

(Kṛṣṇa) gave boon to Uttanka and went to Dvārakā in the company of Sātyaki 14. 58. 2, 3 (Dvāravatī); (2) Pious king Nṛga, due to a sin unknowingly committed by him (13. 69. 22; 13. 71. 2), had to live as a lizard in a deep well at Dvāravatī 13. 69. 1-4; Kṛṣṇa liberated him when the Yādavas were settling down at Dvāravatī 13. 71. 2-3; 13. 69. 25-29; (3) Śiva, in the form of Durvāsas, lived for a long time with Kṛṣṇa in his residence at Dvāravatī 13. 145. 35; (4) Yudhiṣṭhira asked Bhīṣma the kind of gifts which one should give under different *nakṣatras* (*nakṣatra-yogasyedānīm dānakalpam bravīhi me*); Bhīṣma then told him what formerly Nārada, who had arrived at Dvārakā, told Devaki in reply to her question 13. 63. 1-4. F. Dvārakā as a holy place : Described as holy (*puṇyā*) 3. 86. 21; Yudhiṣṭhira, while on a pilgrimage, visited Dvārakā (*yac cāpi tīrthāni carann agacchām dvārakām prati*) 7. 85. 63; a holy place Piṇḍāraka located in Dvāravatī 3. 80. 82. G. Similes : (1) The city Dvārakā was well protected and well camouflaged and was furnished with all kinds of weapons as is done for the residence of Indra (*surakṣitam sugup-tam ca sarvāyudhasamanvītam / tat puram bharataśreṣṭha yathendrabhavanam tathā* //) 3. 16. 18; (2) As Indra left for heaven after killing his enemies so did Kṛṣṇa leave for Anartapuri (when all the Kauravas were killed) 14. 51. 56; (3) Dvārakā, bereft of Vṛṣṇi heroes, compared with a woman who had lost her husband (*dvārakām ... mṛtanāthām iva striyam*) 16. 6. 4; (4) In a long drawn metaphor Dvārakā compared to a river : the Vṛṣṇis and the Andhakas were its water, horses its fishes,

chariots its boats, the sound of musical instruments and the one produced by chariots its current, residences and holy bathing places its big crocodiles, jewels its thick layer of moss, ramparts made of *vajra* its garlands, streets its whirlpools, cross-roads its steady, deep pieces of water, Rāma and Kṛṣṇa its big sharks; this river in the form of Dvārakā looked like the terrible Vaitaraṇī river having the noose of Kāla as its shark (*tām sa vṛṣṇyan-dhakajalām hayamīnām rathodupām / vādīrathaghosaughām veśmatīrthamahā-grahām* // *ratnaśaivalasaṁghāṭām vajraprākāramālinīm / rathyāsratojalāvartām catva-rastimitahradām* // *rāmakṛṣṇamahāgrāhām dvārakāsaritam tadā / kālāpāśagrahām gho-rām nadīm vaitaraṇīm iva* //) 16. 6. 8-10; (5) Arjuna saw Dvārakā bereft of Vṛṣṇi heroes like a lotus pond in winter which is without its glory and gives no delight (*gataśriyam nirānandām padmīnīm śiṣire yathā*) 16. 6. 11.

Dvārāpāla nt. : Name of a city (*pura*)?

Nakula subjugated the city in his expedition to the west (*praticīm abhito diścm* 2. 29. 2) before the Rājasūya (*tathā vṛndātakam puram / dvārāpālam ca tarasā vaśe cakre mahādyutiḥ*) 2. 29. 10.

Dhṛtarāṣṭrasya āśramah¹ m. : An āśrama established by Dhṛtarāṣṭra at Kurukṣetra; also called Kurukṣetrāśrama (15. 29. 21).

A. Location : At Kurukṣetra, on the other bank of Yamunā at some distance from the river; when Dhṛtarāṣṭra, with Gāndhārī and Kuntī, left Hāstinapura he reached Kurukṣetra (*kurukṣetram jagāma saḥ*) 15. 25. 8; when Yudhiṣṭhira, with his