

produced by Nandinī, Vasiṣṭha's cow, from her foam; they and other peoples produced by Nandinī formed a large army; they wore different armours and held different weapons (*mlecchān phenataḥ sā sasarja ha || tair viṣṣṭair mahat sainyaṁ nānāmlecchagaṇais tadā | nānāvaraṇasamichannair nānāyudhadharais tathā*) 1. 165. 36-37 (perhaps, here the term *mlecchagaṇa* is used to include Pallavas and others who were also then produced by Nandinī); the origin of Mlecchas from cows also referred to in 7. 68. 42 (*goyoniprabhavā mlecchāḥ*) and in 7. 87. 36 (*santi goyonayaś cātra*); (3) All Mleccha tribes sprang from Anu, the son of Yayāti (*anos tu mlecchajātayaḥ*) 1. 80. 26; (4) Originally all were Brāhmaṇas (*na viśeṣo 'sti varṇānām sarvaṁ brāhmam idam jagat*) 12. 181. 10; later, Brāhmaṇas who did not know (the *dharma* and did not observe the vows and regulations) became different tribes such as Mlecchas (*brahma caitat purā sṛṣṭam ye na jānanty atadvidaḥ | teṣāṁ bahuvidhās tv anyās tatra tatra hī jātayaḥ | ... bahudhā mlecchajātayaḥ*) 12. 181. 18; (5) Sinful men who lived under the influence of greed and temptation were born as Mlecchas who did not deserve to be associated with (*asamvāsāḥ prajāyante mlecchāś cāpi na saṁśayaḥ | narāḥ pāpasamācārā lobhamohasamanvitāḥ ||*) 13. 112. 108. D. Description and characteristics : (1) Of Mlecchas in general : impure (*asuci*) 7. 68. 44; sinful (*pāpa*) 1. 79. 13; (*pāpakartṛ*) 7. 87. 37; bad (*asat*) 7. 87. 37; cruel, harsh in all acts, eat anything (*mlecchāḥ krūrāḥ sarvabhakṣā dāruṇāḥ sarvakarmasu*) 3. 188. 52; 6. 10. 64; (*paramadāruṇa*) 2. 29. 15; lusting after the wives of their teachers, they follow

the laws of animals and are therefore as good as born animals (*gurudāraprasakteṣu tiryagyonigateṣu ca | paśudharmiṣu ... mleccheṣu*) 1. 79. 13; their heads were shaven, or half shaven, or they wore twisted hair; their faces were bearded (*muṇḍārdhamuṇḍajajilān ... jajilānanān*) 7. 68. 44; they had queer appearances (*nānāvikṛtadarśana*) 7. 68. 37; Mlecchas were born in sinful countries and were ignorant of *dharma*s (*pāpadeśodbhavā mlecchā dharmāṇām avicakṣaṇāḥ*) 8. 27. 91; they lost knowledge and higher knowledge and hence behaved as they liked (*pranaṣṭajñānavijñānāḥ svacchandācāraceṣṭitāḥ*) 12. 181. 18; Rākṣasa Kalmāṣapāda told a certain king that Mlecchas were the dirt of human beings and Mauṣṭikas were the dirt of Mlecchas (*mānuṣāṇām malam mlecchā mlecchānām mauṣṭikā malam*) 8. 30. 70; all *varṇas* including Mlecchas observe fast (*sarveṣāṁ eva varṇānām mlecchānām ca ... / upavāse matir ...*) 13. 109. 1; they did not deserve to be associated with (*asamvāsāḥ*) 13. 112. 108; Mlecchas understood only their own conventions (*mlecchāḥ svasamjñāniyatāḥ*) 8. 30. 80 (Nl., however, on Bom. Ed. 8. 45. 36 : (*svasasamjñāyām svīyatāḥ kṛto yo dharmasanketas tatraiva niyatāḥ vaidikam dharmam na mānayanti ty arthaḥ*); When the Pāṇḍavas left for Vāraṇāvata Vidura spoke to Yudhiṣṭhira in the speech of Mlecchas (unintelligible to others) (*ukto mlecchavācāsi pāṇḍava*) 1. 135. 6; (2) Mleccha warriors : Wore different kinds of dresses (*nānāveśadhara*) 7. 68. 38; they were brave (*sūra*) 8. 31. 22, strong (*balin*), furious (*saṁrambhin*), fond of battles (*yuddhaśauṇḍa*) and firm-fisted (*dṛbha-pāni*) 8. 51. 19; 7. 87. 17; skilled in fighting