

by Lomaśa to the Pāṇḍavas 3. 125. 18, 22; (6) The basket containing the newly-born Karna went from the river Carmanvatī to Yamunā and from there to Gaṅgā 3. 292. 25; (7) Ambā practised extraordinary austerities (*tapas tepe 'timānuṣam*) on the bank of Yamunā for a year 5. 187. 18, 20; at the end she entered fire near Yamunā saying 'for the death of Bhīṣma' (*uktvā bhīṣmavadhāyeti praviveśa hutāśanam / ... yamunām abhito nadīm*) 5. 188. 18; (8) The army of the Kauravas, gathered for the war, spread out from Hāstinapura to the land adjacent to Yamunā (*yamunāntare*) 6. 18. 18; (9) Duryodhana, dejected at the death of Jayadratha, told Droṇa that he wanted to offer water oblations near Yamunā to those from his side who were killed in the war (*tarpayisyāmi tān eva jalena yamunām anu*) 7. 125. 23; (10) Yudhiṣṭhira, wanting to see Dhṛtarāṣṭra and others, reached Kurukṣetra and crossed the river Yamunā 15. 30. 16; the ascetics there told Yudhiṣṭhira that Dhṛtarāṣṭra had gone to Yamunā to get flowers and water (*puṣpāṇām udakumbhaśya cārthe gata iti prabho*) 15. 31. 6; (11) Balarāma proceeded from the Kārapacana-tīrtha to the hermitage of Mitrā and Varuṇa on Yamunā 9. 53. 13; (12) Kṛṣṇa practised austerities on Yamunā 3. 125. 18; (13) Kṛṣṇa killed a lordly horse (the demon Keśin) who lived in the forest on Yamunā (*hayarājaṁ ... yamunāvanavāsinam*) 7. 10. 3 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 7. 11. 3 : *hayarājaṁ keśinam*); (14) Hama and Dimbhaka were two excellent warriors of Jarāsandha; when Dimbhaka heard that Hama (really his namesake) was killed, he drowned himself in Yamunā; when Hama knew this he did the same 2. 13. 40, 42. G. Past events : (1) The semen of King

Vasu, being carried by a falcon, fell in the water of Yamunā when another falcon attacked it 1. 57. 46; (2) Bharata, son of Duṣanta, performed many horse sacrifices; he bound thirty horses for gods (according to 3. 88. 7 thirty-five horse sacrifices) on the river Yamunā 12. 29. 41-42; (3) Yayāti wishing to perform the *svayamvara* of his daughter went to a hermitage on the confluence of Gaṅgā and Yamunā 5. 118. 1; he offered sacrifices on Yamunā 3. 129. 2; when Yayāti gave his kingdom to Puru he told him (Puru) that he would be the king of the land in the middle of the earth and he would rule over the entire region between Gaṅgā and Yamunā (*gaṅgāyamunayor madhye kṛtsno 'yam viśayas tava / madhye pṛthivyās tvam rājā*) 1. 82. 5; (4) King Sahadeva offered sacrifices on the bank of Yamunā 3. 125. 23; there is a *gāthā* sung by Indra, and which was later sung by the twice-born, which said that Sahadeva offered on Yamunā a hundred thousand sacrifices at which he gave a hundred thousand *dakṣiṇās* 3. 88. 5-6; (5) King Māndhātṛ and king Somaka offered sacrifices on the bank of the river Yamunā 3. 125. 22-23; (6) Ambariṣa Nābhāga and Prajāpati himself offered sacrifices on Yamunā 3. 129. 2; (7) In the region between Gaṅgā and Yamunā Haryaśva was killed by the sons of Hehaya in a battle 13. 31. 11; (9) Sage Cyavana entered the waters of the rivers Gaṅgā and Yamunā at their confluence in order to observe a vow of staying in water for twelve years; he checked the current of the two rivers with his head; the two rivers and the rivers which followed them did not cause any pain to the sage but made a *pradakṣiṇā* around him (*gaṅgā ca yamunā caiva saritaś cānugās tayoh / pradakṣiṇam*