five villages in lieu of which Yudhisthira was prepared to come to terms with the Kauravas (the other three villages actually named being Kuśasthala, Asandi and Vāranāvata) — this was mentioned by Yudhişthira first to Samjaya 5. 31. 19, and then again in his message to the Kauravas through Krsna 5. 70. 15; also referred to by Draupadi in her address to Kṛṣṇa 5, 80. 7: (2) Kṛṣṇa, on his way to Hāstinapura, from Upaplavya, reached Vrkasthala in the evening and performed there evening rites; he decided to stay there for the night (vrkasthalam samāsādya... prakirņarasmāv āditye vimale lohitāyati // avatīrya rathāt tūrņam ... samdhyām upaviveša ha) 5. 82. 20-21; (iha vatsyāmahe kṣapām) 5. 82. 23; the people of the village Vrkasthala arranged for Krsna's stay (cakrur āvasatham narāh): the principal Brahmanas of the village went to Kṛṣṇa and worshipped him according to the rules and gave him blessings (tasmin grāme pradhānās tu ya āsan brāhmanā nrpa | abhigamya ... hrsīkesam ... pūjām cakrur yathānyāyam āšī rmangalusamyutām //); as requested by the Brāhmanas, Kṛṣṇa visited their houses and returned; he fed them and dined with them and spent the night happily there (avasat tām ksapām sukham) 5. 82. 24-29; Duryodhana had constructed a hall in the village Vrkasthala for Kṛṣṇa's stay; but Kṛṣṇa ignored this sabhā (as well as others in other villages) and proceeded to the house of the Kurus (viśesataś ca vāsārtham sabhām grāme vrkasthale | vidadhe kauravo rājā |... tāh sabhāḥ ... asamikṣyaiva dāśārha upāyāt kurusadma tat) 5. 83. 16, 18; when Krsna started for the town (Hastinapura), people of Vrkasthala took his leave and returned to their village 5, 87, 2.

Vrndataka nt.: Name of a town.

Located to the west of Hāstinapura; it was one of the towns subjugated by Nakula in his expedition to the west (nir-yāya khānḍavaprasthāt praticim abhito disam 2. 29. 2) before the Rājasūya (tathā vṛndāṭakam puram | ... vase cakre) 2. 29. 10.

Vṛṣadhvajasya āśramaḥ : See Ādityabandhana.

Vṛṣnipura: See Dyaraka.

Vṛṣṇyandhakapura nt.: Another name of Dvārakā.

When Śālva beseiged Dvārakā no one could go out or enter Vṛṣṇyandhakapura without stamped permission (na cāmudro 'bhiniryāti na cāmudraḥ praveśyate | vṛṣṇyandhakapure rājams tadā saubhasamāgame) 3. 16. 19; army having many elephants and horses was stationed along all the roads and squares of the town (anu rathyāsu sarvāsu catvareṣu ca kaurava | balam babhūva rājendra prabhūtagajavājimat) 3. 16. 20. [See Dvārakā]

Vetrakīyagṛha nt.: Name of a place, another name of Ekacakrā (?)

The wife of the Brāhmaṇa told Kuntī that the king who had agreed to give to the demon Baka as vetana a cart-full of rice, two buffaloes and the man who took the cart to him lived in Vetraklyagrha; the king had not acted justly towards his subjects (vetraklyagrhe rājā nāyam nayam ihāsthitah) 1. 148. 9 (Ni. on Bom. Ed. 1. 160. 9: vetraklyagrhe sthānavišese); Kirmīra told Yudhişthira that he had for long sought to kill Bhīma since the latter had killed his (Kirmīra's) brother Baka in Vetraklyagrha (anena hi mama bhrātā bako vinihatah