

he saw the town of the Nivātakavacas, found it to be superior to the city of the gods and also to the city of Indra (*viśiṣṭam devanagarāt*) 3. 169. 26; (*purandarapurād dhīdam viśiṣṭam iti lakṣaye*) 3. 169. 27; he asked Mātali why the gods did not live in that city 3. 169. 26-27. E. Past event : Kṛṣṇa, mounted on Vainateya (*Garuḍa*), frightened (the denizens of) Amarāvati (*trāsayitvāmarāvatiṁ*) and brought Pārijāta from Indra's residence (*mahendrobhavanāt*) 7. 10. 22. F. Similes : (1) When king Saudāsa returned to the city of Ayodhyā it shone like Amarāvati with Indra (*śakrenevāmarāvati*) 1. 168. 20; (2) Divodāsa built Vārāṇasī like Amarāvati of Śakra 13. 31. 18; (3) Hiraṇyapura of the Kālakeya demons, which could move at will, was like Amarāvati (*amarāvatisamkāśam puram kāmagamam tu tat*) 3. 170. 25; (4) The town Bhogavati of Vāsuki was like Amarāvati of Indra (*yādṛṣī devarājasya puri varyāmarāvati*) 5. 101. 1. G. Mode of expression : (1) To express great wonder : King Kuśika, seeing many wonderful things in the forest, wondered whether he had reached Uttara Kurus or Amarāvati 13. 54. 16; (2) To express unattainability : Kṛṣṇa told Subhadrā that Jayadratha, even if he entered Amarāvati, would not get away from Arjuna 7. 54. 19.

Ayodhyā f. : Name of a city, also called **Kosalā** (3. 75. 3; 3. 263. 29).

A. Location : In the east (*yayau prācīm diśam prati*) 2. 26. 1. **B.** Description : Pleasing (*ramyā*) 3. 63. 19; 3. 275. 36; excellent, best town (*puravara*) 1. 168. 14; (*puram uttamam*) 1. 168. 19; famous (*khyāta*) 1. 168. 14; city of the

righteous (*nagarīm puṇyakarmaṇām*) 1. 168. 16; full of people who were contended and well fed (*tuṣṭiḥpuṣṭajanākīrṇā*) 1. 168. 20. **C.** Epic event : Bhīma defeated king Dīrghaprajña of Ayodhyā in his expedition to the east before the Rājasūya 2. 27. 2. **D.** Past events : (1) Events related to Rāmāyaṇa : (i) When Lakṣmaṇa was held and dragged towards his mouth by Kabandha, he lost hope of meeting Rāma again when he, with Sītā, would return to Kosalā (*nāham tvām ... kosalāgataṁ / drakṣyāmi*) 3. 263. 29; (ii) Rāma wondered whether he would rule over Ayodhyā again after killing the enemies in battle and after getting Sītā back 3. 266. 34; (iii) After the *satyakriyā* of Sītā, Rāma told Daśaratha that he would return to Ayodhyā at his bidding; Daśaratha asked him to go to Ayodhyā and rule over it 3. 275. 36-37; (iv) On reaching Ayodhyā, Rāma sent Hanūmant to Bharata 3. 275. 59; (2) Events related to the story of Nala : (i) Vārṇeya, the charioteer of Nala, left Nala's children with king Bhīma of Kuṇḍinapura and went to Ayodhyā to seek service with king Ṛtuparṇa 3. 57. 22; (ii) Karkoṭaka nāga advised Nala to assume the name Bāhuka and go to king Ṛtuparṇa of Ayodhyā 3. 63. 19; Nala, accordingly, reached the town of Ṛtuparṇa (*ṛtuparṇasya nagaram*) 3. 64. 1; (iii) The Brāhmaṇa Parṇada told Damayantī that he had reached Ayodhyā in search of Nala; Damayantī wanted Sudeva to be sent back to Ayodhyā to get Nala; Damayantī sent Sudeva to Ṛtuparṇa residing at Ayodhyā (hence called Ayodhyāpati in 3. 69. 22) to announce to him that she desired another husband and for this she was arranging another Svayamvara (*ṛtuparṇam*