SIVAPURĀŅA VIDYESVARASAMHITĀ

CHAPTER ONE

(The Doubt of the Sages)

(Benedictory Prayer)

I meditate on Siva, the lord of Ambikā (Pārvatī), auspicious from the beginning to the end, having no parallel, the noble lord, the unaging and the undying, the lord of Ātmans, the five-faced²⁵ and the dispeller of the five powerful sins.

Vyāsa²⁶ said :-

- 1—2. Sages of edified souls, engaged in truthful rites, powerful and blessed, performed a great sacrifice at the confluence of Gangā and Kālindī (Yamunā) in the most sacred
- 25. Pañcānanam: In Hindu Mythology God Siva has five faces. Pāšupata teachers had developed a special doctrine of Pañca-Brahma in which they ascribed five faces to Siva symbolising the five elements (*Linga*. 2. 14. 1. 33., SP I. 10. 1-9). It is stated that Siva has the form of twentyfive tattvas symbolised by his five faces as follows:

N. of faces	Mūrtis	Jāānendriya s	Karmendriyas	Tanmātras	Bh ū tas
ı. Iśāna	Kșetrajňa purusa	Śravaṇa	Vāk	Śabda	Åkāśa
2. Tat-Purusa 3. Aghora or Agni	a Prakṛti	Tvacā Cakşu	Pāņi Pāda	Śparśa Rūpa	Vāyu Agni
4. Vāmadeva 5. Sadyo jāta		Jihvā a Ghrāņa	Pāyu Upastha	Rasa Gandha	Jala Pṛthivī

Thus the whole scheme of creation is explained by the doctrine of Pañca-Brahma. The great statue of Siva in the Elephanta caves represents the Pañca-Brahma form which is also known as Maheśamūrti in which the frontal view depicts three heads only, the fourth one on the back is concealed from view and the fifth one on the top dropped out as the symbol of invisible Ākāśa or Avyakta Prakṛti: See V. S. Agrawal: Matsya Purāṇa: A Study PP. 51-52.

26. Vyāsa: The title is applied to Vedavyāsa, the arranger of the Vedas, the compiler of the Mahābhārata, the founder of the Vedānta philosophy and the arranger of the Purāṇas. Dowson doubts the identity of these different arrangers. Vyāsa is also called Kṛṣṇa-Dvaipāyana. From his complexion he received the name Kṛṣṇa and from his birth place he was called Dvaipāyana.