

sounds in the houses of Vṛṣṇis; pale pigeons with red feet, inspired by Kāla, moved in the houses of Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas; there occurred many other bad omens; asses with shrill voices responded to the sound produced by Pāñcājanya (*evam prayatamānānām vṛṣṇinām andhakaiḥ saha / kālo gṛhānt sarveṣāṃ paricakrāma nityaśah; pāṇḍurā raktapādāś ca vihaḡāḥ kālacoditāḥ / vṛṣṇy-andhakānām geheṣu kapotā vyacaramś tadā; nadantam pāñcājanyam ca vṛṣṇyandhakaniveśane / samantāt pratyavāśyanta rāsabhā dāruṇasvarāḥ ||*) 16. 3. 1-7, 10-15; Vṛṣṇis, except Rāma and Kṛṣṇa, were not ashamed to commit sins; the rest hated Brāhmaṇas, fore-fathers and gods, disrespected elders in general; women and men transgressed rules of morality (*patnyaḥ patīn vyuccaranta patnīś ca patayas tathā*) 16. 3. 8-9; (60) Vṛṣṇi women dreamt at night that a black woman with white teeth, laughing, ran around Dvārakā robbing them and men dreamt that fierce demons deprived them of their ornaments, *chatras* flag-staffs and armours; the *cakra* given to Kṛṣṇa by Agni rose up to the sky within the sight of Vṛṣṇis (*vṛṣṇinām paśyatām*); the four horses took the chariot upwards and the Apsarases took away, day and night, the flag-staffs of Balarāma and Kṛṣṇa and asked Vṛṣṇis to proceed on a *tīrthayātrā* 16. 4. 1-5; (61) The great Vṛṣṇi and Andhaka heroes desired to go for a *tīrthayātrā* along with their women; they took with them eatables (meat) and drinks (liquors) of different kinds and set out of the city 16. 4. 6-8; (62) Vṛṣṇi and Andhaka heroes, overpowered by Kāla, saw Uddhava deserting them; Kṛṣṇa knew the imminent destruction of Vṛṣṇis and

hence he did not object to Uddhava's leaving Vṛṣṇis (*kālaparītās te vṛṣṇy-andhakamahārathāḥ*) 16. 4. 11-12; (63) Goaded by Kāla, Andhakas, Bhojas, Śaineyas and Vṛṣṇis struck one another with the *darbhas* turned into pestles 16. 4. 36 (cf. 16. 4. 34-35); (64) Brooding over the destruction of Andhakas and Vṛṣṇis, Kṛṣṇa thought it was time for him to depart (*sa cintayāno 'ndhakavṛṣṇināśam ... mene tataḥ samkramanasya kalam*) 16. 5. 18; (65) Dārūka went to Kurus (i. e. Pāṇḍavas) and reported to them the mutual killings of Vṛṣṇis with pestles (*ācaṣṭa mausale vṛṣṇīn anyonyenopasamhṛtān*) 16. 6. 1; (66) Yudhiṣṭhira heard the destruction of the Vṛṣṇi clan (*śuśrāva vṛṣṇicakrasya mausale kadanam kṛtam*) 16. 1. 7; Pāṇḍavas grieved to hear the destruction of Vṛṣṇis (Vārṣṇeyas) due to their attacking one another (*parasparam samāsādyā ... vṛṣṇīn vinaṣṭāmś ...*) 16. 1. 9; (*vinaṣṭān vārṣṇeyān sabhojakukurāndhakān*) 16. 6. 2; (67) Arjuna saw Dvārakā in the form of a river which was once full of water in the form of Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas but now bereft of Vṛṣṇi chiefs (*tām sa vṛṣṇyandhakaśalām ... dvārakā-saritam ... vihinām vṛṣṇipuṃgavaiḥ*) 16. 6. 8, 10-11; (68) Kṛṣṇa had asked Vasudeva to inform Arjuna on his arrival at Dvārakā about the calamity that overtook Vṛṣṇis (*vṛṣṇinām vaiśasam mahat*) 16. 7. 14; (69) Vasudeva told Arjuna that Vṛṣṇis were destroyed due to the misconduct of Pradyumna and Sātyaki; the two started the destruction of Vṛṣṇis (*tayor apanayāt pārtha vṛṣṇayo nidhanam gatāḥ / ... pradyumno yuyudhānaś ca ... / ... tāv ubhau vṛṣṇināśasya mukham āstām*) 16.