

lay to its north; Drupada then established himself in the capital city of Kāmpilya in the countryside of Mākandī on the river Gaṅgā ruling the southern Pāñcālas as far as the river Carmanvatī 1. 128. 12, 15; 1. 154. 24; (iv) Drupada while reaming along the bank of the Gaṅgā, came across a settlement of the Brāhmaṇas (*brāhmaṇāvasatha*) 1. 155. 5; (v) The Aṅgārarna episode: The Pāṇḍavas on their way to the Pāñcālas reached the Somaśravāyaṇa *ūrtha* on the river Gaṅgā; Aṅgārarna, king of the Gandharvas, had already arrived there to sport with his wives in the waters of the river Gaṅgā Bhāgīrathī; he was angered when he heard the voice of the Pāṇḍavas approaching the river; he told the Pāṇḍavas to leave the place as the forest along the rivers Gaṅgā and Vākā belonged to him; Arjuna questioned the sole right of the Gandharva over the river either at night, or by day, or in twilight (*nidyām asyām ... kasya kṛpāḥ parigrahaḥ* 1. 158. 15); it was therefore not proper for the Gandharva to withhold the river from others since that was against the age old custom (*katham icchasi tām roddhum naiṣa dharmaḥ sanātanaḥ* 1. 158. 20); why should the Pāṇḍavas be restrained from touching the waters of the Bhāgīrathī 1. 158. 2, 4, 5, 11, 13, 15, 20, 21; defeat of Aṅgārarna in this episode alluded to in 1. 2. 86; later the Gandharva and the Pāṇḍavas took leave of each other on the bank of the Bhāgīrathī 1. 174. 5; (vi) Arjuna, during the period of his exile, entered the river Gaṅgā for bathing; as he wanted to come out of the water he was dragged by Ulūpī in the water of that river 1. 206. 11-13; (vii) Arjuna, during his exile, while going to the east, crossed many rivers one of them being the

Gaṅgā 1. 207. 5-6; (viii) Kṛṣṇa, Bhīma and Arjuna crossed the rivers Mālā, Carmanvatī and Gaṅgā on their way to the Magadha 2. 18. 21; (ix) On account of the cries of thousands of animals that were burnt at the Khāṇḍava forest the fish in the waters (?) of the Gaṅgā were terrified 1. 219. 28 (*tena śabdena vitresur gaṅgodadhicarā jhūṣāḥ*; Nī. on Bom. Ed. 1. 228. 32: *gaṅgodadhicarā ūti atidūrasthepalakṣaṇam*); (x) The Pāṇḍavas spent their first night of forest life under a banyan tree called Pramāṇa on the river Jāhnavī; they bathed in it and had only the water of the Jāhnavī to drink for the night 3. 1. 39-40; from the bank of the river Jāhnavī they started towards the Kurukṣetra 3. 6. 1; (xi) On the mountain Himavant Arjuna took bath in the Gaṅgā before ascending Indra's chariot to go to the Indraloka 3. 43. 20; (xii) Bhīṣma once lived as a *muni* on the bank of the river Bhāgīrathī practising the vow taken by his father (*pitṛyaṁ vratam*); there he heard from Pulastya the fruit obtained by visiting the *tīrthas* 3. 80. 11-12; there, on the bank of the Gaṅgā, he also heard the narrative of Vipula from Mārkaṇḍeya 13. 43. 17; (xiii) When the Pāṇḍavas were near the Gandhamādana mountain (3. 155. 34) Yudhiṣṭhira showed to Bhīma the river Mahāgaṅgā 3. 155. 69, 85; (xiv) The basket (*mañjūṣā*) containing the newly born Karṇa went down from the river Aśvanadī to the Gaṅgā (via the Carmanvatī and the Yamunā) and then to the city of Campā 3. 292. 25-26; when the Sūta Adhiratha went with his wife to the Jāhnavī, she saw there by chance the floating basket brought to the bank by the waves of the Jāhnavī 3. 293. 1, 3; (xv) The army of the Kauravas, collected for the war, spread