

Abstract

The cardinal points and the primordial geography of the Map of Jambudvipa which remained scarcely intelligible for centuries have been identified now. Map of Erdkarte des Eratosthenes, Map of Erdkarte des Strabon and Map of Erdtafel des Ptolemaeos along with Map of Europa and Anien have also been revealed with their ancient sites. Ptolemy's maps depict the earliest sites of human settlements in their true and real geographies.

Jambudvipa is covered in Alexander's invasion history; Asoka's empire is synonymous with map of Jambudvipa, and Chinese pilgrims' journey finds kingdoms and republics of Jambudvipa mentioned in their accounts.

The Scythinas, Parthenians, Baktrians, Indians, Magians, Zorostrians, Africaniens, Germaniens, Briteniens, Iberiens and many other tribes of earliest human civilization lived in this island as neighbours.

Natural calamities and climatic changes forced the first inhabitants to migrate into unknown parts of the world leaving their old homes on the southern sea coast of India near Konark Sun Temple in Odisha. They gave the old name of their homelands to their new settlements. Thus, name of places of Jambudvipa survived onslaught of time.

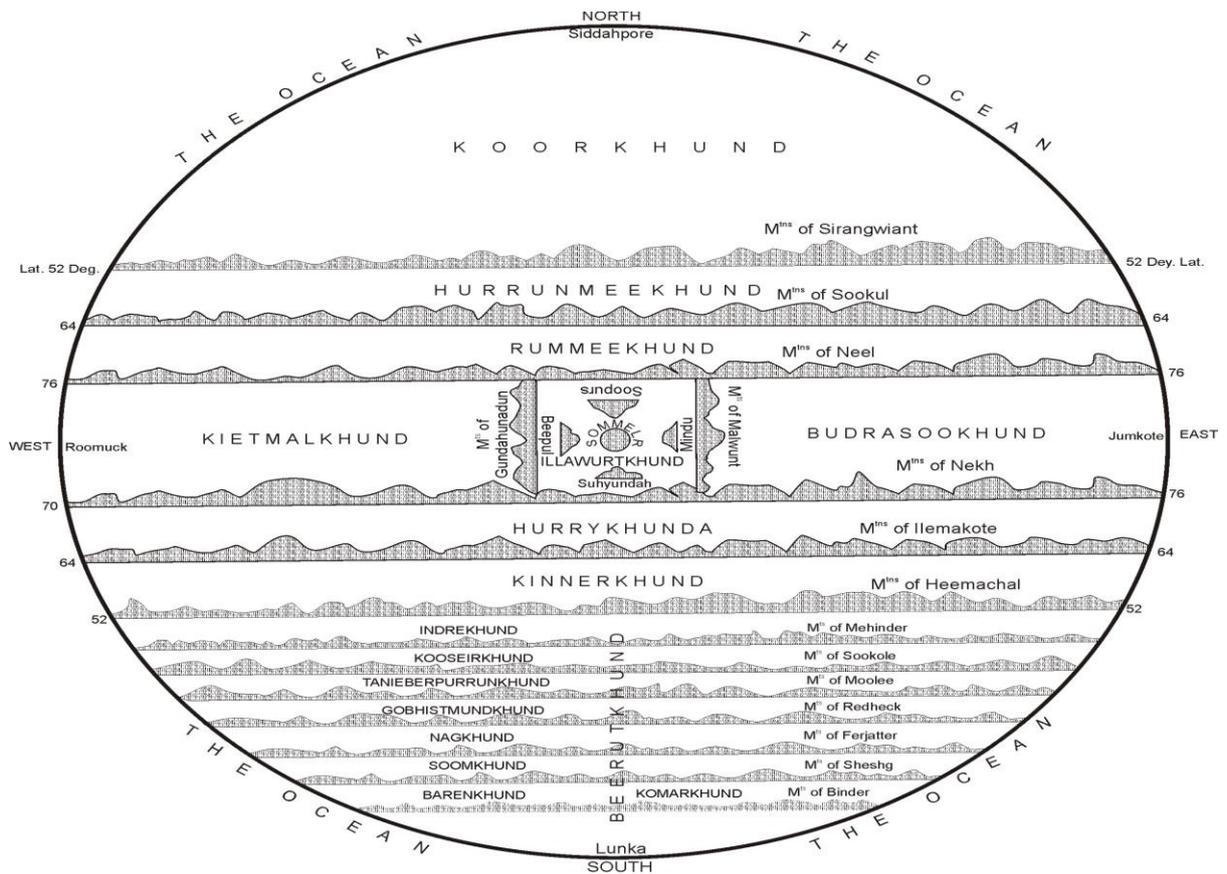
Jambudvipa, Ptolemy's Maps and the 'first land of human civilization'

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Map of Jummoodeep

Jummoodeep or Jambudvipa finds its description in most of the ancient literature because the 'inhabited world' was confined only to this part of the earth, and beyond this was the 'unknown world'.

Map of Jambudvipa¹ also provides an insight into the primordial shape and geography of the land which was the 'first land' of human civilizations. Jambudvipa is identified with Jambu Tree, also called Naga Tree.



Asoka's Minor Rock Edict 1 reads he was emperor of Jambudvipa. He put some of his Minor Rock Edicts² at places which are seen in the Map of Jambudvipa as its border countries.

While describing the movement of the sun, Alberuni³ takes names of the four places-- Siddhapura, Lanka, Yamakoti, and the region of Greeks--which themselves define the geographical boundaries of Jambudvipa. Here instead of Roomuck, he has taken the name of the region of the Greeks to identify its north-west boundary. 'When sun rises(in that primordial geography at that time) over the line which passes both through Meru and Lanka that moment is noon to Yamakoti, midnight to the Greeks, and evening to the Siddhapura'.

Pali literature divides the earth into four great dvipas , and put Uttarakuru on the north ; on the south Jambudvipa, on the east Purvavideha and on the west Aparagoyana. It also points out that (DPPN,I,pp.941-42) these islands are grouped round Mt Sineru.

Siddahpore (Northern boundary)

Siddahpore⁴ or Siddhasrama's name is very vibrant in Indian puranic literature. It was here that Vamana Avatara by Vishnu happened ; It was situated on the bank of the river Saraswati ; Siddhasrama was on the bank of Lake Achchavat ;

Siddhasrama is same as Kalapagrama⁵ ;

Fa-hsien visited Kapila⁶(Kapitha—Sankisa) ; It is called Siddha-thaggama town by Tibetan sources.(Rockhill, p.250, App.)

Asoka's Minor Rock Edict⁷ identifies Siddapur within the geographical limits of his empire.

Lanka(Southern boundary)

Name of Lanka appears in the map as southern limit of Jambudvipa. Alberuni in his *India* finds Lanka as 'cupola of the earth'(Sachau, E.C Dr, p.297). It is a country in the 'south' remaining in the same meridian as 'ancient Ujjain'.

Going eastward from Bamiyan(Fan-yen-na), Hiouen Tsiang entered the defiles of Snowy Mountain, cross over the black ridge and arrived at the country of Kia-pi-shi. Again going eastward from Kapisa 600 *li* or so, across a continuation of mountains and valleys, the pilgrim reached the country of Lan-po⁸.

Lan-po of Chinese pilgrims is identified with Lanka. Its Sanskrit name Lampaka identifies its inhabitants as Lambakannas⁹(Lambatai of Ptolemy).

Lambakannas were rulers of Ceylon for sometimes.

Roomuck(Western boundary)

It is Ramanaka varsha¹⁰ of Indian puranas ; It was to the south of Mt Sweta, and north of Mt Nilachala ; It identifies the region where Rumkuni deity is worshipped..

After walking for forty *li* or so to the south of the city of Kapisa, the pilgrim came to the town of Svetavaras¹¹ (Si-pi-to-fa-lo-sse), where Hiouen Tsiang's remarks on this town that 'it could not be destroyed' seems to be same as remarks of Fa-hsien on the skull-bone stupa of Nagarahara---' though the heavens should quake and the earth open, this place would remain unmoved'(in the neighbourhood of Hidda, Beal, I, p.95, ftn.48); These two remarks refers to one and the same place.

This describes the region of Mt Nilachala¹² with the presence of Nygrodha Tree.; Varaha Mihira(*Surya Sidhhanta*, XII,39) places Romaka 90⁰ west of Lanka.

Jumkote(Eastern boundary)

Going north-east from Samatata(Beal,S. II,p.199) to the border of the ocean, pilgrim Hiouen Tsiang came to the kingdom of Srikshetra¹³. Further on to the south-east, on the border of the ocean, he met the country of Kamalanka(Kia-mo-lang-kia); still to the east is the country of Dwarapati(To-lo-po-ti), and to the east is the country of Isanapura(I-shang-na-pu-lo); still to the east is the country of Mahachampa¹⁴(Mo-ha-chen-po) which is same as Lin-i ; Next to the southwest is the country called Yamanadvipa. The 'six countries' are so hemmed in by mountains and rivers that they are inaccessible. From Samatata, the pilgrim went Tamralipti.

The 'six countries' of the pilgrim identifies the region of Yamakote.

Koorkhund and other countries

According to Vayu purana¹⁵, Jambudvipa consists of four great islands, i.e., Uttarakuru(Ottorokorrhas of Ptolemy, between 169⁰36' and 176⁰38'), Ketumala, Bhadrasva varsha and Bharatavarsha.

To the north of Mt Jarudhira was Uttarakuru ; River Bhadrasima which was flowing in this country also indicates the geography of Bhadraswa country or Budrasookhund of the Map.

Hurrunmeekhund is Hiranmaya varsha¹⁶ of Indian puranas ; It was to north of Mt Sweta, and south of Mt Srungaban;

Rummeekkhund comes next to Hiranmaya country. Mt of Neel was a part of this geography. Rummeek refers to Ramanaka country and Rumkuni deity, and Mt of Neel is identified with Mt Nila of Indian puranas which was also a part of Ramyaka varsha.

Hurrikkhund and Kinnerkhund are identified with countries of the Hurrites¹⁷ and Kinnerrites¹⁸ of ancient literature.

Kietmalkhund represents Ketumala varsha¹⁹ and Budrasookhund is identified with Bhadrasha varsha²⁰ of Indian puranas. Between these two countries was Ilabruta varsha.

Behrutkhund or Bharata varsha(India)

Behrukhund in the Map of Jummoikhund represents Bharata varsha²¹ of puranic literature.

Indrekhund(Mt of Mehinder) is same as Indradvipa; Kooseirkhund(Mt of Sookole) – same as Kaserudvipa ; Tanieberpurrunkhund(Mt of Moolee)–same as Tamraparnidvipa ; Gobhistmundkhund (Mt of Redheck = Mt Rikshya) – same as Gandharvadvipa ; Nagkhund(Mt of Ferjatter) – same as Nagadvipa ; Soomkhund(Mt of Sheshen) -- same as Saumyadvipa ; Barenkhund represents Varana and Komarkhund(Mt of Binder) is same as Khomar or Kommadvipa of Indian puranas.

‘Bairat’ of the Bairat No.2 Rock Edicts of Asoka²² is Behrut or Bharata. It is a corrupt reading for Behrut of Jambudvipa Map. Similarly, Behistun Inscriptions of Darius also represents Behrut of Jambudvipa.

According to *Mahavishnu purana*(Pradhana Kshetra Mohan, Dharma Grantha Store, Cuttack, p.98), Bharatavarsha was to the south of Mt Meru ; to the north of Bharatavarsha was Ramyakavarsha ; next comes Hiranmaya country ; Kuru also called Sumanchala looked like a bow ; Ilabruta was bounded by Mt Meru ; there were four mountains on its four sides : Mandara(east), Gandhamardana(south, also called Jambu Kalapa), Beepul(west), Suparswa(north, also called Vata *brukshya* or Wisdom Tree) ; Chaitraratha was to the east of Mt Meru ; Baibhaja forest on the west ; Nandana Kanana and Brahmapuri on the north.

Ilabruta desha:

This country existed between Kietmalkhund and Budrasookhund; Ilaburta country is identified with the geography of Mt Alborg of the Avesta, Arbela of Alexander, Alaba of Ptolemy, Alavi, Alsanda²³, and Uruvela of Buddhist literature.

Soopars²⁴(north of Ilabruta)

It is Sippara of Ptolemy ; It was a sea-port ; It is mentioned in the *Periplus*²⁵(2nd AD) as Suppara.

Suhyundah(south of Ilabruta)

It is Sundara and Sunandavati region of the Pali literature²⁶. Near it was Mrigasira or Deer Park where the Buddha preached his First Sermon.

Mundi²⁷(east of Ilabruta):

It was at the foot of the Mt Malwunt in the Map of Jambudvipa; But Pali sources put it on the slope of Mt Vindhya.

Vepulla²⁸(west of Ilabruta, Mt Gundahmadun):

It was highest of the five mountains surrounding Rajagraha, capital of ancient Magadha. It was called Supassa, perhaps same as Soopars, during the time of Kasyapa Buddha.

Mt Sommeir

Jambudvipa map puts Mt Sumeru in the middle of Ilabruta country.

Quoting Patanjali, Alberuni in his *India* (p.239) says that on the four sides of the Meru -- on the east are the mountain Malava and the ocean, and between them are the kingdoms of Bhadrasha ; on the north are Nila, Sita, Sringadri and the ocean, and between them the kingdoms Ramyaka, Hiranmaya, and Kuru ; on the west are the mountain Gandhamardana and the ocean, and between them the kingdom Ketumala ; on the south are Mravarta, Nisadha, Hemakuta, Himagiri, and the ocean, and between them the kingdoms Bharatavarsha, Kimpurusha, and Harivarsha.

Mt Meru was near Badarika-asrama²⁹; It was a mountain in Saka-dvipa.

It was Sangala³⁰ to Alexander's historians who established a city at the foot of this mountain. He and his soldiers arrived at the city of Nysa³¹ here. His soldiers scaled this mountain which was then filled with vineyards.

Mt Sumeru existed up to the time of Hiouen Tsiang's visit to 'ancient India'; He calls this mountain Tsung-ling in his report.

Po-mi-lo(not Pamir but Pramila rajya) was situated in the middle of the great Tsung-ling mountains, and it was the central point of Jambudvipa(Beal, **II**, p.297, ftn.41).

Going east from Hwoh country, the pilgrims entered the Tsung-ling mountains(of Iron Gates' region); These mountains were situated in the middle of Jambudvipa(Beal, **II**, p.288) ;

Map of Erdkarte des Eratosthenes.

Map of Erdkarte^A refers to the country of Odakhanda or Udaka-khanda ; Eratosthenes stands for Erythrean country. Thule on the north-east indicates ancient Tosali ; Taprobane on the south-east also known as Palai-Simoundou points to the place where thousand Arahts were living in one name Sundara..

Asien :

It is indicative of the valley of the river Accesine^B, and geography of Isana region (DPPN, **I**, p. 329); It was Uttarakuru region of the 'inhabited world'.

In Eratosthenes' map, Kaspier(site of Temple of Kasyapa Rishi or Kasyapa Buddha at Kaduster) of Asien plain finds its position to the north of Ekbatana, Petra and Paropasanadae range, whereas in Strabon's map(Forbiger's, p.318-19; it is either Satabahana, or Sravasti, or Sobhabati or Sribana, or Sitavana, all pointing to name of some places in this region), it is situated to the north of Taxila and Palibothra. Asien's geographical boundary during Alexander's time extended from shores of Aegean and the Levant(Lybia of the Map) to the regions of the Jaxartes and the Indus.

Erythrea and Periplus

Country of Erythrea is identified with the geography of Bernice (*Periplus*, p.22) or ancient Varana. It is Arithapur of Pali literature (DPPN,**I**,p.176); This city was a part of the ancient Sivi(Thebes) country, and lay on the road between Mithila and Panchala ; Periplus is same as Pariplaba of the *Vamana purana*^C and Upaplaba of the *Skanda purana*.

Europa :

It is Orbatis^D of the Greeks; Sage Orbo was staying here; It was near Paropanisos ; Alexander crossed Tanais to attack the Scythians through Europa. Klein Anien in the map identifies the region where deity Rumkuni is worshipped. Five villages with 'Cana' or 'Kona' attached as

prefix and post-fix to their names stand in a circular manner round this deity's worshipping site a under a tree.



Aethiopeans :

They are Atharvanas^E of Indian puranas.

Meitigen below which is Ekabatean

Meitigen^F is ancient Mithila of Indian puranas; It was capital of Videha; Matipura of Chinese pilgrims' accounts represents ancient Mithila ; Its other name was Avanti (Avalites as inhabitants of Avanti in the *Periplus*). It is also identified with ancient Ujjain.

Ekbatana is near Mitylene(Mithila, Mathura) ; From here, after his defeat from Alexander, Darius fled to Persian Gate.

Paropanisdes with Pferztter

The chain of Paropamisos, separates Kapila or Kaspeira region from Bactria. Near the village of Charikar^G, Alexander founded yet another city in Paropamisadai range.

Pferztter is Paripatra of the Indian puranas (*Dey Nandolal*, p.149).

Imaos

Alexander visited Nysa, and Mt Meros^H. He offered sacrifices here.

Karmania

Krateros was sent to Karmania^I by the route through the Arachosians and the Sarangians ; Strabo states in one place(XV.ii.5) that Krateros set out on his march from the Hydaspes and proceeded through the country of the Arachotoi and the Drangai into Karmania, and in another (XV.ii.11) that he traversed Choarene and entered Karmania simultaneously with Alexander.

Gadrosoi^J in Arrian denotes the inland region which extends from Oreitai to Karmania. The maritime region between the same limits he calls the country of the Ichthyuphagoi(in the map of Strabon, it is near Ptolemaisei). Ichthyuphagoi is identified with inhabitants of Icchanagala of Pali sources which was then a part of ancient Kosala country(DPPN,I,p.696).

From Pasni, Alexander marched for seven days along the coast till he reached the well known highway to Karmania. He could only leave the coast near the Dasht river(Drushadvati of Indian puranas) and strike into the valley of the Bahu(river Bahuda, Dey Nandolal, p.16) ; which would lead him to Bampur, the capital of Gadrosia.

The people of Gadrosoi were called Ichthyuphagoi.

Libya

The Oreitai^K themselves are represented by the Lumri tribes of Las Bela(Libya of the map). From Rambkia, Alexander proceeded with a part of his troops to force the narrow pass which the Gadrosia and the Oreitai had conjointly seized with the design of stopping his progress.

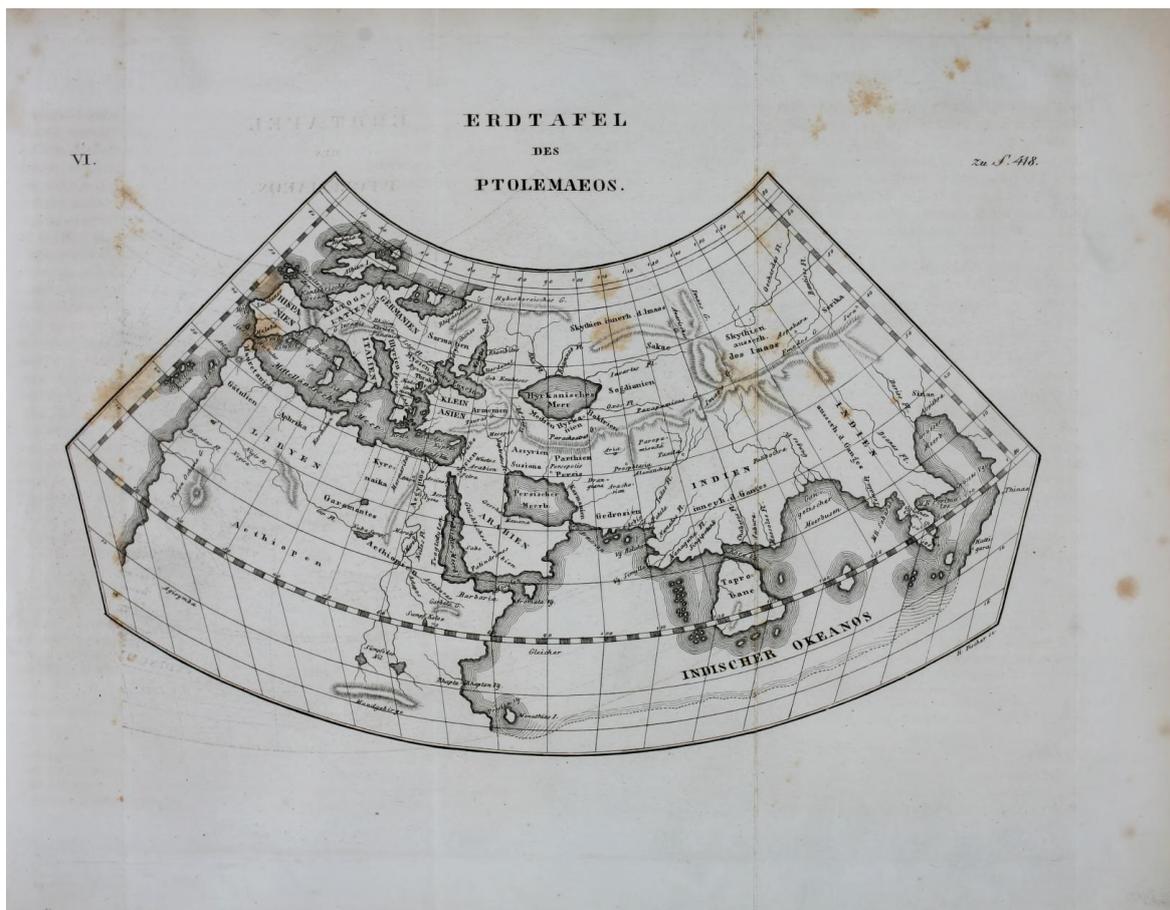
Atalia

Alexander after coming to the throne first faced his formidable opponent Attalos^L; He seized Attalos and put him to death.

In another map (Forbiger, p.51), Amalachinsches(Amarakantaka^M) is hemmed in between Erdkarte and des Hekataeon(Hittite or Hataka^N) region. They are seen as neighbouring regions to Europa. Similarly, Tag (or Tagara, map at Forbiger, pp.4-5) is also found at the far end of the eastern border of Erdkarte. These maps collectively help to locate this ancient country Erdkarte or Oda-khanda.

Third Map : Erdt Afel des - Ptolemaeos.

This Map takes Afel des(Kapil) as Ptolemaeos in Erdt or Udra(Oda)-khanda country. Its geographical northern boundary as shown in the Map is crescent-shaped. From Uttarakuru to Bhadrasva, ancient India's geographical shape was bow or crescent-shaped. Vayu purana says both Kuru and Sweta stood like a bow from south to north in a bending position¹. Ptolemaeos being its northern region and Siddahpore being a part of Ptolemaeos, its northern periphery thus takes a crescent-shape. Kapila was a part of Ketumala varsha of Jambudvipa.



Forbigers' *Geographies*, p.418-19

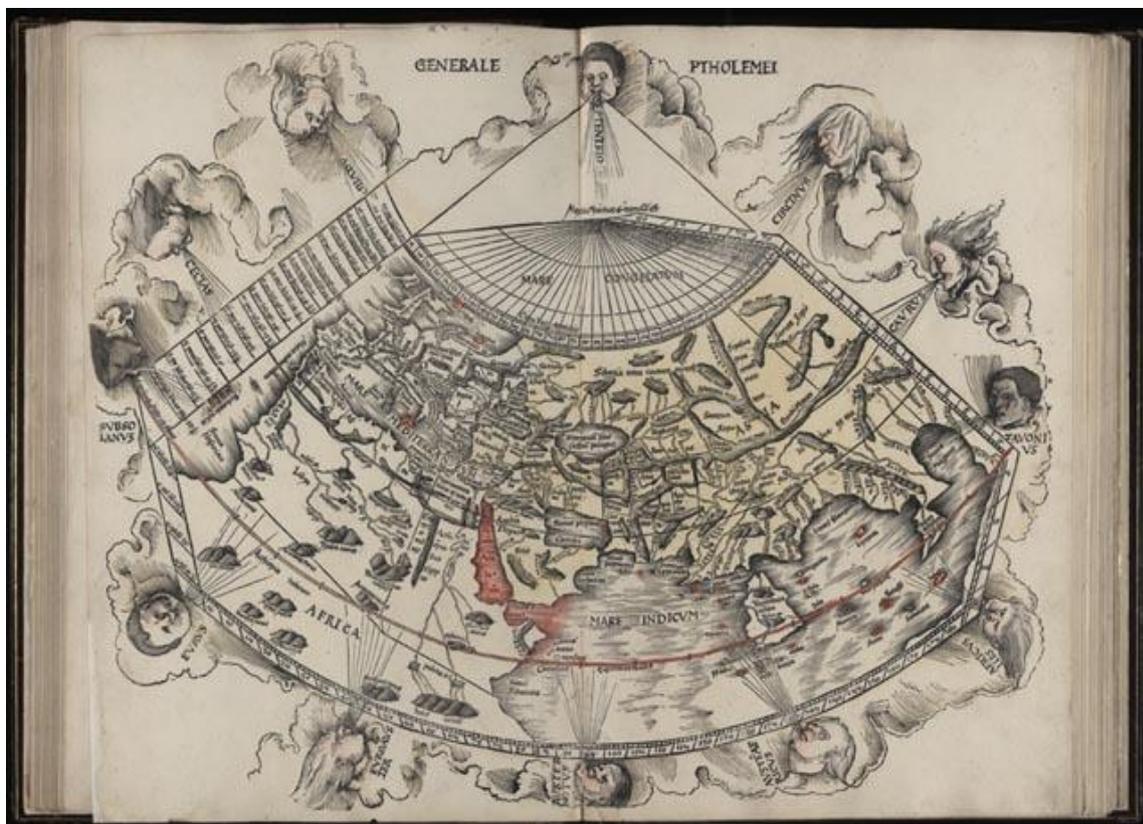
There is another map on Erdtafel captioned 'Generale Ptholemei' showing name of some earliest tribes. In some other maps, Erdtafel and des Herodotos are shown as neighbours of Europa at its north-east boundary

Ichthyophagen again has been shown as neighbourly to Ptolemais; And Patala is not far away from both of them as seen in the map.

During the time of the *Periplus* it was called Ptolemais of the Hunt^{II} which was near Bernice then. Berbera is seen in the Map of Ptolomaeos on Aethiopean border, and Bernice in the Map of Strabon(see Forbiger, pp.318-19.) is seen again in the same plain. *Periplus*(p.22), says 'on the right-hand coast next below Berenice is the country of the Berbers'.

It is known as To-la^{III} to Tibetan sources; Ptolemaeos is Plakshya dvipa or the fresh water island of Indian puranas. Hiouen Tsiang visited this country.

Erdkarte's plain seems to be geographically related to Erodaia^{IV} of Alexander's historians; Ptolemy of Alexander's historians was a native of this place. During Asoka' time, a man named Ptolemy also was king^V of Ptolemaeos. Here, des Herodotos is identified with kingdom of king Herod or king Hi(u)dda of Indian puranas.



4th Map : Generale Ptholemei.

North-western boundary of Ptolemaeos, like the previous two maps, shows Germanien (=Girima or Girinagara^{VI}) with Sarmarein as its neighbour ; Italien (= Atalia) with Illyrien^{VII}, and Arabien with Chatramytein(Chitra or Chitraratha^{VIII}) as their neighbours ; Sogdien(or Sagada^{IX}) finds Paropasanedai and Sakar as its neighbours ; Britanien are identified with inhabitants of Birtunga or Birata^X ; Iberiens were Abioi of Ptolemy, Abiria of the *Periplus*(p.39), Abisares of Alexander's time and Abhira of Indian puranas; Africans^{XI} of this map are recognised with Fan tribes of Hiouen Tsiang's India visit accounts; Skythinas are identified with 'Skandas'^{XII} and *Skanda purana* of Indian tradition; Parthians are represented by Partha(of the *Mahabharata*), and Pratiharis of Pratisthanapura(Dey Nandolal, p.159); They are Radhas^{XIII} of 'ancient India'^{XIV}.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Beveridge Henry, Esq, *Comprehensive History of India, Civil, Military and Social from the First Landing of the English to the Suppression of the Sepoy Revolt including an outline of the Early History of Hindoostan*, No. I, 1871, London, Black & Son, p.2. The primordial islandic shape of the geography of Jambudvipa as seen in this 'map' is completely lost. But names of its boundary villages remain as such during all these years without much change. They are located at the southern sea shore of Odisha(India) near Sun Temple at Konark. Also see, *Handbuch der alten Geographie*,.I, by Albert, Forbiger, publisher Hamburg Haendcke, 1877, available in NET ; This 'first land' is a small patch of land extending eighty miles from south to north and around hundred miles from east to west
2. Asoka's Minor Rock Edicts (Brahmagiri and Siddapur) are indicative of the northern border of Jambudvipa; MRE Jatinga-Rameswaram and Mansher are indicative of eastern limit at Yamakote; Kalinga RE at Dhauri represents the southern border at Lanka. See, Mookerji, Radhakumud., *Asoka*, Delhi, 1954, pp.107-126 ; Siddhapura and temple of Kapileswar near Antarvedi are at a distance of around fifty miles towards north from the southern sea at Konark Sun Temple; Lambuapada(Lan-po) or ancient Lanka is standing on the south bank of the river Daya in Pipil Block near Dhauri(Bhubaneswar); Yamakote which represents the 'six districts' of the pilgrim Huiouen Tsiang's report, stands near the Sun Temple itself - Jamantala, Jamadharma, Jamara, Lanji, Kunja and Hatimala- collectively identify this place. Roomuck is identified with Rumkuni deity's worshipping sites near Nimapara block in Puri district which also includes the capital city of Bhubaneswar as ancient Saketa.

3. Sachau, E.C Dr , *Alberuni's India*, New Delhi, 2012, p.259.
4. Dey, Nandolal, *The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Medieval India*, New Delhi,1979, pp.1, 185 ; Dasa Jagannatha, *Bhagavata purana trans.* (Odiya), Cuttack, 3rd sk.,33rd.ch, p.113, takes the names of Kapila, Debahuti and Karddama with Siddhasrama which was then on the bank of the river Saraswati.
5. Gargabatu, R., *trans. Vayu purana*(Odiya), Cuttack, Bhubana binasya, p.146.
6. Giles, HA., Cambridge University Press, 1923, p. 24 ; It is Kie-pin(Kapila) in Hiouen Tsiang's account(Beal, S., *Si-Yu-Ki, Buddhist Records of the Western World*, London, 1884, **I**, p.xxvii) ; Hermitage of Kapila Muni was in a forest called Siddha ; R.C. Panda.,Dr. *Prachinadira Ayitihaska Bibhaba*, p.17.
7. Mookerji, R., *Asoka*, , ch.VII, p. 109,ftn.3; and ch.VIII,p.215,ftn.1;
8. Beal,**I**,pp.53-4 & pp.68,90 ;
9. Watters, Thomas., *On Yuan Chwang's Travel's in India*, London,1904, **I**, p.181; Beal,**I**,p.90.ftn.35 ; Malasekera, G.P., *Dictionary of Pali Proper Names*(DPPN), Delhi,2007,**II**,pp.773-4. Lambakannas as Lambatais in McCrindles, JW, *Ancient India as described by Ptolemy*, Ed. by RC Jain, notes,p.359 ;
10. *Vayu purana.*, 1st pt,p.15 ;
11. Beal, **I**, pp.61, 95 ftn.48 ;
12. Beal,**II**,p.126 ; Nilanchala refers to Nilanjana(Ni-len-shan-na); Beal,**II**,pp.112n,138n..
13. Srikshetra(Shi-li-ch'a-ta-lo; Beal,**II**,p.200) is Sri Kantha village near Konark Sun Temple.
14. Kamalanka stands for Kamrupa or today's Kuruma village ; Dwarapati is ancient Dwaraka; It was capital of Kamboj(DPPN,**I**,p.526). Today it is represented by village Dudhiavana ; Today's Kunja village is the site of kingdom of king Cambyses ; It was ancient Champa or Chen-po of the pilgrim and is same as Kamboj, also; 'C' stands for 'K'; and 'p' and 'b' change their pronunciation frequently ; Ishana is represented by Ishanapura near Kunja village ; Lin-i is represented by goddess Lanji; Hatimala(Elephantine) represents Hastinapura or Hathigrama of Pali sources
15. *Vayu purana*, 1st pt, *Jambudvipa barnana*(description of Jambudvipa), p.126
16. Dey Nandolal, p.196 ;
17. Horeb is marked as a deified region and is same as Harayo of DPPN, **II**, p.1321. It is called Harivarsha in the *Mahabharata*, Dey, Nandolal, p.74 ; Its inhabitants were called Hurrites.

18. Inhabitants of ancient Kolhana or Cana country were called Kinnerites, See, Schoff, WH., *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea*, New Delhi, 1974, p.22.
19. *Vayu* 1st pt, pp.123,127.
20. Ibid
21. Ibid
22. The Bhabru or Bairat No.2 Rock Edict, Mookerji R., *Asoka*, Ch.VIII, pp.217-8, 5th line .
23. DPPN,**I**,p.187; It was capital of king Milinda.
24. Surparaka in Dey Nandolal, pp.197-98 ; A sea port, see, DPPN, **II**, pp.1222-23.
25. *Periplus*, 52 n.p.197
26. DPPN,**II**,pp.1209, 1213 ; Of course, there is a village called Suando to the west, but Sundara's historical positions is more acceptable in this case.
27. It is identified with Mundanigama of Pali sources; DPPN,**II**,p.641.
28. DPPN,**II**,pp.926-7 ;
29. Dey Nandolal, pp.196-97
30. McCrindle, J. W., *The Invasion of India by Alexander, the Great*, Patna, 1989, Note M, pp.347-348.
31. McCrindles' *Alexander*, Note G, p.338.

MAP OF ERDK ARTE

- A. Forbiger, A.'s *Handbbuch der alten Geographie*; p.180; Udaka-khanda was visited by the Chinese pilgrim Hiouen Tsiang ; Watters' *Yuan Chwan*, **I**, pp. 223, 225, 240.
- B. Dey, Nandolal, p.1; It is neither Asia nor Asia Minor ; It is the plain of the river Accesine or Chandrabhaga; It is Asikni of the *Rg Veda*(X.75) ; Akni is Agni, see Saint-Hilaire, J.B., *trans.*, from French by Ensor, Laura., *Hiouen Tsiang in India*, Calcutta,1952, p.57 ; King Baharata from whose name Bharata varsha got its name, belonged to Agni clan.
- C. Dasa, Gopinatha, *Vamana Purana*, *trans.* (Odiya), Dharma Grantha Store, Cuttack, *Saptavanani barnana*(description of seven forests), p.93; Gargabatu. R., *Skanda p. Maheswara kh.*p.366 ; It is identified with Panikia chhaka near Singh Pania and Nipania on the bank of the river Saraswati(Prachi) in Kakatapur block of Puri district Odakhanda village is around twenty miles from this place.

- D. Dasa, Jagannatha., *trans. Srimad Bhagavata purana*(Odiya), Cuttack-2, 9th sk., 8th ch,p.329. Village Oropat near Charichhaka(Nimapara) represents Europa, and it is around ten miles from Odakhanda village. See, McCrinlde's *Alexander*, p.72,
- E. Gargabatu, R. *Skanda purana*, Nagara kh., p.679; Aethiopean region is well placed in Indian puranas for its tantric practices; They were associated with Atharvana tantra. It is name of a geographical region, and is identified with Athabatia(Pipil block), Atharbhaga(Pipil block), Athanga(Niali block) and Atharapa(Puri Sadar block). All these villages are within a range of twenty miles from Odakhanda village today.
- F. Schoff, *Periplus*, pp.24-25; Ancient Ujjain is represented by Junei village near Sun Temple at Konark; Similarly, Ekbatana is identified with Erabanga(Gop) village near Birtunga village.
- G. Charax is identified with Chari Sri village near Sun Temple on the bank of the river Suna Muhim(Soan). While Kasyapapura is same as Setavya of Pali where body relics of Kasyapa Buddha is worshipped, Baktrians are identified with inhabitants of Cush island or kingdoms of Cush; Bakasura or Brukodara of Indian puranas are represented as Baktrians ; McCrindle's *Alexander*,pp.38,331.
- H. McCrindle's *Alexander*, pp.80,81,193 etc ; Dey Nandolal, p.130 ; Watters' , *Yuan Chwang I*, pp.31,32; Site of ancient Meru mountain is identified with Bam, Salanga, and Tihula villages in Nimapara block, and Bahargaon Dasi(Badrikasrama), Naisa and Lalitapadara villages in Sakhigopal block.
- I. McCrindlr.'s *Alexander*, p.160, ftn.1; It is identified with Karamanga near Sun Temple; there is of course, another village near it called Karamala.
- J. Asoka inherited the provinces of Aria, Arachosia, Paropanisadai and Gedrosia from his grandfather Chandragupta who wrested these from Seleukos ; Mookerji, Radhakumud., *Asoka*, p.15. Bampur is identified with Bam in Nimapara in Puri district. It is around twenty miles from the Sun Temple.
- K. McCrindle's *Alexander*, pp.xxvii-xxviii ;
- L. Gargabatu, R., *Skanda purana, Maheswara kh, & Kedara kh.* p.365 ; *Skanda purana* takes Attalia as a demon, and says that he was killed by one Sikander(Alexander) ; Also see, McCrindle's *Alexander*, pp.16-17. Two villages in the name of Attalia are found; One near Pali Sri and Odakhanda villages is identified with Attalia to whom Alexander killed. Oreitai may be identified with Orei village near them.
- M. Dey Nandolal, p.4.
- N. Dey nandolal,p.74.

3rd and 4th MAP : ERDT APEL DES ; PTOLEMAEOS.

- I. Gargabatu, R., *Vayu purana, Jambudvipa barnana* (description of Jambudvipa), p.126; *Jerome Biblical Commentary the* , Bangalore.1980, Fertile Crescent, 73:15.
- II. Schoff, *Periplus*, pp.22 & 60 notes; Bernice is identified with village Varana around thirty miles to the west of Konark, and is in Sadara Block of Puri district; Berbera(*Periplus*,p.56N) is same as Bairbarada near Sun Temple at Konark. Tola village is also identified with Ptolemaeos. This map and also the region adopted the name of this place. It is on the bank of the river Prachi Saraswati. Odakhanda village is around fifteen miles from Tola(Tola Sasana) village. Erythrea may be identified with Arithapur village or with Gada(or fort) Ritha near village Pali(or Palibothra). ‘Hunt’ of Ptolemaeos represents ‘Antar’(-vedi) where hermitage of Kapila Muni stands on the bank of the river Saraswati(Prachi) near Banamalipur in Puri district.
- III. Rockhill, W.W., *The Life of the Buddha, and the Early History of His Order*, New Delhi, 2004, p. 235 ; Beal, **II**,pp.103,174,prf.xcvi ; Tola is represented by the village Tola Sasana near Biswanathapur (and Nua Hata) on the bank of the river Saraswati(Prachi) in Govindapur block of Cuttack district.
- IV. McCrindle, p.399 ; Erodaia may be identified with Adasapura near Odakhanda village; Hidda or Herodotos may be identified with Hiradeipur village famous for Chausathi Yogini Temple.
- V. Olivelle, P., ed. *Asoka*, Klaus, Delhi,2009, , p.106, ftn.12.
- VI. Dey Nandolal, pp..65-66. Girima village is at a distance of twenty miles from the Sun Temple.
- VII. It refers to Alor (McCrindle’s *Alexander*, prf.xix) of Alexander’s India invasion history; It is Alike region of Asokan Rock Edicts, and it includes Uruvela of Pali literature; Allarpur on the banks of the river Kusabhadra in Pipil block is same as Allakappa of the Bulis(Mookerji, *Asoka*, p.60n). It is not far away from other two places, i.e Alike and Uru villages of Puri Sadar Block.
- VIII. It is same as Chitrakuta of the *Ramayana*; Dey Nandolal,p.50; Chaitraratha of the *Vayu purana*, Two villages in the name of Chitra are found, one near the Sun temple, and the other in Nimapara block(near Sri Mukha and Sagada villages)..
- IX. There are two villages in this name, One near Nimapara is important as it is close to the seat of worship of Rumkuni deity. .

- X. Dey Nandolal, p.38. Birtunga village similarly is near the Sun Temple.
- XI. Fan tribes have been identified with Tibetans; See Beal. *prf.* lxxi, ftn.86, I. pp. 173n, 203, 207ftn.7; II,pp.35ftn.99,71,127; Alberuni in his *India* calls this place as Franks, p.186 ; Today two villages exist in the name of Phana-phana, and one of them is near to the Sun Temple. Some historians have identified Fan tribes with Phoenicians who built ships for Alexander ; Funana of *Asokavadana* represents this Fan tribes ; Fa-ch'in of Parthia translated *Asokavadana* first into Chinese at about 300 A.D.. Afterwards a Sramana of Funana who was named Seng-ch'ieh-p'o-lo translated a different recension. (Mukhopadhyaya, Sujitkumar., *Asokavadana*, Sahitya Akademi, 1982, *Intro.*, p.lvii)
- XII. It is identified with Skandakshetra. See Nandolal,p,188 .
- XIII. Dey Nandolal,p.164; Village Radha is within ten miles from the Sun Temple.
- XIV. 'Ancient India' is not the present democratic India; It is that India which represents Ptolemy's Map at p.3 in Beveridge Henry Esq,'s *Comprehensive History of India, Civil, Military and Social*