

at Prabhāsa;⁷ survived Kurukṣetra war;⁸ was killed in Yādava battle at Prabhāsa.⁹

¹Bhā. I. 10. 18; IX. 24. 13-14; M. 45. 22; Vā. 96. 63; Vi. IV. 14. 2. ²Bhā I. 13. 16 [1]; X. 58. 1 and 6, 28; 63. 3 and 8; [51 (v) 30-31; 59. 63]. ³Ib. III. 1. 31 and 35. ⁴Ib. X. 50. 20 [4]; [50 (V) 12], [30]; [51 (V) 25]. ⁵IbX. [42 (V) 13-14]; 52 [56 (V) 1]; 76. 14; 77. 4. ⁶IbX. 78 [95 (V) 2]; [50 (V) 8 and 28]. ⁷Ib. X. 89. 22 [2]; XI. 30. 16. ⁸Ib. X 80. [3]. ⁹Vi. V. 37. 46.

Sātyamugri—a sage and a Trayārṣeya with Hirānyas-tambi and Mudgala.

M. 196. 41.

Sātyāyani—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 26.

Sātrājīti—a devī and wife of Kṛṣṇa.

Vā. 96. 233.

Sātvakīrṭti—that which is above and divine;¹ the mind becomes clean and the truth is open to him and leads to jñānam or knowledge;² of Viṣṇu.³

¹Vā. 102. 54. ²Ib 74. 76. ³Ib 66. 87, 104-6.

Sātvata (I)—a son of Āyu, and father of Bhajamāna and six other sons. Attacked the Asura followers of Bali.

Bhā. VIII. 21. 17; IX. 24. 6-7.

Sātvata (II)—the son of Satva (Janhu M. P.); wife, Kausalyā; father of four sons, Bhajamāna, Bhaji etc., who founded four different dynasties.

Br. III. 70. 48; 71. 1, 2; M. 44. 46-8; Vā. 95. 47.

Sātvats (*sātvatas*)—a Yādava tribe related to the Pāṇḍaves. Their overlord was Kṛṣṇa;¹ knew how to read