

named) wife of Tamisu also referred to as Kāliṅgī 1. 90. 28. C. Description : (1) The Kaliṅga warriors were Kṣatriyas 6. 50. 71; energetic (*tarasvīn*) 6. 50. 60; their army made use of large weapons (*pragrhī tamahāyudha*) 6. 50. 4, and it was difficult to go beyond it (*senām ... kaliṅgānām duratyayām*) 7. 116. 11; (2) The people of Kaliṅga country knew what was eternal *dharma* (*kaliṅgā ... || ... dharmam jānanti śāsvatam*) 8. 30. 60-61; the elders among them lived according to the *dharma* taught to them (*kaliṅgakāś ... śiṣṭān dharmān upajīvanti vṛddhāḥ*) 8. 30. 75. D. Epic Events : [For citations common to Aṅga and Kaliṅga, see Aṅga] (1) Arjuna, during the term of his exile visited all holy places in Aṅga, Vaṅga and Kaliṅga 1. 207. 9; Brāhmaṇas, who followed him up to the gate of the Kaliṅga country, permitted him to go further and returned; Arjuna then went beyond the Kaliṅga country (*kaliṅgarāṣṭradvāreṣu brāhmaṇāḥ ... upā-vartanta*); (*sa kaliṅgān atikramya ... yayau*) 1. 207. 10, 12; (2) Sahadeva, in his expedition to the south, subjugated the Kaliṅgas merely by sending envoys and made them pay tribute (*kaliṅgān ... dūtair eva vaśe cakre karam cainān adāpayat*) 2. 28. 48-49; the event is referred to while mentioning the exploits of Sahadeva where he is said to have conquered the Kaliṅgas at Dantakūra (*sahadevaḥ kaliṅgān samāgatān ajayaḍ dantakūre*) 5. 23. 23 (Nī., however, on 5. 23. 24 : *dantakūrah saṅgrā-maḥ*); the event is also referred to by Saṁjaya while listing the heroes on the side of the Pāṇḍavas (*yaḥ ... kaliṅgāms ca yudhājayat*) 5. 49. 28 (in 2. 28. 48 Sahadeva is said to have won them without

a battle); (3) The kings of Vaṅgas and Kaliṅgas brought fine cloth, silk, cotton cloth and covers as tribute for the Rājāsūya of Yudhiṣṭhira; they were asked to give more to get entrance; each one of them then gave one thousand elephants who were lotus-coloured, mountain-high, always in rut, and had pole-long trunks, and were cloth decked, gold-gilded and armoured, patient and of good breed; they were from near the Kāmyaka lake (*vaṅgāḥ kaliṅgapatayas ... / dukūlam kauśikam caiva patroraṇam prāvarān api || ... kṛtakārāḥ (?) subalayas tato dvāram avāpsyatha || iṣā-dantān hemakakṣān padmavarṇān kuthā-vṛtān / śailābhān nityamattāmś ca abhitaḥ kāmyakam sarah || dattvaikaiko daśasatān kuñjarān kavacāvṛtān / kṣamāvataḥ kulī-nāmś ca dvāreṇa prāviśams tataḥ ||*) 2. 48. 17-20 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 2. 52. 20 : *iṣā-dantān lāṅgalatulyadantān; hemakakṣāḥ suvarṇavastrāḥ*); (4) Yudhiṣṭhira, in his pilgrimage with Lomaśa, went to the Kaliṅgas from the place where Gaṅgā meets the ocean; he went along the coast; Lomaśa pointed out the country to him (*sa sāgarām samāsādyā gaṅgāyāḥ saṅgame nṛpa |...tataḥ samudratīreṇa jagāma ... kaliṅgān prati*); (*ete kaliṅgāḥ kaunteya*) 3. 114. 2-4; (5) Drupada suggested to the Pāṇḍavas to send a messenger to the ruling prince of the Kaliṅgas, known for his arrogance in battle, to seek his help for war (*kumāras ca kaliṅ-gānām īśvaro yuddhadurmadah*) 5. 4. 25; (6) Kṛṣṇa crushed the Kaliṅgas at Dantakūra (*tathā kaliṅgān dantakūre mamarda*) 5. 47. 70; (7) Sikhaṇḍin had attacked the Kaliṅgas (*yaḥ kaliṅgān samāpede pāncālo yuddhadurmadah*) 5. 49. 33; (8) The king of Kalingas, with his son Ketumant, joined