

Siva : when Rudra got ready to destroy the Tripuras he made the Vedas his bow and the Sāvitrī *mantra* his bow-string 13. 145. 27;
E. Personification : (1) Sāvitrī, in bodily form, present in the Sabhā of Brahmadeva 2. 11. 25; Sāvitrī, along with the Vedas and the Upaniṣads attended the sacrifice of Śiva when he had assumed the form of Varuṇa 13. 85. 6.
F. Uses : (1) In *śrāddha* : One should attentively recite the Sāvitrī prayer at each oblation given to the manes at the *śrāddha* (*brūyāc chrāddhe ca sāvitrīm piṇḍe piṇḍe samāhitaḥ*) 13. 92. 14; (cf. Sāṅkh Gr. Sū. 4. 1. 8 for a slightly different use : *bhūñjāneṣu mahāvyaḥṛtīḥ sāvitrīm madhuvāṭiyāḥ pitṛdevatyāḥ pāvamānīś ca japet*); (2) for use as a test (?) : If a person born of a mixture of castes recites Gāyatrī at the renowned *tīrtha* called Gāyatrīyāḥ sthānam it sounds like a *gāthā* (a non-Vedic stanza) or an ordinary song. This was a direct proof available for a Brāhmaṇa to prove that he was not of mixed origin (*nidarśanam ca pratyakṣam brāhmaṇānām narādhipa / gāyatrīm paṭhate yas tu yonisamkarajas tathā / gāthā vā gītikā vāpi tasya sampadyate nṛpa* // Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 3. 85. 29 : *nidarśānam udāharaṇam*); (3) As a benediction : Jāmbavatī invoked Sāvitrī *mantra* for the protection of Kṛṣṇa when he set out for the Himavant to meet Śiva (*sāvitrī brahmadevī ca ṛtavo vatsarāḥ kṣapāḥ /...rakṣantu sarvatra gataṁ tvām yādava sukhāvaham* // 13. 14. 22-23).
G. Qualifications and rewards obtained by its knowledge and recitation : Brāhmaṇas who know Sāvitrī, so also the one who recites Sāvitrī three times a day, are worthy of being invited for a *śrāddha* (*sāvitrīññāḥ kriyā-vantas te rājan ketanākṣamāḥ*) 13. 24. 25, (*sāvitrīm japate yas tu trikālam... sa rājan*

ketanākṣamaḥ) 13. 24. 28; one who recites Sāvitrī on a sacred spot, eating limited food, not injuring others, alert (? *amandakaḥ*), not talking to any one is freed of all sins 12. 36. 33 (Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 12. 35. 37 : *manda iva mandakaḥ rāgadveṣamānāpamānaśūnyaḥ*); one who knows the real nature of Gāyatrī (i.e. the identification of its 24 syllables with 19 kinds of beings and 5 *mahābhūtas*) is never deprived of the world due to him (*ya etāṁ veda gāyatrīm... tattvena bharatuśreṣṭha sa lokān na prapaṭyati*) 6. 5. 19. [See Sāvitrī², Bhārata-sāvitrī]

Sāvitrī³ f. : Name of a *mantra* related to god Savitr.

The *mantra* is recited in the ceremony to be performed after the birth of a child and before cutting the navel string; at that time the Sāvitrī *mantra* is the child's mother and the teacher is its father (*prāñnābhivardhanāt puṁso jātakarma vidhiyate / tatṛāsyā mātā sāvitrī pitā tv ācārya ucyaṭe*) 3. 177. 29 (cf. Āśva. Gr. Sū. 1. 15. 1 : *pra te dadāmi madhuno gṛhṭasya vedam savitrā prasūtam maghonam / āyusmān gupto devatābhiḥ śataṁ jīva śarado loke asmin*; Sāṅkh. Gr. Sū. 1. 24. 4 : *pra te yacchāmi madhumaṁ makhāya vedam prasūtam savitrā maghonā /...*). [See Sāvitrī¹]

Sāvitrī³ : Name of an Upākhyāna.

Mentioned in the contents of the Āraṇyakaparvan (*sāvitrīyauddālakiyaṁ ca*) 1. 2. 126; related to the *udhyāyas* 3. 277-283 (occurs as a section of the Draupadīharaṇa-parvan).

Sunitha m. : Name of a *mantra* (? or of a sage ?) 1. 53. 23.