

join his army (which is not reported earlier in 2. 25. 15-16) (*diśam udīcīm api cottarān kurūn gāṇḍīvadhanvā ... jigāya | dhanam caiśām āharat savyasācī senānugān bali-dāmś caiva cakre*) 5. 22. 12; (3) Flowers, brought down by waters flowing from Uttarakurus, were brought for making garlands as tribute to Yudhiṣṭhira by the mountain peoples (*uttarebhyaḥ kurubhyaś cāpy apoḍham mālyam ambubhiḥ | ... pārvatīyā baliṃ cānyam āhṛtya praṇatāḥ sthitāḥ*) 2. 48. 6-7; (4) The Pāṇḍavas on their way to Gandhamādana crossed the Uttarakurus and saw the Kailāsa mountain and the āśrama of Nara and Nārāyaṇa in its vicinity (*te vyatītya ... uttarāmś ca kurūn api | dadṛśur ... kailāsam ... || tasyābhyāse tu dadṛśur naranārāyaṇāśramam*) 3. 145. 15-16; (5) After the miracle of the meeting of the dead warriors with their living relatives, brought about by Vyāsa, the dead returned to the place from where they came; some of them returned to the Uttarakurus (*svāni sthānānt bhejire || ... kecic cāpy uttarān kurūn*) 15. 41. 13, 15. F. Past events : The sage Gautama offered king Dhṛtarāṣṭra (who was really Indra) the world of the Uttarakurus in lieu of his elephant but the latter refused to return the elephant and accept the Uttarakurus (*yatrottarāḥ kuravo bhānti ramyā ... tatra tvāham hastinam yātayiṣye || ... param gantā dhṛtarāṣṭro na tatra*) 13. 105. 25-26, 28; (2) In the long, twelve-yearly sacrifice of the sage Agastya, when a difficulty arose due to famine, the sage just said that whatever wealth was found in the Uttarakurus all that should appear of its own accord at the place of his sacrifice, and it happened just as he said (*uttarebhyaḥ kurubhyaś ca*

yat kimcid vasu vidyate | sarvaṃ tad tha yojñe me svayam evopatiṣṭhatu | ... ity ukte sarvaṃ evaitad abhavat tasya dhīmataḥ) 14. 95. 25-26.

Uttarāpatha m. (pl.) : General designation of the northern Bhārata and its peoples.

A. Peoples : Among the peoples born in the Uttarāpatha (*uttarāpathajanmānaḥ*), Bhīṣma listed Yaunas, Kāmbojas, Gāndhāras, Kirātas and Barbaras 12. 200. 40. **B. Description** of the above people : Skilled in the use of all kinds of weapons and missiles (*sarvasastrāstrakuśalāḥ*) 6. 16. 17; sinful, leading the life of dogs, crows, *balas* (a kind of crow ?), and vultures, they roam all over this earth; they did not exist in the Kṛtayuga but were to be met with since the Tretāyuga (*ete pāpakṛtas tāta caranti pṛthivīm imām | śvakākabalagṛdhrāṇām sadharmāṇo narādhipa || naitte kṛtayuge tāta caranti pṛthivīm imām | tretāprabhṛti vartante te janā ...*) 12. 200. 41-42. **C. Epic event** : Duryodhana told Duḥśāsana that, among others, the warriors from the Uttarāpatha were to protect Bhīṣma (*dakṣiṇātyottarāpathāḥ | ... te rakṣantu pitāmaham*) 6. 16. 17.

Utsa m. (pl.) : Name of a people from the Dakṣiṇāpatha.

A. Location : They are counted with Talavaras, Andhrakas and others as natives of the Dakṣiṇāpatha (*dakṣiṇāpathajanmānaḥ sarve talavarāndhrakāḥ | utsāḥ ...*) 12. 200. 39. **B. Description** : They are described as those who do not believe in Bhūtapati as the superintendent of all beings (*niradhyakṣāḥ*) 12. 200. 38; they are sinful and lead the life of dogs, crows, *balas*