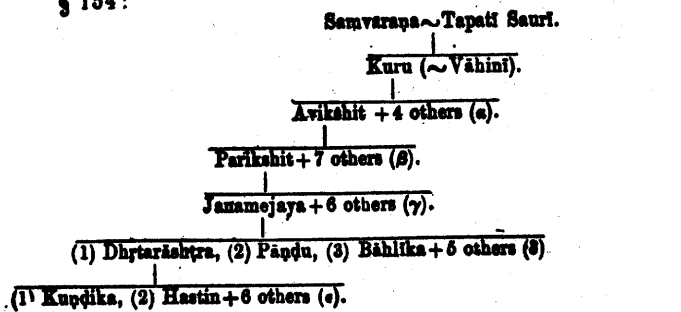


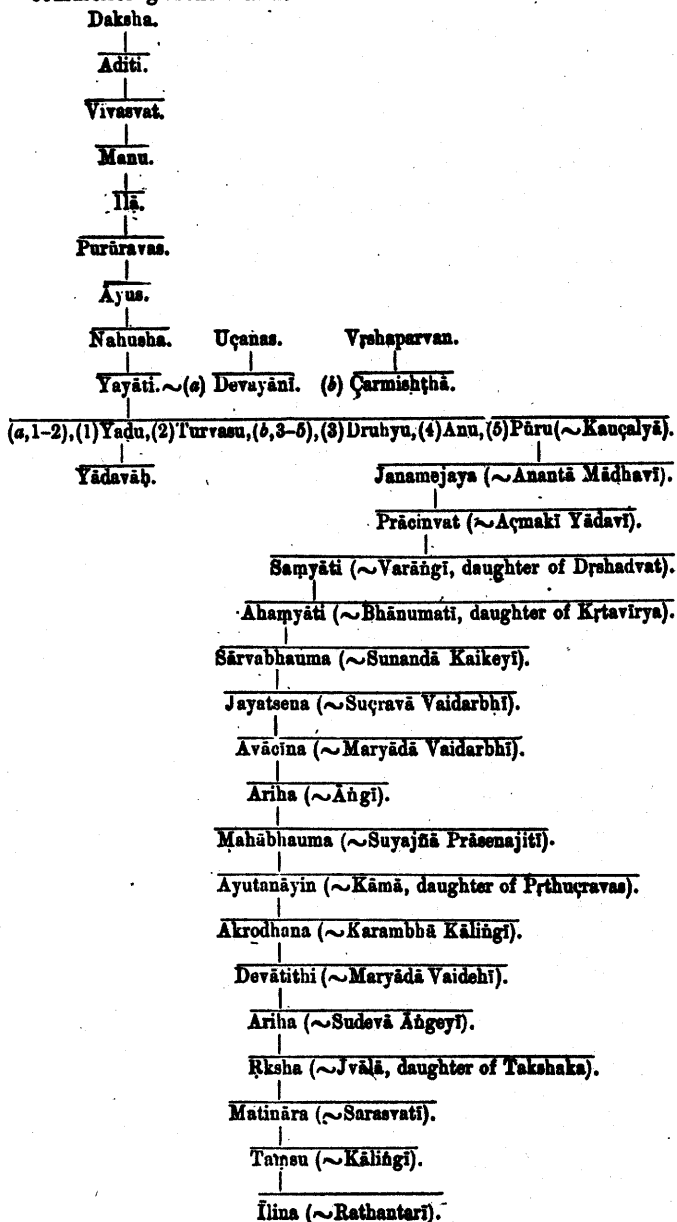
§ 153 : Samvarāṇa (q.v.).

§ 154 :



§ 155 : Among the grandsons (B, sons) of Dhṛtarāṣṭra three became famous: Pratīpa, Dhārmāneta, and Sunetra.—Pratīpa had three sons: Devāpi, Cāntanu, and Bāhlika. Devāpi adopted an ascetic life; Cāntanu and Bāhlika became kings.—There were many other kings like to the Devarehis, in the race of Bharata and Manu, who adorned the Aila dynasty (I, 94).

§ 156 : Janamejaya wished to hear the same more in full, commencing from Manu.



Ilina (~Rathantari).

Dushyanta (~Çakuntalā, daughter of Viçvāmītra) + 4 other sons.

Bharata (~Sunandā Sārvasenī Kaikeyi).

Bhumanyu (~Vijayā Dāçārhi).

Subotra (~Suvarṇā Ikshvāku-kanyā).

Hastin (~Yaçodharā Traigartī).

Vikunṭhana (~Sudevā Dāçārhi).

Ajāmīdha (~ (a) Kaikeyi, (b) Gāndhārī, (c) Viçālā, (d) Rkshā).

Samvarāṇa (~Tapati Vairasvati) + 123 other sons.

Kuru (~Çubhāṅgi Dāçārhi).

Vidūratha (B. Vidūra) (~Sampriyā Mādhavi).

Anāçvan (~Amṛtā Māgadhī).

Parīkṣhit (~Suyaçā Bābudā).

Bhīmasena (~Kumārī Kaikeyi).

Pratīcravas.

Pratīpa (~Sunandā Çaiyā).

(1) Devāpi, (2) Cāntanu (~ (a) Gaṅgā Bhāgirathī, (b) Satyavati), (3) Bāhlika.

(a, 1) Devavrata or Bhīshma, (b, 2-3) (2) Vicitravīrya (~Ambikā and Ambālīkā, Kauçalyātmañe, daughters of the king of Kāçi), (3) Citrāṅgada.

§ 157 : Vicitravīrya died without leaving a child. Then Satyavati began to think how the dynasty of Dushyanta might be perpetuated, and she recollected the ṛshi Draupāyana and prevailed upon him to beget three children for Vicitravīrya: Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Pāṇḍu, Vidūra.—In consequence of a boon granted by Draupāyana, Dhṛtarāṣṭra had 100 sons by Gāndhārī, of whom the most celebrated were Duryodhana, Duḥçāsana, Vikarna, and Citrasena.—Pāṇḍu had two wives: Kuntī or Pṛthā, and Mādri. One day, when hunting, he with his arrow pierced a ṛshi cohabiting with [his wife in the shape of] a deer. The ṛshi cursed him, saying that he should also die when in such a state. Pāṇḍu then prevailed upon Kuntī to raise offspring for him, and by Dharma she had Yudhisṭhira, by Māruta (i.e. the Wind) Bhīmasena, and by Çakra (i.e. Indra) Arjuna. He then caused her to impart on Mādri the vidyā (i.e. the mantra of invocation), and Mādri by the Açvins had Nakula and Sahadeva. One day when Pāṇḍu, filled with desire, touched Mādri, he immediately died, and Mādri ascended the funeral pyre with him, after having recommended her twins to Kuntī. Then the Pāṇḍavas with Kuntī were taken by the ascetics to Hāstinapura and introduced to Bhīshma and Vidūra, whereafter the ascetics disappeared from sight, while flames poured down upon the earth and the drums of the gods were heard. They then performed the obsequial rites for their father. As they were being brought up there Duryodhana became exceedingly jealous of them.—§ 158 : Brief mention of Duryodhana's efforts against the Pāṇḍavas; how they are sent by Dhṛtarāṣṭra to Vārāṇasī to be burnt in a lac-house, but are rescued by Vidūra; killing of Hidimbi; they go to Ekacakrā; kill the Rākshasa Baka; go to Pāñcalanagara, obtain Draupadī, and return home.—§ 159 : The eleven sons of the Pāṇḍavas: (1) Prativindhya (son of Yudhisṭhira); (2) Sutasoma (of Vṛkodara, i.e. Bhīmasena); (3) Çrutakīrti (of Arjuna); (4) Çatānika (of Nakula);