

from the region along the Sindhu river (*sindhuja*) 6. 86. 3; (iv) Highly-valued : Bhagīratha told Brahmadeva that he had reached Brahmaloḥa not because he gave as gift ten myriads of Bāhli-bred horses (*vājinām bāhlijātānām ayutānyadadam daśa ... na ca tenāham āgataḥ*) 13. 106. 16; (2) Fine cloth : Different kinds : woolen, made from the hair of Raṅku deer, silken and *paṭṭaja* dress material which had the colour of lotus and was soft, large in size, rich in colour and (smooth to) touch; this was the speciality of the material from Bāhli country (*pramānarāgasparśāḍhyam bāhlicīnasa-mudbhavam | aurṇam rāṅkavam caiva kīṭajam paṭṭajam tathā || ... kamalābham ... ślakṣṇam vastram*) 2. 47. 22-23. H. Epic events : (1) Arjuna, after a tough fight, brought Bāhlika people under control in his conquest to the north before the Rājasūya (*bāhlikān kurunandanah | mahatā parimardena vaśe cakre*) 2. 24. 21; (2) Cloth of different kinds produced in Bāhli was brought in thousands as tribute for Yudhiṣṭhira for his Rājasūya (*bāhlicīnasamudbhavam | ... sahasraśah ... vastram*) 2. 47. 22-23; see section G. (2) above; Kṣatriyas of different regions, along with Bāhlikas, brought wealth in hundreds for Yudhiṣṭhira (*bāhlikaiḥ saha | ... āhārśuḥ kṣatriyā vittam śataśo 'jātaśatrave*) 2. 48. 12, 16; (3) Dhṛṣṭadyumnā asked Saṃjaya to tell the Kauravas and the Bāhlikas to behave lest they got killed by Arjuna (*sabāhlikān kurūn brūyāḥ*) 5. 56. 56; (4) On arrival of Kṛṣṇa, Dhṛtarāṣṭra wanted to present him sixteen golden chariots to each of which were yoked four excellent horses from Bāhli country (*bāhlijātair hayottamaiḥ | caturyuktān rathānīś tasmāi raukmān dāsyāmi ṣoḍaśa*)

5. 84. 6; (5) Bāhlikas mentioned among those who marched out to go to Kurukṣetra (*kekayā bāhlikaiḥ saha | prayayuh sarva evaite*) 5. 196. 5; while describing the Kaurava army to Saṃjaya, Dhṛtarāṣṭra said that it was protected by Bāhlikas (*guptam ca ... drauṇisaubalabāhlikaiḥ*) 6. 72. 17-18; (6) On the first day of war, some Bāhlikas got ready to protect Bhīṣma (*bāhlikānām ekadeśaḥ*) 6. 20. 10; (7) On the second day of war, Bāhlikas were stationed on the right side of the Krauñcāruṇa vyūha of the Pāṇḍavas (!) (*bāhlikās tittirās caiva ... dakṣiṇam pakṣam āśritāḥ*) 6. 46. 50; (8) Towards the end of the third day of war, Bāhlikas were among those who retreated as they were disturbed by the Aindra astra of Arjuna and also because it was evening (*tad aindram astram ... asahyam udvīkṣya ... || athāpayānam ... bāhlikās ca | cakrur niśām saṃdhi-gatām samīkṣya*) 6. 55. 127-128; (9) On the fourth day of war, Bāhlikas were among those who followed Bhīṣma when he marched against the Pāṇḍava army (*tam droṇa-duryodhanabāhlikās ca ... anuyayuh saman-tāt*) 6. 56. 2; (10) On the sixth day of war, Kṛtavarma, with Kāṃbojas, Āraṭṭas and Bāhlikas, stood at the head of the Krauñcavyūha of the Kauravas (*sahitāḥ kāṃbojāraṭṭabāhlikaiḥ | śirasy āsīt*) 6. 71. 16; (11) On the seventh day of war, Bhīṣma mentioned Bāhlika king and his Bāhlika warriors who came to fight for Duryodhana (*bāhlikaḥ saha bāhlikaiḥ | ... tvadarthe yoddhum udyatāḥ*) 6. 77. 3, 6; (12) Bhīma killed horses from Āraṭṭa country forming the army of Jayadratha (*jaghāna vāhān samare samastān āraṭṭajān sindhurājasya*) 6. 81. 31; (13) Āraṭṭa horses, both land-bred and Sindhu-bred, mentioned among