

become a phoenix tree. Later this hermit liberated her from the curse. (Padma Purāṇa, Uttarakhaṇḍa, Chapter 178).

**SATYAVĀN I.** Husband of Sāvitrī who was famous for matrimonial fidelity. (For detailed story see under Sāvitrī II).

**SATYAVĀN II.** See under R̥tambhara.

**SATYAVĀN III.** One of the commanders of the army of the Kauravas. Mention is made about this commander in Mahābhārata, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 167, Verse 30.

**SATYAVĀK I.** A son of Cākṣuṣa Manu. Ten sons including Satyavāk, were born to Cākṣuṣa Manu by his wife Naḍvalā. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 18).

**SATYAVĀK II.** A Deva Gandharva. This Gandharva was the son born to Prajāpati Kaśyapa by his wife Muni. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 65, Verse 43).

**SATYAVARMĀ.** A brother of Suśarmā the King of Trigarta. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 17, Verse 17).

**SATYAVATĪ I.** The mother of Vyāsa.

1) *A short history.* Satyavatī was the daughter of the celestial maid Adrikā. Because of a curse she lived as a fish in the river Ganges. Once the semen of King Uparicaravasu happened to fall in the Ganges and this fish swallowed it in consequence of which it became pregnant. A fisherman caught this fish and cut it. He got two human babies, male and female from the stomach of the fish. The fisherman gave the two infants to the King who took the male child. This child later became the Matsya King. The female child had the smell of fish. The King called her Matsyagandhī (She who has the smell of fish) and gave her back to the fisherman, who took the child to his hut and brought her up as his daughter. As the child was dark in complexion the fisherman called her Kālī. Thus the girl was known by two names Kālī and Matsyagandhī. Later she got the name Satyavatī also.

The fisherman was engaged in the work of ferrying people across the river. Matsyagandhī helped her father in this work. She became a full-bloomed young woman. One day the hermit Parāśara came by that way and when he saw Matsyagandhī, he fell in love with her. She ferried the hermit across the river. In the middle of the river Parāśara created an artificial fog inside which Parāśara took Matsyagandhī as his wife. From that moment Matsyagandhī became Kastūrigandhī (she who has the smell of Kastūrī (musk)). Kālī became pregnant and delivered instantly. Parāśara left the place after having blessed her that she would not lose her virginity.

The son born to Kālī, immediately grew up to be a youth. After promising his mother that he would come to her when she thought of him, the youth went to the forest for penance. The name of the son was Kṛṣṇa. This Kṛṣṇa later became famous by the name Vyāsa. Satyavatī again engaged herself in helping her father.

One day Śantanu, a King of the lunar dynasty came to the forest for hunting. The fragrance of musk emanating from the body of Kastūrigandhī spread throughout the whole forest. The King walked on through the forest tracing the origin of the smell of musk and reached the fisherman's hut. The King fell in love with Satyavatī. The King had a son named Bhīṣma by his first wife Gaṅgā. Bhīṣma made it easy for the King to

marry Satyavatī. Two sons Citrāṅgada and Vicitravīrya were born to Śantanu by his wife Satyavatī. Citrāṅgada was killed in his boyhood. Vicitravīrya became a youth and married Ambikā and Ambālikā the daughters of the King of Kāśī. Vicitravīrya met with untimely death before a child was born to him. When Satyavatī saw that the family was about to become extinct, she thought of her son Vyāsa, who instantly arrived at the palace. From Vyāsa, Ambālikā got the son Pāṇḍu and Ambikā, the son Dhṛtarāṣṭra. Both the sons Dhṛtarāṣṭra and Pāṇḍu got married. Pāṇḍu died. The death of her son struck heavily at the heart of Satyavatī. She did not wish to live much longer after this. She mentioned about the fearful things yet to happen. Then taking her daughters-in-law Ambikā and Ambālikā with her, Satyavatī went to the forest to do penance and finally attained heaven. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 127). (For further details see under Adrikā, Vyāsa and Śantanu).

2) *Names.* Dāśeyī, Gandhakālī, Gandhavatī, Kālī Satyā, Vāsavi, Yojanagandhā and such other words are used in the Mahābhārata as the synonyms of Satyavatī.

**SATYAVATĪ II.** The sister of Viśvāmitra. (See under Jamadagni; Para 2).

**SATYAVATĪ III.** A princess of the country of Kekaya. She was the wife of Triśaṅku and the mother of Hariścandra. (Mahābhārata, Dākṣiṇātyapāṭha, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 12).

**SATYAVATĪ IV.** It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 117, Verse 15, that one Satyavatī was the wife of Nārada.

**SATYAVRATA I.** Another name of Triśaṅku. (See under Triśaṅku).

**SATYAVRATA II.** The Brahmin boy Satyatapas. (See under Satyatapas).

**SATYAVRATA III.** A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. It is seen that he was known by other names also such as Satyasena, Satyasandha, Sandha etc. (See under Satyasandha).

**SATYAVRATA IV.** Brother of Suśarmā, the King of Trigarta. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 17, that this cursed warrior took in vain a vow in the battle of Bhārata that he would kill Arjuna.

**SATYAYUGA.** Another name of Kṛtayuga. (See under Kṛtayuga).

**SATYĀYUS.** One of the six sons born to Purūravas by Urvaśī. The six sons were Āyus, Śrutāyus, Satyāyus, Raya, Vijaya and Jaya. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

**SATYEṢU I.** Brother of Suśarmā the King of Trigarta. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 17, and Śalya Parva, Chapter 27, that this Satyeṣu was killed by Arjuna in the Bhārata-battle.

**SATYEṢU II.** A Rākṣasa (giant). Mention is made about this giant who had ruled over the world in ancient days and had to go, leaving this world due to fate, in Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 227, Verse 51.

**SATYEYU.** A King born in the dynasty of King Pūru. This Satyeyu was one of the ten sons born to Raudrāśva by the celestial maid Ghṛtācī. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

According to the statement that occurs in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, the father of Satyeyu was