

raṇalakṣaṇaḥ) 14. 69. 17-20; the Pāṇḍavas who received the Vṛṣṇis, entered with them the town Vāraṇasāhvaya (*puram vāraṇasāhvayam*) 14. 70. 2; the Pāṇḍavas, with their friends and ministers, entered their own town placing the treasure in front of them (*te koṣam agrataḥ kṛtvā viviṣuḥ svapuram tadā*) 14. 70. 4; (71) Some days later, Vyāsa also arrived at the town Nāgasāhvaya (*nagaram nāgasāhvayam*) 14. 70. 10; (72) When Arjuna was to leave the town to accompany the horse of the Aśvamedha, the whole town including children gathered to see him (*ākumāram tadā rājann āgamat tat puram vibho*) 14. 72. 9; Aśvamedha horse, after wandering over the earth as far as the ocean, turned back and faced the direction of the town Nāgāhvaya (*sa tu vājī samudrāntām pariyetya pṛthivim imām || nivṛtto 'bhimukho rājan yena nāgāhvayam puram*) 14. 83. 1; (73) The horse, after Arjuna's battle with Śakuni's son in the Gāndhāra country, returned to the direction of the town Nāgāhvaya (*nyavartata tato vājī yena nāgāhvayam puram*) 14. 86. 1; (74) Dhṛtarāṣṭra, before leaving for forest life, advised Yudhiṣṭhira to look after the safety of the town (Hāstinapura); he asked him to see that it was well protected by strong ramparts and arched doorways; it should have on all sides high watchtowers, close to each other with enough space for six persons to walk; it should have sufficient entrances, large in size; they should be well distributed and protected by mechanical devices (*puram ca te suguptam syād dṛḍhaprākāratoraṇam / aṣṭāṣṭalakasambādham śaṭpatham sarvato-diśam || tasya dvārāṇi kāryāṇi paryāptāni bhṛhanti ca / sarvataḥ suvibhaktāni yantrair*

ārakṣitāni ca /) 15. 9. 16-17) (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 15. 5. 16: *aṣṭāḥ durgoparibhāge sañcāra-sthānāni, śaṭpadam* (this is Nī.'s reading) *śaḍbhiḥ padaiḥ padanīyaiḥ sthānair yuktam tena saptaprākāram iti gamyate / tatra saptamasyāntaḥpuratvāt śaḍ evānyeṣāṃ padanīyāni sthānāni*); (75) At the time of Dhṛtarāṣṭra's departure, the citizens of Gajāhvaya were very much grieved (*duḥkhitaḥ pauravargo gajāhvaye 'tīva babhūva*) 15. 21. 12; he went out of Gajasāhvaya through the gate called Vardhamāna (*sa vardhamānadvāreṇa nirayau gajasāhvayāt*) 15. 22. 3; (76) Yudhiṣṭhira requested Kuntī not to follow Dhṛtarāṣṭra to the forest but to return to the town and be with her daughters-in-law (*vadhūparivṛtā rājñi nagaram gantum arhasi*) 15. 22. 8; (77) After the departure of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, the Pāṇḍavas, along with women, returned to the town (*pāṇḍavāḥ ... strīsaṁhitāḥ sarve puram praviviṣus tadā*); the whole town Hāstinapura, with its women, old men and children, then became cheerless, noiseless, as after a festival (*nagaram hāstinapuram tad ahr̥ṣtam ivākūjam gatotsavam ivābhavat sastrīvṛddhakumārakam /*) 15. 24. 13-14; (78) When Dhṛtarāṣṭra in the forest was surrounded by Yudhiṣṭhira and others, as well as by citizens, he felt he was as though in Gajasāhvaya as before (*mene ... pureva gajasāhvaye*) 15. 31. 18; (*rame cāham ... pureva gajasāhvaye*) 15. 44. 15; (79) When permitted by Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Gāndhārī and Kuntī, Yudhiṣṭhira returned to the town Hāstinapura (*nagaram hāstinapuram punar āyāt*) 15. 44. 52; (80) When Yudhiṣṭhira heard about the death of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Gāndhārī and Kuntī, he went out (of the town) to the river Gaṅgā (*nirayau*