

*prati || taiś caiva sahitaḥ kṣipram astam  
gacchati bhāskare | praviṣṭo hāstinapuram*)  
9. 28. 78, 81-82; Vidura asked Yuyutsu why  
he had come back to the town, when the  
king (i. e. Duryodhana) had not been able  
to enter it (*vinā rājñāḥ praveśād vai kim  
asi tvam ihāgataḥ*) 9. 28. 85; Yuyutsu then  
told Vidura that when Duryodhana went  
away from the place of the camp, all people,  
afraid, ran to the town (Hāstinapura); then  
the superintendents of the women put women  
of the royal family in chariots and ran  
(to the town) due to fear; then he too,  
took leave of the king (Yudhiṣṭhira) and  
Keśava, and entered Hāstinapura to save  
himself from public criticism (*apakrānte tu  
nṛpatau skandhāvāraniveśanāt | ... sarvaṁ  
prādravan nagaram prati || ... śtryadhyakṣāḥ  
prādravan bhayāt || ... tato 'haṁ samanujñā-  
pya rājñāṁ sahakeśavam | ... praviṣṭo hās-  
tinapuram rakṣāḥ lokād dhi vācyatām ||*)  
9. 28. 87-89; (56) Bhīma assured Yudhi-  
ṣṭhira that he would break Duryodhana's  
body to pieces with his mace so that he  
would never again enter the town Vāraṇa-  
sāhvaya (*nagaram ... vāraṇasāhvayam*) 9.  
55. 19; (57) The Pāṇḍavas sent Kṛṣṇa to  
Nāgasāhvaya to pacify Gāndhārī who had  
lost all her sons in the battle; accordingly  
Kṛṣṇa went to that town (*sampreṣayām  
āsur yādavaṁ nāgasāhvayam | ... sa prā-  
yāt ... tat puram*) 9. 61. 38, 40; (*jagāma  
hāstinapuram*) 9. 62. 31; he having reached  
Nāgasāhvaya entered the town resounding  
it with the sound of his chariot (*nāga-  
sāhvayam āsādy praviveśa ca vīryavān |  
praviṣya nagaram vīraḥ ...*) 9. 62. 32-33;  
having comforted Gāndhārī, Kṛṣṇa left  
Hāstinapura to meet the Pāṇḍavas (*jagāma  
ha | śtīram hāstinapurād ...*) 9. 62. 72;

(58) The whole town including children  
was afflicted with grief (*ākumāraṁ puram  
sarvam*) 11. 9. 8; Dhṛtarāṣṭra, with  
Gāndhārī, Kuntī and other grieving Kau-  
rava women, came out of the town (Hāstina-  
pura) to go to the battlefield (*tato 'sau  
niryayau purāt*); (*niryayau nagarād dīnaḥ*)  
11. 9. 7, 17; the artisans, merchants, Vaiś-  
yas, and all sorts of working people followed  
Dhṛtarāṣṭra in going out of the town  
(*niryayur nagarād bahiḥ*) 11. 9. 18; (59)  
After meeting Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Gāndhārī and  
others on the battlefield, Kṛpa went to  
Hāstinapura 11. 10. 21; (60) Yudhiṣṭhira  
heard of Dhṛtarāṣṭra's going from Gaja-  
sāhvaya to the battlefield (*niryātām  
gajasāhvayāt*) 11. 11. 1; (61) Yudhiṣṭhira  
entered his own town (Hāstinapura) (*sva-  
puram praviveśa ha*) 12. 38. 30; praised  
with good songs by bards, charioteers and  
panegyrists he entered the town Nāgasāh-  
vaya (*tato vaitālikaiḥ sūtair māgadhaiś ca  
subhāṣitaiḥ | stūyamāno yayau rājā naga-  
ram nāgasāhvayam*) 12. 38. 43; the descrip-  
tion of the town when Yudhiṣṭhira entered  
it is given in 12. 38. 45-49 (*naraiḥ nagara-  
vāsibhiḥ | nagaram rājamārgaś ca yathā-  
vat samalamkṛtam; kumbhāś ca nagara-  
dvāri ...; tathā svalamkṛtadvāraṁ nagaram  
pāṇḍunandanaḥ | ... praviveśa*); also 12.  
39. 1-3; (62) Kṛṣṇa, Kṛpa, Yudhiṣṭhira  
and others, took leave of Bhīṣma and,  
after bathing in Dṛṣadvatī and performing  
evening rites, entered the town Gajāhvaya  
(*tataḥ puram te viviṣur gajāhvayam*)  
12. 58. 30; (63) A certain Brāhmaṇa,  
Śamyāka by name (12. 170. 2-3), had  
formerly told Bhīṣma in Hāstinapura the  
virtues of renunciation (*tyāga*) (*hāstina-  
pure brāhmaṇenopavarṇitam śamyākena*)