

killing a Brāhmaṇa, obtains the fruit of an Agniṣṭoma and an Atirātra, and purifies his family up to seven generations (*āsaptamaṁ kulam caiva punāti bharatarṣabha*) 3. 81. 132.

**Dyutimant m. :** Name of a mountain.

Name of the second among the six mountains of the Kuśadvīpa; it is made of gold (*dvitīyo hemaparvataḥ / dyutimān nāma*) 6. 13. 9-10; all the six mountains are described as the best mountains (*parvatottamāḥ*) 6. 13. 11; the distance between them doubles as one moves from the one to the other (*teṣāṁ antaraviṣkambho dviguṇaḥ pravibhāgaśaḥ*) 6. 13. 11.

**Droṇa m. :** Name of a mountain.

One of the three mountains used by Indra for piling up the fire-altars of the sacrifices of the ancestors of Sulabhā (*dronaś ca śataśṛṅgaś ca vakradvāraś ca parvataḥ / mama satreṣu pūrveṣāṁ citā maghavatā saha //*) 12. 308. 183.

**Droṇaśarmapada nt. :** Name of a tīrtha.

One who bathes there is waited upon by the hosts of Apsarases (*sevate so 'psaroganaḥ*) 13. 26. 26.

**Dvaitavana<sup>1</sup> nt. :** Name of a lake (situated in the forest of the same name).

**A. Location :** Situated near the river Sarasvatī (*sarasvatīm etya nivāsakāmāḥ saras tato dvaitavanam pratiyuh*) 3. 174. 21. **B. Description :** Holy (*puṇya*) 3. 25. 12, 13; 3. 27. 2; 3. 229. 13; suitable for holy people (*puṇyajanoṇita*) 3. 25. 10; famous (*vikhyāta*) 3. 25. 12; beautiful (*ramya*) 3. 25. 10; having many fruits and flowers (*bahupuṣpaphala*) 3. 25. 10; large (*mahat*) 3. 25. 12; resorted to by different

kinds of birds (*nānādvijaniṣevita*) 3. 25. 10. **C. Epic events related to the lake :** (1) Arjuna recommended to Yudhiṣṭhira a place near the Dvaitavana lake for their residence during the period of their forest life; Yudhiṣṭhira agreed to this suggestion and the Pāṇḍavas proceeded towards the lake (*idam dvaitavanam nāma saraḥ ... / atremā dvādaśa samā viharemeti rocaye*) / *yadi te 'numataṁ rājan ... / mamāpy etan mataṁ pārtha twayā yat samudāhṛtam*) 3. 25. 10-13; (2) when the Pāṇḍavas lived in the Dvaitavana forest, the lake Dvaitavana, due to the sound of the recitation of the Vedas heard all around, looked like the world of Brahman (*brahmalokasamam puṇyam āsīd dvaitavanam saraḥ*) 3. 27. 2; (3) While returning from the Gandhamādana along with Arjuna, the Pāṇḍavas reached Sarasvatī and then went to the Dvaitavana lake with a view to settling down there (*sarasvatīm etya nivāsakāmāḥ saras tato dvaitavanam pratiyuh*) 3. 174. 21; (4) Karna advised Duryodhana to show his pomp to the Pāṇḍavas who were reported to be residing near the Dvaitavana lake 3. 226. 12-13; (5) When permitted by Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Duryodhana, Karna and others started for the Dvaitavana lake and settled down at a distance of just a *gavyūti* (= 2 *krośas*) from the lake (*gavyūtimātre nyavasat rājā duryodhanas tadā*) 3. 228. 25, 29; (6) Duryodhana, once out for hunting, went near the Dvaitavana lake; he asked his servants to set up sporting tents (*ākriḍāvasathāḥ kṣipram kriyantām*); so they started towards the lake but the Gandharvas who had arrived there before, obstructed Duryodhana's servants who were approaching the lake; when this was reported to Duryodhana he asked his