

Cedipurī 3. 65. 6. C. Description : (1) Country : holy (*puṇya*) 1. 57. 8; gentle (*saumya*) 1. 57. 8; delightful (*ramya*) 1. 57. 2; 4. 1. 9; worth accepting (*grahāṇīya*) 1. 57. 2; firmly established (*susthira*) 1. 57. 8; called the udder of the land (*ūdhaḥ pṛthivyā yo deśaḥ*) 1. 57. 7; hence rich in food (*bahvanna*) 4. 1. 9; having ample corn, wealth, jewels (*dhanadhānyavant*) 1. 57. 8; (*dhanaratnādibhir yutaḥ*) 1. 57. 9; the land was full of wealth (*vasupūrṇā ca vasudhā*) 1. 57. 9; thus having all enjoyable qualities of (good piece of) land (*bhogyair bhūmiguṇair vṛtaḥ*) 1. 57. 8; suitable for cattle (*paśavya*) 1. 57. 8; excelled other countries (*atyanyān eṣa deśo hi*) 1. 57. 9; to be well protected (*svārakṣya*) 1. 57. 8; (2) People : They were virtuous, followed their *dharma*, were quite satisfied; they did not utter a lie even in joke, were obedient to fathers, intent on doing good to teachers; cows were never put to yoke, the lean ones were nourished; all *varṇas* lived within the limits of their *dharma* (*dharmasīlā janapadāḥ susantoṣāś ca sādharmaḥ / na ca mithyāpralāpo 'tra svaireṣv api kuto 'nyathā || na ca pitrā vibhajyante narā guruḥite ratāḥ / yuñjate dhuri no gāś ca kṛśāḥ saṁdhukṣayanti ca*) 1. 57. 10-11 (Nl. on Bom. Ed. 1. 63. 11 takes *gāḥ* as mas. pl. and explains *saṁdhukṣayanti* as *puṣṭān kurvanti*); the most excellent among them knew eternal *dharma*; virtuous and, distinguished they lived according to the ancient *dharma* (*cedayaś ca mahābhāgā dharmam jānanti śāśvatam; cedayo ye viśiṣṭāḥ / dharmam purāṇam upajīvanti santo ...*) 8. 30. 61-62; (3) Warriors : brave (*śūra*) 7. 8. 27; 7. 101. 68; 8. 8. 19; honoured by the brave

(*śūrasaṁmata*) 8. 40. 62; distinguished chariot-fighters (*mahāratha*) 6. 102. 17; 8. 40. 2, 51; 8. 56. 23; born in noble families (*kulaputra*) 6. 102. 17; they were willing to die but not turn away from the battle-field (*tanutyajāḥ / aparāvartināḥ sarve*) 6. 102. 17; (*cedīnām anivartinām*) 8. 32. 80; their banners made of gold (*suvarṇa-vikṛtadhvaja*) 6. 102. 17. D. Epic events : (1) At the birth of Arjuna, a noncorporeal voice declared that Arjuna would bring under his control Cedis, Kāśis and Karūṣas 1. 114. 31; (2) King Pauṇḍraka was known as *puruṣottama* among the Cedi people (*puruṣottama-vijñāto yo 'sau cediṣu durmatih*) 2. 13. 17; (3) Yudhiṣṭhira installed the son of Śiśupāla as the ruler of the Cedi country (*cedīnām ādhipatye*) 2. 42. 31; (4) Druṣṭa suggested to Pāṇḍavas to send messengers (5. 4. 25) to different kings to seek their help, one of them being Dhṛṣṭaketu, the king of the Cedis (*caldyādhipatir eva ca*) 5. 4. 14; (5) Dhṛṣṭaketu joined the Pāṇḍavas with an *akṣauhiṇī* army of Cedi warriors 5. 19. 7; 5. 22. 24; 5. 56. 33; 5. 70. 14; 5. 142. 3; 5. 197. 2; Dhṛṣṭaketu was the lone principal warrior from the Cedis who joined the Pāṇḍavas (*eko 'pasṛtya cedibhyaḥ pāṇḍavān yaḥ samāśritāḥ / dhṛṣṭaketum tam ...*) 7. 9. 39; (6) Others joined the Kauravas (*cedayaś cāpare vaṅgā mām eva samupāśritāḥ*) 7. 23. 7; (7) Cedis mentioned among those who would consecrate Karṇa as the king if he were to join the Pāṇḍavas 5. 138. 17; (8) Kuntī grieved at the prospect of Cedis fighting against Bhāratas (*cedipāñcālāḥ ... bhāratair yadi yotsyanti kim nu duḥkham ataḥ param*) 5. 142. 12; (9) Before the