

*nadīmukhaiḥ ca ye*) 2. 47. 9 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 2. 51. 11 ; *indrakṛṣṭaiḥ indreṇaivā-kṛṣṭaiḥ na tu kṛṣṇādikṣetriyakayatnāpekṣaiḥ vanadhānyaiḥ vṛṣṭiyabhāve tu nadīmukhaiḥ nadīprabhavaṭḥ*). C. Epic events ; (1) Caturyu (?) Bhoja, king of Vaṅgas, Puṇḍras and Kirātas was known to the worlds as Pauṇḍraka Vāsudeva 2. 13. 19-20; (2) Arjuna during the period of his exile, visited all the *tīrthas* in Aṅga, Vaṅga and Kalinga countries in the east (*prācīm diśam abhiprepsuḥ*) 1. 207. 5, 9; (3) Vaṅgas brought tribute in the form of various jewels, goats, sheep, cows, gold, donkeys, camels, various kinds of blankets and wine produced from fruits (*phalajam madhu*) for the Rājasūya; but they were stopped at the gate 2. 47. 10-11 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 2. 51. 13 ; *phalajam madhūkādijātīyam*); their Kṣatriyas brought wealth in hundreds for Yudhiṣṭhira (*āhārṣuḥ kṣatriyā vittam śataśo 'jātasatrave*) 2. 48. 15; they brought fine cloth, silk, silk (or cotton?) garments, *patroṇa* and covers (*dukūlam kaustikam calva patroṇam prāvarān apl*) 2. 48. 17 (Nī. on 2. 51. 3 ; *aurṇān meṣa-romajān*); when asked to give more to get entrance, each one gave one thousand elephants 2. 48. 18, 20 (description of elephants 19-20); the king of Vaṅgas was among those who, subdued by the fear of the lustre of Pāṇḍavas' weapons, acted as servants in the sacrifice (*yajñe te pariveśa-kān*) 3. 48. 18, 22; (4) On the eighth day of war, when Duryodhana attacked Ghaṭotkaca he was followed by the king of Vaṅgas with ten thousand elephant-fighters (*gajayodhinah*); the war between the Rākṣasas of Ghaṭotkaca and the elephant-fighters from Vaṅgas described in 6.

87. 10, 13-14; (5) During Saṁjaya's report after the death of Droṇa, Dhṛtarāṣṭra, at one stage, while recounting Kṛṣṇa's past exploits, mentioned his victory over Vaṅgas 7. 10. 15; (6) On the twelfth day, Dhṛtarāṣṭra mentioned Vaṅgas among those who had joined the army of Kauravas 7. 23. 7; (7) In the night war (between the 14th and the 15th day), Yudhiṣṭhira killed many Vaṅgas 7. 136. 3; (8) When Karṇa's death was reported to Dhṛtarāṣṭra, he remembered that Karṇa had once defeated Vaṅgas in battle and made them pay tribute (*yo jtvā samare vīraś cakre balibhṛtaḥ purā*) 8. 5. 19-20 (reference to Karṇa's Digvijaya before the Vaiṣṇavayajña of Duryodhana 3. 241. 29-32; 3. App. I. 24. 42); (9) On the sixteenth day, Vaṅgas and others riding elephants, who were like the elephants of Indra, rushed at Arjuna to kill him; Arjuna cut off the armours, the vitals and trunks of the elephants and also their controllers (*atha dvipair devapatidvipābhaṭr...kalinga-vaṅga'... | teṣāṁ dvipānām vicakarta pārtho varmāṇi marmāṇi karān niyanṭīn*) 8. 12. 59-60; on the same day, incited by Duryodhana, Vaṅgas and others, riding elephants, attacked Dhṛṣṭadyumna to kill him; they showered arrows, *tomaraś*, *nārāca* arrows on him 8. 17. 2-3; other Pāṇḍava heroes joined the battle; the battle described in 8. 17. 5ff.; Sātyaki killed the king of Vaṅgas and his elephant 8. 17. 11; (10) On the seventeenth day, Arjuna told Yudhiṣṭhira that Bhīma alone who had killed Kalingas, Vaṅgas and Aṅgas as also their elephants had the right to blame him 8. 49. 79; (11) The sacrificial horse of the Aśvamedha went from Magadha, along