

Kaṇva and Arjuna clashed fiercely as do the Gaṅgā and the Yamunā 8. 31. 68; (2) In other contexts : (i) The river of smoke which connected the heaven and the earth looked like the river Gaṅgā (coming down from the heaven to the earth) (*bhūmau svarge ca sambadahām nadīm dhūma-mayīm nrpaḥ (= yayātīḥ) / sa gaṅgām iva gacchanlīm ālambya jagatīpatiḥ*) 5. 119. 12; (ii) The sages (the Vālakhilyas and others) sat near the Śarasvatī adorning it as do the gods the river Gaṅgā 9. 36. 47; (iii) Duḥśanta entered the forest on the river Mālīnī which was like the hermitage of Nara and Nārāyaṇa on the river Gaṅgā 1. 64. 24; (iv) King Brhadratha between his two wives looked like the ocean in the bodily form between the Gaṅgā and the Yamunā (*gaṅgā-yamunayor madhye nūrtimān iva sāgarah*) 2. 16. 19; (v) King Divodāsa enjoyed pleasures with Mādhavī as does the ocean with the Jāhnavī 5. 115. 10; (vi) The eyebrow with its three tips on the forehead of the angered Bhīma looked like the Gaṅgā flowing in three courses on the Trikūṭa (*trī-tikhām bhrukūṭīm cāsya dadṛśuḥ sarva-pārthivāḥ / la'ātasthām trikūṭasthām gaṅgām tripathagām iva*) 2. 39. 11; (vii) As the Gaṅgā is the best among the rivers, so is the Kapilā among the cows (*yathā hi gaṅgā saritām varīṣṭhā tathārjunīnām kapilā varīṣṭhā*) 13. 72. 40; (viii) A certain Nāga named Padma was born in a family which was (pure) like the water of the Gaṅgā (*gaṅgāhradāmbho 'bhijanopapannaḥ*) 12. 343. 11; (ix) A man who does not have anything desirable never gets anything that is splendid; he goes into nothing as does the Gaṅgā on reaching the ocean (*priyābhāvāc ca puruṣo naiva prāpnoti*

śobhanam / dhruvaṁ cābhāvam abhyeti gatvā gaṅgeva sāgarom) 5. 133. 16; (x) Wealth causes banking after it as does the sweet water of the Gaṅgā (*anutarṣula evār-thaḥ svādu gaṅgam vodakam*) 12. 171. 28; (xi) Gaṅgā is comparable to the earth in forbearance, protection and sustenance; to the fire and the sun in brightness; and to Guha in being always favourable to the Brāhmanas (*kṣāntyā mahyā gopane dhāraṇe ca dīptiā kṛśānos tapanasya caiva / tulyā gaṅgā saṁmatā brāhmaṇānām guhasya brahmaṇyatayā ca nityam //*) 13. 27. 91. H. Measure : (1) King Amūrtarayasa Gaya gave away in a horse sacrifice as many cows as there is sand on the river Gaṅgā 12. 29. 111; (2) Śaibya, the son of Uśinara, gave in a sacrifice as *dakṣiṇā* as many cows as would, while drinking (the water of the Gaṅgā), drink up the current of the Gaṅgā (*? pibantyo dakṣiṇām yasya gaṅgāśrotāḥ samāpiban / tāvatir gā dadau vira uśi-narasuto 'dhvare //*) 7. 9. 62. [See Alakā-nandā, Akāśagaṅgā, Apaga², Urvaśī, Gaṅgā-dvāra, Gaṅgāhrada, Vaitaraṇī]

Gaṅga³ f. : Name of one of the rivers of the Śākadvīpa 6. 12. 29, (26).

All the rivers are described as having holy water (*puṇyajalāḥ*) 6. 12. 29, (*puṇyo-dāḥ*) 6. 12. 31; holy and excellent (*puṇyāś-tā hi saridvarāḥ*) 6. 12. 32; Gaṅgā is described as having many streams (*bahudā-gatīḥ*) 6. 12. 29.

Gaṅgādvāra nt. : Name of the place where the Gaṅgā enters the plains.

A. Location : On the river Bhāgīrathī 3. 80. 12-13; the place where the Gaṅgā cleft with force the Himavant mountain is called the Gaṅgādvāra (*śaṭam śikhariṇām varam*