

eminent Kurus, followed by Bharata women (*anugamyamānā ... bharatastrībhir*) went to Bhāgīrathī 13. 154. 16; (55) Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa saw Subhadrā and all other Bharata women surrounding Gāndhārī (*sarvā bharatānām striyas tathā ... sthitāḥ sarvā gāndhārīm parivārya vai*) 14. 51. 27; (56) Uttanka asked Kṛṣṇa whether he (Kṛṣṇa) did what Uttanka had expected him to do in respect of Bharatas (Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas) (*yā me sambhāvanā tāta tvayi nityam avarata / api sā saphalā kṛṣṇa kṛtā te bharatān prati*) 14. 52. 14; (57) Kuntī and all Bharata women cried in grief when they saw Uttarā fallen on the ground (*sarvās ca bharatastriyaḥ*) 14. 68. 2; when Parikṣit was brought back to life, Bharata women were delighted and asked Brāhmaṇas to recite *svastīmantras* for the benefit of Parikṣit (*bharatastriyaḥ / brāhmaṇān vācayām āsuḥ*) 14. 69. 4 (Nl. on Bom. Ed. 14. 70. 5: *vācayām āsuḥ svastīti śeṣaḥ*); (*striyo bharatasimhānām*) 14. 69. 5; (58) The best of the Bharatas (*bharatasattamāḥ* i. e. Pāṇḍavas) on their 'great journey' made a *pradakṣiṇā* of the earth 17. 1. 44. F. Past events : (1) When Samvaraṇa was the ruler of the Bhāratas, the land was oppressed by many calamities; a certain king of the Pāñcālas (not named) attacked the Bhāratas; Samvaraṇa fled with his wife and others from his country; the Bhāratas lived for a long time in an inaccessible place near a mountain in a country near the river Sindhu; Vasiṣṭha then visited the Bharatas; all Bhāratas welcomed him with a respectful guest offering and told him their condition; Samvaraṇa chose Vasiṣṭha, who had lived with them for eight years, to act as their *purohita*; he said 'yes' to

Bhāratas; Samvaraṇa again occupied the town which was formerly held by Bharatas (*abhyaghnan bhāratāms caiva sapatnānām balāni ca / ... abhyayāt tam ca pāñcālyo / ... sindhor nadasya mahato nikuñje nyavasat tadā / nadīviṣayaparyante parvatasya samīpataḥ / tatrāvasan bahūn kālān bhāratā durgam āśritāḥ / ... athābhyagacchad bharatān vasiṣṭho bhagavān ṛṣiḥ / ... arghyam abhyāharamis tasmai te sarve bhāratās tadā / tam samām aṣṭamīm uṣtam rājā vavre svayam tadā / purohito bhavān no 'stu rājyāya prayatāmahe / om ity evam vasiṣṭho 'pi bhāratān pratyapadyata / ... bharatādhyuṣitam pūrvam so 'dhyatiṣṭhat purottamam /*) 1. 89. 31-40. G. *bhārata* as adj. : Besides its adjectival use in connection with *vamśa* (m.) or *kula* (nt.), and *senā* or *camū* (f.) (for which see above B and E), *bhārata* is also occasionally used in connection with *samiti*, *śrī* or *kīrti* (all f.) and *pura* (nt.) : (1) Gathering (*samiti*) : The brilliant gathering of Bhāratas (both Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas) around Bhīṣma lying on the bed of arrows shone like the sun in the sky (*śuśubhe bhāratī dīptā divīvādityamaṇḍalam*) 6. 116. 7; (2) Glory (*śrī*) or fame (*kīrti*) : (i) Bhīṣma appealed to Duryodhana not to destroy the glory of Bhāratas shining brightly among all kings (*imām śriyam prajvalitām bhāratīm sarvarājasu*) 5. 123. 5; (ii) The fame of Bhāratas had its origin in Bharata (*bharatād bhāratī kīrtir ...*) 1. 69. 49; (3) Town (*pura*) i. e. Indraprastha : Described as the best town (*purottamam ... bhāratam puram*) 2. 30. 14-15. H. Several persons referred to simply as belonging to the Bhāratas or as tiger or bull among the Bhāratas, best or chief of them, rarely as