

वैजयन्ती Same as Banavāsī, in North Kanara, the capital of the Kadambas. This is mentioned as Vaijayanta in the Rāmāyana (दिशमास्थाय कैकेयि दक्षिणां दण्डकान् प्रति । वैजयन्तमिति ख्यातं पुरं..... ॥ 2. 9. 12). Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar identifies it with विजयदुर्ग in the Deccan.

वैतरणी There are many rivers bearing this name. The one in the Kalinga country is mentioned in the Mahābhārata (एते कलिङ्गाः कौन्तेय तत्र वैतरणी नदी 3. 114. 4). The other, also called Danturā, rises near Nasik, on the north of Bassein and is mentioned in some Purānas.

वैजनाथ The country of the modern Kangra district, Punjab. It is also identified with Kiragrāma.

वैशाली This ancient country was situated in the southern part of the district Muzaffarpur (Tirhut). On its north was Videha and on the south was Magadha. Vaisali, the country and its capital, flourished at the time of Buddha and many places in this country are sanctified by the residence of Buddha.

वज्र Gokula of Mahāvāna. It is a place in the neighbourhood of Mathura, where Krishna was reared by Nanda, in his infancy.

वज्रमण्डल This extends to वृन्दावन and many villages and places, associated with the adventures of Krishna.

शकस्थान Sistan, where the Śakas first settled themselves. This place was called Drangiana before it bore the name Śakasthāna.

शाकद्वीप The country of the शक tribe, the Sacæ of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians. Śakadvīpa is Tartary including Turkestan in Central Asia.

शाकल The capital of Madradesa (cf. ततः शाकलमभ्येय मद्राणां वृट्भेदनम् Mb. 2. 32. 14). It is identified with Sialkote in the Lahore division.

शात्मलि-द्वीप Chaldia, Mesopotamia or Assyria.

शाल्व This territory comprised portions of the states of Jodhpur, Jaipur and Alwar. It was also called मारिकावत or सृष्टिकावती. Its capital सार्वपुर is the modern Alwar.

शूर्पूरक Separa, in the district of Thana, about 4 miles north-west of Bassein. It was the ancient capital of अपरान्त or the Northern Konkana.

श्रावस्ती N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned. It was called शरावती (cf. स निवेश्य शरावत्यां सतां सृष्टैर्जनिताश्रुलवं लवम् R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sahet Mahet, north of Ayodhya. It was also called धर्मपत्तन or धर्मपुरी.

श्रीक्षेत्र Purī in Orissa.

समतट The Delta of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. This country was situated to the east of the Bhāgirathī and south of Pundra. Its capital was Karmānta (modern Kamta) near Comilla.

सह्य One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyadri, and is the same as the Western Ghāts as far as their junction with the Nilagiris north of the Malaya.

सिन्धु 1 The river Indus. -2 The country of Sind. -3 See पञ्चानती.

सिन्धु, सिन्धुदेश The country of the upper Indus.

सुमेरु The mountain Rudra-Himalaya in Garwal, where the river Ganges has got its source; it is near Badarikārama. The Kedāranātha mountain is traditionally known as the original Sumeru.

सुह्य N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital was ताम्रलिप्त, which was in ancient times a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Rādhās, the people of the western Bengal.

सौराष्ट्र (also called आनर्त) The modern peninsula of Kathiawar. Dwārakā is called आनर्तनगरी or अन्विनगरी. The old Dwārakā stood near Madhupura, 95 miles south-east of Dwārakā, and also near mount Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girinar hill near Junagad. Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country. The celebrated lake Prabhāsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

सौवीर, सिन्धु-सौवीर The modern province of Sind. According to some writers it was situated between the Indus and the Jhelum.

हिरण्यबाहु The river Sona (q. v.).

हेमकूट The 'golden-peaked' mountain; one of the ranges of mountains which divide the known continent into nine Varṣas (वर्षपर्वत); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himalaya — or between the Meru and the Himalaya — forming with it the boundaries of the Kimpurusa-varṣa or abode of Kinnaras (इतश्च नातिदूरे तस्यास्माद्भारतवर्षादुत्तरेणान्तरे किंपुरुषनाम्नि वर्षे वर्षपर्वतो हेमकूटो नाम निवासः । K. 136). Kālidās speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; See S. 7. It is another name for Kailāsa mountain.

हैहय Khandesh, parts of Aurangabad and South Malwa. Same as अनुपदेश. Its capital was Māhismati.

हादिनी, also ह्यदिनी This river was situated between Kekaya on the west and the river Satadru (Sutlej) on the east. Bharata crossed this on his way to Oudh from Kekaya (Rām. 2. 71).