

**SĀRVABHAUMA IV.** An incarnation in the Manvantara (Manu's age) of Sāvarnī Manu. Sārvabhauma was begotten by Devaguhya and was born of Sarasvatī. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 8).

**SARVADAMANA.** Bharata, the heroic son of Śakuntalā. (For details see under Bharata I).

**SARVADEVATĪRTHA.** A sacred place in Kurukṣetra. He who bathes there will derive benefit equal to that of gifting away thousand cows. (Vana Parva, Chapter 83, Verse 88).

**SARVAGA.** Son of Bhīmasena by his wife Balandharā. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 77)

**SARVAKĀMA.** Son of King Ṛtuparṇa. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

**SARVAKĀMADUGHĀ.** A daughter of Surabhi. She holds up the northern region. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 102, Verse 10).

**SARVAKARMĀ.** Son of King Saudāsa. When Paraśurāma killed the Kṣatriyas it was Parāśaramuni, who saved Sarvakarmā from death. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 49, Verse 76).

**SARVAPĀPRAMOCANAKŪPA.** A Kūpa (well) which drives away all sins. It is a tirtha. He who bathes in its waters will never have to face evil fate. (Vana Parva, Chapter 84, Verse 126).

**SARVARTUKA.** A beautiful forest near mount Raivataka. (M.B. Southern text, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 38)

**SARVASĀRAṄGA.** A nāga born in Dhṛtarāṣṭra dynasty. It was burnt to death at Janamejaya's serpent yajña. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 57, Verse 18).

**SARVASENA.** A king of Kāśī whose daughter Sunandā was married by emperor Bharata. The couple had a son called Bhumanyu. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 32).

**SARVATEJAS.** A King born in Dhruva's dynasty. Vyūṣṭa was his father. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 4).

**SARVATOBHADRA.** Varuṇa's home. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 98, Verse 10).

**ŚARYĀTI I.** A son of Vaivasvata Manu.

1) *General.* Ikṣvāku, Nābhāga, Dhṛṣṭa, Śaryāti, Nariṣyanta, Prāñśu, Nṛga, Diṣṭa, Karuṣa and Prṣadhra were sons of Vaivasvata Manu. Śaryāti had a son called Ānarta and a daughter called Sukanyā, who was married by the aged and blind Cyavana, and a son named Pramati was born to the couple. (See under Cyavana).

2) *Other information.*

(i) Śaryāti lives in Yama's court worshipping him. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 14).

(ii) Cyavana performed for Śaryāti his yajña at which the Aśvinikumāras, in disobedience of Indra, drank Somarasa. (Vana Parva, Chapter 124).

(iii) Two famous Kings, Haihaya and Tālajaṅgha were born in Śaryāti's dynasty. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 30, Verse 6).

**ŚARYĀTI II.** A King of the Pūru dynasty. He was the son of Prācinvān and father of Aharīyāti. (Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 90, Verse 14).

**ŚARYĀTIVANA.** A sacred forest. Arjuna, in the course of his 'dream-trip' to Kailāsa in the company of Śrī Kṛṣṇa crossed this forest also. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 80, Verse 82).

**ŚAŚABINDU.** See under Śaravindu.

**ŚAŚĀDA I.** Son of Vikukṣi, the King of Ayodhyā.

Purañjaya was Śaśāda's son. (Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, Chapter I).

**ŚAŚĀDA II.** A son of Ikṣvāku. His real name was Vikukṣi. (For the detailed story as to how 'Vikukṣi' became 'Śaśāda' see under Vikukṣi).

**ŚAŚAKA.** A caste. Karṇa, during his triumphal tour, defeated the King of the Śaśakas. (Vana Parva, Chapter 254, Verse 21).

**ŚAŚALOMĀ.** A King very much reputed in the Purāṇas. He did tapas at Kurukṣetra and attained heaven. (Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 20, Verse 14).

**ŚAŚAYĀNA.** A sacred place. In the waters of river Sarasvatī at this place the full moon reflects in the form of a śaśa (hare). A bath here will make a man as bright and lustrous as the moon. (Vana Parva, Chapter 82, Verse 114).

**ŚAŚIKA.** A rural area in ancient India. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 46).

**ŚAŚIKALĀ.** Daughter of Subāhu, King of Kāśī. She was married by a prince Sudarśana who had been driven out of his kingdom by Yudhājit.

As she became a young woman Śaśikalā heard about Sudarśana, who lived in the forest with his mother and fell in love with him. One night Devī appeared in dream to her and told her that marriage with Sudarśana would take place, and at those words of Devī she awoke from sleep and began laughing. Though her mother asked Śaśikalā about the reason for her laughing thus, she answered not, but continued laughing. One day while she was picnicking in the Campaka forest, an old brahmin came there and described to her about the great personality and beauty of Sudarśana, who then was staying with his mother at Bharadvājāśrama. Śaśikalā's heart yearned to be with Sudarśana.

Sudarśana, after the death of his father Dhruvasandhi, lived with his mother Manoramā and her father. But, Yudhājit killed Manoramā's mother also. It was after this that Sudarśana and his mother took refuge in the āśrama of Bharadvājāmanuni. One of those days, Niṣāda, King of Śṛṅgiverapura and a friend of Sudarśana's father (Dhruvasandhi) came to Bharadvājāśrama and presented a chariot, which possessed mysterious powers, to Sudarśana. The munis were pleased at this and imparted to Sudarśana the Kāmarājamantra, which gave one who practised it all that one desired, and after the above incident Sudarśana began slowly to come out of the āśrama. He went about the forests in the chariot presented by Niṣāda, and he was astonished to find many an armed soldier surround him wherever he went. This happened because of the mysterious powers of the chariot.

It was at this time that King Subāhu decided to conduct the Svayamvara of his daughter Śaśikalā. Kings from all lands came. Śaśikalā told her mother in secret about her desire to marry Sudarśana, and the mother in turn told about this to the father. But, he was not for it. Then Śaśikalā sent a messenger secretly to Sudarśana to request him to be present at the Svayamvara, and Sudarśana and his mother started for the palace of the King of Kāśī and when they reached it, kings like Yudhājit had already come there. A rumour was spread that Subāhu, insultingly ignoring all the crowned heads, was going to marry his daughter