

Sarayu.<sup>1</sup> Sarayu appears in one passage with *Sarasvatī* and *Sindhu*,<sup>2</sup> and in another with *Rasā*, *Anitabhā*, and *Kubhā*.<sup>3</sup> Later, in the post-Vedic period, *Sarayū*, rarely *Sarayu*, is the name of a river in Oudh, the modern *Sarjū*.<sup>4</sup> Zimmer<sup>5</sup> regards this as the river meant in all the Vedic passages, seeing in the last,<sup>3</sup> which may be used as an argument for locating the *Sarayu* in the Panjab, a reference to the north-east monsoon as well as to the usual monsoon from the west. Hopkins<sup>6</sup> thinks that the *Sarayu* is to be found in the west, and Ludwig<sup>7</sup> identifies it with the Kurum (*Krumu*). Vivien de St. Martin considered it to be probably identical with the united course of the *Šutudrī* (*Sutlej*) and *Vipās* (*Beas*).

<sup>1</sup> iv. 30, 18. This passage gives no help, because the possibility is open either to suppose that the *Turvaśa-Yadu* are not mentioned as defeating the *Āryans Citraratha* and *Arpa*; or, if they are, to suppose that they may have come east against the two.

<sup>2</sup> x. 64, 9.

<sup>3</sup> v. 53, 9.

<sup>4</sup> This is a tributary joining the *Gogrā*, the great river of Oudh, on the left of its upper course. The name *Sarjū* is also applied to the *Gogrā* itself

below *Bahrāngbāt*. A branch of the Lower *Gogrā*, given off on the right, flowing in an old bed of the *Gogrā*, and falling into the Ganges after passing *Balliā*, is called the *Chhoti* (*Lesser*) *Sarjū*. Cf. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, 22, 109; 12, 302 (*Gogrā*); 23, 418 (*Eastern Tons*); 26, Plate 31.

<sup>5</sup> *Altindisches Leben*, 17, 45. Cf. *Muir, Sanskrit Texts*, 2<sup>a</sup>, xxv; *Max Müller, Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 323.

<sup>6</sup> *Religions of India*, 34.

<sup>7</sup> Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 280.

*Saras* denotes 'lake' in the later *Samhitās*<sup>1</sup> and the *Brāhmaṇas*.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, xxiii. 47, 48; xxx. 16.

<sup>2</sup> *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 33, 6;

*Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xiii. 5, 4, 9; *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*, viii. 5, 3.

*Sarasvatī*<sup>1</sup> is the name of a river frequently mentioned in the *Rigveda* and later. In many passages<sup>2</sup> of the later texts it is certain the river meant is the modern *Sarasvatī*, which loses

<sup>1</sup> Literally, 'abounding in pools,' perhaps with reference to its condition when the water was low. The name corresponds phonetically to the Iranian *Haraqaiti* (the modern *Helmand*).

<sup>2</sup> *Taittiriya Samhitā*, vii. 2, 1, 4; *Pāncaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xxv. 10, 1;

*Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa*, xii. 2, 3; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, i. 4, 1, 14; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 19, 1, 2; probably *Av. vi. 30, 1*. This list is according to *Roth's* view, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v. 3c.