

gods, Gandharvas, Apsarases, and Kinnaras), 10969, 10985.—§ 423 (do.): III, 145, 11015.—§ 424 (Bhīmakadalīkhaṇḍapr.): III, 146, 11084, 11088 (b: G. is frequented by Kinnaras, Yakshas, Gandharvas, gods, Brahmarshis, and Apsarases), 11099, 11119 (°sānushu, on G. Bhīmasena met with Hanūmat).—§ 432 (Saugandhikāharaṇap.): III, 152, 11337 (near G. Bhīmasena slew the Krodhavaças).—§ 435 (do.): III, 155, 11429 (°sānushu).—§ 436 (Yakshayuddhap.): III, 158, 11540, 11542 (the hermitage of Vṛshaparvan was situated on the slope of Himavat and near G.).—§ 436b (do.): G. is frequented by Kimpurushas, Siddhas, Cāraṇas, Vidyā-dharas, Kinnaris, etc. (very copious description): III, 158, 11561, 11563, 11571, 11582 (°sānushu), 11600 (°kānanam), 11603 (°sānushu), 11608.—§ 436 (do.): III, 159, 11656.—§ 437 (do.): III, 160, 11662, 11702 (°sambhavaḥ . . . mārutaḥ, Bhīma there slew the Rākshasa Manimat, etc.).—§ 438 (do.): III, 161, 11768.—§ 440 (do.): III, 164, 11902 (Arjuna came from the world of Indra to G.).—§ 446 (Nivāta-kavacayuddhap.): III, 174, 12283.—§ 459 (Mārkaṇḍeyas.): III, 188, 12918 (seen by Mārkaṇḍeya in the stomach of Nārāyaṇa).—§ 512 (Ghoshayātrāp.): III, 244, 14965 (°vāsinaḥ, i.e. the Gandharvas).—§ 526 (Rāmopākhyānap.): III, 275, 15901 (°parvate, the abode of Viṣṇavas), 15921 (having lost Laṅkā, Kubera began to live on G.).—§ 535 (Setubandhana): III, 283a, 16273 (°vāsi . . . Gandha-mādānaḥ).—§ 561e (Bhīma): V, 50, 1991 (Kṛṣṇāyāc caratā pritiṃ yena—i.e. Bhīma—Krodhavaça hataḥ | praviçya viṣamaṃ ghoram parvataṃ G°m, all. to § 432 or § 437).—§ 561 (Yānasandhip.): V, 64, 2471 (description).—§ 563 (Dambhodbhavop.): V, 96, 3462 (on G. Nara and Nārāyaṇa practised austerities), 3464.—§ 570d (Rukmin): V, 158, 5352 (Kimpurushasimhāsa G°vāsinaḥ, i.e. Druma).—§ 571 (Ulūkādūtāgamanap.): V, 160, 5501 (arurukshur yathā mandah parvataṃ G°m); 161, 5546 (do.).—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 6, 203 (param Mālyavataḥ), 204 (the half-verse not in B.).—§ 574e (do.): On the summits of G. Kubera, the lord of the Guhyakas, many Rākshasas and Apsarases live in joy. Beside G. there are many smaller mountains and hills. The measure of human life there is 11,000 years. There the men are cheerful and endued with great energy and strength, and the women are all of the complexion of the lotus and highly beautiful: VI, 6, 229, 230.—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9, 318 (among the seven kulaparvataḥ in Bhāratavarsha; B., however, has Rkshavān).—§ 581 (Bhīshmadhāp.): VI, 65, 2939 (on G. the gods, ṛshis, etc., worshipped Pitāmaha, i.e. Brahman).—§ 585 (do.): VI, 92, 4099 (ātvishā iva kruddhāḥ parvato G°e).—§ 599 (Jayadruthadhāp.): VII, 125, 5022 (mahāmegho yathā varshaṃ vimuñcan G°e).—§ 600 (Ghaṭotkacavadhāp.): VII, 183, 8324 (°yātrāyām durgebhyaḥ ca sma tāritāḥ | Pāñcaliṃ ca pariçrāntāṃ) prsthēnodvaha-tātmanā, sc. Ghaṭotkaca, all. to § 423).—§ 603d (Tripura): VII, 202, 9562 (Çiva made G. and Vindhya his vāṃça-dhvajau when he proceeded against Tripura).—§ 607 (Karnap.): VIII, 45, 2104 (protected by Guhyakas).—§ 611 (Çalyap.): IX, 11, 584 (yaya māyāmāyān drptān subahūn G°e | jaghāna Guhyakān kruddho mandarārthe mahābalaḥ, sc. Bhīmasena, all. to § 432 or § 437).—§ 638b (Rāmopākhyāna): XII, 49, 1748 (Rāma gratified Mahādeva on G.).—§ 717b (Nārāyaṇīya): XII, 335, 12662; 343, 13267 (the Ṛshis Nara and Nārāyaṇa practised austerities on G. (in Badari)); 344, 13336 (do.).—§ 731b (Ashtāvakra-Dikṣamv.): XIII, 21, 1526 (in the north).—§ 733e (Indratoyā): XIII, 25, 1698 (°sannidhau Indratoyāṃ).—§ 768b (Kṛṣṇa

Vāsudeva): XIII, 147, 6850 (Sanatkumāra, etc., dwell on G.).—§ 775 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 166a, 7658.

Gandhamādāna², a monkey chief. § 535 (Setubandhana): III, 283a, 16273 (dwelt on the mountain Gandhamādāna, came with 100,000 crores of monkeys to Rāma).

Gandhamādāna³ = Rāvaṇa (?): II, 410 (Rākshasādhipatiḥ?).

[**Gandhamādāna-praveça**(h)] ("proceeding to the Gandhamādāna"). § 419 (cf. Tirthayātrāp.): Yudhishthira in vain proposed that Bhīma should return with Kṛṣṇā, Sahadeva, Dhaumya, the charioteers, cooks, etc., to Gaṅgā-dvāra, while Yudhishthira should proceed with Nakula and Lomaça. Bhīma promised to carry Kṛṣṇā and the twins. Kṛṣṇā said that she would be able to go. They entrusted to the Pulinda king (v. 10866, Kulindānām) Subāhu on the Himavat (inhabited by Kirātas, Taṅgaṇas, and Pulindas), the servants Indrasena, etc., the cooks and stewards, and Draupadi's accoutrements, and began to proceed (III, 140).—§ 420: Yudhishthira complained to Bhīma that he had not seen Arjuna for five years. They now should, in company with brahmans of strict vows, enter Gandhamādāna (b), etc. (III, 141).—§ 421: Exhorted by Lomaça, when they were about to go to the mountain Mandara (b), they adored Ākāçagāṅgā (v. 10902, read with B. puṇyā for puçyā) (c), and then proceeded with the ṛshis.—§ 422: Then they saw the bones of the Daitya Naraka (b) like to a white mountain.—§ 422 bis: Varāhāvataṛa (q.v.), III, 142.—§ 423: As they, with the brahmans, entered Gandhamādāna (b) a terrible wind arose, followed by showers of rain, lightning, and torrents, during which they took shelter under trees, etc., Sahadeva carrying the sacred fire (agnihotrāṇi). When the tempest was over and the sun reappeared, they continued their journey (III, 143). When they had proceeded only a kroça, Draupadi sank down. Nakula ran forward and supported her, and the others hastily came, and Yudhishthira took her on his lap and lamented. Dhaumya and the other brahmans comforted and blessed him, and by reciting mantras capable of dispelling Rākshasas, and by performing ceremonies, while she was touched and fanned by the Pāṇḍavas, they made her regain her senses. The twins pressed her feet with their hands. Bhīma promised Yudhishthira to carry them all over the snowy mountains, "or Ghaṭotkaca will carry us all." With Yudhishthira's permission Bhīma thought of Ghaṭotkaca, who immediately came and was embraced by Bhīma (III, 144). Ghaṭotkaca carried Kṛṣṇā through the air, and hundreds of other Rākshasas carried the Pāṇḍavas and the brahmans, while Lomaça moved along the path of the Siddhas. So they proceeded through regions inhabited by Mlecchas, Vidyā-dharas, monkeys, Kinnaras, Kimpurushas, Gandharvas, etc., and the northern Kurus, towards Kailāsa and Badari (c), where they were received by the numerous ṛshis, and where they dwelt, beholding Maināka, Hiranyāçikkara, Bindusaras, and Bhāçīrathī, and offering oblations, etc. (III, 145).

Gandhapāh, a class of gods. § 730 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 18a, †1372.

Gandhapālin = Çiva (1000 names³).

Gāndhāra, pl. (°āḥ), a people. § 304 (Anudyūtap.): II, 77, 2552 (°ānām yaçohara, i.e. Çakuni).—§ 562 (Bhagavad-yānap.): V, 94, 3379 (Gāndhārarajaḥ Çakunir G°air abhirakṣitaḥ).—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9, 361 (among the peoples of Bhāratavarsha).—§ 576 (Bhagavadgītāp.): VI, 20, †748 (followed Çakuni).—§ 578 (Bhīshmadhāp.): VI, 45², 1744 (five Gāndhāras fought with the five Kaikeya princes); 51c, 2104 (followed Bhīshma).—§ 580 (do.): VI, 58⁴,