

Mahādeva one obtains the fruit of an Aśvamedha 3. 81. 85; (2) Near the Svastipura *tīrtha*; a bath there secures heaven 3. 81. 152, 153; (3) Near the Koṭirūpa *tīrtha*; one who observes chastity and has a controlled mind, if he bathes there he obtains for ever the fruit of a Rājasūya and an Aśvamedha (*rājasūyāśvamedhābhyāṁ phalaṁ vindati śāśvatam*) 3. 81. 171, 172; (4) Near the Utpalāvana *tīrtha*; one who bathes (*upasprśya*) there and offers water to manes for a month gets the fruit of an Aśvamedha 13. 26. 33; (also see the next Section). B. Epic event : Duryodhana entered the Gaṅgāhrada and lay concealed; the Pāṇḍavas and Vāsudeva stood on the Gaṅgāhrada and challenged Duryodhana (for a fight) 1. 1. 151; C. Simile : One who is not delighted when honoured and angered when insulted and remains unperturbed is compared to the Gāṅga hrada (*na hr̥ṣyaty ātmasamānane nāvamānena tapyate / gāṅgo hrada ivākṣobhyo yaḥ sa paṇḍita ucyate*) 5. 33. 26.

**Gaṅgodbheda m.** : Name of a *tīrtha*.

If one visits this *tīrtha* and fasts there for three nights one obtains the fruit of a Vājapeya sacrifice and becomes one with Brahman (*brahmabhūtaś ca jāyate*) 3. 82. 58.

**Gaṇḍakī f.** : Name of a river, also called **Gaṇḍakīyā** (2. 18. 27).

A. Location : A river in the east, beyond the Pañcālas and near the Videhas; Bhīma in his expedition to the east won the country around Gaṇḍakī and the Videhas 2. 26. 4; the river Gaṇḍakīyā crossed by Kṛṣṇa, Bhīma and Arjuna on their way to the Magadha; situated beyond the Kālakūṭa mountain; the three rivers Gaṇḍakīyā, Śoṇa

and Sadānīrā rise from the same mountain (*ekaparvatake nadyaḥ*) 2. 18. 26-27. B. Origin : The river was produced from the waters of all the *tīrthas* (*sarvatīrthajalodbhavām*). C. Holiness : By visiting Gaṇḍakī one obtains the fruit of a Vājapeya and goes to the world of Sun (*sūryalokaṁ ca gacchati*) 3. 82. 97. D. Importance : Mentioned in the Daivata-R̥ṣi-Vaṁśa 13. 151. 16, 2. [See **Gaṇḍasāhvayā**].

**Gaṇḍakīyā f.** : See **Gaṇḍakī**.

**Gaṇḍasāhvayā f.** : Name of a river, identical with the Gaṇḍakī (?).

Mentioned among the rivers which are called mothers of the fire-hearths i. e. on the banks of which sacrifices were performed (*etā nadyas tu dhiṣṇyānām mātaro yā prakīrtitāḥ*) 3. 212. 24 (for Nī. see **Kapilā**). [See **Gaṇḍakī**]

**Gandhatārika nt.** : Name of a *tīrtha*.

By bathing there (*upasprśya*) and by abstaining from food for a month (*ekamāsaṁ nirāhāraḥ*) one obtains the power of becoming invisible (? *antardhānaphalaṁ labhet*) 13. 26. 29 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 13. 25. 30 : *antardhānaphalaṁ gandharvādibhogam*).

**Gandhamādana m.** : Name of a mountain.

A. Location : In the north (*gacchāmo girim uttaram /... gondhamādanam*) 5. 62. 21-22; beyond the Mālyavanta mountain (*tataḥ paraṁ mālyavataḥ parvato gandhamādanah*) 6. 7. 8; an upper mountain range of the Himavanta (*parvate gandhamādane ... haimavate girau*) 3. 157. 1, 3; (*pr̥ṣṭhe himavataḥ*) 3. 155. 16; (*himavatpr̥ṣṭhe*) 3. 157. 8; (*himavantam atikramya prayayau gandhamādanam*) 1. 110. 43; Arjuna crossed