

It lay to the north of the Śveta Varṣa and the Śṛṅgavat mountain (*śvetād dhatraṇyakam param / varṣam atrāvataṁ nāma tātaḥ śṛṅgavataḥ param //*) 6. 7. 35.

Haihaya m. (pl.) : Name of a people.

A. Description : Having strong arms (*bāhusālin*) 12. 49. 65; of unbounded prowess (*amltaujas*) 5. 153. 4; famous (*prathitātman*) 3. 182. 5; eminent Kṣatriyas (*kṣatriyaṣabha*) 5. 153. 5; (*kṣatriya-puṁgava*) 12. 49. 66. B. Past events : (1) A certain prince, not named, of Haihayas thought that he had killed a sage mistaking him to be a deer; he reported the incident to Haihayas; dejected, Haihayas (*dīna-mānasāḥ* 3. 182. 7) went in search of the dead sage; they reached the hermitage of Tārṁśya Ariṣṭanemi; they were duly received by him (*teṣāṁ pūjām athāharat* 3. 182. 9); Haihayas, however, considered that they were unworthy of the honour since they had killed a Brāhmaṇa; they told Ariṣṭanemi that they had searched for him but could not find him; then they were told by Ariṣṭanemi that they had committed no sin since whom they thought they had killed was his son who was alive, and was present in his āśrama; Haihayas asked Tārṁśya how his dead son came back to life; they were told that since Ariṣṭanemi and his son always acted truthfully and never cherished a lie, and since they followed religion they had no fear from death (*satyam evābhijñānīmo nāṇṛte kurmahe manaḥ / svadharmam anuṭiṣṭhāmas tasmān mṛtyubhayaṁ na naḥ* 3. 182. 17); when Haihayas knew that they were sinless, they were delighted (*hrṣṭāḥ*) and they returned to their country 3. 182. 21; (2) Rāma Jāmadagnya killed thousands of Haihayas

(*haihayasahasrāṇi*) along with Kārtavīrya Arjuna's sons and grandsons and made the earth full of their blood-stained mud (*cakāra bhārgavō rājan mahīm soṇṭta-kardamām*) 12. 49. 45-46; after many years, the Earth when not properly protected by Kṣatriyas entered Rasātala and requested Kaśyapa to see that some eminent Kṣatriyas protected her again; she specifically mentioned for this purpose the Kṣatriyas born in the family of Haihayas who were protected by her when Paraśurāma killed all Kṣatriyas (*santi... nṛṣu kṣatriyapuṁgavāḥ / hathayānām kule jātās te samrakṣantu mām mune*) 12. 49. 66; a reference to the killing of Haihayas and of Kārtavīrya is made in the Parvasamgrahaparvan while listing the events of the Āraṇyakaparvan 1. 2. 117 (actually the event referred to here is described in the Śāntiparvan as noted above; the event briefly mentioned in the Āraṇyakaparvan is different; see the next); (3) King Sagara of Ikṣvāku family extirpated Haihayas and Tālajaṅghas (*sa haihayān-samutsādaya ...*) 3. 104. 7; (4) Kṣatriya Haihayas were attacked by Brāhmaṇas, Vaiśyas and Śūdras; they were again and again defeated by the Haihayas; the Brāhmaṇas asked them the secret of their victory; Haihayas replied saying that on the battlefield they listened only to one among them who had superior judgement; the Brāhmaṇas and the rest who attacked them were divided, each following his own judgement; the Brāhmaṇas then chose one of them who was skilled in policies and defeated the Kṣatriya (Haihayas) (*vayam ekasya śṛṇumo mahābuddhimato raṇe / bhavantas tu prthak sarve svabuddhivaśavartinaḥ //*) 5. 153. 4-9; (5) Udāvarta, king of