

Kuru women (*kurustriyaḥ samāsādyā*) and they all went to Kurukṣetra; there, those women whose husbands were killed (*tāḥ striyo nihateśvarāḥ*) saw their dead sons, brothers, fathers, husbands; seeing the sight they, lamenting, fell down from their vehicles (*striyaḥ ... yānebhyo vikrośantyo nipetire*); that was a very pitiable condition of Pāṇḍava and Kuru women (*pāṇḍavakuruyoṣāṇāṃ kṛpaṇaṃ tad abhūn mahat*); Gāndhārī showed to Kṛṣṇa daughters-in-law who were lamenting like *kurarīs* (*snuṣā me ... prakīrṇakeśāḥ krośantiḥ kurarīr iva mādava*); they remembered their near ones and ran to them separately; those women from noble families (*paramāṅganāḥ*), afflicted by sorrow and grief, lamented; their faces had dried up (*mukhāni paramastriṇām; vakīrāṇi kuruyoṣitām*); grieving Kuru women described by Gāndhārī 11. 16. 10–11, 13, 15, 18–19, 42–58; Kuru women, took away their ornaments, upper garments, girdles and, weeping due to excessive grief, knowing their *dharma*, gave water libations to their relatives and friends; when they were performing these rites, the river became fordable and then again spread out widely (*bhūṣaṇāny uttarīyāṇi veśāṇāny avamucya ca / ... kurustriyaḥ / udakaṃ cakrire sarvā rudantyo bhr̥śaduḥkhitāḥ / ... dharmajñāḥ pracakruḥ salilakriyāḥ* ||) 11. 27. 2–4; all Kuru women, Kuntī and Draupadī, mounted different vehicles and went to Hāstinapura led by Vidura 12. 38. 41; Kuru women (*kuruyoṣitaḥ*) held Subhadrā, grieving over Abhimanyu's death, in their arms and lamented 14. 60. 26; Citrāṅgadā and Ulupī approached Draupadī, Subhadrā and other Kuru women (*yās cānyāḥ kuruyoṣitaḥ*)

with modesty 14. 90. 2; knowing Kuntī's firm resolve to retire to forest and seeing the Pāṇḍavas return without her, Kuru women wept loudly (*kurustriyaḥ / ... prarurudus tadā* ||) 15. 24. 11; wives of Kuru chiefs followed Pāṇḍavas on foot when they too on foot started towards the *āśrama* of Dhṛtarāṣṭra (*striyaś ca kurumukhyānām padbhīr evānvayus tadā*) 15. 31. 2; Saṃjaya introduced by name Draupadī and all other Kuru women to the ascetics in the *āśrama* (*sarvān nāmābhīnāmataḥ / ... sarvās cānyāḥ kurustriyaḥ*) 15. 32. 4. K. Different persons on the side of Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas variously referred to as born in the family of Kurus, eminent or best among Kurus, chief or king (prince) of Kurus, bringing good name (or in a few cases bad name) to the family of Kurus, etc. : *kurukulādhama* : (1) Duryodhana 4. 48. 8; 9. 55. 17; (2) Parikṣit 1. 37. 18; (3) Bhīṣma 2. 38. 12; *kurukulotpanna* : Parikṣit 1. 38. 36; 1. 45. 16; *kurukulodbhava* : Bhīṣma 13. 154. 11; *kurukulodvaha* : (1) Arjuna 3. 38. 37; 14. 50. 43, 46; 14. 77. 32; (2) Janamejaya 9. 47. 4; 14. 62. 10; (3) Dhṛtarāṣṭra 6. 12. 31; 6. 13. 21; 7. 172. 44; 15. 3. 1; (4) Pāṇḍu 1. 117. 31; (5) Bhīmasena 3. 148. 8; (6) Bhīṣma 3. 81. 133; 5. 177. 16; 12. 291. 6; 13. 84. 4; 13. 86. 4; (7) Yudhiṣṭhira 3. 18. 9; 3. 23. 3; 3. 188. 60; 14. 71. 21; 15. 7. 5; 17. 3. 24; (8) Vicitravīrya 5. 145. 20; *kurunandana* : (1) Abhimanyu 6. 97. 23; (2) Arjuna 1. 164. 10; 1. 168. 20; 1. 184. 1; 1. 187. 19; 1. 206. 20; 1. 208. 5, 6; 1. 213. 15; 1. 214. 26; 1. 225. 11; 2. 24. 18, 20; 2. 25. 4; 3. 40. 41; 3. 42. 19; 3. 42. 34; 3. 43. 20; 3. 43. 27; 3. 44. 15; 3. 172. 19; 3. 234. 17;