

APPENDIX III.

On important Geographical names in ancient India.

अंग N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champá, also called Angapurí. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhágalpur.

अंभ्र N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modern Telangana, and the mouths of the Godávarí were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Gháts on the west, and the rivers Godávarí and Kṛishná on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga; (see Dk. 7th Ullása,) and its capital अंभ्रनगर is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi.

अवन्ति N. of a country, north of the Narmadá; its capital was Ujjayiní, also called Avantipurí or Avanti and Visálá, (cf. Me. 30) situated on the Sitrá. It is the western part of Málvā. In the time of the Mahábhārata the country extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadá and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahi or Myhe. On the north of Avanti lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charmanvati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

अहमक An old name of Travancore.

आनर्त See सौराष्ट्र.

इन्द्रप्रस्थ (also called हरिप्रस्थ, शक्रप्रस्थ &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamuná, while Delhi stands on the right.

उत्कल or **ओड** N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapisá; cf. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Cuttak and Purí where the celebrated temple of Jagannath is situated.

कनखल N. of a village near Hardvára which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनखल was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

कपिचा See under सुह्र.

कलिंग N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godávarí. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital कलिंगनगर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (cf. Dk. 7th Ullása), and was probably at Rájamahendri; see अंभ्र also.

कांची See under त्रिविड.

कारुण्य An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoyá or Sadánirá to the extremities of Assam. It must have extended up to the Himálaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kirátas and Chínas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was प्राग्ज्योतिष on the other side of the Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; cf. R. 4. 81.

कांबोज N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Giljit valley from Balkh, and probably extended up to little Thibet and Ládak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; cf. R. 4. 69.

कुतल N. of the country to the north of Chola, Kalyána or Kallian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

कुरुक्षेत्र N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi; the scene of the great war between the Páñḍavas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Tháneshvar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvati to the north of the Drishadvatí. It is sometimes called सप्तपंचक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasuráma.

कुतुल N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru (Sutlej).

कुशावती or **कुशास्थली** The capital of Dakshina-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadá but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Ramnagar in Bundelkhand. Rájasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthali मध्यदेशनरैह, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

केकय The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu-Desa q. v.

केरल The strip of land between the Western Ghats and the sea north of the Káveri. The principal rivers in this tract are the Netravatí, the Sarávatí and the Káli-Nadí, which is considered to be the