

Satvan in the Rigveda,¹ and occasionally later,² has the sense of 'warrior.'

¹ i. 133, 6; 173, 5; ii. 25, 4; 30, 10; | ² v. 20, 8; vi. 65, 3; Vājasaneyi
iii. 49, 2, etc. | Saṃhitā, xvi. 8, 20, etc.

Satvant is the name of a people who are stated in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ to belong to the south. In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² the defeat by Bharata of the Satvants, and his taking away the horse which they had prepared for an Asvamedha ('horse sacrifice'), are referred to: this reference clearly shows that in another passage of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa³ the text must be altered from *satvanām* to *Satvatām*, 'of the Satvants,' against whom it seems the Bharatas made regular raids. The name has also been found by the St. Petersburg Dictionary, Cowell, and Max Müller in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad,⁴ but it is certain⁵ that the reading there is not *Satvan-Matsyeṣu*, but *sa-Vaśa-Matsyeṣu*.

¹ viii. 14, 3.

² xiii. 5, 4, 21.

³ ii. 25, 6.

⁴ iv. 1.

⁵ Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 393, n., cor-

recting Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, I, lxxvii.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 211, 212, 419; 9, 254; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 367.

Sadana. See **Gṛha**.

Sadamdi. See **Takman**.

Sadas. See **Gṛha**.

Sadasya. See **Rtviḥ**.

Sadā-nīrā, 'having water always' ('perennial'), is the name of a stream which, according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ was the boundary between the Kosalas and the Videhas. The river is identified by the native lexicographers with the Karatoyā,² but this seems to be too far east. Weber's³ identification

¹ i. 4, 1, 14 et seq.

² See *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, 15, 24.

³ *Indische Studien*, I, 172, 181.