

others' minds and possessed high understanding and culture;<sup>2</sup> ended their lives by fighting their own relations;<sup>3</sup> are Bhāgavatas;<sup>4</sup> a line of Kings from Sātvata.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Bhā. 1. 4. 7; 14. 25; II. 4. 20. <sup>2</sup>Tb III. 2. 9. <sup>3</sup>Tb XI. 30. 18. <sup>4</sup>Tb XII. 8. 46. <sup>5</sup>Vi. IV. 12. 44.

*Sātvatam Tantram*—(sātvata śāstra) is Pāñcarātra? Propounded by Viśoka, a means of obtaining mukti for women, śūdras and slaves by the sāmpradāya given here;<sup>1</sup> taught by Nārada.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Bhā. X. 90. 34 [2]; VI. 16. 33. <sup>2</sup>Tb I. 3. 8.

*Sātvata—samhitā* the *Bhāgavatam* a means to bhakti (see *Sātvati śruti*).

Bhā. I. 7. 6-7.

*Sātvatīyas*—the followers of sātvatatantra.

Bhā. V. 25. 1.

*Sātvati Śruti*—is *Bhāgavata*: a discourse between Śuka and Parikṣit at Hāstinapura.

Bhā. I. 4. 7.

*Sātvanuha*—married Kīrtimati.

Vā. 70. 86; 73. 31.

*Sādyasugrīvi*—a Pravara of Angiras.

M. 196. 16.

*Sādhakas*—Dakṣa and other sons of Brahmā live in a place two crores of Yojanas above Maharloka.

Vā. 101. 139.