

.../ gaṅgāyām prakṣīpya punar āvrajat ||) 3. 13. 71-77 (Nl. on Bom. Ed. 3. 12. 82 : *pramāṇakoṭyām pramāṇākhyo gaṅgātīrastho vaṭaviśeṣas tatpradeśe*); (iii) By Bhīma while proclaiming the misdeeds of the Kauravas at the time of Duṣṣāsana's death (*pramāṇakoṭyām śayanam*) 8. 61. 12; (iv) By Bhīma while enumerating to Yudhiṣṭhira the misdeeds of Duryodhana (*sarpotsargasya śayane viśadānasya bhojane pramāṇakoṭyām pātasya*) 9. 55. 20.

**Prāgjyotiṣa m.** : Name of a famous city (called *pura* 2. 42. 7; 3. 13. 26; 5. 47. 74; *nagara* 14. 74. 3, 6).

**A. Location** : Situated in the east; it was encircled by the Kirātas, Cīnas and other warrior tribes living near the sea coast (*sa kirātaiś ca cīnaiś ca vṛtaḥ prāgjyotiṣo bhavat | anyaiś ca bahubhir yodhaiḥ sāgarānūpavāsibhiḥ ||*) 2. 23. 19 (Nl. on Bom. Ed. 2. 22. 9; *prāgjyotiṣam pūrvasamudratīrastham nagaraviśeṣam*); from there Arjuna proceeded to the north (*prayāsyāmi diśam dhanadarakṣitām*) 2. 23. 4; 2. 24. 1. **B. Description** : Beautiful (*ramya*) 12. 326. 85; difficult of access (*durga*) 5. 47. 74; fierce (*ghora*) 5. 47. 74; insuperable (*asahya*) 5. 47. 74; full of wealth of different kinds (*nānādhanasamanvita*) 12. 326. 85; the city of Asuras (*asurāṇām puram*) 5. 47. 74. **C. Its rulers** : Governed by Bhagadatta (2. 23. 18) and then by his son Vajradatta (14. 74. 1); hence they are called Prāgjyotiṣādhipa (Bhagadatta) 2. 47. 12; 5. 164. 35; (Vajradatta) 14. 75. 16. **D. Epic events** : (1) Arjuna attacked Prāgjyotiṣa during his expedition before the Rājasūya and then proceeded to the north 2. 23. 17; 2. 24. 1; Arjuna's battle with Bhagadatta alluded to in 5. 164. 35-37; (2) King

Bhagadatta of Prāgjyotiṣa brought fine-bred horses as tribute to Yudhiṣṭhira 2. 47. 12; (3) Once, during his battle with Kṛṣṇa, Śālva, riding his Saubha which could move at will (*saubham kāmagamam*), suddenly went as far as Prāgjyotiṣa 3. 23. 9; (4) The excellent horse of the Aśvamedha sacrifice, while roaming, went to Prāgjyotiṣa 14. 74. 1. **E. Past events** : (1) Powerful Naraka, son of Bhūmi, carried away the jewelled earrings of Aditi to Prāgjyotiṣa (*māhābalo narakas tatra bhaumo jahārādityā maṇikuṇḍale śubhe*) 5. 47. 74; (2) Nārāyaṇa prophesied to Nārada that at the close of the junction of Dvāpara and Kali (12. 326. 82) he would be born at Mathurā; he would then kill Naraka, Mura and Pīṭha and carry away the wealth of Prāgjyotiṣa to Kuśasthalī (*prāgjyotiṣapuram ramyaṁ nānādhanasamanvitam | kuśasthalīm nayiṣyāmi*) 12. 326. 85; Naraka, and his Dānavas, could not arrest Kṛṣṇa who had gone to Prāgjyotiṣa 5. 128. 44; (3) When Kṛṣṇa and the other Sātvata heroes had gone to Prāgjyotiṣa, Śiśupāla burnt Dvārakā 2. 42. 7; (4) By killing Nisunda and Naraka, Kṛṣṇa once again made the way to Prāgjyotiṣa safe (*kṛtaḥ kṣemaḥ punaḥ panthāḥ puram prāgjyotiṣam prati*) 3. 13. 26.

**Badarī f., Badaryāśrama m.** : Name of a tree and also of an āśrama situated near it (*tam āśramapadaṁ ... badarī nāma viśrutam* 3. 45. 19); once referred to as **Badarāśrama** (12. 326. 99).

**A. Location** : In the north (*asyām diśi ... uttarāyām*) 5. 109. 3; on the Gandhamādana mountain (*gandhamādanam āsādyā badaryām ca*) 1. 32. 3; *pravekṣāmo ... parvataṁ gandhamādanam || viśālā badarī yatra*) 3. 142. 22-23; 3. 145. 2, 10; 12. 321.