

Gādheya—see Viśvāmitra.

M. 145. 111.

Gāndinī—a daughter of Kāśirāja, married Śvaphalka, mother of Akrūra and other sons, used to present a cow every day to a Brāhmaṇa (born after 12 years in the womb when her parents gave a gift of a cow everyday to a Brahman-Vi. P. for three years).

Bhā. IX. 24. 15; X. 41. 6; 49. 3; 57. 32; Br. III. 71. 92-110. Vā. 96. 97, 105, 109; Vi. IV. 13. 124-6; 14. 7.

Gāndharva—one of the nine divisions of Bhāratavarṣa.

Br. II. 16. 9. M. 48. 7.

Gāndharvam (I)—a form of marriage by which Kṛṣṇa married Rukmiṇī, and Duṣyanta married Śakuntalā. Princesses usually chose their husbands.

Bhā. III. 3. 3; IX. 20. 15-16; Br. IV. 15. 5; Vi. III. 10. 24.

Gāndharvam (II)—the science of music; a vidyā; mūrchanas and their lakṣaṇas in;¹ the music displayed at the court of Brahmā; also the music played upon by Kṛṣṇa.²

¹ Vā. 86. 26, 36-69. Vi. III. 6. 28. ² Bhā. IX. 3. 30; X. 21. 5[1]; Br. III. 61. 21, 26-8.

Gāndharva loka—attained by Purūravas.

Vi. IV. 6. 93.

Gāndharva veda—music.

Bhā. III. 12. 38.

Gāndharvī (I)—a daughter of Surabhi and Kaśyapa, and a sister of Rudras; mother of horses like Uccaiśśravas.

Br. III. 3. 73-7.

Gāndharvī (II)—a daughter of Gandharvas.

Vā. 69. 10.