

20e, 586, 598 (had slain Virāṭa); 23e, 660, 661, 663, 665, 668, 669, 670, 672, 674, 675, 676 (lamented for by his wife Kṛpī, etc.); 25κ, 718, 719, 720, 722, 725, 726, 730, 735 (had slain the sons of Dhṛṣṭadyumna, Drupada, and Dhṛṣṭaketu).—§ 621 (Rājadh.): XII, 2, 54 (preceptor of Karna), 57; 4, 120, (ζ), 141.—§ 623 (do.): XII, 14a, 403; 16, 503.—§ 630 (do.): XII, 27β, 819.—§ 637 (do.): XII, 42γ, 1488 (his ṛāddha is performed).—§ 656b (Nakula): XII, 166, 6127 (°cīshyah, i.e. Nakula).—§ 656 (Khadgotpattik.): XII, 166, 6200 (received the sword from Bharadvāja, from D. it passed to Kṛpa).—§ 702 (Mokshadh.): XII, 297δ, 10875 (vadatām varah, among the ṛshis who had obtained their position by way of penances).—§ 779 (Açvamedhikap.): XIV, 12a, 326.—§ 785 (Anugītāp.): XIV, 60a, 1775, (β), 1785, 1788, 1789, 1790 (brief description of the battle); 61γ, 1821, 1822, (δ), 1825, 1827, 1830.—§ 787 (Āçramavāsap.): XV, 1, 13 (çyālo D°sya, i.e. Kṛpa); 3γ, 79; 10ν, 332; 11c, 360, (π), 372, 378; 14σ, 410 (among those whose ṛāddha was performed).—§ 788 (do.): XV, 25, †670 (°ādibhiḥ, had slain Abhimanyu).—§ 789 (Putradarçanap.): XV, 29γ, 797; 31η, 858 (born from a portion of Bṛhaspati); 32θ, 874 (among the dead warriors who, summoned by Vyāsa, arose from the Gaṅgā).—§ 791 (do.): XV, 36a, 989.—§ 795 (Svargārohanap.): XVIII, 3, 95 (all. to § 602); 4, 145 (seen by the side of Bṛhaspati in heaven); 5λ, 148, 159 (after death D. entered Bṛhaspati).

Cf. also the following synonyms:—

Ācārya, Ācāryamukhya, q.v.

Bhāradvāja, Bharadvājasuta, Bharadvājāt-maja, q.v.

Bhāratācārya, q.v.

*Çonāçva ("having red horses"): IV, 1823. *Çonāçvavāha (do.): IV, 1677. *Çonahaya (do.): VII, 637.

Guru, q.v.

*Rukmaratha ("having a golden chariot"): VII, 283, 488, 4554, 8911.

Droṇa², a çāringaka, a son of Mandapāla and Jaritā. § 259 (Çāringakop.): I, 230, 8373 (brahmadevī varah, fourth son of Mandapāla and Jaritā); 232, (8408), (8418), 8423, 8424 (rshīḥ), 8426, (8427); 233, 843-.

Droṇa³, a mountain. § 709b (Sulabhā-Janakas.): XII, 321a, 12035 (accompanied Indra).

Droṇābhishecana(m) ("the inauguration of Droṇa"). § 10 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 338 (°aṇ parva, i.e. Droṇābhishekaparvan).

[**Droṇābhishekaparvan**] ("the section relating to the inauguration of Droṇa," the 71st of the minor parvans of Mbhr.; cf. Droṇābhishecana). § 589: Janamejaya enquired of the state of Dhṛtarāshṭra on the receipt of intelligence of Bhīshma's death. Vaiçampāyana's answer: Dhṛtarāshṭra asked Sañjaya about what the Kauravas did after the fall of Bhīshma. Sañjaya mentioned the arrow-pillow, etc. (cf. § 587 foll.), and that the warriors once more went to battle. The Kurus desired to make Karna their generalissimo (mentioning his enmity with Bhīshma) (VII, 1). Karna eulogised Bhīshma, and promised to be their leader, mentioning the prowess of Yudhishtira, etc. (a); he commanded his charioteer to make his chariot ready (VII, 2). Karna waited upon Bhīshma (mentioning the danger to the Kurus from

Arjuna with the Gaṇḍīva, etc.; Arjuna's battle with Çiva; Kṛshna; Bhīshma's battle with Rāma) (VII, 3). Bhīshma, mentioning Karna's prowess against the Kāmbojas, etc. (β), urged him to fight for the victory of Duryodhana. Then Karna saluted Bhīshma, and, at his return, was worshipped by Duryodhana and the Kauravas (VII, 4). Duryodhana asked Karna's advice as to who should become the generalissimo of the Kuru army. Karna proposed Droṇa (VII, 5). Duryodhana requested Droṇa to take the command (VII, 6). Droṇa, mentioning his knowledge of the Veda and the Çaiva weapon, etc., and his inability to slay Dhṛṣṭadyumna, accepted the request. Duryodhana and the kings performed the inauguration of Droṇa, at which the army rejoiced. Droṇa arrayed the troops: the Sindhu king, etc. (γ), in the right wing, supported by Çakuni, etc.; Kṛpa, etc. (δ), in the left wing, supported by the Kāmbojas, etc. (ε); the Madras, etc. (ζ), in the rear; Karna at the head of all the bowmen. The array was in the form of a çakata (cart). Yudhishtira disposed his troops in the form of a krauñca (crane), with Kṛshna and Arjuna at the head. Omens appeared when Droṇa proceeded to battle. The Pāṇḍavas and Srñjaya were broken by Droṇa. Dhṛṣṭadyumna & Droṇa (VII, 7). Yudhishtira urged Dhṛṣṭadyumna and Arjuna to check Droṇa. The Kekaya princes, etc. (η), "achieved diverse feats." Droṇa put the Pāṇḍava troops to rout. Droṇa & the Kekaya princes, etc. (θ). At last Droṇa, having slain more than two akshauhīnīs, "proceeded hence to heaven" ("attained to the highest state") slain by Dhṛṣṭadyumna. D., P., etc., beheld him (VII, 8). Dhṛtarāshṭra asked Sañjaya the particulars of Droṇa's heroism and slaughter (mentioning his knowledge of the Vedas; his ability to remove Meru; his equality to Bṛhaspati or Uçanas; his horses of the Sindhu breed, etc. (i)) (VII, 9). Dhṛtarāshṭra swooned away, and was restored to consciousness by the Bharata ladies. Then he enquired of Sañjaya about Yudhishtira, etc. (κ), especially Yuyudhāna Sātyaki (b), and Dhṛṣṭaketu (c), and Ketumat (d); and the children of Dhṛṣṭadyumna, Kshatrañjaya, etc. (λ), who, giving up all sports for twelve years, and observing excellent vows, waited upon Bhīshma for the sake of weapons; and the five Kaikeya brothers (e); and Yuyutsu (f), and Dhṛṣṭadyumna (g) (VII, 10). Dhṛtarāshṭra recited the feats of Kṛshna: the killing of Hayarāja, etc. (μ), that he had vanquished in battle the Aṅgas, etc. (ν), and that if Kṛshna would summon them, Gada, etc. (ξ), would take up their position in the Pāṇḍava host; and regretted that Duryodhana did not know Kṛshna and Arjuna; the destruction of the Kurus he attributed to himself or to Destiny (VII, 11).—§ 590: Sañjaya begins his narrative in detail. THE ELEVENTH DAY'S BATTLE: Duryodhana, having consulted with Karna and Duḥçāsana, etc., asked Droṇa to seize Yudhishtira alive. Droṇa became very glad because Duryodhana had not asked him to slay Yudhishtira. Duryodhana explained that if Yudhishtira were slain, the other Pāṇḍavas, who were invincible, would avenge him; but taken alive, he might be once more vanquished at dice, and so all the Pāṇḍavas be obliged once more to go to the woods. Droṇa said that he would seize Yudhishtira if not protected by Arjuna (with his weapons from Indra and Rudra, etc.); Arjuna, therefore, must be withdrawn from Yudhishtira. Duryodhana proclaimed the promise of Droṇa to all his troops, in order to make him stick to his promise (VII, 12). Yudhishtira learned through his spies that Droṇa had promised to seize him, and addressed his brothers and allies; Arjuna consoled him. A fierce battle