

Dhāma (II)—an Amitābha God.

Br. II. 36. 53.

Dhāma (III)—a sage of the Tāmasa epoch.

Vi. III. 1. 18.

Dhāmavratam—a vow in honour of Āditya.

M. 101. 79.

Dhāra—a son of Candra.

Vā. 66. 23.

Dhāratīrtham—on the northern bank of the Narmadā.

M. 190. 6.

Dhāraṇā—a form of Yoga in which the mind is controlled; dhyāna; seeing in himself, the characteristic of Siddhi; the time and place for doing it; not near fire, forest, river-bed, burial place, Caitya; the performer should not be hungry, careworn or be anxious; else the doer becomes mad, deaf and dumb or blind; hence pure Dhāraṇā is required; one engaged in this Yoga could take curds and Yava paste; enables Vāyu to go up and stand in its place; other branches of; thinking of the upper worlds, mountains and oceans in his heart; eating mud from dried beans; 1000 pots of water for bath;¹ the dharma of the Yoga destroys sins;² 800 times in the head;³ Dhāraṇa Agnēyī a special form of samādhi practised by Sati, the daughter of Dakṣa.⁴

¹ Br. I. 2. 42-3; III. 4. 26; 22. 75; Vā. 11. 22-64; Vi. VI. 7. 75-8.
² Vā. 10. 76, 93. ³ Ib. 12. 17; 19. 41; 104. 24. ⁴ Ib. 30. 54.

Dhārinī—a Pitṛkanyā, a daughter of Svadhā;¹ mind-born daughter of Barhiṣadas, became the wife of Meru; son Mandara, and three daughters, Velā, Niyatī and Āyatī;² a *Brahmavādinī*.³

¹ Bhā. IV. 1. 64. ² Br. II. 13. 30ff; Vā. 30. 28; 33. 4; 62. 192.
³ Vi. I. 10. 19.