

13; 12. 330. 41; 12. 331. 22. B. Description : Holy (*āśramapadaṁ puṇyam*) 3. 45. 19; (*puṇyā*) 3. 88. 22; auspicious (*śubhā*) 3. 145. 18; heavenly (*divyā*) 3. 145. 19; pleasing (*ramyā*) 12. 126. 3; (*manoramā*) 3. 145. 17; resplendent (*snigdhā*) 3. 145. 17; very glorious (*śriyā paramayā yutām*) 3. 145. 17; very lustrous (*atidyutisamanvitā*) 3. 145. 18; extensive (*vistīrṇā*) 3. 145. 18 (see *viśālā* as its characteristic in the next section); resorted to by great sages (*maharṣigaṇasevitā*) 3. 145. 19; having a round trunk (*vṛttaskandhā*) 3. 145. 17; having extensive branches (*viśālaśākhā*) 3. 145. 18; offering dense shade (*aviralacchāyā*) 3. 145. 17; full of shining, and densely grown soft leaves (*patraiḥ snigdhair aviralair upetām mṛdubhiḥ*) 3. 145. 18; always full of heavenly and densely growing fruit which are tasty and have sweet juice (*phalair upacitair divyair ācitām svādubhīr bhṛṣam / madhusravaiḥ sadā*) 3. 145. 19; resorted to always by hosts of different kinds of birds delighted due to excitement (*madapramuditair nityam nānādvijagaṇair yutām*) 3. 145. 19; it grew on a region which was free from biting insects, which was rich in roots, fruits and water, covered with green grass, visited by gods and Gandharvas, on the ground which was naturally level, auspicious, soft to touch due to snow, and free from thorns (*adamiśamaśake deśe bahumūlaphalodake / nīlaśādvalasaṁchanne devagandharvasevite // susamīkṛtabhūbhāge svabhāvavihite śubhe / jātām himamṛdusparśe deśe 'pahatakaṇṭake*) 3. 145. 20–21. C. Characteristics : (1) Extensive, wide growing, hence often referred to as *viśālā* Badarī 3. 13. 12.; 3. 88. 22–23; 3. 142. 23; 3. 145. 10; 3. 152. 1; 3. 174.

8; 3. 185. 4; 12. 331. 22 (also cf. *vistīrṇā* in section B above); (2) Characterized by the *āśrama* of the sages Nara and Nārāyaṇa 3. 45. 18–20; 3. 88. 22; 3. 142. 23; 3. 145. 16; (*Nārāyaṇasthāna*) 3. 174. 9; 5. 109. 4; 13. 153. 42; (3) Gaṅgā originated at Badarī (*yataḥ pravavṛte gaṅgā*) 3. 45. 20; Gaṅgā flew near it (*gaṅgā ... viśālām badarīm anu*) 3. 88. 23; (4) Sages and gods always visit it to bow down to god Nārāyaṇa (*ṛṣayo yatra devāś ca ... prāpya nityam namaṣyanti devam nārāyaṇam vibhum*) 3. 88. 24; (5) It cannot be seen by gods or by high-souled sages (*yan na śakyam surair draṣṭum ṛṣibhir vā mahātmabhiḥ / tad āśramapadaṁ puṇyam badarī nāma viśrutam //*) 3. 45. 19; (6) One could see the lotus pond loved by Kubera from Badarī (*kuberakāntām nalinīm*) 3. 174. 9–10. D. Epic events : (1) Ghaṭotkaca and his Rākṣasas carried the Pāṇḍavas, Draupadī and the Brāhmaṇas to Badarī 3. 145. 10, 22; (2) Bhīma told the Rākṣasas, guarding the lotus lake of Kubera, that he with his brothers had reached Badarī from where he went out in search of the lotus having heavenly fragrance 3. 152. 1; (3) On their return journey from Gandhamādana, the Pāṇḍavas reached Badarī and lived there for a month 3. 174. 8, 11; (4) Dhṛtarāṣṭra while praising Kṛṣṇa said that he knew him as the greatest sage who had lived with Nara at Badarī for a very long time (*nareṇa sahitam devam badaryām suciroṣitam*) 13. 153. 42. E. Past events : (1) As advised by the supreme god Hari Nārāyaṇa, Nārada once hastened to Badarāśrama from Śvetadvīpa to see there Nara and Nārāyaṇa (*nāradaḥ / naranārāyaṇau draṣṭum prādravat badarāśramam*) 12. 326. 99; he