

and, by purifying himself of all sins, goes to the world of Brahman 3. 80. 132, (iii) By visiting the place there where the sages completed their *satras* (*satrāvasānam āsādyā*) one gets the fruit of giving a thousand cows 3. 80. 133. C. Past events : Sages (in the past) completed their sacrificial session on this confluence of Sarasvatī (*ṛṣīṇāṁ yatra satrāṇi samāptāni*) 3. 80. 133; (3) Confluence of rivers Śoṇa and Jyotirathyā : One who is pure (*śuciḥ*) if he lives at the confluence of Śoṇa and Jyotirathyā and satisfies (*tarpayitvā*) manes and gods gets the reward of an Agni-ṣṭoma 3. 83. 8; (4) Confluence of Vennā (and Godāvarī) rivers : One who bathes at this confluence (Godāvarī not directly mentioned) gets the fruit of a Vājapeya 3. 83. 31; (5) Confluence of Varadā (and Godāvarī?) : One who bathes at the confluence of Varadā (and Godāvarī) gets the fruit of gifting a thousand cows 3. 83. 31.

Saṅgamā f. : Name of a river.

One who bathes at the confluence of the rivers Gaṅgā and Saṅgamā (*gaṅgāsaṅgamaḥ*) gets the fruit of ten Aśvamedha sacrifices and lifts up his family 3. 82. 31.

Satrāvasāna nt. : Name of an independent *tīrtha*? (3. 80. 133); see Saṅgama : 2 (iii) Confluence of Sarasvatī.

Sadānīrāmayā f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarga; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 31, 13; all the rivers listed by Saṁjaya are described as mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā).

Sadānīrā f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarga; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 23, 13; all the rivers listed by Saṁjaya are described as mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā); Sadānīrā, Gaṇḍakīyā and Śoṇa rise from the same mountain (*ekaparvatake nadyaḥ*) 2. 18. 27; Bhīma, Arjuna, and Kṛṣṇa had to cross these rivers on their way to the Magadha country 2. 18. 27; (identical with Karatoyinī?). [See Karatoyinī]

Saṁdhyā f. : Name of a river.

By reaching this river and by bathing in it one undoubtedly becomes learned (*atha saṁdhyāṁ samāsādyā ... upasprśya naro vidvān bhaven nāsty atra saṁśayaḥ*) 3. 83. 1.

Saṁnihitī f. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Brahmadēva, other gods and ascetics visit the *tīrtha* every month and are endowed with great religious merit (*māsi māsi samāyānti puṇyena mahatānvitāḥ*) 3. 81. 166; whatever *tīrthas* that exist on this earth or in the mid-region, as well as rivers, male and female, ponds, all kinds of streams, wells, river banks and other holy places, they all undoubtedly visit Saṁnihitī every month (this explains the name of the *tīrtha*) (*prthivyāṁ yāni tīrthāni antarīkṣacarāṇi ca | nadyo nadās tadāgās ca sarvaprasravaṇāni ca || udapānās ca vaprās ca puṇyānyāyatanāni ca | māsi māsi samāyānti saṁnihitīyāṁ na saṁśayaḥ ||*) 3. 81. 168-169; by bathing in Saṁnihitī on the day of solar eclipse one gets for ever the fruit of performing a hundred horse sacrifices (*saṁnihitīyāṁ upasprśya rāhugraste divākare | aśvamedhaśatam tena iṣṭam bhavati śāśvatam*) 3.