

logical : (i) Nara and Nārāyaṇa practised severe austerities on the Gandhamādāna where King Dambodbhava saw them 5. 94. 15, 17; at that time Dakṣa performed there his sacrifice 12. 330. 41-42; (ii) Nārada once descended on the Gandhamādāna from the summit of the mount Meru 12. 321. 13-14; 12. 331. 22; (iii) To this mountain Aṣṭāvakra went and to its north saw the great deity which was the northern direction (*tasya cottarato deśe dṛṣṭam tad daivatam mahat*) 13. 22. 15, 4; (iv) Mārkaṇḍeya saw the Gandhamādāna inside the belly of the Bāla (3. 186. 83 = Nārāyaṇa 3. 187. 4) 3. 186. 102; (v) Rāvaṇa and his brothers lived on the Gandhamādāna mountain where they practised severe austerities to satisfy Brahman 3. 259. 13-15; (vi) Kubera, when ousted from the Laṅkā by Rāvaṇa, fled to the Gandhamādāna with the Gandharvas, the Yakṣas, the Rakṣases and the Kimpuruṣas 3. 259. 33; (vii) The Vānara named Gandhamādāna, who came to Rāma to help him, lived on this mountain 3. 267. 5; (viii) Once, the gods and the sages waited on Pitāmaha on the Gandhamādāna 6. 61. 37; (ix) Śeṣa went there to practise austerities 1. 32. 3; (x) Garuḍa, when he reached the mountain with the huge branch in his beak, he saw there his father Kaśyapa practising austerities 1. 26. 5; (3) Other events : (i) Where Kṛṣṇa had formerly observed the vow of an ascetic who took up abode wherever he reached in the evening (*yatrasāyamgṛha munī*) for ten thousand years 3. 13. 10 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 3. 12. 11 : *yatra sāyamkālas tatraiva gṛham yasya sa yatrasāyamgṛha ity ekaṁ padam*); (ii) Rukmin learnt the entire Dhanurveda from Druma who lived on the Gandhamādāna 5. 155. 3. F. Similes : (1) The *nārāca*

arrows shot by Duryodhana at Ghaṭotkaca struck him as serpents do the Gandhamādāna 6. 88. 3; (2) Brhatkṣatra showered arrows on Droṇa as a big cloud showers rain on the Gandhamādāna 7. 101. 6; (3) Yudhiṣṭhira's hope to defeat Bhīṣma was like a fool's wish to ascend the Gandhamādāna 5. 158. 12.

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

Balarāma went to the *tīrtha* of the Gandharvas (*gandharvāṇām ... tīrtham*) from Subhūmikā 9. 36. 10, (8); there the Gandharvas, Viśvāvasu and others, practised austerities and performed delightful dances, played on musical instruments and sang (*nṛtavādītragītam ca kurvanti sumanoramam*) 9. 36. 11; Haladhara (Balarāma) gave there wealth of different kinds as also goats and sheep, cows, donkeys, and camels, gold and silver to the Brāhmaṇas; he also fed them and satisfied them by giving large amounts of wealth as desired; he went from the Gandharvatīrtha (*tasmād gandharvatīrthāc ca*), accompanied and praised by the Brāhmaṇas, to the Gargasrotas 9. 36. 12-14.

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

Situated in the east 3. 85. 3; described as an excellent mountain (*girivara*), holy (*punya*) and honoured by the royal sage (Gaya) (*rājarsīsatkṛta*) 3. 85. 6; it (the mountain not directly named) was honoured by the pious royal sage Gaya who knew dharma (*tato mahādharam jñamur dharmajñenābhisatkṛtam / rājarsīnā puṇyaktā gayena*) 3. 93. 9. [See Gayaśīras, Gayā]

**Gayaśīras nt.** : Name of a lake.

Situated in the east (3. 85. 3), near the Gaya mountain and the river Mahāpadī 3. 85. 8; 3. 93. 10; nearby stands the banyan