

Aśvattha (I)—the sacred tree under which Kṛṣṇa is said to have sat in contemplation on the eve of his departure to Heaven.¹ Growing out of Śami tree; by attrition Purūravas created fire and made it threefold for sacrificial purposes.²

¹ Bhā. III. 4. 3 & 8; Br. III. 11. 35 & 109; 13. 29; IV. 43. 17; Vā. 35. 33; 91. 44. ² Vi. IV. 6. 85-94.

Aśvattha (II)—the *tīrtha* sacred to Vandaniya.

M. 13. 51.

Aśvattha (III)—a follower of Māyā.

M. 179. 69.

Aśvattharāja—the Bodhi tree.

Vā. 111. 27.

Aśvatthāman (I)—son of Droṇa and Gautamī. (Kṛpi-Vi. P.). Killed the sons of Draupadī while asleep thinking that it would please his master. Fought with Arjuna, was defeated and taken prisoner. Roused Draupadī's pity in that state and was released after being deprived of his crown and hair.¹ Hit the infant in the womb of Uttara with *brahmaśiras*. Kṛṣṇa's protection of Parikṣit in the womb from Aśvathāman's arrow, and of Arjuna from Aśvathāman's arrows.² Destroyed the Kurus by his *brahmāstra*.³ In Duryodhana's army. Survived Kurukṣetra war.⁴ A sage of the first epoch of Śāvarṇa Manu⁵ hurled *brahmāstra* when Parikṣit was in his mother's womb.⁶

¹ Bhā. I. 7. 14-52; Vi. IV. 19. 68. ² Bhā. I. 8. 12; 12. 1; 15. 16; 16. 15. ³ Bhā. IX. 22. 34. ⁴ Bhā. X. 78. [95. (V) 16]; 80 [2]. ⁵ Vā. 100. 12; M. 9. 32. ⁶ Vi. IV. 20. 52.

Aśvatthāman (II)—(Droṇaputra) becomes a sage of the 8th manvantara.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 15.