

Kṛpā, Aśvatthāman and Kṛtavarma, when informed by Saṁjaya about the whereabouts of Duryodhana, proceeded towards the lake Dvaipāyana (not named) 9. 29. 4, 9-10; Duryodhana's hiding himself in the lake was accidentally known by the hunters of Bhīma 9. 29. 30; when they reported it to Bhīma, the Pāṇḍavas, Kṛṣṇa, and all the Kṣatriyas rushed to the lake Dvaipāyana 9. 29. 45, 47, 53, 57; 9. 30. 1-2; Yudhiṣṭhira challenged Duryodhana who hid in the lake (not named) to save his life to come out and fight with the Pāṇḍavas 9. 30. 17 (*jalāśaya*), 24, 32 (*jalāśaya*); Duryodhana's entering the lake Dvaipāyana, the Pāṇḍavas' forcing him out of the tamed waters (*stambhite salile*), and Duryodhana's getting out of the lake with his *gadā* reported later by Nārada to Balarāma 9. 53. 27-29; according to Vāsudeva's report of the war to his father Vasudeva, Bhīmasena, who ran after Duryodhana fleeing from the battlefield, saw him in the water of the lake Dvaipāyana; the five Pāṇḍavas sat near the lake and forced him out by using sharp words 14. 59. 27-29.

Dharmatīrtha nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Described as ancient (*purātana*) 3. 82. 1, holy (*puṇya*) and resorted to by Brahmanical sages (*brahmarṣisevita*) 3. 82. 141; by bathing there one who is devoted to religion and composed (*dharmatīlaḥ samāhitaḥ*) purifies, without doubt, his seven generations (*āsaptamam kulam rājan punite nātra samśayaḥ*) 3. 82. 1; by visiting Dharmatīrtha one undoubtedly obtains the fruit of a Vājapeya sacrifice 3. 82. 141.

Dharmaprṣṭha nt. : Name of a sacred place.

Dharma is always present there (*yatra dharmo mahārāja nityam āste*); by visiting this place one who has a composed mind (*samāhitaḥ*) gets the fruit of a horse sacrifice 3. 82. 87.

Dharmāranya nt. : Name of a sacred forest.

Described as a favourite of gods (*surair vṛtam*) 13. 151. 23; lake Brahmasaras is situated in it (*tato brahmasaro gacched dharmāranyopaśobhitam*) 3. 82. 74; 13. 26. 55; finds mention in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 23, 2; (also used as a general term for holy groves 14. 96. 13 (*darmāranyāni*); qualifies Kaṇvāśrama 3. 80. 65 and Daṇḍakāranya 3. 261. 43, 40).

Dhārā f. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Described as destroying all sin (*sarva-pāpaprāṇāśinī*); by bathing there one does not grieve (*na śocati*) 3. 82. 22.

Dhūtapāpā f. : Name of a river.

One of the rivers listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 17, 13; all the rivers listed here are said to be the mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā).

Dhūmatyā f. : Name of a river.

One of the rivers listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 23, 13; all the rivers listed here are said to be mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā).

Dhūmāvati f. : Name of a sacred place (or of a goddess ?)

By fasting there for three nights one undoubtedly gets the desired objects; to the