## The Yogatattvabindu

## योगतत्त्वबिन्दु

## Yogatattvabindu

Critical Edition and annotated Translation together with a Comparative Analysis of the Complex Early Modern Yoga Yaxonomies

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# Conventions in the Critical Apparatus

## Sigla in the Critical Apparatus

- E: Printed Edition
- P: Pune BORI 664
- L: Lalchand Research Library LRL5876
- B: Bodleian Oxford D 4587,
- N<sub>1</sub>: NGMPP B 38-31
- N<sub>2</sub>: NGMPP B 38-35 / A 1327-14
- D<sub>1</sub>: IGNCA 30019
- U<sub>1</sub>: SORI 1574
- U<sub>2</sub>: SORI 6082

# Critical Edition & Annotated Translation

तस्य कमलस्य जालन्धरपीठ इति संज्ञा। सिद्धपुरुषस्य स्थानं।तन्मध्येऽग्निधूमाकारा रेखा यादृशी। तादृश्येका पुरुषस्य मूर्तिर्वर्तते। तस्या नादिर्नान्तोऽस्ति। तस्या मूर्तिर्ध्यानकरणात्प्रत्यक्षं निरन्तरं पुरुषस्याकाशे गमागमौ भवतः। पृथ्वीमध्ये स्थितस्यापि पृथ्वीबाधो न भवति। सकलं प्रत्यक्षं निर्-न्तरं पश्यति पृथग्भवति। अतिशयेनायुर्वर्धते।।

Sources: I–4 cf. YSv (PT p. 833): jālandharaṃ nāma pīṭhaṃ etat tu parikīrttitam | siddhapuṃsaḥ ("puṃsa" YK I.270) sthalaṃ jñātvā agnidhūmanibhā śikhā | ādimadhyāntahīnā strīpuṃmūrtti ("mūrtir YK I.270) varttate parā | antajñānī (antaryāmī YK I.271) bhaved dhyānād ākāśe 'pi samāgamaḥ | nirantaraṃ sarvavettā ity ūccāno mahān bhavet | jaganmadhye sthito jantur jagadbādhāvivarjitaḥ | I–4 cf. SSP 2.8 (Ed. pp. 3I-32): tatra dhūmaśikhākāraṃ dhyāyet | tatra jālandharapīṭhaṃ mokṣapradaṃ bhavati |

Testimonia: I−4 ≈ Yogasaṃgraha (IGNCA 30020 f. 3v. ll. 2-5): brahmaraṃdhre śatadalaṃ jālaṃdharapīṭhasaṃjñakaṃ siddhapuruṣasyānacakraṃ tanmadhye gnidhūmrāreṣākārā ādimadhyaṃtarahitā puruṣasya mūrttir asti | tasyāḥ dhyānakartuḥ pṛthivyāṃ sthitāv api pṛthvī kṛtabādho na bhavati | trikālikajñānaṃ pratyakṣaṃ bhavati | āyurvṛddiḥ liṃgaśarīreṇa sarvatra pratyakṣaṃ gamāgamo bhavati |

"The seat of Jālandhara" is the name of its lotus. [It is] the place of the accomplished person. In the middle of it, there is a streak that looks like the manifestation of smoke and fire, and in such a way, the unique manifestation of consciousness exists. It has no end nor a beginning. As a result of meditation on the manifestation, direct perception of both the coming and going of the soul in space arises. Affliction from the earth-element does not arise [anymore] even if one is within the earth. One constantly sees everything directly [and] one becomes separate. The span of life increases significantly.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>For a similar concept of Jālandhara see the description of the eigth *cakra* in **saubhagya** and **ssplonavla** 2.8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Probably from the rest of matter in the sense of Sāmkhya Yoga.

# Appendix

Figures

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Figure O.I: Viṣṇu Viśvarūpa, India, Rajasthan, Jaipur, ca. 1800–1820, Opaque watercolor and gold on paper, 38.5 × 28 cm, Victoria and Albert Museum, London, Given by Mrs. Gerald Clark.

Figures 9



Figure 0.2: The Equivalence of Self and Universe (detail), folio 6 from the *Siddhasiddhāntapaddhati* (Bulaki), India, Rajasthan, Jodhpur, 1824 (Samvat 1881), 122 x 46 cm, RJS 2378, Mehragarh Museum Trust.

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