

purifies seven descendants; or residence at least for 15, 7 or 3 days; one offers piṇḍa with *tila* to forefathers and to oneself; the four heinous offences are expiated with the ritual at Gayā.

Out of the navel of Viṣṇu came Brahmā who created Asuras one of whom was Gaya, 125 yojanas in length and 60 in breadth; a Vaiṣṇava; performed *tapas* at Kolāhala hill for 1000 of years;<sup>1</sup> all gods went to Viṣṇu. Gayāsura with whom Viṣṇu was pleased was granted his request, to be the best of all; Yamapuri became vacant; all went to Brahmā and he went to Viṣṇu; on the latter's advice Brahmā went to Gayā and wanted to perform yāga on his body; a true devotee, Gaya agreed readily. But finding him unstable Brahmā ordered Dharma to place a stone on his head and the devas to stand to maintain balance; Viṣṇu was again approached who gave his mūrti and finding Gaya still unstable Gadādhara himself took his stand and made the stone motionless. Pleased, Viṣṇu gave him what he desired. It was that they should all live there and that the people who did rites there must reach Brahmāloka. See Gayā tīrtham.

Vā. 105. 5-13. ch. 106. (whole): 108. 8: 109. 13.

*Garimā*—a siddhidevī.

Br. IV. 19. 4: 36. 51.

*Gariṣṭa*—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 16.

*Garuḍa* (*Garutmat*) (1)—a son of Tārksya (Kāśyapa) and Vinatā (Suparṇā), and vehicle of Hari.<sup>1</sup> Has abode in Śālmādvīpa.<sup>2</sup> Took Kṛṣṇa to Madhuvana;<sup>3</sup> Identified with Hari, and regarded as the embodiment of the Vedas.<sup>4</sup> Attacked Asura followers of Bali, and knowing Hari's mind, he bound Bali with cords of Varuṇa.<sup>5</sup> Serves as a watch for Kṣīroda. When he saw Bali carrying away Hari's crown-jewel, he pursued him and recovered it after a fight. When he saw on his return from Gomanta, he placed it on His