

pupils Sumantu, Vaiśampāyana, Jaimini and Paila in the *āśrama*; he taught them the Vedas 12. 314. 23, 25; (2) Śuka, after his dialogue with Janaka, went to see his father in the *āśrama* to the east of Himavant 12. 314. 23, 25; Vyāsa saw his son arriving through air; Śuka reported to Vyāsa about his dialogue with Janaka 12. 314. 26-27, 29; Vyāsa taught the Vedas also to his son 12. 314. 30; (3) Once Vyāsa's pupils requested him that he should not accept any one, other than his four pupils and his son Śuka, as his pupil (*śaṣṭhaḥ śiṣyo na te khyātīm gacched atra prasāda naḥ || catvāras te vyaṁ śiṣyā guruputraś ca pañcamaḥ*) 12. 314. 37-38; Vyāsa then told his pupils, living with him in the *āśrama*, to go down on the earth and propagate the Vedas (*vedo vistāryatām ayam*); the Vedas should be taught to all the four Varṇas (*śrāvayec caturo varṇān*); he explained to them the procedure of Vedic teaching (*etaḥ vaḥ sīrvam ākhyātam svādhyāyasya vidhiṁ prati*) 12. 314. 39-49; accordingly the pupils expressed their wish to leave (the *āśrama* on) the mountain and go down on the earth to propagate the Vedas (*śailād asmān mahīm gantum kāṅkṣitam no mahāmune | vedān anekadhā kartum*) 12. 315. 4; when permitted by Vyāsa they (left the *āśrama*) and descended from the mountain to the earth (*jagmuḥ pradakṣiṇam kṛtvā vyāsam ... | avatīrya mahīm*) 12. 315. 7-10; (4) Nārada, who arrived at the *āśrama*, saw Vyāsa, sitting alone, and engaged in meditation and not reciting the Vedas (*tam dadarśāśramapade*) 12. 315. 11-12; as suggested by Nārada, Vyāsa and his son Śuka recited the Vedas loudly 12. 315. 22-23; Vyāsa explained to Śuka why he stopp-

ed Vedic recitation when there was a strong gust of wind (*vāto 'timātraṁ pravavau*) 12. 315. 24; later he asked Śuka to continue the recitation and himself went (from the *āśrama*) to Vyomagaṅgā (*uktvā putram adhīṣveti vyomagaṅgām ayāt tadā*) 12. 315. 57; (5) When instructed by Nārada, Śuka took leave of Vyāsa and left him (in the *āśrama*) to ascend to the mountain top (*pitaram saṁparityajya jagāma ... || giri-prṣṭham samāruhya*) 12. 318. 60-63; 12. 319. 1; Vyāsa (then left the *āśrama* and) followed his son (*tam prakramantam ājñāya pitā ... prṣṭhato 'nusasāra ha*) 12. 320. 18.

Vyāsāśrama' m. : Another *āśrama* of Vyāsa.

A. Location : On way from Indra-prastha to Hāstinapura (?) 16. 8. 74 (see the next section). **B. Epic events** : (1) After establishing Vajra at Indraprastha, Arjuna, on his way to Hāstinapura, saw Kṛṣṇa-Dvaipāyana in his *āśrama* (*kṛṣṇadvai-pāyanam rājan dadarśāsīnam āśrame*) 16. 8. 74; Arjuna entered the *āśrama* of Vyāsa and saw the holy sage sitting in a solitary place; when consoled by Vyāsa over the destruction of the Yādavas, he left for Hāstinapura (*praviśann arjuno rājann āśramam satyavādinaḥ | dadarśāsīnam ekānte muniṁ satyavatīsutam*) 16. 9. 1; (*anujñāto yayau pārtho nagaram nāgasāhvayam*) 16. 9. 37; (2) After meeting Dhṛtarāṣṭra and others, Aśvatthāman went to Vyāsāśrama (*drauṇir vyāsāśramam yayau*) 11. 10. 21.

Śakrapura nt. : See Indraprastha.

Śakraprastha nt. : See Indraprastha.

Śāṅkukarṇeśvara m. : Name of a holy place.