

A Translation of the New Edition of the
Suśrutasaṃhitā

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Abstract

The [Suśruta Project](#) is producing a new Sanskrit text edition of the *Suśrutasamhitā* based on the early Nepalese manuscripts.¹ As we gradually transcribe and edit the manuscripts, we are producing this new translation of the classic work.

¹ MS Kathmandu KL 699, MS Kathmandu NAK 1-1079, and MS Kathmandu NAK 5-333.

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The manuscripts and editions used in the vulgate editions by Yādavaśarman Trivikrama Ācārya

Yādavaśarman Trivikrama Ācārya produced three successive editions of the *Suśrutasamhitā* with the commentary of Ḍalhaṇa, in 1915, 1931 and 1938. These editions, especially the last, are generally considered the most scholarly and reliable editions of the work, and have been constantly reprinted up to the present day.²

The 1915 edition was based on three manuscripts. The 1931 edition used another seven plus two printed editions. For his final 1938 edition, Ācārya used a further three manuscripts.³ These sources are described as follow, with an overview in Table 1.

The sources of the 1915 edition

- 1 Calcutta, Royal Asiatic Society. Covers the *sūtra*, *nidāna*, *śārīra* and *kalpa sthānas*.
- 2 Jaipur, Pandit Gaṅgādharabhaṭṭaśarman, lecturer at the Royal Sanskrit University. Covers the *cikitsāsthāna* and the *uttaratantra*.
- 3 Bundi, my great friend the royal physician Paṃ. Śrīprasādaśarman Covers the *uttaratantra*.

The sources of the 1931 edition

- 1 Vārāṇasī, professor of literature, the great Gaurīnāthapāṭhaka. With the *Nibandhasaṅgraha*. Covers the *nidānasthāna* and *uttaratantra*.
- 2 Ahmedabad. My friend Sva. Vā. Vaidya Raṇachodālāla Motīlālaśarman. With the *Nibandhasaṅgraha*. Covers the *śārīrasthāna*.
- 3 From the personal library of my great friend Sva. Vā. Vaidya Murārājīśarman. Extremely old. No commentary. Covers the *śārīrasthāna*.
- 4 Puṇe, BORI library. With the *Nibandhasaṅgraha*. Covers the *śārīrasthāna*.⁴
- 5 Puṇe, BORI library. With the *Nibandhasaṅgraha*. Complete. With some damaged folia.

² See also the study of these editions by Klebanov (2021a: §1.2) and Wujastyk (2013: 143–144).

³ The following account of the sources is paraphrased from Y. T. Ācārya and N. R. Ācārya's own account of his sources (Su 1938: 22).

⁴ Not one of the three MSS of the *śārīrasthāna* described in H. D. Sharma 1939.

- 6 Bombay, Asiatic Society. Incomplete.⁵
- 7 Varanasi, the private library of Vaidya Tryambakaśāstrī. Covers the *cikitsāsthāna*. The variant readings of this MS were compiled by Prof.
- 8 A printed edition together with the commentary *Suśrutasandīpanabhāṣya* by Professor Hārāṇacandra Cakravārtti. Complete work. This is the 1910 Calcutta edition numbered “t” by Meulenbeld (HIML: IB, 312).⁶
- 9 A printed edition of the first 43 chapters of the *sūtrasthāna*, printed in Bengali script, with the commentaries *Bhānumatī*, *Nibandhasaṅgraha*, edited by Vijayaratnasena and Niśikāntasena. This is the 1886 Calcutta edition numbered “g” by Meulenbeld (HIML: IB, 311).⁷

The sources of the 1938 edition

- 1 Gwalior, from the library of my great friend Paṃ. Rāmeśvaraśāstrin Śukla. Covers the *sūtra*, *nidāna*, *śārīra*, *cikitsā* and *kalpasthānas*.
- 2 Bikaner, from the library of the Royal Palace, supplied by Paṃ. Candraśekharaśāstrin. Contains the commentary *Nyāyacandrikāpañjikāvyākhyā* by Gayadāsa. Covers the *nidānasthāna*. This is almost certainly MS Bikaner Anup 4390.⁸
- 3 Kathmandu, located in the private library of the Royal Guru Hemarāja Śarman. An extremely old palm-leaf manuscript. Readings from this MS were compiled by Paṃ Nityānandaśarman Jośī and sent to Ācārya. Covers from the beginning of the work to the end of the ninth chapter of the *cikitsāsthāna*. The siglum for this manuscript in footnotes was ता for तालपत्रपुस्तके.

5 Possibly MS Mumbai AS B.I.3 or MS Mumbai AS B.D.109 (Velankar 1925–30: v. 1, # 212 and 213). But both these have the *Nibandhasaṅgraha*. The first covers only the *śārīrasthāna*; the second may be complete, but Velankar calls it only “disorderly.”

6 Bhaṭṭācārya 1910–7.

7 Sena et al. 1886–93.

8 See Dominik Wujastyk, “MS Bikāner AnupLib 4390.” *Pandit*. <<http://panditproject.org/entity/108068/manuscript>>.

Manuscripts (●) and print editions (○)															
edition sthāna	1915			1931									1938		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3
sū.	●							●	?		○	○ ⁽¹⁻⁴³⁾	●		●
nī.	●			●				●	?		○		●	●	●
śā.	●				●	●	●	●	?		○		●		●
ci.		●						●	?	●	○		●	● ⁽¹⁻⁹⁾	
ka.	●							●	?		○		●		
utt.		●	●	●	●			●	?		○				

Table 1: The sources of Yādavaśarman T. Ācārya's three vulgate editions.

Evaluation

Estimates show that there are approximately 230 extant manuscript witnesses for the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*.⁹ Many of these manuscripts cover only one or more of its chapters. Nevertheless, this is an order of magnitude more evidence than was considered by Ācārya for his vulgate editions.

While the descriptions provided by Ācārya of his source materials seems at first to be moderately comprehensive, Table 1 reveals the real paucity of textual basis for these editions. Apparently, fifteen manuscripts were consulted. However, we quickly find that two of the sources were other people's printed editions, and one of those covered less than a quarter of the work. That reduces the manuscript base to 13 manuscripts. Ācārya does not appear to have seen two of the manuscripts at all, having been sent collations prepared for him by others (7 of 1931 and 3 of 1938). Thus, Ācārya's final edition was based on the personal consultation of eleven manuscripts. One of them, no. 6 of 1931, remains mysterious. Only a single manuscript covers the whole of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*, no. 5 of the 1931 edition. Manuscript 1 of 1938 is the next most complete, but it omits the *uttaratantra*, which comprises a third of the work. Manuscript 1 of the 1915 edition is next, but it still omits both of the longest chapters, and thus offers less than half the work. For the rest, the evidence is spotty, with each part of the work being supported by only between four and eight manuscripts, excluding the printed editions.

Two sources stand out for their historical importance. The first is no. 3 of

⁹ This figure is arrived at by summing the MSS mentioned in [NCC](#) and in the [NGMCP](#). The real figure could be many scores higher.

1931, which Ācārya calls “extremely old.” It covered the *śārīrasthāna* only, and unfortunately we know nothing of the later history of this manuscript. The second is no. 3 of 1938, which is one of the important Nepalese manuscripts being considered in the present project. Ācārya’s remarks and references to Hemarājaśarman’s introduction to the *Kāśyapasaṃhitā* allow us to identify this manuscript as MS Kathmandu NAK 5-333.¹⁰ But that manuscript covers the whole work, not just up to the ninth chapter of the *cikitsāsthāna* as Y. T. Ācārya and N. R. Ācārya stated.¹¹ Perhaps the editors only received collations for this portion of the manuscript and did not know that it was a witness for the whole work.

The 1939 edition

In 1939, Yādavaśarman Trivikrama Ācārya and Nandakiśora Śarman co-edited an edition of the *sūtrasthāna* of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* that was published by the Swami Laxmi Ram ayurvedic centre in Jaipur, and printed at the famous Nirṇayasāgara Press in Mumbai.¹² The text was edited on the basis of the following sources.

For the *Bhānumatī*

1. A printed edition. Covered the *Bhānumatī* up to chapter Su.sū.40. The siglum was मृ for *mudrita*.¹³
2. A manuscript in the India Office Library library provided through the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute in Pune.¹⁴ This manuscript covered the *Bhānumatī* b up to the end of the *sūtrasthāna*. The siglum was ह for *हस्तलिखित*.¹⁵

¹⁰ Su 1938: 22; Hemarāja Śarman 1938: 56–57. Discussed by Klebanov (2021a: §1.1, 2.3). See also HIML: IIB, 25–41; Wujastyk 2003: 161–169.

¹¹ Su 1938: 22.

¹² Su 1939. The description of the sources below is based on Yādavaśarman T. Ācārya’s remarks in his introduction (pp. 3–4). See also the remarks on this edition by Klebanov (2021b: 7). On the Swami Laxmi Ram centre, see Hofer 2007.

¹³ Sena et al. 1886–93. The manuscript on which this edition was based is probably in the library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, and described in H. Sastri and Gui 1895–1917: v. X.1, which is not available to me. See also HIML: IB, 495, n. 57 for mention of this manuscript. The reference at Rama Rao et al. 2005: 217 to CSCL accession number 97 in Bengali script may be this manuscript.

¹⁴ At this time, manuscripts from Britain were routinely lent to scholars in India and vice versa.

¹⁵ MS London BL H. T. Colebrooke 908 (PanditProject #109978, consulted on July 03, 2021).



Figure 1: A page of the 1939 *Bhānumatī* edition, showing the variant readings in the footnotes.

For the *Suśrutasamhitā*

1. A palm leaf manuscript from Hemarājaśarman's personal library.¹⁶ The siglum was ता for ताडपत्र.
2. His own published edition. The siglum was ड for डल्हणसंमतः पाठः.¹⁷
3. Hārāṇacandra Cakravartī's published edition with his own commentary.¹⁸ The siglum was हा.

Evaluation

The main innovation of this publication was to present the only surviving part of the commentary on the *Suśrutasamhitā* by the great eleventh-century medical scholar Cakrapāṇidatta, namely the *Bhānumatī*.¹⁹ A secondary purpose was to present the text of the *sūtrasthāna* as read in MS Kathmandu NAK 5-333, that had recently been brought to the editors' attention. In their judgement, the Kathmandu manuscript presented a text that was closer to what Cakrapāṇidatta had before him than the text according to Ḍalhaṇa. This was the first *Suśrutasamhitā* edition in which Ācārya used sigla to identify the sources from which variant readings were reported, so while it has limitations, it for the first time enables us to get some idea of origins of the text (see Figure 1).

Ācārya noted in his introduction that the manuscripts containing the Ḍalhaṇa's commentary all came together with the root-text of the *Suśrutasamhitā*, and thus the main *Suśrutasamhitā* text reflected the readings chosen by Ḍalhaṇa. But the manuscripts of the *Bhānumatī* contained the commentary alone, without the root-text, and had many explanations based on different readings of the root-text than those of Ḍalhaṇa. In many of these cases it was hard to know what the text that Cakrapāṇidatta had before him. But Ācārya noted that Cakrapāṇidatta had a text before him that had much in common with the text of the Nepalese manuscript.²⁰

There is compelling evidence that Cakrapāṇidatta's *Bhānumatī* commentary once covered the whole text of the *Suśrutasamhitā*.²¹ The loss of the rest of

¹⁶ I.e., MS Kathmandu NAK 5-333.

¹⁷ Su 1938. It is noteworthy that Ācārya refers to his 1938 edition as representing "the Ḍalhaṇa recension."

¹⁸ Bhaṭṭācārya 1910-7.

¹⁹ HIML: IA, 374-375 and IB, 495-496.

²⁰ Su 1939: 3-4. See discussion by Klebanov (2021b: 7).

²¹ HIML: IA, 375.

the work ranks amongst the greatest disasters in Āyurvedic literature. Remarkably, the whole *Bhānumatī* may still have existed in the early twentieth century. In 1903, Palmyr Cordier reported being privately informed of a complete copy of the work in a personal manuscript collection in Benares.²²

²² Cordier 1903: 332.

Features of the manuscript transmission

Palaeographical features

- śrita for śṛta.
- ś and s in KL 699.

Chart of characters

[[[Put a chart from QuickPalaeographer here.]]]

Sūtrasthāna, adhyāya 1

- 1 Now I shall narrate the chapter on the origin of this knowledge.²³
- 2 Now, as is well-known, Aupadhenava, Vaitaraṇa, Aurabhra, Puṣkalāvata, Karavīra, Gopurarakṣita, Bhoja, Suśruta and others addressed Lord Divodāsa, king of Kāśi, the best of the immortals, who was in his ashram surrounded by an entourage of sages.²⁴
- 3 “O Lord, distress arose in our minds after witnessing people thrashing about with cries, assailed by different kinds of pain and injury (*vedanābhīghāta*), feeling helpless in spite of having friends, because of diseases arising from the body, the mind and external sources.
- 4 “To quell the illnesses of those who seek happiness and for our own purpose of prolonging life, we desire the science of life (*āyurveda*) that is being taught. Welfare, both in this world and in the next, depends upon it. Therefore, we have come to the Lord in pupillage.”
- 5 The Lord said to them:
“Welcome to you! My children, all of you are beyond reproach and worthy to be taught.
- 6 “As is well known, Ayurveda is the name of what is said to be the subsidiary part of the Atharvaveda. Before creating people, Svayambhū composed it in hundreds of thousands of verses and a thousand chapters and, after observing the short lifespan and low intelligence of people, he presented it again in eight parts.²⁵
- 7 “Surgery, treatment of body parts above the clavicle, general medicine, knowledge of spirits, care of children, and the disciplines of antidotes, rejuvenation and aphrodisiacs.

23 Ḍalhana understood the word “knowledge (*veda*)” as specifically “medical knowledge.” He said that the word “longevity” (*āyur*) had been elided. After this opening statement, later manuscripts and commentaries include the attribution, “as the venerable Dhanvantari stated.” The absence of this statement in the early Nepalese manuscripts is highly significant because it removes the outer narrative frame of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* (Wujastyk 2013: 148; Klebanov 2021a: § 3.1.2; Rai 2019; Birch, Wujastyk, Klebanov, Parameswaran, et al. 2021). On the figure of Dhanvatari in medical literature, see HIML: IA 358–361.

24 On these persons, see HIML: IA 361–363, 369 ff. The authority Bhoja does not appear in the list as published in the vulgate edition (Su 1931: 1), and was not included in HIML amongst “authorities mentioned in the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*.” Meulenbeld gathered textual evidence about Bhoja at HIML: IA 690–691. Klebanov (2021b) has discussed these authors in the context of an anonymous commentary on the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* that cites them.

25 Svayambhū is another name for Brahmā, the creator.

- 8 “Now, a collection of the characteristics of each component of Āyurveda.
- 9 “Among them, [the component] called surgery has the goal of extracting various grasses, wood, stone, dust, iron (?), soil, bone, hair, nails, discharge of pus, malignant wounds and foreign bodies inside the womb, and of determining the application of surgical instruments, knives, caustics and fire by means of sixty definitions.
- 10 “[The component] named the doctrine of treating body parts above the clavicles has the aim of curing diseases situated above clavicles that is, diseases located in ears, eyes, mouth, nose and so on.
- 11 “[The component] called general medicine has the goal of curing illnesses established in the whole body and [diseases] such as fever, tumour, swelling, hemorrhagic disorders, insanity, epilepsy, urinary diseases, diarrhoea and the like.
- 12 “[The component] called knowledge of spirits is for appeasing demons by pacification rites and making food offerings for those whose minds have been possessed by gods, their enemies,²⁶ Gandharvas, Yakṣas, demons, deceased ancestors, Piśācas, Vināyakas,²⁷ Nāgas and evil spirits that possess children.
- 13 “[The component] called care of children is for bearing children and purifying defects in a wet-nurse’s milk, and curing diseases that have arisen from bad breast milk and demons.
- 14 “[The component] called the discipline of toxicology is for [knowing] the signs of poison from snake and insect bites and for neutralising various combinations of poisons.²⁸
- 15 “[The component] called the discipline of rejuvenation is maintaining youth, bringing about a long life and mental vigour and for curing diseases.
- 16 “[The component] called the discipline of aphrodisiacs brings about the increase, purity, accumulation and production of semen for those whose semen is minimal, bad, depleted, and dry [respectively] and for inducing an erection.
- 17 “Thus, this Āyurveda is taught with eight components.”

26 Dānavas. The insertion marks (*kākapadas*) below the text at this point appears to be by the original scribe.

27 The vulgate doesn’t have *vināyakas* but does add *asuras*, probably under the influence of Ḍaḷhaṇa. Cite Paul Courtright, Ganesha book.

28 The scribal insertion marks (crosses) above the line at this point in MS K appear to be in a later hand and their referent is lost in the damaged part of the folio. Although MSS MS Kathmandu NAK 1-1079 and MS Kathmandu NAK 5-333 include spiders (*lūtā*) and creepy-crawlies (*sarīrpa*) in the list, it does seem that MS K had a shorter list, and the vulgate edition adds rodents (*mūṣika*).

- ”Among these [components], tell us which is for whom.”
- 18 They said, ”After you have conveyed the knowledge of surgery, teach us everything.”
- 19 He said, ”so be it.”
- 20 They then said, ”Having considered the view of all of us, when we are unanimous, Suśruta will question you. We too will learn what is being taught to him.”
- 21 He said, ”so be it.
- 22 “Now, as is well-known, the aim of Āyurveda is eliminating the disease of one who have been assailed by disease and protecting the healthy; āyurveda is [that knowledge] in which they find a long life, or that by which long life is known. Learn its best component (i.e., surgery), which is being taught in accordance with tradition, perception, inference and analogy.
- 23 ”For this component is first, the most important, because it is referred to first; it cures wounds and joins together the most important thing, Yajña’s head. For, just as it has been said of old, ’the head that had been cut off by Rudra was joined again by the two Aśvins.’
- 24 ”And also, of the eight disciplines of Āyurveda, [surgery] alone is the best because of the quick action of its procedures (*kriyā*), its application of blunt instruments, knives, caustics and fire, and it is common to all disciplines.
- 25 ”Therefore, [surgery] is eternal, meritorious, leads to heaven, brings renown, bestows a long life, and affords a livelihood.
- 26 ”Brahmā said this, ’Prajāpati learned it. From him, the Aśvins. From the Aśvins, Indra. From Indra, I. In this world, I will transmit to those who desire it for the benefit of people.’
[There a verse about this].²⁹
- 27 *For, I (i.e., Brahmā) am Dhanvantari, the first god, the remover of old age, pain and death of mortals.
Having understood surgery, the best of the great knowledge systems, I arrived on earth again to teach it here.*
- 28 In this context, as far as this discipline is concerned, a human being (*puruṣa*) is called an amalgam of the five elements and the embodied soul. This is where procedures (*kriyā*) apply. This is the locus.
Why?
Because of the duality of the world, the world is twofold: the stationary and

29 This is an expansion of the scribe’s abbreviation *bha* for *bhavati cātra ślokaḥ* “There is a verse about this” (sometimes plural).

the moving. Its nature (*ātmaka*) is twofold, depending on the preponderance of Agni and Soma.³⁰ Alternatively, it can be considered as being five-fold. The multitude of beings in it are fourfold: they are termed “sweat-born, stone-born, caul-born and egg-born”.³¹ Where they are concerned, the human being is the main thing; others are his support. Therefore, the human being (*puruṣa*) is the locus.

- 29 Diseases are said to be the conjunction of the person and suffering (*duḥkha*). There are four of them: invasive, bodily, mental and inherent. The invasive ones are caused by an injury. The bodily ones are based on food, caused by irregularities (*vaiṣamya*) in wind, bile, phlegm and blood.³² The mental (*mānasa*) ones, caused by desire (*icchā*) and hatred (*dveṣa*), include: anger (*krodha*), grief (*āśoka*), misery (*dainya*), overexcitement (*harṣa*), lust (*kāma*), depression (*viṣāda*), envy (*īrṣyā*), jealousy (*asūyā*), malice (*mātsarya*), and greed (*lobha*). The inherent (*svābhāvika*) ones are hunger, thirst, old age, death, sleep and those of the temperament (*prakṛti*). These too are located (*adhiṣṭhāna*) in the mind and body. Scarification (*lekhaṇa*), nourishment (*br̥ṇhaṇa*), purification (*saṃśodhana*), pacification (*saṃśamana*), diet (*āhāra*) and regimen (*ācāra*), properly employed, bring about their cure.
- 30 Furthermore, food is the root (*mūla*) of living beings as well as of strength (*śāla*), complexion (*varṇa*) and vital energy (*ojas*). It depends on (*āyatta*) the six flavours (*rasa*). Flavours, furthermore, have substances as their substrate (*āśrayin*). And substances are remedies (*oṣadhī*).³³ There are two types: stationary (*sthāvara*) and moving (*jaṅgama*).
- 31 Of these, there are four types of stationary ones: fruit trees (*vanaspati*), flowering trees (*vr̥kṣa*), herbs (*oṣadhi*) and shrubs (*vīrudh*).³⁴ Amongst these,

³⁰ See Wujastyk 2004.

³¹ This fourfold classification of beings is paralleled with closely-related vocabulary in *Bhelasamhitā* 4.4.4 (Bhela 2000: 206; Bhela 1921: 81).

³² Note that four humoral substances are assumed here.

³³ Pāṇini 6.3.132 provides that the final vowel of the noun *oṣadhi* may be lengthened (→*oṣadhī*) under certain conditions. These conditions require that the word be used in a Vedic mantra and not in the nominative. Neither condition is met in this passage, yet the author uses the form *oṣadhī*. This form is in fact not uncommon in medical literature as well as in epics, purāṇas, smṛtis, and other parts of Sanskrit literature.

³⁴ Ca.sū.1.71–72 also describes these four types of medicinal plant in similar terms but with slightly differing names: *oṣadhi* is a plant that ends after fruiting, *vīrudh* is a plant that branches out, *vanaspati* is a tree with fruit, and *vānaspatya* is a tree with fruit and flowers.

the “fruit trees” have fruit but no flowers.³⁵ The “flowering trees” have flowers and fruit. The “herbs” die when the fruit is ripe. “Shrubs” put out shoots.

- 32 As is well known, moving remedies are also of four types: those born in a caul (*jarāyujā*), those born from eggs (*aṇḍajā*), those born of sweat (*svedajā*), and shoots (*udbhīd*). Amongst these, those born in a caul include animals (*paśu*), humans, and wild animals (*vyāḷa*). Birds, creepy-crawlies (*sarīrpa*) and snakes are “born of eggs.” Worms (*kṛmi*), small insects (*kunta*) and ants (*pipīlika*) and others are born of sweat.³⁶ Shoots include red velvet mites (*indragopa*) and frogs (*maṇḍūkā*).³⁷
- 33 In this context, among the stationary remedies, skin (*tvak*), leaves (*patra*), flowers (*puṣpa*), fruits (*phala*), roots (*mūla*), bulbs (*kanda*), sap (*kṣīra*), resin (*niryāsa*), essence (*sāra*), oil (*sneha*), and juice extract (*svarasa*)³⁸ are useful; among the moving remedies pelt (*carman*), hair, nails, and blood (*rudhira*) and so forth.
- 34 And earthen products (*pārthiva*) include gold and silver.³⁹
- 35 The items created by time (*kālakṛta*) are clusters (*samplava*) as far as wind and no wind (*nivāta*), heat and shade, darkness and light and the cold, hot and rainy seasons (*varṣā*) are concerned. The divisions of time are the blink of the eye (*nimeṣa*), a trice (*kāṣṭhā*), minutes (*kalā*), three-quarters of an hour (*muhūrta*), a day and night (*ahorātra*), a fortnight (*pakṣa*), a month (*māsa*), a season (*rtu*), a half-year (*ayana*), a year (*saṃvatsara*), and yuga (*yuga*).⁴⁰
- 36 These naturally cause accumulation (*sañcaya*), irritation (*prakopa*), pacification (*upaśama*) and alleviation (*pratīkāra*) of the humours (*doṣa*). And they have practical purposes (*prayojanavat*).

[There are verses about this:]⁴¹

- 35 The MSS agree in reading *phalavantyāḥ* “having flowers” which is grammatically non-standard. This form is also found in the *Viṣṇudharmottarapurāṇa* (1.92.27, 1.92.27 *Viṣṇudh.*: 56r).
- 36 The word *kunta*, though marked as “lexical” in most dictionaries, is in fact found in literature, commonly as a compound with *pipīlika*; the compound sometimes seems to be understood a type of ant (*tatpuruṣa* compound) rather than as a pair of insects (*dvandva* compound).
- 37 On *indragopa*, see Lienhard 1978.
- 38 On juice extract (*svarasa*) see CS 1.1.73, 1.4.7; Ḍalhaṇa on 4.10.12 (Su 1938: 450).
- 39 The flow of concepts in the treatise seems to be interrupted here.
- 40 These units are presented at 1.6.5 (Su 1938: 24) and discussed by Hayashi (2017: § 59).
- 41 See footnote 29.

- 37 This fourfold category is taught by physicians as a cause for the agitation and quelling of bodily diseases.⁴²
- 38 There are two kinds of invasive diseases. Some certainly⁴³ affect (ni√pat) the mind, others the body. Their treatment (kriyā) is of two kinds too.
- 39 For those that affect the body there is physical (śārīravād) therapy, whereas for those that affect the mind there is the collection (varga) of desirable sensory experiences like sound that bring comfort (sukha).
- 40 Along these lines (evam), this brief explanation of the four factors (catuṣṭaya) is given:

- human being (puruṣa),
- disease (vyadhi),
- remedies (oṣadhi),
- the time for therapies (kriyākāla).

In this context,

- from the mention of the word “human,” the collection of substances that arise from it, such as the elements, and the particulars (vikalpa) of its major and minor parts (aṅga) such as skin (tvak), flesh (māṃsa), ducts (sirā), sinews (snāyu), bones (asthi) and joints (sandhi) are meant.
- From the mention of “diseases,” all diseases caused by wind, bile, phlegm, congested humours (sannipāta), external factors (āgantū) and inherent factors (svabhāva) are intended (vyākhyāta).
- From the mention of “remedies,” there is the teaching of substances, tastes, potencies, post-digestive tastes.
- From the mention of “procedures (kriyā),” therapies (karman) such as oiling and excision (chedya) are taught.
- From the mention of the word “time,” every single teaching about the times for procedures is meant.

42 On the topic of the “group of four,” the commentator Ḍaḥaṇa considers them to be “food, behaviour, earthen products and items created by time.” He refers to the author of the lost commentary entitled *Pañjikā*, and to Jejjāṭa (HIML: IA, 372–3, 192). In his view, these early commentators do not agree that the fourfold grouping (catuṣṭaya) refers to the quartet of stationary (sthāvara), moving (jaṅgama), earthen products (pārthiva) and items created by time (kālakṛta) (Su 1938: 9a).

43 The text uses an archaic interjection here, *ha*.

- [There is a verse about this:]⁴⁴
- 41 *This seed of medicine has been declared in brief. Its explanation will be given in one hundred and twenty chapters.*⁴⁵
- 42 There are one hundred and twenty chapters in five sections (*adhyāya*).⁴⁶ In that regard, having divided them, according to their subject matter, into the Ślokaśthāna, the Nidāna, the Śārīra, the Cikitsita and the Kalpa, we shall mention this in the Uttaratantra.⁴⁷
- [There is a verse about this:]⁴⁸
- 43 *Someone who reads this eternal proclamation of the King of Kāśī, that was declared by Svayambhu, will have good karma on earth, will be respected by kings and upon death will achieve the world of Śakra.*

44 See footnote 29.

45 This is the number of chapters in the first five sections of the work, namely the *Sūtra*-, *Nidāna*-, *Śārīra*-, *Cikitsā*- and *Kalpa*-*sthānas*. These have 46, 16, 10, 40 and 8 chapters respectively. The *Uttaratantra* has 66 chapters.

46 On *viṃśa* in the sense of “greater by 20” see P.5.2.46 *śadantaviṃśateś ca*.

47 The end of this sentence reads oddly. The vulgate edition adds an object: “[we shall mention] the remaining topics [in the Uttara]” which smooths out the difficulty, but this is supported in none of the Nepalese MSS. At the start of the *Uttaratantra* (**susr-trikamjī**) there is indeed a statement that picks up the point about there being 120 chapters.

48 See footnote 29.

Sūtrasthāna, adhyāya 2

Literature

[HIML](#): IA, 204; Preisendanz [2007](#); Wujastyk [2012](#): 82–83, *et passim*.

1

Sūtrasthāna, adhyāya 16

- 1 Now we shall expound the method for piercing the ear.⁴⁹
- 2 One may pierce a child's ears for the purpose of preserving and decorating. On renowned days, half days, hours and constellations during the first half of the sixth or seventh lunar month, the physician should sit the boy, who has received a benediction (*kṛtamaṅgala*) – blessings pronounced (*svastivācana*)⁵⁰ – and is being pacified, on the lap of a wet-nurse.⁵¹ Then, having pulled his ear with the left hand, he should use his right hand to pierce the ear straight through at a naturally occurring cleft.⁵² For a boy, do the right ear first; for a girl, do the left one. Use a needle on a thin ear; an awl (*ārā*) on a thick one.⁵³

49 The topic of piercing the ear (*kaṛṇavyadha*) is not discussed in the *Carakasamhitā* (HIML: IB, 326, n. 175), but it is mentioned in some texts that followed the *Suśrutasamhitā*, such as the *Kaśāpyasamhitā* (HIML: IIA, 30). Also, the instrument for piercing the ear is described in the *Aṣṭāṅgahrdayasūtra* 1.26.26 (kunt-1902). In the versions of the text known to Ḍalhaṇa (Su 1938: 76) and Cakrapāṇidatta (Su 1939: 125), the heading of this chapter is *kaṛṇavyadhabandhavidhi* ('the method of piercing and joining the ear'), instead of the Nepalese version's *kaṛṇavyadhadhavidhi*. The topic of *kaṛṇabandha* is discussed in passages 17–20 of the Nepalese version. However, it appears that only subsequent redactors reflected its importance by including it in chapter headings. The Nepalese version also omits the opening remark on Dhanvantari that appears in subsequent versions. For a discussion of the frame story in the Nepalese version, see Birch, Wujastyk, Klebanov, Parameswaran, et al. 2021. Ḍalhaṇa (Su 1938: 76) and Cakrapāṇidatta (Su 1939: 125) state that only the ears of healthy people should be pierced, and they quote Bhoja to affirm this: 'When piercing the ears of children who are free of disease at these times, their ear flaps and apertures, as well as limbs, increase' (for the Sanskrit, see Su 1938: 76).

50 The syntax here is unclear. The expression *svastivācana* may have been a gloss inserted into the text at an earlier period to clarify *maṅgala*. But as it stands, it is not syntactically connected to the rest of the sentence. In the versions of 1.16.3 known to Cakrapāṇidatta (Su 1939: 126) and Ḍalhaṇa (Su 1938: 76), the words are united in a compound that reads more naturally.

51 The versions of 1.16.3 known to Cakrapāṇidatta (Su 1939: 126) and Ḍalhaṇa (Su 1938: 76) have the additional compound *kumāradharāṅke* ('on the lap of one who holds the child') after *dhātṛyaṅke*. The gender of *kumāradhara* is made clear by Ḍalhaṇa's gloss 'a man who holds the child'. Also, both versions add *bālakṛīḍanakaiḥ pralobhya* ('having enticed with children's toys') to indicate that the child should be enticed with toys to stay on the assistant's lap. According to Ḍalhaṇa on 1.16.3 (Su 1938: 76), the toys include replica elephants, horses, bulls and parrots. Ḍalhaṇa further mentions that others read *bhakṣyaviśeṣair vā* ('or by special treats') before *bālakṛīḍanakaiḥ*.

52 The versions of 1.16.3 of Cakrapāṇidatta (Su 1939: 126) and Ḍalhaṇa (Su 1938: 76) add *ādityakarāvabhāsīte* to clarify that this naturally occurring cleft is illuminated by sunshine.

53 Ḍalhaṇa on 1.16.3 (Su 1938: 76) clarifies that the awl is a shoe-maker's knife for piercing leather.

- 3 If there is excess blood or pain one should know that it was pierced in the wrong place. The absence of side-effects is a sign that it has been pierced in the right place.⁵⁴
- 4 In this context, if an ignorant person accidentally pierces a duct (*sirā*) there will be fever, burning, swelling (*śvayathu*), pain, lumps (*granthi*), paralysis of the nape of the neck (*manyāstambhā*), convulsions (*apatānaka*), headache or sharp pain in the ear.⁵⁵
- 5 Having removed the wick (*vartī*) in the hole because of the aggravation of humours or a culpable piercing,⁵⁶ one should smear it with a paste of the roots of barley, liquorice, Indian madder (*mañjiṣṭhā*), and the castor oil tree (*gandharvahasta*), thickened with honey and ghee. When it has healed well, one should pierce it again.
- 6 One should treat the properly-pierced ear by sprinkling it with raw sesame oil. After every three days one should apply a thicker wick (*vartī*) and sprinkle oil right on it.⁵⁷
- 7 Once the ear is free from humours or side-effects, one should loosen it with a light dilator (*pravardhanaka*) in order to enlarge it.⁵⁸

54 At this point, MS Kathmandu KL 699 is missing a folio, so the rest of this chapter is constructed on the basis of witnesses MS Kathmandu NAK 5-333 and MS Kathmandu NAK 1-1079.

55 This passage is significantly augmented in 1.16.4 of Cakrapāṇidatta's version (Su 1939: 126) and 1.16.5 of Ḍalhaṇa's (Su 1938: 77) to outline the specific problems caused by piercing three ducts called *kālikā*, *marmikā* and *lohitikā*. In fact, the order of the problems mentioned in the Nepalese version has been retained in the other versions and divided between each duct. Cakrapāṇidatta's commentary on 1.16.4 (Su 1939: 126) cites several verses attributed to Bhoja on the problems caused by piercing these three ducts in the ear flap: 'Lohitikā, marmikā and the black ones are the ducts situated in the earflaps. Listen in due order to the problems that arise when they are pierced. Paralysis of the nape of the neck and convulsions, or sharp pain arise from piercing *lohitikā*. Pain and lumps are thought to arise from piercing *marmikā*. Piercing *kālikā* gives rise to swelling, fever and burning.'

56 In addition to these reasons, 1.16.6 of Ḍalhaṇa's (Su 1938: 77) adds *kliṣṭajihmāpraśastasūcīvyadhāt* ('because of piercing with a painful, crooked and unrecommended needle') and *gāḍhataravartitvāt* ('because of a wick that is too thick'). Ḍalhaṇa was aware of the reading in the Nepalese version because he notes in his commentary on 1.16.6 (Su 1938: 77) that some read 'because of the accumulation of humours' rather than 'because of piercing with a painful, crooked and unrecommended needle or because of a wick that is too thick.' On the meaning of *samudāya*, see ?? and Meulenbeld 1992: 1–5 (ADD PRIMARY REF).

57 The manuscripts support the reading *sthūlatarīm* that is either a non-standard form or a scribal error.

58 Cakrapāṇidatta on 1.16.6 (Su 1939: 127) and Ḍalhaṇa on 1.16.8 (Su 1938: 77) point out that the dilator can be made of wood, such as that of the prickly chaff flower (*apāmarga*), the neem tree (*nimba*) and the cotton plant (*kārpāsa*). Ḍalhaṇa adds that it can also be made of lead

- 8 A person's ear enlarged in this way can split in two, either as a result of the humours⁵⁹ or a blow. Listen to me about the joins (*sandhāna*) it can have.
- 9 Here, there are, in brief, fifteen ways of mending the ear flap.⁶⁰ They are as follows: Rim-join (*nemīsandhānakāḥ*), Lotus-splittable (*utpalabhedyaka*), Dried Flesh (*vallūraka*), Fastening (*āsaṅgima*), Cheek-ear (*gaṇḍakārṇa*), Take away (*āhārya*), Ready-Split (*nirvedhima*), Multi-joins (*vyāyojima*), Door-hinge (*kapāṭasandhika*), Half door-hinge (*ardhakapāṭasandhika*), Compressed (*saṃkṣipta*), Reduced-ear (*hīnakārṇa*), Creeper-ear (*vallīkārṇa*), Stick-ear (*yaṣṭīkārṇa*), and Crow's lip (*kākauṣṭha*).⁶¹
- In this context, among these,

“Rim-join” (*nemīsandhānaka*): both flaps are wide, long, and equal.

“Lotus-splittable” (*utpalabhedyaka*): both flaps are round, long, and equal.

“Dried flesh” (*vallūraka*): both flaps are short, round, and equal.

“Fastening” (*āsaṅgima*): one flap is longer on the inside.

“Cheek-ear” (*gaṇḍakārṇa*): one flap is longer on the outside.⁶²

“Take-away” (*āhārya*): the flaps are missing, in fact, on both sides.

“Ready-split” (*nirvedhima*): the flaps are like a dais (*pīṭha*).

“Multi-joins” (*vyāyojima*): one flap is small, the other thick, one flap is equal, the other unequal.

“Door-hinge” (*kapāṭasandhika*): the flap on the inside is long, the other is small.

“Half door-hinge” (*ardhakapāṭasandhika*): the flap on the outside is long, the other is small.

(*sīsaka*) and should have the shape of the datura flower (*dhattūrapuṣpa*).

- 59 Ḍalhaṇa on 1.16.9 (Su 1938: 77) notes that the word *doṣa* here can refer to either a humour, such as wind (*vāta*), as we have understood it, or a disease generated from a humour.
- 60 The Nepalese version uses the word *sandhāna* to refer to joining a split in an ear flap, which is consistent with the terminology in the verse cited above (8). However, 1.16.10 of Ḍalhaṇa's version (Su 1938: 77) uses the term *bandha* here and at the very beginning of the chapter (i.e., 1.16.1) to introduce the topic of repairing the ear.
- 61 For an artist's impression of these different kinds of joins in the ear flap, see Majno 1975: 290 (reproduced as Figure 3.2 in Wujastyk 2003: 154).
- 62 For an artist's impression of this join, see Majno 1975: 291 (reproduced as Figure 3.3 in Wujastyk 2003: 155).

‘These ten options (*vikalpa*) for joins (*sandhi*) of the ear should be bound. They can mostly be explained as resembling their names.⁶³ The five from compressed (*saṃkṣipta*) on are incurable.⁶⁴ Among these, “compressed” has a dry ear canal and the other flap is small. “Reduced ear” has flaps that have no base and have wasted flesh on their edges. “Creeper-ear” has flaps that are thin and uneven. “Stick-ear” has lumpy (*granthita*) flesh and the flaps are stretched thin and have stiff (*stabdha*) ducts (*sirā*). “Crow-lip” has a flap without flesh with compressed (*saṃkṣipta*) tips and little blood. Even when they are bound up, they do not heal because they are hot, inflamed, suppurating (*srāva*), or swollen.⁶⁵

- 10 A person wishing to perform any of these joins should therefore gather together the supplies prepared according to the recommendations of the ‘Preparatory Supplies’ chapter.⁶⁶ And in particular, he should gather decanted liquor (*surāmaṇḍa*), milk, water, fermented rice-water (*dhānyāmla*), and powdered earthenware crockery (*kapālacūrṇa*).⁶⁷

Next, he should prepare the woman or man, who have had the ends of their hair tied up, have eaten lightly, and are firmly supported by qualified attendants.

Then, he should ready the bindings (*bandha*) and carry out the procedure with cutting (*chedya*), splitting (*bhedya*), scarification (*lekhyā*), or piercing (*vyadhana*). Then, he should examine the blood of the ear to know whether it is tainted (*duṣṭa*) or not. If it is tainted by wind, the ear should be bathed with fermented rice-water (*dhānyāmla*) and water; if tainted by choler, then cold water and milk should be used; if tainted by phlegm, then decanted liquor

63 Cakrapāṇidatta on 1.16.9–13 (Su 1939: 128–129) and Ḍalhaṇa on 1.16.10 (Su 1938: 77–78) provide examples of how the names of these joins describe their shapes. For example, the rim-join (*nemīsandhānaka*) is similar to the join of the rim of a wheel (*cakradhārā*).

64 Ḍalhaṇa on 1.16.10 (Su 1938: 77–78) mentions that some do not read the statement that only five are incurable, and they understand the causes of unsuccessful joins given below (i.e., heat, inflammation, suppuration and swelling) as also pertaining to the first ten when they do heal.

65 The version of 1.16.11–14 known to Ḍalhaṇa (Su 1938: 78) has four verses (*śloka*) at this point that are not in the Nepalese manuscripts. The additional verses iterate the types of joins required for ear flaps that are missing, elongated, thick, wide, etc. All four verses were probably absent in the version of the *Suśrutasamhitā* known to Cakrapāṇidatta. See the introduction for a discussion of this. [CROSS REF?]

66 *Suśrutasamhitā* 1.5 (Su 1938: 18–23).

67 The term *kapālacūrṇa* is unusual. Ḍalhaṇa (Su 1938: 79) defines it as the powder of fragments of fresh earthen pots and Cakrapāṇidatta (Su 1939: 129) as the powder of earthenware vessels.

(*surāmaṇḍa*) and water should be used, and then he should scarify it again. Then, arranging the join in the ear so that it is neither proud, depressed, nor uneven, one should make the join. Having seen that the blood has stopped, one should anoint it with honey and ghee, bandage each ear with cotton (*picu*) and gauze (*prota*), and bind it up with a thread, neither too tightly nor too loosely. Then, the earthenware powder should be sprinkled on, and medical advice (*ācārika*) given. And he should supplement with food as taught in the ‘Two Wound’ chapter.⁶⁸

- 11 One should avoid rubbing, sleeping during the day, exercise, overeating, sex, getting hot by a fire, or the effort of speaking.
- 12 One should not make a join when the blood is too pure, too copious, or too thin.⁶⁹ For when the ear is tainted by wind, then it is obstructed by blood (*raktabaddha*), unhealed and will peel. When tainted with choler, it becomes pinched (*gāḍha*), septic (*pāka*) and red. When tainted by phlegm, it will be stiff (*stabdha*) and itchy. It has excessively copious suppuration (*srāva*) and is *śopha* (*puffed up*). It has a small amount of wasted (*kṣīṇa*) flesh and it will not grow.⁷⁰
- 13 When the ear is properly healed and there are no complications, one may very gradually start to expand it. Otherwise, it may be inflamed (*saṃrambha*), burning, septic or painful. It may even split open again.
- 14 Now, massage for the healthy ear, in order to enlarge it. One should gather as much as one can the following: a monitor lizard (*godhā*⁷¹), scavenging (*pratuda*) and seed-eating (*viṣkira*) birds, and creatures that live in marshes or water,⁷² fat, marrow, milk, and sesame oil, and white mustard oil.⁷³ Then cook the oil with an admixture (*prativāpa*) of the

68 *Suśrutasamhitā* 4.1 (Su 1938: 396–408).

69 1.16.17 of Ḍalhaṇa’s version (Su 1938: 79) reads “impure” for the Nepalese “too pure,” which would appear to make better medical sense. Emending the text to *nāsuddha*- for *nātiśuddha*- in the Nepalese recension would yield the same meaning as the Ḍalhaṇa’s version.

70 In his edition of *Suśrutasamhitā*, Ācārya (Su 1938: 79 n. 1) includes in parentheses the following treatment for these conditions, which according to a footnote is not found in the palm-leaf manuscript he used: ‘One should sprinkle it with raw sesame oil for three days and one should renew the cotton bandage after three days’ (*āmatailena trirātraṃ pariṣecayet trirātrāc ca picuṃ parivartayet*).

71 *Varanus bengalensis*, Schneider (Daniel 1983:58)

72 For such classifications, see Zimmermann (1999) and Smith (1994).

73 1.16.19 of Ḍalhaṇa’s version (Su 1938: 79) includes ghee (*sarpis*). However, Ḍalhaṇa’s remarks on 1.16.19 and Cakrapāṇidatta’s on 1.16.18 (Su 1939: 130) indicate that they knew a version of this recipe (perhaps, similar to the Nepalese) that does not have ghee. Ḍalhaṇa

following: purple calotropis (*arka*⁷⁴), white calotropis (*alarka*⁷⁵), country mallow (*balā*⁷⁶), ‘strong Indian mallow’ (*atibalā*⁷⁷), country sarsaparilla (*anantā*⁷⁸) beggarweed (*vidāri*⁷⁹), liquorice (*madhuka*), hornwort (*jalaśūka* → *jalanīlikā*⁸⁰), items having the ‘sweet’ savour (*madhuravarga*⁸¹) and ‘milk flower’ (*payasyā* → *vidāri*⁸²). This should then be deposited in a well-protected spot.

- 15 The wise man who has been sweated should rub the massaged (*mardita*) ear with it. Then it will be free of complications, and will enlarge properly and be strong.⁸³
- 16 Ears which do not enlarge even when sweated and oiled, should be scarified at the edge of the hole (*apāṅga*), but not outside it.⁸⁴
- 17 In this tradition, experts know countless repairs to ears. So a physician who is very intent (*suniviṣṭa*) on working in this way may repair (*yojayed*) them.⁸⁵

also notes that others simply read four oils, beginning with fat and without milk, whereas Cakrapāṇidatta says some read that it is made with four oils and milk.

- 74 *Calotropis gigantea*, (L.) R. Br. (ADPS 52, AVS 1.341, NK #427, Potter 57, ID 306)
- 75 *Calotropis procera*, (Ait.) R. Br. (NK #428, GIMP 46b, ID 306)
- 76 *Sida cordifolia*, L. (ADPS 71, NK #2297)
- 77 *Abutilon indicum*, (L.) Sweet; *Sida rhombifolia*, L.? (NK #11, IGP ,4 1080; NK #2300)
- 78 *Hemidesmus indicus*, (L.) R. Br. (ADPS 434, AVS 3.141–5, NK #1210)
- 79 *Desmodium gangeticum* (L.) DC (Dymock 1.428, GJM 602, cf. NK #1192; ADPS 382, 414 and IMP 2.319, 4.366 are confusing)
- 80 *Ceratophyllum demersum*, L. (IMP 2371, AVS 2.56, IGP 232). This name is not certain. In fact, Ḍalhaṇa on 1.16.19 (Su 1938: 79) notes that some people interpret it as a poisonous, hairy, air-breathing, underwater creature.
- 81 The items which exemplify the ‘sweet’ savour (*madhuravarga*) are enumerated at SS.1.42.11.
- 82 *Pueraria tuberosa* (Willd.) DC. (ADPS 510, IMP 1.792f., AVS 4.391; not Dymock 1.424f. See GJM supplement 444, 451, IMP 1.187, but IMP 3.1719 = *Ipomoea mauritiana*, Jacq.). The version of 1.16.19 known to Ḍalhaṇa (Su 1938: 79) adds several ingredients to this admixture, including *apāmārga*, *aśvagandhā*, *kṣīraśūklā*, *madhuravarga* and *payasyā*. Also, it has *vidārigandhā* instead of *vidāri*. When commenting on 1.16.19, Ḍalhaṇa (Su 1938: 79) notes that some do not read *madhuravarga* and *payasyā*. Therefore, there were probably other versions of this recipe with fewer ingredients, as seen in the Nepalese version.
- 83 For these aims (i.e., healing and enlarging the ear), the text known to Ḍalhaṇa (Su 1938: 79) has an additional verse and a half describing an ointment for rubbing the ear (*udvartana*) and sesame oil (*taila*) cooked with various medicines for massage. Cakrapāṇidatta (Su 1939: 131) does not comment on these verses, nor verse 15 of the Nepalese version, and so the version of the *Suśrutasamhitā* known to him may not have included them.
- 84 Ḍalhaṇa’s version of 1.16.23 adds another hemistich that states more explicitly that the scarification should not be done on the outside of hole as it will cause derangement.
- 85 After verse 17, the 1938 edition of Ācārya (Su 1938: 80) has in parentheses nineteen verses on diseases of the ear lobes, treatments and complications. It is possible that these verses were

- 18 If an ear has grown hair, has a nice hole, a firm join, and is strong and even, well-healed, and free from pain, then one can enlarge it slowly.⁸⁶
- 19 Now I shall describe the proper method of repairing a severed nose. First, take from the trees a leaf the same size as the man's nose and hang it on him.
- 20 Next, having cut a slice of flesh (*vadhra*)⁸⁷ with the same measurements off the cheek, the end of the nose is then scarified.⁸⁸ Then the diligent (*apramatta*) physician, should quickly put it back together so that it is well joined (*sādhubaddha*).
- 21 Having carefully observed that it has been well sown up, two tubes should be fixed in place.⁸⁹ Then, having lifted them up,⁹⁰ the powder of sappanwood (*pattāṅga*)⁹¹, liquorice (*yaṣṭimadhuka*)⁹², and Indian barberry⁹³ should be applied to it.

añjana

in some of the witnesses used by Ācārya to construct the text as they occur in other manuscripts, such as MS Hyderabad Osmania 137-3 (b). However, Cakrapāṇidatta (Su 1939: 132) and Ḍalhaṇa (Su 1938: 80) state that some read about the diseases of the ear lobes in this chapter whereas others read about them in the chapter on various treatments (*miśrakacikitsa*) (SS 5.25), which does indeed begin with a discussion of the disease *paripoṭa*. Ḍalhaṇa goes on to say that some believe that these verses were not composed by sages and, therefore, do not read them.

- 86 The order of verses 17 and 18 are reversed in Ḍalhaṇa's version (Su 1938: 80).
- 87 The version of 1.16.28b known to Ḍalhaṇa (Su 1938: 81) reads bound, connected (*baddham*) instead of slice of flesh (*vadhra*). This is a critical variant from the surgical point of view. If the slice remains connected, it will have a continuing blood supply. This is one of the effective techniques that so astonished surgeons witnessing a similar operation in Pune in the eighteenth century (see Wujastyk 2003: 67–70).
- 88 Or 1.16.20 could be mean, '... off the cheek, it is fixed to the end of the nose, which has been scarified.' Unfortunately, the Sanskrit of the Nepalese version is not unambiguous on the important point of whether or not the flap of grafted skin remains connected to its original site on the cheek. However, Ḍalhaṇa (Su 1938: 81) clarifies the meaning of the vulgate here by stating that one should supply the word 'flesh' when reading 'connected,' thus indicating that he understood the flesh to be connected to the face.
- 89 Ḍalhaṇa on 1.16.21 (Su 1938: 81) notes that the two tubes should be made of reed (*nala*) or the stalk of the leaf of castor oil plant (*eraṇḍapatranāla*). They should not be made of lead or betel nut because the weight will cause them to slip down.
- 90 The Sanskrit term *unnāmayitvā* in 1.16.21 is non-Pāṇinian.
- 91 *Caesalpinia sappan*, L. (AVS 1.323, IMP 2.847f.). For *pattāṅga* there are manuscript variants *pattrāṅga* (MS H) and *pattaṅga* (N). Also, MS K (f. 14r:1) has *pattrāṅga* in a verse in 1.14 (cf. 1.14.36, Su 1938: 66). In the text known to Ḍalhaṇa (Su 1938: 81), 1.16.29 has *pataṅga*, and this term is propagated in modern dictionaries.
- 92 *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, L. (AVS 3.84, NK #1136)
- 93 *Berberis aristata*, DC (Dymock 1.65, NK #685, GJM 562, IGP 141). Ḍalhaṇa (Su 1938: 81) understands it as Elixir salve (*rasāñjana*).

- 22 The wound should be covered properly with cotton (*picu*) and should be moistened repeatedly with sesame oil. Ghee should be given to the man to drink. His digestion being complete, he should be oiled and purged in accordance with the instructions specific to him.⁹⁴
- 23 And once healed and really come together, what is left of that slice of flesh (*vadhra*) should then be trimmed. If it is reduced (*hīna*), however, one should make an effort to stretch it, and one should make its overgrown flesh smooth.⁹⁵

94 The expression *svayathopadeśa* is ungrammatical but supported in all available witnesses.

95 Ḍalhaṇa ([Su 1938](#): 81) accepts a verse following this, which points out that the procedure for joining the nose is similar to that of joining the lips without fusing the ducts. He notes that earlier teachers did not think this statement on the nose and lips was made by sages, but includes it because it was accepted by Jejjāṭa, Gayadāsa and others. However, Cakrapāṇidatta ([Su 1939](#): 133) does not comment on this additional verse, which suggests that either he did not know of it or was not inclined to accept it.

Sūtrasthāna, adhyāya 28

- 1 Thus, living creatures and their strength, complexion (*varṇa*) and energy (*o-
jas*) are rooted in food. That (food) depends on the six flavours (*rasa*). Thus,
the flavours depend on substance (*dravya*), and substances depend on medi-
cinal herbs. There are two kinds of them (herbs): stationary and mobile.⁹⁶

96 1.1.28 (Su 1938: 7), tr. P. V. Sharma 1999–2001b: I, 21.

Kalpasthāna, adhyāya 1

The first chapter of the Kalpasthāna of the *Suśrutasamhitā* addresses the topic of protecting a king from those who would assassinate him using poison. The king's kitchen is presented as the site of greatest vulnerability. The staff in the kitchen must be vetted carefully and watched for signs of dissimulation. The description of the body-language that tells a poisoner (verses 18–25) are engaging and vivid. These verses are closely parallel in sense to a passage in the *Arthaśāstra* that says,

The signs of a poisoner, on the other hand, are as follows: dry and dark look on the face, stuttering speech, excessive perspiration and yawning, trembling, stumbling, looking around while speaking, agitation while working, and not remaining in his place.⁹⁷

Next, the text discusses the signs of poison in toothbrushes, in food, drink, massage oil and other items that are likely to come into physical contact with the king. In passages that are again paralleled in the *Arthaśāstra* the work describes how poisoned food kills insects and crackles in a fire, flashing blue and the reactions of various birds to poison are described.⁹⁸

The work then moves on to the various symptoms experienced by the king after being poisoned, and remedies appropriate to each case. Poison exhibits characteristic signs when added to milk and other drinks.⁹⁹ Further forms of poisoning, their symptoms and treatments are described and finally the king is advised to live amongst trusted friends and to protect his heart by drinking various ghee compounds. He should eat the meat and soup made from various animals, including peacock, mongoose, alligator, deer. The chapter ends with the description of an emetic.

Literature

A brief survey of this chapter's contents and a detailed assessment of the existing research on it to 2002 was provided by Meulenbeld.¹⁰⁰ Translations of this chapter since 2000 have appeared by Wujastyk (2003: 131–139), P. V. Sharma (1999–2001b: 3, 1–15), and Srikantha Murthy (2000–2).¹⁰¹

97 *Arthaśāstra* 1.21.8 (Kangle 1969: 1, 30), translation by Olivelle (2013: 97).

98 Cf. *Arthaśāstra* 1.21.6, *ibid.*, Olivelle (2013: 96).

99 Cf. *Arthaśāstra* 1.21.6 again.

100 [HIML](#): IA, 289–290.

101 For a bibliography of translations to 2002, including Latin (1847), English (1877), Gujarati (1963) and Japanese (1971), see [HIML](#): IB, 314–315.

More recently, a discussion of the fourth chapter of this section in the light of the Nepalese manuscripts was published by Harimoto.¹⁰² After a close comparative reading of lists of poisonous snakes, Harimoto concluded that, “the Nepalese version is internally consistent while the [vulgate] editions are not.” Harimoto showed how the vulgate editions, had been adjusted textually to smooth over inconsistencies, and gave insights into these editorial processes.¹⁰³

Manuscript notes

- MS Kathmandu NAK 5-333 has foliation letter numerals, for example on f. 323a, that are similar to MS Cambridge Add. 1693,¹⁰⁴ dated to 1165 CE noted in Bendall’s chart of Nepalese letter-numerals Bendall 1883: Lithograph V, after p. 225

¹⁰² Harimoto 2011: 101–104.

¹⁰³ The two editions that Harimoto noted, Su 1938 and Su 1889, present identical texts.

¹⁰⁴ Scan at cudl.lib.cam.ac.uk/view/MS-ADD-01693/1.

Translation

- 1–2 And now I shall explain the procedures for safeguarding food and drink, as were declared by the Venerable Dhanvantari.¹⁰⁵
- 3 Divodāsa, the king of the earth, was the foremost supporter of religious discipline and virtue. With unblemished instruction he taught his students, of whom Suśruta was the leader.¹⁰⁶

[Threats to the king]

- 4–5 Evil-hearted enemies who have plucked up their courage, may seek to harm the king, who knows nothing of it. He may be assailed with poisons by or by his own people who have been subverted, wishing to pour the poison of their anger into any vulnerability they can find.¹⁰⁷
- 6 Therefore, a king should always be protected from poison by a physician.
- 7 The racehorse-like fickleness of men’s minds is well known. And for this reason, a king should never trust anyone.¹⁰⁸
- 8–11 He should employ a doctor in his kitchen (*mahānasa*) who is respected by experts, who belongs to a good family, is orthodox, sympathetic, not emaciated, and always busy.

¹⁰⁵ MS H adds in the margin अथ खलु वत्स सुश्रुतः “Now begins Vatsa Suśruta.” This phrase has been copied here by the scribe from the beginning of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* chapter in the *sūtrasthāna* on the rules about food and drink (1.46.3 (Su 1938: 214)). The scribe presumably felt, not unreasonably, that this section had common subject matter with the present chapter. Further, SS 1.46.3 is the only place in the Nepalese transmission of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* that names Dhanvantari and integrates him into the narrative of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* as the teacher of Suśruta.

The mention of Dhanvantari here is the only other time in the Nepalese transmission that this authority is cited as the source of Ayurvedic teaching, and the unique occurrence of this actual phrase, “as was declared by the Venerable Dhanvantari.” See the discussion by Klebanov (2021a: 28–32), who concludes that the earliest recoverable recension of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* may have had the phrase only at this point and not elsewhere in the work. See the further discussion by Birch, Wujastyk, Klebanov, Parameswaran, et al. (2021).

¹⁰⁶ This is a quite different statement from the vulgate which has Dhanvantari as the teacher, and calls him the Lord of Kāśī (*kāśīpati*) (Su 1938: 559). Ḍalhana followed the vulgate but explicitly noted the reading before us with small differences: दिवोदासः क्षितिपतिस्तपोधर्मश्रुताकरः “Divodāsa, the king of the earth, was a mine of traditions about discipline and virtue.”

¹⁰⁷ Verses about the use of Venomous Virgins as a weapon do not appear in the Nepalese manuscripts. Cf. Wujastyk 2003: 81 f., 132. This material is present in the commentary of Gayadāsa.

¹⁰⁸ The verb √śvas is conjugated as a first class root in the Nepalese manuscripts.

- 12–13 The kitchen should be constructed at a recommended location and orientation. It should have a lot of light,¹⁰⁹ have clean utensils and be staffed by men and women who have been vetted.¹¹⁰
- 17–18ab The chefs, bearers (*voḍhāra*), and makers of boiled rice soups and cakes and whoever else might be there, must all be under the strict control of the doctor.¹¹¹
- 18cd–19ab An expert knows people’s body language (*iṅgita*) through abnormalities in voice, movement and facial expression. He should be able to identify a poisoner by the following signs.
- 19cd–23 Wanting to speak, he gets confused, when asked a question, he never arrives at an answer, and he talks a lot of confused nonsense, like a fool. He laughs for no reason, cracks his knuckles and scratches at the ground. He gets the shakes and glances nervously from one person to another. His face is drained of colour, he is grimy (*dhyāma*) and he cuts at things with his nails.¹¹² A poisoner goes the wrong way and is absent-minded.
- 25–27 I shall explain the signs to look for in toothbrush twigs, in food and drink as well as in massage oil (*abhyaṅga*) and combs (*avalekhana*); in dry rubs (*utsādana*) and showers, in decoctions (*kaṣāya*) and massage ointment (*anulepana*); in garlands (*sraja*), clothes, beds, armour and ornaments; in slippers and footstools, and on the backs of elephants and horses; in nasya (*snuff*), inhaled smoke (*dhūma*), eye make-up (*añjana*), etc., and any other things which are commonly poisoned. Then, I shall also explain the remedy.
- 28 Flies or crows or other creatures that eat a poisonous morsel (*bali*) served from the king’s portion, die on the spot.
- 29 Such food makes a fire crackle violently, and gives it an overpowering colour like a peacock’s throat.
- 30–33 After a chukar partridge looks at food which has poison mingled with it, its eyes are promptly drained of colour; a peacock pheasant drops dead. A koel

Cf.
Arthaśāstra
1.21.8.

109 We read महच्छुचिः with the Nepalese manuscripts and against the vulgate’s महच्छुचि. We understand शुचिस् as a neuter noun meaning “light” following Apte (Apte: 1050a).

110 Verses detailing the ideal staff are omitted in the Nepalese manuscripts. Cf. Su 1938: 560; Wujastyk 2003: 132.

111 The word सौपोदनैकपूपिक “chefs for the boiled rice soups and cakes” is grammatically interesting. The term सूपोदन (as opposed to sūpaudana) is attested in the *Bodhāyanīyagrhyasūtra* 2.10.54 (Shastri 1920: 68). More pertinently, perhaps, सूपोदन is attested in the Bower Manuscript, part II, leaf 11r, line 3 (Hoernle 1893–1912: vol. 1, p. 43).

112 The word ध्याम is glossed by Ḍalhana (in a variant reading) as someone who is the colour of dirty clothes 5.1 (Su 1938: 560).

- changes its song and the common crane rises up excitedly.¹¹³ It will excite a peacock and the terrified parakeet and the hill myna screech. The swan trembles very much, and the racket-tailed drongo churrs.¹¹⁴ The chital deer sheds tears and the monkey releases excrement.¹¹⁵
- 34cd Vapour rising from tainted food gives rise to a pain in the heart, it makes the eyes roll, and it gives one a headache.¹¹⁶
- 35, 36cd In such a case, an errhine and a collyrium that are costus, lāmajja grass (*lāmajja*), spikenard (*nalada*) and honey (*madhus*);¹¹⁷ a paste of sandalwood on the heart may also provide relief.¹¹⁸
- 37 Held in the hand, it makes the hand burn, and the nails fall out. In such a case, the ointment (*pralepa*) is beautyberry (*śyāmā*), velvet-mite (*indragopa*), soma and water-lily (*utpala*).¹¹⁹

- 113 The verb अर्च्छति “rises up” is a rare form best known from epic Sanskrit (see Oberlies 2003: 212, §7.6.1). The transmitted form क्रौञ्च is obviously a colloquial version of Sanskrit क्रौञ्च. Commenting on 1.7.10 (Su 1938: 31), Ḍalhaṇa interestingly gives the colloquial versions of several Sanskrit bird names, even singling out pronunciation in the specific location of Kānyakubja. For क्रौञ्च he says that people pronounce it कुरञ्च and कौचि. The form कौञ्च is found in Pāli (see Cone 2001: 731, who notes that Ardhmāgadhī has the same form). Elsewhere, Ḍalhaṇa calls the bird क्रौञ्चिर, क्रौञ्चि, and कैचर (1.46.105 (Su 1938: 223), 6.31.154 (Su 1938: 684) and (6.58.44 (Su 1938: 790) respectively).
- 114 Ḍalhaṇa seemed confused about the racket-tailed drongo (भृङ्गराज). He called it a generic drongo (भ्रमरक), a word that can also mean “bee,” (Dave 1985: 62), and then said that it is like the black drongo (धूम्याट) (for a nice explanation of this name, see Dave 1985: 62–63) and that people call it “the king of birds.”
- 115 MS Kathmandu KL 699 reads bull (वृषभ) for Chital deer (पृषत). The latter may perhaps be mistaken for the former in the Newa script, although the reading of MS Kathmandu KL 699 is hard to read at this point.
- 116 “Tainted” translates उपक्षिप्त. The word’s semantic field includes “to hurl, throw against,” and especially “to insult verbally, insinuate, accuse.” The commentator Ḍalhaṇa glossed the term as, “spoiled food given to be eaten” (विदूषितस्यान्नस्य भोक्तुं दत्तस्य), but he noted that some people read “उखाक्षिप्त” or “thrown into a pan.” Other translators have commonly translated it as “served,” perhaps influenced by Ḍalhaṇa’s “given (दत्त).”
- 117 The vulgate supplies another phrase and verb at this point that is not present in the Nepalese transmission, but that makes the text flow more easily.
- 118 Singh and Chuneekar (1972: 350) discussed the difficulties in identifying लामज्ज, a plant cited more often in the *Suśrutasamhitā* than in the *Carakasamhitā*; Ḍalhaṇa adopted the common view that it is a type of *uśīra* or vetiver grass. The grammatical neuter form मधुस् “sweetness” of the Nepalese manuscripts is less common than neuter मधु “honey, sweetness, liquorice.”
- 119 “Beautyberry” (*Callicarpa macrophylla* Vahl.) is one identification of श्यामा, but vaidyas and commentators have different ideas about the plant’s identity (see Singh and Chuneekar 1972: 410; Warrier et al. 1994–6: 1: 334; Nadkarni 1954: #420). On translating इन्द्रगोप as “velvet-mite,” see Lienhard 1978. Ḍalhaṇa’s remarks show that he

- 38–39 If he eats that food, through inattention or by mistake, then his tongue will feel like a pebble (*aṣṭhīlā*) and it will lose its sense of taste. It stings and burns, and his saliva (*śleṣman*) dribbles out.¹²⁰ In such a case, he should apply the treatment recommended above for vapour (*bāṣpa*), and what will be stated below under “toothbrush twigs”.¹²¹
- 40 On reaching his stomach, it causes stupor (*mūrcchā*), vomiting, the hair stands on end, there is distension, a burning feeling and an impairment of the senses.¹²²
- 41 In this case, vomiting must quickly be induced using the fruits of emetic nut (*madana*), bitter gourd (*alābu*), red gourd (*bimbī*), and luffa (*koṣṭakī*), taken with milk and watered buttermilk (*udaśvit*), or alternatively with rice-water.
- 42 Reaching the intestines (*pakvāśaya*), it causes a burning feeling, stupor, diarrhoea, thirst, impairment of the senses, flatulence (*āṭopa*) and it makes him pallid and thin.
- 43 In such a case, purgation with the fruit of indigo (*nīlī*), together with ghee, is best. And ‘slow-acting poison antidote (*dūṣṭviṣāri*)’ should be drunk with honey and curds (*dadhi*).¹²³

had a reading इन्द्रागोपा before him, and he tries to explain इन्द्रा and गोपा as separate plants. But he also says that some people read इन्द्रगोप.

Ḍalhaṇa curiously parses the name सोमा (f.) out of the compound; this feminine noun is almost unknown to Ayurvedic literature. Some dictionaries and commentators consider it a synonym for गुडूची, others for ब्राह्मी or चन्द्रतरु. Ḍalhaṇa also mentions that some people think the word refers to the soma creeper (सोमलता), which might explain his choice to take the word as feminine. But the compounded word is far more likely to be सोम (m.), the well-known mystery plant (see Wujastyk 2003: 76–78, 125). If this can be taken as rue (*Ruta graveolens*, L.), as some assert, one can point to a pleasing passage in Dioscorides where rue plays an antitoxic role: “...it is a counterpoison of serpents, the stinging of Scorpions, Bees, Hornets and Wasps; and it is reported that if a man be anointed with the juice of the Rue, these will not hurt him; and that the serpent is driven away at the smell thereof when it is burned; insomuch that when the weasel is to fight with the serpent she armeth herself by eating Rue, against the might of the serpent” (cited from Wren 1956: 262; not found in Osbaldeston and Wood 2000).

120 The word अष्टीला is normally feminine. The Nepalese manuscripts read it with a short अ- ending. Gayadāsa noticed that some manuscripts read अष्टील with a short -अ ending (MS Bikaner RORI 5157, f. 5v:7–8) and Ḍalhaṇa reproduced his observation. The vulgate reading “from his mouth (चास्यात्)” is more obvious (*lectio facillior*), but is not attested in the Nepalese manuscripts.

121 Poisoned toothbrushes are discussed in verses 48 ff. below.

122 I translate मूर्च्छा in the light of the metaphors discussed by Meulenbeld (2011), that include thickening and losing consciousness.

123 The ‘slow-acting poison’ is discussed at 5.2.25 ff. (Su 1938: 565).

- 44 When poison is in any liquid substances such as milk, wine or water, there are various streaks, and foam and bubbles form.
- 45 And no reflections are visible or, however, if they can be seen once more, they are distorted, fractured, or tenuous and distorted too.¹²⁴
- 46 Vegetables, soups, food and meat are soggy and tasteless. They seem to go stale suddenly, and they have no aroma.
- 47 All edibles lack aroma, colour or taste. Ripe fruits rapidly rot (*prā√kuth*) and unripe ones ripen.¹²⁵
- 48 When a toothbrush twig has poison on it, the bristles are corroded and the flesh of the tongue, gums and lips swells up.¹²⁶
- 49 Then, once his swelling is lanced, one should rub (*pratisāraṇa*) it with fire-flame bush flowers (*dhātakīpuṣpa*), jambul (*jambū*), mango stones (*āmrāsthī*) and chebulic myrobalan (*harītakī*) fruit mixed with honey.¹²⁷
- 50 Alternatively, the rubbing (*pratisāraṇa*) can be done with either the roots of sage-leaved alangium (*aṅkolla*), the bark of blackboard tree (*saptachada*) or siris seeds (*śirīṣamāṣaka*).¹²⁸
- 51ab One should give advice about a poisoned tongue-scraper or mouthwash (*ka-vaḷa*) in the same way as for a toothbrush twig.
- 51cd Massage oil that has been laced with poison is slimy, thick and discoloured.
- 52 When the massage oil has been contaminated with poison, boils arise, pain, a discharge (*srāva*), inflammation of the skin, and sweating.¹²⁹ And the flesh

I'm still unhappy about this verse.

Mention this in the introduction as an example of the scribe knowing the vulgate.

fn about sadyas+

124 Both Nepalese witnesses read विकृत (distorted) twice, which is tautologous. In the first occurrence both read विकृता without proper termination. One might read the sandhi in the second occurrence as or not distorted (*vāvikṛtā*), but this gives no better sense. The scribe of MS Kathmandu NAK 5-333, apparently the original hand, added in the margin the alternate reading “double (*yamalā*)” as in the vulgate. Perhaps the scribe too was troubled by the tautology. It is also evidence that he was aware of a witness with variant readings similar to the vulgate. We emend for grammar but retain the *lectio difficilior*.

125 The root *√कुथ्* “stink, putrify, rot” is apparently known only from its few uses in the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*.

126 Gayadāsa and Ḍalhaṇa point out that “enclosure of a tooth (दन्तवेष्ट)” and “flesh of the tooth (दन्तमांस)” have the same meaning (2.16.14–26 (Su 1938: 331–332)).

127 This recipe is different from the vulgate.

128 The spelling of the name अङ्गोल्ल varies अङ्गोट, अङ्गोठ, अङ्गोल (Singh and Chuneekar 1972: 5); Ḍalhaṇa notes that the form अङ्गोल्ल is a colloquialism (1.37.12 (Su 1938: 161)). The sentence is awkward and we have emended शिरीषमाषक to be a plural, as in the vulgate, rather than the ablative singular of the Nepalese witnesses. We follow Ḍalhaṇa in interpreting the compound to refer to the distinctive bean-like siris seeds, rather than to mung beans (माषक) (5.1.50 (Su 1938: 562)).

129 The feminine स्फोट for “boils” is unattested.

- (*māṃsa*) splits open.
- 53–54 In such a case, sandalwood, Indian rose-bay (*tagara*),¹³⁰ costus, and vetiver grass (*uśīra*), bamboo leaves (*veṇupatrikā*), heart-leaved moonseed (*somavallī*) and calamine (*amṛtā*), white clitoria (*śvetā*), sacred lotus (*padma*), and Indian barberry (*kālīyaka*) should be made into an ointment (*anulepana*) for the patient, who has been sprinkled with cold water. That is also recommended as a drink with the juice and leaves of wood apple (*kapittha*).¹³¹
- 55 In the case of a dry rub (*utsādana*), a shower (*parīṣeka*), an infusion, a massage ointment (*anulepana*), or in beds, clothes, or armour, the physician should understand that it is the same as for massage (*abhyāṅga*).¹³²
- 56–58 When a comb has poison in it, the hair falls out, the head aches and blood oozes from the follicles (*kha*) and lumps (*granthi*) appear on the head. In such a case, one should repeatedly apply an ointment of black earth soaked with bear's bile,¹³³ ghee, beautyberry (*śyāmā*),¹³⁴ black creeper (*pālindī*) and amaranth (*tanḍulīyaka*). Good alternatives are either the fluid extract of cowdung, or the juice of jasmine (*mālatī*), the juice of woodrose (*mūṣikakarṇī*), or household soot.¹³⁵
- 59 If either massage oil for the head, or a helmet for the head, in a wash, turban, or garlands that are contaminated with poison, then one should treat it in the same way as a comb.
- 60–61 When face make-up is poisoned, the face becomes dark and has the symptoms found with poisoned massage oil. It is covered with spots (*kaṇṭaka*) that are like lotus-spots (*padminīkaṇṭaka*).¹³⁶ In this case, the drink is honey and

Bear's bile
instead of
deer's bile.

130 Some say तगर is Indian valerian, but there remain many historical questions about the ancient and regional identities of this plant (see, e.g., Singh and Chuneekar 1972: 173–174)[334]avs.

131 This compound could be interpreted as “wood apple juice and cassia cinnamon (*patra*).” Note that this recipe is differs from that of the vulgate, which requires urine.

132 See verse 52 above.

133 Ḍalhaṇa comments here that ‘bile is that fluid which goes along inside the tube attached to the liver’ (कालखण्डलग्ननलिकामध्यगतजलं पित्तम्) 5.1.57 (Su 1938: 562).

134 See note 119.

135 The plant identifications in this passage follow Ḍalhaṇa's glosses, although he noted a difference of opinion on the identity of mouse-ear (*mūṣikakarṇī*). Singh and Chuneekar 1972: 317; Sivarajan and Balachandran 1994: 23–25 discussed this issue well.

The expression धूमो वागारसंज्ञितः ‘...or the smoke termed “house”’ is commonly interpreted by translators and in Ayurvedic dictionaries as ‘household soot,’ and this does seem to be the meaning, in context. The term was comprehensively discussed by Meulenbeld (2008: 443).

136 See the description of this condition at 2.13.40 (Su 1938: 323), where the skin on the face is characterized as having pale circular patches that are itchy and have spots.

ghee, and the ointment (*pralepa*) is sandalwood with ghee, curds (*payasyā*), honey, verbena (*phañjī*), scarlet mallow (*bandhujīva*) and hogweed (*punarṇavā*).¹³⁷

punarṇavā
in the N & K
MSS

62–63ab Elephants and the like become ill and they dribble saliva. And the rider gets spots (*sphoṭa*) and a discharge on his scrotum, penis, and rectum. In this case, one prescribes the same therapy as for poisoned massage oil for both the rider and the mount.

63cd–65ab When there is poison in snuff (*nasya*) or smoke, the symptom (*liṅga*) is blood coming out of the apertures of the head (*kha*), a headache, a flow of mucus (*kapha*) and impairment of the senses.

In such a case, ghee of cows etc., boiled up with their milk and atis roots (*ativiṣā*), is prescribed, with henna (*madayantikā*), as a cold drink or errhine.

śrita for śṛta

65cd–66 Flowers lose their fragrance and colour, and wilt. On smelling them, he gets a headache and his eyes fill with water. In this case, the treatment is what was proposed above for vapour (*bāṣpa*) and that which is traditional for face make-up.

67–68 When it is in ear-oil, there is degeneration in the ear, and painful swelling. There is also a discharge from the ear and in such a case it needs to be irrigated (*pratipūraṇa*) promptly with ghee and honey. Extracted juice (*svarasa*) of wild asparagus (*bahuputrā*) and very cold juice of white cutch tree (*soma-
valka*) are also recommended as something good.¹³⁸

explain more

69 When poison is mixed in with eye make-up (*añjana*), he gets tears and rheum (*upadeha*), with a burning feeling, pain, faulty vision (*dr̥ṣṭivibhrama*), and possibly even blindness.¹³⁹

70–71 In this case, one must immediately drink ghee and have it also in an eyewash (*tarpaṇa*) with long pepper (*māgadha*). One should have an eye ointment (*a-
ñjana*) of the juice of periploca of the woods (*meṣaśṛṅga*) and have the extract (*niryāsa*) of three-leaved caper (*varuṇa*), wood apple (*kapittha*) and periploca of the woods (*meṣaśṛṅga*) and the flower of marking-nut tree (*bhallātaka*).

Medical dif-
ference from
Sharma.

72–73 Because of poisoned slippers there will definitely be a swelling, numbness

example
where the
vulgate cla-
rifies that
these should
be used sepa-
rately; ap-
pears to be a
gloss inser-
ted into the
vulgate text.

¹³⁷ The common plant-name पुनर्नवा is read as पुनर्णवा in both Nepalese witnesses. This unusual form is technically-speaking legal according to Pāṇini 8.4.3, but is not attested in published texts. पुनर्णवा is found rarely in some other Nepalese manuscripts such as the *Brahmayāmala* (a.k.a. *Picumata*, 44.81, transcription thanks to Shaman Hatley), and elsewhere (e.g., in Gaṇapatiśāstrī 1920–5: 20, where it is the name of a constellation).

¹³⁸ The syntax of the Nepalese version is slightly unclear, but the vulgate has smoothed out the difficulties.

¹³⁹ The term translated as “faulty vision” could also mean “rolling eyes.”

- (*svāpa*), a discharge (*srāva*) and an outbreak of spots (*sphoṭa*) on the feet. One should clean (*pra√sādh*) footstools together with slippers.
- 74 Ornaments lose their lustre, and they do not shine as they used to. They damage their respective locations with burning, sepsis (*pāka*), and fissuring (*avadāraṇa*).¹⁴⁰
- 75ab One should apply the stated procedure for massage oil (*abhyāṅga*) to poisoned slippers and ornaments.
- 75cd–76 In the case of the affliction (*upasarga*) by poison which has been described above, starting from ‘vapour’ and ending with ‘ornaments,’ the physician should observe the side-effects (*upadrava*) and then prescribe the therapy called the Great Fragrance (*mahāsugandha*) antidote, which I shall describe.¹⁴¹
- 77–78ab He should prescribe it in drinks, liniments (*ālepana*), errhines (*nasya*), and in eye ointment (*añjana*). Also, he should use sharp purgatives and emetics. If bleeding is present, he should have the indicated veins pierced.
- 78cd–79ab If either purging nut (*mūṣikā*) or a fern (*ajaruhā*) is tied on to the King’s wrist, then all food that is mixed with poison will be rendered free of poison.¹⁴²
- 79cd–80 He should always keep his heart protected (*hṛdayāvvaraṇa*) when amongst people who are not his friends.¹⁴³ Before eating he should drink the kinds of ghee called ‘Invincible’ and ‘Immortal’.¹⁴⁴ He should drink ghee (*sarpiṣ*), honey, curds (*dadhi*), milk (*payas*), or cold water.
- 81 He should consume monitor lizard, peacock, mongooses, chital deer (*prṣata*),

140 The reading अवदारुण in MS Kathmandu KL 699 is not attested elsewhere in Sanskrit literature. On “sepsis” for पाक, see Wujastyk 2003: xlv–xlvi.

141 This antidote is indeed described later, in dramatic terms, at 5.6.14–27 (Su 1938: 581). A recipe with eighty-five ingredients including cow’s bile, it is praised as chief of all antidotes, one that can drag the patient back from the very jaws of death, from even the poisonous fangs of Vāsuki.

142 In early Ayurvedic literature, the plant अजरुहा is mentioned only here and its identity is unknown. It may be a fern of the Nephrodium family, according to Singh and Chunekar (1972: 7). Ḍalhaṇa (5.1.78 (Su 1938: 563)) cited a description of the two plants from the little-known authority Uśanas (HIML: IA, 660 et passim) that described अजरुहा as a white root with spots on it that looks like collyrium when it is split; when drunk with sandalwood it causes poison to be digested.

143 The *Carakasamhitā* described ‘protecting the heart’ as drinking several sweet, oily drinks to surround the heart and keep it safe (6.23.46 (Ca. 1941: 574)). Ḍalhaṇa explained it as taking a number of anti-toxic medicines, including those listed in the present passage, in order to cover or hide (प्रच्छादन) the heart 5.1.79–81 (Su 1938: 563).

144 These ghee compounds are described in later chapters: see 5.2.47–49 (Su 1938: 566) and 5.6.13 (Su 1938: 581).

The two uses of *prāpta* are hard to translate. *prāptāḥ* → *kṣiprāḥ* is an example of the vulgate banalizing the Sanskrit text to make sense of a difficult passage.

√*vyadh* not √*vedh* (also elsewhere and for the ears), causative optative.

opposite of the vulgate Same as As 1.8.89 (As 1980: 79).

- and blackbuck (*hariṇa*) too, that destroy poison, and their juices.
- 82 As discerning person should add well-crushed black creeper (*pālindī*),¹⁴⁵ liquorice (*madhuka*), and sugar to the meats of monitor lizard (*godhā*), mon-goose and blackbuck (*hariṇa*) too.
- 83 Add sugar and atis root (*atviṣā*) to peacock flesh, together with ginger (*mahaṣadha*) And for meat from a chital deer (*pārṣata*), he should add long peppers (*pippalī*), with ginger (*mahaṣadha*).
- 84ab A cold neem broth with honey and ghee is wholesome too.
- 84cd A discerning person should partake of hard and soft foods that counteract poison.¹⁴⁶
- 85 If poison might have been drunk, a person who has protected his heart should make himself vomit using long pepper, liquorice, honey, sugar, sugarcane juice and water.

Medical difference.

The first chapter in the Kalpas.

¹⁴⁵ Or some say turpeth.

¹⁴⁶ On this expression, Yagi, T. 1994. A Note on bhojya- and bhakṣya-. In: A Study of the Nilamata. Aspects of Hinduism in Ancient Kashmir. Y. Ikari (ed.).

Kalpasthāna, adhyāya 2

Introduction

This section begins with several lists of poisonous plants. The Sanskrit names for these plants are mostly not standard or familiar from anywhere in Sanskrit or ethnobotanical literature. It remains a historical puzzle why these particular names are so difficult to interpret. However, we are not the first to encounter these difficulties. In the twelfth century, the learned commentator on the text, Ḍalhaṇa, remarked,

In spite of having made the greatest effort, it has been impossible to identify these plants. In the Himalayan regions, Kirātas and Śābaras are able to identify them.¹⁴⁷

Ḍalhaṇa also recorded variant readings of these poison names from the manuscripts that he consulted of the lost commentary of Gayadāsa (fl. c. CE 1000). The identities of these poisons have been in doubt for at least a thousand years.¹⁴⁸ Identifications have in many cases been equally impossible for us today.

One path for exploration in this situation is to attempt to reverse-engineer some identifications by considering the known toxic plants of India.¹⁴⁹

Translation

- 1 And now I shall explain **what should be known** about stationary poisons.¹⁵⁰
- 3 It is said that there are two kinds of poisons, stationary (*sthāvara*) and mobile (*jaṅgama*). The former dwells in ten sites, the latter in sixteen places.
- 4 Traditionally, the ten are: root, leaf, fruit, flower, bark, milky sap (*kṣīra*), pith (*sāra*), resin (*niryāsa*), the elements (*dhātu*), and the tuber.
- 5 In that context,

¹⁴⁷ After *Suśrutasaṃhitā*, *kalpasthāna* 2.5 (Su 1938: 564). From the view of Sanskrit authors, Kirātas and Śābaras were tribal peoples. The eleventh-century author Bhikṣu Govinda, however, cast his treatise as a dialogue with a Kirāṭa king called Madana who was a master of the alchemical art (HIML: IIA, 620).

¹⁴⁸ See Wujastyk 2003: 80–81.

¹⁴⁹ Valuable reference sources on Indian plant toxicology in general include Pillay 2013: chs. 10, 11 and Barceloux 2008: parts 1.II, 3 and 4.

¹⁵⁰ No reference is made to Dhanvantari (see Birch, Wujastyk, Klebanov, Parameswaran, et al. 2021). “Stationary” here is a term contrasted with “moving,” and signifies plants as opposed to animals and insects.

- the eight root-poisons are:
 1. liquorice (*klītaka*)ⁱ,¹⁵¹
 2. sweet-scented oleander (*aśvamāraka*)ⁱⁱ,¹⁵²
 3. jequirity (*guñjā*)ⁱⁱⁱ,¹⁵³
 4. aconite (*subhaṅgurā*)^{iv},¹⁵⁴
 5. *karaṭā*,¹⁵⁵ and ending with
 6. leadwort (*vidyutśikhā* → *agni- or rakta-śikhā*?)^v,¹⁵⁶
 7. ‘endless’ (*ananta*)^{vi}, and
 8. *vijayā*,¹⁵⁷
- the leaf-poisons include:
 - ‘poison-leaf’ (*viṣapatrikā*)^{vii},

Expected
(Pillay 2010):
Croton
tiglium, L.
= Naepala,
Jayapala,
kanakaphala,
titteriphala
(NL #720);
Calotropis
spp.;
Citrus
colocynthus
(colocynth);
Ricinus
communis
(castor);

Note about
Gayi's edi-
tion.

- 151 Liquorice eaten in excess can be poisonous.
- 152 The roots of sweet-scented oleander are highly toxic, as are most parts of the plant (Pillay and Sasidharan 2019).
- 153 Jequirity does indeed contain a dangerous toxin called Abrin in its seeds and to a lesser extent in its leaves, but apparently not in its roots or bulb. Abrin is not harmful if eaten, but an infusion of the bruised (not boiled) seeds injected or rubbed in the eyes can be fatal (NK: # 6). The dose can be quite small.
- 154 The plant is usually called just *bhaṅgurā* without the prefix *su-* “good.”
- 155 This poisonous root cannot at present be identified. Similar-sounding candidates include *karkaṭaka*, *karaghāṭa* (emetic nut), and *karahāṭa*, but since this is a prose passage, there would be no reason to alter the word to fit a metre. Monier-Williams et al. (MW: 255) cite an unknown lexical source that equates *karaṭa* (mn.) with safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*, L.), but this plant does not have a poisonous root.
- 156 The roots of both rose and white leadwort are very toxic.
- 157 Meulenbeld (1989: 61, n. 3) argued that our text read a masculine or neuter noun *vijaya*, which never signifies cannabis. However, unlike the vulgate, the unanimous readings of the Nepalese manuscripts give feminine *vijayā*. Nevertheless, even this form only started to signify *Cannabis sativa* L. after the end of the first millennium (Meulenbeld 1989; Wujastyk 2002; McHugh 2021). The *Sauśrutanighaṇṭu* gives a number of synonyms for *vijayā*, almost none of which have any poisonous parts (Suvedī and Tivārī 2000: 5.77, 10.143). But one of them, *viṣāṇī* (also *meṣaśṛṅgi*), is sometimes equated with *Dolichandrone falcata* (DC.) Seemann (Sivarajan and Balachandran 1994: 518), a plant used as an abortifacient and fish poison (Nadkarni 1982a: #862). This identification is tenuous.

- i Glycyrrhiza glabra, L.; see AVS 3.84, NK #1136
- ii Nerium oleander, L.; see ADPS 223, NK #1709
- iii Abrus precatorius, L.; see AVS 1.10, NK #6, Potter 168
- iv → *bhaṅgura* = *ativīṣā*? Aconitum ferox, Wall. ex Ser.; see NK #38
- v Plumbago zeylanica (or rosea?), L.; see NK #1966, 1967
- vi ?; see ?
- vii unknown; see ?

- ‘drum-giver’ (*lambaradā*)^{viii},
- thorn apple (*karambha*)^{ix}, and
- ‘big thorn apple’ (*mahākarambha*)^x;
- the fruits of items like: jequirity (*guñjā*)^{xi}, rūṣkara ()^{xii}, viṣa ()^{xiii}, and vedikā ()^{xiv}, are
 - kumudavati (*kumadavati*)^{xv},
 - reṇuka (?)^{xvi},
 - kurūkaka (?)^{xvii},
 - ‘little bamboo’ (*veṇuka*)^{xviii},¹⁵⁸,
 - thorn apple (*karambha*)^{xix},
 - ‘big thorn apple’ (*mahākarambha*)^{xx},
 - ‘pleaser’ (*nandanā*)^{xxi},
 - ‘crow’ (*kāka*)^{xxii},
- the flower-poisons include those of:
 - rattan (*vetra*)^{xxiii},
 - wild chinchona (*kādamba*)^{xxiv},
 - black pepper (*vallīja* → *marica*)^{xxv},
 - thorn apple (*karambha*)^{xxvi}, and

¹⁵⁸ Not poisonous.

viii unknown; see ?

ix *Datura metel*, L.; see AVS 2.305 (cf. *Abhidhānamañjarī*), NK #796 ff., Potter 292 f., ADPS 132.

x *Datura metel*, L.?; see AVS 2.305 (cf. *Abhidhānamañjarī*), NK #796 ff., Potter 292 f., ADPS 132.

xi ; see

xii ; see

xiii ; see

xiv ; see

xv unknown; see ?

xvi ?; see *Piper aurantiacum* Wall. (NK: #1924) is not poisonous.

xvii ?; see ?

xviii *Bambusa bambos*, Druce?; see NK #307

xix *Datura metel*, L.; see AVS 2.305 (cf. *Abhidhānamañjarī*), NK #796 ff., Potter 292 f., ADPS 132.

xx *Datura metel*, L.?; see AVS 2.305 (cf. *Abhidhānamañjarī*), NK #796 ff., Potter 292 f., ADPS 132.

xxi ?; see ?

xxii ?; see ?

xxiii *Calamus rotang*, L.; see AVS 1.330, NK #413

xxiv *Anthocephalus cadamba*, Miq.; see NK #204

xxv *Piper nigrum*, L.?; see NK #1929; Rā.6.115, Dha.4.85, Dha.2.88

xxvi *Datura metel*, L.; see AVS 2.305 (cf. *Abhidhānamañjarī*), NK #796 ff., Potter 292 f., ADPS 132.

- big thorn apple (*mahākarambha*)^{xxvii};
- the seven bark, pith (*sāra*) and resin (*niryāsa*) poisons are:
 - ‘gutboiler’ (*antrapācaka*)^{xxviii},
 - ‘blade’ (*kartarīya*)^{xxix},
 - wild mustard (*saūrīyaka*)^{xxx},
 - emetic nut (*karaghāṭa* → *karahāṭa?* → *madana*)^{xxxi},
 - thorn apple (*karambha*)^{xxxii},
 - wild asparagus (*nandana* → *bahuputrā?*)^{xxxiii}, and
 - munj grass (*nārācaka*)^{xxxiv};¹⁵⁹
- the three milky sap (*kṣīra*)-poisons are:
 - purple calotropis (*kumudaghnī* → *arka?*)^{xxxv},¹⁶⁰
 - oleander spurge (*snuhī*)^{xxxvi}, and
 - ‘web-milk’ (*jālakṣīrī*)^{xxxvii};
- the two element (*dhātu*)-poisons are:
 - ‘foam-stone’ (*phenāśma*)^{xxxviii}, and

159 The bark of wild asparagus (*Asparagus racemosus*, Willd.) is toxic.

160 The name of this poison, *kumuda-ghnī*, means ‘lotus killer’. In Sanskrit literature, the *kumuda* lotus is associated with the moon, since it blossoms by night. Since the sun causes this lotus to close, it is therefore an ‘enemy’ of the lotus. One of the chief words for the sun, *arka*, is also the name of *Calotropis gigantea*, which indeed has a milky juice which is a violent purgative, poison and abortifacient.

xxvi *Datura metel*, L.?; see AVS 2.305 (cf. *Abhidhānamañjarī*), NK #796 ff., Potter 292 f., ADPS 132.

xxviii unknown; see ?

xxix unknown; see ?

xxx *Cleome viscosa*, L.? (cf. Rā.4.144); see AVS 2.116, NK #615

xxxi *Randia dumetorum*, Lamk.; see NK #2091

xxxii *Datura metel*, L.; see AVS 2.305 (cf. *Abhidhānamañjarī*), NK #796 ff., Potter 292 f., ADPS 132.

xxxiii *Asparagus racemosus*, Willd.; see ADPS 441, AVS 1.218, NK #264, IGP 103, IMP 4.2499ff., Dymock 482ff.

xxxiv *Saccharum bengalense*, Retz.?; see NK #2184

xxxv *Calotropis gigantea*, (L.) R. Br.; see ADPS 52, AVS 1.341, NK #427, Potter 63

xxxvi *Euphorbia neriifolia*, L., or *E. antiquorum*, L.; see ADPS 448, AVS (2.388), 3.1, NK #988, IGP 457b

xxxvii unknown; see ?

xxxviii unknown; see ?

- orpiment (*haritāla*)^{xxxix;161}
- the thirteen tuber-poisons are:
 - jequirity (*kālakūṭa*)^{xl},¹⁶²
 - wolfsbane (*vatsanābha*)^{xli},
 - Indian mustard (*sarṣapa*)^{xlii},
 - leadwort (*pālaka* → *citraka*)^{xliii},
 - ‘muddy’ (*kardama*)^{xliv}, the
 - ‘Virāṭa’s plant’ (*vairāṭaka*)^{xlv},
 - nutgrass (*mustaka*)^{xlvi},
 - atis root (*śṛṅgīviṣa*)^{xlvi},
 - sacred lotus (*prapuṇḍarīka*)^{xlviii},
 - radish (*mūlaka*)^{xliv},
 - ‘alas, alas’ (*hālāhala*)^l,
 - ‘big poison’ (*mahāviṣa*)^{li}, and

161 Dutt (1922: 38–42) conjectured that ‘foam-stone’ may be impure white arsenic obtained by roasting orpiment.

162 The much later (perhaps sixteenth century) alchemical *Rasaratnasamuccaya* of pseudo-Vāgbhaṭa (21.14) says that the *kālakūṭa* poison, here translated as ‘jequirity’, is similar to ‘*kākacañcu*’ or ‘Crow’s Beak’, which is indeed a name for the plant jequirity or *Abrus precatorius*, L., more commonly called *guñjā* (not to be confused with *gañjā*). The black seed-pod is described as having a ‘sharp deflexed beak’ in botanical descriptions, so the Sanskrit name is quite graphic and appropriate. The poisonous scarlet seeds of *A. precatorius* can have a distinct black dot or tip, which could perhaps be translated ‘*kāla-kūṭa*’, or ‘Black Tip’.

The *Rājanighaṇṭupariśiṣṭa* (9.35) gives *kālakūṭaka* as a synonym for *kāraskara*, or *Strychnos nux-vomica*, L., whose seeds are notoriously poisonous.

xxxix Arsenii trisulphidum; see NK v. 2, p. 20 ff.

xl *Abrus precatorius*, L.? Cf. RRS 21.14.; see AVS 1.10, NK #6, Potter 168.

xli *Aconitum napellus*, L.; see AVS 1.47, NK #42, Potter 4 f.

xlii *Brassica juncea*, Czern. & Coss.; see AVS 1.301, NK #378

xliii *Plumbago zeylanica* (indica? rosea?), L.; see Rā. 6.124, ADPS 119, NK #1966, 1967

xliv unknown; see ?

xlv unknown; see ?

xlvi *Cyperus rotundus*, L.; see ADPS 316, AVS 2.296, NK #782

xlvii *Aconitum heterophyllum*, Wall. ex Royle; see AVS 1.42, NK #39

xlviii *Nelumbo nucifera*, Gaertn.; see Dutt 110, NK #1698

xlix *Raphanus sativus*, L.; see NK #2098

l unknown; see Cf. *Soḍhalanighantu* p.43 (sub bola) = stomaka = *vatsanābha*

li unknown; see ?

- galls (*karkaṭa*)^{lii. 163}

Thus, there are fifty-five stationary poisons.

- 6 There are believed to be four kinds of wolfsbane, two kinds of *mustaka*, and six kinds of Indian *sarṣapa*. But the rest are said to be unique types.

The effects of poisons

- 7–10 People should know that root-poisons cause writhing (*udveṣṭana*), ranting (*pralāpa*), and delirium (*moha*), and leaf-poisons cause yawning, writhing, and wheezing (*śvāsa*).

Fruit-poisons cause swelling of the scrotum, a burning feeling and writhing. Flower-poisons will cause vomiting, distension (*ādhmāna*) and sleep (*svāpa*). The consumption of poisons from bark, pith (*sāra*) and resin (*niryāsa*) will cause foul breath, hoarseness (*pāruṣya*), a headache, and a discharge of phlegm (*kapha*).¹⁶⁴

The milky sap (*kṣīra*)-poisons make one froth at the mouth, cause loose stool, and make the tongue feel heavy.¹⁶⁵ The element (*dhātu*)-poisons give one a crushing pain in the chest, make one faint and cause a burning feeling on the palate.

These poisons are classified as ones which are generally speaking lethal after a period of time.

11–17 Symptoms of tuber poisoning

The tuber-poisons, though, are severe. I shall talk about them in detail.

¹⁶³ Leadwort root is a powerful poison. Nutgrass is tuberous, but non-toxic. Atis has highly toxic tuberous roots. Neither sacred lotus nor galls are toxic. The ‘alas, alas’ poison (*hālāhala*) is the mythical poison produced from the churning of the ocean at the time of creation: it occurs in medical texts such as the present one, and commentators identify it with one or other of the lethal poisons such as wolfsbane or jequirity. Agrawala (1963: 126) makes the intriguing suggestion that the word *hālāhala*, possibly to be identified with Pāṇini’s *hailihila* (P.6.2.38), may be of Semitic origin, although his evidence seems uncertain (Stein-gass (1930: 1506a) cites Persian *halāhil* ‘deadly (poison)’ as a loan from Sanskrit). Mayrhofer (1953–72: iii.585 also cites a claim for an Austro-Asiatic origin for the word.

¹⁶⁴ At 1.2.6 (Su 1938: 11), Ḍalhaṇa glosses hoarseness (*pāruṣya*) as *vāgrūṣatā*, “a rough, dry voice.”

¹⁶⁵ At 6.54.10 (Su 1938: 773), Ḍalhaṇa glosses loose stool (*viḍbheda*) as *dravapurīṣatā*, “having liquid stool.”

lii *Rhus succedanea*, L.; see NK #2136

With jequirity (*kālakūṭa*)^{liii}, there is numbness and very severe trembling. With wolfsbane (*vatsanābha*)^{liv}, there is rigidity of the neck, and the faeces, and urine become yellow.

With sārṣapa (*sārṣapa*)¹⁶⁶ the wind becomes defective (*vātavaiguṇya*), there is constipation (*ānāha*), and lumps (*granthi*) start to appear. With leadwort (*pālaka* → *citraka*)^{lv}, there is weakness in the neck, and speech gets jumbled.¹⁶⁷

With the one called ‘muddy’ (*kardama*)^{lvi}, there is a discharge (*praseka*), the faeces pour out, and the eyes turn yellow. The ‘Virāṭa’s plant’ (*vairāṭaka*)^{lvii} causes pain in the body and illness in the head. Paralysis of one’s arms and legs and trembling are said to be caused by mustaka (*mustaka*).¹⁶⁸

- 15b With great aconite (*mahāviṣa*) one’s limbs grow weak, there is a burning feeling and swelling of the belly.¹⁶⁹
- 16a With puṇḍarika (*puṇḍarika*), one’s eyes go red, and one’s belly becomes distended.¹⁷⁰
- 16b With mūlaka (*mūlaka*), one’s body is drained of colour and the limbs are paralysed.¹⁷¹

-> ativiṣa

Look up the ca. reference.

166 *Sārṣapa* would normally mean “connected with mustard,” and excessive consumption of mustard oil can be harmful. However, the *Sauśrutaniḥaṇṭu* (156) gives *rakṣoghnā* as a synonym for *sarṣapā*. This can be *Semecarpus anacardium*, L.f., which has some poisonous parts.

167 The verse in the Nepalese version ends with a plural verb that does not agree with the dual of the sentence subject.

168 The substitution in MS NAK 5-333 affecting 15cd is caused by an eye-skip to the word *viṣeṇa* in 2.17. *Mustaka* commonly refers to *Cyperus rotundus*, L.; the root is used in āyurveda but is not poisonous. However other dictionaries list *mustaka* amongst serious poisons, for example *Rājanighaṇṭu* (22 v. 42) and *Rasaratnasamuccaya* 16, v. 80. However, its ancient identity is still doubtful.

169 The poisonous root great poison (*mahāviṣa*) is not clearly identifiable, although *viṣa* is commonly aconite. Verse 6 above notes that there are several kinds of aconite.

170 The word *puṇḍarika* very commonly means sacred lotus, *Nelumbo nucifera*, Gaertn. The entire plant is edible and cannot be the poison intended here. Singh and Chuneekar (1972: 252) noted that this poison is unidentified and that it is also listed as a poison in *Carakasamhitā*.23.12.

171 The word *mūlaka* very commonly means the radish, *Raphanus sativus*, L. The root is edible and cannot be the poison intended here. Singh and Chuneekar (1972: 317) noted that this

liii *Abrus precatorius*, L.? Cf. RRS 21.14.; see AVS 1.10, NK #6, Potter 168.

liv *Aconitum napellus*, L.; see AVS 1.47, NK #38, Potter 4 f.

lv *Plumbago zeylanica* (indica? rosea?), L.; see Rā. 6.124, ADPS 119, NK #1966, 1967

lvi unknown; see ?

lvii unknown; see ?

- 17a With *hālāhala* (*Aconite*), a man turns a dark colour (*dhyāma*), and gasps.¹⁷²
- 17b With *atis* root (*śṛṅgīviṣa*)^{lviii}, one gets violent knots (*granthi*) and stabbing pains in the heart.¹⁷³
- 18a With *markaṭa* (*monkey*), one leaps up, laughs, and bites.¹⁷⁴
- 18b-19a Experts have said that one should know that the thirteen highly potent tuber-poisons, which are mentioned here, have ten qualities (*guṇa*).
- 19b-20a The ten are:
- dry (*rūkṣa*),
 - hot,
 - sharp,
 - rarified (*sūkṣma*),
 - fast-acting,
 - pervasive (*vyavāyin*),
 - expansive (*vikāsin*),
 - limpid (*viśada*),
 - light, and
 - indigestible.
- 20b Because of dryness, it may cause inflammation of the wind; because of heat it inflames the choler and blood. Because of the sharpness it unhinges the mind, and it cuts through the connections with the sensitive points (*marman*). Because it is rarified it can infiltrate and distort the parts of the body.¹⁷⁵
- 22 Because it is fast-acting it kills quickly, and because of its pervasiveness it

poison is unidentified.

172 Identification of *hālāhala* is uncertain. It may simply be a mythical poison, or its specific identity may have been lost over the centuries. Late *nighaṇṭus* identify it as *stomaka* = *vatsanābha*, i.e., *Aconitum napellus*, L. (*Soḍhalanighantu* p.43). Ḍalhaṇa on 5.2.17 (Su 1938: 564) interprets our “gasps” as “the man laughs and grinds his teeth.” But this gloss is probably displaced and intended to apply to verse 2.18.

173 Singh and Chuneekar (1972: 407) noted that *vatsanābha* and *śṛṅgīviṣa* are two different varieties of poisonous Aconites that are difficult to distinguish.

174 Singh and Chuneekar (1972: 299) said of *markaṭa*, “an unidentified vegetable poison.” Cf. Suvedī and Tivārī 2000: v.36 for synonyms that lead to the non-toxic jujube tree.

175 We read the active *vikaroti* with Ḍalhaṇa against the transmitted passive *vikriyeta*, since it must be the parts of the body that are distorted, not the poison.

lviii *Aconitum heterophyllum*, Wall. ex Royle; see AVS 1.42, NK #39

affects one's whole physical constitution (*prakṛti*).¹⁷⁶ Because of its expansiveness it enters into the humour (*doṣa*)s, bodily constituents (*dhātu*)s, and even the impurities. Because it is limpid it overflows, and because it is light it is difficult to treat. Because it is indigestible it is hard to eliminate. Therefore, it causes suffering for a long time.

- 24 Any poison that is instantly lethal, whether it be stationary, mobile, or artificial, will be known to have all ten of these qualities.

Slow-acting poison

- 25cd–26 A poison that is old or destroyed by anti-toxic medicines, or else dried up by blazing fire, wind, or sunshine, or which has just lost its qualities by itself,¹⁷⁷ becomes a slow-acting poison (*dūṣīviṣa*).¹⁷⁸ Because it has lost its potency it is no longer perceived. Because it is surrounded by phlegm (*kapha*) it has an aftermath that lasts for a very long time.
- 27 If he is suffering from this, the colour of his stools changes, he gets sourness and a bad taste with great thirst. Stammering and close to death, wandering about, he may feel faint, giddy, and aroused.¹⁷⁹
- 28 If it lodges in his stomach (*āmāśaya*), he becomes sick because of wind and phlegm; if it lodges in his intestines (*pakvāśaya*), he becomes sick because of wind and choler. A man's hair and limbs fall away and he looks like a bird whose wings have been chopped off.
- 29a–c If it lodges in one of the body tissues such as chyle (*rasa*), it causes the diseases arising from the body tissues, that have been said to be wrong.¹⁸⁰ and it rapidly becomes inflamed on days that are nasty because of cold and wind.
- 29d–31 Listen to its initial symptoms (*liṅga*): it causes heaviness due to sleep, yawning, disjunction (*viśleṣa*) and horripilation (*harṣa*) and a bruising of the limbs

176 Ḍalhaṇa on 5.2.22 (Su 1938: 565) explained this as “takes the form of pervading the whole body (*akhiladehavyāptirūpam*).”

177 Ḍalhaṇa specified that this refers to the ten qualities that are mentioned above (5.2.26 (Su 1938: 565)).

178 Ḍalhaṇa cited this verse at 1.46.83 (Su 1938: 222) while explaining *dūṣīviṣa*.

179 Similar symptoms of slow-acting poison are described at 2.7.11–13 (Su 1938: 296) in the context of contamination dropsy (*dūṣyodara*). This may explain why the vulgate inserted reference to this disease at this point.

180 The expression *ayathāyathoktān* “stated to be unsuitable” is hard to understand here, but is clearly transmitted in the Nepalese version.

(*aṅgamarda*).¹⁸¹ Next, it causes intoxication from food (*annamada*) and indigestion, loss of appetite (*arocaka*), the condition of having a skin disease (*koṭha*) with round blotches (*maṇḍala*),¹⁸² dwindling away (*kṣaya*) of flesh, swelling of the feet, hands, and face, the fever called *pralepaka*, vomiting and diarrhoea.¹⁸³ The slow-acting poison might cause wheezing, thirst and fever, and it might also cause distension of the abdomen.

- 32 These various disorders are of many different types: one poison may produce madness, while another one may cause constipation (*ānāha*), and yet another may ruin the semen. One may cause emaciation, while another pallid skin disease (*kuṣṭha*).
- 33 Something is “corrupted” by repetitively keeping to bad locations, times, foods, and sleeping in the daytime. Or, traditionally, “corrupting poison” (slow-acting poison (*dūṣī-viṣa*)) is so called because it may corrupt (*dūṣayet*) the body tissue (*dhātu*)s.

34- The stages of toxic shock

- In the first shock of having taken a stationary poison, a person’s tongue becomes dark brown and stiff, he grows faint, and panics.
- 35 In the second, he trembles, feels exhausted, has a burning feeling, as well as a sore throat. When the poison reaches the stomach (*āmāśaya*), it causes pain in the chest (*hṛd*).
- 36 In the third, his palate goes dry, he gets violent pain (*śūla*) in the stomach (*āmāśaya*), and his eyes become weak, swollen and yellow.
- 37 In the fourth shock, it causes the intestines and stomach to be exhausted (*sāda*), he gets hiccups, a cough, a rumbling in the gut (*antra*), and his head becomes heavy too.
- 38 In the fifth he dribbles phlegm (*kapha*), goes a bad colour, his ribs crack (*pa-rśvabheda*), all his humours are irritated, and he also has a pain in his intestines (*pakvādhāna*).
- 39a In the sixth, he loses consciousness and he completely loses control of his bowels.

¹⁸¹ Ḍalhana 5.2.30ab (Su 1938: 565) glossed “disjunction” as the loss of function of the joints in regard to movement.

¹⁸² The last ailment could perhaps be ringworm.

¹⁸³ The *pralepaka* fever was described by Ḍalhana, at 6.39.52 (Su 1938: 675), as an accumulation of phlegm in the joints. Its symptoms are described in 6.39.54

- 39b In the seventh, there are breaks in his shoulders, back and loins, and he stops breathing.¹⁸⁴

Remedies for the stages of slow poisoning

- 40 In the first shock of the poison, the physician should make the man, who has vomited and been sprinkled with cold water, drink an antidote (*agada*) mixed with with honey and ghee.
- 41a In the second, he should make the man who has vomited and been purged drink as before;
- 41b on the third, drink an antidote and a beneficial nasal medicine (*nasya*) as well as an eye salve (*añjana*).
- 42a In the fourth, the physician should make him drink an antidote that is salt with a little oil.¹⁸⁵
- 42b In the fifth, he should be prescribed the antidote together with a decoction (*kvātha*) of honey and liquorice (*madhuka*)^{lix}.
- 43 In the sixth, the cure (*siddhi*) is the same as for diarrhoea. And in the seventh, he perishes.¹⁸⁶
- 44 In between any one of these shocks, once the above treatment has been done, he should give the patient the following cold gruel (*yavāgū*) together with ghee and honey, that will take away the poison.

184 Here at 5.2.24 (Su 1938: 566) Ḍalhaṇa glossed *sannirodha* as “complete cessation, i.e., of breath” (*sannirodhaḥ samyānnirodhaḥ, ucchvāsasya iti śeṣaḥ*). The manuscripts all read *skanda* where *skandha* must be intended; this confusion is known from Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit (Edgerton 1953: 608).

185 At 6.52.30 (Su 1938: 769) Ḍalhaṇa noted that *sindhu* can be interpreted as salt (*saindhava*).

186 The vulgate text here is quite different, recommending that the patient have medicated powder blown up his nose. It may be possible to detect the evolution of the Nepalese अवसीदेत् to the vulgate’s अवपीडश्. The vulgate version is hard to construe, and we see Ḍalhaṇa struggling to interpret it in his commentary on 5.2.43ab (Su 1938: 566). This sternutatory is, however, recommended in the Nepalese version at 5.5.30ab (Su 1938: 576), for the seventh shock of poisoning by a *rājimat* (*striped snake*) snake. It is possible the text migrated from that location to this.

Another difference at this point is that the Nepalese version also does not support the vulgate’s passage on the crow’s foot (*kākapada*) therapy (Wujastyk 2003: 145, n. 106). The same is the case at 5.5.24 (Su 1938: 575) and the clear description at 5.5.45 (Su 1938: 577), in neither of which is the therapy supported in the Nepalese version. This therapy seems unknown in the Nepalese version. Perhaps the therapy migrated into the *Suśrutasamhitā* from the *Carakasamhitā* (6.23.66–67 (Ca. 1941: 574)).

lix Glycyrrhiza glabra, L.; see AVS 3.84, NK #1136

45–46 A gruel (*yavāgū*) made of the following items in a stewed juice (*niḥkṣvātha*) destroys the two poisons: gourd (*kośavatī*),¹⁸⁷ wild celery (*agnika*),¹⁸⁸ velvet-leaf (*pāṭhā*),¹⁸⁹ ‘sun-creeper’ (*sūryavallī*),¹⁹⁰ heart-leaved moonseed (*amṛtā*),¹⁹¹ myrobalan (*abhayā*),¹⁹² siris (*śirīṣa*)¹⁹³, and selu plum (*śelu*)¹⁹⁴ white siris (*kiṇiḥi*),¹⁹⁵ the two turmeric (*haridrā*),¹⁹⁶ and the two Indian nightshades (*brhatī*),¹⁹⁷ hogweed (*punarnavā*)^{lx}s (red and white), black cardamom (*hareṇu*)^{lxi}, the three heating spices (*tryūṣaṇa*),¹⁹⁸ the Indian

187 At 4.10.8 (Su 1938: 449) Ḍalhaṇa glosses *kośavatī* as *devadālī* and at 4.18.20 (Su 1938: 472) as *kaṭukośātākī*, vocabulary pointing to *Cucumis cylindrica*, *Cucumis actangula* or *Luffa echinata* (Singh and Chuneekar 1972: 207, 121; Sivarajan and Balachandran 1994: 252–253).

188 A plant often cited in *Suśrutasamhitā*, but rarely in *Carakasamhitā* (Singh and Chuneekar 1972: 4). Ḍalhaṇa glossed it here, 5.2.45 (Su 1938: 566), as wild celery (*ajamodā*), *Apium graveolens*, L., but noted that others consider it to be *moraṭa*, *Marsdenia tenacissima* (Roxb.) Wight et Arn. There is considerable complexity surrounding the identification of *moraṭa*/*mūrvā* and related synonyms (Singh and Chuneekar 1972: 314–316). Taking *agnika* as a short reference to *agnimantha*, often identified with *Premna corymbosa*, Rottl., might be plausible, since that is antitoxic or anti-inflammatory (Sivarajan and Balachandran 1994: 21; Nadkarni 1954: #2025; Warriar et al. 1994–6: 4, 348), but such a short reference is not known elsewhere.

189 *Cissampelos pariera*, L., Sivarajan and Balachandran 1994: 366; Nadkarni 1954: #592; Singh and Chuneekar 1972: 243–244; Warriar et al. 1994–6: 2.277.

190 At 5.2.45 (Su 1938: 566) Ḍalhaṇa said that this plant has leaves like the *paṭola*, *Trichosanthes dioica* Roxb. Singh and Chuneekar (1972: 280, 443) argued plausibly that this is a synonym for *arkapūspī*, *Holostemma ada-kodien*, (Roxb.) Schult., as Ḍalhaṇa also stated in 1.45.120 (Su 1938: 206), and the leaves of *Holostemma* and *Trichosanthes* are indeed strikingly similar. The appearance of the plant, a creeper with sun-like flowers, fits the name. But there remains much controversy about the identities of these candidates (e.g., Sivarajan and Balachandran 1994: 195–198).

191 *Tinospora cordifolia*, (Willd.) Hook.f. & Thoms. (Singh and Chuneekar 1972: 141–143; Sivarajan and Balachandran 1994: 38–40) Nadkarni 1954: #2472 and #624.

192 *Terminalia chebula*, Retz. (Sivarajan and Balachandran 1994: 172; Nadkarni 1954: #2451; Singh and Chuneekar 1972: 15).

193 *Albizia lebbek*, Benth. (Warriar et al. 1994–6: 1.81; Nadkarni 1954: #91; Singh and Chuneekar 1972: 399–400).

194 *Cordia myxa*, L. non Forssk. (Warriar et al. 1994–6: 2.180; Nadkarni 1954: #672; Singh and Chuneekar 1972: 408, 413–414).

195 *Albizia procera*, (Roxb.) Benth. (Nadkarni 1954: #93; Singh and Chuneekar 1972: 98).

196 *haridrā* and *dāruharidrā* Singh and Chuneekar 1972: 465–466.

197 Poison berry (*brhatī*), *Solanum violaceum*, Ortega, and yellow-berried nightshade (*kṣudrā*), *Solanum virginianum*, L. (Singh and Chuneekar 1972: 277–278; Sivarajan and Balachandran 1994: 100; Nadkarni 1954: #2329; Warriar et al. 1994–6: 5.151, 164).

198 Dried ginger (*śuṇṭhī*) *Zingiber officinale*, Roscoe. ADPS 50, NK #2658, AVS 5.435, IGP 1232,

lx *Boerhaavia diffusa*, L.; see ADPS 387, AVS 1.281, NK #363

lxi *Amomum subulatum*, Roxb.?; see PVS Caraka 2.734, AVS 1.128, NK #154

sarsaparillas (*sārive*)¹⁹⁹ and water-lily (*utpala*).²⁰⁰

The ‘invincible’ ghee

- 47–49 There is a famous ghee called ‘Invincible’ (*ajeya*). It rapidly destroys all poisons and it is unbeaten. It is prepared with a mash (*kalka*) of the following plants: liquorice (*madhuka*)^{lxii}, crape jasmine (*tagara*)^{lxiii}, costus (*kuṣṭha*)^{lxiv}, deodar (*bhadradāru*)^{lxv}, black cardamom (*hareṇu*)^{lxvi}, **Indian madder** (*mañjiṣṭhā*)²⁰¹, cardamom (*ela*), and cherry (*elavālu*)²⁰² cobra’s saffron (*nāgapuṣpa*)^{lxvii}, water-lily (*utpala*)^{lxviii}, white clitoria (*sitā* → *śvetā*?)^{lxix}, embelia (*viḍaṅga*)^{lxx}, sandalwood (*candana*)^{lxxi}, cassia cinnamon (*patra*)^{lxxii}, beautyberry (*priyaṅgu*)^{lxxiii}, rosha grass (*dhyāmaka*)^{lxxiv}, the two turmeric, ²⁰³ the two Indian nightshade (*brhatī*)s, ²⁰⁴ **Indian sarsaparilla**

long pepper (*pippalī*) Piper longum, L.ADPS 374, NK #1928, and black pepper (*marica*) Piper nigrum, L.ADPS 294, NK #1929).

- 199 country sarsaparilla (*anantā*) Hemidesmus indicus, (L.) R. Br. ADPS 434, AVS 3.141–5, NK #1210 and black creeper (*pāṇḍī*) Ichnocarpus frutescens, (L.) R.Br. or Cryptolepis buchanani, Roemer & Schultes AVS 3.141, 3.145, 3.203, NK #1283, #1210, ADPS 434.

- 200 *Nymphaea stellata*, Willd. GJM 528, IGP 790; Dutt 110, NK #1726. Ḍalhaṇa was aware of this reading 5.2.46 (Su 1938: 566).

- 201 *Rubia cordifolia*, L. (Singh and Chunekar 1972: 289).

- 202 *Prunus cerasus*, L. (Singh and Chunekar 1972: 58)

- 203 Ordinary turmeric (*rajanī*)^{lxxv} and Indian barberry (*dāruharidrā*)^{lxxvi}.

- 204 poison berry (*brhatī*)^{lxxvii} and yellow-berried nightshade (*kṣudrā*)^{lxxviii}

lxii Glycyrrhiza glabra, L.; see AVS 3.84, NK #1136

lxiii Tabernaemontana divaricata (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schultes.; see GJM 557, AVS 5.232

lxiv Saussurea costus, Clarke; see NK #2239

lxv Cedrus deodara, (Roxb.ex D.Don) G. Don; see AVS 41, NK #516

lxvi Amomum subulatum, Roxb.?.; see PVS Caraka 2.734, AVS 1.128, NK #154

lxvii Mesua ferrea, L.; see NK #1595

lxviii Nymphaea stellata, Willd.; see GJM 528, IGP 790; Dutt 110, NK #1726

lxix Clitoria ternatea, L.; see AVS 2.129, NK #621

lxx Embelia ribes, Burm. f.; see ADPS 507, AVS 2.368, NK #929, Potter 113

lxxi Santalum album, L.; see ADPS 111, NK #2217

lxxii Cinnamomum tamala, (Buch.-Ham.) Nees; see AVS 2.84, NK #

lxxiii Callicarpa macrophylla, Vahl.; see AVS 1.334, NK #420

lxxiv Cymbopogon martinii (Roxb.) Wats; see AVS 2.285, NK #177

(*sārivā*),²⁰⁵ beggarweed (*aṃśumatī*),²⁰⁶ and country mallow (*balā*).²⁰⁷

Curing the ‘slow-acting’ poison

- 50–52 Someone suffering from ‘slow-acting poison (*dūṣṭviṣa*)’ should be well sweated, and purged both top and bottom. Then he should be made to drink the following **eminent** antidote which removes ‘slow-acting poison’: Take long pepper (*pippalī*)^{lxxix}, rosha grass (*dhyāmaka*)^{lxxx}, spikenard (*māṃsī*)^{lxxxi}, lodh tree (*śāvara* → *lodhra*)^{lxxxii}, nutgrass (*paripelava* → *plava* → *mustā*?)^{lxxxiii}, soda crystals (*suvarcikā* → *suvarjikā*)^{lxxxiv}, cardamom (*sūkṣmailā*)^{lxxxv}, ‘scented pavonia’ (*toya* → *bālaka*)^{lxxxvi}, and ‘gold-chalk’ ochre (*kanakagairika*). This antitoxin, taken with honey, eliminates ‘slow-acting poison’. It is called ‘slow-acting poison antidote (*dūṣṭviṣāri*)’, and there is no situation where it is not recommended.
- 53–54 If there are any side-effect (*upadrava*)s, such as fever, a burning feeling, hiccups, constipation (*ānāha*), depletion of the semen, distension, diarrhoea, fainting, illness in the heart, bellyache (*jaṭhara*), madness, trembling, or others, then one should treat each one in its own terms, as well as using the anti-toxic medicines.
- 55 ‘Slow-acting poison’ is curable (*sādhya*) if caught immediately; it is treatable (*yāpya*) if it is of a year’s standing; but it cannot be cured in someone who has unhealthy habits or who is weak (*kṣīṇa*).

Thus ends the second chapter, called ‘on the knowledge of stationary poisons’, in the Procedures Section of Suśruta’s *Compendium*.

²⁰⁵

²⁰⁶ *Desmodium gangeticum* (L.) DC Dymock 1.428, GJM 602, NK #1192; ADPS 382, 414 and AVS 2.319, 4.366 are confusing.

²⁰⁷ *Sida cordifolia*, L. ADPS 71, NK #2297.

lxxixPiper longum, L.; see ADPS 374, NK #1928

lxxxCymbopogon martinii (Roxb.) Wats; see AVS 2.285, NK #177

lxxxNardostachys grandiflora, DC.; see NK #1691

lxxxSymplocos racemosa, Roxb.; see ADPS 279, NK #2420

lxxxHyperus rotundus, L.; see ADPS 316, AVS 2.296, NK #782

lxxxSodium carbonate; see NK 2, p. 101

lxxxEleteria cardamomum, Maton; see AVS 2.360, NK #924, Potter 66

lxxxPavonia odorata, Willd.; see ADPS 498, NK #1822

Uttaratantra, adhyāya 16 (17 in the vulgate)

Literature

Survey of this chapter and the existing research on it to 2002: [HIML](#): IA, 305–306.

History of couching in India: [elli-1918](#); Scott [1817](#); Breton [1826](#); Jack [1884](#); Hendley [1895](#); Śāstrī [1940](#); Deshpande [1999](#); [2000](#); Wujastyk [2019](#); Leffler et al. [2020](#), Wujastyk [2003](#): 65–67.

Translation

- 1 Now I shall explain the counteraction (*pratiṣedha*) of diseases located in the pupil (*drṣṭi*).
- 2 There are three curable (*sādhya*), three incurable (*asādhya*), and six mitigatable (*yāpya*) diseases located in peoples eyes. Among these, three are curable (*sādhya*). Amongst these three, the remedy (*pratīkāra*) has been stated for the one called “seeing smoke (*dhūmadarśin*)”.²⁰⁸
- 3–5ab When the eye is inflamed (*vidagdha*) by bile and when it is inflamed by phlegm, one should apply the method for removing bile and phlegm, using nasal medicines (*nasya*), irrigation (*seka*), application of collyrium (*añjana*), liniment (*ālepa*), and medicines cooked in a crucible (*puṭapāka*), together with an eyewash (*tarpaṇa*),²⁰⁹ but not cutting with a blade (*śastrakṣata*).²¹⁰
One should drink ghee (*sarpis*) prepared with the three fruits (*triphalā*) and in the first [case where the problem is bile], and prepared with turpeth (*trivṛta*) in the latter [case, of phlegm].
And ghee prepared with tilvaka (*tailvaka*) is wholesome in both cases, or else aged ghee on its own.
- 5cd–7ab In a collyrium, these four compounds (*yoga*) are beneficial in both cases:
 - ochre (*gairika*), Sind salt (*saindhava*), long pepper (*kṛṣṇā*) and the black soot (*maṣī*) from cow’s teeth;
 - Cow’s flesh (*gomāṃsa*), black pepper (*marica*), siris (*śirīṣa*) and red arsenic (*manaḥśilā*);

where is cutting with a knife related to removing bile or phlegm.

maṣī burned charcoal. Find refs.

²⁰⁸ This disease and its cure are described earlier (SS.6.7.39 and SS.6.10.16 ([Su 1938](#): 609 and 614) respectively). The latter part of this verse is hard to construe and the text here may have been altered at an early period.

²⁰⁹ These therapies are described in SS.6.18 ([Su 1938](#): 633–640).

²¹⁰ Dalhaṇa interprets this as blood-letting (*sirāvedha*), which is discussed in SS.1.14 ([Su 1938](#)).

- stalk (*vr̥nta*) from a wood apple (*kapittha*) with honey (*madhu*);²¹¹
 - or the the fruits of the velvet bean (*svayaṃgupta*).
- 8 The physician should make a collyrium with ground up metal (*kupyaka*),²¹² Asoka tree (*aśoka*), Sal tree (*śālā*), mango (*amra*), beautyberry (*priyaṃgu*), Indian lotus (*nalina*), blue lotus (*utpala*), together with hareṇu (*hareṇu*), emblic (*āmalaka*), myrobalan (*pathyā*), long pepper (*pippali*). It should be combined with ghee and honey (*kṣaudra*).
- 9–10 Also, when bile and phlegm have developed, the physician should apply hareṇu (*hareṇu*) with the expressed juice (*svarasa*) of the flowers from mango (*amra*) and Jambu (*jambū*) trees. Then this collyrium, matured (*vipakva*) with ghee and honey (*kṣaudra*), should then be applied.
- 10–11ab Filaments (*kiñjalka*) of Indian lotus (*nalina*) and blue lotus (*utpala*), with ochre (*gairika*), and the juice of cow-dung (*gośakṛt*) are a collyrium in the form of a pill (*guḍikā*). This is good for both day and night blindness.
- 11cd–12ab Elixir-salve (*rasāñjana*), honey (*kṣaudra*), ghee, scamberry (*tālīśa*), together with gold and ochre, with the juice of cow-dung (*gośakṛt*) are for an eye afflicted with bile.
- 12cd–13 Alternatively, wise physician should first grind together elixir-salve (*śīta*) and stibnite (*sauvīraka*), infused (*bhāvita*) with the blood of birds and animals (*rasa*).²¹³ Then he mixes it with the bile of a tortoise or with extract of rohu carp (*rauhita*). It should always be used with powdered collyrium to quell the bile.
- 14 Thus, a collyrium of white teak (*kārśmarī*) flowers, liquorice (*madhuka*), tree turmeric (*dārvī*), lodh tree (*lodhra*) and elixir salve (*rasāñjana*) is always good as a collyrium in this case.
- 15 Alternatively, for those who cannot see during the day, this pill (*guḍikā*), with sandalwood, is recommended: salt (*nadīja*), conch shell and the three spices, collyrium, realgar (*manaḥśilā*), the two turmeric (*rajana*)²¹⁴ and liver extract

211 Wood apple (कपित्थ) in this verse is ablative singular or accusative plural, neither of which construe obviously.

212 A metal other than gold or silver, according to V. Jośi and N. H. Jośi 1968: 1.217. Perhaps lead, which is used in making contemporary collyrium.

213 This is Ḍalhaṇa's preferred interpretation of *rasa* "juice" in this context. He also notes that some take elixir-salve (*śīta*) to be camphor.

214 Turmeric (*Curcuma longa* Linn.) and tree turmeric (*Berberis aristata* DC). The term *rajana* is unusual; the normal term is *rajanī*. *Rajana* occurs in *Suśrutanighaṇṭu* 158 in the sense of *Ferula asafoetida*, Linn.

- (*yakṛdrasa*).²¹⁵
- 16 One should grind up kohl (*srotoja*),²¹⁶ and Sind salt (*saindhava*) and long pepper and also hareṇu (*hareṇu*). Such wicks with goats urine are good in a collyrium for night blindness (*kṣaṇadāndhya*).
- 17–18ab Alternatively, in such a case, grind together Indian sarsaparilla (*kālānusāriva*)²¹⁷ long pepper, dried ginger (*nāgara*) and honey, the leaf of the scrambleberry (*tālīśapatra*), the two turmeric (*rajana*), a conch shell and liver extract (*yakṛdrasa*). Then shade-dried wicks take away illness (*ruj*).
- 18cd–19ab Wicks made of red arsenic (*manaḥśilā*), chebulic myrobalan (*abhayā*), the three spices (*vyoṣa*). Indian sarsaparilla (*sāriva*), cuttlefish bone (*samudraphena*), combined with goat's milk are good.
- 19cd–21ab One should cook a honey collyrium (*kṣaudrāñjana*) either in the juices of cow's urine (*gomūtra*), and bile, spirits (*madirā*), liver (*yakṛt*), and emblic (*dhātrī*) or else in the juice of the liver (*yakṛt*) of something different, or else with the extract of the three fruits (*triphalā*). One of these should be mixed with cow urine, ghee and cuttle fish (*aṇṇavamala*)²¹⁸ with long pepper, honey and box myrtle (*kaṭphala*). It is placed in sea salt and stored in a bamboo tube.
- 21cd–22 One should cook the liver of a sheep, the ghee of a goat, with long pepper and Sindh salt, honey and the juice of emblics. Then one should store it properly in a catechu box. Prepared thus, the honey collyrium is good.
- 23 Alternatively, a collyrium that is hareṇu (*hareṇu*) mixed with long pepper (*māgadhi*), the bone and the marrow of a goat, cardamom (*elā*) and liver, together with liver extract, is good for eyes afflicted by phlegm.²¹⁹

215 This verse appears as no. 27 in the vulgate.

216 Glossed by Ḍaḥaṇa as a kind of collyrium. Cf. Nadkarni 1954: 2.M13 and P. V. Sharma 1982: 197–198

217 There are two forms of *sārivā* mentioned widely in Āyurvedic literature, the white and the black. Ideas on the identity of the black form are particularly fluid. See Sivarajan and Balachandran (1994: 434–438) for a clear discussion.

218 At SS 6.12.31, Ḍaḥaṇa glossed *aṇṇavamala* as cuttlefish bone (*samudraphena*). It may be worth considering whether the unusual term *aṇṇavamala* “ocean-filth” might refer to ambergris.

219 On the identities of *elā* and *hareṇu*, Watt (1908: 511 ff) described the former as “true” or “lesser” or “Malabar” cardamom, *Elettaria cardamomum*, Maton & White. In contrast, the “greater” cardamom is *Amomum subulatum* (that Watt discussed on p. 65) that is commonly used as an inferior substitute for *E. cardamomum*. Singh and Chuneekar (1972: 467 f) provided an interesting discussion of *hareṇu*, noting that the term refers to two substances, first the *satīna* pulse (*Pisum sativum*, Linn.), and second an unknown fruit such as perhaps a *Vitex*. They noted, “None of the text commentators have attempted to disclose the nature of its source plant,” although Ḍaḥaṇa described it as aromatic and identical to *reṇukā* (SS.ci.2.75).

- 24 Over a fire, one should cook the liver (*yakṛt*) of a monitor lizard (*godhā*) prepared with entrails (*antra*) and stuffed with long pepper (*māgadhi*). As is well known, liver (*yakṛt*) which is used (*niṣevita*) with collyrium certainly destroys night blindness.
- 25 After preparing both a spleen (*plīhan*) and a liver on a spit, one should eat them both with ghee and oil.²²⁰
- 25cd–26ab As is well known, there are six diseases that can be alleviated (*yāpya*); in those cases (*tatra*) one should release the blood by bloodletting. And for the sake of wellbeing one should also purge using aged ghee combined (*upahita*) with purgative aids (*aṅga*).
- 26cd–27 When an eye-disease is caused by wind (*pavanodbhava*) they say that castor oil (*pañcāṅgulataila*) mixed with milk is good.²²¹ In the case of diseases of blood (*śonita*) and bile (*pitta*), one should drink ghee with the three fruits; it is particularly cleansing.²²² In the case of phlegm, a purgative by means of turpeth (*trivṛt*) is recommended. In the case of all three humours, sandal (*sugandhi*) in oil is prepared with it (turpeth).²²³
- 28 In cases of partial blindness (*timira*), aged ghee is recommended. It is good if it is kept in an iron vessel.
- 28cd–29ab One should know that ghee with the three mylobalans is always good, and it is made with what is called periploca of the woods (*meṣaviṣāṇa*). A man who is suffering from partial blindness should lick the finely-ground three fruits mixed with ghee off his hand (*sapāṇa*).²²⁴
- 29cd Alternatively, someone afflicted by phlegm should apply them (the three fruits) mixed with oil and steeped (*pragāḍha*) in honey.
- 30 The very best oil, well-cooked with a decoction of cow-dung, is good in cases of partial blindness, taken as an errhine.
- In cases caused by bile, ghee by itself is good, as is oil when it arises from

220 We read the locative as if an instrumental; if the locative were intended then it would be the spit that would be coated with oil and ghee.

221 Ḍalhaṇa says that the unexpressed topic of this recipe is partial blindness (*timira*).

222 Blood-bile (*śonita-pitta*, *rakta-pitta*) is a widely-recognized disease in ayurveda, but the compound here is definitely dual, which rules out that interpretation. One would expect blood-bile because the previous verse

223 The expression “the fragrant one in oil (*tailasugandhi*)” is puzzling. The word *sugandhi* has different referents in the *Nighaṇṭu* literature but is not common as a noun in the extant literature. “Sandal” is just one of its possible meanings.

224 “Off his hand” translates the adverbial *sapāṇam*, an unusual word. Ḍalhaṇa reproduces a reading close to the Nepalese recension but says that Jejjaṭa rejects it and so he also does (*susr-trikamjī3*).

wind and blood.

- 31 And in the case of wind one should apply turpeth (*trivṛt*) based on strong mallow (*atibalā*), and country mallow (*balā*) in an errhine (*nasya*).²²⁵
Ghee which has been extracted from milk cooked with the meat of aquatic creatures and those from marshlands should be prescribed.
- 32 †An enclosed roasting (*puṭākhyā*) with Sindh salt and the product of the meat of a carnivore (*kravyabhuj*) and a deer (*eṇa*), is combined with honey and ghee.²²⁶
Fat (*vasā*) from a horse, a vulture, a snake, and a cock (*tāmracūḍa*), combined with mahua (*madhūka*) is always good in a collyrium. †²²⁷
- 33 Having prepared (*niṣevita*) a collyrium made of kohl (*srotas*) and gradually combine it with juices (*rasa*), milk and ghee.²²⁸
For thirty days, this collyrium is put in the mouth of a black snake that is covered with kuśa grass (*kuśa*).
- 34 Next, a collyrium that is milk containing long pepper (*māgadhī*), lye (*kṣāraka*) and Sindh salt (*saindhava*) that has been repeatedly prepared with the mouth of a black snake, is good in the case of bloodshot blindness (*rāgin timira*).²²⁹
- 35 They say that ghee may be produced from that and combined with sweet herbs is good as an errhine for eye-diseases caused by bile.
And here, an eyewash (*tarpaṇa*) is good that is a combination that is the flesh

225 “Based on” translates *-āśrita* “depending on” which does not construe easily here. The vulgate has *śṛta* “cooked” which makes easier sense but is not supported by the Nepalese MSS.

226 Ḍalhaṇa notes (Su 1938: 628a) that *puṭāhvaya* (see verse 35 below) is a synonym for *puṭapāka*, and that the process is described in the *Kriyākalpa* chapter, i.e., SS.6.18.33–38 (Su 1938: 635). On the *puṭa* process in the *Suśrutasamhitā*, which is earlier and different than that of *rasaśāstra* literature, see the discussion by Wujastyk (2019: 83):

The term ‘enclosed roasting’ (*puṭapāka*) does occur in the *Suśrutasamhitā* in the context of eye treatments, but designates a method of obtaining juice from substances by wrapping them in leaves pasted with earth and cooking the bolus on charcoal to finally extract a juice.

227 This verse contain irresolvable difficulties. There are no significant variants in the Nepalese MS transmission, but the text is ungrammatical. The vulgate reads substantially differently but we have nevertheless made some emendations in line with it and read the verse as two sentences.

228 Ḍalhaṇa specifies that the juices are meat soups of various animals (Su 1938: 628).

229 Ḍalhaṇa describes this blindness as a type of *kāca* disease caused by wind (**susr-trikamjī**). The expression “bloodshot blindness” is an attempt to capture the idea of a blind eye that is dyed or coloured (not colour-blindness). This verse is quite different from the vulgate and also syntactically challenging.

- of wild animals taken hot (*puṭāhvaya*).²³⁰
- 36 And realgar (*manaḥśilā*) mixed with elixir salve (*rasāñjana*) and honey is a liquid collyrium (*dravāñjana*) which is, in this case, combined with mahua (*madhūka*).²³¹
- Alternatively, experts on this say that finely ground blue vitriol (*tuttha*) extracted from a gold mine is the “same collyrium (*samāñjana*)”.²³²
- 37 Conch mixed with equal parts of sheep’s horn and stibnite (*añjana*) removes the impurity of the glassy opacity (*kāca*) because of the application of collyrium (*añjana*).²³³
- The extracts (*rasa*) produced from aflame of the forest (*palāśa*), Rohita tree (*rohita*),²³⁴ mahua (*madhūka*), ground with the supernatant layer (*agra*) of the spirits (*madira*) is applied.
- 38 Alternatively, one should cook an errhine with cuscus grass (*uśīra*), lodh tree (*lodhra*), the three fruits (*triphalā*), beauty berry (*priyaṅgu*) to pacify eye diseases caused by phlegm.²³⁵
- One should apply smoke of the bark of embelia (*vidāṅga*), velvet leaf (*pāthā*), white siris (*kinihī*), and desert date (*iṅgudī*); and cuscus grass (*uśīra*) alone.
- 39 A ghee that is cooked (*bhāvita*) from a decoction of a non-flowering tree (*vanaspatī*)²³⁶ as well as turmeric (*haridrā*) and spikenard (*nalada*) is good in a eyewash (*tarpaṇa*).
- Alternatively, one may have an enclosed roasting (*puṭapāka*) done with arid-land animals (*jāṅgala*)²³⁷ and a plentiful amount of long pepper (*māgadha*), Sindh salt and honey.

230 The expression taken hot (*puṭāhvaya*) is a guess.

231 The expression liquid collyrium (*dravāñjana*) is only known from Ḍalhaṇa’s comments on SS.6.17.11ab (Su 1938: 626). The recipe in the present collyrium is different from that discussed by Ḍalhaṇa.

232 On *tuttha*, which may also be identified with zinc oxide or as crushed sea-urchin shells, see Falk (1991: 112 ff.); zinc oxide is a component of skin-balms but is not recommended for application in the eyes themselves. The expression “same collyrium (*samāñjana*)” is a hapax legomenon glossed inexplicably by Ḍalhaṇa as “a collyrium with an equal amount of fermented barley” (*tulyasauvīrāñjana*) (Su 1938: 628).

233 The ablative “from collyrium” is hard to construe, but Ḍalhaṇa uses this term and phrase in his commentary on 6.17.41ab (Su 1938: 629).

234 Probably *Soymida febrifuga* A. Juss.

235 Ḍalhaṇa invokes a general rule (*paribhāṣā*) to indicate that this mixture should be cooked with sesame oil.

236 These are fig trees. The *Sauśrutaniḥaṇṭu* (252) specifies the Uḍumbara. Cf. the classification in CS.1.1.71–72, 1.8, *et passim*.

237 On this term, see SS.1.35.42 (Su 1938: 157) and the discussion by Zimmermann (1999: 25–31).

- 40 A treatment (*kriyā*) with realgar (*manahṣilā*), the three spices, conch, honey, along with Sindh salt, green vitriol (*kāsīsa*) and elixir salve (*rasāñjana*).²³⁸ They say that an elixir salve (*rasāñjana*) combined with myrobalans, treacle and dried ginger is good.²³⁹
- 41 Alternatively, a collyrium that has been prepared many times in the eight types of urine²⁴⁰ is put into water with the three fruits. Having stored it in the mouth of a nocturnal creature (*niśācara*)²⁴¹ one should place it in a conch (*salilotthita*) for two months.²⁴²
- 42 One should apply that collyrium together with the flowers of mahua (*madhūka*) and horseradish tree (*śigru*) when [the disease] is caused by all [the humours].
- But alternatively, all treatments apply when blood is the cause. The procedure that removes bile is good when there is blue dot cataract (*mlāyin*).²⁴³
- 43 For one who has a humour, the physician should consider the rule in all humoral cases and then smear the ointment on the face.²⁴⁴
- The treatment that is good for removing watery eye (*syanda*) should be properly applied in all these humoral cases, according to the individual.²⁴⁵
- 44 The physician should not employ substances in errhines etc., when the humours intensify, and also when disease spreads. And further, in the *Kalpa*, there is a good deal more said about collyriums, and that should be considered and then applied.²⁴⁶
- 45 Someone who uses matured ghee, the three fruits, wild asparagus (*śatāvarī*), as well as mung beans (*mudga*), emblic and barley has nothing to fear from cases of severe blindness (*timira*).

find ref.

Check out these refs.

238 Ḍalhaṇa glosses treatment (*kriyā*) specifically as inspissation (*rasakriyā*) (Su 1938: 629).

239 We emend *hite* to *hitam*, against the MSS.

240 See SS *mūtravarga*

241 Ḍalhaṇa glosses nocturnal creature (*niśācara*) as “vulture,” although elsewhere in the SS it is more commonly interpreted as a spirit or demon. In the present context, following verses 33 and 34, it is probably a snake.

242 We interpret “water-born (*salilotthita*)” as “conch” in line with *jalodbhava*, but the term is uncertain.

243 The vulgate follows Ḍalhaṇa in glossing *mlāyin* as *parimlāya*. The description of this condition at SS.6.7.27–28 appears to refer to “blue dot” or “cerulean” cataract. √*mlai* derivatives can mean “dark” or “black.”), which is normally a different ailment.

244 The vulgate edition omits part of this verse (ab) combining earlier and later passages.

245 The term watery eye (*syanda*) refers to the specific disease *abhiṣyanda*. See SS.6.6.5, 1.46.51, etc.

246 Ḍalhaṇa notes that *Kalpa* means the Uttaratantra adhyāya 18 (Su 1938: 633 ff).

- 46 Blindness is dispelled by milk prepared with wild asparagus or in emblics, or again cooked barley (*yavaudana*) followed by the water of three fruits with plenty of ghee.
- 47 When there is bloodshot blindness (*rāgiṇi timire*), the wise physician should not cut a vein. A humour injured (*utpīḍita*) by the instrument rapidly destroys vision.
- 48 Non-bloodshot blindness (*araga timira*) in the first layer (*paṭala*) is treatable. And bloodshot blindness (*rāgiṇi timire*) in the second layer, with difficulty. And in the third layer it is mitigable (*yāpya*).
- 49 I shall explain the therapy for success when there is a cataract (*liṅganāśa*) caused by phlegm. It may be white, like a full moon, an umbrella, a pearl (*muktā*) or a spiral (*āvarta*).
- 50 Or it may be uneven, thin in the middle, streaked or have excessive shine (*prabha*). A humour (*doṣa*) in the pupil may be characterized as being painful or having blood.²⁴⁷
- 51–52 At a time that is neither too hot or too cold, the patient who has been oiled and sweated is restrained and seated, looking symmetrically at his own nose. The wise physician should separate (*muktvā*) two white sections from the black part (*kr̥ṣṇa*) and from the outer corner of the eye (*apāṅga*). Having pīḍ- (*pressed*) properly into the eye,²⁴⁸ at the naturally occurring (*daivakṛte*) hole (*chidra*) with the probe (*śalākā*) made of copper or iron, with a tip like a barley-corn that is held by a steady hand with the middle finger, forefinger and thumb, the left one with the right hand and the other one contrariwise. When the piercing is done, there is the simultaneous issue of a drop of liquid and a sound.²⁴⁹
- 55 The expert should moisten the exact place of piercing with a woman's breast-milk. Then he should scratch the circuit of the pupil (*dr̥ṣṭimaṇḍala*) with the tip of the probe (*śalākā*).²⁵⁰
- 56 Without injuring, gently pushing the phlegm in the circuit of the pupil

247 In the vulgate, and in parallel passages in the AS, the reading “it may be (*bhavet*)” is replaced with the negative “if, then not (*na ced*)” (cf. As utt.17.1–3 (As 1980: 712)). These characteristics are then read as conditions that preclude surgery; for the Nepalese recension, they are simply descriptions of the appearance of a cataract.

248 We understand the locative *nayane* as the place of pressing; other interpreters take it as an accusative dual. The idea is that the eye is held steady by the surgeon.

249 Ḍalhana interprets simultaneous (*samyak*) rather as “proper,” referring to the proper kind of incision.

250 The anatomy of the eye is described in 6.1.14–16 (Su 1938: 596) The disks or *maṇḍalas* are the circuits or disks of the eye.

- against the nose, he should remove it by means of sniffing (*ucchiṅgana*).²⁵¹
- 57 Whether the humour is solid (*styāna*) or liquid (*cala*), one should apply sweating to the eye externally, with leaves (*bhaṅga*) that remove wind, after fixing the needle (*sūcī*) properly.²⁵²
- 58 But if the humour cannot be destroyed or if it comes back, one should apply the piercing (*vyadhā*) once again, with appropriate oils and so on.
- 59 Now the pupil (*dr̥ṣṭi*) shines like the sun (*hari*) in a cloudless sky; then, when objects become visible, one may slowly remove the probe (*śalākā*).²⁵³
- 60 Having smeared ghee on the eye, one should cover it with a bandage. Then, he must lie down supine in a house free from disturbances.²⁵⁴
- 61 At that time, he should not belch, cough, sneeze, spit or shiver. Afterwards there should be restrictions (*yantraṇā*) as in the case of someone who has drunk oil.²⁵⁵
- 62 Every three days one should wash it with decoctions (*kaṣāya*) that remove wind. After three days, one should sweat the eye externally because of the danger of wind.
- 63 Having restrained himself in this way for ten days he should thereafter take a beneficial regimen (*karma*) that clears the pupil (*dr̥ṣṭi*) and also he should take light food in measure.

251 Ḍalhaṇa describes sniffing (*ucchiṅgana*) at 6.19.8 (Su 1938: 641), clearly intending inward sniffing.

252 We interpret *bhaṅga* as leaves, following the usage elsewhere in this sthāna 4.32.9, 6.11.5 (Su 1938: 513, 614) where *bhaṅga* means shoots (*pallava*). A similar procedure is described at As 6.17.25 (As 1980: 716a), where sweating of the eye is done by means of the leaves of a castor-oil plant.

253 There are many problems with the MS readings and interpretation of this half-verse. We have inferred “sky” and emended from “free from the point (*agramukta*)” to “free from clouds (*abhramukta*)”. The latter meaning is supported (in different words) by the vulgate and occurs elsewhere in Sanskrit literature.

254 Ḍalhaṇa explains disturbances specifically as dust, smoke, drafts and sunlight 6.17.67 (Su 1938: 631a).

255 Ḍalhaṇa glosses “restrictions (*yantraṇā*)” as having a controlled diet and the other restrictions appropriate to someone who is taking oil as a preparation before further therapy (6.17.68 (Su 1938: 631)). These restrictions are also described at 6.18.28 (Su 1938: 635) and Ah 1.16.25cd (Ah 1939: 249).

[Complications]

- 64 When there is a misshapen eyeball (*vilocana*), the eye may fill because of the release of blood from a vein.²⁵⁶
A hard probe leads to shooting pain (*śūla*), a thin to unsteadiness of the humours (*doṣapariplava*),²⁵⁷
65 a thick-tipped probe leads to a large wound, and a sharp one may cause harm in many ways; a very irregular one may cause a discharge of water, a rigid (*sthirā*) one brings about a loss of function (*kriyāsaṅga*).²⁵⁸
66 Therefore, one should make a good probe that is free from these defects.

[Characteristics of the probe]

- The probe should be eight finger-breadths long and in the middle it is wrapped with thread and is as thick as a thumb joint. It is shaped like a bud at both ends (*vaktra*).
67 A commendable probe should be made of silver, iron or gold (*śātakumbhī*).²⁵⁹

[Complications]

- Redness, swelling, lumps, driness (*coṣa*), bubbling (*budbuda*),²⁶⁰ pigs' eye (*sūkarākṣitā*),²⁶¹ irritation (*adhimantha*), etc. and other diseases arise from faults in the piercing,
69–70 or even from bad behaviour. One should treat them each accordingly.
Listen to me once again about compounds for painful red eyes.
Red chalk (*gairikaḥ*), Indian sarsaparilla (*śārīvā*), panic grass (*dūrvā*), and ghee ground with barley.

256 The condition of “misshapen eye” is referred to briefly in 6.61.9 (Su 1938: 800), where Ḍalhaṇa glosses it as “bent brow and eye (*vakrabhrūnetra*).” The vulgate’s reading of “with blood (*śonitena*)” is easier to construe.

257 There is a medically significant difference here from the vulgate, which reads “a rough (*khara*) probe” not a “thin” probe.

258 This translation of loss of function (*kriyāsaṅga*) is given on the basis of Ḍalhaṇa’s gloss of *kriyāsaṅgakarī* as “causing the destruction of actions such as moving (*gamanādikriyāvināśakarī*)” at 3.8.19 (Su 1938: 382).

259 The vulgate reads “copper (*tāmra*)” in place of “silver.”

260 Ḍalhaṇa glosses “bubbling (*budbuda*)” as “prolapse (*māṃsanirgama*) that looks like bubbles.”

261 The expression “pigs’ eye” appears to be a *hapax*. It is glossed as “downward vision (*adho-dṛṣṭitva*)” by Ḍalhaṇa.

- 71 This face ointment is to be used for quelling pain and redness. Or else it may be taken combined with the juice of citron (*mātuluṅga*) with sesame gently fried, mixed with white mustard (*siddhārthaka*).²⁶² This is immediately beneficial when someone is looking for relief.
- 72 A paste with *Holostemma* (*payasyā*),²⁶³ Indian sarsaparilla (*śārivā*), cassia cinnamon (*patra*), Indian madder (*mañjiṣṭhā*), and liquorice (*madhukair*) stirred with goat's milk, pleasantly warmed, is said to be healthy.²⁶⁴
- 73 Alternatively, it can be made in this way with Himalayan cedar, Himalayan cherry (*padmaka*) and dried ginger. Or, in the same way, with grapes, liquorice and the Lodh tree mixed with Sindh salt.
- 74 Alternatively, goats' milk with the Lodh tree, Sindh salt, red grapes and liquorice, cooked, should be used in irrigation because it removes pain and redness.
- 75 Having cooked it with liquorice, water-lily, and costus, mixed with grapes (*drākṣā*), lac (*lākṣā*), white sugar (*sitā*), with wild asparagus, Hare Foot Uraria (*pr̥thakparṇī*),²⁶⁵ nutgrass (*mustā*), liquorice, Himalayan cherry (*padmaka*), and Sindh salts, one should apply it [irrigation] gently warm.
- 76cd–77ab Ghee that has been cooked in four times the amount of milk that has itself been cooked with drugs that destroy wind.²⁶⁶ This has an admixture of cottony jujube (*kākolī*) etc., should be prescribed in all treatments.²⁶⁷
- 77cd–78ab If pain does not end in this way, one should administer blood-letting to the vein of someone who has previously been oiled and sweated. Then the wise physician should apply cauterization in the advised manner.²⁶⁸
- 78cd–80ab Now listen to two excellent collyriums for making the pupils clear. After

262 On the adverbial use of gently (*mṛdu*), see Gombrich 1979.

263 The identity of *payasyā* is debated (Singh and Chuneekar 1972: 538), and was already in doubt at the time of Ḍalhaṇa but likely candidates may be those suggested by Ḍalhaṇa, who suggests either *arkapuṣpī* or *kṣīrakākolī*, that may be *Holostemma adakodien* Schult. and *Leptadenia reticulata* (Retz.) Wight & Arn. (Sivarajan and Balachandran 1994: 195–196). The *Sauśrutaniḡhaṇṭu* glosses it as *kṣīrikā* or *arkapuṣpikā* (Suvedī and Tivārī 2000: v. 307).

264 The expression “stirred with goat's milk (*ajākṣīrārdita*)” is difficult. It may be connected with the rare root *ard* documented by Whitney (1885: 15). Cf. *√ard gatau* (*Dhātupāṭha* 1.56).

265 Suvedī and Tivārī 2000: 18.

266 Ḍalhaṇa mentions that these drugs include Deodar (*bhadrādāru*) and other wind-destroying drugs. The *vātasamśamana* group is listed in *Suśrutasaṃhitā sūtrasthāna* 1.39.7.

267 Ḍalhaṇa notes that this would include errhines, ointments, etc.

268 The vulgate reads *vāpi* for *cāpi*, so Ḍalhaṇa sees blood-letting and cautery as alternatives, not a sequence of treatments. Ḍalhaṇa lists the places that cauterization may be applied, such as the brow, forehead, etc.

grinding the flowers of periploca of the woods (*meṣaśṛṅga*), siris (*śirīṣa*), axelwood (*dhava*) royal jasmine (*jātī*), pearl and beryl (*vaiḍūrya*) with goat's milk, one should put it in a copper pot for seven days.

- 80cd–81 Having made it into wicks (*vartti*), the physician should apply it as a collyrium. Alternatively, one should make kohl (*srotoja*), coral (*vidruma*), cuttlefish bone (*phena*), and realgar (*manaḥśilā*) and peppers into wicks as before. One should apply these wicks, which are good in a collyrium, to steady the pupil.
- 82 I shall again discuss the foremost collyriums at length in the *Kriyākalpa* section. Those various methods may be applied here too.

or a dual?

Uttaratantra, adhyāya 38

Introductory remarks

Summary of the Content The chapter talks about various diseases of the female reproductive system and, in doing so, combines both aspects that go into a representation of diseases in āyurvedic literature: signs, symptoms and pathogenesis (*nidāna*), on the one hand, and medical treatment (*cikitsā*), on the other. In chapters of the *Uttaratantra*, these two aspects are sometime dealt with in two different chapters X-*vijñānīya* and X-*pratiṣedha*. There are, however, many examples where this distinction is not made.

Placement of the Chapter While in [Su 1938](#) the current chapter is found at the end of the section on paediatrics (*Kumāratāntra*, or *Kumārabhṛtya* as this section is styled in MS Kathmandu KL 699), in the Nepalese version, this is chapter 6.58, and it is chapter 23 of an entirely different section, namely, the *Kāyācikitsā*.

Several things are noteworthy in this regard:

- In the placement of the vulgate, this chapter follows upon 6.37 *Grahotpatti* (6.35 in the Nepalese version), a chapter that talks about the origination of nine demons (*graha*) that are responsible for all children's diseases described in previous chapters of the *Kumāratāntra*. In this way, the current chapter retains the general focus on the child bearing (*kaumārabhṛtya*), but, at the same time, marks a change to a distinct, less mystical approach to the topic at hand (that could originate in a cultural milieu different from that of the preceding 11 chapters). Dalhaṇa ([Su 1938](#): 668b) explains how the chapter fits its context in the following way:

It is appropriate that for the sake of treating the disorders of the female reproductive system (*yonivyāpat*), the chapter called Countermeasures Against Disorders of the Female Reproductive System (*yonivyāpatpratiṣedha*) (SS.6.38) is taught immediately after the chapter called Origination of Planetary Deities (*grahotpatti*) (SS.6.37). It is because (1) there is an explicit mention of the word “*yonī*” in the statement “born in the womb (*yonī*) of animal and human” (in SS.6.37.13bc) and because (2)

the disorders of the female reproductive system (*yonivyāpat*) are the causes for the inborn disorders of children.²⁶⁹

- In the placement of the Nepalese version, *Yonivyāpatpratiṣedha* is preceded by 6.56 *Mūtrāghātapratiṣedha* (6.58 in Su 1938) and 6.57 *Mūtrakṛcchrapratiṣedha* (6.59 in Su 1938), two chapters dealing with the diseases of the urinary tract. The current chapter carries on with the topic of diseases that affect genitalia. In its Nepalese version, the chapter opens with two verses that explain the reasons for treating the particular set of diseases. These lack any reference to the inborn disorders of children (*kumārajanmavikāra*) mentioned by Ḍalhaṇa, and instead highlight the importance of curing female diseases for the satisfaction of male partner.
- SS.1.3 in both Su 1938 and the Nepalese version lists the chapter at the place, where it is found in the vulgate (Cf. Sū.3.37ab: *naigameṣacikitsā ca grahotpattiḥ sayonijāḥ*).
- Parallel chapters in the *Aṣṭāṅgasamgraha* and the *Aṣṭāṅgahrdayasaṃhitā* form a part of the *Śalyatantra* section of each text.

Parallels The current chapter is parallel in its content to *Aṣṭāṅgasamgraha* 6.38 and 6.39 as well as *Aṣṭāṅgahrdayasaṃhitā* 6.33 and 6.34 (*Guhyarogavijñāna* and *Guhyarogapratiṣedha* respectively).

A close literary parallel to the first part of the chapter is found in *Mādhavanidāna* (MN) 62, or at least its version printed in @@. The readings of the MN as it stands now usually side with the vulgate version rather than with the Nepalese. In addition to the basic text, there are several valuable pointers made in the *Madhukośa*, an early commentary on the MN. This part of the text is authored by Śrīkaṇṭhadatta, who was most like a direct student of Vijaraṅkṣita. The latter wrote the first part of the *Madhukośa*, up to chapter 32, and, what is more, can be dated to the second half of the 11th – first half of the 12th centuries (Meulenbeld 1974: 22–26).

Another most interesting parallel is found in *Carakasamhitā* 6(Ci).30.

²⁶⁹ Ḍalhaṇa on SS.6.38.1: *grahotpattyadhyāyanantaram 'tityagyonim mānuṣam ca' iti vacanena yoner nāmasaṃkīrtanāt kumārajanmavikārakāraṇatvāc ca, yonivyāpaccikitsitārtham yonivyāpatpratiṣedhādhyāyārambho yuhyate [...]*

Translation

- 1 And now I shall explain the countermeasures against disorders of the female reproductive system (*yonivyāpat*).²⁷⁰
- *3 Since for good men, a woman is the most pleasurable thing, therefore a physician should diligently attend to the diseases located in the female reproductive system (*yonī*), because he is entirely devoted to it (that is, to curing these diseases) for the sake of (people's) happiness.²⁷¹
- *4 A corrupted female reproductive system (*yonī*) cannot consume semen (*bīja*), and therefore, the woman cannot take a fetus (that is, become pregnant). She gets severe prolapses (*arśas*), abdominal lump (*gulma*) and similarly many other diseases (*roga*).

Philological Notes The first two verses (2 and 3) in the Nepalese version are written in a classical variety of the *upajāti* metre:

U _ U _ _ U U _ U _ _ .

In content, they are only approximately parallel to three hemistichs in *anuṣṭubh* metre found in [Su 1938](#). The latter verses lack the apologetic explanation concerning the reasons for this chapter being taught.

- *5 Humours (*doṣa*), wind (*vāta*), etc., corrupted due to faulty medical treatment (*mithyopacāra*),²⁷² sexual activity, fate, and also defects (*doṣa*) of menstrual

270 On this broad understanding of the term *yonī*, see Das [2003](#): pp. 572–5

271 As our translation indicates, the sentence construction does not allow an unambiguous identification of who or what is the referent of the pronoun *tad* in the compound form *tadadhīna* ‘devoted to it.’ Our current understanding is that *tad* refers to the ‘most pleasurable thing’ mentioned in pāda a. It could, however, also refer to ‘them,’ that is, the ‘good men.’

272 In our translation of the compound *mithyopacāra*, we decided for the technical meaning of the term *upacāra*, that is, ‘medical application’ or ‘treatment’. The combination *mithyā + upa-√car* is attested several times in medical literature. At least once, at CS Vi.3.38, it is given an explicit commentarial gloss (by Cakrapāṇidatta): “*mithopacaritān iti asamyak cikitsitān*”. In the SS ([Su 1938](#)), it is used once in Ut.18.30, where it refers specifically to the wrong application of ? (*tarpaṇa*) and ? (*putapāka*), both of which are mentioned in the previous verse. Another use of the compound in a seemingly conforming meaning is found in a citation from Bhoja’s text quoted by Gayadāsa at SS Ni.5.17: “*śvitraṃ tu dvividhaṃ proktaṃ doṣajaṃ vraṇajaṃ tathā/ tatra mithyopacārād dhi vraṇasya vraṇajaṃ smṛtam // ...*”. In contrast to this, the parallel verse in [Su 1938](#) = CS Ci.30.7 = MN 62.1 reads *mithyācāra* ‘wrong conduct’. All commentators (Cakrapāṇidatta on the CS, Śrīkaṇṭhadatta on the MN, and Ḍaḥaṇa on the SS) explain that the wrong conduct stands here specifically for unwholesome

blood (*ārtava*) and semen (*bīja*), produce various diseases in the female reproductive organ (*yonī*). These 20 diseases are taught here distinctly and one by one along with their treatment (*bheṣaja*), causes (*hetu*) and signs (*cihna*).

Philological Notes The Nepalese version of the SS continues here with 3 hemistichs in classical *upajāti* metre (see the syllabic pattern above). On the other hand, [Su 1938](#) contains two complete verses (4 hemistichs) in the *anuṣṭubh*. Three final hemistichs are found verbatim in CS Ci.30.7cd–8. It is very likely that these verses were borrowed from the CS into SS (and not the other way around), because CS Ci.30.7cd = SS Ut.38.5ab says that the 20 kinds of diseases were already taught in the Collection of Diseases (*rogasaṃgraha*). In the context of the SS, this reference does not make any sense and is left uncommented by Ḍalhaṇa. In case of the CS, however, Cakrapāṇidatta explains that this reference points back to CS Sū.19, a chapter that does, in fact, list all the diseases dealt with in later sections of the text. 20 diseases of female reproductive system (*yonī*) as mentioned in Sū.19.3.

The above three hemistichs in *anuṣṭubh* are also repeated in MN 62.1–2ab. Given that all following verses stem from the SS, it is likely that MN 62.1–2ab too was incorporated into the text from the SS (and not its original location in the CS).

*6.1 Because of wind (*vāta*), female reproductive organ (*yonī*) becomes:

1. ? (*udāvartā*),
2. called Infertile (*vandhyā*), and
3. Sprung (*plutā*),
4. Flooded (*pariplutā*), and
5. Windy (*vātalā*).

*6.2 And because of choler (*pitta*), occur:

1. With bloodloss (*raktakṣayā*),
2. Vomiting (*vāminī*), and
3. Causing a Fall (*sraṃsanī*),
4. Child-murderess (*putraghnī*), and also
5. Bilious / Choleric (*pittalā*).

*7.1 And because of phlegm (*kapha*) occur:

diet. The parallel in AH Ut.33.28 = AS Ut.38.34 plainly reads *duṣṭabhojana* ‘corrupted food’ instead.

1. Extremely Excited (*atyānandā*),
 2. Protuberant (*karninī*), and
 3. & 4. two (*caraṇī*), and
 5. other Phlegmatic (*śleṣmalā*).
- *7.2 And similarly there are other (kinds of morbid female reproductive system) involving all *doṣas*:
1. Impotent (*śaṇḍhī*),
 2. With testicles (*aṇḍīnī*),
 3. two Huge (*mahatī*),
 4. With a needle-like opening (*sūcīvaktrā*),
 5. (*sarvātmikā*).

Philological Notes Verses 5 and 6 consist of four hemistichs written in a kind of *triṣṭubh* metre — that is, of eight unequal *pādas* containing 11 syllables each — and correspond to six hemistichs in *anuṣṭubh* in Su 1938 (Ut.38.6cd–9cd). By the standards of classical Sanskrit prosody, the metre in all four hemistichs is irregular. However, considering the wide range of metrical variations of the *triṣṭubh* permissible in Epic Sanskrit, the concerned verses can be considered to fall well within metrical norm. Based on the metrical analysis of a large sample of *triṣṭubh* passages in the *Mahābhārata*, Fitzgerald (2009: 108) postulated the following general metrical structure:

Table 2: Summary of table 3 in Fitzgerald 2009.

syllable nr.	1	2,3,4	5,6,7	8,9,10	11
	x	ra (_ _ _), ma (_ _ _)	bha (_ _ _), ra (_ _ _), sa (_ _ _)	ra (_ _ _)	x

Our verses scan:

Table 3: Metrical structure of vss. Ut.38.5–6 in the Nepalese version of the *Suśrutasamhitā*.

5		U _ _ _ , _ U _ _ U _ U		U _ U _ , _ U _ _ U _ _
6		_ _ U _ , _ U _ _ U _ U		_ _ U _ , _ U _ _ U _ _

Following Fitzgerald’s hypothesis (Fitzgerald 2009: 99) formulated explicitly with regard to the *Mahābhārata* that “the more variable a *triṣṭubh* passage of the Mbh is, the older it is likely to be”, one may speculate that the current passage in the Nepalese version may go back to an ancient textual layer that, at the

time when the hyparchetype of the Nepalese version was produced, was not yet fully “Sanskritized” and harmonized with the surrounding passages. Alternatively and, perhaps, less likely, vss. 5–6 of the Nepalese version could have been composed as an attempt to harmonize the text of the SS — that is, to recast the list of diseases originally written in *anuṣṭubh* into *triṣṭubh*.

Note that so far we have not come across any other examples of non-Classical metres used either in [Su 1938](#) or in the Nepalese version.

- 9 The Retaining (*udāvartā*) releases foamy menstrual blood (*rajas*) with pain. One should diagnose the Infertile (*vandhyā*) by the absence of menstrual blood (*ārtava*), and the ? (*utplutā*) by chronic pain. In the case of Flooded (*pariplutā*), there is an extreme appetite for sex.
- 11 The Windy (*vātalā*) is hard, stiff, afflicted by stabbing and pricking pain. And in four former types too, there are painful sensations (*vedanā*) associated with the wind (*anila*).
- 12 The Bloodloss (*lohitakṣayā*) is the one that has blood that diminishes with a burning sensation. And the Vomiting (*vāminī*), flooded with menstrual blood (*rajas*), ejects the semen (*bīja*) in the flow.²⁷³
- 13 The Falling (*prasraṃsanī*) protrudes, it is agitated, and delivery is hard. The Child-Murdress (*putraghnī*) kills a well-established fetus because of flows of blood (*rakta*).²⁷⁴

Philological Notes In 10ab, we introduced two minor corrections and deleted the final *anusvāras* in *prasraṃsanīm* and *duḥprajāyanīm* found in both MSS. In doing so, we effectively changed the Accusative ending to the Nominative ones. Apart from mere grammatical, that is, syntactic, reasons, we believe that it is possible to explain how this mistake could occur. Based on irregular forms of both *anusvāra* signs (that is, in MS Kathmandu KL 699 and MS Kathmandu NAK 5-333) at the end of *prasraṃsanīm*, and considering the fact that MS Kathmandu KL 699 is missing one syllable, we believe that both MSS could have faithfully copied

²⁷³ The exact force of *srutau* ‘in the flow’ remains unclear.

²⁷⁴ Note that our interpretation of the semantic value of the reduplication *sthitam sthitam* follows Ḍalhaṇa’s comment: *sthitam sthitam grabham hanti, notpannamātram*, ‘She kills a “*sthitam sthitam*” fetus, not the one that has just arisen.’ Note, however, that from a strict Pāṇinian point of view, this reduplication can be used to indicate either a permanent or a repeated character of an action or property (Cf. A 8.1.4: *nityavīpsyah*), thus ‘always established’ and ‘repeatedly established’ respectively. The second option seems contextually fitting as well and would point towards repeated miscarriage.

what initially was an insertion mark of their common ancestor. The addition of an *anusvāra* after *duḥprajāyanī*, on the other hand, is most likely deliberate and occurred after the initial confusion between an insertion mark and *anusvāra* in order to smooth out the syntax.

If we are correct in thinking that the omission of one syllable in 10a was already present in the common ancestor of MS Kathmandu KL 699 and MS Kathmandu NAK 5-333, the question about the source of MS Kathmandu NAK 5-333's reading *saṃsraṃsate* arises. At the moment, it remains unclear to us whether the scribe of MS Kathmandu NAK 5-333 had access to further textual sources or whether he conjectured the text on his own. Note also that this hemistich is written in an uncommon type of *anuṣṭubh*, namely, a *ta-vipulā*. Note, furthermore, that a reading parallel to the Nepalese edition is found, for example, in *Mādhavanidāna* 64.6ab. Here, however, the text reads *sraṃsate ca*, which brings the metre back to a regular *anuṣṭubh*.

- 14 The Choleric (*pittalā*) has intense burning sensation (*dāha*) and inflammation (*pāka*). And in the case of the first four kinds as well,²⁷⁵ one should include the symptoms of cholera (*pitta*).
- 15 She overindulges in sex (*grāmyadharmā*) because of excessive enjoyment (*atyānanda*) and dissatisfaction.²⁷⁶ And in the case of ? (*karṇinī*), from phlegm (*śleṣman*) and menstrual blood (*āsṛk*) a protuberance (*karṇikā*) develops in the ? (*yonī*).
- 16 During sexual intercourse (*maithuna*), the first ? (*caraṇī*) is the one that surpasses the man.²⁷⁷ Because of frequent excessive intercourse, the semen (*bīja*)

275 The first four kinds are described in the preceding verses. They are (*lohitakṣayā*), (*vāminī*), (*prasraṃsanī*) and (*putraghnī*).

276 The syntax of 12ab differs from its parallel formulations beginning with 8ab. The most notable irregularity is that the concerned hemistich lacks the name of the described condition and, consequently, the Nominative subject of the short sentence. It seems likely, therefore, that the Ablative *atyānadāt* 'because of excessive enjoyment' is meant additionally to explain the reasons behind the specific name of the disease, that is Excessive Enjoyment (*atyānandā*).

277 Dāhāṇa's reports two readings of the hemistich (see the Philological Notes) and, accordingly, proposes two slightly different (though equally puzzling) explanations of the clause 'to surpass the man during sexual intercourse'. In the first variant (identical with the Nepalese version), he explains that during the intercourse, the vulva? (*yonī*) afflicted by the condition becomes bigger, i.e., swells: *pūrvā caraṇī atiricyate maithunācaraṇe' dhikā bhavati*. However, it remains unclear what syntactic role is ascribed to the Ablative of the word 'man' (*puruṣāt*). The second explanation is similarly unclear: *puruṣāt pūrvam atiricyate, atyarthaṃ kaṇḍūyata ity arthaḥ*. Taken literally, it says that a woman afflicted by the particular condition is scratched excessively (or, perhaps, feels excessive itchiness). *Madhukośa* accepts

then does not stay in place.²⁷⁸

Philological Notes Note here that the reading of Ut.38.16ab printed in the Su 1938 is the one given by Ḍalhaṇa as an alternative. The reading that he accepted in his main text (inferable from the text his commentary) must have been identical with Ut.38.13ab of the Nepalese version: *maitunetyādi/ pūrvā caraṇī atiricyate maithunācaraṇe 'dhikā bhavati*

- 17 Phlegmatic (*śleṣmalā*) female genitals (*yoni*) are slimy, tormented by itchiness and very cold. And in the first four types too, one should include symptoms of phlegm (*kapha*).
- 18 In the case of ? (*śaṇḍhī*),²⁷⁹ the menstrual blood (*ārtava*) and breasts are missing,²⁸⁰ and during sex, it is rough to the touch. And the ? (*yoni*) of a juvenile woman, taken by a copulent man,²⁸¹ may become ? (*aṇḍanī*).²⁸²

Ḍalhaṇa's alternative reading as the main text of *Mādhavanidāna* 62.9ab. Accordingly, it assumes that the condition is called *a-caraṇā* and that it makes a woman in-capable of enjoying lovemaking so that she withdraws from it before the man (*acaraṇā' samyaṇmaithunācaraṇāt pūrvam prathamam puruṣād atiricyate viramati*).

- 278 The syntactic structure of 13cd corresponds to that of 12ab, and, by the same token, it seems likely that the Ablative 'because of frequent excessive intercourse' (*aticaraṇāt*) is meant to explain the name of the condition, namely, Excessive Intercourse (*aticaraṇā*).
- 279 It is noteworthy that both MSS equally unambiguous in transmitting *śaṇḍhī* as the name of the condition here, and calling it *śaṇḍhī* in the list above (see verse 8). At the moment we preserve this orthographic variation in our provisional edition and in the translation. Note, furthermore, that in our printed sources of the verse (Su 1938 and @@*Mādhavanidāna*@@) that condition is called *śaṇḍī*.
- 280 From a strict grammatical point of view, the compound *naṣṭārtvastanaḥ* (as well as the un-compounded reading of H, *naṣṭārtavaḥ stanah*) should mean 'breasts that lack menstrual blood'. At the moment, we cannot make any sense of this translation and follow the Su 1938 (*anartvastanā śaṇḍī*) and the *Mādhavanidāna* (MN 62.11: *anartavā 'stanī śaṇḍī*) in thinking that the intention of the author was to express that both the breasts and the menstrual blood of a woman afflicted with the particular condition are reduced. From a grammatical point of view, however, the *karmadhāraya* compound *ārtavastana* should be either singular neuter or dual masculine.
- 281 Both medieval commentators, Ḍalhaṇa and Śrīkaṇṭhadatta, explain that a 'copulent' is an-eiphimism for a large penis. Cf. Ḍalhaṇa on SS.Ut.38.18: *atikāyo bṛhatsādhano naraḥ* and Śrīkaṇṭhadatta on MN 62.11: *atikāyagrhitāyā mahāmehanena grhitāyāḥ*.
- 282 Note that in the version of Su 1938, the condition *aṇḍanī* is called *phalinī*, or, according to a variant reading and its explanation offered by Ḍalhaṇa, *aphalinī*. @@MN@@ reads *aṇḍalī* and reports *aṇḍinī* as the reading of the MS 'ka'. Since the term presupposed by

- 19 (*mahāyonih*) is wide open and (*sūcīvaktrā*) is very closed. For those women who have all the symptoms, their genitals (*yonī*) have all the humours.
- 20 And also in first four types, one observes the symptoms of all humours. These five types of incurable diseases of female genitalia (*yonivyāpat*) are diseases that arise from all the humours.

Philological Notes In this verse, we introduced a conjectural emendation and adopted the reading *sarvaliṅganidarśanam* instead of the variant *sarvaliṅgānidarśanam* that is supported by both MSS. We have two reasons for doing so.

On the one hand, we think that the reading of the MSS is faulty. If parsed as *sarvaliṅgāni darśanam*, we arrive at a faulty syntactic construction that we think is unlikely to occur in our text. The parsing *sarvaliṅga-anidarśanam* ‘one does not observe the symptoms of all humours’, on its turn, is possible to sustain from the point of syntax. However, it violates the repetitive structure of the section, which consists of (1) a set of verses describing specific symptoms of the four types of (*yonivyāpat*) associated with a particular humour, (2) a description of a general type of *yonivyāpat* caused by the particular humour, and (3) a statement that the general symptoms of the particular humour are observed in the case of the four specific types as well. This being the case, we expect that the current verse does exactly this.

On the other hand, our conjecture is supported by an external evidence of *Bhāvaprakāśa* Ma Ci 70.16 that reads *sarvaliṅgasamutthānā sarvadoṣaparakopajā | catasṛṣv api cādyāsu sarvaliṅganidarśanam ||*

- 21 But in the case of the curable ones, the sequence beginning with oleation²⁸³ for each humour (*doṣa*) is recommended. And one should especially administer an vaginal douche (*uttarabasti*) according to the instructions.²⁸⁴

Śrīkaṇṭhadatta was based on the primary nominal stem *aṇḍa* ‘egg’ (Cf.: *aṇḍalī aṇḍavan niḥsṛtā yonih*), it is more likely that he read either *aṇḍanī* or *aṇḍinī*. Note, furthermore, that in Maithilī as well as in the modern Bengali script, letters *n* and *l* can be easily confused.

283 Commenting on this, Ḍalhaṇa says: “In this way one understands the following meaning: in the case of curable diseases of female genitals, one should first use the type of oleation that counters the particular humour and then apply therapeutic emesis etc.” (*etena yasya doṣasya yaḥ pratyanikāḥ snehas tena snehena saṁsnehya tato vamanādīn sādhyāsv avacārayed ity arthaḥ*)

284 SS Ci 37.100ff. give a detailed account of the therapeutic procedure called *uttarabasti*. These verses also describe specific instruments and application methods that vary depending on the gender and age of the patient. Therefore, our translation ‘vaginal douche’ is called by the context. In other contexts, the same term could refer instead to smth. like ‘urethral douche’.

- 22 One should treat a female genital (*yoni*) that is rough, cold, rigid and lacking in sensation (*alpasparśa*) with pot-sweats (*kumbhīsveda*)²⁸⁵ filled with marsh water (*ānūpodaka*).²⁸⁶
- 23 One should also put spiced, cooked meats (*veśavāra*)²⁸⁷ mixed with sweet drugs in the vaginas (*yoni*). And the women should gently hold enough Country Mallow (*balā*) oil.
- 24 One should also apply suitable types of lavage as well as vomiting. In diseases with burning sensations (*ūṣā*)²⁸⁸ and heat (*coṣa*), a physician should apply cold treatment that has been taught.

²⁸⁵ The term *kumbhīsveda* occurs several times in other āyurvedic works. Commenting on this verse, Ḍalhaṇa gives a detailed account of the procedure: “One should treat with *kumbhīsveda*, that is to say, one should prepare a pot filled with decoction made from wind-reducing substances such as meat of aquatic animals and those living in marshes, bury it in earth, prepare a bed above it, add to the decoction globules of iron stones? (*lauhapāṣāṇa*) melted in the fire, and treat the woman with the vapour (*bāṣpasveda*) that arises from that pot and is directed only to the region of female genitalia (*yoni*). However, others explain that one should take the heat that comes about when one adds water into the pot filled with meat of aquatic and marshy animals as well as substances reducing wind.” (*kumbhīsvedaiḥ, ānūpaudakamāṃsavātagnadravyakvāthapūrṇāṃ kumbhīm kṛtvā bhūmau nikhanya tadupari śayyāṃ saṃsthāpyāgnisantaptalauhapāṣāṇaguḍakān kvāthe nikṣīpya tadutthitair bāṣpasvedair yonipradeśamātragāmibhir upacaret; anye tu kumbhīm vātaharadravyānūpaudakamāṃsapūrṇāṃ sajalāṃ kṛtvā pravṛttoṣmāṇaṃ grhṇīyād iti vyākhyānanti/* – 6.38.24ab (Su 1938: 669–670).)

²⁸⁶ Our translation “marsh water” corresponds to the Sanskrit *-ānūpodaka-*. In choosing this reading and its English rendering, we followed the Sanskrit text exactly as transmitted in the Nepalese sources. The notion of ‘marsh water’, though perhaps surprising to a modern reader, is well attested in the Classical Āyurveda (see, for example, Angermeier (2020: 74–76)). In SS.Sū.45.37–38, we find a threefold classification of water depending on the quality of the land that it is collected from. Among these three, we find the marsh water (*ānūpaṇi vari*) mentioned as the least favourable. The text of the SS as accepted by Ḍalhaṇa, on the other hand, reads *-ānūpaudaka-* ‘[animals] living in the marsh-land and water.’ The medieval commentator explains the procedure accordingly. It needs to be noted that in the majority of North Indian scripts, the syllables *-po-* and *-pau-* differ from each other by a single stroke above the line, so that a simple scribal error can cause a change in either direction.

²⁸⁷ As Ḍalhaṇa points out here, *veśavāra* is defined in SS.1.46.365–6 as follows: “Meat, boneless and steamed, is again pounded on stony slab and cooked after mixing pippalī, śuṇṭhī, marica, jaggery and ghee. This is known as *vesavāra* (curry). *Vesavāra* is heavy, unctuous, promotes strength and allays disorders of *vāta*.” (trl. PV Sharma, vol. 1, p. 530). *māṃsaṃ nirasthi susvinnaṃ punar dṛṣṭi peṣitam | pippalīśuṇṭhimaricaguḍasarpīḥsamanvitam || aikadhyam pācayet samyag vesavāra iti smṛtaḥ | vesavāro guruḥ snigdho balyo vātarujāpahah ||*

²⁸⁸ In the provisional edition of the verse, we chose the reading *ūṣā* that is preserved here by MS Kathmandu KL 699. Although MS Kathmandu NAK 5-333 transmits here a more common orthography of the word (namely, *uṣā*), it attests to *ūṣā* at another instance, in SS.Ci.2.22.

- 25 A physician should fill a vagina (*yoni*) that has a bad smell or is slimy with powders prepared from the five astringent substances (*pañcakaṣāya*).²⁸⁹ And in such a case, the purifying agent is a decoction made from ingredients such as the royal tree (*rājavarṣa*).²⁹⁰
- 26 ²⁹¹ One should slowly fill a vagina (*yoni*) that has vaginal worms (*yonikrimi*) with pastes made of purifying substances with cow urine and sea salt.
- 27 Or, one may fill it with the paste of the Indian Nightshade (*bṛhatīphala*), having washed it with its liquid.²⁹²
- 28 However, one should fill and fumigate it when itchy and numb.
- 28 Wicks with purifying substances should be administered in the case of (*karṇinī*).
One should anoint the (*prasraṃsanī*) with ghee, sweat it and enter milk into it.
- 29 And then, a physician should cover it with (*veśavāra*) and make a bandage. And for each humour (*doṣa*), one should place/ prescribe SURĀRIṢṬASAMĀM/N.
- 30cd One should also prescribe food mainly consisting of milk and meat broth.
- 31 The diseases (*doṣa*) of semen (*śukra*), menstrual blood (*ārtava*), breast-milk (*stanya*) and the diseases of chyle (*rasa*) have been explained, and the causes for impotence and the treatment of miscarriage.
- 32 And also the therapy has been stated for the diseases that affect a pregnant woman.
- And a physician should treat the subsequent diseases of the ones who are

289 According to Ḍaḥaṇa, the five astringent substances (*pañcakaṣāya*) are (*nyagrodha*), (*udumbara*), (*plakṣa*), (*aśvattha*) and . (*gārdabhāṇḍa*)

290 Note that in translating this verse, we put a comma after *pūrayet*.

291 The condition *yonikrimi* seems to be virtually unknown in currently preserved āyurvedic literature. The term is neither recorded in V. Joṣī and N. H. Joṣī (1968) or found in any of the available electronic texts. As a matter of fact, the only occurrence of the term in an āyurvedic work we are aware of, is a footnote (!) that reports an alternative reading of Cakrapāṇidatta's commentary on CS Ci.30.18 (see Y. T. Ācārya (Ca. 1941: 635b)). Outside of medical literature, the *Śabdakalpadrūma* records a quote from the *Brahmavaivarttapurāṇa* (*śrīkṛṣṇajanmakhaṇḍe 83 adhyāyaḥ*). Among other things, it describes the hardships that await a *śūdra*, who transgresses his *dharma* and has sex with a Brahmin woman or with his mother. After suffering for a hundred Brahma-years in the hell, he is damned for all times to reincarnate on earth among presumably some of the lowest and most wretched beings. So, for example, he will be reborn for seven times as a vaginal worm (*yonikrimi*) of prostitutes (*yaḥ śūdro brāhmaṇīgāmī mātṛgāmī sa pātakī | ... yonikrimiḥ puṃścalīnām sa bhavet sapṭajanmasu ||*)

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born afterwards.

Abbreviations

- Ah 1939 Kumṭe, Aṇṇā Moreśvara, Navare, Kṛṣṇasāstrī, and Parādkar, Hariśāstrī (1939) (eds.), श्रीमद्वाग्भटविरचितम् अष्टाङ्गहृदयम्, श्रीमदरुणदत्तविरचितया सर्वाङ्गसुन्दराख्यया व्याख्यया, हेमाद्रिप्रणीतया आयुर्वेदरसायनाह्वया टीकया च समुल्लसितम् = *The Astāṅgahṛidaya* (6th edn., Muṃbayyām: Nirṇayasāgara Press), [ark:/13960/t3tt6967d](https://nirṇayasāgara.org/ark:/13960/t3tt6967d).
- Anup *Anup Sanskrit Library* (n.d.).
- Apte Apte, Vaman Shivaram (1992), *The Practical Sanskrit-English Dictionary* (Kyoto: Rinsen Book Company), ISBN: 4-653-00038-7; Reprinted from Gode and Karve 1957-9.
- AS *Asiatic Society* (n.d.).
- As 1980 Āṭhavale, Anaṃta Dāmodara (1980) (ed.), *Aṣṭāṅgasaṅgrahaḥ. Śrīmad Vṛddhāvāgbhaṭaviracitaḥ Induvyākhyāsahitaḥ* (Pune: Maheśa Anaṃta Āṭhavale, Śrīmad Ātreya Prakāśanam), [ark:/13960/t9773bb9z](https://nirṇayasāgara.org/ark:/13960/t9773bb9z).
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Appendix

On digital critical editions

- Price, Kenneth M. (2013), ‘Electronic Scholarly Editions’, in Ray Siemens and Susan Schreibman (eds.), *A Companion to Digital Literary Studies* (Chichester, UK: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd), 434–50. DOI: [10.1002/9781405177504.ch24](https://doi.org/10.1002/9781405177504.ch24), URL, accessed 04/07/2021.

A survey of the field in 2013, with a focus on the presentation of electronic texts rather than on critical editing as such.

- Moureau, Sébastien. (2015), ‘The Apparatus Criticus’, in Alessandro Bausi et al. (eds.), *Comparative Oriental Manuscript Studies: An Introduction* (Hamburg: Tredition), 348–52, ISBN: 978-3-7323-1768-4, URL, accessed 04/07/2021.

Useful discussion about the *apparatus criticus* in general, and an evaluation of the plus and minus points of positive and negative apparatuses.

- Burghart, Marjorie (2016), ‘The TEI Critical Apparatus Toolbox: Empowering Textual Scholars through Display, Control, and Comparison Features’, *Journal of the Text Encoding Initiative*, 10/Issue 10. DOI: [10.4000/jtei.1520](https://doi.org/10.4000/jtei.1520), URL, accessed 12/12/2017.

Discussion of a software tool, including the handling of positive and negative apparatus. Makes the assumption that online displays are notational variants only.

- Burghart, Marjorie (2017), ‘Textual Variants’, in Marjorie Burghart et al. (eds.), *Digital Editing of Medieval Texts: A Textbook* (DEMM), URL, accessed 04/07/2021.

Discussion of how to express various kinds of apparatus in TEI.

- Bausi, Alessandro et al. (2015), *Comparative Oriental Manuscript Studies. An Introduction* (Hamburg: Tredition). DOI: [10.5281/ZENODO.46784](https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.46784).

A huge book that disappointingly says nothing at all about Sanskrit manuscripts. Nevertheless there are many interesting case studies and remarks applicable to the Indian manuscript tradition.

Todo list

■ añjana	27
■ Cf. Arthaśāstra 1.21.8.	33
■ I'm still unhappy about this verse.	36
■ Mention this in the introduction as an example of the scribe knowing the vulgate.	36
■ fn about sadyas+	36
■ Bear's bile instead of deer's bile.	37
■ punarṇṇavā in the N & K MSS	38
■ śrita for śṛta	38
■ explain more	38
■ Medical difference from Sharma.	38
■ example where the vulgate clarifies that these should be used separately; appears to be a gloss inserted into the vulgate text.	38
■ The two uses of prāpta are hard to translate. prāptāḥ → kṣipraṃ is an example of the vulgate banalizing the Sanskrit text to make sense of a difficult passage.	39
■ √vyadh not √vedh (also elsewhere and for the ears), causative optative.	39
■ opposite of the vulgate Same as As 1.8.89 (As 1980: 79).	39
■ Medical difference.	40
■ Expected (Pillay 2010): Croton tiglium, L. = Naepala, Jayapala, kanakaphala, titteriphala (NL #720); Calotropis spp.; Citrullus colocynthus (colocynth); Ricinus communis (castor);	42
■ Note about Gayī's edition.	42
■ -> ativiṣa	47
■ Look up the ca. reference.	47
■ where is cutting with a knife related to removing bile or phlegm.	55
■ maṣī burned charcoal. Find refs.	55
■ find ref.	61
■ Check out these refs.	61
■ or a dual?	66

