

the Kuru assembly (*karṇaḥ saṁpr̥stāḥ kurusaṁsadi*) 5. 195. 6; since the Kurus did not agree to what Kṛṣṇa told them, he asked the Pāṇḍavas to move out to the battlefield with him under the Puṣya constellation (*na kurvanti vaco mahyam kuravaḥ kālacoditāḥ | nirgacchadhvam pāṇḍaveyāḥ puṣyeṇa sahitā mayā ||*) 9. 34. 9. 3. Kurus in their Sabhā referred to in some other context : A certain Brāhmaṇa reviled the Āraṭṭa (Bāhlika) country in the assembly of the Kurus (*yad anyo 'py uktavān asmān brāhmaṇaḥ kurusaṁsadi*) 8. 30. 34, 41. 4. On one occasion, not a regular meeting of the Sabhā, but a meeting of the heroes on the side of the Kauravas on the battlefield is referred to as Kuru assembly : Dhṛtarāṣṭra asked Saṁjaya to tell him the reply of Droṇa to Duryodhana in the meeting of the Kurus (*dronas tathoktaḥ kurusaṁsadi | kim uktavān*) 7. 126. 2. F. The term Kuru includes, besides those on the side of the Kauravas, also the Pāṇḍavas, or, the term Kuru refers only to the Pāṇḍavas : When the number of Kurus was diminished, Uttarā gave birth to Parikṣit (*parikṣiṇeṣu kuruṣu*) 1. 45. 13; 14. 66. 2; Janamejaya ruled the kingdom which came to him in the line of the Kurus (*rājyam kurukulāgatam*) 1. 45. 16; in the line of the Kurus, no king was born who was not attentive to his subjects and was not dear to them 1. 45. 17; the eminent Kurus (*kurūdyahāḥ*) were tired at the end of the day of sports at Pramāṇakoṭi 1. 119. 31; since a teacher who was not qualified could not teach the use of missiles to the mighty Kurus, Bhīṣma looked for a special teacher (*nālpadhīr ... vinayet*

kurūn astre mahābalān) 1. 121. 2; the Kurus (i. e. the Pāṇḍavas), delighted, greeted Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma 1. 183. 5; the eminent Kurus (*kurupuṅgavāḥ* i. e. the Pāṇḍavas) went to the residence of Drupada 1. 186. 3; the eminent among the Kurus (i. e. the Pāṇḍavas) and the Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas, enjoyed their time at Indraprastha; honoured by the Kurus (i. e. the Pāṇḍavas) the Vṛṣṇi and the Andhaka chiefs returned to Dvāravatī taking with them the jewels given by the best among the Kurus (*kurusattamaḥ* i. e. by the Pāṇḍavas) 1. 213. 53-56; according to Śiśupāla, the Kurus (i. e. the Pāṇḍavas) were clearly cheating Kṛṣṇa when they honoured him first (*tvām eva kuravo vyaktam pralambhante janārdana*) 2. 34. 20 (Ni., however, on Bom. Ed. 2. 37. 28 ; *pralambhante avalambante*); Dhṛtarāṣṭra asked Maitreya whether the good-brotherliness of the Kurus would remain undisturbed (*kaccit kurūṇām saubhrātram avyucchinnam bhaviṣyati*) 3. 11. 10; the Kurus (i. e. the Pāṇḍavas) helped by Arjuna would not be afraid to fight even with gods 3. 79. 20; Kurus (i. e. the Pāṇḍavas) were happy to spend in forest the approaching twelfth year (*te dvādaśam varṣam athopayāntam vane vihartum kuravaḥ pratitāḥ*) 3. 174. 20; Draupadī and Satyabhāmā told each other stories of Kurus and Yadus 3. 222. 2; the Kuru warriors (*kurupuṅgavāḥ* i. e. Pāṇḍavas) followed Virāṭa who started to fight with Suśarman 4. 30. 25; Vidura told Dhṛtarāṣṭra that Dhṛtarāṣṭras and Pāṇḍavas should protect each other; the Kurus should have common enemies and common friends and should hold mutual consultations (*ekāritimitrāḥ kuravo hy ekaman-*