

kramaṇī (7) R̥gvedapādavidhāna (8) Brhaddevatā (9) Śaunakasmṛti (10) Caraṇavyūha and (11) R̥gvidhāna. Matsya Purāṇa, Chapter 252 mentions that Śaunaka had written a work on the science of architecture.

5) *Disciples.* The chief disciple of Śaunaka was Āśvalāyana. Once Āśvalāyana wrote and dedicated to his Guru (master) two treatises entitled "Gṛhyasūtra" and "Śrautasūtra" to please him. After reading it, Śaunaka destroyed his own work on "Śrautaśāstra". Āśvalāyana wrote his treatise after having studied the ten works of Śaunaka on R̥gveda.

Kātyāyana, the disciple of Āśvalāyana later received the ten books written by Śaunaka and the three books written by Āśvalāyana. Kātyāyana gave his disciple Patañjali, the two works, "Yajurvedakalpasūtra" and "Sāmaveda Upagrantha" which were written by himself. From this we may infer that the series of Śaunaka's disciples was as follows:— Śaunaka — Āśvalāyana — Kātyāyana — Patañjali — Vyāsa.

ŚAUNAKA II. A Brāhmaṇa who went to the forest with Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 2).

ŚAUNḌIKAS. A Caste. Originally they were Kṣatriyas. Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 35, Verse 17, mentions that they were debased on account of a curse by a Brāhmaṇa.

SAUPTIKAPARVA. A Parva (section) in Mahābhārata (See under Bhārata).

SAURABHEYĪ. A celestial maid. For details see under Vargā.

SAURABHĪ. A cow which was the daughter of Surabhi. Having drunk too much of celestial honey (amṛta) which is the essence of the six tastes (ṣaḍrasas), Brahmā had to vomit, on which occasion, the cow Surabhi sprang up from his face. Her milk having accumulated in a low place the milk-sea was formed. The hermits known as the Phenapas live on the shore of the milk sea, the foam that settles on the shore being their food. Around them, there are four cows which protect the four directions. Saurabhī is one of them. She supports the east. Haṁsikā bears the south, Subhadrā the west and Dhenu the north. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 102).

ŚAURI. Vasudeva, the son of Śūrasena.

SAUŚALYA. A country in ancient India very famous in the Purāṇas. (Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, stanza 40).

SAUŚRUTI. Brother of Suśarmā the King of Trigarta. Sauśruti who had fought on the side of the Kauravas in the battle of Bhārata, was killed by Arjuna. (M.B. Karna Parva, Chapter 27, Verse 3).

ŚAULKĀYANI. A sage who belonged to the series of Vyāsa's disciples.

SAUTI. A famous son of hermit Romahaṣṇa. The real name of this son was Ugraśravas. This teacher is responsible for the arrangement of the Mahābhārata in the form that we see today.

The story of Mahābhārata composed by Vyāsa and Vaiśampāyana contained only a graphic description of the battle of Bhārata. No vivid description of Śrī Kṛṣṇa born of the Yādava dynasty and of the Yādavas, was given in it. To remove this deficiency, Sauti added an appendix called 'Harivaṁśa' to Svargārohaṇa Parva in Mahābhārata. (For further details see under Bhārata I).

SAUVĪRA. An ancient country near the river Sindhu. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 133, that during the period of Mahābhārata, the King of this country was killed by Arjuna.

SAUVĪRĪ. The wife of King Manasyu, the son of Pravīra and the grandson of emperor Pūru. (Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Stanza 5).

SAVANA. I.

1) *General.* Son of Priyavrata who was the son of Svāyambhuva Manu, by his wife, Surūpā. Surūpā had ten sons including Savana. (Devī Bhāgavata, Skandha 8).

2) *Birth of son.* Savana married Suvedā, daughter of Sunābha; but he expired before children were born to him. According to the Vāmana Purāṇa, Chapter 72, seven children were born from the dead Savana. The story about it is as follows:—

Suvedā, heart-broken at the death of Savana, did not permit the dead body to be burnt, herself holding it in embrace. Then a celestial voice said to her: "Cry not. If you are really chaste and true, enter the funeral pyre along with your husband." To this Suvedā answered thus: "I cry because of grief that he died before making me the mother of a son." The celestial voice said to her again: "You enter the pyre without weeping. Your husband will have seven sons."

Sudevā now permitted her dead husband to be cremated and meditating upon her chastity she jumped into the funeral pyre. But within minutes Savana came alive out of the fire with his wife and rose to the sky with her. He stayed in the sky for another five days and on the sixth day had the sexual act again with her. His semen dropped on earth from the sky. The King then with his wife went to Brahmāloka.

Samādā, Nalinī, Puṣyati, Citrā, Viśālā, Haritā and Alinilā, all of them wives of munis saw the semen in the sky and when it fell into the water they thought it was amṛta, which conferred eternal youth, and with the permission of their husbands swallowed it. As soon as they swallowed it their divine effulgence was diminished and their husbands, therefore, abandoned them. Those women delivered seven children, who cried fiercely and that sound filled the entire universe. Then Brahmā appeared and asked the children not to cry and also told them that they would come to be called Maruts. Brahmā himself called them Maruts. They were the Maruts of the first Svāyambhuva Manvantara.

SAVANA II. One of the seven sons of Bhṛgumuni, the other six being Cyavana, Vajraśirṣa, Śuci, Aurva, Śukra and Vibhu. They are called Varuṇas also. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 85, Verse 129).

ŚĀVANTA. A King born in the dynasty of emperor Pṛthu. He was the son of Yuvanāśva and father of Brhadāśva. (Devī Bhāgavata, 7th Skandha).

SAVARṆĀ. Wife of the muni called Prācinabarhis. Savarṇā was the daughter of Samudra (ocean). (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part 1, Chapter 14). The couple had ten sons called the Pracetasas, and they were very efficient in Dhanurveda. All of them engaged themselves in observing the same dharma (duty) and did tapas for 10,000 years under the sea. (For details see under Prācinabarhis).

SĀVARṆA I. A hermit. This hermit shone in the council of Yudhiṣṭhira. (Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 15).