

(16) Bhojas and Andhakas gathered together and, urged by the turn of time, surrounded Sātyaki to attack him; they attacked Sātyaki, as they were intoxicated by drink and were incited by anger, with pots from which food was eaten; they killed Sātyaki and Pradyumna in the presence of Kṛṣṇa; urged by Time, Andhakas, Bhojas and Vṛṣṇis killed one another with pestles (*kālaparyāyacoditāḥ / bhojāndhakā ... śaineyam paryavārayan || ... te tu pānamadāviṣṭās coditās caiva manyunā / yuyudhānam athābhyaghnann ucchiṣṭair bhājanais tadā || ... jaghnur anyonyam ākrande musalaiḥ kālacoditāḥ*) 16. 4. 29, 31, 33, 36; when Dāruka reported to Pāṇḍavas the destruction of Vārṣṇeyas, Bhojas, Kukuras and Andhakas due to mutual killings, they were very much grieved 16. 6. 1-2; sixteen thousand women of Vasudeva's harem and many more thousands of women of Bhojas, Andhakas and Vṛṣṇis, whose husbands were killed, followed Vajra, led by Arjuna, to Hāstinapura 16. 8. 37-39; Arjuna settled the royal women of Bhojas, who had escaped abduction, at Mārtikāvata (*nyaveśayata ... nagaram mērtikāvatam / bhojarājakalatram ca hṛtaseṣam ...*) 16. 8. 66-67; Arjuna reported to Vyāsa that Bhojas and others fought and killed one another with *eraka* grass-blades 16. 9. 9-10; (17) Indra showed Yudhiṣṭhira in heaven Bhojas and others among the Sādhyas, Maruts and Vasus 18. 4. 14. E. Past event : (1) Gālava went to Bhojanagara (capital of Bhojas) to see king Auśīnara 5. 116. 2; (2) Yayāti cursed Druhyu that he and his descendants would have the designation 'bhoja' but they all would not be a 'king' (*arājā bhojaśabdān tvam tatrā-*

vāpsyasi sāvayāḥ) 1. 79. 19; (3) Bhojas, along with Yādavas, received sword as a new weapon from Uśīnara, son of Śunaka (*asim lebhe ... uśīnaro vai dharmatmā tasmād bhojāḥ sayādavāḥ*) 12. 160. 78. F. Some persons, especially Kṛtavarman, characterized as belonging to Bhojas, some others as king of Bhojas. A. One belonging to Bhojas : (i) *bhoja* : (1) Kṛtavarman 5. 56. 21; 5. 162. 24; 7. 13. 34; 7. 38. 5; 7. 47. 32; 7. 52. 16; 7. 67. 18, 20, 29, 32; 7. 69. 29; 7. 70. 21; 7. 88. 51, 55, 59; 7. 90. 25; 7. 92. 29; 8. 1. 44; 8. 4. 92; 8. 18. 73; 8. 23. 7; 8. 57. 51, 62; 8. 60. 24; 8. 62. 42; 8. 64. 14; 9. 2. 17; 9. 10. 37; 9. 28. 54; 9. 34. 13; 10. 1. 31, 54; 10. 3. 12, 15; 10. 5. 29; 10. 6. 1; 10. 8. 1; 10. 9. 53; 12. 4. 7(?); 12. 82. 14; 14. 59. 33; (2) Bhīṣmaka 5. 155. 2; (3) A king, unnamed, from Mārtikāvata (?) (or Mṛttikāvati) 7. 47. 8; (4) Vīra (?) 12. 4. 7; (ii) *bhojyā* (f.) (1) Rukmiṇī 5. 47. 68; (2) Chief wife of Sātyaki (not named) 7. 9. 29 (originally princess of Sauvīra country). B. King of Bhojas : (i) *bhojarāja* : Ugrasena 5. 126. 36; (ii) Princes or Kṣatriyas of Bhojas : (unspecified) *bhojarājanya* (pl.) 2. 42. 8. C. Prosperor of Bhoja Kṣatriyas : *bhojarājanyavardhana* : Ugrasena 5. 126. 38. [See Udīcyabhoja, Andhaka, Kukura, Yādava and Vṛṣṇi].

Maga m. (pl.) : Name of a Janapada of Śākadvīpa and its people.

A. Location : Listed by Samjaya among the four Janapadas of Śākadvīpa (*tatra ... janapadāś catvāro ... magāś ca*) 6. 12. 33. B. Description : Holy (*punya*), respected by people (*lokasammata*) 6. 12. 33. C. Characteristic : The Maga people comprised mostly Brāhmaṇas who were