

he offered water of the Gaṅgā to the manes 3. 108. 17; 12. 29. 62; Lomaśa thus told Yudhiṣṭhira how the Gaṅgā came to be Tri-pathagā (flowing in three regions – heaven, mid-region, and the earth) and how she was made to descend also to fill the ocean with water (*pūraṇārīhaṁ simudrasya prthivīm avatārītā*) 3. 108. 2–18; the incident of the descent of the Gaṅgā on the head of Śiva also alluded to in 5. 109. 6; 6. 7. 28; 13. 27. 71, 87, 89, 95; 13. 106. 26; 13. 134. 17; (ii) Other events related to Bhagīratha and the Gaṅgā : (a) Gaṅgā Bhagīrathī formerly sat on the lap of Bhagīratha while he was seated on the slope (near the river), hence she came to be known as Urvaśī (*upāhvire nivasato yasyāṅke niṣosāda ha / gaṅgā bhāgīrathī tasmād urvaśī hy abhavat purā* 12. 29. 61 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 29. 68 : *urvaśī ūrau vāso yasyāṅ sā iti yogāt / ūrvasīty āpekṣite hrasvatvaṁ varṇaviparyāś ca pṛṣṇadarādītvāt jñeyāḥ*); (b) From the lake Bindu-saras Bhagīratha watched Bhagīrathī Gaṅgā and lived there for many years 2. 3. 9; 6. 7. 41; (c) Bhagīratha gave on the Gaṅgā a myriad of hundreds of cows (*gavāṁ śatānāṁ ayutam*) 13. 106. 37; he gave gifts (of cows?) which would cover the entire current of the Gaṅgā (*srotas ca yāvad gaṅgāyāś channam āsīj jagatpate / dakṣiṇābhūḥ pravṛttābhūḥ*) 13. 106. 24; (iii) Jahnu and the Gaṅgā : The Gaṅgā became the daughter of Jahnu (*duhitṛtvam anuprāptā gaṅgā yasya* (i. e. jahnoḥ)) 13. 4. 3; Jahnu waited on her (*jahnur jāhnavisevitā*) 13. 151. 44; (iv) King Yayāti, desirous of arranging a Svayamvara for his daughter Mādhavī, went to a hermitage situated on the confluence of the Gaṅgā and the Yamunā; his sons Pūru and Yadu put

their sister on a chariot and rushed to the same hermitage 5. 118. 1–2; the entire region between the Gaṅgā and the Yamunā in the middle of the earth was given by Yayāti to his son Pūru as his kingdom (*gaṅgāyamu-nayor madhye kṛtsno 'yam viśṛyas tava / madhye prthivyās tvam rājā*) 1. 82. 5; (v) A battle was fought between Haryaśva and the Haihayas, the kinsmen of Vitahavya, in the region lying between the Gaṅgā and the Yamunā; in this battle Haryaśva was killed 13. 31. 11; Divodāsa, son of Sudeva, established Vārāṇasī on the north bank of the Gaṅgā and to the south of Gomati (to avoid the attack by the Haihayas) 13. 31. 18, 16; when, later, Pratardana, the son of Divodāsa, wanted to attack the Vaitahavyas (= Haihayas) he crossed the river Gaṅgā 13. 31. 35; (vi) On the river Gaṅgā, near Kanyakubja, king Gāndhī married his daughter Satyavatī to R̥cika Bhārgava 3. 115. 17; (vii) The sage Cyavana Bhārgava once took the vow of staying in water for twelve years (*udavāsa-kṛtārambho babhūva sumahāvratāḥ ... var-ṣāṇi dvādaśa munir jalavāse dhṛtāvratāḥ*) 13. 50. 3–4; he became stiff like a post (*sthāṇubhūtaḥ*) and after worshipping the deities entered the waters of the Gaṅgā and the Yamunā; he withstood with his head the terrific current of the two rivers; the two rivers, and those which followed them, made a *pradakṣiṇā* of the sage and did not cause harm to him; the sage slept in the waters like a log of wood and then stood erect (*antar jale sa suṣvāpa kāṣṭhabhūto mahāmuniḥ / tataś cordhvasithito dhīmān abhavad bhara-tarṣabha*) 13. 50. 6–9; (viii) Sage Cyavana took his residence for some time on the bank of the river Gaṅgā to observe a *vrata* 13. 53. 55; (ix) At a place not far from Kanyakubja