrated author of Mahābhāṣya; hence he was called गोनर्दय.

**गोपराष्ट्र, गोचराष्ट्र** Igatpuri sub-division of the Nasik district. Some identify this with Southern Konkāna. (cf. Mb. 6. 9. 44).

**गोवर्धन** 1 A mount near वृन्दाबन in the district of Mathura. Krishna is called गोवर्धनगिरिधारी from an episode in his life at Gokul. -2 The Nasik district. There is also a village near Nasik named गोवर्धन.

**गौड, पुण्ड्र** The whole of Bengal was denominated Eastern Gauda, and Uttara Kośala, the northern Gauda. According to Cunningham, Gonda, a sub-division of Uttara Kośala, is a corruption of Gauda.

Gondwana was the Western Gauda. The Skanda Purāṇa thus describes its position— वङ्गदेशं समारभ्य भुवने-शान्तगः शिवे । गौडदेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥. The southern Gauda was the bank of the Kāverī.

**चन्द्रभागा** 1 The river Chinab, or the united rivers of the Jhelum and the Chinab, in the Punjab. The river rises from a lake (लेहित्यसरोवर), south of Ladakh. -2 The river Bhīmā, at Pandharpur.

**चन्द्रघटी** Chanderi in the Lalitpur district, Madhya-Pradesh. It was the capital of Sisupāla, king of Chedi.

**चम्पा, चम्पानगरी, चम्पावती** It was the capital of Aṅga country. It was situated at a distance of four miles to the west of Bhagalpur.

**चम्पा** 1 Siam. -2 Tonquin and Cambodia. -3 A river flowing between the countries of Aṅga and Magadha. -4 The Chambā territory.

**चम्पाचती** Chaul and Revadandā in the Kolaba district, Bombay state.

**चर्मण्घती** The river Chambal in Rajputana. The river is said to have been formed by the blood of cows, sacrificed at the yajña of Ranti-deva (cf. व्यालम्बेया: सुरभेतनयालम्भजां मानविष्णवं त्रौतोमूर्त्या भुवि परिणतं रन्तिदेवस्य कोर्तिम् Me. 47).

**चेदि** N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dahalas and Traipuras. They occupied the banks of the Narmada and were the same as the people of दशार्ण. Their capital was at one time त्रिपुरी. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhiṣmati situated on the Narmada.

**चेर** It comprised the present countries of Mysore, Coimbatore, Salem, South Malabar, Travancore and Cochin. The name is a corruption of Kerala. This kingdom, which flourished from the 3rd to the 7th century A. D., had its capital at Skandapura in the Coimbatore district; but Talkād near Mysore was its larger capital.

**चोल** 1 The Coromandel Coast. One of its capitals was Kāñchipura. The Chola kingdom merged afterwards as a marriage-dowry into the Pāṇḍya kingdom. -2 N. of a country, situated on the banks of Kāverī and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. The country latterly came to be called Karnāṭaka.

**जनस्थान** 'Human habitation'; a part of the great Dandaka forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Praśravāṇa. The celebrated Panchavati stands in this tract. Some scholars take Pancha-

vatī as a place near Nasik and others like Pargiter consider it as the region on both banks of Godāvāri, probably the country around the junction of that river with the Prānahita (or Waingāngā).

**जीणनगर** The town Junnar in the Poona district. It was the capital of the Kṣatrapa king Nahapāna and there are many caves and inscriptions in the Naṇeghāṭa near this place.

**जेजमुक्ति** The modern Bundelkhand. It was the kingdom of Chandels and its capitals were Mahoba, Kharjuraḥa and Kalinjara, one after another.

**जेतवन-विहार** An ancient Vihāra erected by Anathapindaka for the residence of Buddha. It is one mile to the south of Śrāvasti.

**ज्योतिर्मठ** One of the four Mathas established by Sankarāchārya (at Badrināth).

**झारखण्ड** The territory Chotā Nagpur. All the hilly region between Birbhum and Benares together with the Santal Pargānā was included in this Jhārakhaṇḍa.

**डाकिनी** The territory around Bhīmā-Sankara, at the source of the Bhīmā, in the Poona district. (cf. डाकिन्या भीमशंकरम्).

**तक्षशीला** Taxila in the Rawalpindi district, Punjab. It was at one time the capital of Gandhāra and contained the celebrated university of Northern India upto the 1st century A. D.

**तगर** This has been variously identified by various scholars with Dharagara (Dowlatabad) or Dharur, Junnar (Poona district), Ter (Thair) in Naldurg district (95 miles south-east of Paithāna), Kulburga, Kolhapur and Trikūta.

**तलकाड** The capital of Chera on the Kaveri. Its ancient name was तालवनुपुर. It was the capital of the Gaṅga dynasty of Mysore.

**ताम्रपर्णी** 1 Ceylon of the Buddhists. -2 The river Tambaravari in Tinnevelly (see page 768 under ताम्र).

**ताम्रलिप्ति** See under तुङ्ग.

**त्रिकालिंग** The three Kalingas were the three kingdoms of Dhanakāṭaka or Amarāvati on the Kṛiṣṇā, Andhra or Warangal, and Kalinga or Rajamahendri. It is the modern Telingana (country between the Godāvāri and the Kṛiṣṇā).

**त्रिकूट** 1 It has been identified with Junnar and it is the Tagara of Ptolemy (cf. त्रिकूटमेन तत्रैचैज्यस्तम्भं चकार स: R. 4. 59). -2 N. of a mountain in the south-east corner of Ceylon (cf. तैरुहे केशरिकान्तत्रिकूटशिखरोपमा Si. 2. 5.).

**त्रिगते** Jalandhara. The most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the

Satadru and included the tract between Sutlej and the Sarasvatī, containing Ludhiana and Patiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the south. The Hemakośa identifies Trigarta with Jalandhara.

**त्रिपुर-री** The modern Tevar, on the Narmadā, 6 miles from Jabbalpur. Here the god Śiva is said to have killed Tripurāsura. It was the capital of the Kalachuri Rājas.

**दक्षिणापथ** The southern India and particularly Deccan; also portion of the Indian peninsula lying to the south of the Narmadā. The name seems to have been originally given to the remote settlement of the Aryans on the upper Godāvāri. (cf. अस्ति दक्षिणापथे विद्मेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरम् M. 1.)

**दण्डकारण्य** 1 The present (Samyukta) Mahārāstra. It was situated between the Vindhya and Saivala mountains and a part of it was called जनस्थान (cf. ....तस्यासौ दण्डविषयो विन्द्यशैवल्योर्नेष्टप् ॥ शस्ते ब्रह्मणिष्णा तेन वैधम्ये सहिते कृते । ततः प्रभृति काकुत्स्य दण्डकारण्यमुच्यते ॥ तपस्विनः स्थिता छत्र जनस्थानमतोऽभवत् । ...Rām. 7. 81. 18-20). -2 The tract of all forests from Bundelkhand to the river Kṛiṣṇā.

**दन्तपुर** The ancient capital of Kalinga and identified with Puri in Orissa. It was the place where Buddha's tooth was kept before taking it to Ceylon.

**दमिल, द्रमिल** Kerala; the Malabar Coast; or the South Malbar. दमिल country was very close to Ceylon (नागद्वीप); and Dhatusena (459-477 A.D.) restored the national dynasty after defeating foreign usurpers.

**दरद** Dardistan, north of Kashmir on the upper bank of the Indus.

**दर्भवती** Dābhōi in Gujarat.

**दशपुर** The modern town of Dholpur. It was on the north of Avanti and capital of Rantideva. Some scholars identify this with Mandasor in Mālwā. (cf. पात्रीकुर्वन् दशपुरवधूनेत्रकौतूहलनाम् Me. 49).

**दशार्ण** N. of a country, through which flows the Dasārṇa (Dasen). It was the eastern part of Mālwā, its capital being Vidisā, the modern Bhilsa, situated on the Vetravati. (cf. त्वय्यासन्ने परिणतफलश्यामजन्म्बूद्धनान्ताः संपत्स्यन्ते कतिपयदिनस्यायिहंसा दशार्णः Me. 23, 24.)

**दाक्षिणात्य** The Deccan; the part of India lying to the south of the Vindhya range.

**दास्वन, दारुकावन** A forest territory containing a Jyotiṛliṅga named Nāgēśa. It is the same as Aundhyā Nāganāth in the Marathawādā (old Nizam's territory); 'सेतुबन्धे तु रामेशं नागेशं दारुकावने ।' -दादशज्योतिलिङ्गस्तात्रम्.

**दष्टद्रुती** The घगर which flowed through Ambala and Sirhind, now lost in the sands of Rainntana.

formed the southern boundary of Kurukṣetra. It has been identified with the modern Chitang, running parallel to the Saraswati.

**देवराष्ट्र** N. of an empire in the Deccan. It was conquered by Samudra Gupta at about 340 A. D.

**द्रविड़** N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Krishnā and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvāri. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāverī. Its capital was Kāñcī.

**द्वारचती** Dwārakā in Gujarat; the capital of Krishna after his flight from Mathurā.

**द्वारसमुद्र** Halebid. It was the capital of Mysore in the 12th century. It was also called द्वारचती.

**द्रैतवन** Deoband, about 50 miles to the north of Miral. Here Yudhiṣṭhīra had stayed with his brothers. It seems to be a lake (इदं द्रैतवनं नाम सरः पुण्यजले-चित्तम् Mb. 3. 24. 10; com.—द्रैतं द्रौ शोकमोहौ ..... चनं जलं यस्मिन्). It is the birthplace of Jaimini, the founder of the Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy.

**धनकटक, धरणीकोट** The modern Bezwada in the Andhra Pradesh. It was the capital of Andhra-bhrityas or Sātavahanas and was a place of considerable note from at least 200 B.C.

**धर्मारण्य** A place of Buddhist pilgrimage in the district of Gaya.

**धृवलगिरि** The Dhauli hill in Orissa on which one of the Edicts of Asoka is inscribed.

**नालन्दा** Bargaon in Bihar, seven miles from Rajgir. It was the celebrated seat of Buddhist learning upto the 13th century A. D.

**निषथ** N. of a country ruled over by Nala. Its capital is said to have been Alaka, situated on the river Alakanandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in Northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varṣa mountains.

**नैमिष, नैमिषारण्य** A forest residence of ancient Risis. (यतस्तु नैमिषेण निहतं दानवं बलम्। अरण्येस्तिस्ततस्तेन नैमिषारण्यसंश्लितम् || see नैमिष, page 940). Here the sage Sauti related the story of Mahābhārata to the inhabitants. It is at a short distance from Nimsar in U. P. and is situated on the left bank of the Gomati.

**पञ्चाल** N. of a celebrated region, which lay, according to Rāja-Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of Yamunā and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of Charmanvatī (Chambal) upto Gangādvāra on the north. The northern portion

from Bhāgirathī was called 'उत्तरपञ्चाल', which was Ahichchhatra. The southern portion was called 'दक्षिण-पञ्चाल' which was merged in the kingdom of Hastināpura after the death of Drupada.

**पञ्चपुर** It was the native place of the poet Bhavabhūti (अस्मित दक्षिणापये विद्मेषु पञ्चपुरं नाम नगरम् Mal. 1.4/5). It was situated somewhere near Chandrapura at a short distance from Amarāvati.

**पञ्चाचती** Identified with the modern Narwar (Nalapura) in Malwa, as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are the Pārā or Pārvatī, Luṇa and Madhuvar, which correspond to the Pārā, Lavāṇā and Madhumati, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Malati-Mādhava.

**पम्पा** N. of a celebrated lake, and a tributary of the river Tungabhadra. The river Pampā rises in the Risiyamukha mountain, eight miles from the Anagondi hills, in Bellary district.

**परशुरामक्षेत्र** (also called रामक्षेत्र) Konkana; a large territory between Surat and Goa. Its capital was Thana. परशुरामक्षेत्र or सप्तकोश्य comprised seven divisions, viz. Kerala, Tulunga, Gaurāstra, Karahāṭa, Barālāṭa, Barbara and Konkana proper.

**प(पु)रुष्णी** The river Ravi in the Punjab (cf. इमं मे गते... सच्चता परुष्णा Rv. 10. 75. 5). The great Vedic battle of the ten confederate kings (दशराज्युद) in the early part of the Aryan migration was fought on the banks of this river.

**पाटलिपुत्र** Patna. It was an important town in Magadha or South Bihar, situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Sopā. It was also called कुसुमपुर. It was built in 480 B. C. for the purpose of repelling the attacks of the Vajjis of Vaisali. It was a flourishing capital of great royal dynasties like Mauryas and Guptas. But it began to decline from the sixth century and Hiuen Tsien found it as an ordinary village.

**पाण्ड्य** N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Choladesa. The mountain Malaya and the river Tamraparnī fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevelly. The holy island of Rāmesvara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pāṇḍya-desa the 'serpent-town', which is probably the same as Negapattan, 160 miles south of Madras; cf. R. 6. 59-64. However its capitals at different periods were Uriyur (modern Trichinopoly), Mathura (modern Madura) and Kolkai at the mouth of the river Tamraparnī.

**पारसीक** Persia and the people inhabiting it. The name also is applicable to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier (cf. पारसीकास्तो जेरुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्तमना R. 4. 60).

**पारिपात्र, पारियात्र** १ The western part of the Vindhya range; a great portion of the west coast of India. According to the Ramayana it was situated on the western sea. (दुर्शां पारियात्रस्य गत्वा द्रक्षयथ बानराः Ram. 4.42 20). -2 N. of one of the seven principal mountains (see कुलाचल, p. 586.)

**पुण्ड्रदेश, पौण्ड्र** N. of a country, bounded on the east by the Karatoya, on the west by the Kausiki, on the north by the Hemakuta mountain and on the south by the Ganges.

**पुरुषपुर** Peshawar. It was the capital of Gandhara. King Kaniska also made it his capital and built here a carved-wood tower of thirteen storeys and a magnificent monastery.

**पुरुषोत्तमक्षेत्र** Puri in Orissa; also called श्रीदेव.

**पुलिन्ददेश** N. of a country comprising the western portion of Bundelkhand and the district of Sagar.

**प्रतिष्ठान** १ The capital of Pururavas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayaga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivamsha to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayaga. Kalidasa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamuna; cf. V. 2. -2 Paithana in the Aurangabad district, Marathawada, on the bank of the Godavari. It was the capital of the Satavahan kings and Salivahana, the founder of the Saka era (78 A. D.) was born and ruled here.

**बदरी, बदरिकाश्रम, बदरीनाथ, बदरीनारायण** It is a peak on the main Himalayan range and there is a temple of Nara-Narayana built on the west bank of Alakananda. It is a famous place of pilgrimage.

**बनवासी** See बैजयन्ती. The place got the name during the Buddhist period.

**बालहीक** See बाहिक.

**बाहीक, वाहीक** The country between the Bias and the Sutlej. According to Panini and Patañjali, Vahika was another name for the Punjab. According to the Mahabharata (8.45) the Vahikas lived between the Sutlej and the Indus, and their capital was Sakala. See Vahika.

**ब्रह्माचर्त** १ The country lying between the rivers Sarasvati and Drusadvati (See page 1174). -2 The town of Bithur on the Ganges, near Cawnpur. It is a place of pilgrimage.

**भ (भा) रत्वर्ज** India. This was named after the king Bharata, the son of Dusyanta and Sakuntala.

According to some Puranas, it was called Himāhvavarṣa, before Bharata; it was then bounded on the north by the Himalayas, on the south by the ocean, on the east by the country of the Kiratas, and on the west by the country of the Yavanas.

**भरुकच्छ, भृगुकच्छ, भृगुक्षेत्र** Baroach (भडोच). Matsya Purana (ch. 114) mentions that Bali Rāja performed the sacrifice here in which he was deprived of his kingdom by Vāmana. It was also called भुजपुर. In the Suppāraka Jataka, it is said to be a sea-port in the kingdom of Bharu.

**भीमरथा-यी** The river Bhīmā which rises at Bhīma-sankara (Poona district) and joins the Kṛiṣṇā near Raichur.

**भोजकट** The second capital of Vidarbha founded by Rukmi. It was also called भोजपुर. The Bhojas had ruled over Vidarbha. In an inscription of Pravarasena II of the Vākataka dynasty, Bhojakāṭa is described as a kingdom, coinciding with the ancient Vidarbha.

**भोजपाल** Bhopal. Bhojapāla means the Bhoja's Dam which was constructed by the Bhojarāj of Dhar.

**भोजपुर** १ See भोजकट. -2 Mathura, the ancient capital of the Bhojas.

**मगध** The Bihar or properly South Bihar territory. Its old capital was गिरिक्षेत्र (or राजगढ़) which consisted of five hills—गिरिलगिरि, रत्नगिरि, उदयगिरि, शोणगिरि and वैभार (or व्याहार)गिरि. Its next capital was Pataliputra (q.v.). Magadha was also called कीकट in later literature. The country of Magadha extended once south of the Ganges from Benares to Monghyr, and southwards as far as Singbhumi.

**मणिपुर** The present Manipurattana, a seaport at the mouth of the Chilka lake. It was the capital of Kalinga, the kingdom of Babhruvahana.

**मत्स्यदेश** See विराटः.

**मद्र** A country in the Punjab, between the Ravi and the Chinab. Its capital was Sakala.

**मध्यदेश** The country bounded by the river Sarasvati in Kuruksetra, Allahabad, the Himalaya and the Vindhya. It was called Majhimadesa by the Buddhists. The countries of पञ्चाल, कुरु, मत्स्य, यैधेय, पट्टचर, कुन्ति and शुरसेन were included in Madhyadesa.

**मरु, मरुस्थली** Marwar; the great desert east of Sind. It also denotes the whole of Rajputana.

**मलय** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghats running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhuti to be encircled by the river Kaveri (कावेरीवलयितमेखलस्य सानावेतस्मिन्).

**मलयागिरोर्द्धवः** पतामि Mv. 5. 3 ), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal, and betel-nut trees. Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region' (स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदुर्दुरै R. 4. 51 ).

**मल्लदेश** The district of Multan; see मालव. Laksmana's son Chandraketu was made king of Malla-desa by his uncle Rāma.

**महाकोसल** Comprised the whole country from the source of the Narmadā at Amarakantaka on the north, to the Mahānadi on the south, and from the river Wain-Gangā on the west to the Harda and Jok rivers on the east. It was the kingdom of the Kalachuris.

**महेन्द्र** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India, identified with Mahendra Male, which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadi and probably included the whole of the eastern Ghāts between the Mahānadi and Godāvāri. Parasurāma retired to this mountain after he was defeated by Rāma.

**महोदय** Kanauj (कान्यकुञ्ज). In the 7th century it was the most celebrated place in India (cf. B. R. 10. 88-89). It has a reference in the Rāmāyaṇa (कुशनाभस्तु धर्मात्मा पुरं चक्रे महोदयम् Rām. 1. 32. 6).

**मातृभूग** N. of a country to the south-east of Kāmarūpa in Assam. It was celebrated for its diamond mines.

**मानस** A lake said to be situated in Hāṭaka which appears to be the same as Ladak. On the north of Hāṭaka is Harivarṣa, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

**माया, मायापुरी** Hardwar and Kanakhala (two miles from Hardwar). It was here that the वस्त्रज्ञ was performed, in which Satī sacrificed herself.

**मालव** 1 Malwa. Before the 7th or 8th century, the country was called Avanti and its capital was Ujjayinī. In the 10th century it was Dhārā-nagara. -2 The country of Mallas; its capital was Multan. (cf. Mb. 2. 82. 7).

**माहिषक** N. of a country on the Narmadā. Its capital was Māhismati.

**मिथिला** See विदेह.

**मुरला** 1 See Kerala; also page 1278 under मुरला. -2 The river Narmadā. -3 Perhaps, the river Mula-Muthā which rises near Poona. It is named as मुरला in inscriptions.

**मेकल** The mount Amarakantaka, the source of the Narmadā (which is also called मेकलकन्यका). The mount is a part of the Vindhya range.

**यज्ञपुर** Jaipur in Orissa, on the river Vaitarani (Mb. 3. 114). It is said to have been founded by Rāja Yayati Kesi in the 6th century.

**यवद्वीप** The island of Java. It was also called पूर्वकलिङ्ग.

**युगन्धर** A country lying near Kurukṣetra (Mb. 4. 1. 13), on the west bank of Yamunā.

**यौधेय** The country lying between the Vitastā (Jhelum) and the Sindhu.

**रसातल** One of the seven lower regions (पाताल). It is identified with Western Tartary, the country of Huns.

**राजगृह** 1 Rajgir, the ancient capital of Magadha. -2 Rajagiri on the north bank of the Bias in the Punjab. It was the capital of the Kekaya kings. (cf. प्राविश्यासद्वपरिखं रम्यं राजगृहं पुरम् Rām. 2. 70. 1).

**राढ** See छुड़ा.

**रामगिरि** 1 Ramtek, 24 miles north of Nagpur; or -2 Ramagad in Sirguja, Chhota Nagpur. Kālidāsa places the scenes of his story in Meghadūta at Rāmagiri. It is also called शैवलगिरि.

**रैवत, रैवतक** The mount Girnar in Gujarat (cf. गतां रैवतकं न्यां विदिता जन्मेजय Mb. 1. 220. 1).

**लक्ष्मणावती** 1 The capital of the Gauda country. It stood on the left bank of the Ganges. -2 Lucknow in Oudh.

**लाढ** (ડ) Southern Gujarat including Khandesh, situated between the river Mahi and the lower Tapti. It comprises the districts of Surat, Bharooh, Kheda and parts of Baroda.

**चङ्गा** A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गोड or northern Bengal). It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills. It is also called Samataṭa or the 'Plains'.

**वर्धमान** 1 The modern Burdwan in Bengal. -2 The present Vadhvāna in Kāthiāwāda. -3 From the Kāthasaritsāgara this appears to have been situated between Allahabad and Benares.

**बलभी** A seaport and a capital town in Saurashtra-Gujarat. It was a University seat of Buddhist learning in Western India in the 7th century A. D.

**बद्ध्या** Bassein (Mar. बसई), in the Bombay state. It is mentioned in one of the Kanheri inscriptions. Vimala or Nirmala Tirtha here is a place of pilgrimage. It was the kingdom of the Silāhāras.

**बाकाटक** A country between the Bay of Bengal and the Sri-sailya hills, south of the Dn. Hyderabad.

The Vākāṭaka kings ruled over Vidarbha from 250 to 525 A. D. [Vide Maharashtra Parichaya, page 507].

**वातापि (पुर)** The modern Badami in the Bijapur district. It was the capital of Pulakesī I in the middle of the 6th century A. D. There are famous caves here.

**वाराणसी** Benares. This is at present situated at the confluence of the rivers Vāraṇā and Asi, but formerly at the confluence of the Ganges and Gomati (गङ्गाया उत्तरे कूले व्रप्रान्ते राजसत्तम् । गोमत्या दक्षिणे कूले शकस्थेवामरावतीम्॥ Mb. 13. 30. 18). It was the capital of Kāśī, and seat of a Brahmanical University.

**वाहि (ही)** क The modern Balkh. According to the Rāmāyaṇa (2.78), Vāhika was situated between Ayodhyā and Kekaya. Bālhika is said to be another name for Vāhika, cf. ततः परमविकान्तो वाल्हीकान् पाकशासनः । महता परिमदेन वशे चक्रे दुरासदान् ॥ Mb. 2. 27. 22. According to the Trikāndasēsa, Vāhika and Trigarta were the names of the same country.

**विक्रमशिला-विहार** A celebrated seat of Buddhist learning and a Buddhist monastery, founded in the 8th century. It is in the Bhagalpur district, Bihar.

**विजयवाडा** The modern Bezwada on the river Krisnā. It was the ancient capital of the Eastern Chālukyas.

**वितस्ता** The river Jhelum.

**विदर्भे** The modern Berar, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of Krisnā to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahārāstra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kunḍinapura, also called Vidarbha was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Bidar. The river Varada (Warda) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvatī being the capital of the northern, and Pratisthāna of the southern part. The Bhojas of the Purāṇas lived in Vidarbha. In ancient times, Vidarbha included the kingdom of Bhopal and Bhilsa to the north of the Narmadā.

**विदिशा** Bhilsa in Malwa. It was the capital of ancient Dasārṇa (cf. तेषां दिशु प्रथितविदिशालक्षणा राजधानीम् Me. 24). See दशाणी.

**विदेह** N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mithila is the same as Janakāpur in the district Darbhanga. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepal, all such places as Sītāmadhi, Sītakunda, or the northern part of the old district Tirhut and the north-western portion of Champaran. It was the country of the Vajjis at the time of Buddha.

**विद्यानगर** Hampi-Vijayanagar on the river Tunga-bhadra.

**विनाशिनी** The river Banas in Gujarat.

**विन्ध्याचल** The Vindhya range of mountains (see विन्ध्यः page 1448). The विन्ध्याचासिनी temple is one of the most sacred places of pilgrimage (Ks. ch. 52, 54). It is situated on a part of the hills near Mirzapur, a station on the Eastern Railway.

**विन्ध्याटवी** The great forest lying on the south of the western extremity of the Vindhya range; portions of Khandesh and Aurangabad.

**विपात्ता** The river Bias, in the Punjab. The origin of the name is given in the Mahābhārata (1. 179).

**विराट** N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pāṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā, through the land of the Rohitakas and Sūrasenas towards the north of Dasārṇa. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat, 40 miles north of Jeypore. It is also called मस्यदेश.

**विशाखा** Oudh was called by this name during the Buddhist period. Dr. Burgess identifies this with Lucknow.

**विशाखापत्तन** The modern Vizagapatam.

**विशाला** 1 Ujjayinī (cf. पूर्वोद्दिष्टमुपसर पुरी श्रीविशालां विशालाम् Me. 30). -2 Besād in the Mozaffarpur in Bihar; this is वैशाली of the Buddhist period. -3 An affluent of the Gaṅgā in Vaisālī.

**वृन्दावन** 'Rādhā's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathura and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā. Here Krisnā played love with the Gopis.

**वेऽङ्गि** This ancient country had covered the districts between the Krisnā and the Godāvari. The capital is of the same name. A branch of the Chalukya dynasty was founded here by Viṣṇuvardhana in the 7th century A. D.

**वेणा, वेन्ना, वेणी, वेण्वा, वेण्या** 1 N. of a river joining the Krisnā. -2 The river वैनगामा in the Nagpur district; it is a tributary of the Godāvari.

**वेणाकटक** Warangal in the Andhra state and old capital of Telangāna.

**वैदूर्य-पर्वत** 1 The island of Māndhāṭa in the Narmadā, on which the celebrated temple of Omkāra-nātha is situated. -2 The mountain in Gujarat near the source of the river Viśvāmitrā.

**वेस्पनगर** The modern Besnagar, close to Sanchi (Bhopal), about three miles from Bhilsa. It is on the junction of the Bes with the Betva (बेतवा). It was the ancient capital of Dasārṇa. A column (गङ्गाधर्मज) has been set up here by Heliodorus of Taxila.

**वैजयन्ती** Same as Banavāsi, in North Kanara, the capital of the Kadambas. This is mentioned as Vaijayanta in the Rāmayana (दिशमास्थाय कैकेयि दक्षिणां दण्डकान् प्रति । वैजयन्तमिति ख्यातं पुरं ..... || 2. 9. 12 ). Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar identifies it with विजयदुर्ग in the Deccan.

**वैतरणी** There are many rivers bearing this name. The one in the Kalinga country is mentioned in the Mahābhārata (एते कलिङ्गः कौन्तेय तत्र वैतरणी नदी 3. 114. 4). The other, also called Danturā, rises near Nasik, on the north of Bassein and is mentioned in some Purāṇas.

**वैद्यनाथ** The country of the modern Kangra district, Punjab. It is also identified with Kiragrama.

**वैशाली** This ancient country was situated in the southern part of the district Muzaffarpur (Tirhut). On its north was Videha and on the south was Magadha. Vaisali, the country and its capital, flourished at the time of Buddha and many places in this country are sanctified by the residence of Buddha.

**वज्र** Gokula of Mahāvana. It is a place in the neighbourhood of Mathura, where Krisṇa was reared by Nanda, in his infancy.

**व्रजमण्डल** This extends to उन्द्राचन and many villages and places, associated with the adventures of Krisṇa.

**शकस्थान** Sistan, where the Sakas first settled themselves. This place was called Drangiana before it bore the name Sakasthāna.

**शाकद्वीप** The country of the शक tribe, the Sacæ of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians. Śakadvipa is Tartary including Turkestan in Central Asia.

**शाकल** The capital of Madradesa (cf. ततः शाकलमभ्येत्य मद्राणां पुटभेदनम् Mb. 2. 32. 14). It is identified with Sialkote in the Lahore division.

**शालमण्ड्यिप** Chaldia, Mesopotamia or Assyria.

**शालव** This territory comprised portions of the states of Jodhpur, Jaipur and Alwar. It was also called मार्तिकावत or मार्तिकावती. Its capital शालचुपur is the modern Alwar.

**शर्परक** Separa, in the district of Thana, about 4 miles north-west of Bassein. It was the ancient capital of अपराजत, or the Northern Konkana.

**शावस्ती** N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned. It was called शारावर्ती (cf. स निवेश्य ..... शाराब्यां सतां सूक्ष्मजिताश्रुलब्धं लब्धम् R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sahet Mahet, north of Ayodhyā. It was also called प्रभूपत्तन or धर्मपुरी.

**श्रीसेत्र** Puri in Orissa.

**समतर** The Delta of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. This country was situated to the east of the Bhāgirathi and south of Pundra. Its capital was Karmmānta (modern Kamta) near Comilla.

**सह्य** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyadri, and is the same as the Western Ghāts as far as their junction with the Nilagiris north of the Malaya.

**सिन्धु** 1 The river Indus. -2 The country of Sind. -3 See पश्चानती.

**सिन्धु, सिन्धुदेश** The country of the upper Indus.

**सुमेरु** The mountain Rudra-Himalaya in Garwal, where the river Ganges has got its source; it is near Badarikāśrama. The Kedāranātha mountain is traditionally known as the original Sumeru.

**सुह्ल** N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital was ताम्रित्स, which was in ancient times a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Rādhas, the people of the western Bengal.

**सौराष्ट्र** (also called आनन्द) The modern peninsula of Kathiawar. Dwārakā is called आनन्दगरी or अचिन्तनगरी. The old Dwārakā stood near Madhupura, 95 miles south-east of Dwārakā, and also near mount Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girinar hill near Junagadh. Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country. The celebrated lake Prabhāsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

**सौवीर, सिन्धु-सौवीर** The modern province of Sind. According to some writers it was situated between the Indus and the Jhelum.

**हिरण्यबाहु** The river Sona (q. v.).

**हेमकूट** The 'golden-peaked' mountain; one of the ranges of mountains which divide the known continent into nine Varṣas (वर्षपर्वत); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himalaya — or between the Meru and the Himalaya — forming with it the boundaries of the Kimpuruṣa-varṣa or abode of Kinnaras (इतश्च नातिदूरे तस्यास्माद्भारतवर्षादुत्तरेणानन्तरे किपुरुषनाम्नि वर्षपर्वतो हेमकूटो नाम निबासः । K. 136 ). Kalidas speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; See S. 7. It is another name for Kailāsa mountain.

**हैह्य** Khandesh, parts of Aurangabad and South Malwa. Same as अनूपदेश. Its capital was Mahismati.

**हादिनी**, also हादिनी. This river was situated between Kekaya on the west and the river Satadru (Sutlej) on the east. Bharata crossed this on his way to Oudh from Kekaya (Rām. 2. 71).