

(2. 31), the Ābhīras lived near the seashore and on the bank of the Sarasvatī, a river near Somnāth in Gujarat. There is no unanimity among Purānas and other texts about the exact locality of this country. There is one verse giving its position; श्रीकोष्कणादधोभागे तापीतः पश्चिमे तटे । आभीरदेशो देवेशि विन्ध्यशैले 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 Dakṣiṇā-patha.

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

इक्षुमती The river Kālindī, flowing through Kumaun, Rohilkhand and the district Kanauj; पितृपैतामही पुण्यां तेहरिक्षुमती नदीम् Rām. 2. 68. 17.

इन्द्रप्रस्थ (Also called हरिप्रस्थ, शकप्रस्थ, खाण्डवप्रस्थ, &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 Yudhiṣṭhira.

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

इल्ललपुर Ellora, the site of the famous caves.

उत्कल, उड्ड, ओड्ड N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapiśā (cf. स तीर्त्वा कपिशां सैन्यैर्नद्वद्विरदसेतुभिः । उत्कलदर्शितपथः कलिङ्गाभिमुखो गयो ॥ 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 Vaitaraṇī being its northern boundary.

ऋक्षपर्वत The eastern part of the Vindhya range, extending from the Bay of Bengal to the source of the Narmadā and the Soṇa.

ऋष्यमुख A mountain situated eight miles from Anāgondi on the river Tungabhadrā.

एकचक्रा Chakarnagar, sixteen miles south-west of Itawah, U. P. (cf. एकचक्रां गतास्ते तु कुन्तिपुत्रा महारथाः Mb. 1. 157. 1, 2.)

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

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

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 Kapiśī of Pāṇini. According to Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Kapiśā was North Afghanistan. -2 The river Suvarṇarekhā in Orissa. -3 The river Kāsāi which flows through the district of Midnapur, Bengal. See सुष्म.

क (का) पिस्थल Kaithal in Karnal district, Punjab. It is said to have been founded by Yudhiṣṭhira.

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), Bhuvaneśvara, Simhapura, &c.

कलिक, कोल्कर The capital of Paṇḍya at the mouth of Tāmraparṇī in Tinneveli. It is identified also with Tuticorin.

कल्याण, कल्याणि, कल्याणपुर The capital of Kuntaladeśa. 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 Vijñaneśvara, Bilhana flourished at the court of Kalyāṇi kings. Basava, the founder of the Lingayat sect was the minister of king Bijjala of Kalyāṇi.

काञ्ची (पुर) Conjeveram. It was the capital of Dravida or Chola. (See द्रविड). Kanchipura is said to have been founded by Kulottunga Chola I (11th century) on the site of a forest called afterwards Tonḍa-maṇḍala. The eastern portion of the town is विष्णुकाञ्ची and the western, शिवकाञ्ची.

कान्यकुब्ज Kanauj. It is on the bank of the Kālīnadi. It was the capital of Gādhi Rājā and birth-place of Viśvāmitra. 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.