

Çailasutā, Devanadi, Haimavati, Jāhnavi, Jahnukanyā, Jahnusutā, Samudramahishi, Tripathagā, Tripathagāmini.

Gaṅgā² = Çiva (1000 names¹).

Gāṅga, adj. ("belonging to Gaṅgā"). § 557 (Prajāgarap.): V, 33, 996 (°o hrada iva).—§ 571 (Ulūkādūtāgamanap.): V, 180, 5511 (°m yathā vegaṃ); 161, 5556 (do.).—§ 587 (Bhishmayadhap.): VI, 119, 5643 (°a ivāvartah).—§ 593 (Abhimanyuv.): VII, 36, 1551 (do.): § 595 (Shoḍaçarāj. v. Çibi Auçinara): VII, 58, 2215 (yāvatyah sikitā Gāṅgyah).—§ 659 (Mokshadh.): XII, 177, 6613 (°m ivodakam).

Gaṅgādvāra, name of the place where the Gaṅgā enters the plains. § 162 (Çāntanūp.): I, 97, 3865 (there Pratīpa practised austerities).—§ 200 (Droṇa): I, 130, 5102 (the abode of Bharadvāja).—§ 217 (Caitrarathap.): I, 166, 6328 (do.).—§ 248 (Arjunavanavāsap.): I, 214, 7781, 7785 (visited by Arjuna on his tīrthayātrā), 7810.—§ 356 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 81, 4034 (devā-Gandharvasevite, a tīrtha).—§ 370 (do.): III, 84, 8005 (a tīrtha).—§ 377 (Dharmayā-tīrthak.): III, 89, 8368 (in the west!); 90, 8392 (çailam bīheda tarasā Gaṅgā G^om, in the north).—§ 382 (Agastyop.): III, 97, 8580.—§ 419 (Gandhamādanapr.): III, 140, 10846.—§ 421 (do.): III, 142, 10907 (etasyah—i.e. Gaṅgā's—salilam mārḍhnū Vṛshāṅkah—i.e. Çiva—paryadhārayat G^oe).—§ 434 (Saugandhikāharaṇa): III, 156, 11438.—§ 524 (Jayadrathavimokshanap.): III, 272, 15801 (there Jayadratha gratified Çiva).—§ 615: (Saptasārasvata): IX, 38, 2213 (there Daksha held a sacrifice).—§ 694b (Jvarotpatti): XII, 284, 10229 (do.).—§ 695b (Dakshayajñavināça): XII, 285, 10275 (do., Himavataḥ pṛsthē).—§ 733f (Ānuçāsanik.): By bathing in G. and Kuçāvarta and Bilvaka on Nilaparvata, and also in Kanakhala one is freed from his sins and ascends to heaven; by bathing in Apām hradaḥ one obtains the merit of a horse sacrifice. Gaṅgā flows in a northerly direction; by bathing in Tristhāna, which belongs to Maheçvara, during a month, one becomes able to see the gods): XIII, 25, 1700.—§ 747 (Ānuçāsanik.: XIII, 84, 3941 (Bhishma performed the çrāddha of Çāntanu at G.).—§ 775 (do.): XIII, 166a, 7652.—§ 792 (Nārādāgamanap.): XV, 37, 1020; 39, 1091, 1092 (at G. Dhṛtarāshṭra, Kuntī, and Gāndhārī were burnt to death).

Gaṅgāhrada, a tīrtha. § 368 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 83, 7047, 7071.—§ 733o (Ānuçāsanik.: By bathing in G. and at Utpalāvana one obtains the merit of a horse-sacrifice: XIII, 25, 1720.

Gaṅgāmahādvāra, v. Gāyantikādvāra.

Gaṅgāsuta = Skanda: III, 14642.

Gaṅgātoyārdramūrdhaja = Çiva (1000 names¹).

[Gaṅgāvatarana(m)] ("descent of the Gaṅgā"). § 389 (Sagara): Asked by Sagara to bring back the horse and deliver him from hell (Narakād), Ançumat went to the spot where the earth had been excavated, entered the sea by that very way, and beheld Kapila and the horse. As he bowed his head before Kapila, etc., Kapila granted him the horse, and that his fathers should be purified and go to heaven, when his son's son, by the favour of Çiva, brought Tripathagā (i.e. Gaṅgā) from heaven. When he had brought the horse back to the sacrificial yard and narrated all the events to Sagara, Sagara grieved no more, but praised Ançumat and finished the sacrificial rites. Sagara was greeted by all the gods and converted the sea into a son of himself (putratve kalpayām āsa), and after a long reign placed his grandson on the throne and ascended to heaven. Ançumat ruled the whole earth like Sagara, and died after he had placed his son

Dīlīpa on the throne. Dīlīpa in vain tried to effect the descent of Gaṅgā in order to raise his forefathers. He then anointed his son Bhagīratha as king, and practised austerities in the forest, and then ascended to heaven (III, 107). Bhagīratha made over his kingly duties to his minister (sacive), and (b) practised austerities on the Himavat during 1000 celestial years, living upon fruits, roots, and water. Then Gaṅgā Haimavati appeared in a material form (mūrtimatī), and promised to besprinkle the bodies of his forefathers and carry them to heaven, and as there existed none in the three worlds except Çiva, who was able to sustain her fall, she caused Bhagīratha to go to Kailāsa, where he, by his austerities, obtained the favour of Çiva (III, 108), who, surrounded by his awful attendants (pārishadaiḥ), came to Himavat. There he caused Bhagīratha to pray to Gaṅgā. Gaṅgā immediately came down from the sky, in the presence of the gods, maharshis, Gandharvas, snakes, and Yakshas, and Çiva received her on his forehead, whence she fell to the earth, divided into three streams. At her request Bhagīratha led her to the spot where the bodies of Sagara's sons lay, while Çiva went to Kailāsa with the celestials. Gaṅgā filled the sea, and Bhagīratha adopted her as his daughter and offered libations of water to his forefathers (III, 109).

Gaṅgā-Yamunayos tīrtham, a tīrtha. § 733p (Ānuçāsanik): By bathing in G. and at the mountain Kalañjara and offering to the Pitṛs, one obtains the merit of ten horse-sacrifices; by bathing in Shashṭīhrada one obtains great merit on the day of full moon in the month of Māgha; thirty millions and ten thousands of tīrthas come together in Prayāga, and by bathing there during the month of Māgha one attains to heaven: XIII, 25, 1721.

Gāṅgeya¹ = Bhishma; q.v.

Gāṅgeya² = Skanda: I, 5431; IX, 2465; XIII, 4096.

Gāṅgeya³, adj. ("belonging to the Gaṅgā"), § 310 (Āraṇyakap.): III, 3, 165 (read with B.: °am vāry upasprçya).—§ 734 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 26, 1786 (toyaiḥ), 1787 (do.), 1789 (do.), 1796 (jalam).

Gaṅgodbheda, a tīrtha. § 370 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 84, 8043.

Ganita, a Viçvadeva. § 749 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 91γ, 4361.

Garbhacārin = Çiva (1000 names²).

Garbhamāmsaçrgāla (B. °srgāla) = Çiva (1000 names¹).

Gardabhi, a son of Viçvāmītra. § 721b (Viçvāmītrop.): XIII, 4β, 258.

Garga, aṛshi. § 615e (Gargasrotas): IX, 37, 2132 (atra—i.e. in Gargasrotas—G^oena vṛddhena . . . kālajñānagatiç caiva jyotisham vyatikramah | utpātā dārunāç caiva çubhāç ca), 2135.—§ 615ii (Vṛddhakanyā): IX, 52, 2981 (Kunih), 2982 (do.).—§ 641f (Pṛthu Vainya): XII, 59, 2232 (the astrologer (sāmvasaraḥ) of Pṛthu Vainya).—§ 707 (Mokshadh.): XII, 319β, 11783 (had instructed Viçvāvasu).—§ 730 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 18κκ, (1334) (Çiva bestowed on G., who gratified him on the bank of Sarasvatī, the knowledge of time with its sixty-four branches (catuḥśhaṣṭyaṅgam . . . kālajñānam) and 1000 sons; through the grace of Çiva the lifetime of G. and his sons became extended to ten millions of years).

Garga, pl. ("the descendants of Garga"), a family of ṛshis. § 602 (Droṇavadhap.): VII, 190ν, 872°

Gargasrotas ("the stream of Garga"), a tīrtha on the Sarasvatī. § 615e (Baladevatīrthayātrāp.): At G. Garga, of venerable years and purified by way of ascetic penances, obtained the knowledge of time and its course, of the