

Sikatākṣa nt. : Name of a lake ?

The Pāṇḍavas were to visit Sikatākṣa after performing the rites near the lake of Cyavana and then reach the Saindhavāraṇya 3. 125. 11-12.

Sindhu m., f. : Name of a river.

A. Location : In the west (2. 29. 2, 8); listed twice by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 13, 20; the river Gaṅgā, after descending from Brahmāloka, was first established on the Hiranyaśṅga mountain; from there it began to flow in seven streams, of which Sindhu was the seventh (*tatra tripathagā devī ... saptadhā pratipadyate / ... sindhuś ca saptamī*) 6. 7. 44-45; the Bāhlīka (Āraṭṭa) country lies within the region of the five rivers with Sindhu as the sixth flowing through it (*pañcānām sindhuṣaṣṭhānām nadīnām ye 'nturāśritāḥ / tān ... bāhlīkān parivarjayet*) 8. 30. 11; (*sindhuṣaṣṭhā bahirgatāḥ // āraṭṭā nāma te deśāḥ*) 8. 30. 35-36; (*pañca nadyo vahanty etā yatra niṣṛjya parvatāt / āraṭṭā nāma bāhlīkāḥ*) 8. 30. 43; the rivers which flow through the Kāśmīramaṇḍala reach Sindhu (*kāśmīramaṇḍale nadyo yāḥ patanti mahānadam / tā nadīḥ sindhum āsādyā*) 13. 26. 8. **B. Description :** Characterized as a great Nada (*mahānada*) 13. 26. 8 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 13. 25. 8 : *nadam sindhum*); (*nadasya mahatāḥ*) 1. 89. 35; all the rivers, including Sindhu, who wait upon god Śiva are described as auspicious (*śivāḥ*) 13. 134. 22; very holy (*puṇyatamāḥ*) 13. 134. 22; excellent rivers (*saridvarāḥ*) 13. 134. 14; (*saritam varāḥ*) 13. 134. 19; (*saricchreṣṭhāḥ*) 13. 134. 22; having the waters of all tīrthas (*sarvatīrthodakair yutāḥ*) 13. 134. 12; and expert in the knowledge of duties of

women (*strīdharmakuṭalāḥ*) 13. 134. 19; the source (*prabhava*) of the river Sindhu is frequented by the Siddhas and Gandharvas (*siddhagandharvasevita*) 3. 82. 41; all the rivers listed by Saṁjaya are described as mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā). **C. Holiness :** (1) By staying for five nights at the source of Sindhu one gets much gold (*sindhoś ca prabhavam gatvā ... / tatrosya rajanīḥ pañca vindyād bahu suvarṇakam*) 3. 82. 41; (2) In the Tīrthavarmśa proclaimed by Aṅgiras to Gautama it is said that one who has a good character if he reaches the rivers which meet Sindhu and also Sindhu he goes to heaven (*tā nadīḥ sindhum āsādyā śilavān svargam āpnuyāt*) 13. 26. 8; (3) There is the tīrtha of Salilarāja (Varuṇa) at the place where Sindhu meets the ocean (*sāgarasya ca sindhoś ca saṁgamam prāpya*) 3. 80. 85. **D. Epic events :** (1) Nakula, in his expedition to the west before the Rājasūya, subjugated the powerful Grāmaṇeyas (?) who lived along the banks of Sindhu (*sindhukūlāśritā ye ca grāmaṇeyā mahābalāḥ*) 2. 29. 8; (2) Those who lived along the river Sindhu brought various kinds of tribute to Yudhiṣṭhira for Rājasūya (*parisindhu ca mānavāḥ / ... vividham balim ādāya ... dvāri tiṣṭhanti vāritāḥ*) 2. 47. 9-11; (3) Yudhiṣṭhira staked whatever wealth that belonged to different castes (?), in their order, and who lived to the east of Sindhu (*yat kimcid anuvārṇānām prāk sindhor api saubala / etan mama dhanam rājan*) 2. 58. 5. **E. Past events :** (1) King Saṁvarapa, when attacked and defeated by Pāṇcālya, fled with his family members, ministers and friends and took shelter in a thicket (*nikuñja*) of the Sindhunada, in the