

mixed with clarified butter and lac, realized that the house was highly inflammable (*uvācāgneyam ity evaṁ bhīmasenaṁ yudhiṣṭhirah | jighran somya vasāgandhaṁ sarpir-jatuvimīśritam || kṛtaṁ hi vyaktaṁ āgneyam idaṁ veśma*) 1. 134. 13-14, 18; (*idaṁ śaraṇam āgneyam*) 1. 135. 10; Purocana was always present at the entrance of the house (*sa tatra ca grhadvāri vasaty aśubhadhīḥ sadā*) 1. 135. 18; (3) A digger, sent by Vidura, dug a big tunnel in the middle of the house; its opening was not very wide; it was covered with a wooden plank, unknown to others and level with the ground; its opening was concealed lest Purocana noticed it; the Pāṇḍavas were to escape through this tunnel (*khanako yatnam āsthitah | parikhāṁ utkiran nāma cakāra sumahad bilam || cakre ca veśmanas tasya madhye nātimahan mukham | kapāṭayuktaṁ ajnātam samam bhūmyā ca bhārata || purocanabhayāc caiva vyadadhāt samvṛtaṁ mukham*) 1. 135. 16-18; (4) A Niṣādī who came to the lac-house for food with her five sons, drank wine and slept in the same house 1. 136. 7-8; (5) The burning of the house was blamed on Purocana by the people (*duryodhanaprayuktena pāpenākṛtabuddhinā | grham ātmavināśāya kṛitaṁ dāhitaṁ ca tat ||*) 1. 136. 11; 1. 137. 2.

Śiśumārapura nt. : Name of a town.

The kings, Duryodhana and others all gathered at Śiśumārapura for the *svayamvara* of Draupadī; the sages, desirous to see the *svayamvara*, and the Brāhmaṇas from different countries reached there; then all the subjects of the king also reached there and they and the kings settled down at Śiśumārapura (*tataḥ pauraṇāḥ sarve ...*

... *śiśumārapuram prāpya nyaviśams te ca pāṛthivāḥ ||*) 1. 176. 12-15; the enclosure for the gathering was erected to the north-east of the town on an even and auspicious spot (*prāguttareṇa nagarād bhūmibhāge same śubhe | samājavāṭaḥ śuśubhe*) 1. 176. 16. [See Kāmpilya, Pāñcālanagara]

Śukasya āśramaḥ m. : Name of the āśrama of the high-souled Śuka.

Situated near the āśrama of Śarabhaṅga; by visiting it one did not meet with misery and he purified his family (*na durgatim avāpnoti punāti ca kulam naraḥ*) 3. 83. 39.

Śuktimatī, Śuktisāhvayā f. : Name of a town, the capital of the Chedi country, hence referred to as Cedipura (2. 40. 14), Cedipuri (3. 65. 6), Cedirājapuri (3. 62. 20).

A. Description : Delightful (*ramyā*) 3. 23. 47; 3. 65. 6; 14. 84. 2. B. Epic events : (1) Dhṛṣṭaketu, king of the Chedi country, after meeting the Pāṇḍavas, took his sister (Kareṇumatī, wife of Nakula) with him and left for the town Śuktimatī (*dhṛṣṭaketuḥ svasāram ca samādāyātha cedirāṭ | jagāma ... ramyām śuktimatīm purīm*) 3. 23. 47 (Ni. on 3. 22. 50 : *svasāram kareṇumatīm nakulabhāryām*); (2) The sacrificial horse for the Aśvamedha of Yudhiṣṭhira reached Śuktisāhvayā, the town of the Cedis (*āsa-sāda purīm ramyām cedīnām śuktisāhvayām*) 14. 84. 2; (3) Balarāma and Kṛṣṇa once went to Cedipura to meet the sister of their father (*tataś cedipuram prāptau samkarṣaṇajanārdanau*) 2. 40. 14. C. Events from Nala story : (1) The people of Cedirājapuri saw Damayanti entering their town after she was deserted by Nala (*dadṛśuḥ puravāsinaḥ || praviśantiṁ ... cedirājapuriṁ tadā*) 3. 62. 19-20; (2) A Brāhmaṇa,