

away by his charioteer, and his troops fled, pursued by *Bhīma*. (7) *Dhr̥ṣṭadyumna* and *Yudhishthira* slew *Droṇa's* and *Bhishma's* army, which fled and could not be checked by *Bhishma* and *Droṇa*. (8) *Abhimanyu* and *Çaineya* began to slaughter the army of *Çakuni*. (9) *Arjuna* routed the *Kaurava* army, and its flight could not be checked by *Bhishma* and *Droṇa*, but was checked by *Duryodhana*, who blamed *Bhishma*, saying that he did not sincerely fight with the *Pāṇḍavas*, otherwise his troops could not have been routed while *Bhishma*, etc. (λ), were alive; had he known this unwillingness of *Bhishma* to fight, he would have consulted *Karna*. *Bhishma* said that the *Pāṇḍavas* were incapable of being vanquished by the very gods, including *Indra*, but he alone would check them to-day (VI, 58). (10) After the forenoon of that day had passed away, *Bhishma* attacked the *Pāṇḍavas*, and a dreadful battle ensued, in which the *Pāṇḍavas* were routed. *Kṛṣṇa* told *Arjuna* to strike *Bhishma*, reminding him of his vow to slay all the warriors of *Dhārtarāshtra's* son, headed by *Bhishma* and *Droṇa*. At the request of *Arjuna*, *Kṛṣṇa* drove the steeds to where *Bhishma* was, and the army of *Yudhishthira* rallied for battle. *Arjuna* and *Bhishma* fought; *Kṛṣṇa* displayed great skill in driving the horses; he and *Arjuna* were both wounded by *Bhishma*, and the *Pāṇḍava* army was routed; *Bhishma* ordered *Droṇa*, etc. (μ), to attack *Arjuna*. (11) The grandson of *Çini* came to *Arjuna's* rescue; *Kṛṣṇa* applauded him, and, saying that he would slay *Bhishma* and *Droṇa*, etc., he jumped down from the chariot with his discus *Sudarçana* in his hand, and rushed towards *Bhishma* (who welcomed him), but was held back by *Arjuna*, who said that he would himself slay the *Kurus*; he was then prevailed upon to mount the chariot once more, where he blew the *Pāṇḍavya*, while arrows were shot from the *Gāṇḍīva* in all directions. (12) Then *Duryodhana*, etc. (ν), attacked *Arjuna*, who invoked the *Mahendra* weapon and checked the *Kaurava* host. (13) *Viraṭa*, *Drupada*, etc., approached. *Arjuna* caused a river of blood to flow there with *Rākṣasas* on its banks. Elated with victory, the *Cedis*, etc. (ξ), set up a loud shout. The *Kurus*, including *Bhishma*, etc. (ο), got afraid of the *Indra*-weapon, and withdrew their forces at sunset. The same did *Arjuna*. Among the *Kurus* there was a great uproar: "The *Sauvīras*, etc. (π), have all been slain by *Arjuna*, and he has vanquished *Çrutāyus*, etc. (ρ)" (VI, 59). — § 581: THE FOURTH DAY: (1) When the night had passed away, *Bhishma* at the head of the army proceeded against the foe, surrounded by *Droṇa*, etc. (α). The array of the *Pāṇḍavas* was like that of the day before. *Bhishma* (β) attacked *Arjuna*, and so did *Droṇa*, etc. (β); *Abhimanyu* rushed out of the ranks and proceeded against all the foes, but *Bhishma* avoided *Abhimanyu* and fought against *Arjuna* himself (VI, 60). (2) *Açvatthāman*, etc. (γ), fought with *Abhimanyu*. (3) Urged by *Duryodhana*, the *Trigartas*, etc. (δ), attacked *Arjuna* and *Abhimanyu*. (4) Proceeding towards *Arjuna*, *Dhr̥ṣṭadyumna* attacked the *Madras*, etc. (ε), and slew *Sanjyamani's* son (VI, 61). *Dhr̥ṣṭadyumna* fought with *Çalya*. (5) *Abhimanyu* attacked *Çalya*. *Duryodhana*, etc. (ζ), protected the chariot of *Çalya*. *Bhīmasena*, etc. (η), fought with them. (6) *Bhīmasena*, with his mace, attacked *Duryodhana*, who advanced with the *Magadha*-division, and placing the ruler of *Magadha* before himself, *Bhīmasena* jumped from his chariot and slew the elephants with his mace; the *Draupadeyas*, etc. (θ), protected *Bhīma's* rear; *Abhimanyu* slew the *Magadha* king after having slain his elephant (VI, 62). (7) *Duryodhana* commanded his entire army to slay *Bhīmasena*, who crushed

them with his mace, without being abandoned by *Dhr̥ṣṭadyumna*, etc. (ι). (8) *Bhishma* attacked *Bhīmasena*. (9) *Sāt看aki* (*Çinipravrah*) attacked *Bhishma*. (10) Only the *Rā. Alambusha* fought with the grandson of *Çini*. (11) Only *Somadatta's* son *Bhāriçravas* was then of good cheer; he attacked *Sāt看aki* (VI, 63). (12) *Duryodhana* and his brothers surrounded *Somadatta's* son; *Bhīmasena* encountered the *Dhārtarāshtras*, who were headed by *Duryodhana*; *Nandaka* (*Dhārtarāshtra*) also attacked *Bhīmasena*, who addressed his charioteer *Viçoka*, that he should drive the steeds with care; *Duryodhana* also wounded *Viçoka*; *Duryodhana* struck *Bhīmasena* so that he swooned away. (13) The *Pāṇḍava* army, headed by *Abhimanyu*, showered arrows on *Duryodhana*; *Bhīmasena* regained consciousness and fought against *Duryodhana* and *Çalya*, who was borne away from the battle. (14) Fourteen *Dhārtarāshtras*, viz. *Senāpati*, etc. (κ), encountered *Bhīmasena*, who slew *Senāpati*, etc. (λ); the remaining six fled. (15) Urged by *Bhishma*, the whole *Dhārtarāshtra* army attacked *Bhīmasena*; the *Prāgyjyotiṣa* king *Bhagadatta*, on a huge elephant, struck *Bhīmasena*, who fell in a swoon. (16) Then the *Rā. Ghaṭotkaca*, by help of his illusive force, appeared riding on an *Airāvata*, followed by the other *Dignāgas* (μ), each with four tusks and mounted by *Rākṣasas*, and attacked *Bhagadatta's* elephant. (17) *Bhishma* urged *Droṇa* and *Duryodhana* to rescue *Bhagadatta*; all the kings, headed by *Droṇa*, proceeded to aid *Bhagadatta*; *Yudhishthira*, with the *Pāṇḍavas* and *Pāṇḍavas*, pursued them from behind; *Ghaṭotkaca* uttered a fierce roar; *Bhishma*, addressing *Droṇa*, caused the army to withdraw, and so did the *Pāṇḍavas* with *Bhīmasena* and *Ghaṭotkaca*. *Duryodhana* was afflicted with sorrow (VI, 64). *Dhārtarāshtra* complained to *Saijaya*, and asked what was the cause of the victory of the *Pāṇḍavas*. *Saijaya* explained that victory sides with righteousness, and related how *Duryodhana* in the night had enquired of *Bhishma*, on whom the *Pāṇḍavas* were relying to vanquish *Droṇa*, etc. (ν). *Bhishma* had related this ancient history: In days of old all the gods and *R̥shis* were assembled by *Brahmān* upon *Gandhamādāna*; and when *Brahmān*, together with the *R̥shis* and gods, beheld an excellent chariot in the sky, he hymned *Nārāyaṇa* (ξ). ". . . Therefore take birth in the race of *Yadu* and slay the sons of *Diti*. . . Having created the divine *Sankarshana* out of thy own self by thyself, thou didst then, O *Kṛṣṇa*, create thyself as *Pradyumna*, born of thyself; from *Pradyumna* thou didst then create *Aniruddha*, who is known as the eternal *Vishnu*; and it was *Aniruddha* who created me as *Brahmān*, the upholder of the Universe. Created out of *Vasudeva*, I have therefore been created by thee. Dividing thyself into portions, take birth among human beings, and slaughtering the *Asuras* there . . . thou wilt again truly attain to *Yoga*. . ." (VI, 65). Requested by *D.*, *R.*, and *G.*, *Brahmān* explained to them who *Nārāyaṇa* is. "Those *Dai.* and *Dā.* and *Rā.* who were slain in battle have been born among men." The old *R̥shis* *Nara* and *Nārāyaṇa* are *Arjuna* and *Kṛṣṇa*. *Kṛṣṇa* should never be disregarded as if he were a man. This was heard by *Bhishma* from *R̥shis*, etc. (ο). "Never go to war with *Kṛṣṇa* and the *Pāṇḍavas*; on account of thy folly thou couldst not apprehend this; I regard thee, therefore, as a wicked *Rākṣasa*." "Where *Kṛṣṇa* is, there is righteousness; and victory is where righteousness is . . . It is *Kṛṣṇa* who always imparts an understanding endowed with righteousness and strength in battle to the *Pāṇḍavas*, and who always protects them from danger . . . He it is who, towards the close