

100. 37; 7. 12. 18; 7. 70. 3; 7. 81. 2 (*pāñcālānām kurūnām ca*) 8. 18. 56 (*roma⁰*); 14. 59. 10 (*roma⁰*); causing fear (*bhayavardhana, lokabhayaṁkara*) 9. 8. 1; 5. 157. 4; depriving men, horses and elephants of their lives (*narāśvanāgāsuhara, yamarāṣṭravivardhana*) 8. 62. 40; 8. 16. 8; 9. 22. 13; which tired the horses and warriors (*śrāntavāhanasainika*) 7. 159. 11; loud lion-like roar during the battle resounding heaven and earth (*kurūnām pāṇḍavānām ca saṁgrāme.../ sinhānām iva saṁhrādo divam ūrvīm ca nādayan* //) 6. 43. 2; 7. 6. 30; 7. 78. 44; the sounds of horses, elephants, chariots (*ete śabdāḥ ... pravṛttāḥ kurusāgare*) 7. 167. 20; (the sound of conches and *bheris*) 7. 170. 13; later the loud noise of the armies of the Kurus and the Pāṇḍavas arose inside the water of the Gaṅgā as it did formerly during the war (*tataḥ satumulaḥ śabdo jalāntar janamejaya / prādūrāsīd yathā pūrvam kurupāṇḍavasenayoḥ*) 15. 40. 6; (3) War described with various similes : (1) With the war between gods and demons (*devāsuropama, devāsurarānopama*) 7. 14. 2; 7. 81. 4; 7. 91. 54; 9. 8. 1; 9. 1. 9; (2) Coming together of two oceans at the time of high tide (*saṁgamo rājan kurupāṇḍavasenayoḥ /... pūrnasāgarayor iva*) 7. 170. 9, or even of two mountains (*yathā śiloccaye śailaḥ sāgare sāgaro yathā / pratihanyeta rājendra tathāsan kurupāṇḍavāḥ* //) 7. 170. 12; (3) The army of Kurus, when Bhīṣma fell down, became like the sky without the Nakṣatras or the atmosphere without wind (*babhūva kuruvāhini / dyaur ivāpetanakṣatrā hīnam kham iva vāyunā*) 7. 1. 24; (4) War led to the rise of a river of blood (*prāvartayata saṁgrāme śoṇitodām mahānadīm / ma-*

dhyena kurusainyānām pāṇḍavānām ca) 6. 112. 124; 6. 114. 74; (*saṁjajñe raṇa-bhūmau tu paralokavahā nadī / śoṇitodā rathāvartā ... prāvartata nadī raudrā kuru-śṛṅjayasaṁkulā* //); the river is also described as very frightful, causing delight to brave, fear to timid *śūrānām harṣajanani bhīrūnām bhayavardhini /... atibhairavām*) 9. 8. 29-33; the simile with a river is implied in terms like 'mire of blood' (*rudhira-kardama*) 5. 141. 3 and 'blood in the form of water' (*śoṇitodaka*) 6. 66. 12; (5) Other simple references to war between Kurus and Pāṇḍavas or Somakas (*yuddham kurupāṇḍavasenayoḥ*) 1. 2. 9; (*kurūnām vīgrāhe tasmin*) 1. 57. 105; (*vīrāṭanagare kurubhiḥ saha saṁgare*) 5. 155. 28; (*pāṇḍavānām sasainyānām kurūnām ca saṁgamaḥ*) 6. 16. 13; 6. 70. 12; 6. 92. 3. 7. 6. 30; 7. 15. 13; 7. 72. 4; 7. 159. 11, 25; 7. 161. 1; 8. 32. 84; 8. 35. 55. J. References to Kuru women of Hāstinapura (mostly of the royal family) : Bhīṣma, Vidura, Dhṛtarāṣṭra, and all Kuru women offered water libations to Pāṇḍu (*udakam cakrire tasya sarvāś ca kuruyoṣitāḥ*) 1. 118. 27; all high-ranking women of the Kurus (*sarvāḥ kuruvarastriyaḥ*) were anxious to meet newly-married Draupadī 1. 198. 23; the desires of Kuru women would remain unfulfilled after the death of the sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra (*hata-saṁkalpāḥ ... kurustriyaḥ*) 3. 224. 8; servants of Kauravas requested help from Pāṇḍavas lest the wives of the Kurus were molested (*parāmarśo mā bhaviṣyat kurudāreṣu*) 3. 237. 7; Gāndhārī and all Kuru women became unconscious hearing Saṁjaya say that all except ten perished in battle (*sarvāś ca kuruyoṣitāḥ*) 9. 1. 39; Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Pāṇḍavas and Kṛṣṇa met