

Gr̥dhrakuṭa—in the left hand of the śilā when sages performed tapas in the form of an eagle; visit to it leads to Śivaloka;¹ in Gayā;² fit for śrāddha.³

¹ Vā. 108. 61-2. ² Ib. 109. 15; 111. 22, 42. ³ Ib. 77. 38, 97.

Gr̥dhri(kā)—a daughter of Tāmrā, wife of Aruṇa, and mother of Sampāti and Jatāyu.

Br. III. 7. 446-8; M. 6. 30-32.

Gr̥dhreśvara—the deity presiding over the Gr̥dhreśvara hill.

Vā. 108. 62.

Gr̥hakṣeta(ā)—a deity to be worshipped in house-building.

M. 253. 25; 268. 13.

Gr̥hapati (I)—the Agni where Ahirbudhnya is located.

M. 12. 26; Vā. 29. 24.

Gr̥hapati (II)—the yajamāna of the sacrifice.

Vā. 1. 23.

Gr̥hapati (III)—his duties;¹ to do five yajñas and 30 samskāras; by adopting a Pāṣaṇḍa as guru, that family will be ruined.² duties of; good conduct; observance of daily duties and rituals; fasts, feasts, agnihotra, śrāddha, etc.; by observing them he goes to the world of Prajāpati.

¹ Bhā. VII. 14. (whole); M. 18. 16; 40. 1 and 3. ² M. 52. 16; 267. 33.

Gr̥ham—of mud becomes secure by mud plaster—illustrative of body being nourished by vegetables and rice.

Vi. II. 15. 29.

Gr̥hasthas—see Gr̥hapatis.

Br. I. 7. 174, 181; II. 28. 20; 32. 24; III. 9. 70; 15. 16, 35.; IV. 6. 72; Vā. Chaps. 11 and 12; 16. 11; 56. 18; 59. 23.