

(*abhibhūtās tu kālena naiṣām adyāsti jīvitam*) 10. 7. 63; Dhṛtarāṣṭra asked Samjaya whether Kṛpa and Kṛtavarman did what was expected of them or whether they were killed by Pāñcālas 10. 8. 4; when Aśvatthāman came out of the camp, Kṛpa and Kṛtavarman told him that they had killed Pāñcālas (when they tried to escape) by thousands; Aśvatthāman told them that he had killed the rest of the Pāñcālas in the camp 10. 8. 141, 150; after killing all Pāñcālas, the three of them went to Duryodhana; they told him that all Pāñcālas were killed by them 10. 9. 1, 9, 49; the killing of Pāñcālas referred to earlier by Dhṛtarāṣṭra as a disgusting and disgraceful act of Aśvatthāman and others 1. 1. 153; 1. 2. 181; Kṛṣṇa consoled Yudhiṣṭhira by telling him that Pāñcālas and their companions (*pāñcālāś ca sahanugāḥ*) were killed by Mahādeva (and not by Aśvatthāman) 10. 18. 26; when Dhṛtarāṣṭra was on his way to the battlefield, Aśvatthāman and others told him and Gāndhārī that they had killed Pāñcālas and others 11. 10. 12; (64) When Yudhiṣṭhira started to meet Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Pāñcāla women present there, followed him (*saha pāñcālayoṣidbhir yās tatrāsan samāgatāḥ*) 11. 11. 4; (65) When Pāñcāla and Kuru women saw their husbands and relatives lying dead on the battlefield they fell down from their chariots; tired and helpless they were almost deprived of their consciousness (*śrāntānām cāpy anāthānām nāsīt kācana cetanā*) 11. 16. 13-15; Gāndhārī told Kṛṣṇa that looking at the destruction of Kurus and Pāñcālas, she burnt with grief 11. 16. 25; she asked him how was young Abhi-

manyu killed by many in the presence of Pāñḍavas and Pāñcālas 11. 20. 18; (66) Yudhiṣṭhira told Kuntī that he was much more grieved to learn the truth about Karṇa's birth than by the death of Pāñcālas and others (*tataḥ śataguṇam duḥkham*) 11. 27. 18-19; (67) Yudhiṣṭhira, repenting after the war, said that Pāñcālas and Kurus were no doubt killed; but those of them who were not killed would, after death, go to the lowest regions on account of their (i. e. of both Pāñcālas and Kurus) acts 12. 7. 20; Yudhiṣṭhira while taking leave of Kuntī said that Pāñcālas (i. e. their males) were very much depleted, only their daughters remained (*pāñcālāḥ subhṛṣāṁ kṣīṇāḥ kanyāmātrāvaśeṣītāḥ*); he did not know who would establish their line again, since most of them were reduced to ashes by Droṇa and those who survived were killed by Aśvatthāman at night 15. 44. 32-33. D. Past event: Formerly, the ṛṣis of the Naimiṣa forest after completing the Viśvajit sacrifice went to the Pāñcāla country (*purā ... viśvajito 'nte vai pāñcālān ṛṣayo 'gaman*) 9. 40. 3. E. Various persons styled as 'one related to Pāñcālas', 'king or prince of Pāñcālas', 'the prominent warrior among Pāñcālas', etc.: (a) One related to the Pāñcālas: (i) *pāñcāla* (fem. -ī): (1) Gālava 12. 330. 37-38; 12. 335. 71; (2) Citraketu and others 7. 98. 36-37, 43; (3) Drupada 1. 122. 11; 1. 128. 12; 1. 188. 18; 3. 13. 2; 5. 5. 14; 5. 25. 3; 5. 49. 32; 5. 191. 3; 6. 57. 28; 6. 51. 3-4; (daughter of Pāñcāla i. e. of Drupada) 6. 108. 35; 6. 112. 43; 7. 8. 5; 7. 72. 6; 7. 135. 29; 9. 19. 10; (4) Dhṛṣṭadyumna: 7. 169. 60; 8. 40. 130; 9. 24. 47; 10. 5. 34; (ii) Pāñcālī: Draupadī 1. 2. 36; 1. 155. 41;