

(Bhagavadyānap.): V, 147 χ , 4973, 4983 (°oh kulavardhana, i.e. Bhīshma), 4992 (°unā jātaḥ, i.e. Bhīshma); 148, 5003 (Prātīpaḥ); 149, 5055 (dhr̥timān mo pitāmahaḥ, i.e. Dhṛtarāshṭra's), 5059 (Vāhlikaḥ ca priyo bhrātā Ç°oḥ oa), 5067 (pitrbhrātr̥n parityajya—sc. Bāhlika; Vāhlikena tv anujñātaḥ Çāntanur . . . | pitary uparato . . . rāyjakāmam (B. rājā nājyam) akārayat).—§ 573 (Ambop.): V, 173, 5945 (mama pitā, i.e. Bhīshma's).—§ 576 (Bhagavad-gītāp.): VI, 14, 550 (became free from sorrow, etc., when Bhīshma was born).—§ 587 (Bhīshmavadhap.): VI, 120, 5702 (ayam—i.e. Bhīshma—pitaram ajñāya kāmārtīam Çāntanum purā | ūrdhvaretasam ātmānam cakāra).—§ 615 (Gādāyuddhap.): IX, 56 ρ , 3153 (°oh kulapāṇṇanah, i.e. Duryodhana).—§ 639 (Rājadh.): XII, 50, 1820 (varadānāt pituḥ kāmam chandamṛtyur asi prabho | Ç°or dharmanityasya, says Kṛṣṇa to Bhīshma).—§ 717b (Nārāyaṇīya): XII, 340, 12988 (mama pitā, i.e. Bhīshma's).—§ 724 (Ānuçāsānik.): XIII, 8, 387 (tena satyena gaccheyam lokān yatra sa Ç°uh).—§ 746 (do.): XIII, 59, 3041 (do.).—§ 747 (do.): XIII, 84, 3941 (Bhīshma had performed his çrāddha).—§ 775 (do.): XIII, 166 η , 7683 (among the kings whose names, when recited, bestow religious merit).—§ 787 (Āçramavāsap.): XV, 9 λ , 283 (has ruled over the earth); 10, 320 (do.). Cf. Bhārata, Bhāratagoptṛ, Bharatasattama, Kauravya, Kurusattama, Prātīpa.

Çāntanuja = Bhīshma, q.v.

Çāntanunandana = Bhīshma, q.v.

Çāntanūpākhyāna(m) ("episode relating to Çāntanu").

§ 162 (Sambhav.): The rājārshi Prātīpa spent many years in ascetic penances at the source of *Gaṅgā*. She sat upon his right thigh and wished him to be her husband. He replied that the left lap was for the wife, but the right for the daughters and daughters-in-law; therefore he accepted her for his son, to which *Gaṅgā* consented on the condition that his son should not be able to judge of the propriety of her acts. Then Prātīpa, along with his wife, engaged in ascetic austerities from desire of offspring, and when they had grown old, *Mahābhīsha* (v. Mahābhīshop.) was born as a son to them and was called Çāntanu, because his father had controlled his passion (çāntasya santānah, v. 3882, cf. 3799). When Çāntanu had grown to become a youth, Prātīpa told him about his appointment with the celestial damsel, installed him upon the throne, and retired into the woods. Çāntanu, who was addicted to hunting, one day came upon the banks of *Gaṅgā*, frequented by *Siddhas* and *Cāraṇas*, and there he requested *Gaṅgā*, in the form of a lovely maiden, to become his wife (I, 97). (For continuation v. Bhīshmotpatti.)

Çāntanusuta = Bhīshma, q.v.

Çāntatama = Çiva (1000 names¹).

Çāntātman = Kṛṣṇa: XII, 1671.

Çāntī¹, an Indra. § 238 (Pañcendrop.): I, 197, 7304 (the fourth of the five Indras).

Çāntī², a ṛshi. § 717c (Uparicara): XII, 337 ϵ , 12759 (ṛshīḥ, among the sadasyas at king Vasu Uparicara's sacrifice).

Çāntī³, son of Āngiras. § 747b (Suvarnotpatti): XIII, 85 θ , 4147 (the fourth son of Āngiras).

Çāntī⁴ = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Çāntīda = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Çāntiparvan, the twelfth book of Mbhr. § 4 (Anukram.): I, 1, 90 (°mahāphalaḥ . . . : Bhāratadrumah).—§ 10 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 351 (yatra Rājadharmānuçāsanam | Apaddharmaḥ ca parvoktam Mokshadharmas tataḥ param).—§ 11 (do.): I, 2, 593, 594.—§ 795c (Mahābhārata): XVIII,

6, 277 (during the recitation of Ç. brahmans should be fed with *haviṣhyu*).

[Çapathavidhi] ("the taking of oaths"): § 751b (Ānuçāsānik.) (†vv. 4549–4561). *Bhīshma* said: Once B.-ṛ. and R.-ṛ. proceeded to the western *Prabhāsa*, and resolved to visit all the sacred waters on earth; there were *Çukra*, etc. (a), and *Indra*; they reached *Kauçiki* on the day of full-moon in the month of *Māgha*, and then *Brahmasaras*, where they gathered and ate the stalks of the lotus; *Agastya*'s stalks had been taken away; he complained of the increasing unrighteousness, and thought of going to heaven in order not to live to see yet worse things; the R. took, each of them, the most frightful oaths to their own innocence (β); but *Indra* uttered "a benediction instead of a curse," and confessed that he had stolen the stalks, not from cupidity, but from desire of hearing what R. would say. *Agastya* forgave him. Then they proceeded to other *tīrthas* * (XIII, 94).

Çara = Çiva (1000 names²).

Çarabha¹, a serpent. § 64 (Sarpasattra): I, 57, 2150 (of Takshaka's race).

Çarabha², a serpent. § 65 (Sarpasattra): I, 57, 2152 (of Airāvata's race).

Çarabha³, an Asura. § 92 (Amçavat.): I, 65, 2534 (son of Danu).—§ 130 (do.): I, 67, 2663 (*yas teshām Daiteyānam mahāsūrah*, incarnate as the rājārshi Paurava).

Çarabha⁴, a ṛshi. § 267 (Çakrasabhāv.): II, 8, 325 (in the palace of Indra).

Çarabha⁵, son of Çiçupāla. § 561 (Yānasandhip.): V, 50 η , 2013 (*Cedipater*—i.e. Dhṛṣṭaketu's—*bhrātā* *Karakarshoṇa sahitaḥ*, has joined the Pāṇḍavas).—§ 785 (Anugītāp.): XIV, 83, 2468 (*Çiçupālasutena*, king of the Cedis, vanquished by Arjuna). Cf. Çiçupālasuta.

Çarabha⁶, brother of Çakuni. § 600 (Ghaṭotkacavadhap.): VII, 157 π , 6944 (among five brothers of Çakuni who are slain by Bhīmasena).

Çarabha⁷ = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Çarabha, pl. (āḥ), a people. § 223 (Vāsishṭha): I, 175, 6684 (only C.; B. has *Çabarāḥ*).

Çarabhāṅga, a ṛshi. § 370 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 84, 8184 (°āçramam).—§ 377 (Dhaumyatīrthak.): III, 90, 8380 (āçramah Ç°sya, in the north).—§ 528 (Rāvanagamana): III, 277, 15984 (°āçramam), 15985 (worshipped by Rāma Dāçarathi).

Çaradandāyani, a kshatriya wife. § 185c (Pāṇḍu): When appointed by her husband to raise offspring, Ç. went out in the night and waited at a spot where four roads met, and having performed the *pumsavana* rite had three sons (*Durjaya*, etc. (a)) by a brahman: I, 120, 4677.

Çaradvat¹, a ṛshi. § 83 (Ādivaṅçāvatārāna): I, 63, 2435 (*Gautamāt*, father of Kṛpā and Kṛpī).—§ 198: *Janamejaya* said: "Tell me the birth of Kṛpā." *Vaiç*, said: The *mahārshi* Gotama had a son *Çaradvat*, born with arrows. Ç. studied the *Dhanurveda* in preference to the *Vedas*, and by his austerities he came to master all weapons. Indra was afraid of him, and sent the *devakanyā* (cf. v. 5078: *aparasaṁ*) Jānapadī to disturb him. He fled from her; but from his seed that had fallen upon a clump of reeds (*çarastambe*) sprung two children, whom a soldier found and brought to king Çāntanu. Çāntanu, from pity (*kṛpā*, v. 5089), brought them up as his own children, whence he called them *Kṛpā* and *Kṛpī*. Ç. by his *tapas* learnt what had happened and came to Çāntanu and told him his lineage, etc. He then instructed *Kṛpā* in the fourfold *Dhanurveda* and various *çāstras*, and in