

3, 9; (2) Arjuna said that when Abhimanyu would reach Saṁyamani it would be illumined by his lustre and would shine more brightly 7. 50. 42; there Yama (Vaivasvata), Varuṇa, Śatakratu (Indra) and Dhaneśa (Kubera) will praise Abhimanyu 7. 50. 43. F. Past event : Gautama told king Dhṛtarāṣṭra (really Indra), who was forcibly taking away his elephant, that he would make Indra compensate for his elephant in the abode of Vaivasvata (*vaivasvatī saṁyamani janānām ... tatra tvāhaṁ hastinaṁ yātayiṣye*) 13. 105. 16. G. Mode of expression : *saṁyamani* in gam- or yā- 'to go to the abode of Yama' used to express the meaning 'to die' : (1) The charioteer of Sātyaki wondered who, by opposing him in battle, desired to go to the abode of Yama (*keṣāṁ saṁyamaniṁ adya gantum utsahate manaḥ*) 7. 95. 18; (2) Bhūriśravas told Sātyaki that he (Sā.) would reach the abode of Yama when struck by him (Bhūri.) (*adya saṁyamaniṁ yātā mayā tvaṁ nihato raṇe*) 7. 117. 10.

Samjayantī f. : Name of a town.

Situated to the south of Indraprastha (*prayayau dakṣiṇām diśam*) 2. 28. 1; (*dakṣiṇābhinnukho yayau*) 2. 28. 8; (*prāyād ... dakṣiṇām diśam*) 2. 28. 37; Sahadeva in his expedition to the south before the Rājasūya subjugated Samjayantī by just sending his messengers and made the people pay tribute (*nagariṁ samjayantiṁ ca ... dūtair eva vāse cakre karam cainān adāpayat*) 2. 28. 47.

Samantapañcaka nt. : Name of a holy place, also called Kurukṣetrasamantapañcaka and Pitāmahasya uttaravediḥ or Prajāpater uttaravediḥ (or uttaravedī) 3. 81.

178 = 9. 52. 20, 1; 9. 54. 5.

A. Location : Along the southern bank of the river Sarasvatī (*sarasvatyāḥ .../ tīrthāni ... kule vai dakṣiṇe tadā / samantapañcakam yāvat tāvat te dvijasattamāḥ / tīrthalobhān ... nadyās tīraṁ samāśritāḥ* ||) 9. 36. 41-42; a part of Kurukṣetra (9. 52. 1-2), hence called Kurukṣetrasamantapañcaka; the land between Tarantuka and Arantuka and between the (five) lakes of Rāma and Macakruka — that is the extent of Kurukṣetrasamantapañcaka (*tarantukāruntakayor yad antaram rāmahradānām ca macakrukasya / etat kurukṣetrasamantapañcakam*) 3. 81. 178 = 9. 52. 20. **B. Description** : Holy (*puṇya*) 1. 1. 11; 1. 2. 7, 11; 9. 63. 39; most holy in the three worlds (*mahāpuṇyatame trailokyasya*) 9. 54. 6; very ancient (*sanātana*) 9. 54. 6; pleasing (*ramaṇīya*) 1. 2. 11; resorted to by twice-born (*dvijaniṣevita*) 1. 1. 11; very pious (*paramadharmiṣṭha*) 1. 2. 10; free from the defects of the earth (*bhūdoṣavarjita*) 1. 2. 10; famous in the three worlds (*triṣu lokeṣu viśrute*) 9. 63. 39. **C. Characteristic** : Rāma created at this place five ponds filled with the blood of the Kṣatriyas killed by him; the place near these five ponds came to be called Samantapañcaka, since the wise say that a place should be called after the characteristic by which it is distinguished (*teṣāṁ samīpe yo deśo hradānām rudhirāmbhasām / samantapañcakam iti puṇyam tat parikīrtitam || yena liṅgena yo deśo yuktaḥ samupalakṣyate / tenaiva nāmnā taṁ deśam vācyam āhur maṇiṣiṇaḥ* ||) 1. 2. 7-8. **D. Holiness** : (1) The holy tīrthas on the southern bank of Sarasvatī became towns and extended as far as Samantapañcaka (*sarasvatyāḥ .../ tīrthāni naga-*