

to Satrājī, who in turn, gave his daughter Satyabhāmā in marriage to Kṛṣṇa. Though Satrājī wanted to give the gem—Syamantaka—to Kṛṣṇa as dowry, the latter did not accept it.

Akrūra and Kṛtavarman were bosom friends, and they incited another Yādava King Śatadhanvā, to grab the Syamantaka. Śatadhanvā killed Satrājī and took possession of the gem. Hearing about this murder Śrī Kṛṣṇa and Balabhadrarāma set out to kill Śatadhanvā, who, in great alarm, started for north after entrusting the gem to Akrūra and Kṛtavarman. His horse died at Mithilāpurī and he began running. Balabhadra and Kṛṣṇa ran after him, caught and killed him. But, they did not get the Syamantaka.

Now Akrūra and Kṛtavarman began their penance at Kāśī. Seven years passed thus when famine broke out in Dvārakā. When once upon a time famine stalked Kāśī the king had brought Śvaphalka, father of Akrūra, over to Kāśī, and there was no more famine in the country. Therefore, when famine broke out in Dvārakā the Yadavas thought the presence of Śvaphalka's son, Akrūra would dispel the famine. Accordingly Akrūra was recalled to Dvārakā, and along with him returned Kṛtavarman also. Śrī Kṛṣṇa and Balabhadra decided that Syamantaka should be kept by Akrūra himself.

3) *Other information relating to Kṛtavarman.*

(i) He was a very famous archer. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 81).

(ii) He was a great devotee of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 63, Verse 105).

(iii) He was present at the Svayamvara of Pāncālī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 18).

(iv) He had once gone to Khāṇḍavaprastha with presents to Subhadrā. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 220, Verse 31).

(v) He was a member in the court of Yudhiṣṭhira. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 30).

(vi) He was one of the seven Mahārathas in the Vṛṣṇi dynasty, the other six being Śrī Kṛṣṇa, Cāruḍekṣṇa, Śaineya, Cakradeva, Pradyumna and Śamba.

(vii) He was present at the marriage of Abhimanyu at Upaplavyanagara (Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 72, Verse 21).

(viii) The Pāṇḍavas invited him to war against the Kauravas. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 12).

(ix) As demanded by Duryodhana he contributed an Akṣauhiṇī (a particular division of army) to the Kaurava forces (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 7, Verse 32).

(x) As ordered by Sātyaki he stationed himself at the city gates to protect Kṛṣṇa. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 130, Verse 10).

(xi) On the first day of the great war he fought a duel with Sātyaki. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 12).

(xii) Abhimanyu wounded him. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 47, Verse 10).

(xiii) He was posted at the head of the Krauñcārūṇavyūha set up by Bhīṣma. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 75, Verse 17).

(xiv) Bhīmasena defeated him. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 82, Verse 61).

(xv) Sātyaki wounded him. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 104, Verse 16).

(xvi) A duel was fought between him and Dhṛṣṭadyumna. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 110, Verse 9).

(xvii) He fought with Arjuna, Bhīma and Sātyaki.

(Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 113, and Droṇa Parva, Chapter 14).

(xviii) He attacked Abhimanyu and killed his horse. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 48, Verse 32).

(xix) He fell down and swooned in the fight with Arjuna. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 92 Verses 16-33).

(xx) Afterwards he fought with Yudhāmanyu and Uttamaujas. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 92, Verse 27).

(xxi) On another occasion he defeated Śikhaṇḍī and Bhīma. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 114, Verse 59).

(xxii) He defeated Yudhiṣṭhira also in fighting. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 165, Verse 24).

(xxiii) Following the death of Droṇa he ran away from the battle-field. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 139, Verse 13).

(xxiv) He fainted on the field in fight with Dhṛṣṭadyumna. (Karna Parva, Chapter 54). When he regained consciousness he met Duryodhana at Dvaipāyanasaras and induced him to fight. Dharmaputra followed him with the army.

(xxv) He also was present with Aśvatthāmā when he attacked those who were asleep during night. (Sauptika Parva, Chapter 5, Verse 38).

(xxvi) It was he, who set fire to the camp of the Pāṇḍavas. (Sauptika Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 109).

(xxvii) He returned home after informing Dhṛtarāṣṭra about the death of Duryodhana, on the termination of the great war. (Strī Parva, Chapter 11, Verse 21).

(xxviii) He was present along with Kṛṣṇa at the Aśvamedha yajña conducted by Yudhiṣṭhira. (Āśvamedhika Parva, Chapter 66, Verse 3).

(xxix) He was killed in the club-fight by the Yādavas. Mausala Parva, Chapter 3, Verse 28).

(xxx) After death he joined the Marudgaṇa and secured eternal fame. (Svargārohaṇa Parva, Chapter 5, Verse 13).

4) *Synonyms for Kṛtavarman.* Ānartavāsī, Bhoja, Bhojarāja, Hārdikya, Hrdikātmaja, Mādhava, Sātвата, Vārṣṇeya, Vṛṣṇisimha.

KRTAVEGA. A very holy Rājarsi. He was a member in the court of Yama. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 89).

KRTAVĪRYA I. Father of the famous Kārtavīryārjuna (For genealogy see under Kārtavīrya). He got a Soma Yajña conducted by the sages of the family of Bhṛgu and gave away a lot of wealth to people of Bhṛgu's family (Ādi Parva, Chapter 177, Verse 18). Kṛtavīrya was a member of the court of Yamarāja. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 9).

KRTAVĪRYA II. Father-in-law of king Ahaṁyāti of the solar dynasty. He had a daughter called Bhānumatī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 15).

KRTAYUGA. There are four Yugas (Eras) called Kṛta, Tretā, Dvāpara and Kali yugas. (For the set up etc. of the Yugas see under Manvantara).

In the first Yuga, i.e. Kṛta yuga, people will be quite righteous. As the Yugas change righteousness will fade out in increasing measure till the world will be filled with unrighteousness and evil by the time it is Kaliyuga. When Kaliyuga is completed Mahāviṣṇu will incarnate himself as Kalkī and wipe out unrighteousness and establish Kṛtayuga once again.

KRTĀYUS (KRTAUJAS). A brother of Kṛtāgni. (See under KṚTĀGNI).

KṚTEYU. A king born in the Aṅga dynasty.