

Rtā = Sarasvatī (?): XII, 13234 (*Brahmasūta devī Sarasvatī*).
Rtadhāman¹ = Mahāpurusha (Mahāpurushastava).—Do.² =
 Kṛṣṇa (Nārāyaṇa): XII, 13228 (etym.).

Rtasya kartr = Skanda: III, 14644.

Rtavah shat = Skanda: III, 14689.

Rteyu, a ṛshi. § 770 (Ānuśāsanik.): XIII, 1510, 7114
 (the second of the seven *Varuṇasyartriṇah*).

Rtu¹ = Īva (1000 names²).—Do.³ = Viṣṇu (1000 names).—
 Do.³, pl. (°*avah*), personif.; IX, 2513, 2517.—Do.⁴, pl.
 (°*arah*) = Īva (1000 names¹).

Rtuparna, king of Ayodhyā. § 346 (Nalopākhyānap.):
 III, 60, 2296 (Vāraṇsya, the charioteer of Nala, became the
 charioteer of *R.*).—§ 348 (do.): III, 66, 2628 (will teach
 Nala the science of dice).—§ 349 (do.): III, 67, 2634
 (°*aya nagaram*), 2637, (2638), 2641 (°*aya nagara*) (Nala is
 appointed as superintendent of *R.*'s stables).—§ 35 (do.):
 III, 70, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2766, 2770 (is invited to the
 second svayamvara of Damayantī); 71, 2771, 2778, 2782,
 2789, 2806 (with Nala as his charioteer *R.* proceeds to
 Vidarbha).—§ 352 (do.): III, 72, 2825, 2835, 2837 (teaches
 Nala the science of dice).—§ 353 (do.): III, 73, 2852, 2868,
 2870, 2872, 2875, 2883, 2888; 74, 2901; 75, 2931; 76,
 2978 (*Kośalāyām R°niveṇa*); 77, 3016, 3026 (learnt the
 horse lore from Nala), 3028.—§ 355 (do.): III, 79, 3072
 (°*aya rājaraheḥ kīrtitām kalinācanam*). Cf. Bhaṅgāsuri,
 Kosala (C. Kauç°), Kosalādhipati.

Rtusthalā, an Apsaras. § 191 (Arjuna): I, 123, 4821
 (danced at the birth of Arjuna).

Rtvan (I, 4813, only B.), v. *Satvan*.

S

(What is not found under S should be sought for under Ç.)

Sabhā = Sabhāparvan. § 4 (Anukram.): I, 1, 88 (°*āranyavi-*
ṭāṅkarān, sc. *Bhāratadrumah*).

Sabhadra, pl. (X, 381), v. *Prabhadra*, pl.

Sabhākriyā ("building of the palace"). § 11 (Purvasaṅgr.):
 I, 2, 407 (*Pāṇḍavānām*, i.e. *Sabhākriyāparvan*).

Sabhākriyāparvan ("the section relating to the building
 of the palace," the 20th of the minor parvans of the
 Mhbhr. Cf. *Sabhākriyā*). § 261: *Maya* said he was a great
 artist (*mahākavi*), the *Viçvakarman* of the *Dānavas*, and
 asked *Arjuna* to tell him what he was to do for him,
 because he had been rescued by him. *Arjuna* told him to
 do something for *Kṛṣṇa* (*lokānāthaḥ Prajāpatiḥ*, v. 9),
 who asked him to build a palace for *Yudhisṭhira*. *Maya*
 was introduced to *Yudhisṭhira*, and recited the history
 of the Asura (*pūrvadeva-caritaṃ*), i.e. of *Vṛṣhaparvan*
 (so Nil.). Then on an auspicious day, after the initiatory
 rites, and having gratified thousands of *brahmins*, he
 measured out a piece of land 10,000 *kishkus* square (II, 1).
 —§ 262: *Kṛṣṇa* departed for *Dvārakā* (v. *Bhagavad-*
yāna).—§ 263: To the north of *Kailāsa*, near *Maināka*,
 there is a huge mountain named *Hiranyacṛṅga*, consisting of
 jewels. Near this mountain is situated the lake *Bindusaras*,
 where King *Bhagīratha* had dwelt for many years, desiring
 to behold the *Gaṅgā*. There the lord of all beings (i.e.
Prajāpati, Nil.) had performed 100 sacrifices, where, for
 the sake of embellishment, though not according to rule
 (*dṛṣṭāntataḥ*), the sacrificial stakes were made of gems and

the altars (*caityaḥ*) of gold. There the 1,000-eyed *Çaṣpati*
 had become perfect (*siddhiṃ gataḥ*) by sacrifice. There
Bhūtapati (= *Mahādera*, Nil.) took up his abode after having
 created all the worlds, and there he dwells, worshipped by
 thousands of spirits (*bhūtaḥ*). There *Nara* and *Nārāyaṇa*,
Brahmān, *Yama*, and *Sthānu* perform their sacrifices at the
 expiration of 1,000 *yugas*. There *Vāudera* has performed
sattras for many years, and placed thousands and tens of
 thousands of sacrificial stakes adorned with golden garlands
 and altars of great splendour. There *Maya*, when the
Dānavas wished to perform a sacrifice on the bank of the
Bindusaras, had made utensils of gems from the house of
Vṛṣhaparvan. That wealth, which was guarded by *Yakṣas*
 and *Rākṣasas*, he brought away, and thereof constructed the
 palace of *Yudhisṭhira*. A club with which *Vṛṣhaparvan*
 had slain all foes in battle, and which had been placed in
Bindusaras, *Maya* gave to *Bhīmasena*; the conch-shell
Devadatta, that came from *Varuṇa*, and was also there, he
 gave to *Arjuna*; at its sound all creatures trembled in awe.
 The palace surpassed the *Sudharmā* of *Kṛṣṇa* and the
 palace of *Brahmān*, and covered an area of 10,000 *kishkus*
 square. Eight thousand *Rākṣasas*, called *Kīṅkaras*, guarded
 and supported the palace. In it was a tank, whose lotuses
 were of dark-coloured gems, etc.; many kings mistook it for
 solid ground, and fell into it. The palace was constructed in
 seventeen months (II, 3).—§ 264: Enumeration of *ṛshis*
 (α) and kings (β) from various countries, who were present
 when *Yudhisṭhira*, after having fed 10,000 *brahmins*, etc.,
 entered the palace. Also *Tumburu*, the friend of *Dhanāñjaya*,
 and the *Gandharva Citrasena* with his ministers, and many
 other *Gandharvas* and *Apsarases* and *Kinnaras* came there
 (II, 4).

Sabhāparvan ("the section relating to the palace"), the
 second of the eighteen great parvans of the Mhbhr. § 10
 (Purvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 317.—§ 11 (do.): I, 2, 407, 415
 (stated to contain 2,500 ślokas).—§ 795c (*Mahābhārata*):
 XVIII, 6, 267. Cf. *Sabhā*.

Sabhāpati¹ = Bhūtakarman: VII, 1085 (*Bh°*, slain by
 Çātānika).

Sabhāpati², a Kuru warrior. § 608 (Karmap.): VIII, 89,
 †4587 (slain by Arjuna).

Sabhāvana = Īva (1000 names²).

Sāçva, an ancient king. § 267 (Yamasabhāv.): II, 8, 328
 (in the palace of Yama).

Sada, a son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. § 182 (Dhṛtarāṣṭraputranāmak.):
 I, 117, 4548 (read *Sadaḥsuvāc* as one name?).

Sadaçva, an ancient king. § 267 (Yamasabhāv.): II, 8,
 323 (in the palace of Yama).

Sadaçvormi, an ancient king. § 267 (Yamasabhāv.): II,
 8, 321 (in the palace of Yama; only C, B. has *Sadasçvormiḥ*).

Sadākāntā, a river. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9λ, 332 (in
 Bhāratavarsha).

Sadākshapriya = Īva (1000 names¹).

Sadāmarshin = Viṣṇu (1000 names).

Sadānirā, a river. § 276 (Jarāsandhavadhap.): II, 20,
 794 (crossed by *Kṛṣṇa*, etc., on their way from Indraprastha
 to Girivraja).—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9λ, 332 (in Bhāratavarsha).

Sadānirāmāyā, a river. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9λ, 340
 (in Bhāratavarsha).

Sadasadvyaktāvyakta = Mahāpurusha (Mahāpurusha-
 stava).

Sadasatoh para(m) = *Kṛṣṇa*: XII, 1622 (*brahma*).