

7. 5-7; (70) Arjuna told Vasudeva that he would take with him the women of Vṛṣṇīs as well as their old men and children (*vṛṣṇidārāṁs tu bālavṛddhāṁs tathatva ca*); he informed Dārūka that he would like to meet the ministers of Vṛṣṇī heroes (*amātyān vṛṣṇivīrāṇām*); he assured the gathering assembled in the Sudharmā Hall that he himself would take with him the Vṛṣṇī and Andhaka people to Indraprastha (*aham neṣye vṛṣṇyandhakajanam svayam*) 16. 8. 5, 6, 10; (71) Before departure, young Vṛṣṇī princes, led by Vajra, and the women offered oblations of water to Vasudeva (*tato vajrapradhānās te vṛṣṇivīrakumārakāḥ | sarva evodakam cakruḥ striyaś caiva mahātmanah ||*); then Arjuna went to the place where Vṛṣṇīs were destroyed; he was grieved to see them dead and did whatever was necessary on that occasion (*prāptakālam cakāra ca*) 16. 8. 27-29; (72) On the seventh day after the funeral rites of Vasudeva and others, Arjuna started for Indraprastha; Vṛṣṇī women, weeping and grieved, followed him in carriages drawn by horses, bulls, asses and camels (*pāṇḍavaḥ | saptame divase prāyād ... aśvayuktair rathaiś cāpi gokharoṣṭrayutair api | striyas tā vṛṣṇivīrāṇām ... anujagmur ... ||*); he was also followed by the servants of Andhakas and Vṛṣṇīs, as well as, by horse-riders, charioteers, and those riding elephants along with their foot-guards armed with excellent weapons (*kuñjaraiś ca gajārohā yayuḥ ... sapādarakṣaiḥ samyuktāḥ sottarāyudhikā yayuḥ*); citizens, young and old, including sons of Andhakas and Vṛṣṇīs, all the four castes and their women followed him; sixteen thousand wives of Vāsudeva

(Kṛṣṇa) left Dvārakā following Vajra (*daśa śaś ca sahasrāṇivāsude vāvarodhanam*); the number of Bhoja, Andhaka, and Vṛṣṇī women who had lost their husbands was extremely large (*bahūni ca sahasrāṇi prayutāny arbudāni ca | bhojavṛṣṇyandhakastriṇām hatanāthānti niryayuh ||*); the large number of prosperous Vṛṣṇī people looked like an ocean (*tat sāgarasāmaprakhyam vṛṣṇicakram mahardhimat*); when those dwellers of Dvārakā left, the city was plunged in waters of ocean; the citizens left in great hurry crying 'oh! this was our Fate!' (*tūrṇāt tūrṇataram jagmur aho daivam iti bruvan ||*) 16. 8. 32-41; (73) While Arjuna was taking Vṛṣṇīs and their women with him, in Pāñcānada they were attacked by Ābhīras (Dasyus) in order to deprive them of their wealth (*abhyadhāvanta vṛṣṇīnām tam janam loptrahāriṇaḥ ... abhipetur dhanārtham te*) 16. 8. 42-48; Vṛṣṇī warriors, riding elephants, horses and chariots, were unable to check the robbers carrying away Vṛṣṇī women; Arjuna tried to protect the large number of women running in different directions (*kalatrasya bahutvāt tu samapatatsu tatas tataḥ*); the excellent women were dragged away in the presence of all warriors; but some went willingly (*pramādotamāḥ | samantato 'vakṛṣyanta kāmāc cānyāḥ pravavrajuh*) 16. 8. 42, 47, 55-57; (74) Then Arjuna, helped by Vṛṣṇī servants, struck Dasyus with arrows (*śaratḥ pārtho ... | jaghāna dasyūn ... vṛṣṇibhrtyaḥ saha prabhuḥ ||*); excellent women of Vṛṣṇīs and Andhakas were abducted by Mlecchas in spite of Arjuna (*prekṣatas tv eva pārthasya vṛṣṇyandhakavarastriyaḥ | jagmur ādāya te mlecchāḥ ||*); the few