

1127 (pl.); V, 3614, 4483; VII, 2241, 2419, 3452 (personif.); VIII, †819, 4426; XII, 364 (*pitṛ*°), 1009 (pl.), 3372, 3620, 9630, 10602; XIII, 1807, 3387, 3389, 5620, 7266; XIV, 22, 1296 (*°vṛttih*).—Different deities identified with the *s.*: Īva: XII, 10423 (1000 names¹); Īri: XII, 8355; Durgā (Umā): VI, 804; Kṛṣṇa: VI, 1186; XII, 1513; Skanda: III, †14639.—Do.², a ritual exclamation: XIII, 1606; XIV, 1032 (*°kāra*), 1326 (do.).

Svadhāsvarūpa = Īva: XIV, 205 (only B., C. has *Tripuravighnāya*).

Svadhāvat (B., *Sudhā*°) pl. (*°antah*), a class of pitṛs. § 267 (Yamasabhāv.): II, 8, 341 (in the palace of Yama).

Svadhṛta = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Svādukāra, name of a caste: XIII, 2584 (sg.).

Svāhā (originally a ritual exclamation: I, 923; III, 14518; V, 4483; XII, 9630, 10602; XIII, 5620), personified as a daughter of Dakṣa, wife of Agni. § 240 (Vaivāhikap.): I, 199, 7351 (*yathā . . . S°ā caiva Vībhāvasau*).—§ 270 (Brahmasabhāv.): II, 11, 458 (in the palace of Brahmān).—§ 490 (Āngirasa): III, 219, 14152 (a fire = Manyantī?, according to Nil. daughter of Brhaspati).—§ 496 (Skandot-patti): III, 224, 14295 (*Dakṣhaduhita*); 225, 14314 (S. assumed the form of the six wives of the Saptarshis and cohabited with Agni; then she, in the shape of a bird (suparnī), carried away the semen of Agni, from which Skanda arose).—§ 497 (do.): III, 226, 14344, 14347, 14354.—§ 500 (Skandop.): III, 228, 14391 (*Rudram Agnim Umām (B., Agnimukhām) S°am . . . yajanti putrakāmāc ca putrināc ca sadā janāh*).—§ 501 (do.): III, 229, 14432.—§ 503 (Skandayuddhap.): III, 231, 14514, 14516, 14520, 14522 (Skanda granted S. companionship with Agni, so far as offerings should be performed with her name (*svāhety uktvā*, v. 14518)).—§ 509 (Kārttikeyastava): III, 232, †14642 (*°Mahā-Kṛttikānām*, sc. *sulāh*, i.e. Skanda).—§ 565 (Gālavacarita): V, 117, 3967 (*romā . . . Svāhāyān ca yathā Vahnih*).—§ 599 (Jayadrathavadhap.): VII, 94e, 3452 (mentioned in a benediction to Duryodhana).—§ 615u (Skanda): IX, 45γ, 2515 (came to the investiture of Skanda).—§ 768b (Umā-Maheṣvarasamv.): XIII, 146γ, 6751 (*Vībhāvasoh*, sc. *sādhu*).—Different deities identified with the *s.*: Īva: XII, 10423 (1000 names¹); Īri: XII, 8355; Kṛṣṇa: XII, 1513; Sarasvatī: IX, 2389; Skanda: III, †14639.

Svāhākāra¹, the exclamation *svāhā*: III, 1127; XII, 2305; XIII, 2696, 3738; XIV, 1030.—Do.² = Durzā (Umā): VI, 804.

Svāheya ("the son of Svāhā") = Skanda: III, 14633.

Svaksha, pl. (*°ah*), a people. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9μ, 353.

Svaksha = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Svana, name of a fire. § 490 (Āngirasa): III, 219, 14144.

Svānga, **Svānga**, **Svāpana** = Vishṇu (1000 names).

***Svar**¹ ("heaven"): XIV, 2840 (*svaṛ yānti dhārmikāh*); mostly occurring in compounds, e.g. *°gamana* (VIII, †4088), *°gata* (I, 355), *°gati* (I, 263), *°netṛ* (III, 12705), *°nivāsa* (I, 3537), *°yāta* (I, 3807).—Do.² = Īva (1000 names¹).—Do.³ = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Svarāj = Kṛṣṇa: XII, 1509.

Svarāshtra, a people. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9μ, 353.

Svaravyañjanabhūṣaṇa = Kṛṣṇa: XII, 1634.

Svarbhānavī ("the daughter of Svarbhānu"), wife of Āyus. § 141 (Purūravās): I, 75, 3150 (*°sulan*, i.e. Nahusha, etc.).

Svarbhānu, an Asura, commonly the demon who causes

eclipses (= Rāhu). § 92 (Amṣāvat.): I, 65, 2532 (son of Danu, different from Rāhu (son of Siphikā, v. 2539)).—§ 130 (do.): I, 67, 2648 (do., incarnate as king Ugrasena).—§ 316 (Kirmiravadhap.): III, 11, 437 (*°r iva Bhāskaram*, sc. *parvadhārata*).—§ 565 (Gālavacarita): V, 110, 3811 (*kabandhaḥ . . . S°oh Sūryakalpasya Soma-Sūryau jigham-satah*).—§ 573 (Ambopākhyānap.): V, 182, 7239 (*Arkam . . . S°r abhisamvṛnot*).—§ 575d (Rāhu): VI, 12, 481, 482.—§ 586 (Bhishmavadhap.): VI, 101, 4619 (*°r iva Bhāskaram*, sc. *asāda*).—§ 600 (Ghatotkacavadhap.): VII, 156, 6808 (*°r iva Bhāskaram*, sc. *prācchādayad bānāh*); 174, 7874 (*°Bhāskarau*); 175, 7938 (*°r iva Bhāskaram*, sc. *prācchā-dayad bānāh*).—§ 673b (Bali-Vāsavasamv.): XII, 227a, 8262 (among the ancient rulers of the earth).—§ 696b (Dakṣaprokta-Īva-sahasranāmast.): XII, 285, 10448 (*granaty arkam S°r bhūtvā*, sc. Īva).—§ 772m (Atri): XIII, 157, 7292 (*avidhyat . . . Soma-Bhāskarau*). Cf. Asura, Rāhu.—Do.² = Īva (1000 names¹⁻²).

Svarbhānuçatru ("enemy of Rāhu") = Sūrya (the Sun): III, 17120.

Svarbhānusūdana ("destroyer of Rāhu") = Sūrya (the Sun): III, 16996.

***Svarga** ("heaven", or "heavenly bliss"): I, 437, etc.; II, 685, etc.; III, 841, etc.; IV, 2247; V, †387, etc.; VI, 126, etc.; VII, 40, etc.; VIII, 447, etc.; IX, 182, etc.; X, 159, etc.; XI, 59, etc.; XII, 49, etc.; XIII, 307, etc., 1057 (identified with Īva), 6628 (*°gāminah*), etc.; XIV, 26, etc., 1274 (only B., C. has *sarvam*), etc.; XV, 253, etc.; XVII, 75, etc.; XVIII, 1, etc., passim.

Svargadvāra¹, name of a tīrtha. § 368 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 83, 7038.

Svargadvāra² = Īva (1000 names¹).

Svargadvāram prajādvāram = Sūrya (the Sun): III, 156.

Svargadvārasprça = Agni, q.v.

***Svargaloka** ("the celestial world") = Svarga: I, †3589; II, 1890; III, 1755, 5003, etc.; V, 1184, 1381; VI, 1191; VII, 2130, 2581; XII, 330, †722, 2746 (pl.), etc.; XIII, 327, etc.; XIV, 421; XVIII, 255.

Svargamārga, a tīrtha. § 733z (Kālodaka): XIII, 25, 1747.

Svargaparvan ("the section relating to heaven") = Svargā-rohanaparvan. § 11 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 634.—§ 795c (Mahābhārata): XVIII, 6, 280.

[**Svargārohanaparvan** or **°hanikap**°] ("the section relating to the ascension to heaven", the 18th of the greater and the 100th of the minor parvas of Mbhr.; cf. Svargaparvan, Svargārohanika(m)[parva(n)]. § 795. *Janamejaya* said: "Having attained to Heaven, what regions were respectively reached by my grandfathers, the *Pāṇḍavas* and the *Dhārtarāshṭras*? Thou hast been taught everything by M-ṛ *Vyāsa*." *Vaiçampāyana* said: "Having arrived in Heaven, *Yudhisṭhira* beheld *Duryodhana* blazing with effulgence and seated in the midst of Sā.; he expressed his indignation (a) and wished to come to his brothers; *Nārada* solicited him to desist from his wrath (β); *Yudhisṭhira* indignantly (γ) asked for his brothers and *Karṇa*, etc. (δ) (XVIII, 1); *Karṇa* especially lay to him at heart, since his mother had ordered him to offer oblations of water unto *Karṇa*, and he had noticed the resemblance between the feet of his mother and those of *Karṇa*; he would not stay in Heaven if his brothers were not there. The gods ordered a celestial messenger to lead *Yudhisṭhira* to the region reached by his brothers. The