

2. 31. 16; (12) Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas did not pay tribute to Yudhiṣṭhira for Rājasūya because of their friendly relations with Pāṇḍavas (*sakhyenāndhakavṛṣṇayah*) 2. 48. 42; however, Vārṣṇeyas are said to have brought for Yudhiṣṭhira many kinds of tribute (*vārṣṇeyān hārahūnāmś ca ... balyartham dadatas tasmai nānārūpān anekasaḥ*) but were stopped at the gate 2. 47. 19-20, 25; the tribute is described in 2. 47. 21-25 (since Vārṣṇeyas are here listed along with Cīnas, Hūnas, Śakas, Oḍras, forest-dwellers, and Hārahūnas, are these Vārṣṇeyas different from Vṛṣṇis who formed a section of the Yādavas and did not pay tribute?); (13) Śiśupāla instigated the kings assembled for the Rājasūya to fight with Vṛṣṇis and Pāṇḍavas 2. 36. 14; (14) Vidura warned Kauravas that Vṛṣṇis would never forgive the hardship suffered by Draupadī in the Sabhā (*tasyāḥ ... parikleśam na kṣāmsyante .../ vṛṣṇayo vā maheṣvāsāḥ*) 2. 72. 29; (15) Hearing that Pāṇḍavas had gone into exile, Vṛṣṇis, Bhojas, and Andhakas went to meet them in the Dvaitavana (3. 12. 68); they sat around Yudhiṣṭhira, blamed Kauravas and wondered what they could do (to help them) 3. 13. 1, 3-4; (16) Draupadī complained to Kṛṣṇa that Kauravas had desired to reduce her to the status of a *dāśī* although Vṛṣṇis were alive (*dāśibhāvena bhoktum mām iṣus te madhusūdana / jīvatsu ... atha vṛṣṇīṣu*) 3. 13. 56; 5. 80. 25; (17) When Śālva attacked Dvārakā in the absence of Kṛṣṇa, young Vṛṣṇi heroes fought with him (*bālakaiḥ vṛṣṇipumgavaiḥ*); Śālva killed many of the excellent Vṛṣṇi heroes (*vṛṣṇi-pravīrāṁś tān bālān hatvā*) 3. 15. 6-7; during Śālva's attack on Dvārakā drinking

liquor was prohibited; Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas had to remain alert apprehending Śālva might attack them when they were drunk (*pramatteṣv abhighātām hi kuryāt ... iti kṛtvāpramattās te sarve vṛṣṇy-andhakāḥ sthitāḥ* ||) 3. 16. 12-13; it was then ruled that no one in the town of Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas could leave or enter the town without valid permit (*na cāmudro 'bhiniryāti na cāmudraḥ praveśyate / vṛṣṇy-andhakapure*) 3. 16. 19; when the youthful Vṛṣṇi princes saw Śālva's army attacking Dvārakā, they came out and fought with the opponents (*kumārā vṛṣṇinandanāḥ*) 3. 17. 8; when Pradyumna swooned, the army of Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas raised a cry of grief; when Pradyumna regained consciousness he blamed his charioteer for removing his chariot away from the battlefield for that was not the battle-dharma of Vṛṣṇi warriors (*naiṣa vṛṣṇipravīrāṇām āhave dharma ucyate*) 3. 19. 1-2, 5; he told the charioteer that one who left the battlefield was not born in the family of Vṛṣṇis (*na sa vṛṣṇikule jāto yo va tyajati saṁgaram*), nor he who killed one fallen on the ground or who had surrendered, or a woman, an old man or a child, or one who was without a chariot, who was shattered, and whose weapons were broken; he reminded the charioteer that he (the charioteer) knew what the dharma of Vṛṣṇis was in battles, and since he knew the entire code of conduct of Vṛṣṇis engaged in fighting he should not have taken Pradyumna away from battlefield; (*dharma-jñāś cāsi vṛṣṇīnām āhaveṣv api .../ sa jānamś caritaṁ kṛtsnam vṛṣṇīnām pṛtanā-mukhe* /) 3. 19. 13-16; Pradyumna wondered what the women of Vṛṣṇi heroes would