

9. 52. 21; most holy in the three worlds (*punyaṭame trailokyasyāpi*) 5. 139. 53 (also see the next section D); auspicious (*śiva*) 9. 52. 21; place suitable for austerities (*tapahkṣetra*) 6. 1. 2; honoured by gods (*divaukasām susammatam*) 9. 52. 21; place where people practise *dharma* (*dharmaḥkṣetra*) 6. 23. 1; 14. 93. 2; chosen by many who were conversant with *dharma* (*dharmañair bhahubhir vrte*) 14. 93. 2; place of the whole *dharma* (*kṣetram dharmasya kṛtsnasya*) 12. 53. 23; having heavenly qualities (*svargaguṇaiḥ samanvitam*) 9. 52. 21; battlefield (*raṇakṣetra*) 5. 179. 15; (after the war) full of hair, marrow, and bones (*keśamajjāsthisamkula*) 12. 48. 3 (also stanzas 4-6). D. Holy : King, Kuru made the place holy by his austerities (*kurukṣetraṁ sa tapasā punyam cakre*) 1. 89. 43; it was desirable for the Kṣatriyas to get killed by weapons on Kurukṣetra (*śastreṇa nidhanam gacchet samṛddham kṣatramandalam | kurukṣetre punyatame*) 5. 139. 53; all kings killed here would obtain the condition of the high-souled ones 9. 52. 21; fruit obtained by people by visiting Kurukṣetra (*kurukṣetrasya yat phalam*) 9. 51. 25-26; Śakra himself sang a *gāthā* in praise of the holiness of Kurukṣetra : even the dust particles carried by wind were capable of leading a sinner to the highest condition (*pāmsavo 'pi kurukṣetrād vāyunā samud-irītāḥ | api duṣkṛtakarmāṇaṁ nayanti paramāṁ gatim*) 9. 52. 18; chief gods (*sura-ṛṣabhāḥ*) and excellent Brāhmaṇas, similarly great kings like Nṛga and others obtained good condition after death by offering costly sacrifices at Kurukṣetra 9. 52. 19. E. Epic events ; (1) Takṣaka

and his son Aśvasena used to live in Kurukṣetra 1. 3. 144-145; 1. 218. 4; 1. 219. 13; (2) Citrāṅgada and the Gandharva king of the same name fought a battle at Kurukṣetra on the river Hiraṇvatī for three years 1. 95. 7; (3) When Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Pāṇḍu and Vidura were born, the Kurus, Kurukṣetra and Kurujāṅgala prospered 1. 102. 1 (the way they prospered described in stanzas 2-14); (4) The Pāṇḍavas, at the start of their life in the forest, proceeded towards Kurukṣetra from the bank of Gaṅgā (*prayayur jāhnavikūlat kurukṣetram*) 3. 6. 1; (5) Before going to Virāṭa, Yudhiṣṭhira unstrung his bow with which he formerly protected Kurukṣetra 4. 5. 18; (6) Duryodhana asked the kings to proceed towards Kurukṣetra under the Puṣya nakṣatra (*prayādhvam vai kurukṣetraṁ puṣyo 'dyeti*); accordingly the kings started for Kurukṣetra 5. 148. 3, 18; he also asked them to establish camps at Kurukṣetra 5. 150. 14; Duryodhana himself with his brothers, led by Bhīṣma, went to Kurukṣetra with his large army; he made a round of Kurukṣetra with Karṇa and measured on level ground the land required for his camp (*kurukṣetraṁ jagāma ha | ... parikramya kurukṣetraṁ karṇena saha ... | śibiraṁ māpayām āsa same deṣe*) 5. 153. 33-34; he and his allies got ready for the war on the western half of Kurukṣetra (*kurukṣetrasya paścārdhe*) 5. 196. 11 (should this be *kurukṣetrasya pūrvārdhe*? see 6. 1. 5\* and the editor's note on 6. 1. 5 (p. 755)); (7) The Pāṇḍavas too reached Kurukṣetra; reaching there, they blew their conches; there, Dhṛṣṭadyumna and Sātyaki measured the land for raising the camp of the