

Drmī f. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Described as praised by all gods (*drmi cātra naraśreṣṭha sarvadevair abhiṣṭutā*) 3. 80. 90; by bathing there one obtains the fruit of a horse sacrifice 3. 80. 90; Viṣṇu formerly killed the demons and purified himself at this *tīrtha* (*jitvā ... viṣṇunā prabhaviṣṇunā / purā śaucam kṛtam rājan hatvā daivata-kantakān*) 3. 80. 91 (identical with Drmī-(n) ?).

Drṣadvatī f. : Name of a river.

A. Location : Listed by Samjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 14, 13; situated in the north (*udīcyām ... diśi*) 3. 88. 1, 10; Kurukṣetra lay to the north of the Drṣadvatī and to the south of the Sarasvatī (*dakṣiṇena sarasvatyā uttarena drṣadvatīm / ye vasanti kurukṣetre*) 3. 81. 175. **B. Description :** Famous (*khyātā*) and most holy (*puṇyatamā*) 3. 88. 10; all the rivers listed by Samjaya are said to be mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see *Atikṛsnā*). **C. Holy :** (1) By bathing in the Drṣadvatī and by satisfying (*tārpayitvā*) gods one secures for himself the fruit of an Agniṣṭoma and an Atirātra 3. 81. 73; (2) One who bathes in the confluence of the Drṣadvatī and the Kauṣikī and who lives on limited food (*niyatāhārah*) is freed of all sins 3. 81. 80; (3) Those who visit, among other holy places, Drṣadvatī obtain heavenly form, wear heavenly garlands, become auspicious and, rich in holy fragrance, they go to the Goloka (*? gavām vimāne*) 13. 105. 47-48, 44 (for citation see *Karatoyinī*); (4) One should visit the Sarasvatī and the Drṣadvatī and, moving along their banks (*sarasvatīdrṣadvatyau sevamāno 'nusaṁcareḥ*) and reciting

regularly the Vedic text, should bathe at all places (*svādhyāyaśīlaḥ sthāneṣu sarveṣu samupaspr̥ṣeḥ*) 12. 148. 12. **D. Events :** (1) Epic : (i) Śambhu (Śiva) once instructed Yudhiṣṭhira on this river (*anuṣiṣṭo 'si ... drṣadvatyām ca śambhunā*) 2. 69. 13; (ii) The Pāṇḍavas, at the start of their forest life, lived on the Sarasvatī, the Drṣadvatī and the Yamunā and then went westwards from forest to forest (*yayur vanenaiva vanam sata-tam paścimām diśam*) 3. 6. 2; (iii) After Yudhiṣṭhira had received his first instruction in the *rājadharmā* (12. 56. 11), he and others took bath in the Drṣadvatī and, after duly performing the evening rites, entered Hāstinapura 12. 58. 30; (2) Past : It was at Drṣadvatī that Vaiṣṇava and Varṇa constantly offered holy sacrifices (*yajantau kratubhir nityam puṇyath*) 3. 88. 10-11. **E. Importance :** Finds mention in the Daivata-R̥ṣi-Vam̐sa 13. 151. 17, 2.

Devakūṭa m. : Name of a *tīrtha* (?), of a mountain (?).

Frequented by hosts of Brahmanical sages (*brahmar̥ṣigaṇasevita*); by visiting it one gets the fruit of an Aśvamedha and rescues one's family 3. 82. 122.

Devatīrtha nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

By bathing in the Devatīrtha one gets the fruit of gifting a thousand cows 3. 81. 86; it is supposed to be present also at the back of the little finger (*kaniṣṭhikāyāḥ paścāt tu devatīrtham ihocyate*) 13. 107. 96.

Devadāruvana nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

One who bathes at this *tīrtha*, fasts for seven nights, offers water libations to the dead (*kṛtodakaḥ*) washes off his sins, becomes pure and goes to the world of the gods 13. 26. 25.