

Sukhságar, in Bengál, Lat. 22°, Long. 88° ساگر سکھ Hind. (Sanskr.)
 “Ocean of joy.”

Súlgiri, a mountain in the Karnátik, Lat. 12°, Long. 78° سولگری Hind. (Sanskr.)
 “The pike-mountain.”

Sultánkōt, in the Pānjáb, Lat. 30°, Long. 70° سلطان کوت Arab. Hind.
 “Sultán’s, (or king’s) castle.”

Anal. Sultán-pur, in Gujrát, Lat. 21°, Long. 74°; in Rajvára, Lat. 25°, Long. 76°; in Hindostán, Lat. 25°, Long. 82°; Sultán-gānj, in Bāndelkhánd, Lat. 26°, Long. 80°; Sultan-kakōt, in the Pānjáb, Lat. 30°, Long. 71°.

Súmdo, in Zánkhar, Lat. 33°, Long. 77°, &c. གཞུམ་མཛོད་ gsum-mdo. Tib.
 “The place where three (ways or rivers) meet.”

Gsum, three; mdo, a particle used in compound words. It is a name very frequent in Tibet, and is referred to the meeting of three roads, generally coinciding with the confluence of two rivers.

The Gārhváli word Hámdo for the same object appears to be but a corruption of Súmdo. Compare Dógsum.

Súmgal, in Turkistán, Lat. 33°, Long. 78° གཞུམ་རྒྱལ་ gsum-rgal. Tib.

“The three fords.” Gsum, three; rgal, ford.

Here also the existence of three fords, two above and one below the junction can be very well connected with the confluence of two rivers.

Sumzámba, in Gārhvāl, Lat. 30°, Long. 79° གཞུམ་ཟམ་བུ་ gsum-zam-ba. Tib.

“Bridge over the three rivers (trium pons).”

There is only one bridge here over the Víshnu Gánga, below the junction.

Surajgānj, in Bengál, Lat. 25°, Long. 89° سورج گنج Hind.
 “Sun’s market.”

Anal. Surāj-gārh, in Bengál, Lat. 25°, Long. 86°; in the Pānjáb, Lat. 28°, Long. 75°; in Símla, Lat. 31°, Long. 76°; Suraj-púr, in Málva, Lat. 24°, Long. 79°; in Hindostán, Lat. 26°, Long. 80°, and Lat. 28°, Long. 77°.

Súrat, in Khandésh, Lat. 21°, Long. 73° سورت Hind.

From the Sanskrit Sau-ráshtra, the beautiful kingdom; from su, beautiful, and ráshtra, kingdom. In derivations the Sanskrit *u* and *i* very frequently become *au* and *ai*, and vice versa.

Súrkhpur, in the Pānjáb, Lat. 30°, Long. 73° سرخ پور Pers. Hind.

“Red town.” Surkh is also sometimes used for gold.