

*gṛhāṇi sarveṣāṃ paricakrāma nityasaḥ ||*) 16. 3. 1; (*utpedire mahāvātā dāruṇāś ca dine dine | vṛṣṇyandhakavināsāya bahavo romaharṣaṇāḥ ||*) 16. 3. 3; (*pāṇḍurā rakta-pādāś ca vihagāḥ kālacoditāḥ | vṛṣṇyandhakānām geheṣu kapotā vyacaramś tadā ||*) 16. 3. 6; (*nadantam pāñcajanyaṃ ca vṛṣṇyandhakaniveśane samanṭāt pratyavāśyanta rāsabhā dāruṇasvarāḥ ||*) 16. 3. 15; for other bad omens see 16. 3. 3-5, 7, 10-14, 17; 16. 4. 1-5; (33) The Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas, wishing to go out with their wives, decided to go for a *tīrthayātrā*; so they got ready food and drink, which included meat and wine, which they took with them; fond of liquor they went out of the town in vehicles, or on horses and elephants; they stayed at Prabhāsa; hearing that they had settled near the sea, Uddhava took leave of them; the Vṛṣṇi and Andhaka heroes saw Uddhava leaving them; the food which was prepared for Brāhmaṇas, they gave to monkeys; then a great drinking bout began at Prabhāsa in which musical instruments were played upon and actors and dancers took part (*tato jigamiṣantas te vṛṣṇyandhakamahārathāḥ | sāntaḥpurās tadā tīrthayātrām aicchan ... || tato bhojyaṃ ca bhakṣyaṃ ca peyaṃ cāndhakavṛṣṇayaḥ | bahu nānāvīdhaiḥ cakrur madyaṃ māṃsam anekaśaḥ || tataḥ sīdhuṣu saktāś ca niryayur nagarād bahiḥ | yānair aśvaiḥ gajaiś caiva ... ||*) 16. 4. 6-8; 9-10; (*tataḥ kālaparītās te vṛṣṇyandhakamahārathāḥ | apaśyann uddhavaṃ yāntam*) 16. 4. 12; (*brāhmaṇārtheṣu yat siddham annam teṣāṃ mahātmanām | tad vānarebhyaḥ pradaduḥ surāgandhasamaṇvitam || tatas tūryasatākīrṇam naṣanantakasaṃkulam | prāvartata mahāpānam prītibhāse ... ||*) 16.

4. 13-14; (34) When Sātyaki severed the head of Kṛtavarman, Bhojas and Andhakas, goaded by the turn of Kāla, gathered round Sātyaki (*ekībhūtās tataḥ sarve kālā-paryāyacoditāḥ | bhojāndhakā ... śaineyam paryavārayan ||*) 16. 4. 29; angered, they, in a state of drunkenness struck Yuyudhāna (Sātyaki) with pots from which food was eaten; Bhojas then fought with Pradyumna, who had intervened to save Sātyaki, and Andhakas attacked Sātyaki, and killed both of them; Kṛṣṇa then killed those Bhojas and Andhakas who were in front of him with the pestle which arose out of the *erakā* grass held by Kṛṣṇa in his hand; whoever of them held the *erakā* in his hand, it became (a pestle like) *vajra*; the Andhakas, Bhojas, Śaineyas and Vṛṣṇis killed each other with that *vajra*-like pestle; in the tumult, the son killed the father and the father his son; Kukuras and Andhakas fell down as do the flies in fire (*te tu pānamadāviṣṭāś coditāś caiva manyunā | yuyudhānam athābhyagnann ucchiṣṭhair bhājanais tadā || ... rukmiṇinandanāḥ | tādantaram upādhāvan ... || sa bhojaiḥ saha saṃyuktaḥ sōtyakiś cāndhakaiḥ saha | bahutvān nihatau tatra ... || ... erakāṇām tadā muṣṭim kopāj jagrāha keśavaḥ || tad abhūn musalam ghoram vajrakalpam ayo-mayam | jaghāna tena kṛṣṇas tān ye 'sya pramukhato 'bhavan || tato 'ndhakāś ca bhojāś ca śaineyā vṛṣṇayas tathā | jaghnur anyonyam ākrande musalaiḥ kālacoditāḥ || yas teṣām erakām kaścij jagrāha ... | vajrabhūteva sā rājann adṛśyata ... || avadhīt pitaram putraḥ pitā putram ca bhārata | ... pataṃgā iva cāgnau te nyapatan kukurāndhakāḥ ||*) 16. 4. 31-41; (35) Kṛṣṇa, contemplating the destruction of Andhakas,