

3. 222. 48 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 3. 233. 50 : *anuyātram svairayātrāyām api parivāra-bhūtam*); Pāṇḍavas' going to Khāṇḍava-prastha alluded to by Draupadī when she introduced herself to Koṭikāśya 3. 250. 5; Draupadī, while lamenting over the condition of the Pāṇḍavas during their stay in the Virāṭanagara remembered Yudhiṣṭhira's glory while living in Indraprastha 4. 17. 15-21, 23-26, 28. D. Epic events : (1) When the cows of a Brāhmaṇa were stolen by thieves he came to Khāṇḍavaprastha and blamed the Pāṇḍavas 1. 205. 6; (2) While ruling from Indraprastha the Pāṇḍavas subjugated other kings at the instance of Dhṛtarāṣṭra and Bhīṣma (apparently even before the Rājasūya) (*indraprasthe vasantas te jaghnur anyān narādhipān / śāsanād dhṛtarāṣṭrasya rājñāḥ śāntanavasya ca* //) 1. 214. 1; (3) Dharmarāja, who was at Indraprastha, was informed of Arjuna's plan to abduct Subhadrā and his permission was obtained 1. 211. 25; (4) Arjuna, along with Subhadrā, returned to Khāṇḍavaprastha when he completed his period of exile of twelve years 1. 213. 13, 22; (5) The Yādavas went to Khāṇḍavaprastha to offer marriage gifts to Arjuna 1. 213. 29; (this is referred to in the Anukramaṇīparvan 1. 1. 103); when Kṛṣṇa, Balarāma and other Yādavas arrived, the city of Khāṇḍavaprastha was gaily decorated with flags and banners, its roads were swept and sprinkled with water, flowers scattered all around, cool and fragrant sandalwood juice was abundantly used, and fragrant *aguru* burnt at every place (*viveśa khāṇḍavaprastham patākādhvajaśobhitam / siktasamṛṣṭapan-thānam puspaprakaraśobhitam / candanasya rasaiḥ śītaiḥ puṇyagandhair niṣevitam* //

*dahyatāguruṇā caiva deśe deśe sugandhinā*) 1. 213. 31-33; (6) When the Yādavas left, after giving gifts to Arjuna, Kṛṣṇa stayed behind at Śakraprastha (*uvāsa nagare ramye śakraprasthe mahāmanāḥ*) 1. 213. 57; (7) Sairandhrī told Uttara that Bṛhannaḍā was the charioteer of Arjuna when he defeated all kinds of beings at Khāṇḍavaprastha (*ajayat khāṇḍavaprasthe*) 4. 34. 15 (here Khāṇḍavaprastha stands for Khāṇḍava forest); this feat of Arjuna at Khāṇḍavaprastha (= Khāṇḍava forest) also referred to by Kṛṣṇa in his address to Duryodhana (*ajayat khāṇḍavaprasthe*) 5. 122. 52, and by Karṇa when he spoke to Śalya (*prasthe 'jayat khāṇḍave savyasācī*) 8. 29. 18; (8) After a comfortable stay (*sukhavāsa*) at Khāṇḍavaprastha Kṛṣṇa wished to leave for Dvārakā 2. 2. 1; (9) Kṛṣṇa went again to Indraprastha when invited by Yudhiṣṭhira for consultation regarding his wish to perform a Rājasūya 2. 12. 30-31; (10) After the death of Jarāsandha, Kṛṣṇa returned to Indraprastha with Bhīma and Arjuna 2. 22. 44; (11) When the four younger Pāṇḍavas went for the conquest of the four directions before the Rājasūya, Yudhiṣṭhira stayed back at Khāṇḍavaprastha 2. 30. 10; (12) After completing successfully his expedition to the north Arjuna returned to Śakraprastha with all kinds of tributes (*śakraprastham purottamam*) 2. 25. 20; (13) When Bhīma returned to Indraprastha after his expedition to the east he reported to Yudhiṣṭhira the great wealth brought by him 2. 27. 28; (14) Nakula went to the west from Khāṇḍavaprastha 2. 29. 2; when he came back to Yudhiṣṭhira at Indraprastha he too report-