

Çakra."—§ 552 (β) (44, v. 1375 f.): Enumeration of A.'s ten names.—§ 552 (γ) (45, v. 1429 ff.): Combat with the Gandharvas on the occasion of the Ghosha-yātrā; conflict at Khāṇḍava against D. and Dā.; combat on behalf of Indra against the Nivātakavacas and Paulomas; svayamvara of Kṛṣṇā.—§ 552 (δ) (45, v. 1433 f.): Droṇa, Çakra, Vaiçravaṇa, Yama, Varuṇa, Agni, Kṛpa, Kṛṣṇa (Mādhava), Pinākapāṇin (Çiva) [have been my preceptors].—§ 552 (ε) (49, v. 1535 ff.): Alone he saved the Kurus (from the Gandharvas), satiated Agni, led the life of a brahmācārī for five years; taking up Subhadrā on his car, he alone challenged Kṛṣṇa to single combat; he fought with Rudra as a forester; rescued Kṛṣṇā (from Jayadratha); for five years studied the use of arms under Indra; vanquished all foes; vanquished the Gandharva king Citrasena; vanquished the Nivātakavacas and Kālakhāṅjas.—Arjuna caused Uttara to bring away the white garments of Droṇa and Kṛpa and the yellow ones of Karṇa and the blue ones of Duryodhana and Açvatthamaṇ, but not those of Bhīṣma, because he was not stupefied; these garments he presented to Uttarā.—§ 553 (Vaiivāhikap.): IV, 70, 2267, 2289; 71, (2291), 2297, 2299, 2303, 2306, 2324; 72, (2327), 2346: After the victory over the Kurus, Arjuna praised Yudhishtira before Virāṭa, and showed him all the Pāṇḍavas; Uttara spoke about Arjuna's prowess, and described each of the Pāṇḍavas, especially Arjuna ("it was by him that Bhīṣma, Droṇa, and Duryodhana were vanquished"). Virāṭa offered to bestow his daughter Uttarā upon Arjuna, who accepted her for Abhimanyu. The nuptial festival was held at Upaplavya, where a great many kings came with akshauhīnis of troops.—§ 554 (Sainyodyogap.): V, 1, 5; 7, 140, (167): After the nuptials the assembled kings took counsel of each other about the preparations of war; after Kṛṣṇa had set out for Dvārakā, Arjuna and Duryodhana came thither while Kṛṣṇa was asleep; Arjuna chose Kṛṣṇa himself, who was not to fight, and Kṛṣṇa promised to become Arjuna's charioteer; Arjuna came back to Yudhishtira with Kṛṣṇa and the foremost Daçārhas.—§ 555 (do.): V, 8, 199, 214, 215; 18, 561, 567: Çalya came with an army to the Pāṇḍavas, but was enlisted in the cause of Duryodhana; he, however, promised Yudhishtira to dispirit Karṇa as his charioteer, and related the misery endured by Indra and his queen.—§ 556 (Saṅjayānāp.): V, 20-32: 22, 658, 668, 706, 711; 26, 758, 759; 27, 785; 29, 861; 30, 868: Drupada's purohita was sent as a messenger to Dhṛtarāshṭra; he said, "Nobody can fight Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa"; Dhṛtarāshṭra sent Drupada's purohita back to the Pāṇḍavas. Praising Arjuna, etc. (22a, etc.), Dhṛtarāshṭra sent Saṅjaya to Upaplavya, where he saluted Dhanañjaya (23γ); Yudhishtira said that by a single effort of his hand (23c) A. could shoot sixty-one whetted and keen-edged shafts, furnished with excellent feathers, etc.; Yudhishtira demanded Indraprastha, compared Arjuna, etc., with Duryodhana, etc.; the Pāṇḍavas might be compared with a tree of righteousness, whose trunk was Arjuna, etc.; Saṅjaya then bade farewell to A., etc. (30ν); Yudhishtira declared Saṅjaya to be as dear to him as Dhanañjaya (i.e. Arjuna); Saṅjaya, having returned to Hāstīnapura, spoke to Dhṛtarāshṭra about Arjuna's ascending to the very heavens, etc.—§ 561 (Yānasandhip.): V, 47-71: 48, 1810, 1815, 1816, 1831; 49, 1933, 1940, 1963; 51, 2031, 2037, 2084; 52, 2092; 53, 2109, 2111; 54, 2131, 2135; 55, 2182, 2184, 2195, 2202; 56, 2215, 2219; 57, 2246, 2247, 2292; 59, 2329, 2352, 2358; 60, 2366, 2378; 65, 2497; 66, 2499;

67, 2522; 68, 2523; 69, 2545: The next morning Saṅjaya in the council hall related that Arjuna (! cf. § 556, V, 23-28) had said with Yudhishtira's sanction that Saṅjaya should threaten Duryodhana, etc., saying that the Pāṇḍavas only wished for war; Arjuna said (§ 561b, V, 48) that one morning when he had finished his water rites and prayers, a brahman said to him that he would have to fight with his foes, and that either Indra riding on his steed would walk before him, or Kṛṣṇa would protect him from behind riding on his car drawn by Sugrīva; and Arjuna had preferred Vāsudeva (Kṛṣṇa) as his ally to Indra. Arjuna also said that Duryodhana thought of imprisoning Kṛṣṇa and seeks to create a sudden disunion between Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna, and relates terrific omens; "I will hurl the Sthūṇākarṇa, Pāçupata, and Brāhma weapons, and all those that Çakra gave me." Bhīṣma said that Nara and Nārāyaṇa are Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa; Arjuna with an arrow severed in battle the head of the Asura Jambha, etc., and Bhīṣma rebuked Karṇa, who had seen his brother in the city of Virāṭa slain by Arjuna; Saṅjaya mentioned Arjuna's burning of the Khāṇḍava forest. Dhṛtarāshṭra was most afraid of Bhīma (who in height is higher than Arjuna by the span of the thumb); yet he was also afraid of Arjuna; "33 years have passed away since the burning of the Khāṇḍava forest; we have never heard of his being defeated anywhere"; Duryodhana alluded to the resolution of the Saṃçaptakas to slay Arjuna.—§ 561h (Yānas.): V, 56: *Bhaumana* (i.e. Viçvakarman, Nil.) and *Çakra* had always created wonderful forms, [he who is] *Tvaṣṭṛ*, [and] *Dhātṛ* (i.e. Prajāpati, Nil.); for on this (i.e. Arjuna's) flagstaff they (i.e. Tvaṣṭṛ, Çakra, and Dhātṛ, Nil.) have made forms by divine illusion (*devamāyayā*); and at *Bhīmasena's* request *Hanumat* will also place his own image on it. The banner in all directions both perpendicularly and laterally covered one *yojana*, and even if trees stood in its way its course could not be impeded; it was ever varying like *Çakra's* bow (i.e. the rainbow). And to that chariot were yoked 100 white celestial steeds with the speed of the winds, given by *Citraratha*; neither on earth, nor in the sky, nor in heaven, their course could be impeded; a boon had been granted that their number would always remain full, however often they might be slain.—Arjuna had got Karṇa, Jayadratha, etc., assigned as his share in the combat. Arjuna was protected by the celestials; Saṅjaya had seen two straight lines on his foot soles; Agni would help him as in Khāṇḍava; he took up 500 arrows at a time, and Kṛṣṇa protected him; on a single chariot Arjuna conquered the whole earth, etc.; he had said that Bhīṣma, etc., were all on the eve of death, if they did not give up to Yudhishtira his own share of the kingdom.—§ 562 (Bhagavadyānāp.): V, 72-95: 74, 2739; 77, 2799; 78, (2802); 79, 2838; 81, 2865; 82, 2907, 2916; 83, 2949; 90, 3156, 3209, 3210: A. and Yudhishtira were averse from war, and A. told Kṛṣṇa to exert himself sincerely to bring about peace; if, however, Duryodhana would not give them what they demanded, he would annihilate the Kshatriya race. During Kṛṣṇa's embassy Kuntī compared A. to Arjuna Kārtavīrya, and mentioned the invisible voices in the night of Arjuna's birth.—§ 563 (Dambhodhbhavop.): V, 96, 3494, 3496 (identified with Nara).—§ 567 (Bhagavadyānāp.): V, 124-132: 124, 4172, 4173, 4178, 4180; 125, 4199, 4201; 126, 4229; 131, 4425: Kṛṣṇa mentioned Arjuna's exploits before Duryodhana, and said that Bhīṣma, etc., could not contend with Bhīma and A.—§ 569 (do.): V, 137, 4644, 4663; 138, 4680; 140, 4747; 144, 4887; 145, 4924,