

dirt on the bodies of women (*strīnām madrastriyo malam*) 8. 30. 68; he further said that the dirt on the bodies of Madrakas, whose sacrifices were performed by those whose sacrificial priests were of warrior class, would be the dirt of the king if he did not release Kalmāṣapāda (*rājayājakayājyānām madrakāṇām ca yan malam | tad bhaved vai tava malam yady asmān na vimuñcast ||*) 8. 30. 71. E. Epic events : (1) Bhīṣma went to the town of Madras (*madrānām puṭabhedanam*) and bought Mādri, the daughter of the Madra king, for Pāṇḍu 1. 105. 4-5; (2) At the birth of Arjuna (*jātamātre kumāre tu* 1. 114. 28) a noncorporeal voice prophesied that he (Arjuna) would bring Madras under control (*madrān vaśe kṛtvā*) 1. 114. 31; (according to a later reference, this event happened a week after Arjuna was born *saptāhajāte tvayi* 8. 48. 6); (3) Nakula in his expedition to the west before the Rājasūya (2. 29. 2; 1. 23. 10) went to Śākala, the town of Madras (*madrānām puṭabhedanam*) and subdued Śalya with affection (*prītipūrveṇa ... cakre vaśe balī*) 2. 29. 13; (4) Madra Kṣatriyas brought wealth in hundreds as tribute for Yudhiṣṭhira (*madrakekayāḥ | ... āhārṣuḥ kṣatriyā vittam śataśo jātasatrave*) 2. 48. 13, 16; (5) On the second day of war, Madrakas were to protect Bhīṣma (*madrakāḥ ... bhīṣmam evābhirakṣantu*) 6. 47. 7, 9; (6) On the third day, Madrakas (*madrakāḥ*) were posted at the 'neck' (*grīvāyām*) of the Gāruḍavyūha of Kauravas 6. 52. 2, 5; (7) On the fourth day, principal Madra warriors (*madrās ca ... mukhyāḥ*) with Trigartas and Kekayas, thirtyfive thousand strong, encircled Arjuna and Abhimanyu;

then Dhṛṣṭadyumna, assisted by a large army, attacked Madraka army (*madrakānikam*) and killed them, each one with ten arrows (*madrakān hatvā daśabhir daśabhiḥ śaraiḥ*) 6. 57. 12-13, 16, 19; (8) On the fifth day, Madras collected round the king of Kalingas 6. 67. 13; (9) On the sixth day, Madras led by Bhagadatta (*prāgjyotiṣaḥ*) stood at the chest (*urasi*) of the Krauñcavyūha of Kauravas 6. 71. 18, 14; (10) On the eleventh day, Madras led by Duryodhana followed Karṇa in the Śakaṭavyūha of Kauravas 7. 6. 6-7, 15; (11) On the twelfth day, Suśarman, supported by Madrakas (*sahito madrakair apt*), took oath to kill Arjuna 7. 16. 20; on that day, Madras stood at the neck (*grīvāyām*) of the Suparṇavyūha (7. 19. 4) by hundreds of thousands with elephants, horses, chariots and foot-soldiers (*madrakekayāḥ | gajāśvarathapattyaughās tasthuḥ śatasahasraśaḥ ||*) 7. 19. 8; Madras were also posted at the back of the Vyūha (*pr̥ṣṭhe ... paundramadrakāḥ*) 7. 19. 11; (12) During the night war, Yudhiṣṭhira killed a large number of Madrakas (*madrakāṇām gaṇān yudhi*) 7. 132. 25; Arjuna did the same 7. 136. 5; (13) In the summary narration of the first fifteen days of war Samjaya mentioned Madrakas among those who were killed by Arjuna (*mālavā madrakāś caiva*) 8. 4. 46; (14) Dhṛtarāṣṭra remembered that Karṇa had once defeated Madrakas and made them pay tribute (*ajaiṣīd ... madrakān ... yo jītvā samare vīraś cakre balibhṛtaḥ purā*) 8. 5. 18, 20; (a reference to Karṇa's *digvijaya* before Duryodhana's *Vaiṣṇavayāga* (3. 241. 29, 32; 3. App. I. 24. 28-34); (15) On the sixteenth day,