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Śaka (I)—a northern kingdom.

Br. II. 16. 48.

Śaka (II)—the tree after which the Śākadvīpa takes its name.

Br. II. 19. 94, 140.

Śaka (III)—a son of Brhadratha Maurya, ruled for 36 years; his grandson ruled for 17 years. (?)

M. 272. 24.

Śakas (I)—a hill tribe;¹ were defeated by Paraśurāma, Sagara and Bharata; punished with half shaving;² were denied the Vedic study and sacrifice and hence reduced to Mlecchahood.³

¹ Br. II. 16. 67; III. 48. 23, 44 and 49; Vā. 88. 122; 98. 107.

² Bhā. IX. 8. 5; 20. 30; III. 41. 39; Vi. IV. 3. 42; ³ Ib. IV. 3. 48.

Śakas (II)—the 18 kings (ten-Vā. P.) of, ruled for 380 years;¹ kingdom of;² contemporaries of the Śiśunāgas, and after Gardabins; to be conquered by Kalki.³

¹ M. 50. 76; 273. 18; Vā. 99. 268, 324, 359, 361. ² M. 114. 41; 121. 45; 144. 57. ³ Br. III. 63. 120, 134; 73. 108; 74. 137, 172 and 175; Vi. IV. 3. 47.

Śakaṭa—(cart) upturned by Kṛṣṇa as a baby. (Taken generally to be an Asura)¹ of Nanda, apparently his waggon or cart, which was then a means of transport.²

¹ Bhā. X. 7. 7-10; Br. IV. 29. 124. ² Vi. V. 5. 1 and 6: 5. 22; 6. 1 and 23 ff; 15. 2.