

पारसीक Persia and the people inhabiting it: The name also is applicable to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier: (cf. पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60).

पारियात्र, पारियात्र 1 The western part of the Vindhya range; a great portion of the west coast of India. According to the Ramāyana it was situated on the western sea. (दुर्देशं पारियात्रस्य गत्वा द्रक्ष्यथ वानराः Rām. 4. 42 20). -2 N. of one of the seven principal mountains (see कुलाचल, p. 586.)

पण्ड्रदेश, पौण्ड्र N. of a country, bounded on the east by the Karatoyā, on the west by the Kausiki, on the north by the Hemakūta mountain and on the south by the Ganges.

पुरुषपुर Peshawar. It was the capital of Gāndhāra. King Kaniska also made it his capital and built here a carved-wood tower of thirteen storeys and a magnificent monastery.

पुरोत्तमक्षेत्र Puri in Orissa; also called श्रीक्षेत्र.

पुलिन्ददेश N. of a country comprising the western portion of Bundelkhand and the district of Sāgar.

प्रतिष्ठान 1 The capital of Purūravas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite प्रयाग or Allahabad. It is said in Harivamsa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayāga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2. -2 Paithana in the Aurangabad district, Marathawādā, on the bank of the Godāvari. It was the capital of the Sātavāhan kings and Śālivāhana, the founder of the Śaka era (78. A. D.) was born and ruled here.

बदरी, बदरिकाश्रम, बदरीनाथ, बदरीनारायण It is a peak on the main Himalayan range and there is a temple of Nara-Nārāyana built on the west bank of Alakanandā. It is a famous place of pilgrimage.

बनवासी See वैजयन्ती. The place got the name during the Buddhist period.

बाल्हीक See बाल्हिक.

बाहीक, वाहीक The country between the Bias and the Sutlej. According to Pāṇini and Patañjali, Vāhika was another name for the Punjab. According to the Mahābhārata (8. 45) the Vāhikas lived between the Sutlej and the Indus, and their capital was Śākala. See Vāhlika.

ब्रह्मावती 1 The country lying between the rivers Sarasvatī and Drusadvatī (See page 1174). -2 The town of Bithur on the Ganges, near Cawnpur. It is a place of pilgrimage.

भ (भा) रतवर्ष India. This was named after the king Bharata, the son of Duśyanta and Śakuntalā.

According to some Purāṇas, it was called Himāhva-varṣa, before Bharata; it was then bounded on the north by the Himalayas, on the south by the ocean, on the east by the country of the Kirātas, and on the west by the country of the Yavanas.

भरुकच्छ, भृगुकच्छ, भृगुक्षेत्र Baroach (भडोच). Matsya Purāṇa (ch. 114) mentions that Bali Rājā performed the sacrifice here in which he was deprived of his kingdom by Vāmana. It was also called मृगपुर. In the Suppāraka Jātaka, it is said to be a sea-port in the kingdom of Bharu.

भीमरथाची The river Bhīmā which rises at Bhīmā-sankara (Poona district) and joins the Kṛṣṇā near Raichūr.

भोजकट The second capital of Vidarbha founded by Rukmi. It was also called भोजपुर. The Bhojas had ruled over Vidarbha. In an inscription of Pravarasena II of the Vākātaka dynasty, Bhojakata is described as a kingdom, coinciding with the ancient Vidarbha.

भोजपाल Bhopal. Bhojapāla means the Bhoja's Dam which was constructed by the Bhojarāj of Dhar.

भोजपुर 1 See भोजकट. -2 Mathurā, the ancient capital of the Bhojas.

मगध The Bihar or properly South Bihar territory. Its old capital was गिरिद्वज (or राजग्रह) which consisted of five hills—विपुलगिरि, रत्नागिरि, उदयगिरि, शोणगिरि and वैभार (or व्याहार)गिरि. Its next capital was Pataliputra (q.v.). Magadha was also called कौकट in later literature. The country of Magadha extended once south of the Ganges from Benares to Monghyr, and southwards as far as Singbhum.

मणिपुर The present Manipalattana, a seaport at the mouth of the Chilka lake. It was the capital of Kalinga, the kingdom of Babhruvāhana.

मत्स्यदेश See निराट.

मद्र A country in the Punjab, between the Ravi and the Chinab. Its capital was Śākala.

मध्यदेश The country bounded by the river Sarasvatī in Kuruksetra, Allahabad, the Himalaya and the Vindhya. It was called Majjhimadesa by the Buddhists. The countries of पञ्चाल, कुरु, मत्स्य, यौधेय, पटच्छर, कुन्ति and शुरसेन were included in Madhyadesa.

मरु, मरुस्थली Marwar; the great desert east of Sind. It also denotes the whole of Rajputana.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghāts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāverī (कान्बेरीवलयितमेखलस्य सानावेतास्मिन्