CHAPTER V

CITIES

It is an uphill task to classify the place names into two categories like cities and villages. Some suffixes, however, attached with the place names are quite evident in determining the names as cities. These suffixes can be quoted as Pura, Puri, Nagara, Nagarikā and such cities can be exemplified as Amabilapura, Bahalapuri, Balinagara and Vatanagarikā. In many cases, we have to depend upon the description available in the inscriptions for ascertaining whether a place is a town or a village.

It is very interesting to note that many important and flourishing and well-known cities of ancient period have been reduced to the state of a mere village or even a hamlet. For example Valabhi which was the capital of the Maitraka kings was reduced to the state of mere hamlet. The ancient city site is known only through its extensive ruins. We come across even such place names as preserving their ancient names even today as Chandanapuri, Giligutta, Lalitapura etc.

There still exist so many places which have been variously identified and await for a final conclusion while so many others which have not been identified so far e.g. Durlabhapura. In such cases personal visits to the
localities may prove helpful in their identifications. In certain cases the description of the places proves useful in determining the extent of the kingdoms.

Bhāvat mentioned in the Khajurāho stone inscription of Yaśovarman is an example of this type which confirms the extension of Chandela kingdom during the reign of Bhāga.

We come across, sometime such place-names as ending in giri or parvata, denoting a mountain e.g. Rochitagiri, Devaparvata etc. The names of the holy-places and with the suffix 'tirtha' as Puskara-tirtha.

Now follows the account of cities, the names of which have been extracted from the various inscriptions. Alphabetical order has been maintained while enlisting these cities.

ABHINAVA-VARĀNAŚI

This is the place from where the Gaṅga king Amaṅgalabhīma III issued his Bhuvanesvar grant. His Nagari plates were also issued from this very place which is described as a Kātaka or military camp. It has been identified with the modern city of Cuttack on the bank of the Mahanadi river, in Orissa. It seems that the modern form of the name is only reminiscent of the fact that in the time of the Gaṅgas it was frequently the temporary residence of the king and was therefore a Kātaka. In course of time the longer name Abhinava-Varānaśī
was dropped in favour of the shorter and therefore more convenient Kāṭaka, now spelt as Cuttack.

**AÇALAPURA**

Acalapura appears as the name of a city in the following inscriptions:

1. Kadalur grant of Mahārāja III. A.D. 962.²
2. Pauni plates of Pravarasena II the regnal year 32.³

This place has been identified with Achalapur, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in the Amravati district of Maharashtra. Being located at the foot of the Satpura hills, it is named as Acalapura. Nagardhan plates⁴ describe that the river Śulanadi was flowing by the side of this city, but there is no Śulanadi traceable in the vicinity of modern Acalapur.⁵

**AHĀṬA**

The name of this place appears in an unpublished inscription of Bhatripāṭṭa II of Marwar dated V.3.1001.⁶

It has been identified with modern Ahad situated near the railway station of Udaipur in the district of same name in Rajasthan.

**AHICCHATA**

It is an ancient site where the archaeological survey of India has carried out excavations. The name of this place is mentioned in the Asiatic Society's plate of
Gayādatuṅga. The dome belonged to a family which hailed from Ahiconatra which is represented by the ruins of the great fortress in the lands of Alampurkot and Nasratganj near the village of Ramnagar, 32 Kms. to the west of Bareilly in U.P. In the Mahabharata, it is mentioned as Chatravati and is also described as the capital of northern Pāṇḍala. Ptolemy called this place as Adisadra. During the 7th century, Hsin Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim visited this town which had many woods and springs and yielded grain. It enjoyed a genial climate. The people of this place were honest and diligent in learning. There were found more than ten Buddhist monasteries and nine Deva-temples. The older form of Ahiconatra is Ahiconatra. Arjuna gave the cities of Ahiconatra and Kāmpilya to Drona after having defeated Drupada in battle. This city is also known as Saṁkhyāvatī where Pārvatī was immersed in water up to his neck and was protected by Nāgarāja of the place, holding a canopy of thousand hoods over his head and coiled himself round his body. Due to this reason, the town was named as Ahiconatra.

ALĀṆṆIKA

AlāṆṆi is found in Harika grant of the Kṣetrakūṭa king Govinda III dated Saka 725. The place can be
identified with modern city of Alampur 5 Kms. to the
north of the river Tuṅghbhadra, in Mahbubnagar district
of Andhra Pradesh.

ANAHILAPĀTAKA

The name of this city is mentioned in the following
inscriptions :-

1. Balera plates of Mularāja I dated v.s.1052.16

2. Kūditgrant of the king Mularāja of Anhilavāda
dated v.s.1043.17

It was also known as Anahilapura in the Ghalui
plates of Baṅkalodēva dated v.s.1045.18 It is represented
by modern Patan in the Mehsana district of Gujarat state.
It was also sometimes called Maharvala in early medieval
times. It remained the capital of Ālukyas and Vāghela kings
of Gujarat and was a very flourishing centre of trade and
learning. The city was sacked by Mahμ ud of Ghasni during
his invasion of Somnath. However it survived that a
catastrophy. The city is hallowed by the memory of the
great Jain scholar and pontiff Hemacandra Śr̥vyavya and
glorious kings like Kumāraṭāla. It still possesses rich
libraries containing rare manuscripts of Sanskrit and
Prakrit literature pertaining to Hindu, Buddhist and Jain
religions. It continued to be the capital of Gujarat
until A.D.1297, when the last Hindu ruler Karna was
defeated and fled away.
ANANDAPURA

The place is referred to in the Harshala copper plate of Paramāra Siyaka dated A.D.947. This town was the original home of the Maṃgaṇa Brāhmanas. The city of Anandapura has been identified by some scholars with Vadnagar in Mehsana district of Gujarat. But Anand which is the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in the Kaira district seems to have a better claim because we also find mention of the Khetika mandala (modern Kaira) and the river Mahi which flows through the district of Kaira.

ANANDAPURA

The name of this city is mentioned in Andhavarma plates of Anantavarmadeva dated A.D.720. This place may be the same as Anandapura, a taluka in the Keonjhar district of Orissa.

ANGEKI

The name of this city is mentioned in the Vemalurpadu plates of Anantraja dated A.D.945. It is represented by present Addanki situated on the left bank of the Gundlakhamma river in the Ongole taluka of Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh.

ANGULAKA

Copper plate of Netṭabhaṅja dated the year 98
refers to the city of Angulaka which may be the same as modern Angul in the Dhenkanal district, Orissa.

**ANKULESVARA**

The name of this city is recorded in the Rathor grant of Kraha II of Ankulesvara dated A.D.888.23 It has been identified with modern town of Anklesvar in Bharuch district of Gujarat. This town has got a number of oil-wells.

**ANUNDPURAD**

The name of this city is found in Atapura inscription of Saktikumara, dated v.S.1034.24 In earlier times, this place was known by the name of Tambe-nagari where Tuar ancestors of Vikramaditya lived. Subsequently its name was changed to Anundpura - 'The happy-city' which at present is identical with At or Ahad nearly 3 Kms. east of Udaipur in the district of the same name in Rajasthan.

**ANUPURA**

The name of this city occurs in a grant of Pallavamalla Nandivarman.25 Anupura may be identified with present Chittur in the Palghat district of Kerala State.

**APAPURU.**

Apapuru is recorded in Ahar stone inscription
dated A.D.886. There is a place named as Apāpurī or Pāpurī which is situated about eleven kms. to the south-east of Bihar town where Lord Mahāvīra breathed his last but Apāpura seems to be different from it. The merchants from Apāpura are stated to visit the famous trade centre of Tattānandapura — modern Ahar in the Bulandshahar district of Uttar Pradesh.

ARUMA-TIRTHA.

The name of this place occurs in the Samgammer copper plate dated A.D.1000. The spot where the river Aruna joins the Godavari near Ram's Pool is known as Aruma-tirtha. It is in the Nasik district of Maharashtra.

ARUTAKUR

Calukya grant of Vīșņuvardhan II dated 'Saka 581 mentions the place Arutakur which should be looked for in the Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh.

ASANAPURA

The name of this city is recorded in the following inscriptions:

1. The grant of the eastern Calukya king Vīșṇuvardhan II dated 'Saka 581.
4. Nidupuru grant of Jayasimha I. 35

This place has been identified by Dr. Subba Rao with modern village known by the same name as Asanapura which is situated a few kms. away from Draksharama in the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. The place seems to have been one of the educational and cultural centres of early eastern Calukya kings.

ATAPURA

It occurs in the Atlapura inscription of Saktikumara dated v.s. 1034. 36 This city is identical with modern Ad or Ahad in the Udaipur district of Rajasthan.

AYODHYA

Dudhpani rock inscription 37 records the name of Ayodhya which is the same as modern city of Ayodhya about 10 kms. from the Faizabad Railway station, in Uttar Pradesh. It was situated on the river Sarayu—modern Ghagra or Gogra. The present record shows that there was direct route for Ayodhya from Tamralipti. The three merchant brothers went on business tour from Ayodhya to Tamralipti.

BAHALAPURU

Bhalapur occurs in Mahabharata plates of Sandraka Vairadesa dated A.D. 702. 38 This city has been identified with modern Bahal situated on the bank of the river Girra
at a distance of 10 Kms to the north-east of Mehunabare in the Chaliagaon taluka of the East Khandesh district in Maharashtra. From the present record, it appears that Bahalapuri (Bahal) was a flourishing town in the beginning of 8th century and was probably the capital of Sendraka Vairadeva. Before the discovery of the present record, archaeological excavations were conducted at Bahal which suggested that this flourishing town was affected by severe floods about A.D. 100 and the site was re-occupied after a long gap of 1200 years, during the Yadava and Muslim times (A.D. 1300–A.D. 1700). But the discovery of the present plate shows that it was an important place in the beginning of the 8th century A.D.

BALIPATTANA OR BALINAGARA

The name of this city is recorded in Pattanakudî plates of Śilāhāra Avasara II dated Śaka 910. The exact identification of the city is uncertain.

BHAGAVATAPURA

The name of this city is mentioned in the Ujjain copper plate grant of Vakpatirñja of Dhara dated V.3. 1056. Bhagavatapura has been identified with the place called Bhager situated on the river Chambal at a distance of 17 Kms from Sitamar in the Mandsaur district of Madhya Pradesh. Even today it is considered meritorious to make charitable gifts after a bath in the river Chambal in the month of Kartika.
It occurs in the Taleśvara copper plate grant of Dyutivarman. It may be looked for in the Garhwal district of Uttar Pradesh.

BHARUKACCHA

It occurs in the following inscriptions:

2. Hansol plates of Cānasaṅh Bhartrvaddha dated the year 813.

It has been identified with modern Bharuch, the headquarters of the district of the same in Gujarat. Being situated on the mouth of the river Narmada, it was the most suitable place both for sea-borne and inland trade. It finds mention in the Bhāgavata, Mārkandeya and Skanda-purāṇa.

(See Bharukaccha-Visaya)

BHĀSVAT

The place occurs in the Khajurāho stone inscription of king Yaśovarman dated A.D.954. Bhānga, the son of king Yaśovarman is said to have ruled the earth from Kālañjar to Bhaśvat. Prof. Kielhorn suggests that Bhaśvat should be identified with Bhaillavāmin - modern Vīdīśa (formerly called Bhilsa) the Headquarters of the
district of the same name in Madhya Pradesh. It stands on the eastern bank of the river Vetravati (Betwa).

**Bhillamala**

The name of this city has been mentioned in the following inscriptions:

1. Ahar stone inscription document II dated A.D.865.
2. Grant of the time of Ksana III.
4. Chumli copper plate grant of the time of Jaika I dated V.S.515.

Bhillamala also called Srimala has been identified with modern Bhimtal or Bhilmal in the Jalor district of Rajasthan. It was a very important city of ancient times. From the 6th to the 9th century, it had been the capital of the Gurjaras. The famous astronomer Brahmagupta and the great poet Magha belonged to this city.

**Bhimapura**

Pandiapathar plates of Bhimasena dated the year 89 refer to this city which has been identified by Rajaguru with Bhismagar in Tamil Nadu.

**Bhojapura**

The city of Bhojapura is mentioned in the Pehova inscription of Bhoja Pratihara dated Harṣa Sam.276. There are several places bearing this name. The Bhojapura of the Pehova inscription is situated on the
river Ganga about 48 Kms. from Kannauja. It is to be carefully distinguished from Bhojakotapura, the capital of Vidarbha.

**BHUTAMBILI OR BHUTAMBILUKA**

It is mentioned in the Guhali plates of Bākaladeva dated A.D.967 and Guhali copper plate grant of Agguka II dated A.D.832. It is identical with modern Guhali, situated amidst hills in the northern valley of Abhapura in the Jamnagar district of Gujarat.

**BRAHMAPURA**

It is recorded in the Talsāvara copper plate grant of Dyutivarsan. Cunningham has identified this place with Lakhanpur on the Ramganga river about 128 Kms. from Madurai. Hoen-Tang describes the kingdom of Brahmapura as 4000 li in circuit and the climate of the place is said to be slightly cold. It must, therefore, have included the whole of the hill-country between the Alakananda and Karnāli rivers which are known as Garhwal (Pauri) and Kumaon (Almora) districts of Utter Pradesh. There is another Brahmapura mentioned in the inscriptions from Chamba. It was the original capital of the ancient rulers of Chamba. It is now a tehsil headquarter in the district of Chamba in Himachal Pradesh. This place however is distinct from the one mentioned in the copper plate of Dyutivarsan.
BRAHMAPUR

The name of this city is mentioned in Anjaniplates of Gurjara Jayabhata III dated the year 461. The city Brahmapuri where dome resided may be identical with Bamanphalia situated at a distance of about 15 Kms. south-west of Nandol in the Rajpipla subdivision of the Bharuch district in Gujarat.

BHAVAT-GATTIVANNA

This place is mentioned in the Irda copper plate of the Kamboja king Mayapaladeva belonging to the 10th century. It may be the same as modern Ghatina situated on the Subarnarukha between Belyabera and Mayabasham in the Midnapore district, West Bengal.

CANDRAPURA

The city of Candrapura is mentioned in Dhenkanal copper plate grant of the king Jayastambha. Its exact location cannot be determined but it must have been a place of importance in the Dhenkanal district of Orissa.

CANDANAPURI

Vajirkheda grant of Rāstrakūṭa Indra III dated Śaka 836 and Ellora plates of Dantigurda dated Śaka 663 record this city which is still known by the same name as Chandanpuri, a small town situated on the south bank of the river Girna about 5 Kms. to the south-west of Malegaon in the Nasik district of Maharashtra.
CANDRAPUR

This place is recorded in Anjaneri plate of Prithivicandra Bhogasakti I. It is probably identical with Chandrashi Met, situated at a distance of 19 Kms. to the south-west of Anjaneri in Nasik district of Maharashtra.

There is another Candrapuri mentioned in the Andura plates of Govinda IV dated A.D.929 which has been identified with Chandpur 16 Kms. to the north-west of Mandura in the Buldana district of Maharashtra.

There is yet a third Candrapuri mentioned in the Midhanpur copper plates of Bhaskararasa. It may be identical with modern Chandpur situated on the bank of the river Padma in the district of Comilla of Bangladesh.

DANTAPURA

It is mentioned in the following records:

1. Andhavaram grant of king Anantavarmadeva dated A.D.720.

2. Andhavaram grant of king Vajrahastra deva.

Alexander Cunningham regarded it as the capital of Kalinga and identified it with Raja Mahendri now called Rajamundri situated on the river Godavari in the Kakinada (East Godavari) district of Andhra Pradesh. Subba Rao identifies it with Srikakulas on the sea-coast.
and the headquarters of the district of the same name. This identification is more probable of the two as it seems to have survived in the name of a fort Dantavakra which is quite close to Srikakulam. M. L. Dey's suggestion according to which it is to be located in the Midnapore district is quite out of question, as this place is outside Kaliṅga.

**Dāśapura**

It is mentioned in the following inscriptions:—

1. Partabgarh inscription of Mahendrapāla II dated the year 1003.\(^7\)

2. Mandeśaṁ stone inscription of Kumaragupta dated M.3.493.\(^7\)

3. Mandeśaṁ stone inscription of Govinda-gupta dated M.3.524.\(^7\)

4. Mandeśaṁ stone inscription of Bandhuvarman dated M.3.529.\(^7\)

5. Two stone pillar inscription of Yaśodharman.\(^7\)

This ancient city is said to have been the capital of King Rāntidēva in the epic age. It has yielded a number of inscriptions of the Gupta period which contain important historical information. Kālidāsa has mentioned this place in his Meghadūta.\(^7\) The city enjoyed prosperity upto the end of the twelfth century when it was sacked and desecrated by the muslim ruler Sultan Iltumish. Then it was named as Mand-Dāśapura from which the present name
Mandsaur is derived. It is the headquarters of the
district of the same name in Madhya Pradesh. It stands on
the bank of the rivulet Shivna, a tributary of the river
Shipra.

DEVAPALLI

Deval Prasasti of Lalla, the Chhinda dated A.D.992
denotes this city which is identical with Deval (modern
Thatta) in Sindh (Pakistan). Lalla, the Chhinda built the
temple of Siva and Parvatī in conjunction with his wife
Lakṣmī, endowing them with some villages, situated in the
Mayuta of Bhuvana to which he gave the name Devapallī.

DEVAPARVATA

The name of this city occurs in the following
inscriptions:—

1. Paścinabag plate of Śrīcandra dated the year 5.
2. The Kailān copper plate inscription of King
Śrīhāranas-Hata dated the regnal year 8.

It was one of the provincial headquarters of the
Samatā country. This prosperous city which seems to
have been a hill-fort is stated to be situated on the
bank of the river Kĕroda modern Khira or Khirnai.

DHANINAKADA

This place name is referred to in Uppugundur
inscription of Virapuruṣadatta dated year 19. The
city can be identified with modern Dharanikota in Guntur
district of Andhra Pradesh. It is situated on the right bank of the river Krishna about 32 Kms. from Vijayawada.\textsuperscript{81}

**DHARMAPURI**

This place is mentioned in Maliyapundi grant of Ammārajā II dated Saka 867.\textsuperscript{82} The king Durgarāja founded a very charming temple of Jina(Jinālya) on the southern side of Dharmapuri. The place has not been identified.

**DHAVAGARTA**

This city occurs in Dabok inscription of the time of Dhavalappadeva dated A.D.813.\textsuperscript{83} Dhavagarta has been identified with present town of Dhor in the Jabalpur district of Rajasthan.

**DIPAPURI**

The name of this city is mentioned in Tāḷēvāra copper plate grant of Dyutivarman.\textsuperscript{84} The granted locality Vṛiddhātērya-pallika is stated to be situated at Dipapuri which may be looked for somewhere in the Garhwal district of Uttar Pradesh.

**DURLABHAPURA**

The name of this city appears in the Bilhari stone inscription of Yuvarājadēva II.\textsuperscript{85} The inhabitants of this town had contributed towards the support of the temple of Śiva erected by the queen Nehañé, daughter of Avanivarman at Bilhari, in the Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh and granted seven villages for its maintenance.
ELAPURA

Elora plates of the Rastrakuta emperor dated A.D. 741-86 and Masur inscription of a Sulki chieftain mention this city which has been identified with modern Ellora in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. It is the place where Dantidurga built the Daśavatāra cave temple and his successor Karna built the Kailāsa temple which is a marvel of rock-cut architecture. There are Buddhist and Jain temples in addition to the Brahmanical temples.

GAJARAVĀVI

This place name occurs in the record dated 5aka 994 of the time of Amogavarsa. It has been identified with modern Givroi, a town situated about 29 Kms. to the north of Bir and about 10 Kms. to the east of Pangry in the Bir district of Maharashtra. According to J.P.Fleet, there are two villages named as Givroi and four villages named as Givroy and still two mere villages which are called Gecroy. All are located within 96 Kms. of the town Givroi of the record, towards the north and north-west. These villages were probably founded by the emigrants of town.

GAṅGA-DVĀRA

It is mentioned in the Jodhpur inscription of Pratihāra Beuka dated A.D. 877. Gaṅga-dvāra is identical
with Hardwar, in the district of Saharanpur of Uttar Pradesh.

**GAYA**

Nalanda copper plate of Devpaladeva\(^90\) mentions the city Gaya which is the same as Gaya of today. It is the headquarters of the district of the same name in Bihar. It is held very sacred by the Hindus and thousands of pilgrims flock to it almost throughout the year to perform the funeral rites of the ancestors on the river Phalga which flows by. In the city itself is an ancient temple where the footprints of the god Visnu are the object of worship. About 10 Kms. from Gaya is the world famous Bodhi tree where the Buddha received enlightenment and close to it is a temple of the Buddha.

**GHOSTHA-VARSIKA**

The name of this city occurs in the Partabgarh inscription of the time of the king Mahendrapala II dated A.D.946.\(^91\) It is identical with Shotarsi situated at a distance of about 11 Kms. to the east of Partabgarh in Rajasthan.

**GILGIT**

This place is mentioned in Hatun rock inscription of Patoladeva.\(^92\) It is undoubtedly identified with modern Gilgit in Kashmir. The epithet Gilgit\(^2\) Saroncha i.e.
the chief of the army at Giligitta is given to Nakarâkha, the chief-minister of Patoladeva Şâhi. It is interesting to note that the name Giligitta for Gilgit, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Kashmir was known in the same phonetical form over twelve hundred years ago. This proves as untenable the opinion of some scholars that the name is of recent origin.

GIRINAGARA

The name of this city is mentioned in the following records:

1. Mudgâpandra grant of Yuvâraja Tryâîrâya Silâditya dated A.D. 660.93

2. Mârâs or pillars of Jayabhatta III dated the year 456.95

This is the ancient name of the present city of Junagadh in Gujarat. The Girnar hill which is called Urjâyat in the Junagadh inscriptions stands near Junagadh and it is believed that the ancient city of Girinagara stood on the rising ground at the foot of Girnar hill.96 Girinagara is a very ancient town as is evident from the fourteen Rock Edicts of Asoka which are engraved on a boulder of the Girnar hill. The Mauryas had built here a great reservoir of water named Sudarâdana lake. It was subsequently repaired first during the reign of the western Kšatrâya king Rudradamâna I and then during the reign of Skandagupta.
GODRAHAKA

This city is recorded in a grant of Shiladitya V dated the year 441.97 This place may be identical with modern city of Godhra, the headquarters of the district Panch mahals in Gujarat.

GODHRY

It is referred to in an inscription of the time of Amarsaṇa II dated the 12th year of his age.98 The place may be the same as Guntur, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Andhra Pradesh.

GOPADRI

It occurs in Gwalior inscription of Vaimakha Svāmī.99 Alla is said to have been appointed to the guardianship of Gopadri i.e. modern Gwalior by king Śrīmad-Ndivarāna.

GUDRAVĀRA OR GUDDAVADI

The name of this place is mentioned in the following inscriptions :

1. Pulikara plates of eastern Gālikāya king
   Jayasilāha I dated A.D.650.100

2. Copper plate grant of the time of king
   Vijayaditya.101

The place can be identified with modern Gudivada, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in the Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh. This place is variously spelt as Gudrahāra, Gudrāra, Gudravāra etc. Dr.Hultsch is of
the opinion that this Gudivada ought not to be confounded with Gudavadi of Ramachandrapur taluka referred in the Pithapuram inscription of Manmastyà II.

GUHADEVAPATAKA OR GUHÀVVARAPATAKA

Terumâla plates of Subhâkara II dated A.D. 706\(^2\) and Santiragrama grant of Dandimahâdevî dated A.D. 736\(^3\) record the name of this city. It has been identified with modern Jagpur on the Vaitarani river in the Cuttack district of Orissa. It was an old town which separated Utakala and Kaliâga. It was the capital of the Bhaunas of Orissa and is apparently named after Guha (or the Guhas) with whom the Bhaunas are associated in the Visnu-Purâna.

GUHAPURA

The following inscriptions mention the name of the city Gunapuras:-

1. Bhadana grant of Aparâjita dated Saka 919\(^4\)
2. Copper plate grant of the king Vâkpatirâja of Dhura dated V.S. 1036\(^5\)

The exact identification of the place remains undetermined.

HARIDRA

Mulla plates of Ñri-candra\(^6\) record the name of this
place which was originally the area around the Sylhet district in Bangladesh. In later days this name Harikōla Harikōla or Harikōli was used as a synonym of Vaṣāga due to the fact that Harikōla rulers expanded their dominions over wide areas of south-east Bengal.

**HARSAPURA**

The name of this city occurs in Pandukēśvara plates of Subhikṣaṇājadeva. The first group of the pieces of land was dedicated to the goddess Durgabhattārīka who is said to have been installed in a locality called Harsapura. Śrī-harsapura with which some Pallika (habitation) was attached was probably the same as Harsapura. The city was situated in the region comprising the districts of Taḍagapura and Antaraṅga. The exact location of Harsapura is uncertain. There is another Harsapura mentioned in the Halol grant of Mahāśeṣaṇa Canḍaḍitya dated the year 470 and 109 Kayyāvaj grant of Kṛṣṇa II, dated Saka 832. Canḍaḍitya's charter was issued from this Harsapura. The name in the grant of Kṛṣṇa II is given as Harsapuraṇādhīṣṭama-sata (i.e. Harsapura-730) which included Kṛṣṇa etc. The place Harsapura has been identified with Narsol on the Neshwa river in the Prantij taluka of the Kaira district, Gujarat.
HASTIKUNDIKA

The name of this city is recorded in Bijapur inscription of Dhaval of Hastikundi dated V.S.1053. Vasudeva who was the preceptor of Vidagdharaja induced the king to erect a temple dedicated to the god Jina in the town of Hastikundi, Hathundi or Hastikundika. Hastikundika (may be in Sirsi district of Rajasthan) was the capital of Balaprasada, the son of HASTAKUTA Dhavala.

HEIAPURA

The name of this city occurs in the Sanjan plates of Amoghvarsa I dated A.D.871. It has been identified with present Velapur or Belur in the Hassan district of Karnataka.

ILLANGÖYKKUDI

It is mentioned in the Ambasamudram inscription of Selamralaikonda Vir-Pandy a dated A.D.967 and in the Ambasamudram inscription of Vargunpandy a. It was a Brahmadesya in Mullimada.

Illangöykkudi was the ancient name of modern city Ambasamudram, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in Tannevelly district of Tamil Nadu. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Tamraparni.

JALANDHARA

The city is mentioned in second Prasasti of
Baijnath. ¹¹₄ It is the same as modern Jullundur, the headquarters of the division of the same name in Panjab. Cunningham regards it the same as Kulindrine of Ptolemy. In the 7th century, Huen-Tsang visited this place. At the time of his visit, Jalandhara was itself the capital which he described as 3 Kms. in circuit.

JAMBANA-MĀHAYANAPURA

The name of this city is mentioned in the Baripada museum plate of Devānandadeva dated A.D.899. ¹¹₅ The dome Bhaṭṭa Brahmadhara, hailing from Pundravardhana, was a member of the Bhaṭṭa-community of Jambana-Māhāyana pura. It remains unidentified.

JANMAPURA

This place occurs in Murud Janjira copper plate grant of Śilahara Chadvaideva dated A.D.965. ¹¹₆ The dome was the resident of this city which cannot be identified.

JAYANTAPURA

This place appears in the Māndasa plates of Amantavarmadeva dated Śaka 913. ¹¹⁷ It was situated in the Pañca-pāṭhāra-Viṣaya. Jayantapura may be identified with modern Jallantra in the Ganjam district of Orissa. Jallantra and its surroundings contain relics of antiquarian interest. Near Jallantra, there exist a village Jayantapura by name.
JAYAPURA

The city of Jayapura is mentioned in the Anjaneri plates of Gurjara Jayabhaṭa III dated the year 460. The road going to the city of Jayapura is mentioned in connection with the piece of land in Toranaka, situated in the Mandipura-Visaya. Jayapura may be identified with modern Jitpur situated at a distance of about 10 Kms. to the east of Nanded and about 15 Kms. to the south-east of Toran in the Rajpura sub-division of the Bharuch district in Gujarat.

There is another Jayapura which is mentioned in the following inscriptions:

1. Jinerpur plate of Devanandadeva dated the year 193.
2. Baripada Museum plate of Devanandadeva dated the year 193.
3. Despalla plate of Devanandadeva dated year 184

This place was the capital of the Handa family of Orissa. According to A. Banerji Sastri, it can be identified with Jaipur of the Cuttack district whereas N. Tripathi is inclined to identify this place with Jeypur or Jeypore, the headquarters of a big estate of the same name in the newly constituted district of Koraput in Orissa. K.C. Panigrahi has suggested that the city of Jayapura is identical with
Jaipur, now reduced to the state of a village situated in the Dhenkanal district of Orissa. But the foremost identification of Jayapura with Jaipur in Cuttack district of Orissa may be regarded as valid for the present record.

**JUNNIA-MAGARA**

The name of this city is mentioned in an incomplete grant of Suida Adityavarman dated Saka 887. Junni-nagara may be identical with Junnar, in the Pune district of Maharashtra. It is located at a distance of about 83 Kms to the north of Pune. R.C. Bhandarkar gives its derivation from the word Jiranapara i.e. old town.

**KASSIPALI**

Bahur plates of Kṛṣṇāgavaran record the name of this city, which is identical with Canjeeveram situated on the bank of the Palar river about 69 Kms to the South-west of Madras in Tamil Nadu. This city is a city of temples. It has the same sanctity in the South as Kasi in the North. It was the capital of the Pallavas.

**KALANDARA**

The name of this city is mentioned in the following inscriptions:

1. Barab copperplate of Bhojadeva dated V.S. 893
2. Record dated V.S. 1035 of the time of Bhaḍgadeva
a ruler of Kālaṇjar.\textsuperscript{126}  

Kālaṇjara, the capital of the Chandellas, is the same as Kālinjar, about 64 kms north-east of Khajurāho and is situated in the Banda district of Uttar-Pradesh.  
The name of this city occurs in Jesur plates of Silāditya III dated year 347.\textsuperscript{127} It was the headquarters of the territorial division called Pathaka, in the province of Surāṭra (modern Kathiawad) during rule of the Maitrakas.

\textbf{KALIDURGA}  
This city is referred to in a grant of Pallavamala Mandivarmā.\textsuperscript{128} Kalidurga may be the Sanskrit form of Tamil and Malayalam words 'Kālikottai and Kālikottā. It can be identified with modern Calicut, the harbour on the western coast, in Kerala.

\textbf{KALINGA-NAGARA}  
The name of this city is referred to in the following records:—  
1. Tekkili plates of Indravarman dated Gaṅga year 154.\textsuperscript{129}  
2. Parla-Kivadi plates of Maharāja Indravarman dated Saka 591.\textsuperscript{130}  
3. Plate of Devendravarman dated, Gaṅga year 184.\textsuperscript{131}  
4. An inscription of the time of Jayadeva, Hārṣa year151.\textsuperscript{132}
5. Mahunika grant of Devendravarman III, dated Gaṅga year 306.133
7. Tekkali plates of Anantavarman dated Gaṅga year 358.135
8. Nāpitāvatāka grant of Devendravarman.136
9. Paṭṭali grant of Yuvarāja Rajendravarman dated A.D. 811.137
10. Alamarāṇa plates of Anantavarman dated Gaṅga year 304.138
11. Chincholle plates of Devendravarman dated Gaṅga year 103.139
12. Tekkali plates of Devendravarman dated Gaṅga year 310.140

Kalinganagara appears to have been the general name of the capitals of Kalinga which were different at different periods as Manipura, Šālapura, Bhuvanesevara, Pīṭapura, Jayantapura, Śiśapura, Mukhalingas etc. and then it was designated as Kalinganagara. Ṛṣṭigumpha inscription clearly shows that Kalinganagara was the capital of Kalinga during Kharvela's reign. It has been variously identified by different scholars but the general accepted identification of Kalinganagara is modern Mukhalingas (about 32 km. from Paradikemedi on the river Vaṁśadhara) and the adjacent ruins in the Ganjas district. Most of the early
Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga like Indravarman, Devaravarman
called themselves ‘Gonds of Kaliṅga’(Kaliṅgarānpetī)
and issued their grants from their victorious camp
at Kaliṅgangara. Chinese Pilgrim Huen Toung visited
this place in the 7th century A.D.

Kalyanī

The name of this town is recorded in the Ādakṣaṇa
plates of Śendraka Jayasakti dated Sāka 602 and
Anjaneri plates of Bhogasakti dated the year 461. It
can be identified with modern Kalvan, the headquarters of
the taluka of the same name in Nasik district of
Maharashtra.

Kalāmūli

The name of this city is referred to in the
Sudhāsa grant of Pratīṣṭhā Śrīvallabha dated the
year 18 and Pulimbrura grant of Śrīvallabha I
dated A.D. 659. It may be identified with Kallur in
Santur district of Andhra Pradesh.

Kalápadha

Sonepur plate of Kumara Somśvaradeva records the
name of this city which is stated to be situated in the
Uttara-tīravīṣaya. It may be identified with modern
village Keuli about 29 Kms. to the north of Sonepur
town in the Balangir district of Orissa.
KAMPIKA-TIRGA

This sacred place is recorded in Cokkhakuti grant of Dantivarman of Gujarat dated A.D. 867 and the copperplate grant of Dhrava II dated A.D. 806. It is to be identified with modern Kaphlata, a large village in the Ghurasi Taluka of Surat district in Gujarat. It lies on the north bank of the river Mindhol at a distance of 3 Kms. to the north of Chekhd in the Navsari district of Gujarat. There is another ancient city called Kampilya which was the capital of southern Pañcâla in northern India. However, the two must not be confused. The one in Gujarat has a religious sanctity while the other in the north had political importance.

KAMYAKA

The name of this city occurs in the Kaman Stone inscription. This place has been identified with modern city of Kaman, the find spot of the present record. It is the headquarters of the tehsil of the same name in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan situated about 56 Kms. north by west from Bharatpur.

KĀNČI OR KĀṆČITRA

The name of this well-known city is recorded in the following inscriptions:

1. Savmnr plates of Cālukya Vikramāditya dated
2. Vana Guraṛayapalaśa plates of Paramēvara-vanman dated A.D.698. 150

3. Western Gālukya grant of the King Vijayasālīya dated A.D.731. 151

4. Udayanirasa plates of Nandivarman. 152

5. A Rastrakuta grant of Bantidurga dated Saka 675. 153


7. Western Gālukya grant of Kirtivarman dated Saka 679. 155

8. Talgaon copperplate of Krama-raja dated Saka 690. 156


10. Grant of Pallavamalla Nandivarman. 158

11. An inscription from Marin. 159

12. Rayadavolu plates of Śivakantivarman. 160

Kāñcai, Kāñcipurā, Kāñcipurī or Kāñca-śavara is now represented by Kanchipuram, situated on the river Palar 69 km. to the south-west of Madras in Chingalepet district of Tamil-Nadu. It was the capital of the Pallavas. The southern boundary of this famous city forms the northern boundary of the village Udayaniramaṅgaṇa, granted by Pallavamalla Nandivarman. 161 It was also one of the notable centres of Buddhist learning in South India. 162 Saivism,
Buddhism and Jainism had cast great influence on this city. It is famous for its notable temples such as Kamākṣi temple of Kailāsaṇātha, temple of Kacchapesvara etc. This famous place is also referred to in the Skandapurāṇa163, Bhāgavatapurāṇa164 and Yoginītantra165. This place is sacred to the Vaishnavites and Shaivites alike. Its earliest mention in Sanskrit literature occurs in the Mahābhāṣya of Patañjali.166

**Kānya-Kubja**

This city is referred to in the following records:

1. A Fragmentary Maurya inscription from Mathura.167
2. Mahua inscription of Vatsarāja.168
3. Gwalior Prāṣasti of Bhoja dated A.D.840.169
4. Dewal Prāṣasti of Lalla, the Chhinda dated V.S.1049.170
5. Bālera plates of Mālārāja I dated A.D.995.171

Kānya-Kubja has been identified with modern Kāmānāj located in the district of Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh. Kānya-Kubja is a very ancient city. It is mentioned in the Rāmāyaṇa in connection with the Sage Viśvāmitra whose father Gādhi had his capital here. The city was also called Gadhipura after the name of this king. It was also called Mahodaya and Kuśasthala having been founded by Kuśamabha. For the origin of the name Kānya-Kubja a strange story is told in the Rāmāyana I, 32-33. It is stated that king Kuśamabha had a hundred daughters. One day while
sporting in their garden they were all approached by Vayu—the god of wind, whereupon the maidens became hump-backed. On account of this deformity of the royal maidens the city came to be called Kānyakubja—'the city of hump-backed maidens'. Kusūrābha got a son Gāndhi. He was a powerful ruler. After his, the city is called Gadāipura.

Kānyakubja rose into political importance in history for the first time under the Maurya-rulers, the last of whom Grahamara was killed during an attack by Bāhāka and the king of Śilāva. Harśavardhana, whose sister Kānchāri was married to Grahamara, then occupied Kānyakubja and made it his capital. The Chinese pilgrim Hui-nêng stayed here during Harṣa's rule and enjoyed his royal hospitality and patronage. He has given a detailed account of the place in his Si-yu-ki. After Harśavardhana, Yaśovarāṇi whose fame has been sung by the poet Vakpatimāja in the Prākritā Yaśakāavya Gauḍavahā, became the ruler. After him it passed into the hands of the Pratihārīs, during whose rule, extending from the 8th to the 11th century, Kānyakubja was the symbol of political greatness and it became the coveted prize for the three great powers, the Pratihārīs, Pāṇa and the Kāśvārukātas. After its repeated sack by Mahāmud of Gauḍa it lost much of its glory. The Pratihārīs lost all power and after them this city became
the capital of the Gahadawala. The last Gahadawala
king, Jayasandra was defeated by Muhammad Din Kasam
in 1194, and Kanyakubja was totally ruined.

(For an account of its ruins see Cunningham's Archaeo-
logical Survey Report, Vol.I & his Geography of Ancient
India.)

KARAHATAKA-MAGARA

The name of this city occurs in Rayagad plate
of Vijayaditya dated A.D.703, Karhad plates of
Krona III dated 958 and the record dated Saka 675 of
the time of Dantidurga. It has been identified with
Karhad, the chief town of the taluka of the same name
in Satara district of Maharashtra. Karhad is referred
to in Sanjan plates of Amoghavasava I dated Saka 793,
which is the same as modern Karhad

KARKOTA

Taleswara copper plate grant of Dyutivarman
records the name of this place. Karkota is represented
by modern Garkhet in the Almora district of Uttar
Pradesh.

KARNATA

It occurs in the Bhorelll Varatoma image
inscription. It is located on the northern bank of
the river Maghna. It is the same as modern Badakanta
(senior Kanta), situated in the Tipperah district and the village Bharella is situated to the south west of Badkanta. It is 19 Kms. to the west of Kosilla, in Bangladesh. It is still a place of considerable importance being an ancient seat.

KARMAStAPURA

This city is mentioned in the Rathor grant of Druba III of Broach dated A.D.867. One hundred and sixteen villages were connected with KarmaStapura and the granted village Parahansaka was one of these 116 villages. The exact location of this place remains undetermined but it may be situated somewhere in the Surat district, Gujarat.

KARTTikEYAPURA

This city is recorded in the following inscriptions:
2. Talevara copper plate grant of Dyutivarm. It has been identified with modern Baijnath or Vaidyanath in Kumaun district, about 128 Kms. from Almora, in Uttar Pradesh. According to a tradition, the city of KarttikEyapura was built by a Katyur king of the Katyurvalley in Kumaun on the ruins of an older city named Karavirapura. KarttikEyapura of the present records and Kartypura of Allahabad pillar
inscription may be the sanskritized form of the original name of Katyūr.

KASAPURA

The place name is referred to in the Sangam stone inscription of Śaṅkaragana.\(^{180}\) It is identical with modern Varanasi which holds one of the most sacred places of pilgrimage in India. It is so called because it was founded by king Kasa - a descendant of Pururavas. For details see Kasi & Varanasi.

KAVARIKA

The record dated Śaka 806\(^{181}\) of the time of king Dhrusa II refers to the place. It is described as the headquarters of the district of the same name of Gujarat but its exact identification remains undetermined.

KETAKA

The following inscriptions record the name of the city Ketaka:

1. Hillol plates of Mahāsāṃanta Candrāditya, year 470\(^{182}\)

2. Hansari copper plate Charter of the Gujarati Kesātrakaṭa prince Karkka I dated Śaka 738\(^{183}\)

3. Andura plates of Govinda IV dated A.D. 929\(^{184}\)

4. Copper plate grant of king Dhrusa II dated Śaka 757\(^{185}\)
Khēṭaka has been identified with modern Kaira, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Gujarat. It was also called as Khēṭaka-Mahābhīsthāna which was the headquarters of the district under the Maithrakas, Kṣātrakūtas and Paramārjas. Padmapurāṇa also mentions this city. It is a large town of Gujarat situated 32 Kms. south of Ahmedabad on the river Vetravati (modern Vatrak). It contains a Jain temple. In earlier times, it was also known as Kaccha. Hsien Tsang estimates its circuit at 2000 li, a size which agrees well with the probable limits of the district Kaira which may be stated as extending from the bank of the Sabarmati on the west, to the great bend of the Mahi river on the north-east, and to Baroda in the south. In shape it is a rough square.

Kīrāgrāma

It occurs in the second Prasasti of Baitnath dated Śaka 726. King Baktamarasandra was the ruler of Kirāgrāma, the capital city of the Brāharta. The famous temple of Siva-Vaidyanatha, to which oil-mill was given to provide oil for the lamps of the temple, is still present at this place. Kirāgrāma has been identified with modern Baitnath, a small town to the east of the Kangra district about 48 Kms. to the east of Kot-Kangra at a bend of the Bimāma river — a feeder of the Beas.
KISKINDHIPURA

This city is recorded in Dhulev plates of Maharaja Bhatti dated year 73 and a grant of Bhāvihita of Guhilas, dated Hara year 43. There is no place name like Kiskindhipura found in the vicinity of Dhulev. V.V. Mirashi suggests that the extensive ruins of an ancient town near modern Kalyanapur in Bhosat district, Rajasthan, might mark the site of ancient Kiskinda. A branch of the Guhila dynasty had its capital here. Three rulers of this branch are mentioned in Bhāvihit grant.

KISUVOLAL

The name of this city is mentioned in the Shiggaon plate of Calukya Vijayaditya dated Saka 630. It has been identified with Raktapura modern Pattadkal in Hungund taluka of Bijapur district, Karnataka but according to G.S. Gai, it is the same Raktapura from where the grant was issued. The word Kisu or Kesu literally means red and Polal means city; hence it is evident that Raktapur is a sanskritized from of the Kannada word Kesupolal.

KITCHIPURA

Kosaralingam copper plate grant of Ravidatta mentions the city of Kitchipura which may be intended to be Kirtipura situated in the Punna-Vīśaya (Ten-thousand-Vīśaya) of Gaṅgāvēdi-96,000, on the
river Kapini in Mysore. It was the capital of the Punnata-deśa.

**KOLAGALA**

The name of Kolagala is mentioned in Kolagallu inscription of Khottiga dated A.D. 967.\(^{194}\) It has been identified with modern Kolagallu, a railway station in the Bellary district of Karnataka.

**KOLAPURA**

The name of this place occurs in Indian Museum plates of Gaṅga Indravarman.\(^{195}\) Lewis Rice has suggested its identification with modern Kolar in the east of Mysore, Karnataka.\(^{196}\)

**KOLAVARI**

Talesvara copper plate grant of Dyutivarman\(^{197}\) records the name of this city which may be the same as Kolapuri in the Almora district of Uttar Pradesh.

**KOMARAMANGALAM**

It is mentioned in the Salem plate of Gaṅga Śṛiśūrya dated Śaka 693.\(^{198}\) It is identified with Komaramangalam in Tiruchengodu taluka of the Salem district, Tamil Nadu. It is situated at a distance of about 48 Kms. from Salem.

**KONGUDA**

Grant of Ayaśobhita Madhyamārāja II dated the regnal year 26\(^{199}\) records the city of Konguda
which is identical with Kongoda in the Raigarh agency of Ganjam district, Orissa.

KONIGIL-MAGARA

It occurs in Agali grant of Gaṅga Śrīpuruṣa dated Saka 669. It is identical with modern Kunigal, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in the Tumkur district, Karnataka.

KŌŚIRA-MANDAPURA

This place name occurs in Bardula plates of Mahāśivagupta. Kōśira-Mandapura may be identical with Mandapur Bhaga, site of the two adjoining villages of Mandapura big and Mandapura small in Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh.

LALITAPURA

Lalitapura is mentioned in Bhāratakalā Bhavana plate of Harirāja dated V.3.1040. It is the same as modern Lalitpur in the district of Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh.

LAVANA-MAGARA

Bilhari stone inscription of Yuvarājadeva II records this name. It is mentioned in connection with the celebration of a fair in honour of the deity called Nābaleśvara. The exact identification of this place is undetermined but it can be located in the erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh.
MAHODAYA

The name of this city is recorded in the following inscriptions:

1. Dighwa-Dubauli plate of Mahārāja Mahendrapāla dated Harṣa-Saṅ. 155. 204

2. Bengal Asiatic Society's plate of Mahārāja Vimūyakapāla dated Harṣa-Saṅ. 186. 205

3. Barah copper plate of Bhajadeva dated V.Ś. 893. 206

4. Andara plates of Govinda IV dated Śaka 858. 207

5. Cambay plates of Govinda IV dated Śaka 852. 208

6. Partabgarh inscription of the time of king Mahendrapāla II dated Saṅ. 1003. 209

Mahodaya is identical with modern Kanauj in the district of Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh.

(For details see Kamyakubja).

MĀLAVĀDHYA

It occurs in the Mandkila Tal inscription dated V.Ś. 1043. 210 According to Dr. D. O. Sircar, it should be identified with modern Nagar, the find spot of the record, in the Unaira tehsil of the Tonk district, Rajasthan.

MAṆĀPURA OR MAṆĀPURA

Manor plates of Vimūyāditya Mahgalarasa dated Śaka 613. 211 refer to the town of MaṆāpura which is
identical with the present village manor, the finds spot of the record in the Palghar taluka of the Thana district in Maharashtra.

**MANDAVAPURA**

Jodhpura inscription of the Pratihara Bauka dated V.S. 894 records the name of the city Mandavapura which can safely be identified with modern Mandor near Jodhpura in the district of Jodhpura, Rajasthan. It was the capital of Marwar in olden times.

**MANNANAGARA**

Talegaon copper plates of Krsnaraja I dated Saka 609 refer to Mannanagara which is also spelt as Mannai or Manypura. It has been identified with modern Manne in the Nelamangala taluka of the Banglore district, Karnataka.

**MANYAKHETA**

The following inscriptions mention the city of Manyakheta:

2. Sanjan plates of Amoghavarsa I dated Saka 793.
3. Vajirkheda copper plate grant of Indraraja III dated Saka 856.
4. *Kāśṭraṅgūta* grant of Govinda Suvarṇavāraṇa dated Saka 855.217

5. Sāletgi inscription of Kṛṣṇaraja of Yadava race dated Saka 867.218

Mānyakhetā was the capital of the *Kāśṭraṅgūta* dynasty of the Deccan. It is identical with modern Malkhed or Malkir in the district of Mahbubnagar of Andhra-Pradesh.

**MĀNYAPŪRA**

The name of this city occurs in a *Kāśṭraṅgūta* grant of king Prabhūtavāraṇa II dated Saka 735.219 Lewis Rice suggests that the old Mānyapūra may be identical with Mānyakhetā which is no other than Malkhed of today in Mahbubnagar district of Andhra Pradesh but Mānyakhetā, the capital of *Kāśṭraṅgūta* dynasty is no where else mentioned as Mānyapūra. According to H. Jardine it may be located near Chamarajnagar in the south of Mysore, the site of which is known as Manipura.

**MATTAMAYŪRA**

The city Mattamayūra is mentioned in the Bilhari stone inscription of Yuvarājadeva II 220 and stone inscription from Ranod.221 Yuvarājadeva I married Nohalā the daughter of the Calukya Avanivarman, who resided at the city of Mattamayūra. There was a
Saiva monastery in the city, which exercised tremendous influence over that part of the country. The oldest of the three branches of Calukya dynasty is said to have ruled at Mattamayura which cannot be identified exactly.

MYSORE

Kadalur grant of Narasimha II dated Saka 384 records the name of the city Masura which is identical with the modern city of Mysore, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Karnataka. It is a beautiful city on the southern bank of the river Kaveri. The present record has the distinction of supplying the earliest epigraphical reference to this place.

MAYURAKHANDI

It is mentioned in Radhanpur plates of Govinda III dated Saka 730 and Kadaba plates of Prabhūtavarṣa dated Saka 735. It occurs in the form of Mayurakhandi in Jamalagama grant of Calukya Vijayaditya dated Saka 619.

Mayurkhandi or Mayurakhandi has been identified with modern Morkhind - a hill-fort which is situated on the river Wain-ganga in the Nasik district of Maharashtra. It was the most prosperous city during the period of Śrītrakūtes. It is stated to be the residential place of king Govinda III.
MAYUTA

The name of this town occurs in Dewal Prasasti of Lalla the Chhinda dated V.S.1049. The donated land was connected with the Mayuta of Bhogana. It may be the town or suburb of the un-named capital of the Chhinda chiefs and may be identical with Devapalli - modern Dewal (Thatta) in Sindh (Pakistan).

MUDGAIRI

The name of this city occurs in the Jodhpur inscription of Pratihara Bunka dated V.S.894 and Mongir copper plate grant of Devapaladeva dated regnal year 33. The place is identical with modern Monghyr, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Bihar State.

MULASTHANA

Rather grant of Dhruba III dated A.D.867 mentions the name of the city. According to Cunningham it is the same as Multan, the headquarters of a district in Pakistan (Panjab). It is mentioned as Mulasthana and Mauli-shana in the Padma-Purana. It is Neu-lo-san-po-lo of Huien-Tsang who visited the place in A.D.641.

NAGANA-PURI

Bhandak plates of Krisnara ja I dated Saka 694 refer to the city of Nagana-puri, situated at a distance of about 9 Kms to the east of Udamvara-manti
modern Auravati in the district of the same name in Maharashtra.

**NAGARA**

The name of this city occurs in Mulasena grant of Devendravarman II dated Gaṅga year 306 and Dhavalapeta copper plate grant of Uuavarman. The place is probably the same as Kaliṅga-nagara. There is still a place called Nāgarakotakam about 3 Kms. to the south of Mukhaliṅga which probably marks the site of the ancient capital of the Gaṅga-rulers. It is included in the Ganjam district of Orissa.

**MĀLANDĀ**

It is mentioned in the following records:

1. Mālandā copper plate of Devapaladeva dated the regnal year 39.

2. Buddhist stone inscription at Ghosara.

3. Hindu statue inscription of Devapaladeva, dated the regnal year 35.

Mālandā has been identified with the extensive ruins near the modern village of Baragaon, 11 Kms. to the north-west of Rajgir in the district of Bihar-Sharif. The Buddha stayed here on several occasions on his way to and back from the royal seat of Rajgriha. It was a famous seat of learning to which students not only from all parts of India but also from
China, Tibet, Korea, Japan and the Pacific islands came for study. Greatly impressed by its fame for learning, the Sailendra monarch Bālaputradeva of Java, made a grant of several villages, through his friend the Pala ruler Devapāla. The great monastery, which no longer exists (having been burnt down by the Muslim invader Bakhtār Khilji) has been traced by General Cunningham amongst a long mass of brick ruins 1600 feet by 400 feet. The excavations, carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India, have brought to light the foundations of ancient Buddhist temples and monasteries, beautiful sculptures, inscriptions on stone and copper plates, images of Buddhist gods and goddesses. It was visited in 6th century B.C. by the great religious reformers Buddha and Mahāvīra. On account of its association with the Buddha, it developed into a great seat of Buddhist learning. It was literally patronised by the Gupta kings from Samudragupta onwards. Narasimhagupta Bālāditya built a magnificent temple in which he installed a large and beautiful image of the Buddha. The University continued to enjoy the patronage of Harsa, the Maukharis, and above all of the Pālas. It was utterly ruined by fire and spade by the Muslims in the 13th century and the great seat of learning became a desolate waste, utterly forgotten and erased from memory.
NANDAKURRA

Vunna Gurusayapalem plate of Paramesvararama dated A.D. 698 records the name of Nandakurra which is identical with modern Nandavaram in the Udayagiri taluka of Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh.

MANDAPURA

Khamkhed plates of the time of Pratapalla refer to the city of Mandapura, the site of which is probably occupied by the present village of Khamkhed or Kharamagoon, situated at a distance of about 56 Kms. south west of Mehkar in Maharashtra.

MANDIPURA-DVARI

This city is mentioned in Bhandak plates of Kranavrāja I dated Śaka 694 and Nāgad plates of Śendraka Nimambhallasakti dated Śaka 577. Mandipura-dvāri has been identified with modern Nander in Wardha District of the same name in Maharashtra and is situated at a distance of about 14 Kms. from the village Antragan. Dr. Bühler has identified this place with an old fort just outside the town of Bharuch while late Dr. Bhagwan Lal has proposed its identification with Nanded in the Rajpippal sub-division of the Bharuch district. The only place which could have served as a door-way to either of the places and especially the latter, is
Handurbar, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name of West Khandesh district, about 96 Kms. from Nanded. Both these identifications are not valid for the present records and we should depend upon its foremost identification with Nandur.

**NAVASTRIKA**

The following inscriptions refer to the city mentioned above:

1. Mugasipada grant of Yuvaraja Sryasarya Siladitya dated A.D. 668. 245
2. Navari plates of Yuvaraja Sryasarya Siladitya the year 421. 246
3. Ellora plates of Dantidurga dated A.D. 741. 247
4. Surat plates of Karkkaraja Suvarnavarsa dated A.D. 821. 248

Navastrika is identical with modern Navvar situated at a distance of about 32 Kms. to the south of Surat. It is the headquarters of the sub-division of the same name in Surat district of Gujarat.

**UDDALA**

Talesvara copper plate grant of Dyutivarman refers to the town of Uddala. This granted town named after the prince of Oddala was the famous market place. It was located on the bank of the river Pitrigna close to the river Gomati.
PADMANAGARA

Padmanagara is mentioned in Sangaloooda plates of Nagraja Manavaraja dated Saka 615. The place may be identical with present Padman lying within the postal jurisdiction of Akola in Maharashtra.

PALAYATTHANA

The name of this city is recorded in Jejuri plates of Vinayaditya dated Saka 609. It may be identified with modern Phaltan in Satara district of Maharashtra. It is the chief town of the lower Mira Valley.

PATALIPUTRA

It occurs in the copper plate grant of Indraraja III dated Saka 636. The Shiggaon plates of Vijayaditya dated Saka 630 refer to this place as Patali-grama. This famous city—the metropolis of India during the rule of Maurya, Sunga, Kanva and Gupta emperors was for several centuries a symbol of political greatness. During the life time of the Buddha, it was only a small village called Pataligrāma, which lay on the border of the kingdom of Magadha and Vaśali. Ajātascatru, the king of Magadha started to fortify the place in the course of his plan to attack the Licchavis of Vaśali. In the time of his successor Udayi the seat of Government was shifted from Rajagrha
to this place. About its glory during the rule of the Maṇḍas we learn only from later Sanskrit literature, but we possess an authentic contemporary account of the place as it was seen by the Greek Ambassador Megasthenes at the court of Candragupta Maurya. Megasthenes who calls it Palibothra writes that the great capital of the Mauryas was situated near the confluence of the rivers Gaṅga and Sen— the latter has been called as Srāvasti (Sanskrit Hiranyadvīpa). According to Megasthenes the city stretched for a length of 14 Kms. along the bank of the Gaṅga. Its breadth was 3 Kms. This metropolis was surrounded by a massive protective wall and a ditch. There were 64 gates for entering the city. According to another Greek writer Aelian, the royal palace was a marvel of workmanship with which neither Susa with all its costly splendour nor Ecbatana with all its magnificence can vie. Asoka further added to the grandeur of the capital by building magnificent stupas and monasteries which were an object of wonder for the Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien, even though they were in a state of decline. After the fall of the Gupta dynasty, Pataliputra lost not only its political importance but also its prosperity and architectural glory. At the time of Hiuen-Tsang's visit it had been reduced to a village.
In Sanskrit literature this imperial capital is mentioned under three names — Pañaliputra, Kusumapura and Pusapura. It was a famous seat of learning from the Maurya to the Gupta period. Grammarians like Patañjali, Kātyāyana and Vyādi lived here. The great astronomer Āryabhāta was born here. Kālidāsa and Vārasena wrote Sanskrit poetry in this city. According to Rajaśekhara, it was here that learning and poetic talents were examined. The excavations carried out by Bage and later by Altekar at the village of Kusunahar show that this was the Kusumapura of the Sanskrit writers. The remains of the Mauryan palace have come to light here. For greater details see:

1. Pañaliputra by Haraprasad Shastri, in the journal of Bihar and Orissa Research Society, 1920, 24-39
3. Archaeological Research at Patna, in Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, 1927, 121-130 and

PAURVAVELĀKŪLA

Ghuali plates of Bhāskaladeva dated v.s.1045 mention the name of the city of Paurvalēkūla i.e. the
harbour of 'Paurwa', which lay to the west of the donated village Karalī. It is undoubtedly the modern city of Porbandar which existed as a harbour as early as the 10th century A.D. during the period of Bāṇakaladeva. It is a famous port of the western Gujarat on the Arabian sea.

PIMUKA

Pimuka occurs in Sanjan plates of Buddhavarṣa dated A.D. 671. The grant was made by the king Buddhavarṣa at the city of Pimuka on the occasion of Solar-eclipse. The place is identical with present pen, the chief town of the taluka of the same name in Kolaba district of Maharashtra.

PONA

Pona city occurs in Jharika grant of Govinda III dated Saka 725. Pona city may be identified with Pohana situated on the bank of the Wardha river in Hinganghat taluka of the Wardha district, Maharashtra.

PUTTALIKET-MAGARA

It occurs in Mayalur plates of Cālukya Vijayaditya dated Saka 622. Dr. Fleet has identified this place with modern Dannayakanke in Bellary district of Karnataka but later researches have confirmed that this place is to be identified with Potamohera in Medak district situated about 29 Kms.
to the north-west of Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. 259

PRTHUĐAKA

Prthuđaka is mentioned in the Pehowa inscription of Roja. 260 The horse-dealers are said to have met at the horse-fair held at this place. It is a very ancient sacred place in the district of Karnal, Haryana, situated on the eastern bank of the river Sarasvati, about 26 Kms. west of Thanesar. It is associated with the name of the monarch Prthu who is celebrated as a great benevolent ruler in the Purāṇas.

PRIYAĐAGU

Irda copper plate of Nayaṇaladeva 261 refers to the city Priyāđagu, the capital of the Kambūjas, from where the document seems to have been issued. The Kambūjas seized not only North Bengal but also the south western portion of the province including the Vardhamānabhukti. This city is to be looked for in the Bardwan district of West Bengal.

PUNDAVARĐHANA-NAGARA

Pundavardhana nagara is mentioned in Śāngli plate of Govindarāja, Saka 855. 262 Govindarāja, a sovereign of the Yadu race, made a grant of Lohagāma to a Brāhmaṇa named Kesava Dikṣit whose birth-place
was Pundavardhana. It has been identified with modern Mahasthan on the river Karatoya 11 Kms. to the north of Bogra, in the district of same name in Bangladesh.

Purigore or Purikaramagara

The name of this city occurs in Sisong plates of Calukya Vijayaditya dated Saka 650. It formed the northern boundary of Gujerat. Purikaramagara or Purigore took its appellation from the ancient Kanarese name of Lakshmishwar in Bharwar district of Karnataka.

Puskara-Tirtha

It is referred to in Harsh stone inscription of Vighrahuraja dated year 1030. The king Si\'\'haraja is said to have bathed at Puskara tirtha before donating three villages. It is still known by the same name Puskhar which is situated 11 Kms. north of Ajmer in the district of the same name of Rajasthan. It is a well-known celebrated place of pilgrimage of the Hindus. It contains a holy tank by bathing in which even the greatest sinner goes to the heaven. The town situated on the lake, surrounded by the hills on its three sides, has a picturesque beauty. There are five principal temples at this place dedicated to Brahma, Savitri, Badarinathaya, Varaha and Siva.
PUSYAPURA

It is mentioned in the record dated Harṣa Saṅ. 152 of the time of Śivadeva. 269
(See Pataliputra)

PUSYASAMHPAURA

It occurs in Jesar plates of Śilāditya III 270 dated the C.E.347. It cannot be identified satisfactorily.

RAJAGRIHA

It is mentioned in Nalanda copper plate of Devapāladēva. 271 Rajagriha, the ancient capital of Magadha was also known as Giriraja because it was surrounded by five hills. It was founded by the king Mandhāra 272 and every house in it resembled a palace. It had thirty-two gates and thirty-four posterns. 273 The city had a gate which was closed in the evening and nobody, not even the king, was allowed to enter the city after the gate was closed. 274 Many prominent disciples of the Buddha including Śāriputta and Moggallāna visited this city. 275 In the history of Buddhism it is a famous place where five hundred distinguished elders met under the leadership of Mahakassapa to recite the doctrine and discipline of Buddha and fix the Buddhist canon. The inhabitants of this city
were very hospitable towards the monks. It was a gay city where festivities were held in which people indulge themselves in drinking wine, eating meat, singing and dancing. Lord Mahavira spent fourteen rainy seasons here. During the reigns of Bimbisara and Ajatasatru, Rajagriha was at the height of its prosperity but it lost its glory with the shifting of the capital to Pataliputra by Udyanibhadra some twenty-eight years after the death of Buddha.

It was known by a number of names such as Kasagravata (city of the superior reed grass), Vasanati, Barhadrathapura and Magadhapura etc. Rajagriha has been identified with modern Rajgir about 23 Kms. to the south-west of the city Bihar Sharif, about 10 Kms. to the south of the ancient site of Nalanda and about 64 Kms. to the south-east of Patna in Bihar.

RAJYAPURA

Rajyapura is mentioned in the Rajor inscription of Mathanadeva dated Vs.354.1016. The place can be identified with modern Rajor in the district of Rajgadh about 45 Kms. south-west of the town of Alwar in Rajasthan. The holy temple of Milkantha Mahadeva is the famous place of pilgrimage.
RAKTAPURA

Raktapura is mentioned in a grant of the western Chalukya king Vijayaditya dated A.D. 731 and Kandur plates of Kirtivarman II dated Saka 672. Raktapura was a famous place in the times of the western Chalukya kings and it may be identified with Lakhamahar in Dharwar district of Karnataka.

RAMPURI

The name of the city Rampuri occurs in Sangii plate of Govinda V dated Saka 855. The place can be identified with modern city of Rahuri, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in Ahmadnagar district of Maharashtra.

RIMANIRTHIKA

Rimniirthika occurs in an incomplete grant of Sindhi Adityavarman dated Saka 867 and Surat plates of Karkaraja Suvarnavarsa dated A.D. 821. According to Bhagvan Lal, the place is identical with modern Ramakund, a reservoir in Spera. But the present record states that it was the headquarters of a subdivision of eighty-four villages in which the village of Kinhai was also included. Though no such place is traceable at present near its neighbourhood yet it should not be very far from Kinhai of the Pune district in Maharashtra.
RANIPADRA

Ranipadra is mentioned in Ranod stone inscription. It is the same as Ranod, the findspot of the inscription. Ranod or Raned, is situated about half-way between Jhansi and Guna and 72 Kms. to the south of Narwar in Shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh. The most remarkable building of this old decayed town is an old Hindu palace.

RAŚṬAPURA OR RAŚṬA-MAGAR

Raśṭapura is mentioned in Jamalgama grant of Calukya Vijayaditya dated Saka 619 and the western Calukya grant of Vijayaditya dated Saka 622. The place has been identified with Rasin in Karjat taluka of Ahmadnagar district of Maharashtra.

ROHETAKA OR ROHITAKA

Rohetaka occurs in Mandika Tal inscription dated V.S. 1043. Rohetaka was the residential place of the poet Vimalasati, the composer of the Prasasti of Nandana and related to Bāna, the famous court poet of king Harṣavarman and the author of Harṣa-carita and Kadambari and so many other famous books. Rohetaka may be identified with Rostak, ancient Raṭhītaka in Haryana 69 Kms to the north-west of Delhi or it may be the same as the village Rohat
situated on the Sonapat–Rohtak roadside in Haryana. Mattamayuras are said to be the inhabitants of this place. 293

ROHITAGIRI

The following inscriptions record the name of the above mentioned city:

1. Talocher plate of Gayadattuṅga. 294
2. Dhulla plate of Śrī-candra. 295

The chief Jagattuṅga hailed from a family originally residing at Rohitagiri which is identical with modern Rohtasgadh in Shahabad district of Bihar.

SAHAMAYAPURA

The western Califya grant of Vijayaditya dated Saka 622 296 records the city of Sahamayapura, situated in Beude-Visaya near Berur which is about 5 Kms. to the west of modern Wallawul in Maharashtra.

SĀMASAGANDA–NAGARA

It is mentioned in an inscription of Mahipāla I dated the regnal year 5. 297 The place cannot be satisfactorily identified.

SAJAYATA OR SĀJAYANTI

The city mentioned above occurs in Banavasi inscription of Vihukada Satakanni dated the year 12. 298
It has been identified with Banavasi about 24 Kms. south-east of Sirsi, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in the north Kanara district of Mysore. Banavasi was also known as Jayantī or Vaijayanti.

SAMAGIRIPATTANA

It is mentioned in Anjaneri plate of Prithivindra Bhogashakti.299 This resettled town may be located near Candrapurī - modern Chandrachi Met about 19 Kms. to the south-west of Anjaneri in the district of Nasik, Maharashtra.300

SAMBAPURA

It is mentioned in Surat plates of Karkkaraja Suvarnavarṣa dated Saka 743.301 There is a village Sampur in Kamrej taluka, situated about 56 Kms. from Navsari in Surat district of Gujarat which may represent the site of ancient Sambapura.

SAMBHANA

It occurs in Chinhani Grant of Indra III dated Saka 648.302 Samhana is identified with modern Sanjan in the district of Thana of Maharashtra. It is located about 51 Kms. to the north of Chinhani in Dahaca taluka of Thana district. Some important copper plate grants of the Rashtrakutas have been discovered from this place.
SARANDA-SITANAGA

Saraninda-Sitanaga is mentioned in Hildol plates of Ranasaamanta Camпадitya dated year 89.303 It is identified with Sarand, a railway-station on the Ahmadabad-Virasana line, situated at a distance of about 19 K.m. to the west of Ahmadabad. It is the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in Ahmadabad district of Gujarat.

SANTOSA-SADHAVA

It is mentioned in the Despalia plates of Satrubhanja Tribhubanacakasa dated the year 198.304 The dornes belonged to this place which is not traceable at present.

SARAKALAKA

It is referred to in the Pehova inscription of Shoja Pratiharaya dated the year 276.305 The place may be identified with Sharakura district of Pakistan.

SARAUTMATABA

Chicacoole plates of Devendravarmaa dated the year 133306 record the name of Sarautmatamba which was situated in the Krostaka-varttani Vizaya. Since Krostukavarttani has been identified with Chicacoole, so this village should be looked for in Samjam district ofavings.
SAUBHAGYAPURA

It is mentioned in Bilhari stone inscription of Yuvarajadava 11.²⁰⁷ The town Saubhagypura is described in connection with the celebration of a fair in honour of the deity. The place is probably identical with Schagpur in Hoshangabad district of Madhya-Pradesh.

SAUNYAPURA

It is recorded in Konnedda grant of Dharmaraja dated the regnal year 302.³⁰⁸ It seems to have been a place of some importance during the rule of the Sailodbhavas.

SCHATAKA

It occurs in Phrava grant of Samantavarman dated Kalinga year 185.³⁰⁹ Mr. Sharan has identified this place with Chikati in the Sampeta-taluka of the Ganjam district but this identification solely depends upon Philological ground and it is discarded by identifying it with a village called Sadaka, lying close to Chikati. But according to R.C. Majumdar, though he is not very sure of its antiquity, the place may be identical with Svētaka situated in the northern part of the Ganjam district. Its exact identification, however, is left for open discussion.

SINAPURI

Vajirkha² sastrakuta grant A of Indra 111 dated Saka 836² mentions the city of Sinapur which may probably be identical with modern Siru situated about
15 Kms to the east of Parala in the district of Aurangabad, Maharashtra.

**SINHARAKHİ**

It is mentioned in Hilel grant of year 470. It is mentioned as the place of residence of some Batta named Tāvāra connected with the grant. According to Dr Shastri, the place is the same Sinharakhīdvādāśa mentioned in Torkheda copperplate grant of Govindrāja dated Saka 729 and is identical with modern Serakhi somewhere close to Vadodara, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Gujarat.

**SINDI-NAGARA**

Sangammer copperplate of Yadava Bhillama 11 mentions the name of this city which has been identified with modern Simar, the headquarters of the sub-division of the same name in Nasik district of Maharashtra.

**SIVAMBAICHYA-FURĪ**

Taleswara copperplate of Ryutivaram records the name of this city which was situated at Bhagānā-pasēdrāha. It may be looked for somewhere in Garhwal district of U.P.
It is mentioned in Bharat Kalâ bhavan plate of Harirâja dated V.S. 1040. The Pratiharâ king Harirâja was staying at this place. Jyâgônâ is identical with modern Siron Khurd about 16 Kms. to the north-north-west of Jalîtpur in Jhansi district of U.P.

Somâvatipura

It occurs in Kalacuri inscription of Laksmanarâja II from Karitalai. It has been identified with Karitalai in Murwara tehsil of the Jabalpur district in Madhya Pradesh.

Somesvara

The following inscriptions refer to the name of this city:

1. Ghumal copperplate grant A of Asguka II dated Gupta Sam. 513.

2. Bilhari stone inscription of Yuvarajadeva II.

Somesvara, the residence of doner has been identified with Somnath in Junagadh district of Gujarat. It is also known as Chandraprabha which is a sacred place of the Jains. Formerly there was a wooden temple but afterwards it was erected in marble.

Sri-Bhavana

It is mentioned in the following inscriptions of
the Rastrakūta king Govinda III:

1. Nesanikā grant dated Śaka 722.320
2. Nesanikā grant dated Śaka 727.321
3. Wani Dindori grant dated Śaka 730.322
4. Sanjan Plate of Amoghavarsa I dated Śaka 793.323

Sribhavana lay near the Vindhya mountain and the river Narmada. It is usually identified with Sarbhan in the Amod taluka of the Bharuch district in Gujarat. It is not only near the river Narmada but also close to the Satpura range which was regarded as a part of Vindhya mountain in ancient times.

SRI-BHROUKACCHA

The name of this city occurs in Rathor grant of Dhruga III of Bharoch.324

(See Bhrukaccha)

SRI-BHARA

Cuttack museum plates of Madhava-varman dated Harṣa Saṅ.325 record the name of this city. This charter was issued by the king Madhavavarman who was residing in the city of Sridhara which is identical with Madhavapura in Sanjan district of Orissa.

SRI-HARSHA

Sri-Harsha is recorded in the following inscriptions:

1. Rastrakūta grant of Dantidurga dated Śaka 675.
2. Talegaon copper plate of Kṛṣṇa-rāja I dated Saka 690. 327

The city of Śrīharṣa is identified with present city of Kannauj in Farrukhabad district of U.P.

ŚRĪKḤENAKA

Śrīkḥenaka is mentioned in a copper plate of Dhrūva II dated Saka 806. 328 Śrīkḥēnaka is a mistake for Śrīkṛṣṭēnaka which is identical with modern Kaira, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Gujarat.

ŚRĪ-MĀNYAKHETA

A Rāstrakūta grant of Amoghavāraṇa dated Saka 894 329 records the name of this place. Amoghavāraṇa, the son of Govinda III belonging to the later Rāstrakūta dynasty made it his capital in the ninth century A.D.

(See Mānyakheta)

ŚRĪ-MĀYURKAHANDI

The Anjaravati plates of Govinda III 330 dated Saka 730 refer to this place.

(See Mayurkhandi)

ŚRĪ-MUDGAIRI

Śrī-Mudgagiri occurs in Bhagalpura plates of Narayanaśala dated the regnal year 17. 331 Sir Charles Wilkinson has identified this place with modern
Monghyr, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Bihar.\textsuperscript{332} Kaśṭaharanā-Ghāta at Monghyr is regarded as a sacred place. It is believed that Śrī-Rāmacandra expiated his sin for slaying Rāvana who though a rākṣasa was nevertheless a Brāhmaṇa, by bathing at this Ghāta. Monghyr was also known by the names of Mudgalapuri or Mudgalāśrama etc. According to Cunningham, Mudgalagiri or Mudgalapuri is derived from the name of Kaśṭaharanā Ghāta.\textsuperscript{333} Mahābhārata refers to the Mudgalaś – the people of Monghyr.\textsuperscript{334} Bhīmasena, the king of Añga, having defeated Karna, fought a battle at Modgagiri and killed its chief. The hermitage of Mudgalā Risi, a disciple of Buddha, who converted Śrutavima-tikoti, a rich merchant of this place, to Buddhism, existed near Monghyr. In the 11th century Mudgagiri was called Mum-giri.\textsuperscript{335} The fort of Monghyr is situated on the Marak hill, a spur of the Khadakpur hills.\textsuperscript{336}

\textbf{ŚRIPURA}

Bonda plates of Mahāśīva Tivaradeva dated the regnal year\textsuperscript{337} and Baloda plates of the same ruler dated the regnal year\textsuperscript{338} refer to the city of Śrī-Pura whence the grants were issued. Śrī-Pura, the capital of Tivara, has been identified by Fleet with modern Sirpur, a small village situated on the right bank of the river Mahanadi in the Mahasamunda tehsil
of the Raipur District in Madhya Pradesh. It is located at a distance of about 59 Kms. to the north-east of Raipur and 24 Kms. from Arang. Once it had been the capital of Janakosala and was known by the name of Siripura.

**SRI-FURA**

The name of this city is mentioned in Catuluru copper plate of Gunage Vijayaditya III. It is the same as Siripuram of today in the Tenali taluka of Guntur District in Andhra Pradesh.

**SRI-FURA**

Manor plates of Dantigurga dated Saka 671 record the name of the city Siripura which may be identified with Sirgaon, situated on the seashore at a distance of about 22 Kms. to the west of Manor and 6 Kms. from Salghar in the Thana district of Maharashtra.

**SRI-SARVESVARAGURA**

The name of this place appears in the second inscription of the Vaillabhatsavasin temple at Gwalior dated V.C. 932. The exact identification of the place remains undetermined. The chiefs of the oil millers who made a perpetual endowment for two temples to provide oil for the lamps belong to Sri-Sarvesvarapura.

**SRI-SIMMINKA**

Valabhi grant of Daruvasena III dated the year
334\textsuperscript{342} refers to this city. The grant was issued from the victorious camp pitched at Śrī-simminikā which remains unidentified.

**ŚRI-SMHALAKA**

It occurs in the grant of Milrāja of Aṃhilvāda\textsuperscript{343} dated A.D.936. The king, after having bathed at Śrīsthalaka in the water of the eastern Sarasvatī, made a grant of the village. It cannot be identified exactly.

**ŚRI-SITHALAKA**

Bhadana grant of Aparājita dated Śaka 919\textsuperscript{344} refers to this place which is identical with the present city of Thana, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Maharashtra.

**ŚRI-VARDHANAPURA**

The name of this city appears in the Ragholi plate of Jayavardhana II.\textsuperscript{345} It may be looked for somewhere near Rastek in the Nagpur district of Maharashtra. There is a village named Nandivardhana—modern Nagardhan\textsuperscript{346} at a distance of about 8 Kms. to the south of Rastek, 45 Kms. to the north of Nagpur and about 192 Kms. from Ragholi. It was included in the Balaghat district about a century ago. There is no other village with suffix Vardhana traceable in the Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh.
ŚRI-VAMASVĀMPIURA

The name of this city is recorded in the second inscription of Vallabhaśasvāmin temple at Gwalior dated v.s.932. The exact identification of the place is undetermined. The chiefs of the oil millers who provided oil for two temples were the residents of this place.

ŚRI-VIKRAMAPURA

Śri-Vikramapura is mentioned in the Kedarpur Copper plate of Śrīcandrādeva. It is still known by the same name in the Munshiganj sub-division of Dacca. The name Vikramapura is generally applied to the tract of country bounded by the little river Ismati on the west, the Dhalesari on the north, the Meghna river on the east and the Idilpur Pargana on the south. The name of the place has been derived from a king named Vikrama who ruled over it for some time. Almost all the grants of the Sena kings were issued from Vikramapura which must have been a place of distinction in Faridpur district. The name Vikramapura is now applied to a wide area round about the modern town of Munshiganj in the Dacca district and the designation originated from a village called Vikramapura, which undoubtedly existed in the neighbourhood of Munshiganj.
STAIFIPURA

It is mentioned in the Vajirkheda copper plate II of the time of Indraraja III dated Saka 836. This city has been identified with modern Taaluk, the headquarters of the sub-division of the same name in the Midnapore district of West Bengal.

STHALAKA-NAGARA

The name of this city is recorded in Charter A of Bhamasea dated the regnal year 30. The place is identical with the same as modern Thalner in the Sirpur Taluka of Dhulia district, Maharashtra.

STRAVANTI

It appears in the Jodhpur inscription of Pratihara Bauka dated V.S.894. It is probably the same as Tamani. According to R.C.Majumdar, it may be identified with the kingdom of Teban referred to by the Arab Geographers of the 9th century A.D. From their accounts it can be inferred that this locality must have formed a part of the Punjab just to the north-west of Rajasthan.

SUBHITIKAPURA

Fandukeśvara plate of Subhikṣarāja was issued from the city of Subhikṣapura. Atkinson suggested that the city was most probably the same as
Kartikeyapura or a suburb thereof.\textsuperscript{354}

**SUVARNAPIRA**

The place is mentioned in the Sonepur plates of Kumara Somesvaradeva\textsuperscript{355} and Vakratantali Charter of Mahabhairagupta I dated the regnal year 6.\textsuperscript{356} The place Suvarnapura is identical with the modern town of Sonepur, situated at the picturesque confluence of Mahanadi and Tel river, in the Balangir district of Orissa. It is located at the distance of 43 Kms. from Balangir City. People visit the place to see the temples of Rameswar, Subarmaru, Khambeswari and Sureswari. Formerly, it was the chief town of the State named as the Sonepur State. In the times of Guptas, the Sonepur state was included in the Kosala country.

**SVETAKA**

Svetaka is mentioned in the following grants :-

1. Indian Museum Plates of Gaunga Indravarman.\textsuperscript{357}
2. Gautamipid plates of Gaunga Indravarman dated the regnal year 4.\textsuperscript{358}
3. Visamagiripid plates of Indravarman.\textsuperscript{359}
4. Parlakimedi grant of Jayavarman.\textsuperscript{360}
5. Svalpa Veture grant of Anantavarman.\textsuperscript{361}
6. Dhanantara plates of Samantavarman.\textsuperscript{362}
The Ganja Grant of Jayavarmaneva was issued from Svetaka\textsuperscript{363} which has been identified with modern Chikati in the Jaspaseta taluka of the Ganja district in Orissa.\textsuperscript{364}

TAHATKURHA

It appears in Dharmalinkeswara copper plate grant of Anantevarman dated Ganga year 204.\textsuperscript{365} It was included in Krstukavarttini. The place may be looked for in the Ganja district of Orissa.

TALAVANAPURA

It occurs in the Konnur spurious inscription of Amoghavarsha I dated Saka 722.\textsuperscript{366} It was the capital of the western Ganga-Kings in the 3rd century A.D. It has been identified with modern Talakad on the left bank of the river Kaveri about 48 Km. to the east by south of Mysore in Karnataka. It is variously named as Talakada, Jirova and Talikata.

TAMALIPTI

Dudhapani rock inscription of Udayama\textsuperscript{367} records the name of the city Tamalipiti which is identical with modern Taluk located on the Rupasrayap river in the Midnapore district of West Bengal.

TAMARAI

Kolagallu inscription of Knottiga dated Saka
889\textsuperscript{369} refers to the city of Tarkārī which has been identified with the famous city of Takari of today, situated about 26 Kms. to the north-west of Gaya, in Bihar.

**TATAPURA**

**DHARMALINGESWARA** Copper plate grant of Amantavarman dated Gaṅga year 204\textsuperscript{369} records the name of this city. It was situated in the Krāṣṭukavarttini-Visaya. The place may be looked for in the Srikakulam district of Andhra-Pradesh.

**TATTANANDAPURA**

Tattanandapura is mentioned in Ahar stone inscription Document I and II dated Harṣa Saṅ.258 and Harṣa Saṅ.249.\textsuperscript{370} Tattanandapura may be identified with modern Ahar, situated on the bank of the Ganges at a distance of about 34 Kms. from Bulandshahr which is the headquarters of the district of the same name in Uttar Pradesh. It is a town of temples of which the temples of Karakadevi, Manda-Bhagavati, Vāmanasvāmin, Gomadhadevi, ten incarnations of Viṣṇu and Sarvavama- galadevi are the famous ones. It possessed main bazaars constructed with burnt bricks. It was the trading centre because the merchants have been described having migrated to this place from the distant towns of Bhilamalā and Apāpura.
TIMISAPADRA-DVADAS

A copper plate grant of Vākpatirāja of Dhārā dated v.s. 1036373 records the place Timisapadra-12 which remains unidentified.

TREKi-TIRTHA

It is mentioned in Jedhpur inscription of the Pratihāra Bauka dated v.s. 394.374 It was a place of pilgrimage. King Siluka, a remote ancestor of Bauka founded a township here. The place cannot be definitely identified though it seems to have been in the same region where Mandavyapura—modern Mandor is situated.

TRIPURI

Tripuri occurs in Bilhari stone inscription of Yuvarājadeva II.375 It is now represented by a small village of Tewar, situated on the river Narbuda about 11 Kms. to the west of Jabalpur in the same district of Madhya Pradesh where Mahādeva is said to have killed Tripurāsura.376 The town is said to have been built by the three sons of Tarkāsura. It was also called Cedi nagara due to the capital of the Kalacurirājēs of Codi in the ninth century A.D.

TRYAMVAPURA

The name of this city is mentioned in Tāleśvara
copper plate grant of Dyutivarman. The granted villages were included in Tryamvapura which may be looked for in the Garhwal district of Uttar-Pradesh.

UDHAVARA-MANTI OR UDUMBARAMANTI

It occurs in the Bhamadak plates of Khararaja I dated Saka 694. It is identical with Umaravati which means 'the town of Umar'. It has been identified with modern Amaravati, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Maharashtra. It is an important educational and trade centre of Vidarbha and one of the biggest cotton market in India. Ambadevi temple and Sainath temple are its famous temples.

UJJAYINI

Ujjayini is recorded in the following inscriptions surveyed in the present work:

1. Grant of Bhavihita dated the year 48.
2. Chevuru-Madhavaram plates of Kali-Vishvardhana.
5. Baripada Museum Plates of Devanandadeva dated the year 193.
6. Partabgarh inscription of the time of king Mahendrapala II Saka 1003.
7. Copper plate grant of Vākpatirāja of Dhārā dated V.5.1056.

Ujjayini, the capital of ancient Avanti or western Mālwa, is identical with modern city of Ujjain, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Madhya Pradesh. It is situated on the river Śirā. Ujjayini is one of the most sacred and ancient cities of India. It owes its sanctity to the presence of the temple of Śiva-Mahākāla in which is enshrined a linga which is regarded as one of the twelve Jyotirlingas. During the historical period, we know it as the capital of king Pradyota who was a contemporary of the Buddha and whose daughter Vasavadatta was the favourite queen of Udayana king of the Vatasa-kingdom. During the reign of Asoka Maurya it was the seat of a provincial Government. Later on it became the capital of the western Ksatrapas who ruled over this region upto Circa 390 A.D., when they were overthrown by the Gupta emperor Candragupta II Vikramāditya who made it his second capital. From this time onward the city became closely associated with the name of Vikramāditya. With the coming of the Guptas, Ujjain became a very famous centre of learning. The great Sanskrit poet Kālidāsa makes a pointed reference to the sanctity of this city
and its immense material prosperity which was due to its proximity to the sea-ports on the western coast and was thus on the direct route of the trade with the Roman world. A glimpse of the grandeur of Ujjain may be obtained from the four Sanskrit plays popularly known as the Caturbhāvī. The famous astronomer and astrologer Varāhamihira also lived and produced his writings in Ujjayini. With the decline of the Gupta power, Ujjain lost much of its glory, but retained its importance as a place of pilgrimage.

UPARLI-PATTANA

The name of this city occurs in Parbatiya Plates of Vasamalavar-madeva dated A.D.829. Its exact location cannot be determined, but it must be looked for in the neighbourhood of Garhatty in Assam.

UPENDRAPURA

This place is mentioned in the Ranod inscription. Although it is not possible to locate this place exactly but it appears to have been in the vicinity of Narwar in the Shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh.

URAGAPURA

Uragapura is mentioned in Gadval plates of Vikramāditya I dated A.D. Saka 596 and Sawai plates of the same king dated Saka 597. It is stated to be situated on the southern bank of the river Kaverī in the Cholika Vishaya. Some scholars have
identified the place with modern Uraiyur which is close to Trichinopoly on the southern bank of the Kaveri. It was famous as the capital of the Pandyas as mentioned by Kalidasa in his Raghuvamsa. It may be identified with Argaon of the Periplus. Hultsch has identified it with Nagapattan, a coastal town about 80 Kms. to the south of the mouth of Kaveri, which is simply synonym of Uragapura.

VADANERA

It occurs in Vajirkheda grant of Indra III dated Saka 836. Vadanera is the same as modern Vadar, situated on the northern bank of the river Musam and about 24 Kms. to the north-west of Malegaon in the Chandwad taluka of the Nasik district, Maharashtra. The Uriamma Jain monastery was built at this place.

VALABHI

It is mentioned in the following inscriptions of survey:

1. Navsari plates of Jayabhatta III dated the year 456.
2. Atakur inscription of the reign of Karna III dated the year 872.
3. Jasir plates of Siladitya III dated the year 347.

The ancient city of Valabhi is at present represented by the small town of Vallabipur which is the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in Bhavnagar district of Gujarat. It is situated at a distance of 29 Kms. from the sea-shore. The town was most probably founded by the Maitraka kings who rose to power in the second half of the fifth century A.D. It was not only a seat of political power but also a Greek centre of learning. Although the Maitraka kings were themselves worshippers of Siva, Valabhi had a good number of Buddhist monasteries, one of which was founded by the famous Buddhist teacher Sthiramati.

The Chinese pilgrim Hsien-Tsang stayed for sometime in this city to study the Buddhist scriptures. Valabhi was also a centre of Jainism. The dynasty of Maitraka rulers continued upto the time of Siladitya III whose last known date is Gupta Vallabhi 374. 447 or A.D. 766. According to Jain tradition, Valabhi was destroyed by the attack of a foreign power. Most likely this power was the Arabs from Sindh. The destruction of the city was so complete that it never recovered and was a desolate ruined site known as Wala or Waleh, obviously derived from original Valabhi. It has recently been named again as Vallabhipur.
VALADEVAPURA

The name of this city is mentioned in the Pehova inscription of the reign of Bhoja Pratināra dated Saṅ.276. Some of the horse-dealers who met at the horsefair held at Pehova belonged to this place which remains unidentified.

VANAVĀSī

Vanavāsī is recorded in the following inscriptions:
1. Amudalapadu plates of Vikramāditya I dated his regnal year 5. 400
2. Savmūr plates of Vikramāditya I dated Saka 597. 401
3. Shiggaon plate of Vijayāditya dated Saka 630. 402
4. Kendur plates of Kirtivarman II, Saka 672. 403
5. The record dated Saka 627 of the time of western Gālundya grant of Vijayāditya. 404

It has been identified with Vanavasi situated on the river Varada, in Shimoga district of Karnataka. It was the capital of the Kadamba dynasty and there is a temple of Madhukeswara, the tutelary deity of Kadambas. It is no longer a place of much importance.

VAṆṆIPARU OR VENṆIPARU

Vaṅgiparu is described in the following inscriptions:
1. Penukaparu grant of Jayasimha II. 405
2. Copper plate of Narendramgaraja Vijayaditya II, dated the year 799. 406
3. Venalurpadu plates of Ammaraja II, dated the regnal year 12. 407

Vaṅgiparu or Vaṅgiparu has been identified with Vangipuram in Sapatla taluka of Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh.

VARANASI

It occurs in Penukaparu grant of Jayasimha II. 408

It is the most sacred city of northern India situated on the river Ganges and celebrated for the famous shrine of Siva-Visvanatha. It is so called because of its situation between the two rivers Varuna and Asi both of which meet the Ganges.

VARENDRI

It is mentioned in Kolagallu inscription of Khottiga dated Saka 889. 409 Varendri can be identified with that portion of Bangladesh which is included in the Rajshahi division.

VASANTAPURA

Dharmalingeswara copper plate grant of Ananta-varman dated Ganga year 204. 410 records Vasantapura. It may be looked for in the Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh although it is impossible to suggest its exact identification.
VATANAGARIKA

Vatanagarika occurs in the Pimpari plates of Dhruvarāja dated A.D. 775. The place has been identified with modern Wani in the Dindori taluka of Nasik district in Maharashtra.

VATAPADRAKA

It occurs in Baroda plates of Karkarāja II dated Saka 734. It is the ancient name of Vatapāṭhana. Vatapadraha included in Ākottaka-94, is identical with modern Vadodra, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Gujarat.

VILAPURA

The name of this city occurs in a copper plate grant of Śrī-Vijayāditya. The grantee of the Kutsa gotra resided at Velpura which may be situated in Nandigama taluka of Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh.

VIDA

It is recorded in the Naser inscription of a Sulki chief. Bilhari in Marwara tehsil of Jabalpur district in Madhya Pradesh, may stand for ancient Vida.

VIJAYAPURA

The name of this city occurs in the Gorakhpur copper plate grant of Jayāditya of Vijayapura.
Colebrooke has identified Vijayapura with modern place having the same name near Mirzapur, in the district of Mirzapur of Uttar-Pradesh.

VIJAYAVADA

The name of this city is recorded in the following inscriptions:

1. Copper plate grant of Narendra Nagaraja Vijayaditya II. 417

2. Masulipatam plates of Ammaraja II. 418

3. Chevuru Madhavaram plates of Kalivigayavardhana. 419

Vijayavāda is also known by the names of Vijayavātika and Vijayavātapura. The place has been identified with modern Beswada in the Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh.

VIJAYAVIS

The name of this city occurs in Indian Museums Plates of Ganja Indravaram. 420 It has been identified with modern Chikati in the Ganjam district of Orissa.

VIKRAMAPURA

Dhulla plates of Sri-candra dated the year 421 record the name of Vikramapura which is still known by the same name in the Munshiganj sub-division of Dacca, Bangladesh. The area of Vikramapura is bounded by the Dhalesvari on the north, the Bilipur Pargana on the south, the Mahgna on the east and the Padma
on the west. The city is named after a king's name Vikrama who ruled over it. Almost all the grants of the Sena kings were issued from Vikramapura.

**VILIVALAPURA**

The name of this city is mentioned in a grant of Pallavamalla Mandivarman. It may be identical with modern Canjeevaram in the Chingleput district of Tamil Nadu.

**VIMANAPURA**

Vimanapura occurs in Bilhari stone inscription of Yuvarajadeva. The city belonged to Cedi kingdom. Its inhabitants contributed towards the support of the temple founded by the daughter of Avanivarman. It is not possible to locate this place exactly but it appears to have been in the vicinity of erstwhile Vindhyapradesh.

**VINITAPURA**

It finds mention in the following inscriptions of Mahasivagupta-Yayati:—

1. Orissa state Museum Charter dated the regnal year 4.

2. Katak grant dated the regnal year 9.

3. Ribina Charter dated the regnal year 15.

All of three (two charter and one grant) were issued from Vinitapura, situated on the bank of the river
Mahanadi, which is identical with modern Binka, in the Balangir district of Orissa.

\textbf{Vīśa}\\

It occurs in Jejuri plates of Vinyāditya dated A.D. 687. It is represented by the present town of Veer, situated 2 Kms. to the north of the river Nira in the Satara district of Maharashtra.

\textbf{VIRIPARA}\\

Viripara occurs in Mayidevolu plates of Śivaskandavarman. The present record gives its situation in the Andhrapatha i.e. Telugu country. According to Hultzsch the place must be located near Amravati in the district of the same name, Andhra Pradesh.

\textbf{VISĀLĀ}\\

Visālā is mentioned in Śravanga-Belgola Epitaph of Prabhā-sandra. It is the same as modern Ujjain, headquarters of the district of the same name in Madhya Pradesh. Kālidāsa in his Madhavātaka refers to Ujjain under this name.

\textbf{VĪJAMAIPAURA}\\

It occurs in Amagchi grant of Vigrahapala III dated the regnal year. It was situated in the Vrahaṇī-grāma mandala of the Kotīvara-Vīṣaya in the Pundraravardhana-Bhakti.
YAṆNAVĀṬA-TIRTHA

The place is mentioned in Ghumari plates of Bāskaladeva dated V.Ś.1045. Yajnavāṭa tirtha stood at a holy place called Pindātāraka which may be identical with modern Pindara in the gulf of Kutch about 11 Kms. to the north of Bhatia, a railway station between Jammagar and Dwarka in Gujarat. There is a Kunda near the temple at Pindara and this may be the Yajnavāṭa-tirtha mentioned in the inscription.

YAŚAKATAKA

It occurs in the Orissa state Museum grant of Mahasīvagupta I-Yāyāti, year 4. The donor is stated to be a resident of Yasakatakana. The place seems to be identical with modern city of Cuttack, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Orissa.

YAṢOVARMAPURA

It finds mention in Ghoerava Buddhist stone inscription. Yasovaramapura has been identified by Cunningham, with the present city of Bihar. It is also possible that this place may be an older name of Ghoerava itself which lies about seven miles (11 Kms.) south-east of Bihar.

YAṬI-ṆAGARA

Mahapura plates of Mahāsīvagupta Dharmaratha and Kaṭak grant of Mahā-Bhavagupta II record the
name of the city Yayātinagar which was the capital of Mahā-Bhāvagupta II otherwise called Bhūmaratha. It is regarded as the ancient name of Cuttack in Orissa. According to some scholars, it is identical with Jajpur, the chief town of the Jajpur sub-division of the Cuttack district about 80 Kms. to the north-east of Cuttack. But latter identification may be discarded on the fact that Yayātinagara was situated on the Mahanadi while Jajpur is on the Vaitarani.
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