

Dharmavijayī—is Sagara, who conquered the whole earth.

Br. III. 63. 142.

Dharmavṛddha (I)—a son of Akrūra:¹ of Śvaphalka.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 24. 16. ² Br. III. 71. 112.

Dharmavṛddha (II)—a son of Svarbhānu.

Vā. 92. 2.

Dharmavratā—a daughter of Dharma and Viśvarūpa, performed tapas; Marīci noticed her and desired to marry her; she asked him to request her father Dharma; he went, and on Dharma agreeing, marriage was celebrated; she lived happily; after a sojourn in the woods, Marīci returned home tired and wanted her to massage his legs during his sleep; while she was so engaged, down came her father-in-law whom she honoured; finding that she was not doing what he desired her to do, the husband cursed her to become a stone, and despite her severe austerities the curse became true.

Vā. 107. 3-31.

Dharmaśarmā—a disciple of Rāthitara (s.v.).

Vā. 60. 66.

Dharmaśālas—in Brahmakṣetra.

Vā. 59. 127.

Dharmaśāstrās—a Vidyā; Law books to be learnt by a Prince;¹ known to Sūta;² learnt by Kṛṣṇa and Rāma;³ refer to three *tanus*, Prājāpatyā, Raudrā and Vaiṣṇavī;⁴ said to be Purātana or ancient.⁵

¹ M. 53. 6; 215. 24; 220. 2; 225. 2 and 4. Vi. III. 6. 27. ² Bhā. I. 1. 6. ³ Ib. X. 45. 34. ⁴ Br. II. 33. 31; 35. 88; III. 3. 88; 19; 23. ⁵ Vā. 61. 78; 66. 109; 83. 53.