

hi mrtyuṃ maheśvāsā gaṇayanti mahā-rathāḥ) 8. 51. 95; in war they closely followed the āryadharmā (āryadharmaśāmbhā) 7. 31. 38; cruel (krūra) 7. 30. 6; they are also called inauspicious (aśiva) and capable of doing cruel deeds (krūra-karman) 7. 7. 32; mean and betrayers of friends and teacher, they could stray away from dharma (pāñcālās calitā dharmāt kṣudrā mitragurudruhaḥ) 7. 169. 18. D. Epic events : Drupada became the king of the Uttara Pāñcāla after his father's death 1. 121. 10; (2) Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas attacked the Pāñcālas and crushed the capital town of Drupada (mamṛdus tasya nagaram drupadasya) 1. 128. 4; (3) After his defeat, Drupada was allowed by Droṇa to rule over the southern Pāñcālas, with Kāmpilya as its capital 1. 128. 12, 15; (4) After their escape from Vāraṇāvata, Pāṇḍavas passed through many countries, one of them being Pāñcāla 1. 144. 2; (5) A certain Brāhmaṇa told Pāṇḍavas about the svayamvara to be held in the Pāñcāla country 1. 153. 7; (6) When Dhṛṣṭadyumna arose from the sacrificial fire, delighted Pāñcālas shouted 'good, good' (... praneduḥ pāñcālāḥ prahrṣṣāḥ sādhu sādhu iti); an invisible being in the sky (mahad bhūtam adṛśyaṃ khecarāṃ) declared that Dhṛṣṭadyumna would remove the fear of the Pāñcālas and bring them fame 1. 155. 39-40; (7) When Pāñcālas heard the heavenly voice at the rise of Draupadī from the sacrificial altar, they roared like a horde of lions; the earth could not bear their burden who were filled with joy (praneduḥ śimhasaṃghavat | na caitān harṣasampūrṇān iyaṃ seha vasaumdhara) 1. 155. 46; (8) Kuntī suggested to Pāṇḍavas

to go to Pāñcāla 1. 156. 6; Vyāsa too advised them to go to the town of Pāñcālas (Kāmpilya) for the svayamvara (pāñcāla-nagaram ... pravṛtsadhvam) 1. 157. 15; travelling Brāhmaṇas advised Pāṇḍavas to do the same 1. 175. 5; (9) Pāṇḍavas started for the southern Pāñcālas and reached it 1. 176. 2, 5; this event is referred to earlier in the summary narration of the Mahābhārata in the Parvasamgrahaparvan 1. 2. 86, and again at 1. 55. 21; (10) The southern Pāñcālas, afraid of Jarā-sandha, left their land and went further south; they also fled in different directions (dakṣiṇā ye ca pāñcālāḥ ... tathottarām diśam cāpi parityajya bhayārditāḥ dakṣiṇām diśam āśritāḥ || ... tathaiva sarvapāñcālā jarāsandhabhayārditāḥ || svarāṣṭram sam-parityajya vidrutāḥ sarvatodiśam ||) 2. 13. 26-28; (11) Bhīmasena, in his expedition to the east (yayau prācīm diśam prati 2. 26. 1; also 2. 23. 9); before the Rājasūya, won over Pāñcālas by various means of conciliation (pāñcālān vividho-pāyaiḥ sāntvayām āsa) 2. 26. 3; this event is referred to later in 4. 5. 19 where, however, it is said that he defeated them in battle (pāñcālān ... saṃgrāme bhīmaseno 'jayat); Pāñcālas did not pay tribute to Rājasūya because they had marriage-relationship with Pāṇḍavas (vaivāhikena pāñcālāḥ) 2. 48. 42; (12) Vidura told Kauravas that Pāñcālas would not forgive the torture to Draupadī (in the Sabhā); Arjuna, protected by Pāñcālas, would invade them 2. 72. 29-30; (13) Pāñcālas meeting the Pāṇḍavas in the forest (3. 13. 2) referred to in the narration of the contents of the Āraṇyakaparvan 1. 2. 106; (14) Draupadī complained to Kṛṣṇa that though