

81. 167; whatever evil act a man or a woman commits is undoubtedly destroyed by bathing at this *tīrtha* and he goes to the world of Brahman riding in a lotus-coloured conveyance (*padmavarṇena yānena brahmalokaṁ sa gacchati*) 3. 81. 170; Yakṣa Arantuka acts there as a gate-keeper (*dvārapāla*); the sacred places Koṭirūpa and Gaṅgābrada are also there 3. 81. 171-172.

Saptagaṅga nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

If one satisfies according to the rites gods and manes at this *tīrtha* he is glorified in the world of the holy (*puṇyaloke mahīyate*) 3. 82. 25; he also gets *sudhā* to drink if he is born again (*sudhāṁ vai labhate bhoktuṁ yo naro jāyate punaḥ*) 13. 26. 15.

Saptagodāvara nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

One who is controlled and takes limited food if he bathes at this *tīrtha* he will get great religious merit and will go to the world of gods (*saptagodāvare snātvā niyato niyatāśanaḥ / mahat puṇyam avāpnoti devalokaṁ ca gacchati* //) 3. 83. 41.

Saptarṣikuṇḍa nt. (pl.) : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Situated at the place known as Brahmanāḥ sthānam or Brahmodumbara 3. 81. 58; one who is pure and has restrained his mind (*śuciḥ prayatamānasaḥ*) he, by bathing at this *tīrtha* (*saptarṣikuṇḍeṣu snātasya*) and by approaching Brahman, is cleansed of all sins and goes to the world of Brahman 3. 81. 59-60. [See Brahmanāḥ sthānam¹]

Saptasārasvata nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

A. Location : Related to the river Sarasvatī (*sarasvatītīrthavaram*) 9. 36. 57; on the Himavanta (*haimavate girau*) 9. 37. 26.
B. Name explained : When Sarasvatī was

invited again by Brahman for his sacrifice all the seven forms of the river were once more united in a *tīrtha* on the Himavanta; that *tīrtha* became known as the Saptasārasvata *tīrtha* (*brahmaṇā yajatā punaḥ / samāhūtā yayau tatra puṇye haimavate girau // ekibhūtās tatas tās tu tasmīns tīrthe samāgatāḥ / saptasārasvataṁ tīrthaṁ tatas tat prathitaṁ bhuvi* //) 9. 37. 26-27. **C. Description** : Holy (*puṇya*) 9. 37. 28; excellent (*tīrthavara*) 9. 36. 57; famous on the earth (*prathitaṁ bhuvi*) 9. 37. 27; full of many kinds of birds (*nānādvijagaṇāyuta*) 9. 36. 57; crowded with hundreds of herds of animals (*mṛgayūthaśatākula*) 9. 36. 62; filled with the sound of Vedic studies (*svādhyāyaghoṣa-saṁghuṣṭa*) 9. 36. 62; resorted to often by peaceful and righteous men (*ahimsair dharmaparamair nṛbhir atyantasevitam*) 9. 36. 62; trees growing near the *tīrtha* and different ascetics living there mentioned in 9. 36. 58-61. **D. Holiness** : Mahādeva lives there in the āśrama of Maṅkaṇaka 3. 81. 114; 9. 37. 48; those who bathe in the Saptasārasvata *tīrtha* and worship Mahādeva nothing will be unobtainable to them, here in this world or in the next, and they will undoubtedly go to the world of Sarasvatī (*na teṣāṁ durlabhaṁ kiṁcid iha loke paratra ca / sārasvataṁ ca te lokaṁ gamiṣyanti na saṁśayaḥ*) 3. 81. 114-115; 9. 37. 49. **E. Epic events** : (1) Janamejaya asked Vaiśampāyana to tell him why Saptasārasvata was so called (*saptasārasvataṁ kasmāt*) 9. 37. 1; (2) Halāyudha (Balarāma) arrived at this *tīrtha* from the Naimiṣeya kuṇja of Kurukṣetra (9. 30. 54) 9. 36. 63. **F. Past event** : At this *tīrtha* the great sage Maṅkaṇaka, who was a Siddha, practised austerities 9. 36. 63; once Maṅkaṇaka