

right side of the goddess there, there is a sacred place called Rathāvarta (*dhūmāvatiṃ tato gacchet ... || devyās tu dakṣiṇārdhena rathāvarto narādhipa*) 3. 82. 20-21.

Dhenuka nt., Denukā f. : Name of a sacred place.

Described as famous in the world (*loka-vīśrutā*) 3. 82. 76; one should stay there for a night and give as a gift a *tiladhenukā*; the gift cleanses the giver of all sins and he goes to the world of Soma (*ekarātroṣito rājan prayacchet tiladhenukām*) 3. 82. 76 ("In imitation of the gift of the cow gifts of certain articles were made and they are also described as *dhenus*" P. V. Kane Hist. of Dharma. II. II p. 880; cf. Mbh. 13. 70. 37-40); Pulastya told Bhīṣma that a *Kapilā* cow with her calf roamed near this place on the mountain; the signs of their hoof-prints are seen even now; if one touches the dust from those prints (*teṣūpasprśya rājendra padeṣu nrpa-sattama*), whatever unholy deed (*aśubham karma*) one may have committed that is destroyed 3. 82. 77-78; Mṛtyu conceived as a maiden, unwilling to carry out Brahman's instruction to deprive the subjects of their lives, repaired to Dhenuka without agreeing to carry out the instruction, and practised severe austerities 12. 250. 15-16 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 258. 15: *dhenukam gotīrtham māyāntarvartī*).

Dhruvadvāra nt. : Name of a place.

The place where Gaṅgā fell on the earth (?); Nārada once went there to take bath (*dhruvadvārābhavām gaṅgām jagāmad-vatātāra ca*) 12. 221. 6.

Nandana nt. : Name of Indra's celestial garden.

A. Relationship with deities : (1) Mostly related to Indra 3. 44. 3; 3. 78. 3; 3. 164. 41; 5. 11. 9-10; (2) Once with Aśvinau 14. 15. 4. **B. Description :** Heavenly (*divya*) 3. 44. 3; garden of the gods (*devodyāna*) 3. 247. 8-9; holy (*puṇya*) 3. 247. 9; offering sporting grounds for the righteous (*vihārāḥ puṇyakarmaṇām*) 3. 247. 9; resorted to by the hosts of Apsarases (*apsarogaṇa-sevita*) 3. 44. 3; for the relationship of the Apsarases with the Nandanavana also cf. 1. 84. 17; 13. 26. 42; 13. 63. 17; house of the Gandharvas and the Apsarases (*gandharvāṇām apsarasām ca sadma*) 13. 105. 23; liked by the king of the Kinnaras (*kinnararājajusṭa*) 13. 105. 23; liked by Nārada (*priyam vanam nandanam nāradasya*) 13. 105. 23; full of flowers (*supuṣpita*) 13. 105. 23; the trees in the Nandana have a holy fragrance, are full of flowers and have pleasing forms (*puṇyagandhān paśyann agān puspitāmś cārurūpān*) 1. 84. 17; as though inviting (the visitors) with trees having heavenly flowers (*divyakusumair ābhayad-bhir iva drumaiḥ*) 3. 44. 3; it is cherished by those who are skilled in dancing and singing and who offer unsolicited company (*ye nṛtagītakuśalā janāḥ sadā hy ayācamānāḥ sahitāś caranti | tathāvidhānām eṣa lokaḥ*) 13. 105. 24; for the description of a forest which is compared with Nandana cf. 12. 163. 6-10. **C. Epic events :** (1) When Arjuna reached the Amarāvati of Indra he saw there the Nandanavana 3. 44. 3; (2) Mātali, on way to Indra's Amarāvati, showed Nandana to Arjuna 3. 164. 41. **D. Past and mythological events :** (1) Aṣṭaka asked Yayāti why he fell down on earth from the Nandana where he had lived for an *ayuta* of centuries (*samvatsarāṇām*