

Svastipura nt. Name of a *tīrtha*.

Situated at a place where there is Gaṅgāhrada and a Kūpa containing three crores of *tīrthas* 3. 81. 153; described as purifying (*pāvanam tīrtham*) 3. 81. 152; a pilgrim (*tīrthasevī*) by visiting this *tīrtha* (*āsādyā*) and by satisfying manes and gods gets the fruit of an Agniṣṭoma 3. 81. 152.

Hamsakūṭa m. : Name of a mountain.

When Pāṇdu, with his two wives, left for forest (1. 110. 37, 42), he reached Gandhamādana, from where he crossed Hamsakūṭa to reach Śataśṛṅga where he became an ascetic 1. 110. 43. 45.

Hamsaprapatana nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

On the river Gaṅgā (*gaṅgāyām*); famous in the three worlds (*trailokyaviśruta*) 3. 83. 82.

Harigiri m. : Name of a mountain.

One of the six mountains of the Kuśa-dvīpa; all the six mountains are said to be best among the mountains (*parvatottamāḥ*); the distance between them doubles as one proceeds from the one to the other (*teṣām antaraviṣkambho dviguṇaḥ pravibhāgaśaḥ*) 6. 13. 11.

Harisrāvā f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 27, 13; described as a big river (*mahāpagā*) 6. 10. 27 (or Mahāpagā name of an independent river?); all the rivers listed by Saṁjaya are said to be mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikrṣṇā).

Hastisomā f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for

drinking 6. 10. 18, 13 (for other details see Harisrāvā).

Hiḍimbavana nt. : Name of a forest.

Described as a large forest (*mahāranya*) 3. 13. 85; Pāṇḍavas approached it and slept there; there they met Hiḍimbā and Hiḍimba and Bhīma killed the latter in an encounter 3. 13. 86-97.

Himavant m. : Name of a mountain; also referred to as Haimavata 1. 116. 27; Haimavata giri 9. 37. 26; Haima 13. 20. 28; Himadri 8. 13. 16, 20; Himālaya 6. 32. 25; Tuṣāragiri 13. 14. 109; Śvetanaga 8. 13. 20.

A. Location : In the north (*atra* (i. e. *uttarasyām diśi*) *vai himavatprṣṭhe* 5. 109. 5; *tato 'gacchat sa bhagavān uttarām uttamām diśam / himavantam giriśreṣṭham*) 13. 20. 2; 13. 19. 14, 16; 13. 20. 28; 1. 189. 22; 5. 14. 5; *tatas te niyatātmāna udicim diśam āśrītāḥ / dadṛśur ... himavantam*) 17. 2. 1; Arjuna went to the north to reach the top of Himavant (*jagāma... diśam hy udicim kauravyo himavacchikharam prati*) 3. 39. 11; *prāyād udamukhaḥ / śaiśiram girim uddiśya*) 12. 314. 2 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 327. 2 : *śaiśiram girim himālayam*); the world to the north of Himavant is called Vara (*uttare himvatpārśve ... sa varo loka ucyate*) 12. 185. 8; Meru is to the north of Himavant (*merum parvatam .. himavatpārśva uttare*) 14. 4. 25; lies at a long distance (*prakṛṣṭe cādhvani himavān*) 3. 191. 4; 2. 23. 4, 9; 2. 24. 1; the mountain of sunrise lies at the extreme end of Himavant (*ye parārdhe himavataḥ sūryodayagirau nṛpāḥ*) 2. 48. 8; in the west, the root of Himavant reaches up to Mandara and its end cannot be reached even after a thousand years (*atra* (i. e. in the west 5. 108. 2) *mūlam himavato*