

twice as Gaṅgā and as all the Gaṅgās (*sarvā gaṅgāḥ*) among the rivers of the Bhārata-varṣa; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 13, 35; (8) Vārāṇasī, established by Divodāsa, is to the north of Gaṅgā and south of Gomatī 13. 31. 16-18; (9) There are three firepits at Prayāga through which Jāhnavī flows out of Prayāga (*tatra trīṇy agnikunḍāni yeṣāṃ madhye ca jāhnavī / prayāgād abhiniṣkrāntā*) 3. 83. 69; Gaṅgā and Yamunā meet at Prayāga; the region between the two rivers is known as the hip (*jaghana*) of the earth 3. 83. 70-71; (10) The bank of the Gaṅgā, known as the Aśvatīrtha, is not far from Kanyakubja 13. 4. 17; (11) Gaṅgā flows through the Pañcāla country dividing it into northern and southern Pañcāla 1. 128. 12; 1. 154. 24; the country of Mākandī lay to its south with Kāmpilya as its capital 1. 128. 15; (12) Pramāṇakoṭi was on the bank of the Gaṅgā 3. 13. 74; (13) Arjuna in his journey towards the east crossed many rivers one of them being Gaṅgā 1. 207. 7; (14) Kṛṣṇa, Bhīma and Arjuna, on their way to the Magadha in the east crossed Gaṅgā after they crossed Mithilā 2. 18. 28-29; (15) The Bāhlikā country and the Madra country were kept out by the river Gaṅgā (*bāhlikadeśaṃ madrāṃś ca kutsayan vākyam abravīt / bahiṣkṛtā himavatā gaṅgayā ca tiraskṛtāḥ*) 8. 30. 9-10; (16) The country between the Gaṅgā and the Yamunā was the middle of the earth (*madhye prthivyāḥ*) 1. 82. 5; (17) In the Madhyadeśa, between the rivers Gaṅgā and Yamunā and at the foot of the Yāmuna mountain there was a large settlement of the Brāhmaṇas known as Parnaśālā 13. 67. 3-4; (18) On the northern bank of the Gaṅgā there were many routes of the Nāgas (*bahūni nāga-*

vartmāni gaṅgāyās tīra uttare) 1. 3. 141; B. Description : (1) Best among the rivers : *saricchreṣṭhā* 1. 91. 4; 1. 94. 22; 3. 108. 4; 7. 57. 24; 9. 36. 47; 13. 134. 22; 13. 154. 32; *saritām śreṣṭhā* 12. 274. 16; 12. 311. 12; 13. 27. 50; 13. 84. 66; *saridvarā* 1. 91. 8; 13. 27. 25, 86; 13. 84. 64; 13. 134. 14; 13. 154. 33; *saritām varā* 1. 91. 10; 13. 134. 19; *saritām varīṣṭhā* 13. 72. 40; *sarvasaridvarā* 13. 134. 17; (2) pure, auspicious, blessed, holy : *śuci* 1. 158. 18; 11. 13. 4; (its water) 12. 221. 6; 13. 27. 30; *śivā* 3. 108. 2; 3. 145. 40; 11. 27. 1; 13. 27. 66, 85; 13. 134. 22; *śubhā* 1. 158. 20; 3. 155. 85; 6. 7. 27; 14. 82. 15; (its water) 13. 27. 33, 36; (its bank) 13. 53. 55; *subhagā* 3. 140. 14; *puṇyā* 3. 85. 10, 17; 3. 97. 27; 3. 108. 2; 3. 155. 85; 6. 7. 27; 12. 335. 46; 15. 41. 13; (its water) 1. 158. 21; 3. 108. 14; 5. 40. 4; *puṇyajālā* 3. 108. 6; 13. 27. 66; *puṇyapavitratoṣā* 13. 14. 27; *supuṇyatoyā* 13. 27. 92; (its bank) 12. 1. 8; (its water) *puṇyagandha* 11. 13. 4; *mahāpuṇyā* 13. 27. 71, 83; *puṇyatamā* 13. 134. 22; *supuṇyā* 6. 10. 35; has holy hermitages on it *puṇyāśramavatī* 7. 57. 25; liked by most holy men *puṇyatamair juṣṭā* 6. 7. 27; frequented by holy men *puṇyajanocitā* 11. 27. 1; (its bank) 15. 25. 1; confers holiness on the three worlds *lokānām puṇyadā vai trayānām* 13. 27. 88; its bank is pure (*medhya*) 15. 25. 1; Gaṅgā is famous in the three worlds due to its holiness 13. 27. 79; sinless *vipāpmā* 13. 27. 87; the country through which it flows becomes a hermitage (*yatra gaṅgā mahārāja sa deśas tat tapovanam*) 3. 83. 83; secures heaven *svargasampādani* 1. 158. 20; (3) proceeds from the foot of Viṣṇu *viṣṇupadī* 13. 27. 92; (4) It is as good as all the *tīrthas* : it arises from waters of all the *tīrthas*, it has water