

Arjuna, and from their conversation learned who they were.—§ 237 (Vaivāhikap.): I, 193, 7192: Dhṛṣṭadyumna related what had happened; Arjuna is said to have large red eyes (v. 7175); from their conversation he concluded that they were the Pāṇḍavas of whom it had been heard that they had all escaped from the house of lac. 195, 7226, 7235, 7237: Drupada vowed to restore Yudhishtira on his paternal throne; he became very perplexed at the project of marrying Kṛṣṇā to all the five brothers; meanwhile Vyāsa arrived.—§ 241 (Vidurāgam.): I, 200, 7367: Vidura and Dhṛtarāshtra became glad at the Pāṇḍavas having won Kṛṣṇā; but Duryodhana and Karṇa tried to stir Dhṛtarāshtra up against them. 201, 7408: Duryodhana proposed several means of getting the better of the Pāṇḍavas, etc.—§ 244 (Rājyalābhap.): I, 207, 7547: Dhṛtarāshtra caused the Pāṇḍavas together with Kuntī and Kṛṣṇā to repair to Khāṇḍavaprastha (Indraprastha), giving them half the kingdom.—§ 247 (Arjunavanāvāsap.): I, 213, (7774): The Pāṇḍavas reigned in prosperity at Indraprastha; once Arjuna, having violated an established rule regarding Kṛṣṇā, set out to live twelve years in the forest.—§ 248 (do.): I, 214, (7796), 7804: Arjuna was drawn away to the bottom of the water by Ulūpi (upon whom he begat a son); she said that he would be invincible in water.—§ 249 (do.): I, 215: A. visited many tirthas, married Citrāṅgādā at Manipūra, where he dwelled for three years; she gave birth to a son.—§ 250 (do.): I, 216f, 7850: A. visited the tirthas of the southern ocean, where he liberated the apsaras Vargā, etc., in Nārītīrḥāni.—§ 251 (do.): I, 218, 7890, 7894: A. visits Kṛṣṇā.—§ 252 (Subhadrahāhar.): I, 219, 7920, (7923), 7928, 7929. 220, 7961: A. carried away Subhadrā, the sister of Kṛṣṇā.—§ 253 (Harānāharanap.): I, 221, 7969, 7987, 8032, 8039, 8048: Kṛṣṇā reconciled A. with the Bhojas, etc.; A. married Subhadrā and passed a whole year at Dvārakā; then Kṛṣṇā remained for some time with A. at Indraprastha; Subhadrā brought forth Abhimanyu, who became the favourite of Kṛṣṇā and from his father acquired the Dhanurveda. Kṛṣṇā also obtained five sons (Ḷrutakarman by Arjuna), who, after having studied the Vedas, from Arjuna acquired knowledge of all weapons celestial and human.—§§ 254–260 (Khāṇḍavadah.): I, 222–234: 224, 8161, 8167; 225, 8201, (8203); 227, 8238, 8245, 8247, 8275, 8278, 8282; 228, 8298, 8301, 8308, 8309, 8310, 8312, 8317, 8322, 8326; 234, 8466, 8476, 8478: Kṛṣṇā and Arjuna assisted Agni in burning the Khāṇḍava forest; Agni caused Varuṇa to give Arjuna the Gāṇḍīva bow, two inexhaustible quivers, and a car yoked with horses; then Agni gave Kṛṣṇā the discus Sudarçana; Varuṇa gave Kṛṣṇā the mace Kaumodakī; Indṛa in vain poured down showers of rain in order to prevent the burning. An incorporeal voice said that Kṛṣṇā and Arjuna, being really the old ṛshis and gods Nara and Nārāyaṇa, were invincible. Indra appeared and promised to give Arjuna all his weapons (both the Āgneya and the Vāyavya), when Mahādeva had been pleased by him; he granted Kṛṣṇā that his friendship with Arjuna should be eternal. The car (I, 8183 ff.) which Varuṇa gave to Arjuna was furnished with celestial weapons, etc., and incapable of being vanquished by gods or Asuras; its banner bore a large monkey; the car was drawn by horses white as silver, born in the region of the Gandharvas (Gāndharvaiḥ), and harnessed with gold, and in speed resembling the wind or the mind; its splendour was great, and the sound of its wheels was tremendous; it had been created by the

Prajāpati Bhaumana (Viçvakarman) after severe ascetic meditation; no one could gaze at its splendour; it was the very car riding upon which Soma had vanquished the Dānavas; it was furnished with an excellent flagstaff of golden colour, upon which was seen a celestial ape apparently bent upon burning everything it beheld; and upon the flags were seen various creatures of large size whose roars and yells caused the enemy's soldiers to faint.—§ 261 (Sabhākriyāp.): II, 1, (3), (6): Maya asked Arjuna to tell him what he was to do for him because he had been rescued by him in the Khāṇḍava forest; Arjuna told him to do something for Kṛṣṇā, who causes him to build a palace for Yudhishtira.—§ 262 (do.): II, 2, 37 (Kṛṣṇā departed for Dvārakā).—§ 263 (do.): II, 3, 58, 78: Maya told Arjuna about the huge riches on Hiranyaçṛṅga, and gave Arjuna the conch-shell Devadatta, etc.; the palace was constructed in fourteen months.—§ 264 (do.): II, 4, 128: Among those who waited on Yudhishtira in the palace were the princes who, dressed in deer-skins, learned the science of arms under Arjuna.—§ 272 (Rājasūyār.): II, 13, 557: Yudhishtira consulted his brothers, etc., as to the rājasūya; all people lived happily; Arjuna protected the people from enemies, etc.—§ 274 (do.): II, 15, 643: Deliberation about slaying Jarāsandha. 16, 661: Some objections made by Yudhishtira are refuted by A.—§ 275 (do.): II, 17, 676: Approving the words of Arjuna, Kṛṣṇā related the origin of Jarāsandha.—§ 276 (Jarāsandhavadhap.): II, 20, 774, 775, 787: A. set out with Bhīmasena and Kṛṣṇā to slay Jarāsandha.—§ 277 (do.): II, 21, 804: They entered the city of Girivraja in the guise of snātakas, etc. 24, 938, 954, 971: The combat between Bhīma and Jarāsandha having lasted for thirteen days, Bhīma killed him on the fourteenth night; they installed Jarāsandha's son Sahadeva as king of Magadha, then they returned to Indraprastha on Jarāsandha's celestial car; Kṛṣṇā set out for Dvārakā.—§ 278 (Digvijap.): II, 25, (984): Having obtained the bow, A., etc., prevailed upon Yudhishtira to let him subdue the north; A. set out on that celestial car which he had obtained from Agni and subdued the north, while his brothers subdued the other regions, and Yudhishtira stayed at Indraprastha.—§ 279 (cf. Digvijayaparvan): Arjuna subdued the Kulīndas, Anarttas, Kālakūtas, Sumanḍata, and with him Çākala-dvīpa and king Prativindhya and the kings in Çākala-dvīpa and the Seven Islands (Saptadvīpeshu, i.e. the Earth), and together with them he vanquished Bhagadatta, king of Prāgyjotisha and friend of Indra, who was surrounded by Kirātas, Cīnas, and other warriors dwelling on the sea-coast; after eight days of combat, Arjuna prevailed upon him to give tribute to Yudhishtira at his will (II, 26), 999, (1007). Having vanquished all the mountain kings of the north, he subdued Brhanta, the mountain king dwelling in Ulūka, and with him Senāvīndu; at the command of Yudhishtira, he stayed at Devaprastha, the city of Senāvīndu, while his troops subjugated Modāpura, Vamadeva, Sudāman, Susānkula, and the Northern Ulūkas. Then, having vanquished the mountaineers, he conquered the town of the Paurava king Viçvagaçva; then the seven tribes of the Utsavasāṅketas, etc. Having conquered the Himavat and Nishkuṭa (? see BR.), he came to Çvetaparvata (II, 27). Having crossed Çvetaparvata, he subdued the country of the Kimpurushas ruled by Drumaputra, then by conciliatory proceedings the country named Hāṣaka defended by Guhyakas. Then he came to the Mānasa lake and all the sacred waters (ṛshikulyāḥ).