

106. 16), Jartika (8. 30. 14); perhaps also as Bāhyālaya (? 8. 30. 61).

A. Name : Āraṭṭa (*āraṭṭā nāma te deśāḥ*) 8. 30. 36; (*āraṭṭajān*) 6. 81. 31; Bāhlika (*bāhlikadeśam*) 8. 30. 9; Bāhli (*bāhlijātānām* 13. 106. 16; *bāhlijātāḥ* 5. 84. 6); Āraṭṭa and Bāhlika identified (*āraṭṭā nāma bāhlikāḥ*) 8. 30. 40, 43; as people, the two are enumerated separately (*āraṭṭa-bāhlikaiḥ*) 6. 71. 16; 7. 35. 36; 7. 97. 26; 7. 132. 24; 7. 165. 79; once they are distinguished—Āraṭṭa as the name of the country, Bāhlika, as the name of the people (*āraṭṭā nāma te deśā bāhlikā nāma te janāḥ*) 8. 30. 47; for Bāhlika as name of the people, cf. Śalya is called *bāhlikapumgavaḥ* 1. 61. 6; Somadatta as *bāhlikānām ṛṣabhaḥ* 5. 30. 19; but the people are also called Āraṭṭaka 8. 30. 74, or simply Āraṭṭa 6. 71. 16, Āraṭṭā (f.) 8. 30. 58; name Bāhli for Bāhlika, probably due to metrical reasons 2. 47. 22; 13. 106. 16; since the country was marked by five rivers (see Section C. Location below), it was also known as Pañcanada 8. 30. 62, 74; (*dharmaṁ pāñcanadam*) 8. 30. 65–66; name Bāhyālaya is doubtful; the text reads *prāyo bāhyā layād ṛte* (8. 30. 61) (Arjunamiśra explains *prāyo bāhyā yathoktapradesabahirbhūtāḥ | layāt madra-deśāt*, see Cr. Ed. Vol. 10, p. 267, Cr. App. for 8. 30. 61); perhaps the text is to be read as *bāhyālayād ṛte* 'except those who have their residence outside (the countries Kuru, Pāñcālas etc. just mentioned before); also cf. Editor's note on the stanza Cr. Ed. Vol. 10. p. 687). B. Explanation of the name : A certain Brāhmaṇa had informed the Kuru assembly that there were two Piśācas named Bahi and Hlika living on the river Vipāśā; Bāhlikas were their

progeny; they were not Prajāpati's creation (*yad anyo 'py uktavān sabhyo brāhmaṇaḥ kurusaṁsadi | ... bahiś ca nāma hlikaś ca vipāśāyām piśācaku | tayor apatyam bāhlikā naiśā sṛṣṭiḥ prajāpateḥ ||* 8. 30. 41, 44; (of the two Piśācas, Bahi was female, Hlika, male, see Cr. Ed. Vol. 10 p. 687). C. Location : (1) Listed by Samjaya among the northern Janapadas of the Bhāratavarṣa (*ata ūrdhvam janapadān nibodha gadato mama*) 6. 10. 37; 5; (*śatvalā bāhlikās tathā*) 6. 10. 52; (*bāhlikās ... ete janapadā rājan*) 6. 46. 50; Arjuna subdued them in his expedition to the north of Indra-prastha (*prayayāv uttarām tasmād diśam*) 2. 24. 1; (2) The Bāhlika country was discarded by Himavant, despised by Gaṅgā, Sarasvatī, Yamunā and Kurukṣetra (*bāhlikadeśam ... bahiṣkṛtā himavatā gaṅgayā ca tiraskṛtāḥ | sarasvatyā yamunayā kurukṣetreṇa cāpi ye ||*) 8. 30. 9–10; (3) The Āraṭṭa–Bāhlika country was watered by five rivers viz. Śatadru, Vipāśā, Irāvati, Candrabhāgā, and Vitastā with Sindhu as the sixth (*pañca nadyo vahanty etā ... | śatadruś ca vipāśā ca ṛṣīyerāvati tathā | candrabhāgā vitastā ca sindhuṣaṣṭhā bahir-gatāḥ || āraṭṭā nāma te deśāḥ*) 8. 30. 35–36; *pañcānām sindhuṣaṣṭhānām nadīnām ye 'ntarāśritāḥ | tān ... bāhlikān*) 8. 30. 11; *pañca nadyo vahanty etā yatra niḥśṛtya parvatāt | āraṭṭā nāma bāhlikāḥ*) 8. 30. 43; one had to cross the rivers Śatadruka and Irāvati to reach Bāhlika from Kuru country (*śatadrukanadīm tīrtvā tān ca ramyām irāvatiṁ | gatvā svadeśam*) 8. 30. 19, 21. D. Its Capital : Its chief town was Śākala (*śākalam nāma nagaram*) 8. 30. 14; hence its people known as Śākalāvant (8. 30. 33); at the gate of the royal resi-