

*adhah*) 13. 67. 3; flowing near the Kurukṣetra 15. 30. 16; the rivers Jalā and Upajalā flow by the side of Yamunā 3. 130. 17; at Prayāga, Yamunā meets Gaṅgā 3. 83. 70; the Bāhlika country is outside the rivers Gaṅgā, Sarasvatī and Yamunā (*gaṅgayā ca tiraskṛtāḥ / sarasvatī yamunayā*) 8. 30. 10-11; the place Vanaprastha situated on Yamunā (*sa cāgamyā vanaprastham yamunāyām*) 13. 139. 13. B. Description : Big river (*mahānadī*) 6. 10. 14; purifying the worlds (*lokapāvanī*) 3. 83. 70; highly purifying (*paramapāvanī*) 15. 30. 16; holy (*puṇyā*), removing the fear of sin (*pāpabhayaṭpahā*), on the banks of which different sacrifices were offered (*nānāyajñacitā*) and resorted to by royal sages (*rājaraṣi-gaṇasevitā*) 3. 125. 22; flowing with undecaying stream (*akṣayasrotas*) 3. 125. 18; flowing with great speed (*mahāvegā*) 3. 88. 2; the current of Gaṅgā and Yamunā after they meet each other is very terrific and produces fearful sound (*gaṅgāyamunayor vegaṁ subhīmaṁ bhīmaṁśvanam*) 13. 50. 7; flowing to the ocean (*samudragā*) 3. 88. 2; all the rivers listed by Saṁjaya are said to be mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see *Atikṛṣṇā*). C. Characteristic : The region between Gaṅgā and Yamunā is known as the *jaghana* of earth (*gaṅgāyamunayor madhyam prthivyā jaghanam smṛtam*) 3. 83. 71 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 3. 85. 75 : *jaghanam nābher adhobhāgaḥ*). D. Holiness : (1) No sooner one bathes at the confluence of Gaṅgā and Yamunā he gets the religious merit that is obtained by studying the four Vedas and by speaking truth (*cāturvede ca yat puṇyam satyavādīṣu caiva yat / snāta eva tad āpnoti*) 3. 83. 80; no gift is superior to a bath at the *tīrtha* on Gaṅgā and Yamunā

(*gaṅgāyamunayor tīrthe...upasprīya dānam nānyad viśisyate*) 13. 26. 34; (2) The river Yamunā is mentioned among those holy places by visiting which the high-souled ones assume heavenly form, put on heavenly garlands and, becoming auspicious and rich in holy fragrance, obtain the Goloka (? *gavāṁ vimāne* 13. 105. 44) 13. 105. 47-48 (for citation see *Karatoyinī*); (3) Lomaśa invokes Yamunā, besides Varuṇa, Yama and Gaṅgā, in the benediction (*svasti*) he pronounces on Yudhiṣṭhira 3. 140. 13; (4) There are many *tīrthas* on Yamunā like *Plakṣāvataraṇa* and *Agnīśiras* 3. 88. 2-3; Prayāga is at the confluence of Gaṅgā and Yamunā 3. 83. 70-71; 3. 85. 13-14. E. Importance : Flnds mention in the *Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vaṁśa* 13. 151. 22, 2. F. Epic events : (1) The sage *Parāśara* wanted to cross Yamunā; while he was being ferried over by *Satyavati* the sage made advances to her 1. 99. 7-8; *Kṛṣṇa Dvāpāyana* was born to *Kālī* (*Satyavati*) from *Parāśara* on an island in Yamunā (*yamunādviṭpe*) 1. 54. 2; 1. 57. 69; (2) *Śaṁtanu* offered seven great sacrifices (*sapta mukhyān mahāmedhān*) on the river Yamunā 3. 159. 23; when he once went to a forest along the river Yamunā he saw a fisherman's girl who plied a ferry on the river 1. 94. 41, 44; (3) After the *Rājasūya*, *Kṛṣṇa* stayed back at *Indraprastha* and, in the company of *Arjuna*, used to roam on the banks of Yamunā 1. 213. 57; once, as the days were hot, *Arjuna* suggested to *Kṛṣṇa* to spend a day on the bank of Yamunā 1. 214. 14; (4) After leaving Gaṅgā and the Kurukṣetra the *Pāṇḍavas*, in their westward march, went to Yamunā 3. 6. 2; (5) At the confluence of Gaṅgā and Yamunā the *Pāṇḍavas* bathed and gave gifts to *Brāhmaṇas* 3. 93. 6; shown