

Yāmya, adj. ("belonging to Yama"). § 266 (Çakrasabhāv.): II, 7, 310 (*sabhām*).—§ 267 (Yamasabhāv.): II, 8, 311 (do.).—§ 268 (Varuṇasabhāv.): II, 9, 353 (sc. *sabhā*).—§ 305 (Anudyūtap.): II, 78, 2577 (*kopavidhāraṇe*).—§ 306 (do.): II, 80, 2627 (*sāmāni*), 2641 (do.).—§ 552 (Goharaṇap.): IV, 64, 2058 (sc. *astram*).—§ 572 (Rathā-tirathasāṅkhyānap.): V, 169, 5870 (sc. *astragrāmāḥ*).—§ 592 (Samçaptakavadhap.): VII, 23_p, 1041 (sc. *dhanuḥ*).—§ 600 (Ghaṭotkacavadhap.): VII, 157, 6954 (sc. *astram*).—§ 603_b (Nārāyaṇa): VII, 201_g, †9466 (sc. *karma*).—§ 615_u (Skanda): IX, 46_r, 2654 (°*ah*, sc. *mātaraḥ*).—§ 615_f (Asita Devala): IX, 50_μ, 2881 (*lokaṃ*).—§ 618 (Jalapradānikap.): XI, 7, 181 (*ratham*, sc. the body).—§ 746 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 80, †3795 (*sabhām*).

Yāmya = Çiva: VII, 9521; XIV, 193.—Do.³ = Mahā-purusha (Mahāpurushastava).

Yāmyaloka = Yamaloka. § 746 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 79_κ, 3770.

Yānasandhi ("negotiation for peace by embassy"?). § 10 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 331 (*parra*, i.e. Yānasandhiparvan).

[**Yānasandhiparvan(°va)**] ("section relating to the Yānasandhi", q.v.), the 60th of the minor parvans of Mbhr. § 561. After the night had passed away, all the princes and chiefs, *Bhīshma*, etc. (a) entered the court-hall (description) to hear the message of *Saṅjaya* (adorned with ear-rings), who had come back from the *Pāṇḍavas* by the aid of *Saṅdhava* steeds. *Saṅjaya* related the salutations of the *Pāṇḍavas* (V, 47). *Saṅjaya* related that *Arjuna* (cf. § 556: *Saṅjayayānap*, V, 23-28) had said, with *Yudhishtira*'s sanction, that *Saṅjaya* should say to *Duryodhana* and *Karna*, threatening them with *Bhīmasena*, etc. (β), that if the *Dhṛtarāshṭra*s desired war, then all the aims of the *Pāṇḍavas* were accomplished, as *Duryodhana* should lie down on the bare earth, deprived of life, etc. *Arjuna* (b) trusted himself and *Kṛṣṇa* (c); he said that *Duryodhana* often thought of imprisoning *Kṛṣṇa*, and sought to create a sudden disunion between *Kṛṣṇa* and *Arjuna*. "There are with us many aged *brahmins*, versed in various sciences . . . who are prophesying the great destruction of the *Kurus* and the *Sṛjñayas*, and the ultimate victory of the *Pāṇḍavas* . . . thy bow *Gaṇḍīva* yawns without being handled, etc.; on the top of my flagstaff are heard terrific voices ('when shall thy car be yoked, O *Kirītīn*?'); innumerable jackals howl at night, and *Rakshasas* frequently alight from the sky . . . I will use the *Sihāṇākarna*, *Pācupata*, and *Brāhma* weapons, and all those that *Çakra* gave me." [This speech of *Arjuna* is not found in § 556: *Saṅjayayānap*.] (V, 48). *Bhīshma* said to *Duryodhana* that *Nara* and *Nārāyaṇa* (*Nara-Nārāyaṇau*) (d) were *Arjuna* and *Kṛṣṇa*: it was with their aid that *Çakra* vanquished the *Daityas* and *Dānavas*; *Nara* slew hundreds and thousands of *Paulomas* and *Kālakañjas* in battle; *Arjuna*, with an arrow, severed the head of the *Asura Jambha* while the latter was about to swallow him; he afflicted *Hiranyapura* on the other side of the ocean, having vanquished in battle 60,000 of *Nivātakavacas*; and in the same way also *Nārāyaṇa* has, in this world, destroyed numberless other *Daityas* and *Dānavas*. *Karna* boasted that he would slay all the *Pāṇḍavas* in battle, but was rebuked by *Bhīshma*, saying that *Karna* had seen his own brother slain by *Arjuna* in the city of *Virāṭa*, and alluding to the contents of the *Goharaṇa*-, and the *Ghoshayātrāparvan*. *Drona* also counselled peace, but got no answer from *Dhṛtarāshṭra* (V, 49). At the request of *Dhṛtarāshṭra*, *Saṅjaya* related that the

Pañcālas, etc. (γ) looked up to *Yudhishtira*. As he was questioned about *Dhṛṣṭadyumna* and the *Somakas*, he first fell down in a swoon. Then, regarding *Bhīmasena* (e) he mentioned the lac-house, etc. (δ); regarding *Arjuna*, the burning of the *Khāṇḍava* forest, etc. (ε); then *Nakula* (f) and *Sahadeva* (g); *Çikhaṇḍin* (ζ); the five *Kekaya* princes, etc. (η) (V, 50). *Dhṛtarāshṭra* was most afraid of *Bhīma* (who was taller than *Arjuna* by the span of the thumb), with his mace (full four cubits in length, with six sides), mentioning his killing *Jarāsandha* (V, 51). *Dhṛtarāshṭra* was also afraid of *Arjuna*, who he feared would conquer *Karna* (being compassionate and heedless), and *Drona* (being aged and having affection for his pupil *Arjuna*); "thirty-three years have passed since the burning of the *Khāṇḍava* forest; we have never heard of his being defeated anywhere" [but cf. the reading of B. *trayastrīṇaṭ sāmāhūya*, i.e. challenging the thirty-three gods] (V, 52). *Dhṛtarāshṭra* was afraid of the allies of *Yudhishtira*: the *Pañcālas*, *Kekayas*, etc. (θ) (V, 53). *Saṅjaya* rebuked *Dhṛtarāshṭra* for his behaviour towards the *Pāṇḍavas*; "the *Matsyas*, etc. (i) all decline to pay thee homage now" (V, 54). *Duryodhana* said, that when the *Pāṇḍavas* had been exiled, there came to them *Kṛṣṇa*, etc. (κ), all assembled in a place not far from *Indraprastha*, and suggested to *Yudhishtira* that he should take back the kingdom; "the people of the realm were all annoyed with us, and all our friends also were angry with us"; but *Bhīshma*, *Kṛṣṇa*, and *Açratthāman* had despised the foes ("inflamed with anger at the death of his father this *Bhīshma*, in days of old, had conquered all the kings of the earth, in a single chariot"). "Now the *Pāṇḍavas* are without allies; and all these kings can, for my sake, enter the fire or the sea . . . Having given up all hopes of a town, *Yudhishtira* craves only five villages . . . There is none on earth equal to me in an encounter with the mace. In battle, I am *Saṅkarshana*'s equal; I will certainly slay *Bhīma*, *Bhīshma*, etc. (λ), every one of these is singly capable of slaying the *Pāṇḍavas*." He alluded to the superhuman circumstances concerning *Bhīshma*, etc. (μ), to the resolution of the *Samçaptakas* to slay *Arjuna* or be slain by him; "our chief warriors are *Bhīshma*, etc. (ν); they have seven *akshauhīnīs*, we have eleven; *Brhaspati* has said, that an army which is less by one-third ought to be encountered" (V, 55). At the request of *Duryodhana*, *Saṅjaya* described the chariots of *Arjuna* (h), *Yudhishtira* (i), *Bhīmasena* (j), *Sahadeva* (k), *Nakula* (l); "and excellent steeds, presented by the celestials, carry the sons of *Subhadra* and *Draupadi*" (V, 56). At the request of *Dhṛtarāshṭra*, *Saṅjaya* mentioned the allies of the *Pāṇḍavas*, *Kṛṣṇa*, etc. (ξ), and who had been assigned to each of them as his share: *Çikhaṇḍin* & *Bhīshma*; *Yudhishtira* & the *Madra* king; *Bhīmasena* & *Duryodhana*'s sons and 100 brothers, the rulers of the east and the south; *Arjuna* & *Karna*, *Jayadratha*, etc.; the five *Kekayas* & the *Kekayas*, *Mālavas*, *Çālvakas*, *Trigartas* *Samçaptakau*; *Abhimanyu* & *Duryodhana*'s sons (?), *Duḥçāsana*'s sons, king *Brhadbala*; *Draupadeyāḥ* + *Dhṛṣṭadyumna* & *Drona*; *Cekilāna* & *Somadatta*; *Sātyaki* & *Kṛtavarma*; *Sahadeva* & *Çakuni*; *Nakula* & *Ulaka*, *Sarasvatīḥ*. All the other kings had been distributed in their respective shares. Thus the *Pāṇḍava* host had been distributed into divisions. *Virāṭa* with all his *Matsya* warriors would support *Çikhaṇḍin*. *Dhṛtarāshṭra* was exceedingly afraid of *Yudhishtira*, etc. (o). *Duryodhana* said that *Bhīshma*, etc. (π) were invincible. *Dhṛtarāshṭra* maintained that *Bhīshma* did not wish a battle.