

A. Description of their warriors : Sātvatas were invincible in battles; they hit their targets accurately in battles; they fought in various ways; they were conquerors of gods, demons and Gandharvas, but were not proud; they depended for victory on their own valour and were not dependent on others (*na hi śakyā rane jetum sātvatā ... || labdhalakṣyāś ca sanigrāme bahavaś citrayodhināḥ / devadānavagandharvān vijetāro hy avismṛtāḥ | svavīryavijaye yuktā naite para-parigrāhāḥ ||*) 7. 119. 20-21 (Nl. on Bom. Ed. 7. 144. 22; *paraparigrāhāḥ parādhināḥ*); Sātvatas are not specifically mentioned in the army of Sātyaki but his army which consisted of warriors from different countries (*tasya yodhā ... nānādeśasamāgatāḥ*) must have also some Sātvatas (as Sātvatas, formed a section of the Yādavas, and Sātyaki is often referred to as a Sātvata, see below section C, A. (5)); these warriors are described as heroic (*vīra, mahāvīrya*) and fighting with different kinds of weapons (*nānāpraharaṇa*) 5. 19. 2; their weapons detailed in 5. 19. 3-4.

B. Epic events : (1) Kṛṣṇa while trying to pacify Baladeva and Vṛṣṇis who were angered at the abduction of Subhadrā by Arjuna by telling them that Arjuna did not think of Sātvatas as covetous of wealth (*arthalubdhān na vaḥ pārtho manyate sātva-tān sadā*) 1. 213. 3; (2) Aśvatthāman was honoured by Kurus, Pāṇḍavas and Sātvatas (*upāśyamāno bahubhṛt kurupāṇḍavasātva-tatḥ*) 7. 61. 14; (3) Sātvatas, along with Śrñjayas and Pāñcālas, followed Bhīma and Arjuna who led the attack on Droṇa from the southern and northern side (*bībhatsur dakṣiṇam pārśvam uttaram tu vṛkodarah*)

7. 132. 41; (4) Nārāyaṇa had told Nārada that he as Kṛṣṇa would bring about the annihilation of all the chiefs of Sātvatas which was tantamount to the destruction of his kinsmen (*sarvasātvatamukhyānām dvārakāyāś ca ... | kariṣye pralayam ghoram ātmajñātivināśanam*) 12. 326. 92.

C. Several persons referred to as belonging to Sātvatas; or as their chiefs, or their best; great chariot-fighters and the like :

A. Belonging to the Sātvatas : (a) Sātvata : (1) Kṛtavarma 1. 213. 27; 5. 141. 39; 6. 16. 34; 6. 47. 19; 6. 52. 3; 6. 77. 2; 7. 66. 36; 7. 67. 19; 8. 31. 11; 9. 5. 2; 9. 20. 3, 5; 9. 24. 36, 55; 9. 26. 16; 9. 29. 9; 9. 63. 28; 9. 64. 2; 10. 4. 3, 10; 10. 5. 36; 10. 9. 6; (2) Kṛṣṇa 1. 210. 12 (Sātvat); 1. 215. 1; 3. 46. 41; 5. 69. 3; 9. 2. 64; (3) Ceki-tāna 6. 80. 23-24; (4) Balarāma 9. 53. 1; (5) Sātyaki 6. 55. 82-83; 6. 86. 81; 6. 99. 13; 6. 112. 12; 7. 9. 34; 7. 24. 45; 7. 60. 32; 7. 72. 35; 7. 73. 13; 7. 82. 38; 7. 85. 9, 39, 90, 101; 7. 88. 6, 15, 42; 7. 89. 16, 31, 38; 7. 91. 16, 19, 23, 40, 47, 49, 54; 7. 92. 13, 32, 39; 7. 93. 2, 11, 32; 7. 96. 29; 7. 97. 6, 33; 7. 98. 11; 7. 99. 22; 7. 102. 11; 7. 105. 1, 6; 7. 108. 5; 7. 116. 27; 7. 117. 1, 9, 42, 54; 7. 120. 38, 58; 7. 122. 34, 66, 87; 7. 128. 24; 7. 131. 2, 4, 6, 21, 24; 7. 132. 5-6, 12; 7. 133. 31; 7. 137. 5, 20, 24-25, 33; 7. 141. 9-10; 7. 145. 42, 66; 7. 146. 2; 7. 148. 56; 7. 157. 41; 7. 164. 25, 36, 159; 7. 169. 20, 38; 7. 171. 49; 8. 9. 29²; 9. 2. 64; 9. 6. 28; 9. 14. 33; 9. 19. 26; 9. 20. 24. (b) Sātvati (f.) : (1) Devaki *sātvati*-(putra) 2. 35. 8 (Kṛṣṇa, son of Sātvati); (2) Not named (her name Śrutaśravā according to Hariyamaśa 1. 24. 10) : *sātvati*-(suta) 2. 42. 6 (Śiśupāla, son of Sātvati); (3) Subhadrā : *sātvati* 1. 213. 61; 14. 68. 12;