

will (*yathestum avagāhyatām*) 3. 97. 27; (iii) Going further from the river Kauśikī, they arrived at the place where the Gaṅgā met the ocean and bathed there in waters of five hundred rivers (*nadiśatānām pañcānām madhye cakre samāplavam*) 3. 114. 2; (iv) On reaching the vicinity of the Maināka mountain, Lomaśa showed the river Gaṅgā to Yudhiṣṭhira; he advised Yudhiṣṭhira to bathe in the Gaṅgā to be freed of all sins; he also advised him to bathe silently (*tūṣṇīm gaṅgām ... samupaspṛṣu*) 3. 135. 5-7; (v) When the Pāṇḍavas had crossed the Uśīrabīja, the Maināka, the Śvetagiri and the Kālaśaila mountains, Lomaśa showed them the Gaṅgā flowing in seven currents (*eṣā gaṅgā saptaviḥā*) 3. 140. 1-2; Lomaśa could hear the sound of the Gaṅgā on the top on the mountain Jāmbūnada 3. 140. 14; (vi) The Pāṇḍavas saw the Bhāgīrathī on the Kailāsa mountain; they lived there giving offerings to gods and manes again and again 3. 145. 37, 40, 42; (7) Some events after the war and the funeral rites offered to the dead : (i) When Yudhiṣṭhira went to meet Dhṛtarāṣṭra who had left Hāstinapura, he saw the Kaurava women lamenting on the bank of the Gaṅgā 11. 11. 5; (ii) Vyāsa, who knew that Gāndhārī would curse the Pāṇḍavas in their first meeting with her after the war, hastened to them after bathing (*upa-spṛṣya*) in the Gaṅgā 11. 13. 4; (iii) After lifting the funeral pyre of Droṇa, his pupils, keeping Kṛpī in the front, proceeded to the Gaṅgā 11. 23. 42; (iv) After arranging for the cremation of all the heroes who fell in the war, Yudhiṣṭhira, accompanied by Dhṛtarāṣṭra, went towards the Gaṅgā 11. 26. 44; on reaching the Gaṅgā, Yudhiṣṭhira and the Kaurava women offered water offerings

to the departed (*pracakruḥ salilakriyāḥ*); at that moment the Gaṅgā became easily fordable spreading herself out widely (*sūpa-tīrthābhavad gaṅgā bhūyo viprasasāra ca*); the bank of the Gaṅgā then was without joy and merriment (*nirānandam anutsaram ... gaṅgātīram aśobhata*) 11. 27. 1-5; (v) Yudhiṣṭhira, after giving water offerings to Karṇa (*cakārāśyodakam prabhuḥ* 11. 27. 21) and after performing the funeral rites for him with the wives of Karṇa, came out of the river Gaṅgā (*sa tābhiḥ saha dharmātmā pretakṛtyam anantaram kṛtvōttarāra gaṅgā-yāḥ*) 11. 27. 24; (vi) When the Pāṇḍavas, who had given water offerings, were still on the Bhāgīrathī, Dvaipāyana, Narada and others and their pupils and hundreds of thousands of other Brāhmaṇas gathered there to console Yudhiṣṭhira 12. 1. 1-2, 4-5, 8; (8) Cremation of Pāṇḍu and Mādrī : The cremation was performed on an auspicious and even spot in the forest on the river Gaṅgā (*ramaṇīye vanoddeśe gaṅgōtīre same śubhe*); the bier (*śbikā*) in which their dead bodies were brought from Hāstinapura were placed on this spot 1. 118. 16-17; (9) Certain other epic events in which the Gaṅgā is referred to : (i) At Pramāṇakoṭi, Duryodhana tied up Bhīma, while he was asleep, and threw him in the waters of the Gaṅgā 1. 55. 10; 3. 13. 74; (ii) Droṇa with his pupils once went to the Gaṅgā for bathing when a crocodile caught him by his ankle (*jaṅghānte*) 1. 123. 69; (iii) When Drupada was brought captive by his pupils to Droṇa, the latter told Drupada that in future he (Drupada) would rule over the Pañcāla country which lay to the south of the Bhāgīrathī while he (Droṇa) himself would rule over the part of the country which