

Dvādaśamūrti—an epithet of the Sun god.

Br. III. 59. 76; IV. 34. 75.

Dvādaśākṣara—Those who meditate on the 12 letters are not re-born.

Vi. I. 6. 40; 12. 97.

Dvādaśī Vijaya—the day of the birth of Vāmana—Hari.

Bhā. VIII. 18. 6.

Dvādaśivratam—Ambarīṣa observed this vow for a year and ended it in the month of Kṛttika by bathing in the Yamunā.

Bhā. IX. 4. 29-30.

Dvāpara (yuga)—Its nature; worship of Hari by service;¹ form of Hari as worshipped in;² Parāśara taught Bhāgavata to his son in this yuga;³ a Vaiśya among the yugas; a period of wars.⁴ Here Vyasa incarnates; duration of;⁵ Yajña the chief thing besides war; a combination of *rajas* and *tamas*;⁶ in the second Dvāpara Dhanvantari took birth as a man;⁷ Dharma's state of anxiety; Smṛti and Śruti quoted as authorities; but different opinions advanced. Rise of the Śākhas, and the Āngas.⁸

¹ Bhā. XII. 2. 39; 3. 22-52. ² Ib. XI. 5. 27-31. ³ Ib. I. 4. 14; II. 1. 8. ⁴ Vā. 78. 36-7. ⁵ M. 53. 9: 142. 17, 23 and 26; 144. 1-5; Vā. 3. 21; 32. 61. ⁶ Br. II. 7. 21; Vā. 8. 66. ⁷ Ib. 92. 17. ⁸ Ib. 58. 3-29.

Dvārakā—(also Dvāravatī and Kuśasthalī). Capital of Kṛṣṇa, built for him by Revata in the midst of sea 1½ miles in circumference according to Vāstu rules and well furnished, for fear from Kālayavana;¹ sacred to Hari.² Kṛṣṇa released Nṛga in;³ Kṛṣṇa carried the spoils of war with the Yavanas to that place;⁴ return of Kṛṣṇa and Rāma to, after being besieged by Jarāsandha at Gomanta.⁵ Left by Akrūra, when the city had no rains; hence Kṛṣṇa sent for him;⁶ Kṛṣṇa and