

country; immediately afterwards the ceremony of consecration of Karṇa as the ruler of the Aṅga country was duly performed by those who knew the *mantras* (*yady ayaṁ phalguno yuddhe nārājñā yoddhum icchati / tasmād eṣo 'ṅgaviṣaye mayā rājye 'bhīṣicyate ||... tatas tasmīn kṣaṇe karṇaḥ... abhīṣikto 'ṅgarājye saḥ ...||*) 1. 126. 35-36; Karṇa whose head was moist due to water of consecration as a king of the Aṅga country was embraced by Adhiratha (*pariṣvajya ca tasyātha mūrdhānam ... aṅgarājyābhīṣekārdram*) 1. 127. 4; when Bhīma said that Karṇa did not deserve to be a king of the Aṅgas, Duryodhana retorted that Karṇa deserved not only to be the king of the Aṅgas but of the whole earth (*aṅgarājyaṁ ca nārhas tvam upabhoktum*) 1. 127. 7; (*prthivīrājyaṁ arho 'yaṁ nāṅgarājyaṁ nareśvaraḥ*) 1. 127. 16; Karṇa is called the king of the Aṅgas in various contexts : (i) Śiṣupāla calls Karṇa the chief of the Vaṅga and Aṅga countries (*vaṅgāṅga-viṣayādhyakṣa*) 2. 41. 9; (ii) Śalya refers to the rulership of Karṇa of the Aṅgas (*aṅgeṣu ... karṇa yeṣāṁ adhipatir bhavān*) 8. 30. 83; (3) While recounting the exploits of Karṇa, Dhṛtarāṣṭra mentions Aṅgas (!) among the countries conquered by Karṇa and made to pay tribute (*suhmān aṅgāṁś ca puṇḍrāṁś ca ... yo jītvā samare vīraś cakre balibhṛtaḥ purā*) 8. 5. 19-20; (4) When Jayadratha was subdued by Karṇa in a wrestling bout, he (J.), pleased with Karṇa, gave him the city of Mālīnī in the Aṅga country (*prītyā dadau sa karṇāya mālīnīm nagarīm atha / aṅgeṣu*) 12. 5. 6; (5) Arjuna, during the period of exile, visited all the holy places in the Aṅga,

Vaṅga and Kaliṅga countries (*aṅgavaṅga-kaliṅgeṣu ... jagāma tāni sarvāṇi tīrthāṇy āyatanāni ca*) 1. 207. 9; (6) Aṅga country mentioned among those which were conquered by Sahadeva before the Rājasūya (*yaḥ kāsīn aṅgamagadhān ... yudhājayat*) 5. 49. 28 (however, according to 2. 27. 16-18 it was Bhīma who subjugated Karṇa; in 2. 28 where Sahadeva's expedition is described there is no reference to the Aṅga country); (7) The Kṣatriyas of the Aṅga and Vaṅga countries mentioned among those who brought riches by hundreds for the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira (*aṅgā vaṅgāś ca puṇḍrāś ca ... āhārṣuḥ kṣatriyā vittaṁ śataśaḥ*) 2. 48. 15-16; (8) Aṅgas and Vaṅgas mentioned among those people who along with their kings were present at the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira and served meals (*yatra sarvān mahīpālān ... savaṅgāṅgān ... āgatān aham adrākṣaṁ yajñe te pariveśakān*) 3. 48. 18, 22; (9) The army of the easterners protected by the ruler of the Aṅga country and by Kṛpa marched out for the battle (*tad aṅgapatinā guptaṁ kṛpeṇa ca ... prācyānām abhavad balam*) 6. 17. 28; (10) When Ayutāyus and Dirghāyus, the sons of Śrutāyus and Acyutāyus, were killed by Arjuna, the Aṅga warriors, riding elephants, attacked Arjuna (*aṅgāś tu gajavāreṇa pāṇḍavaṁ paryavārayan /... hastisādināḥ*) 7. 68. 31; (11) When Arjuna attacked the army of the Saṁśaptakas (8. 12. 54), the Aṅga warriors, riding elephants, along with Kaliṅga, Vaṅga, and Niṣāda warriors attacked him (*kaliṅgavaṅgāṅganiṣādavīrā jighāṁsavaḥ pāṇḍavam abhyadhāvan*) 8. 12. 59; (12) The Aṅga warriors, along with Vaṅgas and others, riding elephants and skilled in fighting with elephants,