

made offerings to Çiva, etc.; then they again set out for Hāstinapura. **66**: Meanwhile Kṛṣṇa, etc., arrived; Uttarā gave birth to Parikshit, who was still-born. **67**, 1969: Subhadrā lamented (v). **68**: Kṛṣṇa entered the lying-in-room (description). **69**: Kṛṣṇa touched water and withdrew the Brāhma-weapon and revived the child. **70**: When Parikshit was a month old, the Pāṇḍavas came back with the wealth. **71**, 2081: A., etc. (ρ), would officiate at Yudhishtira's sacrifice. **72**, 2105: According to the counsel of Vyāsa, A. was charged with the protection of the horse. **73**, 2115, 2139: Yudhishtira asked A. to spare all hostile kings as much as possible and to invite them to the horse-sacrifice; A. with the Gāṇḍīva followed the horse; all Hāstinapura came out to see him; a disciple of Yājñavalkya followed him in order to perform auspicious rites for him, and also many brahmins and kshatriyas. In course of the horse's wandering many great and wonderful battles were fought. The horse wandered over the whole earth; from the North it turned to the East; myriads of kings fought with A., because they had lost their kinsmen on the field of Kurukshetra, the same did innumerable Kirātas, Yavanas, Mlecchas, and Āryas. **74**: The Trigartas attacked A., who in vain asked them to forbear; the Trigarta king Sūryavarman fought with A., who slew his younger brother Ketuvarman; then he fought Dhṛtarāshtra, was wounded in his hand and dropped the Gāṇḍīva, but took it up again and slew eighteen warriors; the Trigartas fled and accepted A.'s dominion. **75**, 2188, 2190: In Prāgyotisha, Bhagadatta's son king Vajradatta (description) attacked A. on his elephant, but, after a fierce battle—**76**, 2195, 2197, 2207, 2208, 2209—during three days, he on the fourth day had his elephant slain, and promised to come to the horse-sacrifice. **77**: The Saindhavas seated on chariots attacked A., who was on foot, recollecting Jayadratha; omens appeared; the Gāṇḍīva fell down; the gods, etc., shouted "victory" to A., who once more used his bow; the Saindhavas fled. **78**, 2265, 2273, 2280: The Saindhavas once more rallied; A. urged them to surrender, but in vain; then Duḥçalā, taking her grandson, the son of Suratha, in her arms, repaired to A.; A. cast off his bow, and asked after Suratha (the son of Jayadratha); she said that he had died from sorrow when he heard of A.'s arrival; A. comforted her; Duḥçalā asked her warriors to desist, and returned home; at last the horse arrived at Manipūra—**79**, 2338—where Babhruvāhana, A.'s son by Citrāngadā, approached A. with humility; A. angrily blamed him for having fallen away from kshatriya duties. Ulūpi pierced through the earth and beheld her [step-]son standing distressed, and incited him to fight A., which he did; he even caused the sacrificial horse to be seized; gravely wounded, A. praised his son highly; at last A. fell down in a swoon, and so did Babhruvāhana. **80**, 2371: Citrāngadā lamented. At last Ulūpi thought of the gem that has the virtue of reviving a dead man; the gem came; she placed it on the breast of A.; he revived. **81**, (2402): Asked by A., Ulūpi recited the curse of the Vasus for A.'s having slain Bhishma in unfair fight; if A. had died without having expiated his sin, he would have fallen into Hell; A. highly approved of her deed and told Babhruvāhana to come with his mother, etc., to the horse-sacrifice; Babhruvāhana promised to come and to take upon himself the task of distributing food among the brahmins. He asked A. to pass the night in the city with his two wives; but A. was prevented by his vow of following the horse. **82**, 2456, 2462: The horse at last

turned its face towards Hāstinapura; at Rājagṛha, the Magadha king Meghasandhi, the son of Sahadeva, mounted on his chariot, attacked A., who was on foot; he was told to come to the horse-sacrifice. In Vaṅga, Puṇḍra, and Koçala A. vanquished innumerable Mleccha armies. **83**: A. proceeded towards the south. At the beautiful city of the Cedis, Çarabha, the son of Çicupāla, fought A. and then worshipped him, etc. Citrāngadā was vanquished by A.; the Nishāda king, the son of Ekalavya, was vanquished after a furious battle, etc. King Ugrasena came to A. with Vasudeva. Then along the coast of the western ocean; then to the Gāndhāras, where a fierce battle ensued with the Gāndhāra king, the son of Çakunī. **84**, 2491: At last the king, disregarding A.'s peaceful advice, fought alone; A. shot off his headgear; the mother of the king came out and forbade her son to fight; A. told him to come to the horse-sacrifice. **85**, 2511: At the news of his arrival to Hāstinapura, Yudhishtira rejoiced, etc., and made magnificent preparations for the sacrifice. **86**, 2559: Kṛṣṇa, etc., came and told about A. that he had been very much emaciated, and that he was near at hand. **87**, 2587, 2592, 2593: Yudhishtira enquired of Kṛṣṇa why A. was fated to bear such hardships in life; Kṛṣṇa attributed it to the elevation of A.'s cheekbones. Bhīmasena, etc., became gratified with A.'s triumphs. A messenger announced the arrival of A., and received large gifts. On the second day A. entered the city (description). A. saluted Yudhishtira, etc. **88**: The sacrifice was duly performed; **89**, 2655.—§ 786 (do.), XIV, **91**, 2814: "Yudhishtira, Bhīma, and A. resembled Indra."—§ 787 (Āgramavāsap.), XV, 1: For fifteen years the Pāṇḍavas did everything under the advice of Dhṛtarāshtra; Bhīmasena alone did not forget his grievances. **2**: From fear of Yudhishtira nobody dared to speak evil of Duryodhana or Dhṛtarāshtra. Bhīma, however, revered the old king outwardly, but with a very unwilling heart. **3**: After fifteen years Dhṛtarāshtra, afflicted by the cutting words of Bhīma, asked Yudhishtira's permission for himself and Gāndhārī to retire to the woods clad in rags and barks in order to practise austerities; **10**, 333, 346. **11**: Yudhishtira and A. applauded Dhṛtarāshtra's intention to perform the çrāddha of Bhishma, etc., before setting out for the woods; Bhīma was unwilling; A. sought to pacify him, seconded by Yudhishtira. **12**, (382), 387, 392: A. urged Bhīma to forget the injuries of Duryodhana. **13**, 403: Vidura reported the speeches of Yudhishtira, A., and Bhīma to Dhṛtarāshtra. **15**, 434: When Dhṛtarāshtra and Gāndhārī set out with his daughters-in-law on the day of full-moon in the month of Kārttika, Yudhishtira and A. were filled with grief. **16**, 455: Vidura and Sañjaya and Kuntī retired with Dhṛtarāshtra and Gāndhārī into the woods; Dhṛtarāshtra caused Kṛpa and Yuyutsu to remain and made them over to Yudhishtira.—§ 788 (do.), XV, **22**: Afflicted with grief, the Pāṇḍavas did not attend to their kingly offices; they set their heart upon seeing Dhṛtarāshtra, etc., and proceeded towards the forest. **23**, 618, 628: Headed by A. (on a chariot with white horses) and Kṛpa, they proceeded slowly (description of the expedition). **24**, 646: Sahadeva and Kuntī informed Gāndhārī of the arrival of the Pāṇḍavas, and then advanced towards A., etc. (β), dragging the childless old couple. **25**, 658, 662: To the ascetics who had come from diverse regions to see the Pāṇḍavas, Sañjaya pointed out each of them (†v). **26**: Vidura entered the body of Yudhishtira, but was not cremated; **28**, 747 (ε).—§ 789 (Putradarçanap.), XV, **29**: The Pāṇḍavas passed about a month in that