

battles (*yuddhaviśārada*) 7. 103. 22; they did not turn their backs to the enemies (*anivartin*) 7. 98. 23; fought heroically with various kinds of weapons (*nānāyudhavīrya-vant*) 5. 22. 21; (*nānāśastraughasamvṛta*) 7. 68. 38; (*vividhāyudhapānti*) 7. 95. 13; they were skilled in fighting while riding elephants (*gajayodhin, gajayuddheṣu kuśalāḥ*) 8. 17. 2-3; their fights from elephant-backs often mentioned 7. 68. 37, 40, 46 (also horses); 7. 87. 16-18; 8. 31. 22; their elephant-force known as *añjanaka*; the elephants never turned back once they were goaded to attack the enemies; they preferred death to defeat (*yad etat kuñjaraṇīkaṁ sāhasram anupaśyast | kulam añjanakaṁ nāma ...; naite jātu nivarteran preṣitā hastisādibhiḥ | anyatra hi vadhād eṣāṁ nāsti rājan parājayaḥ*) 7. 87. 16-17; (3) Mleccha Kings: Acted as their teachers (*mlecchācāryāś ca rājānaḥ*) 12. 4. 8 (cf. S. B. Belvalkar's note on this stanza in Vol. 13, p. 638. 1: "Mleccha kings of the west were also the *ācāryas* or the spiritual heads of their domain"). E. Epic-events: (1) Duṣṇanta ruled over the entire earth including the countries of the Mlecchas and Āṭavikas (*ā mlecchāṭavikān sarvān*) 1. 62. 5; (2) Bhīma in his expedition to the east before the Rājasūya (*yayau prācīm diśam prati* 2. 26. 1, 7; 2. 23. 9) defeated Mleccha hordes who lived on the islands of the eastern ocean (*ye ca sāgaravāsinaḥ | sarvān mlecchaganāṁś caiva vijigye*) 2. 27. 23; he made their kings pay tribute in the form of jewels and many other precious articles including gold, silver etc. (*sa sarvān mlecchanṣpatīn sāgaradvīpavāsinaḥ | karam āhārayām āsa ratnānt vividhānti ca*) 2. 27. 25-26; Sahadeva in

his expedition to the south (*prayayau dakṣiṇām diśam* 2. 28. 1; 2. 23. 9) brought under control Mleccha kings living in islands and made them pay tribute for the Rājasūya (*sāgaradvīpavāsāṁś ca nṛpatīn mlecchayonijān; karadān pāṛthivān kṛtvā*) 2. 28. 44, 54; Nakula in his expedition to the west (*nīryāya khāṇḍavaprasthāt prati-cīm abhito diśam* 2. 29. 2; 2. 23. 10) brought under control Mlecchas living along the western ocean (*tataḥ sāgarakukṣi-sthān mlecchān*) 2. 29. 15; 5. 49. 26; Mlecchas were among those who made a crowd at the Rājasūya (*sarve mlecchāḥ .../ parayasta iva loko 'yaṁ yudhiṣṭhiraniveśane*) 2. 48. 33; Kṛṣṇa saw Mlecchas among those who worked as attendants at the Rājasūya (*aham adrākṣāṁ yajñe te partveṣakān*) 3. 48. 19; (3) Pāṇḍavas on their way to Viśālā Badarī saw countries inhabited by hordes of Mlecchas (*deśān mlecchaganākīrṇān*) 3. 145. 12; (4) Some Mlecchas had joined the army of Pāṇḍavas (*pāṇḍavārthe niviṣṭāḥ*) 5. 22. 21; others had joined the army of Duryodhana (*rājacamūṁ sametām | ... mlecchaiḥ*) 5. 158. 19-20; (5) Mlecchas and Āryas, who had gathered for war and who had seen or heard about the conduct of Pāṇḍavas wept with choked throats (*mlecchāś cāryāś ca ... dadṛṣuḥ śuśruvus tadā | tad vṛttam pāṇḍuputrāṇāṁ rurudus te sagad-gadāḥ ||*) 6. 41. 103; (6) On the fourteenth day, countless Mlecchas, along with the elephants who carried them, were killed by Arjuna with the *māyā* of his *astras* (*astramāyayā*); *vaḍas*, *kaṅkas* and wolves were glad to drink their blood 7. 68. 37, 42, 44, 46; 7. 69. 30; (7) On the same day, Sātyaki noticed the large army of Añjanaka