

tion : Nāgas, Yakṣas and men gathered there, as also birds (*patatrin* and *pakṣin*, big and small birds ?), deer, and forest-dwellers who lived on mountain trees; the forest near the āśrama was thronged by kings of different peoples and countries and by sages who resembled Brahman (*nāgayakṣamanuṣyāṇām patatrimrgapakṣiṇām / śailadrumavanaukānām āsīt tatra samāgamaḥ // nānāpuruṣadeśānām īśvaraiś ca samākulam / ṛṣibhir brahmakalpaiś ca samantād āvṛtaṁ vanam //*) 5. 118. 3-4. C. Past event : King Yayāti, wishing to arrange, the *svayamvara* of his daughter Mādhavī a second time, went to this Āśramapada (*upagamyāśramapadam*); Puru and Yadu, his two sons, took their sister there in a chariot (*ratham āropya mādhavīm purur yaduś ca bhaginīm āśrame paryadhāvatām*) 5. 118. 2.

Āśramamaṇḍala nt. : A group of āśramas (not named).

A. Location ; Situated on the bank of Yamunā (*praviśyāśramamaṇḍalam / yamunātīram āśritya*) 5. 187. 18; (*yamunātīram āsādyā*) 5. 187. 20. B. Epic event : Ambā entered the Āśramamaṇḍala to practise severe austerities in order to be able to kill Bhīṣma 5. 187. 18.

Āsandī f. : Name of a village (*grāma*).

One of the five villages for five Pāṇḍavas in return of which Yudhiṣṭhira was prepared to have peace with the Kauravas; four of these five villages — Kuśasthala, Vṛkasthala, Āsandī and Vāraṇāvata — were actually named by Yudhiṣṭhira; he left to Duryodhana to name the fifth (*kimcid eva tu pañcamam*) 5. 31. 19; (*bhrātṛṇām dehi pañcānām grāmān pañca suyodhana / śāntir no 'stu*) 5. 31. 20; (*pañca grāmā vṛtā*

mayā) 5. 70. 14-15; (*pañca nas tāta dīyāntām grāmā vā nagarāṇi vā*) 5. 70. 16; 5. 80. 7.

Indraprastha nt. : Name of a city, the capital of the Pāṇḍavas; earlier called **Khāṇḍavaprastha**; occasionally referred to also as **Śakraprastha** (1. 213. 5; 2. 25. 20; 16. 8. 10, 11, 68; 17. 1. 9), **Śatakratuprastha** (3. 24. 11), **Śakrapura** (5. 30. 47); designated variously as *pura* (1. 199. 27; 3. 24. 11, also *puṛottama* and *puraśreṣṭha* see below Description), *nagara* (1. 55. 25; 1. 199. 28, 39; 1. 213. 57), *rāṣṭra* 1. 199. 47 (besides *prastha* as in its name).

A. Location : Near the river Yamunā (*vyacarad yamunākūle pārthēna saha*) 1. 213. 57; (*gacchāmo yamunām prati*) 1. 214. 14.

B. Description : Delightful (*ramya*) 1. 213. 57; best city (*puṛottama*) 1. 199. 33; 1. 213. 22; 2. 25. 20; 2. 65. 17; (*puraśreṣṭha*) 1. 199. 30, 49; unrivalled (*apratima*) 3. 24. 11; large (*mahant*) 1. 199. 47; 3. 24. 11; looking like the city of gods (*devapuraprakāśa*) 3. 24. 11; city of the righteous people (*puṇyajanopeta*) 1. 199. 47; it had well distributed large roads (*suviḥkṛtamahāpatha*) 1. 55. 24; full of clean people and adorned by merchants (*susamṛṣṭajanākīrṇam vaṇigbhir upasobhitam*) 1. 213. 33, full of communities (*janapadopeta*) 1. 55. 24; (also see the next section). C. Founding of the city : Dhṛtarāṣṭra gave half of the Kuru kingdom to the Pāṇḍavas and asked them to settle down at Khāṇḍavaprastha (*ardham rājyasya samprāpya khāṇḍavaprastham āviśa*); the Pāṇḍavas had to pass through a dense forest to reach Khāṇḍavaprastha from Hāstinapura (*prastathire tato ghoram vanam tat... khāṇḍavaprastham āviśan*) 1. 199. 25-26; led by