



श्रीमद्-आद्य-शंकर-भगवत्पाद-परंपरागत-मूलाम्नाय-
 सर्वज्ञ-पीठम्
 श्री-कांची-कामकोटि-पीठम्
 जगद्गुरु-श्री-शंकराचार्य-स्वामि-श्रीमठ-संस्थानम्

सर्वज्ञात्म-स्मरणम्

Introduction to the Acharya

Shri Shankara Bhagavatpada established many Acharya Peeta-s in Bharata and in the end He established the Acharya Peetam called Moolamnaya at Kanchipuram as His moola sthanam. This is the kshetra where Devi Kamakshi known as Kamakoti resides eternally. As per the sayings “kalviyil karaiy-ilā kānchi” (Ta. “Kanchi of limitless learning”) and “nagareshu kānchī”, this shone as a great city and abode of all vidya-s. This is why the Acharya Peetam established by Him in this place is the Jagadguru Shankaracharya Shrimatam Samsthanam known as the Shri Kanchi Kamakoti Moolamnaya Sarvajna Peetam.

Of His shishya-s, Shri Bhagavatpada ordained Shri Sureshvara – who was senior in age, had performed many yajna-s, and was experienced in administration of wordly activities – as the supervisor of all Peetam-s and to guide the individual Peetadhipati-s of younger age in administrative matters. He especially instructed Shri Sureshvara to take care of Shri Sarvajnatma who

was the youngest of all and appointed as the uttaradhikari of His Moolam-naya Peetam.

It is appropriate that Shri Sarvajnatma was named thus as Shri Bhagavatpada had taken Him as shishya when He ascended the Sarvajna Peetam at Kanchipuram. Let us do anusandhana of the verses of pramana texts regarding the charitra of this Shri Sarvajnatmendra Sarasvati Shricharana, and some parts of texts composed by Him, and be the object of Guru Anugraha!

॥ श्री-शंकर-चरित्र-प्रमाण-ग्रंथेषु ॥

In Shri Shankara Charitra pramana texts –

Shri Shankara Bhagavatpada is verily an avatara of Bhagavan Shiva. Nevertheless, only if He established by worldly standards that He is a sarvajna will people believe more in His upadesha and thereby benefit. So Shri Bhagavatpada set forth to ascend the Sarvajna Peetam at Kanchipuram.

सर्वज्ञ-पीठमारोढुमुत्सेहे देशिकोत्तमः ॥
 ततोऽशरीरिणी वाणी नभोमार्गाद् व्यजृंभत ।
 भो यतिन् भवता सर्व-विद्यास्वपि विशेषतः ॥
 कृत्वा प्रसंगं विद्वद्भिः जित्वा तानखिलानपि ।
 सर्वज्ञ-पीठमारोढुमुचितं ननु भूतले ॥

~ चिद्विलासीय-शंकर-विजयः

A divine voice was then heard saying “O ascetic! Wouldn’t it be appropriate to debate with scholars in all vidya-s, win over all of them and ascend the Sarvajna Peetam?” [Shri Bhagavatpada accepted this as only then would His knowledge in all shastra-s be proven to the world.]

~ Chidvilasiya Shankara Vijayam

उपयात्सु बुधेषु सर्व-दिग्भ्यः
 प्रदिशन्नाशु पराभवं य एभ्यः ।

विधृताखिल-वित्-पदश्च काञ्च्याम्
अ-धृतार्तिः स दिशेत् श्रियं च काञ्चित् ॥

~ श्री-सदाशिव-ब्रह्मेन्द्र-विरचिता जगद्गुरु-रत्न-माला

Scholars accordingly invited came from all parts of Bharata. Shri Bhagavat-pada won over them quickly without difficulty and ascended the Sarvajna Peetam at Kanchipuram. May He give us the wealth of unique knowledge!

~ Jagadguru Ratna Mala composed by Shri Sadashiva Brahmendra

ताम्रपर्णी-सरित्-तीर-वासिनो विबुधास्तदा ।
षड्-दर्शिनी-सुधा-वार्धि-पारदश्च-गुणोन्नताः ॥
आगत्य तं देशिकेन्द्रं प्रणिपत्येदमूचिरे ।
भिदा सत्यमिवाभाति त्वया त्वैक्यं निगद्यते ॥ ...
इति ब्रुवत्सु विद्वत्सु शंकराचार्य-देशिकः ॥ ...
श्रुति-स्मृति-पुराणोक्तैः वचनैरिति देशिकः ।
भेद-वाद-रतान् विप्रानाधायद्वैत-पारगान् ॥
ततस्ततो विपश्चिद्धिः प्रणतश्चातिभक्तितः ।

~ चिद्विलासीय-शंकर-विजयः

At that occasion, scholars from the banks of the Tamraparni (in southern Tamil Nadu) came. They “had seen the other shore” of the nectarine sea of the six darshana-s, and also possessed good qualities. They came to Shri Bhagavatpada, prostrated and debated in many ways asking “Dvaitam is truth, how can you assert Advaitam”? To this Shri Bhagavatpada gave appropriate answers from Shruti-Smriti-Purana-s. To those scholars who were fixated that Ishvara, Jiva and the world were mutually different, He explained the Advaita that everything is the single Paramatma. They also accepted that and bowed with much devotion.

~ Chidvilasiya Shankara Vijaya

श्रीमच्छंकर-देशिकेन्द्र-भणितैर्भग्ने च भुग्नानने
ताते वर्धन-नाम्नि सार्धमनुगैः श्री-ताम्रपर्णी-चरैः ।

सर्वज्ञासनमारुरुक्षति गुरौ धीरं निवर्त्य श्रुतौ
डिंभः कोऽपि तमून-सप्तम-समो वादैररौत्सीत् त्र्यहम् ॥

~ बृहच्छंकर-विजयः

Their leader was by name Vardhana. After he and those following him were defeated, Shri Bhagavatpada again set out to ascend the Sarvajna Peetam as nobody else was there to ask questions, and the Sarvajna status was proven. At that time, the child of Vardhana, who had not completed seven years, started to speak and held Shri Bhagavatpada in debate regarding the import of the Veda-s.

~ Brihat Shankara Vijaya

तुर्येऽहन्यथ शंकरोदित-समाधाने प्रशांते शिशौ
तातादेर्धुरि संयियंसति च तं दृष्ट्वाऽतिहृष्टांतरः ।
आ षष्ठादप एव भुंक्त इतरन्नाख्याति पृष्टोऽप्यसा
वोमित्येव गदत्यजस्रमिति तद्-वृत्तं च तातादवैत् ॥

~ बृहच्छंकर-विजयः

On the fourth day, the child was satisfied by Shri Bhagavatpada's replies, became silent and in the presence of his parents etc, asked for sannyasa. Shri Bhagavatpada was very happy seeing him. Upon enquiry the father said "He only drinks water from the age of six. He always says only Om. He does not say anything else even if asked."

~ Brihat Shankara Vijaya

ज्ञात्वैनं सदृशाधिकारिणमधात् तं ब्रह्मदेशोद्भवं
प्राप्तानुज्ञमपि स्वतो जनयितुर्वाग्मी स वाचं-यमम् ।
आख्यामप्यकरोत् स तस्य च महादेवाभिधस्याग्रतः
सर्वज्ञाभिध-शंकरार्य इति यं स्वस्याथ पीठे न्यधात् ॥

~ बृहच्छंकर-विजयः

Shri Bhagavatpada found this (child) hailing from Brahmadesha to be the appropriate uttaradhikari (for His Kamakoti Peetam) and gave him sannyasa

with the parents' permission. He gave this child who earlier was called Mahadeva the name of Sarvajnatmendra Sarasvati. Shri Bhagavatpada placed Him in His own (Kamakoti) Peetam.

~ Brihat Shankara Vijaya

अथ निश्चित्य मनसा श्रीमान् शंकर-देशिकः ।
मठे श्री-शारदाभिख्ये सर्व-ज्ञं निदधन्मुनिम् ॥
सुरेश्वरं वृत्ति-कृतमंतिक-स्थं सदाऽऽदरात् ।
समं संस्थाप्य तस्मै स्वं वक्तुं भाष्यं समन्वशात् ॥

~ केरलीय-शंकर-विजयः

Shri Bhagavatpada, deciding to place Shri Sarvajna Muni in the (Kanchi) Shri Sharada Matam (which is the abode of the Kamakoti Peetam), instructed Shri Sureshvara – who was always along with out of deep devotion – to be with Sarvajnatma (who was of very young age) and later teach His bhashya.

~ Keraliya Shankara Vijaya

ततस्ततो विपश्चिद्भिः प्रणतश्चातिभक्तितः ।
गीत-वादित्र-निर्घोषैः जय-वाद-समुज्ज्वलैः ॥
आरुरोहाथ सर्वज्ञ-पीठं देशिक-पुंगवः ।
पुष्प-वृष्टिः पपाताथ ववुर्वाताः सु-गंधयः ॥

~ बृहच्छंकर-विजयः

Then, with scholars prostrating one by one with much devotion, with songs and instruments resounding, cries of Jaya Jaya reverberating, the great Acharya Shri Bhagavatpada ascended the Sarvajna Peetam. A rain of flowers fell then, and fragrant winds flowed.

~ Brihat Shankara Vijaya

कल्यब्दैश्च शरेक्षणाध्व-नयनैः (२६२५) सत्-कामकोटि-प्रथे
पीठे न्यस्य सुरेश्वरं समवितुं सर्वज्ञ-संज्ञं मुनिम् ।
कामाक्ष्याः सविधे स जातु निविशन्नुन्मुक्त-लोक-स्पृहो

देहं स्वं व्यपहाय देह्यसुगमं धाम प्रपेदे परम् ॥

~ प्राचीन-शंकर-विजयः

After 2625 years elapsed in Kali, appointing Shri Sureshvara to take care of Shri Sarvajna Muni at the divine Kamakoti Peetam, discarding desires of the world, one day Shri Bhagavatpada sat near Kamakshi, left His body, and attained the Supreme Goal which is difficult to attain by those fettered to the body.

~ Pracheena Shankara Vijaya

॥ श्री-कामकोटि-पीठ-परंपरा-विषयकेषु प्रमाण-ग्रंथेषु ॥

In pramana texts of Shri Kamakoti Peeta Parampara –

पुण्य-श्लोक-मंजरी

ताम्रा-रोधसि वर्धनात् समुदितः सन्न्यासितः सप्तमात्
प्रागेवात्म-विवाद-हृष्ट-मनसा श्री-शंकरेणैव यः ।
तत्-पीठे स-सुरेश्वरं समनयद् वर्षाश्च यः सप्ततिं
चत्वारिंशतमास्त स-द्वयमसावब्दान् स्वयं तन्मठे ॥ ८ ॥

(Shri Sarvajnatma) was born on the banks of the Tamraparni as the son of one Vardhana. Even before he attained the age of seven, He received sannyasa from Shri Shankara who was pleased by his wisdom. At His (Shri Kamakoti) Peetam, at His (Shri Sharada) Matam, He was with Shri Sureshvara for 70 years and then Himself reigned 42 years. [Thus His age at siddhi was 119.]

आचार्य-प्रिय-पद्मपाद-चरणांभोज-द्वयी-सेवनाद्
ऊढ-द्वारवती-मठाय मुनये ब्रह्मस्वरूपात्मने ।
श्रद्धा-राद्ध-पदाय तत्त्वमतुलं चिन्मुद्रया निर्दिशन्
एवैक्यं समगान्निजेन महसा सर्वज्ञ-संज्ञो मुनिः ॥ ९ ॥

Shri Brahmasvarupa had come to the Parampara of the Dvaraka Peetam by (becoming the shishya and) serving the pada-padma (lotus-feet) of the dear

(shishya) of Shri Bhagavatpada, Shri Padmapada (who had decorated that Peetam). (Shri Padmapada might have attained siddhi in the interim. Hence as indicated in the Jagadguru Parampara Stava, Shri Brahmasvarupa must have come to Shri Sarvajnatma for vidyabhyasa. Thus) with Shri Brahmasvarupa serving His feet with devotion, Shri Sarvajnatma Muni merged with His (inner) light, indicating the Supreme Tattva by the chinmudra.

कल्यब्दैः स ह्याग्नि-लोक-नयनैः (२७३७) वर्षे नले माधवे
लिल्ये कृष्ण-चतुर्दशीमनु महस्याम्नाय-शैलांतिके ।
ग्रंथैर्यत्-कलितैर्न्यदर्शि विशदं संक्षेप-शारीरक-
प्रख्यैरद्वय-सूत्र-भाष्य-गहन-च्छन्नः पदार्थोच्चयः ॥ १० ॥

He attained siddhi after 2737 years elapsed in Kali, on Nala year Vaishakha Krishna Chaturdashi (BCE 365-Apr-20) near the kshetra Vedachala (Tirukkazhukkunram). Many subtle points hidden in Shri Bhagavatpada's Advaita (Brahma) Sutra Bhashya have been clarified by His texts such as Sankshepa Shariraka.

जगद्गुरु-रत्न-माला

सलिलाशन एव यः स-लीलं
विलयं प्रापिपदार्हतान् सु-शीलः ।
सुम-हार-फणींद्रयोः स-दृष्टिः
सहि सर्वज्ञ-गुरुर्हियात् कु-दृष्टिम् ॥ ३८ ॥

Shri Sarvajnatma Guru only intook water. He was blemishless of character. He made avidika mata-s disappear. He (was spiritually evolved as to) see a garland (normally giving pleasure) and a snake (that gives fear) as non-different (as Brahman). May He dispel our bad thoughts!

जगद्गुरु-परंपरा-स्तवः

अपोऽश्वन्नेव जैनान् य आ-प्रागज्योतिषमाच्छिनत् ।
शिशुमाचार्य-वाग्-वेणी-रय-रोधि-महोबलम् ॥ ९ ॥

(Shri Sarvajnatma) observed the vow of only partaking of water. He subdued those of aavidika mata-s upto Pragjyotishapura (at the borders of Bharat). Even as a child He had the strength of tejas to stop the speed of the flow of Shri Bhagavatpada's speech.

संक्षेप-शारीर-मुख-प्रबंध-विवृताद्वयम् ।

ब्रह्मस्वरूपार्य-भाष्य-शांत्याचार्यक-पंडितम् ॥ १० ॥

He expounded Advaita by texts such as Sankshepa Shariraka. He was the scholar who taught bhashya with shanti to Shri Brahmasvarupa Acharya.

सर्वज्ञ-चंद्र-नाम्ना च सर्वतो भुवि विश्रुतम् ।

सर्वज्ञ-सद्-गुरुं वंदे सर्वज्ञमिव भू-गतम् ॥ ११ ॥

He was known as Sarvajna Chandra all over the world. He was like Bhagavan Shiva come to the Earth. I bow to that Shri Sarvajnatma Guru.

॥ श्री-सर्वज्ञात्म-वागमृतम् – संक्षेप-शारीरकम् ॥

The above pramana-s show that this Acharya composed many texts. Of that, let us savour a part of the nectar of His speech in Sankshepa Shariraka. This text expounds only the parts of Shri Bhagavatpada's Brahma Sutra Bhashya that relate to Nirguna Brahman (hence the name Sankshepa).

ग्रंथारंभे प्रथमेऽध्याये

At the beginning of the text in the first adhyaya, Shri Sarvajnatma Shricharana beautifully pays respects with devotion to the core nirguna form of Bhagavan Vishnu, Veda Mata who shows Him to us, Vighneshvara, then Shri Vyasa, Shri Bhagavatpada and Shri Sureshvara who composed the three core texts Sutra Bhashya and Vartika of Advaita Vedanta. Then He says that He starts the text with Guru Anugraha.

अनृत-जड-विरोधि रूपमंत-
त्रय-मल-बंधन-दुःखता-विरुद्धम् ।
अतिनिकटमविक्रियं मुरारेः

परम-पदं प्रणयादभिष्टवीमि ॥ १ ॥

The svarupa of Shri Mahavishnu who protects the world is beyond the world. I praise that with devotion. It is devoid of changes, that is of the properties of 1) the world which has the differences of space, time and object, 2) the jiva which has the impurities of the mind, punya papa-s and misery, 3) Ishvara who is said to be in a high position. It permeates everything in the form of Truth and Consciousness. [This summarises the meaning of the first sutra of the Brahma Sutra-s.]

स्वाज्ञान-कल्पित-जगत्-परमेश्वर-त्व-
जीव-त्व-भेद-कलुषी-कृत-भूम-भावा ।
स्वाभाविक-स्व-महिम-स्थितिरस्त-मोहा
प्रत्यक्-चित्तिर्विजयते भुवनैक-योनिः ॥ २ ॥

Chaitanya, which is the sole cause of the (srishti sthiti samhara of the) world and permeates it, shines above all! (However as it forgot its true nature) due to ignorance, due to the differences of prapancha, jiva-s and Ishvara, the limitlessness of Chaitanya was sullied. (Nevertheless as even that ignorance is not true,) it is established in its natural greatness. [This summarises the meaning of the second sutra of the Brahma Sutra-s.]

प्रत्यक्-प्रमाणकमसत्य-पराक्-प्रभेदं
प्रक्षीण-कारण-विकार-विभागमेकम् ।
चैतन्य-मात्र-परमार्थ-निज-स्वभावं
प्रत्यंचमच्युतमहं प्रणतोऽस्मि नित्यम् ॥ ३ ॥

The one who is inside and the one who is undestroyable (though we consider them as jiva and Ishvara separately) are only one (Para Brahman). (By knowing this, the nature of the jiva to experience) many changing (sukha dukha-s) as the fruit of the cause (of doing punya papa-s, and the nature of Ishvara who appears to) be someone else elsewhere, disappear. The nature (of this Para Brahman) is to itself shine inside, and be pure Consciousness, unaffected and the final goal of Absolute Bliss. It is that which I always

worship. [This summarises the meaning of the fourth sutra of the Brahma Sutra-s.]

औत्पत्तिकी शक्तिरशेष-वस्तु-
प्रकाशने कार्य-वशेन यस्याः ।
विज्ञायते विश्व-विवर्त-हेतोः
नमामि तां वाचमचिंत्य-शक्तिम् ॥ ४ ॥

The Veda Vak was formed from Paramatma who appears as the world. It is from this Vak that the world was formed. It is known from experience that this Vak naturally has the capability of indicating all things in the world and the capability of indicating the Supreme Being who became all. Its power is unimaginable. I bow to that Veda Vak. [This summarises both meanings of the third sutra of the Brahma Sutra-s.]

आरंभाः फलिनः प्रसन्न-हृदयो यश्चेत् तिरश्चामपि
नो चेद् विश्व-सृजोऽप्यलं विफलतामायांत्युपायोद्यमाः ।
विश्वैश्वर्यमतो निरंकुशमभूद् यस्यैव विश्व-प्रभोः
सोऽयं विश्व-हिते रतो विजयते विघ्नेश्वरो विश्व-कृत् ॥ ५ ॥

The one who created the world took the form of Ganesha to do good to the world. With His blessings, the efforts of even animals will bear fruit. Without them, the methods and efforts of even Brahma will fail. Thus all kinds of power are present limitlessly only with Him who rules the world. It is He who shines above all!

वाग्-विस्तरा यस्य बृहत्-तरंगाः
वेला-तटं वस्तुनि तत्त्व-बोधः ।
रत्नानि तर्क-प्रसर-प्रकाराः
पुनात्वसौ व्यास-पयोनिधिर्नः ॥ ६ ॥

May Shri Vyasa who is like an ocean purify us. His detailed words are like great waves. Knowing the Supreme Being correctly is like the shore at His edge (as it is the goal to be reached). The working ways of His arguments (shown for understanding the Veda) are like gems (found in the ocean).

वक्तारमासाद्य यमेव नित्या
 सरस्वती स्वार्थ-समन्विताऽऽसीत् ।
 निरस्त-दुस्तर्क-कलंक-पंका
 नमामि तं शंकरमर्चितांग्रिम् ॥ ७ ॥

Only when Shri Shankara (taught by) speaking the Eternal (Vidya or) Sarasvati, Her name became meaningful. (That is) by cleansing the mud of confusion due to incorrect arguments, (She came to have the “rasa” of content). I bow to Him whose feet are fit to be worshipped.

यदीय-संपर्कमवाप्य केवलं
 वयं कृतार्था निरवद्य-कीर्तयः ।
 जगत्सु ते तारित-शिष्य-पंक्तयो
 जयन्ति देवेश्वर-पाद-रेणवः ॥ ८ ॥

The dust from the feet of (our Vidya Guru) Shri Sureshvara shine with greatness in the world. They caused the masses of disciples to be liberated. Only due to their contact did we attain that should be attained, and acquired blemishless fame.

गुरु-चरण-सरोज-सन्निधानाद्
 अपि वयमस्य गुणैक-लेश-भाजः ।
 अपि महति जलार्णवे निमग्नाः
 सलिलमुपाददते मितं हि मीनाः ॥ ९ ॥

Only by living near the Guru's lotus feet, we attained even a small part of His qualities. (This is as) even if fish are submerged in a large sea, they can only take water in limited quantity.

शक्तो गुरोश्चरणयोर्निकटे निवासात्
 नारायण-स्मरणतश्च निरंतरायम् ।
 शारीरकार्थ-विषयावगति-प्रधानं
 संक्षेपतः प्रकरणं करवाणि हृष्यन् ॥ १० ॥

(Though I thus have limitations,) by the capability (gained) by living near

the feet of the Guru, and hindrances being obliterated by (His blessings of) Narayana Smarana, I will joyfully compose the brief prakarana (text) with the goal of knowing the content of the Shariraka (Vedanta) Shastra.

ग्रंथपूर्तौ चतुर्थेऽध्याये

At the conclusion of the text in the fourth adhyaya, Shri Sarvajnatma Shricharana describes the way in which a shishya who has received upadesha from the Guru expresses his attainment of the unique goal of Jivanmukti. Then He says that He composed the text by the blessings of Shri Sureshvara, and concludes by praising Bhagavan Vishnu's saguna form.

विद्या-विग्रहमग्रहेण पिहितं प्रत्यंचमुच्चैस्तराम्
उत्कृष्योत्तम-पूरुषं मुनि-धिया मुंजादिषीकामिव ।
कोशात् कारण-कार्य-रूप-विकृतात् पश्यामि निःसंशयं
क्वासीदस्ति भविष्यति क्व नु गतः संसार-दुःखोदधिः ॥ ५३ ॥

Though (Paramatma who is) Purushottama is of the form of Consciousness and He is inside (us), He is densely covered by ignorance. Like (pulling out) a grass thread from a reed of rush, (by listening to and learning the content of the Veda and repeatedly listening) doing anusandhana by the mind, I brought out and realized without doubt (that Paramatma) from the sheath, variously manifested in the form of the (inner) karana (sharira) and (the outer physical) karya (sharira, from the anandamaya kosha to the annamaya kosha). (Then) where was, is or will be the sea of samsara's misery? Where did it go?! (To that extent there is no chance for it!)

पश्यामि चित्रमिव सर्वमिदं द्वितीयं
तिष्ठामि निष्कल-चिदेक-वपुष्यनन्ते ।
आत्मानमद्वय-मनन्त-सुखैक-रूपं
पश्यामि दग्ध-रशनामिव च प्रपंचम् ॥ ५४ ॥

(After attaining such jnana, in the state of Jivan Mukti) I see all this world separate (from me) as if a picture. (That is, I am not affected by it, because)

I am established in that limitless Being that is solely of the form of the indivisible Chaitanya. I realize myself as of the form of endless Bliss, and the world as a burnt rope (that is, though visible in form, it is useless, so cannot affect me).

अद्वैतमप्यनुभवामि कर-स्थ-बिल्व-
तुल्यं शरीरमहि-निर्व्वयनी-वदीक्षे ।
एवं च जीवनमिव प्रतिभासमानं
निश्चयेयसोऽधिगमनं च मम प्रसिद्धम् ॥ ५५ ॥

I also experience Advaita (that I am of the form of pure Chaitanya, clearly) akin to a bilva fruit in my hand. I see my body like the skin shed by a snake (which was earlier considered part of the self but now as not so). (As it is only natural in the world that false silver is seen in a true shell,) it is acceptable that it appears as if I am living in the body (which is false) but attain moksha (due to true jnana).

अद्वैत-बाधक-मभून्मम यद्-द्वितीय-
मद्वैतमस्य बत बाधकमेव जातम् ।
मोहाद् द्वितीयमपबाधकमस्य, विद्या-
सामर्थ्यतो द्वय-निबर्हणमद्वितीयम् ॥ ५६ ॥

Oh! Dvaita hindered my Advaita (experience), but now the same Advaita has hindered Dvaita (experience)! (But the difference is that) since Dvaita is based on ignorance, its power to hide Advaita is not strong. However since Advaita is based on knowledge, it will certainly remove Dvaita.

आश्चर्यमद्य मम भाति कथं द्वितीयं
नित्ये निरस्त-निखिलाशिव-चित्-प्रकाशे ।
आसीत् पुरेति, किमिमाः श्रुतयो न पूर्वं
येन द्वितीयमभवत् तिमिर-प्रसूतम् ॥ ५७ ॥

It now surprises me how earlier Dvaita could appear to me, when the brightness of Chaitanya that removes all inauspiciousness is present permanently! Didn't these Vedanta vakya-s exist before, that Dvaita could form due to the

darkness (of ignorance in the lack of the illumination given by them)? (If it is said that though the Vedanta vakya-s existed, their meaning was not known and so Dvaita appeared, it is again surprising that the meaning was not realized!)

त्वत्-पाद-पंकज-समाश्रयणं विना मे
सन्नप्यसन्नैव परः पुरुषः पुराऽऽसीत् ।
त्वत्-पाद-पद्म-युगलाश्रयणादिदानीं
नासीन्न चास्ति न भविष्यति भेद-बुद्धिः ॥ ५८ ॥

(O Guru! The reason that the Vedanta vakya-s were not understood) is the lack of resorting to your lotus feet! Due to that even the true Paramatma became as if false (was not seen). Now however due to resorting to your lotus feet, (I realize that in fact) the perception of Dvaita did not exist even before, does not exist now and will not exist afterwards!

यस्मात् कृपा-पर-वशो मम दुश्चिकित्सं
संसार-रोगमपनेतुमसि प्रवृत्तः ।
त्वत्-पाद-पंकज-रजः शिरसा दधानः
त्वामा-शरीर-पतनादहमप्युपासे ॥ ५९ ॥

(O Guru!) Since you, carried away by benevolence, are set out to remove my disease of Samsara which cannot be easily treated, I will wear the dust of your lotus feet on my head and worship you till my body falls!

श्री-देवेश्वर-पाद-पंकज-रजः-संपर्क-पूताशयः
सर्वज्ञात्म-गिराडंकितो मुनि-वरः संक्षेप-शारीरकम् ।
चक्रे सज्जन-बुद्धि-वर्धनमिदं राजन्य-वंश्ये नृपे
श्री-मत्यक्षत-शासने मनु-कुलादित्ये भुवं शासति ॥ ६२ ॥

The excellent of the silent ones named Sarvajnatma, whose soul is clear by the contact of the dust of the lotus feet of Shri Sureshvara, composed this “Sankshepa Shariraka” to develop the intellect of good people, at a time when Manukula Aditya, a king of Kshatriya lineage and unchallenged authority, ruled the Earth. [Recall that Shri Sarvajnatma had continuously ob-

served silence until coming to the sannidhi of Shri Bhagavatpada.]

भुजंगमांग-शायिने विहंगमांग-गामिने ।
तुरंगमांग-भेदिने नमो रथांग-धारिणे ॥ ६३ ॥

Prostration to (Shriman Narayana) who lies on the lap of a snake (Adishesha), who travels on the back of a bird (Garuda), who destroyed the body of (an asura named Keshi in the form of) a horse, and who bears the part of a chariot (Chakra). [The Yoga Nidra to protect devotees is described by the first adjective, and the aspect of protecting devotees by the other three.]

