

when the game of dice was played in Hāstinapura 3. 14. 1; he heard of the *dyūta* only when he returned to Dvārakā after vanquishing Śālva 3. 14. 15; (5) After informing Yudhiṣṭhira in the forest about Śālva's attacking Dvārakā and Kṛṣṇa's subsequent battle with him, he comforted Yudhiṣṭhira and returned to Dvārakā 3. 23. 42-45; (6) Dvārakā was once burnt by Śiśupāla when Kṛṣṇa and others had gone to Prāgyjyotiṣapura 2. 42. 7; (7) Prophecies regarding Dvārakā : (i) Nārāyaṇa told Nārada that at the conjunction of Dvāpara and Kali (*dvāparasya kaleś caiva saṁdhau* 12. 326. 82) he would be born at Mathurā but would make Kuśasthalī (i. e. Dvārakā) his residence (*kuśasthalīm kariṣyāmi nīvāsam dvārakām purīm*) 12. 326. 83-85; while residing in that city he would kill Naraka, Mura and Piṭha 12. 326. 84; he would also kill the demons and take the wealth of Prāgyjyotiṣapura to Kuśasthalī (*prāgyjyotiṣapuram ramyaṁ nānādhana-samanvitam / kuśasthalīm nayiṣyāmi*) 12. 326. 85; having lessened the burden of the earth he would bring about the destruction of the Sātvata heroes, his kinsmen and of Dvārakā (*kṛtvā bhārāvatarāṇaṁ vasudhāyā yathepsitam / sarvasātvatamukhyānām dvārakāyāś ca sattama / kariṣye pralayam ghoram ātmajñātināśanam* //) 12. 326. 92; (ii) prophesied also by Arjuna that Dvārakā, which was made his home by Kṛṣṇa, would be drowned in the sea by him (*dvārakām ātmasāt kṛtvā samudram gamayiṣyasi*) 3. 13. 31; (iii) Kṛṣṇa too had foretold that when Arjuna would leave Dvārakā taking with him the citizens, the city, together with its ramparts and watch-towers, would be instantly inundated by the

sea (*imām ca nagarīm sadyaḥ pratiyāte dhanamjaye / prākārāṇīlakopetām samudraḥ plāvayiṣyati*) 16. 7. 17; 16. 8. 10; (8) Destruction of Dvārakā : Arjuna advised all people to leave the town at the end of a week and stay outside 16. 8. 12; before leaving Dvārakā, the citizens (*dvārakāvāsinaḥ*) attended the funeral of Vasudeva 16. 8. 19-23; when all people had left, the city was overrun by the sea (*sāgaraḥ ... / dvārakām ratnasampūrṇām jalenāplāvayat tadā* //) 16. 8. 40; the people of Dvārakā witnessed the event the like of which had not happened before (*adbhutam*) 16. 8. 41; the people of Dvārakā who followed Arjuna to Indra-prastha were handed over to Vajra 16. 8. 73; the Pāṇḍavas when they started on their great final journey (*mahāprasthāna*) went, on their way, to the west and saw Dvārakā inundated by the sea (*dadṛśuḥ dvārakām cāpi sāgareṇa pariplutām*) 17. 1. 43; Arjuna's going to Dvāravatī, bereft of the Vṛṣṇi heroes, and his taking with him the people of Dvāravatī listed in the contents of the Mausalaparvan 1. 2. 223, 226; (9) After the Pāṇḍavas were established at Indra-prastha Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma left for Dvāravatī with the consent of the Pāṇḍavas 1. 199. 50. (10) During the period of his exile Arjuna went from Raivataka mountain to Dvārakā; the city, even up to the modest houses (?), was decorated to welcome him (*alaṁkṛtā dvārakā ... api niṣkuṭakeṣv api*) 1. 210. 15-16 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 2. 218. 16: *niṣkuṭeṣu gṛhārāmeṣv api alaṁkṛtā kim uta rājamārgādiṣu*); the people of Dvārakā rushed to the main roads to see Arjuna; women in large numbers rushed to the windows (?) (*avalokeṣu nārīṇām sahasrāṇi śatāni ca*); there was a great