

SANNATI I. The wife of Kratu, the grandson of Hermit Pulaha. To Pulaha the sons Kardama, Sahiṣṇu and others were born. The extremely bright Bālakhilyas were born to Kratu by his wife Sannati. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 20).

SANNATI II. The wife of King Brahmadata. She was a hermitess. Both the husband and the wife did penance at Mānasasaras. (Padma Purāṇa, Śṛṣṭi Khaṇḍa, Chapter 10).

SANNIHATĪRTHA. An ancient holy place. The devas such as Brahmā and others visit this place monthly. Those who bathe in this place, at the time of the solar eclipse will obtain the fruits of conducting six horse-sacrifices. It is believed that giving offerings to the manes at this place is of great importance. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 83, Verse 190).

SANNIHITA. An Agni (fire). This agni creates the power of activity inside the living things. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 221, Stanza 19, that this fire was the third son of Manu.

SANNIVEŚA. One of the sons born to Tvaṣṭā by his wife Racanā. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 6).

SANTA. Son of Satya who was born of the family of King Vitahavya. He had a son called Śravas. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 30, Verse 62).

ŚĀNTA I. Son of Āpa, one of the eight Vasus. He had four sons called Vaitaṇḍa, Śrama, Śānta and Dhvani.

In Verse 18, Chapter 66 of Ādi Parva, it is stated that this Śānta was the son of Ahar, the Aṣṭavasus, and that he had three brothers called Śama, Jyotis and Muni.

ŚĀNTA II. A King, the son of Priyavrata. (Bhāgavata, 5th Skandha).

ŚĀNTĀ. Daughter of Daśaratha. She was brought up by King Lomapāda of Aiiga and was married by muni Rṣyaśṛṅga. (For details see Para 9, under Daśaratha).

SĀNTĀNAGOPĀLA. The story of how Arjuna tried to save a Brahmin's son who was dead. (For the detailed story see under Arjuna Para 17, sub-sectiond).

ŚĀNTAMAYA. A King of ancient India. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 1, Verse 236).

ŚĀNTANAVA. A grammarian, anterior to Pāṇini. He has written a book called 'Phīṣṭra' about the svaras (Accents) in the Vedas. This book of 87 sūtras is divided into four Chapters called antodāttam, ādyudāttam, dvitīyodāttam and Paryāyodāttam.

SĀNTĀNIKĀ. A female attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 9).

ŚĀNTANU (ŚĀNTANU). King Śāntanu, on a par with the Devas, was a great physician (Mahābhīṣak).

ŚĀNTANU (ŚĀNTANU). Son of King Pratīpa of the lunar dynasty.

(i) For previous life and birth as Śāntanu see under Bhīṣma, Para II.

(ii) Married life. (See under Bhīṣma, Paras 2, 3).

3) Other information.

(i) He was the second son of Pratīpa. His elder brother was called Devāpi, younger one Bāhika and his mother Sunandā. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 61; Chapter 95, Verse 45).

(ii) He was called Śāntanu as things touched by both his hands used to become youthful.

(iii) Śāntanu became King as his elder brother Devāpi had, as an infant, renounced the throne and left for the

forest. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 62; Chapter 95, Verse 45).

(iv) It was he, who brought to the palace and brought up Kṛpa and Kṛpī, who were found in the forest as orphans. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 46).

(v) Śāntanu worships Yama in his court. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 25).

(vi) He attained heaven by doing tapas on Mount Ārcika. (Vana Parva, Chapter 125, Verse 19).

(vii) He is one of the Kings to be remembered both at dawn and dusk. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 165, Verse 58).

(viii) He was absolutely wedded to truth and he possessed great prowess. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 96, Verse 1).

(ix) He conducted thousand aśvamedhas and hundred rājasūyas. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 96, Verse 2).

(x) Synonyms used of him in the Mahābhārata :— Bharata, Bhāratagoptā, Bharatasattama, Kauravya, Kurasattama, Prātīpa etc.

ŚĀNTARAJAS. A King of Kāśī. He was the son of King Triakalpava and father of King Raji. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha).

SANTARDANA. The son of Dhṛṣṭaketu who was the King of Kekaya. He was present at the Rājasūya sacrifice of Yudhiṣṭhira. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

SANTARJANA. A warrior of Subrahmaṇya. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 58).

ŚĀNTI I. Daughter of Dakṣa by his wife Prasūti. Prasūti delivered including Śānti twentyfour children. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part 1, Chapter 7).

ŚĀNTI II. A king born in the dynasty of Bharata, son of Duṣyanta. He was the son of Nīla, grandson of Ajamidha and father of Suśānti. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha).

ŚĀNTI III. Name of the Indra of the fourth Manvantara (Ādi Parva, Chapter 196, Verse 29).

ŚĀNTI IV. A maharṣi. Son of Aṅgiras, he was called Ātmeyu also. He had participated in the Yajña conducted by Uparicarvasu. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 336, Verse 8; Ādi Parva, Chapter 196, Verse 20; Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 85, Verse 130).

ŚĀNTI V. A maharṣi who was a disciple of the Rṣi called Bhūti, who did once go to participate in a yajña conducted by his brother Suvarccas, leaving matters connected with his āśrama with Śānti, who discharged his duties quite well in the absence of his master. One day when agni became very scarce in the āśrama he praised Agnideva, and noticing that the Deva was pleased Śānti requested him to bestow a son on the maharṣi. Accordingly a son was born to Bhūti, who later on became famous as 'Bhautyamanu.' Bhūti, who was pleased with the devout life of his disciple (Śānti) taught him Sāṅgaveda. (Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa).

ŚĀNTIDEVĀ (ŚĀNTIDEVĪ). Daughter of King Devaka. She was married by Vasudeva. (Vāyu Purāṇa, Chapter 96, Verse 130).

ŚĀNTIKALPA. One of the five saṁhitā sections of the Atharvaveda composed by muni Muñjikeśa, the other four sections being nakṣatrakalpam, vedakalpam, saṁhitākalpam and āṅgirasakalpam. Nakṣatrakalpam contains rules for the worship of the stars; Vedakalpam contains the rites regarding Brahman, the Rtvik; saṁhitākalpam contains the rules about mantras, and the Āṅgirasakalpam deals with black magic and śāntikalpam