

Sarvadevānām tīrtham is also in that forest 3. 81. 73-74).

Phalgu¹ f. : Name of a river.

Described as a great river (*mahānadī*) and having holy water (*puṇyajalā*) 3. 85. 9; flows near the mountain Gaya and along Gayā 3. 85. 6, 7. [See Phalgu²]

Phalgu², Phalgutīrtha nt. : Name of a tīrtha.

Situated near Gayā 3. 82. 84; by visiting it one gets the fruit of an Aśvamedha and acquires great perfection (*siddhim ca mahatīm vrajet*) 3. 82. 86; mentioned in the Daivata-Rsi-Vamśa 13. 151. 23, 2. [See Phalgu¹]

Badarapācana, Badarīpācana nt. : Name of a tīrtha.

A. Explanation of the name : The tīrtha so called because Indra asked Srucāvati to cook jujube berries there (*pacasvaitāni subhage badarāṇi*) 9. 47. 16; Arundhatī in the bygone days tasted and cooked jujube fruits there for twelve years as told by Mahādeva (*tato 'bravīn mahādevaḥ pacasvaitāni* (i. e. *badarāṇi*) *svrate*) 9. 47. 34-37. 42; Arundhatī expressed there her wish that the tīrtha be known as Badarapācana (*tīrtham syād idaṁ ... nāmnā badarapācanam*) 9. 47. 44. **B. Description :** Auspicious (*śubha*) 9. 46. 29; 9. 47. 28; best (*uttama*) 9. 47. 44; excellent tīrtha (*tīrthavara*) 9. 47. 1, 27, 28; removing all sins (*sarvapaṇāpaha*) 9. 47. 27; famous in the three worlds (*vikhyātam triṣu lokeṣu*) 9. 47. 27; permanent in the world (*sthiraṁ loke*) 9. 47. 27; inhabited by all kinds of beings (*niṣevitam sarvasattvaih*) 9. 46. 29; dear to the Siddhas, gods and sages (*siddhadevarśidayita*) 9. 47. 44; frequented by ascetics and the Siddhas

(*tapasvisiddhacarita*) 9. 47. 1; thronged by Brahmanical seers (*brahmarṣibhir abhiplutam*) 9. 47. 27; (having trees that are) always flowering and bearing fruits (*sadā-puṣpaphala*) 9. 46. 29; having forests blooming in different seasons (*nānartukavanopeta*) 9. 46. 29. **C. Holiness :** (i) One who is well composed (*susamāhitaḥ*) if he lives there for a night and bathes in the tīrtha he gets after death worlds that are difficult to obtain (*lokān ... durlabhān*) 9. 47. 51; (2) One who is pure (*śuciḥ*) if he lives there for three nights observing fast he obtains fruit of fasting for twelve years 9. 47. 45; (3) One should fast there for three nights and then eat Badara berries; if one eats only Badara berries for twelve years that is equal to fasting for three nights 3. 81. 157. **D. Events :** (1) Epic : Balarāma visited the tīrtha 9. 46. 28-29; 9. 47. 1; he bathed (*upasprīya*) there and gave riches to great Brāhmaṇas 9. 47. 61; (2) Past : (i) Srucāvati, the beautiful daughter of Bharadvāja, practised severe austerities to obtain the king of gods (Indra) for her husband 9. 47. 2-3; (also see section A above); (ii) The seven sages left Arundhatī at this tīrtha and went to the Himavant 9. 47. 28. [See Badarikātīrtha]

Badarikātīrtha nt. : Name of a tīrtha.

One who has subdued his mind (*prāyamaṇasaḥ*), if he bathes there he gets long life and goes to heaven 3. 83. 13. [See Badarapācana]

Balākā f. : Name of a tīrtha.

Mentioned in the Tīrthavamśa proclaimed by Angiras; one who bathes there (*kṛtoda-kaḥ*) becomes famous among gods and shines with his fame (*deveṣu kīrtiṁ labhate yatasā ca virājate*) 13. 26. 18.