

(*devarshinā*).—§ 782b (*Brāhmaṇagītā*): XIV, 24, 711 (*°śya ca saṃvādam rāher Devamatasya ca*), (715) (discourse between *N.* and *Devamata*).—§ 783. (*Anugītāp.*): XIV, 52a, 1492 (had taught *Arjuna* that *Kṛṣṇa* was the supreme god).—§ 785 (do.): XIV, 88ψ, 2641 (present at the *aśvamedha* of *Yudhishtira*).—§ 787 (*Ācramavāsap.*): XV, 20ββ, 538 (*°h Parvataḥ caiva*), 542 (*devarshih*), (543), 558, 559, 560, 566 (*divyadarśi*), (567) (told *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* that only three years of life were left for him).—§ 789 (*Putradarṣanap.*): XV, 29a, 774 (*°h Parvataḥ caiva*).—§ 791 (do.): XV, 36, 964 (all. to ch. 20).—§ 792 (*Nāradaḡamanap.*): XV, 37, 1011 (*devarshih*), (1015), (1019); 39, (1078), (1101) (reported the death of *Dhṛtarāṣṭra*, *Gāndhārī*, and *Kuntī*).—§ 793 (*Mausalap.*): XVI, 1, 15 (cursed *Čāmba*, etc.); 6κ, 161 (knew *Kṛṣṇa* to be *Vishṇu*).—§ 794 (*Mahāprasthānikap.*): XVII, 1, 12; 3, 98 (praised *Yudhishtira*), 101 (*°śya vacaḥ*).—§ 795 (*Svargārohanap.*): XVIII, 1β, 11, 19, 25, 26 (in heaven).—§ 795c (*Mahābhārata*): XVIII, 5, 199 (recited the *Mahābhārata* to the gods). Cf. *Brahmarshi*, *Devārshi*, *Parameshthija*, *Parameshthin*, *Parameshthiputra*, *Surarshi*.

Nārada¹, a *Devagandharva* (probably originally identical with *Nārada*¹). § 101 (*Amṣāvat.*), I, 65, 2552 (son of *Muni*).—§ 191 (*Arjuna*): I, 123, 4813 (among the *Devagandharvas* present at the birth of *Arjuna*).—§ 615u (*Skanda*): IX, 44, 2480 (*°pramukhāḥ cāpi Devagandharva-sattamāḥ*).

Nārada², a son of *Viṣvāmitra*. § 721b (*Viṣvāmitrop.*): XIII, 4β, 252 (enumeration).

Nāradaḡamana ("the arrival of *Nārada*"). § 10 (*Parvasaṅgr.*): I, 2, 355 (*°m parva*, i.e. *Nāradaḡamanaparvan*).

[**Nāradaḡamanaparvan**] ("the section containing the arrival of *Nārada*," the ninety-seventh of the minor *parvas* of *Mahābhārata*; cf. *Nāradaḡamana*).—§ 792: *Vaiṣampāyana* said: Two years after their return from the retreat of *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* the *Pāṇḍavas* were visited by D-r. *Nārada*. *Yudhishtira* inquired after *Dhṛtarāṣṭra*, etc. *Nārada* said: After thy return from *Kurukshetra*, *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* proceeded towards *Gāṅgādvāra* with the sacrificial fire and *Gāndhārī*, *Kuntī*, *Saṅjaya*, and all the *yājakas*. They themselves took to severe austerities (description), while the sacred fire was duly worshipped by the *yājakas*. They wandered about, *Saṅjaya* acting as a guide, *Prthā* becoming the eye of *Gāndhārī*. Once *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* bathed in the *Gāṅgā*, and was returning to his retreat. A violent forest conflagration set in; *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* dismissed *Saṅjaya* and sat down, facing the east, with *Gāndhārī* and *Kuntī*; they concentrated their soul, and were burnt by the conflagration. *Saṅjaya* escaped and was seen by me (*Nārada*) on the banks of the *Gāṅgā* in the midst of ascetics; he bade them farewell and started for *Himavat*. In the course of my wanderings I saw the three bodies. The ascetics, from whom I heard all the details, did not at all grieve for them. *Vaiṣampāyana* said: The *Pāṇḍavas* and the citizens felt great grief (XV, 37). *Yudhishtira* lamented (a) (XV, 38). *Nārada* comforted *Yudhishtira* by informing him of the sacred character of the fire that had burnt *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* and the two queens. When *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* entered the woods he caused his sacrificial fires to be duly ignited; having performed his sacred rites with them he abandoned them all; then the *Yājakas* had left them in a solitary part of the wood and gone away; the fires thus left to themselves produced a general conflagration; "this is what I have heard from the ascetics on the *Gāṅgā*."

Vaiṣampāyana said: Headed by *Yuyutsu* the *Pāṇḍavas* and the citizens all proceeded to the *Gāṅgā* in order to offer oblations of water to the deceased king and queens. Then they came back, taking up their residence outside the city. *Yudhishtira* sent a number of men to the retreat to cremate the remains of his uncle, aunt, and mother in due form. On the twelfth day he performed the *grāddhas* with gifts in abundance (description). Then all returned to *Hastinapura*. The great R. *Nārada*, having comforted *Yudhishtira*, went away. *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* had passed three years in the forest and fifteen years in the city. *Yudhishtira* was plunged in grief [*; not in B.] (XV, 39).

[**Nārada-Parvatopākhyāna(m)**] ("the episode relating to *Nārada* and *Parvata*"). § 633b (*Rājadh.*): R. *Nārada* and his sister's son *Parvata* had in days of old left heaven for a pleasant ramble on earth in order to taste clarified butter and rice. They wandered under a compact of telling each other their inmost thoughts. They arrived at the court of *Srījaya* (*Čvaitya*). *Nārada* was taken with the charms of *Srījaya*'s daughter *Sukumārī*; but shamefulness prevented him from disclosing his love to *Parvata*, who then cursed him for his reticence, saying that *Sukumārī* should become his wife, but then she and every man should behold him in the shape of an ape. *Nārada* cursed *Parvata* in return, saying that he should not succeed in proceeding to heaven. *Parvata* began to wander over the earth. *Sukumārī* beheld *Nārada* as an ape, but devoted herself entirely to him, and did not desire any D., Mu., or Y. for a husband. *Nārada* and *Parvata*, after some time, became reconciled and withdrew their mutual curses. *Sukumārī* fled, thinking *Nārada* to be somebody else, but was informed by *Parvata*. *Parvata* proceeded to heaven and *Nārada* to his home. *Kṛṣṇa* continued: "R. *Nārada* is here; he will tell thee everything that happened" (XII, 30).

Nāradin, a son of *Viṣvāmitra*. § 721b (*Viṣvāmitrop.*): XIII, 4β, 258 (*mahān rāṣih*).

nārāḥ (pl.) = *āpaḥ* ("the waters"): III, 12952, 15819; XII, 13167.

Naraka¹, an Asura, son of *Bhūmi* (the Earth) and slain by *Kṛṣṇa* (*Vishṇu*). § 93 (*Amṣāvat.*): I, 65, 2537 (among the sons of *Danu* (!)).—§ 268 (*Varuṇasabhāḡv.*): II, 9, 364 (*prthivīnījayah*, in the palace of *Varuṇa*).—§ 273 (*Rājasūyārambhap.*): II, 14, 578 (? *Muruḡ ca Narakaḡ caiva čāsti yo Yavanādhipaḡ* (i.e. *Bhagadatta*), name of a country?).—§ 317b (*Kṛṣṇa Vāsudeva*): III, 12, 477 (*Bhaumaḡ*, *Kṛṣṇa* slew *N.* and recovered the ear-rings [of *Aditi*]), 488 (*Nisunda-N°au hatau*, destroying the bonds of *Muru*, *Kṛṣṇa* slew *Nisunda* and *N.* and made safe the way to *Prāgyjotisha*; cf. *Harivaṃṣa*, v. 6791 foll.).—§ 422 (*Gandhamādanap.*): III, 142, 10914 (*asthīni Daityasya N°śya*, in the north).—§ 422b (do.): *Lomača* told: *N.* aspired to the position of *Indra* (*Aindram* . . . *sthānam*) by practising austerities during 10,000 years and by learning. *Indra* became afraid and thought of *Vishṇu*, who then slew *N.* with his hand: III, 142, 10923 (*Daityendrāt*).—§ 443 (*Nivātakavacayuddhap.*): III, 168, 12073 (*Prahlāda-N°au*, have been defeated by *Indra*).—§ 513 (*Ghoshayātrāp.*): III, 252, 15174 (*hatasya N°śyātma Karnamūrtīm upācṛtya*, possessed *Karna*), 15189 (*Karno 'py avishṭacittātma N°śyāntarātmanā*, do.).—§ 561c (*Kṛṣṇa Vāsudeva*): V, 48, †1887 (*Bhaumaḡ*, robbed the ear-rings of *Aditi*, cf. § 317b), †1892 (*Bhaumaḡ*, slain by *Kṛṣṇa*, do.).—§ 561 (*Yānasandhip.*): V, 68γγ, 2526 (had been defeated by *Kṛṣṇa*).—§ 567 (*Bhagavadāyānap.*):