

(x) When the Yādavas died by hitting one another with the iron pestle, Sāmba also was killed. (M.B. Mausala Parva, Chapter 3, Verse 44).

(xi) After his death, Sāmba entered the group of Viśvadevas. (M.B. Svargārohaṇa Parva, Chapter 5, Verse 16).

SĀMBA II. A Brahmin scholar. When Dhrtarāṣṭra started for the forest towards the close of his life, the people bade him farewell. This Brahmin stood among the people and spoke words of consolation. (M.B. Āramavāsika Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 13).

SĀMBARA I. An asura.

1) *General*. Various Purāṇas refer to this leader of the asuras as having played a prominent part in the dev-āsura war. After many such wars he was killed by Śiva.

2) *Śambara's magic power*. He possessed marvellous magic powers. Once while fighting with him, the Devas were non-plussed by his magical powers, and they hid themselves in a forest. Śambara was pleased and he roamed about freely without any fear and burnt the palaces of the protectors of the world. The Devas left their homes and disappeared in disguise. The Devas began killing those whom Śambara had appointed as army-chieftains. To counter this attack by the Devas, he created three powerful asuras by his powers of magic. The three asuras called Dama, Vyāla and Ghaṭa began killing the warriors of the Devas, and the Devas told Brahmā at Satyaloka about the depredations of the asura. Brahmā encouraged them for further fighting, and the three asuras were killed and Śambara ran away and hid himself. (Jñānavāsīṣṭha Sthitiprakaraṇam).

3) *Śambara in R̥gveda*. There are various references to Śambara in the R̥gveda. He was King of the Dasyus. He had mastery over hundred cities. The forts and trenches in those cities were very strong. The forts are referred to as Aśvamayī, Āyasī, Śatabhujī etc. in the R̥gveda. The chief enemies of the Aryans were the race of people called Paṇis in the city. There is a hint about the killing of Śambara in Sūkta 17, Anuvāka 8, Maṇḍala 1 of the R̥gveda.

4) *Other information*.

(i) Śambara was Kaśyapaprajāpati's son by his wife Danu.

(ii) Daśaratha had, at the request of the Devas defeated Śambara in a war fought in Devaloka. (See under Daśaratha, Para 5).

(iii) Indra, on another occasion, defeated Śambara. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 137, Verse 43).

SĀMBARA II. An asura.

He was the son of Hiranyākṣa and brother of Śakuni, Dvimūrdhā, Śaṅku and Ārya. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 17). Śambara, who was a great adept in magic, was killed in the company of his wife Māyavati, by Pradyumna, the son of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (See under Pradyumna).

SAMBHALA (ŚABHALA, ŚĀMBHALA). A village famed in the Purāṇas. According to Mahābhārata Mahāviṣṇu will incarnate as Kalki in this village. (For details see under Kalki).

SAMBHAVA. A King of the Pūru dynasty, son of Ūrjā and father of Jarāsandha. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 278).

SAMBHAVAPARVA. A Sub-Parva of Ādi Parva Chapters 65-139).

ŚAMBHU I. Dhruva's wife. The couple had two sons called Śiṣṭi and Bhavya. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part 1, Chapter 13).

ŚAMBHU II. Grandson of Tvaṣṭā, son of Kaśyapa by Surabhi. Tvaṣṭā had a son called Viśvarūpa who begot fourteen sons of whom Hara, Bahurūpa, Tryambaka, Aparājita, Vṛṣākapi, Śambhu, Kapardī, Raivata, Mṛgavyādha, Sarpa and Kapālī these eleven sons of Viśvarūpa form the Ekādaśarudras. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 18).

ŚAMBHU III. One of the three sons of Ambarīṣa, the other two being Virūpa and Ketumān. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha). Śambhu never tasted meat in his life. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 115, Verse 66).

ŚAMBHU IV. A Rākṣasa, the son of Vidujjihva by Śūrpaṅakhā. Śambhu, who was engaged in tapas in Daṇḍaka forest when Śrī Rāma visited the forest was attracted by the beauty of Sitā and transformed himself into a tree to enjoy her beauty with his eyes. Lakṣmaṇa, who was felling down trees to build an āśrama felled this tree also, which disappeared immediately leaving behind the dead body of a Rākṣasa. It was the corpse of the Rākṣasa and Rāma comforted Sitā and Lakṣmaṇa by revealing the fact to them. (Kamba Rāmāyaṇa. Araṇyakāṇḍa).

Uttara Rāmāyaṇa contains a story of how Devavati (or Vedavati) daughter of Kuśadhvaṇa once cursed Śambhu. Devavati was born from the mouth of Kuśadhvaṇa (son of Bṛhaspati) while he was learning the Vedas. Śambhu wanted to marry the child when she was grown up, but Kuśadhvaṇa did not consent to it, and Śambhu, in retaliation, killed Kuśadhvaṇa in his sleep. Next morning Devavati awoke from sleep to see the dead body of her father. She cursed Śambhu. Her curse was a contributory cause for the death of Śambhu by Lakṣmaṇa.

ŚAMBHU V. An agni, which occupies a status equal to that of a brahmin well-versed in the Vedas. (Vana Parva, Chapter 221, Verse 5).

ŚAMBHU VI. A son born to Śrī Kṛṣṇa by Rukmiṇī-devī. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 33).

ŚAMBHU VII. A King of the Bharata dynasty. He was one of the eighty sons of Ugrasena. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha).

SAMBHŪTA. A King, son of Trasadasyu and father of Anaraṇya. (Vāyu Purāṇa, Chapter 88, Verses 74-75).

SAMBHŪTI I. Wife of Marīci, son of Brahmā. The couple had a son called Paurṇamāsa. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 20).

SAMBHŪTI II. Wife of Jayadratha. The couple had a son called Vijaya. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

ŚAMBŪKA. A Śūdra muni. During the reign of Śrī Rāma a great number of children died in the country and many parents wept before the king about the loss of their offsprings. According to Vasiṣṭha's advice Rāma enquired whether anybody indulged in actions not proper to his station in life. Śrī Rāma surveyed the country from the air in a Vimāna, and during the survey he found Śambūka, the śūdra muni hanging with his head down and inhaling smoke from a fire lit under him. Thus, having found out that the tapas by that śūdra was the reason for the children's death, Rāma