

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

**कामाख्या** 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. कम्बोजाः समरे सोढुं तस्य नीर्यमनीश्वराः । गजालानपरिक्लिष्टैरङ्गोलैः सार्धमानताः ॥ R. 4. 69). Kāmboja is generally identified with Afghanistan, at least its northern part.

**कालकवन** The Rajmahal hills, Bihar. Āryāvarta was bounded on the east by Kālakavana; (Mbh. 2. 4).

**किरात-देश** Tipara. The inhabitants of this ancient country are referred to in Rig-Veda (see किरात, page 578). Kirāta-deśa included Sylhet and Assam.

**किष्किन्धा** 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 Pampā-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 (Māl. 1. 9/10). Many places in Vidarbha are considered as the old Kuṇḍinapura. 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 Kalyāni appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad. Kuntala was also called Karṇāṭa.

**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 Thāneshwar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvatī to the north of the Driṣadvatī. It is sometimes called समन्तपञ्चक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kṣatriyas slain by Parāsurāma.

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

and Hastināpura, the capital of the Kurus, was in Kurujāngala. (कुरुजाङ्गलमुख्येषु राष्ट्रेषु नगरेषु च । अनु त्वमभि-विच्यस्व नृपतिं 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).

**कुलूत** 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.

**कुशास्थली, कुशावती** 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. Rājasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthali मध्यदेशनरेन्द्र, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand. -2 Dwārakā in Gujarat.

**कैकय** A country between the Bias and the Sutlej, bordering on the सिन्धुदेश (q. v.). The father of कैकेयी 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 Netravati, the Śarāvati and the Kāli-nadī, which is considered to be the same as the Marulā referred to in Raghuvamśa (मरुलामारुतोद्भूतमगमत् कैतकं रजः R. 4. 55.).

**कौकक्षेत्र** N. of a country lying to the west of the river Kauśiki (Kūśi) and including the western part of the Purnea district, Bengal. It also comprises कौकमुख i. e. बराहक्षेत्र.

**कोङ्कदेश** The modern Coimbatore and Salem, with some parts of Tinnevely and Travancore.

**कोशल** N. of a country situated according to the Rāmāyaṇa, along the banks of the Śarayū (or Gogrā). 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 Kuśāvati in the दक्षिणकोशल, in the defiles of the Vindhya, and at Śrāvastī in the उत्तरकोशल.

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