

12. 170. 23; (64) At the end of the discourse of Bhīṣma to Yudhiṣṭhira, Vyāsa asked him to permit Yudhiṣṭhira to return to the town (Hāstinapura) (*purayānāya tvam anujñātum arhasi*); accordingly, Bhīṣma permitted Yudhiṣṭhira to enter the town (*praviśasva puram rājan*) 13. 152. 3, 5; Yudhiṣṭhira, then, along with Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Gāndhārī and others, started for the town Nāgasāhvaya and entered the town Vāraṇasāhvaya (*prayayau saparītvāro nagaram nāgasāhvayam*) 13. 152. 11; (*praviśeṣa ... puram vāraṇasāhvayam*) 13. 152. 13; (65) After living in the excellent town for fifty nights (*uṣitvā śarvarīḥ śrīmān pañcāśan nagarottame*), and remembering that he had promised to Bhīṣma to return to him at the commencement of Uttarāyaṇa (13. 152. 10–11), Yudhiṣṭhira came out of Gajapura to go to Bhīṣma (*sa niryayau gajapurāt*) 13. 153. 5–6; (*niścakrāma purāt tasmāt*) 13. 153. 12; (66) After performing the funeral rites of Bhīṣma, Karṇa and others, Yudhiṣṭhira, along with Dhṛtarāṣṭra, entered Gajasāhvaya (*viveṣa gajasāhvayam*) 14. 14. 16; (67) Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna decided to start from the Sabhā in Indraprastha (14. 15. 4–5; 14. 16. 1–4) to the town Gajasāhvaya to ask Yudhiṣṭhira to permit Kṛṣṇa to leave for Dvārakā (*gacchāvo nagaram ... gajasāhvayam adya vai*) 14. 50. 50–51; (Kṛṣṇa then asked his charioteer to get his chariot ready, and) Arjuna asked his attendants to get ready to go to the town Gajasāhvaya (*prayāsyāmo nagaram gajasāhvayam*) 14. 51. 2; Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna reached Vāraṇasāhvaya and entered it (*prāptau vāraṇasāhvayam / tathā viviśatsu cobhāu*) 14. 51. 24; Vidura and others bade farewell to Kṛṣṇa and he

came out of Nāgapura in a divine chariot drawn by four horses (*viniryayau nāgapurāt*) 14. 51. 52; (68) The Pāṇḍavas, living in the town Nāgasāhvaya, did not have peace of mind due to the death of Abhimanyu (*nagare nāgasāhvaye*) 14. 61. 7; (69) After worshipping Mahādeva and after collecting the hidden wealth, Yudhiṣṭhira returned to the town Nāgāhvaya (*yayau puram nāgāhvayam prati*) 14. 64. 18; his large army, feeling pain due to the burden of wealth, also started for the town (*sā purābhīmukhī rājan jagāma mahatī camūḥ / kṛcchrād draṇabhārartā*) 14. 64. 20; (70) Kṛṣṇa, along with the Vṛṣṇis, came to the town Vāraṇasāhvaya for the horse sacrifice of Yudhiṣṭhira (*puram vāraṇasāhvayam*) 14. 65. 1; for the reception of the Vṛṣṇi heroes, (king's) officers decorated Nāgasāhvaya with heaps of garlands and with various variegated, small and big flags; the citizens decorated also their houses (*alamcakruś ca ... puruṣā nāgasāhvayam / veśmāni samalamcakruḥ paurās cāpi*) 14. 69. 13–14; the highways were decorated with flowers and the town, filled with the noise similar to that of the flood of the ocean, shone (*śuśubhe tat puram cāpi samudraughanibhasvanam*) 14. 69. 16; dancing and singing, filled the town; the city was adorned by bards in thousands together with their women; flags, moved by wind, as if showed the southern and northern directions to the Kurus; a highly placed king's officer announced merry-making all through the night, displaying ornaments of jewels (*patākā dhūyamānās ca śvasatā mātariśvanā / adarṣayann iva tadā kurūn vai dakṣiṇottarān // aghoṣayat tadā cāpi puruṣaḥ rājadhūrgataḥ / sarvarātrivihāro 'dya ratnābha-*