

āvikartanam | apaśyat ... divyena cakṣuṣā) 11. 16. 1; (however, Nī. who reads *avakartanam*, Bom. Ed. 11. 16. 1, explains it as *yuddhasthānam*); having witnessed the calamity that had overtaken the Kurus (*kurūṇām vaiśasam*), Gāndhārī spoke to Kṛṣṇa 11. 16. 17; she said she did not imagine that such a calamity would overtake Pāṇḍavas and Kurus 11. 16. 26; Gāndhārī pointed towards Droṇa whom Kurus appointed their leader and challenged the Pāṇḍavas (*kurava āhvayanti sma pāṇḍavān*) 11. 23. 29; Somadatta's wife said fortunately her husband was not alive to see the terrible destruction of the Kurus which was as good as *yugānta* (*kurusaṁkrandanam ghoram yugāntam*) 11. 24. 4; Gāndhārī cursed Kṛṣṇa for being deliberately indifferent to the destruction of the Kurus (*icchatopekṣito nāśaḥ kurūṇām*) 11. 25. 38; but according to Kṛṣṇa, the Kurus were killed due to the fault of Gāndhārī 11. 26. 1; the Kurus who somehow got killed between battles had obtained the world of the Uttarakurus (*ye tatra nihatā rājann antarāyodhanam prati | yathākathamcit te ... saṁprāptā uttarān kurūn*) 11. 26. 17; Yudhiṣṭhira blamed Kuntī for the grief he and his brothers felt at the death of Abhimanyu and others and at the fall of Kurus (*kurūṇām patanena ca*) 11. 27. 18; Kurus, the enemies of Pāṇḍavas, acted and (as warriors) fully accomplished their objective (*amitrā naḥ saṁṛddhārthāḥ vṛttārthāḥ kuravaḥ kila*) 12. 7. 4 (Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 12. 7. 4; *yato vayam vṛttārthāḥ saṁkṣiptapuruṣārthā jñatī-vadhena hatabhāgyāḥ sma tato hetor naḥ asmākam amitrāḥ saṁṛddhārthā ity*

arthāḥ); Yudhiṣṭhira, along with Dhṛtarāṣṭra, performed the obsequies of Kurus prominent among whom were Bhīṣma and Karṇa (*bhīṣmakarṇapurogāṇām kurūṇām*) 14. 14. 15; Kṛṣṇa reported to Vasudeva and Devakī the death of Kuru warriors 14. 59. 5; destruction of Kurus due to Dhṛtarāṣṭra's fault 15. 5. 1; destruction of Kurus as destined by fate 15. 16. 1; Kṛṣṇa witnessed the annihilation of Yādavas as he did before of kings and of prominent Kurus (*rājñām ca pūrvam kurupumgavānām*) 16. 5. 8; Kṛṣṇa contemplated on the destruction of the Vṛṣṇis, Andhakas and Kurus and realized that it was time for him to depart 16. 5. 18. II. Kurus in the battle of the cow-raid: The victory of Arjuna over Kurus in this battle mentioned in the contents of the Virāṭaparvan (*gograhe yatra pārthena nirjitāḥ kuravo yudhi*) 1. 2. 132; Kurus drove away sixty thousand cows of Virāṭa 4. 33. 5, 10; 4. 35. 3, 6, 12; Bhūmimajaya (Uttara) was to defeat the Kurus and turn back the cattle 4. 33. 14, 19; Uttara boasted that he could defeat the Kurus if he had the help of a good charioteer 4. 34. 5, 17; Kurus succeeded in capturing the cows since there was no one to protect them (*śūnyam āsādyā kuravaḥ prayānty ādāya godhanam*) 4. 34. 8; Uttara wanted the Kurus to see his heroism 4. 34. 9; Uttara asked Bṛhannaḍā to get for her the thin (upper) garments of the Kurus led by Bhīṣma and Droṇa, when they were defeated 4. 35. 23; Bṛhannaḍā drove the chariot towards the Kurus 4. 35. 26; Uttara's chariot to be driven in the direction of the fleeing Kurus 4. 36. 1; he wanted to defeat the Kurus 4. 36. 2; strong Kurus and their army within sight