

seizing the mace of the latter, and ran in pursuit of him; Suçarman was seized by Bhīma, but set free by Yudhishtīra (IV, 33). The Pāṇḍavas passed the night on the field of battle honoured by Virāṭa. As proposed by Yudhishtīra, Virāṭa ordered messengers to proclaim the victory in the city. The messengers repaired to the city that very night, and at sunrise they proclaimed the victory at the city gates (IV, 34). Meanwhile Duryodhana, etc. (a), invaded the Matsya country and took away the kine. Hearing this, Bhūmīnjaya (i.e. Uttara), who had been left by the king in the empty city (IV, 35), and whose charioteer had been slain in a great battle, followed the advice of Kṛṣṇa (who had been instigated by Arjuna) and sent Uttarā (IV, 36), who prevailed upon Bṛhannalā (= Arjuna in disguise) to become the charioteer of Uttara. Uttarā and her maidens asked Arjuna to bring fine clothes for their dolls when he had vanquished the Kurus (IV, 37). Seeing the host of the Kurus, Uttara became agitated with fear and jumped down from the chariot and began to flee, but was seized by Arjuna and made to hold the reins, while Arjuna had to fight (IV, 38). Bhīshma, Drona, etc., suspected the comer to be Arjuna, and many portents were explained by Drona in that sense. Karṇa blamed Drona, and Duryodhana said that if it were Arjuna the Pāṇḍavas must go into exile for twelve more years (IV, 39). Having reached the *çamī* tree, Arjuna ordered Uttarā to fetch the weapons of the Pāṇḍavas, including Gāṇḍīva, which were deposited there (IV, 40). Believing that a corpse had been tied up in the tree, Uttarā refused, but as Arjuna said: "There are only bows in that tree and no corpse," he climbed up and unwrapped and untied the bows (IV, 41). Arjuna explained to him to whom the different bows belonged, first mentioning the Gāṇḍīva (c), which is honoured by the gods, the Dānavas, and the Gandharvas (IV, 42-43). He then revealed to Uttarā that they were the Pāṇḍavas and confirmed it by telling his ten names (β) (IV, 44). Arjuna took off the bracelets from his arms, etc., recalled to his mind all his weapons, and twanged the Gāṇḍīva with a dreadful sound, whence the Kurus knew that he was Arjuna, then he comforted Uttarā by mentioning his former exploits (γ) and his preceptors in arms (δ) (IV, 45). Having taken down the banner with the figure of a lion he set up his own flagstaff bearing the figure of an ape with a lion's tail, which was a celestial illusion (*māyā*) contrived by Viçva-karman himself, for as soon as he thought of the gift of Agni, Agni ordered the superhuman creatures to take their usual place on that banner, which then fell down from the air on his chariot (read *rathe* with B.). Drona concluded from various omens that it was Arjuna (IV, 46). Duryodhana repeated to Bhīshma, Drona, and Kṛpa, his and Karṇa's opinion, that Arjuna must have broken his pledge, and asked Bhīshma to calculate the time. Karṇa blamed Drona for praising Arjuna (IV, 47), and declared that he would throw Arjuna down from his chariot that very day (IV, 48). Kṛpa blamed Karṇa and warned him from fighting alone with Arjuna, mentioning his exploits (e); they ought all to fight with Arjuna and not Karṇa alone (IV, 49). Açvatthāman blamed Karṇa for his vain boast and declared that he would not fight with Arjuna (IV, 50). Bhīshma tried to mediate between Açvatthāman and Kṛpa on one side and Karṇa on the other side; he was of opinion that fight they must, and therefore this was not the time for quarrel. "The Brāhmāstra and the Vedas are never to be seen combined anywhere else than in Drona (and Açvatthāman)." He was supported by

Açvatthāman and Duryodhana. Drona said; "Let such arrangements be made that Arjuna may not be able to approach Duryodhana in battle, and that Duryodhana may not be captured by the foe" (IV, 51). Having calculated the time ("an excess of five months and twelve nights in thirteen years"), Bhīshma declared that the Pāṇḍavas had not broken the pledge. Duryodhana said: "I will not give back the kingdom to the Pāṇḍavas." Bhīshma proposed that Duryodhana should proceed towards the capital with one-fourth of the army, and that one-fourth should escort the kine, while he, Drona, Karṇa, Açvatthāman, and Kṛpa should withstand the foes. This proposal was accepted; Bhīshma placed Drona in the centre, Açvatthāman on the left wing, Kṛpa on the right wing, and Karṇa in the van, and would himself stand in the rear (IV, 52). Drona recognized the top of Arjuna's banner, etc. Arjuna directed Uttarā to the spot where Duryodhana was; the soldiers became so confounded that they could not even fly, and the kine turned back along the southern road (IV, 53). As Arjuna was advancing towards Duryodhana the Kurus fell upon him, especially Karṇa, who was supported by Citrasena, Saṅgrā-najit (the brother of Karṇa), Çatrusaha, Jaya, and Vikarṇa; Vikarṇa fled; Çatruntapa and many others were slain by Arjuna, so also Saṅgrāmajit; at last Karṇa took to flight (IV, 54). Duryodhana, etc., attacked Arjuna; Arjuna shot at Drona, Duḥsaha, Açvatthāman, Duḥçāsana, and Kṛpa, and wounded Bhīshma, Duryodhana, and Karṇa. Then Arjuna described to Uttarā the banners, etc., of Kṛpa, Drona, Açvatthāman, Duryodhana, Karṇa, and Bhīshma (IV, 55). Indra, the gods, the Viçvas, the Açvins, the Maruts, the Yakshas, the Gandharvas, the Mahoragas, the Nāgas, the Rākshasas, the serpents, the Pitṛs, and the maharshis came to see the combat, likewise, sitting on the chariot of Indra, king Vasumanas, etc. (ç); also Agni, Çiva, Soma, Varuṇa, Prajāpati, Dhātṛ, Vidhātṛ, Kubera, Yama, Alambusha, Ugrasena, Tumburu, etc., came there (IV, 56). Arjuna attacked Kṛpa, announced his name, and blew the Devadatta; at last Kṛpa was led away by his soldiers (IV, 57). Drona attacked Arjuna; Arjuna said: "I will not strike thee unless thou strikest me first"; with his own weapons Arjuna baffled the Aindra, Vāyavya, and Āgneya weapons, which were shot by Drona; a voice was heard in the sky applauding Drona; then Açvatthāman attacked Arjuna, which gave Drona an opportunity to leave the field (IV, 58). Açvatthāman cut off the string of the Gāṇḍīva and was applauded by the gods, and by Drona, Bhīshma, Karṇa, and Kṛpa. Arjuna attached a fresh string to the Gāṇḍīva. As Açvatthāman's arrows became exhausted Karṇa attacked Arjuna (IV, 59), who challenged him to a single combat and rebuked him, because he had fled after the slaughter of his younger brother. At last Karṇa, wounded, fled in a northern direction (IV, 60). Then Arjuna ordered Uttarā to take him to Bhīshma; Uttarā became afraid and was comforted by Arjuna (d), who enumerated some of his exploits and weapons. Duḥçāsana, Vikarṇa, Duḥsaha, and Vivimçati rushed towards Arjuna; Duḥçāsana fled; Vikarṇa fell down; Duḥsaha and Vivimçati were taken away by their warriors (IV, 61). At last the Kauravas fled (IV, 62); Duryodhana, Karṇa, and Duḥçāsana attempted in vain to defeat Arjuna (IV, 63). Then Bhīshma and Arjuna fought with the Prājāpatya, Aindra, Āgneya, Raudra, Kaubera, Vāruṇa, Yāmya, and Vāyavya weapons; the Gandharva Citrasena showed the two combatants to Indra, who showered celestial flowers down upon them;