

svayamvara of the Kāśī princesses, returned to Hāstinapura with them 5. 170. 21; (*gajāhvayam*) 5. 175. 19; when rejected by Śālva, Ambā could not think of returning to Vāraṇasāhvaya (*na ca śakyam punar gantum mayā vāraṇasāhvayam*) 5. 173. 2; Akṣtavraṇa, father of Ambā's mother, told her that if Bhīṣma had not carried her away to Gajasāhvaya (*na nayed gajasāhvayam*), Śālva, afraid of Rāma, would have accepted her 5. 176. 10; after Rāma and Bhīṣma decided to fight with each other, Bhīṣma returned to the town (Hāstinapura) (*praviśya nagaram*) to report to Satyawatī 5. 179. 15; then Bhīṣma, with the blessings for victory pronounced on him by her, came out of Gajasāhvaya and went to the battlefield at Kurukṣetra (*niṣkramya gajasāhvayāt*) 5. 179. 15; (50) After the fall of Bhīṣma, Samjaya returned from the battlefield to the town Nāgāhvaya to report the event to Dhṛtarāṣṭra (*śibirāt samjayam prāptam niśi nāgāhvayam puram*) 7. 1. 7; (51) After the fall of Karṇa, Samjaya went to the town Nāgāhvaya/Nāgapura/Hāstinapura and then to the residence of Dhṛtarāṣṭra to report to him what had happened on the battlefield (*gatvā nāgāhvayam puram*) 8. 1. 17; (*yayau nāgapuram*) 8. 1. 25; (*sa hāstinapuram gatvā ... jagāma dhṛtarāṣṭrasya kṣayam*) 8. 1. 26; (52) Arjuna told Kṛṣṇa that at the fall of Duryodhana, all women in Nāgapura would cry loudly hearing the death of their loved ones (*sarvā nāgapurastriyaḥ*) 9. 26. 22; (53) Samjaya, saved from the hands of Sātyaki, left for the town (Hāstinapura) in the evening (*prātiṣṭham ... nagaram sāyāhne*) 9. 28. 39; he told Dhṛtarāṣṭra that the old guards who took care of the

women of the royal family took the women under their charge and had left for the town (*tato vṛddhā mahārāja yoṣitām rakṣiṇo narāḥ | rājadārān upādāya prayayur nagaram prati ||*) 9. 28. 63; the ministers of Duryodhana took to the town women of the royal family (*tato duryodhanāmātyāḥ ... | rājadārān upādāya prayayur nagaram prati*) 9. 28. 68; the gate-keepers and guards of women (*dvārādhyakṣā ... dāra-rakṣiṇaḥ*) took shining beds, costly bed-covers with them and left for the town (*śayanīyāni śubhrāṇi spardhyāstaraṇavanti ca | samādāya yayus tūrṇam nagaram dāra-rakṣiṇaḥ ||*) 9. 28. 69; other men also took their wives to the town (*apare janāḥ | svān svān dārān upādāya prayayur nagaram prati*) 9. 28. 70; women who were not seen in their houses even by the sun were seen by people going to the town (*yāntīḥ puram prati*); (*prayayur nagaram tūrṇam*) 9. 28. 71-72; (54) Other men, including cowherds and shepherds, afraid of Bhīma, fled to the town (*ā gopālāvipālebhyo dravanto nagaram prati | yayur manuṣyāḥ*); they looked at each other in fright and ran to the town (*prekṣamāṇās tadānyonyam ādhāvan nagaram prati*) 9. 28. 73-74; (55) Yuyutsu saw that Duryodhana's ministers had rushed to the town taking with them women of the royal family; so, with the permission of Yudhiṣṭhira and Bhīmasena, he too, who had not accompanied the women of the royal family to the town, sped his horses and entered Hāstinapura along with the women in the evening (*duryodhanasya sacivāḥ ... rājadārān upādāya vyadhāvan nagaram prati || ... tataḥ sa ratham āsthāya drutam aśvān acodayat | asaṁbhāvitavāṁś cāpi rājadārān puram*)