

sā); its shore has thin, golden sand *pulīnam...* *sūkṣmākāñcanavālukam* 12. 221. 8; covered with sprouts of jewels *maṇipravālaprastārā* 3. 145. 40; when it flowed towards the ocean its course was divided into three streams (*sā babhūva visarpantī tridhā rājan samudragā*) 3. 108. 10; having reached the ocean it was divided into seven streams (*gaṅgā gatvā samudrāmbhaḥ saptaadhā pratipadyate*) 1. 158. 17; (14) conceived of as the daughter and the wife : (1) due to her rise in the Himavanta called the daughter of the Himavanta or of the mountain *haimavatī* 3. 107. 16; *himavataḥ sūtā* 3. 108. 8; 6. 114. 90; *śailasūtā* 3. 140. 14; *śailurājasūtā* 3. 108. 4; *sutāvanīdhrasya* 13. 27. 88; (2) as the principal river meeting the ocean called the chief queen of the ocean *samudramahiṣī* 3. 185. 18; (3) for her role in mythology called the wife of Hara (*Śiva*) *harasya bhāryā* 13. 27. 88; (15) for the description of Gaṅgā as a river also see 3. 108. 8, 10-11; 3. 145. 40; 5. 149. 49; 5. 163. 10; 5. 187. 33; 6. 7. 26, 27; 6. 19. 17; 7. 57. 24-25; 11. 27. 1; 13. 27. 57-58, 80-81, 85, 89-90, 94; 13. 35. 20; 13. 50. 14; 13. 54. 22; (16) for her description as a personified woman see 1. 92. 2-11; 13. 134. 23-24; 13. 154. 27, 28, 31. C. Holy : (1) The river confers holiness on the three worlds (*gaṅgā lokānām puṇyadā vai trayāṇām*) 13. 27. 88; (2) Bathing on confluences : (i) one who bathes at the confluence of the river Saṅgamā and the Gaṅgā gets the fruit of performing ten Aśvamedha sacrifices and lifts up his family 3. 82. 31; one who bathes at the confluence of the river Sarasvatī and the Gaṅgā gets the fruit of performing an Aśvamedha and goes to heaven 8. 82. 34; (ii) one who bathes at the world-

famous confluence of the Gomatī and the Gaṅgā gets the fruit of performing an Agni-ṣṭoma and lifts up his family 3. 82. 70; (iii) by bathing at the confluence of the Yamunā and the Gaṅgā one gets the merit of studying the four Vedas and of speaking the truth 3. 83. 80; the gift given after bathing (*upaspṛśya*) at this confluence is better than any other gift (*dānaṁ nānyad viśiṣyate*) 13. 26. 34; (iv) by bathing at the confluence of the Gaṅgā and the ocean (*gaṅgāyās ... sāgarasya ca saṅgame*) one gets tenfold the fruit of an Aśvamedha (*aśvamedhaṁ daśaguṇam*) 3. 83. 4; (3) Bathing in the Gaṅgā : By bathing (*kṛtadakaḥ*) in the Bhāgīrathī at Campā and by approaching Daṇḍarka (*daṇḍārkam abhigamyaiḥ*) one gets the fruit of donating a thousand cows 3. 82. 142; by bathing in the second island of the Gaṅgā (*gaṅgāyās tv aparaṁ dvīpam*) and by fasting for three nights one achieves all desires 3. 83. 5; one who observes chastity and is composed (*brahmacārī samāhitāḥ*) and bathes in the Gaṅgā at Śṛṅgavera-pura is cleansed of his sins and obtains the fruit of a Vājapeya sacrifice 3. 83. 63; by worshipping there Mahādeva and by making a *pradakṣiṇā* one gets the position of a Gaṇapati (*gaṇapatyam avāpnuyāt*) 3. 83. 64; by bathing ceremonially (*yo naras tv abhiṣicyate*) at a place where the Bhāgīrathī Gaṅgā turns northwards near the abode (?) of Maheśvara (*maheśvarasya niṣṭhane*) and by living there for a month, abstaining from food, one sees the deities in person (*svayaṁ paśyati devatāḥ*) 13. 26. 14; by going to the *ūrtha* Brahmasīras, by bathing (*kṛtadakaḥ*) in the Bhāgīrathī and by abstaining from food for a month one goes to the Somaloka 13. 26. 38; for the benefits