

incapable of being bent by anybody except *Arjuna*; and causing some machinery to be erected in the sky, he set up a mark attached to that machinery, and said: "He who with this bow and these arrows hits the mark shall obtain my daughter." Among the kings that came were *Duryodhana* and the *Kurus* and *Karna*. The princes entered the arena by the north-eastern gate (*çiçumāragirah prāpya*). The arena was situated to the north-east of the capital (description of it). On the 16th day *Draupadī*, having bathed, entered the arena. Then the *purohita* of the *Somakas* gratified *Agni*. *Dhr̥ṣṭadyumna*, possessing a voice deep as that of a kettle-drum or of the clouds, taking hold of his sister's arm, stood in the midst of the arena, and said: "Hit the mark by means of these five arrows." Then he addressed his sister, reciting to her the names, etc. of the assembled princes (I, 185).—§ 232. Enumeration (a) of the assembled princes (I, 186).—§ 233. There came also the *devagaṇas* on their chariots; the *Rudras* and the *Ādityas*, the *Vasus* and the *Açvins*, the *Sādhyas* and all the *Muruts*, with *Yama* and *Dhaneçvara* (i.e. *Kubera*) walking ahead; and also the *Daityas* and *Suparnas*, the *mahoragas*, the *Devarshis*, the *Guhyakas* and the *Cūrānas*, *Viçrāvāsu*, *Nārada* and *Parvata*, the principal *Gandharvas* with the *Apsarases*, and the *Asuras* and *Siddhas* (v. 7017), and *Halāyudha* (i.e. *Balarāma*), and *Janārdana* (i.e. *Kṛṣṇa*), and the chiefs of the *Vṛṣṇis*, *Andhakas*, and *Yadus*, always obedient to *Kṛṣṇa*. *Kṛṣṇa* pointed out the *Pāṇḍavas* to his brother *Rāma*. When *Duryodhana*, the Cedi-king *Çiçupāla* (son of *Damaghoshā*), *Jarāsandha*, the *Madraking Çalya*, etc. had in vain tried to string the bow, and *Karna*, though having succeeded in stringing it, had, as a *sūta*, been rejected by *Kṛṣṇa*, *Jishnu* (i.e. *Arjuna*) came forward (I, 187). Some of the brahmans spoke reproachingly of *Arjuna's* daring undertaking, some approved of it (citing *Paraçurāma* and *Agastya's* drinking out of the Sea). *Arjuna*, bending his head to *Içāna* and remembering *Kṛṣṇa*, accomplished the task. The gods showered celestial flowers. *Drupada* was filled with joy. *Yudhiṣṭhira* with the twins returned home. *Kṛṣṇa* approached *Arjuna*, who soon afterwards left the lists followed by her (I, 188).—§ 234. When *Drupada* expressed his desire of bestowing his daughter on that *brahman*, the kings resolved to slay *Drupada* and burn *Kṛṣṇa*, but spare *Arjuna*, whom they took for a *brahman*. They rushed at *Drupada*, who was defended by *Arjuna* with the bow and by *Bhīma* with a tree torn up by the root. *Kṛṣṇa* then knew, and said to *Balarāma* that they must be the *Pāṇḍavas*, who had escaped from the fire (I, 189). *Karna* was defeated by *Arjuna* ("accomplished in the *Brahma* and the *Paurandara* weapons", v. 7105), and the *Madra-king Çalya* by *Bhīma*; then *Duryodhana*, etc., who had been engaged with the *brahmans*, desisted from the combat, because *brahmans*, though offending, should yet always be protected. *Kṛṣṇa* said to them that those *brahmans* had justly acquired the maiden. The kings returned to their respective kingdoms. *Bhīma* and *Arjuna*, with difficulty, escaped from the throng, followed by *Kṛṣṇa*.—§ 235. *Kuntī* was filled with anxiety, seeing that her sons were late in returning from their begging tour. Then, in the late afternoon, *Jishnu* (i.e. *Arjuna*), accompanied by a body of *brahmans*, entered the abode of the *Bhārgava* (i.e. the potter, Nil.) (I, 190). *Bhīma* and *Arjuna* presented *Kṛṣṇa* as their "almos", and *Kuntī*, not yet seeing them, said: "enjoy ye all." Afterwards, she was alarmed at what she had said. *Yudhiṣṭhira* declared that *Arjuna* should wed her; but *Arjuna* replied that it was a sin for the

younger brother to marry before the elder. Meanwhile, they all fell in love with *Kṛṣṇa*. Then *Yudhiṣṭhira* recollected the words of *Vyāsa*, and, from fear of a division amongst the brothers, said that she should be the common wife of them all. *Kṛṣṇa* and *Balarāma* then paid them a visit, and again went away (I, 191).—§ 236. When *Bhīma* and *Arjuna* were turning towards the abode of the *Bhārgava*, *Dhr̥ṣṭadyumna* followed them and concealed himself in some part of the house. Then *Bhīma* and *Arjuna* and the twins returning from their begging tour in the evening, gave everything to *Yudhiṣṭhira*. *Kuntī* caused *Kṛṣṇa* to distribute it, giving to *Bhīma* alone as much as to all the others, because he always ate much. Then they laid down for the night, and *Dhr̥ṣṭadyumna* overheard their conversations. In the morning *Dhr̥ṣṭadyumna* set out to report it to *Drupada*, who was sad, because he did not know, if perhaps a man of mean descent had taken away his daughter, though he thought it possible that it was *Arjuna* (I, 192).

Svayañjāta = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Svedajāh = Çiva (1000 names¹).

Svishtakṛt, a fire. § 490 (Āngirasa): III, 219, 14150.—§ 493 (do.): III, 221, 14193 (cf. Rohini⁴).

Svishtakṛt² = Kṛṣṇa: XII, 1510.

Syamantaka, a jewel. § 793 (Mausalap.): XVI, 3, 79 (had been owned by Satrājit).

Syamantapañcaka, v. Su^o.

Syūmaracmi, a rshi. § 684 (Mokshadh.): XII, 269, 9604 (*rshih*), (9613); 270, (9640), (9674), (9676), 9676, (9694); 271, (9740), (9743) (discourse between *Kapila* and *S.*).

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Tad (or **Yat-tad**) = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Tādakāyana, a son of *Viçvāmitra*. § 721b (*Viçvāmitrop.*): XIII, 4β, 255.

Taditprabhā, a matr. § 615u (*Skanda*): IX, 46θ, 2635.

Tajasa, name of a tirtha. § 368 (*Tirthayātrāp.*): III, 83, 7035 (*Vāruṇaṁ tirthaṁ*), 7036.—§ 615 (*Baladevatirthayātrā*): IX, 46, 2723 (*tirthaṁ*, there *Varuṇa* was installed as the lord of the waters).

Takshaçilā, name of a city. § 13 (*Paushap.*): I, 3, †682 (conquered by *Janamejaya*).—§ 17 (*Uttānka*): I, 3, 834 (*°samsthaṁ*, sc. *Janamejaya*).—§ 795b (*Janamejaya*): XVIII, 5, 181 (after the snake-sacrifice *Janamejaya* returned from *T.* to *Hāstīnapura*).

Takshaka, name of a serpent-king. § 17 (*Uttānka*): I, 3, †774 (*nāgarājah*), †775 (do.), †792, †793, 802 (*yasya vāsah Kurukshetre Khāṇḍavo cābharat purā / tam nāgarājānaṁ*), 803 (*°aç cāçrasenaç ca nityaṁ sahaçarau*, dwell on the *Ikshumatī*, in *Kurukshetra*), 804 (*jaghanyaçus T°çca* (read *°sya*) *Çrutaseneti yah sutah*), †815, †823 (*nāgarājena*), †832, 840 (had bitten *Parikshit*, cf. § 51), 843 (*pañnagādhamah*), 848 (in the shape of a beggar—*kshapanaka*—*T.* deprived *Uttānka* of a pair of earrings but was forced to give them back).—§ 47 (*Sarpanāmak.*): I, 35, 1550 (enumeration).—§ 51 (*Parikshit*): I, 41, 1704 (*pañnagacçvaraḥ*), 1709 (*pañnagottamah*); 42, 1744; 1758 (*pañnagacçreshṭah*), 1760, 1762 (*pañnagacçreshṭah*), (1764); 43, (1766), 1776, (1782), 1783, 1785, 1786, 1789, 1790, 1798, 1800, 1801 (in accordance to the curse of *Çṛṅgin T.* bit *Parikshit*, having first prevailed upon *Kāçyapa* not to