

A. Location : On the river Godāvarī in the Daṇḍakāraṇya (*daṇḍakāraṇyam āśritāḥ / nadīm godāvarīm ramyām āśritya nya-vaśat tadā*) 3. 261. 40. B. Rāmāyaṇa events : (1) Rāvaṇa abducted Sītā from (Rāma's) āśrama (*jānakī ... hṛtā ... āśramād rākṣasendreṇa*) 3. 258. 1-2; (2) Mārīca followed Rāvaṇa to the āśrama of Rāma (*tatas tasyāśramam gatvā rāmasya*) 3. 262. 14; (3) Sītā refused to go with Rāvaṇa and again entered the āśrama (*iti sā tam samābhāṣya praviveśāśramam punaḥ*) 3. 262. 39; (4) After killing Mārīca, Rāma, anxious about Sītā who was left alone in the forest, hastened to his āśrama (*rāmo 'bhyapatad āśramam*) 3. 263. 15; (5) When Rāma reached the āśrama he found that the grass-seats and pots there were broken, the jars were destroyed, the precincts of the āśrama were empty, and a herd of jackals had occupied it (*tato dṛṣṭvāśramapadam vyapaviddhabṛṣīghaṭam / vidhva-stakalaśam śūnyam gomāyubalasevitam //*) 3. 263. 22; (6) When Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa knew about the abduction of Sītā, they left the āśrama in search of her and went to the south of Daṇḍakāraṇya (*vai-dehiharāṇārditau / jagmatuḥ daṇḍakāraṇyam dakṣiṇena paramitapau*) 3. 263. 23.

Rukmiṇyā āśramah m. : Name of an āśrama.

The āśrama was near the lake where kuśa grass grew and where there were lotuses of the type of kuśeśaya; Rukmiṇī found peace there (*hradaś ca kuśavān eṣa yatra padmam kuśeśayam / āśramaś caiva rukmiṇyā yatrāśāmyad akopānā //*) 3. 130. 15.

Rudrasya āyatanam nt. : Name of the holy resort (temple?) of Rudra along with his gaṇa (*rudrasya sagaṇasya*) 3. 118.

12. A. Location : In a forest, not very far from the sea and the tīrtha called Śūrpāraka (*śūrpārakam dadarśa // tatrodadheḥ kam-cid atītya deśam ... vanam āśasāda*) 3. 118. 8-9; (*sa tatra ... rudrasya rājan sagaṇasya caiva ... āyatanāni teṣāṃ dadarśa*) 3. 118. 10, 12, 13. For B. Description and C. Epic event see Bhagasya āyatanam.

Raibhyāśrama m. : Name of the āśrama of Raibhya.

A. Description : Holy (*punya*) 3. 137. 2; 3. 139. 24; splendid (*śrīmant*) 3. 135. 9; adorned by flowering trees (*puṣpitadrumba-bhūṣita*) 3. 137. 2; having trees with flowers and fruits at all times (*sadāpuṣpaphaladruma*) 3. 139. 24. B. Holiness : One who lives in Raibhyāśrama is freed of all sins (*sarvāpāpaiḥ pramokṣyase*) 3. 139. 24. C. Epic event : The āśrama was shown by Lomaśa to Yudhiṣṭhira; the incidents related with the āśrama were told by Lomaśa to him 3. 135. 9 — 3. 139. 23. D. Past event : Yavakrī (ta), son of Bharadvāja, once while wandering reached the precincts of the āśrama of Raibhya (*jagāma ... raibhyāśramapadam prati*) 3. 137. 1; Yavakrī saw in the āśrama the daughter-in-law of Raibhya 3. 137. 2; when Raibhya returned to his āśrama, she told him what Yavakrī had asked of her 3. 137. 5, 7; the Rākṣasa after killing Yavakrīta returned to Raibhya (in his āśrama) 3. 137. 20; the sage Yavakrīta perished at the āśrama of Raibhya (*eṣa raibhyāśramah ... bhāradvāja yatra kavir yavakrīto vyanaśyata*) 3. 135. 9; when Arvāvasu and Parāvasu, the two sons of Raibhya, went with king Bṛhaddymna to officiate at his sacrifice, Raibhya and the wife of Parāvasu remained behind in the āśrama 3. 139. 3.