

*māhātmanah*. | *M'sya*, cf. § 172).—§ 172. (Anīmāṇḍavyop.) : I, 107, 4306 (why *M.* was called Anīmāṇḍavya, q.v., his cursing Dharma to be born as Vidura).—§ 573 (Ambopākhyānap.) : V, 186, 7355 (°*syācraṃ*, there Ambā performed austerities).—§ 637 (Rājadh.) : XII, 47<sup>η</sup>, 1598 (among the *ṛshis* who surrounded Bhīṣma on his arrow-bed).—§ 689 (Mokshadh.) : XII, 277, 9916, 9927 (his discourse with Janaka).—§ 730 (Ānuṣāsanik.) : XII, 18<sup>κκ</sup>, (1343) (being impaled, cf. § 172, *M.* had adored Śiva, who promised his deliverance).—§ 788 (Ācramavāṣap.) : XV, 28, 752 (°*cāpād dhi sa vai Dharmo Vīduratām gataḥ*), 754 (°*nārāhiṇā Dharmo hyabhibhūtaḥ*, cf. § 172). Cf. Anīmāṇḍavya.

**Māndhātṛ**<sup>1</sup>, an ancient king, son of Yuvanācva. § 11 (Purvaśaṅg.) : I, 2, 446 (°*uṣ cāpy upākhyānam rājñāḥ*, cf. Māndhātṛupākhyāna).—§ 61 (Sarpasattra) : I, 55, 2109 (°*Yayāti-M°-samaprabhāva*, sc. Janamejaya).—§ 267 (Yamasabhāv.) : II, 8, 319 (in the palace of Yama).—§ 335 (Indralokābhigamanap.) : III, 42, 1754 (°*vyarocata yathā pūrvam M°a pāṛthivasattamaḥ*, sc. Arjuna).—§ 377 (Dhaumyatīrthak.) : III, 94, 8507 (°*yathā*).—§ 407 (Māndhātṛup.) : III, 126, 10423 (°*Yauvanācvaḥ*), 10425, 10427, 10453 (origin of the name), 10468 (the history of *M.*).—§ 516 (Duryodhanayajña) : III, 257, 15329 (among the princes who had attained to heaven by performing the Vaiṣṇava sacrifice).—§ 562 (Bhagavadvyānap.) : V, 90<sup>ν</sup>, 3146.—§ 576 (Bhagavadgītāp.) : VI, 17<sup>β</sup>, 645.—§ 595 (Shoḍaṣarāj.) : King *M. Yauvanācva* vanquished the gods, the Asuras, and men; the *Ācvin*s took him out from his father's womb by a surgical operation, as *Yuvanācva*, when a-hunting, had drunk the sacrificial butter from a sacrifice and become quick with child. Then *Indra* let him suck milk from his fingers (whence the name of *M.*); in twelve days he became 12 cubits in stature. He conquered the whole earth and vanquished the kings *Janamejaya*, etc. (α), in a single day; all the lands lying between the mountain where the sun rises and the mountain where he sets are known to this day as the dominions of *M.* Having performed a hundred horse-sacrifices and a hundred *rājasūyas*, he gave to the brahmins some *rohita* fishes of gold, 10 *yojanas* in length and 1 *yojana* in breadth. The gods, the Asuras, men, the Yakshas, the Gandharvas, the Urugas, the birds, the brahmins, and the *ṛshis* came to his sacrifices. At last he repaired to the regions of the righteous (C. *punya*kṛtā lokān; B. °*ām lo°*) (VII, 62) : VII, 62, 2272 (°*Yauvanācvaḥ*), 2278, 2282, 2283 (°*Yauvanācvasya*).—§ 621 (Rājadh.) : XII, 80, 238 (among the princes to whom the earth has belonged).—§ 623 (do.) : XII, 14, 421 (°*yathā*).—§ 632<sup>b</sup> (Shoḍaṣarāj., cf. § 595) : XII, 29, 974 (°*Yauvanācvaṃ . . . yam devā Maruto garbham pītuḥ pārśvād apāharaṇ*), 977 (origin of the name), 981, 983 (°*Yauvanācvaṃ*) (repetition from § 595).—§ 641 (Rājadh.) : XII, 64, 2397, 2398 (†2405); 65, (2429), (2439) (discourse between *M.* and Viṣṇu in the shape of Indra about the duties of the kṣatriyas); 90, 3362 (°*Yauvanācvaḥ*), 3364, 3383, 3387, 3390; 91, 3414, 3444, 3456, 3461, 3462 (discourse of Utathya to *M.*); 122, 4474, 4475, 4478, (4479) (Vasuhoma instructed *M.* about the origin of Chastisement); 124, 4564 (had conquered the earth in course of one night).—§ 718<sup>b</sup> (Uñchavṛṭtyup.) : XII, 356, 13802 (in Naimisha *M.* had neglected Indra).—§ 730<sup>g</sup> (Upamanyu) : XIII, 14, 860 (°*Yauvanācvo hato yena*, i.e. by the gūla of Śiva, *M°a sabalaḥ purā*).—§ 746 (Ānuṣāsanik.) : XIII, 76, 3668 (instructed by Brhaspati about kine), (4), †3689 (°*Yauvanācvaḥ*, attained to heaven by gifts of kine), †3691, †3693; 81<sup>λ</sup>, 3806 (°*Yauvanācvaḥ*, used to

give kine in thousands).—§ 761 (do.): XIII, 115<sub>γ</sub>, 5663 (among the princes who abstained from meat during the month of Kārttika).—§ 775 (do.): XIII, 166<sub>η</sub>, 7679 (enumeration).—§ 787 (Āçramavāsap.): XV, 20, 549 (°ur *api cātmajaḥ Purukutsaḥ*).—§ 795 (Svargārohanap.): XVIII, 40, 107 (*rājarshiḥ*, in heaven).

Cf. the following synonyms:—

**Yauvanāçva** ("the son of Yuvanāçva"): II, 1929; III, 10423 (*M*<sup>o</sup>); VII, 2272 (*M*<sup>o</sup>), 2279, 2283 (*M*<sup>o</sup>); XII, 974 (*M*<sup>o</sup>), 978, 982, 983 (*M*<sup>o</sup>), 3362 (*M*<sup>o</sup>); XIII, 860 (*M*<sup>o</sup>), †3689 (*M*<sup>o</sup>), 3806 (*M*<sup>o</sup>), 7675 (so both C. and B., but as *M*. is mentioned v. 7679, we have perhaps to read *Yuvanāçvaś*).

**Yauvanāçvi** (do.): II, 649.

**Māndhātṛ** <sup>2</sup> = Çiva (1000 names <sup>2</sup>).

[**Māndhātṛapākhyāna(m)**] (episode relating to Māndhātṛ.) (cf. *Māndhātṛuḥ . . . upākhyānam*, I, 446).—§ 407 (Tirthay.): Questioned by *Yudhisṭhira*, *Lomaça* said: King (*rājarāhi*, v. 10429) *Yuvanāçva* *Saudyumni*, of *Ikṣhvāku's* race, performed besides other sacrifices 1,000 horse-sacrifices. As he had no sons, he made over the duties of the state to his ministers, and retired to the woods. Having once observed a fast, he entered the hermitage of *Bhṛgu*, while the great ṛishi was asleep, and drank a jar of water; which the son of *Bhṛgu* (*maharṣiḥ*), after having performed severe austerities, had destined to be drunk by *Yuvanāçva's* queen in order that she should bear him a son, who by his bravery might send even *Indra* to the abode of *Yama*. A sacrifice was then performed for him; after 100 years a son pierced *Yuvanāçva's* left side (nor did *Yuvanāçva* die). *Indra* came, and put the boy's forefinger into his mouth, saying "me he shall suck" (*mām ayaṃ dhāsyati*, whence the boy was called *Māndhātṛ*). Thereby *Māndhātṛ* became very strong, and grew 13 cubits (*kishkūn*), and acquired the whole of the *Vedas* including the *Dhanurveda* by his thought alone, and on the same day he obtained the bow *Ājagava* and a number of shafts made of horn, and an impenetrable coat of mail. He was placed on the throne by *Indra* himself, and conquered the three worlds in a righteous way; the gems of their own accord came into his possession, and he performed a number of sacrifices with abundant gratuities, and sat at *Indra's* side. His sacrificial grounds (*caityaiḥ*) were to be found all over the earth, and he is said to have given away to the Brahmins 10,000 *padmas* of kine. After twelve years' drought he caused rain to come down, paying no heed to *Indra*. He slew the *Gandhāra* king of the lunar dynasty. Here, in the midst of *Kurukṣetra*, is the spot where he sacrificed to the gods (III, 126).

**Mandika**, pl. (<sup>°āḥ</sup>), a people. § 515 (Karnadigvijaya):  
III, 254, 15243 (only C., B. has *Çundikan*, in the east,  
vanquished by Karna on his digvijaya).

**Mandodarī**<sup>1</sup>, wife of Rāvaṇa. § 533 (Sītā-Rāvaṇasaṃv.):  
III, 281, 16181 (*bhāryā me bhava . . . yathā M<sup>o</sup>i*, says  
Rāvaṇa to Sītā).

**Mandodarī<sup>2</sup>**, a mātṛ. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 460, 2635.

\***maṇḍūka**<sup>1</sup>, pl. ("frogs"): III, ††13165, ††13166, ††13168, ††13169, ††13170, ††13172.

**maṇḍūka**<sup>2</sup>, pl. (°āḥ), a kind of horse: II, 1043 (*tittiri-kalmāshān m°ākhyān hayottamān*).

**Mandūkārāj** ("king of the frogs") = Āyus: III, ††13167.

**Mandūkarāja** (do.) = Āyu(s) : III, ††13173 ( $\bar{A}^0$ ), ††13178.

**Maṅga**, pl. (°āḥ), a people: VI, 436-7 (only B.; Mṛga, C.).

**Māṅgala(m)**<sup>1</sup> = Īva (1000 names<sup>1</sup>). — Do.<sup>2</sup> = Viṣṇu (1000 names).