

forest; Vyāsa came; Dhṛtarāshṭra wished to see his dead children and kinsmen; the grief of Gāndhārī, etc. (δ), was revived; she said that for sixteen years Dhṛtarāshṭra never slept for grief; and also Kṛshnā, etc. (ε), grieved exceedingly; asked by Vyāsa to tell what she wished—30—Kuntī told the story of Karna's birth; Vyāsa promised to show her Karna. 31: They all proceeded towards the Bhāgirathī, and waited for the advent of night; at sunset they bathed and finished their evening rites. 32: When night came, Vyāsa plunged into the Bhāgirathī for a bath and summoned all the deceased warriors, who all rose up from the water with a loud uproar. 33: When they had sported with one another for that night, Vyāsa dismissed them within the twinkling of an eye.—§ 791 (do.), XV, 36, 1004 (β): Dhṛtarāshṭra became released from his grief; all returned home; the Pāṇḍavas had passed more than a month in the wood.—§ 792 (Nārādāgamanap.), XV, 37-39: Two years later the Pāṇḍavas were visited by Nārada, who told them that Dhṛtarāshṭra, etc., had been burnt by a forest conflagration; only Sañjaya had escaped. The Pāṇḍavas and the citizens all proceeded to Gaṅgā in order to offer oblations of water to them, etc.—§ 793 (Mausalap.), XVI, 4, †107: After the mutual slaughter at Dvārakā, Kṛshna sent Dārūka to inform A. and tell him to come quickly; Kṛshna, entering Dvāravatī, told his father to protect the ladies till A. came. Bala-Rāma and Kṛshna died. 5, 135, 138: A. with Dārūka proceeded to Dvārakā; when Kṛshna's 16,000 wives saw A., they uttered a loud cry. The city seemed to A. to be like the terrible river Vaitaraṇī. A., Satyā, and Rukmiṇī fell down and wailed; then praising Kṛshna and comforting the ladies, A. went to Vasudeva. 6c, 151, 153, 154, 157, 169: Vasudeva lamented and said he would die by abstaining from food. 7, 183, 224, 227, 230, 253: A. said that the hour had come also for the Pāṇḍavas to depart [from the world] (λ); he would, however, first move the women, the children, and the aged of the Vṛshnis to Indraprastha. Then he entered the hall of the Yādavas called Sudharmā (*sudharmam yadavim sabham*), where he told the citizens and ministers that he would take away with him the remnants of the Vṛshnis and Andhakas, as the sea would soon engulf the city, etc. A. passed that night in the mansion of Kṛshna. At dawn Vasudeva by yoga attained to the highest goal; his four wives ascended the funeral pyre. When A. had caused Vasudeva and his four wives to be burnt, he visited the place where the Vṛshnis had been slaughtered, and caused the last rites to be performed and Rāma and Kṛshna to be burnt. On the seventh day he set out with the ladies and children, the Yādava troops and other inhabitants, with Kṛshna's 16,000 wives, and Vajra; they numbered many millions in all; then the ocean flooded Dvārakā; they proceeded in slow marches; at Pañcanada the Abhīras (Mlecchas) conspired to rob the cavalcade. A. only with great difficulty succeeded in stringing his bow. His celestial weapons would not come to his mind; the women were snatched away by the robbers; A.'s shafts soon became exhausted; formerly they had been inexhaustible. A. became very distressed; he escorted the remnant of the cavalcade to Kurukshetra; he established the son of Kṛtavarma in the city of Mārttikāvata with the remnant of the women of the Bhoja king; the remainder, with children and old men and women, at Indraprastha with Vajra for their ruler; the son of Yuyudhāna (with old men, etc.) on the banks of the Sarasvatī, etc.; then A. entered the retreat of Vyāsa. 8, 254, 255, (261): A. informed Vyāsa of

what had passed (ν) ("500,000 warriors have thus been laid down"). Vyāsa said that Kṛshna, as also the Pāṇḍavas, had finished their work; "the time has come for your departure from this world," etc. (ξ). A. entered Hāstinapura and informed Yudhishtira of what had taken place.—§ 794 (Mahāprasthān.), XVII, 1, 2, 5, 20, 31, 37, 38: The Pāṇḍavas set their heart on leaving the world; the kingdom was made over to Yuyutsu, and Parikshit installed as king in Hāstinapura, while Vajra ruled in Indraprastha. Kṛpa was installed as the preceptor of Parikshit. The subjects tried in vain to dissuade them; they and Draupadī divested themselves of their ornaments and dressed in the barks of trees; then they threw their sacred fires into the water. Then they set out on their journey: the five Pāṇḍavas, Draupadī, and a dog; wandering towards the east they reached the sea of red water. Agni came (a) and caused A. to throw the Gāṇḍīva and his inexhaustible quiver into the water and thus restore them to Varuna. They now proceeded towards the south, etc., wishing to make a round of the whole earth. 2, 67: Having crossed Himavat, etc., Kṛshnā dropped down, in consequence of her partiality for A.; then Sahadeva, then Nakula, then A. fell down; A., because he had said that he would consume all the foes in a single day, but had not accomplished it. 3, 92: Yudhishtira's second test.—§ 795 (Svargārohanap.), XVIII, 1-3: Yudhishtira's third test: 2, 36, 66. 4, [128: When arrived in heaven Yudhishtira saw there Govinda (Kṛshna) in his Brāhma-form (description), adored by Phālguna (Arjuna)].—Cf. the following synonyms:—

Aindri ("son of Indra"), q.v.

Bhārata ("descendant of Bharata"), q.v.

Bhīmānuja ("younger brother of Bhīma"): IV, 1668.

Bhīmaśenānuja (do.): V, 5759.

Bibhatsu ("loathing"): I, 2273, 2275, 2278, 4809, 5302, 5310, 5364, 5389, 5523, 6492, 7887, 8037, 8063, 8165, 8233, 8243, 8258; II, 523, 1928, 2370; III, 551, 589, †915, 1246, 1275, 1387, 1910, 2020, 2061, 8290, 8292, 8421, 10885, 11429, 11526, 11935, 14833, 17261, 17274; IV, 46, 367, 1184, 1227, 1283, 1307, 1311, 1376 (enumeration of Arjuna's ten names), 1378, 1385 (etymology), 1441, 1474, 1475; 1479, 1486, 1493, 1508, 1512, 1527, 1610, 1625, 1649, 1653, 1698, 1702, 1712, 1718, 1939, 1946, 1988, 1997, 2028, 2038, 2125, 2350; V, †852, 2216, 2672, 2800, 2823, 2855, 2969, 3177, 4649, 4709, 4785; VI, 717, 2020, 2552, 3211, 3746, 4834, 4839, 4973, 5212, 5286, 5488, 5558, 5609, 5612, 5621, 5739, 5788, 5790; VII, 320, 420, 669, 768, 787, 1309, 1995, 2486, 2536, 2561, 2815, 2816, 2823, 2829, 3223, 3240, 3251, 3268, 3293, 3356, 3374, 3685, 4218, 4294, 5354, 6063, 6075, 6091, 6094, 6219, 6283, 6411, 6768, 6780, 6966, 7085, 7088, 7091, 7216, 7714, 7834, 8081, 8289, 8386, 8465, 9007, 9103, 9105, 9115, 9246, 9399, 9402; VIII, 159, 1636, 2129, 2179, 2584, 2863, 3237, 3245, 3578, 3581, 3582, 3751, †3833, 4009, 4112, †4778, 4843; IX, 135, 201, 731, 1570; XI, 376, 662, 689; XII, 652, 819; XIV, 1792, 2155, 2182, 2224, 2230, 2283, 2488, 2506, 2579; XV, 370, 397, 400; XVI, 167, 170, 177.

Brhannalā (the name which A. gave himself with king Virāṭa): IV, 54, †306, †307, †308, (849), 850, (852), 852, 1186, †1190, 1193, 1205, 1206, 1212, 1214, 1217, 1220, †1222, 1223, 1228, 1229, 1248, 1250, (1259), 1274, 1276, 1314, (1315), 1342, (1343), †1215, †12159, 2167, †2169, †2175, 2181, 2199, 2204, 2214, 2216, 2229.