

**गन्धर्वे** *gandharvā*, as, m. a Gandharva [though in later times the Gandharvas are regarded as a class, yet in RV. rarely more than one is mentioned; he is designated as the heavenly Gandharva (*divyā g°*, RV. ix, 86, 36 & x, 139, 5), and is also called *Viśvā-vasu* (RV. x, 85, 21 & 22; 139, 4 & 5) and *Vāyu-keśa* (in pl., RV. iii, 38, 6); his habitation is the sky, or the region of the air and the heavenly waters (RV. i, 22, 14; viii, 77, 5; ix, 85, 12; 86, 36; x, 10, 4; AV. ii, 2, 3); his especial duty is to guard the heavenly Soma (RV. ix, 83, 4 & 85, 12), which the gods obtain through his intervention (RV.; AV. vii, 73, 3; cf. RV. i, 22, 14); it is obtained for the human race by Indra, who conquers the Gandharva and takes it by force (RV. viii, 1, 11 & 77, 5); the heavenly Gandharva is supposed to be a good physician, because the Soma is considered as the best medicine; possibly, however, the word Soma originally denoted not the beverage so called, but the moon, and the heavenly Gandharva may have been the genius or tutelary deity of the moon; in one passage (RV. ix, 86, 36) the heavenly Gandharva and the Soma are identified; he is also regarded as one of the genii who regulate the course of the Sun's horses (i, 163, 2; x, 177, 2; cf. 135, 5); he knows and makes known the secrets of heaven and divine truths generally (x, 139, 5 & 6; AV. ii, 1, 2; xx, 128, 3; VS. xi, 1; xxxii, 9); he is the parent of the first pair of human beings, Yama and Yamī (RV. x, 10, 4), and has a peculiar mystical power over women and a right to possess them (RV. x, 85, 21 & 22; 40 & 41); for this reason he is invoked in marriage ceremonies (AV. xiv, 2, 35 & 36); ecstatic states of mind and possession by evil spirits are supposed to be derived from the heavenly Gandharva (cf. *grihita*, *graha*); the Gandharvas as a class have the same characteristic features as the one Gandharva; they live in the sky (RV.; AV.; ŚBr. xiv), guard the Soma (RV. ix, 113, 3; ŚBr. iii; AitBr. i, 27), are governed by Varuṇa (just as the Apsarasas are governed by Soma), ŚBr. xiii; ĀśvŚr. x, 7, 3, know the best medicines (AV. viii, 7, 23; VS. xii, 98), regulate the course of the asterisms (AV. xiii, 1, 23; BhP. iv, 29, 21; hence twenty-seven are mentioned, VS. ix, 7), follow after women and are desirous of intercourse with them (AV.; ŚBr. iii); as soon as a girl becomes marriageable, she belongs to Soma, the Gandharvas, and Agni (Grihyās. ii, 19f.; Pañcat.; Suśr.); the wives of the Gandharvas are the Apsarasas (cf. *gandharvāp-sarās*), and like them the Gandharvas are invoked in gambling with dice (AV. vii, 109, 5); they are also feared as evil beings together with the Rākshasas, Kimidins, Piśācas, &c., amulets being worn as a protection against them (AV.; Suśr.); they are said to have revealed the Vedas to Vāc (ŚBr. iii; cf. PārGr. ii, 12, 2), and are called the preceptors of the Rishis (ŚBr. xi); Purūravas is called among them (ib.); in epic poetry the Gandharvas are the celestial musicians or heavenly singers (cf. RV. x, 177, 2) who form the orchestra at the banquets of the gods, and they belong together with the Apsarasas to Indra's heaven, sharing also in his battles (Yājñ. i, 71; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; cf. RTL. p. 238); in the more systematic mythology the Gandharvas constitute one of the classes into which the higher creation is divided (i. e. gods, manes, Gandharvas, AV. xi, 5, 2; or gods, Asuras, Gandharvas, men, TS. vii, 8, 25, 2; cf. ŚBr. x; or gods, men, Gandharvas, Apsarasas, Sarpas, and manes, AitBr. iii, 31, 5; for other enumerations cf. Nir. iii, 8; Mn. i, 37 [RTL. p. 237] & iii, 196; vii, 23; xii, 47; Nal. &c.); divine and human Gandharvas are distinguished (TUp. ii, 8; the divine or Deva-Gandharvas are enumerated MBh. i, 2550 ff. & 4810 ff.); another passage names 11 classes of Gandharvas (T-Ār. i, 9, 3); the chief or leader of the Gandharvas is named Citra-ratha (Bhag. x, 26); they are called the creatures of Prajāpati (Mn. i, 37) or of Brahmā (Hariv. 11793) or of Kaśyapa (11850) or of the Munis (MBh. i, 2550; Hariv. 11553) or of Prādhā (MBh. i, 2556) or of Arishṭā (Hariv. 234; VP. i, 21) or of Vāc (PadmaP.); with Jainas the Gandharvas constitute one of the eight classes of the Vyantaras; N. of the attendant of the 17th Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L.; a singer, VarBṛS. lxxxvii, 33; BhP. i, 11, 21; the Koil or black cuckoo, L.; a sage, pious man, Mahīdh. on VS. xxxii, 9; a horse, MBh. iii, 11762; cf. ii, 1043; the musk deer (derived fr. *gandha*), L.; the soul after death and previous to

its being born again (corresponding in some respects to the western notion of a ghost), L.; N. of the 14th Kalpa or period of the world, VāyuP. i, 21, 30; of the 21st Muhūrta, Sūryapr.; of a Svara or tone (for *gāndhāra*?), Hariv. ii, 120, 4; m. pl. the Gandharvas (see above); N. of a people (named together with the Gāndhāras), R. vii, 100, 10 f. & 101, 2 ff. & 11; VarBṛS. xiv, 31; (*ā*), f. Durgā, Hariv. ii, 120, 4 (v. l. *gāndharvī*); (*ī*), f. Gandharvī (daughter of Surabhi and mother of the race of horses, MBh. i, 2631 f.; R. iii, 20, 28 f.; VāyuP.), RV. x, 11, 2; R.; night, BhP. iv, 29, 21; [cf. Gk. *κένταυρος* fr. *κενταυρο-σ*.] — **kanyā**, f. a Gandharva virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i. — **khaṇḍa**, m. n. one of the 9 divisions of Bhārata-varsha. — **grihita** (*°rvā-*), mfn. possessed by a Gandharva, ŚBr. xiv; AitBr. v, 29, 2. — **graha**, m. the being possessed by a Gandharva, Suśr. vi, 60, 8. — **tala**, n. castor-oil, Bhpr. — **tva**, n. the state of a Gandharva, Kathās. lxxiv, 312. — **dattā**, f., N. of a daughter of the Gandharva prince Sāgara-datta, cvi, 9. — **nagara**, n. 'Gandharva-city,' an imaginary town in the sky, MBh. ii, 1043; Hariv.; R. v &c.; Fata Morgana, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 3, Kār.; VarBṛS. xxx; xxxvi, 4; BhP. v, 14, 5; Kād.; the city of the Gandharva people, R. vii. — **patnī** (*°rvā-*), f. the wife of a Gandharva, an Apsaras, AV. ii, 2, 5. — **pada**, n. the abode of the Gandharvas, AV. Paris. — **pura**, n. (= *nagara*) the city of the Gandharvas, Kathās.; Fata Morgana, VarBṛS.; BhP. v. — **rāja**, m. a chief of the Gandharvas, MBh.; N. of Citra-ratha, W. — **rtū** (*rit°*), m. the time or season of the Gandharvas, AV. xiv, 2, 34. — **lokā**, m. pl. the worlds of the Gandharvas, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 6, 1 & 7, 1, 37 f. — **vidyā**, f. 'Gandharva-science,' music, MBh.; (pl.) R. i, 79, 21. — **vivāha**, m. 'the form of marriage peculiar to the Gandharvas,' a marriage proceeding entirely from love without ceremonies and without consulting relatives (allowed between persons of the second or military class); cf. Mn. iii, 26. — **veda**, m. = *vidyā* (considered as a branch of the SV.), Carāṇ. — **hasta**, m. 'Gandharva-handed (the form of the leaves resembling that of a hand),' the castor-oil tree, Suśr.; (*a-manushyasya h°*, Kāvyaḍ. iii, 121.) — **hastaka**, m. id., Suśr. **Gandharvāp-sarās**, as, f. pl. the Gandharvas and the Apsarasas, VS. xxx, 8; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (*asau*), f. du. Gandharva and the Apsarasas, ĀrshBr. **Gandharveshṭhā**, mfn. being with Gandharva, MaitrS. i, 3, 1.

**गन्धारा** *gandhāra*, ās, m. pl. (*gaṇas kacchādi & sindhv-ādī*) N. of a people, ChUp.; AV. Paris.; MBh. i, 2440; (*as*), m. (= *gāndh°*) the third note, L.; (in music) a particular Rāga, L.; red lead, L.; (*ī*), f. for *gāndh°* (N. of a Vidyā-devī), L.

**गन्धारी**, *ayas*, m. pl., N. of a people, RV. i, 126, 7; AV. v, 22, 14; (cf. *gāndh°*).

**गन्धाला** *gandhālā*, &c. See *gandhā*.

**गन्मुत्** *ganmut*. See *garmūt*.

**गन्धिका** *gandhikā*, f., N. of a country, *g. sindhv-ādī*; Pāṇ. ii, 4, 10, Pat.; ii, 1, 6, Kās.

**गम्** *gabhā*, as, m. (*√gabh = gambh = jambh*) 'slit,' the vulva, VS. xxiii; ŚBr. xiii, 2, 9, 6.

**Gabhas-tala**, n. = *gabhasi-mat*, q. v.

**Gabhasti**, m. 'fork (?)', arm, hand, RV.; ŚBr. iv, 1, 1, 9; (Naigh. i, 5) a ray of light, sunbeam, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; the sun, L.; N. of an Āditya, Rāmapūjāsar.; of a Rishi, BrahmaP. ii, 12; f., N. of Svāhā (the wife of Agni), L.; m. (or f.) du. the two arms or hands, RV. i, iii, v ff.; (*ī*), f., N. of a river, VP. ii, 4, 36; mfn. shining ('fork-like,' double-edged or sharp-edged, pointed?), RV. i, 54, 4; TBr. ii; (cf. *syūma-g°*). — **nemi**, m. 'the felly of whose wheel is sharp-edged (?)', N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh. xii, 1512. — **pāni**, m. 'having rays for hands,' the sun, L. — **pūta** (*gābh°*), mfn. purified with the hands, RV. ii, 14, 8; ix, 86, 34; VS. vii, 1. — **mat**, mfn. shining, brilliant, MBh. ii, 443; iii, 146; m. the sun, Ragh. iii, 37; Kād. vi, 1158; a particular hell, VP. ii, 5, 2; (*gabhas-tala*, VāyuP.); m. n., N. of one of the nine divisions of Bhārata-varsha, VP. ii, 3, 6; Gol. iii, 41. — **mālin**, m. 'garlanded with rays,' the sun, Kād. iii, 945; v, 633; Hcar. v, 408; Bālar. ii. — **hasta**, m. = *pāni*, L. **Gabhastis-vara**, n., N. of a Liṅga, KāśiKh. il.

**Gabhi-shāk**, ind. (*√sañj*, cf. *ānushāk*) deeply down, far down or within, AV. vii, 7, 1; (? xix, 56, 2.)

**Gabhikā**, v. l. for *gargarikā*, q. v.

**Gabhīrā**, mf(ā)n. deep (opposed to *gādha* and

*dīna*), RV. &c.; (Naigh. i, 11) deep in sound, deep-sounding, hollow-toned, RV. v, 85, 1; Ritus.; profound, sagacious, grave, serious, solemn, secret, mysterious, RV.; AV. v, 11, 3; (*gambh°*, MBh. &c.); Prab. iv, 15; Sāh.; dense, impervious, BhP. viii, 3, 5; (*gambh°*, R. iii); not to be penetrated or investigated or explored, inscrutable; 'inexhaustible,' uninterrupted (time), BhP. i, 5, 8; (*gambh°*, iv, 12, 38; v, 24, 24); m., N. of a son of Manu Bhautya or of Rambha, VP. iii, 2, 43; BhP. ix, 17, 10. — **vepas** (*°rā-*), mfn. (= *gambh°*) moved deeply or inwardly, deeply excited, RV. i, 35, 7.

**Gabhīrikā**, f. 'deep-sounding,' a large drum, L.; a gong, W.

**Gabhvara**, am, n. (= *gābh°*) an abyss, depth, Kāraṇḍ. x, 7.

**Gāmbhan**, a, n. depth, VS. xiii, 30.

**Gambhāra**, am, n. id., RV. x, 106, 9 ('water,' Naigh. i, 12).

**Gāmbhishṭha**, mfn. superl. of *gabhīrā*, ŚBr. vii.

**Gambhīrā**, mfn. = *gabh°*, RV. (only in the beginning of Pādas, six times); AV. &c. (in post-Vedic writings *gambh°* is more used than *gabh°*; the deepness of a man's navel, voice, and character are praised together, VarBṛS. lxviii, 85; hence a person who is said to have a deep navel, voice, and character is called *tri-g°*, mf(ā)n., MBh. iv, 254; v, 3939); m. (= *jambh°*) the lemon tree, L.; a lotus, L.; a Mantra of the RV., L.; (= *gabh°*) N. of a son of Bhautya, VP. (v. l.); (*ā*), f. a hiccup, violent singultus (with *hikkā*, Suśr.), W.; N. of a river, Megh. 41; (*am*), n. 'depth,' with *Jamad-agneh*, N. of a Sāman. — **gati**, mfn. extending deeply (as a sore), Suśr. i. — **cetas** (*°rā-*), mfn. of profound mind, RV. viii, 8, 2. — **tā**, f. depth (of water), W.; depth (of a sound), W.; profoundness, earnestness, sagacity, W. — **tva**, n. id., W. — **dhvani**, m. a deep sound, low tone, W. — **nāda**, m. deep or hollow sound, thundering, roaring, W. — **nirghosha**, m. 'deep-sounding,' N. of a Nāga, Buddh. — **paksha**, m., N. of a prince, ib. — **buddhi**, m. 'of profound mind,' N. of a son of Manu Indra-sāvarnī, BhP. viii, 13, 34. — **vedin**, mfn. 'deeply sensitive,' restive (an elephant), Ragh. iv, 39; Sindhās. Introd. 9; inscrutable, ib. — **vedha**, mfn. very penetrating, W. — **vepas** (*°rā-*), mfn. = *gabh°*, RV. x, 62, 5; AV. xix, 2, 3. — **saṅsa** (*°rā-*), mfn. ruling secretly or in a hidden manner (as Varuṇa), RV. vii, 87, 6 ['whose praise is inexhaustible,' Sāy.] — **śīla**, m. 'of a profound character,' N. of a Brāhman, Buddh. L. — **sat-tva-svara-nābhi**, mfn. = *tri-g°* (see above), Suśr. — **svāmin**, m. 'the inscrutable lord,' N. of a statue of Nārāyaṇa, Rājat. iv, 80. **Gambhīrārtha**, mfn. having a profound sense or meaning, Subh.

**Gambhīraka**, mf(ikā)n. lying deep (a vein), Suśr. iv, 16, 19; (*ikā*), f. with *drishṭi*, a particular disease of the eye (which causes the pupil to contract and the eye to sink in its socket), vi, 1, 28 & 7, 39; (= *°rā*) N. of a river, VarBṛS. xvi, 16.

**गभोलिक** *gabholika*, as, m. a small round pillow, L.

**गम्वर** *gabhvāra*. See *gabhā*.

**गम्** 1. *gam*, Ved. cl. 1. P. *gāmatī* (Naigh.; Subj. *gamam*, *gāmat* [gamātas, gamātha, AV.], *gamāma*, *gaman*, RV.; Pot. *gamēma*, RV.; inf. *gāmadhyai*, RV. i, 154, 6): cl. 2. P. *gāntī* (Naigh.; Impv. 3. sg. *gantu*, [2. sg. *gadhi*, see *ā-*, or *gahi*, see *adhi-*, *abhy-ā-*, *ā-*, *upā-*], 2. pl. *gāntā* or *gantana*, RV.; impf. 2. & 3. sg. *āgan* [RV.; AV.], 1. pl. *āganma* [RV.; AV.; cf. Pāṇ. viii, 2, 65], 3. pl. *āgman*, RV.; Subj. [or aor. Subj., cf. Pāṇ. ii, 4, 80, Kās.] 1. pl. *ganma*, 3. pl. *gmān*, RV.; Pot. 2. sg. *gamyās*, RV. i, 187, 7; Prec. 3. sg. *gamyās*, RV.; pr. p. *gmāt*, x, 22, 6): cl. 3. P. *ja-ganti* (Naigh. ii, 14; Pot. *jagamāyām*, *°yāt*, RV.; impf. 2. & 3. sg. *ajagan*, 2. pl. *ajaganta* or *°tana*, RV.); Ved. & Class. cl. 1. P. (also *ā-*, MBh. &c.), with substitution of *gacch* [= *βάσκ-ω*] for *gam*, *gacchati* (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 77; Subj. *gacchāti*, RV. x, 16, 2; 2. sg. *gacchās* [RV. vi, 35, 3] or *gacchāsi* [AV. v, 5, 6]; 2. pl. *gacchāta*, RV. viii, 7, 30; 3. pl. *gacchān*, RV. viii, 79, 5; impf. *āgacchat*; Pot. *gacchet*; pr. p. *gacchat*, RV. &c.; aor. *agamat*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 55; vi, 4, 98, Kās.; for *ā-* with prepositions, cf. Pāṇ. i, 2, 13; 2nd fut. *gamishyati*, AV. &c.; 1st fut. *gāntā* [Pāṇ. vii, 2, 58], RV. &c.; perf. 1. sg. *jagamā* [RV.], 3. sg. *jagāma*. 2. du. *jagmathur*, 3. pl. *jagmūr*, RV. &c.; p. *jaganvās*