

Dhṛtarāṣṭra (8. 30. 7, 28); according to him the people of the town Śākala, young and old, well-adorned, and their fair and large women, ate meat of many rams mixed with onions and *gaṇḍūṣa* (?), as also meat of pigs, fowls, cows, asses and camels; they said that the lives of those who did not eat meat of sheep was futile; they danced and sang songs of this nature when they drank liquor; good conduct was not expected of such people (*aiḍam ca ye na khādanti teṣāṃ janma nīrarthakam || iti gāyanti ye mattāḥ śīdhunā śākalāvataḥ | sabālavṛddhāḥ kūrđantas teṣu vṛttam katham bhavet ||*) 8. 30. 31-33; also cf. Śākala city p. 573).

Śānavatya m. (pl.) : Name of a people.

Their Kṣatriyas brought wealth in hundreds as tribute for the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira (*śānavatyā gayās tathā |... āhārṣuḥ kṣatriyā vittam śataśo 'jātaśatrave*) 2. 48. 15-16; they and others were stopped at the gate by gate-keepers and were asked to give more to get entrance (*kṛtakārāḥ subalayas tato dvāram avāpsyatha*); when each one of them then gave one thousand elephants from the Kāmyaka forest they were allowed to enter (*abhitāḥ kāmyakam saraḥ | datvaikaiko daśaśatān kuñjarān*) 2. 48. 18-20; the elephants described in 2. 48. 19-20.

Śālva, Śālveya, Śālveyaka m. (pl.) : Name of a Janapada and its people; people once referred to as *śālvāśrayāḥ* 6. 114. 77.

A. Location : Listed by Samjaya among the northern Janapadas of Bhārata-varṣa (*ata ūrdhvaṃ janapadān nibodha*) 6. 10. 37, 5; (*śālvamādreyajāṅgalāḥ*) 6. 10.

37; designated as Janapada also in 4. 1. 9; 6. 18. 13-14; 6. 114. 77, and as Rāṣṭra in 4. 1. 8; the Janapada lay around Kurus (*paritaḥ kurūn*) 4. 1. 9. B. Description : (1) Of the Janapada : pleasant (*rama-nīya*), (*ramya*) 4. 1. 8-9; rich in food (*bahvanna*) 4. 1. 9; well-protected (*gupta*) 4. 1. 8; (2) Of the warriors : brave (*śūra*) and prepared to die while fighting (*tanutyaj*) 6. 18. 14. C. Epic events : (1) Śālvas were among those peoples who, afraid of Jarāsandha, had left north to take shelter in the south; their (of Śālveyas) kings also, along with their brothers and followers, fled to the south (*śālvāḥ paṭaccarāḥ |... śālveyānām ca rājānaḥ sodaryā-nucaraiḥ saha ... tathottarām diśam cāpi parityajya bhayārditāḥ ... dakṣiṇām diśam āśritāḥ*) 2. 13. 25-27; (2) Jayadratha, wanting to marry, was proceeding to the country of Śālveyas (*śālveyān prayātaḥ so 'bhavat tadā*) 3. 248. 6; (3) Śālva was one of the countries recommended by Arjuna to Yudhiṣṭhira for their stay during the year of *ajñātavāsa* 4. 1. 8-10; (4) Śālveyakas, along with Matsyas led by Kīcaka, had often subdued Suśarman, the king of Trigartas (*asakṛn nikṛtaḥ pūrvam matsyaiḥ śālveyakaiḥ saha*) 4. 29. 2; (5) Samjaya reported to Dhṛtarāṣṭra that Śālveyas were among those who did not respect him any longer and had gone to the side of Pāṇḍavas (*śālveyāḥ ... sarve tvām avajānate*) 5. 53. 17; (6) According to Samjaya's report, the five Kekaya brothers (on the side of Pāṇḍavas) were supposed to engage the Śālvas and Kekayas (both, on the side of Kauravas) in the forthcoming war (*rājaputrā bhrātaraḥ pañca kekayāḥ |... yotsyanti samyuge || teṣāṃ eva kṛto bhāgo*