

gathering (*samavāyo mahān abhūt*) of the Bhojas, the Vṛṣṇis and the Andhakas; Arjuna lived (in Dvārakā) in the house of Kṛṣṇa for many nights 1. 210. 17-21; once, while Subhadrā was returning to Dvārakā after worshipping Raivataka mountain she was kidnapped by Arjuna; the helpless soldiers cried aloud and ran towards Dvārakā 1. 212. 7, 9; the incident is referred to in 8. 26. 63; (11) The Yādavas, returned to Dvāravatī after visiting Indraprastha where they had gone to give gifts to the Pāṇḍavas in connection with the marriage of Subhadrā 1. 213. 55; Subhadrā's abduction by Arjuna from Dvārakā referred to (i) in the Anukramanīparvan 1. 1. 103; also listed in the contents of the Ādiparvan narrated in the Parvasamgrahaparvan 1. 2. 92, (ii) in Vaiśampāyana's summary of the Mahābhārata events 1. 55. 32-34, and (iii) in the Sambhavadiparvan of the Ādiparvan 1. 90. 85; (12) After asking Maya to build a *sabhā* for the Pāṇḍavas, Kṛṣṇa left for Dvārakā 2. 2. 23; (13) Yudhiṣṭhira sent a messenger to Dvārakā to invite Kṛṣṇa, living in Dvārakā, for consultations regarding the Rājasūya 2. 12. 29; at the end of the Rājasūya, Yudhiṣṭhira consented to Kṛṣṇa's return to Dvāravatī; accordingly Kṛṣṇa reached Dvāravatī 2. 42. 49, 55, 60; (14) The sons of Draupadī, during the period of exile of the Pāṇḍavas, went to Vṛṣṇipura situated in the Ānarta country 3. 180. 25; later, Satyabhāmā informed Draupadī that her sons were all well and happy at Dvāravatī 3. 224. 11; (15) Before going to the Virāṭanagara for the *ajñātavāsa*, Yudhiṣṭhira sent away Indrasena and others, with their chariots, to Dvāravatī 4. 4. 3; the spies, who were sent by Duryodhana in

search of the Pāṇḍavas, told him that the charioteers of the Pāṇḍavas had reached Dvāravatī but neither the Pāṇḍavas nor Kṛṣṇa was to be found in Dvāravatī 4. 24. 15-16; (11) After the marriage of Abhimanyu, Kṛṣṇa, Balarāma and others, permitted by Virāṭa, went to Dvārakā; after Kṛṣṇa's departure to Dvārakā, Yudhiṣṭhira started making all kinds of preparations for the war (*cakruḥ sāṅgrāmikāṃ sarvaṃ*) 5. 5. 11-12; 5. 7. 1 (Dvāravatī); (12) When Duryodhana knew through his messengers and spies that Kṛṣṇa had returned to Dvārakā, he started to go there to seek Kṛṣṇa's help in war; that very day Arjuna too arrived in Ānartanagarī; both of them, after reaching Dvārakā, saw Kṛṣṇa sleeping 5. 7. 3 (*ānartanagarīm ramyām jagāmaśu dhananjayaḥ*) 5. 7. 4, 5; (13) When Balarāma started for his pilgrimage he, on his way, asked his servants to bring from Dvārakā all the materials and utensils required for the pilgrimage, as also the sacred fires and priests (*sambhārāṃs tīrthayātrāyām sarvopakaraṇāni ca / ānayadhvam dvārakāyā agnīm vai yājakāṃs tathā*) 9. 34. 15; when Balarāma chose to go to the battlefield to watch the duel between Bhīma and Duryodhana, he sent away his co-pilgrims and attendants to Dvārakā 9. 53. 32; at the end of the duel, Balarāma, expressing his disapproval of the way Bhīma brought about the downfall of Duryodhana, left for Dvārakā 9. 59. 26; when he left for Dvāravatī, the Pāṇḍavas and the Pāṇḍavas, did not feel very happy 9. 59. 27; (14) When the sacrificial horse for the Aśvamedha of Yudhiṣṭhira reached Dvāravatī, king Ugrasena came out of the town to honour Arjuna who accompanied