$Gay\bar{a}$ (II)—(c) the kingdom of; sacred for śrāddha offering. Dharmapṛṣṭa, Brahmasaras, and Gṛdhravaṭa are chief places here: capital of Gaya; Paraśurāma performed śrāddha here.¹

A pitṛtīrtham being the residence of Pitāmaha; a gāthā says that any one son may visit Gayā and satisfy all Pitṛs.²

Fit for śrāddha; a man devoted to Gayāśrāddha must dress himself in beggar's garments, circumambulate the grāma, and the next one with shaving and begging money; śrāddha in Brahmakuṇḍa and other places; going to Dharmaranya after worshipping Gadādhara; feed the Brahmans there without enquiring into their family, conduct or learning; offer piṇḍas in Gayārūpa, even for unknown cognates and names; piṇḍa for one's own self with tila; by this even heinous crimes are mitigated; a superior tīrtha; best in Makara, eclipses of the sun and moon, and Caitra and Pretapakṣa (Mahālaya); others are adhīmāsa, birthday, the evening of Guru and Śukra, the stay of Bṛhaspati in Simha which is once in twelve years.³

The face of the Veda;⁴ Śambhu, Viṣṇu and Ravi; sacred to Gaya.⁵

¹ M. 12. 17. Br. III. 13. 104: 19-11: 47. 17: 60. 19: Vā. 85. 19. ² M. 22. 4-6 and 26: 110. 2; 192. 11: 204. 8: 207. 40. ³ Vā. 77. 97: 80. 45: 83. 12-44. ⁴ Ib. 104. 77. ⁵ Ib. 112. 20.

Gayā (III)—six in number, Gāyāgaya, Gayāditya, Gāyatrī, Gadādhara, Gayā, Gayāsura, all tending to salvation.

Vā. 112. 60.

Gayākūṭa—in Gayā.

Vā. 112. 52.

Gayākhyānam—the legend about Gayā.

Vā. 112. 62. 67.