Satra (1)—a sacrifice in Naimisa extending over a thousand years;¹ at Kurukṣetra;² by Indra for 500 years.³

¹ Bhā. I. 1. 4: Vā. 2. 13-14: 23. 19: 54. 2. ² Br. II. 1. 17. ³ Vi. IV. 5. 1, 3.

Satra (11)—a son of Svāyambhuva Manu.

Br. II. 13, 104.

Satra (III)—one of the ten sons of Kardama.

Br. II. 14. 9.

Satrājita—(Satrājit-M. P.) a son of Nimna (Nighna-Br. and Vi. P.) a friend of God Āditya; afraid of Kṛṣṇa, befriended him by bestowing his daughter and the jewel Syamantaka on Kṛṣṇa. This jewel was given to him as a present by the Sun god. Wearing it Satrājita made the citizens of Dvārakā blind by its splendour. It was placed in a seperate house to be worshipped as God; refused to part with it when Kṛṣṇa demanded it for the Yadu king. His brother Prasena while out a hunting took it to the forest where a lion killed him. Jāmbavan killed the lion and took the jewel and gave it to his daughter. Satrājita suspected Kṛṣṇa of killing his brother and depriving him of the jewel. Kṛṣṇa went to the forest, tracked the steps which led to the cave of Jāmbavan, and after defeating him took his daughter and the jewel to Dvārakā. In a public assembly Satrājita was sent for and the jewel was given to him by Kṛṣṇa. Satrājita's concern how to befriend Kṛṣṇa. He offered his daughter and the jewel to him. He married the daughter Satyabhāmā but returned the jewel to him;1 married the ten daughters of Kaikeya who gave birth to 101 sons. the eldest of whom was Bhangakāra;2 other members of the family, Akrūra, Satadhanvā and others who wished to marry Satyabhāmā became jealous and plotted to kill Satrājit; Satadhanvā mur-