

and Sñjayas were defeated by Droṇa; Yudhisht̥hira asked A. to check Droṇa. Dhṛtarāsh̥tra regretted that Duryodhana did not know Kṛsh̥ṇa and Arjuna.—§ 590 (do.), VII, 12-16: ELEVENTH DAY (Sañjaya begins his narrative in detail): 12, 453; 13, (472): Droṇa promised to seize Yudhisht̥hira, if he was not protected by Arjuna (with his weapons received from 'ndra and Rudra, etc.); Arjuna must therefore be withdrawn from Yudhisht̥hira. Yudhisht̥hira learnt through his spies that Droṇa had promised to seize him; A. consoled him. A fierce battle commenced; protected by Droṇa and Arjuna, both hosts seemed to stand inactive. In order to rescue Yudhisht̥hira, A. attacked Droṇa's division. When the sun set, both parties withdrew their troops. The Pāṇḍavas, etc., praised Arjuna.—§ 591 (Samçaptakavadhap.), VII, 17, 680, 688, 709: Droṇa confessed his inability of seizing Yudhisht̥hira if Arjuna were by; the Trigarta king, saying that Arjuna had always injured them, said that they would take an oath that either Arjuna or the Trigartas should be slain. Then they summoned Arjuna to the southern part of the field. Arjuna told Satyajit to guard Yudhisht̥hira, and went out against the Trigartas.—§ 592 (do.), VII, 18-32: TWELFTH DAY: 18, 728, 733, 734, 736, 737; 19, 753, 756, 763, 764, 765, 770, 773; 23, 1017; 26, 1130; 27, 1208, 1212, 1219; 28, 1232, 1234, 1235, 1241; 29, 1265, 1266, 1274; 30, 1303, 1306, 1312, 1319, 1321, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1328, 1329, 1336, 1339; 32, 1418, 1423, 1426, 1428, 1443: The Samçaptakas rejoiced at the prospect of fighting with A., who terrified them with the sound of Devadatta, and attacked them; Subāhu and Suçarman, etc. (a), fought with A.; they fled to Duryodhana, but, urged by the Trigarta king, they once more returned to the field with the Nārāyaṇa cowherds. Kṛsh̥ṇa conveyed Arjuna to the Samçaptakas. The Nārāyaṇas fought with Arjuna. A. blew the Devadatta and employed the Tvāsh̥tra weapon, that confounded the foes, who began to strike each other; Arjuna crossed the Lalitthas, etc. (β), and used the Vāyavya weapon to frustrate the downpour of arrows shot by his foes, and Vāyu bore away crowds of Samçaptakas with their steeds, etc. Yudhisht̥hira disposed his troops in the form of a semicircle. Yudhisht̥hira fled. Arjuna's son Çrutakīrti fought with the son of Duḥçāsana. A., etc. (v), fought with Bhagadatta (upon his elephant). Urged by Arjuna, Kṛsh̥ṇa began to proceed against Bhagadatta; the Samçaptakas (14,000, including 10,000 Gopālāḥ or Nārāyaṇāḥ) challenged Arjuna, and he encountered them, discharged the Brāhma weapon, defeated and slew them, and then turned against Bhagadatta; but as Suçarman with his brothers followed him from behind, he again attacked Suçarman, and then again Bhagadatta; Bhagadatta, at last, consecrated his hook with mantras so as to become the Vaishṇava weapon; Kṛsh̥ṇa received it on his breast, and it became a garland. As A. taxed Kṛsh̥ṇa for fighting himself, Kṛsh̥ṇa related the history of the Vaishṇavastra (c); "the great Asura has now been divested of that supreme weapon; now slay Bhagadatta, that enemy of the gods, just as I formerly slew the Asura Naraka for the good of the worlds"; A. then slew both Bhagadatta and the elephant. Then A. slew the two brothers Vṛsha and Acala. Dhṛtarāsh̥tra's sons attacked Arjuna, and Çakuni employed magics in order to confound him and Kṛsh̥ṇa: producing clubs, etc., and asses, etc., which A. slew with celestial weapons; then darkness, whence harsh voices were heard; this A. dispelled with the weapon Jyotishka; then waves of water, which were dried up with the Āditya weapon; Çakuni fled. A. slaughtered

the Kuru army: some followed Droṇa, others Duryodhana; a fierce battle took place on the southern side between Arjuna and the Kurus. The Pāṇḍavas regretted that Arjuna was engaged on the southern part of the field in slaughtering the Samçaptakas and the Nārāyaṇa force. Having slain the Samçaptakas, Arjuna fought with Droṇa, etc., employing the Āgneya weapon; A. slew three of Karṇa's brothers (γγ). At sunset the armies retired.—§ 593 (Abhimanyuvadhap.), VII, 33-51: THIRTEENTH DAY: 33, 1456, 1466, 1468; 35, 1520, 1521; 36, 1545; 40, 1661; 45, 1824; 51, 1989, 1991: Being overcome by A., and Droṇa having failed to seize Yudhisht̥hira, the Kurus were regarded as defeated; they heard everybody praise A. and Kṛsh̥ṇa. Next morning Duryodhana blamed Droṇa for not having seized Yudhisht̥hira; Droṇa said that nobody could defeat the force protected by Arjuna and Kṛsh̥ṇa, save Mahādeva. The Samçaptakas challenged Arjuna and took him away to the southern side of the field. The Pāṇḍavas were headed by Bhīmasena. Abhimanyu defeated all the warriors that encountered him with the weapons he had received from Arjuna and Kṛsh̥ṇa. At last Abhimanyu was slain by Duḥçāsana's son, after Jayadratha had checked those who tried to follow Abhimanyu.—§ 595 (do.), VII, 71, 2465: Vyāsa consoled Yudhisht̥hira, who became free from grief; but "what shall we say to Arjuna?" —§ 596 (Pratijñāp.), VII, 72-81: 72, 2485, 2537, 2562, 2563; 73, 2581, 2610; 74, 2636, 2637; 75, 2666, 2667, 2672; 76, (2679), 2704; 77, 2716; 78, 2774; 79, 2775, 2787, 2790, 2791, 2795, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2808; 80, 2842, 2868, 2872, (2874), 2885; 81, 2889, 2895, 2905, 2909: In the evening Arjuna, after having slain large numbers of Samçaptakas, proceeded towards his tent and told Kṛsh̥ṇa that his heart was afflicted; he saw indications of disaster; Abhimanyu did not come out with smiles to receive him, etc. He remembered that Droṇa had this day formed the circular array, which none save Abhimanyu could break; but he had not taught him how to come out of it after having pierced it; he had heard the leonine shouts of the Dhṛtarāsh̥tras, and Kṛsh̥ṇa had heard Yuyutsu censuring them for having slain a child instead of Arjuna, and then Yuyutsu had cast up his weapons afflicted with rage and grief. Kṛsh̥ṇa consoled Arjuna, talking about the kshatriya duties and heaven. None save Kṛsh̥ṇa and Yudhisht̥hira (who were always acceptable to him) could address Arjuna. Yudhisht̥hira addressed him and told (VII, 72) him the particulars of Abhimanyu's heroism and fall. Arjuna vowed to slay Jayadratha before the sun set the following day (his oath); even as to As., D., men, birds, snakes, P., wanderers of the night, B.-r., and D.-r., etc., he said that they would not succeed in protecting him, even if he entered Rasātala, or ascended the firmament, or repaired to the city of the gods (*Devapuram*) or the city of Diti (*Diteḥ puram*); if the sun set before he had slain him, he would himself enter the fire. Arjuna bent the Gāṇḍīva, Kṛsh̥ṇa blew the Pāñcajanya, Arjuna the Devadatta (VII, 73). Having been informed by spies, Jayadratha was overwhelmed with sorrow and fear, thinking that not even Droṇa (a), not even D., G., As., U., Rā., could protect him against Arjuna. He wished to return home. Duryodhana comforted him saying that he, Karṇa, etc. (β), would protect him. Accompanied by Duryodhana, Jayadratha that very night repaired to Droṇa and questioned him about the difference between himself and Arjuna. Droṇa said they had got the same instruction, but Arjuna was superior to Jayadratha in consequence of yoga and the hard life he had led; Droṇa would, however, protect him, forming an