NAMES OF RELEVANT PERSONS AND PLACES

Akur: He was the uncle of Krishna. He brought invitation of yajna. He took Krishna and Balram from Gokal to Mathura where Krishna fought bravely with Kans and killing him endowed the throne of Mathura to his maternal father Ugar Sain. Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha, *Gur Shabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh*, Language Department, Punjab, 1974, P-904.

Ambrik: According to Valmik Ramayan, he was the son of Parshushrak and the king of Ajudhyapati Surya Vanshi, 28th generation from Ikak. Krishan with an object to save him from Durbasa launched the Sudarshan Chakra. *Ibid*, p-116.

Angra: i) The author of numerous mantras of Rig Veda. ii) One of the seven great rikhis and Ten parjapatis. iii) He is also accepted as the priest of the gods. iv) Some scholars opine that he was the child of Uroo and Aagnei. He is also supposed to take birth from Brahma’s mouth. According to Mahaharta, he was the son of Agni (fire). *Ibid*, p-112.

Bahman: A king of Iran, the son of Asfandzar. His name is found mention in 8th century A.D. *Ibid*, p-826.

Beni: An Indian saint, whose verse is included in Sri Guru Granth Sahib. Nothing is available about his life history. Bhai Gurdas has mentioned his name in 10th var. *Ibid*, p-886.

Ball: The grandson of Prahlad who defealed the gods and captured the seat of Indra. Vishnu incarnating himself as Dwarf got the empire for Indra. Ball was made the king of underworld. *Ibid*, p-844.


Bedas: (Vedas) The Ancient Hindu Scriptures-the Rigveda, the yajurveda, the Saamveda and the Atharavveda *Ibid*, p-886.

Bepas or Beas: One of the five rivers of Punjab *Ibid*, p-872.
Bharthari: The king of Dhara Nagri, the brother of Maharja Bikramditya a great pandit of Sanskrit. He was disappointed due to the immoral conduct of his wife. He became an ascetic and wrote a few religious work on the art of yoga. *Ibid., p-906.*

Bidar: He was the son of Vyas. He was by nature virtuous, truthful a devotee of Vishnu. In the war of Mahabharta he favored the Kaurvas. He gave good advice both to Pandvas and Kaurvas to reconcile. Attracted by his morality land conduct Krishna stayed in his house and left the services of, Duryodhana. *Ibid, p-1100.*

Bishan: One of the three Hindu deities also called Vishan or Vishnu. *Ibid, p-861.*

Brah: In puranic reference Brah or Boar is the incarnation of Vishnu. *Ibid, p-1085.*

Brahma: According to Puranas—the god of creation of the universe (one among the three deities of Hinduism) *Ibid, p-897.*


Brinch: The other name for Brahma the creator of the universe. *Ibid, p-875.*


Chaurasi Lakh Joon: According to Hindu theology, there are eighty four lac species a soul passes through them and again receives the body of human being. *Ibid, p-480.*

Chavrasi Sidhs: Significant yogis of Gorakh panthi whose number is supposed to be 84. *Ibid,-p-479.*


Munishar

Daropadi: The daughter of king Darupad. She was the wife of five Pandvas. When Yudhishtra lost her in gambling, Duryodhan ordered to divest her. She called Krishana and he helped her with more and more robes. The Pandvas could not diviest her.

_Ibid, p-658._

Darr: The king of France of Kaiyan dynasty who is known in history as Drayus, Daryarus and Darius. _Ibid, p-630._

Dhru: A major character of Ramayana father of Rama, whose Rath used to move freely in all the ten directions. It is said that he had 353 queens of whom Kaushalya, Kakayi and Sumitra were the chief ones. _Ibid, p-616._

Dhom Atal Mandivai: The son of Dhom rikhi and teacher of Udlak and the younger brother of Dawal rikhi, who was the priest of the pandvas.

_Ibid, pp-49,673._

Doorba: (Durbasa scholar) According to the narratives of Vishnu puran Durbasa was very angry. He gave Indra a rosary which was tarnished by the elephant ‘Aairavat’. He cursed Indra that he would lose his kingdom. The monsters attacked Indra’s Kingdom. The gods were losing the battle. They went to the refuge of Vishnu who guided them to churn the sea and attain amrit (nectar). Vishnu told them that by taking the nectar they would become mortal and win devils.

_Ibid, pp-645-648._

Ieh: The other name for Shiva. _Ibid, p-127._

Fagfoor: The King of Russia.

Dr. Ganda Singh, _Bhai Nand Lal Granthavali_ Publication Bureau, Punjabi University, Patiala, 1989, _p-146_.

I: The king of the ancient Egypt (Mussar). _Ibid, p-146._
Fanind : The serpent king.  
Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha, *Mahan Kosh*, language Department, Punjab, p-809

Gan : The subject of the empire of gods.  

Gandharb : The singers of heavens, the people who deal with scents and flavous. According to Atharavveda, they are 6333 in number.  

Ganga : A famous river of India, very pious for the Hindus. It emerges from Gomukh lake. It takes the form of a big river at Hardwar. After passing through long route of 1550 miles falls in the bay of Bangal.  

Gangav Pitamah : The son of Ganga, also called Bhisham. He was the grandfather of Kaurvas and Pandavs.  

Ganika : There are two references about Ganika in Sri Guru Granth Sahib.  
i) She was a prostitute. One night after waiting for a long time she got no person for her sexual satisfaction. She felt of God. The feeling changed her life and began to live a pious life.  

ii) She was also named Ganika whom a sadhu gave her a parrot to teach it the name of God. During the practice on the Name of God she herself become a pious soul.  

Gautam : A Hindu puranic character. He had a beautiful lady Ahaliya. He was father of Janak’s priest called Satya Nand.  

Gorakh : The chief spiritual guide of Yogis and Nathas. He was born in Gorakhpur Nagar. He was follower and son of Machhendra. He is one of the nine famous Nathas.  

Harnakash : A puranic character, father of Prehlad.  

Inder : The chief of gods, deputed to rain.  

Indrad : Indra and other gods like him.  
Jai Dev: The son of Bhojdev Brahman. Name of his mother was Ramadevi born in Distt. Birbhoom in Bangal. He was devoted to Vashnavism and a keen worshiper of Sri Krishna. In relation with contemporary saints, he became avid servant of God. He was well versed in Sanskrit and Prakrit. There are two shabads of Jaidev included in Sri Guru Granth Sahib. *Ibid*, p-534.


Jamadgan: A brahman from Bhring clan, who was the son of Rachik (father) and Satyawati (mother). Jamadgan was a great warrior according to version of Vishnu Puran. *Ibid*, p-507.

Jamuna: A famous river of northern India. In puranas it is supposed to the daughter of Sun. It is the belief of Hindus that after taking bath in Jamuna the god of death does not punish for sins. *Ibid*, p-507.

Jankad: (Jankad) (like Janak) The father-in-law of Ramachandra and father of Mata Sita. He was a sant by nature. He was very famous among rikhis and other scholars. *Ibid*, p-503.


Kabir: A famous saint of northern India. It is said that a widow Brahmani, left the new born child near Banaras at the place called Lehar Talao on JethSudi 15, Samvat 1455. The weaver Niru kept the child home and his wife Nima brought him up like their own son. *Ibid*, p-298.

Kachh: As referred in puranas Vishnu, took the form of a tortoise, when gods and devils were to churn the sea in search of nectar. They got 14 precious things in addition to their object. *Ibid*, p-290.

Kans: The maternal uncle of Sri Krishna. He was informed that he would be killed by seventh child of his sister. Sri Krishana was the seventh nephew and he killed Kans. *Ibid,* p-354.

Kaplad: According to the version of Bhagwad he was the fifth incarnation Vishnu. Kapal was the author of Sankhya shastra. He was the son of Devhut (mother) and Kardam (father). There was many like him. *Ibid,* p-294.

Kiblash: A white mountain shining like a piece of glass due to snow. It is twenty five miles away from Mansarover towards the north. According to puranas this sliver coloured mountain is in the west of Sumer. It is a dwelling place of Shiva. *Ibid,* p-298.


Kirshan: The 8th incarnation of Vishnu, the son of Devaki and Vasudev. Born in imprisonment in Mathura, was brought up in the village of Gokal, in the family of Nand Gop under the care of Yashoda. *Ibid,* p-347.

Kaous: The king of Iran.

Dr. Ganda Singh, *Bhai Nand Lal Granthavali,* Publication Bureau, Punjabi University, Patiala, 1989, p-196

Kumbkaran: A devil having ears like pitcher, the younger brother of Ravana. With the boon of Brahma, he used to sleep for six months and get up for one day to eat. He was killed by Rama. According to the version of purana he worshipped Brahma and urged to receive Indrasan (the status of Indra) but he spoke wrongly and begged for Nindrasan i.e. the bed to sleep.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha, *Gur Sabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh,* Language Department, Punjab, 1974, pp-340-341


Machh: 1) The mundane world (*Maat Lok*)

MahaDeo : The other name for Shiva

Mandaata : The son of Raja Yuvnashav (a puranic character), took birth from the right side of Yuvnashav and Indra fed him with milk from his finger.

Nama : A Indian saint, chhimba by caste, born in samvat 1328 in Bombay, Sitara. In the first stage of his life he worshipped Shiva and Vishnu. He got gnosis from Vishoba and Jnandev. His bani is included in Sri Guru Granth Sahib.

Narad : A Hindu researcher, who wrote numerous incantations in Rigveda. According to Rigveda he was from Kannu Lineage. Some opine that he took birth from the eyebrow of Brahma. In Vishnu puran it is mentioned that he was the son of Kashyup. Once he was cursed by Dakash. He was also called Braham and Dev Braham. Narad was the thief of all the singers of the heavens.

Nausher Van : A famous and just king of Iran of Sasanid dynasty. He was the son of Kubad and follower of Zoroastarism. He sat on the throne on 531 A.D. He ruled very strongly and justly for 48 years. Mohamamd the prophet took birth during his period.


Nav-Nidh/ Nidhi : Nine treasures which are mentioned in Sanskrit. Granths: Padam, Maha Padam, Shunkh, Makar, Kashap, Makund, Kand, Neel, Vanch.

Parasramesur : Paras Ram, in Puranas, is accepted to be the incarnation of Vishnu. He was the fifth son of Jamdgan who destroyed Kashtriyas. His anecdote is elaborated in the Mahabarta, the puranas and the Ramayana.

Parthao : A name of Arjun, the son of Kunti.
Prahald: The son of Harnakash (the devil king) and father of Ball. According to the purana Harnakesh snatched the throne of heavens from Indra and his companions. His son Prahlad was a devotee of Vishnu. Harnakash disliked it. He was tortured too much by his devil father. Vishnu killed Harnakesh to save Prahlad. *Ibid., pp-795-796.*


Prurau: The son of Budh and grandson of Chanda (the moon). The first Chandra Vanshi king, with high mortality and of theistic nature. *Ibid., p-753.*

Puran: Ancient Hindu religious scriptures, composed by Vyas and other scholars. These are 18 in number with 4 lakh *slokas* in them. *Ibid., p-778.*

Rahitnama: A work subjected to the daily routine duties and obligations necessary for a Sikh. There are numerous works writen by different authors especially during the eighteenth century A.D. *Ibid., p-1015.*

Ram: The son of *surya vanshi* Raja Dasratha, the husband to Seeta, lived in forest for 14 years by the orders of his father. He killed Ravana and returned to Ayudhia and got the throne. *Ibid., p-1032.*


Ravi Das: A saint of Kanshi, shoe maker by caste, the follower of Ramanand. His Bani has been included in Sri Guru Granth Sahib. *Ibid., p-1025.*

Rudradik: According to the version of Vishnu Purana, Rudradik was the son of Brahma. When he was created he began to weep. He was also named 'Rondu' *Ibid., p-1042.*
Rughubans : The people of Raghu Dynasty also called Surya Vanishi  
_{Ibid,p-1017._}

Rukmanagad : A great king and father of Dharmangad.  
_{Ibid,p-1041._}

Rustum : A famous warrior of Faars (Persia), son of Zal and grandson of  
Sam, Governor of Jabulstan, died while fighting with Bahman.  
He appeared in the universal stage nine centuries before Christ.  
_{Ibid,p-1041._}

Sankad : The four sons of Brahma-Sanak, Sanandan, Snatan, and Sanat  
Kumar.  
_{Ibid,p-152._}

Sapat Smund : Seven Seas: There are seven seas written in Puranas of milk, of  
curd, of ghee, of juice of sugar cane, of honey, of sweet water  
and of salty water.  
_{Ibid,p-154._}

Sekh : i) Sesnag, the serpent king as referred in Puranas.  
ii) A class of Muslim society.  
_{Ibid,p-226._}

Ses : The serpent king of the underworld with his thousand tongues.  
_{Ibid,p-226._}

Shiv : Mahadev, the husband of Parvati.  
_{Ibid,p-201._}

Sri Niwas : God, in whose feet the wealth dwells.  
_{Ibid,p-2._}

Sudama : A poor Brahmin, a friend and class-mate of Sri Krishna.  
_{Ibid,p-213._}

Sukhdeo : According to Mahabharta- he was the son of Suk-Vias-Muni.  
His famous name is Sukdev.  
_{Ibid,p-207._}

Sut Bhan : The god of Death, (_Yamma_) Dharam Raj- supposed to be the  
son of the Sun.  
_{Ibid,p-211._}

Tetis Kor : Refers to thirty crore gods (in Hinduism).  
_{Ibid,p-601._}

Trilcohan : An India saint whose Bani is included in Sri Guru Granth Sahib.  
He belonged to Vashiya class. He was born in _Samvat_ 1325 in  
Distt. Shollapur.  
_{Ibid,p-609._}

Udho : The son of Devbhag Yadav. He was the uncle and friend of  
Kirshna. He took message from Krishna (from Dwarka) for the  
Goppies and reached Bindraban to convey it.  
_{Ibid,p-20._}
Ugar Sain was the saintly king of Mathura. He was dethroned by his cruel son called Kans. Devki was the daughter of Ugar Sain. Krishna, the son of Devki, killed his maternal uncle Kans and re-store the throne of Mathura for his maternal father, Ugar Sain. 

Ibid., p-3.