

Kṛṣṇa, the Pāṇḍavas renovated the city so that it looked like heaven (*kṛṣṇapurogamāḥ / maṇḍayām cakrire tad vai puram svargavat*) 1. 199. 27; they performed *śānti* on a holy and auspicious spot and then measured out the town under the guidance of Vyāsa (*tataḥ punye śive deśe śāntim kṛtvā mahārathāḥ / nagaram māpayām āsur dvaipāyanapurogamāḥ*) 1. 199. 28; 3. 24. 11; its protective deep and tall walls, wide gates, tall *gopuras*, different weapons stored in it, and its palatial buildings described in 1. 199. 29–36; it had gardens all around filled with trees of different kinds and birds (*vividhair drumaiḥ / ... nānādvijagaṇūyutam*; the trees are listed); the gardens were filled with the notes of excited peacocks and cuckoos (*mattabarhiṇasaṁghuṣṭam kokilaiś ca sadāmadaiḥ*) 1. 199. 39–43; it had clean, residential houses, creeper houses (*latāgrha*), houses displaying pictures on their walls (*citragrha*) and artificial mountains for the sport of kings (*jagatiparvata*; Nī. who reads *ajagatiparvataiḥ* (Bom. Ed. 1. 207. 46) says : *nṛpalīlāyātrārthaiḥ kṛtrimaiḥ parvataiḥ*) 1. 199. 44; it had ponds (*vāpī*) filled with water, lakes (*saras*), fragrant with lotuses and adorned with swans, *kāraṇḍava* and *cakra-vāka* birds, varied and delightful lotus ponds covered with clusters of lotus plants (*ramyāś ca vividhās tatra puṣkariṇyo vanāvṛtāḥ*), and other beautiful ponds, large and wide (*taḍāgāni ca ramyāni brhanti ca mahānti ca*) 1. 199. 44–46; Brāhmaṇas learned in all the Vedas came to settle down there, as also men who knew different languages (*sarvabhāṣāvidas tathā*), merchants from all directions seeking to make money (*vanijaś cābhyayus tatra deśe digbhyo dha-*

nārthināḥ), and artisans who were skilled in different crafts (*sarvaśilpavidaś caiva vāsāyābhyagamāns tadā*) 1. 199. 37–38; Indraprastha, shining with its various white, excellent palatial buildings, shone like heaven (*virocamānam vividhaiḥ pāṇḍurair bhavanottamaiḥ || tat triviṣṭapasaṁkāśam indraprastham vyarocata*) 1. 199. 34–35; there Yudhiṣṭhira had his residence on a beautiful, auspicious spot; filled with wealth it shone like the residence of Kubera (*tatra ramye śubhe deśe kauravyasya niveśanam / śuśubhe dhanasāmpūrṇam dhanādhyakṣakṣayopamam*) 1. 199. 36; the Pāṇḍavas, as they settled down there, developed a liking for the town (*teṣāṁ ... rāṣṭram āvasatāṁ ... pāṇḍavānām ... śasvat prītir avaradhata*) 1. 199. 47; the excellent town, with those five Indra-like archers, shone like Bhogavatī with the Nāgas (*śuśubhe tat puraśreṣṭham nāgair bhogavatī yathā*) 1. 199. 49; the Pāṇḍavas thus became the inhabitants of Khāṇḍavaprastha (*samapadyanta khāṇḍavaprasthavāsinaḥ*) 1. 199. 48; they thus got the kingdom of Indraprastha (*evam saṁprāpya rājyam tad indraprasthe*) 1. 200. 1; Pāṇḍavas' settling down at Khāṇḍavaprastha and ruling from there half of the (Kuru) kingdom is referred to in the Parvasaṁgrahaparvan (*khāṇḍavaprasthavāsaś ca tathā rājyārdhaśāsanam*) 1. 2. 89; also mentioned briefly in the summary of the Mahābhārata (*asmābhiḥ khāṇḍavaprasthe yuṣmadvāso 'nucintitaḥ*) 1. 55. 23–27; while describing the Pāṇḍavas' rule at Indraprastha Draupadī told Satyabhāmā that a hundred thousand horses and ten *ayutas* of elephants were in regular attendance of Yudhiṣṭhira (*śatam aśvasahasrāṇi daśanōgāyutāni ca / yudhiṣṭhirasyānuyātram indraprasthanivāsinaḥ*)