

22; (*bhedam rājyavināsam ca kurupāṇḍava-yoḥ*) 1. 54. 24; 1. 55. 4-5; the Kurus could not bear the glory, fame etc. of the Pāṇḍavas (*nāmaṣyan kuravo dṛṣṭvā pāṇḍavān śrīyaśobhṛtāḥ*) 1. 55. 7; Bhīṣma asked all the Kuru chiefs to perform the funeral rites of Vicitravīrya (*pretakāryāṇi ... akārayat | ... bhīṣmaḥ sarvaiś ca kurupuṅgavaiḥ*) 1. 96. 59; many Kurus got wells, gardens etc. constructed in the Kuru country 1. 102. 11; in the houses of the Kuru chiefs, gifts were given and food offered (*gṛheṣu kurumukhyānām ... dīyatām bhujyatām ceti vāco 'śrūyanta sarvaśaḥ*) 1. 102. 14; Gāndhārī, after her marriage, gave satisfaction to all the Kurus (*tuṣṭim kurūṇām sarveṣām*) 1. 103. 16; as the Kurus watched, the sages disappeared after telling them to perform the funeral rites of Pāṇḍu and Mādrī (*evam ukṭvā kurūn sarvān ... kurūṇām eva paśyatām*) 1. 117. 32; once the Kurus and the Pāṇḍavas went out for hunting 1. 123. 15; Pāṇḍavas, while proceeding to Vāraṇāvata, bowed down to all elderly Kurus (*kurūn vṛddhān*) 1. 133. 3; Vidura and other distinguished Kurus followed them 1. 133. 5; the distinguished Kurus might get angry when they knew about the Vāraṇāvata incident 1. 134. 22; Kurus prospered due to the marriage of the Pāṇḍavas with Draupadī 1. 192. 17; the Pāṇḍavas were to be protected by all the Kurus — Bhīṣma told Dhṛtarāṣṭra (*tathā kurūṇām sarveṣām anyeṣām api bhārata*) 1. 195. 3; Droṇa told Karṇa what was very much in the interest of the Kurus; if his advice was not followed, the Kurus would soon perish (*hitam tu paramam karṇa bravīmi kuruvardhanam ... kuravo vinaśīsyanti nācireṇu*) 1. 196. 27-28; the Kurus

were anxious to meet the Pāṇḍavas after their marriage with Draupadī 1. 198. 21; all Kurus gathered at Hāstinapura at the time of *dyūta* (*samāgatāḥ kauravaś caiva sarve* 2. 52. 8); Pāṇḍavas met the Kurus who had arrived from all sides (*kurubhiś cāpi sarvaśaḥ*) 2. 52. 25; according to Vidura many of the Kurus would follow Duḥśāsana to hell and that the end of the Kurus was at hand (*tvām anvetāro bahavaḥ kurūṇām*) 2. 59. 10; (*anto nūnam bhavitāyam kurūṇām*) 2. 59. 12; 3. 5. 9; 3. 48. 40; 3. 225. 24; according to Bhīṣma, the end of the Kurus was not far since all of them were under the influence of greed and delusion (*nūnam antaḥ kulasyāsya bhavitā na cirād iva | tathā hi kuravaḥ sarve lobhamohaparāyaṇāḥ*) 2. 62. 17; the second game of dice could mean the end of the Kurus 2. 67. 16; the priests of Kurus would recite Sāmans addressed to Yama and Rudra (2. 71. 7) when the Bhāratas would be killed in war (*hateṣu bhārateṣv ājau kurūṇām guravaś tadā | evam sāmāni gāsyanti*) 2. 71. 22; in the opinion of Vidura the Pāṇḍavas were stronger than the Kurus 2. 72. 33; Vyāsa knew where lay the happiness of the Kurus 3. 11. 2; Vyāsa, if he had any mercy for the Kurus, should advise Duryodhana (*kauraveṣu dayā yadi*) 3. 11. 3; Maitreya asked Duryodhana to do what was in the interest of the Kurus 3. 11. 20; if Kṛṣṇa could have spoken to Dhṛtarāṣṭra against *dyūta*, the *dharma* of the Kurus would not have suffered (*anāmayam syāt dharmasya kurūṇām*) 3. 14. 11; all Kurus, except four (the four include Karṇa and Śakuni), shed tears when Pāṇḍavas started for the forest 3. 28. 7; according to Draupadī that was not the time to show forgiveness to