

- (3) Garuḍa had married the four daughters of Dakṣaprajāpati. (Bhāgavata, 6th Skandha).
- (4) He had a son named Kapota. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 101).
- (5) During the Rāma-Rāvaṇa war Lakṣmaṇa, Sugrīva and all the monkeys swooned hit by the nāgāstra of Indrajit. Śrī Rāma then thought of Garuḍa, who at once came down on earth and bit away the nāgāpāśa. (Kamba Rāmāyaṇa Yuddhakāṇḍa).
- (6) Garuḍa was present at the birth-day celebrations of Arjuna. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 122, Verse 50).
- (7) At the birth of Subrahmaṇya Garuḍa submitted his own son, Mayūra, as a present. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 86, Verse 21).
- 20) *Synonyms for Garuḍa.*  
Garutmān Garuḍas Tārksyo Vainateyaḥ Khageśvaraḥ / Nāgāntako Viṣṇurathaḥ Suparṇaḥ Pannagāśanaḥ. // (Garutmān, Garuḍa, Tārksya, Vainateya, Khageśvara, Nāgāntaka, Viṣṇuratha, Suparṇa, Pannagāśana. (Amarakośa).
- 21) *Names used in the Mahābhārata to represent Garuḍa.* Aruṇānuja, Bhujagāri, Garutmān, Kāśyapeya, Khagarāt, Pakṣirāja, Patagapati, Patageśvara, Suparṇa, Tārksya, Vainateya, Vinatānandavardhana, Vinatāsūnu, Vinatāsuta, Vinatāmaja. (For story regarding how Garuḍa stopped eating nāgas see under Jimūtavāhana).
- GARUḌAPURĀṆA.** One of the eighteen Mahāpurāṇas. This is believed to be a narration to Garuḍa by Mahāviṣṇu. There are eight thousand ślokas in it. There is an opinion that only the Tārksyakalpa is of Viṣṇu. The theme of the Purāṇa is the birth of Garuḍa from Brahmāṇḍa. If this Purāṇa is given as a gift it should be given along with the image of a swan in gold. (Chapter 272, Agni Purāṇa).
- GARUḌAVYŪHA.** A system of arranging soldiers on the battlefield in the shape of Garuḍa.
- GATITĀLI.** A warrior of Skandadeva. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 67).
- GĀTRA.** A maharṣi, the son of Vasiṣṭha, who had by Ūrijjā seven Ṛṣis called Rajas, Gātra, Ūrdhvaḥāhu, Savana, Alaghu, Śukra and Sutapas. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 20).
- GAURA (M).** A mountain in the Kuśa island. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 12, Verse 4).
- GAURAMUKHA.** A son of sage Śamika. It was Śamika's son Śṛṅgī, who cursed Parikṣit to death by snake-bite. (See Parikṣit). Śṛṅgī cursed that Parikṣit, who had thrown a dead snake on the neck of his father while in meditation, would be bitten to death by snake within seven days. Śṛṅgī sent word about the curse through his disciple Gauramukha to Parikṣit. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 42, Verses 14-22).
- GAURAPRABHA.** Son born to Śuka (Vyāsa's son) by his wife Pīvarī. Śuka had four sons called Kṛṣṇa, Gauraprabha, Bhūri and Devaśruta and a daughter Kīrti. (Devībhāgavata, Prathama Skandha).
- GAURAPRṢṬHA.** A royal sage who worships Yama at his sabhā (assembly). (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 21).
- GAURAŚIRAS.** A sage of ancient days, who worshipped Indra in his assembly. (Sabhā Parva; Chapter 7, Verse 11).
- GAURAVĀHANA.** A King, who was present at the

rājasūya sacrifice of Yudhiṣṭhira. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 34, Verse 12).

**GAURĪ I.** See Pārvatī.

**GAURĪ II.** A female attendant (Devī) of Pārvatī. (Vana Parva, Chapter 231, Verse 48).

**GAURĪ III.** Wife of Varuṇa. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 117, Verse 9).

**GAURĪ IV.** An Indian river. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 25).

**GAURĪŚA.** A royal sage and a member of Yama's assembly. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 18).

**GAURĪŚIKHARA (M).** A sacred place on the Himālayas. A bath in Sthānakūṇḍa here brings the same benefits as are derived from the performance of Vājapeya and Aśvamedha sacrifices. (Vana Parva, Chapter 84, Verse 151).

**GAUTAMA I**

1) *General Information.* The Purāṇas record about a sage called Gautama though nothing is known about his genealogy. Yet the genealogy of his wife Ahalyā is available. See under 'Ahalyā'.

2) *Sons of Gautama.* The eldest son of Gautama was Śatānanda. (Śloka 2, Sarga, 51, Bāla Kāṇḍa, Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa). Gautama had two sons. Śaradvān and Cīrakārī. Śaradvān was born with arrows in his hand. (Śloka 2, Chapter 130, Ādi Parva). Cīrakārī used to ponder over everything before he acted and so all his actions were delayed. He got his name Cīrakārī. (Chapter 266, Sabhā Parva). Śaradvān was known as Gautama also. That was why Kṛpā and Kṛpī, children of Śaradvān were known as Gautama and Gautamī. (Śloka 2, Chapter 129, Ādi Parva). Besides these, Gautama had a daughter of unknown name. There is a reference to this girl in śloka 11 of Chapter 56 of Aśvamedha Parva. It is reported that this daughter wept when Utaṅga a disciple of Gautama came to the āśrama with a huge load of firewood on his head. In Chapter 4, of Vāmana Purāṇa there is a reference to a few other daughters of Gautama, namely, Jayā, Jayantī and Aparājī.

3) *An attempt to kill Ahalyā.* Once when Gautama was away from the āśrama Indra came there as a guest. Considering it as her duty to treat a guest of her husband properly during his absence Ahalyā received him well and gave him fruit to ease his tiredness. Indra went back. Gautama on knowing this on his return suspected the chastity of his wife and calling his son Cīrakārī to his side asked him to cut off her head. After giving the order Gautama went to the forests.

Cīrakārī had a peculiar nature. He will ponder over things deeply before taking any action. He knew he must obey the orders of his father but killing one's own mother was a greater sin than disobeying a father. Weighing the merits and demerits of the act Cīrakārī sat thinking without doing anything.

Gautama when he reached the forest thought again about Ahalyā and her crime. After all what has she done? A guest came to the āśrama and as duty-bound she welcomed him. It was indeed a great sin to have killed her by her own son. Immersed in thoughts of this kind, sad and repentant, Gautama returned to the āśrama to find Cīrakārī sitting silently deeply engrossed in thoughts. On seeing his father Cīrakārī was perplexed and he explained to his father about the good