

कौशिकी The river Kusī in Bihar. It has a reference in the Rāmāyaṇa (कौशिकी परमेदारा 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 ऋष्यशृङ्ग.

खरोष्त्र Kāśgar. It is situated in that part of the Turkestan which is called Lesser Bucharīa. The ancient alphabets called Kharoṣṭhī 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, Khāṇḍava-vana was situated on a river called अश्वरथा (Mb. 3. 160. 21).

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

गाधिपुर Kanauj. It was the capital of Gādhī, the father of Viśvāmītra.

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

गिरिव्रजपुर Rājgir in Bihar. It was the ancient capital of Magadha. The name राजगृह occurs in Buddhist works for this place. (cf. गिरिव्रजं पुरवरं शीघ्रमासेदुरजसा 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 गोनर्दीय.

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

गोवर्धन 1 A mount near वृन्दावन in the district of Mathura. Kriṣṇa 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 Kosalā, the northern Gauda. According to Cunningham, Gonda, a sub-division of Uttara Kosalā, is a corruption of Gauda.

Gondwāna 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 Kāveri.

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

चन्द्रवती Chanderi in the Lalitpur district, Madhya-Pradesh. It was the capital of Śiśupāla, 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 Chamba territory.

चम्पावती Chaul and Revadandā in the Kolaba district, Bombay state.

चर्मण्वती 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. व्यालम्बेथाः सुरभितनयालम्भजां मानथेभ्यन् स्रोतोमूर्त्यां भुवि परिणतां रन्तिदेवस्य कीर्तिम् Me. 47).

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dāhalas and Traipurās. They occupied the banks of the Narmadā 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 Narmadā.

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 Tālkād 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 Kāveri 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 Daṇḍakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasāvaṇa. The celebrated Panchavati stands in this tract. Some scholars take Pancha-