

vaṭi 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 Prānahitā (or Waingāṅgā).

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

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

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

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

**झारखण्ड** The territory Chotā Nagpur. All the hilly region between Birbhūm and Benares together with the Santal Parganā was included in this Jhāraḅhaṅḁa.

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

**दक्षशीला** 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.

**दगर** 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 Paithāṅa), Kulburga, Kolhapur and Trikūta.

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

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

**ताम्रलिप्त** See under सुझ.

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

**त्रिकूट** 1 It has been identified with Junnar and it is the Tagara of Ptolemy (cf. त्रिकूटमेव तत्रैज्यस्तम्भं चकार सः R. 4. 59). -2 N. of a mountain in the south-east corner of Ceylon (cf. तैरुहे केशरिक्कान्तत्रिकूटशिखरोपमा Śi. 2. 5.)

**त्रिगर्त** Jālandhara. 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 Hemakoṣa identifies Trigarta with Jālandharā.

**त्रिपुर-री** The modern Tevur, 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 विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरम् M. 1.)

**दण्डकारण्य** 1 The present (Samyukta) Mahārāstra. It was situated between the Vindhya and Śaivala mountains and a part of it was called जनस्थान (cf. ....तस्यासौ दण्डविषयो विन्ध्यदेशबलयोर्नुप ॥ शतो ब्रह्मर्षिणा तेन वैधर्म्ये सहिते कृते। ततः प्रसृति काकुत्स्थ दण्डकारण्यमुच्यते ॥ तपस्विनः स्थिता ह्यत्र 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 Orissā. 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** Dabhoi 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 Mālwa. (cf. पात्रीकुर्वन् दशपुरवधूनेत्रकौहलानाम् Me. 49).

**दशार्ण** N. of a country, through which flows the Daśārṇa (Dasen). It was the eastern part of Mālwa; its capital being Vidiśā, the modern Bhilsa, situated on the Vetravati. (cf. त्वभ्यासने परिणतफलश्यामजम्बूनान्ताः संपत्स्यन्ते कतिपयदिनस्थायिहंसा दशार्णाः Me. 23, 24.)

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

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

**दृषद्वती** The घगर which flowed through Ambala and Sirhind, now lost in the sands of Rajasthan. It