

(26) As desired by Duryodhana, Bhīṣma declared the Rathīs and Mahārathīs who belonged to the Kaurava side. (Udyoga Parva, Chapters 165-168).

(27) Bhīṣma described all the Mahārathīs of the Pāṇḍava side to Duryodhana. (Udyoga Parva, Chapters 169-172).

(28) Bhīṣma told Duryodhana that Śikhaṇḍī and the Pāṇḍavas should not be killed. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 172, Verse 20).

(29) Bhīṣma offered pūjā to Paraśurāma. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 123, Verse 27).

(30) Ambā who was allowed by Bhīṣma to marry her lover, King Śālva, was rejected by him and returned to Bhīṣma again. But he did not accept her. Although Paraśurāma pleaded with him on behalf of Ambā, Bhīṣma did not marry her. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 178, Verse 32).

(31) In connection with Ambā's case, a duel was fought on the field of Kurukṣetra between Bhīṣma and Paraśurāma. Bhīṣma started the duel after asking for the permission of Paraśurāma. Pleased with the fight, the Vasus presented to Bhīṣma, the Prasvāpana arrow. But he did not use that arrow against Paraśurāma, since the gods and Nārada prevented him from doing so. At the request of the gods, pitṛs and Gaṅgādevī, Bhīṣma stopped the fight and prostrated at the feet of Paraśurāma. (Udyoga Parva, Chapters 178-185).

(32) Bhīṣma narrated to Duryodhana the story of Ambā who was re-born as Śikhaṇḍī. (Udyoga parva, Chapters 188-192).

(33) Bhīṣma himself told Duryodhana that he had the strength to annihilate all the Pāṇḍavas. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 193, Verse 14).

(34) Before the beginning of the battle, Yudhiṣṭhira went to Bhīṣma and asked for his permission to start it. Bhīṣma granted him permission and blessed him. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 43, Verse 44).

6) *Bhīṣma in Bhārata Yuddha.*

(1) On the first day of the battle a duel took place between Bhīṣma and Arjuna. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 8).

(2) In the battle Bhīṣma killed Śveta, the son of king Virāṭa. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 48, Verse 3).

(3) There was again a terrible fight with Arjuna. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 52).

(4) Sātyaki killed Bhīṣma's charioteer. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 64, Verse 114).

(5) Seeing that the army of the Kauravas was being scattered in all directions by the violent strokes of Arjuna Bhīṣma ordered to stop the second day's battle. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 55, Verse 42).

(6) Bhīṣma challenged Śrīkṛṣṇa for the fight. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 59, Verse 96).

(7) Fought again with Arjuna. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 60, Verse 25).

(8) Bhīṣma gave orders to Droṇācārya and Duryodhana to save Bhagadatta who fell in danger. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 64, verse 64).

(9) Bhīṣma told Duryodhana that Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa were the incarnations of Nara and Nārāyaṇa. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapters 65-68).

(10) Bhīṣma praised the greatness of Brahmopūta Stotra. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 68, Verse 2).

(11) Seeing Śikhaṇḍī rushing forward to oppose him,

Bhīṣma put an end to the battle. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 69, Verse 29).

(12) A terrible fight took place between Bhīṣma and Bhīmasena. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 70).

(13) There was again a fight with Arjuna. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 71).

(14) Bhīṣma wounded Bhīmasena and defeated Sātyaki. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 71, Verse 21).

(15) Bhīṣma wounded King Virāṭa. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 73, Verse 2).

(16) Duryodhana who was frightened by Bhīmasena's deeds of valour, was encouraged by Bhīṣma. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 80, Verse 8).

(17) He deprived Dharmaputra of his chariot. (Bhīṣma parva, Chapter 86, Verse 11).

(18) When Bhīmasena killed Bhīṣma's charioteer, the horses turned round and ran away, dragging the chariot with them. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 88, Verse 12).

(19) He ordered Bhagadatta to fight with Ghaṭotkaca. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 17).

(20) He swore that all except Śikhaṇḍī would be killed. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 98, Verse 4).

(21) Sātyaki and Bhīṣma fought again. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 104, Verse 29).

(22) Bhīṣma killed 14,000 Mahārathīs who belonged to the Cedi, Kāśī and Karūsa countries. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 106, Verse 18).

(23) Bhīṣma explained to Dharmaputra, the method by which he (Bhīṣma) could be killed. (Bhīṣma parva, Chapter 107, verse 76).

(24) He declared that he would not fight with Śikhaṇḍī, who was neither man nor woman. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 108, Verse 43).

(25) He allowed Yudhiṣṭhira to launch an attack on himself (Bhīṣma). (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 115, Verse 13).

(26) Bhīṣma, shot by Arjuna's arrow, fell down unconscious. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 117, Verse 64).

(27) Bhīṣma who recovered and rose again, killed Śatānika, brother of King Virāṭa. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 118, Verse 27).

(28) Bhīṣma routed the Pāṇḍava army most disastrously. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapters 118, 119).

(29) He considered the misery of life and the sweetness of death. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 119, Verse 34).

(30) Bhīṣma who was wounded by Arjuna's arrows, described to Duśśāsana, the heroism of Arjuna. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 119, Verse 56).

(31) Arjuna shot his arrow at Bhīṣma and made him fall down from his chariot. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 119, Verse 87).

(32) He told Hamṣa that he would remain alive until the sun came to Uttarāyaṇa. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 119, Verse 104).

(33) Bhīṣma who fell and lay on a bed of arrows begged for a pillow to the Kings. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 120, Verse 34).

(34) When he found that they were not paying any heed to his entreaties, he asked for a pillow to Arjuna. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter, 120, Verse 28).

(35) He exhorted the Kings to put an end to the battle. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 120, Verse 51).

(36) Bhīṣma begged for water to Arjuna. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 121, Verse 18).