

vān); (11) At the fall of Dhūmrākṣa, the Rākṣasas, attacked by the monkeys, fled back to Laṅkā in fear 3. 270. 16; (12) Vajravega and Pramāthin, led by Kumbhakarṇa, came out of the town (Laṅkā) to fight with Rāma (*tūrṇam nirayatuḥ purāt*) 3. 270. 29; (*tato viniryāya purāt kumbhakarṇaḥ*) 3. 271. 1; (13) The empty chariot of Indrajit, when he and his charioteer were killed by Lakṣmaṇa, was taken inside Laṅkā by the horses (*laṅkāṃ praveśayām āsur vājinas taṃ ratham tadā*) 3. 273. 25; (14) Rāvaṇa came out (of the city) in his chariot for his fight with Rāma (*niryayau ratham āsthāya*) 3. 274. 1; (15) After killing Rāvaṇa, Rāma gave Laṅkā to Vibhīṣaṇa 3. 275. 5; (16) After making arrangements for the protection of Laṅkā Rāma, followed by Vibhīṣaṇa, crossed the ocean, along the same bridge, riding his Puṣpaka (*rāmaḥ ... vidhāya rakṣām laṅkāyām vibhīṣaṇapuraskṛtaḥ / saṃtatōra punas tena setunā makarālayam // puṣpakeṇa vimānena*) 3. 275. 50–52.

Varuṇasya āśramah m. : See Mitrasya ... āśramah.

Vardhamānadvāra, Vardhamānapuradvāra nt. : Name of the gate of Hāstinapura facing the town Vardhamāna.

Epic events : (1) Kuntī, after the death of Pāṇḍu, came in the company of the ascetics and her sons to Kurujāṅgala and from there she reached the Vardhamānapuradvāra before entering Hāstinapura (*sā ... saṃprāptā kurujāṅgalam / vardhamānapuradvāraṃ āsasāda yaśasvinī* //) 1. 117. 8 (Nl. on Bom. Ed. 3. 1. 10; *vardhamānapuraṃ nāma grāma viśeṣaḥ / tadabhimukhaṃ dvāraṃ*; however, on 1. 126. 9 he simply says : *vardhamānapuradvāraṃ*

mukhyadvāraṃ); (2) The Pāṇḍavas when they left Hāstinapura for their exile, came out of the Vardhamānapura gate and went to the north (*niryayur gajasāhvayāt / vardhamānapuradvāreṇābhiniṣkramya te tadā / udānmukhāḥ ... prayayuḥ* //) 3. 1. 8–9; (3) When Dhṛtarāṣṭra decided to repair to the forest he left Hāstinapura coming out of the Vardhamānadvāra (*sa vardhamānadvāreṇa niryayau gajasāhvayāt*) 15. 22. 3; (Vardhamānadvāra, according to S. K. Belvalkar, means ‘an entrance or exit other than the southern’, cf. *dakṣiṇādvārahīnam tu vardhamānam udāhṛtam* from the Bṛhatsamhitā of Varāhamihira 53. 33. 36 cited by him. Dr. Belvalkar further observes : “It is also the name of a specific gate of Hāstinapura”, his note on the stanza in the Cr. Ed. Vol. 19, p. 153. The Bṛhatsamhitā passage, however, seems to mean that a house which does not have a gate to the south is called Vardhamāna. The editions of the Bṛhatsamhitā consulted by me read in 53. 33 as *tadvac ca* (or *tasmimś ca*) *vardhamāne dvāraṃ tu na dakṣiṇam kāryam*).

Vardhamānapura nt. : Name of a town.

Suburb of Hāstinapura; one of the gates of Hāstinapura faced this town; see Vardhamānadvāra.

Vasiṣṭhasya āśramah¹ m. : The āśrama of Vasiṣṭha.

A. Description : Holy (*punya*) 1. 165. 1. **B. Past event :** Viśvāmitra, when out for hunting and thirsty, happened to reach the āśrama of Vasiṣṭha (*mṛgalipsuḥ pipāsitaḥ / ājagāma... vasiṣṭhasyāśramam prati*) 1. 165. 6; when Viśvāmitra tried to take away Vasiṣṭha’s cow Nandinī by force, she did not leave the āśrama of Vasiṣṭha 1.