

Ambā, while practising austerities in order to be able to kill Bhīṣma, visited many holy places, one of them being the āśrama of Dilīpa (*dilīpasyāśrame tathā*) 5. 187. 27; she bathed at these holy places and practised severe austerities (*eteṣu tīrtheṣu tadā kāsikanyā ... āplāvayata gātrāni tīvram āsthāya vai tapaḥ*) 5. 187. 28.

Divahprastha nt. : Name of a town.

It was a big town of Senābindu (*senābindoḥ puram mahat*) 2. 24. 12; Arjuna, in his expedition to the north (*prayayāv uttarām tasmād diśam* 2. 24. 1) before the Rājasūya, encamped there with his army and from there he attacked the Paurava king Viṣvagaśva 2. 24. 12-13.

Darjayā f. : Name of a city.

The āśrama of Agastya was located near it; Yudhiṣṭhira, having reached the āśrama, lived there; he asked Lomaśa why Vātāpi was put out of action there (*agastyāśramam āsādyā durjayāyām uvāsa ha | ... agastyeneha vātāpiḥ kimartham upaśamitah*) 3. 94. 1-2 (Nī. on 3. 96. 1 takes *durjayā* as an epithet 'invincible' of the city of Vātāpi, called Maṇimatī : *durjayāyām vātāpipuryām maṇimatī samjñāyām*).

Dvārakā, Dvāravatī f. : Name of a city, also called Kuśasthalī (2. 13. 49; 12. 326. 83, 85), Ānartanagarī (5. 7. 4; 14. 51. 41), Ānartanagara (3. 21. 1), Ānartapurī (14. 51. 56), Vṛṣṇipura (3. 21. 4; 3. 180. 25).

A. Location : In the west (*pratīcīm diśam āśritāḥ*) 2. 13. 49; (*samāvṛtāḥ paścīmām diśam eva te | dadṛṣur dvārakām cāpi*) 17. 1. 43; in the Anarta country (*ānartam eyābhimukhāḥ ... vṛṣṇipuram praviśya*) 3. 180. 25; in the Surāṣṭra country (*surāṣṭreṣu*

... punyā dvāravatī tatra) 3. 86. 20-21; near the Raivataka mountain (*raivatenopaśobhitām*) 2. 13. 49; 2. 13. 52; 14. 58. 3-4.

B. Description : Holy (*punyā*) 3. 13. 31; pleasing (*ramyā*) 2. 13. 49; 5. 7. 4; 14. 58. 3; 14. 84. 13; liked by the sages (*ṛṣikāntā*) 3. 13. 41; offering different kinds of enjoyments (*bhogavatī*) 3. 13. 31; full of jewels (*ratnasampūrṇā*) 16. 8. 40; adorned by Raivataka mountain (*raivatenopaśobhitām*) 2. 13. 49; guarded by Vṛṣṇi heroes (*vṛṣṇi-vīrābhirakṣitā*) 14. 84. 13; the place of residence of the Vṛṣṇis (*vṛṣṇinilaya*) 16. 6. 4; having ramparts and watch towers (*prākārāṭṭīlakopetā*) 16. 7. 17; referred to chiefly as *pūrī* 1. 212. 9; 1. 213. 55; 2. 13. 49, 65; 2. 42. 49, 55; 3. 16. 2, 4; 3. 21. 9; 5. 7. 3; 12. 326. 83, 84; 14. 15. 21, 26; 14. 51. 42; 14. 58. 3; 14. 84. 15; 16. 5. 7; 16. 7. 13; but also as *nagara* 3. 16. 12; 3. 21. 8; 16. 2. 17, 18; 16. 8. 10; *nagarī* 16. 7. 17; and *pura* 3. 16. 18.

C. Fortification : The Yādavas fortified Dvārakā in such a way that even gods could not reach it and women could defend it (*tathaiva durgasamskāram devair api durāsadam || striyo 'pi yasyām yudhyeyuḥ kim punar vṛṣṇipuṅgavāḥ*) 2. 13. 50-51.

D. Epic events : (1) The Yādavas fled to the west from Mathurā due to fear of Jarāsandha and repaired to Kuśasthalī; they settled down there and fortified the town; they lived in Kuśasthalī without fear from any quarter (*akutobhayāḥ*); seeing the mountain (Raivataka) nearby and the Mādhavitīrtha, the Yādavas were highly delighted 2. 13. 49-52, 65; hence the city is referred to as the residence of the Yādavas (*yadusadana*) 8. 26. 63; (2) Hearing that Śiśupāla was killed by Kṛṣṇa, Śālva,