

the horse 14. 84. 13-15; when Yudhiṣṭhira asked Kṛṣṇa to give some news about Arjuna (who was accompanying the horse), Kṛṣṇa told him that a confidential attendant who lived in Dvārakā (*dvārakāvāsī mamāptaḥ puruṣaḥ*) had seen him (Arjuna) who, fighting many battles, was emaciated (*bahusamgrāmakarṣitam*) 14. 88. 9; (15) After the war, Kṛṣṇa informed Arjuna his intention to return to Dvāravatī to meet his father, Baladeva and others, if permitted by Yudhiṣṭhira, but not otherwise; hence he wanted Yudhiṣṭhira to be informed by Arjuna about his wish to go to Dvārakā 14. 15. 20-21, 26, 31; before Kṛṣṇa's return to Dvārakā, Arjuna wanted Kṛṣṇa to tell him once again what he taught him before in the Gītā 14. 16. 6-7; Arjuna approved Kṛṣṇa's wish to return to Dvārakā; so he suggested that they should go to Hāstinapura to seek Yudhiṣṭhira's permission for Kṛṣṇa's return to Dvārakā 14. 50. 51; 14. 51. 23; Arjuna sought Yudhiṣṭhira's permission for Kṛṣṇa's return to Anartanagarī 14. 51. 40-41; Yudhiṣṭhira gave Kṛṣṇa his permission to return to Dvāravatī to see his father 14. 51. 42; Arjuna and others embraced Kṛṣṇa when he left Hāstinapura to go to Dvārakā 14. 52. 1; (16) Yudhiṣṭhira was grieved to think of what Subhadrā, who was then in Dvārakā (*dvārakāvāsini*), would say to Kṛṣṇa when he returned to Dvārakā (since her son was killed in war) 12. 1. 16; (17) Aśvatthāman once went to Dvārakā where he stayed for some time honoured by the Vṛṣṇis; he wanted to exchange his Brahmaśiras missile for the Sudarśana of Kṛṣṇa; while he was in Dvāravatī (*vasan dvāravatīm anu*), one day he approached Kṛṣṇa who was sitting alone on seashore;

Kṛṣṇa informed Aśvatthāman that none of the Vṛṣṇi and the Andhaka heroes who lived in Dvārakā had ever asked him to part with his Sudarśana 10. 12. 11-12, 15, 31-33; (18) The Yādavas, headed by Sāraṇa, once saw Viśvāmitra, Kaṇva, Nārada and other sages who were on a visit to Dvārakā 16. 2. 4; by the proclamation of a royal decree Āhuka prohibited fermentation of spirituous liquor in all the houses of Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas living in the town (Dvārakā) (*adyaprabhṛti sarveṣu vṛṣṇyandhakagṛheṣv- iha / surāśavo na kartavyaḥ sarvair nagara- vāsibhiḥ*) 16. 2. 17-18; one of the bad omens that occurred for the citizens of Dvārakā was that a laughing black woman with white teeth entered the houses at night, stole the marriage threads of women while they were asleep, and ran through the streets of Dvārakā (*kālī stri pāṇḍurair dantaiḥ praviśya hasatī niśi / striyaḥ svapneṣu muṣṇantī dvārakām paridhāvati*) 16. 4. 1 (Nl. on Bom. Ed. 16. 3. 1 : *muṣṇantī striṇām maṅgalasūtrādikām corayanti*); when the Yādavas were destroyed, Kṛṣṇa entered Dvāravatī and told Vasudeva to guard the women folk and wait for the arrival of Arjuna in Dvāravatī 16. 5. 7; 16. 7. 13; when Arjuna reached Dvārakā with Dārūka the city appeared to him like a woman who had lost her husband (*mṛtā-nāthām iva striyam*) 16. 6. 4; Arjuna, after he witnessed the plight of Dvārakā and the women of Kṛṣṇa he wept loudly and fell down on the ground 16. 6. 12. E. Past events or events not related to the epic narrative : (1) Kṛṣṇa told Uttanka whom he met on his way to Dvārakā that he (Uttanka) should think of him (Kṛṣṇa) if he desired something 14. 54. 13; Govinda