

It belonged to Sahadeva; he blew it on the first day of the war when the two armies were arrayed against each other 6. 23. 16; he blew it the next day at the start of the war 6. 47. 26, (and presumably on all the following days).

Maṇḍala m. : Name of a particular arrangement of the army (*vyūha*).

Described as bristling with many weapons (*nānāśastrasamākula*) 6. 77. 12; very large (*sumahāvīyūha*); difficult to be penetrated (*durbhedyā*); difficult to be reached by the enemies (*ariṇām durāsadaḥ*) 6. 77. 20; very terrible (*paramadāruṇa*) 6. 77. 21; Bhīṣma arranged the Kaurava army according to this *vyūha* on the seventh day of the war 6. 77. 11-12; it faced the west (*pratyañmukha*) 6. 77. 20; it was surrounded on all sides by many thousands of chariots, large troops of horsemen holding *ṛṣṭis* and *tomaras*; every elephant was guarded by seven chariots, and every chariot by seven horsemen; near every horseman were stationed ten archers, and seven swordsmen (*carmināḥ* lit. 'holding shields') stood guard near every archer 6. 77. 13-14; to counter the Maṇḍalavyūha the Pāṇḍavas used the Vajravīyūha 6. 77. 21.

Maṇḍalārdha m. : Name of a particular arrangement of the army (*vyūha*).

Yudhiṣṭhira arranged the army of the Pāṇḍavas according to this *vyūha* on the twelfth day of the war to counter the Suparṇavyūha of the Kauravas 7. 19. 4.

Mahāvīyūha m. : Name of a particular way of arranging the army (*vyūha*).

Described as extremely invincible (*sudurjaya*) 6. 95. 38; (1) Bhīṣma, Droṇa and Duryodhana arranged on the second day of the war the Kaurava army according

to Mahāvīyūha to counter the Krauñca vyūha of the Pāṇḍavas 6. 47. 1, 10; 6. 48. 10; in this arrangement Bhīṣma, surrounded by a large army, was in the front; he was followed by Droṇa, accompanied by the Kuntalas, Daśārnas, Māgadhas and many others; Śakuni with his army, as also the Gāndhāras, Sindhusauvīras, the Śibis, and the Vasātis, moved with Droṇa to protect him; Duryodhana, with his brothers, and the Aśvātakas, the Vikarṇas, the Śarmilas and the Kośalas, and many others took positions to offer protection to the army of Śakuni; Bhūriśravas, Śala, Śalya, Bhagadatta, Vinda and Anuvinda of the Avanti, stood on the left side of the vyūha (*vāmapārśva*); Saumadatti (Bhūriśravas), Suśarman, Sudakṣiṇa of the Kāmbōja country, Śatāyu and Śrutāyu took care of the right side (*dakṣiṇa pārśva*); Aśvatthāman, Kṛpa, and Kṛtavarman with a large army guarded the rear (*senāprṣṭhe vyavasthitāḥ*); kings of many countries, Ketumant, Vasudāna, and the son of the Kāśī king acted as the rear-guards of the army (*prṣṭhagopāḥ*) 6. 47. 11-20; (2) Apparently the Kalinga king, when asked by Duryodhana to protect Droṇa and attack Bhīma (6. 49. 37, 38; 6. 50. 1, 3 ff.), had arranged his army in the Mahāvīyūha way (*mahāvīyūhaḥ kaliṅgānām* 6. 50. 113); in that vyūha many elephants, horsemen, and chariot fighters took part (*nāgāśvarathasamkulaḥ*); Bhīma, by himself, was able to crush it 6. 50. 113; (3) Bhīṣma arranged the Kaurava army according to the Mahāvīyūha on the eighth day of the war 6. 83. 5, 13, 15; it looked like an ocean (*sāgarapratima*) 6. 83. 5, (*sāgaropama*) 6. 83. 16; the vyūha was led by Bhīṣma, accompanied by the Mālavas, Dākṣiṇātyas, and the Āvaṅ-