

Mānavī f. : Name of a river.

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

Mānasa¹ nt. (sg., pl.) : Name of a lake.

A. Location : In the north (*prayagāṁ uttarām tasmād diśam*) 2. 24. 1; situated beyond the Himavanta and the Śveta mountains 2. 24. 27; 2. 25. 1; beyond the country of the Kimpuruṣas; near the Hātaka country (*hātakān abhitah*) of the Guhyakas and the Gandharva country 2. 25. 1-3, 5. B. Description : Holy (*puṇya*) 13. 105. 45; heavenly (*divya*) 13. 140. 23 (not named); best (*uttama*) 2. 25. 4; having fruits and flowers of all seasons (*sarvartuphalapuspeshu mānaseṣu saraḥsu ca*) 1. 143. 26. C. Characteristics : (1) Dwelling place of swans, hence they are called *mānasaukasaḥ* 6. 114. 91; 8. 28. 20; 8. 43. 64; (2) Owing to the boon given by Brahman to the lake (*brahmadattavaram saraḥ*), the Khalin demons, when killed in war, repeatedly bathed there and came out alive (*hatā hatā vai te tatra jīvanty āplutya dānavāḥ*) 13. 140. 18. D. Holiness : The high-souled persons and those who observe vows if they visit the Mānasa lake they assume heavenly form, become auspicious, and putting on heavenly garlands and rich in holy fragrance they enjoy in the Goloka (? *modanti gavām vimāne*) 13. 105. 45, 44, 48 (for citation see Karatoyini). E. Epic events : (1) Hidimbā, after she was allowed to take Bhīma as her husband, delighted him at many places (*ramayām āsa pāṇḍavam*), some of those

being the Mānasa lakes (*mānaseṣu saraḥsu ca*) 1. 143. 26; (2) Arjuna saw it in his expedition to the north and then conquered Hātaka, the country of the Guhyakas, along with the country of the Gandharvas 2. 25. 4-5; (3) Lomaśa showed to Yudhiṣṭhira the gate of the Mānasa (*etad dvāraṁ mahārāja mānasasya prakāśate*) 3. 130. 12; (4) When Bhīṣma decided to extend his life till the advent of the Uttarāyaṇa, Gaṅgā sent great sages to him in the form of swans living in the Mānasa lake 6. 114. 91. F. Past and mythological events : (1) The illustrious Rāma (Jāmadagnya) established a place for him to reside on the mountain (Himavanta) and near the gate of the Mānasa (*etad dvāraṁ mahārāja mānasasya prakāśate / varṣam asya girer madhye rāmeṇa śrīmatā kṛtam //*) 3. 130. 12 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 3. 130. 12 : *varṣam vasatisthānam*); (2) The Ādityas once performed a *satra* near the Mānasa lake; sage Vasiṣṭha also lived near it; the demons, called Khalins, disturbed the sacrifice of the Ādityas; Śakra (Indra) sought help from Vasiṣṭha and the latter burnt the demons by his lustre 13. 140. 16-22; (3) Vasiṣṭha brought the river Gaṅgā, flowing towards Kailāsa, to the lake Mānasa; the river broke the lake and hence the river came to be known as Sarayū (*saro bhinnam tayā nadyā sarayūḥ sā tato 'bhavat*) 13. 140. 23-24; (4) Indra, afraid of the sin of killing a Brāhmaṇa, divided it into two (*tasyām dvaidhībhūtāyām brahmavadhyāyām*) and went to a lotus flower (*naliniṁ*) in the Mānasa lake; there he became of the size of an atom and entered a knot on the lotus stalk (*aṇumātro bhūtvā bisagranthīm praviśa*) 12. 329. 28(1); goddess Upasruti took Indra's wife, Śacī, to the lotus in the