

Dvādaçātman = Sūrya : III, 156.

Dvaipāyana¹ = Vyāsa, q.v.

Dvaipāyana², a lake. § 612 (Hradapraveçap.): IX, 30, 1721 (*hradam*, there Duryodhana concealed himself when he had been defeated); 31, 1743 (do.).—§ 615 (Baladevatirthayātrāp.): IX, 54, 3065 (*hradam D°am nāma*, do.).—§ 785 (Anugītāp.): XIV, 60, 1799 (*hrade*, do.). Cf. next.

Dvaipāyanahrada = Dvaipāyana²: IX, 1728.

Dvaipāyanasuta ("son of Dvaipāyana," i.e. Vyāsa) = Çuka : XII, 12603.

Dvaipāyanātmaja (do.) = Çuka : XII, 12585 (Ç°).

Dvaitavana¹, name of a forest. § 11 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 429, 470 (C. by error *Dve*).—§ 316 (Kirmīravadhap.): III, 11, 453 (the Pāṇḍavas entered *D.*).—§ 322 (Dvaitavanapr.): III, 24, 934.—§ 324 (do.): III, 26, 964, 969.—§ 329 (Kāmyakavanapr.): III, 36, 1451 (*vanāt*; the Pāṇḍavas left *D.* and entered the Kāmyaka forest).—§ 449 (Ājarap.): III, 177, 12360 (the Pāṇḍavas again entered *D.*).—§ 512 (Ghoshayātrāp.): III, 238, 14800, 14814, 14818; 246, 15036.—§ 516 (Duryodhanayajña): III, 256, 15305.—§ 517 (Ghoshayātrāp.): III, 257, 15349 (*vanam*).—§ 518 (Mṛgasvapnodbh.): III, 258, 15354, 15357 (the Pāṇḍavas left *D.* and went to the Kāmyaka forest).—§ 547 (Karna): III, 310, †17220 (the Pāṇḍavas again entered *D.*).—§ 548 (Āraneyap.): III, 311, 17223 (do.), 17225.—§ 549 (Pāṇḍavapr.): IV, 4, 87 (the Pāṇḍavas left *D.* and went to the capital of Virāṭa).—§ 556 (Saṅjayayānap.): V, 23, †710 (all. to § 512).—§ 599 (Jayadrathavadhap.): VII, 110, 4196.—§ 607 (Karnap.): VIII, 41, 1950 (all. to § 512).—§ 608 (do.): VIII, 68, †3383, †3384.—§ 615 (Baladevatirthay.): IX, 37, 2145 (on the Sarasvatī, visited by Balarāma).—§ 623 (Rājadh.): XII, 14, 391.—§ 794 (Mahāprasthānikap.): XVII, 3, 91 (all. to Āraneyaparvan).—§ 795 (Svargārohanap.): XVIII, 3, 113 (do.).

Dvaitavana², name of a lake (in the Dvaitavana forest). § 322 (Dvaitavanapr.): III, 24, 928 (*om nāma sarah*), 930 (*sarah*), 931 (do.).—§ 324 (do.): III, 26, 965 (do.).—§ 449 (Ājarap.): III, 177, 12359 (do., on Sarasvatī).—§ 512 (Ghoshayātrāp.): III, 237, 14784 (*sarah*); 239, 14844 (do.), 14848 (do.); 240, 14861 (do.), 14867 (do.), 14868 (do.), 14873 (do.).

Dvaitavanapraveça(h) ("proceeding to the Dvaitavana forest") (cf. Arjunābhigamanap.). § 322: The Pāṇḍavas, with *Kṛiṣṇa* and *Dhaumya*, on costly chariots yoked with excellent steeds, went into the forest, distributing nishkas of gold, etc., to brahmins versed in *Çikshā* (i.e., vedic pronunciation, PCR., or "grammar and the other vedāṅgas," Nil.), *akshara* (= vedic orthography, PCR.; = veda, Nil.), and *mantras* (= *pranava*, i.e. the syllable *om*, Nil.), and followed by twenty attendants with bows, etc., while *Indrasena*, with the princess's (i.e. *Subhadra*'s, Nil.) clothes and ornaments and the nurses and maidservants, followed in a chariot. The citizens walked round *Yudhishtira*, and the brahmins and principal men of *Kurujāngala* of all castes saluted him and blamed the *Dhārtarāshtras*, etc. *Arjuna* told them that after their exile they would take away the good name of their enemies, and asked them to beseech the ascetics for their good. At last they returned to their respective abodes (III, 23). After a conference between *Yudhishtira* and *Arjuna*, they resolved upon dwelling for these twelve years at the sacred lake *Dvaitavana* (see BR.) in the forest of the same name (copious description), on the banks of *Bhogavatī* (i.e. Sarasvatī, Nil.), surrounded by many brahmins, and saluted

by hosts of *Cūrānas* and *Siddhas*, who came to see *Yudhishtira* (III, 24).—§ 323: While they were dwelling there, *Dhaumya* performed their *iṣṭis* (i.e. *darça-paurṇamāsa*, etc., Nil.) and offerings to the *Pitrs*, etc. Once the old *rshi Mārkaṇḍeya* came to them and smiled, recollecting *Rāma Dāçarathi*, whom he had seen on the top of the *Rshyamūka*, and comforted *Yudhishtira* by reminding him of the aforesaid *Rāma, Nābhāga, Bhagīrathā*, etc., and *Alarka*, the king of the *Kāçis* and the *Karūshas* (b), the seven *rshis*, who had followed the ordinance of the Creator and therefore blazed in the firmament; "so you will regain prosperity." Then he went away in a northerly direction (III, 25).—§ 324: The *Dvaitavana* forest becoming filled with brahmins (*Bhṛguṣu, Āngīrāṣas, Vāsishtas, Kāçyapas, Āgastyas, Ātreyas*, etc.), and always resounding with Vedic recitations, mingling with the twangs of the bows of the Pāṇḍavas, a beautiful union of *brahman* and *kshatriya* customs was produced. Therefore one evening the *rshi Baka Dālbhya* represented to *Yudhishtira* that the *kshatriya* should always consult with a brahman, as did the *Asura* king *Bali*, the son of *Vīrocana*, who went to no other *tīrtha* than the brahmins, and then had all his wishes gratified, but who met with destruction when he began to act unjustly towards them. Then all those brahmins, *Dvaipāyana, Nārada, Jāmadagnya*, etc. (enumeration) (a), praised *Yudhishtira* (III, 26).

Dvāpara¹, name of a yuga. § 8 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 272 (*Tretā-D°yoh sandhau*, *Rāma Jāmadagnya* slew the *kshatriyas*), 282 (*antaro Kali-D°yoh*, the battle between the Kurus and the Pāṇḍavas took place).—§ 310 (Āraneyakap.): III, 3, 150 (among the 108 names of Sūrya (the Sun)).—§ 374 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 85, 8233.—§ 404 (do.): III, 121, 10310 (*sandhir esha, naraçreṣṭha, Tretāyā D°sya ca | enam āsādyā, Kaunteya, sarvopāpāih pramucyate*).—§ 406 (do.): III, 125, 10409 (*sandhir dvayor, naraçreṣṭha, Tretāyā D°sya ca | ayam hi drçyate, Pārtha, sarvopāpāprāṇāçanaḥ*).—§ 426 (Hanumād-Bhīmasenas.): III, 149, 11230.—§ 428: In the *D.* religion (*dharma*) decreases by a half; *Nārāyaṇa* is yellow; the Veda becomes divided into four parts, etc.: III, 149, 11250 (*yuge*), 11256.—§ 458 (Mārkaṇḍeyas.): III, 188, 12828 (comprises 2,000 years, its *sandhyā* and *sandhyāṃça* each 200 years).—§ 459 (do.): III, 189, 12981 (in the *D.* *Kṛṣṇa* is red (*raktaḥ*)).—§ 460 (do.): III, 190, 13018; 191, 13120.—§ 567 (Bhagavadīyānap.): V, 132, 4475 (*rājā . . . sraṣṭā . . . Dvāparasya*), 4777.—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 10, 387, 388, 390 (comprises 2,000 years), 397, 400 (*asmin*).—§ 581 (Bhīshmadh.): VI, 66, 3012 (*°sya yugasāntē ādau Kaliyugasya ca | Sātvatam vidhim āsthāya gītaḥ Saṅkarshaṇena yaḥ*, i.e. *Kṛṣṇa*).—§ 641 (Rājadh.): XII, 69, 2684, 2693 (*rājā . . . sraṣṭā . . . Dvāparasya*), 2695; 91, 3408.—§ 649 (Āpaddh.): XII, 141a, 5328, 5331 (*Tretā-D°yoh sandhau*, there was a drought which extended for twelve years), 5332 (*°pratipādane*).—§ 664 (Mokshadh.): XII, 207, 7557.—§ 677 (do.): XII, 232, 8496, 8504, 8505; 233, 8543, 8546 (*yuge*); 239, 8719, 8726 (*yuge*), 8727.—§ 679 (do.): XII, 261, 9264.—§ 683 (do.): XII, 268a, 9592.—§ 717b (Nārāyaṇīya): XII, 340, 12948 (*sandhyāṃçe samanuprāpte Tretāyā(m) D°sya ca, Nārāyaṇa will be born as Rāma Dāçarathi*), 12953 (*°sya Kalēḥ sandhau, Nārāyaṇa will be born as Kṛṣṇa Vāsudeva*); 341, 13091.—§ 773b (*Kṛṣṇa Vāsudeva*): XIII, 159, †7363.

Dvāpara², a term of dice. § 130 (Amçvat.): I, 67, 2713 (personif.; incarnate as Çakuni).—§ 346 (Nalopakhyānap.): III, 58, 2239, 2240, 2251, 2252; 59, 2254.—§ 552 (Goharanap.): IV, 50, 1578 (*nākshān kshipati Gāṇḍīvam na*