

*bhavatā caiva nāthena pañca grāmā vṛtā mayā*) 5. 70. 14; (7) But Duryodhana informed Dhṛtarāṣṭra that he had won over the Kāśi warriors on his side (*ardham me kekayā labdhāḥ kāśikāḥ kosatās ca ye*) 7. 23. 7 (so these could mean a part of the Kāśi warriors on his side against the others who joined the Pāṇḍavas; or the division may be according as they belonged to Kāśi and Aparakāśi); (8) Yudhiṣṭhira asked the leaders of the Cedi, Kāśi and Karūṣa armies to move towards Kurukṣetra (*cedikāśikarūṣāṇām*) 5. 197. 2; (9) On the first day of the war, Bhīṣma's palm-marked banner was seen moving among the Kāśi warriors (*cedikāśikarūṣeṣu ... bahudhā tālaś caran ketur adṛśyata*) 6. 45. 4; (10) On the third day of the war, the Kāśis, led by Dhṛṣṭaketu, were stationed on the right side of the Ardha-candravyūha (6. 52. 10) of the Pāṇḍavas (*cedikāśikarūṣaiś ca ... abhisamvṛtaḥ*) 6. 52. 13; (11) On the ninth day of the war, fourteen thousand warriors of Cedis, Kāśis and Karūṣas attacked Bhīṣma and perished along with their horses, elephants and chariots (*cedikāśikarūṣāṇām sahasrāṇi caturdaśa | ... nimagnāḥ paralokāya savājirathakuñjarāḥ ||*) 6. 102. 17-18; the result of their battle with Bhīṣma described in 6. 102. 16, 20-23; (12) Same description occurs for the tenth day of the war 6. 112. 73; (13) Defeating Kāśis mentioned by Dhṛtarāṣṭra as one of the exploits of Kṛṣṇa (*kāśikosalān | ... ajayad rane*) 7. 10. 15; (14) Kṛṣṇa while recounting the exploits of Bhīṣma during the first ten days of the war mentioned his having killed the Kāśis (*sa cedikāśipāñcālān ... | ... nidhanam anayat*) 8. 51. 27; (15) Abhībhū, the king of Kāśi, who was pro-

tected by many Kāśi warriors, was killed by the son of Vasudāna (*abhībhūḥ kāśirājaś ca kāśikair bahubhir vṛtaḥ | vasudānasya putreṇa nyāsito deham āhave*) 8. 4. 74; (16) Karṇa's former victory over the Kāśis mentioned by Dhṛtarāṣṭra to Saṁjaya (*yaś cājaiśīd ... || ... kāśikosalān*) 8. 5. 18-19; (17) On the fifteenth day of the war, Kāśi warriors mentioned among those who rushed at the Kaurava army; in the middle of their army was Bhīmasena; the chariot-riders, the elephant-riders and excellent foot-soldiers, delighted in making different sounds; they laughed and danced (*kāśyā māgadhās cāpi dudruvuḥ || teṣāṁ rathāś ca nāgāś ca pravaraś cāpi pattayaḥ | nānāvidharavair hr̥ṣṭā nṛtyanti ca hasanti ca || tasya sainyasya mahato ... madhyam vṛkodaro 'byāgāt*) 8. 8. 19-21; (18) The army of the Kāśis, Kosalas and Matsyas consisted of Kṣatriyas, Vaiśyas and Śūdras; they fought with Kṛpa and others on the seventeenth day of the war and got killed (*kṛpaś ca ... kṛtavarmā ca | kosalaḥ kāśimatsyais ca ... | ... yuyudhur ... || teṣāṁ antakaram yuddham ... | śūdraviḥkṣatravīraṇām*) 8. 32. 16-18; (19) On the same day, Kāśi warriors were among those who checked the progress of Vasuṣeṇa (*kāśikosalāḥ | ete ca tvaritā vīrā vasuṣeṇam avārayan ||*) 8. 33. 22; (20) The Aśvamedha sacrifice horse went to Kāśi, Andhra and Kosala countries (*sa turagottamaḥ | kāśin andhrān kosalāṁś ca*) 14. 84. 4. D. Past events : (1) Haryaśva, grand-father of Divodāsa, ruled over Kāśi (*kāśiṣy api nṛpo rājan divodāsapitā-mahaḥ | haryaśva iti vikhyātaḥ*) 13. 31. 10; (2) Later, Divodāsa, son of Bhīmasena, became the king of Kāśi (*kāśinām Iśvaraḥ*