

rained arrows on Arjuna; Arjuna killed six thousand Āryas of them; afraid, first they ran away, but returned again and encircled Arjuna only to get killed by him (*teṣāṃ śaṣṭīsatān āryān prāmathnāt pāṇḍavaḥ śaraiḥ | te sma bhītāḥ palāyanta ... || te nivṛtya punaḥ pārtham sarvataḥ paryavārayan | teṣāṃ āpatatām tūrṇam ... śirāṃsi pātayām āsa bāhūṃś caiva dhanamjayaḥ ||*) 7.68.2-5; (3) When Arjuna accompanied the Aśvamedha horse, Ārya kings, together with delighted warriors and horses, went with him (*āryās ca pṛthivīpālāḥ prahr̥ṣṭānaravāhanāḥ | samīyuh pāṇḍuputrena*) 14. 72. 25.

**Āryāvarta** m. : Name of a part (*deśa*) of the Bhāratavarṣa.

**A.** Location : Formed a part of the Bhāratavarṣa (*sa...bhāratam varṣam āsadat*) 12. 312. 13-14. **B.** Past event : Śuka, while going to meet Janaka in Mithilā (in the Videha country) at the instance of Vyāsa (12. 312. 6, 12, 19), saw on way many countries inhabited by Cīnas and Hūṅas and then arrived at Āryāvarta (*sa deśān vividhān paśyamś cīnahūṅaniṣevitān | āryāvartam imam deśam ājagāma mahāmuniḥ*) 12. 312. 15.

**Āvantya** m. (pl.) : See Avanti.

**Āhuka** m. (pl.) : Name of a people.

Kṛṣṇa was called the chief of the Āhukas (*āhukānām adhipatiḥ*) 5. 84. 2.

**Āhvāyaka** m. (pl.) : A class of degraded Brāhmaṇas.

They are among the five who were condemned as Caṇḍālas among the Brāhmaṇas (*āhvāyakā devalakā nakṣatragrāmayājakāḥ | ete brāhmaṇacaṇḍālā mahāpathikapañcamāḥ*) 12. 77. 8; if the royal treasury be-

came empty, a king should collect taxes from them (*etebhyo balim ādadyād dhīna-koṣo mahīpatiḥ*) 12. 77. 9; (They are probably those who announced names in courts or executed court summons (?); Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 76. 6 : *āhvāyakāḥ dharmādhi-kāriṇāḥ*).

**Ikṣvāku** m. (sg. and pl.) : Designation of kings born in the line of king Ikṣvāku; the lineage is often referred to as Ikṣvākukula or Ikṣvākuvamśa.

**A.** Description : High-souled (*mahātman*) 3. 195. 34; very virtuous among kings (*nṛpatisattama*) 1. 164. 11. **B.** Seat of their kingdom : Ayodhyā (*ayodhyāyām ikṣvākukulotpannaḥ ... parikṣit*) 3. 190. 3; (*gaccha ... ayodhyām nagarīm ... || sa ... rājā ... | ikṣvākukulajaḥ ... mitram caiva bhaviṣyati*) 3. 63. 19-20. **C.** Past history : (1) Kṛṣṇa told Yudhiṣṭhira that the Kṣatriyas of bygone days claimed their lineage either from Aila or from Ikṣvāku; hence they were either Ailavamśyas or Ikṣvākus; together they formed a hundred and one families (*yad idam kṣatrasamjñitam ... ailasyekṣvākuvamśasya prakṛtiṃ parica-kṣate | ... ailavamśyāś tu ye rājams tathei-vekṣvākavo nṛpāḥ | tāni caikaśatam viddhi kulāni bharatarṣabha ||*) 2. 13. 2, 4-5; (2) Gandharva Aṅgāraparṇa told Arjuna that the Ikṣvāku kings, having obtained Vasiṣṭha as their Purohita, obtained the rulership of earth; with Vasiṣṭha as their Purohita they offered many sacrifices (*yam prāpya ... narādhipāḥ | ikṣvākavo mahīpālā lebhire pṛthivīm imām || purohitayaram prāpya vasiṣṭham ṛṣisattamam | ijire krātubhiś cāpi nṛpās te ... || sa hi tām yājayām āsa sarvān nṛpatisattamān*) 1. 164. 9-11; (3) The line of Ikṣvāku was continued by