

... *upāsīnā vāsudevasya buddhīm nigṛhya śatrūn suhrdo nandayanti*) 5. 28. 11; no one in the past was or in the future would be equal to Vṛṣṇis in strength; they did not disregard kinsmen, were obedient to elders, gods, Asuras, Gandharvas, Yakṣas, Rākṣasas; men were unable to defeat Vṛṣṇi warriors in battles; they did not rob Brāhmaṇas, teachers, kinsmen of their wealth; on the other hand, if any one of them was in difficulty they protected him; they were wealthy, but were not arrogant; truthful, they were devoted to Brāhmaṇas; they did not underrate the strong ones, they uplifted the weak ones; they worshipped gods, were controlled and generous, but not given to boasting; due to these virtues Vṛṣṇi warriors were not attacked; one might carry mountain Meru, cross the ocean, but not succeed if he dared attack Vṛṣṇi warriors (*na tulyam ... bhūtaṁ bhavyam bhaviṣyac ca balena; samarthān nāvamanyante dīnān abhyuddharanti ca; tena vṛṣṇipravīrāṇām cakram na pratihanyate*; NI. on Bom. Ed. 7. 144. 28; *cakram pratāpaḥ*) 7. 119. 22-27 (this description of Vṛṣṇis immediately follows that of the Sātvatas (7. 119. 20-21) which is indicative of the identity between the two); Bhūriśravas deriding Sātyaki ridiculed Vṛṣṇis as *vrātyas*, not distinguishing between good and evil acts, and despicable by very nature (*vrātyāḥ saṁśliṣṭakarmāṇaḥ prakṛtyaiva vigarhitāḥ*) 7. 118. 15. E. Epic events : (1) The Vṛṣṇis went to the forest to meet Pāṇḍavas (*vṛṣṇīnām āgamo yatra*) — a reference to a later epic event (see No. 15 below) in the summary of the contents of the Āraṇyaka-parvan (given in the sub-parvan *parvasamigraha*) 1. 2. 106; (2) Yudhiṣṭhira heard

from Nārada the massive mutual destruction of the Vṛṣṇis — a reference to a later event (see below No. 65) in the summary of the contents of the Āśramavāsikaparvan 1. 2. 217 (actually this event does not form part of the Āśramavāsikaparvan but of the Mausalaparvan and Yudhiṣṭhira did not get the news from Nārada but from Dāraka (cf. 16. 1. 7; 16. 6. 11); Arjuna seeing Dvārakā without Vṛṣṇis was dejected 1. 2. 223; he performed the funeral rites of Rāma, Kṛṣṇa and other Vṛṣṇi-chiefs (*vṛṣṇīnām ca pradhānataḥ*); he felt sad on account of the abduction of Vṛṣṇi women (*nāsaṁ vṛṣṇīkalatrāṇām*) 1. 2. 227 — all three events are references given in the summary of the Mausalaparvan to later epic events (see below Epic events Nos. 70-75); (3) Vṛṣṇis learnt the science of archery (*dhanurveda*) from Kṛpa 1. 120. 21; Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas approached Droṇa to learn the *astras* (*astrārthe ... vṛṣṇayāś cāndhakāś caiva*) 1. 122. 46; (4) Vṛṣṇi chiefs attended the *svayamvara* of Draupadī 1. 177. 18; as advised by Kṛṣṇa they watched the proceedings of the *svayamvara* 1. 178. 8; (5) Bhoja, Vṛṣṇi, and Andhaka women gathered to see Arjuna when he arrived at Dvārakā; Bhojas, Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas honoured and greeted Arjuna; he paid his respects to the deserving among them; Vṛṣṇis, along with Bhojas and Andhakas celebrated a grand festival in honour of the Raivataka mountain; in that festival, Vṛṣṇis and others gave gifts to thousands of Brāhmaṇas; thousands of illustrious youths of Vṛṣṇis put on ornaments and moved about riding vehicles decorated with gold; their wives and followers accompanied them 1. 211. 1-2, 5-6; (6) On hearing