

of a river (in some events conceived as a woman); also called Bhogavatī (3. 25. 20).

A. Location : (1) Listed by Samjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 13; (2) In the north (*udīcyām*) 3. 88. 1; on the top of Himavant (*prasthe himavataḥ śubhe*) 9. 4. 49; Balarāma saw on the Himavant mountain (9. 53. 9), the source of Sarasvatī at Plakṣaprasravaṇa (*prabhavaṁ ca sarasvatyāḥ plakṣaprasravaṇaṁ balaḥ (dr̥ṣṭvā)*) 9. 53. 11; Sarasvatī's origin in an ant-hill near a Plakṣa tree (*plakṣād devī sṛtā rājan mahāpunyā sarasvatī || tatrābhiṣekaṁ kurvīta valmīkān niḥsṛte jale*) 3. 82. 5-6; flowing from Himavant (*haimavatī*) 9. 43. 51; (3) Rises in the lake of Brahman (*prasṛtāsi mahābhāge saraso brahmaṇaḥ purā*) 9. 50. 19; 9. 41. 29; (4) The Bāhlika country was disregarded by Gaṅgā, Yamunā and Sarasvatī (*gaṅgayā ca tīraskṛtāḥ / sarasvatyā yamunayā*) 8. 30. 10; (5) Nakula in his march towards the west of Khāṇḍavaprastha (*khāṇḍavaprasthāt praticim abhito diśam* 2. 29. 2) conquered people who lived along Sarasvatī (*ye cāśritya sarasvatīm / vartayanti*) 2. 29. 9; one of the rivers visited by the Pāṇḍavas in their westward march (*yayuh...pāścimām diśam*); on its bank is the Kāmyaka forest (*sarasvatīkūle*) 3. 6. 2-3; (6) Flowing through Kurukṣetra (*tatra (i. e. kurukṣetre) ... sarasvatyām*) 3. 81. 3, 92-93; 3. 129. 21-22; 3. 130. 3; flowing through Samantapañcaka 9. 43. 51; Kurukṣetra to the south of Sarasvatī and to the north of Dṛṣadvatī 3. 81. 175; lake Dvaitavana near Sarasvatī 3. 174. 21. B. Description : Auspicious (*śivā*) 3. 179. 15; 13. 134. 22; holy (*punyā*) 3. 129. 20; 3. 130. 3; 9. 37. 17; 9. 38. 27; 9. 43. 51; 13. 134.

15; very holy (*supunyā*) 6. 10. 35; (*mahāpunyā*) 3. 82. 5; most holy (*puṇyatamā*) 13. 134. 22; brings holiness (to visitors) (*punyavahā*) 3. 88. 2; holy among all rivers (*sarvanadiṣu punyā*) 9. 53. 35; has holy tirthas on it (*puṇyatīrthā*) 3. 179. 14; having hundreds of tirthas on it (*tīrthastatopetā*) 9. 38. 27; having waters of all tirthas (*sarvatīrthodukair yutā*) 13. 134. 12; purifying (*pāvanā*) 6. 7. 45; sinless (*anaghā*) 9. 42. 11; highly fortunate (*mahābhāgā*) 9. 37. 24; 9. 50. 19, 22, 23; (*bhagavatī*) 9. 37. 26; as though the sacrificial ground of gods (*āyāgabhūtām iva devatānām*) 3. 174. 24; divine (*devī*) 9. 43. 51; (*divyā*) 3. 130. 3; having heavenly water (*divyatoṣā*) 9. 37. 25; 9. 44. 18; excellent river, best or first among rivers (*saricchreṣṭhā*) 3. 82. 5; 9. 36. 36, 38, 44, 47; 9. 37. 11, 14, 23, 24; 9. 40. 33; 9. 41. 19, 23; 9. 42. 12, 13; 9. 43. 51; 9. 50. 19; 13. 134. 22; (*sarītām śreṣṭhā*) 9. 37. 18, 19; 9. 41. 12, 20; 9. 42. 8; (*sarīdvarā*) 9. 36. 51; 13. 134. 14; (*sarītām varā*) 9. 36. 52; 9. 41. 27, 39; 9. 50. 11; 13. 134. 19; (*nadīnām uttamā*) 3. 82. 5; 13. 134. 15; (*prathamā sarvasarītām*) 13. 134. 15; shining (*śubhā*) 9. 50. 23; 13. 139. 26; *bhāminī* 9. 41. 13; beautiful (*varavarṇinī*) 9. 50. 20; pleasing to look at (*priyadarśanā*) 9. 50. 20; red (*aruṇā*) 9. 4. 49; always bringing happiness to people (*lokasukhāvahā sadā*) 9. 53. 35; great river (*mahānadī*) 9. 36. 53; 9. 39. 7 (not named); 9. 42. 20; 9. 50. 10, 18, 24; 12. 335. 46; full of lakes (*hradinī*) 3. 88. 2; has placid water (*prasannasatīlā*) 3. 179. 15; (as a woman) whose eyes were like a lotus (*puṇḍarīkanibheksuṇā*) 9. 41. 17; its banks wide like sky (*ākāśanīkāśatoṣā*) 3. 179. 14; having a garland of forests (*vanamālinī*) 3. 88. 2;