

Gāndharvī (III)—a R. from the lake Viṣṇupadam.

Br. II. 18. 68; Vā. 47. 65.

Gāndhāra (I)—the son of Aru(d)dha (Ārabdha-Bhā. P., Vi. P.). After him came the Gāndhāra country famous for horses. Father of Dharma.

Bhā. IX. 23. 15; Br. III. 74. 9-10; Vā. 99. 9; Vi. IV. 17. 4.

Gāndhāra (II) (*svara*)—an auspicious one;¹ the third of the seven notes of music.²

¹ M. 243. 21. ² Vā. 21-32; 86. 37.

Gāndhāra (III) (c)—a northern kingdom and tribe whose king contemporary of Kṛṣṇa was Śakuni who was an ally of Jarāsandha. Hence his subjects were enlisted by Jarāsandha against the Yadus. Śakuni himself was placed on the east of Gōmanta hill during its siege. Here Bharata's sons Takṣa and Puṣkara ruled;¹ noted for horses;² also gāndhāra.

¹ Bhā. X. 52. 11 [6]; [50 (v) 3]. M. 114. 41; 121. 46; 144. 57. Br. II. 16. 47; 18. 47; 31. 83; III. 63. 190; 73. 108; 74. 9-10. Vā. 88. 189. ² Vā. 99. 10.

Gāndhāra—a son of Śaradvat and a grandson of Druhyu, after whom was named the country Gāndhāra; had choice horses of the Āraṭṭa country.

M. 48. 6-7.

Gāndhāras—people of.

Vā. 45. 116; 47. 45; 58. 82; 98. 107.

Gāndhāraka—a kind of sweet rice; unfit for śrāddha.

Vi. III. 16. 8.

Gāndhārakāyaṇas—of Agastya family.

M. 202. 2.

Gāndhāragrāma—musical term.

Vā. 86. 41, 50.