

during the absence of Kṛṣṇa from Dvārakā, attacked the city riding in his Saubha town; he killed young Vṛṣṇi heroes who defended the city and destroyed all gardens (*purodyānāni sarvāṇi bhedayām āsa durmatih*) 3. 15. 5-7; hearing that Śrautaśrava (Śiṣupāla) was killed, Śālva besieged Dvāravatī from all sides; he mounted his Saubha, flying in the sky, and from there attacked the city; the fortification and the defence arrangements of the city were looked after by Gada, Sāmba, Uddhava and others according to the rules laid down in the Śāstras (*śāstradr̥ṣṭena vidhinā saṁyuktā*); drinking liquor was forbidden in the town to avoid negligence on the part of citizens (*āghoṣitām ca nagare na pātavyā sureti ha / pramādam parirakṣadbhiḥ*) 3. 16. 2-18; Dvārakā was well guarded by king Āhuka by giving largesses (*dvārakā bhūridakṣiṇaiḥ / āhukena suguptā ca rājñā*) 3. 16. 23; Śālva attacked Dvārakā with the speed of the king of birds (*abhisārayām āsa tadā vegena patagendravat*) 3. 17. 7; all the people in Dvārakā were bewildered when Śālva descended on the earth with his Saubha (*saubhastham prthivīgatam*) 3. 17. 28; when Śālva was defeated by the Vṛṣṇis led by Pradyumna he left Dvārakā mounting his Saubha 3. 20. 27; (3) At the end of the Rājasūya Kṛṣṇa wished to return to Dvārakā 2. 42. 46, 52; Yudhiṣṭhira approved of Kṛṣṇa's return to Dvāravatī 2. 42. 49; when Kṛṣṇa returned to Ānartanagara after the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira at Indraprastha he saw Dvārakā lack-lustre; it was bereft of the sound of Vedic studies and Vedic sacrifices (*ānartanagaram muktam tato 'ham agamam tadā / mahākṛatau rājasūye nivṛtte ... / apaśyam dvārakām cāham mahārāja hata-*

*tviṣam / niḥsvādhyāyavaṣaṭkāram*); noble women of the town did not put on ornaments; the gardens of Dvārakā were changed beyond recognition (*anabhiññeyarūpāni dvārakopavanāni ca*); Kṛṣṇa found Vṛṣṇipura with its men and women very much ill at ease (*asvasthanaranārīkam idam vṛṣṇipuram bhṛṣam*); the siege of Dvārakā by Śālva and lifting of the siege later by him was reported to Kṛṣṇa; enraged, he asked the Yādava heroes to be watchful in the city (*apramādaḥ sadā kāryo nagare yādavaṛṣabhāḥ*) and left for the destruction of Śālva; he vowed not to return to Dvāravatī without killing Śālva (*nāhatvā tam nivaratiṣye purīm dvāravatīm prati*) 3. 21. 1-9; he asked Sātyaki, Baladeva, and Pradyumna to protect Dvārakā and his father Vasudeva 3. 22. 16-17; during the fight with Śālva, a certain resident of Dvārakā (*puruṣaḥ kaścīd dvārakānilayaḥ*), a servant (*paricārakaḥ*) of Āhuka, met Kṛṣṇa and gave him a false message from Āhuka; according to the message Śālva had attacked Dvārakā and killed the son of Śūrasena (Vasudeva); hence Kṛṣṇa was advised to leave the battle, return to Dvārakā and protect it; that should be Kṛṣṇa's prime concern (*dvārakām eva rakṣasva kāryam etan mahat tava*) 3. 22. 12-14; Kṛṣṇa then mentally blamed Sātyaki and others who were entrusted with the protection of Dvārakā and of Vasudeva 3. 22. 16-17; (Kṛṣṇa, however, soon realized that he was tricked by Śālva by his *māyā* and started to fight with him again); he was incited to action by his charioteer who reminded him that Dvārakā was ransacked by Śālva (*dvārakā cāvamarditā*) 3. 23. 25; (4) Kṛṣṇa told Yudhiṣṭhira that he was not in Dvārakā