

Kuru (III)—a son of Manu and Naḍvalā; wife Āgneyī; gave birth to six sons, Aṅga and others.

Vi. I. 13. 5, 6.

Kuru (IV)—(Uttara) country of the; famous for a forest śaḍvala.

Vā. 84. 23, 48.

Kuru (V)—a continent bounded by Śṛṅgavan on one side. Here Hari is worshipped in his Boar incarnation by Pṛthvi (Earth) with the Kurus.

Bhā. V. 16. 8; 18. 34-9.

Kuru (VI)—an eastern kingdom watered by the Ganges. Its king was enlisted by Jarāsandha, against Yadus, but was vanquished by Kṛṣṇa.¹ He took part in the festivities connected with the marriage of Rukminī and Kṛṣṇa.² He praised Kṛṣṇa's heroism and welcomed him.³ Took part in the *Rājasūya* of Yudhiṣṭhira.⁴ He went to Syamantapañcaka for solar eclipse;⁵ migration of Yadus to.⁶

¹ Bhā. I. 10. 34. X. [50 (V) 2]; II. 7. 35. Br. II. 18. 50; III. 59. 3 and 46. ² Bhā. X. 54. 58. ³ Ib. X. 71. 29; 72. 5; IX. 24. 63. ⁴ Ib. X. 75. 12. ⁵ Ib. X. 82. 13; 84. 55. ⁶ Ib. X. 2.

Kurukṣetra—founded by Kuru and sacred to Hari.¹ Watered by the river Sarasvatī.² Capital city of the Kurus.³ Sages of Kurukṣetra visited Dvāraka. At Kurukṣetra Kṛṣṇa performed sacrifices for twelve years.⁴ The battlefield where the Pāṇḍavas fought with the Kurus led by Duryodhana.⁵ Here Paraśurāma dug a lake called Syamantapañcaka.⁶ On the occasion of a sacrifice Sūta narrated the *Br. Purāṇa* here.⁷ Purūravas met Urvaśī after their separation at; the residence of Sanatkumāra and Dharmarāja fit for *śrāddha* offerings, and sacred to Pitṛs. Founded by Kuru, son of Samvaraṇa;⁸ residence of sage Kauśika, and sacrifice of Adhisimakṛṣṇa for 2 years at; sacred in Dvāpara;⁹ Dharmakṣetra where a great sacrifice was per-