

kill Arjuna (*dvaiddhikṛtyādya bhāratīm*) 7. 160. 22; (47) On the sixteenth day, Kṛṣṇa pointed out to Arjuna the terrible destruction of the Bharatas (on both sides) that had taken place (*mahāraudro varṭate bharatakṣayaḥ*) 8. 14. 27; Dhṛtarāṣṭra remembered that Arjuna had once protected Bharatas (Kauravas) (reference to the fight with Gandharvas 3. 230. ff.) (*eko 'bhyarakṣad bharatān*) 8. 22. 4; (48) On the seventeenth day, the army of Bhāratas (Kauravas 8. 43. 54) running away when attacked by Bhīma's arrows appeared pitiable (*bhāratī senā ... kṛpaṇadarśanā*) 8. 43. 55; Arjuna boasted that he laid low the army of Bhāratas (on the side of Kauravas) which shone like the army of gods (*bhāratīcamu ... devacamūprakāśā*) 8. 49. 97; when the important heroes and other warriors as well as horses and elephants in the army of the Bhāratas (army of Kauravas) were killed in battle it looked like the sky devoid of the sun, the moon and the nakṣatras (*hīnā sūryendunakṣatrain dyauryābhāti bhāratī ||... seneyam*) 8. 51. 48-49; the army of Bhāratas (*bhāratī*), along with that of the Samśaptakas, led by Duṣṣāsana attacked Bhīma 8. 53. 9; the army of Bhāratas, afraid, was scattered by Bhīma in all directions (*balam ... bhāratānām ... bhītam dīṣo 'kīryata bhīmanunnam*) 8. 54. 9; Bhīma showed to his charioteer the army of Bhāratas running away because it was covered by the arrows of Arjuna (*bhāratīm dīryamāṇām ... sainyam hy etac chādayaty āśu bāṇaiḥ*) 8. 54. 21; (49) On the eighteenth day, Arjuna, after the death of Śalya, killed Śuśarman, his sons and followers, and then turned towards the remaining army of Bhāratas (*abhyogād*

*bhāratīm senām hataśeṣām*) 9. 26. 46; (50) It was proper for Yuyutsu to return to Kauravas after the destruction of Bharatas (on Kaurava's side) (*bharatakṣaye*) 9. 28. 91; (51) At the end of the war, Dhṛtarāṣṭra asked Samjaya to narrate to him how the Bharatas (on both sides 9. 3. 1) were completely destroyed (*bharatānām mahākṣayam*) 9. 2. 62; (52) Scenes on the battlefield: Some of the women of Bharatas (Kauravas) stumbled, and some fell on the ground after visiting the battlefield (*bharatastriyaḥ (kurustriyaḥ* 11. 16. 10) / *śarīreṣv askhalann anyā nyapatamś cāparā bhuvi*) 11. 16. 14; some of them (*bharatayoṣitaḥ*) were not able to recognize their husbands whose bodies were mutilated 11. 16. 53; (pitiable condition of the widows described by Gāndhārī 11. 16. 42-58); according to Somadatta's wife her husband was fortunate in that he was not alive to witness the terrible destruction of Bharatas (*dāruṇam bharatakṣayam*) 11. 24. 4; Gāndhārī cursed Kṛṣṇa saying that Yādava women, with their husbands and relatives killed, would fall on the ground like the Bharata women (*yathaite bharatastriyaḥ*) 11. 25. 42; (53) Bhagavān had told his son Apāntaratamas (Vyāsa 12. 337. 38, 43) that when Tiṣya (i. e. Kaliyuga) would arrive Kurus, called Bhāratas, would become famous kings, but there would be family feud resulting in mutual destruction (*punaḥ tiṣye ca samprāpte kuravo nāma bhāratāḥ | ... teṣām tvattaḥ prasūtānām kulabhedo bhaviṣyati | parasparavīnāśāram*) 12. 337. 42-43; (54) Bhīṣma, before abandoning his body, saw all Bhāratas (Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas) standing around him 13. 153. 24; after Bhīṣma's cremation,