

son had gone to fight with the Kurus 4. 63. 15; Yudhiṣṭhira assured Virāṭa that Uttara would be able to defeat the Kurus and other kings 4. 63. 16; the minister reported the defeat of the Kurus and the winning back of the cows 4. 63. 18-21, 36; Uttara told that the Kurus were defeated and their (upper) garments taken away by a Devaputra 4. 64. 21, 28, 30; later it was known that it was Arjuna who won back the cows and defeated the Kurus 4. 66. 14. H. The word Kuru refers to the army of the Kurus (fighting for the Kauravas) : Many hundreds and thousands of kings joined the Kurus in their conflict (with the Pāṇḍavas) (*kurūnām vīrahe tasmin samāgacchan bahūny atha | rājñām śatasahasrāṇi*) 1. 57. 105; the armies of the Kurus and the Pāṇḍavas together made eighteen *akṣauhiṇīs* (*akṣauhiṇyo ... aṣṭādaśaiva tāḥ | etayā saṁkhyayā hy āsan kurupāṇḍavasenayoḥ*) 1. 2. 24; Bhīṣma fought for ten days for the Kuru army, while Droṇa protected it for five days (*kuruvāhinīm*) 1. 2. 26; march of the armies of the Kurus and the Pāṇḍavas towards Kurukṣetra described in the (*abhi-*) *niryāṇa parvan* (*niryāṇam parva ca tataḥ kurupāṇḍavasenayoḥ*) 1. 2. 52 (reference to 5. 149-152); the army of the Kurus will be destroyed in war (*balam kurūnām*) 5. 57. 28; (*ete naśyanti kuravo* ...) 5. 146. 21, 25; the army got ready for battle at day-break (*udatiṣṭhan ... sūryodaye mahat sainyam kurupāṇḍavasenayoḥ*) 6. 16. 24; army, large like an ocean (*kurūnām ... sainyam sāgara-pratimam mahat*) 7. 85. 81; army looked upon as a dice-player (*senām durodaram viddhi*) 7. 105. 17; looked upon as a herd of bulls (*kurusainyād vimukto vai śimho*

madhyād gavām iva) 7. 116. 22; other references to the army : *senāniveśe ... kurupāṇḍavasenayoḥ*) 5. 156. 3; 6. 42. 25; 7. 4. 12; 7. 120. 4; 12. 336. 8; destruction of the army of the Kurus, Sauvīras and Saindhavas, (*kurusauvīrasaindhavānām bala-kṣayam*) 7. 114. 17; (*ghnantam kurūnām iṣubhir balāni*) 7. 115. 20; 7. 133. 63; 9. 7. 34. I. References to the war between Kurus (i. e. those who fought for the sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra) and the Pāṇḍavas : 1. Inquiries about the war : (i) Janamejaya asked Vaiśampāyana how the two armies fought with each other (*katham yuyudhire vīraḥ kurupāṇḍavasomakāḥ*) 6. 1. 1, 2; (ii) Dhṛtarāṣṭra asked Saṁjaya (*yathā tad abhavad yuddham kurupāṇḍavasenayoḥ*) 6. 15. 75; (*ke pūrvam prāharamis tatra kuravaḥ pāṇḍavās tathā*) 6. 42. 1; 6. 111. 2; (Saṁjaya replied) 6. 111. 3; (*kurūnām pāṇḍavānām ca*) 7. 71. 1; 7. 158. 12; (*pāñcālāḥ kurubhiḥ sārddham*) 7. 81. 1, 4; 2. The war variously described : dreadful (*ghora, sughora, ghorarūpa*) 5. 141. 3 (*yuddham ... pāṇḍavānām kurūnām ca*); 7. 70. 3; 7. 81. 4; 7. 91. 54; 7. 154. 40; 9. 8. 1; 6. 99. 24; 6. 85. 26; intense (*tīvra*) 7. 170. 9; 8. 35. 53; fierce (*raudra*) 9. 22. 13; tumultuous (*tumula, sutumula*) 6. 66. 12; 6. 100. 37; 7. 12. 18; 7. 70. 3; 7. 81. 4; 8. 1. 14; 9. 1. 9; bitter (*kaṭuka*) 6. 66. 12; great (*mahat, sumahat*) 5. 141. 3; 6. 16. 24; 6. 85. 26; 6. 111. 42; 7. 90. 3; 14. 59. 10; very much confused (*bhṛṣākula*) 8. 62. 40; very cruel (*atīva dāruṇa*) 8. 62. 40 (*punaḥ kurūnām saha pāṇḍusrñjayaiḥ*); full of surprise, its sight caused surprise (*adbhuta, adbhutadarśana*) 7. 70. 3; 8. 1. 15; (*āścaryabhūtam lokeṣu*) 7. 14. 2; causing hair to stand (*lomaharṣaṇa, romaharṣaṇa*) 6.