# वृषसानसंशह8

Inclusive Śivadharma: The Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha

# Università di Napoli L'Orientale Dipartimento Asia, Africa e Mediterraneo

The Śivadharma Project

Studies on the History of Śaivism X??

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# Università di Napoli L'Orientale Dipartimento Asia, Africa e Mediterraneo

The Śivadharma Project

Studies on the History of Śaivism XX??

Inclusive Śivadharma: The Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha
A Critical Edition and Annotated Translation
Volume 2

Csaba Kiss



UniorPress Nuova Marina, 59 - 80133, Napoli uniorpress@unior.it



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ISBN 978-88-6719-???-?

Typeset in EB Garamond and Sanskrit2003 by Csaba Kiss, using XAIATEX, BibTEX, MakeIndex, ledmac, and Python

Stampato in Italia

Il presente volume è stato sottoposto al vaglio di due revisori anonimi

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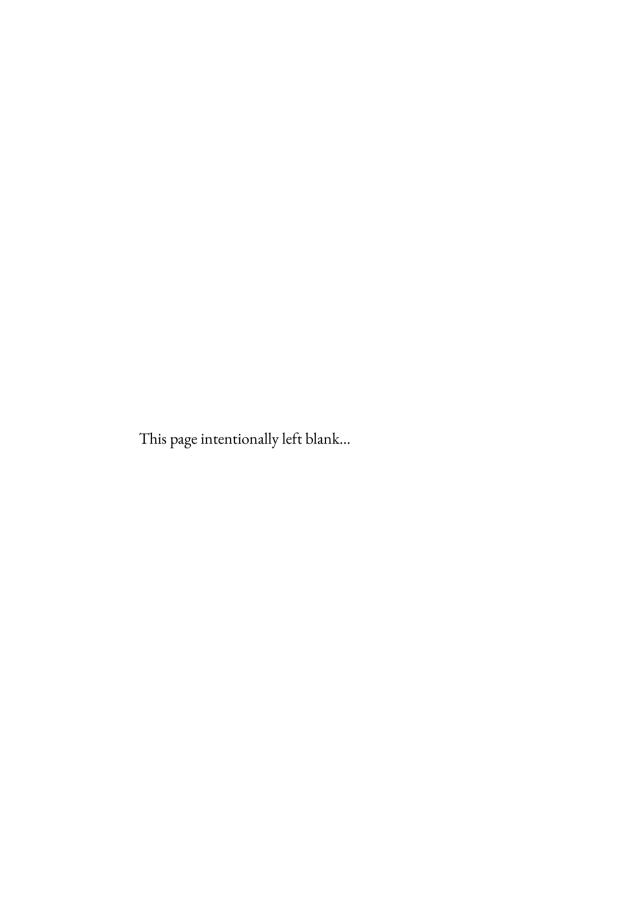
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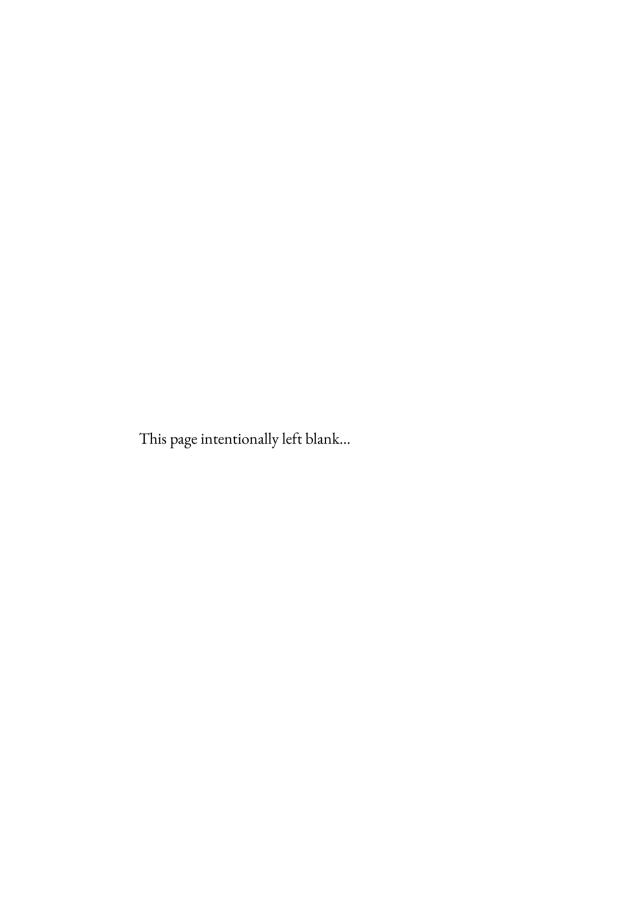
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# [कथं सुखोपायो न कियते]

देव्युवाच ।

अहिंसातिथ्यकानां च श्रुतो धर्मः सुविस्तरः ।

किं न कुर्वन्ति मनुजाः सुखोपायं महत्फलम् ॥ १३:१॥

स्वशरीरे स्थितो यज्ञः स्वशरीरे स्थितं तपः ।

स्वशरीरे स्थितं तीर्थं श्रुतो विस्तरतो मया ॥ १३:२ ॥

किमर्थं भगवन्त्र्र्हि सुखोपायं महत्फलम् ।

किं निवृत्तास्तु देवेश ऋषिदैवतमानुषाः ॥ १३:३ ॥

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तेनार्थेन रमन्त्यत्र जानन्तो ऽपि हि मोहिताः ॥ १३:६॥

# [त्रिगुणबन्धः]

# देव्युवाच ।

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1a ०तिथ्य० ]  $C_{45}K_{82}E$ , ०तिथ्या०  $C_{94}$  (unmetr.) 1d ०पायं ]  $C_{45}K_{82}E$ , ०एप्रयम्  $C_{94}$  (2a ० शरीरं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , ०शरीर० E 2d विस्तरतो ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , om.  $C_{45}$  3a ०थं ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , ०थं  $C_{45}$  • भगवन्त्र्० ]  $C_{45}E$ , भगवान्त्र्०  $C_{94}K_{82}$  4 महादेव ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , देवेश  $K_{82}$ , भगवान् E 4b मिय ]  $C_{45}K_{82}$ , २म(यि  $C_{94}$ , ऋषि E 5b ख्यातिर्लो० ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , ख्याति रो०  $K_{82}$  6b बद्ध० ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , वद्धः  $C_{45}$ , बद्धा० E 6d हि |  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , वि० E

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### त्रयोदशमो ऽध्यायः

# [गर्भोत्पत्तिः]

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[द्वियमा त्रियमा च गुर्विणी]

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भगवानुवाच ।
रक्ताधिका स्मृता कन्या जायते वरवर्णिनि ।
वायुना च द्विधा भिन्ना कन्यकाद्वियमा स्मृता ॥ १३:२० ॥
शुक्राधिकस्तु पुरुषो द्विधा भिन्नो ऽनिलेन तु ।
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### त्रयोदशमो ऽध्यायः

सप्तसप्तद्शाहेन जायते स्नायुबन्धनम् ॥ १३:४६ ॥ सप्तमाष्टादशाहेन जायते मुखमण्डलम् । सप्तोनविञ्चरात्रेण घाणवंज्ञः प्रजायते ॥ १३ ४७ ॥ सप्तविंशतिरात्रेण नेत्रनालं प्रजायते । सप्तैकविंशरात्रेण कर्णयुग्मं प्रजायते ॥ १३:४८ ॥ द्वाविंशसप्तरात्रेण जायते द्वौ भ्रुवौ ततः । सप्तत्रिविंशरात्रेण गण्डयुग्मं प्रजायते ॥ १३:४९ ॥ चतुर्विशतिसप्ताहे ओष्ठयुग्मं प्रजायते । पञ्चविंशतिसप्ताहे जिह्वा जायेत सुन्दरि ॥ १३:५० ॥ षि्वंशसप्तरात्रेण दन्तपाली प्रजायते । सप्तविंशतिसप्ताहे जायते वृषणद्वयम् ॥ १३:५१ ॥ अष्टाविंशतिसप्ताहे भगलिङ्गं प्रजायते । ऊनविंशतिसप्ताहे जायते च त्वगेव च ॥ १३:५२॥ त्रिंशतिसप्तरात्रेण जायते नाभिमण्डलम् । सप्तैकत्रिशरात्रेण सर्वरन्ध्रं प्रजायते ॥ १३:५३ ॥ द्वात्रिंशत्सप्तरात्रेण नखविंशति जायते । त्रेत्रिंशत्सप्तरात्रेण रोम केशश्च जायते ॥ १३:५४ ॥ सप्तरात्रचतुर्स्त्रिशे सर्वसन्धिः प्रजायते ।

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48a) सप्त॰ ]  $C_{94}E$ , सप्ता॰  $C_{45}K_{82}$  48b) नेत्रनालं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , नैत्रनालि E 51a पाईवरा॰ ]  $C_{94}E$ , पाईवरा॰  $C_{45}K_{82}$ , पाईवरालि॰  $C_{45}K_{82}$  51b) ॰पाली ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , ॰पाईक्षि E 51c सप्ता॰ ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , सप्ता॰  $C_{45}$  51d वृषण॰ ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , वृषल॰ E 52c जन॰ ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , उन० E • ॰विंशति॰ ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , ॰ित्रशति॰  $C_{45}$  52d जायते च ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , जायते त्व  $K_{82}$  53a ॰शति॰ ]  $K_{82}$ , ॰शता  $K_{82}$ 0 शति॰ ]  $K_{82}$ 1 शति॰ ]  $K_{82}$ 2 शति॰ ]  $K_{82}$ 3 शति॰ ]  $K_{82}$ 3 शति॰ ]  $K_{82}$ 4 स्प्तरात्रचतुर्सिश्चरो ]  $K_{82}$ 5 शति॰ ]  $K_{82}$ 5 शति॰ ]  $K_{82}$ 6 स्प्तरात्रचतुरसिश्चरो ]  $K_{82}$ 7 शति॰ ]  $K_{82}$ 8 स्प्तरात्रचतुरसिश्चरो ]  $K_{82}$ 9 स्पत्ति॰ ]  $K_{82}$ 9 स्पत्

पञ्चित्रंशितसप्ताहे सर्वमर्म प्रजायते ॥ १३:५५॥ षिट्रंत्रशसप्तरात्रेण वेदना चोपजायते ॥ १३:५६॥ सप्तित्रंशितसप्ताहे ईषांद्वेषः प्रजायते ॥ १३:५६॥ अष्टित्रंशितसप्ताहे पञ्चात्मकसमन्वितम् । सर्वाङ्गमङ्गसम्पूर्णः परिपकः स तिष्ठति ॥ १३:५७॥ मातुः श्वाशितपीतं च नाभिसूत्रागमेन तु । प्रजातस्योपधार्यन्ते गर्भस्थस्यैव जन्तवः ॥ १३:५८॥ ततः प्रविशते चित्तं निद्रास्वप्तं यथा तथा । नोपलभ्यति सूक्ष्मत्वाद्रण्यग्निर्यथा तथा ॥ १३:५९॥ गर्भोदकेन सिक्ताङ्गो जरायुपरिवेष्टितः । जातिं स्मरति तत्रस्थो जन्तुश्चेतःसमन्वितः ॥ १३:६०॥ मृतश्चाहं पुनर्जातो भूयश्चैव पुनर्मृतः । स्थावराणां सहस्रेषु जातो ऽस्मि विविधेषु च ॥ १३:६१॥

57 cf. ŚDhU 8.36cd : पञ्चात्मकसमायुक्तः परिपकः स तिष्ठति = PadmaP 2.66.37cd 58ab cf. ŚDhU 8.37 : मातुराहारवीर्येण षिट्वधेन रसेन च । नाभिस्त्र्रानिबन्धेन वर्धते स दिने दिने ॥ = PadmaP 2.66.38 59ab cf. ŚDhU 8.38 : ततः स्मृतिं लभेजीवः संपूर्णे ऽिस्मिन् शरीरके । सुखदुःखं विजानाति निद्रास्वप्नं पुराकृतम् ॥  $\approx PadmaP 2.66.39$  60ab cf. ŚDhU 8.43-44 (=PadmaP 2.66.44-45) : यथा गिरिवराकान्तः कश्चिदुःखेन तिष्ठति । तथा जरायुणा देही दुःखं तिष्ठति दुःखितः ॥ पतितः सागरे यद्वदुःखमास्ते समाकुलः । गर्भोदकेन सिक्ताङ्गस्तथास्ते व्याकुलात्मकः ॥ 61ab  $\approx NiśvK 26.17ab$  : मृतश्चाहं पुनर्जातो जातश्चाहं पुनर्मृतः = ŚDhU 8.39ab = PadmaP 2.66.40ab

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तिर्यग्योनिसहस्रेषु प्रेतेषु नरकेषु च । चतुर्वर्णविवर्णेषु मानुषेषु सहस्रशः ॥ १३:६२॥

साम्प्रतं च पुनर्गर्भः क्लेशप्राप्तः सुदुःसहः । इदानीं जातमात्रो ऽहं संस्कारैश्चापि संस्कृतः ॥ १३:६३ ॥

योगमेवाभिसेवामि सांख्यं वा पञ्चविंशकम् । यत्र जन्मजरा नास्ति यत्र मृत्युश्च नास्ति वै ॥ १३:६४ ॥

यत्र ब्रह्म परं वैद्यं चरिष्यामि यतव्रतः । एवमादीन्यनेकानि चिन्तयित्वा पुनः पुनः ॥ १३:६५ ॥

यावत्तिष्ठति गर्भस्थो जाति स्मरति पूर्विकाम् । ततो जायति कष्टेन महाक्केशेन मानवः ॥ १३:६६॥

योनियन्त्रसुतीव्रेण पीड्यमानः सुदुःखितः । जातमात्रे स्मृतिभ्रंशो भवतीह अचेतनः ॥ १३:६७॥

मायामुद्गरतीव्रेण हतः किं शुभमाचरेत् । एष गर्भसमुत्पत्तिः कथितो ऽस्मि वरानने । दुःखसंसारप्रथमः किं भूयः श्रोतुमिच्छसि ॥ १३:६८॥

॥ इति वृषसारसंग्रहे गर्भोत्पत्तिरध्यायस्त्रयदशमः ॥

63cd ≈ SDhU 8.40ab : अधुना जातमात्रो ऽहं प्राप्तसंस्कार एव वा = PadmaP 2.66.41ab 67ab cf. SDhU 8.49ab : गर्भात्कोटिगुणं दुःखं योनियन्त्रप्रपीडनात and SDhU 8.52cd : तथा शरीरं निःसारं योनि-यन्त्रप्रपीडितम्

62ab missing in E

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63a च पुनर्ग० ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , पुनर्ग०  $C_{45}$  63b क्केश० ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , क्केशं  $C_{45}$ , क्केशं E • ०दुः-सहः ] E, ०दुः E, ०दुः सहं E, ०दं E,

# [ चतुर्दशमो ऽध्यायः ]

# [देहरूपवर्णभेदानि]

देव्युवाच ।
अतिदीर्घो ऽतिह्रस्वश्च पुमान्केनोपजायते ।
अतिगौरो ऽतिकृष्णश्च नरो भवित किं प्रभो ॥ १४:१ ॥
भगवानुवाच ।
गृहीतगर्भा या नारी नित्यमुत्तानशालिनी ।
प्रसारितविभक्तात्मा सो ऽतिदीर्घः प्रजायते ॥ १४:२ ॥
गृहीतगर्भा या नारी शेते संकुचिता सदा ।
रसान्नादीनि कटुकं सेवना ह्रस्व जायते ॥ १४:३ ॥
गृहीतगर्भा या नारी नित्यं क्षीरोपसेविनी ।
वरकोद्रवशालींश्च भुङ्के चापि यवौदनम् ।
शुक्कवस्त्रस्रजा युक्ता सातिगौरं प्रसूयते ॥ १४:४ ॥
गृहीतगर्भा या नारी कालधान्यानि सेवते ।
माषकृष्णतिलामुद्गं तथा कृष्णयवोदनम् ।
कृष्णवस्त्रस्रजादीनि तस्याः कृष्णः प्रजायते ॥ १४:५ ॥

# [जातिदोषानि]

देव्युवाच । जात्यन्धो जायते कस्मात्वण्ढो भीरुईतेन्द्रियः ।

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1a ॰दीर्घो ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , ॰दीर्घा॰ E 2b ॰शालिनी ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , ॰शायिनी  $C_{45}$  2c ॰भक्ता॰ ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , ॰मुक्ता॰ E 3c रसान्नादीनि ] em., रसोन्नादीनि  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , रसोन्नादी  $C_{45}$  3d सेवना ]  $C_{94}$ , सेवनाः  $C_{45}E$ , सेवनात्  $C_{82}$  4b ॰सेविनी ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , ॰सेविता E 4c ॰शालिंश्च ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , ॰शाली च E 4d भुङ्के ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , भुक्ता E • यवौ॰ ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , यवो॰  $C_{82}E$  4f ॰स्यते ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , ॰जायते  $C_{45}E$  5b कालधान्यानि॰ ] em., कलधान्यानि॰  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , कलध्यानानि  $C_{82}E$  3c माषकृष्णातिलामुद्गं तथा कृष्णयवोदनम् ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , कृष्णकोद्ववतैलादि माषकृष्णयवोदनम्  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ 

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कुज्जो वा वामनो वापि पण्डः स्थलिशिरः कथम् ॥ १४:६ ॥ भगवानुवाच । गृहीतगर्भा या नारी तीक्ष्णोष्णान्युपसेवते । लशुनानि पलाण्डुनि करञ्जमूलकानि च ॥ १४:७॥ पिप्पलीं शृङ्गवेरं च सर्षपान्मरिचानि च । आसवं च परिक्लिष्टा ये चान्ये कट्तिक्तकाः । तीक्ष्णं तु सेवमाना या जात्यन्धं जनयेत्सुतम् ॥ १४:८॥ मिथ्योपचाराः स्त्रीपुंसो व्यापन्ने शुक्रशोणिते । यदा गर्भाशये रक्तं स्त्रियाः पूर्वं निषिच्यते । पश्चाच्छुकं रक्तकाले तदा षण्डः प्रसूयते ॥ १४:९॥ त्रस्तोद्विमा यदा भीता स्त्री पुंसा सूयते प्रजा । तत्र यो जायते गर्भाद्धीरुः क्रन्दनको भवेत ॥ १४:१० ॥ विसर्गकाले शुकस्य विघ्न उत्पद्यते यदा । इन्द्रियावर्तविघ्ने तु तदा जायेदनिन्द्रियः ॥ १४:११ ॥ गृहीतगर्भा या नारी वातलान्युपसेवते । कटुकानि कषायानि तिक्तानि च विशेषतः ॥ १४:१२ ॥ वातः प्रकृपितस्तस्या गर्भमाभुज्य तिष्ठति । कुज्जस्तु जायते तस्माद्गर्भाद्वातनिपीडनात् ॥ १४:१३ ॥

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नित्यमासनशीला या तथा चोत्कुटकासना । तस्याः संहन्यते गर्भो वामनस्तेन जायते ॥ १४:१४ ॥ अतिव्यायामशीला तु या नारी विषमासनी । गर्भः संक्षुभ्यते तस्याः पण्डस्तेनोपजायते ॥ १४:१५ ॥ गृहीतगर्भा या नारी रूढधान्यानि सेवते । वातश्लेष्म शिरस्थो वै तस्य गर्भस्य कृप्यते । ततः स्थूलशिरास्तेन पुमान्जायत्यसंशयः ॥ १४:१६ ॥ देव्युवाच । करालाङ्गा हनुः पङ्गर्मूको गद्गदभाषकः । विवृताक्षस्त्वनक्षो वा भवेदुःखगुदः कथम् ॥ १४:१७ ॥ भगवानुवाच । करालस्तनदोषेण जायते मानवस्तथा । अथ करालं कुरुते नारी लम्बोतिचूचुका । तस्मादेतेन दोषेण करालो जायते पुमान् ॥ १४:१८ ॥ गृहीतगर्भा या नारी रक्तपित्तामयार्दिता । गोहनुं जनयत्येषा रक्तपित्तप्रकोपिता ॥ १४:१९ ॥ गृहीतगर्भा या नारी वातशूलैरुपद्रता । शुक्रोदावर्तनी चापि पङ्गुं जनयते सुतम् ॥ १४:२० ॥

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14a नित्यमासन० ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , नित्यमानस०  $C_{45}$ , नित्यसासव० E 14b चोत्कुटका० ] em., चोत्कटुका०  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , चोत्कटका०  $C_{45}$  14c तस्याः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , तस्या E 15b ०सनी ]  $C_{94}C_{45}^{p}K_{82}E$ , ०सना  $C_{45}^{ac}$  15c गर्भः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , गर्भ  $K_{82}$  15d पण्ड० ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , पपण्ड० E 16b रूढधान्यानि ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , रूढधानानि  $C_{45}$ , रूक्षधान्यानि E 16c ०श्लेष्मा ] em., ०श्लेष्म  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}E$  16d तस्य ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , तस्या E 17a ०लाङ्गा ]  $C_{94}E$ , ०लोगो  $C_{45}$ , ०लागो  $C_{45}$ , ०लाग

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क्षधार्ता वेदनार्ता च सततं चोपवासिनी । मुकं जनयते पुत्रं दौहृदं च विमानिता ॥ १४:२१ ॥ गृहीतगर्भा या नारी विसुजेन्मासमासिकम् । अनक्षो जायते तस्या गर्भेशोणितसंक्षयात् ॥ १४:२२ ॥ अर्शग्रस्ता यदा नारी वातोदावर्तपीडिता । गृहीतगर्भा रूक्षाणि वातलान्युपसेवते ॥ १४:२३ ॥ वातस्थानं ततस्तस्या गर्भस्यापीडितं भवेत । अगुदो जायते तस्माज्ञातश्चापि न जीवति ॥ १४:२४ ॥ देव्यवाच। हीनाङ्गो जायते कस्मादिधकाङ्गो ऽपि वा कथम् । श्वेतिपङ्गेक्षणः कस्मात्कथं लोहितलोचनः ॥ १४:२५॥ भगवानुवाच । गर्भस्य जायमानस्य यदङ्गे जायते ऽनिलः । वाताभ्यां श्लेष्मणा तस्य तदङ्गं परिहीयते । हीनाङ्गो जायते तस्मात्पुमान्वातप्रकोपतः ॥ १४:२६ ॥ गृहीतगर्भा या नारी मधुराण्युपसेवते । शृङ्गाटकाङ्कलोड्यानि शालुकानि बिसानि च ॥ १४:२७॥ मोचं तालफलं चैव नारिकेलफलं तथा । अभीक्ष्णं सेवमाना तु अधिकाङ्गं प्रसूयते ॥ १४:२८॥ पिङ्गाक्षः श्लेष्मपित्ताभ्यां श्वेताक्षः श्लेष्मणा भवेत ।

24cd missing in C<sub>45</sub>

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21b सततं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , E 21c मृकं ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , मृलकं  $C_{45}$  • पुत्रं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , बालं E 21d ० हृदं च ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , ० हृदं  $C_{45}$ , ० हृद्ध E 22b मासमासिकम् ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , मासिमासिकं  $K_{82}$  22c तस्या ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , तस्याः  $K_{82}$  23a अर्शः ] conj. Szántó, अर्षः  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , अथ E 23c रूक्षाणि ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , या नारी  $K_{82}$ , रुक्षाणि E 23d ० लान्युपः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , लं चा  $K_{82}$  26b निलः ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , निः  $C_{45}$  27c ० काङ्कलोङ्यानि ] conj., ० ककलोन्त्यानि  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , ० कलोन्त्यानि  $C_{82}$ , ० ककलोत्यानि  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , पिङ्गाक्षं  $C_{82}$  34ि अभीक्षणं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , अतीक्षणं E 29a पिङ्गाक्षः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , पिङ्गाक्षं  $C_{82}E$ 

वातिपत्तेन रक्ताक्षः पुरुषस्तूपजायते ॥ १४:२९॥ देव्युवाच । कथं वा जायते पुत्रः कन्यका केन जायते । अपुमान्केन जायेत द्वियमा त्रियमा तथा ॥ १४:३० ॥ भगवानुवाच । शुकाधिकः पुमान्ज्ञेयः कन्या रक्ताधिका भवेत् । रक्तशुक्रसमत्वेन जायते स नपुंसकः ॥ १४:३१ ॥ पिण्डीभूतो यदा गर्भं मारुतो विभजेद्विधा । एवं ते द्वियमा ज्ञेयास्त्रियमाश्च त्रिधा कृते ॥ १४:३२ ॥ देव्युवाच । शोणितं मांस मेदं च अस्थि मज्जा च पञ्चमी । शरीरस्थानि दृश्यन्ते शुक्रस्थानं न दृश्यते ॥ १४:३३ ॥ तस्योपपत्ति स्थानं च ज्ञातुमिच्छामि तत्त्वतः । कथयस्व त्रिलोकेश च्छेत्तुमर्हिस संशयम् ॥ १४:३४॥ भगवानुवाच । मनः शुक्रस्य प्रभवं घ्राणं श्रोत्रं तथाक्षिणी । स्थानं तु सर्वोङ्गगतं स्पर्शात्स्पर्शः प्रवर्तते ॥ १४:३५ ॥ यथा निषिक्तं क्षीरं तु पयसा द्धि जायते । प्रमथ्यमानद्वप्रस्तु सर्पिसो ऽपि तथागमः ॥ १४:३६ ॥

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एवं रारीरं निर्मन्थेच्छुकं शुक्रवहा सिरा । पुरियत्वानुपूर्वेण अस्थयो प्रतिपद्यते ॥ १४:३७ ॥ ततस्तु ताः शुक्रवहा मेढूनाडीमनुसताः । न शुक्रतन्तु सिञ्चन्ति तस्माद्गर्भस्य सम्भवः ॥ १४:३८॥ देव्युवाच । कथं वेद्यते जातिं कथं जातिस्मरो भवेत् । एतस्मिन्संशयं मे ऽद्य छेत्तुमर्हिस शङ्कर ॥ १४:३९ ॥ भगवानुवाच । भावितात्मा च यो जन्तुर्देवि भागाधिकं च यत् । बुद्धिविज्ञानसंयुक्तः स जाति स्मरते पुमान् ॥ १४:४० ॥ देव्यवाच । कथं सद्योगृहीतस्य लिङ्गं गर्भस्य दृश्यते । एतत्कथय देवेश रहः काले महेश्वर ॥ १४:४१ ॥ महेश्वर उवाच । पिपासारोमहर्षश्च वेपनं गात्रसीदनम् । निद्रास्वेदं च तन्द्री च मुहूर्तमुपजायते ॥ १४:४२ ॥ निक्केदत्वं खरत्वं च योन्यां समुपजायते । न चार्तवं वै दृश्येत शुक्रस्य रजसो ऽपि वा ।

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सद्योगहीतगर्भाया लिङ्गान्येतानि तत्त्वतः ॥ १४:४३ ॥ देव्युवाच । केन लिङ्गेन विज्ञेयं पुत्रजन्म महेश्वर । कन्यका केन लिङ्गेन जायते कथयस्व मे ॥ १४:४४ ॥ भगवानुवाच । यदोरुजङ्घपार्श्वं च दक्षिणं यदि ह्युन्नतम् । दक्षिणं विपुलं नेत्रं तदा पुत्रः प्रजायते ॥ १४:४५ ॥ वामं चैव यदा पश्येत्तदा जायेत कन्यका । उन्नतं मध्यमस्थानं तदा जायेन्नपुंसकः ॥ १४:४६ ॥ देव्यवाच । पुंसां कपोलरोमानि खलितं केन जायते । कथं स्त्रीणां न जायेत रोमाणि खलितं तथा ॥ १४ ४७ ॥ भगवानुवाच । तथा वृषणगा जन्तोर् यस्य रेतोवहा सिरा । निबद्धा मस्तके तास्तु कपोलास्तु समाश्रिताः ॥ १४:४८॥ तैः कपोलेषु रोमाणि जायन्ते अन्तरेतसः । खिलतं शुक्रदोषेण नराणामुपजायते ॥ १४:४९॥ सिरा शुक्रवहा स्त्रीणां न स्याद्यस्मान्न जायते ।

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44d जायते ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , ज्ञायते E 45a यदोरुजंघ॰ ]  $C_{45}K_{82}$ , यदोरुजंघ॰  $C_{94}$ , पादोरुजङ्ब॰ E • ॰पार्श्व च ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , ॰पार्श्वश्व E 45b ॰ श्रतम् ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , ॰ श्रतः E 45c नेत्रं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , तत्र E 45d पुत्रः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , पुत्रं  $K_{82}$  • प्रजायते ]  $C_{45}K_{82}E$ , प्रजा×ते  $C_{94}$  46a वामं चैव ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , वामश्चेव E 46b जायेत क॰ ]  $C_{45}K_{82}E$ , जायेत्क॰  $C_{94}$  46d मध्यम॰ ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , मध्य/मं  $C_{82}$  • ॰स्थानं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , स्थाश्च E 46d जायेत्र ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , जायेत न  $C_{45}$  • ॰पुंसकः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , ॰पुंसकम् E 47a पुंसां ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , इंसरं E 48c तास्तु ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , तास्तु E 49a रोमाणि ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , E, ० ला. E 50b स्याद्यसमान्न E 201, ज्ञून्यस्मान्न E

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यो त्माषालो च कस्त्वग्निर्दृष्टिमण्डलसंश्रितः ॥ १४ ५० ॥ शोणितं सोक्तिकोष्टस्थन्निशोषयति तत्त्वतः । न वर्धन्ते ऽक्षिपक्ष्माणि तेन रोमाणि च भ्रुवोः ॥ १४:५१ ॥ अशकत्वाच नारीणां खिलतं नोपजायते । छायाव्यपगतस्रेहा रूक्षागात्रशिरोरुहा । उद्भुतोस्माभजठरा मृतगर्भः प्रजायते ॥ १४:५२ ॥ देव्युवाच । सोमधातु कति ज्ञेया अग्निधातुस्तथेश्वर । पथग्भागविशेषेण कथयस्व महेश्वर ॥ १४:५३ ॥ महेश्वरउवाच । श्लेष्मा मेदस्तथा स्नायु अस्थि दन्त नखानि च । स्त्रियाः स्तन्यं च शुक्रं च यच्च श्वेतं तथाक्षिषु । एतेषां सौम्यभावत्वाच्छ्वेतत्वमुपजायते ॥ १४:५४ ॥ आग्नेयभावाद्रक्तत्वं कृष्णत्वं चापि गच्छति । त्वरमांस रुधिर मजा दृष्टिरोम तथैव च ॥ १४:५५ ॥ आग्नेयधातुं सोमं च कथितो ऽस्मि वरानने । ब्रूहि ब्रूहि विशालाक्षि यद्यस्ति तव संशयः ॥ १४:५६॥

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50c योत्माषालो च ]  $C_{94}$ , योत्मा वालो च  $C_{45}$ , योत्मयालोम  $K_{82}$ , यात्मापालो च E 50d कस्त्वग्निर्द्द ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , कास्त्विग्न दृ॰ E 51a शोणितं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , शोणिते E 51ab सोक्तिकोष्टस्थित्रि॰ ] E, सो $\cong$   $\cong$  रृश्य नि॰ E, सोक्षिकोष्टस्थित्रि॰ E 51d भ्रुवोः ] E, सोक्षिकोष्टस्थिति॰ E 51d भ्रुवोः ] E, सोक्षिकोष्टस्थिति॰ E 51d भ्रुवोः ] E, सोक्षिकोष्टस्थिति॰ E 51d भ्रुवोः ] E, सोक्षिकोष्टस्थिति E 52d स्था॰ ] E, स्था॰ E 65d स्था॰ E 65d स्थाः स्तन्यं च ] E, स्था॰ E 65d स्थाः स्तन्यं च ] E, स्था॰ स्था॰ E 65d स्थाः स्तन्यं च ] E, स्था॰ स्था॰ E 65d स्थाः स्तन्यं च ] E, स्था॰ स्था॰ E 65d श्रुवेश्व च E, स्था॰ E 65d स्थाः स्तन्यं च ] E, स्था॰ स्था॰ E 65d स्थाः स्तन्यं च ] E, स्था॰ स्था॰ E, स्था॰ स्था॰ E, स्था॰ सिंत्यां स्था॰ E, स्था॰ सिंत्यां सिंत्यां सिंत्यां E 65d श्रुवेश च ] E, स्था॰ सिंत्यां सिंत्यां E 65d श्रुवेश च ] E, स्था॰ सिंत्यां सिंत्यां E 65d श्रुवेश च ] E, स्था॰ सिंत्यां सिंत्यां E 65d श्रुवेश च ] E, स्था॰ सिंत्यां सिंत्यां E 65d श्रुवेश च ] E, सिंत्यां सिंत्यां E 65d श्रुवेश च ] E, सिंत्यां सिंत्यां सिंत्यां E 65d श्रुवेश च ] E, सिंत्यां सिं

॥ इति वृषसारसंग्रहे प्रश्नव्याकरणो नामाध्यायश्चतुर्दशमः ॥

# [ पञ्चदशमो ऽध्यायः ]

# [जीववर्णनम्]

देव्युवाच ।
जीवभूतेति यत्प्रोक्तं लक्षणं कीदृशं भवेत् ।
स्थानमस्य न जानामि रूपं वर्णं च ईश्वर ॥ १५:१ ॥
एतत्कौत्हलं छिन्धि संशयं परमेश्वर ।
न चान्यदेव पश्यामि जीवनिर्णय कीर्तय ॥ १५:२ ॥
ईश्वर उवाच ।
जीवस्य लक्षणं देवि कथितुं केन शक्यते ।
न रूपवर्णं जीवस्य विद्यते स्थानमेव च ॥ १५:३ ॥
व्यापि सर्वगतं सूक्ष्मं सर्वमाश्रित्य तिष्ठति ।
निरालम्बमनाधारमनौपम्यं निरञ्जनम् ॥ १५:४ ॥
अरिणस्थो यथा विहः काष्ठेषु नोपलभ्यते ।
तद्वजीवो न पश्येत शरीरस्थो ऽपि सुन्दिर ॥ १५:५ ॥
दिधवच्च यथा सर्पिर्दश्यते न च दृश्यते ।
तद्वजीवः शरीरस्थो दृश्यते न च दृश्यते ॥ १५:६ ॥

Witnesses used for this chapter:  $C_{94}$  ff. 219r–220r,  $C_{45}$  ff. 222v–223v,  $C_{02}$  is not available for this chapter,  $K_{82}$  ff. 26r–27r,  $K_{10}$  ff. 230v–231r,  $K_7$  ff. 234r–235r

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1b लक्षणं की० ]  $K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ E, लक्षणाङ्की०  $C_{94}$ , लणं की०  $C_{45}$  1c स्थानमस्य ]  $C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}$   $K_{7}$ E,  $\times$ {न\स्य  $C_{94}$  1d रूपं वर्णं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ E, रूपवर्णं  $K_{10}K_{7}$  2a एतत्कोतूहलं ]  $C_{94}$   $C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}$ E, एतत्कोतूलं  $K_{7}$  • छिन्य ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}$ E, छित्वान्यि  $K_{7}$  2b संशयं ]  $C_{94}$   $C_{45}K_{82}K_{7}$ E, संशय  $K_{10}$  3 ईश्वर ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}$ E, भगवान् E 3a लक्षणं ]  $C_{45}K_{82}$ E, किथतं  $C_{94}$  3c ०वणं ]  $C_{45}K_{82}$ E, oवणं  $C_{94}K_{10}$ E 4a व्यापि ]  $C_{45}K_{82}$ E,  $C_{45}$ E, किथतं  $C_{94}$  3c ०वणं ]  $C_{45}K_{82}$ E, oश्वत्य  $C_{94}$ E, oश्वत्य C

देव्युवाच ।
अदृष्टप्रत्ययो ह्यस्ति नास्ति प्रत्ययद्र्शनम् ।
व्यापी कथं महादेव सर्वत्रावस्थितः कथम् ॥ १५:७ ॥
महेश्वरउवाच ।
असंशयो महादेवि व्यापी सर्वगतः शिवः ।
दृश्यतेन्द्रियसंयोगाज्जीवप्रत्ययद्र्शनम् ॥ १५:८ ॥
यथाकाशस्थितो वायुः शब्दस्पर्शगुणान्वितः ।
तद्वदेही विजानीयाद्गुणचेष्टेन नान्यथा ॥ १५:९ ॥

देव्युवाच । व्यापीति कथितः पूर्वं जीवः सर्वगतो ऽपि च । तं वथा कथितो ऽस्यद्य म्रियते केन हेतना ॥ १५:१०॥

ईश्वर उवाच । न जीवो म्रियते देवि सर्वेषां सुरसुन्दरि । घटान्तस्थो यथाकाशो बहिराकाशवद्यथा ॥ १५:११ ॥

घटभिन्ने विशालाक्षि विशेषो नोपलक्ष्यते । देहभिन्ने यदा देवि विनाशो नोपलभ्यते ॥ १५:१२ ॥

सुसूक्ष्मः सर्वगो व्यापी परमात्मानमव्ययः ।

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7d •स्थितः ]  $C_{45}K_{7}E$ , ०स्थितं  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , ०स्थितं  $K_{10}$  8 महेश्वरं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{10}K_{7}$ , महादेव  $K_{82}$ , भगवान् E 8c हश्यते० ]  $C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , हश्यते०  $C_{94}$  9b •िन्वतः ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , ०न्वितम्  $C_{45}$  9d •चेशेन ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}$ , ०वेश्न E 10a किश्वतः ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{7}^{\circ\circ}E$ , किश्वतं  $C_{45}K_{10}$ , कश्वतिः  $K_{7}^{\circ\circ}$  10c वृथा ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$   $K_{10}E$ , न्यथा  $K_{7}$  • ऽस्यदा ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{7}$ , स्म्यदा  $K_{82}E$ , स्य×  $K_{10}$  11 ईश्वरं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{10}K_{7}$ , भगवान्  $K_{82}E$  12b नोपलक्ष्यते ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , नोपलभ्यते  $K_{82}$  12c देह॰ ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , तथा देही E 13a सुस्क्षमः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}E$ , सुस्क्षमं  $K_{7}$ , सं स्क्ष्मः E

<sup>12</sup> cf. Bhāgavatapurāṇa 12.5.5 : घटे भिन्ने घटाकाश आकाशः स्याद् यथा पुरा । एवं देहे मृते जीवो ब्रह्म सम्पद्यते पुनः ॥

### पञ्चदशमो ऽध्यायः

बहिरन्तश्च भूतानामचरश्चर एव सः ॥ १५:१३ ॥

अप्रमेयो ऽविनाशी च अप्रपञ्चः प्रपञ्चकः ।

सर्वेन्द्रियगुणाभासः सर्वेन्द्रियविवर्जितः ॥ १५:१४ ॥

एवमेष महादेवि जीवस्य वरवर्णिनि । कथितो ऽस्मि समासेन किमन्यच्छोतुमिच्छसि ॥ १५:१५॥

# [सारश्रेष्ठम्]

देव्युवाच । सारश्रेष्ठं महादेव कथयेशान ईश्वर । श्रोतुमिच्छामि देवेश मानुषाणां हितं वद् ॥ १५:१६ ॥

ईश्वरउवाच ।

आश्रमाणां गृही श्रेष्ठो वर्णश्रेष्ठा द्विजातयः ।

अश्वमेधः कतुश्रेष्ठो जपश्रेष्ठो ऽघमर्षणः ॥ १५:१७ ॥

देवतानां हरिः श्रेष्ठः श्रेष्ठा गङ्गा नदीषु च ।

अनाशनस्तपःश्रेष्ठस्तीर्थश्रेष्ठः सुरद्रहः ॥ १५:१८॥

क्षोमं वस्त्रेषु च श्रेष्ठं यशः श्रेष्ठं विभूषणम् ।

 $13cd \approx MBh \ 6.35.15ab$  : बहिर् अन्तश्च भूतानाम् अचरं चरमेव च  $14cd \approx MBh \ 6.35.14ab$  : सर्वेन्द्रियगुणाभासं सर्वेन्द्रियविवर्जितम्

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भारतं श्रुतिषु श्रेष्ठं व्रतश्रेष्ठो द्यापरः ॥ १५:१९॥ दानेषु चाभयं श्रेष्ठं मनः श्रेष्ठेन्द्रियेषु च । विद्या संग्रहषु श्रेष्ठा सत्यं श्रेष्ठं वचःसु च ॥ १५:२०॥ आयुधानां धनुः श्रेष्ठं वान्धवेषु च मातरः । ज्ञानमौषधिषु श्रेष्ठं वैद्यश्रेष्ठः शिवाक्षरः ॥ १५:२१॥ अकारश्राक्षरः श्रेष्ठो धर्मश्रेष्ठो ह्यहिंसकः । पशुषु सौरभी श्रेष्ठा नरेषु च नराधिपः ॥ १५:२२॥ मासि मार्गशिरः श्रेष्ठं कृतः श्रेष्ठश्चतुर्युगे । वसन्त ऋतुषु श्रेष्ठः श्रेष्ठं चायनमुत्तरम् ॥ १५:२३॥ अमावास्या दिनश्रेष्ठा ग्रहश्रेष्ठो दिवाकरः । स्त्रीषु लक्ष्मीर्धृतिः श्रेष्ठा वसुश्रेष्ठो हुताशनः ॥ १५:२४॥ ऋषिषु उशणा श्रेष्ठः कान्तिश्रेष्ठो निशाकरः ।

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### पञ्चदशमो ऽध्यायः

नक्षत्रेष्विभिजित् श्रेष्ठः कालः श्रेष्ठः कलेषु च ॥ १५:२५॥

वेदेषु च वरं साम स्थावरेषु हिमालयः ।

अश्वत्थो वट वृक्षेषु भूतेषु वर चेतनः ॥ १५:२६॥

अध्यात्म सर्वविद्यासु वाक्य सत्य वर स्मृतः । प्रह्लादो वर दैत्येषु यक्षरक्षो धनेश्वरः ॥ १५:२७ ॥

मरीचिर्वर वातेषु हरिः श्रेष्ठो मृगेषु च ।

साध्य नारायणः श्रेष्ठः पितृणां च पितामहः ॥ १५:२८ ॥

एतत्समासतो देवि कथितो ऽसि वरानने ।

सर्वसारं समुद्धत्य किं भूयः कथयाम्यहम् ॥ १५:२९ ॥

॥ इति वृषसारसंग्रहे जीवनिर्णयो नामाध्यायः पञ्चदशमः ॥

•<u>†</u>•

25c ०भिजित् श्रे० ] E, ०भिजिः श्रे०  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}^{pc}K_7$ , ०भिजि  $K_{10}^{ac}$  25d कालः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ , किलः E 26c वट ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}$ , वर  $K_7E$  26d वर चेतनः ]  $C_{45}E$ , वरश्चेतनः  $C_{94}K_{82}K_7$  (unmetr.), वश्चेतनः  $K_{10}$  27a अध्यात्म ]  $C_{45}K_{10}E$ , अध्यात्मा  $C_{94}K_7$ , आध्यात्मं  $K_{82}$  • सर्वविद्यासु ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ , सर्वविद्यानां  $C_{45}$ , वरविद्यासु E 27b वाक्य ]  $C_{45}$ , वाहु  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ , वाचः E • वर ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , व्यर्शः  $K_{82}$ , वरः  $K_{10}K_7$  27c प्रह्लादो ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}E$ , प्रह्लादो  $K_{70}E$ , शह्लादो  $K_{70}E$ , वश्चरः  $K_{70}E$ , शह्लादो  $K_{70}E$ , वश्चरः  $K_{70}E$ , शह्लादो  $K_{70}E$ , शह्लादो  $K_{70}E$ , वश्चरः  $K_{70}E$ , शह्लादो  $K_{70}E$ , वश्चरः  $K_{70}E$ , शह्लादो  $K_{70}E$ , वश्चरः  $K_{70}E$ 

# [ षोडशमो ऽध्यायः ]

# [योगसद्भावनिर्णयः]

देव्युवाच । अधुना श्रोतुमिच्छामि योगसद्भावनिर्णयम् । करणं च यथान्यायं कथयस्व सुरेश्वर ॥ १६:१॥

ईश्वर उवाच । शृणु देवि प्रवक्ष्यामि योगसद्भावमुत्तमम् । यं विदित्वा न पश्यन्ति जनाः संसारबन्धनम् ॥ १६:२ ॥

ब्रह्महा गुरुतत्त्पी वा सुरापस्तेय एव वा । अथवा संकरे जातस्तत्सर्वमपनोदति ॥ १६:३॥

मुहूर्तार्धे मुहूर्ते वा प्राणायामपरायणः । ध्येयं चिन्तयमानस्य तत्पापं क्षीयते नरात ॥ १६:४॥

न यमो नान्तकः कुद्धो न मृत्युर्भीमविग्रहः ।

1  $C_{94}$  435.jpg line 2;  $C_{45}$  448.jpg line 2; This chapter is missing in  $C_{02}$ .  $K_{82}$  220.jpg lower image line 5;  $K_{10}$  65.jpg upper image line 6;  $K_{7}$  f. 235r line 3 **2ab**  $\approx$  NiśvK 33.6ab: श्रणु देवि परम् गृह्यं योगसद्भावमुत्तमम् 4 cf. 16.10. 4  $\approx$  a citation in Kauṇḍinya's commentary ad PS 5.24: मुहूर्तार्धं मुहूर्तं वा प्राणायामान्तरे ऽिप वा । ध्येयं चिन्तयमानस्तु पापं क्षपयते नरः ॥ 5ab  $\approx$  MBh 12.289.25ab: न यमो नान्तकः कुद्धो न मृत्युर्भीमविकमः

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#### षोडशमो ऽध्यायः

नाविश्चान्ति महात्मानो योगिनो बलवत्तराः ॥ १६:५॥ यथा वै सर्वधातूनां दोषा दह्यन्ति धाम्यताम् । तथा पापाः प्रदह्यन्ते ध्रुवं प्राणस्य निग्रहात् ॥ १६:६॥ अश्वमेधसहस्रं च राजसूयशतं तथा । प्राणायामशतं चैव न तत्तुल्यं कदाचन ॥ १६:७॥ यज्ञेन देवानाप्नोति राज्यं वै तपसः फलम् । संन्यासाद्वह्यणः स्थानं वैराग्यात्प्रकृतालयम् ॥ १६:८॥ ज्ञानात्प्राप्नोति कैवल्यं परं ब्रह्म सनातनम् । इत्येता गतयः पञ्च विधिवत्परिकीर्तिताः ॥ १६:९॥ मृह्वर्तार्धं मृह्वर्तं वा योगं युज्जीत योगवित् । निस्तरेत्सर्वपापानि अमृतत्वं च गच्छिति ॥ १६:१०॥

 $6 \approx \mathrm{Bhavi}$  अप्रकृपार्वेग्व 1.145.9: ध्यायमानस्य द्द्यन्ते चान्ते दोषा यथाग्निना । तथेन्द्रियकृता दोषा द्द्यन्ते प्राणिनिग्रहात् ॥  $\approx \mathrm{Gheran}$  त्रिक्षात् (ed. Thomi) 4.11: यथा पर्वतधातूनां दोषा द्द्यन्ति धाम्यताम् । तथेन्द्रियकृता दोषा द्द्यन्ते प्राणिनिग्रहात् ॥  $8 \approx \mathrm{AgniP}\ 378.1$ : यञ्जेश्च देवानाप्नोति वैराजं(?) तपसा पदम् । ब्रह्मणः कर्मसन्न्र्यासाद्वैराग्यात्मकृतौ लयम् ॥  $\approx \mathrm{Maskarin}$ 's commentary CHECK ad Gautamadharmas $\bar{u}$ tra 3.1: यञ्जेन देवानाप्नोति वैराजं(!) तपसा पुनः । संन्यासाद्वद्यणः स्थानं वैराग्यात्मकृतौ लयम् ॥  $\mathrm{cf.}\ \mathrm{SDhU}\ 3.40$ : यञ्जेन देवानाप्नोति तपोर्भिर्वह्मणः पदम् । दानेन विविधान्भोगान् ज्ञानान्मोक्षमवाप्नुयात् ॥  $\mathrm{8cd}\ \mathrm{cf.}\ 11.27\mathrm{ab}\ \mathrm{above}$   $\mathrm{10}\ \mathrm{cf.}\ 16.4$ .

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5c नाविशन्ति ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ , विशन्ति स्म E 5d बळवत्तराः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ , वरवत्तरा E 6a ॰ धातूनां ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}E$ , ॰ धातीनां  $K_7^{ac}$ , ॰ धातृनां  $K_7^{pc}$  6b दोषा दह्यन्ति ]  $K_{10}K_7$ , १दोषां दह्यन्ति  $C_{94}$ , दोषां दह्यन्ति  $C_{94}$ , १त्रिष्टान्  $C_{94}$ , १त्रिष्टान्ति  $C_{94}$ 

युञ्जानो ऽपि प्रयत्नेन यावत्तत्त्वं न विन्दति । ब्रह्मलोके ध्रुवं वासो विष्णुलोके च सुन्दरि ॥ १६:११ ॥

भुक्तवा कर्मसहस्राणि सर्वकामसमन्वितः । क्षीणपुण्यस्ततो मर्त्ये जायते विपुले कुले ॥ १६:१२ ॥

योगमेवाभिसेवेत पूर्वजातिस्मरो नरः । संसारार्णवमुत्तीर्य स शिवत्वमवाप्नुयात् ॥ १६:१३ ॥

[योगविधिः]

देव्युवाच । योगस्य विधिमिच्छामि श्रोतुं मे पुरुषोत्तम । ध्यानधारणसिद्धीनां कथयस्व सुरेश्वर ॥ १६:१४॥

महेश्वर उवाच । शृणु योगविधि वक्ष्ये भवपाशनिकृन्तनम् । शुचिरेकाग्रचित्तस्तु जनशब्दविवर्जिते । तत्रासीनासने योगी परमात्मान चिन्तयेतु ॥ १६:१५॥

पद्मकं स्वस्तिकं चैव निष्कलमञ्जलिस्तथा । अर्धचन्द्रं च दण्डं च पर्यङ्कं भद्रमेव च ॥ १६:१६ ॥

4.

11b यावत्तत्तं न विन्दिति ]  $K_{82}K_{7}E$ , यावन्तन्न विन्दिति (unmetr.)  $C_{94}$ , याव तत्वं न विन्दिति  $C_{45}$ , यावत्तंन्न विन्दिति  $K_{10}$  11c ब्रह्मलोके ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , ब्रह्मलोको  $K_{10}$  • वासो ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}$   $K_{7}E$ , वास्वा  $C_{45}$  12c • पुण्यस्त• ]  $K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , ॰ पुण्ये त॰  $C_{94}C_{45}$  • मर्त्ये ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}$   $K_{7}$ , मर्त्यों E 14b श्रोतुं मे ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{7}E$ , श्रोतुं वे  $K_{82}$ , श्रोतु मे  $K_{10}$  • ॰ रत्तम ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}$   $K_{7}$ , ॰ रत्तमः E 14c • शिसद्वीनां ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , ॰ सिद्धानां E 14d सुरेश्वर ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$   $K_{10}K_{7}$ , स्वांस्यः E 15 महेश्वर ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , भगवान् E 15d • चित्तस्तु ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$   $K_{10}K_{7}E$ , ॰ चित्तस्यस्तु  $C_{45}$  • जन• ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , ध्यान• E • ० विवर्जिते ]  $K_{82}$ , ॰ विवर्जितः  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{10}K_{7}$ , ॰ विवर्जितम् E 15f • रत्मान चिन्त्त्येत् ]  $C_{45}K_{82}K_{7}^{pc}$ , ० रत्मानं चिन्त्त्येत्  $C_{94}E$  (unmetr.), ॰ रत्माना विचिन्त्तयेत्  $K_{10}$ , ० रत्मान चिन्त्तयं  $K_{7}^{ac}$  16a पद्मकं ]  $C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , पद्मक  $C_{94}$  16b निष्कलमञ्जलिस्तथा ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{10}K_{7}$ , निष्कलमञ्जलिस्तथा ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , निष्कलमञ्जलिस्तथा  $C_{94}E$  16d पर्यः ]  $C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , पE दें E

<sup>16</sup> cf. Sarvajñānottara 27 :9cd-10ab : पद्मकं स्वस्तिकं वापि उपस्थाञ्जलिकं तथा ॥ पीठार्धमर्धचन्द्रं वा सर्वतोभद्रमेव वा ।

#### षोडशमो ऽध्यायः

एतदासनबन्धेन बद्धा योगं समभ्यसेत् । समं कायिशांग्रीवं धारयन्नचलस्थितः ॥ १६:१७ ॥ प्रत्याहारस्तथा ध्यानं प्राणायामश्च धारणा । तर्कश्चैव समाधिश्च षडङ्गो योग उच्यते ॥ १६:१८ ॥ विषयासक्तिचत्तानामिन्द्रियाणां प्रति प्रति । मनसाकर्षयेद्यस्तु प्रत्याहारः स उच्यते ॥ १६:१९ ॥ शब्दादिविषयान्देवि वर्तुलीकृत्य धारयेत् । वीतरागः समाधिस्थो ध्येये वस्तुनि योजयेत् ॥ १६:२० ॥ आत्मा ध्याता मनो ध्यानं ध्येयः शुद्धः परः शिवः । यत्परं परमैश्चर्यमेकं तत्र प्रयोजनम् ॥ १६:२१ ॥

 $17cd \approx MBh 6.28.13ab (BhG 6.13ab): समं कायिशरोग्रीवं धारयन्न अचलं स्थिरः <math>18 = Dharmaputrikā 1.13$  (with प्राणायामो 520)  $\approx NiśvK 33.7$  cf. Sarvajñānottaravṛtti ad Yogapāda 27(?).1: यदुक्तं श्रीमन्मतङ्गे । प्राणायामस्तथा ध्यानं प्रत्याहारो 520 धारणम् । तर्कश्चैव समाधिश्च षडङ्गो योग उच्यते इति ॥  $19 \approx Dharmaputrikā 1.14:$  विषयेष्वतिसक्तानि इन्द्रियाणि प्रति प्रति । चित्तेनाकर्षणं यत्र प्रत्याहारः स उच्यते ॥ 20 cf. 20 c

•‡•

पूरकः कुम्भकश्चैव रेचकस्तदनन्तरम् । प्रशान्तश्चेति विख्यातः प्राणायामश्चतुर्विधः ॥ १६:२२ ॥ पूरके स्थापयेद्विह्नं पादाङ्गुष्ठेन बुद्धिमान् । कुम्भकेन विरुध्येत दह्यमानं विचिन्तयेत् ॥ १६:२३ ॥ भस्मीभूतं तथात्मानं रेचकेन विचिन्तयेत् । श्६:२४ ॥ सस्मीभूतं तथात्मानं रेचकेन विचिन्तयेत् । शृद्धदेहस्ततश्चात्मा शुद्धस्फटिकनिर्मलः ॥ १६:२४ ॥ तालशब्दस्तु निर्वाणं दश द्वे च प्रकीर्तितः । प्राणायामान्न संदेहो द्विगुणा धारणा स्मृता ॥ १६:२५ ॥ योगे तु त्रिगुणा प्रोक्ता संकमे च चतुर्गुणा । तथोत्कान्तौ पञ्चगुणा योगसिद्धिस्तु षङ्गुणा ॥ १६:२६ ॥ षडङ्गेन समायुक्तो योगयुक्तस्तु नित्यशः । मानसो यौगपद्यश्च द्विस्त्पो योग उच्यते ॥ १६:२० ॥

22 = Dharmaputrikā 1.19ab (with चैव for चेति) 22cd See NiśvāsaNaya 4:113: नाभ्यां हृद्यसंचारान्मनश्चेन्द्रियगोचरात् । प्राणायामश्चतुर्थस्तु सुप्रशान्तस्तु विश्रुतः ॥ See also Svaccandatantra 7.298ab: प्राणायामश्चतुर्थस्तु सुप्रशान्त इति श्रुतः 27cd = Dharmaputrikā 1.54ab.

4

#### षोडशमो ऽध्यायः

अकृत्वा प्राणसंरोधं मनसैकेन केवलम् । ध्यायेत परमं सूक्ष्मं स योगो मानसः स्मृतः ॥ १६:२८॥ संयम्य मनसा प्राणं प्राणायामान्मनस्तथा । एवं ध्यायेत्परं सूक्ष्मं यौगपद्यः स उच्यते ॥ १६:२९॥

[सिद्धिलक्षणम्]

सिद्धिलक्षण योगस्य १७णु वक्ष्यामि सुन्दरि । शङ्कभेरीमृदङ्गं च वेणुदुन्दुभिमेव च । ताडितं न च विन्देत यदा तन्मयतां गतः ॥ १६:३०॥ शीतोष्णं सुखदुःखं च तृष्णाभुक्षं तथैव च । वेदनां नैव जानाति योगसिद्धस्तु सुन्दरि ॥ १६:३१॥

एष योगविधिर्देवि तव पृष्टेन सुन्दरि । कथितो ऽस्मि समासेन किमन्यत्कथयाम्यहम् ॥ १६:३२ ॥

देव्युवाच ।

28 = Dharmaputrikā 1.54cd–55ab. 29  $\approx$  Dharmaputrikā 1.55cd–56ab : संयम्य मनसा प्राणं प्राणायामैर्मनस्तथा । एवं ध्यायेत्परं स्कूमं यौगपद्यः स उच्यते ॥ 30  $\approx$  Kulasāra f. 38r : शंखभेरीमृदंगैश्च वीणावेणुशतौरिप । ताड्यमानैर्न विन्देत यदा तन्मयतां गतः ॥ 30ef cf. NiśvāsaMuKa 4:65 : ताडितञ्च न विन्देत चक्षुषा न च पश्यति । दिव्यदृष्टिः प्रजायेत यदा तन्मयताङ्गतः ॥

4

28a ०संरोध ]  $C_{94}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , ०संरोध  $C_{45}K_{82}$  28b मनसैकेन ]  $C_{45}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , मनसेकेन  $C_{94}K_{82}$   $C_{94}E_{45}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , ध्यायेतत्प  $K_{10}$  • परमं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}E$ , परम  $K_{7}$  28d स योगो ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , संयोगो  $C_{45}$  • मानसः ]  $C_{95}^{ec}C_{45}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , मानस  $C_{95}^{ec}K_{82}$  • स्मृतः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , स्मृतम् E 29a संयम्य ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , सयम्य  $K_{10}$  • प्राणं ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , om.  $C_{45}$  29b प्राणायामान्म• ] em., प्राणायामाम्म•  $C_{94}K_{10}$ , प्राणायामा म•  $C_{45}$ , प्राणायामं म•  $C_{45}$ , प्राणायामं  $C_{45}$ 0 सिद्धि ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , सिद्धि  $C_{45}$ 0 शुक्षेरीमृदङ्ग  $C_{45}$ 1 शुक्षेरीमृदङ्ग  $C_{45}$ 1 शुक्षेरीमृदङ्ग  $C_{45}$ 2 शुक्षेरी  $C_{45}$ 3 शुक्षेरी  $C_{45}$ 4 शुक्षेर  $C_{45}$ 4 श

विना योगेन देवेश संसारतारणं मम । कथयस्व महादेव निर्विकल्पकरं मनः ॥ १६:३३ ॥

महेश्वर उवाच ।

सदाशिवस्तु निश्वास ऊर्ध्वश्वासः परः शिवः ।

तयोर्मध्ये तु विज्ञेयः परमात्मा शिवो ऽव्ययः ॥ १६:३४ ॥

ध्यानयोगं न तस्यास्ति करणं च न विद्यते । ज्ञातमात्रेण मुच्यन्ते किमन्यत्परिपृच्छसि ॥ १६:३५॥

[पञ्च शास्त्राणि]

ज्ञानमन्यत्प्रवक्ष्यामि शृणु देवि निबोध मे । शास्त्रपञ्चसु यत्प्रोक्तं शृणु संक्षेप निर्णयम् । सांख्ये योगे पञ्चरात्रे शैवे वेदे च निर्मितम् ॥ १६:३६ ॥

यत्सांख्यसिद्धं कथयाम्यहं ते संसारघोरार्णवयोगसारम् । योगेषु सारेष्वथ पञ्चरात्रे वेदेषु शैवेषु च निश्चयस्ते ॥ १६:३०॥

# घ्राणेन्द्रियाद्येषु च यत्समस्तम्

4

33a देवेश ]  $C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , वेश  $C_{94}$  33b संसारतारणं मम ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{7}E$ , संसारात्तारणं मम  $K_{82}$ , संसाराण्णवतारण  $K_{10}$  33c महादेव ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}E$ , सुरेशान  $K_{7}$  34 महेश्वर ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{10}K_{7}$ , देवेश  $K_{82}$ , भगवान E 34b ऊर्ध्वश्वासः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{7}$ , ऊर्ध्वश्वासः  $K_{10}$ , अर्द्धश्वासः E 35c ज्ञात॰ ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}$ , ज्ञान॰  $K_{7}E$  35cd मुच्यन्ते िकमन्यत्प॰ ]  $C_{45}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , मुच्यन्ते िकमन्यत्प॰  $C_{94}$ , शमुच्यन्ते िकमन्यत्प॰  $K_{10}$  36d संक्षेप ]  $C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , संक्षेपे  $C_{94}$  (unmetr.) 36e सांख्ये ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , सांख्य॰ E • पञ्च॰ ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , ॰िसीई  $K_{10}$  • ते ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , om.  $K_{82}^{ac}$  37b ॰णिव॰ ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , ॰णण॰  $K_{82}^{ac}$  • ॰सारम् ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , सागरम्  $C_{45}$  37c ॰घथ ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , ट्वेथ  $C_{94}$ , देवेषु  $C_{94}$  • निश्चयस्ते ]  $C_{94}K_{7}$ , निश्चयन्ते  $C_{45}E$ , निश्चयास्ते  $C_{82}$ , निश्चयास

<sup>36</sup> cf. MBh 12.337.1: सांख्यं योगं पश्चरात्रं वेदारण्यकम् एव च । ज्ञानान्य् एतानि ब्रह्मर्षे लोकेषु प्रचरन्ति ह ॥

#### षोडशमो ऽध्यायः

मनश्च लीनं भवतीव यस्य । बुद्धा नियम्य सकलान्हि भावान् स लब्धलक्ष्यः शिवमभ्युपैति ॥ १६:३८॥

श्रोत्रादिसर्वेन्द्रियनिश्चलत्वे एकाग्रचित्तं मनसा नियम्य । स्वदेहशून्यः स भवेचिरेण संयोगसिद्धिं प्रवदन्ति तज्ज्ञाः ॥ १६:३९॥

आदावेव मनः शनैरुपरमेत्कृत्वा च वश्येन्द्रियं यावत्तस्रुयतां व्रजेत मनसा निःसंज्ञदेहस्तथा । एतद्यानसमाधियोगसकलं प्राप्नोति निःसंशयं किं तच्छास्त्रसहस्रकोटिपठितं सारं न यो ऽन्विष्यति ॥ १६:४०॥

आत्मारामजितः समाधिनिरतो वैराग्यमप्याश्रितः चित्तं यस्य परिक्षयो यदि भवेत्तिष्ठेत्तनुत्वं यथा । तज्ज्ञेयं गतिमुत्तमं शिवपदं संसारदुःखच्छिदं

**41c** cf. 22.41d : उत्तमां गतिमाप्नुयात्

•‡•

38b मनश्च ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ , नभश्च E 38c सकलान्हि ] corr., सकलां हि  $C_{94}K_{82}$   $K_{10}K_7$ , सकलां हि  $C_{45}K_{10}$ , रुक्ष्यं  $C_{45}K_{10}$ , संयोगिसिंह्ं  $C_{45}$ , संयोगिसिंहं  $C_{45}$ , मनसाित्रिसंइं  $C_{45}$ , मनसाित्रिसंइं  $C_{45}$ , मनसाित्रिसंइं  $C_{45}$ , मनसाित्रिसंइं  $C_{45}$ , मनसाित्रसंइं  $C_{45}$ , मनसाित्रसंइं  $C_{45}$ , मनसाित्रसंइं  $C_{45}$ , मनसाित्रसंइं  $C_{45}$ , संयोगिसिंहं  $C_{45}$ , मनसाित्रसंइं  $C_{45}$ , संयोगिसिंहं  $C_{45}$ ,

वेदान्तेषु च निष्ठ एष कथितः किं शास्त्रमन्यद्विशेत् ॥ १६:४१ ॥

हृत्पद्मे कर्णिकायामुपरि रविरवद्योतयन्तो ऽन्तरालम् यत्तेजस्तेजमार्गैर्बहलतमघनैर्घोतनाद्दीप्तदीपम् । भित्त्वा यत्तालुदेशे मुखमुपरिगतं तालुदेशेन मूर्प्नि ! मूर्प्नि द्वारान्तरेण शिवपरमपदं यान्ति योगेन युक्ताः ॥ १६:४२ ॥

कृष्णः कृष्णतमोत्तमो ऽतिमहतो यस्तेजतेजात्मकः लोकालोकधराधरः श्रियपितः प्राणप्रविष्टालयः । कर्ता कारणमव्ययो ऽव्ययमसौ व्यापी विभक्ताविदम् विष्णुर्भावमयो विभक्तविषयैर्विश्वेश्वरो विश्ववित् ॥ १६:४३ ॥

! एष तत्त्ववरः परापरमयस्तेजः परस्थानदः बुद्या भावनभावयेन्द्रियमनो देहान्तरालोकयन् ।

•<u>†</u>•

(41d) अन्यद्वि० | C<sub>94</sub>C<sub>45</sub>K<sub>10</sub>K<sub>7</sub>E, अन्यं वि० K<sub>82</sub> (42a) ०पद्मे | conj., ०पद्म० C<sub>94</sub>C<sub>45</sub>K<sub>82</sub>  $K_{10}K_7$ E(unmetr.) ullet रविरवद्योतयन्तो igr] em., रविरवंद्योतयन्तो  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}$ , रविरिव द्योन्तयन्तो  $K_7$ , रविरतद्योतयन्तो  $\mathrm{E}(42\mathbf{b})$  यत्ते०  $\mathrm{C}_{45}$ , यस्ते०  $\mathrm{C}_{94}K_{82}K_{10}\mathrm{E}$ , सस्ते०  $\mathrm{K}_7$  ullet ०मार्गैर्बहल०  $\mathrm{C}_{94}$  $C_{45}K_{10}$ , ॰मार्गे बहल॰  $K_{82}$ , ॰मार्गे बहुल॰  $K_7$ , ॰मार्गो बहुल॰ E • ॰तमधनैर्धातनाद्दीप्तद्यीपम् ] conj., ॰तमघनैर्घातनाद्दीप्तदीपम्  $C_{94}$ , ॰मघनै घाटनादीप्तदीपम्  $C_{45}$ , ॰तमघनैर्घाटनादीप्तदीपम्  $K_{82}$ , ॰तमघनै घाट-नादीप्तदीपम्  $K_{10}$ , ०तमघनैर्धोटना दीप्तदीपं  $K_7$ , ०तमघनैर्धोतनादीप्तदीपः E(42c) यत्ताछ् E $C_{94}$ , घतोल॰  $C_{45}$ घण्टाल॰  $K_{82}K_{10}$ , द्यण्टाल॰  $K_7$  ullet ॰गतं  $ig| K_7$ E, ॰गत॰  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}$ , ॰गतस्॰  $C_{45}$  $m{42d}$  मूर्घि  $m{K}_{82}$ , मूर्घ  $m{C}_{94}m{C}_{45}m{K}_{10}$ , मूर्ख  $m{K}_{7}$ , मूर्घ्या  $m{E}$   $m{43a}$  कृष्णः  $m{I}$  em.  $m{K}_{AFLE}$ , कृष्णं  $m{C}_{94}$  $C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ , कृत्स्रं E • ॰तमोत्तमो ] conj., ॰तमोतमो  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_7E$  • ऽति॰ ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ K<sub>10</sub>K<sub>7</sub>E, हि C<sub>45</sub> • यस्तेजते० ] E, यस्तेजस्ते० C<sub>94</sub>C<sub>45</sub>K<sub>82</sub>K<sub>10</sub>K<sub>7</sub> (unmetr.) (43b) ०धराधरः श्रियपतिः ] E, ०धरो धराधरधरः  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{10}K_{7}$ , ०धरो धरधरधरः  $K_{82}$  (unmetr.) • श्रियपतिः ]  $C_{94}$ C<sub>45</sub>K<sub>82</sub>E, om. K<sub>10</sub>K<sub>7</sub> • प्राण॰ ] C<sub>94</sub>C<sub>45</sub>K<sub>82</sub>K<sub>10</sub>E, प्राणः K<sub>7</sub> • ॰ प्रविद्यालयः ] C<sub>45</sub>K<sub>82</sub>K<sub>10</sub>K<sub>7</sub>, ०२प्र{विष्टो लयः  $C_{94}$ , प्रतिष्ठालयः E ig(43d) भावमयो  $C_{94} C_{45} K_{82} K_{10} K_{7}$ , भावमयैर्  $C_{4} \bullet C_{4} \circ C_{4} \circ C_{4}$  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}E$ , विश्ववत्  $K_7$  (44a) परापरमयस्ते | conj., परः परमयस्ते  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}E$ , परः परमस्ते  $C_{45}$ , परः परमयेस्ते  $K_7 \bullet$  ०परस्थानदः ] conj., ०परः स्थानदः  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_7^{pc}E$ , ०परः स्थानद्  $K_7^{ac}$  (44b) ॰भावयेन्द्रियमनो  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}$ , ॰भावयिन्द्रियमनो  $C_{45}$ , ॰भाव $C_{45}$  $K_7$ , ०भावयन्नियमनो E ullet देहान्तरालोकयन् ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ , देहान्तरालोकयत्  $C_{45}$ , देहान्तरोस्तोकयन्

#### षोडशमो ऽध्यायः

हृत्पद्मायतनस्थितः स पुरुषो निश्वासमुच्छ्वासदः नादस्तस्य सदा सदा नदति तं नादोपरिष्ठा हरः ॥ १६:४४ ॥

यस्तेजस्तेजते ऽजो बहुनिविडघनो ग्रन्थिमालोपगृहः मूर्तिर्मूर्तानुसारी बहुकरणभृतं कारणाद्देहबन्धः । भित्त्वा ग्रन्थि सपाशं विषमिव विषयं त्यक्तसङ्गैकभावाः पश्यन्त्येते तमीशं गुणकलरहितं निर्विकारं प्रकाशम् ॥ १६:४५ ॥

यो ऽसौ तेजान्तरात्मा कमलपुटकुटीसंकटस्थानलीनः इन्दोर्भासानुरूपी विमलदलसदाच्छादितः कर्णिकायाम् । तत्र स्थाने स्थितो ऽसौ त्रिभुवननिलयः सर्वभूताधिवासः आकाशादूर्ध्वतत्त्वस्थितविकसकलासंहतो मुक्तबन्धः ॥ १६:४६॥ एतानि तत्त्वान्यखिलानि देवि

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(44c) स पुरुषो नि॰ ]  $K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ ,  $\wr$ स पुरुषो $\wr$   $\simeq C_{94}$ , पुरुषो नि॰  $C_{45}$  • ॰  $\sim$ छ्वासदः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$  $K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ , ० च्छ्रासदाम् E (44d) नादस्तस्य  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ , नादन्तस्य  $C_{10}$  नदित तं  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , न पतितं  $E \bullet \circ$ परिष्ठा हरः  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}$ , ॰परिष्ठारद्धरः  $K_7$ , ॰परिष्टद्धरः E(45a) यस्तेजस्तेजते ऽजो ] conj., यस्तेजस्तेजस्तेजो  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$  (unmetr.) यस्तेजस्तेजसो वा E • ०निविड॰ ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , ०निविदु॰ E • ०घनो ]  $K_7C_{45}$ , ०घनः  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}E$  • ग्रन्थिमालो॰  $] C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , ग्रत्थिमानो॰  $C_{45}E$  (45b) मूर्तिर्मूर्ता॰  $] C_{94}$ , मूर्तिमूर्ता॰  $C_{45}K_{82}$  $K_{10}K_7$ , मूर्तिर्मूर्त्य॰  $E \bullet a$  बहुकरण॰  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}K_7^{pc}E$ , बहुकर॰  $K_7^{ac}$ , बह्यकरण॰  $C_{45}$ (unmetr.)  $\bullet$ ०भृतं  $] C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_7^{pc}E$ , ०वृतं  $K_{10}$ , ०भृत  $K_7^{ac} ullet$  कारणाद्देहबन्धः  $] C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}$ , कारणाद्देहबन्ध K<sub>7</sub>, कारणं देहबन्धः E (45c) ग्रन्थि | C<sub>94</sub>C<sub>45</sub>K<sub>82</sub>K<sub>10</sub>E, ग्रन्थि K<sub>7</sub> ● सपाशं | K<sub>82</sub>E, सपाशां C<sub>94</sub>  $C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}$ , पश्यन्त्ये $\simeq$ मी॰  $C_{94}$ , पश्यन्तेते तमी॰  $K_7$ , पश्यन्त्येतेनमी॰  $E = oldsymbol{46a}$  (यो... ॰लीनः)  $oldsymbol{1}$  $C_{94}^{pc}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_7E$ , om.  $C_{94}^{ac}$  • यो ऽसौ तेजान्तरात्मा ]  $C_{45}K_{82}K_7E$ ,  $\cong\cong$ राजान्तरात्मा  $C_{94}^{pc}$ om.  $C_{94}^{ac}$ , यो सौ तेजान्तराल॰  $K_{10}$  • ॰कुटी॰ ]  $C_{94}^{pc}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ , om.  $C_{94}^{ac}$ , ॰कुटि॰ E (46b) इन्दोर्भासानु॰ |  $C_{94}K_{10}K_7^{pc}E$ , इन्दो भासानु॰  $C_{45}K_{82}$ , इन्दोर्भासानुरूपी विमलः इन्दोर्भासानु॰  $K_7^{ac}$  • ०रूपी | C<sub>94</sub>C<sub>45</sub>K<sub>82</sub>K<sub>10</sub>K<sub>7</sub>, ०रूपि E (unmetr.) • ०च्छादितः | C<sub>94</sub>C<sub>45</sub>K<sub>82</sub>K<sup>pc</sup><sub>10</sub>K<sub>7</sub>E, ०च्छादि  $K_{10}^{ac}$  (46d) आकाशादूर्ध्व० ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}E$ , आकाशादूर्ध्व०  $K_7$  • ०स्थित० ] conj., ०सित० C<sub>94</sub>C<sub>45</sub>K<sub>82</sub>K<sub>10</sub>E (unmetr.), •िसिसित• K<sub>7</sub> (unmetr.) • • कलासंहतो ] E, • कसासंहतो C<sub>94</sub>C<sub>45</sub> K<sub>82</sub>K<sub>10</sub>K<sub>7</sub> • मुक्त० | conj., मुक्ति० C<sub>94</sub>C<sub>45</sub>K<sub>82</sub>K<sub>10</sub>K<sub>7</sub>E (47a) ० खिलानि | C<sub>94</sub>K<sub>82</sub>K<sub>10</sub>K<sub>7</sub> E, ० खिकाति  $C_{45} \bullet \hat{c}$  वि  $C_{45} K_{82} K_{10} K_7 E$ ,  $\hat{c}$   $\hat{c} \simeq C_{94}$ 

संक्षेपतः कीर्तितः पञ्चभेदः । श्रोतुं किमन्यद्विजिगीषितार्थम् संसारमोक्षेण च तत्परो ऽस्ति ॥ १६:४७ ॥

देव्युवाच । तुष्टास्मि देव मम संशयमद्य नष्टम् अद्य प्रसन्नपरमेश्वर ईश्वर त्वम् । अद्य श्रुतं त्विय च पुण्यफलप्रभावम् पूर्णानि चाद्य मम इष्टमनोरथानि ॥ १६:४८ ॥

अज्ञानपङ्कघनमध्यनिलीयमानाम् उत्तारयेश सकलार्तिविनाशनाय । सर्वेश तत्त्वपरमार्थ नमो नमस्ते अद्यापि तृप्तिरिह नास्ति ममापि शम्भो ॥ १६:४९ ॥

पीत्वामृतं चोत्तमवऋजातम् आख्याहि दानं फलधर्मसारम् । संसारपारं परमं नयस्व कृपां मयीशान कुरु प्रसीद् ॥ १६:५०॥

॥ इति वृषसारसंग्रहे ऽध्यात्मनिर्णयो नामाध्यायः षोडशमः ॥

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# [ सप्तदशमो ऽध्यायः ]

# [दानधर्मविशेषः]

देव्युवाच । पृथग्दानस्य इच्छामि श्रोतुं मां दातुमर्हसि । अन्नवस्त्रहिरण्यानां गोभूमिकनकस्य च ॥ १७:१ ॥

[अन्नप्रदानम्]

भगवानुवाच । सुसंस्कृतमन्नमितप्रद्द्याद् घृतप्रभूतमवदंशयुक्तम् । घृतप्रपक्कं सुकृतं च पूपं सितेन खण्डेन गुडेन युक्तम् ॥ १७:२ ॥

मार्गं खगं चोदकजङ्गलं च दद्याद्वटं नागरवंशमूलम् । शाकं फलं चास्रमधूरतिक्तं पानं पयः शीतसुगन्धतोयम् ॥ १७:३॥

द्धि प्रद्धाद्गुडिमश्रितं च मृणाल शालूक च नालका च । सद्क्षिणालेपपवित्रपुष्पं

Witnesses used for this chapter— $C_{94}$ : f. 222r line 2 – f. 224r line 4;  $C_{45}$ : f. 225r line 3 – f. 226v line 6;  $K_{82}$ : f. 29r line 4 – f. 31r;  $P_{57}$ : f. 137 line 4 – f. 141 line 1;  $K_{41}$ : f. 229r line 2 – f. 232v line 7; E: pp. 646–649 (it breaks down after 17.38); this chapter is missing in  $C_{02}$ .

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1b श्रोतुं मां दातुमर्हिस ]  $\Sigma$ , माहात्म्यं वक्तुमर्हिस E 1c अन्न॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , अन्नय॰  $P_{57}^{ac}$  (diff. hand) • ०वस्न॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , ०वस्नं  $K_{82}$  2b ०भूत॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , ०सूत॰  $K_{82}$ , ०भूतव॰  $P_{57}^{ac}$  (hypermetr.) 2c सुकृतं च पूर्ग ]  $\Sigma$ , सुकृतं पूर्ग  $K_{82}^{ac}$ , सुकृतम्मपूर्ग E 3a मार्ग ]  $\Sigma$ , मार्ग॰ E (unmetr.) • खगं चो॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , खञ्चो॰  $C_{94}$ , खगशो॰ E • ०जङ्गलं च ]  $\Sigma$ , ०जङ्गमश्च E 3b वटं ]  $\Sigma$ , वट E (unmetr.) 4b ०शाल्द्रक च ] conj., ०शाल्द्रक व  $C_{94}K_{82}P_{57}K_{41}E$ , ०क व  $C_{45}$  4c सदिक्षणा॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , सिक्षणा॰  $P_{57}^{ac}$ , सिल्पा॰  $P_{57}^{ac}$  (diff. hand)

श्रद्धान्वितः सत्कृतया प्रणम्य ॥ १७:४॥

प्रयाति लोकं जगदीश्वरस्य विमानयानैः सहितो ऽप्सरोभिः । एकैकसिक्थस्य सहस्रवर्षम् अन्नप्रदो मोदति देवलोके ॥ १७:५॥

च्युतश्च मर्त्ये स भवेद्धनाढ्यः

कुलोद्गतः सर्वगुणोपपन्नः ।

यशः श्रियं सर्वकलाज्ञता च

भवेत्स भोगी सकलत्रपुत्रः ॥ १७:६॥

दद्याद्दरिद्रकृपणार्तदीनां कालागतत्वातुरमागतानाम् । तृष्णाबुभुक्षागतिकागतानां दत्त्वा स धर्मफलमाश्रयेत ॥ १७:७॥

देशे च काले च तथा च पात्रे दानादिधर्मस्य फलं कनिष्ठम् । वाणिज्यधर्मा हि फलाश्रितानां धर्मो हि तस्य न च निर्मलो ऽस्ति ॥ १७:८॥

8ab cf.  $Bhagavadgīt\bar{a}$  17.20 = Hitopadeśa 1.16 : दातव्यिमिति यद्दानं दीयते ऽनुपकारिणे । देशे काले च पात्रे च तद्दानं सान्त्विकं विदुः ॥

8ab missing in E.

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#### सप्तदशमो ऽध्यायः

तोयं च दद्याल्लघुपूर्णकुम्भं शीतं सुगन्धं परिवासितं च । स याति लोकं सलिलेश्वरस्य न सप्तजन्मानि तृषाभिभूतः ॥ १७:९॥

[वस्त्रादिप्रदानम्]

उपानहं यो ददित द्विजाय सुशोभनं तैलसुदीपितं च । ते यान्ति लोकममराधिपस्य यमालयं कष्टपथा न यान्ति ॥ १७:१०॥

प्रक्षीणपुण्यः पुनरत्र लोके जातो भवेद्दिव्यकुलोपपन्नः । धनैः समृद्धो ऽधिपतित्वतां च रथाश्वनागासनगा भवन्ति ॥ १७:११ ॥

वस्त्रप्रदानेन भवन्ति देवि रूपोत्तमाः सर्वकलाज्ञता च । समृद्धिसौभाग्यगुणान्विताश्च स्वर्गच्युतास्ते पुरुषा भवन्ति ॥ १७:१२॥

वस्त्रप्रदानाभिरतस्य पुंसः अन्यां प्रवक्ष्यामि ततः प्रशंसाम् । वस्त्रं तु लोकेष्वभिपूजनीयं

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9d सत्त ]  $\Sigma$ , तस्य E ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ ] [ [ ] [ [ ] [ [ ] [ ] [ [ [ ] [ [ ] [ [ ] [ [ ] [ [ ] [ [ [ ] [ [ ] [ [ [ ] [ [ [ ] [ [ [ [ ] [ [ [ ] [ [ [ ] [ [ [ ] [

वस्त्रं नराणां त्वतिमाननीयम् ॥ १७:१३ ॥

वस्त्रं तु भूयो न च मानलाभः पराभवश्चातिजुगुप्सनं च । तस्माद्धि वस्त्रं सततं प्रदेयं

यशः श्रियः स्वर्गमनन्तलाभम् ॥ १७:१४ ॥

यावन्ति सूत्राणि भवन्ति वस्त्रे तावद्युगं गच्छिति सोमलोकम् । पुण्यक्षयाज्ञायित मर्त्यलोके वस्त्रप्रभूते धनधान्यकीर्णे । सुरूपसौभाग्ययशस्विनश्च विद्याधरा लोकप्रभुत्वतां च ॥ १७:१५॥

द्विजेभ्यञ्छत्रं सुकृतं प्रद्धाद् वर्षातपत्रं दृढशोभनं च । अङ्गारवर्षं त्रपुखङ्गमाद्यम् असंशयं त्रायति याम्यमार्गे ॥ १७:१६ ॥

स्वर्गं च याति ग्रहनायकस्य स वर्षकोट्यायुतमन्तकाले । जायन्ति ते मानुष मर्त्यलोके गृहोत्तमे भोगपतिर्भवन्ति ॥ १७:१७॥

कृत्वा मठं शोभन विप्रदाता

16c cf. ŚDhU 7.49cd: प्रदीप्ताङ्गारवर्षेण दह्यमाना व्रजन्ति च

14ab missing in P57

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#### सप्तदशमो ऽध्यायः

द्रव्येण शुद्धेन तु पूरियत्वा । स याति देवेन्द्रसदो यथेष्टं स वर्षकोटीशत दिव्यसंख्ये ॥ १७:१८ ॥

तदन्तकाले यदि मानुषत्वं जायन्ति ते सप्तमहीप्रभोक्ता । स सप्तरत्नत्रयसम्प्रयुक्तो बलाधिको यज्ञसहस्रकर्ता ॥ १७:१९ ॥

[भूमिप्रदानम्]

भूमिप्रदाता द्विज हीनदीनः समृद्धसस्यो जलसंनिकृष्टः । स याति लोकममराधिपस्य विमानयानेन मनोहरेण ॥ १७:२०॥

मन्वन्तरं यावदभुक्तभोगान् तदन्तकाले च्युत मर्त्यलोके । स जम्बुखण्डाधिपतिर्भवेत वीर्यान्वितो राजसहस्रनाथः ॥ १७:२१ ॥

[गोप्रदानम्]

सचैलघण्टां कनकाग्रशृङ्गां दोग्धीं सवत्सां पयसा द्विजानाम् ।

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18c ०सदो ]  $\Sigma$ , ०सदं E 18d ०कोटी० ]  $\Sigma$ , ०कोटि० E (unmetr.) • ०संख्ये ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{41}$ , ०संख्ये  $K_{82}$ , ०संख्ये  $P_{57}$ , ०संख्ये: E 19c ०रङ्ग० ]  $\Sigma$ , ०रध्य० E • ०युक्तो ]  $C_{45}$ , ०युक्ता  $C_{94}$   $K_{82}P_{57}K_{41}E$  20a ०दीनः ]  $\Sigma$ , ०दीनं E 20b समृद्ध० ]  $\Sigma$ , समृद्धस्  $P_{57}$  (unmetr.), संमृद्ध० E • ०कृष्टः ]  $\Sigma$ , ०कृष्ट E 20c याति ]  $\Sigma$ , जाति  $K_{41}$  21c स जम्बुखण्डाधिपतिर्भवेत ]  $\Sigma$ , स जबमुखण्डाधिपतिर्भवेत E (hypermetr.) 21d राज० ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}P_{57}E$ , रा  $K_{41}$  22a ०घण्टां ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}P_{57}E$ , ०घण्टा०  $K_{41}$  22b दोग्ध्रीं ] E, द्रोग्ध्रीं E04, दोग्ध्रीं E4, दोग्ध्री E5, दोग्ध्री E6, पयसा द्विजानाम् E7, दो E8, पयसान्वितानां E7,

<sup>22</sup>  $cf. \text{ $\widehat{S}DhSangr 6.89}:$  हेमश्रंगां रौप्यक्षुरां रत्नाङ्गीं कांस्यदोहिनीम् । सचैलघण्टाङ्गान्दद्याच्छिवभक्तद्विजन्मने ॥

दत्त्वा द्विजेभ्यः समलङ्कृतां गां प्रयान्ति लोकं सुरभीसृतानाम् ॥ १७:२२ ॥

यावन्ति रोमाणि भवन्ति गावस् तावद्युगानामनुभूय भोगान् । तस्माच्युता मर्त्य महीभुजास्ते सहस्रराजानुगतो महात्मा ॥ १७:२३॥

[सुवर्णादिप्रदानम्]

सुवर्णकांस्यायसरौप्यदाता ताम्रप्रवालान्मणिमौक्तिकाद्यान् । दत्त्वा द्विजेभ्यो वसुसाध्यलोके प्राप्नोति वर्षं दशपञ्चकोट्यः ॥ १७:२४ ॥

भुक्त्वा यथेष्टं कम देवलोकान् च्युतश्च मर्त्ये स भवेन्नरेन्द्रः । सुदुर्जयः शकसहस्रजेता सुदीर्घमायुश्च पराक्रमश्च ॥ १७:२५॥

[विमिश्रविषयाणि]

यत्प्रेक्षणं दर्शयितुं प्रदाता सुरूपसौभाग्यफलं लभेत । तृणाशनामूलफलाशनेन

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22c दत्त्वा ]  $\Sigma$ , om.  $C_{45}$  • समलङ्कृतां गां ]  $P_{57}^{pc}$ , समलङ्कृतानाम्  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}P_{57}^{ac}K_{41}E$  22d लोकं सुरभीसुतानाम् ]  $\Sigma$ , om.  $C_{94}$  23a यावन्ति ]  $\Sigma$ , om.  $C_{94}$  23b •गानामनु• ]  $\Sigma$ , oगानानु•  $P_{57}^{ac}$  23c •भुजास्ते ]  $C_{94}K_{41}E$ , •भुजस्ते  $C_{45}P_{57}$ , •भुजानां  $K_{82}$  24b •न्मणि• ]  $K_{82}P_{57}K_{41}$ , •न्मणि•  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , •मणि• E • •मौिक्तका• ] E0, •मुक्तका• E10 • न्मणि• E24d • कोट्याः ] corr., •कोट्यो E25d •लोकान् ] E36d •लोकान् ] E47d •लोकान् E47d •लोकान् E47d •लोकान् E57d •लोकान् ] E47d •लोकान् ] E57d •लोकान् ] E77d •लोकान् ] E77

**<sup>24</sup>** cf. NiśvMukha 2.56cd: कांसताम्रप्रवालानि दत्त्वा याति वसोः पुरम; and ŚDhSaṅgr 6.125cd: कांस्यताम्रप्रवालानि दत्त्वैति वसुमन्दिरम् **26ab** cf. MBh 13.7.17b: स्वर्गगामी तृणाशनः

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लभेत राज्यानि अकण्टकानि ॥ १७:२६॥

लभेत पर्णाश्चन स्वर्गवासं पयःप्रयोगेन च देवलोकम् । शुश्रूषणे यो गुरवे च नित्यं विद्याधरो जायति मर्त्यलोके ॥ १७:२०॥

दद्याद्भवां ग्रास तृणस्य मुष्टिं गवाढ्यतां जायति मर्त्यलोके । श्राद्धं च दत्त्वा प्रयतो द्विजाय समुद्धसन्तान भवेद्युगान्ते ॥ १७:२८॥

अहिंसको जायति दीर्घमायुः कुलोत्तमो जायति दीक्षितेन । कालत्रयं स्नानकृतेन राज्यं पीत्वा च वायुं त्रिदशाधिपत्वम् ॥ १७:२९ ॥

अनश्नतायाः फलमीशलोके तृप्तिर्भवेत्तोयप्रदानशीलः । अन्नप्रदाता पुरुषः समृद्धः स सर्वकामान्लभतीह लोके ॥ १७:३०॥

श्रद्धामतिर्यः प्रविशेद्धुताशं

26cdcf. MBh 13.7.15c: फलम्लाशिनां राज्यं27abcf. MBh 13.7.15d: स्वर्गः पर्णाशिनां तथा28abcf. MBh 13.7.17a: गवाढ्यः शाकदीक्षायां29bcf. MBh 13.7.16d: दीक्षया कुलमुत्तमम्29cdcf. MBh 13.7.17cd: स्त्रियस्त्रिषवणं स्नात्वा वायुं पीत्वा कतुं लभेत्30acf. MBh 13.7.16ab:प्रायोपवेशनाद्राज्यं सर्वत्र सुखमुच्यते

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26d अकण्टकानि ]  $\Sigma$ , कण्टकानि E (hypometr.) 27b ०लोकम् ]  $\Sigma$ , ०लोकं  $K_{41}$ E 27c शुश्रूषणे ]  $\Sigma$ , शुश्रूषणो E 28a ग्रास॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , धास॰ E • तृणस्य ]  $\Sigma$ , तृणास्य  $K_{41}$  • मृष्टिं ]  $\Sigma$ , मृष्टि  $K_{41}$ , मृष्टिः E 28b गवाढ्यतां ]  $\Sigma$ , सर्वाद्यतां  $K_{41}$  29a जायित ]  $\Sigma$ , जाति  $K_{82}^{ac}$  29b ०त्तमो ]  $C_{94}C_{45}P_{57}$ , ०त्तमे  $K_{82}$ , ०हमा  $K_{41}$ , ०त्तमं E 29d वायुं त्रि० ]  $\Sigma$ , वायुशित्रि०  $K_{41}$ , वायुश्चि० E 30a फलमी॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , फलशी॰  $K_{82}$  30b तृप्तिभं॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , तृप्ति भ॰  $K_{82}$  30d ०कामान्ल॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , ०कामा ल॰ E 31a ॰ द्धुताशं ]  $P_{57}^{pc}$ , ॰ द्धुताशनं  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}P_{57}^{ac}K_{41}$ E (hypermetr.)

स याति लोकं प्रिपतामहस्य । सत्यं वदेचो ऽपि च धर्मशीलो मोदत्यसौ देवि सहाप्सरोभिः ॥ १७:३१ ॥

रसांस्तु षड्ये परिवर्जयन्ति अतीव सौभाग्य लभेत साध्वी । दानेन भोगानतुलान्लभेत चिरायुतां याति हि ब्रह्मचर्यात् ॥ १७:३२ ॥

धनाढ्यतां याति हि पुण्यकर्मा मौनेन आज्ञां लभते अलङ्खाम् । प्राप्नोति कामं तपसः सुतप्तं कीर्ति यशः स्वर्गमनन्तभोगम् । आयुःश्रियारोग्यधनप्रभुत्वं ज्ञानादिलाभं तपसा लभेत ॥ १७:३३ ॥

त्रैलोक्याधिपतित्व शक्रमगमत्कृत्वा तपो दुष्करं यक्षेशो ऽपि तपःप्रभावमभवद्गुद्धाधिपत्यं महत् । रक्षेशो ऽपि विभीषणस्त्वमरतां प्राप्तस्तपसैव तु रुद्राराधनतत्परस्तपफलान्नन्दी गणत्वं गतः ॥ १७:३४ ॥

31cd cf. MBh 13.7.16c : स्वर्ग सत्येन लभते32ab cf. MBh 13.7.10ab : रसानां प्रतिसंहारे सौभाग्यम्अनुगच्छित32cd cf. MBh 13.7.14 : धनं लभेत दानेन मौनेनाज्ञां विशां पते । उपभोगांश्च तपसा ब्रह्मचर्येणजीवितम् ॥33b cf. MBh 13.7.14b : मौनेनाज्ञां विशां पते

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#### सप्तदशमो ऽध्यायः

ज्ञानं द्विजानां तप आह विष्णुः क्षत्रं तपो रक्षणमाह सूर्यः । वैश्यं तपश्चार्जनमाह वायुः शूद्रं हि शिल्पं तप आह इन्द्रः ॥ १७:३५ ॥

रणोत्सहं क्षत्रिययज्ञमिष्टं वैश्ये हविर्यज्ञमुदाहरन्ति । शूद्रस्य यज्ञः परिचर्यमिष्टं यज्ञं द्विजानां जपमुक्त†मोक्षः† ॥ १७:३६॥

[स्वमांसरुधिरपुत्रकलत्रदानम्]

देव्युवाच । स्वमांसरुधिरं दानं दानं पुत्रकलत्रयोः । किं प्रशस्यं महादेव श्रोतुमिच्छामि तत्त्वतः ॥ १७:३७॥

महेश्वर उवाच । स्वमांसरुधिरं दानं प्रशंसन्ति मनीषिणः । श्रूयतां पूर्ववृत्तानि संक्षिप्य कथयाम्यहम् ॥ १७:३८॥

उशीनरस्तु राजर्षिः कपोतार्थे स्वकां तनुम् । त्यक्तवा स्वर्गमनुप्राप्तः परार्थे परतत्परः ॥ १७:३९ ॥

पुत्रमांसं स्वयं छित्त्वा अग्निदत्तं पुरानघे । तेन दानप्रभावेन अलर्कस्त्रिदिवं गतः ॥ १७:४० ॥

स्वदारदानेन सुदासपुत्र

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<sup>37</sup> E breaks down after 17.37, and resumes only at 18.16c.

अपुत्रभूतस्य च पुत्र जातः । स्वर्गे स्वयं चाक्षयभोगलाभं प्राप्तो महद्दानफलप्रभावात् ॥ १७:४१ ॥

यादवश्चार्जुनो देवि दत्त्वा खाण्डवभोजनम् । तपनस्य प्रसादेन सप्तद्वीपेश्वरो भवेत् ॥ १७:४२ ॥

हरिणा च शिरां भित्त्वा दत्तं मे रुधिरं पुरा । प्रतीच्छितं कपालेन ब्रह्मसम्भवजेन मे ॥ १७:४३ ॥

दिव्यवर्षसहस्राणि धारा तस्य न छिद्यते । परितुष्टो ऽस्मि तेनाहं कर्मणानेन सुन्दरि ॥ १७:४४ ॥

वरं दत्तं मया देवि पुराणपुरुषो ऽव्ययः । अक्षयं बलमूर्जं च अजरामरमेव च ॥ १७:४५॥

ममाधिकं भवेद्विष्णुर्मामपि त्वं विजेष्यसि । एवमादीन्यनेकानि मयोक्तानि जनार्दने ॥ १७:४६ ॥

निष्कम्पनिश्चलमनाः स्थाणुभूत इव स्थितः । द्घीचिः स्वतनुं दत्त्वा विबुधानां वरानने । भुक्तवा लोकान् क्रमात्सर्वान् शिवलोके प्रतिष्ठितः ॥ १७:४७ ॥

[अन्यानि दानानि]

43ab cf. SkandaP 6.5ab : शिरां ललाटात्सिम्भिद्य रक्तधारामपातयत् 44cd cf. SkandaP 6.8ab : तुष्टो ऽस्मि तव दानेन युक्तेनानेन मानद् 45cd cf. SkandaP 6.8cd : वरं वरय भद्रं ते वरदो ऽस्मि तवाद्य वै

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41c चाक्षय॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , चोक्षय॰  $C_{94}$  42a यादव॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , याद्रव॰  $K_{82}$  42b साण्डव॰ ]  $K_{41}$ , साण्डव॰  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}P_{57}$  • ॰ भोजनम् ] conj. Kafle, ॰ भाजनं  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}P_{57}K_{41}$  42c प्रसादेन ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{41}$ , प्रभावेन  $C_{45}$ , प्रतापेन  $P_{57}$  43a शिरां ] em. Yokochi, शिरो  $C_{94}C_{45}$   $K_{82}P_{57}K_{41}E$  43d ॰ सम्भव॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , ॰ स्वम्भव॰  $P_{57}$  44a दिव्य॰ ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{41}$ , दिव्यं  $C_{45}$   $P_{57}$  44b छियते ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}P_{57}$ , विद्यते  $C_{45}$  82 $C_{45}$  82 $C_{45}$  83 $C_{45}$  84 $C_{45}$  84 $C_{45}$  84 $C_{45}$  85 $C_{47}$  84 $C_{47}$  85 $C_{47}$  86 $C_{$ 

#### सप्तदशमो ऽध्यायः

जामदिग्नर्महीं दत्त्वा काश्यपाय महात्मने । इहैव स फलं भोक्ता देवराज्यमवाप्स्यित ॥ १७:४८ ॥ दत्त्वा गोसकलं देवि व्यासस्यामिततेजसः । युधिष्ठिरो महीपालः सदेहस्त्रिदिवं गतः ॥ १७:४९ ॥

सत्यभामा स्वकं भर्त्रा दत्त्वा नारदसत्कृतम् । दानस्यास्य प्रभावेन अक्षयं त्रिदिवं गतः ॥ १७:५० ॥

चतुःषष्टिसहस्राणि गवां दत्त्वा द्विजन्मने । दुर्योधनो महीपालो गतः स्वर्गमनन्तकम् ॥ १७:५१ ॥

वासुकिः सर्पराजेन्द्रो दत्त्वा विप्र सुसंस्कृताम् । जरत्कारोश्च सा भार्या सर्वे नाग विमोक्षिताः ॥ १७:५२ ॥

[दानभूमयः]

गोभूमिकनकादीनां दानं कन्यसमुच्यते । भृत्यपुत्रकलत्राणां दानं मध्यममुच्यते ॥ १७:५३॥

स्वदेहिपिशितादीनां दानमुत्तममुच्यते । एतत्सर्वं यदा दानं तद्दानमुत्तमोत्तमम् ॥ १७:५४॥

यावज्जन्मसहस्राणि भोक्ता भवति कन्यसः । शतजन्मसहस्राणि भोक्ता भवति मध्यमः ॥ १७:५५॥

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49a सकलं ]  $\Sigma$ , सफलं  $P_{57}$  49b ०तेजसः ]  $\Sigma$ , तेतजसः  $C_{45}$  49c ०िशरो ]  $K_{41}$ , ०िशर  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}P_{57}$  • ०पालः ]  $\Sigma$ , ०या  $\Sigma$   $C_{94}$  50a ०भामा ] em., ०भामः  $C_{94}C_{45}P_{57}K_{41}$ , ०भासः  $K_{82}$  • भर्जा ] em., भर्ता  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}P_{57}K_{41}$  50b नारद० ]  $\Sigma$ , नार०  $C_{45}$  50c दानस्यास्य ]  $\Sigma$ , दानास्यास्य  $K_{41}$  51b दत्त्वा ]  $\Sigma$ , दत्त्वां  $K_{82}$  51c दुर्योधनो ]  $K_{41}$ , दुर्योधन०  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$  52b ०स्कृताम् ] em. Kafle, ०स्कृतम्  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{41}$  52c जरत्कारो० ] em., जरत्कार०  $C_{45}K_{82}K_{41}$ ,  $\Sigma$ -रत्कारु०  $C_{94}$  52d नाग ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , नग  $K_{41}$  • ०मोहिताः  $C_{45}$  53b दानं ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{41}$ , दान  $C_{45}$  53d मध्यममु० ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , मध्यम उ०  $K_{41}$  54a ०देह० ]  $K_{41}$ , ०देहं  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$  54d ०त्तमम् ]  $C_{94}^{pc}C_{45}K_{82}$ , ०त्त  $C_{94}^{ac}$ , ०त्तम  $K_{41}$ 

**<sup>51</sup>** The folios that may have contained 17.51-18.20ab are missing in  $P_{57}$ .

उत्तमः फलभोक्ता च जन्मकोटिशतत्रयम् । परार्धद्वयजन्मानां भोक्ता वै चोत्तमोत्तमः ॥ १७:५६॥

भूतानामनुकम्पया यदि धनं दाता सदा त्वर्थिने दीनान्धकृपणेष्वनाथमिलने श्वानादितिर्यक्षु च । यद्येवं कुरुते सदार्तिहरणं श्रद्धान्वितो भक्तिमान् तस्यानन्तफलं वदन्ति विबुधाः संयम्य संदर्शनात् ॥ १७:५७ ॥

॥ इति वृषसारसंग्रहे दानधर्मविशेषं नाम सप्तादशमो ऽध्यायः ॥

at.

<sup>56</sup>a च ]  $C_{94}^{pc}C_{45}K_{82}K_{41}$ , वि  $C_{94}^{ac}$  57a • कम्पया ]  $C_{94}K_{41}$ , • कम्पाया  $C_{45}K_{82}$  57b • र्यक्ष ]  $\Sigma$ , ० र्यक्ष  $C_{94}$ 

# [ अष्टादशमो ऽध्यायः ]

[स्वर्गान्मर्त्यमुपागतानां चिह्नानि]

देव्युवाच । भुक्त्वा तु भोगान्सुचिरं यथेष्टं पुण्यक्षयान्मर्त्यमुपागतानाम् । चिह्नानि तेषां कथयस्व मे ऽद्य यथाक्रमं कर्मफलं विशेषात् ॥ १८:१॥

[दानाष्टकम्]

महेश्वर उवाच । सदान्नदाता कृपणार्तिदीनां स वर्षकोट्यायुतमीशलोके । भुक्तवा च भोगान्सममप्सरोभिः प्रक्षीणपुण्यः पुनरेति मर्त्यम् ॥ १८:२॥

जायन्ति दिव्येषु कुलेषु पुंसः सस्त्रीसमृद्धे बहुभृत्यपूर्णे । गौरश्वरत्नादिधनाकुलेषु

Witnesses used for this chapter— $C_{94}$ : f. 224r line 4 – f. 226r line 4;  $C_{45}$ : f. 226v line 6 – f. 228r line 6;  $C_{02}$ : f. 306r line 1 – f. 306v line 5;  $K_{82}$ : f. 31v line 1 – f. 33r line 6; M: f. 33v line 2 – f. 35v line 4;  $K_{41}$ : f. 231r line 2 – f. 232v line 7; E: pp. 649–651 **1**  $C_{02}$  broke off in chapter 14 and resumes below at 18.28b. The gap in E that started at 17.39 continues up to 18.16c.

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रूपोज्ज्वलः कान्तिसमायुतश्च ॥ १८:३॥

वस्त्रं सुसत्कृत्य द्विजस्य दानात् स्वर्गेषु मोदन्ति स वर्षकोट्यः । पुनश्च ते मर्त्यमुपागताश्च चिह्नं महच्छीपदमाप्नुवन्ति ॥ १८:४॥

कूपप्रपापुष्करिणीप्रदाता स लोकमाप्नोति जलेश्वरस्य । ततः स तस्माच्युतिमाप्य लोकात् सुखी सुतृप्तेषु कुलेषु जायेत् ॥ १८:५॥

रिलप्रमाणाद्पि हेमदानात् सुरेन्द्रलोकं समवाप्नुवन्ति । तस्माच्युतो मर्त्यमुपागतानां चिह्नं समृद्धिर्घनधान्यलक्ष्म्याः ॥ १८:६॥

अदूष्यभूमीवरविप्रदानात् स लोकमाप्नोति सुरेश्वरस्य । भुक्त्वा तु भोगान्च्युत मर्त्यलोके

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3d रूपोज्चलः ] em., रूपोज्चल०  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , रूपोज्वलः M, रूपज्ंल०  $K_{41}$  • оसमायुतश्च ]  $C_{94}^{pc}K_{82}$ , ॰ समायुतश्च  $C_{94}^{ac}C_{45}M$  4a वस्त्रं सुसत्कृत्य ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , वस्त्रं सुसंस्कृत्य  $K_{82}$ , सुवस्त्र सत्कृत्य M, वस्त्रं सुसंकृत्य  $K_{41}$  4b • कोट्यः ]  $\Sigma$ , ॰ कोट्या M 4c पुनश्च ते मर्त्यमुपागताश्च ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$   $K_{82}K_{41}$ , पुनश्चता मर्त्यमुपागतानां M 4d चिह्नं म॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , चिह्न्एम्म/॰  $C_{94}$ , चिह्नं न॰ M 5a कूप॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , कूपं M • ॰ पुष्करिणी॰ ]  $K_{82}K_{41}$ , ॰ पुष्करणी॰  $C_{94}$ , ॰ पुष्करणी॰  $C_{45}$ , ॰ पुष्किरिणी॰ M 5b जलेश्वरस्य ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{41}$ , जलेःस्वरस्य M 5c ततः स तस्माच्युतिमाप्य लोकात् ]  $C_{94}K_{41}$ , ततः स तस्माच्युतिमाप्य लोकात्  $C_{45}$ , ततः स तस्माच्युतिमाप्य लोकात् ]  $\Sigma$ , ॰ जलेश्वर M 5d ॰ तृतेषु ]  $\Sigma$ , ॰ तृ---  $C_{45}$ , ०ततेषु  $K_{82}$  • कुलेषु जायेत् ]  $\Sigma$ , ॰ जायते सः M 6a रिल॰ ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , रिति॰  $C_{45}$ , रिति॰  $K_{41}$  • ॰ जप्रमाणा॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , ॰ प्रमाना॰ M • ॰ ०दानात् ]  $\Sigma$ , ०दाता M 6b समवाप्रवन्ति ]  $\Sigma$ , समुवाप्रवन्ति  $C_{45}$ , चमवाप्रवन्ति M 6c तस्माच्युते M 6d चिह्नं ]  $\Sigma$ , चिह्न  $C_{94}$  • ०ल्रक्ष्म्याः ]  $K_{82}$ , लक्ष्माः  $C_{94}M$ , लक्ष्मः  $C_{45}$ , लर्ख्याः  $K_{41}$  • समृद्धिर्थ॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , समृद्धाथ॰ M 7a ॰ दानात् ]  $\Sigma$ , ०दाता M 7b लोकमाप्रोति ]  $\Sigma$ , लोका प्राप्रोति  $K_{41}$  • सुरे॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , स्वरे॰ M 7c भुत्तवा भोगान्च्युत  $K_{41}$ 

#### अष्टादशमो ऽध्यायः

चिह्नं लभेद्वै विषयाधिपत्वम् ॥ १८:७॥

द्विजस्य सत्कृत्य तिलप्रदाता स लोकमाप्नोति च केशवस्य । भ्रष्टस्ततो मर्त्यमुपागतस्तु चिह्नं लभेदक्षयमर्थलाभम् ॥ १८:८॥

गवां सुरूपां विधिवद्विजानां दत्त्वा च गोलोकमवाप्नुवन्ति । कल्पावसाने समुपेत्य मर्त्ये चिह्नं गवाढ्यं शतगोयुतं च ॥ १८:९॥

स्वर्गं गतानां पुरुषस्य चिह्नं धनाढ्यता श्री सुखभोगलाभम् । आयुर्यशोरूपकलत्रपुत्रं सम्पद्विभूतिकुलकीर्तिमर्थम् ॥ १८:१०॥

[निरयान्मर्त्यमुपागतानां चिह्नानि]

दानाष्टकं चोत्तम कीर्तितं ते चिह्नं च लोकं च समासतो मे । शृणोतु देवी निरयागतानां चिह्नं च कर्मं च विपाकतां च ॥ १८:११॥

हत्वा च विप्रं मनसा च वाचा

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7d लमेंद्दें ]  $C_{94}K_{41}$ , लमेंद्दें द्  $C_{45}$ , भवंदें  $K_{82}$ , भवंतद् M 8a तिल॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , तिलः M 8b केशवस्य ]  $\Sigma$ , वासवेभ्यः M 8c ॰गतस्तु ]  $\Sigma$ , ॰गतस्य M 8d लमेद॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , भवंद॰  $K_{82}$ , नृणाञ्चो M 9a गवां सुरूपां ]  $K_{41}$ , गवां स्वरूपां  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , गवां स्वरूपं  $C_{45}$ , गवा सुरूपा M 9b च ]  $\Sigma$ , स M 9c समुपेत्य मर्त्यें ]  $\Sigma$ , पुनः मर्त्यलोके M 9d चिह्नं ]  $\Sigma$ , चिह्न  $K_{41}$  10a स्वर्गं गतानां ]  $\Sigma$ , स्वर्गागतानां M 10b ॰ छ्यता ]  $\Sigma$ , ॰ छ्यतां M 10c ॰ र्यशो॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , ॰ गतिनं ते  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , १कीर्तितन्ते  $C_{45}$ , कीर्तितां यम् M, कीर्तिनन्ते  $C_{45}$ , कीर्तितं ते ] em., कीर्तनं ते  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , १कीर्तितन्ते  $C_{45}$ , कीर्तितां यम् M, कीर्तिनन्ते  $C_{45}$  विपाकतां  $C_{45}$ , विपाकतानाम्  $C_{45}$  विपाकतां  $C_{45}$  विपाकतानाम्  $C_{45}$  विपाकतां  $C_{45}$  विप

स याति पारं निरयस्य घोरम् । अशीतिकल्पं निरये क्रमेण भुक्तवा पुनस्तिर्य शतायुतानाम् ॥ १८:१२ ॥

जायन्ति ते मानुष हीनविद्याः

प्रत्यन्तवासाः कुलवित्तहीनाः ।

नित्यं च तस्या क्षयरोगपीडा

इदं तु चिह्नं द्विजजीवहर्तुः ॥ १८:१३ ॥

पीत्वा च मद्यं द्विज कामतो वा आघ्राति गन्धं स्वमनीषिकेण । स याति घोरं नरकमसह्यं यावच कत्पं दश अत्र भुक्तवा ॥ १८:१४॥

तिर्यं च सर्वमनुभूय दुःखं स कष्टकष्टेन मनुष्यजन्म । चण्डालशौनश्वपचत्वमेति श्यामं च तालु भवतीह चिह्नम् ॥ १८:१५॥

13b cf. Manu 11.49: ब्रह्महा क्षयरोगित्वं ; cf. YājńS 3.210a: ब्रह्महा क्षयरोगी स्यात् 15b cf. Manu 11.49b: सुरापः रुयावदन्तताम ; cf. YājńS 3.210b: सुरापः रुयावदन्तकः

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12b स याति पारं निरयस्य घोरम् ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , स यान्ति पारं णिरयं सुघोरम् M, स याति पारं निरयश्च घोरम्  $K_{41}$  12c निरये ]  $\Sigma$ , निरयः M 12d पुनिस्तर्य ]  $\Sigma$ , पुनः तिय M 13a ॰ विद्याः ]  $C_{45}M$ , ०विद्या  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{41}$  13b ॰ वासाः ]  $\Sigma$ , ०वासा  $K_{82}$ , ०वासी M • ०हीनाः ]  $\Sigma$ , ०हीना M 13d इदं तु चिह्नं ]  $\Sigma$ , चिह्नञ्च मे त M 14a मयं ]  $\Sigma$ , मद्य M • विज्ञा ]  $K_{82}M$ , द्विजः  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{41}$  (unmetr.) • वा ]  $\Sigma$ , वे  $K_{41}$  14b आघ्राति ]  $\Sigma$ , माघ्राति M • ०मनीषिकेण ]  $\Sigma$ , ०मनीिशकेन M, ०मणीषकेण  $K_{41}$  14c स याति घोरं नरकमसह्यं ]  $\Sigma$ , स यान्ति घोरा नरकर्मसह्यं M 14d कत्यं दश अत्र ]  $\Sigma$ , कल्पा दषमन्त्र M 15a सर्वमनुभूय दुःखं ]  $\Sigma$ , सर्वमनुभूय दुःखं  $K_{82}$ , सर्व मनुभूय दुःखं M 15b कष्टकष्टेन ]  $\Sigma$ , एकष्टेन  $C_{45}$ , कष्टकष्टेण M • ०जन्म ]  $\Sigma$ , ०जन्मम् M 15c चण्डाल॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , चाण्डाल॰  $MK_{41}$  • ०त्वमेति ]  $\Sigma$ , ०त्वमे  $C_{45}$  15d श्वयामं ]  $\Sigma$ , श्वयामः  $K_{41}$  • भवतीह ]  $\Sigma$ , भवतीित ह  $K_{41}$  • चिह्नम् ]  $\Sigma$ , चिह्नं M

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निन्दन्ति ये वेद †सम्भूय† जिह्वा यः कूटसाक्षी स च खल्वलान्धौ । सुहृद्धधा मृत्युशतं हि गर्भे गर्हाशनोच्छिष्टभूजो भवन्ति ॥ १८:१६ ॥

स्तैन्यं तु यः कुर्वति पापसत्त्वं ते पापदोषान्नरकं व्रजन्ति । मन्वन्तरादीन्यनुभूय दुःखं पुनश्च तिर्यं शतशो ऽनुभूयात् ॥ १८:१७॥

मानुष्यजन्मेषु च दुःखभागी स्तेनत्वमायाति पुनश्च मूढः । सुवर्णचोरी कुनखत्व चिह्नं विशीर्णगात्रो रजतापहारी ॥ १८:१८॥

16 cf. Manu 11.57 : ब्रह्मोज्झता वेदिनन्दा कौटसाक्ष्यं सुहृद्वधः । गर्हितानाद्ययोर्जाग्धः सुरापानसमानि षट् ॥ 18b cf. Manu 11.49a : सुवर्णचौरः कौनख्यं ; cf. YājñS 3.210c : हेमहारी तु कुनखी

**16c** E resumes here on p. 649 with महो (for मृत्यु; about two folio sides seem to be missing).



16a निन्दन्ति ये वेद सम्भूय जिह्वा ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{41}$ , निन्दन्ति ये वेद ्रसम्भूय जिह्वा  $C_{45}$ , निन्दन्ति ये वेद सस्त्रपजिह्वा  $K_{10}$ , निन्दन्ति ये वद शस्त्राय जिह्वा  $K_7$ , निन्दन्ति यो वेद स भूय जिह्वा M (16b) यः कूटसाक्षी ]  $C_9$ , यः कूटसाक्ष  $C_{45}$ , यो कूटसा $\cong$  M • खल्वलान्यों ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{41}$ , ख्रस्पु,लत्यों M 16c मृत्यु॰ ]  $C_9$ , महो॰  $C_{45}M_{82}K_{41}$ ,  $C_{45}M_{82}M_{82}$ ,  $C_{45}M_{82}M_{82}$ ,  $C_{45}M_{82}M_{82}$ ,  $C_{45}M_{82}M_{82}M_{82}$ ,  $C_{45}M_{82}M_{82}$ ,  $C_{45}M_{82}M_{82}M_{82}$ ,  $C_{45}M_{82}M_{82}M_{82}$ ,  $C_{45}M_{82}M_{82}M_{82}$ ,  $C_{45}M_{82}M_{82}M_{82}$ ,  $C_{45}M_{82}M_{82}$ ,  $C_{45}M_{82}M_$ 

ताम्रापहारी स्फुटिताग्रपाणिर् लोहापहारी भुजछेद चिह्नम् । कांसापहारी करभग्न चिह्नं हृत्वा च रीतित्रपुसीसकानाम् ॥ १८:१९॥

नासोष्ठकर्णश्रवणस्य छेदश् चिह्नं नृणां वस्त्रहरः कुचैलः । धान्यापहारी भवते ऽङ्गहीनो दीपापहारी भवते ऽन्ध चिह्नम् ॥ १८:२०॥

निर्वापहा काण भवेत चिह्नं यः स्त्रीं हरेत्सो ऽपि जितः स्त्रिया स्यात् । सस्यापहारी भवते ऽन्नहीनो हृत्वायुधमस्त्रहतत्व चिह्नम् ॥ १८:२१ ॥

अन्नापहारी परदत्तभोक्ता हृत्वा तु गावः स भवेद्दरिद्रः । हरिं हरेत्तद्धरिणा दहन्ति

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<sup>21</sup> cf. Mitākṣarā ad YājñS 3.216cd: ... न्यासापहारी च काणः, स्त्रीपण्योपजीवी षण्ढः, कौमारदारत्यागी दुर्भगः...

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हृत्वा तु मेषान् अजगर्दमं वा ॥ १८:२२ ॥

स भारभृजीव्यमुदाहरिन्त रत्नापहारी अनपत्यता च । छत्रापहारी अपवित्रता च हत्वा च बीजं स भवेदबीजः ॥ १८:२३ ॥

गोधूमशालियवमुद्गमाषान् हत्वा मसूरं विलयं व्रजन्ति । कामातुरो मातर मातृपुत्रीं मातृस्वसां गच्छति मातुलानीम् ॥ १८:२४॥

राजाङ्गनां पुत्रसुतां स्नुषां च प्रवाजिनीं बाह्मणिमन्त्यजां च । अजाश्वमेषं सुरभीसुतां च यत्कामयेत्तेषु विमृढचेताः ॥ १८:२५॥

स याति कृच्छं नरकं सुघोरं स वर्षकोटीशतशो भ्रमित्वा ।

23b cf. Mitākṣarā ad Yājñavalkya 3.216cd: ... गौतमो ऽपि क्वचिद्विशेषमाह । ... न्यासापहार्यनपत्यः, रालापहार्यत्यन्तदिरदः...

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22d हत्वा तु मेषानजगर्दभं वा ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{41}$ , हृत्वा च मेषानजगर्दभम्च  $K_{82}$ , हृत्वा च मेषामजगर्दभञ्च M, हत्वा तु मेषानजगर्दभश्च E 23a ० जीव्य० ]  $\Sigma$ , ० जीवा० M, ० जीव० E 23b अनपत्यता ]  $\Sigma$ , --- त्यता  $C_{94}$  23c अपिवत्रता ]  $C_{45}K_{41}E$ , अपिरत्रता  $C_{94}K_{82}M$  23d हृत्वा च बीजं स भवेदबीजः ]  $C_{94}K_{82}ME$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}$ हत्वा नृजीवः स भवेदजीवः  $\mathbb{Z}$   $\mathbb{Z}$ 

तिर्यं च भूयः शतशो व्यतीत्य कप्टेन वै जायति मानुषत्वम् ॥ १८:२६॥

हीनाङ्गतां दीनशरीरतां च यो मातृगामी स् भवेदलिङ्गः ।

मातृस्वसातल्पग वातिलङ्गो लिङ्गोपरोधः सृतपुत्रिकामः ॥ १८:२७॥

स्नुषां च यः सेवति रक्तमेही दौश्चर्मतां च द्विजसुन्दरीषु । राजाङ्गनायासु च लिङ्गच्छेदः प्रवाजिनीकामुक मूत्रकृच्छम् ॥ १८:२८॥

सव्याधिलिङ्गं लभते ऽन्त्यजासु विलीनलिङ्गः पशुयोनिगामी । जायन्ति ते मूषिक धान्यचौरी

28b cf. Manu 11.49d : दौश्चर्म्यं गुरुतल्पगः ; cf. YājnS 3.210d : दुश्चर्मा गुरुतल्पगः 29cd for these pādas and the next verse, cf. Manu 12.62 : धान्यं हृत्वा भवत्याखुः कांस्यं हंसो जलं छवः । मधु दंशः पयः काको रसं श्वा नकुलो घृतम् ॥; cf. also YājnS 3.215 : मूषको धान्यहारी स्याद्यानमुष्ट्रः फलं किपः । अजः पशुं पयः काको गृहकार उपस्करम् ॥

28b  $C_{02}$  resumes here in f. 306r with चर्मताश्च द्विजसुन्दरीषु

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#### अष्टादशमो ऽध्यायः

क्षीरं हरेद्वायसतां प्रयाति ॥ १८:२९ ॥

कांसापहारी स भवेत्तु हंसः श्वानत्वमायाति रसापहारी । हत्वा च सूचीं तु भवेत्स दंशः हत्वा तु सर्पिर्वृकतां प्रयाति ॥ १८:३०॥

मांसं तु हृत्वा स भवेत गृध्रस् तैलापहारी खगतां प्रयाति । गुडं च हृत्वा गुडिका भवन्ति शाकापहारी स भवेन्मयूरः ॥ १८:३१॥

हृत्वा पशुं पङ्गुर जायते ह श्वित्रत्वमायाति सुवस्त्रहारी । हृत्वा दुकूलं स च सारसत्वं

30a cf. Mitākṣarā ad YājñS 3.316: यथा कांस्यहारी हंस इति 30 cf. YājñS 3.216: मधु दंश: पलं गृघ्रो गां गोधाप्तिं वकस्तथा। श्वित्री वस्त्रं श्वा रसं तु चीरी लवणमेव च॥ 31a cf. Manu 12.63a: मांसं गृघ्रो वसां मद्गुः 31a cf. Manu 12.63b: तैलं तैलपकः खगः; cf. YājñS 3.212c: तैलहृत् तैलपायी 31c cf. Manu 12.64d: गोधा गां वाग्गुदो गुडम् 31d cf. Manu 12.65b: पत्रशाकं तु वर्हिणः; cf. YājñS 3.214c: पत्रशाकं शिखी हत्वा

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क्षौमं च हृत्वा स च दुईरत्वम् ॥ १८:३२ ॥

और्णानि वस्त्राण्यपहृत्य मेषः छुच्छुन्द्री जायति गन्धहारी । ब्रह्मस्वमल्पमपि हृत्य भोक्ता स गुघ्र उच्छिष्टभुजो भवन्ति ॥ १८:३३ ॥

पादेन यः स्पर्शयते द्विजािङ्कि तद्वातरक्तं चरणे भवेत । पादेन यः स्पर्शयते च गावः स पादरोगािन्वविधान्लभेत ॥ १८:३४॥

यो मातरं ताडयते पदेन पादे तदीये कृमयः पतन्ति । पदा स्पृशेद्यः पितरं दुरात्मा शूनोन्नपादः स भवेत्परत्र ॥ १८:३५॥

पदा स्पृशेत्तोयमनादरेण

33b cf. YājñS 3.214d: गन्धांश्खुच्छुन्दरी शुभान्

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#### अष्टादशमो ऽध्यायः

स श्रीपदी पादयुगे भवेत । पादेन यः स्पर्शयते हुताशं स चाग्निपादः सततं भवेत ॥ १८:३६ ॥

पादेन यश्चार्यमुपस्पृशेत स पादछेदं बहुशो लभेत । ग्रन्थापहारी स भवेत मूकः दुर्गन्धवऋः परछिद्रवादी ॥ १८:३७॥

पैशुन्यवादी स च पूतिनासो नृ नम्रवऋस्त्वनृतापवादी । पारुष्यवक्ता मुखपाकरोगी असत्प्रलापी स च दन्तरोगः ॥ १८:३८॥

तीक्ष्णप्रदायी स च वक्रनासः सम्भिन्नवक्ता स च कण्ठरोगी । कुद्धेक्षणः पश्यति यस्तु विप्रं तीव्राक्षिरोगी स तु जायते हि ॥ १८:३९ ॥

**37c** cf. YājńS 3.211d : **मू**को वागपहारकः **37d** cf. YājńS 3.212d : पूतिवक्रस्तु सूचकः **38a** cf. YājńS 3.212b : पिश्चनः पूतिनासिकः

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36b पादयुगे भवेत ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{41}E$ , पादयुगे भवेत  $C_{02}K_{82}$  (unmetr.), पाद महद्भवन्ति M 36c पादेन यः स्पर्शयते हुताशं ]  $C_{94}C_{02}K_{41}$ , ---  $C_{45}$ , पादेन यः स्पर्शयते हुताशं  $K_{82}$  (unmetr.), --- M, पादेन य स्पर्शयते हुताशं E 36d स चाग्निपादः सततं भवेत ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{41}E$ , स चाग्निपादः सततं भवेत  $C_{45}C_{02}$ , तथाग्निपादा सततम्भवन्ति M 37a पादेन यश्चार्यमुपस्पृशेत ] D, --- य D श्चार्यमुपस्पृशेति  $C_{45}$ , पादेन ये चायम्मुपस्पृशोन्ति D स ] D, ते D स

प्रद्वेषयालोकयते ऽतिथीन्य उत्पाटिताक्षिः स भवेत्परत्र । वैरूप्यचक्षुस्त्वतिसूक्ष्मचक्षुः स जायते केकरपिङ्गचक्षुः ॥ १८:४० ॥

गर्ताक्षिकादीनि विपण्डुलानि नेत्रामयान्येव च पापदोषात् । शृण्वन्ति ये पापकथां प्रशस्तां तान्कर्णसर्पिः परिपीडयेत ॥ १८:४१ ॥

शृणोति निन्दां हरिशर्वयोर्यः स कर्णशूलेन तु जीवतीव । मातापितॄणां शृणुते ऽपवादं स कर्णशोफेन विनाशमेति ॥ १८:४२ ॥

शृणोति निन्दां गुरुविप्रजां यः स कर्णपूयं स्रवते सरक्तम् । विरूपदारिद्यकुलाधमेषु

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#### अष्टादशमो ऽध्यायः

अनिष्टकर्मभृतिजीवनं च । अकीर्तनं दर्शनवर्जनं च श्वपाकडोम्बादिषु जायते सः ॥ १८:४३॥

एतानि चिह्नं निरयागतानां मानुष्यलोके कुकृतस्य दृष्टम् । समासतः कीर्तित एव देवि यथैव मुक्तस्त्विह कर्मभङ्गः ॥ १८:४४॥

मातापित्रोघतोया सुतदुहितृवहा भ्रातृगम्भीरवेगा भार्यावर्ता विवर्ता कुटिलगतिवधू बान्धवोर्मीतरङ्गा । कामकोधोभकूला करिमकरझषाग्राहकामा भयन्ते मृत्योराख्यार्णवे ऽस्मिन्न शरण विवशा कालदृष्टा प्रयान्ति ॥ १८:४५॥

नित्यं येन विनाश याति दिवसं पञ्चत्वमापद्यते त्यक्त्वा देह वनान्तरेषु विषमे श्वानश्वगालाकुले । बन्धुः सर्व निवर्तते गतद्या धर्मैक तत्र स्थितस्

46c C<sub>02</sub> breaks down after reading सर्व्व and resumes with णेषु च सर्वेषु at 19.53a

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43d ०भृतिजीवनं च ]  $\Sigma$ , ०भृतजीवनञ्च  $C_{02}$ , ०भृतजीवनाञ्च E 43e अकीर्तनं ]  $\Sigma$ , अकीर्त्तनी M • ०वर्जनं च ]  $\Sigma$ , ०वर्जितञ्च M 43f श्रपाकडोम्बादिषु ]  $\Sigma$ , श्रापाकतोम्बादिषु  $K_{41}$ , श्रापाकतोश्वादिषु E 44a चिह्नं ]  $\Sigma$ , चिह्ना  $C_{45}$ , चिह्ना M • निरयागतानां ]  $\Sigma$ , निररागताना  $K_{41}$  44b मानुष्य० ]  $\Sigma$ , मनुष्य० M • दृष्टम् ]  $\Sigma$ , निष्ठं  $M^{ac}$ , दृष्ठं  $M^{pc}$  44c कीर्तित एव ]  $\Sigma$ , कीर्तित एव  $K_{82}$ , कीर्तित मेष M 44d यथेव ]  $\Sigma$ , यथाव M 45a घतो या ]  $\Sigma$ , पघातो  $K_{82}$ , घतो याः M • सुत० ]  $\Sigma$ , सुत्०  $C_{02}$  • ०वहा ]  $\Sigma$ , ०वही M • ०वंगा ]  $\Sigma$ , ०वंगात् M 45b • वधू वा॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , ०वधुर्वा॰  $K_{41}$  E • ०तरङ्गा ]  $\Sigma$ , ०तरङ्गाः M 45c • ०कूला क॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , ०कूलात्क॰ M • ०मकर० ]  $\Sigma$ , ०मरण०  $C_{94}$  • भयन्ते ]  $\Sigma$ , भयन्तः  $M^{ac}$ , ह्यन्ते  $K_{41}$  45d समन्न ]  $\Sigma$ , स्मि $\chi$ न्तुः M • ०दृष्टा M 0 ०दृष्टा M • ०दृष्टा M

तस्माद्धर्मपरो न चान्यसुहृदः सेवेत्परत्रार्थिनः ॥ १८:४६ ॥

॥ इति वृषसारसंग्रहे पूर्वकर्मविपाकचिह्नाष्टादशमो ऽध्यायः ॥

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# [ एकोनविंशतिमो ऽध्यायः ]

# [गावः]

विगतराग उवाच । कियासूक्ष्मो महाधर्मः कर्मणा केन प्राप्यते । अल्पोपायं नरार्थाय पच्छामि कथयस्व मे ॥ १९:१ ॥ अनर्थयज्ञ उवाच । अल्पोपायं महाधर्मं कथयामि द्विजोत्तम । सुखेन लभते स्वर्गं कर्मणा येन तच्छुणु ॥ १९:२ ॥ लोकानां मातरो गावो गोभिः सर्वं जगद्भुतम् । गोमयममृतं सर्वं जातं सर्वं शिवेच्छया ॥ १९:३ ॥ सर्वदेवमया गावः सर्वदेवमयो द्विजः । सर्वदेवमयी भूमिः सर्वदेवमयः शिवः ॥ १९:४॥ तस्माद्गावः सदा सेव्या धर्ममोक्षार्थसिद्धिदाः । परिचर्या यथाशक्त्या ग्रासवासजलादिभिः ॥ १९:५॥ ताडयेन्नातिवेगेन वाचयेन्मृदुनाचरेत् । पालयेत घनाट्येषु भग्नोद्विग्नेषु यत्नतः ॥ १९:६ ॥ व्याधिव्रणपरिक्केश ओषधोपक्रमं चरेत् । कण्ड्यनं च कर्तव्यं यथासौख्यं भवेद्गवाम् ॥ १९:७ ॥ गवां प्रदक्षिणं कृत्वा श्रद्धाभक्तिसमन्वितः ।

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सागरान्ता मही सर्वा प्रदक्षिणीकृता भवेतु ॥ १९:८॥ स्पष्टसंस्पर्शनाद्ये च श्रद्धया यदि मानवः । अहोरात्रकृतं पापं नश्यते नात्र संशयः ॥ १९:९॥ लाङ्गलेनोद्धतं तोयं मूर्घा गृह्णाति यो नरः । यावज्जीवकृतं पापं नश्यते नात्र संशयः ॥ १९:१० ॥ विधिवत्स्नापयेद्वांश्च मन्त्रयुक्तेन वारिणा । तेनाम्भसा स्वयं स्नात्वा सर्वपापक्षयो भवेत ॥ १९:११ ॥ व्याधिर्विघ्नमलक्ष्मीत्वं नश्यते सद्य एव च । मृतापत्यानपत्याश्च स्नानमेव प्रशस्यते ॥ १९:१२ ॥ गवां शृङ्गोदकं गृह्य मूर्घ्नि यो धारयेन्नरः । स सर्वतीर्थस्नानस्य फलं प्राप्नोति मानवः ॥ १९:१३ ॥ ग्रासमृष्टिप्रदानेन गोषु भक्तिसमन्वितः । अग्निहोत्रं हुतं तेन सर्वदेवाः सुतर्पिताः ॥ १९:१४ ॥ चत्वारः स्तनधारास्तु यस्तु मुर्ध्ना प्रतीच्छति । स चतुःसागरं गत्वा स्नानपुण्यफलं लभेत् ॥ १९:१५ ॥ गवार्थं यस्त्यजेत्प्राणान्गोग्रहेषु द्विजोत्तम । कल्पकोटिशतं दिव्यं शिवलोर्के महीयते ॥ १९:१६॥ च्युतभग्नादिसंस्कारं सर्वं यः कुरुते नरः ।

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8cd सर्वा प्र ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , सर्वान्य E 9a स्पृष्टसंस्पर्शनाचे च ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , पृष्टसंस्पर्शनाचिष्ठ E 10a लाङ्ग्  $^{\circ}$  ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , लाङ्ग्  $^{\circ}$   $C_{45}$  • तोयं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}^{pc}K_{82}E$ , तोद्धृतं  $C_{45}^{ac}$  10b गृह्णाति यो नरः ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , गृह्णान्त यो नराः  $C_{45}$  11a विधिवत्स्नापयेद्गां च ]  $K_{82}$ , विधिवच्छापयेद्गां च  $C_{94}$ , विधिवत्स्नापयेद्गां छ E 12a व्याधिर्वि  $^{\circ}$  ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , व्याधिर्वि  $^{\circ}$   $K_{82}E$  12c मृतापत्यानपत्याश्च ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}^{pc}$ , मृत्यपत्यानपत्याश्च  $K_{82}^{ac}$ , मृतापत्याश्च गावाश्च E 12d  $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$ 

# एकोनविंशतिमो ऽध्यायः

भार्याकोटिशतं दानं यत्फलं परिकीर्तितम् ॥ १९:१७॥ तत्फलं लभते मर्त्यः शिवलोकं च गच्छति । शिवलोकपरिभ्रष्टः पृथिव्यामेकराङ्मवेत् ॥ १९:१८॥ समासतः समाख्यातं यथातत्त्वं द्विजोत्तम । न शक्यं विस्तराद्वकुं गोमहाभाग्यमुत्तमम् ॥ १९:१९॥ [चातर्वण्यम]

विगतराग उवाच ।

देवा अष्टविधाः प्रोक्तास्तिर्यक्पञ्चविधः स्मृतः । मानुषमेकमेवाहुश्चातुर्वर्णः कथं भवेत् ॥ १९:२०॥

अनर्थयज्ञ उवाच । पूर्वकल्पसृजस्त्वेष विष्णुना प्रभविष्णुना । एकवर्णो द्विजश्चासीत्सर्वकल्पाग्रमग्रतः ॥ १९:२१ ॥

सर्ववेदविदो विप्राः सर्वयज्ञविदस्तथा । तेषां विप्रसहस्राणां यज्ञोत्साहमनो भवेत् ॥ १९:२२ ॥

वृद्धविप्रसहस्राणां मतमाज्ञाय ब्राह्मणैः ।

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कर्तुं कर्म समारव्यं कर्म चापि विभज्यते ॥ १९:२३ ॥

ऋत्विजत्वे स्थिताः केचित्केचित्संरक्षणे स्थिताः ।

अर्थोपार्जनयुक्तान्ये अन्ये शिल्पे नियोजिताः ॥ १९:२४ ॥

एवं यज्ञविधानेन कर्तुमारेभिरे पुरा । यथोदिष्टेन कर्मेण यज्ञोत्साहमवर्तत ॥ १९:२५॥

आगता ऋषयः सर्वे देवताः पितरस्तथा ।

अन्योन्यमब्रुवन्तत्र देवर्षिपितृदेवताः ॥ १९:२६ ॥

यज्ञार्थमसृजृद्वर्णं विधिना कतुहेतवः ।

एवमेव प्रवर्तन्तु भवद्भिर्द्विजसत्तमाः ॥ १९:२७ ॥

इज्याध्ययनसम्पन्ना ब्राह्मणा ये ऽत्र किल्पिताः । सुविप्रा विप्रतां यान्तु षद्वर्मनिरताः सदा ॥ १९:२८॥

रक्षणार्थं तु ये विप्राः कल्पिताः शस्त्रपाणयः ।

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23c कर्तुं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{7}E$ , कर्तुं  $K_{82}K_{10}$  • समारखं ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , समारखं  $C_{45}$ , समारखं  $E_{23d}$  कर्म चापि ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{10}K_{7}$ , कर्म चापि  $C_{82}$ , कर्मश्रापि  $C_{24b}$  •रक्षणे स्थिताः ]  $C_{82}K_{10}$   $C_{72}E$ 

# एकोनविंशतिमो ऽध्यायः

क्षतत्राणाय विप्राणां नित्यक्षत्रव्रतोद्भवाः ॥ १९:२९ ॥ अर्थोपार्जनमुद्दिश्य कित्पता ये द्विजातयः । ते तु वैश्यत्वमायान्तु वार्त्तोपायरतोद्भवाः ॥ १९:३० ॥ वधबन्धनकर्मसु शिल्पस्थानविधेषु च । कित्पता ये द्विजातीनां सर्वे शूद्रा भवन्तु ते ॥ १९:३१ ॥ प्राजापत्यं ब्राह्मणानामिज्याध्ययनतत्परात् । एथानमैन्द्रं क्षत्रियाणां प्रजापालनतत्परात् ॥ १९:३२ ॥ वैश्यानां वासवस्थानं वाणिज्यकृषिजीविनाम् । शूद्राणां मरुतः स्थानं शुश्रूषानिरतात्मनाम् ॥ १९:३३ ॥ महर्षिपितृदेवानां मतमाज्ञाय निश्चितः । एष संकित्यतो ब्रह्मा पद्मयोनिः पितामहः ॥ १९:३४ ॥

**29cd** cf. MBh 12.59.128ab : ब्राह्मणानां क्षतत्राणात्ततः क्षत्रिय उच्यते **32** cf. Vāyupurāṇa 1.8.166 : प्राजापत्यं ब्राह्मणानां स्मृतं स्थानं कियावताम् । स्थानम् ऐन्द्रं क्षत्रियाणां संग्रामेष्वपत्रायिनाम् ॥  $\approx$  Bhaviṣyapurāṇa 2.1.34, etc. **33** cf. Vāyupurāṇa 1.8.167–168ab : वैश्यानां मारुतं स्थानं स्वधर्ममुपजीविनाम् । गान्धर्वं शुद्रजातीनां प्रतिचारेण तिष्ठताम् ॥ स्थानान्येतानि वर्णानां व्यत्याचारवतां स्वयम् ।

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29c क्षत० ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}$ , क्षत्र०  $C_{45}K_{7}$ , कृत०  $E \bullet$  विप्राणां ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}E$ , विप्राणा  $K_{10}$  29d नित्यक्षत्र० ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{7}$ , नित्यं क्षत्र०  $K_{82}K_{10}$ , नित्यं क्षात्र०  $E \bullet$  ० व्रतोद्भवाः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , ० व्रतोत्समः  $K_{10}$  30b ये ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , यो  $K_{10}$  30d वार्त्तांपायरतो० ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$   $K_{10}K_{7}$ , वार्तां आपणतोद्भवाः E 31a वधवन्यनकर्मस् ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , वधवन्यनकर्मेषु  $C_{45}K_{10}K_{7}E$  31b ० विधेषु ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , ० वधेषु E 31c ० जातीनां ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}E$ , ० जातीना  $K_{7}$  32ab प्राजापत्यं ब्राह्मणानामिज्याध्ययनतत्परात्  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , प्राजापत्यं ब्राह्मणानामिज्याध्ययनतत्परात्  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , प्राजापत्यं ब्राह्मणानामिज्याध्ययनतत्परात्  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , प्राजापत्यं ब्राह्मणानामिज्याध्ययनतत्परां  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , प्राजापत्यं ब्राह्मणानामिज्याध्ययनतत्परां  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , प्राजापत्यं  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , राजापत्यं  $C_{94}C_{94}$ , ० त्यरं  $C_{94}C_{94}C_{45}C_{82}E$ , ० न्द्र  $C_{10}C_$ 

संकल्पप्रभवाः सर्वे देवदानवमानवाः ।

पशुपक्षिमृगा मुख्या यावन्ति जगसम्भवाः ॥ १९:३५ ॥

भूतसंकल्पकं नाम कल्पमासीद्विजोत्तम । कीर्तितानि समासेन किमन्यच्छोतुमिच्छसि ॥ १९:३६॥

विगतराग उवाच् ।

किं तपः सर्ववर्णानां वृत्तिं वापि तपोधन ।

यज्ञांश्चैव पृथक्तवेन श्रोतुमिच्छामि तत्त्वतः ॥ १९:३७ ॥

अनर्थयज्ञ उवाच ।

ब्राह्मणस्य तपो ज्ञानं तपः क्षत्रस्य रक्षणम् ।

वैश्यस्य च तपो वार्त्ता तपः शुद्रस्य सेवनम् ॥ १९:३८ ॥

प्रतिग्रह धनं विप्रः क्षत्रियस्य धनुर्धनम् ।

कृषिर्घनं तथा वैश्यः शुद्रः शुश्रूषणं धनम् ॥ १९:३९ ॥

आरम्भयज्ञः क्षत्रस्य हविर्यज्ञा विशस्तथा ।

शुद्राः परिचरायज्ञा जपयज्ञा द्विजातयः ॥ १९:४० ॥

सत्य तीर्थं द्विजातीनां रण तीर्थं तु क्षत्रियाः ।

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35b देवदानवमानवाः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , देवदेदानमानवः  $K_{10}^{ac}$ , देवदानमानवः  $K_{10}^{pc}$  35c ०मृगा ]  $C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}E$ ,  $\simeq$ गा  $C_{94}$  35d जग० ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , जंगम०  $K_{82}$ , जगे  $K_{10}$  36a भूतसंकल्पकं नाम ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , भूतसंकल्पकर्ता य E 37b वृत्तिं वापि ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , वृत्तिर्व्वापि E 37c यज्ञांश्चेव ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , यज्ञाश्चेव  $C_{45}E$  38 अनर्थ० ]  $C_{45}K_{82}E$ ,  $\cdots$ थ०  $C_{94}$  38a ज्ञानं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , यज्ञाः E 38b क्षत्रस्य ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , क्षात्रस्य E 38c वैश्यस्य च तपो वार्त्ता ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , वश्चेयश्च तप वाणिज्य E 39a धनं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E_{82}$ , धनो E 39c ०धनं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , ०धने E 39d शृद्धः ] E 39d २५६ , शृद्धः E 40d ०थज्ञा ] E 39d शृद्धः ] E 39d शृद्धः ] E 39d शृद्धः ] E 40d ०थज्ञा ] E 39d २५६ , शृद्धः E 40d ०थज्ञा ] E 40d ०थज्ञा ] E 39d २५६ , शृद्धः E 41a तीर्थं ] E 41a तीर्थं ] E 41a तीर्थं ] E 41a तीर्थं E 41a तीर्थ

<sup>40 ≈</sup> MBh 12.224.61: आरम्भयज्ञाः क्षत्रस्य हिवर्यज्ञा विशस् तथा। परिचारयज्ञाः शूद्रास् तु तपोयज्ञा द्विजातयः॥ ≈ MBh 12.230.12: आरम्भयज्ञाः क्षत्रस्य हिवर्यज्ञा विशः स्मृताः। परिचारयज्ञाः शूद्राश् च जपयज्ञा द्विजातयः॥

# एकोनविंशतिमो ऽध्यायः

आर्या तीर्थं तु वैश्यानां शुद्रतीर्थं च वै द्विजाः ॥ १९:४१ ॥ नास्ति विद्यासमो मित्रो नास्ति दानसमः सखा । नास्ति ज्ञानसमो बन्धुर्नास्ति यज्ञो जपसमः ॥ १९:४२ ॥ धर्महीनो मृतैस्तुल्यो देवतुल्यो जितेन्द्रियः । यज्ञतुल्यो ऽभयं दाता शिवतुल्यो मनोन्मनः ॥ १९:४३ ॥ विगतराग उवाच । दानं यज्ञस्तपस्तीर्थं संन्यासं योग एव च । एतेषु कतमः श्रेष्ठः श्रोतुमिच्छामि कीर्तय ॥ १९:४४ ॥ अनर्थयज्ञ उवाच । दानधर्मसहस्रेभ्यो यज्ञयाजी विशिष्यते । यज्ञयाजिसहस्रेभ्यस्तीर्थयात्री विशिष्यते ॥ १९:४५ ॥ तीर्थयात्रिसहस्रेभ्यस्तपोनिष्ठो विशिष्यते । तपोनिष्ठसहस्रेभ्यः श्रेष्ठः संन्यासिकः स्मृतः ॥ १९:४६ ॥ संन्यासीनां सहस्रेभ्यः श्रेष्ठो यस्त जितेन्द्रियः । जितेन्द्रियसहस्रेभ्यो योगयुक्तो विशिष्यते ॥ १९:४७ ॥ योगयक्तसहस्रेभ्यः श्रेष्ठो लीनमनाः स्मृतः । तस्मात्सर्वप्रयत्नेन मन आदौ विशोधयेत ॥ १९:४८ ॥ निगृहीतेन्द्रियग्रामः स्वर्गमोक्षौ तु साधयेत् ।

 $oxdot{48cd} pprox ext{DharmP 16.19ab}$  : तस्मात्सर्वप्रयत्नेन चित्तमादौ विशोधयेत्

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विसृष्टे त्विन्द्रियग्रामे तिर्यक्तरकसाधनम् ॥ १९:४९ ॥
विगतराग उवाच ।
चराचराणां भूतानां श्रेष्ठः कतम उच्यते ।
कथयस्व ममाद्य त्वं छेत्तुमर्हिस संशयम् ॥ १९:५० ॥
अनर्थयज्ञ उवाच ।
चराचराणां भूतानां तत्र श्रेष्ठाश्चराः स्मृताः ।
चराणां चैव सर्वेषां बुद्धिमान्श्रेष्ठ उच्यते ॥ १९:५१ ॥
बुद्धिमत्सु च सर्वेषु ततः श्रेष्ठा नराः स्मृताः ।
नराणां चैव सर्वेषां ब्राह्मणः श्रेष्ठ उच्यते ॥ १९:५२ ॥
ब्राह्मणेषु च सर्वेषु विद्वान् श्रेष्ठः स उच्यते ।
विद्वत्स्विप च सर्वेषु कृतबुद्धिर्विशिष्यते ॥ १९:५३ ॥
कृतबुद्धिषु सर्वेषु श्रेष्ठः कर्ता समुच्यते ।
कर्तृष्विप च सर्वेषु ब्रह्मवेदी विशिष्यते ॥ १९:५४ ॥
ब्रह्मवेदि परं विप्रः नान्यं वेद्मि परं तपः ।
स विप्रः स तपस्वी च स योगी स शिवः स्मृतः ॥ १९:५५ ॥

॥ इति वृषसारसंग्रहे दानयज्ञविशेषो नाम ऊनविंशतितमो ऽध्यायः ॥

53ab Missing in E. 53a C<sub>02</sub> resumes here with णेषु च सर्व्वेषु 55ab Missing in C<sub>94</sub>.

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49c विसृष्टे ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , विशिष्टे  $C_{45}$ , विशिष्टे E 49d तिर्यक्ररक० ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , तिर्यक्ररक० E 50b श्रेष्टः कतम ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , कतमः श्रेष्ट E 50c कथयस्व ]  $C_{45}K_{82}E$ , कथ---स्व  $C_{94}$  51a ०चराणां ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , ०चराणा  $C_{45}$  51b श्रेष्ठाश्चराः ]  $C_{94}$ , श्रेष्ठाः श्वराः  $C_{45}$ , श्रेष्ठ चराः  $C_{82}$ , श्रेष्ठां चराः E 51c ०चराणां ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , ०चराणा  $C_{45}$  52a बुद्धिमात्सु ]  $C_{94}$ ,  $C_{45}K_{82}$ , बुद्धिमान्सु  $C_{45}$  88 $C_$ 

# एकोनविंशतिमो ऽध्यायः

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**Colophon**:) वृषसारसंग्रहे ]  $C_{45}C_{02}K_{82}E$ , वृष---हे  $C_{94}$  • नाम ऊर्नावेश  $C_{94}C_{02}K_{82}$ , ना ऊर्नावेश  $C_{45}$ , नाम उर्नावेश E

# [ विंशतिमो ऽध्यायः ]

विगतराग उवाच । पञ्चविंशति यत्तत्त्वं ज्ञातुमिच्छामि तत्त्वतः । कथयस्व ममाद्य त्वं छिद्यते येन संशयः ॥ २०:१॥

# [तत्त्वनिर्णयम्]

अनर्थयज्ञ उवाच । सर्वप्रत्यक्षद्रित्वं कथं मां प्रष्टुमर्हसि । पृष्टेन कथनीयो ऽस्मि एष मे कृतनिश्चयः । शृणु ते सम्प्रवक्ष्यामि तत्त्वसद्भावमृत्तमम् ॥ २०:२॥

# [पुरुषशिवब्रह्मा (२५)]

नादिमध्यं न चान्तं च यन्न वेद्यं सुरैरपि । अतिसूक्ष्मो ह्यतिस्थूलो निरालम्बो निरञ्जनः ॥ २०:३॥

अचिन्त्यश्चाप्रमेयश्च अक्षराक्षरवर्जितः । सर्वः सर्वगतो व्यापी सर्वमावृत्य तिष्ठति ॥ २०:४ ॥

सर्वेन्द्रियगुणाभासः सर्वेन्द्रियविवर्जितः ।

अजरामरजः शान्तः परमात्मा शिवो ऽव्ययः ॥ २०:५ ॥

अलक्ष्यलक्षणः स्वस्थो ब्रह्मा पुरुषसंज्ञितः ।

पञ्चविंद्याः स विज्ञेयो जन्ममृत्युहरः प्रभुः ॥ २०:६ ॥

4cd ≈ NiśvK 5.48cd : सर्वगः सर्वतो व्यापि सर्वमापूर्य तिष्ठति 5ab ≈ MBh 6.35.14ab : सर्वेन्द्रिय-गुणाभासं सर्वेन्द्रियविवर्जितम्

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2a सर्व॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , सर्वं  $K_{82}E$  • ॰ ०दिशित्वं ]  $\Sigma$ , ०दिशीत्वं  $C_{45}$  2b मां ]  $\Sigma$ , मं  $K_{82}$  2c ऽस्मि ]  $\Sigma$ , स्मी  $C_{45}$  3a ॰ मध्यं ]  $\Sigma$ , ०मद्य  $K_{10}$  • चान्तं च ]  $\Sigma$ , चान्तश्च E 3b सुरैरिप ]  $\Sigma$ , सुरेरिप  $C_{45}$  3c ह्यिति॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , ह्यिदं ॰  $C_{02}$  4cd (सर्वः... तिष्ठिति) ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}$ , om. E 5ab सर्वे॰... विज्ञतः ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}$ , om. E 5c ॰ जः ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}$ , यः E 6b ब्रह्मा ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$  E, ब्रह्म  $C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}$  6c ॰ विंशः ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{10}E$ , ॰ विंशत्  $K_{82}^{ac}$  • स विज्ञयों ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}^{ac}$   $K_{10}E$ , सर्वज्ञेयों  $K_{82}^{ac}$ 

#### विंशतिमो ऽध्यायः

कलाकलङ्कानिर्मुक्तो व्योमपञ्चाशवर्जितः । जलपक्षी यथा तोयैर्न लिप्येत जले चरन् । तद्वद्दोषैर्न लिप्येत पापकर्मशतैरपि ॥ २०:७॥

[प्रकृतिः (२४)]

चतुर्विशति यत्तत्त्वं प्रकृतिं विद्धि निश्चयम् । विकृतिश्च स विज्ञेयस्तत्त्वतः स मनीषिभिः ॥ २०:८॥

प्रकृतिप्रभवाः सर्वे बुद्धहंकार-आदयः । विकृति प्रतिलीयन्ते भूम्यादि क्रमशस्तु वै ॥ २०:९ ॥

[मितः/बुद्धिः (२३)]

मिततत्त्व त्रयोविंश धर्मादिगुणसंयुतः । सत्त्वाधिकसमुत्पन्नबोद्धारं विद्धि देहिनः ॥ २०:१० ॥

[अहंकारः (२२)]

द्वाविंशति अहंकारस्तत्त्वमुक्तं मनीषिभिः । भूतादि मम पञ्चाह रजाधिकसमुद्भवम् ॥ २०:११ ॥

[आकाशः (सुषिरत्वं) शब्दश्च (२१-२०)]

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7a ० निर्मुक्तो ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}E$ , ० लिर्मुक्तो  $K_{10}$  7b ० पश्चाश० ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}E$ , ० पश्चस०  $K_{10}$  7cd यथा तोयैन ]  $C_{94}E$ , यथा तोयी न  $C_{45}^{ac}$ , यथा तोयैन  $C_{45}^{pc}$ , यथा तोयै न  $C_{02}K_{82}$ , यदा तोयै न  $K_{10}$  7d लिप्येत ]  $\Sigma$ , लिप्येत E • जले ]  $\Sigma$ , जले  $C_{45}$  7e ० थैन ]  $\Sigma$ , ० थै न  $C_{02}$ , ० थै न  $K_{10}$  8a यक्त त्वं ]  $\Sigma$ , य तत्वं  $C_{02}$ , य नतत्वं E 8b प्रकृति विद्वि निश्चयम् ] conj., प्रकृतिविधिनिश्चयः  $C_{94}C_{45}$   $K_{82}K_{10}E$ , प्रकृति विधिनिश्चयः  $C_{02}$  8c विकृतिश्च ]  $\Sigma$ , विकृतिश्च  $C_{02}$  8d ० इयेपस्तत्त्व० ]  $\Sigma$ , ० इयेपोस्तत्व०  $K_{10}$  9a ० भवाः ]  $\Sigma$ , ० भावः  $K_{10}$  9b बुद्धहंकार-आदयः ]  $\Sigma$ , बुबुद्धहंकार आदयः  $C_{02}$ , बुद्धाहंकारकादयः E 9c विकृति ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}E$ , विकृति  $K_{10}$  9d कमशस्तु वै ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{10}E$ , यः कमस्तु वै  $K_{82}$ , कमसंस्तु वै:  $C_{02}$  10b ० युतः ]  $C_{94}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}E$ , ० युतम्  $C_{45}$  10c ० समुत्पन्न० ]  $C_{94}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}E$ , ० समुत्पन्नो  $C_{45}$  10d ० बोद्धारं ] em., ० बोधात  $C_{\Sigma}K_{10}$ , ० बोद्धातं  $K_{82}$ , ० बोद्धात E • विद्धि ] em., विधि  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}E$  11b उक्तं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , उक्त  $C_{02}K_{10}E$  11c भूतादि मम पश्चाह ]  $\Sigma$ , भूतादिर्नाम पश्चाह E 11d रजा० ]  $\Sigma$ , रजो० E • ० द्ववम् ]  $\Sigma$ , ० द्ववः  $C_{45}$ 

एकविंशति यत्तत्त्वं सुषिरं विद्धि भो द्विज । शब्दातीतं सुषिरत्वं सशब्दगुणलक्षणम् ॥ २०:१२॥

[शब्दः]

सप्तस्वरास्त्रयो ग्रामा मूर्छनास्त्वेकविंशतिः । तानामेकोनपञ्चाशच्छब्दभेदस्तदादयः ॥ २०:१३ ॥

एवमादीन्यनेकानि स्वरभेदा द्विजोत्तम । गान्धर्वस्वरतत्त्वज्ञैर्मुनिभिः समुदाहृतम् ॥ २०:१४॥

वेणुमुरजतन्त्रीणां दुन्दुभीनां स्वनानि च । राङ्खकाहलकांस्यानां राब्दानि विविधानि च ॥ २०:१५॥

[आकाशः]

आकाराधातु विप्रेन्द्र शृणु वक्ष्यामि ते दश । पायूपस्थोदर कण्ठ राङ्खलौ मुख नासिकौ ॥ २०:१६ ॥

हृदिं च दशमं ज्ञेयं देह आकाशसम्भवः । पुनरन्यत्प्रवक्ष्यामि तच्छृणुष्व द्विजोत्तम ॥ २०:१७॥

दश धातुगुणा ज्ञेयाः पञ्चभूतः पृथक्पृथक् ।

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12a यत्तत्त्वं ]  $\Sigma$ , य तत्वं  $C_{02}$  12b सुषिरं विद्धि ] em., सुशिरं विद्धि  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}E$ , सुसिर वृद्धि  $C_{02}$ , सुसिरं वृद्धि  $K_{10}$  • द्विज ]  $\Sigma$ , द्विज्ञः  $K_{10}$  12c सुषिरत्वं ] em., सुशिरत्वं  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}$  E 12d • लक्षणम् ]  $\Sigma$ , ०१ल/---णम्  $C_{94}$  13a ग्रामा ]  $\Sigma$ , ग्रामाः E 13b मूर्छना॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , मूर्च्छाना॰  $K_{10}$  • ०विंशतिः ]  $C_{02}E$ , ०विंशति  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}$  13c • कोन॰ ]  $C_{94}E$ , ०कून॰  $C_{45}$   $C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}$  14b • भेदा ]  $\Sigma$ , ०भेदान् E • ०त्तम ]  $\Sigma$ , ०त्तमः  $C_{02}$  14c गान्धर्वस्वरतत्त्व॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , गान्धर्वासुरतत्व॰  $C_{94}$ , गन्धर्वासुरस्तत्व॰  $C_{02}$  14cd • ज्ञैर्मुनिनिभिः ]  $\Sigma$ , ०ज्ञैर्मुनिभिः  $K_{10}$  15a • तन्त्रीणां ]  $\Sigma$ , ०तन्तीनां  $K_{10}$  15b दुन्दुभीनां ]  $\Sigma$ , दुन्दुभीना  $K_{10}$  • स्वनानि ]  $\Sigma$ , स्तनानि  $C_{94}$  15cd • काहलकांस्यानां शब्दानि ]  $K_{82}K_{10}E$ , ०काहलकांस्याशनां? ---नि  $C_{94}$ , ०काहलकास्यानां शब्दानि  $C_{45}$ , ०कांस्यानां शब्दानि  $C_{02}$  16a • धातु ]  $\Sigma$ , ०धातुं  $C_{94}$  16c • द्वर ]  $\Sigma$ , ०दरः E 16d शङ्खलों ]  $\Sigma$ , ओतौ च E 17a हृदिं ]  $\Sigma$ , हृदिश् E • दशमं ]  $\Sigma$ , दशम  $C_{02}$  17c अन्यत्प्र॰ ]  $C_{\Sigma}E$ , अन्यं प०  $K_{82}$ , अन्य प०  $K_{10}$  17d द्विजोत्तम ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}$  E, जिजोत्तम  $K_{10}$  18b • भूतः ]  $C_{94}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}E$ , • भूत  $C_{45}$ 

#### विंशतिमो ऽध्यायः

आकाशस्य गुणाः शब्दो व्यापित्वं छिद्रतापि च ॥ २०:१८॥ अनाश्रयनिरालम्बमव्यक्तमविकारिता । अप्रतीघातिता चैव भूतत्वं प्रकृतानि च ॥ २०:१९॥

[वायुः स्पर्शश्च (१९-१८)]

आकाशधातोर्विप्रेन्द्र ततो वायुसमुद्भवः ।

शब्दपूर्वगुणं गृह्य वायोः स्पर्शगुणः स्मृतः ॥ २०:२० ॥

शब्द पूर्वं मयाख्यातं शृणु स्पर्शं द्विजोत्तम ।

कठिनश्चिकणः श्रक्ष्णो मृदुस्तिग्धखरद्रवाः ॥ २०:२१ ॥

कर्कशः परुषस्तीक्ष्णः शीतोष्ण दश च द्वयम् । इष्टानिष्टद्वयस्पर्श वपुषा परिगृह्यते ॥ २०:२२ ॥

[प्राणाः]

प्राणो ऽपानः समानश्च उदानो व्यान एव च ।

 $18cd \approx MBh\ 12.247.7ab$  :आकाशस्य गुणः शब्दो व्यापित्वं छिद्रतापि च  $19 \approx MBh\ 12.247.7cd-8ab$  : अनाश्रयमनालम्बमव्यक्तमविकारिता ॥ अप्रतीघातता चैव भूतत्वं विकृतानि च ।  $21cd \approx MBh\ 12.177.34ab$  : किठनिश्चिकणः श्रक्षणः पिच्छलो मृदुदारुणः 22c Folio 309v in  $C_{02}$  ends with इष्टानिष्टद्वय and the next folio is missing.  $C_{02}$  resumes on folio 311r with 20.50c (मान्सञ्च मेद्ञ) 23ab = Dharmaputrikā 4.16ab

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नागकूर्मो ऽथ कृकरो देवदत्तो धनंजयः ॥ २०:२३ ॥ दश वायुप्रधानैते कीर्तिता द्विजसत्तम । धनंजयो भवेद्वोषो देवदत्तो विजृम्भकः ॥ २०:२४ ॥ कृकरः क्षुधकृन्नित्यं कूर्मोन्मीलितलोचनः । नाग उद्घाटनं पुष्यं करोति सततं द्विज ॥ २०:२५ ॥ प्राणः श्वसति भूतानां निश्वसन्ति च नित्यशः । प्रयाणं कुरुते यस्मात्तस्मात्प्राण इति स्मृतः ॥ २०:२६ ॥ अपनयत्यपानस्तु आहारं मनुजामधः । शुक्रमूत्रवहो वायुरपानस्तेन कीर्तितः ॥ २०:२७ ॥ पीतभिक्षतमाघातं रक्तिपत्तकफानिलम् । समं नयति गात्रेषु समानो नाम मारुतः ॥ २०:२८ ॥

23 The next XX verses are parallel to a passage in the Bṛhatkālottara (NGMPP Reel No. B 29/59 Manuscript No. pra - 89): प्राणोपानः समानश्च उदानो व्यान एव च ॥ नागः कुर्मोध्व कृकरो देवदत्तधनंययौ । प्राणस्तु प्रथमो वायुर्दशानामिप स प्रभुः ॥ प्राणः प्राणमयः प्राण विसर्गापूर्णं प्रति । नित्यमापूर्यत्येष प्राणिनामुरिस स्थितः ॥ निश्वासोच्छ्वासकामैस्तु प्राणो जीवसमाश्रितः । प्रयाणं कुरुते यस्मात्तसमात्प्राण प्रकीर्तितः ॥ अपानसहापानस्तु आहारं च नृणामधः । मूत्रशुक्रवहोवायुरपानस्तेन कीर्तितः ॥ पीतं भिन्नतमान्नातं रक्तपितकफानिलं । समं नयित मात्रेषु समानो नाम मारुतः ॥ स्पदंयभ्यधरं वक्रं नेत्रगात्र प्रकोपनः । उद्वेजयित मर्माणि उदातो नाम मारुतः ॥ व्यानो विनामयत्यंगं व्यानो व्याधिप्रकोपकः । प्रीतेचिनासी कथितो वाद्धिक्यात् व्यान उच्यते ॥ ... cf. also Sārdhatriśatikālottara, Agnipurāṇa and Dīpikā by AGoraśivācārya on the Mṛgendra

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23c नाग॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , नाम॰  $C_{94}$  • कृकरों ]  $\Sigma$ , कृकलों E 24b कीर्तिता ]  $\Sigma$ , १कीर्त्तिरता  $C_{94}$ , कीर्तिताः E 24c भवेद्वोषों ]  $\Sigma$ , भवेद्योषों  $K_{82}$  25a कृकरः ]  $\Sigma$ , कृकर E • ० कृकित्यं ]  $\Sigma$ , कृकित्य  $C_{45}$  25b कूर्मोन्मीलितलोचनः ]  $\Sigma$ , कर्मोल्मीनलोचनः  $C_{45}$ , कूर्मोन्मीनलोचनः  $K_{10}$  25c पुष्यं ]  $\Sigma$ , पुन्सां  $K_{10}$  25d द्विज ]  $\Sigma$ , द्विजः  $K_{10}$  26a प्राणः ]  $\Sigma$ , प्राणाः E 26b तित्यशः ]  $\Sigma$ , तित्य यः E 26c प्रयाणं ]  $\Sigma$ , प्रयाणा E 27a अपनय॰ ]  $C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}E$ , अ१प --- य॰  $C_{94}$  27b आहारं मनुजामधः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , आहारं मनुजाधमः  $K_{82}$ , आहार मनुजाधमः  $K_{10}$ , आहारं मनुजापवः E 27d ॰पानस्तेन ]  $C_{94}K_{82}K_{10}E$ , ०वानस्तेन  $C_{45}$  28a ॰प्रातं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ ,  $C_{45}K_{10}E$ , ॰प्राति  $C_{82}$  28b रक्तपित्त॰ ]  $C_{5}$ , रक्तः पित्तः  $C_{10}$ 

#### विंशतिमो ऽध्यायः

स्पन्दयत्यधरं वक्रं नेत्रगात्रप्रकोपनम् । उद्वेजयित मर्माणि उदानो नाम मारुतः ॥ २०:२९ ॥ व्यानो विनामयत्यङ्गं व्यङ्गो व्याधिप्रकोपनः । प्रीतिविनाशकथितं वार्धिक्यं व्यान उच्यते ॥ २०:३० ॥ दशवायुविभागे च कीर्तितो मे द्विजोत्तम । दशवायुगुणांश्चान्यां छृणु कीर्तयतो मम ॥ २०:३१ ॥ वायोरिनयम स्पर्शो वादस्थानं स्वतन्त्रता । बलं शीघ्रं च मोक्षं च चेष्टा कर्मात्मना भवः ॥ २०:३२ ॥

[तेजो रूपश्च (१७-१६)]

वायुनापि सृजस्तेजस्तद्रूपं गुणमुच्यते । शब्दस्पर्शसम ज्योतिस्त्रिगुणं समुदाहृतम् ॥ २०:३३ ॥

शब्दः स्पर्शः पुरा प्रोक्तः शृणु रूपगुणं ततः । हस्वं दीर्घमणु स्थूलं वृत्तमण्डलमेव च ॥ २०:३४॥ चतरस्रं द्विरस्रं च त्र्यस्रं चैव षडस्रकम् ।

32 ≈ MBh 12.247.6 : वायोरिनयमः स्पर्शो वादस्थानं स्वतन्त्रता । बलं शैघ्यं च मोहश्च चेष्टा कर्मकृता भवः ॥

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29 (स्पन्दयत्यघरं... मारुतः) ]  $\Sigma$ , om.  $K_{10}$  29a ०घरं ]  $\Sigma$ , om.  $K_{10}$ , ०घर० E (unmetr.) 29b ०गात्रप्र० ]  $\Sigma$ , ०गात्रप्र०  $C_{45}$ , om.  $K_{10}$  29c मर्माणि ]  $\Sigma$ , om.  $K_{10}$ , कर्माणि E 29d उदानो नाम ]  $\Sigma$ ,  $\Sigma$ ----  $C_{94}$ , om.  $K_{10}$  30a व्यानो वि० ]  $\Sigma$ , व्यानो पि  $K_{10}$  30b ०कोपनः ]  $\Sigma$ , ०कोपमः  $K_{10}$  30c प्रीतिवि० ]  $\Sigma$ , प्रीतिवि०  $K_{10}$  31b मे ]  $\Sigma$ , ये E 31cd ०वा-युगुणाश्चान्यां श्रणु ]  $\Sigma$ , ०वायुगुणाश्चान्यां श्रणु  $\Sigma$ -, ०वायुगुणां  $\Sigma$ -, ०वायितिश्चि॰  $\Sigma$ -, ०वायुगुणां  $\Sigma$ -, ०वायुगुणां  $\Sigma$ -, ०वायुगुणं  $\Sigma$ 

शुक्रः कृष्णस्तथा रक्तो नीलः पीतो ऽरुणस्तथा ॥ २०:३५ ॥

रयामः पिङ्गल बभ्रुश्च नव रङ्गाः प्रकीर्तिताः ।

नवधा नवरङ्गानामेकाशीति गुणाः स्मृताः ॥ २०:३६ ॥

तेजोधातु दश ब्रमः शृणुष्वावहितो भव ।

कामस्तेजो क्षणः क्रोधो जठराग्निश्च पञ्चमः ॥ २०:३७ ॥

ज्ञानं योगस्तपो ध्यानं विश्वाग्निर्दशमः स्मृतः ।

दश तेजोगुणांश्चान्यान्प्रवक्ष्यामि द्विजोत्तम ॥ २०:३८ ॥

अग्नेर्दुर्धर्षताप्नोति तापपाकप्रकाशनः । शौचं रागो लघुस्तैक्ष्ण्यं दशमं चोर्ध्वभागिता ॥ २०:३९ ॥

[आपो रसश्च (१५-१४)]

ज्योतिसो ऽपि सृजश्चापः सरसो गुणसंयुतः ।

चतुर्गुणाः स्मृता आपः विज्ञेया च मनीषिभिः ॥ २०:४० ॥

शब्दः स्पर्शश्च रूपं च रसश्च स चतुर्गुणः । रूपादिगुण पूर्वोक्त अधुनाथ रसं शृणु ॥ २०:४१ ॥

**35cd** = MBh 12.177.32cd **39cd** ≈ MBh 12.247.5cd : अभ्नेर्दुर्घर्षता तेजस्तापः पाकः प्रकाशनम्। शौचं रागो लघुस्तैक्ष्ण्यं दशमं चोर्ध्वभागिता ॥ **41ab** ≈ MBh 12.299.11ab (= 3.202.5ab = 6.6.5ab = 12.299.11ab) : शब्दः स्पर्शश्च रूपं च रसो गन्धश्च पञ्चमः

4.

35c शुक्क: ]  $\Sigma$ , शुक्कं E 35d नीलः ]  $\Sigma$ , नील॰ E 36a रयामः पिङ्गल बश्चुश्च ] E, रयामः पिङ्गल बश्चुश्च E, रयामश्च पिङ्गलो बश्चुश्च E, रयामश्च पिङ्गलो बश्चुश्च E, रयाम पिङ्गलो शुश्च E, र्यामश्च पिङ्गलो बश्चुश्च E, रयाम पिङ्गलो शुश्च E, र्यामश्च पिङ्गलो बश्चुश्च E, रयाम पिङ्गलो शुश्च E, र्यामश्च E, र्यामश्च पिङ्गलो बश्चुश्च E, र्यामश्च E

#### विंशतिमो ऽध्यायः

कटतिक्तकषायाश्च लवणास्रस्तथैव च । मधुरश्च रसान्बड्ढे प्रवदन्ति मनीषिणः ॥ २०:४२ ॥ षडसाः षड्विभेदेन षड्विशगुण उच्यते । आपधात दश त्वन्यान्श्रण कीर्तयतो मम ॥ २०:४३ ॥ लाला सिङ्गाणिका श्लेष्मा रक्तः पित्तः कफस्तथा । स्वेदमश्रु रसश्चेव मेदश्च दशमः स्मृतः ॥ २०:४४ ॥ दश आपगुणाश्चान्ये कीर्तयिष्यामि तान्श्रणु ।

अद्धः शैत्यं रस क्लेदो द्रवत्वं स्नेहसौम्यता ।

जिह्ना विष्यन्दिनी चैव भौमान्यश्रवणाधमः ॥ २०:४५ ॥

[भूमिर्गन्धश्च (१३-१२)]

आपश्चाप्यसृजद्भिमस्तस्या गन्धगुणः स्मृतः । चतुरापगुणान्गृह्य भूमेर्गन्धगुणः स्मृतः ॥ २०:४६ ॥

शब्दः स्पर्शश्च रूपं च रसो गन्धश्च पञ्चमः ।

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 $m{42a}$  लवणाम्रस्त॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , लवणान्तस्त॰  $m{E}$   $m{42c}$  रसान्पड्वै ]  $m{corr.}$ , रसां पड्वै  $C_{94}$ , रसा पड्वै  $C_{45}K_{82}$  $ilde{E}$   $oxed{43a}$  ॰रसाः  $\begin{cases} \Sigma$ , ॰रसा E • षड्विभेदेन  $\begin{cases} \Sigma$ , षड्विभेदेन  $K_{82}$   $egin{cases} 43c \end{cases}$  आप॰  $\begin{cases} \Sigma$ , शा $\begin{cases} \Sigma$ , शा $\begin{cases} \Sigma$ • दश त्वन्यान् ] corr., दश त्वन्यां  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , दशत्वंन्यां  $C_{45}$ , दश त्वन्या E (43d) कीर्तयतो ]  $\Sigma$ , कीर्त्तियतो  $C_{45}$  (44a) लाला ]  $\Sigma$ , ललां  $C_{45}$  ullet सिङ्घाणिका ] corr., सिघानिका  $C_{94}$ , सि $\langle$ घा $\langle$ निका  $C_{45}$ , सिंघानिका  $K_{82}E$  • श्लेष्मा ]  $\Sigma$ , शोष्मा E (44b) रक्तः ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , रक्त॰  $C_{45}E$  (44c)रसश्चैव | ∑, रसंश्चैव K<sub>82</sub> (44d) मेद्श्च | ∑, मेदं च E • दशमः | ∑, मदः C<sup>ac</sup>, मदनः C<sup>pc</sup>  $oxed{45a}$  दश आप॰  $oxed{\Sigma}$ , दशश्चाप॰  $oxed{E}$  • चान्ये  $oxed{C}_{94}C_{45}$ , चान्या  $oxed{K}_{82}$  $oxed{E}$   $oxed{45b}$  तान्  $oxed{D}$  . तां  $oxed{C}_{94}$  $C_{45} 
m K_{82}$   $m{45c}$  अन्धः शैत्यं  $m{]}$  conj., अन्ध शैत्यं  $C_{94}$ , अङ्गशैत्यं  $C_{45}$ , अङ्गशैत्यं  $m K_{82}$ , अग्न्यशैत्य $m{e}$  E (45e) विष्यन्दिनी ]  $C_{45}K_{82}$ , ०वि][2---नी  $C_{94}$ , ०निष्पन्दिनी [E] (45f) भौमान्यश्रवणाधमः ] [E]भौमान्द्रागुणाञ्श्रणु E (46a) आपश्चाप्यसृजद्भु० ]  $C_{45}$ , आपश्चापीज्यजा भू०  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , आपश्च बीज्यजा भू० E (46c) ०गुणान्गृ० ]  $\Sigma$ , ०गुणं गृ०  $C_{45}$ , ०गुणा गृ०  $K_{82}$  (47a) रूपं च ]  $\Sigma$ , रूपश्च  $C_{45}$  E(47b) पश्चमः  $] \Sigma$ , पश्चम E

<sup>45</sup> pprox MBh 12.247.4 (with अन्धः as a variant in the critical edition): अपां शैत्यं रसः क्लेदो द्रवत्वं स्रोहसौम्यता । जिह्वा विष्यन्दिनी चैव भौमाप्यास्रवणं तथा ॥

आपःपूर्वगुणाः प्रोक्ता भूमेर्गन्यगुणं शृणु ॥ २०:४७ ॥

इष्टानिष्टद्वयोर्गन्धः सुरिमर्दुरिमस्तथा ।

कर्पूरः कस्तुरीकं च चन्दनागरुमेव च ॥ २०:४८ ॥

कुङ्कमादिसुगन्धानि घ्राणिमष्टं प्रकीर्तितम् । विङ्मूत्रस्वेदगन्धानि वक्रगन्धं च दुःसहम् । जीर्णस्फोटितगन्धानि अनिष्टानीति कीर्तितम् ॥ २०:४९ ॥

भूमेर्धातु दश त्वन्यान्कथियघ्यामि तच्छृणु । त्वचं मांसं च मेदं च स्नायु मज्जा सिरा तथा । नखदन्तरुहाश्चैव केशश्च दशमस्तथा ॥ २०:५०॥

दश त्वन्यान्प्रवक्ष्यामि शृणु भूमिगुणान्द्विज । भूमेः स्थैर्यं रजस्त्वं च काठिन्यं प्रसवात्मकम् । गन्धो गुरुश्च शक्तिश्च नीहारस्थापनाकृतिः ॥ २०:५१॥

गुणधातुविशेषश्च उत्पत्तिश्च द्विजोत्तम ।

51 ≈ MBh 12.247.3 : भूमेः स्थैर्यं पृथुत्वं च काठिन्यं प्रसवात्मता । गन्धो गुरुत्वं शक्तिश् च संघातः स्थापना घृतिः ॥

50c C<sub>02</sub> resumes here, on folio 311r, with मान्सञ्च मेदञ्च

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यथा श्रुतं मया पूर्वं कीर्तितं निखिलेन तु ॥ २०:५२ ॥
[बुद्धीन्द्रियाणि कर्मेन्द्रियाणि च (११-२)]

वैकारिकमहंकारं सत्त्वोद्रिक्तात्तु सात्त्विकः । श्रोत्रं त्वक्रक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पञ्चमी ॥ २०:५३॥

बुद्धीन्द्रियाणि पञ्चैव कीर्तितानि द्विजोत्तम । हस्तपादस्तथा पायुरुपस्थो वाक पञ्चमः ॥ २०:५४॥

> [श्रोत्रम् (११)] विविधस्त दिजोत्तम

श्रोत्रेण गृह्यते शब्दो विविधस्तु द्विजोत्तम । वेणुवीणास्वनानां च तन्त्रीशब्दमनेकधा ॥ २०:५५॥

मुरज+मौन्द+पणवभेरीपटहिनस्वनम् । शङ्खकाहलशब्दं च शब्दं डिण्डिमगोमुखम् । कांसिकातालमिश्रं च गीतानि विविधानि च ॥ २०:५६॥

[त्वक् (१०)]

त्वचया गृह्यते स्पर्शः सुखदुःखसमन्वितः । मृदुसुक्ष्म सुखस्पर्शः वस्त्रशय्यासनादयः ॥ २०:५७ ॥

तीक्ष्णशस्त्रजलशैत्यं उष्णे तप्ते क्षते क्षरः । एवमादीन्यनेकानि ज्ञेयानीष्टं द्विजोत्तम ॥ २०:५८॥

[चक्षुः (९)] चक्षुषा गृह्यते रूपं सहस्राणि शतानि च ।

53ab ≈ LinP 1.70.38cd (= SivP 7.1.10.14cd) : वैकारिकादहंकारात्सत्त्वोद्रिक्तात्तु सात्त्विकात् 53cd = MBh 14.42.13ab = LinP 1.70.41ab

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देवरूपविकाराणि नक्षत्रग्रहतारकाः ॥ २०:५९ ॥ मानुषानां विकाराणि ग्रामं नगरपत्तनम् । वृक्षगुल्मलतानां च पशुपक्षिशरीसृपाम् ॥ २०:६० ॥

कृमिकीटपतङ्गानां जलजानामनेकधा । शेलदारवहेमानि रूपाणि विविधानि च । धातुद्रव्यविकाराणि रूपाणि द्विजसत्तम ॥ २०:६१॥

[जिह्वा (८)] जिह्वया गृह्यते स्वादो हृद्याहृद्यो द्विजोत्तम । फलमूलानि शाकानि कन्दानि पिशितानि च ॥ २०:६२ ॥

पकापकविशेषाणि दिधक्षीरघृतानि च । व्रीद्यौषधरसानां च मिश्रामिश्रमनेकधा । षद्भर्मप्रतिभेदेन रसभेदशतं स्मृतम् ॥ २०:६३ ॥

[घ्राणम् (७)] घ्राणेन गृह्यते गन्ध इष्टानिष्टो द्विजर्षभ । गुडाज्यं गुग्गुलुर्भस्मचन्दनागरुकं तथा । कस्तूरिकुङ्कमादीनामिष्टो गन्धो मनोहरः ॥ २०:६४॥

व्रणमूत्रपुरीषाणां मांसपर्युषितानि च । वातकर्मादिदुर्गन्ध अनिष्टः समुदाहृतः ॥ २०:६५॥

[हस्तकर्म (६)] हस्तेन कुरुते कर्म विविधानि द्विजोत्तम । माहेन्द्रं वारुणं चैव वायव्याग्नेयमेव च ॥ २०:६६ ॥

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61c हेमानि ]  $K_{82}$ , ०होमानि  $C_{94}$ , ०भोमानि  $C_{45}$ , ०रोमाणि E 61f द्विजसत्तम ]  $C_{45}K_{82}E$ , द्विजरस्र---  $C_{94}$  62a जिह्नया ]  $C_{45}K_{82}E$ , --- या  $C_{94}$  • गृद्धते ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , गृहत्वे  $C_{45}$  63c विद्वाष्ट्य  $C_{94}$  62a जिह्नया ]  $C_{45}K_{82}E$ , --- या  $C_{94}$  • गृद्धते ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , गृद्धते गर--- द्वार  $C_{94}$  64b ०निष्टो ]  $C_{94}$  0-निष्टो ]  $C_{94}$  0-पर्स ]  $C_{94}$  0-पर्

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आग्नेय पचनादीनि कांस्यो लोहस्त्रपुस्तथा । अग्निकर्माण्यनेकानि यज्ञहोमिकयास्तथा ॥ २०:६७ ॥ सूर्पव्यजनवातेन मुखवातेन वै तथा । चमरचर्मवातेन वातयन्त्रं च वायवम् ॥ २०:६८ ॥ वारुणं तोयकर्माणि कुरुते विविधानि च । रसोपरसकर्माणि तस्य पोषणकर्म च ॥ २०:६९ ॥ स्नानाचमनकर्माणि वस्त्रशौचादयस्तथा । कायशौचं च कुरुते तृषानाशनमेव च ॥ २०:७० ॥ वमनानि ह्यनेकानि वारुणं कर्म उच्यते । माहेन्द्रं पार्थिवं कर्म अनेकानि द्विजोत्तम ॥ २०:७१ ॥ कुलालकर्म भूकर्म कर्म पाषाणमेव च । दारुदन्तिमश्क्षादिकर्म पार्थिवमुच्यते । चतुष्कर्म समासेन हस्ततः परिकीर्तितम् ॥ २०:७२ ॥

[पादकर्म (५)] पादाभ्यां गमनं कर्म दिशश्च विदिशस्तथा । निम्नोन्नतसमे देशे शिलासंकटकोटरे । तोयकर्दमसंघाते बहुकण्टकसंकुले ॥ २०:७३॥

[पायुकर्म (४)]

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पायुकर्म विसर्गं तु कठिनद्रविपच्छलम् । सरक्तफेनिलादीनि पायुशक्ति प्रमुच्चति ॥ २०:७४॥

[उपस्थकर्म (३)] उपस्थकर्म आनन्दं करोति जननं प्रजा । स्त्रीपुंनपुंसकं चैव उपस्थं कुरुते द्विज ॥ २०:७५ ॥

[वाक्कर्म (२)]

वाचा तु कुरुते कर्म नवधा द्विजपुङ्गव । स्तुति निन्दा प्रशंसा च आक्रोशः प्रिय एव सः ॥ २०:७६॥

प्रश्नो ऽनुज्ञा तथाख्यानमाशीश्च विधयो नव । एता नवविधा वाणी कीर्तिता मे द्विजोत्तम ॥ २०:७७ ॥

[मनश्चोन्मनश्च (१)]

अधुना कथयिष्यामि मनसो नव वै गुणान् । चलोपपत्तिः स्थैरं च विसर्ग कल्पना क्षमा । सदसच्चाञ्जुता चैव मनसो नव वै गुणाः ॥ २०:७८॥

इष्टानिष्टविकल्पश्च व्यवसायः समाधिता । मनसो द्विविधं रूपं मनश्चोन्मन एव च ॥ २०:७९ ॥

 $78c-f \approx MBh\ 12.247.9$ : चलोपपत्तिर्व्यक्तिश्च विसर्गः कल्पना क्षमा । सदसन्चाशुता चैव मनसो नव वै गुणाः ॥  $79ab = MBh\ 12.247.10ab$ 

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74a पायु॰ ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , पाप॰ E 74b ॰ िपच्छलम् ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , ॰ िपच्छलम्  $C_{45}$  74c सरक्त॰ ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , सक्त॰  $C_{45}$  74d पायुशिक्तं ] E, पायुच्छिक्तं  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , पायुश्छिक्तं  $C_{45}$  • ॰ भुञ्जतं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , ॰ भुञ्जतं E 75a आनन्दं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , आनन्दं E 76b ॰ पुङ्गव ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , ॰ पुङ्गवः  $E_{45}E$  77d अशितता ]  $E_{45}E$  77d • श्रिष्ठा विधयोनयः  $E_{45}E$  77d अशितता ]  $E_{45}E$  77d • श्रिष्ठा विधयोनयः  $E_{45}E$  77d • श्रिष्ठा विधयोनयः  $E_{45}E$  77d • श्रिष्ठा विधयोनयः  $E_{45}E$  82d विधयोनयः  $E_{45}E$  94d • श्रिष्ठा विधयोनयः  $E_{45}E$  95d • श्रिष्ठा विधयोनयः  $E_{45}E$  95d • श्रिष्ठा विधयोनयः  $E_{45}E$  96d • श्रिष्ठा विधयोनयः  $E_{45}E$  97d • श्रिष्ठा विध

#### विंशतिमो ऽध्यायः

मनस्त्विन्द्रियभावत्वे उन्मनस्त्वमिनिन्द्रये । निगृहीता विसृष्तं च बन्धमोक्षौ तु साधनम् ॥ २०:८० ॥ निगृहीतेन्द्रियग्रामः स्वर्गमोक्षौ तु साधनम् । विसृष्ट इन्द्रियग्रामे दुःखसंसारसाधनम् ॥ २०:८१ ॥ सकलं निष्कलं चैव मन एव विदुर्बुधाः । सकलं मन नानात्वे एकत्वे मन निष्कलम् ॥ २०:८२ ॥ विगतराग उवाच । मनः स्ववेद्यं लोकानामुन्मनस्तु न विद्यते । उन्मनः कथयास्माकं कीदृशं लक्षणं भवेत् ॥ २०:८३ ॥

अनर्थयज्ञ उवाच । उन्मनस्त्वं गते विप्र निबोध दशलक्षणम् । न शब्दं शृणुते श्रोत्रं शङ्खभेरीस्वनादपि ॥ २०:८४॥

त्वचः स्पर्शं न जानाति शीतोष्णमपि दुःसहम् । रूपं पश्यति नो चक्षुः पर्वताभ्यधिको ऽपि वा ॥ २०:८५ ॥

जिह्वा रसं न विन्देत मधुराम्रवणो ऽपि वा । गन्धं जिघ्रति न घ्राणा तीक्ष्णं वाप्यशुचीन्यपि ॥ २०:८६ ॥

उन्मनस्त्वेष मे ख्यातं सर्वद्वैतविनाशनम् । भवपारगसुव्यक्तं निष्कलं शिवमव्ययम् ॥ २०:८७॥

स शिवः स परो ब्रह्मा स विष्णुः स परो ऽक्षरः । स सूक्ष्मः स परो हंसः सो ऽक्षरः क्षरवर्जितः ॥ २०:८८ ॥

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80a ॰मावत्वे ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , ॰मावेत्वे  $C_{45}$  80b ॰िनिन्द्रये ] corr., ॰नीिन्द्रये  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , ॰तीिन्द्रय E 80cd िनगृहीता विसृष्तं च बन्धमोक्षो तु साधनम् ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , om. E 81c ॰स्ए ]  $K_{82}$ , ॰स्ऐ  $C_{94}C_{45}E$  81d दुःस॰ ]  $K_{82}$ ,  $\cdots$ स०  $C_{94}$ , दुःसं  $C_{45}E$  82b मन एव ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , मनरेव  $K_{82}$  83a मनः ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , मन  $C_{45}$  84b िनवोध ]  $C_{45}K_{82}E$ ,  $\cdots$  बोध  $C_{94}$  84c शब्दं ]  $C_{94}K_{82}E$ , शब्द  $C_{45}$  9 श्रोत्रं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , श्रोत्रे E 86b ॰राह्रवणो ] corr., ॰राह्रवनो  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , ॰रो लवनो  $C_{45}$ , ॰राह्रवतो E 86c प्राणा ]  $\Sigma$ , प्राणो E 86d वाप्यशुची॰ ]  $\Sigma$ , वापि शुची॰  $C_{45}$  87a उन्मनस्त्वेष मे ]  $C_{45}K_{82}$ ,  $\cdots$   $C_{94}$ , उन्मनस्त्व मे E

# एष उन्मन जानीहि शिवश्च द्विजपुङ्गव । कीर्तितो ऽस्मि समासेन किमन्यत्परिपृच्छसि ॥ २०:८९ ॥

॥ इति वृषसारसंग्रहे पञ्चविंशतितत्त्वनिर्णयो नाम विंशतिमो ऽध्यायः ॥

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# [ एकविंशतिमो ऽध्यायः ]

[विष्णुः स्वरूपं दर्शयति]

विगतराग उवाच ।
अहो मतिमतां श्रेष्ठ अहो धर्मभृतां वर ।
अहो दम शमः सत्य अहो यज्ञ अहो तपः ॥ २१:१ ॥
अनेनामृतवाक्येन विस्मयो मे परो गतः ।
प्रीतो ऽस्मि च तपाधारज्ञानाद्भुतरसेन च ॥ २१:२ ॥
किं ददामि वरं ब्रूहि दातास्मि तव चेप्सितम् ।
एतच्छुत्वा ततस्तेन प्रत्युवाच शुभां गिरम् ॥ २१:३ ॥
[अनर्थयज्ञ उवाच ।]
को भवान् वरदश्रेष्ठ देवदानवराक्षसाः ।
अथवा भगवान्विष्णुर्मम जिज्ञासुरागतः ॥ २१:४ ॥
व्यक्तं त्वां पुरुषश्रेष्ठ जानामि पुरुषोत्तम ।
रूपं दर्शय गोविन्द यद्यस्ति तपसः फलम् ॥ २१:५ ॥
[वैश्वम्पायन उवाच]

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1a मितमतां ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , मितमना E 1b वर ]  $C_{94}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , वर:  $C_{45}E$  1c दम शमः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}$ , दमः शमः  $C_{02}K_{7}E$  2b मे परो गतः ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , ...  $K_{10}$  2c प्रीतो ऽस्मि च ]  $C_{45}C_{02}K_{82}K_{7}E$ ,  $\langle Y_{1}\rangle \sim$  च  $C_{94}$ , ...  $K_{10}$  2d तपाधारज्ञानाद्भुतरसेन च ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , ...  $E_{10}$  3b चेप्सितम् ]  $C_{94}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , चेस्मितम्  $C_{45}$  3d शुमां गिरम् ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , ... हि  $K_{10}$  3b चेप्सितम् ]  $C_{94}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , चेस्मितम्  $C_{45}$  3d शुमां गिरम् ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , शुभाङ्गिराम् E 4a भवान् ]  $C_{94}^{pc}C_{45}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , भगवान्  $C_{94}^{qc}$  • वरद श्रेष्ठ ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , वरदः श्रेष्ठः E 4b • राक्षसाः ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , •राक्षसः E 4d •गतः ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , •ग्रतः  $K_{10}$  5a व्यक्तं त्वां ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , व्यक्तत्वं  $C_{02}E$ , व्यक्तत्व  $K_{10}$ , व्यक्तं त्वं  $K_{7}$  • • •श्रेष्ठ ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , •श्रेष्ठः E 5b पुरुषोत्तम ]  $C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , २पुर---त्तम  $C_{94}$ , पुरुषोत्त---  $C_{02}$ , पुरुषोत्तमः E 5c रूपं दर्शय गोविन्द ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , ---विन्द  $C_{02}$  5d तपसः फलम् ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , त---- $K_{10}$ 

ततस्तु पुण्डरीकाक्षो दर्शयामास स्वां तनुम् । शङ्खचकगदापाणिः पीताम्बरधरो हरिः ॥ २१:६ ॥

अनर्थयज्ञस्तं दृष्ट्वा विस्मयं परमं गतः ।

प्रहर्षमतुलं लब्बा अश्रुपूर्णाकुलेक्षणः ॥ २१:७॥

वेपमानस्वरेणात्र उवाच च जनार्दनम् ।

अद्य में सफलं जन्म अद्य में सफलं तपः ॥ २१:८॥

नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु जनादिसम्भवे नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु च विश्वरूपिणे । नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु जनाभिसम्भवे नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु पितामहोद्भवे ॥ २१:९॥

नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु सहस्रशीर्षिणे नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु सहस्रचक्षुषे । नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु सहस्रलिङ्गिने नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु सहस्रवक्षसे ॥ २१:१० ॥

नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु सहस्रमूर्तये नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु सहस्रबाहवे ।

**8cd** = Kūrmapurāṇa 1.11.219 pprox MBh 5.113.5ab : अद्य मे सफलं जन्म तारितं चाद्य मे कुलम pprox MBh 13.14.179a : अद्य जातो ह्य अहं देव अद्य मे सफलं तपः

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6ab ततस्तु पुण्डरीकाक्षो दर्शयामास स्वां तनुम ]  $C_\Sigma K_{82}K_7 E$ , ---  $K_{10}$  6c राङ्ख्यकगदापाणिः ]  $C_\Sigma K_{82}K_7 E$ , ----  $K_{10}$  7b विस्मयं ]  $C_\Sigma K_{82}K_{10} E$ , विस्मसं  $K_7$  7c लब्ध्वा ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_7 E$ , लब्ध्वा  $C_{92}$ , रेल्यारे  $C_{10}$  8ab वेपमानस्वरेणात्र उवाच च जनार्दनम् ]  $C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ , वेपमान--- च च जनार्दनम्  $C_{94}$ , वेपमान--- त्र उ----  $C_{02}$ , वेपमानस्वरेणार्त उवाच च जनार्दनम्  $C_{94}$ , वेपमान--- त्र उ----  $C_{02}$ , वेपमानस्वरेणार्त उवाच च जनार्दनम्  $C_{94}$  अध्य मे सफलं जन्म ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_7 E$ , रअद्यर---- रजन्मर  $C_{02}$  9b नमस्ते ]  $C_\Sigma K_{82}^{pc}K_{10}K_7 E$ , नमस्तु  $C_{82}$  • ऽस्तु च विश्वरूपिणे ]  $C_\Sigma K_{82}K_7 E$ , ----  $C_{10}$  9c नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु जनाभिसम्भवे ]  $C_\Sigma K_7 E$ , om.  $C_{82}$ , ----  $C_{10}$  9d नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु पितामहोद्भवे ]  $C_\Sigma K_{82}K_7 E$ , ---- होत्तवे  $C_{10}$  •शीर्षणे ]  $C_{10}$   $C_{10}$ 

**<sup>9</sup>** This verse is omitted in  $C_{45}$ . **10** This verse is omitted in  $C_{94}C_{45}$ . **11** This verse is omitted in  $C_{94}$ .

# एकविंशतिमो ऽध्यायः

नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु सहस्रविक्रणे नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु सहस्रमायिने ॥ २१:११ ॥

नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु वराहरूपिणे नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु महीसमुद्धृते । नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु च भूतसृष्टिने नमो नमस्ते चतुराश्रमाश्रये ॥ २१:१२ ॥

नमो नमस्ते नर्रासंहरूपिणे नमो नमस्ते दितिजोरदारिणे । नमो नमस्ते ऽसुरचकसूदने नमो नमस्ते ऽसुरदर्पनाशने ॥ २१:१३॥

नमो नमस्ते दितिपुत्रदामने नमो नमस्ते बिठयज्ञसूदने । नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु षडर्घविक्रमे नमो नमस्ते त्रिदशार्तिनाशने ॥ २१:१४॥

नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु अनन्त अच्युते नमो नमस्ते जगदर्तिनाशने । नमो नमस्ते मधुकैटनाशने नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु त्रिलोकबान्धवे ॥ २१:१५॥

नमो नमस्ते त्रिदशाभिनन्दने

12a This pāda is omitted in  $C_{94}$ .

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नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु च दिव्यचक्षुषे । नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु भवान्तपारगे नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु त्रिलोकपूजिते ॥ २१:१६ ॥

नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु गदाग्रपाणये नमो नमस्ते वरचक्रपाणये । नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु च शङ्खपाणये नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु च कम्बुपाणये ॥ २१:१७॥

नमो नमस्ते ऽस्तु जलौघशायिने नमो नमस्ते हरमर्द्रूपिणे । नमो नमस्ते खगराजकेतवे नमो नमस्ते शशिसूर्यलोचने ॥ २१:१८॥

नमो नमस्ते उरगारिवाहने नमो नमस्ते ऽद्भुतरूपदर्शिने । नमो नमस्ते ऽयुतसूर्यतेजसे नमो नमस्ते ऽमृतमन्थनध्रुवे ॥ २१:१९ ॥

नमो नमस्ते ऽमरलोकसंस्तुते नमो नमस्ते जगमण्डपाश्रये । नमो नमस्ते जगदेकवत्सले नमो नमस्ते शिवसर्वदे नमः ॥ २१:२०॥

**20d** Cf. Bṛhatkālottara (NGMPP B 29/59) f. 87a : ज्ञान २ शब्द २ सूक्ष्म २ शिवसर्वद ओं नमः शि-वाय ।

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# एकविंशतिमो ऽध्यायः

क्षमस्व गोविन्द ममापराधम् अतीव पृष्टेन दुरात्मनेन । मयेद सर्वं कथितं स्मयेन दयां कुरु त्वं त्रिदशेश्वरेण ॥ २१:२१ ॥

वैशम्पायन उवाच । स्तोत्रेणानेन संतुष्टः केशवः परवीरहा । प्रत्युवाच महासेनो गिरया निरुपस्पृहा ॥ २१:२२ ॥

स्तोत्रेणानेन मे तात तुष्टो ऽस्मि भृशमेजितः । दुर्लभान्यपि त्रैलोक्ये ददामि वरमीप्सितम् ॥ २१:२३॥

अनेन मां स्तौति निराश्रितेन त्वयोक्तवेदार्थमनोहरेण । यावन्ति तत्राक्षरसंख्यमस्ति तावन्ति कल्पान्दिवि ते वसन्ति ॥ २१:२४॥

त्वं चापि मे ब्रूहि वरं यथेष्टं त्रैलोक्यराज्यादपि निर्विशङ्कम् । ददामि किं सप्तमहीश्वरत्वम्

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अथार्थराशिं बहुकन्यकां वा ॥ २१:२५॥

वैशम्पायन उवाच । श्रुत्वैव दिव्यं वरमच्युतस्य प्रणम्य पादद्वयपङ्कजे तु । विज्ञाय विष्णुं वरदं वरेण्यं ? प्रहृ चेतः पुकान्चितो ऽतो ऽब्रवीत् ॥ २१:२६ ॥

न कामये ऽन्यप्रवरं तु देव असंशयं बन्धनसारमेकम् । विमुक्तबन्धो भवतः प्रसादाद् भवामि गोविन्द रतश्च धर्मे ॥ २१:२७॥

भगवानुवाच । यथैव चित्तं तव सुप्रसन्नं महर्षिदेवैरपि नैव दृष्टम् । अकल्मषं दुःखविवर्जितत्वम् भवार्णवस्तीर्णमसंशयेन ॥ २१:२८॥

गच्छाम भो साम्प्रत श्वेतद्वीपम् अगम्य देवैरपि दुर्निरीक्ष्यम् ।

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25d अथार्थराशि ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{7}$ , अथार्थराशि  $C_{02}$ , अथार्थरासि  $K_{10}$ , अथार्थ राशि E • ०कन्यका वा ]  $K_{82}K_{7}E$ , ०कन्यका वा  $C_{94}C_{02}K_{10}$ , ०कन्यका —  $C_{45}$  26 वैशम्पायन उवाच ] em., अनर्थयज्ञ उवाच  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{7}$ , विगतराग उवाच  $C_{02}K_{10}$ , om. E 26a श्रुत्वैव ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , श्रुतैव  $K_{10}$  • वरमच्युतस्य ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}E$ , वरमुच्युतस्य  $K_{7}$  26b • जे तु ]  $C_{94}C_{02}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , ०हेतु  $C_{45}$ , ०जे तु  $K_{82}$  26cd (विज्ञाय... ऽबवीत) ] E, om.  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$  • वममये ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , ०ते तु E • देव ] E 3 असंशयं E 5 असंशयं ] E 3 असंशयं ] E 4 विमुक्तवन्यों ] E 4 असंशयं E 6 विमुक्तवन्यों ] E 6 विमुक्तवन्यों ] E 6 असंशयं E 7 असंशयं E 7 असंशयं E 8 अकल्मपं E 8 अकल्मपं ] E 8 अकल्मपं E 9 अल्मपं E 9 अल्मपं

# एकविंशतिमो ऽध्यायः

मद्भक्तिपूतमनसा प्रयाति घोराणवे नैव पुनश्चरन्ति ॥ २१:२९ ॥

वैशम्पायन उवाच । एवमुक्तवा हरिस्तत्र करे गृद्य तपोधनम् । ततः सो ऽन्तर्हितस्तत्र तेनैव सह केशवः ॥ २१:३० ॥

एवं हि धर्मस्त्वधिकप्रभावाद्
गतः स लोकं पुरुषोत्तमस्य ।
अशेषभूतप्रभवाव्ययस्य
सनातनं शाश्वतमक्षरस्य ॥ २१:३१ ॥

त्वमेव भक्तिं कुरु केशवस्य जनार्दनस्यामितविक्रमस्य । यथा हि तस्यैव द्विजर्षभस्य गतिं लभस्व पुरुषोत्तमस्य ॥ २१:३२॥

किमन्य भूयः कथयामि राजन् यदस्ति कौतूहलमन्यशेषम् । पृच्छस्व मां तात यथेप्सितं ते भविष्यभूतं भवतो यथेष्टम् ॥ २१:३३॥

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29c मद्गक्ति॰ ]  $C_{45}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , ---कि  $C_{94}$  • ॰पूत ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}$ , ॰पूतं  $K_{10}K_{7}E$  30 वैशम्पायन उवाच ]  $C_{94}E$ , om.  $C_{45}C_{02}K_{82}^{ac}K_{10}K_{7}$ , वैशं उ  $K_{82}^{pc}$  30b गृह्य तपोधनम् ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , ---ध्रत्  $K_{82}$  30c ततस्सो ऽन्तर्हितस्त॰ ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , तरः सो न्तर्रितस्त॰  $K_{82}$ , ततस्ते न्तर्हितास्त॰  $C_{02}$ , ततस्ते त्तर्हितास्त॰  $C_{02}$ , केशव  $C_{02}$   $C_{10}$   $C_{10}$ 

जनमेजय उवाच । कियन्ति कल्पानि गतानि पूर्वम् भविष्यकल्पानि कियन्ति विप्र । एकैककल्पं कियदिन्द्रमुक्तम् प्रवर्तमानादिप कीर्तयस्व ॥ २१:३४॥

वैशम्पायन उवाच । परार्घकल्पं गत पूर्व राज्यम् चतुर्दशैवेन्द्र नरेन्द्र कल्पम् । तथैव मन्वन्तर कल्पमेकम् भविष्यकल्पं च परार्घमेव ॥ २१:३५ ॥

वराहकत्पः प्रथमो बभूव गताश्च मन्वन्तर षड् नरेन्द्र । चतुर्युगं सप्तति एकयुक्तं मन्वन्तरा संख्यमुदाहरन्ति ॥ २१:३६ ॥

मन्वन्तराणां च चतुर्दशैव कल्पस्य संख्या मुनयो वदन्ति । कल्पायुतश्चाह पितामहस्य तथा च रात्रिं प्रवदन्ति तज्ज्ञाः ॥ २१:३७॥

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# एकविंशतिमो ऽध्यायः

षड्ठक्षकल्पेन तु मासमाहुस् तद्वादशा वर्षमुदाहरन्ति ॥ २१:३८ ॥

तेनाब्देन परार्धकल्पगुणितं ब्रह्मायुरित्युच्यते त्रेलोक्याधिपतिः प्रधानपुरुषो ब्रह्माप्यनित्यः स्मृतः । शेषं भूतचतुर्विधस्य नियतं जीवस्य किं शोच्यते तस्मान्नास्ति जगत्सुसारविमलं मुक्तवा शिवं शाश्वतम् ॥ २१:३९ ॥

॥ इति वृषसारसंग्रहे कल्पनिर्णयो नामैकविंशतिमो ऽध्यायः ॥

39d See the expression जगत्सुसार also in 1.1b

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<sup>38</sup>a) लक्षकल्पेन तु मासमाहुस् ]  $C_{45}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ E, लक्षक--- माहुस्  $C_{94}$  (38b) तद्वादशा व० ] corr., तद्वादशा व०  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{10}$ , ततद्वादशा व०  $C_{02}$ , तद्वादशाद्व०  $K_{82}$ , तद्वादशाद्व०  $K_7$ , त्वद्वादशाव० E 39a) ०व्देन ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ , ०धेंन E 39b) ०पुरुषो ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ E, ०पुरुषा  $C_{02}$  • ०प्यनित्यः ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}$ E, ०पि नित्यः  $K_7$  39c) नियतं ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}$ E, नियितं  $K_7$  • किं ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}$ E, कि  $K_7$  (39d) ०विमलं मुत्तवा ]  $C_{02}$ , ०विरलं मुत्तवा  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ , ०विरलमुक्ता E Colophon: ०विंशतिमो ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}K_7$ , ०विंशतितमो E • ऽध्यायः ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}$ E, ध्याय  $K_7$ 

# [ द्वाविंशो ऽध्यायः ]

जनमेजय उवाच । श्रुतो ऽथाज्ञमुखाद्धर्मसारसंग्रहमुत्तमम् । मधुरश्रक्षणवाणीभिः सम्यग्वेदार्थसंयुतम् ॥ २२:१ ॥ न्याययुक्तं महासारं गृह्यज्ञानमनुत्तरम् । तृप्तो ऽस्मीहामृतं पीत्वा जन्ममृत्युरुजापहम् ॥ २२:२ ॥ प्रश्नमेकान्य पृच्छामि नामहेतुं तपोधन । वर्णगोत्राश्रमं तस्माच्छोतुमिच्छामि ते पुनः ॥ २२:३ ॥ वैशम्पायन उवाच । शृणु राजन्नवहितो योगेन्द्रस्य महात्मनः । आश्रमं वर्णजातीनां वक्ष्याम्येव नराधिप ॥ २२:४ ॥ हिमवद्दक्षिणे पार्श्वे मृगेन्द्रशिखरे नृप ।

Witnesses used for this chapter :  $C_{94}$  ff. 232r–234v,  $C_{45}$  ff. 233v–235r,  $C_{02}$  ff. 314r–317r,  $K_{82}$  ff. 39r–41v,  $K_{10}$  ff. 241v–243v,  $K_7$  ff. 247v–250r ;  $C_{\Sigma}$  =  $C_{94}$ +  $C_{45}$ +  $C_{02}$ 



1a श्रुतो ऽथाङ्ममुखार्द्धर्म० ] em., श्रुतो वाङ्ममुखार्द्धर्मः  $C_{94}$ , श्रुतो वाङ्ममुखार्द्धर्मः  $C_{45}$ , श्रुतो वाङ्ममुखार्द्धमः  $C_{45}$ , श्रुतो वाङ्ममुखार्द्धमः  $C_{02}$ , श्रुतो चाङ्ममुखार्द्धमः  $C_{02}$ , श्रुतो चाङ्ममुखार्द्धमः  $C_{45}$ , श्रुतो वाङ्ममुखार्द्धमः  $C_{45}$ , श्रुते वाङ्ममुखार्द्धमः  $C_{45$ 

### द्वाविंशो ऽध्यायः

महेन्द्रपथगानामनदीतीरे नराधिप ॥ २२:५॥
तत्राश्रमपदं तस्य पुलिने सुमनोरमे ।
वसित स्म महाभागस्तत्त्वपारगिनस्पृहः ॥ २२:६॥
श्रीलशौचसमाचारो जितद्वन्द्वो जितश्रमः ।
जितमानभयकोधो जितसर्वपरिग्रहः ॥ २२:७॥
सोमवंशप्रसूतास्ते क्षत्रिया द्विजतां गताः ।
तपसा विनयाचारैर्विष्णुना द्विजकित्पताः ॥ २२:८॥
अजिता नाम तत्पूर्वं कामकोधिजतेन तु ।
संकत्पस्तस्य राजेन्द्र कथियष्यामि तच्छृणु ॥ २२:९॥
अध्यात्मनगरस्फीतः अधिभूतजनाकुलः ।
अधिदैवतसांनिध्यं दशायतन पञ्च च ॥ २२:१०॥
दशयज्ञवतं चीर्णं दशकामपराजितः ।
नियमान्दश संश्रित्य दश वायव ऋत्विजः ॥ २२:११॥

10 Cf. 4.72 : चतुरायतनं विप्र कथयिष्यामि तच्छृणु । करुणामुदितोपेक्षामैत्री चायातनं स्मृतम् ॥ 11d cf. 11.17ab : धारणाध्वर्युवत्कृत्वा प्राणायामश्च ऋत्विजः

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5c महेन्द्र० ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , मृगेन्द्र०  $K_{10}$ , महिन्द्र० L 5d ०प ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}L$ , ०प: E 6b पुलिने सु० ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}$ , पुलिनेषु  $C_{02}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , पुलिने पु० L 6c वसित ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}$   $K_{7}E$ , वसिन्त L 6d ०पारग० ]  $C_{94}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}LE$ , ०पार०  $C_{45}$  • ०स्पृहः ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}$   $K_{7}L$ , ०स्पृहाः E 7d जित० ]  $C_{94}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}LE$ , जिज०  $C_{45}$  8a सोम० ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}$   $K_{10}K_{7}E$ , सोय० L • प्रसूतास्ते ]  $C_{45}C_{02}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , प्र---  $C_{94}$ , प्रसूतस्ते  $K_{82}L$  8b क्षित्रिया ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{10}$ , क्षित्रयो  $K_{82}K_{7}LE$  • गताः ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{10}E$ , गतः  $K_{82}K_{7}L$  8c ०चौरैिव० ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}$   $K_{7}LE$ , ०चौरै वि०  $C_{02}$  8d द्विजकित्पताः ] E, द्विजः कित्पतः  $C_{\Sigma}K_{7}$  (unmetr.), द्विजकित्पतः  $K_{82}K_{10}L$  9a पूर्वं ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , पूर्वं  $K_{82}L$  9c संकत्पत्त ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , संकत्प त L 10ab ०स्फीतः अधि० ]  $C_{45}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}LE$ , ०स्फीतरिधि०  $C_{94}$  10c ०सांनिघ्यं ]  $C_{94}E$ , सानौध्यं  $C_{45}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}L$ , सानौध्यं  $C_{45}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}L$ , सानौध्यं  $C_{45}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}L$ , स्राजधि० ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}L$ , द्शायज्ञं वतं चीर्ण० E 11a दशयज्ञवतं चीर्णं ] E 94 ०पराजितः ] E 95 ०पराजितः ] E 96 ०पराजितः ] E 97 ०पराजितः ] E 98 ०पराजितः E 11a विष्पानिदः E 11b ०पराजितः ] E 96 ०पराजितः ] E 11c नियमान्दश ] E 98 ०पराजितः ] E 98 ०पराजितः ] E 98 ०पराजितः ] E 11a ०पराजितः ] E 98 ०पराजितः ]

दशाक्षरेण मन्त्रेण दशधर्मिकयापदः । दशसंयमदीप्ताग्नौ जिह्वातेजोदशेन्द्रियः ॥ २२:१२ ॥

दशयोगासनासीनो दशध्यानपरायणः ।

बुद्धिर्वेदी मनो यूपः सोमपानो ऽमृताक्षरः ॥ २२:१३ ॥

दक्षिणाभय भूतेभ्यः पशुबन्ध स्वयंकृतः । विनार्थं यज्ञमिष्ट्वा तु कालं च क्षपयत्यसौ । अनर्थयज्ञं तं प्राहुर्मृनयस्तत्त्वदर्शिनः ॥ २२:१४॥

जनमेजय उवाच । दशयज्ञमहं श्रोतुं देहि मां द्विजसत्तम । दशकामदशध्यानं दशयोगदशाक्षरम् ॥ २२:१५॥

वैशम्पायन उवाच । ब्रह्मदेविपतृयज्ञो यज्ञो भूतातिथेश्च ह ।

16b cf. Garuḍapurāṇa 1.50.71cd: भूतयज्ञः स वै ज्ञेयो भूतेभ्यो यस्त्वयं बलिः; cf. Śatapathabrāhmana 11.5.6: अहरहर्भुतेभ्यो बर्लि हरेत तथैतम् भूतयज्ञं

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## द्वाविंशो ऽध्यायः

जपो योगस्तपो ध्यानं स्वाध्यायश्च दश स्मृतः ॥ २२:१६ ॥

पत्नीपुत्रपशुभृत्यधनधान्ययशःश्रियः ।

मान भोग दश राजन्दशकाम उदाहृतः ॥ २२:१७ ॥

मानसो यौगपद्यश्च संक्षिप्तश्च विशाम्पते ।

विशाला नाम योगश्च ततो द्विकरणः स्मृतः ॥ २२:१८॥

रविः सोमो हुताशश्च स्फटिकाम्बरमेव च ।

दशयोगासनासीनो नित्यमेव तपोधनः ॥ २२:१९ ॥

अनिरोधमनाः सूक्ष्मं ध्यायेद्योगः स मानसः ।

प्राणायामैर्मनो रुद्धा यौगपद्यः स उच्यते ॥ २२:२० ॥

18 cf. Dharmaputrikā 1.56 : संक्षिप्ता प्रथमा ज्ञेया विशाला समनन्तरम् ॥ ततो द्विकरणी चेति त्रिविधो योग उच्यते । 19ab cf. Dharmaputrikā 4:5cd : सूर्यचन्द्रहुताशार्चिःस्फाटिकाम्बरसन्निभाः 20ab cf. Dharmaputrikā 1.54 : अकृत्वा प्राणसंरोधं मनसैकेन केवलम् । ध्यायेत परमं सूक्ष्मं स योगो मानसः स्मृतः ॥ 20cd cf. Dharmaputrikā 1.55 : संयम्य मनसा प्राणं प्राणायामैर्मनस्तथा । एवं ध्यायेत्परं सूक्ष्मं यौगपद्यः स उच्यते ॥

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ब्रह्मादिस्तम्बपर्यन्तं सर्वं स्थावरजङ्गमम् । प्रलीयमानं ध्यायेत क्रमात्सृक्ष्मं विचिन्तयेत् ॥ २२:२१ ॥ संक्षिप्त एष आख्यातो विशालां छृणु तत्त्वतः । ब्रह्मादिसृक्ष्मपर्यन्तं चिन्तयीत विचक्षणः ॥ २२:२२ ॥ संक्षिप्तां च विशालां च चिन्तयीत परस्परम् । एषा द्विकरणी नाम योगस्य विधिरुच्यते ॥ २२:२३ ॥ देहमध्ये हृदि ज्ञेयं हृदिमध्ये तु पङ्कजम् । पङ्कजस्य च मध्ये तु कर्णिकां विद्वि गोपते ॥ २२:२४ ॥ कर्णिकायास्तु मध्ये तु पञ्चिबन्दुं विदुर्ब्धाः ।

21ab  $\approx$  Dharmaputrikā 1.57cd : ब्रह्मादिस्तम्भपर्यन्ताः सर्वे स्थावरजङ्गमाः 21cd  $\approx$  Dharmaputrikā 1.59ab : प्रलीयमानन्थ्यायेत कमाच्छून्यं भवेज्ञगत् 22ab cf. Dharmaputrikā 1.60ab : एष योगविधिः प्रोक्तः संक्षिप्तो नाम नामतः 23  $\approx$  Dharmaputrikā 1.62cd-63ab : एतौ संहारसर्गौं द्वौ पारम्पर्येण चिन्तयेत् ॥ एषा द्विकरणी नाम योगस्य विधिरिष्यते ।

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21) (ब्रह्मादि॰... विचिन्तयेत) ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{7}LE$ , om.  $K_{10}$  21a) ॰स्तम्ब॰ ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , om.  $K_{10}$ , ०स्तंभ० L • ०पर्यन्तं ]  $C_{45}C_{02}K_{82}L$ , ०\द्विय\---  $C_{94}$ , om.  $K_{10}$ , ०पर्यन्त०  $K_7E$  21b सर्वं ] C<sub>45</sub>K<sub>82</sub>, --- C<sub>94</sub>, सर्वं ο C<sub>02</sub>K<sub>7</sub>LE, om. K<sub>10</sub> (21c) प्रलीय ο ] C<sub>Σ</sub>K<sub>82</sub>K<sub>7</sub>E, om. K<sub>10</sub>, प्रणीय॰ L 21d कमात्सू॰  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_{7}LE$ , कमा सू॰  $C_{02}$ , om.  $K_{10}$  22 (संक्षिप्त... विचक्षणः)  $] C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{7}LE$ , om.  $K_{10}$  (22a) संक्षिप्त  $] C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{7}E$ , om.  $K_{10}$ , संक्षिप्तः  $L \bullet$ एष ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{7}L$ , om.  $K_{10}$ , एव E • आख्यातो ]  $C_{45}K_{7}$ , आख्यातः  $C_{94}C_{02}K_{82}LE$ , om.  $K_{10}$ 22c) ०सूक्ष्म० ] C<sub>Σ</sub>K<sub>7</sub>E, ०स्तंब० K<sub>82</sub>, om. K<sub>10</sub>, तव L • ०पर्यन्तं ] C<sub>Σ</sub>K<sub>82</sub>L, om. K<sub>10</sub>, ०पर्यन्त  $K_7 E$  (22d) चिन्तयीत ]  $C_{94}C_{45}^{pc}C_{02}K_{82}K_7 LE$ , om.  $K_{10}$ , चियीत  $C_{45}^{ac}$ **23** (संक्षिप्तां... विधिरुच्यते)  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{7}LE$ , om.  $K_{10}$  (23a) संक्षिप्तां  $C_{45}K_{7}$ , संक्षिप्ता  $C_{94}^{pc}C_{02}K_{82}LE$ , om.  $C_{94}^{ac}K_{10}$  • विशालां ]  $C_{94}^{pc}C_{45}K_{7}$ , om.  $C_{94}^{ac}$ , विशाला  $C_{02}K_{82}$ LE, om.  $K_{10}$  (23c) द्वि॰ ]  $C_{94}$  $C_{45}K_{82}K_7L$ , वि॰  $C_{02}E$ , om.  $K_{10}$  (24a) होयं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}K_7E$ , होय  $C_{02}L$ , हो  $K_{10}^{ac}$ , हो---(24b) तु पङ्कजम्  $C_{45}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}L_{5}$  तु $C_{94}$   $C_{94}$  पङ्कजस्य च  $C_{45}C_{02}$  $m K_{82}K_7E$ , ---ङ्कजस्य च  $m C_{94}$ , कङ्कस्य तु  $m K_{10}$ , पन्कजंस्य च m L m (24d) कर्णिकां विद्धि गोपते  $m ] C_{94}C_{45}$  $m K_{82}K_{10}K_7L$ , कर्णिद्धिद्ध गोपते  $m C_{02}$ , कर्णिकां च विशापते E m (25b) ०बिन्हुं ]  $m C_{94}K_7$ , ०बिन्हु  $m C_{45}$  $C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}LE$ 

# द्वाविंशो ऽध्यायः

रविसोमिशिखां चैव स्फिटिकाम्बरमेव च ॥ २२:२५॥
रिवमण्डलमध्ये तु भावयेच्चन्द्रमण्डलम् ।
तस्य मध्ये शिखां ध्यायेन्निर्धूमज्वलनप्रभाम् ॥ २२:२६॥
अग्निमध्ये मिण ध्यायेच्छुद्धधाराजलप्रभम् ।
तस्य मध्ये ऽम्बरं ध्यायेत्सुसूक्ष्मं शिवमव्ययम् ॥ २२:२७॥
दशयोगिमिदं राजन्कथितं च मया तव ।
दशध्यानं समासेन कीर्तितं शृणु तद्यथा ॥ २२:२८॥
घोषणी पिङ्गला चैव वैद्युती चन्द्रमालिनी ।
चन्द्रा मनोऽनुगा चैव सुकृता च तथापरा ॥ २२:२९॥
सौम्या निरञ्जना चैव निरालम्बा च कीर्तिता ।
सुपिषित्वाङ्गुलौ श्रोत्रे ध्वनिमाकर्णयेन्नरः ॥ २२:३०॥

**25cd** cf. Dharmaputrikā 4.5cd : सूर्यचन्द्रप्रकाशार्चिस्फाटिकाम्बरसिन्नभाः **29** NiśvK 33.27cd–28ab : घोषिणि पिङ्गला चैव वैद्युती बिन्दुमालिनी ॥ चान्द्री मनोनुगा चैव सुकृता च तथा परा । **30** NiśvK 33.28cd : सौम्या निरञ्जना चैव निरालम्बा च कथ्यते

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तत्तदक्षरमाकर्ण्य अमृतत्वाय कल्प्यते । पिङ्गलां तु शिखाधूमां ध्यायेन्नित्यमतन्द्रितः ॥ २२:३१ ॥

विमुक्तः सर्वपापेभ्यो निर्द्वन्द्वपदमाप्नुयात् । वैद्युती तु निशामध्ये लक्षते ऽजमनामयम् ॥ २२:३२ ॥

पञ्चमाससदाभ्यासाद्दिव्यचक्षुर्भवेन्नरः ।

बिन्दुमालां ततः पश्येत्तरुच्छायासमाश्रिताम् ॥ २२:३३ ॥

जात्यस्फटिकसंकाशं दृष्ट्वा मुच्यति बन्धनैः । ध्यायेन्मनोऽनुगा नाम पक्ष्मीरापीड्य लोचने ॥ २२:३४॥

श्वेतपीतारुणं बिन्दुं दृष्ट्वा भूयो न जायते । मनोऽनुगादि षद्वेते ध्यानमुक्तं मया तव ॥ २२:३५॥ [परमाणः]

अधुनान्यत्प्रवक्ष्यामि परमाणु चतुर्विधम् ।

31ab  $\approx$  NiśvK 33.112cd: सदृशं शब्द आकर्ण्य अमृतत्त्वाय कल्पते 32ab  $\approx$  NiśvK 33.56ab: विमुक्तस्सर्वपापेभ्यो निर्द्वन्द्वं पदमाप्नुयात्

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पार्थिवादिचतुर्भृतं यैर्व्याप्तं निखिलं जगत् । लक्षणं तस्य राजेन्द्र १९णु वक्ष्यामि साम्प्रतम् ॥ २२:३६ ॥ पार्थिवोर्ध्वगतिः सूक्ष्मः परमाणु नराधिप । प्रत्यक्षदर्शनं ध्यानं लक्षयेन्नियतं श्रुचिः ॥ २२:३७ ॥ मुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यो राहुना चन्द्रमा यथा । तेन यो ऽभ्यसते नित्यं स योगी भुवनेश्वरः ॥ २२:३८ ॥ अधोगति महाराज परमाणु जलोद्भवः । अभ्यसेद्यदिदं राजन्सर्वपातकनाशनम् ॥ २२:३९ ॥ आग्नेयपरमाणूनि तिर्यगूर्ध्वगतिः स्मृता । य इदं ध्यायते नित्यमुत्तमां गतिमाग्नुयात् ॥ २२:४० ॥ वायव्यपरमाणूनि अधोर्ध्वतिर्यगास्मृता । न स मुद्यति तं दृष्ट्वा वायुसम्भव भूपते ॥ २२:४१ ॥ चत्वार एते राजेन्द्र परमाणु निरीक्षते ।

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36cd ०भूतं यैर्व्याप्तं ]  $K_{82}$ , ०भूतं यैर्व्याप्तिन्  $C_{94}$ , ०भूतं यै व्याप्तं  $C_{45}C_{02}K_{10}$ , ०भूतं यै व्याप्तं  $K_{7}$ , ०भूतें यैंर्व्याप्तं E 37a पार्थिवार्ध्य० ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , पार्थिवार्द्ध० E 37b परमाणु नराधिप ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}^{pc}$ , परमाणु नराधिप  $C_{02}$ , परमाणु नराधिप  $C_{82}^{pc}$ , परमानु नराधिप  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , परमाणु नराधिप  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , परमानु नराधिप  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , परमाणु नराधिप  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , परमानु नराधिप  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , परमानु नराधिप  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , परमानु नराधिप  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , एस्यप्तं दर्शनं  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , एस्यपिभ्यो  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , उत्तरं  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , व्यव्यापरमाणून  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , वायव्यंपरमाणून  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , वायव्यंपरमाणून  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , वायव्यंपरमाणून  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , परमाणु  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , वायव्यंपरमाणून  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , परमाणु  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , वायव्यंपरमाणुनिरिक्षते  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , परमाणु  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , परमाणुनिरिक्षते  $C_{10}^{pc}$ , परमाण

तेन सर्वमखैरिष्टं तेन तप्तं तपस्तथा ॥ २२:४२ ॥
तेन दत्ता मही कृत्स्ना सप्तसागरसंवृता ।
सर्वतीर्थाभिषेकश्च सर्वव्रतिकया तथा ॥ २२:४३ ॥
अनेनैव विधानेन दशध्यानं नराधिप ।
कुरुते अव्यवच्छिन्नं सर्वकामफलप्रदम् ॥ २२:४४ ॥
[दशाक्षरमन्त्रः]
दशाक्षरं महाराज योगीन्द्रस्य महात्मनः ।
कथयामि समासेन शृणुष्वावहितो भव ॥ २२:४५ ॥
प्रणवादिस्वरा त्रीणि दीर्घिबिन्दुसमायुतम् ।
पञ्च पञ्च चवर्गे तु वायुबीजमधःस्थितम् ॥ २२:४६ ॥
त्रयोदशस्वरायुक्तं पञ्चमे परिकीर्तितम् ।
पञ्चविंशतिमः षष्टः अक्षरः परिकीर्तितः ॥ २२:४० ॥
यादशं पञ्चमे प्रोक्तं सप्तमे च प्रयोजयेत् ।
आकारस्वरसंयुक्तं सर्वपातकनाशनम् ॥ २२:४८ ॥

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प्रथमं पञ्चमे वर्गे तृतीयस्वरयोजितम् ।

उत्तरेकारसंयुक्तं नवमं परिकीर्तितम् ॥ २२:४९ ॥

# द्वाविंशो ऽध्यायः

दशमः पुनरोंकारः मन्त्रश्रेष्ठो दशाक्षरः । जपतो ध्यायतो वापि पार्थिवादिक्रमेण तु । मुच्यते सो ऽपि संसारे संशयो नास्ति भूपते ॥ २२:५० ॥

[आचारविधिः]

आचारमूलो धर्मस्तु धर्ममूलो जनार्दनः । तेन सर्वजगद्याप्तं त्रैलोक्यं सचराचरं ॥ २२:५१ ॥

आचाराल्लभतीह आयुरतुलमक्षप्यवित्तं तथा आचारात्सुतमीप्सितं च लभते श्रीकीर्तिप्रज्ञायशः । आचाराल्लभते च लक्ष्मिमतुलां ख्यातिं तथैवोत्तमाम् आचारादिह मन्त्रधर्मपरमं प्राप्नोति निःसंशयम् ॥ २२:५२॥

जनमेजय उवाच । आचारात्प्रभवानुसंशकथितं सुश्चिष्टधर्माकरम् आचारात्कतिवंश कीर्तय पुनस्तृप्तिर्न मे जायते । सर्वज्ञः त्वमहं शृणोमि वरदं किश्चिन्न मे शाश्वतम् तन्मे कीर्तय धर्मसारशुभदमाचारमूलाश्रयम् ॥ २२:५३॥ वैशम्पायन उवाच ।

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50a ॰कारः ]  $C_{94}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , ॰कारौ  $C_{45}$  50a संसारे ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , संसार  $K_{82}$  52a आचाराञ्जभतीह ]  $C_{45}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , --- भतीह  $C_{94}$ , आचारा लभतीह  $C_{02}$  • ॰ मक्षप्यिवत्तं तथा ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}$ , ॰मेश्वर्प्यवित्तन्तथा E 52b आचारात्सुतमीप्सितं च ]  $C_{45}C_{02}K_{82}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , आचारात्सुतमीप्सितं  $C_{94}$  • श्रीकीर्तिप्रज्ञायशः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}K_{82}^{\circ}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , श्रीकीर्तिप्रज्ञां यशः  $C_{02}$ , ला.  $C_{82}^{\circ}$  52c आचाराञ्जभते ]  $C_{\Sigma}K_{82}^{\circ}K_{10}K_{7}E$ , ला.  $C_{82}^{\circ}$  • लक्ष्ममतुलं ]  $C_{45}C_{02}$ , लतुलं  $C_{94}$ , लक्ष्ममतुलं  $C_{82}^{\circ}K_{10}E$ ,  $C_{82}^{\circ}K_{$ 

नित्यं नम्रशिरोद्विजातिगुरुषु शुश्रूषणं देवता तिष्ठेताचमनेन चाश्चनकरं वामास्थिनानोददे । सूर्याग्निशशिबन्धुरार्यपुरतः कुर्यान्न चावश्यकम् शस्ये भस्मनि गोव्रजे द्विज जलं कुर्यान्न चार्कं नरः ॥ २२:५४॥

पादेनाग्निजलं स्पृशेन्न च गुरुं पादेन पादं तथा शौचं कार्य जलादिना च नियतं नाधो जलं कारयेत् । कुर्यान्नित्यभिवादनं द्विजगुरोर्मातापितृदेवताम् एताचारविधिः समासनियमस्तुभ्यं मया कीर्तितम् ॥ २२:५५ ॥

# [स्त्रियः]

जनमेजय उवाच । स्त्रीणां किं प्रियमस्ति तद्वद् विभो संसारसारस्त्रियाम् किं सद्भाव न वेद्मि तस्य विषये किं द्वेष्य किं तात्प्रियम् । पश्यामि न च तस्य गर्भकलया प्राप्नोति निःसंशयम् मायाजालसहस्रगापि युवती कुर्वन्ति भर्ता प्रियम् ॥ २२:५६ ॥

वैशम्पायन उवाच । राजिन्क प्रियमस्ति अर्थपरतः पश्यामि नान्यन्नृपे पुत्रार्थेकप्रयोजनं युवतयः स्वायम्भुवोक्तामरैः । कान्ता नित्यकला प्रवर्तनकरी धर्मसखाया सती माया वापि करोति सद्य मनुजात्यक्तान्य वा सेवते ॥ २२:५७ ॥

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54a देवता ]  $C_{45}$ , देव  $\cong C_{94}$ , दैवता  $C_{02}$ , दैवतम् E 54b तिष्ठेताचमनेन ]  $C_{45}C_{02}$ , --- ताचमनेन  $C_{94}$ , तिष्ठेताचमनेन E • वामास्थिनानोदि ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , वामास्थिनानोओदि  $C_{02}$ , वामास्थि मानादरम् E 54c वन्धुरार्यपुरतः ] E, वन्धु आर्यपुरुतः  $C_{94}$ , वन्धु आर्यपुरुतः  $C_{45}C_{02}$  54d भरमिन गोव्रजे ]  $C_{94}C_{02}E$ , भरमिन गोव्रजे  $C_{45}$  55a भ्रिजलं ]  $C_{94}C_{02}E$ , भरमिन गोव्रजे  $C_{45}$  65b जलं कारयेत् ]  $C_{45}C_{02}E$ , ---  $C_{94}$  • नियतं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}E$ , निनियतं  $C_{02}$  55c • वादनं ]  $C_{94}C_{02}E$ , • वादं न  $C_{45}$  • भितृदेवताम् ]  $C_{\Sigma}$ , • पितृद्रव्रह्मैवतम् E 55d समास• ]  $C_{94}C_{02}E$ , समा•  $C_{45}$ 

## द्वाविंशो ऽध्यायः

स्त्रीसङ्गं परिवर्जयेन्नरपते आयासदं दुःखदम् मृत्युद्वारभयाकरं विषगृहमापत्सुघोरालयम् । अग्निं मारुत मत्तवारणसमं तस्यानुगामी सदा स्त्रीहेतोर्हत रावणस्त्रिदशपैन्द्रो ऽप्यवस्थाकृतः ॥ २२:५८॥ दण्डक्यो हतराष्ट्रपौरसहितः किं भूय वक्ष्याम्यहम् ॥ २२:५८॥

[विप्र-मुनि-भिक्षु-निर्घन्थि-परिव्राजक-र्घ्यादयः] जनमेजय उवाच । विप्रे कीदृशलक्षणं भवति भो कीदृग्मुनिश्चोच्यते तेनार्थेन भवेत भिक्षु भगविन्नग्रम्थि को वा द्विज । केनार्थेन भवेद्विजेन्द्र भगवन्ज्ञेयः परिव्राजकः

! ज्ञेयाः किमुषयश्च लक्षण मुनेरिच्छामि ज्ञातुं पुनः ॥ २२ :५९ ॥

वैशम्पायन उवाच । सत्यं शौचमहिंसता दमशमौ भूतानुकम्पी सदा आत्मारामजितो स्वधर्मनिरतः सत्त्वस्थ नित्यं मनः । कामकोधयमस्वदारनिरतः संत्यज्य लोभः शनैः एवं यः कुरुते द्विजातिसुवरः शूद्रो ऽपि यः संयमी ॥ २२:६० ॥

तस्माच्छद्मकवर्जितः स भगवान्संसारभीभिद्यकः यत्तत्स्थानपरं व्रजन्ति पुरुषाः तस्मात्परिव्राजकः । ग्रन्थिदारसुतं धनंश्च विरति निर्ग्रन्थिक सोच्यते रम्यन्ते ऋषिराश्रमे धृतिमनस्तस्मादृषिः सोच्यते ॥ २२:६१ ॥

कायवाङ्मनदण्डतत्परतरस्ते दण्डिकरूच्यते सद्धर्मश्रवणं वदन्ति श्रवणः सद्धर्मब्रह्माक्षरः । पाशप्रक्षिपतं पशुत्वसकलं पाशूपतास्ते स्मृताः विप्रे पाशुपतादिभिक्षुसकलं पृष्टो ऽस्म्यहं लक्षणम् ॥ २२:६२ ॥

# सर्वं तत्कथितो ऽसि लक्षण मया सन्धिश्वनिर्नाशनम् प्रज्ञासंग्रहशीतवर्धनपरं संसारनिर्मूलनम् ।

एतज्ज्ञानपरं प्रबोधमतुलं नित्यं शिवं धार्यते ॥ २२:६३॥

॥ इति वृषसारसंग्रहे द्वाविंशतितमो ऽध्यायः ॥

# [ त्रयोविंशतितमो ऽध्यायः ]

जनमेजय उवाच । देवानां दानवानां च उत्तरारणिमेव च । विद्विषन्ति च ते ऽन्योन्यं कारणं तस्य कीर्तय ॥ २३:१॥

वैशम्पायन उवाच । पापपुण्यस्वभावाभ्यां देवदैत्यस्य भूपते । धर्मपक्षरमृतो देवो दानवो ऽधर्मपक्षतः ॥ २३:२ ॥

हेतुना तेन राजेन्द्र अन्योन्यं विद्विषन्ति ते । देवद्वेष्टासुराः सर्वे विबुधाश्चासुरद्विषः ॥ २३:३ ॥

# [धर्माधर्मविपक्षता]

धर्माधर्मविपक्षतां शृणु परां भूतानुकम्पोद्याम् सत्यं शौचमहिंसता दमशमो निर्मानमीर्ष्यारुषा । तृष्णालोभरतस्य कामविषयः सर्वेन्द्रियाणां जयः आध्यात्मेषु रितः प्रसन्नमनसो निर्द्वन्द्वसर्वालयः ॥ २३:४॥

पापोपेक्षणशश्वपुण्यमुदितो दीनेषु कारुण्यता दानं शीलधृतिक्षमाजपतपः स्वाध्यायमौने रतिः । योगाभ्यासरतिर्दिवौकसगणे ज्ञाने च सांख्ये तथा अक्रोधार्जवतेजयज्ञमभयं संतोष अद्रोहता ॥ २३:५॥

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1ab दानवानां च उत्तरारणिमेव ]  $K_{82}E$ , दा----णिमेव  $C_{94}$  1d तस्य ]  $C_{94}E$ , तरस्य  $K_{82}$  2c धर्मपक्ष० ]  $K_{82}$ , धर्मे पक्षः  $C_{94}$ , धर्मपक्षः  $E \bullet \hat{\mathbf{c}}\hat{\mathbf{a}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}$  ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , देवा E 2d  $\mathbf{S}\mathbf{u}\hat{\mathbf{h}}\hat{\mathbf{o}}$  ] E, दर्प्प०  $C_{94}$ , दर्प०  $C_{82}$  3c  $\mathbf{c}\hat{\mathbf{c}}\hat{\mathbf{a}}\hat{\mathbf{c}}\hat{\mathbf{g}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{g}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{g}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{g}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{g}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{g}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{g}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{g}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{g}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{g}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{g}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{g}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{g}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{g}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}\hat{\mathbf{g}}\hat{\mathbf{l}}$ 

त्यागो मार्दवहीरचापलरितर्न्यासाभिमानो ग्रहात् मैत्रीभावसदारपैशुनमितर्बाह्मण्यश्रद्धान्वितः । एताचार सदा नरेन्द्र विबुधाः संक्षेपतः कीर्तिताः दैत्यानां शृणु कीर्तये स्ववहितो ऽसम्भाव्य तेषां निजम् ॥ २३:६॥

दैत्याः पापरतिस्वभावचपला निर्लज्जदर्पालसाः कामकोधवशाः सुदुष्टमनसस्तृष्णाधिका निर्दयाः । शौचाचारविवर्जिता गुरुगिरान्नानित्य कुर्युः क्रियाः जीवाकर्षणजीवनः प्रतिदिनं मोहान्धरागान्विताः ॥ २३:७॥

निद्रा नित्य दिवा प्रसक्तमशुचिः सूर्योदये सुप्यते आशापाशशतैर्निबद्धहृदयो हृत्वा परस्वं पुनः । मात्सर्यात्परपाकभेदिनरतो मूलस्य दुष्पूरता ! नास्तीकत्वपराङ्गनास्विभरत उत्कोचकामः सदा ॥ २३:८॥

देवब्राह्मण विद्विषिन्ति सततं लोभाच्च कार्यिकया धर्म दूषयते च मूढमनसा आर्यं च तीर्थं तथा । हन्तव्यान्यहताश्च मन्यबहवो विस्फूर्जितमद्भवन् दैत्यानां कथितं च चिह्न कतिचित्सद्भावतः कीर्तितम् ॥ २३:९॥

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### त्रयोविंशतितमो ऽध्यायः

मर्त्येष्वेव नरेन्द्र मानुषमभूद्देवासुराणां नृपः यो यं प्रोक्तः स्वभावतामुभयतो मानुष्यलोके तथा । यन्मे पृच्छितवान्नरेन्द्र कथितं यत्त्वं पुरा गोपितम् विद्वेषोभयकारणं नरपते किं भूय वक्ष्याम्यहम् ॥ २३:१० ॥

[निद्रोत्त्पत्तिः]

जनमेजय उवाच । अस्ति कौतूहलं चान्यं पृच्छामि त्वां द्विजोत्तम । कथं निद्रा समुत्पन्ना सर्वभूतविमोहनी ॥ २३:११ ॥

रात्रौ प्रजायते कस्माद्दिवा कस्मान्न जायते । कस्माच कुरुते जन्तोर्निद्रा नेत्रप्रमीलनम् । एतन्मे संशयं छिन्धि सर्वज्ञो ऽसि द्विजोत्तम ॥ २३:१२ ॥

वैशम्पायन उवाच । देवी ह्येषा महाभागा निद्रा नेत्राश्रया नृणाम् । तस्या वशं गतं सर्वं जगत्स्थावरजङ्गमम् ॥ २३:१३ ॥

सदेवदानवगणा गन्धर्वोरगराक्षसाः । यक्षभूतिपशाचाश्च पशुपक्षिसरीसृपाः ॥ २३:१४ ॥

गुह्यकाश्च मृगा नागा किंनरा जलजोरगाः । निद्रावशगताः सर्वे पाप्मना त्वभिलङ्घिताः ॥ २३:१५ ॥

देवदानवकर्मान्ते तस्मिन्नमृतसम्भवे । मन्दरोत्थापने विष्णुर्देवासुरसमागमे ॥ २३:१६ ॥

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जायते विग्रहे त्वेषा कृते ह्यमृतमन्थने । रजस्तमश्चासुरं वै सत्त्वं देवकृतैः शुभैः ॥ २३:१७ ॥ ततः सत्त्वमयी देवी रजस्तमनिवासिनी । क्रोधजा वै स्थिता मध्ये देवदानवपक्षयोः ॥ २३:१८ ॥ तामद्भतमयीं दृष्ट्वा विस्मिता देवदानवाः । तस्याः प्रभावाभिहता दुद्रवस्ते दिशो दश ॥ २३:१९ ॥ तत्र पीताम्बरधरो विष्णुरेकस्तु तिष्ठति । साभिगत्वा विशालाक्षी नारायणमथाब्रवीत् ॥ २३:२०॥ देवदानवनाथस्त्वं त्विय सर्वं प्रतिष्ठितम् । देहि देव ममावासं यत्राहं निवसे सुखम् ॥ २३:२१ ॥ ततो नारायणस्तुष्टस्तां देवीं प्रत्यभाषत । शरीरे मम वस्तव्यं विष्णुरेनामथाब्रवीत ॥ २३:२२ ॥ ततस्तां वैष्णवं तेजः पाप्मना समितष्टत । ततः शेते स वैकुण्ठः पाप्मना त्वभिलङ्घितः ॥ २३:२३ ॥ तस्मिन्शयाने वित्रस्ता देवासुरगणास्तथा । ऊचुस्ते परमोद्विग्नाः शयानं विष्णुमच्युतम् ॥ २३:२४ ॥ त्रातारं नाभिगच्छाम उत्तिष्ठोत्तिष्ठ केशव । ततः शङ्खगदापाणिरुत्तिष्ठत महाभुजः ॥ २३:२५॥ उत्थितश्च विशालाक्षः पाप्मना तस्य पृष्ठतः ।

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# त्रयोविंशतितमो ऽध्यायः

ततः सा विग्रहवती स्थिता नारायणालये ॥ २३:२६ ॥ विष्णुर्देवासरगणानिदं वचनमब्रवीत । अस्माकं वै शरीरेष इयं पाप्मा विनिःसता ॥ २३:२७ ॥ एषाभिसत्त्वारसता सत्येन भगिनी मम । विश्रुतां त्रिषु लोकेषु तां पूजयथ मां यथा ॥ २३:२८॥ ततो देवासुरगणाः सप्तलोकाः समानुषाः । विभक्ता वैष्णवी पाप्मा तेषु सर्वेषु देवता ॥ २३:२९ ॥ पर्वतेष्वथ वृक्षेषु सागरेषु सरित्सु च । ततो निद्रावशगतं जगत्स्थावरजङ्गमम् ॥ २३:३० ॥ एषोत्पत्तिश्च निद्राया यथा वसति तच्छणु । त्रीणि स्थानानि यस्या वै शरीरेषु शरीरेणाम् ॥ २३:३१ ॥ श्लेष्मपित्तानिलस्थाने त्रीणि पक्षाणि वासिनः । तमः श्लेष्माश्रया निद्रा रजोनिद्रा तु वातिका ॥ २३:३२ ॥ पित्ताश्रयां स्मृतां निद्रां सात्त्विकां विद्धि भूपते । आदित्यप्रभवं तेजस्तस्मिन्सत्त्वं प्रतिष्ठति ॥ २३:३३ ॥ निद्रा दिवा न भवति तस्मात्सत्त्वगुणात्मिका । यस्मात्सोमोद्भवा निद्रा तमांसि च रजांसि च ॥ २३:३४ ॥ तस्माद्रात्रौ भवेन्निद्रा तामसी हरजात्मिका ।

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यदा हि सर्वाङ्गगतौ श्रोतांसि प्रतिपद्यते ॥ २३:३५॥ रजस्तमश्च नियतस्तदा निद्रा प्रवर्तते । तमस्यूर्ध्वगतश्रोतो ह्यक्षिपक्ष्मासमाश्रिता ॥ २३:३६॥ तमः प्रवर्तते जन्तोस्ततस्त्वक्ष्नोर्निमीलनम् । नासाक्षिकर्णश्रोतांसि प्रयुज्यन्ते कफेन तु ॥ २३:३७॥ हृदयं मुह्यते चापि तमसा चावृतं मनः । स्पर्शं न वेदयत्येव न शृणोति न पश्यति ॥ २३:३८॥ नोच्छ्वासयित नासाभ्यां विवृताक्षिमुखो नरः । एषा नृणामन्तकरी निद्रा वै तामसी स्मृता ॥ २३:३९॥ अकर्मण्यप्रवृत्तिश्च मृतवत्स्वपते क्षितौ । निद्रोत्पत्तिं विकारं च कथितो ऽस्मि नराधिप । तस्मान्निद्रां न सेवेत तमोमोहप्रवर्धनीम् ॥ २३:४०॥

॥ इति वृषसारसंग्रहे निद्रोत्पत्तिस्त्रयोविंशतिमो ऽध्यायः ॥

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35c सर्वा० ]  $K_{82}E$ , सत्वा०  $C_{94}$  36a नियतस ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , नियतंस E 36c ०गतश्रोतो ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , ०गते श्रोत्रो E 36d ह्यक्षि० ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , ह्याक्षि० E 37ab जन्तोस्तत० ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , जन्तो तम० E 37b त्वक्ष्णोर्नि० ]  $C_{94}$ , त्वक्ष्णो नि०  $K_{82}E$  37c ०श्रोतांसि ]  $K_{82}E$ , श्रोताः ---  $C_{94}$  37d प्रयुज्यन्ते कफेन ]  $K_{82}E$ , ---फेन  $C_{94}$  39b ०मुस्सो नरः ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , ०मुस्सेन च E 39c ०न्तकरी ]  $K_{82}E$ , ०नकरी  $C_{94}$  40a ०त्पत्ति विकारं च ]  $K_{82}$ , ०त्परित्तः ---  $C_{94}$ , ०त्पत्ति विकारश्च E 40d ०वर्धनीम् ]  $C_{94}$ , ०वर्धनी  $K_{82}E$  Colophon: ०विंशतिमो ]  $C_{94}K_{82}$ , ०विंशतितमो E

# [ चतुर्विशतिमो ऽध्यायः ]

जनमेजय उवाच । देवानां दानवानां च वैषम्यानि श्रुतानि मे । निद्रासम्भवमाश्चर्यं त्वत्प्रसादेन वेदितम् ॥ २४:१ ॥ त्रैलोक्यविस्तरायामं श्रोतुमिच्छामि भो द्विज । कस्मिश्चिन्नरकं ज्ञेयं पातालं च द्विजोत्तम ॥ २४:२ ॥ सप्तद्वीपं समिच्छामि सप्तसागरमेव च । मेरुमूर्धं च विप्रेन्द्र देवालयं निबोध माम् ॥ २४:३ ॥

[त्रैलोक्यं नरकाणि च]

वैशम्पायन उवाच । शृणु संक्षेपतो राजन्त्रैलोक्यायामविस्तरम् । कालाग्निः प्रथमो ज्ञेयः सर्वाधस्तान्नरेश्वर ॥ २४:४॥ तस्योपरि नृपश्रेष्ठ ज्ञेया नरककोटयः । रौरवादि अवीच्यन्तं यातनास्थानमुच्यते ॥ २४:५॥

[सप्त पातालाः]

उपरिष्टात्तु विज्ञेयाः पातालाः सप्त एव तु ।

आभासतालः प्रथमः स्वतालश्च ततः परम् ॥ २४:६॥

शीतलश्च गभस्तिश्च शर्करश्च शिलातलम् ।

Niśv Kārikā 149: उपरिष्टात् तु देवेशि पातालास्सप्त एव तु

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सप्तमं तु महातालं शेषनागकृतालयः ॥ २४:७॥

बिलश्च दैत्यराजेन्द्रो राक्षसश्च विशंखणः ।

इत्येवमादयः सर्वे नागदानवराक्षसाः ॥ २४:८॥

[सप्त द्वीपाः प्रियव्रतसुताश्च]

सप्त द्वीपास्ततो ज्ञेयाः सप्तसागरसंवृताः ।

प्रियव्रतस्य पुत्रो ऽभूदृश राजपराक्रमः ॥ २४:९ ॥

अग्नीप्रश्चाग्निबाहुश्च मेघा मेघातिथिर्वसुः ।

ज्योतिष्मान्द्युतिमान्हव्यः सवनः पत्र एव च ॥ २४:१० ॥

अग्निबाहुश्च मेधा च पत्रश्चैव त्रयो जनाः ।

संसारभयभीतेन मोक्षमार्गसमाश्रिताः ॥ २४:११ ॥

अग्नीघ्रं प्रथमद्वीपे अभ्यषिञ्चत्प्रियवतः ।

प्रक्षद्वीपेश्वरं चके नाम्ना मेधातिथिं तथा ॥ २४:१२ ॥

वसुश्च शाल्मलीद्वीपे अभिषिक्तो महीपतिः ।

ज्योतिष्मन्तं कुशद्वीपे राजानमभिषेचयेत् ॥ २४:१३ ॥

# कौञ्चद्वीपेश्वरं चक्रे द्युतिमन्तं नरेश्वर ।

For a similar enumeration of Priyavrata's ten sons and the seven islands, see, e.g., Vāyupurāṇa 33.1 ff.  $\mathbf{10} \approx \text{Lingapurāṇa } 1.46.17$ : आग्नीध्रश्चाग्निबाहुश्च मेधा मेधातिथिवसुः । ज्योतिष्मान्द्युतिमान् ह्व्यः सवनः पुत्र एव च ॥  $\approx \text{Brahmapurāṇa } 5.9$ : आग्नीध्रश् चाग्निबाहुश् च मेध्यो मेधातिथिर् वसुः । ज्योतिष्मान् द्युतिमान् हव्यः सवलः पुत्रसंज्ञकः ॥  $\approx \text{Brahmaṇḍapurāṇa } 1.13.104 \text{ and } 1.14.9 \approx \text{PadmaP } 1.7.83 etc.$ 

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7c सप्तमं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , सप्तमस् E 7d ०ल्ठयः ]  $C_{94}E$ , ०ल्ठयम्  $C_{45}$  8b विशंखणः ] E, विसंशनः  $C_{94}$ , विसंशयः  $C_{45}$  9 (सप्त...०पराक्रमः) ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , om. E 10ab अग्नीप्रश्चाग्निबाहुश्च मेधा मेधातिथिवंसुः  $C_{45}$ , अग्निन्त्रश्चाग्निबाहुश्च मेधा मेधातिथिवंसुः  $C_{45}$ , अग्निन्त्रश्चाग्निबाहुश्च मेधा मेधातिथिवंसुः  $C_{45}$ , अग्निन्त्रश्चाग्निबाहुश्च सवनः पत्र एव च  $E_{45}$  11a मेधा च  $E_{94}$ , om. E 10cd हव्यः सवनः पत्र एव च  $E_{45}$   $E_{45}$   $E_{45}$  अग्नीप्त्रं  $E_{45}$   $E_$ 

# चतुर्विशतिमो ऽध्यायः

शाकद्वीपेश्वरं हव्यं पुष्करे सवनः स्मृतः ॥ २४:१४ ॥
मध्ये पुष्करद्वीपस्य पर्वतो मानसोत्तरः ।
लोकपालाः स्थितास्तत्र चतुर्भिश्चतुरो दिशः ॥ २४:१५ ॥
महावीतः स्मृतो वर्षो धातकी च नराधिप ।
तस्य बाद्यः समुद्रो ऽभूत्स्वादूदक इति स्मृतः ॥ २४:१६ ॥
चतुःषष्टि स्मृतो लक्षो योजनानां नराधिप ।
पुष्करद्वीपमन्तश्च क्षीरोदो नाम सागरः ॥ २४:१७ ॥
द्वात्रिंशल्लक्षविस्तारः शाकद्वीपबहिर्वृतः ।
जलदश्च कुमारश्च सुकुमारमणीचकः ॥ २४:१८ ॥
कुसुमोत्तरमोदश्च सप्तमं च महादुमम् ।
हव्यपुत्राः स्मृताः सप्त वर्षनाम तथा स्मृतः ॥ २४:१९ ॥
द्वीपान्तं दिधमण्डोदक्षीरोदार्धं विनिर्दिशेत् ।
क्रोश्चद्वीपसमुद्रान्ते सप्त वर्षास्तु ते स्मृताः ॥ २४:२० ॥
कुशलो मनोनुगश्चोष्णः यावनश्चान्धकारकः ।
मुनिश्च दुन्दुभिश्चैव सुता द्युतिमतस्तु वै ॥ २४:२१ ॥

21cd = Lingapurāņa 1.46.31ab

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14d सवनः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , सवन E 15d चतुरो दिशः ]  $C_{45}E$ , ...  $C_{94}$  16 (महा-वीतः...स्मृतः) ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , om. E 16a महावीतः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , महानीतः E • स्मृतो ]  $C_{94}E$ , स्मृता  $C_{45}$  16c बाह्यः ]  $C_{94}E$ , बाह्य  $C_{45}$  16d ॰टूदक ]  $C_{94}E$ , ॰टूक  $C_{45}$  17a च-तुः ॰ ]  $C_{45}$ , चतु॰  $C_{94}$  • रुक्षो ]  $C_{94}$ , रुक्षा  $C_{45}$ , om. E 17b नराधिप ]  $C_{94}$ , नराधिपः  $C_{45}$ , om. E 18a ॰विस्तारः ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , ॰विस्तारैः E 18b ॰विह्वृंतः ] conj., ॰वह्वृणः  $C_{94}$ , ॰वहुवृतः  $C_{45}$ , ॰वह्वृणे E 18cd कुमारश्च सुकुमारमणीचकः ]  $C_{45}E$ , कुमा $\simeq \sim \simeq \simeq$ णीचकः  $C_{94}$  19b सप्तमं ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , सप्तमश् E 20a ॰मण्डोद॰ ]  $C_{45}$ , ॰मण्डादि॰  $C_{94}E$  20b विनिर्दिशेत् ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , निर्दिशेत् E 20c ॰द्वीप॰ ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , ॰द्वीपे E 20d वर्षास् ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , वर्षन् E 21a कुशलो मनोनुगश्चोष्णः ]  $C_{45}$ , कुशलो मनोनुगश्चोष्णः  $C_{94}E$  21b यावनश्चान्धकारकः ]  $C_{45}$ , २या/वन२श्चार् $\simeq \sim C_{94}$ , यवनश्चान्धकारकः E 21d सुता द्युतिमतस् ]  $C_{94}E$ 

दध्यर्धे घृतमण्डोदः कुशहीपसमावृतः ।

तत्रापि सप्तवर्षे च नामतः शृणु भारत ॥ २४:२२ ॥

उद्भिमान्वेणुमांश्चेव स्वैरन्नालम्बनो धृतिः ।

षष्ठः प्रभाकरश्चैव कपिलः सप्तमः स्मृतः ॥ २४:२३ ॥

घृतमण्डस्तदर्धेन तस्यान्ते मदिरोदधिः ।

समन्ताच्छाल्मलीद्वीपो वर्षाः सप्तैव कीर्तिताः ॥ २४:२४ ॥

श्वेतश्च हरितश्चेव जीमृतो रोहितस्तथा ।

वैद्युतो मानसश्चैव सुप्रभः सप्तमः स्मृतः ॥ २४:२५ ॥

मदिरोदधितो ऽर्धेन ज्ञेयस्त्विक्षरसोदधिः ।

प्रक्षद्वीपो वृतस्तेन सप्तवर्षसमन्वितः ॥ २४:२६ ॥

शान्तश्च शिशिरश्चेव सुखदानन्द एव च ।

शिवक्षेमो ध्रुवश्चेव सप्त मेधातिथेः सुताः ॥ २४:२७ ॥

लवणोदस्तु तस्यान्ते जम्बूद्वीपसमावृतः ।

लक्षयोजनविस्तार उपद्वीपसमन्वितः ॥ २४:२८ ॥

अङ्गद्वीपो यवद्वीपो मलयद्वीप एव च ।

Cf. Brahmapurāna 20.36-37ab : ज्योतिष्मतः कुराद्वीपे शृणुध्वं तस्य पुत्रकान् । उद्भिद् वेणुमांश्चेव स्वैरथो रन्धनो धृतिः ॥ प्रभाकरो ऽथ कपिलस्तन्नाम्ना वर्षपद्धतिः । 25ab = Lingapurāṇa 1.46.38cd 25cd pproxLingapurāna 1.46.39ab : वैद्युतो मानसश्चैव सुप्रभः सप्तमस्तथा

22a घृत॰  $C_{94}$  घृत॰  $C_{45}$ , घृत॰  $C_{22}$  ॰ द्वीप॰  $C_{94}$   $C_{45}$ , ॰ द्वीपः  $C_{94}$   $C_{45}$ , ॰ द्वीपः  $C_{94}$ ॰वर्ष E (22d) भारत |  $C_{94}E$ , भारतः  $C_{45}$  (23a) वेणुमांश्चेव |  $C_{94}$ , वेणुमां व  $C_{45}$ , धेनुसाश्चेव  $oxed{E}$   $oxed{23b}$  स्वैर $oldsymbol{\circ}$   $oxed{C}_{94}$ , स्वैरा $oldsymbol{\circ}$   $oxed{E}$   $oxed{24a}$   $oldsymbol{\circ}$  नगडस्तदर्धेन  $oxed{C}_{45}$ , मण्डोतदर्धेन  $oxed{C}_{94}$ , मण्डोतर्धेन  $oxed{E}$ 24b) तस्यान्ते मदिरो॰ ] E, ≀त≀---दिरो॰ C<sub>94</sub>, तस्यान्तेमधिरो॰ C<sub>45</sub> 24d) वर्षाः ] C<sub>45</sub>E, वर्षोः  $C_{94}$  (25b) रोहित॰ ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , लोहित॰ E (26a) ॰दियतो ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , ॰दियनो E (26b) ज्ञेयिस्त्वि $\circ$  ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , ज्ञेय त्वि $\circ$  [ (27a) शान्तश्च शिशिरश् ]  $C_{45}E$ , ---रश्  $C_{94}$  (27c) शिव $\circ$  ] $C_{94}$ , शिवशिव॰ E (28a) ॰दस्तु तस्यान्ते |  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , ॰दिधस्यान्ते E (28b) जम्बू॰ |  $C_{94}E$ , ज्ञाम्बु ।  $C_{45} \bullet$  ०द्वीप ।  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , ०द्वीपा ।  $E \bullet$  ०वृतः  $C_{94}E$ , ०वृताः  $C_{45}$  (28c) ०विस्तार ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , ॰विस्तारो E (28d) ॰द्वीप॰ ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , ॰द्विप॰ E (29) (अङ्गद्वीपो...एव च) ]  $C_{94}E$ , om. (eyeskip to  $\Box\Box$   $\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box$ )  $C_{45}$ 

# चतुर्विश्वतिमो ऽध्यायः

राङ्गद्वीपकमद्वीपो वराहद्वीप एव च ॥ २४:२९ ॥ सिंह बर्हिणद्वीपं च पद्मश्रकस्तथैव च । वजरत्नाकरद्वीपो हंसकः कुमुदस्तथा ॥ २४:३० ॥ लाङ्गलो वृषद्वीपश्च द्वीपो भद्राकरस्तथा । चन्द्रद्वीपश्च सिन्धुश्च चन्द्रनद्वीप एव च । उपद्वीपसहस्राणि एवमादीनि कीर्तितम् ॥ २४:३१ ॥ [अग्नीध्रपत्रा जम्बद्वीपे] अग्नीघ्रो नववर्षेषु नवपुत्रानसिञ्चयत् । नाभिः किंपुरुषश्चैव हरिवर्ष इलावृतः ॥ २४:३२ ॥ पञ्चमं रम्यकं वर्षं षष्ठं चैव हिरण्मयम । करवः सप्तमो ज्ञेयो भद्राश्वश्राष्टमः स्मृतः ॥ २४:३३ ॥ नवमः केतुमालो ऽभून् नववर्षाः प्रकीर्तिताः । हिमवद्दक्षिणे पार्श्वे वर्षो भारतसंज्ञितः ॥ २४:३४ ॥ अत्रापि नवभेदो ऽभुद्भारतात्मजसम्भवः । इन्द्रद्वीपः कशेरुश्च ताम्रवर्णो गभस्तिमान् ॥ २४:३५ ॥ नागद्वीपस्तथा सौम्यो गान्धर्वश्चाथ वारुणः । अयं च नवमो द्वीपः कुमारीद्वीपसंज्ञितः । दक्षिणे हेमकूटस्य वर्षः किंपुरुषः स्मृतः ॥ २४:३६ ॥

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निषधो दक्षिणपार्श्वे हरिवर्ष इति स्मृतः ।

29d एव च ] E, ---  $C_{94}$ , om.  $C_{45}$  30 (सिंह...तथा) ]  $C_{94}$ E, om.  $C_{45}$  30a सिंह बहिंण  $\circ$  ] E, --- हिंण  $\circ$   $C_{94}$ , om.  $C_{45}$  30b पद्मश्रक ]  $C_{94}$ , om.  $C_{45}$ , पद्मचक  $\circ$  E 31 (लाङ्गलो...कीर्तितम) ]  $C_{94}$ E, om.  $C_{45}$  31d चन्दन  $\circ$  ]  $C_{94}$ , om.  $C_{45}$ , नन्दन  $\circ$  E 31ab (उपहोंप  $\circ$  ... कीर्तितम) ]  $C_{94}$ E, om.  $C_{45}$  32c अग्नीग्रो ] em., अग्नीन्ग्न  $C_{94}$ C, अग्नीन्ग्नो E 32d  $\circ$  (सञ्चयत् ]  $C_{45}$ , सि = ---  $C_{94}$ ,  $\circ$  भिषिश्चयत् E 32a नाभिः ] E, ----  $C_{94}$ , नाभि  $C_{45}$  33 (पञ्चमं  $\circ$  ... प्रकीर्तिताः) ]  $C_{94}$ C, om. E 34c  $\circ$  मालो ]  $C_{94}$ ,  $\circ$  मानो  $C_{45}$ , om. E 34 (नवमः...  $\circ$  समम्वः) ]  $C_{94}$ C, om. E 35cd  $\circ$  भूद्भारतात्मज  $\circ$  ]  $C_{45}$ E, --- ज  $\circ$   $C_{94}$  36c सौम्यो ]  $C_{45}$ E, सौम्या  $C_{94}$  36d गान्धवं  $\circ$  ]  $C_{94}$ C,  $\circ$  गन्धवं  $\circ$  E

मेरुमुले तु राजेन्द्र ज्ञेयो वर्ष इलावृतः ॥ २४:३७ ॥ उत्तरणेण (उत्तरेण?) तु नीलस्य वर्ष रम्यक उच्यते । श्वेत-उत्तरतो ज्ञेयो वर्षरम्यहिरण्मयः ॥ २४:३८ ॥ तस्य उत्तरतो ज्ञेयस्त्रिशृङ्गवरपर्वतः । तस्य चोत्तरपार्श्वे तु वर्षः कुरुवले स्मृतः ॥ २४:३९ ॥ पूर्वं भद्राश्वतो ज्ञेयः केतुमालस्तु पश्चिमे । हिमंवान्हेमकूटश्च निषधो नील एव च ॥ २४:४०॥ श्वेतश्च शृङ्गवन्तश्च षडेते वर्षपर्वताः । अशीतिनवतीलक्षः - वर्षपर्वतमायतम् ॥ २४:४१ ॥ हिमवान्हेमकूटश्च निषधश्चेति दक्षिण । श्वेतश्चैवत्रिशृङ्गश्च नीलश्चैव तथोत्तरे ॥ २४:४२ ॥ निषधो नीलमध्ये तु मेरुः शैलमनोरमः । प्रविष्टषोडशाधस्तां चतुराशीतिमुच्छतः ॥ २४:४३ ॥ योजनानां सहस्राणि द्वात्रिंशदूर्ध ! विस्तृतः । ब्रह्मामनोवती नाम पुरेव सितमध्यमे ॥ २४:४४ ॥ देवराजो ऽमरावत्यामग्निस्तेजोवती पुरे ॥ २४:४४ ॥ यमः संयमनी नाम नित्यं वसति भूपते । नैऋतिर्वसति नित्यं रम्ये शुद्धवती पुरे ॥ २४:४५ ॥ वरुणो भोगवत्यां तु वायोर्गन्धवती पुरी । महोदयापुरी रम्या सोमस्यालयरं स्मृतम् ॥ २४:४६ ॥ यशोवती पुरी रम्यान्नित्यमास्ते त्रिशुलिनः । तत्र गङ्गा चतुःभिन्ना निपतन्ती महीतले ॥ २४:४७ ॥ उत्तरे पश्चिमे चैव पूर्वदक्षिणतस्तथा । पूर्वं गङ्गा स्रवत्याचालकानन्दा च दक्षिणे ॥ २४:४८ ॥ शीता पश्चिमगा गङ्गा भद्रसोमा तथोत्तरे ।

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षष्टियोजनसाहस्रं निरालम्बा निपत्य च ॥ २४:४९ ॥ भद्राश्वं प्लावियत्वा तु वनान्युपवनानि च । द्रोणस्थली गिरीणां च अतिक्रम्यार्णवं गता ॥ २४:५०॥ तथैवालकनन्दा च गताशैलेननिम्नगा । गङ्गा भारतवर्षं च प्रविष्टालवणो दिधम् ॥ २४:५१ ॥ प्लावियत्वा स्थलीन्सर्वान्मानुषाकलुषापहा । पश्चिमेन गतागङ्गा सीतानामा च भारतः ॥ २४:५२ ॥ प्लावयेत्केतुमालां च क्षेत्रशैववनस्थलीम् । अतिक्रम्यार्णवगता स्थलीद्रोणी च निम्नगा ॥ २४:५३ ॥ भद्रसोमनदीत्येवं ष्ठावयित्वोत्तरं कुरुन् । स्थली प्रस्रवणद्रोणीमतिकम्यार्णवं गता ॥ २४:५४ ॥ मेरो वै दक्षिणे पार्श्वे जम्बुवृक्षः सनातनः । तेन नामाङ्कितो राजन्जम्बुद्वीप इति श्रुतम् ॥ २४:५५ ॥ कोटीषोडशभिश्चैव अयुतानि त्रयोदश । अधोर्धयाम राजेन्द्र क्षित्यावरणमन्ततः ॥ २४:५६ ॥ नवलक्षाधिकं राजन्पञ्चकोटी मही स्मृता । योजनानां तु विज्ञेयः पृथिव्यायामविस्तरात् ॥ २४:५७ ॥ स्वाद्रदकस्य च बहिर्लोकालोको महागिरिः । कञ्चनिद्विगुणाभूमि तस्माद्गिरिबहि स्मृतः ॥ २४:५८॥ तस्माह्याद्यः समुद्रो भूद्रभादिति समुद्रराट् । अष्टाविंशतिकं लक्षं शतलक्षाणि विस्तरम् ॥ २४:५९ ॥ एतद्भर्लोकविस्तारो ह्यत ऊर्ध्वं भुवः स्मृतः । स्वर्लीकस्य परेणैव महर्लीकमतः परम् ॥ २४:६१ ॥

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जनलींकस्तपः सत्यं क्रमशः परिकीर्तितम् ।

ब्रह्मलोकः स्मृतः सत्यं विष्णुलोकमतः परम् ॥ २४:६२ ॥

[शिवलोकः]

तस्मात्परेण बोधव्यं दिव्यध्यानपुरं महत् । सहस्रभौमप्रासादं वैडूर्यमणितोरणम् ॥ २४:६३ ॥

नानारत्नविचित्राणि नानाभूतगणाकुलम् । सर्वकामसमृद्धानि पूर्णं तत्र मनोहरैः ॥ २४:६४॥

तत्र सिंहासने दिव्ये सर्वरत्नविभूषिते ।

तत्रास्ते भगवान्नुद्रः सोमाङ्कितजटाधरः ॥ २४:६५ ॥

त्र्यक्षस्त्रिभुवनश्रेष्ठस्त्रिशूली त्रिदशाधिपः ।

देव्या सह महाभागो गणैश्च परिवारितः ॥ २४:६६ ॥

स्कन्दनन्दिपुरोगश्च गणकोटीशताकुलः । अनेकरुद्रकन्याभी रूपिणीभिरलङ्कतः ॥ २४:६७॥

तत्र पुण्यनदी सप्त सर्वपापापनोदनी । सुवर्णवालुका दिव्या रत्नपाषाणशोभिता ॥ २४:६८॥

पावनी च वरेण्या च वरार्हा वरदा वरा । वरेशा वरभद्रा च सुप्रसन्नजला शिवा ॥ २४:६९॥

अनेककुसुमारामा रत्नपुष्पफलद्रुमाः ।

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अनेकरत्नप्राकारा योजनायुतमुच्छिताः ॥ २४:७० ॥

अहिंसासत्यनिरताः कामक्रोधविवर्जिताः ।

ध्यानयोगरता नित्यं तत्र मोदन्ति ते नराः ॥ २४:७१ ॥

तत्र गोमातरस् सर्वा निवसन्ति यतव्रताः ।

गोलोकः शिवलोकश्च एक एव विधीयते ॥ २४:७२ ॥

[शास्त्रवर्णना]

अभ्यन्तरे तत्कथितो ऽद्य सारं किमन्य राजन् कथयामि सारम् । ज्ञानार्णवं कीर्तित धर्मसारम् पुराणवेदोपनिषत्सुसारम् ॥ २४:७३॥

यथा हि राजा परिवारमध्ये यथान्तवर्ती बहिवर्तिनेव । भुञ्जन्ति भोगान्सततान्तवर्ती क्रेशाधिकं नित्य बहिःस्थितानाम् ॥ २४:७४॥

यथैव राजा करिणो ऽन्तदन्तम्

72cd ≈ Sivadharmottara 12.88ab: गोलोकः शिवलोकश्च एक एव ततः स्मृतः 75 SDhU 3.83

72cd E and at least two paper NGMCP MSS (A1341-6 and C107-7) add two anuṣṭubh verses after this line (minor variations ignored here; in  $K_{82}$ , there is an omission mark at this point): तस्मादूर्ध्वं परं ज्ञेयं स्थानत्रयमनुत्तमम् । स्कन्दगौरीमहेशानां नित्यशुद्धं परं शिवम् ॥ दिनकृत्कोटिसङ्कासमनोपम्यं सनातनम् । आदित्यादिशिवान्तश्च द्विस्थानोध्वकमः स्मृतः ॥

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भुञ्जन्ति भोगान्सततं नरेन्द्र । युध्येत राजा बहिर्दन्तभोगैर् यदन्तरं पश्य समानजातम् ॥ २४:७५ ॥

न दानतुल्यं त्वभयप्रदस्य न यज्ञतुल्यं जित-इन्द्रियस्य । न चार्थतुल्यं जितकामिनश्च न धर्मतुल्यं दमकामितस्य ॥ २४:७६ ॥

बह्दन्तरं नैव हि धर्मयोश्च क्केशाधिकं बाह्यफलाल्पसारम् । यदत्र धर्मं फलनैष्ठिकस्य न तुल्य कोटीशतयाजिनापि ॥ २४:७७॥

एतत्पवित्रं परमं सधर्मम् पुरा यथोक्तं परमेश्वरेण । मयापि तुल्यं कथितं यथावत् पुराणवेदोपनिषत्सुसारम् ॥ २४:७८ ॥

सदोजसौभाग्यमतीव मेधा निरुत्सुकः सौम्यमनुत्तमं च । सुपुत्रपौत्रं न विछिन्नगोत्रम् भवन्ति विद्याधरलोकपूज्यम् ॥ २४:७९ ॥

यशिश्रयं कीर्तिरतीव तेजो जनप्रियो धान्यधनायुवृद्धिम् । प्रबोधप्रज्ञारुजधर्मवृद्धिम्

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75b भुझन्ति ]  $C_{45}E$ , भुजन्ति  $C_{94}$  75c राजा ]  $C_{94}E$ , राज  $C_{45}$  • बहिर्दन्तभोगेर् ]  $C_{94}C_{45}$ , बहिद्न्तभोगेर् E 75d यदन्तरं पश्य समानजातम् ]  $C_{45}$ , यदन्तरं पश्य समानजातम् E, यदन्तरे  $V_{45}$  = नजातम्  $V_{94}$  76c • कामिनश्च ]  $V_{94}E$ , कामिन---  $V_{94}$  76d न धर्मतुल्यं ]  $V_{94}E$ , от  $V_{94}E$ 

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भवन्ति तं शास्त्रसदाभियोगी ॥ २४:८० ॥

यशस्विनी आर्यसुवर्णशृङ्गी वेदान्तविप्रद्विजगायनेषु । दत्त्वा फलं तीर्थमनुत्तमेषु शृणवन्ति ये तस्य भवेत्सपुण्यम् ॥ २४:८१ ॥

दशाधिकं वाचियतुश्च पुण्यम् शताधिकं यः पठित प्रभाते । सहस्रशः पुस्तकृतस्य पुण्यम् परे ऽभ्यस्ते कीर्तयते ऽयुतानि ॥ २४:८२ ॥

अधीत्य यस्योरगतं सुशास्त्रम् समस्तमध्यायमनुक्रमेन । दशायुताङ्गो ददतुश्च पुण्यम् लभत्यसंदिग्धयथादिनैकं ॥ २४:८३॥

येनेदं शास्त्रसारमविकलमनसा यो ऽभ्यसेत्तत्प्रयत्नात् व्यक्तो ऽसौ सिद्धयोगी भवति च नियतं यस्तु चित्तप्रसन्नः । पित्र्यं यो गीतपूर्वं प्रतिदिन शतश उद्घियन्ते च सर्वे आत्मानं निर्विकल्पं शिवपदमसमं प्राप्नुवन्तीह सर्वे ॥ २४:८४ ॥

# ॥ इति वृषसारसंग्रहे शास्त्रवर्णना नाम चतुर्विशतितमो ऽध्यायः समाप्तः ॥

**.**‡•

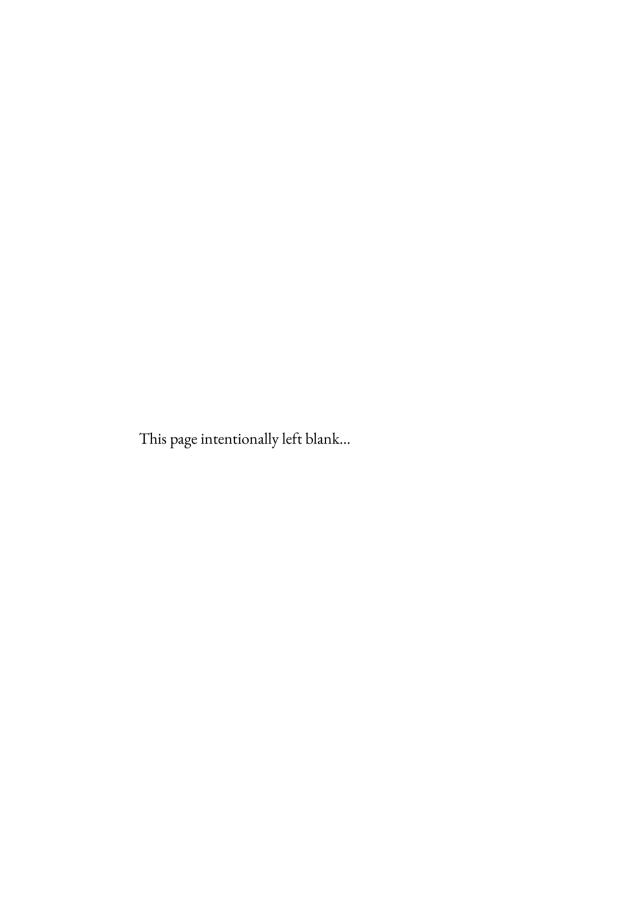
80d तं ]  $C_{45}$ , ते E 81c ०नुत्तमेषु ] E, ०नुमेषु  $C_{45}$  82a वाचियतुश्च ] E, वाच चतुश्च E 82d परे ] E, परो E • कीर्त० ] E, विति • E 63c दशायुताङ्गे ददतु० ] E, दशायुतङ्गे देदतु० E, विति • E 70c दशायुतङ्गे देदतु० E 83d • विवल्पः ] E, ०यश्मादिग्तिकं E 84a • भ्यसेत्तत्म० ] E 84b सौ ] E 84b सौ ] E 84c पित्र्यं यो गीतपूर्वं ] E 9c 10c E 84c पित्र्यं यो गीतपूर्वं ] E 9c 10c E 84c पित्र्यं यो गीतपूर्वं ] E 9c 10c E 84c पित्र्यं यो गीतपूर्वं ] E 9c 10c E 84c पित्र्यं यो गीतपूर्वं ] E 9c 10c E 84c वित्रात्म उद्वियन्ते च सर्वे E 9c 10c E 9c 10c

॥ वृषसारसंग्रहः समाप्त इति ॥

•‡•

**Colophon**ः CHECK DELETE Coloवृषसारसंग्रहः समाप्त इति ]  $C_{94}$ , वृषसारसंग्रहं समाप्त इति  $C_{45}$ , om. E

# An Annotated Translation of Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha 13–24



# Śivadharmaśāstra

# [ trayodaśamo 'dhyāyaḥ ] [Chapter Thirteen]

[ *kathaṃ sukhopāyo na kriyate* — Why is the easy method not followed? ]

devy uvāca | ahiṃsātithyakānāṃ ca śruto dharmaḥ suvistaraḥ | kiṃ na kurvanti manujāḥ sukhopāyaṃ mahat phalam || 13:1 ||

Devī spoke: I have heard the Dharma of non-violence and of guest-reception in detail. Why do people not follow the easy method that brings about great rewards?

svaśarīre sthito yajňaḥ svaśarīre sthitaṃ tapaḥ | svaśarīre sthitaṃ tīrthaṃ śruto vistarato mayā || 13:2 ||

I have heard in full detail that worship resides in one's own body, and penance resides in one's body, and that the pilgrimage places reside in one's own body.

kimarthaṃ bhagavan brūhi sukhopāyaṃ mahat phalam | kiṃ nivṛttās tu deveśa ṛṣidaivatamānuṣāḥ || 13:3 ||

O Lord, tell me why does the easy method yields great rewards? And why are the sages, the gods, and the people indifferent?

mahādeva uvāca | adya pṛṣṭena kathitaṃ gopitaṃ mayi sundari | mānuṣāṇāṃ hitārthāya tava ca varavarṇini || 13:4 ||

Mahādeva spoke: Now, as I am asked to do so, I shall reveal the secret to you, O Sundarī, for the benefit of mankind and to favour you, O Varavarṇinī.

adyaprabhṛti deveśi khyātir loke bhaviṣyati | dhanyā evaṃ cariṣyanti adhanyā na ramanti tam || 13:5 ||

From this day on, O Deveśī, it will be open knowledge (*khyāti*) in the world. The fortunate ones will follow, the unfortunate ones will not delight in it.

<sup>13.1</sup> Pādas ab and cd are back-references to chapters 12 and 11, respectively.

<sup>13.2</sup> Pādas ab and cd are back-references to chapters 11 and 10, respectively.

<sup>13.4</sup> Understand *mayi* in *pāda* b as *mayā* metri causa.

trigunena tu bandhena baddhapāśadṛḍhena tu | tenārthena ramanty atra jānanto 'pi hi mohitāḥ || 13:6 ||

Because of the threefold bondage, in which the nooses are tied firmly, those who are stuck in it remain deluded, even if they are knowledgable.

[ triguṇabandhaḥ — Threefold bondage ]

devy uvāca | kiṃ vā triguṇabandheti brūhi saṃśayachedaka | adyāpi mama deveśa mohotpannas tribandhanaiḥ || 13:7 ||

Devī spoke: But what is this threefold bondage? Teach me, O you who repel my doubts. Even now, I am still confused, O Deveśa, by the threefold bondage.

bhagavān uvāca | prākṛtaṃ vaikṛtaṃ caiva dakṣiṇābandham eva ca | etenaiva tu bandhena baddhāḥ varṇāśramāḥ sadā || 13:8 ||

The Lord spoke: The social classes (*varṇa*) and the social order of disciplines (*āśrama*) are bound forever by [1] natural (*prākṛta*), and [2] modified (*vaikṛta*) bondage, and [3] the bondage of ritual reward (*daksinābandha*).

jñānahīnā nivartante paramaṃ prāpya tat padam | iṣṭastrīputrabhṛtyārthe dhanadhānyasamuccaye | snehād ākṛṣṭamanasāṃ bandhaḥ prākṛta ucyate || 13:9 ||

After they have reached that ultimate realm, being ignorant, [people] fall back for the sake of a desired woman, in order to have sons, servants, to accumulate money and grain. The bondage of minds that are caught by affection is called 'natural' (prākṛta).

yogayuktena manasā yad yad aiśvaryam āpyate | tadā vaikṛtabandhaṃ tu yadi tatrānurajyate || 13:10 ||

<sup>13.7</sup> Understand *mohotpannas* in *pāda* d as *moha utpannas* (double sandhi).

<sup>13.8</sup> The three categories of prākṛta- vaikṛta- and dakṣiṇābandha appear in commentaries on Sāṃkhya texts. One brief explanation that is close to what could be implied here in the VSS is Māṭhatavṛtti ad Sāṃkhyakārikā 44: tenājñānena manuṣyatiryagdeveṣv ātmānaṃ nibadhnāti | na mokṣaṃ gacchatīty arthaḥ | ato 'jñānaṃ nimittam bandho naimittikāḥ | sa ca bandhas trividhaḥ | prakṛtibandho vaikārikabandho dakṣiṇābandhaś ceti | tatra prakṛtibandho nāmāṣtāsu prakṛtiṣu paratvenābhimānaḥ | vaikārikabandho nāma brahmādisthāneṣu śreyobuddhiḥ | dakṣiṇābandho nāma gavādidānejyānimittaḥ |

If one gets attached to the powers that one has obtained by controlling the mind with yoga, then it is the 'modified' (*vaikṛta*) bondage.

ārāmodyānavāpīṣu dānakratuphaleṣu ca | āsaktamanaso vāso dakṣiṇābandha kathyate || 13:11 ||

The abiding[?] of one's mind that is attached to [donating] gardens, parks, and wells, to the fruits of donations and rites, is called the bondage of ritual reward (dakṣiṇābandha).

anenaiva tu pāśena baddho vānaravad yathā | mokṣituṃ na ca śaknoti itaś cetaś ca dhāvati || 13:12 ||

Tied with this bondage, like monkeys not able to get away, people just keep running to and fro.

devāsuramanuṣyeṣu tiryeṣu narakeṣu ca | bhramate cakrayantravad yāvat tattvaṃ na vindati || 13:13 ||

They will trasmigrate through [births among the] gods, demons, humans, animals, and in hells, as if on a wheel-machine, until they understand the truth.

garbhavāsaparikleśo janmamṛtyuḥ punaḥ punaḥ | vyādhiśokabhayāyāsacintayā jarayā hataḥ || 13:14 ||

There is the pain of being in the womb, birth and death again and again, and then one dies of old age with anxiety about illness, sadness, danger, and fatigue.

[ garbhotpattiḥ — Formation of the embryo ]

devy uvāca |

garbhotpattiḥ kathaṃ deva yogī labhati kīdṛśīm | kīdṛśam labhate garbham śrotum nah pratidīyatām || 13:15 ||

Devī spoke: How is the embryo produced, O god? And what kind [of development of an embryo] will the yogin go through? What kind of a womb will he end up? Allow us to hear this.

bhagavān uvāca | śṛṇu devi pravakṣyāmi garbhotpattiṃ yathākramam | yathā saṃśayavicchedaṃ labhiṣyasi varānane || 13:16 ||

<sup>13.11</sup> I have corrected °bandhah to °bandha, a stem form noun, in  $p\bar{a}da$  d to restore the metre.

Listen, O Devī, I shall teach you the formation of the embryo in due order, to put an end to your doubts, O Varānanā.

akṣarāt prabhavo brahmā karma brahmasamudbhavam | karmato yajñaprabhavo yajñato dhūmasambhavaḥ || 13:17 ||

From the imperishable is born Brahmā. From Brahmā is born the ritual (karman). From ritual arises worship (yajña). From sacrifice arises smoke.

dhūmrād abhrāṇi jāyante abhrāt parjanyasambhavaḥ | parjanyād annam-utpattir annād bhūtāni jajñire || 13:18 ||

From smoke are born the clouds. From the clouds come the rain-clouds. From the rain-clouds food arises. From food living beings arise.

annād rasasamutpattī rasāc choṇitasambhavaḥ | śoṇitān māṃsam-utpattir māṃsād medasamudbhavaḥ || 13:19 ||

From food arises flavour (*rasa*). From flavour arises blood. From blood flesh arises. From flesh fat arises.

medaso 'sthīni jāyante asthibhyo majjasambhavaḥ | majjāyās tu bhavec chukram naraḥ śukrasamudbhavaḥ || 13:20 ||

From fat bones arise. From the bones marrow arises. From marrow arises semen. And man is born from semen.

śukraśoṇitasaṃyogād garbhotpattis tataḥ smṛtā | agnisomātmakam devi śarīram dvayadhātutah || 13:21 ||

The formation of the embryo is known to come from the union of semen and blood. The body is made of Fire and Soma, O Devī, because of the two [corresponding] elements.

somadhātu smṛtaṃ śukram agnidhātu rajaḥ smṛtam | agnisomāśrayaṃ devi śarīram iti saṃjñitam || 13:22 ||

Semen is said to be of the Soma element, blood is said to be of the Fire element. The body is taught to be the seat of Fire and Soma, O Devī.

<sup>13.17</sup> Understand *pāda* a as *akṣarāt brahmaprabhavaḥ. Pāda* c is a *na-vipulā* if the syllabe *pra* does not makes the previous syllable heavy (*krama* licence).

<sup>13.18</sup> Understand *annam utpattir* in *pāda* c as a *tatpuruṣa* compound.

```
māse māse ṛtuḥ strīṇāṃ bhavatīha na saṃśayaḥ |
ṛtukāle prasarpeta na sukhārthaṃ varānane || 13:23 ||
```

Each month women have their periods, no doubt about it. One should approach them at the time of their period, and not for pleasure, O Varānanā.

```
putrakāmaḥ prayuñjīta dharmārtham ca yaśasvini |
pumān strīṣūpayuñjīta araṇīva hutāśanam || 13:24 ||
```

One should enjoy [a woman] if one wishes to have a son, and for the sake of religious duty (*dharma*), O Yaśasvinī. The man should enjoy the women[, and produce offspring,] like two sticks [rubbed together produce] fire.

```
pumān śukrādhiko jñeyaḥ kanyā raktādhikā bhavet |
samaśukre ca rakte ca sa ca jāyen napuṃsakaḥ || 13:25 ||
```

Males are to be known as having an excess of semen, while females have an excess of blood. When the semen and the blood are in equal quantity, a gender-neutral [child] will be born.

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[ dviyamā triyamā ca gurviņī — Pregnancy with twins and triplets ]
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devy uvāca |
dviyamā triyamā caiva katham jāyeta gurviņī |
katham strīdviyamā jāyet katham vā purusadvayam || 13:26 ||
```

Devī spoke: How does a woman become pregnant with twins or triplets? How are twin girls born and how are twin boys born?

```
bhagavān uvāca |
raktādhikā smṛtā kanyā jāyate varavarṇini |
vāyunā ca dvidhā bhinnā kanyakādviyamā smṛtā || 13:27 ||
```

The Lord spoke: When there is an excess of blood, a daughter is born, O Varavarninī. When it is split into two by Wind, it will be twin girls.

```
śukrādhikas tu puruṣo dvidhā bhinno 'nilena tu |
dviyamā puruṣā jñeyās triyamās tu tridhā kṛte || 13:28 ||
```

And when the male, which has an excess of semen, is split into two by Wind, they will be twin boys. When it is split into three, they will be triplets.

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ṛtusnātā yadā nārī yadi garbhād vigṛhṇati |
prathame ca dvitīye ca tṛtīye ca na jīvati || 13:29 ||
```

When a woman has just bathed after her period, if she conceives[?] in[?] her womb on the first, second, or third day, [the embryo] will not survive.

sameṣu janayet putraṃ kanyakāṃ viṣame dine | ṣaṣṭy aṣṭamī ca daśamī dvādaśī ca pumān bhavet || 13:30 ||

On even days, he will beget a son, on odd days, a daughter. On the sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth days: it will be a male.

pañcamī saptamī caiva navamy ekādašī striyaḥ | samarakte ca śukre ca śyāmaḥ saṃjāyate pumān || 13:31 ||

On the fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh days: a female. When blood and semen are even, the man will be dark-coloured.

rudhiraṃ tv ekarātreṇa kalalaṃ pratipadyate | kalalaṃ pañcarātreṇa arbudatvaṃ prajāyate || 13:32 ||

The blood will turn into a spot in one day. This spot will become a lump in five days.

arbudaḥ saptarātreṇa māṃsapeśīsamudbhavaḥ | dvitīyasaptarātreṇa tat sarvaṃ māṃsaśoṇitam || 13:33 ||

The lump will become a piece of flesh by the end of the first week. By the end of the second week, the whole thing will be flesh and blood.

trtīyasaptarātreṇa hṛdayam jāyate tataḥ | tatah sarvāṇi gātrāṇi śiraś caivopajāyate || 13:34 ||

By the end of the third week, it will have a heart. Then all the limbs and the head are formed.

hṛdaye jāyamāne tu mūrcchā tandrir arocakaḥ | striyāś chardiḥ prasekaś ca daurbalyaṃ copajāyate || 13:35 ||

When the heart is developing, [the women will experience] fainting, exhaustion, and loss of apetite. She will experience nausea, vomiting and weakness.

tasya hi hṛdayaṃ nārī yadi bhidyati kiṃcana | bhakṣyaṃ lehyaṃ tathā peyam upabhogāṃs tathārthayet || 13:36 ||

If the woman's heart is longing for something, and she asks for any food, be it chewable, sippable, drinkable, or any kind of delicacy,

<sup>13.36</sup> The translation of this verse is tentative and presupposes that the construction tasya ... hṛdayaṃ nārī stands for tasyā nāryā hṛdayaṃ. Perhaps understand bhidyati in pāda b as bhedayati (causative).

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śayanāsanadānāni vastrāṇy ābharaṇāni ca |
yad yad ākāṅkṣate kiṃcit tadāsyaiva pradāpayet || 13:37 ||
```

a bed, a seat, gifts, clothes, or jewellery, anything she desires, one should give that to her immediately.

```
nāyāsaṃ kārayec cāsyā na caivam avamānayet |
mukham āpāṇḍuraṃ snigdhaṃ kālatvaṃ stanakakṣayoḥ || 13:38 ||
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One should not cause her trouble, and should not ignore her. Her face is pale and greasy, her breasts and armpits dark.

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śarīraṃ ca śriyā juṣṭaṃ pīnoruśroṇivaṅkṣaṇam |
liṅgair ebhir vijānīyād garbhe jīvaṃ pratiṣṭhitam || 13:39 ||
```

Her body is inhabited by beauty, her thighs, buttocks, and groin are round and fleshy. By these sings, one should know that there is a [new] life in the womb.

```
caturthasaptarātreṇa śiraś caivopajāyate | pañcamasaptarātreṇa grīvā tatropajāyate || 13:40 ||
```

By the fourth week, the head develops. By the fifth week, the neck develops.

```
ṣaṣṭhamasaptarātreṇa skandhagātraṃ prajāyate |
saptamasaptarātreṇa pṛṣṭhavaṃśaḥ prajāyate || 13:41 ||
```

By the sixth week, the shoulders and the limbs form. By the seventh week, the backbone develops.

```
aṣṭamasaptarātreṇa pāṇī jāyata cobhayau | saptarātraṃ nava prāpya jāyate hy urapañjaram || 13:42 ||
```

By the eighth week, the two hands form. By the ninth week, the ribs develop.

```
daśame saptarātre ca pādau jāyata cobhau |
udaraṃ copajāyeta saptaikādaśarātrike || 13:43 ||
```

By the tenth week, the two feet develop. By the eleventh week, the abdomen forms.

<sup>13.37</sup> Perhaps understand  $tad\bar{a}syaiva$  (or tad asyaiva) as tadaiva asyai (or tad eva asyai).
13.42 I conjecture  $j\bar{a}yata$  (for a standard parasmaipada dual  $j\bar{a}yatah$ ) in  $p\bar{a}da$  b, influenced by  $C_{45}$ 's reading in 13.43b, to restore the metre.

dvādaśasaptarātreņa kukṣipārśvaḥ prajāyate | saptatraidaśarātreṇa kaṭis tatropajāyate || 13:44 ||

By the twelfth week, the flanks of the abdomen form. By the thirteenth week, its buttocks develop.

navaty aṣṭa ca rātreṇa jāyate sūtraviṃśatiḥ | saptapañcadaśāhena sarvamedaḥ prajāyate || 13:45 ||

By the ninety-eighth night [i.e. by the fourteenth week], the ten fingers and ten toes develop. By the fifteenth week, all the fat is developed.

ṣoḍaśasaptarātreṇa asthi sarvāṇi jāyate | saptasaptadaśāhena jāyate snāyubandhanam || 13:46 ||

By the sixteenth week, all the bones are formed. By the seventeenth week, the sinews are fixed.

saptamāṣṭādaśāhena jāyate mukhamaṇḍalam | saptonaviṃśarātreṇa ghrāṇavaṃśaḥ prajāyate || 13:47 ||

By the eighteenth week, the face develops. By the nineteenth week, the nasal canal is formed.

saptaviṃśatirātreṇa netranālaṃ prajāyate | saptaikaviṃśarātreṇa karṇayugmaṃ prajāyate || 13:48 ||

By the twentieth week, the veins of the eye develop. By the twenty-first week, the two ears form.

dvāviṃśasaptarātreṇa jāyate dvau bhruvau tataḥ | saptatriviṃśarātreṇa gaṇḍayugmaṃ prajāyate || 13:49 ||

By the twenty-second week, the two eyebrows form. By the twenty-third week, the two cheeks develop.

caturviṃśatisaptāhe oṣṭhayugmaṃ prajāyate | pañcaviṃśatisaptāhe jihvā jāyeta sundari || 13:50 ||

By the twenty-fourth week, the two lips develop. By the twenty-fifth week, the tongue is born, O Sundarī.

<sup>13.45</sup> The word *sūtra* is unusual in the sense of 'a finger/toe'. I base my translation on ŚDhU 8.32cd, which seems to point to the same period of pregnancy: *māsaiś caturbhir aṅgulyaḥ prajāyante yathākramam*; 'By the fourth month the fingers develop in due order.'

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ṣaḍviṃśasaptarātreṇa dantapālī prajāyate |
saptaviṃśatisaptāhe jāyate vṛṣaṇadvayam || 13:51 ||
```

By the twenty-sixth week, the gums develop. By the twenty-seventh week, the testicles form.

```
aṣṭāviṃśatisaptāhe bhagaliṅgaṃ prajāyate |
ūnaviṃśatisaptāhe jāyate ca tvag eva ca || 13:52 ||
```

By the twenty-eighth week, the womb and the penis develop. By the twentyninth week, the skin forms.

```
trimśatisaptarātreṇa jāyate nābhimaṇḍalam | saptaikatriṃśarātreṇa sarvarandhraṃ prajāyate || 13:53 ||
```

By the thirtieth week, the navel develops. By the thirty-first week, all the cavities are formed.

```
dvātriṃśatsaptarātreṇa nakhaviṃśati jāyate |
tretriṃśatsaptarātreṇa roma keśaś ca jāyate || 13:54 ||
```

By the thirty-second week, the twenty nails are formed. By the thirty-third week, hair on the body and on the head grow.

```
saptarātracatustriņsée sarvasandhiḥ prajāyate | pañcatriṃsatisaptāhe sarvamarma prajāyate || 13:55 ||
```

By the thirty-fourth week, all the joints are formed. By the thirty-fifth week, all the *marman*-joints are formed.

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ṣaḍtriṃśasaptarātreṇa vedanā copajāyate |
saptatriṃśatisaptāhe īrṣādveṣaḥ prajāyate || 13:56 ||
```

By the thirty-six week, consciousness arises. By the thirty-seventh week, envy and hatred arise.

```
aṣṭatriṃśatisaptāhe pañcātmakasamanvitam |
sarvāngam aṅgasampūrṇaḥ paripakvaḥ sa tiṣṭḥati || 13:57 ||
```

By the thirty-eighth week, being composed of the five elements (*pañcātmaka*), having all limbs and a full body, it is fully developed.

<sup>13.54</sup> Note °viṃśati for °viṃśatir in pāda b metri causa.

```
mātuḥ śvāśitapītaṃ ca nābhisūtrāgamena tu |
prajātasyopadhāryante garbhasthasyaiva jantavaḥ || 13:58 ||
```

It is breathing and drinking from the mother, from a flow [of nutrients] through the umbilical cord. Humans nourish a child that has been born just as they do a baby in the womb.

```
tataḥ praviśate cittaṃ nidrāsvapnaṃ yathā tathā |
nopalabhyati sūksmatvād arany agnir yathā tathā || 13:59 ||
```

Then consciousness enters the mind, as if sleep and dream. It cannot [be?] perceived because of its subtlety, like the fire [that resides inside] the sticks [that produce fire cannot be seen?].

```
garbhodakena siktāngo jarāyupariveṣṭitaḥ |
jātim smarati tatrastho jantuś cetaḥsamanvitaḥ || 13:60 ||
```

Wet with the amniotic fluid, he is surrounded by the fetal membranes. Being in there, the child, now being conscious, starts remembering [previous] births.

```
mṛtaś cāhaṃ punarjāto bhūyaś caiva punar mṛtaḥ |
sthāvarāṇāṃ sahasreṣu jāto 'smi vividheṣu ca || 13:61 ||
```

'I died and was then reborn. And then I died again. I was reborn in thousands of different plants,

```
tiryagyonisahasreṣu preteṣu narakeṣu ca |
caturvarṇavivarṇeṣu mānuṣeṣu sahasraśaḥ || 13:62 ||
```

in thousands of animals, as ghosts in hells, as thousands of humans in the four main social classes (*varna*) and in mixed castes.

```
sāmprataṃ ca punar garbhaḥ kleśaprāptaḥ suduḥsahaḥ |
idānīṃ jātamātro 'haṃ saṃskāraiś cāpi saṃskṛtaḥ || 13:63 ||
```

And now I am again an embryo, in unbearable anguish. Now I am a newborn baby, being purified by rituals (*saṃskāra*).

```
yogam evābhisevāmi sāṃkhyaṃ vā pañcaviṃśakam |
yatra janmajarā nāsti yatra mṛtyuś ca nāsti vai || 13:64 ||
```

<sup>13.58</sup> The translation of *pādas* cd is tentative. I take *upadhāryante* as a causative (*upadhāryanti*).

I will do nothing but practise yoga or the Sāṃkhya of twenty-five [tattvas]. Where there is no birth and no aging, and where there is no death,

```
yatra brahma param vaidyam cariṣyāmi yatavrataḥ |
evam ādīny anekāni cintayitvā punaḥ punaḥ || 13:65 ||
```

where the Brahman is the ultimate doctor, I shall go there, keeping my vows firmly.' It thinks about these and many similar things again and again.

```
yāvat tiṣṭhati garbhastho jātiṃ smarati pūrvikām |
tato jāyati kaṣṭena mahākleśena mānavaḥ || 13:66 ||
```

While in the womb, it remembers its previous births. Then the human is born with great difficulty and great pain,

```
yoniyantrasutīvreņa pīḍyamānaḥ suduḥkhitaḥ |
jātamātre smṛtibhraṃśo bhavatīha acetanaḥ || 13:67 ||
```

tormented by the mechanisms of the vagina, in incredible pain. As soon as it is born, it forgets its [previous] lives in this world, unconscious.

```
māyāmudgaratīvreṇa hataḥ kiṃ śubham ācaret |
eṣa garbhasamutpattiḥ kathito 'smi varānane |
duhkhasamsāraprathamah kim bhūyah śrotum icchasi || 13:68 ||
```

[The baby] is hit by the hard hammer of illusion  $(m\bar{a}y\bar{a})$ . How could it act in an auspicious way? This is how I have told you the formation of the embryo, O Varānanā, the first [stage] of the suffering in transmigration  $(sams\bar{a}ra)$ . What else would you like to hear?

```
|| iti vṛṣasārasaṃgrahe garbhotpattir adhyāyas trayadaśamaḥ ||
```

Here ends the thirteenth chapter in the *Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha* chapter on The development of the embryo.

<sup>13.65</sup> That the *brahman* is the ultimate doctor (*vaidyam*) or something to be known (*vedyam*) here is debateble. I have chosen the former as a sort of lectio difficilior.

<sup>13.68</sup> In fact, 13.68 in  $C_{94}$ ,  $C_{45}$ , and  $K_{82}$  end with *icchasīti*, leading into the colophon (*vṛṣasārasaṃgrahe...*), but  $C_{45}$  repeats the *iti* thus: *icchasīti* || *iti vṛṣasārasaṃgrahe...* 

# [ caturdaśamo 'dhyāyaḥ ] [Chapter Fourteen]

[ deharūpavarṇabhedāni — Differences in body-shapes and skin-colours ]

devy uvāca | atidīrgho 'tihrasvas' ca pumān kenopajāyate | atigauro 'tikṛṣṇas' ca naro bhavati kiṃ prabho || 14:1 ||

Devī spoke: How does a person become extremely tall or very short? Why does one person have an extremely fair complexion, and the other a very dark one, O Lord?

bhagavān uvāca | gṛḥītagarbhā yā nārī nityam uttānaśālinī | prasāritavibhaktātmā so 'tidīrghaḥ prajāyate || 14:2 ||

The Lord spoke: If a pregnant woman always stands upright, the son will have an expanded and symmetrical body, and will be extremely tall.

gṛhītagarbhā yā nārī śete saṃkucitā sadā | rasānnādīni kaṭukaṃ sevanā hrasva jāyate || 14:3 ||

If a pregnant woman always lies down in a contracted posture, [and] indulges in pungent juices and food, the son will be short.

gṛhītagarbhā yā nārī nityaṃ kṣīropasevinī | varakodravaśālīṃś ca bhuṅkte cāpi yavaudanam | śuklavastrasrajā yuktā sātigauraṃ prasūyate || 14:4 ||

If a pregnant woman always drinks milk, eats *vara* and *kodrava* grains, and rice, and barley-porrige, wears white clothes and white garlands, she will give birth to [offspring] with extremely pale complexion.

gṛhītagarbhā yā nārī kāladhānyāni sevate | māṣakṛṣṇatilāmudgaṃ tathā kṛṣṇayavodanam | kṛṣṇavastrasrajādīni tasyāḥ kṛṣṇaḥ prajāyate || 14:5 ||

<sup>14.3</sup> Understand *pāda* c as *rasānnādīni kaṭukāni*, and note the stem-form word *hrasva* metri causa in *pāda* d.

If a pregnant woman loves black-coloured grains, black beans, black sesamum, black Mungo beans, and porridge made of black barley, [and wears] dark clothes and garlands, she will have a son with dark skin.

[jātidoṣāni — Birth defects]

devy uvāca |

jātyandho jāyate kasmāt ṣaṇḍho bhīrur hatendriyaḥ | kubjo vā vāmano vāpi pandah sthūlaśirah katham || 14:6 ||

Devī spoke: Why is a person born blind, gender-neutral, timid, with ruined sense-faculties, hump-backed, dwarfish, a weakling, or with an enourmous head?

bhagavān uvāca | grhītagarbhā yā nārī tīkṣṇoṣṇāny upasevate |

g,muagarona ya nart tus,nosnany apasecate | laśunāni palāndūni karañjamūlakāni ca || 14:7 ||

The Lord spoke: If a pregnant woman indulges in hot and pungent [food], in garlic and onion, the root of the wood-apple tree,

pippalīṃ śṛṅgaveraṃ ca sarṣapān maricāni ca | āsavaṃ ca parikliṣṭā ye cānye kaṭutiktakāḥ | tīksnam tu sevamānā yā jātyandham janayet sutam || 14:8 ||

berries, ginger, mustard, and black pepper, alcohol, and other [types of] harmful[?], pungent and bitter [food], [i.e.] she who enjoys hot [food], will give birth to a blind child.

mithyopacārāḥ strīpuṃso vyāpanne śukraśoṇite | yadā garbhāśaye raktaṃ striyāḥ pūrvaṃ niṣicyate | paścāc chukraṃ raktakāle tadā ṣaṇḍaḥ prasūyate || 14:9 ||

[If] the conduct[?] of the woman and the man is improper, the semen and blood are spoiled. When the woman's blood flows into the womb first, at the time of her period???, and then the semen, then a gender-neutral child will be born.

trastodvignā yadā bhītā strī puṃsā sūyate prajā | tatra yo jāyate garbhād bhīruḥ krandanako bhavet || 14:10 ||

When a woman is frightened, terrified, afraid of the man, and offspring is conceived, then what is born from her womb will be a coward, a crybaby.

<sup>14.10</sup> puṃsāṃ is odd

```
visargakāle śukrasya vighna utpadyate yadā |
indriyāvartavighne tu tadā jāyed anindriyaḥ || 14:11 ||
```

Should any obstacle arise in front of the semen at the moment of ejaculation, then [the child] will be born without any sense faculties because of the blocking of the development of the senses[????].

```
gṛhītagarbhā yā nārī vātalāny upasevate |
kaṭukāni kaṣāyāni tiktāni ca viśeṣataḥ || 14:12 ||
```

If a pregnant woman indulges in eating pulses, in pungent, astringent, and especially, bitter [food],

```
vātaḥ prakupitas tasyā garbham ābhujya tiṣṭhati |
kubjas tu jāyate tasmād garbhād vātanipīḍanāt || 14:13 ||
```

her *vāta* humour will be agitated, and it will be pressing down the womb. A hump-backed child will be born from that womb because of the compression of *vāta*.

```
nityam āsanašīlā yā tathā cotkuṭakāsanā |
tasyāḥ saṃhanyate garbho vāmanas tena jāyate || 14:14 ||
```

She who is always sitting or squatting will crush the embryo, which will by this be born a dwarf.

```
ativyāyāmaśīlā tu yā nārī viṣamāsanī | garbhaḥ saṃkṣubhyate tasyāḥ pandas tenopajāyate || 14:15 ||
```

If a woman exercises too much, [or often] sits in an unbalanced way, her womb will be shaken, and by this a weakling will be born.

```
gṛhītagarbhā yā nārī rūḍhadhānyāni sevate |
vātaśleṣma śirastho vai tasya garbhasya kupyate |
tataḥ sthūlaśirās tena pumān jāyaty asaṃśayaḥ || 14:16 ||
```

If a pregnant woman indulges in grain that is sprouting[?], the Wind and Phlegm in the the embryo's head will swell up. Then, because of this, a man with an enormous head will be born, no doubt.

```
devy uvāca |
karālāṅgā hanuḥ paṅgur mūko gadgadabhāṣakaḥ |
vivrtāksas tv anakso vā bhaved duhkhagudah katham || 14:17 ||
```

Devī spoke: How can [a person] be born with terrible limbs, with a terrible jaw[?], as lame, a mute, stammering, [always] open-eyed, or eyeless, or having a painful anus?

```
bhagavān uvāca |
karālastanadoṣeṇa jāyate mānavas tathā |
atha karālaṃ kurute nārī lamboticūcukā |
tasmād etena doṣeṇa karālo jāyate pumān || 14:18 ||
```

The Lord spoke: It is by the fault of [the mother's] having terrible[?] breasts that a man is born like that [i.e. with terrible limbs]. Now, a woman with extremely dangling nipples does terrible things[???]. Therefore, by this fault, a terrible man is born.

```
gṛhītagarbhā yā nārī raktapittāmayārditā |
gohanum janayaty eṣā raktapittaprakopitā || 14:19 ||
```

If a pregnant woman is afflicted by diseases of the blood and the Pitta, having her blood and Pitta irritated, she will give birth to a child with a cow's jaw[??].

```
gṛhītagarbhā yā nārī vātaśūlair upadrutā |
śukrodāvartanī cāpi paṅguṃ janayate sutam || 14:20 ||
```

If a pregnant woman is pained by flatulence, or retains her menstrual discharge, she will give birth to a lame child.

```
kṣudhārtā vedanārtā ca satatam copavāsinī |
mūkaṃ janayate putraṃ dauhṛdaṃ ca vimānitā || 14:21 ||
```

If she is afflicted by thirst and pain, and always fasts, she will give birth to a mute, her longings of pregnancy (*dauhrda*) having been refused.

```
gṛhītagarbhā yā nārī visṛjen māsamāsikam |
anakṣo jāyate tasyā garbhaśoṇitasaṃkṣayāt || 14:22 ||
```

If a pregnant woman discharges [menstrual blood] every month, she will give birth to a blind child due to the damage made by the blood to the embryo.

```
arśagrastā yadā nārī vātodāvartapīḍitā |
gṛhītagarbhā rūkṣāṇi vātalāny upasevate || 14:23 ||
```

<sup>14.21</sup> Cf. Suśruta 3.3.21: yeşu yeşv indriyārtheşu dauhṛde vai vimānanā | prajāyeta sutasyārtis tasmiṃst asmiṃs tathendriye||. Yājñavalkya 3.79: dauhṛdasyāpradānena garbho doṣam avāpnuyāt | vairūpyaṃ maraṇam vāpi tasmāt kāryaṃ priyaṃ striyāḥ ||

If a pregnant woman is afflicted by hæmorrhoids, and is pained by bowel diseases caused by Wind (*vāta*), and indulges in astringent [foods and?] pulses,

```
vātasthānam tatas tasyā garbhasyāpīḍitam bhavet | agudo jāyate tasmāj jātaś cāpi na jīvati || 14:24 ||
```

Because of this, the location of the Wind in her womb becomes compressed. Therefore [the child] will be born without an anus, but even if it is born, it will not survive.

```
devy uvāca |
hīnāngo jāyate kasmād adhikāngo 'pi vā katham |
śvetapingekṣaṇaḥ kasmāt katham lohitalocanaḥ || 14:25 ||
```

Devī spoke: Why is a child born without limbs or with extra limbs? Why will it have white or yellowish eyes or red eyes?

```
bhagavān uvāca |
garbhasya jāyamānasya yad aṅge jāyate 'nilaḥ |
vātābhyāṃ śleṣmaṇā tasya tad aṅgaṃ parihīyate |
hīnāṅgo jāyate tasmāt pumān vātaprakopataḥ || 14:26 ||
```

The Lord spoke: If Wind is produced in any of the limbs of the embryo that is being formed, that limb of his will lack Wind (*vāta*) and Phlegm (*śleṣman*), and therefore that human will be born lacking a limb because of the disturbance of Wind.

```
gṛhītagarbhā yā nārī madhurāṇy upasevate |
śṛṅgāṭakāṅkaloḍyāni śālūkāni bisāni ca || 14:27 ||
```

If a pregnant woman indulges in sweets, śṛṅgāṭaka-fruits, ginger, lotus-roots, lotus-stalks.

```
mocam tālaphalam caiva nārikelaphalam tathā | abhīkṣṇaṃ sevamānā tu adhikāngaṃ prasūyate || 14:28 ||
```

bananas, the fruit of the fan-palm, and coconut, constantly eating these, she will give birth to [a child] with extra limbs.

```
pingākṣaḥ śleṣmapittābhyāṃ śvetākṣaḥ śleṣmaṇā bhavet |
vātapittena raktākṣaḥ puruṣas tūpajāyate || 14:29 ||
```

<sup>14.26</sup> Understand vātābhyām śleṣmaṇā in pāda c as śleṣmavātābhyām?

Phlegm and Pitta will cause the child to have yellowish eyes, Phlegm [in itself] will cause white eyes.

```
devy uvāca |
kathaṃ vā jāyate putraḥ kanyakā kena jāyate |
apumān kena jāyeta dviyamā triyamā tathā || 14:30 ||
```

Devī spoke: What determines whether a son or a daughter is born? Why is a non-man [a gender-neutral child] born or twins and triplets?

```
bhagavān uvāca |
śukrādhikaḥ pumān jñeyaḥ kanyā raktādhikā bhavet |
raktaśukrasamatvena jāyate sa napuṃsakaḥ || 14:31 ||
```

The Lord spoke: A male is to be known as having an excess of semen. A female has an excess of blood. A gender-neutral child is born because of a balance of blood and semen.

```
piṇḍībhūto yadā garbhaṃ māruto vibhajed dvidhā |
evaṃ te dviyamā jñeyās triyamās ca tridhā kṛte || 14:32 ||
```

When the embryo is still a lump, the Wind can divide it into two. This is what is to be know as twins. When divided into three, it is triplets.

```
devy uvāca |
śoṇitaṃ māṃsa medaṃ ca asthi majjā ca pañcamī |
śarīrasthāni dṛśyante śukrasthānaṃ na dṛśyate || 14:33 ||
```

Devī spoke: The blood, the flesh, the fat, the bones, and the fifth, the marrow, can be seen in the body. The location of semen cannot be seen.

```
tasyopapatti sthānaṃ ca jñātum icchāmi tattvataḥ |
kathayasva trilokeśa cchettum arhasi saṃśayam || 14:34 ||
```

I wish to know about its production and location truly. O Trilokeśa, please put an end to my doubts.

```
bhagavān uvāca |
manaḥ śukrasya prabhavaṃ ghrāṇaṃ śrotraṃ tathākṣiṇī |
sthānaṃ tu sarvāṅgagataṃ sparśāt sparśaḥ pravartate || 14:35 ||
```

The Lord spoke: Semen is the origin of the mind (*manas*), the nose, the ears, and the eyes. As for its location, it is in everywhere in the body. ......

<sup>14.35</sup> *prabhava* used oddly?

```
yathā niṣiktaṃ kṣīraṃ tu payasā dadhi jāyate |
pramathyamānadadhnas tu sarpiso 'pi tathāgamaḥ || 14:36 ||
```

Just as milk sprinkled with thickened milk[?] becomes yoghurt, and just as butter comes out of churned coagulated milk,

```
evam śarīram nirmanthec chukram śukravahā sirā | pūrayitvānupūrveṇa asthayo pratipadyate || 14:37 ||
```

thus does semen churn out the body; the tube that carries the semen fills [the body] in due order, and the bones are formed.

```
tatas tu tāḥ śukravahā meḍhranāḍīm anusṛtāḥ |
na śukratantu siñcanti tasmād garbhasya sambhavaḥ || 14:38 ||
```

Then those [tubes] that carry the semen and join the tube of the penis, .... and the fœtus is formed.

```
devy uvāca |
kathaṃ vedayate jātiṃ kathaṃ jātismaro bhavet |
etasmin saṃśayaṃ me 'dya chettum arhasi śaṅkara || 14:39 ||
```

Devī spoke: How does one experience birth? How can one remember one's birth? O Śańkara, please put an end now to my doubts about this topic.

```
bhagavān uvāca |
bhāvitātmā ca yo jantur devi bhāgādhikaṃ ca yat |
buddhivijñānasaṃyuktaḥ sa jātiṃ smarate pumān || 14:40 ||
```

The Lord spoke: A man whose soul is lofty, O Devī, .... is endowed with intelligence and wisdom, can remember [his previous] birth.

```
devy uvāca |
kathaṃ sadyogṛhītasya liṅgaṃ garbhasya dṛśyate |
etat kathaya deveśa rahaḥ kāle maheśvara || 14:41 ||
```

Devī spoke: How can the signs of a fœtus just having been conceived be seen? O Deveśa, O Maheśvara, tell me this secret in due time.

```
maheśvara uvāca |
pipāsāromaharṣaś ca vepanaṃ gātrasīdanam |
nidrāsvedaṃ ca tandrī ca muhūrtam upajāyate || 14:42 ||
```

Maheśvara spoke: Thirst, bristling of the hairs of the body, trembling, exhaustion of the limbs, sweating in sleep, and lassitude, appears in a moment.

```
nikledatvam kharatvam ca yonyām samupajāyate |
na cārtavam vai dṛśyeta śukrasya rajaso 'pi vā |
sadyogṛhītagarbhāyā liṅgāny etāni tattvataḥ || 14:43 ||
```

Wetness[?] and pain[?] appear in the vagina. But no discharge is seen, neither of semen, nor of blood. These are the true signs when a fœtus has just been conceived.

```
devy uvāca |
kena liṅgena vijñeyaṃ putrajanma maheśvara |
kanyakā kena liṅgena jāyate kathayasva me || 14:44 ||
```

Devī spoke: By what signs can the conception of a son be recognized, O Maheśvara? By what sign is [it clear that] a daughter is going to be born? Teach me.

```
bhagavān uvāca |
yadorujanghapārśvaṃ ca dakṣiṇaṃ yadi hy unnatam |
dakṣiṇaṃ vipulaṃ netraṃ tadā putraḥ prajāyate || 14:45 ||
```

The Lord spoke: When and if the right foot, thigh, and side are swollen, and the right eye is widened, a son will be born.

```
vāmam caiva yadā paśyet tadā jāyeta kanyakā |
unnatam madhyamasthānam tadā jāyen napuṃsakaḥ || 14:46 ||
```

When the left [side] is seen [as swollen], then a daughter will be born. When the middle part of the body is swollen, then a gender-neutral child will be born.

```
devy uvāca |
puṃsāṃ kapolaromāni khalitaṃ kena jāyate |
kathaṃ strīṇāṃ na jāyeta romāṇi khalitaṃ tathā || 14:47 ||
```

Devī spoke: Why does beard and baldness arise for men and not for women?

```
bhagavān uvāca |
tathā vṛṣaṇagā jantor yasya retovahā sirā |
nibaddhā mastake tās tu kapolās tu samāśritāh || 14:48 ||
```

The Lord spoke: Men have a tube that carries the semen from the testicles. They are connected to the head, and the cheeks.

```
taiḥ kapoleṣu romāṇi jāyante antaretasaḥ |
khalitaṃ śukradoṣeṇa narāṇām upajāyate || 14:49 ||
```

There on the cheeks, hair grows because there is semen inside. Baldness arises by the defect of men's semen.

```
sirā śukravahā strīṇāṃ na syād yasmān na jāyate |
yo tmāṣālo ca kas tv agnir dṛṣṭimaṇḍalasaṃśritaḥ || 14:50 ||
```

Women do not have a tube that carries semen, therefore... ...

```
śoṇitaṃ soktikoṣṭasthan niśoṣayati tattvataḥ |
na vardhante ʾkṣipakṣmāṇi tena romāṇi ca bhruvoḥ || 14:51 ||
```

... That is why the eyelashes and the eyebrows do not grow.

```
aśukratvāc ca nārīṇāṃ khalitaṃ nopajāyate |
chāyāvyapagatasnehā rūkṣāgātraśiroruhā |
udbhūtosmābhajatharā mṛtagarbhaḥ prajāyate || 14:52 ||
```

Since they have no semen, women do not experience baldness. ... ...

```
devy uvāca |
somadhātu kati jñeyā agnidhātus tatheśvara |
pṛthagbhāgaviśeṣeṇa kathayasva maheśvara || 14:53 ||
```

Devī spoke: How many are the Soma constituents, and how many the Fire ones, O Īśvara? O Maheśvara, tell me with all the characteristics of the distinct elements.

```
maheśvara uvāca |
śleṣmā medas tathā snāyu asthi danta nakhāni ca |
striyāḥ stanyaṃ ca śukraṃ ca yac ca śvetaṃ tathākṣiṣu |
eteṣāṃ saumyabhāvatvāc chvetatvam upajāyate || 14:54 ||
```

The Maheśvara spoke: Phlegm, fat, sinew, bones, teeth, and nails, women's breast milk, semen, and the white of the eyes: whiteness appears in these because they are Soma-related.

```
āgneyabhāvād raktatvaṃ kṛṣṇatvaṃ cāpi gacchati |
tvag māṃsa rudhira majjā dṛṣṭiroma tathaiva ca || 14:55 ||
```

[Constituents of the body that are] Fire-related become red and black: [such as] skin, flesh, blood, marrow, and eyelashes.

### Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha

āgneyadhātuṃ somaṃ ca kathito 'smi varānane | brūhi brūhi viśālākṣi yady asti tava saṃśayaḥ || 14:56 ||

I have taught, O Varānanā, the Fiery constituents and the Soma-ones. Tell me, tell me, O Viśālākṣī, if you still have doubts.

|| iti vṛṣasārasaṃgrahe praśnavyākaraṇo nāmādhyāyaś caturdaśamaḥ ||

Here ends the fourteenth chapter in the *Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha* called The Detailed Reply to Questions.

# [ pañcadaśamo 'dhyāyaḥ ] [Chapter Fifteen]

[jīvavarṇanam — The description of the soul]

devy uvāca | jīvabhūteti yat proktaṃ lakṣaṇaṃ kīdṛśaṃ bhavet | sthānam asya na jānāmi rūpam varṇaṃ ca īśvara || 15:1 ||

The goddess spoke: A certain 'soul being' was mentioned. What are [its] characteristics? I do not know about its location or form or colour, O Īśvara.

etat kautūhalam chindhi saṃśayaṃ parameśvara | na cānyad eva paśyāmi jīvanirṇaya kīrtaya || 15:2 ||

This is what I'm curious about. Drive my doubts away, Parameśvara. I cannot see anything else [as vitally important]. Teach me the details of the soul.

īśvara uvāca | jīvasya lakṣaṇaṃ devi kathituṃ kena śakyate | na rūpavarṇaṃ jīvasya vidyate sthānam eva ca || 15:3 ||

Īśvara spoke: O Goddess, who could be able to talk about the characteristics of the soul? There is no such thing as the form or colour of the soul or its location.

vyāpi sarvagataṃ sūkṣmaṃ sarvam āśritya tiṣṭhati | nirālambam anādhāram anaupamyam nirañjanam || 15:4 ||

Its pervasive, omnipresent, subtle, it exists dwelling in everything. It is supportless, it is not contained in anything, it is unparalleled and spotless.

araṇistho yathā vahniḥ kāṣṭheṣu nopalabhyate | tadvaj jīvo na paśyeta śarīrastho 'pi sundari || 15:5 ||

As fire [hidden] in fire-kindling sticks[?] is not perceivable in the wood, similarly the soul cannot be seen although it dwells in the body, O Sundarī.

<sup>15.2</sup>  $P\bar{a}da$  c is suspicious. It may have originally read na  $c\bar{a}nyad$  eva  $y\bar{a}c\bar{a}mi$  ("I am not asking for anything else"). Note the stem form noun "nirnaya" in  $p\bar{a}da$  d metri causa.

<sup>15.5</sup> Note *paśyeta* as a passive form.

dadhivac ca yathā sarpir dṛśyate na ca dṛśyate | tadvaj jīvaḥ śarīrastho dṛśyate na ca dṛśyate || 15:6 ||

Just as ghee can and cannot be seen in[?] curd[?], in the same way the soul in the body can and cannot be seen.

devy uvāca | adṛṣṭapratyayo hy asti nāsti pratyayadarśanam | vyāpī kathaṃ mahādeva sarvatrāvasthitaḥ katham || 15:7 ||

The goddess spoke: Is it without any direct proof? Is there no way to directly see any proof [of its existence]? How is it pervasive, O Mahādeva? How can it be omnipresent?

maheśvara uvāca | asaṃśayo mahādevi vyāpī sarvagataḥ śivaḥ | dṛśyatendriyasaṃyogāj jīvapratyayadarśanam || 15:8 ||

Maheśvara spoke: It is doubtlessly pervasive, omnipresent, it is Śiva. It can be perceived through its contact with the senses. [That is] the direct perception of the evidence of [the existence of] the soul.

yathākāśasthito vāyuḥ śabdasparśaguṇānvitaḥ | tadvad dehī vijānīyād guṇaceṣṭena nānyathā || 15:9 ||

As air in the sky is endowed with the qualities of sound and touch, similarly one can perceive the soul through the functioning of its qualities and in no other way.

devy uvāca | vyāpīti kathitaḥ pūrvaṃ jīvaḥ sarvagato 'pi ca | taṃ vṛthā kathito 'sy adya mriyate kena hetunā || 15:10 ||

The goddess spoke: The soul was mentioned earlier as being pervasive and also omnipresent. [I suppose] you said that [only] idly. In this case, why does [the soul] die?

īśvara uvāca | na jīvo mriyate devi sarveṣāṃ surasundari | ghaṭāntastho yathākāśo bahirākāśavad yathā || 15:11 ||

<sup>15.9</sup> Although it is difficult to be certain whether the majority of the MSS read "cestena or "vestena, I suppose that the somewhat irregular "cestena is the right reading and that it stands for a more standard "cestayā.

<sup>15.10</sup> pāda c strange structure, but frequent in this text.

Īśvara spoke: O Goddess, nobody's soul ever dies, O Surasundarī. As [in the case of] space inside a pot, and space outside it,

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ghaṭabhinne viśālākṣi viśeṣo nopalakṣyate | dehabhinne yadā devi vināśo nopalabhyate || 15:12 ||
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there is no perceivable difference when the pot is broken to pieces, O Viśālākṣī. [Similarly,] when the body perishes, O goddess, there is no perceivable destruction [of the soul].

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susūkṣmaḥ sarvago vyāpī paramātmānam avyayaḥ |
bahir antaś ca bhūtānām acaraś cara eva saḥ || 15:13 ||
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It is extremely subtle, omnipresent, pervasive, it is the supreme soul, it is imperishable. It is outside and inside the living beings. It is immovable and moving.

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aprameyo 'vināśī ca aprapañcaḥ prapañcakaḥ |
sarvendriyaguṇābhāsaḥ sarvendriyavivarjitaḥ || 15:14 ||
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It is immeasurable, imperishable, unmanifest and manifest. It appears as having the qualities of all the senses but is devoid of senses.

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evam eṣa mahādevi jīvasya varavarnini | kathito 'smi samāsena kim anyac chrotum icchasi || 15:15 ||
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Thus have I briefly described to you, O Mahādevī, the soul. O Varavarṇinī, what else would you like to hear?

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[sāraśreṣṭham — The best]
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devy uvāca |
sāraśreṣṭḥaṃ mahādeva kathayeśāna īśvara |
śrotum icchāmi deveśa mānuṣāṇāṃ hitaṃ vada || 15:16 ||
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The goddess spoke: O Mahādeva, O Īśāna, Īśvara! Tell me what is the best in essence. I would like to hear it, O Deveśa. Tell me for the benefit of mankind.

<sup>15.13</sup> Note paramātmānam for paramātmā.

<sup>15.16</sup> Pāda d is a clumsy paraphrase of the common mānuṣāṇāṃ hitāya ca or similar phrases.

īśvara uvāca | āśramāṇāṃ gṛhī śreṣṭho varṇaśreṣṭhā dvijātayaḥ | aśvamedhaḥ kratuśreṣṭho japaśreṣṭho ʾghamarṣaṇaḥ || 15:17 ||

Īśvara spoke: The best life-stage is that of the householder (*gṛhin*). The best social classes are the twice-born ones. The best ritual is the *aśvamedha*. The best recitation is the *aghamarṣaṇa*.

devatānāṃ hariḥ śreṣṭhaḥ śreṣṭhā gaṅgā nadīṣu ca | anāśanas tapaḥśreṣṭhas tīrthaśreṣṭhaḥ suradrahaḥ || 15:18 ||

The best god is Hari. The best river is the Ganges. The best austerity is fasting. The best pilgrimage-place is Suradraha.

kṣomam vastreṣu ca śreṣṭham yaśah śreṣṭham vibhūṣaṇam | bhāratam śrutisu śrestham vrataśrestho dayāparah || 15:19 ||

The best cloth is linen. The best ornament is fame. The best Śruti is the Mahābhārata. The best of vows is compassion.

dāneṣu cābhayaṃ śreṣṭhaṃ manaḥ śreṣṭhendriyeṣu ca | vidyā saṃgrahaṣu śreṣṭhā satyaṃ śreṣṭhaṃ vacaḥsu ca || 15:20 ||

The best donation is the freedom from danger. The best sense-faculty is the mind. The best way to accumulate wealth is accumulate knowledge. The best word is the truthful one.

āyudhānām dhanuḥ śreṣṭham bāndhaveṣu ca mātaraḥ | jñānam ausadhisu śrestham vaidyaśresthah śivāksarah || 15:21 ||

The best weapon is the bow. The best relatives are the mothers. The best medicine is knowledge. The best doctor is Śiva's syllable.

akāraś cākṣaraḥ śreṣṭho dharmaśreṣṭho hy ahiṃsakaḥ | paśuṣu saurabhī śreṣṭhā nareṣu ca narādhipaḥ || 15:22 ||

The best letter is 'a'. The best Dharma is non-violence. The best domestic animal is the cow. The best person is the king.

<sup>15.18</sup> anāśanas (or anāsanas in most MSS) stands for anaśanas (found only in K7) but the latter would cause a metrical problem, namely both the second and third syllables would be two short. This is why I retained the non-standard form anāśanas.

<sup>15.20</sup> Note the form samgrahaşu in pāda c for samgraheşu (as in  $K_7$ ) metri causa

māsi mārgaśiraḥ śreṣṭhaṃ kṛtaḥ śreṣṭhaś caturyuge | vasanta ṛtuṣu śreṣṭhaḥ śreṣṭhaṃ cāyanam uttaram || 15:23 ||

The best month is Mārgaśiras. The best of the four æons is the Kṛta. The best season is spring. The best path of the Sun is the northern one.

amāvāsyā dinaśreṣṭhā grahaśreṣṭho divākaraḥ | strīṣu lakṣmīr dhṛṭiḥ śreṣṭhā vasuśreṣṭho hutāśanaḥ || 15:24 ||

The best day is the day of the new-moon. The best planet is the Sun. The best among women are Lakṣmī and Dhṛti [two of Dharma's thirteen wives]. The best Vasu is Agni.

rṣiṣu uśaṇā śreṣṭhaḥ kāntiśreṣṭho niśākaraḥ | nakṣatreṣv abhijit śreṣṭhaḥ kālaḥ śreṣṭhaḥ kaleṣu ca || 15:25 ||

The best Rṣi is Uśanas. The best brightness is the Moon['s]. The best constellation is Abhijit. The best CHECK is time.

vedeṣu ca varaṃ sāma sthāvareṣu himālayaḥ | aśvattho vaṭa vṛkṣeṣu bhūteṣu vara cetanaḥ || 15:26 ||

The best Veda is the Sāmaveda. The best mountain is the Himalayas. The [best] among trees are the Aśvattha and Vaṭa. The best beings are the ones with consciousness.

adhyātma sarvavidyāsu vākya satya vara smṛtaḥ | prahlādo vara daityesu yaksarakso dhaneśvarah || 15:27 ||

The [best] of all knowledge is the spiritual one (Sāṃkhya?). The best speech is the truthful one. The best demon is Prahlāda. The guard? of the Yakṣas is Kubera.

marīcir vara vāteṣu hariḥ śreṣṭḥo mṛgeṣu ca | sādhya nārāyaṇaḥ śreṣṭhaḥ pitṛṇāṃ ca pitāmahaḥ || 15:28 ||

The best wind is Marīci?. The best among the deer is the reddish one. The best Sādhya deity is Nārāyaṇa. The best ancestor is Brahmā.

<sup>15.23</sup> Understand māsi in pāda a as māseṣu. That it is mārgaśiras (mārgaśīrṣa) that is regarded as the best month may indicate that the VSS uses a calendar in which the year starts with that month (corresponding to November-December). The same seems to be true for a religious observance taught in ŚDhŚ 10.17–34.

### Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha

etat samāsato devi kathito 'si varānane | sarvasāraṃ samuddhṛtya kiṃ bhūyaḥ kathayāmy aham || 15:29 ||

O goddess, having told you this summary of the essence of everything in an extracted form, O Varānanā, what shall I tell you further?

|| iti vṛṣasārasaṃgrahe jīvanirṇayo nāmādhyāyaḥ pañcadaśamaḥ ||

Here ends the fifteenth chapter in the Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha called the Description of the Soul.

# [ ṣoḍaśamo 'dhyāyaḥ ] [ Chapter Sixteen ]

[ yogasadbhāvanirṇayaḥ — The exposition of the essence of yoga ]

devy uvāca | adhunā śrotum icchāmi yogasadbhāvanirṇayam | karaṇaṃ ca yathānyāyam kathayasva sureśvara || 16:1 ||

The goddess spoke: Now I would like to hear the exposition of the essence of yoga. Furthermore teach me about the Karaṇa [exercises, practice?], according to the rules, O Sureśvara.

īśvara uvāca | śṛṇu devi pravakṣyāmi yogasadbhāvam uttamam | yam viditvā na paśyanti janāh samsārabandhanam || 16:2 ||

Īśvara spoke: Listen, o Devī, I shall teach you the supreme essence of yoga, by knowing which people don't have to face the fetters of mundane existence.

brahmahā gurutalpī vā surāpasteya eva vā | athavā saṃkare jātas tat sarvam apanodati || 16:3 ||

[One can be] a Brahmin-slayer, a violator of his teacher's bed, a drunkard, a thief or can be born into a mixed caste: it [i.e. yoga] will eliminate all [of his sins].

muhūrtārdhe muhūrte vā prāṇāyāmaparāyaṇaḥ | dhyeyaṃ cintayamānasya tatpāpaṃ kṣīyate narāt || 16:4 ||

He who engages in Prāṇāyāma for [just] half a moment or for a moment, [and] focuses on the object to be visualized (dhyeya) will have those sins destroyed ... [kṣaṇāt? cf. parallel]

na yamo nāntakaḥ kruddho na mṛtyur bhīmavigrahaḥ | nāviśanti mahātmāno yogino balavattarāḥ || 16:5 ||

Mighty [balavat] Yama, the cruel Ender, frightening-looking death will not take possession of the brave yogin.

yathā vai sarvadhātūnām doṣā dahyanti dhāmyatām | tathā pāpāḥ pradahyante dhruvaṃ prāṇasya nigrahāt || 16:6 ||

Just as the faults of all metals are burnt out by blowing [the fire that heats] them, in the same way sins are surely burnt away by the control of the breath.

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aśvamedhasahasram ca rājasūyaśatam tathā |
prāṇāyāmaśatam caiva na tattulyam kadācana || 16:7 ||
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There is nothing like a thousand Aśvamedha sacrifices, a hundred Rājasūya rituals or a hundred [rounds of] prāṇāyāma.

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yajñena devān āpnoti rājyaṃ vai tapasaḥ phalam |
saṃnyāsād brahmaṇaḥ sthānaṃ vairāgyāt prakṛtālayam || 16:8 ||
```

By sacrifice, one can reach the gods [Veda?]. The result of austerities is sovereignty [in yoga?]. By renunciation, one reaches Brahmā's place, and by indifference, Prakṛti's abode.

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jñānāt prāpnoti kaivalyaṃ paraṃ brahma sanātanam | ity etā gatayaḥ pañca vidhivat parikīrtitāḥ || 16:9 ||
```

By knowledge, one attains kaivalya and the supreme and eternal Brahman [Sāṃkhya?]. These are taught to be the five paths according to the rules.

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muhūrtārdham muhūrtam vā yogam yuñjīta yogavit |
nistaret sarvapāpāni amṛtatvam ca gacchati || 16:10 ||
```

He will get beyond all sins and will attain immortality, if the knower of yoga practises yoga for half a moment or for a moment,

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yuñjāno 'pi prayatnena yāvat tattvaṃ na vindati |
brahmaloke dhruvam vāso visnuloke ca sundari || 16:11 ||
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Even if he practises diligently, until he knows the Truth, he will surely abide in Brahmā's and Viṣṇu's homes, O Sundarī,

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bhuktvā karmasahasrāṇi sarvakāmasamanvitaḥ | kṣīṇapuṇyas tato martye jāyate vipule kule || 16:12 ||
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and when his merits are exhausted, he will be born in the world of mortals, in a noble family. He will experience thousands of karmas, while he has all possible desires.

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yogam evābhiseveta pūrvajātismaro naraḥ |
saṃsārārṇavam uttīrya sa śivatvam avāpnuyāt || 16:13 ||
```

He should practise only yoga, and he will be a man who remembers his own previous births. He should practise only yoga, and he will be a man who remembers his own previous births. Crossing the ocean of mundane existence, he will obtain Sivaness.

[ yogavidhiḥ — The technique of yoga ]

devy uvāca | yogasya vidhim icchāmi śrotuṃ me puruṣottama | dhyānadhāraṇasiddhīnāṃ kathayasva sureśvara || 16:14 ||

The goddess spoke: I wish to hear about the method of yoga. Teach me, O Purusottama, O Sureśvara, about meditation, concentration and the Powers.

maheśvara uvāca | śṛṇu yogavidhiṃ vakṣye bhavapāśanikṛntanam | śucir ekāgracittas tu janaśabdavivarjite | tatrāsīnāsane yogī paramātmāna cintayet || 16:15 ||

Maheśvara spoke: Listen, I shall teach you the method of yoga, the destroyer of the noose of existence. [With his body] purified and his mind concentrated, the yogin should sit down assuming a sitting posture (āsana) in a place which is devoid of humans and noise, and he should think of the Supreme Soul.

padmakaṃ svastikaṃ caiva niṣkalam añjalis tathā | ardhacandraṃ ca daṇḍaṃ ca paryaṅkaṃ bhadram eva ca || 16:16 ||

[The āsanas are:] padmaka, svastika, niṣkala, añjali, ardhacandra, daṇḍa, paryaṅka, and bhadra.

etadāsanabandhena baddhvā yogaṃ samabhyaset | samam kāyaśirogrīvam dhārayann acalasthitah || 16:17 ||

He should practise yoga by assuming [any one of] these āsanas, holding his trunk, head and neck level, staying [in the position] without any movement.

pratyāhāras tathā dhyānam prāṇāyāmaś ca dhāraṇā | tarkaś caiva samādhiś ca ṣaḍaṅgo yoga ucyate || 16:18 ||

Withdrawal of the senses (pratyāhāra), meditation (dhyāna), breat-controll (prāṇayāma), concentration (dhāraṇā), reflection (*tarka*), and samādhi: these are called the six-limbed yoga/ yoga with six ancillaries.

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viṣayāsaktacittānām indriyāṇāṃ prati prati |
manasākarṣayed yas tu pratyāhāraḥ sa ucyate || 16:19 ||
```

That [method] which draws in the senses that are clinging on to the objects again and again [see DhP] with the help of the mind is called withdrawal of the senses.

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śabdādiviṣayān devi vartulīkṛtya dhārayet |
vītarāgaḥ samādhistho dhyeye vastuni yojayet || 16:20 ||
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O Devī, [the yogin] should concentrate on the [five] sense-objects beginning with sound after he has made them into a ball. His passions gone, dwelling in samādhi, he should join the object of meditation with the object[?].

```
ātmā dhyātā mano dhyānaṃ dhyeyaḥ śuddhaḥ paraḥ śivaḥ |
yat paraṃ paramaiśvaryam ekaṃ tatra prayojanam || 16:21 ||
```

The Self is the meditator (dhyātṛ), the mind is meditation (dhyāna), the object of meditation (dhyeya) is Pure Supreme Śiva As regards supreme sovereignty, [that] is the only aim in it [i.e. in dhyāna].

```
pūrakaḥ kumbhakaś caiva recakas tadanantaram |
praśāntaś ceti vikhyātaḥ prāṇāyāmaś caturvidhaḥ || 16:22 ||
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Inhalation, breath retention, then exhalation, and the tranquillized one: prāṇāyāma is fourfold.

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pūrake sthāpayed vahnim pādānguṣṭhena buddhimān | kumbhakena virudhyeta dahyamānam vicintayet || 16:23 ||
```

During inhalation, the wise one should establish the fire through his greattoe. By breath retention he should stop it [i.e. the fire] and visualize it [i.e. himself] as being burnt.

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bhasmībhūtaṃ tathātmānaṃ recakena vicintayet |
śuddhadehas tataś cātmā śuddhasphaṭikanirmalaḥ || 16:24 ||
```

Then, while exhaling, he should imagine himself as reduced to ashes. Now his Self has a purified body, one which is as spotless as a clear crystal.

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tālaśabdas tu nirvāṇaṃ daśa dve ca prakīrtitaḥ |
prāṇāyāmān na saṃdeho dviguṇā dhāraṇā smṛtā || 16:25 ||
```

[When this is maintained for] twelve measures of time, that is called nirvāṇa/exhalation? Concentration (dhāraṇā) is twice as long as breath-control (prāṇāyāma), there is no doubt about it.

```
yoge tu triguṇā proktā saṃkrame ca caturguṇā |
tathotkrāntau pañcaguṇā yogasiddhis tu ṣaḍguṇā || 16:26 ||
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As regards yoga, it (dhāraṇā?) is said to be three times as long, in saṃkrama it is four times longer. In case of ritual suicide (utkrānti) is concerned, it is five times longer. [To reach] yogic Powers (yogasiddhi) [it takes] six times longer.

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ṣaḍaṅgena samāyukto yogayuktas tu nityaśaḥ |
mānaso yaugapadyaś ca dvirūpo yoga ucyate || 16:27 ||
```

[The yogin should] always be practising yoga with the six ancillaries. Yoga is taught as having two forms: mental (mānasa) and simultaneous?? (yaugapadya).

```
akṛtvā prāṇasaṃrodhaṃ manasaikena kevalam |
dhyāyeta paramaṃ sūkṣmaṃ sa yogo mānasaḥ smṛtaḥ || 16:28 ||
```

[The yogin] can meditate on the supreme subtle one only mentally, without performing breath-control: that type of yoga is called mental [yoga] (mānasa).

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saṃyamya manasā prāṇaṃ prāṇāyāmān manas tathā |
evaṃ dhyāyet paraṃ sūkṣmaṃ yaugapadyaḥ sa ucyate || 16:29 ||
```

[If the yogin] controls his breath with his mind, and his mind with breath-control, and thus meditates on the supreme subtle one, that is called simultaneous [yoga] (yaugapadya).

```
[ siddhilakṣaṇam —
siddhilakṣaṇa yogasya śṛṇu vakṣyāmi sundari |
śaṅkhabherīmṛdaṅgaṃ ca veṇudundubhim eva ca |
tāḍitaṃ na ca vindeta yadā tanmayatāṃ gataḥ || 16:30 ||
```

I shall teach you the signs of success in yoga, listen, O Sundarī. When a conchshell, kettle-drum, mṛdaṅga-drum, flute or dundubhi-drum is beaten, he will not perceive [the sound] when he has reached such-ness [i.e. Śivaness].

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śītoṣṇaṃ sukhaduḥkhaṃ ca tṛṣṇābhukṣaṃ tathaiva ca |
vedanāṃ naiva jānāti yogasiddhas tu sundari || 16:31 ||
```

Similarly, he will not be able to tell cold from heat, joy from sadness, he will not experience thirst or hunger or pain, when he attains success in yoga, O Sundarī.

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eṣa yogavidhir devi tava pṛṣṭena sundari |
kathito 'smi samāsena kim anyat kathayāmy aham || 16:32 ||
```

This is how I taught the technique of yoga in a nutshell, O Devī, as a reply to your question, O Sundarī. What else shall I teach you?

devy uvāca | vinā yogena deveśa saṃsāratāraṇaṃ mama | kathayasva mahādeva nirvikalpakaraṃ manaḥ || 16:33 ||

The goddess spoke: Tell me about the liberation from mundane existence without yoga, O Deveśa! O Mahādeva, [that could] free [one's] mind of doubts/hesitation.

maheśvara uvāca | sadāśivas tu niśvāsa ūrdhvaśvāsaḥ paraḥ śivaḥ | tayor madhye tu vijñeyaḥ paramātmā śivo 'vyayaḥ || 16:34 ||

Maheśvara spoke: Sighing is Sadāśiva, a deep breath is supreme Śiva. In between the two, there is Śiva the supreme and imperishable Self.

dhyānayogam na tasyāsti karaṇam ca na vidyate | jñātamātreṇa mucyante kim anyat paripṛcchasi || 16:35 ||

For one [who knows this], there is neither yoga meditation and nor karaṇa. He is liberated by merely knowing [this]. What else would you like to ask?

[ pañca śāstrāṇi — The five Śāstras ]

jñānam anyat pravakṣyāmi śṛṇu devi nibodha me | śāstrapañcasu yat proktaṃ śṛṇu saṃkṣepa nirṇayam | sāṃkhye yoge pañcarātre śaive vede ca nirmitam || 16:36 ||

I shall teach you another kind of knowledge. Listen, O Devī, listen to me. Listen in short to the [its] exposition as constructed in the five śāstras, in Sāṃkhya, in yoga, in the Pañcarātra, in Śaivism and in the Vedas.

yat sāṃkhyasiddhaṃ kathayāmy ahaṃ te saṃsāraghorārṇavayogasāram | yogeṣu sāreṣv atha pañcarātre vedeṣu śaiveṣu ca niścayas te || 16:37 ||

<sup>16.32</sup> Note 'smi.

<sup>16.33</sup> Understand nirvikalpakaram manah as manonirvikalpakaram

<sup>16.36</sup> Note how there is no question from Devī after *kim anyat paripṛcchasi* and how we begin a new topic instead. Note also how *saṃkṣepa* stands either for *saṃkṣipta*° or *saṃkṣepena/saṃkṣepataḥ*.

The quintessential yoga which is established in Sāṃkhya, and which is for [liberation from] the terrible ocean of mundane existence, and which I am teaching you now, is there for you as a certainty in essential yoga [teachings], and in the Pañcarātra, in the Vedas, and in Śaivism.

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ghrāṇendriyādyeṣu ca yat samastam
manaś ca līnaṃ bhavatīva yasya |
buddhyā niyamya sakalān hi bhāvān
sa labdhalakṣyaḥ śivam abhyupaiti || 16:38 ||
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If all of [his] senses beginning with smelling, and also his mind, are dissolved, so to say, and if he suppresses all sensations (bhāva) with his mind, he will attain his aim and will find refuge in Śiva.

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śrotrādisarvendriyaniścalatve
ekāgracittaṃ manasā niyamya |
svadehaśūnyaḥ sa bhavec cireṇa
saṃyogasiddhiṃ pravadanti tajjñāḥ || 16:39 ||
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[When there is] motionlessness of all senses beginning with hearing, and his attention (cittaṃ), controlled by his mind, becomes focused (ekāgra), his body will slowly disappear. This is called 'success in union' by the experts.

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ādāv eva manaḥ śanair uparamet kṛtvā ca vaśyendriyaṃ
yāvat tal layatāṃ vrajeta manasā niḥsaṃjñadehas tathā |
etad dhyānasamādhiyogasakalaṃ prāpnoti niḥsaṃśayaṃ
kiṃ tac chāstrasahasrakoṭipaṭhitaṃ sāraṃ na yo 'nviṣyati || 16:40 ||
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First, he should slowly stop his mind [or subj. = manas?], subduing the sense[s] until it [the senses] dissolve[s] together with the mind [see above]. Thus [the yogin's] body is rendered unconscious/senseless. [The yogin] certainly attains this yoga in its entirety, namely meditation and samādhi. Why is it [if] somebody does not seek [this] essence extracted[? mathitam might be better] from ten thousand million books?

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ātmārāmajitaḥ samādhinirato vairāgyam apy āśritaḥ
cittaṃ yasya parikṣayo yadi bhavet tiṣṭhet tanutvaṃ yathā |
taj jñeyaṃ gatim uttamaṃ śivapadaṃ saṃsāraduḥkhacchidaṃ
vedāntesu ca nistha esa kathitah kim śāstram anyad viśet || 16:41 ||
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He has conquered his joy in his Self, [instead] he rejoices in samādhi and he has also taken refuge in indifference (vairāgya). When the end comes, his mind

will remain [in] corporal form??? That is to be known as the highest path, Śiva's abode, which puts an end to mundane suffering. And this is taught as 'completion' [niṣṭhā!] in the Vedānta (in the Upaniṣads?). Why should anyone resort to any other teaching?

hṛtpadme karṇikāyām upari ravir avadyotayanto 'ntarālam yattejastejamārgair bahalatamaghanair dyotanād dīptadīpam | bhittvā yat tāludeśe mukham uparigataṃ tāludeśena mūrdhni ! mūrdhni dvārāntareṇa śivaparamapadaṃ yānti yogena yuktāḥ || 16:42 ||

On [upari, here with loc.] the pericarp of the heart-lotus, there is a sun, illuminating the intermediate space. There is a lamp lit by the shining of the most dense mass of rays of its light, which having pierced the mouth at the soft palate, goes upwards through the soft palate towards the top of the head. Those practising yoga leave for Śiva's supreme abode through the door on the top of their heads.

kṛṣṇaḥ kṛṣṇatamottamo 'timahato yas tejatejātmakaḥ lokālokadharādharaḥ śriyapatiḥ prāṇapraviṣṭālayaḥ | kartā kāraṇam avyayo 'vyayam asau vyāpī vibhaktāvidam viṣṇur bhāvamayo vibhaktaviṣayair viśveśvaro viśvavit || 16:43 || [Tentative:] Kṛṣṇa, the highest of the darkest ones, the extremely great one, who is essentially the splendour of light/who shines/is sharp, the one who has never been born, the supporter of the world and the non-world and of the earth, husband to Śrī, abiding in the breath, the imperishable creator, the imperishable cause,[?] he the [all-]pervading, the arranger/distributor?, ...? Viṣṇu, ..., the lord of the universe, the omniscient one.

! eṣa tattvavaraḥ parāparamayas tejaḥ parasthānadaḥ buddhyā bhāvanabhāvayendriyamano dehāntar ālokayan |
hṛtpadmāyatanasthitaḥ sa puruṣo niśvāsam ucchvāsadaḥ nādas tasya sadā sadā nadati taṃ nādopariṣṭhā haraḥ || 16:44 ||
is viewing the senses and the mind inside the body through the Buddhi which is transformed by meditation. That Puruṣa is located in the abode in the heartlotus, he who gives us exhalation and inhalation.

yas tejas tejate 'jo bahunividaghano granthimālopagūḍhaḥ mūrtir mūrtānusārī bahukaraṇabhṛtam kāraṇād dehabandhaḥ | bhittvā granthiṃ sapāśaṃ viṣam iva viṣayaṃ tyaktasaṅgaikabhāvāḥ paśyanty ete tam īśaṃ guṇakalarahitaṃ nirvikāraṃ prakāśam || 16:45 || He who is intensifying energy, the unborn one, who is a very dense mass, who is hidden in the garland of knots, the embodiment, who follows the embodied form, ... piercing the knot together with the bond, abandoning the objects of the senses and attachment like poison, focusing their states of mind, they can see him, the God, who is devoid of [even] a small portion of the Guṇas, and who is formless light.

yo 'sau tejāntarātmā kamalapuṭakuṭīsaṃkaṭasthānalīnaḥ indor bhāsānurūpī vimaladalasadācchāditaḥ karṇikāyām | tatra sthāne sthito 'sau tribhuvananilayaḥ sarvabhūtādhivāsaḥ ākāśād ūrdhvatattvasthitavikasakalāsaṃhato muktabandhaḥ || 16:46 ||

He whose inner self is energy, and who is hiding in the contracted place in the abode which is the hollow of the lotus [in the heart], who resembles the Moon's light, who is always hidden in the pericarp among the spotless petals, is, while remaining in that place, the abode of the three worlds and the home of all beings, free of bondage, the one with the crescent moon, being at the Tattva above space.

etāni tattvāny akhilāni devi saṃkṣepataḥ kīrtitaḥ pañcabhedaḥ | śrotuṃ kim anyad vijigīṣitārtham saṃsāramokṣeṇa ca tatparo 'sti || 16:47 ||

These are all the Tattvas, O Devī. The five-fold classification has been taught in short. What other topic do you wish to hear, [something] related to liberation from saṃsāra?

devy uvāca | tuṣṭāsmi deva mama saṃśayam adya naṣṭam adya prasannaparameśvara īśvara tvam | adya śrutaṃ tvayi ca puṇyaphalaprabhāvam pūrṇāni cādya mama iṣṭamanorathāni || 16:48 ||

O God, I am satisfied. Now my doubts have been removed. Now you are a gracious supreme Lord, O Īśvara! Now I have heard FROM you the power of the fruits of merit.

<sup>16.45</sup> The correction from °kara° to °kara $\dot{n}$ a° in  $K_7$  (in a second hand) is indicated, rather unusually, within the next line, just below the  $k\bar{a}kapada$  signalling the omission.

ajñānapankaghanamadhyanilīyamānām
uttārayeśa sakalārtivināśanāya |
sarveśa tattvaparamārtha namo namas te
adyāpi tṛptir iha nāsti mamāpi śambho || 16:49 ||
pītvāmṛtaṃ cottamavaktrajātam
ākhyāhi dānaṃ phaladharmasāram |
saṃsārapāraṃ paramaṃ nayasva
kṛpāṃ mayīśāna kuru prasīda || 16:50 ||
|| iti vṛṣasārasamgrahe 'dhyātmanirṇayo nāmādhyāyah ṣoḍaśamah ||

Here ends the sixteenth chapter in the Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha called the Description of Spirituality.

<sup>16.50</sup> Pāda c and pāda d are in the reverse order in Eand pāda d ( $krp\bar{a}m$ ...), and while it is missing from all the palm-leaf manuscripts, it appears as the last line of this stanza in two paper manuscripts: NGMPP A 1341-6 (NAK 4/93) and NGMPP C 107-7 (Kesar 537). One of these (or both) may have been the main source for Naraharinath's edition. Note also that these two paper manuscripts seem to have been written by the same hand.

# [ saptadaśamo 'dhyāyaḥ ] [Chapter Seventeen]

[ dānadharmaviśeṣaḥ — The particulars of the Dharma of donation ]

devy uvāca | pṛthag dānasya icchāmi śrotuṃ māṃ dātum arhasi | annavastrahiraṇyānāṃ gobhūmikanakasya ca || 17:1 ||

I wish to hear about [the types of] donation one by one. Please let me [hear about donating] food, clothes, gold, cows, land, and gold[?!].

[ annapradānam — Donation of food ]

bhagavān uvāca |
susaṃskṛtam annam atipradadyād
ghṛtaprabhūtam avadaṃśayuktam |
ghṛtaprapakvaṃ sukṛtaṃ ca pūpaṃ
sitena khaṇḍena guḍena yuktam || 17:2 ||

The Lord spoke: One should excel in donating food that is well-cooked, rich in ghee and contains pungent ingredients, well-prepared bread baked? with ghee, white sugar and molasses.

mārgaṃ khagaṃ codakajaṅgalaṃ ca dadyād vaṭaṃ nāgaravaṃśamūlam | śākaṃ phalaṃ cāmlamadhūratiktaṃ pānaṃ payaḥ śītasugandhatoyam || 17:3 ||

One should give meat coming from deer, birds, and water[-animals], and [the fruits of the] Banyan-tree, dried ginger (*nāgara*), sugarcane, and roots, vegetables, sour, sweet and pungent fruits, and for drinks, milk, and cold and fragrant water.

<sup>17.1</sup> MMW: 'dā: to permit, allow (with inf.) [MBh.] i Śak. vi, 22;' Otter par. 145: 'biye (bil-) "to give": Alongside its lexical meaning, this verb can also mean "to allow" if used with a preceding verb noun. With the converb in -āwo, it can be used to indicate that the action is performed for the benefit of someone else.'

<sup>17.3</sup> For *nāgara* as 'dried ginger' (in *pāda* b), see ? ? , 567. Note 'madhūra' for 'madhura' in *pāda* c metri causa; or read 'madhūka' (Madhuca latifolia).

dadhi pradadyād guḍamiśritaṃ ca mṛṇāla śālūka ca nālakā ca | sadakṣiṇālepapavitrapuṣpaṃ śraddhānvitaḥ satkṛtayā praṇamya || 17:4 ||

flowers, with faith and respect, bowing down.

One should give coagulated milk mixed with molasses, lotus-fibre [root?], lotus-roots, lotus-stalks, ointments accompanied by gifts, Kuśa grass (*pavitra*), and

prayāti lokaṃ jagadīśvarasya vimānayānaiḥ sahito 'psarobhiḥ | ekaikasikthasya sahasravarṣam annaprado modati devaloke || 17:5 ||

He goes to the world of Jagadīśvara on ærial vehicles, together with Apsarases. He who donates food will have fun in the world of gods for a thousand years for each lump of boiled rice [that he gave].

cyutaś ca martye sa bhaved dhanāḍhyaḥ kulodgataḥ sarvaguṇopapannaḥ | yaśaḥ śriyaṃ sarvakalājñatā ca bhavet sa bhogī sakalatraputraḥ || 17:6 ||

Descending to the human world, he will become a rich man. He will be born in a noble family and will possess all possible virtues, fame, beauty, and knowledge of all the arts. He will be rich together with his wife and sons.

dadyād daridrakṛpaṇārtadīnāṃ kālāgatatvāturam āgatānām | tṛṣṇābubhukṣāgatikāgatānāṃ dattvā sa dharmaphalam āśrayeta || 17:7 ||

One should donate to the poor, the miserable, the oppressed, the wretched, to those suffering of old age, to those whose share is thirst, hunger, who are without resources. By donating, one will be connected to the fruits of Dharma.

<sup>17.5</sup> Most MSS read *prayānti* in *pāda* a.

<sup>17.7</sup> My emendation in  $p\bar{a}da$  a presupposes either that " $d\bar{i}n\bar{a}m$ " is the result of an original confusion, and what was meant was " $d\bar{i}n\bar{a}n\bar{a}m$ , a plural genitive, or that this form was considered acceptable for a plural genitive. The latter is what we see in Aiśa Sanskrit EXAMPLES. Another possibility could be to read " $d\bar{i}na$ - as part of a longer compound. Read  $krpan\bar{a}$ " as  $kripan\bar{a}$ " in  $p\bar{a}da$  a to restore the metre. See a similar case in 17.57b. Note the variant  $k\bar{a}l\bar{a}gadatv\bar{a}$ "...

deśe ca kāle ca tathā ca pātre

dānādidharmasya phalam kaniṣṭham |

vāṇijyadharmā hi phalāśritānāṃ

dharmo hi tasya na ca nirmalo 'sti || 17:8 ||

[From among aspects such as] the place, the time and the recipient of the Dharma of donation etc., the fruits are the least significant. For surely those who count on the fruits [of their actions] practise the Dharmas of trade. The Dharma of such a person will not be spotless.

toyam ca dadyāl laghupūrņakumbham

śītam sugandham parivāsitam ca |

sa yāti lokam salileśvarasya

na saptajanmāni tṛṣābhibhūtaḥ || 17:9 ||

He should give cool, nice-smelling and scented water [in] a light waterpot[?] filled up to the brim. He will go to the world of the Lord of Waters (*salileś-vara*) [i.e. Varuṇa] and will not be overcome by thirst thoroughout seven births.

[ *vastrādipradānam* — Donation of clothes etc. ]

upānahaṃ yo dadati dvijāya

suśobhanam tailasudīpitam ca |

te yānti lokam amarādhipasya

yamālayaṃ kaṣṭapathā na yānti || 17:10 ||

He who donates a beautiful pair of sandals, polished with oil, to a Brahmin will go to the world of the king of the immortal ones [i.e. Indra], and will not approach Yama's abode through a difficult path.

prakṣīṇapuṇyaḥ punar atra loke

jāto bhaved divyakulopapannaḥ |

dhanaih samṛddho 'dhipatitvatām ca

rathāśvanāgāsanagā bhavanti || 17:11 ||

When his merits fade away, he will be born again in this world into a noble family. He will be abounding with wealth, will be a king, seated on a throne on a chariot, a horse, or an elephant.

vastrapradānena bhavanti devi

rūpottamāḥ sarvakalājñatā ca |

samṛddhisaubhāgyaguṇānvitāś ca

svargacyutās te puruṣā bhavanti || 17:12 ||

By donating clothes, O Devī, they will become most beautiful people, with knowledge of all the arts, endowed with riches, beauty, and virtues, after they have descended from heaven.

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vastrapradānābhiratasya puṃsaḥ
anyāṃ pravakṣyāmi tataḥ praśaṃsām |
vastraṃ tu lokeṣv abhipūjanīyaṃ
vastraṃ narāṇāṃ tv atimānanīyam || 17:13 ||
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I shall then praise further the man who engages in the donation of clothes. Clothes are to be honoured in the worlds, clothes are to be held in extremely high esteem by people.

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vastraṃ tu bhūyo na ca mānalābhaḥ
parābhavaś cātijugupsanaṃ ca |
tasmād dhi vastraṃ satataṃ pradeyaṃ
yaśaḥ śriyaḥ svargam anantalābham || 17:14 ||
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[If] clothes are in abundance, there is no respect,[?] [only] contempt and extreme disgust. Therefore clothes should always be donated, [and by this come] fame, fortune, heaven, and endless profit.

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yāvanti sūtrāṇi bhavanti vastre
tāvadyugaṃ gacchati somalokam |
puṇyakṣayāj jāyati martyaloke
vastraprabhūte dhanadhāṇyakīrṇe |
surūpasaubhāgyayaśasvinaś ca
vidyādharā lokaprabhutvatāṃ ca || 17:15 ||
```

He will stay in Somaloka for as many æons as there are threads in the clothes [donated]. Because his merits fade away, he is reborn in the human world, with an abundance of clothes and having a lot of riches and corn. They will be beautiful, attractive, and glorious demigods (*vidyādhara*), and [they will obtain] supremacy over the world.

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dvijebhyaś chatram sukṛtaṃ pradadyād
varṣātapatraṃ dṛḍhaśobhanaṃ ca |
aṅgāravarṣaṃ trapukhaḍgam ādyam
asaṃśayaṃ trāyati yāmyamārge || 17:16 ||
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<sup>17.15</sup> Note the *krama* licence in operation in  $p\bar{a}da$  f (pra).  $vidy\bar{a}dhara$ : see Hidas 2019, 24–25.

One should donate well-made parasols to Brahmins which protect them from rain and sunlight, and are firm and nice. It will no doubt protect [them] from charcoal, [molten] tin, knives, etc. rain[ing down on them] on their way to Yama['s abode in hell].

svargam ca yāti grahanāyakasya sa varṣakoṭyāyutam antakāle | jāyanti te mānuṣa martyaloke grhottame bhogapatir bhavanti || 17:17 ||

He will go to the heaven of the chief of the planets [i.e. the Sun] at the time of his death to stay for millions of years. They will be born as humans in the human world in a superb house, and they will be governors.

kṛtvā maṭhaṃ śobhana vipradātā dravyeṇa śuddhena tu pūrayitvā | sa yāti devendrasado yatheṣṭaṃ sa varṣakoṭīśata divyasaṃkhye || 17:18 ||

He who builds and donates a hut to a Brahmin, filling it with pure goods, will go to the abode of the king of the gods [i.e. Indra] at pleasure [to stay] for millions of years, in divine calculation [i.e. counted in divine years].

tadantakāle yadi mānuṣatvaṃ jāyanti te saptamahīprabhoktā | sa saptaratnatrayasamprayukto balādhiko yajñasahasrakartā || 17:19 ||

After that, when they are born into a human existence, they become the kings of the seven worlds. They will be endowed with seven triads of gems[?], having excessive strength, performing thousands of sacrifices.

[ bhūmipradānam — Donation of land ]

bhūmipradātā dvija hīnadīnaḥ samṛddhasasyo jalasaṃnikṛṣṭaḥ | sa yāti lokam amarādhipasya vimānayānena manohareṇa || 17:20 ||

<sup>17.16</sup> To make sense of pāda c, especially trapukhadga ('tin knife'?), I interpret angāra, trapu, and khadga as three types of rain, so to say, that awaits people on their way to hell. Understand angāra-trapu-khadgādya-varṣāt [trāyati]. See molten tin filling up people's bodies in hell in Śivadharmottara 7.151, 183, 197, 205, etc.

He who donates to a poor and distressed Brahmin land that yields plenty of corn and is in the vicinity of water will go to the world of the king of the immortal ones [i.e. of Indra] on a fascinating ærial vehicle.

manvantaraṃ yāvad abhuktabhogān tadantakāle cyuta martyaloke | sa jambukhaṇḍādhipatir bhaveta vīryānvito rājasahasranāthaḥ || 17:21 ||

[He will experience] never-experienced enjoyments for the period of a Manu era. After that he descends to the human world. He will become the king of the Jambu continent, possessing valour, the overlord of thousands of kings.

[ gopradānam — Donation of cows ]

sacailaghaṇṭāṃ kanakāgraśṛṅgāṃ dogdhrīṃ savatsāṃ payasā dvijānām | dattvā dvijebhyaḥ samalaṅkṛtāṃ gāṃ prayānti lokaṃ surabhīsutānām || 17:22 ||

Those who give a cow to a Brahmin, along with its calf and milk, one that has been dressed up and has bells, one that has gold on the tip of its horns, one that yields milk, one that has been embellished, will go to the world of cows.

yāvanti romāṇi bhavanti gāvas tāvad yugānām anubhūya bhogān | tasmāc cyutā martya mahībhujās te sahasrarājānugato mahātmā || 17:23 ||

They will experience enjoyments for that many zons as there are hairs on the cow. Then they will descend to the human world and will become noble rulers controlling a thousand kings.

<sup>17.20</sup> Understand the Sanskrit of pādas ab as follows: dvijāya hīnadīnāya sasyasamrddha-jalasamnikṛṣta-bhūmi-pradātā.

<sup>17.21</sup> Most sources read  $^{\circ}$ *ṣaṇḍā* $^{\circ}$  for  $^{\circ}$ *khaṇḍā* $^{\circ}$ , which can be considered not more than an orthographic variant.

<sup>17.22</sup> Note the odd repetition of dvija in  $p\bar{a}das$  cd, and that  $samalankrt\bar{a}m$   $g\bar{a}m$  is found only in one witness.

<sup>17.23</sup> *gāvas* (plural nominative) in *pāda* a stands for *gavām* (plural genitive) or *gos* (singular genitive). Note the stem form *martya* for *martye/martyam* in *pāda* c.

[ suvarṇādipradānam — Donation of gold etc. ]

suvarṇakāṃsyāyasaraupyadātā
tāmrapravālān maṇimauktikādyān |
dattvā dvijebhyo vasusādhyaloke
prāpnoti varsam daśapañcakotyah || 17:24 ||

If one gives golden, brass, iron, or silver objects, copper, coral, gems, pearls, etc., to Brahmins, one will live through 150 million years in the world of the Vasus and Sādhyas.

bhuktvā yatheṣṭaṃ krama devalokān cyutaś ca martye sa bhaven narendraḥ | sudurjayaḥ śakrasahasrajetā sudīrgham āyuś ca parākramaś ca || 17:25 ||

Having enjoyed the divine worlds in due order, according to his wishes, he will descend to the human world and will be a king. He will be extremely difficult to defeat and will be capable to defeat thousands of Śakras [Indras]. Also, [he will have] a very long life and heroism.

[ vimiśraviṣayāṇi — Miscellaneous topics ]

yat prekṣaṇaṃ darśayituṃ pradātā surūpasaubhāgyaphalaṃ labheta | tṛṇāśanāmūlaphalāśanena labheta rājyāni akaṇṭakāni || 17:26 ||

He who facilitates staging spectacles [for people] to see will obtain the fruits of being handsome and attractive. By eating grass, roots and fruits, one will obtain kingdoms that have no enemies.

<sup>17.24</sup> Although to emend "kotyo to "koṭīh in pāda" d would be more correct than what I have chosen, "kotyah, I have decided to echo 18.4b instead.

<sup>17.25</sup> Note *kramā* for *kramāt* in *pāda* a. I have adopted the reading °*lokān*, as the object of *bhuktvā*, rejecting °*lokāt/lokāc*, which could also work if we supply *bhogān* as the object of *bhuktvā*. My choice is based on 17.47cd: *bhuktvā lokān kramāt sarvān śivaloke pratiṣṭhitaḥ*. °*jetā* in *pāda* c may have been the result of metathesis from °*tejā*, although the former fits the context perfectly well.

<sup>17.26</sup> This section clearly draws on, or paraphrases, MBh 13.7. See some of the most evident parallels in the apparatus.

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labheta parṇāśana svargavāsaṃ
payaḥprayogena ca devalokam |
śuśrūṣaṇe yo gurave ca nityaṃ
vidyādharo jāyati martyaloke || 17:27 ||
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He who feeds on leaves will obtain a stay in heaven. By using only milk/water, [he will get] to the divine world. And he who is always [engaged] in obedience towards the guru will be born as a demigod (vidyādhara) in the human world.

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dadyād gavāṃ grāsa tṛṇasya muṣṭiṃ
gavāḍhyatāṃ jāyati martyaloke |
śrāddhaṃ ca dattvā prayato dvijāya
samṛddhasantāna bhaved yugānte || 17:28 ||
```

Should one give food, a handful of grass, to cows, one will be reborn in the human world possessing an abundancy of cows. By giving [food] to a Brahmin [after] a Śrāddha ritual piously, [his] lineage will be rich until the end of the æon.

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ahiṃsako jāyati dīrgham āyuḥ
kulottamo jāyati dīkṣitena |
kālatrayaṃ snānakṛtena rājyaṃ
pītvā ca vāyuṃ tridaśādhipatvam || 17:29 ||
```

He who refrains from violence will have a long life. By being initiated, he will have a high-class family. He who performs a bath thrice [a day will have] a kingdom. He who drinks [only] air [i.e. fasts] will be the lord of the thirty [gods].

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anaśnatāyāḥ phalam īśaloke
tṛptir bhavet toyapradānaśīlaḥ |
annapradātā puruṣaḥ samṛddhaḥ
sa sarvakāmān labhatīha loke || 17:30 ||
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Note *yat* in *pāda* a... The lengthening of the final vowel of *tṛṇāśanā* in *pāda* c is most probably metri causa. The repetition of *aśana* is odd, and one wonders how *pādas* cd, and some of the verses below on various ways of fasting, connect to our main topic here, donations.

<sup>17.28</sup> Note that *gogrāsa* as a technical term denotes the ritual feeding of cows. See, e.g., DevīBh 11.22.16ff.

The fruit of not eating is in Isaloka. One whose habit is to give water will have satisfaction. A man who gives food will be rich; he will fulfil all his desires in this world.

```
śraddhāmatir yaḥ praviśed dhutāśaṃ
sa yāti lokaṃ prapitāmahasya |
satyaṃ vaded yo 'pi ca dharmaśīlo
modaty asau devi sahāpsarobhiḥ || 17:31 ||
```

He who enters the fire with a trusting mind will go to the world of the Grandfather [i.e. Brahmā]. And if a virtuous person speaks the truth, he will rejoice, O Devī, together with Apsarases.

```
rasāṃs tu ṣaḍ ye parivarjayanti
atīva saubhāgya labheta sādhvī |
dānena bhogān atulān labheta
cirāyutāṃ yāti hi brahmacaryāt || 17:32 ||
```

As for someone who completely gives up the six flavours, a virtuous woman  $(s\bar{a}dhv\bar{\iota})$  will obtain excessive prettiness. One can obtain matchless enjoyments by donating. By chastity, one can have a long life.

```
dhanāḍhyatāṃ yāti hi puṇyakarmā
maunena ājñāṃ labhate alaṅghyām |
prāpnoti kāmaṃ tapasaḥ sutaptaṃ
kīrtiṃ yaśaḥ svargam anantabhogam |
āyuḥśriyārogyadhanaprabhutvaṃ
jñānādilābhaṃ tapasā labheta || 17:33 ||
```

Those who perform meritorious acts will have an abundance of wealth. By observing silence, one can exercise inviolable command. He who practises austerities will fulfil his desires. One will obtain fame, glory, heaven, endless

<sup>17.30</sup> Pāda a may hint at suicide by fasting.

<sup>17.31</sup> Entering the fire as a method of ritual suicide appears, e.g., in NiśvMukha 3.16cd–17: yaḥ tīrthaṃ smarate nityaṃ maraṇaṃ cābhikāṅkṣate || agnipraveśaṃ yaḥ kuryān mānavo niyame sthitaḥ | rudralokam avāpnoti tenaiva saha modate ||; 'He who always remembers [a certain] pilgrimage site and desires to die (maraṇaṃ cābhikāṃkṣate) [there] [and] who [therefore] enters the fire [there], following the prescribed injunction (niyame sthitaḥ), [that] man (mānavaḥ) will obtain the world of Rudra and rejoice [there] with him.' (Tr. in ? ? , 274.)

enjoyments, longevity, beauty, health, wealth, sovereignty, knowledge, etc., by asceticism.

trailokyādhipatitva śakra-m-agamat kṛtvā tapo duṣkaraṃ yakṣeśo 'pi tapaḥprabhāvam abhavad guhyādhipatyaṃ mahat | rakṣeśo 'pi vibhīṣaṇas tv amaratāṃ prāptas tapasaiva tu rudrārādhanatatparas tapaphalān nandī gaṇatvaṃ gataḥ || 17:34 ||

Śakra [i.e. Indra] became the ruler of the three worlds by doing arduous penance. The king of the Yakṣas [i.e. Kubera], too: [by] the power of [his] austerities mighty sovereignty arose over the Guhya[ka]s. The king of the Rakṣas, Vib-hīṣaṇa [Rāvaṇa's brother] also gained immortality merely by penance. Nandin became one of the Gaṇas as the fruit of [his] penance: focusing on the worship of Rudra.

jñānaṃ dvijānāṃ tapa āha viṣṇuḥ kṣatraṃ tapo rakṣaṇam āha sūryaḥ | vaiśyaṃ tapaś cārjanam āha vāyuḥ śūdraṃ hi śilpaṃ tapa āha indraḥ || 17:35 ||

Viṣṇu proclaimed that the penance of Brahmins was knowledge. Sūrya taught that the penance of Kṣatriyas was protection. Vāyu said that the penance of Vaiśyas was accumulating [wealth]. With regards to Śūdras, Indra taught handicraft as penance.

raṇotsahaṃ kṣatriyayajñam iṣṭaṃ vaiśye havir yajñam udāharanti |

<sup>17.33</sup> It is best to understand tapasah sutaptam in  $p\bar{a}da$  c as tapasi sutapte or sutaptata-pasah (ablative).

<sup>17.34</sup> Pāda a may refer to the penance Indra performed in Malada/Karūṣa after killing Vṛtra. See Rāmāyaṇa 1.23.17ff.: purā vṛtravadhe rāma malena samabhiplutam | kṣudhā caiva sahasrākṣaṃ brahmahatyā yadāviśat || tam indraṃ snāpayan devā ṛṣayaś ca tapodhanāḥ | kalaśaiḥ snāpayām āsur malaṃ cāsya pramocayan ||, etc.

Pāda b probably refers to the penance Kubera performed to obtain favours from Brahmā. A hint on this is, e.g., in Rāmāyaṇa 5.7.10–11: brahmaṇo 'rthe kṛtaṃ divyaṃ divi yad viśvakarmaṇā | vimānaṃ puṣpakaṃ nāma sarvaratnavibhūṣitam || pareṇa tapasā lebhe yat kuberaḥ pitāmahāt | kuberam ojasā jitvā lebhe tad rākṣaseśvaraḥ ||.

The reference in pāda c is to Vibhīṣaṇa's penance by which he received the boon to live as a righteous man. See Rāmāyaṇa 7.9.30ff, especially 7.10.29–30: atha prajāpatiḥ prīto vibhīṣaṇam uvāca ha | dharmiṣṭhas tvaṃ yathā vatsa tathā caitad bhaviṣyati || yasmād rākṣasayonau te jātasyāmitrakarṣaṇa | nādharme jāyate buddhir amaratvam dadāmi te ||.

On Nandin's becoming a Gaṇa (pāda d), see, e.g., SkandaP 21.18ff.

śūdrasya yajñaḥ paricaryam iṣṭaṃ yajñaṃ dvijānāṃ japam ukta†mokṣaḥ† || 17:36 ||

Prowess in battle is regarded as proper worship for Kṣatriyas. With regards to Vaiśyas, fire-oblation is said to be worship. Service is regarded as worship for Śūdras. The Brahmins' worship is recitation...?

[svamāṃsarudhiraputrakalatradānam — Donation of one's own flesh and blood, son and wife]

devy uvāca | svamāṃsarudhiraṃ dānaṃ dānaṃ putrakalatrayoḥ | kiṃ praśasyaṃ mahādeva śrotum icchāmi tattvataḥ || 17:37 ||

Devī spoke: Are one's own flesh and blood and one's son and wife praised as donation, O Mahādeva? Tell me the truth please.

maheśvara uvāca | svamāṃsarudhiraṃ dānaṃ praśaṃsanti manīṣiṇaḥ | śrūyatāṃ pūrvavṛttāni saṃkṣipya kathayāmy aham || 17:38 ||

Maheśvara spoke: The wise praise one's own flesh and blood as donation. Let us hear the old legends. I shall relate them in brief.

uśīnaras tu rājarṣiḥ kapotārthe svakāṃ tanum | tyaktvā svargam anuprāptaḥ parārthe paratatparaḥ || 17:39 ||

Uśīnara, the royal saint, by giving up his own body to save a dove, focusing on others for a higher aim, reached heaven.

putramāṃsaṃ svayaṃ chittvā agnidattaṃ purānaghe | tena dānaprabhāvena alarkas tridivaṃ gataḥ || 17:40 ||

He himself cut the flesh of his son, and roasted it, in the past, O sinless Goddess. Alarka reached the third heaven by force of the same [type of] donation.

<sup>17.36</sup> Compare verse 19.40.

<sup>17.39</sup> King [Śibi] Uśīnara offered his own flesh to save a dove, who was Agni in disguise, from a hawk, who was Indra. See MBh 3.130–131, especially 3.131.22–23: śyena uvāca uśīnara kapote te yadi sneho narādhipa | ātmano māṃsam utkṛtya kapotatulayā dhṛtam || yadā samaṃ kapotena tava māṃsaṃ bhaven nṛpa | tadā pradeyaṃ tan mahyaṃ sā me tuṣṭir bhaviṣyati ||. See also Rāmāyaṇa 2.12.4: saṃśrutya śaibyaḥ śyenāya svāṃ tanuṃ jagatīpatiḥ || pradāya pakṣiṇo rājañ jagāma gatim uttamām ||.

svadāradānena sudāsaputra
aputrabhūtasya ca putra jātaḥ |
svarge svayaṃ cākṣayabhogalābhaṃ
prāpto mahaddānaphalaprabhāvāt || 17:41 ||

By donating his own wife, a son was born to Sudāsa's son, who had not had a son. He himself reached undecaying enjoyments in heaven thanks to the fruition of this great act of giving.

17.40 Traditionally, it is Śibi [Uśīnara] who is said to have killed and cooked his own son, Brhadgarbha, without hesitation, on the request of a Brahmin. See MBh Suppl. 3.21: asāv aham śibinā samo nāsmi ||139|| yato brāhmanaḥ kaścid enam abravīt | śibe annārthy asmīti ||140|| tam abravīc chibiḥ | kim kriyatām | ājñāpayatu bhavān iti ||141|| athainam brāhmano 'bravīt | ya eṣa te putro bṛhadgarbho nāma eṣa pramātavya iti | tam enaṃ saṃskuru | annam copapādaya | tato 'ham pratīkṣya iti ||142|| tataḥ putram pramāthya samskrtya vidhinā sādhayitvā pātryām arpayitvā śirasā pratigṛhya brāhmaṇam amṛgayat ||143|| athāsya mṛgayamāṇasya kaś cid ācaṣṭa eṣa te brāhmaṇo nagaraṃ praviśya dahati te gṛhaṃ kośāgāram āyudhāgāram stryagāram aśvaśālām hastiśālām ca kruddha iti ||144|| atha śibis tathaivāvikṛtamukhavarṇo nagaram praviśya brāhmaṇam tam abravīt | siddham bhagavann annam iti ||145|| brāhmano na kim cid vyājahāra | vismayād adhomukhaś cāsīt ||146|| tatah prāsādayad brāhmaṇam | bhagavan bhujyatām iti ||147|| muhūrtād udvīkṣya śibim abravīt | tvam evaitad aśāneti ||148|| tatrāha | tathā | iti ||149|| śibis tathaivāvimanā mahitvā kapālam abhyuddhārya bhoktum aicchat ||150|| athāsya brāhmaņo hastam agṛḥṇāt | abravīc cainam | jitakrodho 'si | na te kim cid aparityājyam brāhmaṇārthe | | 151 | brāhmaṇo 'pi taṃ mahābhāgam sabhājayat ||152|| sa hy udvīkṣyamāṇaḥ putram apaśyad agre tiṣṭhantam devakumāram iva punyagandhānvitam alamkrtam ||153|| sarvam ca tam artham vidhāya brāhmaņo 'ntaradhīyata ||154|| tasya rājarṣer vidhātā tenaiva veṣeṇa parīkṣārtham āgata iti ||155||.

Alarka, on the other hand, gave his own eyes to a Brahmin. See Rāmāyaṇa 2.12.5: tatha hy alarkas tejasvī brāhmaṇe vedapārage | yācamāne svake netre uddhṛtyāvimanā dadau ||. The redactor of this verse seems to have considered the above mentioned story of the sacrificed son to be connected to Alarka, rather than Śibi, or possibly a line may have dropped out. In Rāmāyaṇa 2.12.4-5, the two stories in question, that of Uśīnara killing his son and that involving Alarka offering his eyes to a Brahmin, are mentioned next to each other: saṃśrutya śaibyaḥ śyenāya svāṃ tanuṃ jagatīpatiḥ | pradāya pakṣiṇo rājañ jagāma gatim uttamām || tathā hy alarkas tejasvī brāhmaṇe vedapārage | yācamāne svake netre uddhṛtyāvimanā dadau ||.

17.41 Sudāsa's son was Mitrasaha, later, when living as a Rākṣasa, also known as Kalmāṣapāda. After Vasiṣṭha's curse turned him into a Rākṣasa, another curse fell upon his head pronuonced by a Brāhmaṇī whose husband he had killed. This second curse meant that the moment he touched a woman, he would die. For this reason, he later offered his own wife, Madayantī, to Vasiṣṭha, in order to beget a son (Aśmaka). See BhāgP 9.9.18ff. For an-

yādavas cārjuno devi dattvā khāṇḍavabhojanam | tapanasya prasādena saptadvīpesvaro bhavet || 17:42 ||

Yādava [i.e. Kṛṣṇa] and Arjuna allowed [Agni] to consume the Kāṇḍava[-forest]. By the kindness of Agni (*tapana*), [Arjuna] became the lord of the seven islands.

harinā ca śirāṃ bhittvā dattam me rudhiraṃ purā | pratīcchitaṃ kapālena brahmasambhavajena me || 17:43 ||

In the old times, Hari [i.e. Viṣṇu] cut one of his veins and gave me his blood. I collected it in the skull that used to belong to Brahmā.

divyavarṣasahasrāṇi dhārā tasya na chidyate | parituṣṭo 'smi tenāhaṃ karmaṇānena sundari || 17:44 ||

For a thousand divine years, its flow did not stop. I became satisfied with him, with this deed, O beautiful Goddess.

varaṃ dattaṃ mayā devi purāṇapuruṣo 'vyayaḥ | akṣayaṃ balam ūrjaṃ ca ajarāmaram eva ca || 17:45 ||

other example a giving away one's own wife, see VSS chapter 12. "putra/e in pāda a is either a locative, meant to agree with "bhūtasya in pāda b, or is rather to be taken as a stem form noun. In fact sudāsaputra aputrabhūtasya looks like a noun phrase in which only the last element is declined.

17.42 In their fight with Indra, Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa set the Khāṇḍava forest on fire in order for Agni to consume it, causing the death of many living creatures. See MBh 1.214.1ff (khāṇḍavadahaparvan), and khāṇḍavadāha in? s.v. tapana means 'burning,' but could also signify Agni. Also, consider emending bhavet in pāda d to 'bhavat.

17.43 For this episode of Viṣṇu donating his blood to Śiva, and for support of Yokochi's highly welcome emendation in pāda a, see Skandapurāṇa 6.4–6cd: abhyagāt samkrameṇaiva veśma viṣṇor mahātmanaḥ | tasyātiṣṭhata sa dvāri bhikṣām uccārayañ chubhām || sa dṛṣṭvā tadupasthaṃ tu viṣṇur vai yogacakṣuṣā | śirāṃ lalāṭāt sambhidya raktadhārām apātayat | papāta sā ca vistīrṇā yojanārdhaśataṃ tadā || tayā patantyā viprendrā bahūny abdāni dhārayā | pitāmahakapālasya nārdham apy abhipūritam |.

See also MatsP 183.87–91 and ff., where Viṣṇu slits open his own side: tato 'haṃ gatavān devi himavantaṃ śiloccayam | tatra nārāyaṇaḥ śrīmān mayā bhikṣāṃ prayācitaḥ || tatas tena svakaṃ pārśvaṃ nakhāgreṇa vidāritam | sravato mahatī dhārā tasya raktasya niḥṣṛtā || prayātā sātivistīrṇā yojanārddhaśatan tadā | na saṃpūrṇaṃ kapālan tu ghoram adbhuta darśanam || divyaṃ varṣasahasran tu sā ca dhārā pravāhinī | provāca bhagavān viṣṇuḥ kapālaṃ kuta īdṛśam || āścaryabhūtaṃ deveśa saṃśayo hṛdi vartate | kutaś ca sambhavo deva sarvaṃ me brūhi pṛcchataḥ ||

praticchitam ('received') in pāda c is a participle that ?? , vol. 2, 373 labels as a 'non-Sanskrit' (Buddhist hybrid) form of praticchati.

I gave him a boon [which was] an undecaying primæval man, O Goddess, impersishable, powerful, strong, and immortal.

mamādhikam bhaved viṣṇur mām api tvaṃ vijeṣyasi | evamādīny anekāni mayoktāni janārdane || 17:46 ||

'Viṣṇu will surpass me. You will be able to defeat even me,' I told Janārdana [i.e. Viṣṇu], and many similar things.

niṣkampaniścalamanāḥ sthāṇubhūta iva sthitaḥ | dadhīciḥ svatanuṃ dattvā vibudhānāṃ varānane | bhuktvā lokān kramāt sarvān śivaloke pratisthitah || 17:47 ||

With an unwavering and motionless mind, standing [firm] like a pillar, Dadhīci gave the gods his own body, O Varānanā. Enjoying all the worlds in due order, he is now living in Śivaloka.

[ anyāni dānāni — Other types of donation ]

jāmadagnir mahīṃ dattvā kāśyapāya mahātmane | ihaiva sa phalaṃ bhoktā devarājyam avāpsyati || 17:48 ||

Jāmadagni [i.e. Paraśurāma] gave the Earth to the great-souled Kāśyapa. In this very same place [i.e. Śivaloka], he is enjoying the fruits [of his actions]

<sup>17.45</sup> To interpret this verse correctly, we have to read on *Skandapurāṇa* 6, a possible source for this section: *sasarja puruṣaṃ dīptaṃ viṣṇoḥ sadṛśam ūrjitam* ||6.10|| *tam āhāthākṣayaś cāsi ajarāmara eva ca* | *yuddheṣu cāpratidvandvī sakhā viṣṇor anuttamaḥ* | *devakāryakaraḥ śrīmān sahānena carasva ca* ||6.11||; 'He [Śiva] created a brilliant Man, who was as powerful as Viṣṇu. He said to him: "Now you are imperishable and immortal, unconquerable in battle, Viṣṇu's greatest friend. You are the fortunate one who carries out the god's tasks. Follow him [i.e. Viṣṇu]." '

<sup>17.47</sup> Dadhīci/Dadhīca killed himself when the gods told him they needed his bones to forge a weapon against Vṛtra. See MBh 12.329.25A ff: tān brahmovāca | 'ṛṣir bhār-gavas tapas tapyate dadhīcaḥ sa yācyatām varam yathā kalevaram jahyāt tasyāsthibhir vajram kriyatām' iti | devās tatrāgacchan yatra dadhīco bhagavān ṛṣis tapas tepe | sendrā devās tam abhigamyocur 'bhagavaṃs tapasaḥ kuśalam avighnam ceti' tān dadhīca uvāca 'svāgataṃ bhavadbhyaḥ kim kriyatām | yad vakṣyatha tat kariṣyāmīti' te tam abruvañ 'śarīraparityāgaṃ lokahitārthaṃ bhagavān kartum arhatīti' | atha dadhīcas 'tathaiva' avimanāḥ sukhaduḥkhasamo mahāyogī ātmānaṃ samādhāya śarīraparityāgaṃ cakāra | tasya paramātmany avasṛte tāny asthīni dhātā saṃgṛhya vajram akarot | tena vajreṇābhedyenāpradhṛṣyeṇa brahmāsthisaṃbhūtena viṣṇupraviṣṭenendro viśvarūpaṃ jaghāna | śirasāṃ cāsya chedanam akarot | tasmād anantaraṃ viśvarūpagātramathanasaṃbhavaṃ tvaṣṭrotpāditam evārim vṛtram indro jaghāna |.

and will reach the divine kingdom.

dattvā gosakalam devi vyāsasyāmitatejasaḥ | yudhisṭhiro mahīpālaḥ sadehas tridivam gataḥ || 17:49 ||

Giving all the world, O Devī, to Vyāsa of boundless glory, king Yudhiṣṭhira went to the third heaven in his bodily form.

satyabhāmā svakam bhartrā dattvā nāradasatkṛtam | dānasyāsya prabhāvena akṣayaṃ tridivaṃ gataḥ || 17:50 ||

Satyabhāmā gave her own wealth (*svaka*) [equal in weight to the wishing-tree together] with [her] husband [Kṛṣṇa] as a way to honour Nārada. By the force of this donation, he [i.e. Nārada] went to the third heaven.

catuḥṣaṣṭisahasrāṇi gavāṃ dattvā dvijanmane | duryodhano mahīpālo gataḥ svargam anantakam || 17:51 ||

<sup>17.48</sup> After Paraśurāma destroyed the Kṣatriyas, he gave the whole world to Kāśyapa. See, e.g., Harivaṃśa Appendix 1.21.99–101: abhūś ca jāmadagnyas tvaṃ gṛhītvā paraśuṃ prabho | hatavāṃs tvaṃ mahāvīryaṃ kṛtavīryasutaṃ raṇe | niḥkṣatriyam imaṃ lokam adadāh kāśyapāya vai ||.

<sup>17.49</sup> One could emend gosakalam in pāda a to gām sakalām, but gosakalam might be original. That Yudhiṣṭhira donated the whole world to Vyāsa is mentioned in MBh 14.91.7: tato yudhiṣṭhiraḥ prādāt sadasyebhyo yathāvidhi | koṭīsahasram niṣkāṇām vyāsāya tu vasumdharām ||; 'Then Yudhiṣṭhira gave the superintending priests, according to rule, a thousand krore of golden coins, and the whole world to Vyāsa.' That Yudhiṣṭhira entered heaven in a bodily form comes up in MBh 180.3.39–40: gaṅgām devanadīm puṇyām pāvanīm ṛṣisaṃstutām | avagāhya tu tāṃ rājā tanum tatyāja mānuṣīm || tato divyavapur bhūtvā dharmarājo yudhiṣṭhiraḥ | nirvairo gatasaṃtāpo jale tasmin samāplutaḥ ||.

<sup>17.50</sup> The interpretation of this verse is tentative. It seems to refer to the episode when Kṛṣṇa was given flowers of the heavenly wishing tree by Nārada. Kṛṣṇa failed to pass any of them to his favourite wife Satyabhāmā (note emendation in pāda a: an original -ā may have been misread as a visarga). Kṛṣṇa's blunder was remedied by a journey to heaven together, and by bringing the wishing tree from the world of gods to Satyabhāmā's garden. Nārada told Satyabhāmā that in order for her to have the tree in all of her births, all she has to do is tulāpuruṣadāna, one of the mahādānas. This involves donating as much gold as the weight of the donor. She gave Nārada as much gold as the weight of her husband, Kṛṣṇa, plus the tree. After this, Nārada departed to heaven. See? ? s.v. 'Satyabhāmā', and Padmapurāṇa 6.88.15–17: satyabhāmovāca | īdṛśaḥ kalpavṛkṣo 'yaṃ patir etādṛśaḥ prabhuḥ | bhave bhave kathaṃ prāpyas tad ākhyātu bhavān mama || iti pṛṣṭas tadā prāha nārado munisattamaḥ | prāpyate satyabhāme 'yaṃ tulāpuruṣadānataḥ || satyabhāmā tadā kṛṣṇaṃ kalpavṛkṣasamanvitam | nāradāyaiva sā prādāt tolayitvā vidhānataḥ | sarvopaskaram ākṛṣya nāradas tridivaṃ yayau ||

By giving sixty-four thousand cows to the Brahmin, king Duryodhana went to boundless heaven.

vāsukiḥ sarparājendro dattvā vipra susaṃskṛtām | jaratkāroś ca sā bhāryā sarve nāga vimokṣitāḥ || 17:52 ||

Vāsuki, the serpent king, gave [his sister to] the Brahmin fully adorned. She was Jaratkāru's wife. All the Nāgas were released.

[ dānabhūmayaḥ — Levels of donation ]

gobhūmikanakādīnāṃ dānaṃ kanyasam ucyate | bhṛṭyaputrakalatrāṇāṃ dānaṃ madhyamam ucyate || 17:53 ||

The donation of cows, land, gold, etc. is regarded the lowest. The donation of servants, sons and wives is regarded as mediocre.

svadehapiśitādīnāṃ dānam uttamam ucyate | etat sarvaṃ yadā dānaṃ tad dānam uttamottamam || 17:54 ||

The donation of one's own body, flesh, etc. is regarded as superior. When donation consists of all these, that donation is the ultimate one.

yāvaj janmasahasrāṇi bhoktā bhavati kanyasaḥ | śatajanmasahasrāṇi bhoktā bhavati madhyamaḥ || 17:55 ||

[One who performs] the lowest will enjoy for a thousand births. [One who performs] the mediocre one will enjoy for a hundred thousand births.

<sup>17.52</sup> The translation of  $p\bar{a}da$  d is tentative and presupposes that vipra is in stem form for a dative or genitive.

Jaratkāru was Vāsuki's sister. He gave her to Jaratkāru (sic!) in marriage. She, through her son Āstīka, later saved the Serpents from Janamejaya's sarpasattra, a sacrifice to kill the Nāgas. See MBh 1.13.34ff: vāsukir uvāca | jaratkāro jaratkāruḥ svaseyam anujā mama | pratigṛḥnīṣva bhāryārthe mayā dattām sumadhyamām || tvadartham rakṣitā pūrvam pratīc-chemām dvijottama | evam uktvā tataḥ prādād bhāryārthe varavarṇinīm || sūta uvāca | mātrā hi bhujagāḥ śaptāḥ pūrvam brahmavidām vara | janamejayasya vo yajñe dhakṣyaty anilasārathiḥ || tasya śāpasya śāntyartham pradadau pannagottamaḥ | svasāram ṛṣaye tasmai suvratāya tapasvine || sa ca tām pratijagrāha vidhidṛṣṭena karmaṇā | āstīko nāma putraś ca tasyām jajñe mahātmanaḥ ||;

See also MBh 1.48.1ff, especially 1.51.20: āstīka uvāca | suvarnam rajatam gāś ca na tvām rājan vṛnomy aham satram te viramatv etat svasti mātṛkulasya naḥ ||; 'Āstīka spoke: I do not ask you for gold, silver or cows, O king [Parīkṣit]. Let your sacrifice [of Serpents] stop, and let out maternal family prosper!'

uttamaḥ phalabhoktā ca janmakoṭiśatatrayam | parārdhadvayajanmānāṃ bhoktā vai cottamottamaḥ || 17:56 ||

[One who performs] the superior one will enjoy its fruits for three billion births. [One who performs] the ultimate one will enjoy for two half-*paras*.

bhūtānām anukampayā yadi dhanam dātā sadā tv arthine
dīnāndhakṛpaṇeṣv anāthamaline śvānāditiryakṣu ca |
yady evam kurute sadārtiharaṇam śraddhānvito bhaktimān
tasyānantaphalam vadanti vibudhāḥ saṃyamya saṃdarśanāt || 17:57 ||

If someone regularly donates, out of compassion for living beings, to those in need, to the miserable, the blind, the poor, the helpless and [religious mendicants wearing] dirty clothes, even to animals such as dogs, and always tries to remove suffering in this way, having faith and devotion, he will have endless rewards, the wise/the gods say, as a result of a full inspection [that they carried out] together ???.

|| iti vṛṣasārasaṃgrahe dānadharmaviśeṣaṃ nāma saptādaśamo 'dhyāyaḥ ||

Here ends the seventeenth chapter in the Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha called The particulars of the Dharma of donation.

<sup>17.56</sup> For numbers such as parārdha and para, see verses 1.31ff.

<sup>17.57</sup> Note how the variant  $anukamp\bar{a}y\bar{a}$  in  $p\bar{a}da$  a must be the result of trying to read the line as an anustubh. Read krpanesv in  $p\bar{a}da$  b as kripanesv to restore the metre. See a similar case in 17.7a.

## [ aṣṭādaśamo ʾdhyāyaḥ ] [Chapter Eighteen]

[ svargān martyam upāgatānām cihnāni — Marks of those who return from heaven ]

devy uvāca |
bhuktvā tu bhogān suciraṃ yatheṣṭaṃ
puṇyakṣayān martyam upāgatānām |
cihnāni teṣāṃ kathayasva me 'dya
yathākramaṃ karmaphalaṃ viśeṣāt || 18:1 ||

Devī spoke: Please tell me now about the characteristic marks of those who, after having experienced enjoyable things as they please for a long time, their merits thus having worn away, return to the mortal world, and especially about the fruits of their deeds, one by one.

[ dānāṣṭakam — Eight kinds of donation ]

maheśvara uvāca |
sadānnadātā kṛpaṇārtidīnāṃ
sa varṣakoṭyāyutam īśaloke |
bhuktvā ca bhogān samam apsarobhiḥ
prakṣīṇapuṇyaḥ punar eti martyam || 18:2 ||

Maheśvara spoke: He who regularly gives food to the poor and to the ones afflicted by pain will experience enjoyments in Īśaloka together with Apsarases for millions of years, before he returns to the world of mortals, his merits having worn away.

jāyanti divyeṣu kuleṣu puṃsaḥ sastrīsamṛddhe bahubhṛtyapūrṇe | gauraśvaratnādidhanākuleṣu rūpojjvalaḥ kāntisamāyutaś ca || 18:3 ||

[These] men will be [re-]born in divine families, [later] having a wife and wealth and many servants, into families that are stuffed with wealth that consists of

<sup>18.2</sup> Note the variant *bhagavān uvāca* here. Note *koṭyāyutam* in *pada* b instead of the expected but unmetrical *koṭyayutam*. Cf. 18.4b below.

cows, horses, jewels etc., he himself possessing shining beauty and loveliness.

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vastraṃ susatkṛtya dvijasya dānāt
svargeṣu modanti sa varṣakoṭyaḥ |
punaś ca te martyam upāgatāś ca
cihnaṃ mahacchrīpadam āpnuvanti || 18:4 ||
```

[If one] donates clothes to a Brahmin with utmost respect, he will have fun in the heavens for millions of years. They will return to the world of mortals, and their characteristics mark is that they rise to an extremely glorious rank.

```
kūpaprapāpuṣkariṇīpradātā
sa lokam āpnoti jaleśvarasya |
tataḥ sa tasmāc cyutim āpya lokāt
sukhī sutṛpteṣu kuleṣu jāyet || 18:5 ||
```

He who donates wells, fountains, or lotus-ponds will reach the world of Jaleśvara [i.e. Varuṇa]. Then descending from that world, he will be [re-]born into a very comfortable [well-to-do? happy? tarpaṇa?] family, and will be happy.

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ratnipramāṇād api hemadānāt
surendralokaṃ samavāpnuvanti |
tasmāc cyuto martyam upāgatānāṃ
cihnaṃ samṛddhir dhanadhānyalakṣmyāḥ || 18:6 ||
```

By donating as little gold as a cubit[?], people can reach the world of Surendra [i.e. Indra]. The characteristic marks of those who descend from there to the world of mortals is prosperity, wealth, crops, and good fortune.

<sup>18.3</sup> Note the change from plural (*kuleṣu*) to singular (*samṛddhe*, *pūṛne*) in *pādas* a and b, the slightly irregular plural nominative *puṃsaḥ* in *pāda* a, and that *sastrī* might have been meant as a separate word, in the sense of *sastrīkaḥ* ('married'). I take *gaur aśva*° in *pāda* c as if it were part of the compound: *go'śva*°. See NāradaP 1.71.77ab for a compound similar to the one here: *gajāśvaratharatnaiś ca grāmakṣetradhanādibhiḥ* 

<sup>18.4</sup> Note that *pāda* a can be considered metrical only if *dvi* in *dvijasya* does not make the previous syllable heavy (*krama* licence). Note the plural verb *modanti* metri causa and the plural nominative "*koṭṇḥ* in *pāda* b for a more standard accusative "*koṭīḥ* (from *koṭi* or *koṭī*; cf. 18.2b above).

<sup>18.5</sup> The phrase *sutrptesu kulesu* (lit. 'into satisfied families') is slightly odd.

<sup>18.6</sup> ratni seems to be too large a measure in this context. Maybe reņu ('a grain of dust') was meant? I have chosen lakṣmyāḥ in pāda d against lakṣyāḥ as a lectio difficilior. It is supposed to stand for a plural nominative.

adūṣyabhūmīvaravipradānāt

sa lokam āpnoti sureśvarasya

bhuktvā tu bhogān cyuta martyaloke

cihnam labhed vai viṣayādhipatvam || 18:7 ||

By donating an excellent piece of land to a Brahmin without corruption[? adūṣita°?], one will reach the world of Sureśvara [Śiva/Brahmā?]. After experiencing enjoyments, he descends to the world of mortals, And the characteristic mark [will be] that he will obtain the rank of 'lord of the land.'

dvijasya satkṛtya tilapradātā

sa lokam āpnoti ca keśavasya |

bhraṣṭas tato martyam upāgatas tu

cihnam labhed akṣayam arthalābham || 18:8 ||

He who donates sesame seeds to a Brahmin respectfully will reach the world of Keśava [i.e. Viṣṇu]. Then, having fallen and returned to the world of mortals, the characteristic mark [will be] that he will obtain undiminishing acquisition of wealth.

gavām surūpām vidhivad dvijānām

dattvā ca golokam avāpnuvanti |

kalpāvasāne samupetya martye

cihnaṃ gavāḍhyaṃ śatagoyutaṃ ca || 18:9 ||

By donating beautiful cows to Brahmins according to rule, people reach Goloka. At the end of the æon, they return to the world of mortals. Their characteristic mark will be an abundance of cows, having a hundred cows[?].

svargam gatānām puruṣasya cihnam

dhanāḍhyatā śrī sukhabhogalābham |

āyuryaśorūpakalatraputram

sampadvibhūtikulakīrtim artham || 18:10 ||

The characteristic marks of those who have been in heaven are: an abundance of wealth, grace, the attainment of happiness and enjoyment, [a long] life, fame, beauty, wife, sons, success, power, family, glory, and riches.

<sup>18.7</sup> Note the stem form *cyuta* in *pāda* c metri causa.

<sup>18.9</sup> It seems that *gavām* is meant to be a singular accusative of *go*.

<sup>18.10</sup> Note the discrepancy in grammatical number in *pāda* a. Note the seemingly accusative forms *°lābham* and *°kīrtim* (for *lābhaḥ* and *kīrtir*). The last syllable of *vibhūti* is treated as long.

## [ nirayān martyam upāgatānām cihnāni — Marks of those who return from hell ]

dānāstakam cottama kīrtitam te

cihnam ca lokam ca samāsato me |

śrnotu devī nirayāgatānām

cihnam ca karmam ca vipākatām ca || 18:11 ||

I have taught you the eight supreme kinds of donation, the characteristic marks, and the [corresponding] worlds in brief. Listen, O Goddess, to the characteristic marks of those who have returned from hell, and to their actions and the fruition [thereof].

hatvā ca vipram manasā ca vācā

sa yāti pāram nirayasya ghoram |

aśītikalpam niraye kramena

bhuktvā punas tirya śatāyutānām | 18:12 ||

If one kills a Brahmin, [even if only] mentally or verbally, one goes to the boundaries of terrible hell. Gradually experiencing [his karmas] for eighty æon in hell, he will [live] as an animal for millions [of years/lives/æons].

jāyanti te mānuṣa hīnavidyāḥ

pratyantavāsāh kulavittahīnāh |

nityam ca tasyā kṣayarogapīḍā

idaṃ tu cihnaṃ dvijajīvahartuḥ || 18:13 ||

Those men will be [re-]born as ignorant, will live on the fringes of town, and will lack a good family and wealth. They will always be tormented by consumption (*kṣayaroga*). These are the characteristic marks of one who takes away the life of a Brahmin.

<sup>18.11</sup> For a similar description of the consequences of sins in next lives, see *Manu* 11 and 12, and YājūS 3.207ff (in??), 5 (*prāyaścittaprakaraṇa*). Note the stem form adjective *uttama* metri causa, in *pāda* a. Note *me* for *mayā* in *pāda* b (??, 4.1.3 [pp. 102–103]). The slightly odd phrase *śṛṇotu devī*, instead of a vocative with *śṛṇu*, is metri causa. Note the accusative form *karmaṃ*, metri causa, in *pāda* d.

<sup>18.12</sup> Note the stem form *tirya* in *pāda* d (metri causa), and that the phrase *śatāyutānām* is ambiguous. Perhaps *śatāyutābdam* (for *śatāyutāny abdāni*) or *śatāyutāni janmāni* was meant.

<sup>18.13</sup> In  $p\bar{a}da$  a, I take  $m\bar{a}nu\bar{s}a$  as a stem form noun (metri causa, for  $(m\bar{a}nu\bar{s}a[h])$ . While  $p\bar{a}da$  c suggests 'incurable diseases'  $(tasya + ak\bar{s}ayaroga^\circ)$ , the parallels (reading  $brahm\bar{a}k\bar{s}aya^\circ$ ) are traditionally interpreted as reading  $k\bar{s}aya^\circ$  ('consumption', see the apparatus) as opposed to  $ak\bar{s}aya^\circ$  Thus the lengthening of the final vowel of tasya is best to be taken as metri causa.

```
pītvā ca madyaṃ dvija kāmato vā
āghrāti gandhaṃ svamanīṣikeṇa |
sa yāti ghoraṃ narakam asahyaṃ
yāvac ca kalpaṃ daśa atra bhuktvā || 18:14 ||
```

If a Brahmin (*dvija*) drinks alcohol no doubt intentionally, smells [its] odour on his own accord, he will go to the terrible and unbearable hell for ten æons, experiencing [his karmas] there.

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tiryaṃ ca sarvam anubhūya duḥkhaṃ
sa kaṣṭakaṣṭena manuṣyajanma |
caṇḍālaśaunaśvapacatvam eti
śyāmaṃ ca tālu bhavatīha cihnam || 18:15 ||
```

Experiencing all the pain of animal existence, he will, with great difficulty, [reach] a human birth. He will go through [states of being] a Caṇḍāla, a butcher, and a dog-cooker. In this case, the characteristic mark is that his palate becomes black.

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nindanti ye veda †sambhūya† jihvā
yaḥ kūṭasākṣī sa ca khalv alāndhau |
suhṛdvadhā mṛtyuśataṃ hi garbhe
garhāśanocchiṣṭabhujo bhavanti || 18:16 ||
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Those who despise the Vedas will [be reborn] with their tongues ... He who gives false testimony will [be reborn] blind[? CHECK]. [In case of] the murder of a friend, [one will experience] a hundred deaths in the womb. Those

<sup>18.14</sup> I take dvija in  $p\bar{a}da$  a as a stem form noun (for dvijab). If standard sandhi is expected between  $p\bar{a}da$ s a and b, then  $v\bar{a}$  in  $p\bar{a}da$  a is to be understood to stand for vai ('definitely, without a doubt'). In  $p\bar{a}da$  b, " $man\bar{i}sikena$  stands for the better attested " $man\bar{i}sikay\bar{a}$ . Strictly speaking,  $p\bar{a}da$  c is unmetrical, the last syllable of narakam ending in a light syllable. Word-ending syllables are often treated as heavy in this text. In  $p\bar{a}da$  d atra probably stands for tatra (narake). It is not clear why atra seemed better to the redactors than tatra. Note also that the use of the singular with numerals is one of the hallmarks of this text.

<sup>18.15</sup> The syntax of  $p\bar{a}da$  a is obscure. Either understand tiryam as tiryas' ('being an animal,' 'in an animal form') or tiryam as qualifying duhkham ('the pain of animal existence'). The last syllable of sarvam in  $p\bar{a}da$  a is treated as long. One may consider emending "janma to "janma in  $p\bar{a}da$  b, turning it into a  $bahuvr\bar{t}hi$  compound, to make it agree with sa ('he [will become] a human with great difficulty'). The two syllables of  $t\bar{a}lu$  scan as long-long. Note the relevant remark in YājñS 3.210b quoted in the apparatus.

who eat forbidden food will eat [only] leftovers [in their next lives].

stainyam tu yaḥ kurvati pāpasattvam

te pāpadoṣān narakam vrajanti |

manvantarādīny anubhūya duḥkhaṃ

punaś ca tiryam śataśo 'nubhūyāt || 18:17 ||

Those wicked people who steal will, because of this sinful crime, go to hell. Suffering pain for many[?] a Manu-era, one will again and again, for hundreds of times, experience animal existence.

mānusyajanmesu ca duḥkhabhāgī

stenatvam āyāti punaś ca mūḍhaḥ |

suvarņacorī kunakhatva cihnam

viśīrņagātro rajatāpahārī || 18:18 ||

When born as a human, he will suffer, the fool will become a thief again. If one steals gold, the characteristic mark will be that one will have ugly nails. One who steals silver will have broken limbs.

tāmrāpahārī sphuţitāgrapāņir

lohāpahārī bhujacheda cihnam |

kāṃsāpahārī karabhagna cihnaṃ

hṛtvā ca rītitrapusīsakānām || 18:19 ||

If one steals copper, the fore part of one's hand will be split. If one steals steel, the characteristic mark will be a broken arm. If one steals brass, the characteristic mark will be a broken hand. Stealing bell-metal, tin or lead

nāsosṭhakarṇaśravaṇasya chedaś

cihnam nrnām vastraharah kucailah |

dhānyāpahārī bhavate 'ngahīno

dīpāpahārī bhavate 'ndha cihnam || 18:20 ||

<sup>18.16</sup> I take *veda* as a stem form noun in *pāda* a. I suspect that *pāda* a may have contained a reference to *upajihvā*, a disease of the tongue. Alternatively, it may speak about one's tongue being cut with a sword, or about a swallen (*saṃśūna*) tongue. Understans *garhāśanoc-chiṣṭabhujo* in *pāda* d as *garhitāśanā ucchiṣṭabhujo* with double sandhi.

<sup>18.17</sup> Note the discrepancy between yah kurvati and te vrajanti in  $p\bar{a}das$  a and b, and the corresponding attempt in  $C_{94}$  to correct yah to ye. One could also emend "sattvam to "sattvah. Note how E echoes the reading of  $K_{41}$  in  $p\bar{a}da$  d.

<sup>18.18</sup> kunakhatva in pāda c is in stem form.

<sup>18.19</sup> Note the stem forms °cheda and °bhagna in  $p\bar{a}das$  b and c. Note  $k\bar{a}msa$  as an alternative form of  $k\bar{a}msya$ , and °bhagna as a stem form in  $p\bar{a}da$  c.

will cause clefts in the nose, lips, and the ears (*karṇaśravaṇa*). The characteristic mark of one who stole people's clothes is being badly-dressed. Those who steal grain will have missing limbs. If one steals lamps, the characteristic mark is that he will become blind.

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nirvāpahā kāṇa bhaveta cihnaṃ
yaḥ strīṃ haret so 'pi jitaḥ striyā syāt |
sasyāpahārī bhavate 'nnahīno
hṛtvāyudham astrahatatva cihnam || 18:21 ||
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The characteristic mark of one who takes away sacrifical offerings (or: alms) is becoming one-eyed. He who abducts women will himself be overcome by a woman. Somebody who steals corn will lack food. If one steals weapons, the characteristic mark is death by a missile.

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annāpahārī paradattabhoktā
hṛtvā tu gāvaḥ sa bhaved daridraḥ |
hariṃ haret tad dhariṇā dahanti
hṛtvā tu meṣān ajagardabhaṃ vā || 18:22 ||
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One who steals food will live on [food] given by others. One who steals cows will become poor. [If] someone steals a horse, then he will be destroyed by a horse. One who steals sheep, goats, donkeys,

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sa bhārabhrjjīvya-m-udāharanti
ratnāpahārī anapatyatā ca |
chatrāpahārī apavitratā ca
hṛtvā ca bījaṃ sa bhaved abījaḥ || 18:23 ||
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will lead[?] a burdened life, they say[?]. One who steals jewels: [the mark is] childlessness. One who steals parasols: [the mark is] impurity. Stealing seeds, one becomes seedless.

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godhūmaśāliyavamudgamāṣān
hṛtvā masūraṃ vilayaṃ vrajanti |
kāmāturo mātara mātṛputrīṃ
mātṛsvasām gacchati mātulānīm || 18:24 ||
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<sup>18.20</sup> I take *karṇaśravaṇa* as a clumsy expression simply meaning 'ear.' Note the stem form metri causa in *pāda* d (*andha*).

<sup>18.22</sup> Understand  $g\bar{a}vah$  in  $p\bar{a}da$  c as plural accusative (for  $g\bar{a}h$ ). (? ?, 2.15 [p. 68]).

Those who steal wheat, rice, barley, mungo beans, wild beans, or lentils, will die. If somebody, being sick with desire, sexually approaches his mother, his mother's daughter, his mother's sister, or the wife of a maternal uncle,

rājānganāṃ putrasutāṃ snuṣāṃ ca pravrājinīṃ brāhmaṇim antyajāṃ ca | ajāśvameṣaṃ surabhīsutāṃ ca yat kāmayet teṣu vimūḍhacetāḥ || 18:25 ||

or if he has sex with a royal consort, his son's daughter, a daughter-in-law, a female religious mendicant, a Brahmin's wife, or a low-born woman, a goat, horse, sheep, or a cow, with a foolish mind,

sa yāti kṛcchraṃ narakaṃ sughoraṃ sa varṣakoṭīśataśo bhramitvā | tiryaṃ ca bhūyaḥ śataśo vyatītya kaṣṭena vai jāyati mānuṣatvam || 18:26 ||

he will go to the painful and extremely terrible hell. Wandering [through transmigration] a million times, dying as an animal again and again a hundred times, he will, with great difficulty, be born into a human existence,

hīnāngatām dīnaśarīratām ca yo mātṛgāmī sa bhaved alingaḥ | mātṛsvasātalpaga vātalingo lingoparodhaḥ sutaputrikāmaḥ || 18:27 ||

and lacking some limbs and having a miserable body. He who had sex with his mother will have no penis; one who has sex with his mother's sister will have a damaged penis; he who enjoys his son's daughter will have a non-functional[?] penis.

<sup>18.24</sup> Note *mātara* for *mātaram* metri causa.

<sup>18.25</sup> Note the form  $br\bar{a}hmanim$  in  $p\bar{a}da$  b metri causa. Note yat in  $p\bar{a}da$  d most probably simply for yah.

<sup>18.27</sup> The accusatives in *pāda* a seem to continue the syntax of 18.26d. Alternatively, they could be corrected to nominatives, suggesting further consequences of the previously mentioned crime. I have translated *vātalingo* in *pāda* c as 'a damaged penis', although in medical literature *vātalinga* usually means 'the symptoms of the problems with the Vāta-type or with the Vāta-humour of the body,' see, e.g. *Carakasaṃhitā* 6.7.35. The former may have been the result of misreading medical texts, the latter seems too mild a punishment for such a crime. While all consulted witnesses read '*āparodhaḥ* in *pāda* d, '*oparodhaḥ* seems a much better choice; hence my emendation. Note *putri* in the same *pāda* metri causa for *putrī*.

snuṣāṃ ca yaḥ sevati raktamehī dauścarmatāṃ ca dvijasundarīṣu | rājāṅganāyāsu ca liṅgacchedaḥ pravrājinīkāmuka mūtrakṛcchram || 18:28 ||

He who has sex with a daughter-in-law will pass blood with his urine; with a Brahmin's wife: skin disease; with royal consorts: a cut-off penis; having sex with a female mendicant: painful discharge of urine;

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savyādhiliṅgaṃ labhate 'ntyajāsu
vilīnaliṅgaḥ paśuyonigāmī |
jāyanti te mūṣika dhānyacaurī
kṣīram hared vāyasatāṃ prayāti || 18:29 ||
```

[sex] with low-born women: he will have a penis disease; he who has sex with animals will have a dissolved penis. He who steals grain will be born as a rat. If one steals milk, one will become a crow.

```
kāṃsāpahārī sa bhavet tu haṃsaḥ
śvānatvam āyāti rasāpahārī |
hṛtvā ca sūcīṃ tu bhavet sa daṃśaḥ
hṛtvā tu sarpir vṛkatāṃ prayāti || 18:30 ||
```

He who steals copper will become a goose. He who steals sweet juices will become a dog. By stealing a needle he becomes a gnat. By stealing ghee, he becomes a wolf.

```
māṃsaṃ tu hṛtvā sa bhaveta gṛdhras
tailāpahārī khagatāṃ prayāti |
guḍaṃ ca hṛtvā guḍikā bhavanti
śākāpahārī sa bhaven mayūraḥ || 18:31 ||
```

<sup>18.28</sup> Understand °āṅganāyāsu as °āṅganāsu. Note the stem form °kāmuka in pāda d. 18.29 Note the singular subject with a plural predicate, and the stem form noun mūṣika in pāda c. For this and the next verse, compare Manu 12.62 (in Olivelle's translation; see the Sanskrit in the apparatus; emphasis mine): 'By stealing grain, one becomes a rat; by stealing bronze, a ruddy goose; by stealing water, a Plava coot; by stealing honey, a gnat; by stealing milk, a crow; by stealing sweets, a dog; by stealing ghee, a mongoose'.

<sup>18.30</sup> For my emendation of  $hams\bar{a}pah\bar{a}r\bar{\iota}$  to  $k\bar{a}ms\bar{a}pah\bar{a}r\bar{\iota}$  in  $p\bar{a}da$  a, see Manu 12.62b:  $k\bar{a}msyam\ hamso$  and 18.19c above. Note how M is closer to to reading  $k\bar{a}ms\bar{a}^{o}$  than any of the other witnesses. Since nihamsah in the same  $p\bar{a}da$  is difficult to interpret, and we expect hamsah anyway, I conjectured  $tu\ hamsah$  here.

If he steals meat, he will be a vulture. If he steals oil, he will be a bird. If he steals sugar, he will become a flying fox. If he steals vegetables, he will become a peacock.

```
hṛtvā paśuṃ paṅgura jāyate ha
śvitratvam āyāti suvastrahārī |
hṛtvā dukūlaṃ sa ca sārasatvaṃ
kṣaumaṃ ca hṛtvā sa ca darduratvam || 18:32 ||
```

If someone steals cattle, he will be [re-]born lame. One who steals nice clothes will have white leprosy. If one steals fine cloth  $(duk\bar{u}la)$ , one becomes a crane. If one steals linen, one will become a frog.

```
aurṇāni vastrāṇy apahṛtya meṣaḥ
chucchundarī jāyati gandhahārī |
brahmasvam alpam api hṛtya bhoktā
sa gṛdhra ucchiṣṭabhujo bhavanti || 18:33 ||
```

If one steals woolen clothes, one will become a ram. One who steals perfumes will be [re-]born as a [female?] musk-rat. If one steals and enjoys the property of a Brahmin, even if it is only a small amount, one becomes a vulture that eats leftovers.

```
pādena yaḥ sparśayate dvijāṅghriṃ
tad vātaraktaṃ caraṇe bhaveta |
pādena yaḥ sparśayate ca gāvaḥ
sa pādarogān vividhān labheta || 18:34 ||
```

<sup>18.31</sup> For this verse, see Manu 12.63–65 (in Olivelle's translation; see the relevant excerpts from the Sanskrit in the apparatus; these in italics here): 'by stealing meat, a vulture; by stealing fat, a Madgu cormorant; by stealing oil, a cockroach; by stealing salt, a cricket; by stealing curd, a Balāka flamingo; by stealing silk, a partridge; by stealing linen, a frog; by stealing cotton cloth, a Krauńca crane; by stealing a cow, a monitor lizard; by stealing molasses, a flying fox; by stealing fine perfumes, a muskrat; by stealing leafy vegetables, a peacock; by stealing various kinds of cooked food, a porcupine; by stealing uncooked food, a hedgehog'. Here in pāda c, based on Manu 12.64d (... vāggudo guḍam), what is expected is guḍam hṛtvā vāggudā bhavanti, and guḍikā ('a ball') is out of context. I translate what the original intention may have been.

<sup>18.32</sup> Note *paṅgura* in *pāda* a in stem form, standing for *paṅgula* or *paṅgula* (see M). 18.33 Note how the second syllable of *alpam* is counted as heavy in *pāda* c, and that *api* is Törzsök's emendation. Note the discrepancy in the use of the singular and the plural in *pāda* d.

He who touches the feet of a Brahmin with his foot, one will have rheumatism in his feet. He who touches a cow with his feet, will have various kinds of foot-diseases.

```
yo mātaraṃ tāḍayate padena
pāde tadīye kṛmayaḥ patanti |
padā spṛśed yaḥ pitaraṃ durātmā
śūnonnapādaḥ sa bhavet paratra || 18:35 ||
```

If someone kicks his mother with his foot, worms will settle in his feet. If a wicked person touches his father with his foot, his feet will be swollen and moist in a future life (*paratra*).

```
padā spṛśet toyam anādareṇa
sa ślīpadī pādayuge bhaveta |
pādena yaḥ sparśayate hutāśaṃ
sa cāgnipādaḥ satataṃ bhaveta || 18:36 ||
```

He who touches water with his foot without paying respect will have elephantiasis in both feet. If someone touches fire with his foot, will always remain 'fire-footed.'

```
pādena yaś cāryam upaspṛśeta
sa pādachedaṃ bahuśo labheta |
granthāpahārī sa bhaveta mūkaḥ
durgandhavaktraḥ parachidravādī || 18:37 ||
```

He who touches his teacher with his foot, will break his foot many times. He who steals a book will become mute. He who talks about others' faults will have a stinking mouth.

```
paiśunyavādī sa ca pūtināso
nṛ namravaktras tv anṛtāpavādī |
pāruṣyavaktā mukhapākarogī
asatpralāpī sa ca dantarogaḥ || 18:38 ||
```

<sup>18.34</sup> Note the use tad, probably for sa or possibly for  $tad\bar{a}$ , in  $p\bar{a}da$  b. Understand  $g\bar{a}vah$  in  $p\bar{a}da$  c as plural accusative (for  $g\bar{a}h$ ). (??, 2.15 [p. 68]).

<sup>18.36</sup> It is not clear to me what 'fire-footedness' means.

<sup>18.37</sup>  $c\bar{a}ryam$  in  $p\bar{a}da$  a most probably stands for  $c\bar{a}c\bar{a}ryam$ . Originally, there may have been double sandhi thus: ya  $\bar{a}c\bar{a}ryam \rightarrow y\bar{a}c\bar{a}ryam$  (as suggested by Judit Törzsök).

He who speaks slanderously will have a fetid nose. If a man lies, he will have a curved/disfigured mouth. He who speaks abusively will have a mouth ill with inflammation. He who spreads false rumours CHECK will have tooth-aches.

```
tīkṣṇapradāyī sa ca vakranāsaḥ
sambhinnavaktā sa ca kaṇṭharogī |
kruddhekṣaṇaḥ paśyati yas tu vipraṃ
tīvrākṣirogī sa tu jāyate hi || 18:39 ||
```

He who is abusive will have a crooked nose. He whose talk is idle will have a sore throat. He who beholds a Brahmin with angry eyes, will be [re-]born with severe eye-diseases.

```
pradveṣayālokayate 'tithīn ya
utpāṭitākṣiḥ sa bhavet paratra |
vairūpyacakṣus tv atisūkṣmacakṣuḥ
sa jāyate kekarapingacaksuḥ || 18:40 ||
```

He who looks at his guests with hatred will have his eyes pulled out in his next life, will have ugly, tiny eyes, and will be born squint-eyed, yellow-eyed.

```
gartākṣikādīni vipaṇḍulāni
netrāmayāny eva ca pāpadoṣāt |
śṛṇvanti ye pāpakathāṃ praśastāṃ
tān karṇasarpiḥ paripīḍayeta || 18:41 ||
```

Eye-diseases such as hollow-eyedness and pale[-eyedness] [will arise] because of [this] sinful crime. Those who listen to wicked tales approvingly[?] (*praśasta*) will be tormented by earwax[??!].

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śṛṇoti nindāṃ hariśarvayor yaḥ
sa karṇaśūlena tu jīvatīva |
mātāpitṛṇāṃ śṛṇute 'pavādaṃ
sa karṇaśophena vināśam eti || 18:42 ||
```

<sup>18.38</sup> nr in  $p\bar{a}da$  b as a stem form noun is odd, but none of the variant readings yield any better sense.

<sup>18.39</sup> Buddhist terms...

<sup>18.40</sup> Note *pradveṣayā*, a feminine instrumental, in *pāda* a, instead of a more standard masculine *pradveṣeṇa*.

He who listens to abuse towards Hari or Śarva [i.e. Śiva] will barely live (*iva*), because of ear-ache. If he listens to abusive words about his parents, he will perish from an ear-tumour.

```
śrnoti nindām guruviprajām yaḥ
sa karṇapūyam sravate saraktam |
virūpadāridryakulādhameṣu
aniṣṭakarmabhṛtijīvanam ca |
akīrtanam darśanavarjanam ca
śvapākadombādiṣu jāyate saḥ || 18:43 ||
```

If he listens to abuse aimed at the guru or Brahmins, he will ooze puss from his ears mixed with blood. [The marks will be] ugliness, poverty, [birth] in the lowest of families, undiserable/shitty work, repulsive employment?, and livelihood, disgrace, loss of eyesight, and he will be born amongst 'dog-cookers,' Dombas etc.

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etāni cihnaṃ nirayāgatānāṃ
mānuṣyaloke kukṛtasya dṛṣṭam |
samāsataḥ kīrtita eva devi
yathaiva muktas tv iha karmabhaṅgaḥ || 18:44 ||
```

These are the characteristic marks of those sinners who have returned from hell, as seen in the human world. In brief, I have proclaimed, O Devī, how one, when one's karmas are destroyed, is liberated in this world.

```
mātāpitroghatoyā sutaduhitṛvahā bhrātṛgambhīravegā
bhāryāvartā vivartā kuṭilagativadhū bāndhavormītaraṅgā |
kāmakrodhobhakūlā karimakarajhaṣāgrāhakāmā bhayante
mṛtyor ākhyārṇave 'smin na śaraṇa vivaśā kāladaṣṭā prayānti || 18:45 ||
```

The water of its torrents is mother and father; its flow is son and daughter; its underwater currents are brothers; its revolving whirlpools the wife; its winding currents the daughter-in-laws; its rising waves the relatives; its two banks Desire and Anger; the elephants and Makaras and fish and sharks are Desires; in this frightening[?] [world of transmigration] that appears as an ocean, there

<sup>18.44</sup> Note the total disregard for grammatical number in  $p\bar{a}das$  ab. The somewhat out-of-context claim in  $p\bar{a}das$  cd may be meant to be the concluding remark on the entire Saiva section in the VSS (10.3–18.64).

is no refuge from death, [and people] advance helplessly, bitten by Time ( $k\bar{a}la$ ).

nityaṃ yena vināśa yāti divasaṃ pañcatvam āpadyate tyaktvā deha vanāntareṣu viṣame śvānaśṛgālākule | bandhuḥ sarva nivartate gatadayā dharmaika tatra sthitas tasmād dharmaparo na cānyasuhṛdaḥ sevet paratrārthinaḥ || 18:46 ||

[And yet, it is] always [like this: when] the day [of] dissolution (pañcatva) comes by which one perishes (vināśa[m] yāti), abandoning the body [of the deceased person] in a forest, in a rough place filled with dogs and jackals, all the relatives turn back home, with their compassion gone, and only Dharma stays. Therefore one [should] cling on to Dharma and should not serve any other friends if one seeks the other world.

|| iti vṛṣasārasaṃgrahe pūrvakarmavipākacihnāṣṭādaśamo 'dhyāyaḥ ||

Here ends the eighteenth chapter in the Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha called Marks of the Fruition of Previous Karma.

<sup>18.45</sup> Compare the style of this verse to that of 10.33: mīmāṃsāratnakūlā kramapada-pulinā śaivaśāstrārthatoyā, mīnaughā pañcarātraṃ śrutikuṭilagatiḥ smārtavegā taraṅgā | yogāvartātiśobhā upaniṣadivahā bhāratāvartaphenā, pañcāśadvyomarūpī rasabhavananadī tīrtha vāgīśvarīyam ||

<sup>18.46</sup> In pāda a, vināśa is a stem form noun. Note the stem form noun deha in pāda b and that this pāda is metrical only if we read śrigālākule. In pāda c, understand bandhuḥ sarva as bandhavaḥ sarve and dharmaika as dharma ekas. I translate paratrāthinaḥ in pāda d as if it read paratrārthī.

## [ ekonaviṃśatimo 'dhyāyaḥ ] [Chapter Nineteen]

[gāvaḥ— Cows]

vigatarāga uvāca | kriyāsūkṣmo mahādharmaḥ karmaṇā kena prāpyate | alpopāyaṃ narārthāya pṛcchāmi kathayasva me || 19:1 ||

Vigatarāga spoke: By what action can the great Dharma, whose rituals are subtle[?], be reached? I ask for an easy method for mankind, tell me about it.

anarthayajña uvāca | alpopāyaṃ mahādharmaṃ kathayāmi dvijottama | sukhena labhate svargam karmanā yena tac chrnu || 19:2 ||

Anarthayajña spoke: I shall teach you the great Dharma that is the easy method, O Brahmin. Listen to that action by which heaven can be reached easily.

lokānāṃ mātaro gāvo gobhiḥ sarvaṃ jagad dhṛtam | gomayam amṛtaṃ sarvaṃ jātaṃ sarvaṃ śivecchayā || 19:3 ||

Cows are the mothers of the worlds. Cows hold all the world. All cow-dung is nectar, all are produced by Śiva's will.

sarvadevamayā gāvaḥ sarvadevamayo dvijaḥ | sarvadevamayī bhūmiḥ sarvadevamayaḥ śivaḥ || 19:4 ||

Cows contain all the gods. The Brahmin contains all the gods. Earth contains all the gods. Siva contains all the gods.

tasmād gāvaḥ sadā sevyā dharmamokṣārthasiddhidāḥ | paricaryā yathāśaktyā grāsavāsajalādibhiḥ || 19:5 ||

Therefore cows are always to be served because they give religious duties, liberation, financial gain and success. They should be provided with food, shelter, water, etc., with all one's effort.

tāḍayen nātivegena vācayen mṛdunācaret | pālayeta ghanāḍhyeṣu bhagnodvigneṣu yatnataḥ || 19:6 ||

One should not beat them too hard...? Protect them in thick [darkness or when in multitude], in case something is broken or they are startled.

vyādhivraṇaparikleśa oṣadhopakramaṃ caret | kaṇḍūyanaṃ ca kartavyaṃ yathāsaukhyaṃ bhaved gavām || 19:7 ||

In case of pain from disease or wound, one should apply remedy using medicine. Rubbing should be done as much as it is pleasurable for cows.

gavāṃ pradakṣiṇaṃ kṛtvā śraddhābhaktisamanvitaḥ | sāgarāntā mahī sarvā pradakṣiṇīkṛtā bhavet || 19:8 ||

By circumabulating cows with faith and devotion, the whole Earth up to the oceans gets circulambulated.

spṛṣṭasaṃsparśanādye ca śraddhayā yadi mānavaḥ | ahorātrakṛtaṃ pāpaṃ naśyate nātra saṃśayaḥ || 19:9 ||

If a man touches a cow with faith ..... his sins, be them committed at daylight or at night, will disappeat, no doubt.

lāngūlenoddhṛtaṃ toyaṃ mūrdhnā gṛhṇāti yo naraḥ | yāvaj jīvakṛtaṃ pāpaṃ naśyate nātra saṃśayaḥ || 19:10 ||

He who applies the water that has been dispersed by a [cow's] tail onto his head, will have his sins accumulated throughout his life destroyed, no doubt.

vidhivat snāpayed gāṃś ca mantrayuktena vāriṇā | tenāmbhasā svayaṃ snātvā sarvapāpakṣayo bhavet || 19:11 ||

One should bathe the cows as prescribed, using water onto which mantras have been recited. If he himself bathes in the same water, he will have all his sins destroyed.

vyādhir vighnam alakṣmītvam naśyate sadya eva ca | mṛtāpatyānapatyāś ca snānam eva praśasyate || 19:12 ||

Diseases, obstructing forces, and bad luck will disappear instantly. Those with dead offspring or without offspring praise this very bath.

gavāṃ śṛṅgodakaṃ gṛhya mūrdhni yo dhārayen naraḥ | sa sarvatīrthasnānasya phalaṃ prāpnoti mānavaḥ || 19:13 ||

If a man collects the 'horn-water' of cows and applies it on his head, he will receive the fruits of bathing at all the sacred pilgrimage places.

<sup>19.12</sup> Understand *praśasyate* in *pāda* d as active and plural (*prasaṃsanti*).
19.13 Applying 'horn water' means sprinkling with water filled into a cow's horn, while reciting the Gāyatrī matra a hundred times. See note to ŚDhŚ 10.24 in ??

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grāsamuṣṭipradānena goṣu bhaktisamanvitaḥ |
agnihotraṃ hutaṃ tena sarvadevāḥ sutarpitāḥ || 19:14 ||
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If somebody gives a handful of food to cows with devotion, by this an Agnihotra is being performed and all the gods become satisfied.

```
catvāraḥ stanadhārās tu yas tu mūrdhnā pratīcchati |
sa catuḥsāgaraṃ gatvā snānapuṇyaphalaṃ labhet || 19:15 ||
```

He who collects on his head the four streams [of milk] from the teats will receive the meritous fruits of visiting the four oceans.

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gavārtham yas tyajet prāṇān gograheṣu dvijottama | kalpakoṭiśatam divyaṃ śivaloke mahīyate || 19:16 ||
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He who gives his life for cows during an attempt at stealing them, O greatest of Brahmins will prosper in Śivaloka for millions of years.

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cyutabhagnādisaṃskāraṃ sarvaṃ yaḥ kurute naraḥ |
bhāryākoṭiśataṃ dānaṃ yat phalaṃ parikīrtitam || 19:17 ||
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If a man rears all [the cows] that have missing or broken [limbs] CHECK, will get all the fruits that are said to be produced by donating millions of wives[?],

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tat phalam labhate martyah śivalokam ca gacchati | śivalokaparibhraṣṭaḥ pṛṭhivyām ekarāḍ bhavet || 19:18 ||
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and will go to Śivaloka. When descended from Śivaloka, he will become a universal monarch on Earth.

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samāsataḥ samākhyātaṃ yathātattvaṃ dvijottama |
na śakyaṃ vistarād vaktuṃ gomahābhāgyam uttamam || 19:19 ||
```

I have taught [about cows] truly, in brief, O supreme Brahmin. It is impossible to talk about the excellence of cows in more detail.

[cāturvarṇyam —

```
vigatarāga uvāca |
devā aṣṭavidhāḥ proktās tiryak pañcavidhaḥ smṛtaḥ |
mānuṣam ekam evāhuś cāturvarṇaḥ kathaṃ bhavet || 19:20 ||
```

Vigatarāga spoke: The gods are of eight kinds, animals are of five kinds. Mankind is said to be only one single [kind]. How come that there is the system of four social classes (varṇa)?

<sup>19.20</sup> cāturvarņ[y]aṃ

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anarthayajña uvāca |
pūrvakalpasrjas tv eṣa viṣṇunā prabhaviṣṇunā |
ekavarno dvijaś cāsīt sarvakalpāgram agrataḥ || 19:21 ||
```

Anarthayajña spoke: It [i.e. the system of four social classes] was created by Lord Viṣṇu in the previous æon[s]. Before the very beginning of all æons, there was a single class (*varṇa*) of Brahmins (*dvija*).

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sarvavedavido viprāḥ sarvayajñavidas tathā |
teṣāṃ viprasahasrāṇāṃ yajñotsāhamano bhavet || 19:22 ||
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The Brahmins (*vipra*) got to know all the Vedas and all the sacrifices. These thousands of Brahmins (*vipra*) developed an inclination to make a resolution to perform sacrifices.

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vṛddhaviprasahasrāṇām matam ājñāya brāhmaṇaiḥ |
kartuṃ karma samārabdhaṃ karma cāpi vibhajyate || 19:23 ||
```

Having understood the intention of the thousands of senior Brahmins (*vipra*), the Brahmins (*brāhmaṇa*) commenced performing rituals (*karman*) and the tasks (*karman*) were distributed.

```
ṛtvijatve sthitāḥ kecit kecit saṃrakṣaṇe sthitāḥ |
arthopārjanayuktānye anye śilpe niyojitāḥ || 19:24 ||
```

Some took on the function of being priests (*ṛtvij*), some took on the task of protection. Some got engaged in the acquisition of materials and others were appointed to do manual crafts.

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evaṃ yajñavidhānena kartum ārebhire purā |
yathoddiṣṭena karmeṇa yajñotsāha-m-avartata || 19:25 ||
```

This is how they started performing sacrifices in the beginning. With the tasks (*karman*) thus distributed, the will to perform sacrifices increased.

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āgatā ṛṣayaḥ sarve devatāḥ pitaras tathā |
anyonyam abruvan tatra devarṣipitṛdevatāḥ || 19:26 ||
```

Then came all the Rsis and all the gods and the Ancestors. They discussed it among themselves, the divine Rsis, the Ancestors and the gods.

<sup>19.21</sup> See above srja for sṛṣṭa in XXX.

<sup>19.24</sup> Note the form rtvijatva. Note the double sandhi in °yuktānye (yuktā anye).

<sup>19.25</sup> Perhaps understand pāda a as evamvidhānena yajñam kartum.

yajñārtham asrjad varṇaṃ vidhinā kratuhetavaḥ | evam eva pravartantu bhavadbhir dvijasattamāḥ || 19:27 ||

Brahmā/Viṣṇu (*vidhi*) created class for the sake of sacrifice. [The classes are] for the purpose of rituals (*kratu*). Proceed in this very manner, Sirs, O excellent twice-born!

ijyādhyayanasampannā brāhmaṇā ye 'tra kalpitāḥ | suviprā vipratāṃ yāntu ṣaṭkarmaniratāḥ sadā || 19:28 ||

Those Brahmins (*brāhmaṇa*) who are now engaged in sacrifice and recitation, those good Brahmins (*suvipra*) shall become Brahmins (*vipratāṃ yāntu*), always engaged in the six duties [of Brahmins] (*saṭkarman*).

rakṣaṇārthaṃ tu ye viprāḥ kalpitāḥ śastrapāṇayaḥ | kṣatatrāṇāya viprāṇāṃ nityakṣatravratodbhavāḥ || 19:29 ||

As for those Brahmins (*vipra*) that have been appointed to protect [the sacrifice] with weapons in their hands, to protect the Brāhmins (*vipra*) from injury, they shall eternally follow[?] the vow of Kṣatras.

arthopārjanam uddiśya kalpitā ye dvijātayaḥ | te tu vaiśyatvam āyāntu vārttopāyaratodbhavāḥ || 19:30 ||

As for those twice-born who have been appointed for the acquisition of materials, they shall become Vaiśyas, involved in the means of trade.

vadhabandhanakarmasu śilpasthānavidheṣu ca | kalpitā ye dvijātīnām sarve śūdrā bhavantu te || 19:31 ||

Those of the twice-born who have been appointed to the tasks of slaughering and tying [animals] and of manual skills, they all shall become Śūdras.

prājāpatyaṃ brāhmaṇānām ijyādhyayanatatparāt | sthānam aindram kṣatriyāṇāṃ prajāpālanatatparāt || 19:32 ||

The [world] of Prajāpati belongs to the Brahmins (*brāhmaṇa*) [after death] because they are devoted to the sacrifice and to recitation. The [world] of Indra belongs to the Kṣatriyas because they are devoted to the protection of the people.

vaiśyānāṃ vāsavasthānaṃ vāṇijyakṛṣijīvinām | śūdrāṇāṃ marutaḥ sthānaṃ śuśrūṣāniratātmanām || 19:33 ||

<sup>19.27</sup> Note the confused syntax both in padas ab and cd.

The [world] of Vāsus belongs to the Vaiśyas who earn their living by trade and agriculture. The [world] of Marut belongs to the Śūdras who devote themselves to sevice.

```
maharṣipitṛdevānāṃ matam ājñāya niścitaḥ |
eṣa saṃkalpito brahmā padmayoniḥ pitāmahaḥ || 19:34 ||
```

Understanding the intention of the great Rṣis, the Ancestors and the gods, lotus-born Brahmā, the Grandfather, it [i.e. the system of *varṇas*] was established firmly.

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saṃkalpaprabhavāḥ sarve devadānavamānavāḥ | paśupakṣimṛgā mukhyā yāvanti jagasambhavāḥ || 19:35 ||
```

All the main domestic animals, birds and wild animals that are born in the world,

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bhūtasaṃkalpakaṃ nāma kalpam āsīd dvijottama | kīrtitāni samāsena kim anyac chrotum icchasi || 19:36 ||
```

CHECK .... [The social classes] have been taught briefly. What else do you wish to hear?

```
vigatarāga uvāca |
kiṃ tapaḥ sarvavarṇānāṃ vṛttiṃ vāpi tapodhana |
yajñāṃś caiva pṛthaktvena śrotum icchāmi tattvataḥ || 19:37 ||
anarthayajña uvāca |
brāhmaṇasya tapo jñānaṃ tapaḥ kṣatrasya rakṣaṇam |
vaiśyasya ca tapo vārttā tapaḥ śūdrasya sevanam || 19:38 ||
```

Anarthayajña spoke: The Brahmins's penance is knowledge. The Kṣatriya's penance is protection. The Vaiśya's penance is business (*vārttā*). The Śudra's penance is service.

```
pratigraha dhanam vipraḥ kṣatriyasya dhanur dhanam | kṛṣir dhanam tathā vaiśyaḥ śūdraḥ śuśrūṣaṇaṃ dhanam || 19:39 ||
```

The Brahmin's wealth is the acceptance of gifts. The Kṣatriya's wealth is his bow. The Vaiśya's wealth is agriculture. The Śūdra's wealth is obedience.

```
ārambhayajñaḥ kṣatrasya haviryajñā viśas tathā |
śūdrāḥ paricarāyajñā japayajñā dvijātayaḥ || 19:40 ||
```

Undertaking is the Kṣatriya's worship. Fire-oblation is the Vaiśya's worship. Service is the Śūdra's worship. Recitation is the Brahmin's worship.

```
satya tīrthaṃ dvijātīnāṃ raṇa tīrthaṃ tu kṣatriyāḥ |
āryā tīrthaṃ tu vaiśyānāṃ śūdratīrthaṃ ca vai dvijāḥ || 19:41 ||
```

Truth is the pilgrimage place for Brahmins. A battle is a pilgrimage place for Kṣatriyas. Āryā[varta?] is the pilgrimage place for Vaiśyas. The Brahmins are the pilgrimage place of Śūdras.

```
nāsti vidyāsamo mitro nāsti dānasamaḥ sakhā |
nāsti jñānasamo bandhur nāsti yajño japasamaḥ || 19:42 ||
```

There is no friend comparable to knowledge. There is no companion comparable to donation. There is no relative comparable to knowledge. There is no worship comparable to recitation.

```
dharmahīno mṛtais tulyo devatulyo jitendriyaḥ |
yajñatulyo 'bhayaṃ dātā śivatulyo manonmanaḥ || 19:43 ||
```

A person without Dharma is similar to the dead. Someone who conquers his senses is similar to the gods. One who gives protection is similar to worship. Who [reaches the state of] mind-nonmind (*manonmana*) becomes similar to Siva.

```
vigatarāga uvāca |
dānaṃ yajñas tapas tīrthaṃ saṃnyāsaṃ yoga eva ca |
eteṣu katamaḥ śreṣṭhaḥ śrotum icchāmi kīrtaya || 19:44 ||
```

Vigatarāga spoke: Donation, worship, penance, pilgrimages, renunciation, and yoga: which is the best among these?

```
anarthayajña uvāca |
dānadharmasahasrebhyo yajñayājī viśiṣyate |
yajñayājisahasrebhyas tīrthayātrī viśiṣyate || 19:45 ||
```

Anarthayajña spoke: He who worships with sacrifices is better than a thousand whose Dharma is donation. He who visits pilgrimages places is better than a thousand who worship with sacrifices.

<sup>19.40</sup> Compare this verse to 17.36.

<sup>19.43</sup> For a possible synonym of *manonmana*, see 19.48b: *līnamanāḥ* ('whose mind has dissolved'). See also 11.18b and 49b.

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tīrthayātrisahasrebhyas taponiṣṭho viśiṣyate |
taponiṣṭhasahasrebhyaḥ śreṣṭhaḥ saṃnyāsikaḥ smṛtaḥ || 19:46 ||
```

He who is devoted to penance is better than a thousand who visit pilgrimages places. He who is a renunciate is better than a thousand who are devoted to penance.

```
saṃnyāsīnāṃ sahasrebhyaḥ śreṣṭḥo yas tu jitendriyaḥ |
jitendriyasahasrebhyo yogayukto viśiṣyate || 19:47 ||
```

He who controls his senses is better than a thousand renunciates. He who practises yoga is better than a thousand who control their senses.

```
yogayuktasahasrebhyaḥ śreṣṭho līnamanāḥ smṛtaḥ |
tasmāt sarvaprayatnena mana ādau viśodhayet || 19:48 ||
```

He whose mind has dissolved is better that a thousand who practise yoga. Therefore one should first purify the mind by all means.

```
nigṛhītendriyagrāmaḥ svargamokṣau tu sādhayet |
visṛṣṭe tv indriyagrāme tiryaknarakasādhanam || 19:49 ||
```

He who controls all his senses can reach heaven and liberation. If all the senses are let loose, what one achieves is the hell of animal existence.

```
vigatarāga uvāca |
carācarāṇāṃ bhūtānāṃ śreṣṭhaḥ katama ucyate |
kathayasva mamādya tvaṃ chettum arhasi saṃśayam || 19:50 ||
```

Vigatarāga spoke: From amongst the moving and unmoving living beings, which is said to be the best? Tell me this now, please cut my doubts.

```
anarthayajña uvāca |
carācarāṇāṃ bhūtānām tatra śreṣṭhāś carāḥ smṛtāḥ |
carāṇāṃ caiva sarveṣāṃ buddhimān śreṣṭha ucyate || 19:51 ||
```

Anarthayajña spoke: From amongst the moving and unmoving living beings, the moving ones are taught to be the best. From amongst the moving ones, the sentient ones (*buddhimat*) are said to be the best.

```
buddhimatsu ca sarveṣu tataḥ śreṣṭhā narāḥ smṛtāḥ |
narāṇāṃ caiva sarveṣāṃ brāhmaṇaḥ śreṣṭha ucyate || 19:52 ||
```

Among all the sentient ones then humans are the best. The best of all humans is said to be the Brahmin.

brāhmaṇeṣu ca sarveṣu vidvān śreṣṭhaḥ sa ucyate | vidvatsv api ca sarveṣu kṛtabuddhir viśiṣyate || 19:53 ||

Among all the Brahmins, the scholar (*vidvat*) is the best. From amongst all the scholars, the one who knows his religios duties (*kṛtabuddhi*) is the best.

kṛtabuddhiṣu sarveṣu śreṣṭhaḥ kartā samucyate | kartṛṣv api ca sarveṣu brahmavedī viśiṣyate || 19:54 ||

From amongst all those who know their religios duties, the performer [of rituals] (*kartṛ*) is the best. And amongst the performers [of rituals] the one who knows the Vedic mantras (*brahmavedin*) is eminent.

brahmavedi param viprah nānyam vedmi param tapaḥ | sa viprah sa tapasvī ca sa yogī sa śivaḥ smṛtaḥ || 19:55 ||

The knower of Vedic mantras is the best Brahmin. I do not know of any other penance[?]. He is the real Brahmin, the real ascetic, the real yogin, he is said to be Śiva.

|| iti vṛṣasārasaṃgrahe dānayajñaviśeṣo nāma ūnaviṃśatitamo 'dhyāyaḥ ||

Here ends the nineteenth chapter in the Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha called The particulars of donation and worship.

<sup>19.55</sup> I suspect that param tapah in pāda b might mean parataram...

# [viṃśatimo 'dhyāyaḥ] [Chapter Twenty]

vigatarāga uvāca | pañcaviṃśati yat tattvaṃ jñātum icchāmi tattvataḥ | kathayasva mamādya tvaṃ chidyate yena saṃśayaḥ || 20:1 ||

Vigatarāga spoke: I would like to learn about the twenty-five Tattvas truely. Teach me now so that my doubts could be dispelled.

[ tattvanirṇayam — Explaining the Tattvas ]

anarthayajña uvāca | sarvapratyakṣadarśitvam katham mām praṣṭum arhasi | pṛṣṭena kathanīyo 'smi eṣa me kṛtaniścayaḥ | śṛṇu te sampravakṣyāmi tattvasadbhāvam uttamam || 20:2 ||

Anarthayajña spoke: How can you possibly ask me to reveal everything as directly visible? [But] I made a decision that [whenever being] questioned, I am to speak. Listen, I shall teach you the supreme essence of the reality levels/principles (*tattva*).

[ puruṣaśivabrahmā (25) — The Purusa/Śiva/Brahmā (25th) ]

nādimadhyam na cāntam ca yan na vedyam surair api | atisūksmo hy atisthūlo nirālambo nirānjanah || 20:3 ||

<sup>20.1</sup> This chapter echoes and is partly based on MBh 12.247.1-10 (Mokṣadharma, see parallel passages in the apparatus):

bhīṣma uvāca | bhūtānāṃ guṇasamkhyānaṃ bhūyaḥ putra niśāmaya | dvaipāyanamukhād bhraṣṭaṃ ślāghayā parayānagha ||1|| dīptānalanibhaḥ prāha bhagavān dhūmravarcase | tato 'ham api vakṣyāmi bhūyaḥ putra nidarśanam ||2|| bhūmeḥ sthairyaṃ pṛthutvaṃ ca kāṭhinyaṃ prasavātmatā | gandho gurutvaṃ śaktiś ca saṃghātaḥ sthāpanā dhṛtiḥ ||3|| apāṃ śaityaṃ rasaḥ kledo dravatvaṃ snehasaumyatā | jihvā viṣyandinī caiva bhaumāpyāsravaṇaṃ tathā ||4|| agner durdharṣatā tejas tāpaḥ pākaḥ prakāśanam | śaucam rāgo laghus taikṣṇyaṃ daśamaṃ cordhvabhāgitā ||5|| vāyor aniyamaḥ sparśo vādasthānaṃ svatantratā | balaṃ śaighryaṃ ca mohaś ca ceṣṭā karmakṛtā bhavaḥ ||6|| ākāśasya guṇaḥ śabdo vyāpitvaṃ chidratāpi ca | anāśrayam anālambam avyaktam avikāritā ||7|| apratīghātatā caiva bhūtatvaṃ vikṛtāni ca | guṇāḥ pañcāśataṃ proktāḥ pañcabhūtātmabhāvitāḥ ||8|| calopapattir vyaktiś ca visargaḥ kalpanā kṣamā | sad asac cāśutā caiva manaso nava vai guṇāḥ ||9|| iṣṭāniṣṭavikalpaś ca vyavasāyaḥ samādhitā | saṃśayaḥ pratipattiś ca buddhau pañceha ye guṇāḥ ||10||.

That which has no beginning, no middle part and no end, and is not to be known even by the gods, that which is extremely subtle and extremely large, supportless and spotless,

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acintyaś cāprameyaś ca akṣarākṣaravarjitaḥ |
sarvaḥ sarvagato vyāpī sarvam āvṛtya tiṣṭhati || 20:4 ||
```

inconceivable, immeasurable, imperishable, devoid of syllables, that which is everything and everywhere and that which is pervasive, and exists covering everything.

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sarvendriyaguṇābhāsaḥ sarvendriyavivarjitaḥ | ajarāmarajaḥ śāntaḥ paramātmā śivo 'vyayaḥ || 20:5 ||
```

It appears to have the qualities of all the sense faculties but is devoid of all sense faculties. It is not subject to ageing, it is immortal and unborn. It is peaceful, it is the supreme soul, it is undecaying Śiva.

```
alakṣyalakṣaṇaḥ svastho brahmā puruṣasaṃjñitaḥ |
pañcaviṃśaḥ sa vijñeyo janmamṛtyuharaḥ prabhuḥ || 20:6 ||
```

It is characterised by being unobservable, it is self-abiding, it is Brahmā, it is called Puruṣa. It is to be known as the twenty-fifth [Tattva], the Lord (*prabhu*) who destroys death and rebirth.

```
kalākalaṅkanirmukto vyomapañcāśavarjitaḥ |
jalapakṣī yathā toyair na lipyeta jale caran |
tadvad doṣair na lipyeta pāpakarmaśatair api || 20:7 ||
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He is free of the stain of having parts[?], and is devoid of the fifty voids. As a waterbird is not stained by the water while swimming in it, similarly [the Puruṣa] is not stained even by hundreds of sinful acts.

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[ prakṛtiḥ (24) — Prakṛti (24th) ]
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caturviṃśati yat tattvaṃ prakṛtiṃ viddhi niścayam | vikṛtiś ca sa vijñeyas tattvataḥ sa manīṣibhiḥ || 20:8 ||

<sup>20.3</sup> Note that the key terms in this verse (ādi, madhya, anta, sūkṣma) are to be found in VSS 1.1ab:

anādimadhyāntam anantapāram susūksmam avyaktajagatsusāram.

<sup>20.5</sup> I take ajarāmarajaḥ in pāda a as ajaro 'maro 'ajaś ca.

<sup>20.7</sup> The term *pañcavyoman* elsewhere in the text seem to signify the five gross elements; see CHECK. The fifty *vyomans* might mean the fifty sounds/letters of Sanskrit; see CHECK.

Know the twenty-fourth Tattva certainly as Prakṛti. It is in fact to be known as Vikṛti ('Modification') by the wise.

prakṛtiprabhavāḥ sarve buddhyahaṃkāra-ādayaḥ | vikṛtiṃ pratilīyante bhūmyādi kramaśas tu vai || 20:9 ||

All [the other Tattvas below Prakṛti], Buddhi, Ahaṃkāra etc. originate in Prakṛti. Earth etc. [up to Buddhi] dissolve in Vikṛti one by one.

[ matiḥ/buddhiḥ (23) — Mati (Buddhi, intelligence, 23rd) ]

matitattva trayovimśa dharmādiguṇasaṃyutaḥ | sattvādhikasamutpannaboddhāraṃ viddhi dehinaḥ || 20:10 ||

The Intelligence (*matitattva* [= Buddhi]) is the twenty-third. It possesses qualities such as dharmic. Know it as the perceiver of the soul, produced by an abundance of Sattva.

[ ahaṃkāraḥ (22) — Ahamkāra (egoity, individualization, 22nd) ]

dvāviṃśati ahaṃkāras tattvam uktaṃ manīṣibhiḥ | bhūtādi mama pañcāha rajādhikasamudbhavam || 20:11 ||

The twenty-second Tattva is Ahaṃkāra according to the wise. [This is the Tattva that] says: 'The five [gross elements] etc. are mine!' It is produced by an abundance of Rajas.

[ākāśaḥ (suṣiratvaṃ) śabdaś ca (21-20) — Space (hollowness) and Sound (21st–20th)]

ekaviṃśati yat tattvaṃ suṣiraṃ viddhi bho dvija | śabdātītaṃ suṣiratvaṃ saśabdaguṇalakṣaṇam || 20:12 ||

Know the twenty-first Tattva as Hollowness (*suṣira*) [= ākāśa], O Brahmin. Hollowness is beyond Sound [but] it is characterised by the quality of Sound.

<sup>20.8</sup> Understand *caturviṃśati* as *caturviṃśaṃ*, and note that *pāda* b involves conjectures. For emending *vidhi* to *viddhi*, see *viddhi* in 20.12b below.

<sup>20.10</sup> For my emendation of vidhi to viddhi, see viddhi in 20.12b below.

<sup>20.</sup> II Understand *dvāviṃśati* in *pāda* a as *dvāviṃśa*. CHECK in classical Sāṃkhya the bhūtādi and tāmasa ahaṃkāra gives birth to the elements!

<sup>20.12</sup> Understand *ekavimśati* in *pāda* a as *ekavimśa*. Note that from now on in this chapter, *guṇa* is used in the sense of the *tanmātra* of Sāṃkhya philosophy and that the word *tanmātra* does not occur in the VSS.

[ śabdaḥ — Sound ]

saptasvarās trayo grāmā mūrchanās tv ekaviṃśatiḥ | tānā-m-ekonapañcāśac chabdabhedas tadādayah || 20:13 ||

The seven [diatonic musical] notes (svara), the three basic scales ( $gr\bar{a}ma$ ), and the twenty-one modal scales ( $m\bar{u}rchana$ ); the forty-nine hexatonic and pentatonic scales ( $t\bar{a}na$ ): the classification of Sound includes these and other [classes].

evam ādīny anekāni svarabhedā dvijottama | gāndharvasvaratattvajñair munibhiḥ samudāhṛtam || 20:14 ||

These and many other are the classes of sounds, O Brahmin. [This] has been declared by the experts on musical notes.

veņumurajatantrīṇāṃ dundubhīnāṃ svanāni ca | śankhakāhalakāṃsyānāṃ śabdāni vividhāni ca || 20:15 ||

[Other sounds include] the sounds of flutes, tambourines, lutes, kettle-drums, conch-shells, bass-drums and gongs.

[ ākāśaḥ — Space ]

ākāśadhātu viprendra śṛṇu vakṣyāmi te daśa | pāyūpasthodara kaṇṭha śaṅkhalau mukha nāsikau || 20:16 ||

Listen, O excellent Brahmin, I shall teach you the ten elements (*dhātu*) of space. [Space is present in the following ten bodily locations:] the anus, the sexual organs, the stomach, the neck, the two ears[?], the mouth, the two nostrils,

hṛdiṃ ca daśamaṃ jñeyaṃ deha ākāśasambhavaḥ | punar anyat pravakṣyāmi tac chṛṇuṣva dvijottama || 20:17 ||

and the tenth, the [cavity of the] heart. The body originates in space. Next I shall teach you something else. Listen to it, O excellent Brahmin.

daśa dhātuguṇā jñeyāḥ pañcabhūtaḥ pṛthak pṛthak | ākāśasya guṇāḥ śabdo vyāpitvaṃ chidratāpi ca || 20:18 ||

Ten element-guṇas ( $dh\bar{a}tuguṇa$ ) are to be known for each of the five elements ( $bh\bar{u}ta$ ). The qualities of Space are Sound, pervasion and 'perforatedness' [being pervaded],

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anāśrayanirālambam avyaktam avikāritā |
apratīghātitā caiva bhūtatvaṃ prakṛtāni ca || 20:19 ||
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its being supportless, independent and unmanifest, invariableness, not being restrainable, being an element, and ..., [?].

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[ vāyuḥ sparśaś ca (19-18) —
Wind and Touch (19th–18th) ]
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ākāśadhātor viprendra tato vāyusamudbhavaḥ | śabdapūrvaguṇaṃ gṛhya vāyoḥ sparśaguṇaḥ smṛtaḥ || 20:20 ||

The birth of Wind is then from the Space *dhātu*. Together with the previous Sound *guṇa*, Wind has Touch as its guṇa.

śabda pūrvaṃ mayākhyātaṃ śṛṇu sparśaṃ dvijottama | kaṭhinaś cikkaṇaḥ ślakṣṇo mṛdusnigdhakharadravāḥ || 20:21 ||

I have already described Sound, listen to Touch, O excellent Brahmin. Hard, smooth, slippery, soft, sticky, sharp, fluid,

karkaśah paruṣas tīkṣṇaḥ śītoṣṇa daśa ca dvayam | iṣṭāniṣṭadvayasparśa vapuṣā parigṛhyate || 20:22 ||

rough, rugged, pointed[?], cold, hot: these are [the] twelve [vāyuguṇas]. It is the body that senses both pleasant and unpleasant touches.

[ prāṇāḥ —
The vital breaths ]

prāṇo 'pānaḥ samānaś ca udāno vyāna eva ca | nāgakūrmo 'tha kṛkaro devadatto dhanaṃjayaḥ || 20:23 ||

Prāṇa, Apāna, Samāna, Udāna and Vyāna, Nāga, Kūrma, Kṛkara, Devadatta, Dhanaṃjaya:

daśa vāyupradhānaite kīrtitā dvijasattama | dhanamjayo bhaved ghoṣo devadatto vijṛmbhakaḥ || 20:24 ||

These are said to be the ten main Winds, O excellent Brahmin. Dhanamjaya is [responsible for] noise, Devadatta [for] yawning,

kṛkaraḥ kṣudhakṛn nityam kūrmonmīlitalocanaḥ | nāga udghāṭanaṃ puṣyaṃ karoti satataṃ dvija || 20:25 || Kṛkara constantly causes hunger, Kūrma is [is responsible for] the opening of the eyes. Nāga constantly opens [up things] and nourishes, O Brahmin.

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prāṇaḥ śvasati bhūtānāṃ niśvasanti ca nityaśaḥ |
prayāṇaṃ kurute yasmāt tasmāt prāṇa iti smṛtaḥ || 20:26 ||
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Prāṇa makes living beings inhale and exhale. It is called Prāṇa because it sets [beings] in motion (*prayāṇaṃ kurute*).

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apanayaty apānas tu āhāraṃ manujām adhaḥ | śukramūtravaho vāyur apānas tena kīrtitaḥ || 20:27 ||
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Apāna takes people's[?] food down. It gets rid of semen and urine, that is why it is called Apāna [the 'down and out' Wind].

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pītabhakṣitam āghrātaṃ raktapittakaphānilam |
samaṃ nayati gātreṣu samāno nāma mārutaḥ || 20:28 ||
```

The Wind called Samāna brings into equilibrium that which has been drunk, the food that has been eaten, the blood [and the three humours] Pitta, Kapha and Anila.

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spandayaty adharam vaktram netragātraprakopanam |
udvejayati marmāṇi udāno nāma mārutaḥ || 20:29 ||
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The Wind called Udāna causes the lower lip and the mouth to tremble, it irritates the eyes and the limbs and it disturbs the vital organs.

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vyāno vināmayaty aṅgaṃ vyaṅgo vyādhiprakopanaḥ | prītivināśakathitaṃ vārdhikyaṃ vyāna ucyate || 20:30 ||
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Vyāna bends the limbs, [it makes the body] deformed, [it causes] illness and irritaion. It is said to destroy pleasure ... is called Vyāna.

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daśavāyuvibhāge ca kīrtito me dvijottama |
daśavāyuguṇāṃś cānyāṃ chṛṇu kīrtayato mama || 20:31 ||
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[Everything] concerning the section on the ten Winds has been taught by me, O excellent Brahmin. [Now] listen as I teach you the ten other *guṇas* of Wind.

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vāyor aniyama sparśo vādasthānaṃ svatantratā |
balaṃ śīghraṃ ca mokṣaṃ ca ceṣṭā karmātmanā bhavaḥ || 20:32 ||
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<sup>20.25</sup> Kṛkara in other texts usually performs sneezing (k sut), here it seems that  $k sudha^\circ$  stands for  $k sudha^\circ$  metri causa.

The Wind has [these *guṇas*]: unsettledness, touch, presence in speech, independence, strength, quickness, release, movement and performing actions and existence.

[ tejo rūpaś ca (17-16) — Fire and Form (17th-16th) ]

vāyunāpi sṛjas tejas tadrūpam guṇam ucyate | śabdasparśasama jyotis triguṇaṃ samudāhṛtam || 20:33 ||

Fire is created by Wind. Its *guṇa* is Form. There are three guṇas of Fire together with Sound and Touch.

śabdaḥ sparśaḥ purā proktaḥ śṛṇu rūpaguṇaṃ tataḥ | hrasvaṃ dīrgham aṇu sthūlaṃ vṛttamaṇḍalam eva ca || 20:34 ||

Sound and Touch have been discussed before, therefore [now] hear about the Form guṇa. Short, tall, minute, gross and circular,

caturasram dvirasram ca tryasram caiva ṣaḍasrakam | śuklaḥ kṛṣṇas tathā rakto nīlaḥ pīto 'ruṇas tathā || 20:35 || square, ???, triangle and hexagon. Light, dark, red, blue, yellow, brown,

śyāmaḥ piṅgala babhruś ca nava raṅgāḥ prakīrtitāḥ | navadhā navaraṅgānām ekāśīti guṇāḥ smṛtāḥ || 20:36 ||

dark-blue, golden, deep-brown: these are the nine colours. The ninefold guṇas of the nine colours make up 81.

tejodhātu daśa brūmaḥ śṛṇuṣvāvahito bhava | kāmas tejo kṣaṇaḥ krodho jaṭharāgniś ca pañcamaḥ || 20:37 ||

I am telling you the ten Fire dhātus, listen and be attentive. Desire, heat, sight, anger, the digestive fire as the fifth,

jñānaṃ yogas tapo dhyānaṃ viśvāgnir daśamaḥ smṛtaḥ | daśa tejoguṇāṃś cānyān pravakṣyāmi dvijottama || 20:38 ||

knowledge, yoga, penance, meditation, the fire of the universe[?] as the tenth. I shall teach you the other ten *guṇa*s of Fire, O excellent Brahmin.

<sup>20.32</sup> While I hesitate to emend this verse to fully correspond to the very similar one in the MBh, my translation partly reflects the latter.

<sup>20.33</sup> Understand srjas as sṛṣṭas and tadrūpam guṇam ucyate as tadguṇaṃ rūpam ucyate I understand śabdasparśasama jyotis triguṇaṃ as śabdasparśena saha jyotis triguṇaṃ.

agner durdharṣatāpnoti tāpapākaprakāśanaḥ | śaucaṃ rāgo laghus taikṣṇyaṃ daśamaṃ cordhvabhāgitā || 20:39 ||

Fire has [the following qualities:] unconquerable, ..., splendour, heat, cooking, illuminating, purity, passion, lightness, sharpness and the tenth, tending upwards.

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[ āpo rasaś ca (15-14) —
Water and Taste (15th–14th) ]
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jyotiso 'pi srjaś cāpaḥ saraso guṇasaṃyutaḥ | caturguṇāḥ smṛtā āpaḥ vijñeyā ca manīṣibhiḥ || 20:40 ||

Water is produced from Fire and has Taste as its *guṇa*. The wise know Water as having four *guṇa*s:

śabdaḥ sparśaś ca rūpaṃ ca rasaś ca sa caturguṇaḥ | rūpādiguṇa pūrvokta adhunātha rasaṃ śṛṇu || 20:41 ||

Sound, Touch, Form, and the fourth, Taste. The *guṇa*s Form etc. have been taught. Listen to Taste now.

kaṭutiktakaṣāyāś ca lavaṇāmlas tathaiva ca | madhuraś ca rasān ṣaḍ vai pravadanti manīṣiṇaḥ || 20:42 ||

The wise teach that the six tastes are: pungent, bitter, astringent, salty, sour, and sweet.

ṣaḍrasāḥ ṣaḍvibhedena ṣaṭtriṃśaguṇa ucyate | āpadhātu daśa tv anyān śṛṇu kīrtayato mama || 20:43 ||

[These] six tastes have six kinds and thus become thirty-six *guṇas*. I shall teach you the other ten *dhātus* of Water, listen to me.

lālā singhāṇikā śleṣmā raktaḥ pittaḥ kaphas tathā | svedam aśru rasaś caiva medaś ca daśamaḥ smṛtaḥ || 20:44 ||

Saliva, mucus, the phlegmatic humour, blood, bile, phlegm, sweat, tears, chyle, and the tenth, fat.

daśa āpaguṇāś cānye kīrtayiṣyāmi tān śṛṇu | adbhyaḥ śaityaṃ rasa kledo dravatvaṃ snehasaumyatā | jihvā viṣyandinī caiva bhaumānyaśravaṇādhamaḥ || 20:45 || I shall teach you the ten *guṇas* of Water, listen to me. From Water [come] coldness, liquidity, wetness, fluidity, oiliness, the tongue, dripping, earthiness, wateriness, and flowing.

[ bhūmir gandhaś ca (13-12) — Earth and Smell (13rd–12th) ]

āpaś cāpy asrjad bhūmis tasyā gandhaguṇaḥ smṛtaḥ | caturāpaguṇān gṛhya bhūmer gandhaguṇaḥ smṛtaḥ || 20:46 ||

Water produced Earth. Its *guṇa* is said to be Smell. Taking the four *guṇa*s of Water, Earth has [the additional] *guṇa* Taste:

śabdaḥ sparśaś ca rūpaṃ ca raso gandhaś ca pañcamaḥ | āpaḥpūrvaguṇāḥ proktā bhūmer gandhaguṇaṃ śṛṇu || 20:47 ||

Sound, Touch, Form, Taste, and the fifth, Smell. The *guṇas* of Water have been taught. Now listen to the Smell-*guṇas* of Earth.

iṣṭāniṣṭadvayor gandhaḥ surabhir durabhis tathā | karpūraḥ kasturīkaṃ ca candanāgarum eva ca || 20:48 ||

Smells are pleasant or unpleasant, fragrant and stinking. Pleasant smells are camphor, musk, sandalwood, and Aloe,

kunkumādisugandhāni ghrāṇam iṣṭaṃ prakīrtitam | vinmūtrasvedagandhāni vaktragandhaṃ ca duḥsaham | jīrṇasphoṭitagandhāni aniṣṭānīti kīrtitam || 20:49 ||

saffron and other fragrant substances. Unleasant smells are the smell of urine, fæces and sweat, unbearably bad breath, withered and decaying[?] smells.

bhūmer dhātu daśa tv anyān kathayiṣyāmi tac chṛṇu | tvacaṃ māmsaṃ ca medam ca snāyu majjā sirā tathā | nakhadantaruhāś caiva keśaś ca daśamas tathā || 20:50 ||

I shall teach you the other ten *dhātu*s of Earth, listen to me. skin, flesh, fat, sinew, marrow, vein, nail, tooth, bodily hair, and the tenth, the hair of the head.

daśa tv anyān pravakṣyāmi śṛṇu bhūmiguṇān dvija | bhūmeḥ sthairyaṃ rajastvaṃ ca kāṭhinyaṃ prasavātmakam | gandho guruś ca śaktiś ca nīhārasthāpanākṛtih || 20:51 ||

<sup>20.45</sup> This verse is a version of MBh 12.247.4 (see the apparatus). 20.50 I take *ruha* as shorthand for *tanuruha* or *aṅgaruha*: 'bodily hair'.

I shall teach the other ten *guṇas* of Earth, listen, O Brahmin. From Earth [come] firmness, dustiness, rigidity, procreation, smell, heaviness, power, fog, support, shape.

guṇadhātuviśeṣaś ca utpattiś ca dvijottama | yathā śrutaṃ mayā pūrvaṃ kīrtitaṃ nikhilena tu || 20:52 ||

O Brahmin, I have taught you in a complete form the various *guṇas* and *dhātus* and [their] origin as I heard it before.

[buddhīndriyāṇi karmendriyāṇi ca (11-2) — Sense capacities and action capacities (11th-2nd)] vaikārikam ahaṃkāraṃ sattvodriktāt tu sāttvikaḥ | śrotraṃ tvak cakṣuṣī jihvā nāsikā caiva pañcamī || 20:53 ||

The Ahamkāra is subject to modification and because of an abundance of Sattva [in it], it is Sāttvika. Ear, skin, eyes, tongue, and the fifth, nose:

buddhīndriyāṇi pañcaiva kīrtitāni dvijottama | hastapādas tathā pāyur upastho vāk ca pañcamaḥ || 20:54 ||

these are the five sense capacities (*buddhīndriya*), O great Brahmin. Hands, feet, anus, the sexual organs, and the fifth, speech[: these are the organs of action (*karmendriya*).]

[śrotram (11) —
The sense capacity of hearing (11th)]
śrotreṇa gṛḥyate śabdo vividhas tu dvijottama |
veṇuvīṇāsvanāṇāṃ ca tantrīśabdam anekadhā || 20:55 ||

The ear perceives the various sounds, O great Brahmin, those of flutes and lutes, and of various kinds of strings,

muraja†maunda†paṇavabherīpaṭahanisvanam | śaṅkhakāhalaśabdaṃ ca śabdaṃ ḍiṇḍimagomukham | kāṃsikātālamiśraṃ ca gītāni vividhāni ca || 20:56 ||

<sup>20.51</sup> This verse is a variant of MBh 12.247.3 (see the apparatus).

<sup>20.53</sup> CHECK In classical Sāṃkhya the vaikṛta and sāttvika ahaṃkāra gives birth to the karmendriyas! See Ruzsa 127

<sup>20.54</sup> A line stating that the second set here is that of the *karmendriyas* may have dropped out.

the sound of tambourines, ..., *paṇava* drums, kettle-drums, tabors, the sound of conch-shells, bass drums, *ḍiṇḍima* drums, 'cow-face' horns, a mix of small gongs and cymbals, and various kinds of songs.

[ tvak (10) —

The sense capacity of touch (10th)

tvacayā gṛhyate sparśaḥ sukhaduḥkhasamanvitaḥ | mṛdusūkṣma sukhasparśaḥ vastraśayyāsanādayaḥ || 20:57 ||

Touch is perceived by the skin, and it can be pleasant or unpleasant. Pleasant touch is soft and delicate, [such as] clothes, beds, seats, etc.

tīkṣṇaśastrajalaśaityaṃ uṣṇe tapte kṣate kṣaraḥ | evamādīny anekāni jñeyānīṣṭaṃ dvijottama || 20:58 ||

The coldness of steel (*tīkṣṇaśastra*) and water on a hot and painful wound, a cloud (*kṣara*)??? these and others are the pleasant ones????, O great Brahmin.

[ cakşuh (9) —

The sense capacity of seeing (9th)

cakṣuṣā gṛhyate rūpaṃ sahasrāṇi śatāni ca | devarūpavikārāṇi nakṣatragrahatārakāḥ || 20:59 ||

Form are perceived by the Eye, and the hunderds of thousand forms of gods, constellations, planets, and stars,

mānuṣānāṃ vikārāṇi grāmaṃ nagarapattanam | vṛkṣagulmalatānāṃ ca paśupakṣiśarīsṛpām || 20:60 ||

variations in people, villages, towns, and cities, of trees, bushes, creepers, cattle, birds, reptiles,

kṛmikīṭapataṅgānāṃ jalajānām anekadhā | śailadāravahemāni rūpāṇi vividhāni ca | dhātudravyavikārāṇi rūpāṇi dvijasattama || 20:61 ||

worms, insects, moths, various aquatic animals, and various shapes made of stone, wood, and gold, shapes of modifications of mineral materials, O truest Brahmin.

[ jihvā (8) —

The sense capacity of tasting (8th)

jihvayā gṛhyate svādo hṛdyāhṛdyo dvijottama | phalamūlāni śākāni kandāni piśitāni ca || 20:62 || Taste is perceived by the Tongue, and it can be pleasant and unpleasant. Fruits and roots, vegetables, bulbs, and meat,

pakvāpakvaviśeṣāṇi dadhikṣīraghṛtāni ca | vrīhyauṣadharasānāṃ ca miśrāmiśram anekadhā | ṣaṭkarmapratibhedena rasabhedaśataṃ smṛtam || 20:63 ||

particular cooked and uncooked [dishes], yoghurt, milk, and ghee, herbs and juices, various mixed and unmixed [drinks]. Classified into six functions [the six basic flavours?], there are a hundred kinds of flavour (*rasa*).

 $[ghr\bar{a}nam(7) -$ The sense capacity of smelling (7th) ]

ghrāṇena gṛhyate gandha iṣṭāniṣṭo dvijarṣabha | guḍājyaṃ guggulur bhasmacandanāgarukaṃ tathā | kastūrikuṅkumādīnām iṣṭo gandho manoharaḥ || 20:64 ||

Smell is perceived by the Nose. Smell can be pleasant or unpleasant, O chief Brahmin. The smell of molasses, clarified butter, bdellium, ashes, sandalwood, Aloe, musk, saffron, etc., is pleasant and charming.

vraṇamūtrapurīṣāṇāṃ māṃsaparyuṣitāni ca | vātakarmādidurgandha aniṣṭaḥ samudāhṛtaḥ || 20:65 ||

The bad smell of wounds, urine and fæces, rotten meat, fart, etc., is said to be unpleasant.

[ hastakarma (6) — Function of the hands (6th) ]

hastena kurute karma vividhāni dvijottama | māhendram vāruṇam caiva vāyavyāgneyam eva ca || 20:66 ||

One performs various actions with the hands, O great Brahmin, those related to earth ( $m\bar{a}hendra$ ), water ( $v\bar{a}runa$ ), air ( $v\bar{a}yavya$ ), and fire ( $\bar{a}gneya$ ).

āgneya pacanādīni kāṃsyo lohas trapus tathā | agnikarmāṇy anekāni yajñahomakriyās tathā || 20:67 ||

Those related to fire are: cooking, etc., [working with] copper, iron, and tin, various fire-rituals, and rituals of fire-worship.

<sup>20.66</sup> māhendra means 'connected to the earth' because of its synonym pārthiva, which means both 'royal' and 'earthly'.

sūrpavyajanavātena mukhavātena vai tathā | camaracarmavātena vātayantraṃ ca vāyavam || 20:68 ||

[Acts moving] air with a winnowing fan, one's breath, a chowrie or parchment, or a pankha, are the ones related to air.

vāruṇaṃ toyakarmāṇi kurute vividhāni ca | rasoparasakarmāṇi tasya poṣaṇakarma ca || 20:69 ||

Those related to water perform various acts involving water: acts with flavours and secondary flavours, its [the body's?] nourishing,

snānācamanakarmāṇi vastraśaucādayas tathā | kāyaśaucaṃ ca kurute tṛṣānāśanam eva ca || 20:70 ||

bathing, sipping water, washing clothes, etc., washing one's body, and quenching one's thirst.

vamanāni hy anekāni vāruņaṃ karma ucyate | māhendraṃ pārthivaṃ karma anekāni dvijottama || 20:71 ||

Various ways of vomitting [ex conj., accept msCb, or 9th?] are [also] called acts involving water. An earthly act involve various ways of working with earth, O great Brahmin.

kulālakarma bhūkarma karma pāṣāṇam eva ca | dārudantimaśṛṅgādikarma pārthivam ucyate | catuṣkarma samāsena hastataḥ parikīrtitam || 20:72 ||

The work of a potter, working with soil or with stones, work with wood, ivory, horns of animals, etc., are called earthly acts. The five actions of the hand have been briefly described.

[ pādakarma (5) — The action of the feet (5th) ]

pādābhyām gamanaṃ karma diśaś ca vidiśas tathā | nimnonnatasame deśe śilāsaṃkaṭakoṭare | toyakardamasaṃghāte bahukaṇṭakasaṃkule || 20:73 ||

The action for the feet is going in all the directions of the cardinal and intermediate point of the compass, up and down slopes, and on flat ground, on rocks, through passages, and into caves, through land flooded with water and filled with mud and covered in thorns.

<sup>20.72</sup> Understand °dantima° in pāda c as danta or dantidanta.

[ pāyukarma (4) —

The action of the anus (4th)

pāyukarma visargaṃ tu kaṭhinadravapicchalam | saraktaphenilādīni pāyuśakti pramuñcati || 20:74 ||

The function of the anus is the discharging [of urine]. [Whether it is] thick, fluid, slimy, bloody, foamy, etc., the energy of the anus discharges it.

[ upasthakarma (3) —

The action of the sexual organs (3rd)

upasthakarma ānandaṃ karoti jananaṃ prajā | strīpuṃnapuṃsakaṃ caiva upasthaṃ kurute dvija || 20:75 ||

The functioning of the sexual organs cause joy, and produces offspring. The sexual organs produce females, males, and gender-neutral ones, O Brahmin.

[ vākkarma (2) —

The action of speaking (2nd)

vācā tu kurute karma navadhā dvijapungava | stuti nindā praśaṃsā ca ākrośaḥ priya eva saḥ || 20:76 ||

Speech performs nine kinds of action, O chief Brahmin. Praise, scolding, approval, abuse, kind words,

praśno 'nujñā tathākhyānam āšīś ca vidhayo nava | etā navavidhā vāṇī kīrtitā me dvijottama || 20:77 ||

asking, permitting, describing events, and blessing are nine methods. The nine kinds of speech have been taught by me as being these, O great Brahmin.

[ manaś conmanaś ca (1) — The mind and the non-mind (1st) ]

adhunā kathayiṣyāmi manaso nava vai guṇān | calopapattiḥ sthairaṃ ca visarga kalpanā kṣamā | sad asac cāśutā caiva manaso nava vai guṇāḥ || 20:78 ||

Now I shall teach the nine *guṇas* of the mind. Movement, effecting, firmness, emission, fantasy, patience, truth, untruth, and quickness are the nine *guṇas* of the mind.

iṣṭāniṣṭavikalpaś ca vyavasāyaḥ samādhitā | manaso dvividhaṃ rūpaṃ manaś conmana eva ca || 20:79 || [The five *guṇas* of the mind, or intelligence, include] pleasant and unpleasant notions, intention and being united. The form of the Mind is twofold: mind and non-mind.

manas tv indriyabhāvatve unmanastvam anindriye | nigṛḥītā visṛṣtaṃ ca bandhamokṣau tu sādhanam || 20:80 ||

It is mind when there are sense faculties, and non-mind when there are no senses. When [the senses] are controlled, liberation is produced. When they are let go, bondage is produced.

nigrhītendriyagrāmaḥ svargamokṣau tu sādhanam | visṛṣṭa indriyagrāme duḥkhasaṃsārasādhanam || 20:81 ||

If the senses are under control, it means reaching heaven and liberation. When the senses are let loose, suffering and transmigration are the result.

sakalaṃ niṣkalaṃ caiva mana eva vidur budhāḥ | sakalaṃ mana nānātve ekatve mana niṣkalam || 20:82 ||

The wise know that the mind can be form-endowed (*sakala*) and formless (*niṣkala*). When there is multiplicity (*nānātva*), the mind is form-endowed (*sakala*). When there is oneness, the mind is formless (*niṣkala*).

vigatarāga uvāca | manaḥ svavedyaṃ lokānām unmanas tu na vidyate | unmanaḥ kathayāsmākaṃ kīdṛśaṃ lakṣaṇam bhavet || 20:83 ||

Vigatarāga spoke: The mind is self-evident for people, but the non-mind (*un-manas*) is not known. Teach us about the non-mind, what is its defining mark?

anarthayajña uvāca | unmanastvaṃ gate vipra nibodha daśalakṣaṇam | na śabdaṃ śṛṇute śrotraṃ śaṅkhabherīsvanād api || 20:84 ||

<sup>20.79</sup> *Pādas* ab are identical with MBh 12.247.10ab, which starts listing five *guṇas*, not of the mind (*manas*), but of intelligence (*buddhi*). The second half of the verse in the MBh reads: *saṃśayaḥ pratipattiś ca buddhau pañceha ye guṇāḥ*. Our 20.79ab may simply be misplaced or rather seems like a false start.

<sup>20.80</sup> Note the in *pādas* cd *nigṛḥītā* should connect to *mokṣa* and *visṛṣṭa* to *bandha*, not in the order that the text suggests.

Anarthayajña spoke: Hear the ten chacteristic marks of someone who has entered the state of the non-mind, O Brahmin. His ears do not hear any sound, not even the sound of conch-shells and kettle-drums.

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tvacaḥ sparśaṃ na jānāti śītoṣṇam api duḥsaham |
rūpaṃ paśyati no cakṣuḥ parvatābhyadhiko 'pi vā || 20:85 ||
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His skin does not know touch, not even unbearable cold or hotness. His eyes do not see any forms, not even things bigger than mountains.

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jihvā rasaṃ na vindeta madhurāmlavaṇo 'pi vā |
gandhaṃ jighrati na ghrāṇā tīkṣṇaṃ vāpy aśucīny api || 20:86 ||
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His tongue does not sense tastes, not even sweetness or saltiness. His nose does not sense smells, not even strong or impure ones.

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unmanas tv eṣa me khyātaṃ sarvadvaitavināśanam |
bhavapāragasuvyaktaṃ niṣkalaṃ śivam avyayam || 20:87 ||
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I have taught the non-mind like this. It destroys all duality [such as hot-cold], which is imperishable Niṣkala Śiva that manifests competely when one reaches the other shore of existence.

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sa śivaḥ sa paro brahmā sa viṣṇuḥ sa paro 'kṣaraḥ |
sa sūkṣmaḥ sa paro haṃsaḥ so 'kṣaraḥ kṣaravarjitaḥ || 20:88 ||
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It is Śiva, highest Brahmā, highest and imperishable Viṣṇu. It is subtle, it is the highest Swan [i.e. soul], which is imperishable and devoid of decay.

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eṣa unmana jānīhi śivaś ca dvijapuṅgava |
kīrtito 'smi samāsena kim anyat paripṛcchasi || 20:89 ||
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Know this as the non-mind, and as Śiva, O chief of the Brahmins. I have taught you [this], what else would you like to ask?

|| iti vṛṣasārasaṃgrahe pañcaviṃśatitattvanirṇayo nāma viṃśatimo 'dhyāyaḥ ||

Here ends the twentieth chapter in the Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha called the Description of the twenty-five Tattvas.

## [ ekaviṃśatimo 'dhyāyaḥ ] [Chapter Twenty-One]

[ viṣṇuḥ svarūpaṃ darśayati — Viṣṇu reveals his true form ]

vigatarāga uvāca | aho matimatāṃ śreṣṭḥa aho dharmabhṛtāṃ vara | aho dama śamah satya aho yajña aho tapah || 21:1 ||

Vigatarāga spoke: "Bravo, O best of the wise, bravo, O best of the guardians of Dharma! What self-control, what tranquillity! What a sacrifice, what penance!

anenāmṛtavākyena vismayo me paro gataḥ | prīto 'smi ca tapādhārajñānādbhutarasena ca || 21:2 ||

By this nectar-like speech [of yours], my amazement has risen considerably. And I am pleased with the extraordinary flavour of knowledge based on penance.

kiṃ dadāmi varaṃ brūhi dātāsmi tava cepsitam | etac chrutvā tatas tena pratyuvāca śubhāṃ giram || 21:3 ||

What kind of boon shall I give you? Tell me. I'll give you anything you desire." Having heard this, [Anarthayajña] then replied with appropriate words.

[anarthayajña uvāca |] ko bhavān varadaśreṣṭḥa devadānavarākṣasāḥ | athavā bhagavān viṣṇur mama jijñāsur āgataḥ || 21:4 ||

[Anarthayajña spoke:] "Who are you, O best of benefactors? Are you a god, a Dānava-demon or a Rākṣasa? Or rather [you must be] Lord Viṣṇu, who has come to test me.

vyaktam tvāṃ puruṣaśreṣṭha jānāmi puruṣottama | rūpaṃ darśaya govinda yady asti tapasaḥ phalam || 21:5 ||

I recognize you clearly, O best of men, O highest person! Display your [true] Form, O Govinda, if penance can yield fruit."

[vaiśampāyana uvāca] tatas tu puṇḍarīkākṣo darśayāmāsa svāṃ tanum | śaṅkhacakragadāpāṇiḥ pītāmbaradharo hariḥ || 21:6 ||

[Vaiśampāyana spoke:] Then lotus-eyed Hari displayed his own [true] body, holding in his hands a conch-shell, a discus and a mace, wearing yellow garments.

anarthayajñas taṃ dṛṣṭvā vismayaṃ paramaṃ gataḥ | praharṣam atulaṃ labdhvā aśrupūrṇākulekṣaṇaḥ || 21:7 ||

Seeing him, Anarthayajña was truly amazed. Thrilled by unequalled delight, his eyes filled with tears,

vepamānasvareṇātra uvāca ca janārdanam | adya me saphalaṃ janma adya me saphalaṃ tapaḥ || 21:8 ||

his voice trembling, he began speaking to Janārdana [i.e. Viṣṇu]. "My birth and my austerities have now borne their fruits.

namo namas te 'stu janādisambhave namo namas te 'stu ca viśvarūpiņe | namo namas te 'stu janābhisambhave namo namas te 'stu pitāmahodbhave || 21:9 ||

Obeisance to you who are the origin of man and other [living beings]! [?] Obeisance to you who are the universe! Obeisance to you who [transforming into a person? DG] Obeisance to you from whom Brahmā was born!

namo namas te 'stu sahasrasīrṣiṇe namo namas te 'stu sahasracakṣuṣe | namo namas te 'stu sahasraliṅgine namo namas te 'stu sahasravakṣase || 21:10 ||

Obeisance to you who have a thousand heads! Obeisance to you who have a thousand eyes! Obeisance to you who have a thousand lingas! Obeisance to you who have a thousand chests!

namo namas te 'stu sahasramūrtaye namo namas te 'stu sahasrabāhave | namo namas te 'stu sahasravaktriņe namo namas te 'stu sahasramāyine || 21:11 ||

Obeisance to you who have a thousand embodiments! Obeisance to you who have a thousand arms! Obeisance to you who have a thousand faces! Obeisance to you who have a thousand supernatural powers!

namo namas te 'stu varāharūpiņe namo namas te 'stu mahīsamuddhṛte | namo namas te 'stu ca bhūtasṛṣṭine namo namas te caturāśramāśraye || 21:12 || Obeisance to you who assumed the form of a boar! Obeisance to you who [in that form] dug out and saved the Earth! Obeisance to you who create all living beings! Obeisance to you on who are the seat of the four life-stages!

```
namo namas te narasiṃharūpiṇe
namo namas te ditijoradāriṇe |
namo namas te 'suracakrasūdane
namo namas te 'suradarpanāśane || 21:13 ||
```

Obeisance to you who assumed the form of the Man-lion! Obeisance to you who [in that form] tore asunder the chest of Diti's son [Hiraṇyakaśipu]! Obeisance to you who destroyed the armies [conj.] of the Asuras! Obeisance to you who destroyed the Asuras' haughtiness!

```
namo namas te ditiputradāmane
namo namas te baliyajñasūdane |
namo namas te 'stu ṣaḍardhavikrame
namo namas te tridaśārtināśane || 21:14 ||
```

Obeisance to you who tamed Diti's son [Bali?]! Obeisance to you who destroyed Bali's sacrifice! Obeisance to you of the three steps/Trivikrama! Obeisance to you who drove away the pain of the thirty gods!

```
namo namas te 'stu ananta acyute
namo namas te jagadartināśane |
namo namas te madhukaiṭanāśane
namo namas te 'stu trilokabāndhave || 21:15 ||
```

Obeisance to you who are imperishable, O endless one! Obeisance to you who drive away the pain of the world! Obeisance to you who killed [the Asuras] Madhu and Kaiṭa[bha]! Obeisance to you who are the friend of the three worlds!

```
namo namas te tridaśābhinandane
namo namas te 'stu ca divyacakṣuṣe |
namo namas te 'stu bhavāntapārage
namo namas te 'stu trilokapūjite || 21:16 ||
```

Obeisance to you who are the delight of the thirty gods! Obeisance to you who possess divine vision! Obeisance to you who have gone beyond the limits of existence! Obeisance to you who are worshipped by the three worlds!

```
namo namas te 'stu gadāgrapāṇaye
namo namas te varacakrapāṇaye |
namo namas te 'stu ca śaṅkhapāṇaye
namo namas te 'stu ca kambupāṇaye || 21:17 ||
```

Obeisance to you who hold a mace in [one of] your right[?] hand[s]! Obeisance to you who hold an excellent discus in your hand! Obeisance to you who hold a conch-shell in your hand! Obeisance to you who hold a conch-shell[? rather: lotus] in your hand!

```
namo namas te 'stu jalaughaśāyine
namo namas te haramardarūpiņe |
namo namas te khagarājaketave
namo namas te śaśisūryalocane || 21:18 ||
```

Obeisance to you who recline on the ocean! Obeisance to you who have the form that crushed Hara [the Dānava?]! Obeisance to you whose banner has the King of Birds [Garuḍa] [on it]! Obeisance to you whose eyes are the Sun and the Moon!

```
namo namas te uragārivāhane
namo namas te 'dbhutarūpadarśine |
namo namas te 'yutasūryatejase
namo namas te 'mṛtamanthanadhruve || 21:19 ||
```

Obeisance to you whose vehicle is the Enemy of Serpents [i.e. Garuḍa]! Obeisance to you who display your extraordinary form! Obeisance to you whose splendour is that of a hundred thousand suns! Obeisance to you who was, [in your Kūrma-avatāra] the firm support at the churning out of the divine nectar!

```
namo namas te 'maralokasaṃstute
namo namas te jagamaṇḍapāśraye |
namo namas te jagadekavatsale
namo namas te śivasarvade namaḥ || 21:20 ||
```

Obeisance to you who are praised in the world of immortals! Obeisance to you who are the seat of the temple of the world! Obeisance to you, the only one affectionate towards the world! Obeisance to you who bestow happiness on everyone, obeisance!

kṣamasva govinda mamāparādham

```
atīva pṛṣṭena durātmanena |
mayeda sarvaṃ kathitaṃ smayena
dayāṃ kuru tvaṃ tridaśeśvareṇa || 21:21 ||
```

O Govinda, forgive my sin. As you were asking me very actively, I, being a wicked person, told you all this out of arrogance. Have pity on me, Lord of the thirty gods [instr.?]."

```
vaiśampāyana uvāca |
stotreṇānena saṃtuṣṭaḥ keśavaḥ paravīrahā |
pratyuvāca mahāseno girayā nirupaspṛhā || 21:22 ||
```

Vaiśampāyana spoke: Keśava, the destroyer of the heroes of the enemy, was satisfied by this hymn of praise. He, the great general, replied in a ... [niru-paspṛhā/spṛhayā] voice.

```
stotreṇānena me tāta tuṣṭo 'smi bhṛśam ejitaḥ | durlabhāny api trailokye dadāmi varam īpsitam || 21:23 ||
```

I am satisfied by this hymn of praise of me, dear Sir. I am vehemently trembling [with joy]. I'll grant you any boon you desire even if it is something difficult to obtain in the three worlds.

```
anena māṃ stauti nirāśritena
tvayoktavedārthamanohareṇa |
yāvanti tatrākṣarasaṃkhyam asti
tāvanti kalpān divi te vasanti || 21:24 ||
```

[He who] praises me with this ....? [hymn] that you recited and which is fascinating because it contains the meaning of the Vedas, will dwell in heaven for as many æons as the number of syllables in it.

```
tvaṃ cāpi me brūhi varaṃ yatheṣṭaṃ
trailokyarājyād api nirviśaṅkam |
dadāmi kiṃ saptamahīśvaratvam
athārtharāśiṃ bahukaṇyakāṃ vā || 21:25 ||
```

And you should choose a boon at your pleasure, fearlessly, beginning from sovereignty over the three worlds. Shall I grant you sovereignty over the seven-fold[?] world? Or a heap of gold? Or many girls?

```
vaiśampāyana uvāca |
śrutvaiva divyam varam acyutasya
```

```
praṇamya pādadvayapankaje tu |
vijñāya viṣṇuṃ varadaṃ vareṇyaṃ
? prahṛ cetaḥ pukāncito 'to 'bravīt || 21:26 ||
```

Vaiśampāyana spoke: Hearing the divine boons [offered] [em. to vacam?] by the imperishable one, he bowed down to his lotus-feet. Having recognized that Viṣṇu was being most generous, with a delighted heart....[to be reconstructed]

```
na kāmaye 'nyapravaraṃ tu deva
asaṃśayaṃ bandhanasāram ekam |
vimuktabandho bhavataḥ prasādād
bhavāmi govinda rataś ca dharme || 21:27 ||
```

I do not desire anything else as a gift, O God. Only (*eka*) the essence of bondage is certain. I have been freed from this bondage by your Lordship's grace, and, O Govinda, I am delighting in Dharma.

```
bhagavān uvāca |
yathaiva cittam tava suprasannam
maharṣidevair api naiva dṛṣṭam |
akalmaṣam duḥkhavivarjitatvam
bhavārṇavas tīrṇam asaṃśayena || 21:28 ||
```

The Lord spoke: The extent to which your mind has been enlightened is something even the great sages and the gods have never seen, [this] spotless freedom from suffering. The ocean of existence has certaily been crossed.

```
gacchāma bho sāmprata śvetadvīpam
agamya devair api durnirīkṣyam |
madbhaktipūtamanasā prayāti
ghorārṇave naiva punaś caranti || 21:29 ||
```

Well, let's go now to the White Island, which is unattainable and is inaccessible even for the gods. He who departs after his mind has been purified by his devotion towards me, will never again enter the dreadful ocean [of existence].

```
vaiśampāyana uvāca |
evam uktvā haris tatra kare gṛhya tapodhanam |
tataḥ so 'ntarhitas tatra tenaiva saha keśavaḥ || 21:30 ||
```

Vaiśampāyana spoke: Having spoken thus, then Hari took the great ascetic by the hand, who disappeared in that moment, and with him Keśava, too.

```
evam hi dharmas tv adhikaprabhāvād
    gatah sa lokam purusottamasya |
aśeṣabhūtaprabhavāvyayasya
    sanātanam śāśvatam akṣarasya || 21:31 ||
    Thus, as a consequence of the abundance of Dharma[?? in him?], he [Anarthaya-
    jña] reached world of the Highest Person, of the one who is the origin of all
    living beings, and who is imperishable, the eternal and never-ending [world]
    of the never-decaying.
tvam eva bhaktim kuru keśavasya
    janārdanasyāmitavikramasya |
yathā hi tasyaiva dvijarsabhasya
    gatim labhasva purusottamasya || 21:32 ||
    You yourself should be loyal to Keśava, to Janārdana of unmeasurable hero-
    ism, so that you can tread the path of that best among the twice-born [i.e.
    that Brahmin], [to] that excellent person.
kim anya bhūyah kathayāmi rājan
    yad asti kautūhalam anyasesam |
prcchasva mām tāta yathepsitam te
    bhavisyabhūtam bhavato yathestam | 21:33 |
    What else should I teach you further, O king? If you have any curiosity re-
    maining, ask me, Sir, whatever you want regarding the future or the past, any-
    thing you wish, Sir.
janamejaya uvāca |
kiyanti kalpāni gatāni pūrvam
    bhavisyakalpāni kiyanti vipra
ekaikakalpam kiyad indram uktam
    pravartamānād api kīrtayasva || 21:34 ||
    Janamejaya spoke: How many kalpas have passed until now? How many are
    the future kalpas? How many Indras are taught to exist with regard to each
    æon? Tell me one by one[???].
vaiśampāyana uvāca |
parārdhakalpam gata pūrva rājyam
    caturdaśaivendra narendra kalpam |
tathaiva manvantara kalpam ekam
    bhavişyakalpam ca parārdham eva || 21:35 ||
```

Vaiśampāyana spoke: 100,000 billions of Kalpas have passed so far [rājyam? / rājan?]. There are fourteen Indras in one Kalpa, O king. The same [number applies to] Manvantaras per Kalpa. The future Kalpas are again 100,000 billion.

varāhakalpaḥ prathamo babhūva

gatāś ca manvantara ṣaḍ narendra |

caturyugam saptati ekayuktam

manvantarā saṃkhyam udāharanti || 21:36 ||

The first Kalpa was the Varāhakalpa. Six Manvantaras have passed, O King. Seventy-one four-fold [Mahā]yugas is the number that applies to a Manvantara.

manvantarānām ca caturdaśaiva

kalpasya samkhyā munayo vadanti |

kalpāyutas cāha pitāmahasya

tathā ca rātrim pravadanti tajjñāḥ || 21:37 ||

Fourteen Manvantara-periods is one Kalpa, according to the sages. Ten thousand Kalpas is Brahma's day. His night is [of] the same [length] according to the experts.

ṣaḍlakṣakalpena tu māsam āhus

taddvādaśā varṣam udāharanti || 21:38 ||

Six hundred-thousand Kalpas is called a [cosmic] month. Twelve of them is called a year.

tenābdena parārdhakalpaguņitam brahmāyur ity ucyate

trailokyādhipatiḥ pradhānapuruṣo brahmāpy anityaḥ smṛtaḥ |

śeṣaṃ bhūtacaturvidhasya niyataṃ jīvasya kiṃ śocyate

tasmān nāsti jagatsusāravimalaṃ muktvā śivaṃ śāśvatam || 21:39 ||

Brahmā's life is said to be that year multiplied by 100,000 billions of Kalpas[?]. But even Brahmā, the Lord of the three worlds, the supreme person, is taught to be transient. Why should we grieve over the rest of the four kinds of living beings and the fate[?] of the soul? Therefore there is nothing that is untouched by the fine[?] essence of the world except for eternal Śiva.

|| iti vṛṣasārasaṃgrahe kalpanirṇayo nāmaikaviṃśatimo 'dhyāyaḥ ||

Here ends the twenty-first chapter in the Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha called the Description of the æons.

## [dvāviṃśo 'dhyāyaḥ] [Chapter Twenty-two]

janamejaya uvāca | śruto 'thābjamukhād dharmasārasaṃgraham uttamam | madhuraślakṣṇavāṇībhiḥ samyagvedārthasaṃyutam || 22:1 ||

Janamejaya spoke: I have heard from [your] lotus-mouth the ultimate compendium on the essence of Dharma, in the proper way, together with the meaning of the Vedas, conveyed by sweet and polished speech.

nyāyayuktaṃ mahāsāraṃ guhyajñānam anuttaram | tṛpto 'smīhāmṛtaṃ pītvā janmamṛtyurujāpaham || 22:2 ||

This great essence is systematic (nyāyayukta), and it is the supreme secret knowledge. I am satisfied now having drunk the nectar of immortality that removes birth, death and disease.

praśnam ekānya prcchāmi nāmahetum tapodhana | varṇagotrāśramam tasmāc chrotum icchāmi te punaḥ || 22:3 ||

I want to ask you another question, O great ascetic, the reason behind the name [of Anarthayajña]. I would like you to tell [me] about [his] Varṇa, Gotra and Āśrama.

vaiśampāyana uvāca | śṛṇu rājann avahito yogendrasya mahātmanaḥ | āśramam varnajātīnām vaksyāmy eva narādhipa || 22:4 ||

Vaiśampāyana spoke: Listen, O King, attentively. I shall tell you about the Āśrama, the Varṇa and the Jāti of the great and noble yogin, O king.

himavaddakṣiṇe pārśve mṛgendraśikhare nṛpa | mahendrapathagānāmanadītīre narādhipa || 22:5 ||

In the southern region of the Himālaya, on the Mṛgendra peak, O king, on the banks of the river Mahendrapathaga, O King,

tatrāśramapadaṃ tasya puline sumanorame | vasati sma mahābhāgas tattvapāraganispṛhaḥ || 22:6 ||

<sup>22.1</sup> Gender problem or śruto = I heard.

<sup>22.3</sup> Note te in pāda d: it should most probably be understood in the sense of an ablative.

there was his hermitage. The illustrous one lived on the beautiful banks [of the river], having reached the other shore of Truth, free from desire,

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śīlaśaucasamācāro jitadvandvo jitaśramaḥ |
jitamānabhayakrodho jitasarvaparigrahaḥ || 22:7 ||
```

leading a moral and pure life, with all opposites [such as happiness and pain] and weakness conquered, with his arrogance, fear, and anger conquered, with his greediness completely conquered.

```
somavaṃśaprasūtās te kṣatriyā dvijatāṃ gatāḥ |
tapasā vinayācārair viṣṇunā dvijakalpitāḥ || 22:8 ||
```

The Kṣatriyas born in the Soma clan became twice-born [Brahmins]. Because of [the] penance [they performed], [and because of their] discipline and good conduct, Viṣṇu turned them into twice-born [Brahmins].

```
ajitā nāma tatpūrvaṃ kāmakrodhajitena tu |
saṃkalpas tasya rājendra kathayiṣyāmi tac chṛṇu || 22:9 ||
```

They had been called Ajitas, [and] the one who conquered lust and anger [transformed them]. O great King, I shall tell you about his vow, listen.

```
adhyātmanagarasphītaḥ adhibhūtajanākulaḥ |
adhidaivatasāṃnidhyaṃ daśāyatana pañca ca || 22:10 ||
```

I am flourishing in the town of the Spirit, which is[?] populated by Matter[?], in the vicinity of the divine realm[?], the ten abodes and the five [phps Sāṃkhyatattvas??].

```
daśayajñavratam cīrṇam daśakāmaparājitaḥ | niyamān daśa saṃśritya daśa vāyava ṛtvijaḥ || 22:11 ||
```

The vow of ten sacrifices was observed and he conquered the ten desires. He followed the ten Niyama-rules. The ten winds were his priest.

```
daśākṣareṇa mantreṇa daśadharmakriyāpadaḥ |
daśasaṃyamadīptāgnau jihvātejodaśendriyaḥ || 22:12 ||
```

With the ten-syllable mantra, he was at the level of the ten Dharmic rituals [???]. His ten sense faculties had the energy of the flames in the [sacrificial] fire lit by the ten samyamas.

<sup>22.9</sup> Tentatively, I take *kāmakrodhajitena* in pāda b as a reference to Vigatarāga, i.e. Viṣṇu in disguise, who appears as a Brahmin to test Anarthayajña in 1.8.

```
daśayogāsanāsīno daśadhyānaparāyaṇaḥ |
buddhir vedī mano yūpaḥ somapāno 'mṛtākṣaraḥ || 22:13 ||
```

He practised the ten yogic sitting positions and focused on the ten ways of meditation. His intellect was his altar, his mind the sacrificial post, and Soma consumption was the immortal syllable.

```
dakṣiṇābhaya bhūtebhyaḥ paśubandha svayaṃkṛtaḥ |
vinārthaṃ yajñam iṣṭvā tu kālaṃ ca kṣapayaty asau |
anarthayajñaṃ taṃ prāhur munayas tattvadarśinaḥ || 22:14 ||
```

The priestly fee was fearlessness offered to living beings, the tying of the sacrificial animal was performed on [?] himself. He spent his time performing immaterial sacrifice [thus]. The sages, who know the truth, call him Anarthayajña.

```
janamejaya uvāca |
daśayajñam ahaṃ śrotuṃ dehi māṃ dvijasattama |
daśakāmadaśadhyānaṃ daśayogadaśākṣaram || 22:15 ||
```

Janamejaya spoke: Please let me hear about the ten sacrifices, O best of Brahmins, and about the ten desires and the ten kinds of meditation, the ten yogas and the ten-syllable [mantra].

```
vaiśampāyana uvāca |
brahmadevapitṛyajño yajño bhūtātitheś ca ha |
japo yogas tapo dhyānaṃ svādhyāyaś ca daśa smṛtaḥ || 22:16 ||
```

Vaiśampāyana spoke: Sacrifice to/with the Brahman [?; = Vedic offering at <i>saṃdhyā</i>], to the Devas, the Ancestors, the Ghosts, the Guests, recitation, yoga, penance, meditation and [Vedic?] study: these are the ten [sacrifices].

```
patnīputrapaśubhṛtyadhanadhānyayaśaḥśriyaḥ |
māna bhoga daśa rājan daśakāma udāhṛtaḥ || 22:17 ||
```

Wife, son, cattle, servant, wealth, grain, fame, beauty, respect, and enjoyment as the tenth, O king: the ten desires have been taught.

```
mānaso yaugapadyaś ca samkṣiptaś ca viśāmpate |
viśālā nāma yogaś ca tato dvikaraṇaḥ smṛtaḥ || 22:18 ||
```

<sup>22.16</sup> The missing bit is broken off in  $K_{82}$ .  $L_{16}$  seems to copy  $K_{82}$  directly.

Mental, simultaneous and condensed [yoga], O king, and the yoga named Viśālā, and also the one known as Dvikaraṇa,

```
raviḥ somo hutāśaś ca sphaṭikāmbaram eva ca |
daśayogāsanāsīno nityam eva tapodhanaḥ || 22:19 ||
```

sun, moon, fire, crystal and sky. Always sitting in [one of] the ten yoga positions, the great ascetic,

```
anirodhamanāḥ sūkṣmaṃ dhyāyed yogaḥ sa mānasaḥ | prāṇāyāmair mano ruddhvā yaugapadyaḥ sa ucyate || 22:20 ||
```

when his mind is still not under control, should visualize the subtle one. This is mental yoga. When he can control his mind with breath-control, that is called simultaneous [yoga].

```
brahmādistambaparyantam sarvam sthāvarajangamam | pralīyamānam dhyāyeta kramāt sūkṣmam vicintayet || 22:21 ||
```

He should visualize the universe with all its moving and motionless [animate and inanimate] parts, from Brahmā to a tuft of grass, as gradually dissolving, and should reflect upon the subtle one:

```
saṃkṣipta eṣa ākhyāto viśālāṃ chṛṇu tattvataḥ |
brahmādisūkṣmaparyantaṃ cintayīta vicakṣaṇaḥ || 22:22 ||
```

this is called condensed [yoga]. Now listen to the Viśālā. The wise one should call to mind [everything] from Brahmā to the subtle.

```
saṃkṣiptām ca viśālām ca cintayīta parasparam |
eṣā dvikaraṇī nāma yogasya vidhir ucyate || 22:23 ||
```

He should visualize both the condensed and the Viśālā mutually [one after the other? DG]: this is the yoga method called Dvikaraṇī.

```
dehamadhye hṛdi jñeyam hṛdimadhye tu pankajam | pankajasya ca madhye tu karṇikāṃ viddhi gopate || 22:24 ||
```

He should imagine his heart in the center of his body, and that there is a lotus in his heart. In the center of the lotus, know that there is a pericarp, O king.

```
karnikāyās tu madhye tu pañcabindum vidur budhāḥ |
ravisomaśikhām caiva sphaṭikāmbaram eva ca || 22:25 ||
```

<sup>22.24</sup> hrdi as nominative... gopate is slightly odd for 'king'.

The wise ones know that there are five dots in the center of the pericarp: the sun, the moon, the flame, the crystal and the sky.

```
ravimaṇḍalamadhye tu bhāvayec candramaṇḍalam |
tasya madhye śikhāṃ dhyāyen nirdhūmajvalanaprabhām || 22:26 ||
```

He should visualize the disk of the moon in the centre of the sun. In the centre of that [i.e. the moon], he should visualize fire that blazes without smoke.

```
agnimadhye manim dhyāyec chuddhadhārājalaprabham | tasya madhye 'mbaraṃ dhyāyet susūkṣmaṃ śivam avyayam || 22:27 ||
```

In the centre of the fire, he should visualize a gem which has the splendour of a jet of clear water. In its center, he should visualize the sky, subtle and imperishable Śiva.

```
daśayogam idaṃ rājan kathitaṃ ca mayā tava |
daśadhyānaṃ samāsena kīrtitaṃ śṛṇu tad yathā || 22:28 ||
```

This is how I taught you the ten yogas, O king. The ten ways of meditation are taught in short as here follows, listen.

```
ghoṣaṇī piṅgalā caiva vaidyutī candramālinī |
candrā manoʾnugā caiva sukṛtā ca tathāparā || 22:29 ||
```

Sound, yellow, lightning, Candramālinī, moon, pleasing, well-done,

```
saumyā nirañjanā caiva nirālambā ca kīrtitā |
supiṣitvāṅgulau śrotre dhvanim ākarṇayen naraḥ || 22:30 ||
```

Saumyā, spotless and supportless. [1] Putting[?] two fingers in his ears, one can hear[!] sounds.

```
tat tad akṣaram ākarṇya amṛtatvāya kalpyate | pingalām tu śikhādhūmām dhyāyen nityam atandritaḥ || 22:31 ||
```

Having heard this and that syllable, he is fit for immortality. [2] He should continuously visualize yellow, smokeless[?] flames tirelessly.

```
vimuktaḥ sarvapāpebhyo nirdvandvapadam āpnuyāt |
vaidyutī tu niśāmadhye lakṣate 'jam anāmayam || 22:32 ||
```

<sup>22.31</sup> Stem forms? śikhām adhūmām?

He will be freed of all his sins and will reach the level without opposites. [3] The lightning in the middle of the night marks the unborn of no diseases.

```
pañcamāsasadābhyāsād divyacakṣur bhaven naraḥ | bindumālāṃ tataḥ paśyet tarucchāyāsamāśritām || 22:33 ||
```

After five months of continuous practice, men will develop divine sight. [4] Then he should visualize the Bindumālā [Candramālā??] which rests in the shadow of a tree.

```
jātyasphaṭikasaṃkāśaṃ dṛṣṭvā mucyati bandhanaiḥ |
dhyāyen mano'nugā nāma pakṣmīr āpīḍya locane || 22:34 ||
```

[5] Seeing it as genuine crystal, he is liberated from the fetters. [6] He should visualize the Pleasing one ...? pressing it in the eye.

```
śvetapītāruṇaṃ binduṃ dṛṣṭvā bhūyo na jāyate |
mano'nugādi ṣaṭ tv ete dhyānam uktaṃ mayā tava || 22:35 ||
```

When he sees the white and yellow and red drop, he will not be born again. These are the six ways of meditation, the Pleasing one and the others, as I taught them to you.

```
[ paramāṇuḥ —
adhunānyat pravakṣyāmi paramāṇu caturvidham |
pārthivādicaturbhūtaṃ yair vyāptaṃ nikhilaṃ jagat |
lakṣaṇaṃ tasya rājendra śṛṇu vakṣyāmi sāmpratam || 22:36 ||
```

Now I shall teach you another thing: the fourfold supreme atom. O supreme sovereign, listen to the characteristics of that[?] by which the whole world, made up of the four elements (*bhūta*), Earth etc., is pervaded. I shall tell you [about them] now.

```
pārthivordhvagatiḥ sūkṣmaḥ paramāṇu narādhipa |
pratyakṣadarśanaṃ dhyānaṃ lakṣayen niyataṃ śuciḥ || 22:37 ||
```

The subtle atom of Earth tends upwards, O king. The pure one should observe the meditation that is direct perception firmly.

```
mucyate sarvapāpebhyo rāhunā candramā yathā |
tena yo 'bhyasate nityam sa yogī bhuvaneśvaraḥ || 22:38 ||
```

<sup>22.32</sup> OR: lakṣyateja a°: the visible energy??

He will be freed from all his sins, as the Moon is from Rāhu. The yogin who constantly practises by this [method] is the lord of the world.

```
adhogati mahārāja paramāņu jalodbhavaḥ |
abhyased yad idaṃ rājan sarvapātakanāśanam || 22:39 ||
```

The atom of Water tends downwards, O great king. If one practises this, O king, there will be a destruction of all his sins.

```
āgneyaparamāṇūni tiryagūrdhvagatiḥ smṛtā |
ya idaṃ dhyāyate nityam uttamāṃ gatim āpnuyāt || 22:40 ||
```

The atoms? of Fire tend upwards and horizontally. He who constantly meditates upon this will reach the supreme path.

```
vāyavyaparamāṇūni adhordhvatiryag āsmṛtā |
na sa muhyati taṃ dṛṣṭvā vāyusambhava bhūpate || 22:41 ||
```

The atoms of Air tend downwards and horizontally. [If] he is not perplexed when seeing this, he is Hanumān, O king.

```
catvāra ete rājendra paramāņu nirīkṣate |
tena sarvamakhair iṣṭaṃ tena taptaṃ tapas tathā || 22:42 ||
```

[If] he perceives these four [types of] atoms, O king, by this he has sacrificed with all sacrifices, by this penance is completed.

```
tena dattā mahī kṛtsnā saptasāgarasaṃvṛtā |
sarvatīrthābhiṣekaś ca sarvavratakriyā tathā || 22:43 ||
```

By this the whole Earth with its surrounding seven seas is given [as a sacrificial fee], and he will have received all consecrations at the sacred places and all the religious vows and rituals will have been completed.

```
anenaiva vidhānena daśadhyānaṃ narādhipa |
kurute avyavacchinnaṃ sarvakāmaphalapradam || 22:44 ||
```

If one practises the ten meditations by this method, O king, uninterruptedly, it will yield all the desired fruits.

<sup>22.40</sup> Note how a neuter ending in *pāda* a governs a seemingly feminine ending in *pāda* b REVISE. See the same in 22.41ab. CHECK phenomenon and note gatiḥ.

<sup>22.41</sup> Note 'sambhava instead of the more correct 'sambhavo metri causa.

[daśāksaramantrah —

daśāksaram mahārāja yogīndrasya mahātmanah |

```
kathayāmi samāsena śrņuṣvāvahito bhava || 22:45 ||
    O great king, I shall teach you in brief the ten-syllable [mantra] of that great-
    souled yogin king [Anarthayajña]. Listen attentively.
pranavādisvarā trīni dīrghabindusamāyutam |
pañca pañca cavarge tu vāyubījam adhaḥsthitam || 22:46 ||
    The first three sounds are praṇavas (om) endowed with long nasalisation (bindu).
trayodaśasvarāyuktam pañcame parikīrtitam
pañcavimśatimah sasthah aksarah parikīrtitah || 22:47 ||
yādṛśaṃ pañcame proktaṃ saptame ca prayojayet |
ākārasvarasamyuktam sarvapātakanāsanam || 22:48 ||
prathamam pañcame varge trtīyasvarayojitam
uttarekārasamyuktam navamam parikīrtitam || 22:49 ||
daśamaḥ punar oṃkāraḥ mantraśreṣṭho daśākṣaraḥ |
japato dhyāyato vāpi pārthivādikrameņa tu |
mucyate so 'pi samsāre samšayo nāsti bhūpate || 22:50 ||
                             [ācāravidhih —
ācāramūlo dharmas tu dharmamūlo janārdanaļ |
tena sarvajagad vyāptam trailokyam sacarācaram || 22:51 ||
ācārāl labhatīha āyur atulam akṣapyavittam tathā
    ācārāt sutam īpsitam ca labhate śrīkīrtiprajñāyaśah
ācārāl labhate ca laksmim atulām khyātim tathaivottamām
    ācārād iha mantradharmaparamam prāpnoti niḥsaṃśayam || 22:52 ||
janamejaya uvāca |
ācārāt prabhavānusaṃśakathitaṃ suślistadharmākaram
    ācārāt kativaṃśa kīrtaya punas tṛptir na me jāyate |
sarvajňah tvam aham šrnomi varadam kiñcin na me šāšvatam
    tan me kīrtaya dharmasāraśubhadam ācāramūlāśrayam || 22:53 ||
vaiśampāyana uvāca |
nityam namraśirodvijātiguruşu śuśrūşaņam devatā
     22.46 I understand pāda a, praṇavādisvarā trīṇi as if it read praṇavā ādisvarās trayas.
```

```
tisthetācamanena cāśanakaram vāmāsthinānodade |
sūryāgniśaśibandhur āryapurataḥ kuryān na cāvaśyakam
    śasye bhasmani govraje dvija jalam kuryān na cārkam naraḥ || 22:54 ||
pādenāgnijalam sprsen na ca gurum pādena pādam tathā
    śaucam kārya jalādinā ca niyatam nādho jalam kārayet |
kuryān nityabhivādanam dvijaguror mātāpitr devatām
    etācāravidhiḥ samāsaniyamas tubhyam mayā kīrtitam || 22:55 ||
                              [striyah —
janamejaya uvāca |
strīnām kim priyam asti tad vada vibho samsārasārastriyām
    kim sadbhāva na vedmi tasya viṣaye kim dveṣya kim tātpriyam |
paśyāmi na ca tasya garbhakalayā prāpnoti niḥsaṃśayam
    māyājālasahasragāpi yuvatī kurvanti bhartā priyam || 22:56 ||
vaiśampāyana uvāca
rājan kim priyam asti arthaparatah pasyāmi nānyan nṛpe
    putrārthaikaprayojanam yuvatayah svāyambhuvoktāmaraih |
kāntā nityakalā pravartanakarī dharmasakhāyā satī
    māyā vāpi karoti sadya manujātyaktānya vā sevate || 22:57 ||
strīsangam parivarjayen narapate āyāsadam duḥkhadam
    mṛtyudvārabhayākaram viṣagṛham āpatsughorālayam |
agnim māruta mattavāraņasamam tasyānugāmī sadā
    strīhetor hata rāvaņas tridasapaindro 'py avasthākṛtaḥ || 22:58 ||
dandakyo hatarāṣṭrapaurasahitaḥ kiṃ bhūya vakṣyāmy aham || 22:59 ||
        [vipra-muni-bhikṣu-nirgranthi-parivrājaka-rṣyādayaḥ —
janamejaya uvāca |
vipre kīdršalaksanam bhavati bho kīdrg muniś cocyate
    tenārthena bhaveta bhikṣu bhagavan nigranthi ko vā dvija |
kenārthena bhaved dvijendra bhagavan jñeyaḥ parivrājakaḥ
    ! jñeyāh kim ṛṣayaś ca lakṣaṇa muner icchāmi jñātum punah || 22:60 ||
vaiśampāyana uvāca
satyam śaucam ahimsatā damaśamau bhūtānukampī sadā
    ātmārāmajito svadharmanirataḥ sattvastha nityaṃ manaḥ |
kāmakrodhayamasvadāraniratah samtyajya lobhah sanaih
    evam yaḥ kurute dvijātisuvaraḥ śūdro 'pi yaḥ saṃyamī || 22:61 ||
tasmāc chadmakavarjitah sa bhagavān saṃsārabhībhidyakah
```

#### Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha

yat tat sthānaparam vrajanti puruṣāḥ tasmāt parivrājakaḥ |
granthidārasutam dhanamś ca virati nirgranthika socyate
ramyante ṛṣir āśrame dhṛtimanas tasmād ṛṣiḥ socyate || 22:62 ||
kāyavānmanadaṇḍatatparataras te daṇḍikarūcyate
saddharmaśravaṇam vadanti śravaṇaḥ saddharmabrahmākṣaraḥ |
pāśaprakṣipatam paśutvasakalam pāśūpatās te smṛtāḥ
vipre pāśupatādibhikṣusakalam pṛṣṭo 'smy aham lakṣaṇam || 22:63 ||
sarvaṃ tat kathito 'si lakṣaṇa mayā sandhiśvanirnāśanam
prajñāsaṃgrahaśītavardhanaparaṃ saṃsāranirmūlanam |
etaj jñānaparaṃ prabodham atulaṃ nityaṃ śivaṃ dhāryate || 22:64 ||
|| iti vṛṣasārasaṃgrahe dvāviṃśatitamo 'dhyāyaḥ ||

Here ends the twenty-third chapter in the Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha.

#### [ trayoviṃśatitamo 'dhyāyaḥ ]

```
janamejaya uvāca |
devānām dānavānām ca uttarāraņim eva ca |
vidvisanti ca te'nyonyam kāraṇam tasya kīrtaya || 23:1 ||
vaiśampāyana uvāca
pāpapuņyasvabhāvābhyām devadaityasya bhūpate |
dharmapakṣasmṛto devo dānavo 'dharmapakṣataḥ || 23:2 ||
hetunā tena rājendra anyonyam vidvisanti te
devadvestāsurāh sarve vibudhāś cāsuradvisah | 23:3 |
                     [dharmādharmavipaksatā —
dharmādharmavipakṣatām śṛṇu parām bhūtānukampodayām
    satyam śaucam ahimsatā damaśamo nirmānam īrṣyāruṣā |
tṛṣṇālobharatasya kāmaviṣayah sarvendriyāṇām jayah
    ādhyātmesu ratih prasannamanaso nirdvandvasarvālayah | 23:4 |
pāpopekṣaṇaśaśvapuṇyamudito dīneṣu kāruṇyatā
    dānam sīladhṛtikṣamājapatapaḥ svādhyāyamaune ratiḥ |
yogābhyāsaratir divaukasagaņe jñāne ca sāmkhye tathā
    akrodhārjavatejayajñam abhayam samtoṣa adrohatā || 23:5 ||
tyāgo mārdavahrīr acāpalaratir nyāsābhimāno grahāt
    maitrībhāvasadārapaiśunamatir brāhmanyaśraddhānvitah
etācāra sadā narendra vibudhāh samksepatah kīrtitāh
    daityānām śrņu kīrtaye svavahito 'sambhāvya teṣām nijam || 23:6 ||
daityāḥ pāparatisvabhāvacapalā nirlajjadarpālasāḥ
    kāmakrodhavasāh sudustamanasas trsnādhikā nirdayāh |
śaucācāravivarjitā gurugirānnānitya kuryuḥ kriyāḥ
    jīvākarṣaṇajīvanaḥ pratidinaṃ mohāndharāgānvitāḥ || 23:7 ||
nidrā nitya divā prasaktam aśucih sūryodaye supyate
    āśāpāśaśatair nibaddhahrdayo hṛtvā parasvam punah |
mātsaryāt parapākabhedanirato mūlasya duspūratā
    ! nāstīkatvaparāṅganāsvabhirata utkocakāmaḥ sadā || 23:8 ||
devabrāhmana vidvisanti satatam lobhāc ca kāryakriyā
    dharmam dūṣayate ca mūḍhamanasā āryam ca tīrtham tathā |
hantavyāny ahatās ca manyabahavo visphūrjitam adruvan
    daityānām kathitam ca cihna katicit sadbhāvataḥ kīrtitam || 23:9 ||
martyeşv eva narendra mānuşam abhūd devāsurānām nṛpaḥ
```

```
yo yaṃ proktaḥ svabhāvatām ubhayato mānuṣyaloke tathā |
yan me pṛcchitavān narendra kathitaṃ yat tvaṃ purā gopitam
vidveṣobhayakāraṇaṃ narapate kiṃ bhūya vakṣyāmy aham || 23:10 ||
[ nidrottpattiḥ —
janamejaya uvāca |
```

```
asti kautūhalam cānyam prechāmi tvām dvijottama
katham nidrā samutpannā sarvabhūtavimohanī || 23:11 ||
rātrau prajāyate kasmād divā kasmān na jāyate |
kasmāc ca kurute jantor nidrā netrapramīlanam |
etan me samśayam chindhi sarvajño 'si dvijottama || 23:12 ||
vaiśampāyana uvāca
devī hy eṣā mahābhāgā nidrā netrāśrayā nṛṇām |
tasyā vaśam gatam sarvam jagatsthāvarajangamam || 23:13 ||
sadevadānavaganā gandharvoragarāksasāh |
yakṣabhūtapiśācāś ca paśupakṣisarīsṛpāḥ || 23:14 ||
guhyakāś ca mṛgā nāgā kiṃnarā jalajoragāḥ |
nidrāvaśagatāh sarve pāpmanā tv abhilanghitāh || 23:15 ||
devadānavakarmānte tasminn amrtasambhave |
mandarotthāpane viṣṇur devāsurasamāgame || 23:16 ||
jāyate vigrahe tv eṣā kṛte hy amṛtamanthane
rajas tamaś cāsuram vai sattvam devakṛtaiḥ śubhaiḥ || 23:17 ||
tatah sattvamayī devī rajastamanivāsinī |
krodhajā vai sthitā madhye devadānavapakṣayoḥ || 23:18 ||
tām adbhutamayīm dṛṣṭvā vismitā devadānavāḥ |
tasyāh prabhāvābhihatā dudruvas te diśo daśa || 23:19 ||
tatra pītāmbaradharo viṣṇur ekas tu tiṣṭhati |
sābhigatvā viśālākṣī nārāyaṇam athābravīt || 23:20 ||
devadānavanāthas tvam tvayi sarvam pratisthitam |
dehi deva mamāvāsam yatrāham nivase sukham || 23:21 ||
tato nārāyaņas tuṣṭas tām devīm pratyabhāṣata |
śarīre mama vastavyam viṣṇur enām athābravīt || 23:22 ||
tatas tām vaisnavam tejah pāpmanā samatisthata
tataḥ śete sa vaikuṇṭhaḥ pāpmanā tv abhilanghitaḥ || 23:23 ||
tasmin śayāne vitrastā devāsuragaņās tathā |
ūcus te paramodvignāḥ śayānaṃ viṣṇum acyutam || 23:24 ||
```

```
trātāram nābhigacchāma uttisthottistha keśava |
tatah sankhagadāpānir uttisthata mahābhujah || 23:25 ||
utthitas ca visālākṣaḥ pāpmanā tasya pṛṣṭhataḥ |
tatah sā vigrahavatī sthitā nārāyanālaye | 23:26 |
visnur devāsuraganān idam vacanam abravīt |
asmākam vai šarīresu iyam pāpmā viniķsṛtā || 23:27 ||
eṣābhisattvārasatā satyena bhaginī mama |
viśrutām trișu lokeșu tām pūjayatha mām yathā || 23:28 ||
tato devāsuraganāh saptalokāh samānusāh |
vibhaktā vaisnavī pāpmā tesu sarvesu devatā || 23:29 ||
parvateșv atha vṛkṣeṣu sāgareṣu saritsu ca
tato nidrāvaśagatam jagat sthāvarajangamam || 23:30 ||
esotpattiś ca nidrāyā yathā vasati tac chrnu
trīņi sthānāni yasyā vai śarīresu śarīriņām | 23:31 |
ślesmapittānilasthāne trīņi pakṣāṇi vāsinaḥ |
tamaḥ śleṣmāśrayā nidrā rajonidrā tu vātikā || 23:32 ||
pittāśrayām smṛtām nidrām sāttvikām viddhi bhūpate
ādityaprabhavam tejas tasmin sattvam pratiṣṭhati || 23:33 ||
nidrā divā na bhavati tasmāt sattvagunātmikā |
yasmāt somodbhavā nidrā tamāmsi ca rajāmsi ca || 23:34 ||
tasmād rātrau bhaven nidrā tāmasī harajātmikā |
yadā hi sarvāngagatau śrotāmsi pratipadyate | 23:35 |
rajas tamas ca niyatas tadā nidrā pravartate
tamasy ūrdhvagataśroto hy akṣipakṣmāsamāśritā || 23:36 ||
tamah pravartate jantos tatas tv aksnor nimīlanam |
nāsāksikarnaśrotāmsi prayujyante kaphena tu || 23:37 ||
hṛdayam muhyate cāpi tamasā cāvṛtam manaḥ |
sparśam na vedayaty eva na śrnoti na paśyati | 23:38 |
nocchvāsayati nāsābhyām vivṛtākṣimukho naraḥ |
esā nrnām antakarī nidrā vai tāmasī smrtā || 23:39 ||
akarmany apravrttiś ca mrtavat svapate ksitau |
nidrotpattim vikāram ca kathito 'smi narādhipa |
tasmān nidrām na seveta tamomohapravardhanīm || 23:40 ||
      || iti vṛṣasārasaṃgrahe nidrotpattis trayoviṃśatimo 'dhyāyaḥ ||
```

### [ caturviṃśatimo 'dhyāyaḥ ] [Chapter Twenty-four]

janamejaya uvāca | devānāṃ dānavānāṃ ca vaiṣamyāni śrutāni me | nidrāsambhavam āścaryaṃ tvatprasādena veditam || 24:1 ||

I have heard about the conflicts between the gods and the demons, and learnt, by your kindness, about the miracle that is produced by sleep.

trailokyavistarāyāmaṃ śrotum icchāmi bho dvija | kasmiṃścin narakaṃ jñeyaṃ pātālaṃ ca dvijottama || 24:2 ||

Now, I would like to hear about the breadth and length of the three worlds, O Brahmin. Where are the hells and the Pātāla located, O excellent Brahmin.

saptadvīpaṃ samicchāmi saptasāgaram eva ca | merumūrdhaṃ ca viprendra devālayaṃ nibodha mām || 24:3 ||

And I want [to learn about] the seven islands and the seven oceans. And teach me about the peak of Mount Meru, O best of Brahmins, the abode of the gods.

[ trailokyam narakāṇi ca —

vaiśampāyana uvāca | śṛṇu saṃkṣepato rājan trailokyāyāmavistaram | kālāgniḥ prathamo jñeyaḥ sarvādhastān nareśvara || 24:4 ||

Vaiśampāyana spoke: Hear about, O king, the breadth and length of the three worlds. The first [level of the universe], beneath everything, is to be known as the fire of [the end of] time (kālāgni), O king of the people.

tasyopari nṛpaśreṣṭha jñeyā narakakoṭayaḥ | rauravādi avīcyantaṃ yātanāsthānam ucyate || 24:5 ||

Above that, O best of kings, are the divisions of hell to be found. They start with Raurava and end with Avīcī, and they are called the places of torment.

<sup>24.2</sup> In the light of the following verses, *kasminiscid* seems to carry the function of an interrogative (*kasmin*) here, and the form *narake* in the MSS might be taken as an Aiśa neuter plural (for *narakāṇi*), but I have decided to except Naraharinātha's *narakaṃ*.

<sup>24.3</sup> CHECK samicchāmi CHECK mūrdham as an acc. Or ūrdhvam is meant?

<sup>24.5</sup> On *koṭi*s as divisions of hell, see e.g. ŚDhU 7, and also Bhṛgusaṃhitā 36.40 ff. See *Mitākṣarā: evam rauravādinarakeṣu...* 

[sapta pātālāḥ —

upariṣṭāt tu vijñeyāḥ pātālāḥ sapta eva tu | ābhāsatālaḥ prathamaḥ svatālaś ca tataḥ param || 24:6 ||

Above them are the Pātālas, which are exactly seven in number. The first is Ābhāsatāla, the next one is Svatāla,

śītalaś ca gabhastiś ca śarkaraś ca śilātalam | saptamaṃ tu mahātālaṃ śeṣanāgakṛtālayaḥ || 24:7 ||

[then] Śītala, Gabhasti, Śarkara and Śilātala. The seventh is Mahātāla, the abode of the serpent Śeṣa,

baliś ca daityarājendro rākṣasaś ca viśaṃkhaṇaḥ | ity evam ādayaḥ sarve nāgadāṇavarākṣasāḥ || 24:8 ||

[and also of] Bali the Daitya prince and Viśaṃkhaṇa[?] the Rākṣasa. These and all the other Nāgas, Dānavas and Rākṣasas [live in the seven Pātālas].

[ sapta dvīpāḥ priyavratasutāś ca — sapta dvīpās tato jñeyāḥ saptasāgarasaṃvṛtāḥ | priyavratasya putro 'bhūd daśa rājaparākramaḥ || 24:9 ||

Then one should learn about the seven islands, which are surrounded by seven oceans. Ten sons of kingly heroism were born to Priyavrata [Manu's son]:

agnīdhraś cāgnibāhuś ca medhā medhātithir vasuḥ | jyotiṣmān dyutimān havyaḥ savanaḥ patra eva ca || 24:10 ||

Agnīdhra, Agnibāhu, Medhas, Medhātithi, Vasu, Jyotiṣmat, Dyutimat, Havya, Savana, and Patra.

agnibāhuś ca medhā ca patraś caiva trayo janāḥ | saṃsārabhayabhītena mokṣamārgasamāśritāḥ || 24:11 ||

The three men Agnibāhu, Medhas and Patra resorted to the path of liberation out of their fear of transmigration (saṃsāra).

<sup>24.6</sup> CHECK Niśv book p. 209 and various lists in Goodall 2004:289-291, fn. 522 (Prākhya).

<sup>24.7</sup> Monier-Williams: mahātala; metri causa

<sup>24.9</sup> See VSS 4.12 for a reference to the myth of Priyavrata dividing the earth into seven parts, thus producing the seven seas and the seven islands. Note putro for plural. Perhaps the original read putrābhūd (with double sandhi)?

<sup>24.10</sup> Agnīdhra is a variant of the form given in Monier-Williams as Āgnīndhra.

agnīdhraṃ prathamadvīpe abhyaṣiñcat priyavrataḥ | plakṣadvīpeśvaraṃ cakre nāmnā medhātithiṃ tathā || 24:12 ||

Priyavrata consecrated Agnidhra [as king of] the first island [Jambudvīpa], and named Medhātithi to be 'King of Plakṣadvīpa'.

vasuś ca śālmalīdvīpe abhiṣikto mahīpatiḥ | jyotiṣmantaṃ kuśadvīpe rājānam abhiṣecayet || 24:13 ||

Vasu was consecrated as king in Śālmalīdvīpa. He [Priyavrata] consecrated Jyotişmat as king in Kuśadvīpa,

krauñcadvīpeśvaram cakre dyutimantam nareśvara | śākadvīpeśvaram havyam puṣkare savanaḥ smṛtaḥ || 24:14 ||

and made Dyutimat the king of Krauńcadvīpa, O king, Havya the king of Śākadvīpa and Savana is said to have been [the king] in Puṣkara[dvīpa].

madhye puṣkaradvīpasya parvato mānasottaraḥ | lokapālāḥ sthitās tatra caturbhiś caturo diśaḥ || 24:15 ||

On the island of Puṣkara, there is a mountain called Mānasottara. There are  $\dots$  Lokapālas there  $\dots$ 

mahāvītaḥ smṛto varṣo dhātakī ca narādhipa | tasya bāhyaḥ samudro 'bhūt svādūdaka iti smṛtaḥ || 24:16 ||

There is Mahāvīta country there, and Dhātaki[n?], O king! Outside of [Puṣkarad-vīpa], an ocean called Sweet-water (svādudaka) emerged.

catuḥṣaṣṭi smṛto lakṣo yojanānāṃ narādhipa | puṣkaradvīpam antaś ca kṣīrodo nāma sāgaraḥ || 24:17 ||

[The extension of this ocean is] 64 lakh yojanas, O king! Within the Puṣkara island, there is an ocean called the Ocean of milk (kṣīroda).

dvātriṃśallakṣavistāraḥ śākadvīpabahirvṛtaḥ | jaladaś ca kumāraś ca sukumāramaṇīcakaḥ || 24:18 ||

<sup>24.13</sup> Note that mahīpatiḥ was probably meant to be the agent of the action, i.e. Priyavrata.

<sup>24.14</sup> Note that nareśvara[h] might be the agent of the action, i.e. Priyavrata.

<sup>24.16</sup> dhātaki: N. of one of the 2 sons of Vītihotra Praiyavrata (king of a Varṣa of Puṣkara-dvīpa), Pur.

[Its extension is] 32 [yojanas] and it is located around[?] the Śāka island. Jalada, Kumāra, Sukumāra, Maṇīcaka,

kusumottaramodaś ca saptamam ca mahādrumam | havyaputrāḥ smṛtāḥ sapta varṣanāma tathā smṛtaḥ || 24:19 ||

Kusuma, Uttaramoda, and Mahādruma are the seven sons of Havya, and the country names [in Śākadvīpa] are the same.

dvīpāntam dadhimaṇḍodakṣīrodārdham vinirdiset | krauñcadvīpasamudrānte sapta varṣās tu te smṛtāḥ || 24:20 ||

At the [inner] shores of the island, one should point out a half-whey, half-milk ocean. On the seashore of Krauńcadvīpa, these are the seven countries:

kuśalo manonugaś cosṇaḥ yāvanaś cāndhakārakaḥ | muniś ca dundubhiś caiva sutā dyutimatas tu vai || 24:21 ||

Kuśala, Manonuga, Uṣṇa, Yāvana, Andhakāraka, Muni, and Dundubhi, and [these are also the names of] Dyutimat's sons.

dadhyardhe ghṛtamaṇḍodaḥ kuśadvīpasamāvṛtaḥ | tatrāpi saptavarṣe ca nāmataḥ śṛṇu bhārata || 24:22 ||

An ocean of half curd, half-scum-of-melted-butter is around the Kuśa island. Hear also the seven counties that are located there by name, O Bhārata!

udbhimān veņumāṃś caiva svairannālambano dhṛtiḥ | ṣaṣṭhaḥ prabhākaraś caiva kapilaḥ saptamaḥ smṛtaḥ || 24:23 ||

Udbhimat?, Dhenumat, Svairanna (/Svairatha), Ālambana, Dhṛti, the sixth is Prabhākara, and the seventh Kapila.

ghṛtamaṇḍas tadardhena tasyānte madirodadhiḥ | samantāc chālmalīdvīpo varṣāḥ saptaiva kīrtitāḥ || 24:24 ||

... the Ocean of alcohol (madirodadhi). around[!] Śālmalīdvīpa[, where] there are said to be seven countries:

<sup>24.18</sup> bahirvahah??

<sup>24.21</sup> Note that pāda a is hypermetrical.

<sup>24.22</sup> Note °varse as neuter plural nominative/accusative.

<sup>24.24</sup> The term madirodadhi for this ocean seems unique in the VSS.

śvetaś ca haritaś caiva jīmūto rohitas tathā | vaidyuto mānasaś caiva suprabhaḥ saptamaḥ smṛtaḥ || 24:25 ||

Śveta, Harita, Jīmūta, Rohita, Vaidyuta, Mānasa, and the seventh, Suprabhah.

madirodadhito 'rdhena jñeyas tv ikṣurasodadhiḥ | plakṣadvīpo vṛtas tena saptavarṣasamanvitaḥ || 24:26 ||

... the Ocean of sugar-cane. Plakṣadvīpa with its seven countries is surrounded by it.

śāntaś ca śiśiraś caiva sukhadānanda eva ca | śivakṣemo dhruvaś caiva sapta medhātitheḥ sutāḥ || 24:27 ||

Śānta, Śiśira, Sukhada, Ānanda, Śiva, Kṣema and Dhruva: these are Medhātithi's seven sons [and the names of their countries].

lavaṇodas tu tasyānte jambūdvīpasamāvṛtaḥ | lakṣayojanavistāra upadvīpasamanvitah || 24:28 ||

At its shores, there is the Salty ocean (lavanoda), which surrounds[!] Jambudvīpa. Its territory is one lakh yojanas and its contains the following minor islands:

aṅgadvīpo yavadvīpo malayadvīpa eva ca | śaṅkhadvīpakamudvīpo varāhadvīpa eva ca || 24:29 ||

Angadvīpa, Yavadvīpa, Malayadvīpa, Śankhadvīpa, Kamudvīpa[?] and Varāhadvīpa,

<sup>24.27</sup> Purāṇic Encyclopedia p. 499 (https://www.sanskrit-lexicon.uni-koeln.de/scans/PEScan/2020/web/webtc/servepdf.php?page=499-b): "MEDHĀTITHI I. Grandson of Svāyambhuva Manu. Svāyambhuva Manu had two sons named Priyavrata and Uttānapāda. Of these Priyavrata married Sarūpā and Barhiṣmatī, daughters of Viśvakarmaprajāpati. Medhā- tithi was the son born to Priyavrata of Sarūpā. Agnī- dhra, and others were the brothers of Medhātithi. Medhātithi became the King of Plakṣadvīpa after the death of Priyavrata. (8th Skandha, Devī Bhāgavata). Medhātithi got seven sons named Śāntahaya, Śiśira, Sukhodaya, Ānanda, Śiva. Kṣemaka and Dhruva. They all became Kings of Plakṣadvīpa. The countries they ruled were named after them as Śāntahayavarṣa, Śiśiravarṣa, Sukhodayavarṣa, Ānandavarṣa, Śivavarṣa, Kṣema- kavarṣa and Dhruvavarṣa. There are seven mountains showing the boundaries of these states and they are called Gomeda, Cāndra, Nārada, Dundubhi, Somaka, Sumana and Vaibhrāja. In these beautiful countries and grand mountains live a great many Devas, Gandharvas and virtuous men. (Chapter 4, Amśa 2, Viṣṇu Purāna)."

simha barhiṇadvīpaṃ ca padmaś cakras tathaiva ca | vajraratnākaradvīpo haṃsakaḥ kumudas tathā || 24:30 ||

Siṃha, Barhiṇadvīpa, Padma, Cakra, Vajraratnākaradvīpa, Haṃsaka, Kumuda,

lāṅgalo vṛṣadvīpaś ca dvīpo bhadrākaras tathā | candradvīpaś ca sindhuś ca candanadvīpa eva ca | upadvīpasahasrāni evamādīni kīrtitam || 24:31 ||

Lāngala, Vṛṣadvīpa, Bhadrākāra, Candradvīpa, Sindhu, Candanadvīpa, and so on so forth. There are said to be thousands of minor islands.

[ agnīdhraputrā jambudvīpe —

agnīdhro navavarṣeṣu navaputrān asiñcayat | nābhih kimpurusaś caiva harivarsa ilāvrtah || 24:32 ||

Agnīdhra consecrated [his] nine sons in nine countries. [The names of the countries/sons are:] Nābhi, Kiṃpuruṣa, Hari, Ilāvṛta,

pañcamaṃ ramyakaṃ varṣaṃ ṣaṣṭhaṃ caiva hiraṇmayam | kuravaḥ saptamo jñeyo bhadrāśvaś cāṣṭamaḥ smṛtaḥ || 24:33 || the fifth, Ramyaka country and the sixth, Hiraṇmaya,

navamaḥ ketumālo 'bhūn navavarṣāḥ prakīrtitāḥ | himavaddakṣiṇe pārśve varṣo bhāratasamjñitaḥ || 24:34 ||

the seventh, Kurava, the eighth Bhadrāśva, and the ninth was Ketumāla. The nine countries have been taught.

atrāpi navabhedo 'bhūd bhāratātmajasambhavaḥ | indradvīpaḥ kaśeruś ca tāmravarṇo gabhastimān || 24:35 ||

South of the Himālaya, there is the country called Bhārata. Again, there emerged a ninefold division there due to Bhārata's sons:

nāgadvīpas tathā saumyo gāndharvaś cātha vāruṇaḥ | ayaṃ ca navamo dvīpaḥ kumārīdvīpasaṃjñitaḥ | dakṣiṇe hemakūṭasya varṣaḥ kiṃpuruṣaḥ smṛtaḥ || 24:36 ||

Indradvīpa, Kaśeru, Tāmravarṇa, Gabhastimat, Nāgadvīpa, Saumya, Gāndharva, Vāruṇa, and the ninth island, called Kumāradvīpa. South of Hemakūṭa[?] there is the country called Kiṃpuruṣa.

<sup>24.31</sup> Note the discrepancy in the numbers: "sahasrāṇi... "ādīni kīrtitam

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niṣadho dakṣiṇapārśve harivarṣa iti smṛtaḥ |
merumūle tu rājendra jñeyo varsa ilāvrtah || 24:37 ||
uttaranena (uttarena?) tu nīlasya varsa ramyaka ucyate |
śveta-uttarato jñeyo varsaramyahiranmayah || 24:38 ||
tasya uttarato jñeyas triśrngavaraparvatah
tasya cottarapārśve tu varṣaḥ kuruvale smṛtaḥ || 24:39 ||
pūrvam bhadrāśvato jñeyaḥ ketumālas tu paścime |
himamvān hemakūṭaś ca niṣadho nīla eva ca || 24:40 ||
śvetaś ca śrngavantaś ca sad ete varsaparvatāh
aśītinavatīlakṣaḥ - varṣaparvatam āyatam || 24:41 ||
himavān hemakūtas ca nisadhas ceti daksina
śvetaś caivatriśrnąaś ca nīlaś caiva tathottare | 24:42 |
nisadho nīlamadhye tu meruh śailamanoramah |
pravistasodaśādhas tām caturāśītim ucchrtah || 24:43 ||
yojanānām sahasrāņi dvātrimsad ūrdha! vistṛtaḥ
brahmāmanovatī nāma pureva satimadhyame || 24:44 ||
devarājo 'marāvatyām agnis tejovatī pure || 24:45 ||
yamah samyamanī nāma nityam vasati bhūpate
nairtir vasati nityam ramye śuddhavatī pure || 24:46 ||
varuņo bhogavatyām tu vāyor gandhavatī purī |
mahodayāpurī ramyā somasyālayaraṃ smṛtam || 24:47 ||
yaśovatī purī ramyānnityam āste triśūlinah |
tatra gangā catuhbhinnā nipatantī mahītale || 24:48 ||
uttare paścime caiva pūrvadakṣiṇatas tathā |
pūrvam gangā sravatyāccālakānandā ca daksiņe || 24:49 ||
śītā paścimagā gangā bhadrasomā tathottare
ṣaṣṭiyojanasāhasram nirālambā nipatya ca || 24:50 ||
bhadrāśvam plāvayitvā tu vanāny upavanāni ca
dronasthalī girīnām ca atikramyārnavam gatā || 24:51 ||
tathaivālakanandā ca gatāśailenanimnagā |
gangā bhāratavarṣaṃ ca praviṣṭālavano dadhim || 24:52 ||
plāvayitvā sthalīn sarvān mānuṣākaluṣāpahā |
paścimena gatāgangā sītānāmā ca bhārataḥ || 24:53 ||
plāvayet ketumālām ca ksetraśaivavanasthalīm |
atikramyārṇavagatā sthalīdroṇī ca nimnagā || 24:54 ||
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bhadrasomanadīty evam plāvayitvottaram kurun |
sthalī prasravaṇadroṇīm atikramyārṇavam gatā || 24:55 ||
mero vai dakṣiṇe pārśve jambūvṛkṣaḥ sanātanaḥ |
tena nāmānkito rājan jambūdvīpa iti śrutam || 24:56 ||
koṭīṣoḍaśabhiś caiva ayutāni trayodaśa |
adhordhayāma rājendra kṣityāvaraṇam antataḥ || 24:57 ||
navalakṣādhikaṃ rājan pañcakoṭī mahī smṛtā |
yojanānāṃ tu vijñeyaḥ pṛthivyāyām avistarāt || 24:58 ||
svādūdakasya ca bahir lokāloko mahāgiriḥ |
kañcanidviguṇābhūmi tasmād giribahi smṛtaḥ || 24:59 ||
tasmād bāhyaḥ samudro bhūd garbhādeti samudrarāṭ |
aṣṭāviṃśatikaṃ lakṣaṃ śatalakṣāṇi vistaram || 24:60 ||
etad bhūrlokavistāro hy ata ūrdhvaṃ bhuvaḥ smṛtaḥ |
svarlokasya pareṇaiva maharlokam ataḥ param || 24:61 ||

This is the extent of Bhūrloka. Above it there is Bhuvaḥ, just beyond that Svarloka, and above that Maharloka,

janarlokas tapaḥ satyaṃ kramaśaḥ parikīrtitam | brahmalokaḥ smṛtaḥ satyaṃ viṣṇulokam ataḥ param || 24:62 ||

Janaloka, Tapoloka, and Satyaloka, in due order. Satya[loka] is said to be Brahmaloka and above it is located Visnuloka.

[śivalokah —

tasmāt pareņa bodhavyam divyadhyānapuram mahat | sahasrabhaumaprāsādam vaidūryamanitoraṇam || 24:63 ||

Beyond that, the great city of divine visions is to be recognized as a thousandstory palace with gates [decorated] with cat's-eye gems and

nānāratnavicitrāṇi nānābhūtagaṇākulam | sarvakāmasamṛddhāni pūrṇaṃ tatra manoharaiḥ || 24:64 ||

coloured with different kinds of precious stones, inhabited by different troops of beings. That place is full of charming riches of all desires.

tatra siṃhāsane divye sarvaratnavibhūṣite | tatrāste bhagavān rudraḥ somāṅkitajaṭādharaḥ || 24:65 ||

<sup>24.64</sup> Note samṛddhāni as a plural instrumental of samṛddhi?.

There, on a divine throne which is ornamented with all kinds of precious stones, the Lord Rudra is sitting, the one who wears his matted hair marked with the Moon,

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tryakṣas tribhuvanaśreṣṭhas triśūlī tridaśādhipaḥ | devyā saha mahābhāgo gaṇaiś ca parivāritaḥ || 24:66 ||
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the one with three eyes, chief of the three worlds, holding a trident, the ruler of the thirty [gods], together with Devī, he the illustrious one, surrounded by the Gaṇas,

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skandanandipurogaś ca gaṇakoṭīśatākulaḥ |
anekarudrakanyābhī rūpinībhir alankṛtaḥ || 24:67 ||
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with Skanda and Nandi standing in front of him, in a crowd of a hundred lakh of Gaṇas, embellished with many beautiful Rudra girls.

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tatra puṇyanadī sapta sarvapāpāpanodanī |
suvarṇavālukā divyā ratnapāṣāṇaśobhitā || 24:68 ||
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There are seven sacred and divine rivers there that drive away all sins, with golden sandbanks, embellished with gems for rocks:

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pāvanī ca vareṇyā ca varārhā varadā varā |
vareśā varabhadrā ca suprasannajalā śivā || 24:69 ||
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Pāvanī, Vareņyā, Varārhā, Varadā, Varā, Vareśā, and Varabhadrā. The waters of these auspicious rivers are crystal clear.

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anekakusumārāmā ratnapuṣpaphaladrumāḥ | anekaratnaprākārā yojanāyutam ucchritāḥ || 24:70 ||
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There are gardens with numerous flowers, and trees with gems for flowers and fruits, with fences made of different kinds of precious stones. They are ten thousand (*ayuta*) *yojanas* in extent.

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ahiṃsāsatyaniratāḥ kāmakrodhavivarjitāḥ |
dhyānayogaratā nityaṃ tatra modanti te narāḥ || 24:71 ||
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People there rejoice delighting in non-violence and truthfulness, avoiding lust and anger, constantly practising yogic meditation.

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tatra gomātaras sarvā nivasanti yatavratāḥ |
golokaḥ śivalokaś ca eka eva vidhīyate || 24:72 ||
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All the cow-mothers live there, practising observances. Goloka and Śivaloka are established as being one and the same.

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[śāstravarnanā —
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abhyantare tat kathito 'dya sāram kim anya rājan kathayāmi sāram | jñānārṇavam kīrtita dharmasāram purānavedopanisatsusāram || 24:73 ||

> Now the essence has been taught with respect to the inner part[?]. What other essence shall I teach, O king? The essence of Dharma, the ocean of knowledge, has been taught, the very essence of the Purāṇas, the Vedas, and the Upanisads.

```
yathā hi rājā parivāramadhye
    yathāntavartī bahivartin eva |
bhuñjanti bhogān satatāntavartī
    kleśādhikam nitya bahihsthitānām || 24:74 ||
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For as in a family, ... [there are those] dwelling inside and outside. Those who dwell inside enjoy themselves all the time, and for the outsiders, [there is always just] an abundance of pain.

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yathaiva rājā karino 'ntadantam
    bhuñjanti bhogān satatam narendra
yudhyeta rājā bahirdantabhogair
    yadantaram paśya samānajātam || 24:75 ||
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Just like the inner teeth of an elephant, O king, enjoys the food all the time, O king, a ruler will fight with [the elephant's] outer teeth [i.e. use and damage the tusk], The difference between the two, see, of a similar kind[???].

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na dānatulyam tv abhayapradasya
    na yajñatulyam jita-indriyasya |
na cārthatulyam jitakāminas ca
    na dharmatulyam damakāmitasya || 24:76 ||
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There is nothing like donations for somebody who offers freedom from danger. There is nothing like sacrifices for him who has conquered his senses. There is nothing like wealth for him who has conquered his senses. There is nothing like Dharma[?] for him whose desires are tamed[?].

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bahvantaram naiva hi dharmayoś ca
    kleśādhikam bāhyaphalālpasāram |
yad atra dharmam phalanaisthikasya
    na tulya kotīśatayājināpi || 24:77 ||
    For there are no big differences between Dharma and a-Dharma.
etat pavitram paramam sadharmam
    purā yathoktam parameśvarena |
mayāpi tulyam kathitam yathāvat
    purānavedopanisatsusāram || 24:78 ||
    As this sacred and superior true [sat-?] Dharma was in the past taught by
    Parameśvara, I too have taught it in the same form, as it is, the very essence of
    the Purāṇas, the Vedas and the Upaniṣads.
sadojasaubhāgyam atīva medhā
    nirutsukah saumyam anuttamam ca |
suputrapautram na vichinnagotram
    bhavanti vidyādharalokapūjyam || 24:79 ||
yaśaśriyam kīrtir atīva tejo
   janapriyo dhānyadhanāyuvṛddhim |
prabodhaprajñārujadharmavrddhim
    bhavanti tam śāstrasadābhiyogī || 24:80 ||
yaśasvinī āryasuvarņaśṛngī
    vedāntavipradvijagāyanesu |
dattvā phalam tīrtham anuttamesu
    śrnvanti ye tasya bhavet sapunyam || 24:81 ||
daśādhikam vācayituś ca punyam
    śatadhikam yah pathati prabhate
sahasraśah pustakṛtasya punyam
    pare 'bhyaste kīrtayate 'yutāni || 24:82 ||
adhītya yasyoragatam suśāstram
    samastam adhyāyam anukramena |
daśāyutāngo dadatuś ca puņyam
    labhaty asaṃdigdhayathādinaikaṃ || 24:83 ||
yenedam śāstrasāram avikalamanasā yo 'bhyaset tatprayatnāt
    vyakto 'sau siddhayogī bhavati ca niyatam yas tu cittaprasannah |
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#### Translation of chapter 24

pitryam yo gītapūrvam pratidina śataśa uddhriyante ca sarve ātmānam nirvikalpam śivapadam asamam prāpnuvantīha sarve || 24:84 || || iti vṛṣasārasaṃgrahe śāstravarṇanā nāma caturviṃśatitamo 'dhyāyaḥ samāptaḥ || || vṛṣasārasaṃgrahaḥ samāpta iti ||

## Symbols and Abbreviations

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Symbols
\approx
cf.
Abbreviations
CUDL = University of Cambridge Digital Library (https://cudl.lib.cam.ac.uk)
f.
ff.
MGMCP
MGMPP
MS(S) = manuscript(s)
Siddham = Siddham, the Asia Inscriptions Database: https://siddham.network
ŚDhŚ = Śivadharmaśāstra
ŚDhU = Śivadharmottara
VSS = asdfadfasdfadsa
   TO BE SUPPLIED
   - Balogh 2018? ON THE SAME TOPIC
```

#### Vṛṣasārasaṃgraha

 Ranjan Sen 2006. 'Vowel-weakening before muta cum liquidā sequences in Latin. A problem of syllabification?' In: Oxford University Working Papers in Linguistics, Philology & Phonetics II: 143-61.

## References

# Arthaśāstra: see?? Uttarottara: see CHECK Umāmaheśvarasamvāda: see CHECK Rgveda-khila: see?? Kūrmapurāṇa: see?? Padmapurāņa: see CHECK Buddhacarita: see CHECK Bodhisattvabhūmi: see CHECK Brahmāṇḍapurāṇa: see CHECK Bhagavadgītā: see?? CHECK Manu: see?? Mahābhārata: see?? Mahāsubhāsitasamgraha: see?? Mātaṅgalīlā: see?? YS: see CHECK Raghuvamśa: see Rasārņavasudhākara: see?? Vāgmatīmāhātmyapraśamsā: Vājasaneyisamhitā: see?? Visnudharmottara: Visnudharma: see?? Visnupurāna: see?? OTHER PURANAS CHANGE repeated authornames with -

**Primary Sources**