

test Viśvāmitra came to him disguised as Vasiṣṭha. Viśvāmitra came out with rice to receive the guest but by that time the guest had disappeared. But Viśvāmitra remained there with the rice for hundred years till Dharinadeva returned. All these years Gālava looked after Viśvāmitra's comforts. Viśvāmitra was immensely pleased with Gālava and allowed him to go away free without any gurudakṣiṇā when his education was over. Gālava wanted to give some dakṣiṇā but Viśvāmitra refused to accept it. Gālava insisted on giving and then Viśvāmitra asked him to give whatever he liked but Gālava wanted the Dakṣiṇā to be named. Disgusted with this stubbornness Viśvāmitra said "Go and get me eight hundred horses each with one of its ears black". Gālava was shocked to hear the demand and greatly worried roamed about in search of horses of the type specified. Garuḍa taking pity on his sad plight took him to the palace of Yayāti. Hearing the story of Gālava Yayāti sent his daughter Mādhavī with Gālava saying that if she was given in marriage to any king he would give him the eight hundred horses of the type he required.

Gālava took Mādhavī to Haryaśva, a King of the Ikṣvāku line of Kings. Haryaśva was doing penance at that time to obtain a child. Gālava said that Haryaśva would get a son of Mādhavī and he should, therefore, accept Mādhavī and give him in return eight hundred horses each with one ear black. Haryaśva was amenable to the terms but the only difficulty was that he had only two hundred horses of the type specified. Finding this difficulty Mādhavī said "Oh, Gālava please do not worry on that account. I have a boon from a brahminavādī sage that I would remain a maiden even after delivery. So give me in marriage to this King and get two hundred horses. After giving birth to a son to this King take me to another King and get two hundred horses from him and then to another and thus by giving me to four Kings you can get the eight hundred horses you require."

Gālava liked this plan and so when Mādhavī gave birth to a son he took her to Divodāsa, Rājā of Kāśī. When a son was born to him Gālava took her to Uśīnara, King of Bhoja. Gālava thus got six hundred horses but there was nobody else to give him the remaining two hundred. When Gālava was contemplating as to what he should do next Garuḍa came to his rescue. He advised Gālava to give six hundred horses and Mādhavī in lieu of the remaining two hundred horses to Viśvāmitra. Gālava gave Viśvāmitra the horses and Mādhavī and pleased with the gurudakṣiṇā Viśvāmitra blessed Gālava. Viśvāmitra got a son named Aṣṭaka of Madhavī. (See under Aṣṭaka).

4) *Gālava and Citrasena.* Gālava was once having his evening prayers in the river when the spittings from the mouth of Citrasena who was travelling by air above fell on the pūjā materials of Gālava. Gālava went and complained to Śrī Kṛṣṇa of this and Kṛṣṇa in haste promised to bring before Gālava the head of Citrasena before the sun set. Nārada who heard this went and informed Citrasena of Kṛṣṇa's vow. Citrasena was frightened to death. But Nārada asked him not to lose hope and advised Sandhyā and Valī, wives of Citrasena, to approach Subhadrā, sister of Kṛṣṇa, for protection. Both of them went to Subhadrā and made a

grand fire-pit in front of her palace. Citrasena decided to end his life by jumping into the fire and as he was circling the pit his wives wept loudly. Since her husband Arjuna was away from the palace Subhadrā herself ran to the place from where she heard the cries. When they saw Subhadrā they begged for 'Maṅgalya-bhikṣā' (a boon to live with one's husband). Subhadrā agreed to give them that. Then she heard their story in full and only then did she realise that she had undertaken to do the impossible. Yet, to help Subhadrā, Arjuna agreed to protect Citrasena. When Śrī Kṛṣṇa attacked Citrasena Arjuna defended. The fight then ensued between Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa. Both had very powerful and divine weapons and the world stood on the verge of a collapse by their fight. Then Subhadrā did a brave thing. She stood between the two and requested for a cease-fire. Then Śrī Kṛṣṇa asked Citrasena to bow down and touch the feet of Gālava. Gālava pardoned him. (Padma Purāṇa).

5) *Tapodāna.* Gālava once gave Yayāti one eighth portion of the goodness accrued to him by his long penance. (See Yayāti for details).

6) *Gālava gets a horse.* Pātālaketu, a demon, used to give trouble to Gālava daily while he used to do penance. Once this demon sent a deep hot breath to the sky and then a horse fell from the sky. Soon an unknown voice from air said, "This is a very strong horse and it would travel many a yojana in an hour." Gālava took that horse and gave it to Ṛtadhvaja. (Vāmana Purāṇa, Chapter 59).

7) *Other details regarding Gālava.*

(i) He was an intimate friend of King Pratīpa. (Śloka 13, Chapter 20, Harivaṁśa).

(ii) He was a shining member of the court of Yudhiṣṭhira. (Śloka 15, Chapter 4, Sabhā Parva).

(iii) He shone in the court of Indra. (Śloka 10, Chapter 7, Sabhā Parva).

(iv) He conducted a discussion with Nārada on the true nature of real prosperity. (Śloka 5, Chapter 287, Śānti Parva).

(v) On another occasion he spoke to Dharmaputra on the glory of the universe. (Śloka 52, Chapter 18, Anuśāsana Parva).

(vi) He swore before God to prove his innocence in the lotus-theft involving Agastya. (Śloka 37, Chapter 94, Anuśāsana Parva).

(vii) Śṛṅgava who married Vṛddhakanyā was a son of Gālava. (Śloka 14, Chapter 52, Śalya Parva). For details see under Viśvakarmā.

GAM. Music. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 348).

GAṆĀ. A female attendant of Skanda. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 3).

GAṆAM. An army division. Three Gulmas form one Gaṇam. (See Akṣaubhī).

GAṆAPATI.

1) *Genealogy.* A son of Śiva with face like that of an elephant. As Śiva has appointed this son as chief of the gaṇas (attendants) he is called Gaṇapati.

2) *His birth.* While Śiva and Pārvatī assumed the form of monkeys and enjoyed themselves in the forest Pārvatī got pregnant, and Śiva took the semen from the womb and gave it to Vāyu (wind God.) Vāyu deposited it in the womb of Añjanā, who delivered a son named Hanūmān. Śiva assumed the form of an elephant (tusker)