

Dihóng, *see* Táchog Khabáb, and Tsángpo.

Dilavargárh, in Rajvára, Lat. 24°, Long. 75° دلاور گڑھ Pers. Hind.

"*Dilávar's fort.*" Dil-ávar, *heart-having, bold*, a personal name.

Dingárh, in the Pānjáb, Lat. 28°, Long. 71° دین گڑھ Arab. Hind.

"*Town of faith.*"

Divarnágar, in Bengál, Lat. 24°, Long. 91° دیوار نگر Hind.

"*Town with walls.*"

The same spelling may also be interpreted:

"*Divár's town,*" Divár being a *genius loci*, peculiar to Hindú mythology.

Dodabétta, the highest peak of tropical India, in the Nílgeris, Lat. 11°, Long. 76°.

"*The great mountain.*" So it is translated by Buchanan in his "Journey through Maissúr," Vol. I., p. 181. Dóda, *great*; bétta, *mountain*.

Dógsum, in Bálti, Lat. 35°, Long. 75° གྲོག་ག་སུམ་ grog-gsum Tib.

"*The three rivulets.*" Grog, *rivulet*; gsum, *three*.

A little above the confluence of the two rivers a small brog or *summer village* is situated. It is characteristic of Tibetan geographical terminology, that the word *gsum*, *three*, is very generally used in connection with the confluence of two rivers, the newly-formed one being reckoned the third. The Latin word *trivium* for the junction of two roads is somewhat analogous.

Compare also Súmdo and Súngal.

Dólong Kárho, in Bálti, Lat. 34°,
Long. 76° རྡོ་ཀློང་དཀར་པོ་ rdo-klong-dkar-po Tib.

"*The bank of the white rocks.*" Rdo, *stone*; klong, *a mass*; dkar-po, *white*.

It is a sand-bank in the Hānu Lúngba river also covered with numerous blocks of whitish rocks.

Drabirdésh, or Dravida-désa.

द्राविडदेश Sanskr.

"*Dravida-Country.*" Dravida is in Sanskrit the general name for the tribes in Southern India, originally not speaking Sanskrit.

Désa, desh, *land*, is frequently found as a component part of geographical names.

Drángkhar (also pronounced Dángkhar),

Lat. 32°, Long. 78° རྩང་མཁར་ drang-mkhar Tib.

"*Steep (literally straight) fort.*" Drang, *upright, straight, vertical*; mkhar, *fort*.