

the sound of the drum sounded by the guardian of the Sabhā, agitated Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas, leaving aside food and drink, assembled by hundreds in the Sabhā and took their seats on the *simhāsanas*; the Sabhāpāla told them that Arjuna had abducted Subhadra; on hearing it they leaped up from their seats and asked their charioteers to yoke the chariots and bring their weapons, bows and armours; others brought forth their gold-decked horses; when all these arrangements were being done there arose a confused sound of the Vṛṣṇī heroes 1. 212. 12-19; Bhojas, Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas got ready to follow Balarāma when he announced his intention to fight with Arjuna (*anvapyanta te sarve bhoja-vṛṣṇyandhakās tadā*) 1. 212. 31-32; Vṛṣṇis made their intention to attack Arjuna known several times; but when Kṛṣṇa told them that Arjuna had done the right thing, they were pacified 1. 213. 2-11; Kṛṣṇa with Vṛṣṇis and others went to the Khāṇḍava-prastha to attend the marriage of Subhadra with Arjuna; they took with them large number of nuptial gifts (*haraṇam bahu*); they were received by Nakula and Sahadeva; the illustrious Vṛṣṇis (*vṛṣṇīcakrami samṛddhimat*) entered Khāṇḍavaprastha; Yudhiṣṭhira received the seniors among Vṛṣṇis with honours according to the rules and following the actual practice (?) (*prati-jagrāha satkārair yathāvidhi yathopagam*); he honoured some Vṛṣṇī-chiefs as elders, some as friends; he greeted some with affection and was himself greeted by some (*guruvat pūjayām āsa kāmīcīt kāmīcīd vayasyavat | kāmīcīd abhyavadat premṇā kaś cid apy abhivāditaḥ ||*) 1. 213. 23-24, 29, 31, 34, 38-39; after receiving their

gifts, Yudhiṣṭhira honoured the great warriors of Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas (*vṛṣṇy-andhakamahārathān*); the best among the Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas (*vṛṣṇyandhakottamāḥ*) lived happily with Kurus and enjoyed with them great drinking bouts (*mahā-pānair ... vijahruḥ kuruvṛṣṇayaḥ*); then, after many days, the Vṛṣṇī and Andhaka warriors (*uttamavīryās te*), led by Balarāma, returned to Dvārakā taking with them bright jewels given to them by Kurus 1. 213. 52-56; (7) Vṛṣṇī princes (*vṛṣṇīnām ... kumārā ...*) were among those who waited on Dharmarāja in his Sabhā 2. 4. 26; (8) They were taught the science of archery by Arjuna (*kumārā ... vṛṣṇī-nandanāḥ*) 2. 4. 29; (9) Vṛṣṇis fled from Mathurā and settled down at Kuśasthali in the west; they fortified the new settlement in such a way as to make it difficult to be captured even by gods; even women could fight and hold it against the attack (*striyo 'pi yasyām yudhyeyuḥ kim punar vṛṣṇīpūṃgavāḥ* 2. 13. 51); Vṛṣṇis lived there without fear from any quarter (*akutobhayāḥ*); although powerful, they had allied themselves with Pāṇḍavas because of their relationship (*sāmarthyavantaḥ sambandhād bhavantaṃ samupāśritaḥ*); Cāruḍeṣṇa and all other Vṛṣṇī heroes though free from grief, lived at Kuśasthali still remembering the Madhyadeśa (where they formerly lived) (*smaranto madhyamaṃ deśam vṛṣṇīmadye gata-vyathāḥ*) 2. 13. 53, 59; (10) Jarāsandha was neglected by Vṛṣṇis, though strong, out of considerations of policy (*balibhiḥ ... vṛṣṇibhiḥ ca ... nītihetor upekṣitaḥ*) 2. 17. 27; (11) Vṛṣṇis arrived at Khāṇḍavaprastha for the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira