

ete nidhanam prāptāḥ kurukṣetre) 15. 39. 6-7; (24) Dhṛtarāṣṭra went from Kurukṣetra to Gaṅgādvāra (where he was reduced to ashes by forest fire) (*kurukṣetrāt pītā tubhyaṁ gaṅgādvāraṁ yayau*) 15. 45. 10; (25) Arjuna arrived at Kurukṣetra from Dvārakā after he was attacked by Dasyus on his way 16. 8. 85. F. Past events : (1) Viṣṇu once told Pṛthivī that the kings who would gather at Kurukṣetra would kill each other (*kurukṣetre samāgatāḥ / anyonyam ghātayiṣyanti*) 11. 8. 25; (2) Janamejaya, son of Parikṣit, with his brothers performed a long sacrificial session at Kurukṣetra (*janamejayaḥ parikṣitaḥ saha bhrātṛbhiḥ kurukṣetre dīrghasatram upāste*) 1. 3. 1; (3) The place where king Māndhātṛ offered sacrifices was situated in the middle of Kurukṣetra (*tasyaitad devayajanam ... kurukṣetrasya madhyataḥ*) 3. 126. 42; (4) Sudarśana, with his wife Oghavatī, decided to lead the life of a householder at Kurukṣetra 13. 2. 39; (5) When king Kuru offered a sacrifice at Kurukṣetra, Sarasvatī appeared at Rṣabhadvīpa as Suvenū (*suvenur rṣabhadvīpe ... kuroś ca yajamānasya kurukṣetre ... ājagāma ... sarasvatī*) 9. 37. 24; (6) When Vasiṣṭha invited her at Kurukṣetra, Sarasvatī appeared there as Oghavatī (*oghavaty api ... vasiṣṭhena.../ samāhūtā kurukṣetre... sarasvatī*) 9. 37. 25; (7) When the sages of the Nimiṣa forest decided to go on a pilgrimage, they went to Kurukṣetra 3. 81. 92; (8) In the Kṛtayuga (9. 36. 39), when the ascetics from the Nimiṣa forest went to Kurukṣetra, they found no place there as it was already full of sages (*te vakāśam na dadṛśuḥ kurukṣetre*) 9. 36. 48; (9) Pious Mudgala, who lived only by

gleaning ears of corn, lived at Kurukṣetra (*śiloṇchavṛttir dharmātmā mudgalaḥ ... / āsīd ... kurukṣetre*) 3. 246. 3; (10) A certain noble Brāhmaṇa (name not mentioned), who lived the life of a pigeon by gleaning ears of corn, lived at Kurukṣetra (*uñchavṛtter vadānyasya kurukṣetrānīvāsinaḥ*) 14. 92. 9, 19, 21; (*kurukṣetre.../ uñchavṛttir dvijaḥ kaścit kāpotir abhavaṭ purā*) 14. 93. 2; (11) Sunda and Upasunda, after conquering the whole earth, settled down at Kurukṣetra (*nihsapatnau kurukṣetre niveṣam abhicakratuḥ*) 1. 202. 27 [See Kurukṣetra (holy place) Vol. 1. 5. pp. 312-313 and Kurujāṅgala (below)].

Kurujāṅgala nt. (sg.), m. (pl.) : Name of the country with Hāstinapura as capital and people living there (while referring to people used in m. pl.); occasionally the term refers to the battlefield at Kurukṣetra (5. 150. 4; 6. 5. 6; 8. 1. 17).

A. Description : Called *deśa* 1. 102. 22; *rāṣṭra* 1. 191. 9; 12. 38. 23; after the birth of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Pāṇḍu and Vidura, Kurujāṅgala was looked upon as the most distinguished among all countries (*deśānām kurujāṅgalam*) 1. 102. 22. B. Epic events : (1) To Dhṛtarāṣṭra belonged as ancestral share the rulership of the Kurujāṅgala country and its people (*pitṛyaṁ rājyaṁ mahārāja kuravaś te sajanāgalāḥ*) 5. 53. 7; (2) Kuntī and the Pāṇḍavas, with the hermits from the Himālaya, reached the Kurujāṅgala 1. 117. 8; (3) Kuntī blessed Draupadī that she will be the anointed queen of the countries and cities among which the Kurujāṅgala was the principal one (*kurujāṅgalamukhyeṣu rāṣṭreṣu nagareṣu ca*) 1. 191. 9; (4) To reach the Magadha country,