

rāyante kūle vai dakṣiṇe tadā || samantapañcakam yāvat) 9. 36. 42; (2) It was called the most ancient *uttaravedi* of Prajāpati (or Pitāmaha) (*prajāpater uttaravedir ucyate sanātana rāma samantapañcakam* / 9. 52. 1, 20; 9. 54. 5 (*uttaravedī*); (*pitāmahasyottaravedir ucyate*) 3. 81. 178; a place in heaven was assured for one who died while fighting at Samantapañcaka (*tasmin ... saṁgrāme nidhanam prāpya dhruvam svargo bhaviṣyati*) 9. 54. 6; 9. 63. 39. E. Epic events : (1) Sūta Ugrasravas visited Samantapañcaka before he arrived at the *satra* of Śaunaka in the Naimiṣa forest (*samantapañcakam nāma ... gatavān asmi taṁ deśam*) 1. 1. 11; the sages expressed their wish to know more about the place Samantapañcaka 1. 2. 1; (2) Yudhiṣṭhira asked his men to raise tents in thousands outside Samantapañcaka (*samantapañcakād bāhyam*) 6. 1. 6; (3) The battle between the Pāṇḍavas and the Kauravas and between all the kings was fought at Samantapañcaka (*yuddham yatrābhavat purā pāṇḍavānām kurūnām ca sarveṣām ca mahikṣitām*) 1. 1. 11; the battle at Samantapañcaka took place at the junction of the Kali and Dvāpara and where the armies, eighteen *akṣauhīnī*s in number had gathered for fighting the battle (*antare caiva samprāpte kalidvāparayor abhūt | samantapañcake yuddham kurupāṇḍavasenayoh || ... aṣṭādaśa samājagmur akṣauhīṇyo yuyutsayā*) 1. 2. 9-10; (4) While consoling Subhadrā over the death of Abhimanyu, Kṛṣṇa told her that on the following day she would hear that the head of Jayadratha was severed from his body and carried outside Samantapañcaka (*śvaḥ śiraḥ śroṣyase tasya saindhavasya raṇe hṛtam | samantapañcakād bāhyam*)

7. 54. 20; Kṛṣṇa advised Arjuna to remove the head of Jayadratha and let it fall on the lap of Vṛddhakṣatra (father of Jayadratha) who was practising austerities in a forest outside Samantapañcaka (*vṛddhakṣatro vanam yātaḥ ... tapyati ... tapo ghoram ... | samantapañcakād asmād bahiḥ*) 7. 121. 24-26; Arjuna, after he cut the head of Jayadratha, took it outside Samantapañcaka with arrows which formed a close cluster (*śraiḥ kadambakīkṛtya kālē tasmimś ca pāṇḍavaḥ | samantapañcakād bāhyam śiras tad vyāharat tataḥ ||*) 7. 121. 34; (5) Duryodhana suggested to go to Samantapañcaka for his duel with Bhīma (*samantapañcakam kṣipram ito yāma viśām pate*) 9. 54. 5; Yudhiṣṭhira, followed by Duryodhana, then went to Samantapañcaka 9. 54. 7; (6) From the *tīrtha* of Vṛddhakanyā, Mādhava (Balarāma) came out of Samantapañcaka (*samantapañcakād dvārdātato niṣkramya mādhaveḥ*) 9. 51. 25. F. Past events : (1) At Samantapañcaka, which was known as the *Uttaravedi* of Prajāpati, gods formerly offered an excellent *satra* (*prajāpater uttaravedir ucyate ... samantapañcakam | samījire yatra purā divaukaso vareṇa satreṇa*) 9. 52. 1; (2) Once many sages arrived at the *tīrthas* on Sarasvatī which extended as far as Samantapañcaka with a view to visiting them; they offered there sacrifices and filled the regions with the sound of their vedic recitations (*samantapañcakam yāvat tāvat te dvijasattamāḥ | tīrthalobhān naravyāghra nadyās tīram samāśritāḥ ||*) 9. 36. 42-43; (3) Rāma deprived the earth of the Kṣatriyas twentyone times and filled at Samantapañcaka five ponds with blood (*triṣapta-kṛtvāḥ pṛthivīm kṛtvā niḥkṣatriyām prā-*