

46. 39; Krauñca 6. 47. 1) of Pāṇḍavas (*vāmam pārśvam samāśritāḥ*) 6. 46. 51; (2) On the fourteenth day, Sātyaki killed thousands of Śabarās (on the side of Kauravas); he covered the ground with their flesh and blood, and also with their shaven heads and head-gears (*saśtra-strāṇaiḥ śirobhir lūnamūrdhajaṭṭh*) 7. 95. 38-40. F. Past event : (1) King Māṇdhātṛ once asked Indra the nature of the *dharma* of people like Śabarās and how kings like him should govern them (*katham dharman careyus te ... madvidhaiś ca katham sthāpyāḥ*) 12. 65. 13-15; thereupon Indra told him the duties of Dasyus (the term apparently covers Śabarās) 12. 65. 17-21; (2) A certain Brāhmaṇa, Gautama by name, took residence in the house of a Dasyu which is later designated as the excellent house (*grhāvāra*) of a rich, Śabara (*śabarālaya*) 12. 162. 30, 34; 12. 165. 5; 12. 167. 16 (see Dasyu, Past events I, no. 7, p. 750 above).

Śaradaṇḍa m. (pl.?) : Name of a country.

The horses of this country were referred to as *śaradaṇḍaja*; these horses were yoked to the chariot of Daṇḍaketu (*śaradaṇḍānu-daṇḍajāḥ* | ... *daṇḍaketum udāvahan*) 7. 22. 58 [See Editor's note on the stanza, Cr. Edn. Vol. 9, pp. 1147-1148 : "... Śaradaṇḍa and Anudaṇḍa would be names of different countries. We know nothing of Anudaṇḍa, but Śaradaṇḍa was the name of a country belonging to Śālva in Madhyadeśa (Kāśikā on Pāṇini IV. 1. 173 : *śaradaṇḍāś ca śālva-vayavasamijñitāḥ*)"].

Śarmaka m. (pl.) : Name of a people. Bhīma during his expedition to the

east (*yayau prācīm diśam prati* 2. 26. 1; 2. 23. 9) before the Rājāsūya won over Śarmakas through conciliation (*śarmakān ... sāntvenaivājayat prabhuḥ*) 2. 27. 12.

Śarmila m. (pl.) : Name of a people.

On the second day of war, Duryodhana along with Śarmilas and others gave protection to the army of Śakuni (*śarmila-kosalaiḥ* || ... *abhyarakṣata ... saubaleyasya vāhinīm*) 6. 47. 15-16.

Śākadvīpa nt. (sg.) : Name of one of the seven Dvīpas.

A. Location and extent : According to Draupadī, it was similar to Krauñcadvīpa and lay to the east of Mahāmeru; the Dvīpa known as Bhadrāśva which lay to the north of Mahāmeru was in extent equal to Śākadvīpa (*krauñcadvīpena sadṛśaḥ śākadvīpo ... | pūrveṇa tu mahāmeroḥ ... uttareṇa mahāmeroḥ śākadvīpena sammitaḥ | bhadraśvaḥ ...* ||) 12. 14. 23-24; according to Samjaya, Śākadvīpa was double the size of Jambūdvīpa and the ocean which surrounded it was also double its size (*jambūdvīpapramāṇena dviguṇaḥ sa ... | viṣkambheṇa mahārāja sāgaro 'pi vibhāgaśaḥ | kṣīrodo bharataśreṣṭha yena samparivāritaḥ*) 6. 12. 9; Śākadvīpa was larger than Jambūdvīpa both in length and breadth (*parivārya tu kauravya dairghyam hrasvatvam eva ca | jambūdvīpena*) 6. 12. 25. B. Some geographical details of the Śākadvīpa : There are seven mountains on Śākadvīpa (Meru, Malaya, Jaladhāra, Raivataka, Śyāma, Durgasaila and Kesarl); the mountains are described in 6. 12. 13-21 (for which see Vol. I, section 5); the Varṣas related to these mountains are detailed in 6. 12. 22-24. C. Possible