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## GREATNESS OF SHIVA

MAHIMNASTAVA
OF
PUSHPADANTA WITH COMMENTARY.

Translated with Commentary BY
ARTHUR AVALON.


LUZAC \& CO.
46. Great Russell Street LONDON.


MAHIMNA STAVA

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## BY ARTHUR AND ELLEN AVALON

HYMNS TO THE GODDESS (from the Tantra and other Shâstra and Stotra of Shangkarâchâryya).

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## INTRODUCTION.

The celebrated and ancient Hymn called Mahimnastava here translated is attributed to Pushpadanta a Chief of the musical Spirits (Devayoni) called Gandharvas. Pushpadanta means "flowery toothed" for his teeth were like the petals of the Jasmine flower. Pushpadanta was, it is said, in the habit of taking flowers from the garden of King Vahu at Benares in order to worship Shiva with them. As he had the power of moving in the air he eluded the vigilance of the King's gardeners. These at length suspecting that it was some Being with these powers who stole the flowers laid the following trap. They left some flowers which had been offered to Shiva in different places in the garden with the hope that he, who thus visited it, would tread on them. This the Gandharva did and by thus unwittingly insulting Shiva lost his power of moving in the air. He was in consequence caught : when through fear of the King whom he had also offended by the theft of his flowers and with the desire of appeasing Shiva he offered the following supplication to the God.

In making the commentary I have availed myself of that of Jagannâtha Chakravarti which is here for the first time printed from a Bengali manuscript in my possession. To his observations which are marked with the initials J. C. I have added my own comments on various matters which the English reader may require to know but which he, writing as a Hindu for Hindus, doubtless considered unnecessary.

# THE GREATNESS OF SHIVA. 

## (Mahimnastava of Pushpadanta)

I
If praise of Thee by one who knows not the supremacy of Thy greatness ${ }^{1}$ be unbecoming
Then even the speech of Brahmá and other Devas regarding Thee is such. ${ }^{2}$
Therefore none should be blamed who speaks
According to the limit of his knowledge
Oh Hara. ${ }^{3}$ If that be so, then this mine own attempt is blameless.

2
Thy greatness surpasses the powers of mind and speech.
Even Shruti ${ }^{4}$ speaks with awe of Thee, Whom it is unable to portray. ${ }^{5}$ By whom can Thou be (fitly) praised ? Who knows the number of Thy qualities? In that which cannot be described, Whose mind and speech does not fail ?

I Which can be known only with the greatest difficulty.
2 The object of the hymn is praise (stuti) of the supreme Shiva who is greater than all the Devas who have issued from Him.

3 Shiva. The word is derived from the root Hri to take and the affix Ach for He removes (Harati) all ills. Hari or Vishnu comes from the same root with the affix $i$ and has the same meaning.

4 Revelation. The Vedas.
5 That is distinctly and fully as one can point out a jar or a piece of cloth (Ghatapata). The Brahman, is not the object of any of the four forms of proof, and so it is said of the Devî that She is Etattadityanirdeshyâ that is cannot be said to be this or that. For this or that is the form which

3
Oh Brahman! Thy hymn which is the supreme nectar,
Is wonderful to the Guru of Devas ${ }^{1}$
The creator of sweet words.
Oh destroyer of Tripura ${ }^{2}$
My mind is bent upon invoking Thee
That I may purify my speech by the recital of Thy attributes. ${ }^{3}$

4
Thy power it is of which the Vedas speak,
Displayed in threefold form according to distinction of qualities ${ }^{4}$
It creates, maintains and destroys the universe ${ }^{5}$
And yet oh Giver of Blessings !
the Brahmasvarûpa or Divine Nature, as It is in Itself transcends though manifesting Itself through them (Trishatî Comm. II 24.)

We know enough to affirm the existence of the Self though as long as we are phenomenal Jivas we can neither realise Its Nature nor describe It by words which are merely instruments of that dualistic experience which the divine Nature by its refinition transcends. As the Brahman's real self or nature (svarûpa) is indescribable Pushpadanta prays to Him as with form (sâkâra).

I Vrihaspati.
2 Shiva who is so called, as some say, because he was the destroyer of the Asura (Demonic Spirit) Tripura or more correctly because He destroyed the Tripura or three cities of the Asuras, Kamalâksha, Târakâksha and Vidyunmalî.

3 So in the hymn to Bhuvaneshvarì in the Tantrasâra it is said, "Oh Mother by hymning Thy praise I purify my speech."

4 That is the three Gunas, Sattva, Rajas, and Tamas the qualities of manifestation, action, and veiling.

5 The Rajoguna prevails in creation, the Sattvaguna in maintenance and the Tamoguna in dissolution. Through His three bodies, Brahmâ, Vishnu and Rudra He creates, maintains and destroys.

There be some fools ${ }^{1}$ who would oppose Thee
In ways pleasing to the bad but hateful to the good.

## 5

They ask such questions as :-
That Creator of yours why and how does He create the three worlds ${ }^{2}$
What form does He assume? ? ${ }^{3}$

I According to the commentator, Jagannâtha Chakravarti, (cited as J. C.) the Mîmângsakas (Nâstika Mîmângsaka) who attribute all action to the power of Karma are here referred to. As the Commentator on the Trishatî says "Adrishta is the cause which gives fruits appearing in the future, of past acts. This is the opinion of the "Lordless" Mimângsa, Kritânâng karmanâng kâlântara bhâviphala pradâne adrishtam kâranam iti, anîshvara mîmângsakâdimatam:" to which he replies "not so because Adrishta which is an unconscious thing is not to be understood as giving fruit of action which is done by intelligence only " (Jadânâng sukshmânâng ad $i$ ishtânâng chetanadharma karmaphala pradânasâmarthyâyogat) Adrishta is instrumental cause (Nimitta kârana). There is however a conscious Director of Karma who gives fruit according to Adrishta and He is God.

2 Such men (the Pratyakshavâdins) talk in terms of human action which they alone see, know and recognise. In such case it is said that there is first Ishtasâdhanatâjnânam "purpose-serving knowledge" that is knowledge that the proposed act will serve the intention; secondly Pravritti or tendency to action ; and thirdly Kritisâdhyatvajnânam "effort accomplishable knowledge" or the consideration whether it can be done which is followed by action. It is objected if He has not Pravritti and so forth: How can he create (J. C.) the three worlds that is Bhû $h$, Bhuvah and Svarloka.

3 For possession of body is asserted to be necessary for action and at Pralaya (dissolution) body disappears and according to the objector only atomic substance (Paramânu) remains (J. C.)

What means does he use? what materials does He employ ? ${ }^{1}$
From what does He take support??
Such wicked questioning so ignorant of Thine unimagined greatness ${ }^{3}$
Leads some senseless men to talk for the delusion of the world.

## 6

But is it possible ${ }^{4}$ that the worlds with all their parts ${ }^{5}$ are uncreate?
Can the universe be without a Supporter of it ?
Who else but God creates the world ? ${ }^{6}$
Oh Lord of the Immortals
Such men have doubts concerning Thee because of their folly.

I Referring to instrumental and material causes such as in the first case the thread, wheel and stick of the potter and in the second the earth with which the pot is made.

2 A potter for instance must take his seat on something.
3 The answer to all this talk is that it is His play (Lillâ). It is His nature. It is the "Godness" of God (etad eva îshvarasya îshvaratvam) that is He can do all this without being bound by human limitations which if they existed would destroy His Godhead. (J. C.)

4 He now in answer to the objections of the previous verse gives proof of the existence of God.

5 It is only the formless without parts which is uncreated as J. C. says Nirâkârasyaivâjanyatvât. All things with parts (Sâvayava) are born or created. The universe, therefore, which has parts, is created.

6 But then it is said assuming that they are created what is the proof that it is your God who is the creator. To which the answer is who else but God can create? We are not dealing with some fractional things but with the whole universe with its fourteen worlds. He, who can do this, must have knowledge of the "three times" past, present and future and must be of an almighty power. Such an one is God.

## 7

Though the ways differ which are spoken of in the threefold Veda ${ }^{1}$
Sangkhya, ${ }^{2}$ Yogashâstra, ${ }^{3}$ the doctrine of Pashupati ${ }^{4}$ and Vaishnava Shâstra ${ }^{5}$;
Though some take this and others that to be the better
And followers of the various paths both direct and indirect ${ }^{6}$ dispute
Yet Thou alone art the goal of all
As is the ocean of every river. ${ }^{7}$

I Trayi that is Rik, Yajus and Sàma. The Karmakânda of the Vedas deals with ritual action (Karma) and Sakâmadharmma. The Upanishads preach Dhyanna of the Chinmâtrangbrahma, Nishkâma Dharmma and the attainment of Moksha through J nâna.

2 Kapila says that we must first enjoy and then relinquish enjoyment attaining Moksha through Vivekajnâna on which is realised the difference between Prakriti and Purusha. This Tattvajnâna destroys Karma. As it is elsewhere said first Bhoga and then Yoga.

3 Which preaches Mukti through Samâdhi.
4 That is the doctrine of Shiva according to the five Âmnâyas. There is no difference between Îshvara and Moksha. Non-dualistic Tattvajnâna is Moksha.

5 Such as the Nâradapancharâtra, Vaishrava doctrine which treats of Pradyumna, Aniruddha, Sangkarshana, and Vâsudeva.

6 lit "curved and straight."
7 Having in the previous verse replied to those who are " not towards God" (Bhagavadvimukhân) the Hymnist in this verse speaks of the different ways by which He may be reached. Though the ways may differ their end is the same namely the same Unity so variously sought.

## 8

Oh Giver of Boons !
A greät bull, a wooden staff, ${ }^{1}$ an axe, a tiger skin and ashes ${ }^{2}$
These be Thy chief possessions and adornments ${ }^{3}$
Varied is the wealth of other Devas ${ }^{4}$
But Thou careth not for these
Which Thou might'st have with but a turn of Thine eye.
The mirage of worldly things does not delude those Whose enjoyment is with the Self ${ }^{5}$.

I The bull is His carrier. The wooden staff is the support of the Yogì on which he rests his hands at the time of meditation.

The colour of Shiva as well as that of the Bull is generally white. His throat is dark blue encircled by a serpent ; His hair of a light reddish colour thickly matted together and gathered over his head in the manner of ascetics.

2 With which he is covered. "Of whose naked body ashes are the adornment only." Mahânirvâna Tantra ch. I.

3 Having praised the Formless the hymnist now chants Him with form, saying "you look but a poor being with all these simple and common things. But this is Thy wish. But Thou could'st have whatever Thou wisheth" namely such wealth as other Devas have. Simplicity is the mark of the truly great.

4 Riddhi such as the Kaustubha gem, Chakra, Shangkha, Padma and Gadà of Vishnu ; the crown of Brahmâ ; the aerial car (Vimâna); the city Amaràvati ; the garden Nandana, the elephant Airâvata, the horse Uchchai $/$ shravâ of Indra and so forth.

5 Not the limited self (Jiva) that is Chaitanyarûpa with the Upâdhi Ajnâna but the Brahman who exists in and as the substance of and moves all things as Antaryâmin Yah sarvveshu bhûteshu tishthan Yah sarvvâni bhùtâni antaro yamayati. Brihad. Up 3-7. The Jiva exists as such because he identifies himself with the forms which are produced by the Mayà Shakti of the Brahman. The knower of the Self is not so deluded "knowing which oh Pândava thou wilt not again be deluded" Yad jnâtvâ na punar moham evam yâsyasi Pândava-Bhagavadgitâ IV. 35 .

## 9

One says ${ }^{1}$ that all is permanent ${ }^{2}$
Another that all is fleeting ${ }^{-3}$
And yet another teaches that of the world and its various elements
Some things are fleeting and others ever endure ${ }^{4}$ But oh Destroyer of Tripura ${ }^{5}$
Though the multitude of doctrines bewilder me
I am not ashamed to pray to Thee
For my tongue cannot be restrained. ${ }^{6}$

1 Having dealt with the Nirguna and Saguna Brahman he proceeds to deal with the variety of philosophical opinion.

2 Referring to Kapila who says that all is permanent as Purusha-Prakriti with the two states of appearance and disappearance. According to Sângkhya both cause (Kârana) and effect (Kâryyam) are real (Sat Kâryyam) for Kâryya is nothing but a transformation (Vikriti) of Kârana (Prakriti). In Vedânta (Kârana is Sat and Kâryya Asat (unreal).

3 The doctrine of those Buddhists whose psychology is alleged to find no place for the enduring unity of metaphysic which is the Âtmâ. Udayanâchâryya says that the Buddhists allege that Buddhi or the psychic consciousness is Chetana (in itself conscious) and not dependent for its apparent consciousness on the enduring Âtmâ and that hence the followers of this doctrine are called Buddhists. So the Sarvâstivâda or Kshanikavâda is said to have taught that all is momentary. When a thing is destroyed another identical one is immediately created. In this way the ever changing course of the world seems unchanging like a stream of water in which the water is always changing yet it appears as if the same water is passing through the bed of the river although in fact it is not so. According to the sensationalists (Vijnânavâda) what is true is sensation which is momentary. According to the nihilists (Sarvashûnyavâda) the world is like the fleeting objects seen in dream.

4 The Vaisheshika and Nyâya Darshanas which say that Âkâsha, Kâla, Paramânu, Dik and Âtmâ are permanent (Nitya) and the rest are not (Anitya) :

5 See p. 3.
6 It is not necessary to know all this. Whatever be Nitya or Anitya matters not. What does matter is that I can pray

In order to measure thy greatness ${ }^{1}$ which is Light and Fire ${ }^{2}$
Of Thee who art embodied of Fire
Virinchi ${ }^{3}$ one day went upwards of Thee and Hari ${ }^{4}$ downwards
(Yet they failed to measure Thee)
But oh Girisha ${ }^{5}$
When They prayed to Thee with strength of faith and devotion ${ }^{6}$
It was then that Thou did'st appear to Them.
How then is it possible that service of Thee can be without fruit?
to Thee from the promptings of a heart full of devotion to Thee. Let the doctors dispute, the course of piety is straight, certain and sure.

I According to past traditions (Purâ kila) as it is said in Sanskrit or in ancient time as we should say, Brahmâ and Vishnu were one day disputing which of the two were the greater. Shiva then to humble their vanity appeared in the form of a fiery Linga which they set out to measure. Their failure to do this made them humble seeing that they, great though they be, were nothing in the presence of the Supreme.

2 One of the Ashtamurti is fire.
3 Brahmâ. Virinchi comes from the prefix $V i$ indicating various kinds of beings, Rach to make or create and the affix In in active voice for $H e$ is the aspect of the Trinity (Trimûrti) which creates.

4 Vishnu.
5 A name of Shiva from Giri + Sha " mountain-sleeping." He who was greatly attached to his wife. Girìsha is from Giri + Îsha Lord of the Mountain Kailâsa.

6 As J. C. says Shraddhâ (faith) is mental worship (Mânasikasevâ) whilst Bhakti (devotion) is bodily service (Kâyikasevâ) for in it there is also bodily action, such as obeisance, kneeling, the folding of the hands in supplicatory prayer and so forth. True service of Shiva must bring forth the appropriate fruit for the worshipper.

## I I

Though the Ten-headed One ${ }^{1}$ had with ease conquered the three worlds ${ }^{2}$
And destroyed all his enemies therein
His arms still itched for war
(And fresh worlds to conquer)
O Hara! this was done through unshaken devotion to Thee
And the offering of (nine of) his heads to Thy Lotus feet
As though they were themselves a row of Lotuses.
I 2
When Ravana put forth even against Thine own abode on Kailâsa, ${ }^{3}$
The force of the forest of arms gained through worship of Thee
Thou did'st but slightly move the tip of Thy toe
(On which he fell and fell)
And stayed not falling even when he reached the nether worlds. ${ }^{4}$
So true it is that the wicked forget the benefits they have received.

I The Daitya Râvana King of Langkâ who had ten heads and twenty arms and whom with other demonic beings Vishnu in his seventh incarnation as Râma son of Dasharatha King of Ayodhyâ came to destroy.

2 The upper, earthly and nether worlds.
3 Mount Kailâsa the Himâlayan abode and paradise of Shiva.

4 According to old traditions (Purâ kila) Râvana used to go every day to Mount Kailâsa to worship Shiva, He found this however troublesome and thought to save himself this trouble of a daily journey by carrying off the whole mountain to his abode in Langkà (Ceylon). He began thereupon to pull up the mountain which trembled as he assaulted it. Parvatî, Shiva's spouse became afraid and embraced Her Husband for safety. Shiva upon this disturbance merely moved his toe and sent Râvana tumbling down through

## ${ }^{1} 3$

Oh Giver of boons !
No matter of wonder is it,
That Banna ${ }^{1}$ who has made the three worlds ${ }^{2}$ his servant,
Overcame the great dominion of Indra ${ }^{3}$
Since he worshiped Thy feet,
What prosperity is there not for him, Whose head has bowed to Thee ?

## 14

Oh three eyed One ${ }^{4}$
Who from mercy to Devas and Asuras
And fearful of the threatening destruction of the universe,
Did'st swallow poison ${ }^{5}$
Doth not its blue stain on Thy throat enhance Thy beauty?
Yea! for even a disfigurement is full of grace In Him who suffers it
When seeking to rid the world of its fears.
space to the nether worlds from which he was subsequently raised by Shiva. Though the strength of Râva za came to him from the Supreme he forgot this through his wicked nature and assaulted the heaven of Shiva.

I Bâna was eldest son of Valirâja the Asura and had a thousand arms and with all weapons battled with Shrî Krishna. Râvana also conquered Indra.

2 See note 2 p. 9.
3 Svarga (heaven) only was the conquest of Indra who was conquered by the conqueror of atl the three worlds including Svarloka.

4 Shiva called Tryambaka because He had a third eye in his forehead which is that of wisdom (Jnânachakshu). An esoteric meaning of the term is that He is "the father of the three" that is Brahmâ, Vishnu and Rudra. See my note to Ch. V., verse 210 and p. 3 of Mahânirvâna Tantra.

5 At the churning of the ocean poison issued which Shiva swallowed to save the world. This caused a blue stain on His throat whence He is called Nîlakântha.

> I 5
> Even Smara ${ }^{1}$ whose world-conquering arrows ${ }^{2}$ Are never discharged in vain midst Devas, Asuras ${ }^{3}$ and men

When taking Thee to be like any other Deva ${ }^{4}$ Met with death ${ }^{5}$.
It is not good to attack the self-controlled.
${ }_{1}$ The God of love Kâma.
2 With his arrows he stirs up passion in men and women.
3 Enemies of the Devas.
4 Though Shiva is greater than any of them.
5 The Asura Taraka excluded all the Devas from heaven. They went to Brahmâ. He said that as the Asura had acquired his greatness through His grace He conld not take it upon himself to destroy him. For one does not destroy the tree which one has planted with one's own hand. He however suggested a plan in which the aid of Smara was to be invoked, and that was that Shiva Who was given up to Yoga should be tempted to unite with Pârvatî, of which union a son would be born who would destroy the Asura. Indra asked Kâma to go with his wife Rati and his companion Vasanta (the spring) to Shiva's abode Mount Kailâsa. On their arrival and under the influence of the three Devas the season of Spring appeared on the mountain to the great surprise of the Rishis there. Kâma standing behind a tree shot an arrow at Shiva in Yoga at the moment that His wife Pârvatî was putting flowers in His hand having done the hermitage service for the day. As Her hand touched His, Kâma let fly his shaft of passion. Shiva feeling of a sudden passion and loss of seed wondered what was it that thus distracted Him from His Yoga and looking round saw Kâma behind a tree. In anger His third eye flashed fire which consumed Kama to ashes. Shiva's seed was thrown into Fire who unable to retain it threw it into Gangâ who in turn threw it into a reed forest where Kârtikeya called the Reed-born (Shara-janmâ) was born. He became the leader of the celestial hosts and the Destroyer of the Asura as Brahmâ intended. The hymn points out however that Kâma was wrong in thinking he might play with impunity with Shiva as with any other, for He is the great Deva and the self-controlled. And yet Kâma in part succeeded though at the risk of his own lifeso dangerous it is to tempt the self-controlled.

## 16

By the stamping of Thy feet the safety of the earth came in sudden peril,
By the movement of Thy arms strong like iron rods,
The stars in the ether were scattered,
Lashed by Thy loosened hair the heavens were troubled. ${ }^{1}$
Verily Thou did'st finely dance,
But to trouble the world in order to save it What mystery is this? ?

I Some Râkshasas having worshipped Brahmâ asked Him to grant them the power to destroy the whole world. Brahmâ half assenting half unwilling bade them wait some other time. The other Devas hearing this became afraid and went and spoke to Shiva. The latter then danced in order to delay the granting of this boon by Brahmâ and to distract the latter and thus to save the world. But his dancing was so mighty that though done to protect the world its very existence was threatened. The meaning of this incident is explained by another. Some Râkshasas went to the territory of a King and began destroying a village there. The King sent his army against them to protect the villagers. But this same army was a trouble to them with its extortions and so forth. But while the army was a trouble to the villagers yet it did good to the kingdom which was threatened by the Râkshasas. Such is the nature of things that it is not possible to do good without some accompanying evil, When we look at the whole sub specie aeternitatis what we thought to be evil when considered as a fact detached from its surroundings is no longer seen to be such when taken as part of a whole which is working for good. So with the dance of Shiva.

2 Vâmaiva vibhutâ. Shiva's Vibhutâ (Lordliness) is Vâmâ (contrary) to what we see in ordinary human actions. The action of the Lord seems full of contradiction as instanced by His troubling the world to save it. See last note.

## 17

$\mathrm{By}^{2}$ the flowing stream in the skies²
The white beauty of which is like that of the planets and sea foam
And yet seems (as against Thy greatness) a mere drop of water on Thy head ${ }^{3}$
The world again became an island encircled by a fluid ring ${ }^{4}$
By this the divine greatness of Thy body may be gauged.

## is

When Thou did'st resolve to consume the three cities ${ }^{5}$
The earth was Thy chariot
The sun and the moon its wheels
Brahmâ the charioteer
The Lord of Mountains ${ }^{6}$ Thy bow
And Vishnu Himself Thy arrow
(And yet why was this) for they were but as grass before Thy power ?
With such implements Thou wert but pleased to play,
Thy Lordliness is not dependent on them. ${ }^{7}$
I Now as J. C. says the greatness of His body is celebrated.

2 The celestial Ganges Mandâkinî the milky way. The same stream is in the heavens Mandâkinî, on earth Gangâ, and in the nether world Bhogavatî.

3 Even the heavenly Ganges but a portion of whose $n$ aters were sufficient to surround the world appears as a mere drup on Shiva's head.

4 Rishi Agastya once drank up all the waters of the world which thus became dried. In order to restore the water so taken the water of the Ganges on Shiva's head fell to earth when the oceans re-appeared.

5 Tripura. See p. 2 n. 2 ante.
6 Meru (J. C.)
7 Why do so much to destroy that which is but grass before Thee? No one uses an axe when a finger nail is suffi-

19
Oh Destroyer of Tripura ${ }^{1}$
When Hari ${ }^{2}$ desired to worship Thy feet with a thousand lotuses
But found that one was lacking
He plucked out one of His own lotus-like eyes. ${ }^{3}$
This devotion of His assumed the form of His beautiful discus ${ }^{4}$
Which He is ever ready to wield for the salvation of the three worlds.

20
When the sacrificial rite is accomplished
It is Thou Who givest the fruits thereof to the worshipper
When the ritual act is over.
How can it have effect without prayer to Thee ?
Therefore seeing that it is Thou Who ait the surety

- For the fruit of all rites

Men repose their faith in Veda
And commence all ritual actions with certain hope as to their effects. ${ }^{5}$
cient. He could have done it of His mere wish. The will of God is not dependent on anything. He could have done without them but the play of His will selected them as the instruments of His purpose (J. C.)

I See p. 2 n. 2 ante.
2 Vishnu.
3 Vishnu was wont to worship Shiva daily with a thousand lotuses. Finding one day that a lotus was missing He, rather than break His rule of worship, plucked out His own eye to make up the number of a thousand. For this devotion Shiva gave Him the Sudarshana Chakra or Discus which Vishnu always bears. This discus is itself devotion ; devotion, as it were, materialised ; and this devotion again it is which saves the world and not any mere material instrument. (J. C.)

4 The Sudarshana Chakra, see last note.
5 Here the author refers to the fruit of rites. How can a Yajna (sacrifice) which is mere action (Yâgastu kriyâ)

2 I
Oh Thou Who art the refuge of all ${ }^{1}$
Daksha ${ }^{2}$ was diligent and expert of action Lord of sacrifices and creatures.
The priests of his sacrifice were Rishis ${ }^{3}$
And Devas were the masters of the rites ${ }^{3}$
Nathless Thou, Who givest fruit to all sacrifices, Didst destroy his ${ }^{5}$
For the sacrifice of one, who lacks faith in Thee, Bears fruit of evil only.
give of itself fruit. It arises, exists and is gone (utpattinâsha dharmmayogat anitya) : that is, it is not permanent on account of its being connected with coming into existence and dissolution. Moreover the action (Karma) is here and now but the fruit follows at another time, place and region. It is therefore Shiva and not the Karma which produces the fruit (J. C.)

In this way also the Mimângsakas are refuted though they seek to meet the difficulty by saying that ritual Karma produces Apurva which exists up to the time of giving and is the giver of fruit. See ante p. 3 n . 1.

I Here the Hymnist points out that without prayer (Ârâdhanâ) to the supreme Purusha all ritual action is futile.

2 Daksha-father-in-law of Shiva who prepared the great sacrifice known as Dakshayajna to which however out of slight to Shiva he did not invite Him. Shiva's spouse Pârvatî hearing Her husband abused by Her father yielded up Her life on which Shiva came and destroyed the sacrifice.

3 Seers such as Bhrigu and others.
4 Sadasya: that is the Vidhidarshina or inspector of rites ; generally a Brâhmana, who overlooks the carrying out of the rite by the other priests and sees that everything is faultlessly done. In the present case so magnificient was the sacrifice that in lieu of the ordinary Brâhmanas, Rishis and Devas were the priests and masters of ceremonies respectively.

5 For Daksha carried out his sacrifices in slight of Shiva,

When the Lord of Creatures ${ }^{1}$ overcome by sudden
desire ${ }^{2}$ For His own daughter ${ }^{3}$
So urgently desired to possess her ${ }^{4}$
That He changed into a stag
As she fled from Him in the form of a hind ${ }^{5}$
Thou did'st (in anger) bend Thy bow against Him
As He sped in fear to the heavenly spaces ; ${ }^{6}$
And Oh Lord the force ${ }^{7}$ of Thy hunter's hand
Has even now not yet released Him. ${ }^{8}$
I Brahmâ.
2 Here, Brahmâ is represented as being subject to the greatest of the passions of His creation but Shiva Whose praise is sung is the self-controlled Who is free of it. Brahmâ is associated with the Rajas Guna which is the cause of desirethe passion of mankind generally is shown in its collective unit, Brahmâ being treated as the Samashti of mankind. Rajo Guna acts by way of passion, and is here displayed in the acts of the Devatâ presiding over it. The incident is referred to in Linga Purâna and in Kâlî Purâna though in the latter with some variance. In the 7 th century A. D. Kumârila in his Tantravartika (p. I89 Trans.) explains the incident symbölically as follows :-
"The word Prajâpati means one who protects all creatures ; as such it can be taken as a name of the sun ; and it is an ordinary fact that towards the end of night the sun touches the dawn; as the early dawn is brought about by the sun it is spoken of as his daughter ; and it is the following of sun after dawn that has been described as Prajâpati running after his daughter."

3 Sandhyâ.
4 Rirâmayishum : indicating the intensity and urgency of His longing.

5 She in fear of Him changed into a hind whereupon not to be thwarted He changed into a stag.

6 According to Mârkandeya Purâna when pierced by an arrow He was changed into a star.

7 Rabhasa when used in the masculine gender means attachment, effort, love ; but in the neuter=force (Byadi Dict).

8 Shiva is represented as holding Parashu (axe), Mriga

Oh Destroyer of Tripura ${ }^{1}$
Devî saw Him of the flowery bow ${ }^{2}$
Burnt to ashes of a sudden before Her very eyes ${ }^{3}$
Like, as it were, some mere blade of grass
When He thought to accomplish His design by the
aid of Her beauty. ${ }^{4}$
If even Devî after seeing all this
Yet thinks Thee to be uxorious ${ }^{5}$
Because Thou and She art each the half of one body. ${ }^{6}$
Then indeed must youthful women be deceived ${ }^{7}$
Oh Thou Who art self-controlled and the grantor of Blessings.

## Oh Destroyer of Smara ${ }^{8}$ <br> The burning ground is Thy field of play

(deer) and making with the other two hands the Vara and Abhaya Mudrâs. The deer here is Brahmâ as above described. Shiva is thus so powerful that even Brahmâ is under His subjection, and baving captured Him, He has not even up to now released Him. The Hunter holds to what He has got. He is the Giver of bad fruits to those who do bad things.

I v. 3 ante p. 2.
2 Kandarpa or Kâma God of love.
3 see p. II.
4 v. ib. His design was to get Shiva to unite with the Devî for the begetting of Kârttikeya. This he thought to do by tempting Shiva with Her womanly beauty. See p. II.

5 Strainâng. Here the notion that He is uxorious because He has a spouse is refuted.

6 Dehârddhaghatanât: "On account of combination of half a body." Male and female are but halves of one whole as Plato also taught. (See II Ch. of the Kumârasambhavam).

7 If Pârvatî does not understand Shiva's nature how can ordinary woman folk be expected to do so.

8 The God of love v. 15 ante p. II.

Thy companions are Pishâchas ${ }^{1}$
Besmeared art Thou with the ashes of the funeral
Thy garland is a string of skulls. pyre

Let even Thy name and nature appear inauspicious Yet oh Giver of Blessings
To them who meditate on Thee they are supremely auspicious ${ }^{2}$

$$
25
$$

Thou art the great Truth beyond all words On Which the self-controlled deeply meditate ${ }^{3}$ Fixing their thought abstracted from all outward things
In the manner ordained by Yoga
Restraining their breath ${ }^{4}$
Their hairs erect (with joy)
Their eyes filled with tears of joys
Immersed, as it were, in a lake of the nectar of delight.

I Inferior spirits generally of an unclean nature. Shiva befriends all.

2 An ordinary man who is attached to such inauspicious things is blamed. But here His extraordinary character is expressed. Nothing is inauspicious to Ishvara. The worshipper has nothing to do with this. However inauspicious these things appear to him to be, let him remember that Shiva is ever auspicious to those who worship him. (J. C.) It is only to the Jiva bound in separateness that some things are auspicious and others inauspicious to him . All such terms involve relativity. Around the Supreme all things are gathered in their natural order.

3 Here he deals with the Parabrahman Who is the inner Tattva (Antastattvam).

4 By Puraka, Rechaka, Kumbhaka.
5 Blissful tears as it is commonly said-ânandâshru.

# Thou art Sun, Moon, Air and Fire 

 Water, Ether, Earth and the Sacrificer too ${ }^{1}$By such words did the ancients seek to define and limit Thee ${ }^{2}$
But we ourselves do not know that which Thou art not ${ }^{3}$

## 27

Oh Giver of Refuge !
The Mantra Om ${ }^{4}$ with its three letters A, U \& M

I Âtmâ: according to Yogavashishtha Yajamâna is so called.

2 The verse deals with Shiva's eight forms called Ashtamurti. Îshâna (sun), Mahâdeva (moon), Ugra (air), Rudra (fire), Bhava (water), Bhima (ether), Sarvva (earth) and Pashupati (yajamâna the sacrificer here called Âtmâ).

3 The ancients (it is here suggested) were unable, as we too are, to conceive the Formless and so conceived of and described Shiva with form as the intelligence must do. But here eight forms only are given. But there is no form which is not His. Brahman is not the forms which are but finite creatures of his infinite power (Shakti) but is in them as their inmost self (Pratyagâtmâ) and witness ('Sakshî) that is as knower. It is That the object of which (as Shangkara says) is all the forms of knowledge (Sarvve pratyah vishaye bhavanti yasya) which is the Knower in all cognitions and the Seer in them all as the power of consciousness in itself (chichchakti svarûpa mâtrah). Objects (Rûpa) and ideas of objects (Nâma) are the constituents of our differentiated knowledge which is underlain by the undifferenced Blissful consciousness which is true Being or Shiva Himself.

4 Here he speaks of the great mantra Om, which is comprised of the letters A and U and M ; the first two coalescing by Sandhi into O. Its greatness exists both in its wholeness (Om) and the parts which constitute it (Samastavyastataya). It is the mystic (Guhya) syllable of which Manu says that he who knows its sense knows the Veda (xi. 266). Within it as

Describes Thee collectively and in each its parts ${ }^{1}$
It signifieth
The three Vedas ${ }^{2}$
The three worlds ${ }^{3}$
The three states of consciousness ${ }^{4}$
The three Devas ${ }^{5}$
And the (transcending) fourth state ${ }^{6}$ which is Thine.
the first and last is all sound and from it proceed all the seedmantras (Vijas) of the Tantra. The Pranava (word of praise) or Om stands for the Brahman and the Vija Mantras for the various Sagunarûpa or forms with attributes of the different Devatâs.

I See last note.
$2 A=$ Rik ; $U=$ Yajus ; $M=$ Sâma In this verse the triads of Om are alone referred to but there are Tetrads, Pentads etc. See my Introduction Prapanchasâra Tantra.
$3 \mathrm{~A}=$ Svarga ; $\mathrm{U}=$ Marttya ; $\mathrm{M}=$ Pâtâla. In the first or Heaven are the Devas in whom the Sattva guna which as the Sângkhyatattva Kaumudi says is "light (i.e. not heavy) manifestation and desired" (Sattvâng laghu prakâshakamishtam). All happiness, kindness well being are the effects of this Guna. In the second or mortal world there are the contraries righteousness (Dharmma) and unrighteousness (Adharmma for men are dharmmâdharmmayukta) : virtue (Pûnya) and sin (Pâpa) for Rajas guna here predominates; and from the third or nether worlt the gates of which are protected by serpents issue the Asuras and other manifestations of the dark Tamoguna.

4 Waking (Jàgrat), dreaming (Svapna) and dreamless sieep (Sushupti). See Introduction to my "Six Centres and the Serpent Power." Consciousness itself is Being which is permanent without states; but there appear to be states owing to the reflection of consciousness on the associated unconscious ehanging forms.

5 A = Brahmâ ; U = Vishnu ; M=Rudra.
6 Turîya derived frem Chatur (four) and Chha which the Vedântasâra defines to be Brâhman without Upâdhi (Yadanupahitang chaitanyam tat turiyam iti uchyate) and which as Shruti says, is Shântam (peace) Shivam (good) Advaitam (non-

Encompassed with most subtle Sound ${ }^{1}$
28
Bhava, Sarvva, Rudra, Pashupati
Ugra, Mahâdeva, Bhima, Ishâna ${ }^{2}$
Each of these names do the Devas desire to hear
To these precious names do I too offer my salutation

## 29

Reverence ${ }^{3}$ to Thee Who art near (to those who serve Thee) ${ }^{4}$
And yet art far (from those who are heedless of Thee) ${ }^{5}$
Reverence to Thee Oh Destroyer of Smara ${ }^{6}$
quality) and as Sâyana says the deliverer (Târaka). Brâhman is Trayi that is has a threefold aspect, in the three Devas, with their three Gunas Rajas, Sattva, Tamas. This aspect is represented by each of the three letters of which the Mantra is composed. But the supreme unconditioned fourth state both includes and transcends all. It is the indescribable Turiyam Tejas which the whole Mantra indicates.

I The supreme subject matter (Pratipâdyam) of the Mantra is environed by subtle "Sound" (Sukshmanâda) its emanating activities. None can approach thereto save through a knowledge of Vindu, Nâda etc. See my work last cited.

2 See v. 26 ante notes; that is Shiva in His eight forms as water, earth, fire, the sacrificer, air, moon, ether and sun.

3 The verse now deals as J. C. says with His apparently contradictory aspects though He is the one unchanging unity in all.

4 Also as J. C. says because He is our inner Âtmâ and ever guides, counsels and protects us.

5 Or because He is unperceivable beyond mind and speech (J. C.)

6 V. I5 ante p. II.

Who art both the minutest of the minute ${ }^{1}$
And yet the greatest of the great ${ }^{2}$
Reverence to Thee Oh Three-Eyed One ${ }^{3}$
Who art ancient ${ }^{4}$
And yet very youthful ${ }^{5}$
Reverence to Thee Who art all things
And art yet beyond all things ${ }^{6}$

I The Brahman is not bound by and transcends all forms whether gross or subtle. The form or non-self is determined and must of necessity remain such as it is serving the same purpose at all times and under all circumstances. But Consciousness or the Self is free to lend at Its choice relative existence to all or any as the objects of Its knowledge. The Jiva is bound by the form in so far as he identifies himself with it. The Knower being free of such error can assume any form great or small equally because they do not affect the knowing. Therefore is Brahman called the greatest of the great, and the smallest of the small because He is completely free to take any form such, as here, the atomic (the paramânu).

2 His body is huge manifesting in the great mountains and waters, the earth, the universes and the infinite spaces in which they revolve (J. C.). As Upanishad says Anoranîyân mahato mahîyân "more minute than the atom; greatest of the great."

3 For He has the third or central eye of wisdom (J $n$ ânachakshu or because He is Father of the Three (Trimurti).

4 He was before all things (J. C.) the "Ancient of Days."
5 For He knows not old age and infirmity, but is ever fully strong and capable of all work (J. C.).

6 Visible and invisible. He is not only immanent in the worlds, but transcends them. It cannot be too often repeated that Indian doctrine is not pantheistic in the ordinarily understood western meaning of that term. Brahman in Itself (Svarûpa) is not the form though It exists both realiter and effective in it but is as Shangkara says "the infinite peace, the undual Bhuma apart from all name and form." It is as the verse says beyond all things that is beyond all categories of time space and causality and is the "Absolute" only in the sense of a perfectly unrelated and independent self-identity and not in the Hegelian sense of the highest concrete or monadic synthesis of unity in difference.

## 30

Reverence and again reverence to Bhava ${ }^{1}$
Who with the active quality ${ }^{2}$ creates the universe
Reverence and again reverence to Mrida ${ }^{3}$
Who with the quality of manifestation ${ }^{2}$ (preserves
and) gives happiness to men
Reverence and again reverence to Hara ${ }^{4}$
Who with the quality which veils ${ }^{2}$ destroys the universe
Reverence and again reverence to Shiva Beyond all qualities in His glittering Abode. ${ }^{5}$ 3 I
How great ${ }^{6}$ is the difference between my mind Capable of but little understanding And subject to sorrows And Thine everlasting glory Which surpasses all attributes
Yet fearful as I am my devotion has encouraged me To offer to Thee Oh Giver of Blessings
This garland of words at Thy feet ${ }^{7}$
I Here the Suprome Shiva in His aspect as the creator Brahmâ.

2 Rajoguna, Sattvaguna, Tamoguna, lit. "with the aid chiefly of the Rajoguna" and so with the others. The three Gunas co-exist but one or other predominate according as the function is creation, maintenance, or destruction respectively in which case Rajas, Sattva, and Tamas have predominant operation.

3 The Supreme Shiva in His aspect as Vishnu: the Vishnurûpa because he pleases and protects all.

4 The Supreme Shiva in His aspect as the Destroyer Rudra.
5 Previously he has dealt with the Trigunatmakam or Saguna Brahma and now he salutes Shiva as the Supreme beyond all Gunas (Nirguna) that is as It exists in Itself and before the creation of the worlds composed of the Gunas which are the manifestation of its Power (Shakti).

6 Here the Hymnist expresses his humility (J.C.)
7 The words of the Hymn are compared to an offering of flowers.

32
Oh Lord! ${ }^{1}$ if the Giver of Happiness ${ }^{2}$
Were to write for all time
With a pen made from a branch of the best of all celestial trees ${ }^{3}$
Using the whole earth as Her leaf ${ }^{4}$
With a black mass of ink
As wide as the great ocean
Still would it be impossible to express
The fullness of Thy attributes

## 33

He whose teeth are like flowers ${ }^{5}$
The Chief of the Gandharvas ${ }^{6}$
Servant of the Deva of Devas ${ }^{7}$ crested with the crescent moon
Having lost his greatness through Mahâdeva's wrath ${ }^{8}$
Has made this best of hymns in praise of the greatness of Shiva.

I In this celebrated verse he sums up what has hitherto been said as to Shiva's greatness.

2 Shâradâ that is Sarasvatì Goddess of wisdom and learning ; for not wealth but knowledge gives happiness.

3 These are Mandâra, Parijâtâ, Santâna, Harichandana Kalpavriksha. According to J. C. Parijâtâ is here meant

4 Patram : as we should say, with anachronism, paper.
5 Kushumadashana or Pushpadanta the author of the Hymn whose teeth are compared to jasmin petals.

6 Devayoni who according to the Vishnu Purana were sons of Brahmâ "born imbibing melody" celestial musicians and choristers who play and sing at the banquets of the Devas belonging together with the Apsaras their wives to Indra's heaven.

7 The "great Deva" a title of Shiva.
8 See ante introduction.

## 34

$\mathrm{He}^{1}$ who having worshipped the Lord of Devas ${ }^{2}$
The Giver both of heaven and liberation ${ }^{3}$
With mind intent and folded palms reads this hymn
Will himself be worshipped by Kinnaras ${ }^{4}$
And go to Shiva.
This unfailing ${ }^{5}$ hymn has been made by Pushpadanta

$$
35 .
$$

With him ${ }^{6}$ who reads this hymn
Which has issued from the lotus mouth of Pushpadanta
And which is the remover of all sins
With him who learns it by heart
Or keeps it in his house?
Mahesha Lord of Creatures is pleased.

## (Here ends the Mahimnastava).

I Here commences the Phalashloka which follows all hymns and specifies the reward which is to be got by its recitation.

2 Shiva.
3 Svarga ; that is heavenly enjoyment which is yet transient and Moksha or liberation which is beyond the sphere of enjoyment and which endures. God gives both as also earthly bliss which is a faint reflection of the glorious Bhûma or Divine Bliss which is His nature.

4 Spirits (Devayoni) of that name.
5 That is in reaching its object. It is always fruitful and efficacious.

6 This verse occurs in the Ms. I have used.
7 Stotrenagrihasthitena. It is a good thing to have sacred books in one's house even if they are not read. For this possession leads to their being read by the owner or others and the work is thus preserved. So it is said "be who has books in his house becomes a pandif (learned man)" Granthî bhavati panditah.

## मरिम्न: स्तोचम् |

## ॐ

महिम्न: पारन्ते परमविनुषो यद्यसटृशो स्तुतिर्न्न ह्मादोनामपि तदवसन्नास्त्वयि गिर:। ग्रथावाच: सर्व्व: स्वमतिपरिशामावधि ग्टग्न् ममाप्येष स्तोढे हर निरपवाद: परिकर: ॥?॥

पुरा किल काख्यां पुष्पद्तनामगन्वं्वराजो राजोदानेष नत्तं प्रतिदिनमेज पुष्पाखपहरति उद्यानपालास्तु प्रात: प्रात: पुष्पाख्यलभसाना राजभौता मन:पोड़ामनुभवन्तो गगनचरेशा पुष्पाख्यपक्रियन्ते द्वति गरितशास्तविशारदछारा निर्शीय उद्यानेषु विग्येप्यरनिर्म्माल्यानि विच्चित्तवन्त:। स तानि पझ्यां स्पृष्ष खेचरत्वादिनिजमहिमहीनतया विधर उद्यानेषु स्थित: उद्यानपालेस्तु हृप्टो विश्येम्वरालयं संगोप्य नीत: तन्महिमानव्य ख्वयमजानन् कघं स्तूयात् दति प्रतिकारेखा स्लवाधिकारितामात्मन: प्रकाश्यन् सौति। महिन्न दूति। है हर ते तव महिन्नो महत्वस्स परं दुर्जानविषयभिन्नं पारं पर्थ्यसानं ं न्रविछ: म्रजानतो जनस्य स्तुतिर्यदि त्वयि म्रसटृशी स्रयोग्या स्रनुचितेति यावत्। तत् तदा ब्नह्मादोनामपि गिरो वाचस्वय्यवसन्ना ग्रयोग्या भवन्तु हेषामपि ल्वन्महिसपाराज्ञानित्वात्। म्रय यद्यापि सर्व्वैषामेव महिसपाराज्ञानित्वं तथापि सत्वानुरृपं प्रयारां विहुगस्बेति सामर्थानुहुपं यथा गरुड़स्स गतिस्तया न चटकस्सेति किं चटको न गच्छतोतिन्यायार्थमंवादेन स वें षामेच सताविकारित्वं प्रदर्खी ग्रात्मनो दर्शायति। স्रधेति। ग्रथशब्दो यदर्थं न्रव्ययत्वात्। यदि ख्समतिपरिशामावघि सवुद्विपरिपाकपर्प्यन्तं यथा स्सात् तथा ग्टरान् अ्रर्घात् त्वां स्तुवन् सर्वों जनो म्रवाच्चोऽनिन्द्रो भवति तदा मसापि सोवे स्वविषये एष परिकर ग्रारम्भ: निरपवाद: ت्रपवादग्र्यो भवतु। मसापि स्वमतिपरिरामावधिर्वे न सावकत्वात्। अ्रवपूर्व्वसदधातोरवसादर्तत्तित्वे नैवायोग्बहत्तित्वमवसादस क्रियायां अ्रयोग्गत्वात्। वाच्च श्रेये च निन्देश च वाच्य: स्याइचनेडपिचेति मझ्ररी। झ्रारमे च समूहे च भवेत् परिकर: प्रमान्। सामग्रां परिलोके च सम्भूमे सज्ननेऽपि चेति व्याड़ि: ॥?॥

# ग्रतोत: पन्यानं तव च महिमा वाङ्मनसयोरतद्घयवृत्त्या यन्चकितमभिधत्ते ग्रुतिरमि। <br> स कस्य स्तोतव्य: कतिविधगुए: कस्य विषय: पदे त्वर्वांचोने पतति न मन: कस्य न वच: ॥२॥ मधस्फोता वाच: परमममृतं निर्मितवत <br> स्तव ब्रह्मन् किम्बार्गपि सुरगुरोष्व््स्मयपदम् । <br> मम व्वेतां वागों गुएकथनपुएयेन अवत: पुनामोत्यर्थैऽस्मिन् पुरमथन वुद्विर्यववसिता ॥₹॥ 

अ्रय लन्महिमपारविषये च्रह्वादीनामापि कयमज़ानिल्वमिल्याह— म्रतीत धृ्यादि। चकारो यम्मार्थे । यन्मात् तब महिमा वास्मनसयो: पन्यानं अ्रतीतः ग्रतिक्रान्तवान् वाख्मनसयोरविषय ₹ति यावत्। गल्यर्धत् कर्त्तोंत्र:। वाख्वनसयोंचति घिन्ननड़्हादिवात्। अ्रतोवाअ्मनोज्ञानाधीनानां ज्रह्वादीनां ल्वन्महिमा ज्ञानगोचरो न भवतीति भाव:। ज्रय यदि महिमा ज्ञानगो चरो न भवेत् तदा वेटेन कथमभिहित इल्याह अ्रतदिल्यादि। यं महिमानं भ्रुतिरपि वेदोऽपि
 कथयति ज्रह्मभिन्नभैदलेन कथितं ग्रत: सभयमिल्यर्य:। तच्च््देन बन्नाभिषोघते। तथाच

 निरश्ननो निर्मेंदोडयस्खायं प्रपन्बो महिमा सर्खाधेयलेनानुसमेय" इति। यहा अ्रतद्याबृच्चा न
 वृत्तिगुन्चता। अ्रतो यं महिमानं वेदोडपि चकितमझिधत्ते स महिमा कस सीतब्य: अ्रनिर्षचनीय त्वात् कस्सापि निल्यर्य:। अ्यघ सगुलाखे नैव निर्बचनीयत्वमिति चेदाह स कतिविधगुए: कतिविधा:
 मिरुचताभिल्याह कस्स विषय: कस्य प्रमालास्स गोचर: न कस्सापि प्रल्यन्तादिप्रमाएाविषयत्व नानिर्बचनीय इति भाव:। स्रध यदि कस्यापि प्रमागस्स गीचरी न भवेत् कथं तदा स्लवारम्भ: क्रियते इल्याह पदे लिति। अ्रू्वांचीने पद्दे चन्द्रशिखरादिश्पे साकारे कास मनो न पतति कस बचो म पतरति साकारस वस्तुन: सस्खेघामेव वाम्मनोविषयत्वत् साकारमेव लौमीति भाव: ॥र॥


# जगन्नाथचक्रवर्तिविरचितटोकासमेतम् । 

# तवैश्वय्यं यत्तज्जगटुदयरच्चाप्रलयक्नत्रयोवम्तु व्यस्तं तिस्सु गुएभिन्नासु तनुषु । अ्रभव्यानामस्मिन् वरद रमगीयामरमगों विहन्तुं व्याक्रोशों विदधत दूहेके ज धिय: ॥8॥ 

दोनामपि म्बतिर्न तस्याग्यर्य्यकारिणी किमन्येषाभिति प्रतिपादयति। मध्विति। है व्रघ्न है शित्व सुरगुरोर्वं हस्पतेवांक् वाली मधु्फोता माध्वोकवन्मघगाडपि तव किं विस्मयपदं ग्राश्य्य्यस्थानं स्रपितु नैव। यतम्तव कोटशस्य वाचो वाक्यत: परमं उत्त्तष्टं अ्रमृतं पौडुषं निर्म्मितवत: निर्माधााकर्तु:। यस्य वाली उत्कृष्टा ग्रमृतनिर्म्मा|ाकार्शीभूता तस्य तु क्ं मधर्वन्मधरा वागाश्र्य्यददं भविष्यतीति भाव:। मधन: पोयूषस्य उत्क्रापास्तादजनकत्वादिति भाव:। ग्यथ वर्हि यस्य वह्तस्पतेरपि वाक् नाग्यर्य्यपदं तस्ल स्तवे ततोडपि न्बूंनो भवान् कथं प्रवर्त्तते डत्युपहासं जिहीर्षं : स्तवकराकारणामाह ममीति । है पुरमयन हे पुरारे भवतो गुगाकथनपुख्येन भवदुगुखा कोर्त्तनजन्यपुखिन
 व्यवसायिनो उदुन्ता दूल्यर्थः। म्रतण्व हि सते प्रवर्त्तें दतिभाव:। मष्य माध्चोकमदयोरित्यमर:। स्फोतं प्रफुल्ले मधुरे प्रस्फुटे च नपुं सकमिति ब्याड़ि:। पौयूषमसृतं मुध्रिति विस्मयोद्ञूतमाग्यर्य्यमिन्यप्यमर: ॥₹॥

है वरद है शिव इह तु भुवने तव यदेग्यय्यं प्रभुत्वं जगतां मृष्टिस्थितिप्रलयकारिकृषं तदिहन्नं निरसितुं एक्रे जड़धिय: जड़वुद्धय: नास्तिकमीमांसका व्याक्रोशीं विप्रतिपत्तिं विदघते
 पाद्यम् | अ्रय एकस्य ऐिप्यर्यंस्य मृष्टिस्थितिप्रलयानां सम्बन्वे कत्तृत्वं कथमित्याह—पुन: कोटुशः गुरों: सत्वरजस्तमोभिर्भिन्नामु भेदं गतासु तिसुषु तनुषु शूरोरेष न्रह्मविण्याशिवह्पामु व्यस्तं विभक्तम्। गुणाभेदान्करीरभेदसझेदे एग्यर्य्यस्सापि भैदो लन्यने न तु वास्तव दतिभाव:। ग्रतो ब्रह्मविण्युशिवशरीरेगा जगतां मृद्टिस्थितिम्रलयकारित्वे न वेदववप्रतिपादैयम्यर्य्यनिरासका नास्तिका जड़धिय एव। ग्रथंताहशी त्याक्रोशी सर्वसनीरज्ञिनो न इति प्रतिपादयनाह
 परमार्थतम्तु च्ररमणीं कुत्सिताम्। यदा ग्रक्मिन् ब्रह्नादिशरोरे ग्रमध्यानां ग्रसन्मतानां रमयीयाम्। तथा च सर्व्वा एव देवता मन्त्कमयोति प्रतिपना: केचिन्मोमांसका
 रमखीथैन परमार्थतो वेदप्रतिपाद्यत्वात् सा अ्ररमगीया दूत्यर्ध:। स्तियाम्क्र् मामयजुषो दति

# किमीह: किछ्धाय: स खलु किमुपायस्तिभुवनं किमाधारो धाता स्र्जति किमुपादान दूति च। ग्रतक्र्यें खर्यों ख्यनवसरटुस्थो हतधिय: कुतर्कोऽयं काश्यिन्मुखर्यति मोहाय जगत: ॥थ॥ 

वेदास्त्यस्तथी दूल्यमर: : वस्तु उर्यर: स ण्व प्रतिपाद्यस्। गुणा: सत्वं रजसम इल्बमर:। ग्राक्रोशी प्रतिपत्ति: सादाकोश: क्रोधउच्चते ॥४॥

ऐम्य्यर्यप्रतिपन्नानां मतमुपन्यख्ख विप्रतिपत्तिप्रकारं दर्शयन् तामेव निरसन् सौति किसीह इति । हे हर ग्रयं कुतर्क: कुत्सित: पूर्व्वपच्च: कांय्यित् हतधियो मायया विनप्टवुछ्घौन् वेदविरुड्घवादिनो मीमांसकादौन् मुखरयति वाचालं करोति तत् पुनर्जगती मीहाय न्यान्यत् फलं तं कुतर्कमेव निरासयति यत: कुतर्क: ग्रतक्यं च्रतर्क गीयं ऐम्यु्यं घस्य ताट्टशि अ्रपरिच्छेद्यविभवे त्वयि अ्रनवसरेगा निरवकाशत्तया वाधित: इति हितुगर्भविशेषशाम्। यतस्वयि कुतर्को नावतिष्ठते च्रतो जगन्मोहनसावं तस्स फलं नान्यदिति भाव:। कुतर्क मेवाह किमीह दूति। ललु उपहास्सार्ये वेदविरुड्रवादिनी जना: वेदार्यपरिनिहितान् प्रति कुतर्काभासिन उपहसन्ति। अ्रय इप्टसाधनज़ान शुरीरनिमित्तकारएाधारसमवायिकारए हुपसामग्रोकलापस् एव मृष्टिकर्तृत्वं तन तव स धाता सृद्टिकर्ता किमीह: सन् त्रिभुवनं स्जसि का ईहा इष्टं यस तस किमिष्टं किण्चिद्रि न इषाभावात् इप्टसाधनजानाभावेन प्रवृत्तेरभावात् कथं सृजतीति कुतर्क:। तथा क: कायोडसेति कि कायः सन् मृजति प्रलयमद्नीकुर्वतां भवतां परमागुसानार्वश्टितया सृष्टे: प्राक त्तरी कस्सापि शुरीरस्साभावात् शूरोरसहकारिस्टिकर्तृत्वं वाधितमेवेतिभाव:। तथा का उपायो निमित्तकारणामस्य यथा घटकर्तुः: कुलालस टगडचक्रायुपाय: तथा सृष्टे: पूर्बें किख्विदपि निमित्तकारणां नासीति कथं सुजतीति। यत् पुन: परमागावोडवशिष्टासेतपि न कारणानि परमाए़ानां कारए त्वानड़ीकारात् स्रभ्युपग मेडपि निमित्तत्वं नास्त्यवेति समवायित्वात्। तथा क अ्राधारो यस्य किसाधार: यथा मर्कं टादीनों सूवनालकर्त्रुत्व तृ्याद्याधारस कुलालानों घटकर्त्रृत्व तृसाद्याधारस्ड सहकारिता तथा सहथे: प्राक क्स्सापि वस्तुन: स्थित्यभावेनाधारस्साभावात् अनाधारस धातुः कथमाधारसहकारि सहिक्तिर्तृत्वं सम्भवतीति भाव:। ग्रय किसुपादानं समवायिकारांां यस्य यथा कपालादिकं घटस तथा सृथ्टं : प्राग्वस्तु नास्तीति किं समवायिकारणां
 ईप्टाधनसामग्री ईम्यरस्य स्टिकत्तृत्वे सहकारिणी तस्स पुनरतर्क नीयत्वाज्जड़धियामेन कुतकरं:


ग्रजन्मानो लोका: किमवयववन्तोऽपि जगता मधिष्ठातां किं भवविधिरनाटृत्य भवति। ग्रनोशो वा कुर्य्याझुवनजनने क: परिकरं यतो मन्दास्वां प्रत्यमरवर संशेगत दूमे ॥ई॥ त्रयो साほंग योग: पशुपतिमतं वैष्णावमिति प्रभिन्ने प्रस्थाने परमिदमद: पथ्यमितिं च ।

इल्यं प्रतिकूलततर्कं निरस ईेश्ररसाधकानुमानर्रकारं दर्शयन् सी:ति अ्रजन्मान दूति। है ग्रमखवर है ग्रमरग्रेष्ठ ग्रवयववन्तोडपि सावयवादयोडपि लीका: च्तित्यादय: किमजन्मान: किं जन्महीना: ग्रपि तु जन्या एव मावयवत्लात् न हि जन्मच्यतिरेकी सावयवोऽस्ति निराकारसेवाजन्य-
 भवविशिजन्म्मविधानं किमधिषातारं कर्तां ग्रनाहट्य अ्ननपेत्य भवति अ्रपितु नैव। तथाच वाशिषे "काय्यें सकर्त्तुक" ज्ञेयम्" इति। ज्रय चित्यादय: सावयवा जन्या: सकर्तृ काम्य सन्ने। तवेग्वरस्स कत्तृंत्वे कि' मानमिति निरसति घ्रनीश इति। घ्रनीश: ईेश्यारादन्य: को जन:
 भीग्वरभिन्नानां विचितचतुर्दश्भुवनरचनासमर्थानां भुवनजननारभ्भीsसम्भव एव। अ्रत: है सर्वंज लमेव रचयनीति यतस्ते मन्दा मीहयुत्ता अ्रतस्तां प्रति संश्रेरते म्रस्ति नाासीति संश्यं
 जने इत्यमर:। भवो जन्मनि संसारे प्रकाशि चोद्ञवो मत द्रति ज्रारमे च समूहे च भवेत् परिकर: पुमान् द्रति च ब्याड़ि: ॥ध॥

एवं भगवदिमुखान् निरस् सैवेषामेव प्रस्थानानां भगवलेव साच्चात् पर्मरया च तात्पयें
 प्रतिपादकापौरषषयप्रमागावाकं वेद: स एव कग्बनु:साममेदनन वथी उचते। तेषां मते ध्यानमावेणेन कूम्यरो गम्यः। तथा च गुतिः। "चिन्मावं चिन्तनापेच्ति कार्य कर्म्मानयोगत:" इति। चिन्मावं न्रह्म चिन्तनापिच्ति ध्यानप्राप्यं कार्यें जन्यं गरीरि कर्म्मानयोगत: यागाद्यनुष्नानेन गम्यम् । यथा गुल्यक्तर्म् । "न कर्म्मया न प्रजया न घनेनेकी न ल्यागिनामृतवसानग:"। अ्रवेप्यरंध्यानमेवज्ञानं जनघति ततो मीच:। अ्नन्चत्तु मांख्य' कपिलोत्रशाम्त्वं तन्मते तत्लज्ञानमेव यावत् कर्म्म नागयति तत एव इंश्यरो गम्य:। तथाच गीतायां "ज्ञानाम्गि; मर्षकर्म्माशि भम्ममात् करतुगज्ज़ंन"।

# रुचनां वेचित्रxाट्टजुकुटिलनानापयजुषां नृगामिको गम्यस्वमसि पयसामर्गांव दूव ॥७ महोच्त: खट्व गङ्ग परशुरजिनं अस्म फरिान: कपाल च्चेतीयत्तव वरद तन्त्रोपकराम् । सुरास्तान्ताम्टधिं दधति तु अवद्भ्ज्रृप्रणिहितां न हि स्वात्माशासं विषयम्टगत्टष्णा丁 स्रमयति ॥డ॥ 

"चौयन्ते चास्स कर्म्माएिए तस्मिन् दृष्टेपराव्मान'"। तब हि यागादिसाध्यंतत्वज्ञानमेव मीच्तकारणां तथाच कापिले। "कर्म्मशा जन्चते ज्ञानं ज्ञानतो मीच्तसाधनं। तदेव ज्रह्मगमनं कर्मययोगेन वर्म्म ना" । अ्यन्यत्तु योगोऽध्यात्मशास्त्रं तन्मते भोगेन यावत् कर्म्म च्चीयने तत: ख्वतन्वेगीव तत्वज्ञानमुत्पद्यते ततो मीच्:। तथाच वाशिषे। 'मा भुक्तं च्चौयने कर्म्म कल्पकोटिश्तिरपि। स्रवश्यमेव भोन्तां्यं क्रतं कर्म्म गुभागुभम्। भोगान्ते जायते जानं ख्वतस्तो विसुज्रति। तम्मान् कर्म्म न कुर्वीत मीच्चार्थों मीच्वाधनम्"। स्रन्यत्तु पगुपतिमतं शास्तं पागुपतं भगवता पगुपतिना पगुपाशविमोच्ताएय "ग्रयात: पागुपतं योगविधिं व्याख्यास्याम" इूल्यादि। पगुपाशादिपन्चकान्वितपन्चाध्यायविरचितम्। एतन्मते तच्व्वज्ञानसेव मोच्च: न तु कार्य्यकारणासम्बन्षः। तद्वव महैग्वर दूति तत्वज्ञानमोच्चे श्वरनामभेदत्वं प्रतिपादितम्। तथाचीत्तम्। "व्याचष्टे तारक" ज्ञानं स्वयं देवो महैम्वर:। ततेव ब्रह्म विज्ञेयं नच कारएाकार्यता"। एतन्मते ज्ञानिनां नारदादीनां जीवन्मुक्तं साधु। स्रन्यत्तु वै बणावं विश्युना प्रश्रीतं हयश़रेषपश्चरावादि तन्मते यागादिसाव्य एत मोच्च:। तथाच। "झ्याकुरुच्रोर्मुतिमागं कर्म्म कारशानुच्चते यागाहृढ़स्य तस्सैव साच्चान्मीच्ती भवेत् स्यं" इति। एवं प्रकारेग प्रस्थाने दर्शूने मते प्रभिन्ने सति एकी वदति दूदं परं एको वदति ग्रदः पथ्यम् दूति रूचौनां वैचित्यात् द्च्छाविशेषणां नानाप्रकारत्वात् ऋटजुकुटिलनानापयजुषां समानवक्रपथवर्तिनां नृसां साच्तात् परम्परया च त्वमेवएको गस्य: वेदवाक्यानुग्टहीतमननछपपथवर्तों सान्तात् अ्रन्यपयवर्त्तो परम्परया लभते दूल्येवविषयविभागः। यया पयसां जन्नानां स्रर्याव: समुद्रः। यथा ₹जुपथजुषां गड्नादिजलानां साच्चादर्गावो गम्य:। कुटिलपथजुषां यमुनासरखतीजलानां गङ्नादिप्रवेश्दारा परम्परया समुट्रो गम्यस्सuेति भाव: ॥७॥

एवं सर्व्वशास्त्वसम्मतनिराकारावस्थं संसुत्य भगवत: परमेग्वरस्य साकारावस्थां प्रतिपादयन् सौति महीच दूति। है वरद महीच्तो बडदृष: खटाख्यं चितिकाषं परगु: कुठार: म्रजिनं

## जगन्नायचक्रवर्त्तिविरचितटोकासमेतम् ।

## ध्रुवं कम्वित् सर्ब्वं सकलमपरस्त्वध्रु वमिदं परो ध्रोव्याध्रोय्ये जगति गदति व्यस्तविषये । समस्तेडप्येतस्मिन् पुरमथन तैन्वि्विस्मित इव सुवर्जिश्ने मि त्वां न खलु ननु धृष्टा मुखरता $\|\&\|$

गजब्याज्रयोग्यर्म भर्म स्रझलेपकदग्धकाषादिश्पपांगु: फरिन: सपी: कपालं मानुषशिग्रोडस्थि तव इयत् एतावत् तन्तीपकररां प्रधानसामग्री। सुराम्तु इन्द्रादयः पुन: भवदुभुप्रणिहितां तव भविच्चिपसावेशा समर्पितां तां तां अनिर्ब्वचनीयां इन्द्रत्वादिश्पां कहिं सम्पत्तिं विद्धति धार्यन्ति। महोचादिमामग्रोदर्शूनात् ल्वरतिदारिद्र: तव सेवनया दून्द्रादयो देवा: समृद्धा दति। भेदकम्तुशान्द:। ग्रय यस्ल हृ्टिपानेनैव देवा: समृ द्धा: तस्स इयत् तन्तीपकरां कथं द्रत्याहनहीति। हि यस्मात् 尹्रात्मारामं जनं परमेग्वरहृपं विषया दन्द्रियार्या: शब्द्द्पर्शं रसकृपगन्वा: त प्व संगतृष्णा मरीचिकावत् मिय्याह्पा न भमयति न सोहयति अ्रत्मनि ब्रह्मखेव चिदानन्टे स्रारमते क्रोड़ति तस्स तब दृन्द्रियार्था: शब््दम्पर्शीदिविषया यतो मुगतृषापिवन्मिथ्या अ्रत: कथं मीहुजका सविर्घन्ति अ्रती वाह्यवस्तुनि अ्रनास्थात: निन्दत्वप्रतिपादक्रमीच्चाद्युपकर्शाधारगीन साहुप्याकाद्विवज्वनमेव प्रयोजनं सन्गामहे इति भाव:। तन्नं प्रधाने सिद्धान्ते मूतवाये परिचदे द्वत्यमर: ॥F॥

एवं परमे प्वरस्य मगु एनिगुगुएाभां प्रकाग्य संप्रति न्तुनेनानाप्रकारं दर्श्यन् स्तौति ध्रुवमिति। है पुरमयन है हर कच्वित् साह्बामतानुसारी सब्वें जगत् ध्रुवं निल्यं गदति जगत् सदेवाभिव्यक्तं नचासटुत्पद्यते न च सद्विश््यति तत्पर्तिविनाश्ययोगाविर्भावतिरोभावरुपत्वादित्येक: पच्त:। ग्रपरम्तु कय्यित् सकलं जगत् ग्रधुवं ग्रनिल्यं चृशिकमिति गदति नह्यसत: स्थिरत्वं
 कारित्वाभावात सच्वमेव इति दितोय: पच्च:। परो जैयायिकः समसेडप्येतम्मिन् जगति श्रौव्यां्नौथ्ये निल्यत्वानित्यत्वे व्यस्तविषये विभक्तधम्मे गदति स्राकाशादि नित्यं स्र्नल्यं घटपटादि স्रनित्यानामु त्पर्तिविनाशो। स्त: न तु निल्यानामिति । तैर्नित्यानित्यतटुभयप्रकाईेस्वां स्तवन् विध्मित
 लोकहास्समगएायित्वा विचेटते तथाहुमपि नानामतदर्श नादोग्वर्स नित्यत्वानित्यत्वानामन्यतमत्वे न
 श्रयपरमार्यमजानन् कथं सौमीव्याह खलु मुखरता वाचालता गृष्टा प्रगल्भा सैव वलात् सां प्रवर्तयति श्रत: सैव लज्ञामपहरतीति माव: ॥ट\|

## $\hbar$ <br> महिम्न: स्तोत्रम्

> तवेश्वय्यं यत्नाढ्यदुपरि विरिण्विहैंरिरध:
> परिच्छेत्तुं यातावनलमनल स्कन्दवपुष:।
> ततो अक्तिम्न द्वाभरगुरुग्टरान्भरां गिरिश् यत्
> खयन्तस्थे ताभयां तव किमनुदृध्तिर्ना फलति ॥१०॥
> अ्रयत्नादासाद्य त्रिभुवमवैरव्यतिकरं
> दशास्यो यद्वाह्नभभृत राका गड़परवशान्।
> शिर:पद्मय्येगीरचितचर्णाम्भोरु हवल्ले:
> स्थिरायास्त्वद्झके स्तिपुरहर विस्फु ज्जितमिदं ॥१ ?॥

[^0]
# ग्रमुष्ध लत्स्वासमधिगतसारं भुजवनं बलात् केलासेडपि ब्वदधिवसतौ विक्रमयत:। अ्नलभा पातालेडम्यलसर्चलिताब्बुम्ठशिरसि प्रतिष्ठा व्वय्यासोदुध्रु वमुपचितो मुह्यति खल: ॥२२॥ यद्टजिं स्रात्नाग्नो वरद् परमोचैरपि सतो मधग्नक्रे वाए: परिजनविधेयत्रिभुवन:। 

 रुपहारो यस्नां तथा। एतेन तत्पराक्तमं म्रुत्वा सर्बें बीरा दर्पादिकं ल्यक्तवन्त दृति म्ननायासेन विरोधकारणगुन्यविभुवनपतित्वमापन्नस रावएास प्रतिमल्नाभावेन यड्छनिवार्यिमागरणा कख़नां युद्धाभावादेव विद्यमानत्वात् तनिशिश्टिवाहुधारां ल्विि सिरमत्तिसम्पादितमिति धनितम्। कारणे च समूहे च भवेद्यतिकर: पुमानिति ब्याड़ि:। कख्ड: खर्ज़य्य कख्या द्रल्यमर:। वलि: पूजोपहार: स्यात् वलिद्दोंनवपुछ्ञव:। वलि: स्बीसध्थागोरपीति गदलिंह: ॥??॥

पुरा किल अगवत्पभादासादितम च्ररवाहुबलेन रावरोन एकदा मोहात् प्रतिदिनमेव सीवार्यं
 मारखं ततस्सदाकर्षण्षक्पितकेलासस्या पार्थिती भीता शिवमालिध्रितवनी भगवता किब्वित्
 करणाया तेनेव भगवता समुडृत इति पुराशी त्ररावएपपाभवसुद्रावयन् सीति अ्रमुथ्थेति। हे हर लत्स्विया समधिगत: प्रात्त: सारो वलं बेन ताहाशं भुजवनं वाहुममूहं प्राप्य लदधिवसतौ तदोयावासे कै लासेडीि विक्रमयत: बलादिदमुत्पाइ्य लड़ां नेषामील्यभिप्रायेगा ब्यापारयती5-
 बेन ताहशि मति पातालेडपि अ्रलभ्या अम्राप्या अ्रामीत्। अ्रय यतुप्रसादात् प्राप्तवलो रावण-
 खल: क्रूरो जन: मुद्घति मूढ़बं याति खीपचचकार्गाभपि न गयायतीत्यर्थ:। चलितीति हनि दीर्घाभाव: संज्ञापूर्वरको विधिरनिल्य द्रति न्यायात् ॥? श॥

ददानों भगवत्सेवया वागामुर्स मम्मिज्जातिति दर्श्यन् सौति यदिति। है बरद वाणीडसुर: मूवान्न इन्द्रस परमीच: सतीं अ्रतिश्योचततया विद्यमानामपि कृ़िं सम्पत्तिं अघयके जितवान् तत् म्रन्नन चिवमाि ल्बत्रण्णयोर्बरिवसितरि पूजके तम्मिन् वाशामुरे न

## न तचित्रं तस्मिन् वरिवसितरि ल्वच्चरायोन कस्या उन्नल्य भवति शिरसस्वय्यवनति: ॥? ₹॥ ग्रका गड ब्रह्माएड च्तयचकितदेवासुर द्धपाविधेयस्यासोदुयस्तिनयन विषं संहृतवत:। <br> स कल्माष: कराठे तव न कुरुते न স्रियमहो विकारोऽपि স्लाघ्यो भुवनभयभङ्गव्यसनिन: ॥१8॥ ग्रसिद्यार्था नेव कृचिपि सदेवासुरनरे निवर्त्तन्ते नित्यं जगति जयिनो यस्य विश्रिखा:।

चित्वं स्राश्यर्य्यम्। कथमित्याह—व्वयि शिरसोऽवनतिर्नमस्तिया कस्सै उन्नल्ये समृड्घये ศ भवति ग्राि तु सर्व्वस्स एव भवत्येवेति। ल्वर्चायोयी नमस्तिया मोच्चस्सापि जनयिवो तख्या รून्द्रमम्पत्यध:करणी कियदाग्यर्यमिति भाव:। इन्द्रसम्पत्यध:करणामेव हैतुगर्सविशेष एामाह वाएा: कोटहा: परिजनत्व न विब्रियं वय्यं व्रिभुवनं सर्गमर्यपातालं येन ताहृश:। दून्द्रस केवलं खर्गों वश्य: ग्रस्स पुनस्तिभुवनमिति স्रतो उघ्रमिन्द्रस कह尹ं जितवानिति भाव:। वरिवस्यधातु: कग्डूयादौ पूजायां वर्त्तते ॥? ₹॥

द्रदानों समुद्रमयनजातकालकूटविषभच्चयामुल्थापयन् लौति म्रकागडेति। है विनयन है शिव विष' गरलं संहृतवत: पोतवतस्तव करणे य: कल्साष: कालिमा ग्रासीत् स श्रियं शोभां न कुरूते दति न म्रपि तु कुरुत एव। उ्र्य भगवान् विषपानं महदनर्थहेतुं जानन्नपि कथं पौतवानित्याह तव कोटृश्स्य ग्रकाएडेडनवसरे उ्रसमये विषोर्म्मिवेगात् सम्भावितो यो ब्रह्माएडच्तय: नह्मागडनाश्सस्मात् चकिता भौता देवामुरा दून्द्रवलिप्रभृतयस्तेषु या क्वपा दया तया विक्रियस्स श्सस । अ्यन्यस्सैदिषपानसामर्थ्यं नास्तीति। ब्रह्माग्ड प्रलयक र्तापि परकत्तृक प्रलयात् ब्रह्माएड-
 स्बमेव पोतवानिति भाव:। अ्यथाव स कल्माष: विषप्रकारत्वेन दुष्ट: स कथं भगवता घृत उत्याह भुवनानां भयभङ्गे चासनाशि व्यसनिन: व्यापारयती जनस्य विकारोऽपि ग्राव्य: कार्य:
 ष्वित्यमर: ॥? ४॥

द्रदानौं कामदरवनिगहमतल्यापयन् सौति म्रसीति। है ईेश शिव यस्य कामस्स विशिखा वाया: मदेवासुरनरे देवासुरमनुष्यसहिते जगति कचिदपि स्रसिड्दार्थां स्यकतकार्या: सन्तो न निवर्त्तन्ते

# स पश्यन्नोश ल्वामितरसुरसाधारगासभूत् स्मर: स्मत्तंव्यात्मा न हि वशिषु पथ्य: परिभव: ॥?भ॥ महीपादाघातान्र्रजति सहसा संशयपदं पदं विषोर्म्भ्भाम्यदुजपरिवरुग्याग्रहगयां। मुहुद्यौंदौस्स्यं याल्यनिभृतजटाताड़िततटा जगट्रन्नाये लं नटसि ननु वामैव विभुता ॥?६॥ 

सर्व्ववैव क्रतकार्यां ग्रतो निल्यं जडिन: सदा जयशीला:। यस्सेति विशेषयां वा। स स्मर: काम: व्वां इतरमुरसाधाराां यथा म्रन्चे देवास्तदधीनास्तया त्वमपोति मत्वा म्रन्यद्ववतुल्यं पश्यन् व्मर्त्तव्यात्मा स्मरामावविषय आ्रात्मा शूरीरं घस्य ताहशो विनटृशरोरोडभूत्। पश्यन्निति लच्तराहात्वो: क्रियायामिति श्न्तुङ। तेन यया म्रदेंटं पश्यन् रामं ग्राप्रुयादिति रामप्रातो म्रहेतदर्शनं हैतः तथा साधारएल्वेन दर्शनमेवात्मविनाशकार एामिति ध्वनितम्। স्रधान्यद्वताती विशिष्टत्वमस्बाजानत: कामस साधारएातया दर्श नं यदि शूरीरनाशकं तदा अ्रन्येषामपि अ्रज्ञानिनां विशिष्टतया अ्रपझ्यतां कथमें न क्रतमिल्याह नहीति। हि यस्मात् वशिषु जितेन्द्रियेषु जनेषु परिभव: तिरस्कार: पथ्यो न भवति न हितकारी भवति केष्वपि जितेन्द्रियेषु परिभवो न पथ्य: कि पुन: परमवशिनां वरे परमेश्यरे त्वयि चित्तविकारहुपतिरस्कारकारिए: कामस्ल मद्नलमित्यर्य:। उ्रनादर: पर्भिव: परिभावस्तिरस्तिया दूत्यमर: ॥?भ\|

स्रर्थ कदा एकी राच्चसो न्रह्मागाभाराप्य जगत् चयं नयामीति वरं वन्ने ततो बह्मा कालान्तरे दासामीति बदन् तस्थे तत: सब्वें देवा एवदिषयचकितमानसा हर्मुपगाम्य स्तुवन्त: सर्व्वमाचस्यु:। तत्कथाग्रवश्याजातकुतू हलः हरो राच्चसस्य वरदाननियमितकालहर्णार्थं यन्वृत्यं क्रातवान् तज्चगट्रच्तार्येमिव दति पुराशाकयामुझ्ञावयन् सौति महीति। है ईंश त्वं जगट्रचायै नटसि नृर्यसि जर्नि पुनस्तव ताएडवनटनाघातयोगात् संश्यापन्नानीति प्रकाशयति नृत्यतस्तव पादाघातात् पादाघाiं प्राप्य मही पृथिवो सहसा तत्च्चश्मेव प्रलयकाल दृति संश्यपदं संश्यस्थानं ब्रजति प्राप्रोति। तया विशों: पदं ग्राकाशं भाम्यत् चन्द्रमूर्य्यभमगोन भमदिव। कीदश़ं तव भुजा एव परिचा अ्रतिसुत्त्तपीवरदृढ़दोर्धांन्त रुग्रा: पोड़िता ग्रहगगाए: सूर्यादयो यन
 यान्वय:। यद्यपि वियद्वियापद्मि त कोषे संहितक्रमोत्तविशुपदोशं शब्द ग्राकाश्वचनस्तथापि भूक्पियोगदर्श नात् विग्टहोतक्रमोकोडपि ग्राकाशप्पर्याय इति भह्टिटोकायां व्याख्यातमिति।

# वियद्वापो तारागएगुरितफेनोद्गमरुचि: <br> प्रवाहो वारां य: पृषतलघुटृष्ट: शिरसि ते । जगह्वोपाकारं जलधिवलयं तेन क्रतमित्यनिनेवोन्नेयं धृतमहिम दिव्यं तव वपु: ॥१७॥ रथ: चोगो यन्ता शतधृतिरगेन्द्रो धनुरयो रथाङ्गे चन्द्रार्कों रथचर्यपाएिए: शर इति। 

तथा घो: स्वर्ग: च्रनिभृता च्यसंत्वता या जटास्ताभिस्ताड़ितस्तट: प्रान्तभागो यस्या: ताटुशी सतो दौस्थंय मुहुर्द्स्थतां याति । ननु सर्व्वजो भगवान् जगदपायमगएायन् किमिल्येवं नृत्यति स्रत स्राह नव्विति। अ्रहो विभुता प्रभुता वासैव प्रतिकूल⿵人व जगतोऽनुकुलाचरगी कित्वित् प्रतिकूलता भवत्येव राजराच्चसन्यायात् यथा राच्चसेन भोत्तुमारअ्ञस्य राज्यस रच्तयार्थं राच्तसवधाय गच्छतो राज्ञ: सहचरसेनाभिर्गीमस्य कस्सचित् पीड़नात् प्रतिकूलनेति ॥? छ॥

दूदानों गद्नाधारणेन भगवच्छरीरमहत्वं प्रकटयन् सौति वियदिति। है ईंश यो वारां प्रवाह: गङ्नाजलप्रवाह: स वियद्यापी सन्दांकिनीनंज्ञया ज्राकाश्यापकः। कोटशः: तारागयेन नच्तवत्वन्देन खान्त:पातिना गुएाता गूभत्वादिगुणासजातीयत्वात् वर्घिता फोनोद्गमरुचिर्युस ताट्रश:। यदा तारागएोन गुरित: संख्यातो घ: फेनस्तस्सोद्नमेन रुचिर्यंस्य म्यसंख्यफेनोद्नमरुचिरित्यर्थ:। यदा तारागएानां यो गुए: म्वेतत्वं तद्विशिष्टानां फेनानां उद्गमेन रृचिर्यस्य
 पृषतात् विन्दोरपि लघु म्रल्पं यथा स्सात् तथा जनेर्द, प्ट उपलख्व: तेन पश्चात् पृथिव्यामागतेन प्रवाहेन जगत् महीमग्डलं जलधिवलयं हीपाकारव्व क्रतं अ्रगस्तोन समुट्रेषु पीतेषु पुनर्भगीरथा-

 यस्य ताहशं क्रतमिति। उनेनैव प्रकारेएा तव वपु: वरीरं दिच्यं म्रलौकिकं घृतमहिस च। सर्वैभ्यो महत्तरं ग्रतिवहच्च उन्नेयं ज्ञातन्यमित्यर्य:। यस्य शिररि ज्याकाशव्यापकसमुद्रपूरक जलप्रवाही विन्दुतीऽभि म्नल्पट्ट: स्यात् तस्य तव शूरीर्यत्ता म्रनवधार शीया इत्यनुमीयत इति भाव;। पृषन्ति विन्दुपृषतामित्यमर:। म्रत जगच्छब्दो महीमशडलमाबीपलच्ताः छीपादिविशेषगात् ॥? जा


दिघन्तोस्ते कोऽयं त्रिपुरत्टलमाड़म्बरविधि<br>विव्विधेये: क्रोड़न्यो न खलु परतन्ता: प्रभुधिय: ॥२च॥<br>हरिस्तेसाहस्नं कमलवलिमाधाय पदयो-<br>यंदेकोने तस्मिन् निजमुदहरन्नेत्रकमलम्।<br>गतो भत्तुड्र्र क: परिगतिमसौ चक्रवपुषा त्रयाएां रच्नायै त्रिपुरहर जार्ग्ति जगताम् ॥?ट॥

कोडयमाड़स्बरविधि: परिपाटी। महत्प्रयोजनमुद्दिश्यैव सहत्परिपाटी क्रियने न हि नखकेयो वस्तुनि लोका: कुउार परिग्टह्र्गन्ति 尹्रतस्वदनायासनाश्यविपुरदाहै एताटृशी परिपाटी नोचितेति को ऽयमिल्युत्तम्। अ्रनायासनाश्यत्वात् निपुरे वराहुपकमित्यर्ध:। परिपाटोमेवाह विपुरदाहै
 प्रधान: मेरुः घनुरासीत्। अ्रयोश्न्: म्रयश््ववदन्यय: वाक्यभेदार्य:। चन्द्रार्कौं चन्त्र सुर्यों रथाङ्ने चक्रे म्रासां रथचराां चक्रं पाश़ी हसे यस्य ता दृशो विषा: शरो वारा स्रासीत् इति शून्द एवं प्रकारार्थं। इच्छामावेशा निभुवनं संहततवतम्तव एवं प्रकारेखा र्गासासग्रोरचनेन किं प्रयोजनमिति भाव:। एवमाच्चिप्य परिहरति विधेयेरिति। खलु निय्यितं प्रभुधिय: प्रभीरीग्वरस्ल वुड्यः परतन्ता: पराधीना न भवन्ति किन्नु स्तनन्ना एव। कौद्शश्यः विधियेगाज्ञावर्देर्रन्ये: क्रोड़त्य: न हि क्रोड़ायां प्रयोजनादपेच्चासि। अ्रनायासेन सब्वें कर्तुं त्तमस तव लोकवदीहमानवुड़ः न किश्विदप्यनुचितमिति भाव:। अ्राड़म्बरस्तूर्यर्वे परिपाह्यां गजख्बने इति शान्दिक्नरसिंहः:। परतन्त: पराधौन: पर्वान् नाथवानपि इत्यमर:। पुरुहुत: श्रधृतिर्जि शुर्दे वपतिस्तयिति मश्जरी $\| ?$ च $\|$

ददानों विशारतिश्यभ त्तिदर्श्नात् चक्रदानमाह हरिरिति। है विपुरहर है शि हरिविध्यास्ते तव पदयोय्यर्णायोः साहसं महसकंख्याकं कमलवलिं पद्मपूजीपहारं सहससंख्यकपूजोपहारं पद्म मिति यावत् ग्राधाय एक्रोक्ताल्य ग्रथ तम्मिन् कमले एकोने एकहीने सति यत् निजं स्वकोयं नेनकमलं नयनपद्मं उदहरत् सहसपूर्णार्थं निजचचु:पद्ममुत्पाटितवान् अ्रसौ भत्युद्रे क: भर्तोरतिश्यत्वं स्बयमेव चक्रवपुषा चक्रशूरोरेणा परिएतिं निष्प्तित्ति गत: सन् वयाएां जगतां रचायै स्वर्गमर्च्य पातालानां रचायै जागर्ति प्रवर्त्तते। अ्यवेयं पुराएकथा। पुरा किल वियुः: सहसपद्म न प्रत्यहं शिवं पूजितषान् तवैक््मिन् दिने विषार्भक्तिं जिश्ञायुना हरेएा एकतीक्रतमहसकमलात् एक कमलं हतं ततः महसकमलदानसमये तवैकीनं ज्ञात्वा

# क्रतो सुप्ते जाग्रत्वमसि फलयोगे क्रतुमतां क्र कर्म्म प्रश्वस्त फलति पुरुषाराधनमृते। ग्रतस्तां सम्प्रे च्य क्रतुषु फलदानप्रतिभुवं ग्रुतौ ग्रह्धां वड्या दृढ़परिकर: कर्म सु जन: ॥२०॥ क्रियादच्नो दच्त: क्रतुपतिरधोशस्तनुभृता मृषोगामार्त्तिज्यं शारग्रद् सदस्या: सुरगया:। 

तदानीमन्यदप्राप्यं वुड्डा नियमभद्नभयेन भक्त्यतिश्यत्वाच्च निजचचु:पद्ममुत्पाक्य कमलानां सहसं पूरयित्वा शिवचर्यायोर्ददौ त्रनया भक्ता तुष्ट: शिव: जगद्रच्चाकरलायोग्यमुदर्श ननाम चक्र विष्पावे ददौ तेनेव चक्केए विष्युर्जगट्रच्ततीति भर्तिरेव मूर्तिमचक्रं भूनेति ॥? ह॥

सम्पति भगवती यज्ञफलदानकर्त्तृत्वमुड्ञावयन् सौति क्रताविति। क्रतौ यज्ञे मुर्त विनष्ट सति क्रतुमतां याज्ञिकानां जनानां फलयोगे यज्ञफलेन सह यज्ञकारिसंयोगे वं जागदसि त्वं यज्ञफलदायको भवसि यतः पुरुषाराधनमृते परमपुषषस ईेग्वरस भवत ग्राराधनं विना प्रध्वस्तं कर्म्म यज्ञादि क्व कस्मिन् काले देशे पुरूषे वा फलति फलदं भवति ग्रपितु नैव। तस्मात्तवाराधनमेव यज़फलकारएमिति भाव:। च्यत: कारशात् यज्ञकारी जन: त्वां क्रतुषु यज्ञेषु फलदानप्रतिभुवं फलदानकर्तारं संप्रेच्य ज्ञात्वा श्रुतौ वेदवाक्य ग्रड्यामादरं वड्बा क्रत्वा कर्म्मु यर्ज्ञ छु हढ़परिकरो हढढ़ारम्भो भवति। म्र्यम्भावः यागसु क्रिया सा च उत्पत्तिविनाशधर्म्मयोगादनित्या फलज्व कालान्तरे लोकान्तर च लभ्यं ततग्य विनष्टे यागे यागफलं कथं लम्यते दूल्याश्ड्बायां यज्ञकर्म्मानुष्ठाने परमपुरुषाराधनमेव यागफलद्मिति निय्यित्य स्वर्गकामीSश्वभेधेन यरेतेत्यादि यागप्रवर्तंकवेदवाक्ये स्रादरं क्रत्वा याज्ञिको लौकान्तरफलपि कर्म्म ग्रार्भते दूति यज्ञफलदाने भवानेव कर्त्तिति संच्चेप:। ग्रारमे च समूहे च भवेत् परिकर: पुमानिति ब्याड़ि:। प्रतिर्भू नायकः कर्ता क्रियानुष्ठानदर्शक दति शान्दिकनरसिंह: ॥२०॥

द्रदानों परमपुरुषहहादेवाराधनत्यतिरेकेएा समसोपकरणान्वितोडाप यागो नष्ट द्रति प्रदर्श्यन् सौति क्रियेति। हे शूराद है महादिव यन क्रतौ दच्त: प्रजापतिः क्रतुपतिर्यज्ञाधिकारी सोऽपि क्रियासु दच्त: यज्ञक्रियाकुश्न: तथा तनुभृतां शूरीरिएामधीश: राजा तथा यन्न ซषीयां वशिष्ठादोनामार्त्विज्यं ₹त्विक्कर्म्म तथा यन मुरगएा ब्रह्मादय: सदस्या विधिदर्शि न: एवम्भूतस्यापि क्रतोर्यज्ञस्य क्रतुफलविधानल्यसनिनो यज़फलविधानर सिकात् त्वत्तो भवत्सकाश़ात् भं शू:

क्रतुम्र्रंशस्व्वत्त: क्रतुफलविधानव्यसनिनो ध्रुवं क त्तु: ग्रद्धाविधुरमभिचाराय हि मखा: ॥२१॥ प्रजानाथं नाथ प्रसभमभिक' स्वां दुहितरं गतं रोहिद्ञूतां रिरमयिषुमृष्यस्य वपुषा। धनुष्पागेर्यातं दिवमपि सपत्नाक्वतममुं त्रसन्तं तेऽद्यापि त्यजति न मृगव्याधरभस: ॥२२॥ स्वलावय्याशं साध्टतधनुषमझ्नाय तृ खावत् पुर: प्लुष्टं टृष्वा पुरमथन पुष्पायुध्रपि ।

नाश दूति। कथमित्याह हि यद्मात् ग्रद्घाविधुरं ग्रद्धाविहीनं यथा स्यात् तथा क्रियमाराा मखा यज्ञा: कर्तुर्यजकारिखो ग्रभिचाराय हिंसार्यं भवन्तोति ध्रुवं निश्यितमित्यर्थ:। यत एवं माधनसम्पन्नोडपि यागस्तवाराधनविरहात् त्वत्ती नष्टस्तत एव यज्ञफलं तवाराधनकारणमिति भाव:। दच्चो हि त्वामनाहल्यान्यद्ववानाहूय यजे प्रवर्तों निजकन्यया सत्या पत्यपमानससहमानया शरीरत्यागेन जनितकोधिन शिविन यन्ञो ध्वम्त दृति कालिकापरागासंवाद:। होने कुगडे च वैकल्ये विधुं वाच्यवदुसर्वदिति चन्द्र: ॥२?॥

पुरा किल व्नह्मा निजदुहितरं सन्धामतिसुन्दरों वोन्य कामुकोऽतिक्रान्नुपुपचक्रमे ततीऽपि हरिणी भूल्वा धावन्तों सम्यां हरिएगरीरधारिणी न्नह्मयो रन्तुसनुधावतोऽयोग्यजिहीर्षया तथ्मिन् मृगछुपे त्रह्मशिा धनुष्पाशि: शिव: व्याधहृपेगानुगत: सन् वाएां चित्तवान् सोडिि मृग:
 मार्कगडेयपुरायांवादेन सीति प्रजेति। है नाय है हर धनुष्पागी धेगुर्हैंस्य तव मृगब्याधर्भस: मृगे व्याधस्येव उद्यस: ताड़नानुरागी वा स्रद्यापि एवम्भूतं प्रजानाथं न्नह्माएां न त्यजति अ्यद्यापि सृगहृपे न्रह्मशि व्याधह्पस्ल तव वागाब्यापार अ्रासे दूल्यर्थ:। प्रजानाघं कीटृशं अ्रभिकं कामुकम्। पुन: कोटृशं कष्यस्य वपुषा मृगशरीरेए रोहिद्ञूतां मृगीभूतां खां दुहितरं निजकन्यां प्रसभं वलात्कारेशा रिर्मयिषुं रन्नुमिच्छुम्। पुन: कोहशं वसन्तं भीतं अ्यतो दिवमपि यातं तथापि सपवाकृतं वाराव्यथितम्। सपवनिष्पवाभ्यामतिव्यथने दूति तमादित्वात् डाचि निपात:। कामुकोऽभिकमित्यमर:। गोकर्णापृषत्तैनर्ष्यरोहिताश्यमरो मृगा दूत्यमर:। उद्यमे चानुरागे च निर्जने रअस: पुमानिति व्याड़ि: ॥२२॥

दूदार्नों भगवत: शूरोरण पनोशरीरघटनायां सत्यामपि स्वीवशतां निरस्यन् सीति खलाव-

मर्हिम्न: स्तोत्रम् ।

# यदि स्त्रेगां देवो यमनियतदेहाई्व घटनादवैति त्वामध्वा वत वरद मुग्धा युवतय: ॥२₹॥ श्मशानेष्वाक्रोडा: स्मरहर पिशाचा: सहचराग्रिताभस्मालेप: स्तगपि नृकरोटोपरिकर:। स्रमङ्ग्ल्यं शोलं तव भवतु नासैवमखिलं  

योति। है पुरमथन है वरद देवो पार्व्वती स्लावग्खाश्' सा खकोयसीन्दर्य्यप्रशं साकारिणी सती पृतधनुषं धनुर्डरं पुष्पायुधं कामदेवं पुर: सान्तात् त्वया तृावत् पु पृं हृ्टिपातेनेव दरघं
 मवैति जानाति वत खेदे सर्व्वा युवतय: स्तियो सुर्धा अ्रज्ञा द्रत्यध्वा निश्वितमेव। निश्यये अ्रध्वा अ्रत्ययम्। मम सीन्दर्य्यं दृश्षा भगवान् मां देहाधें क्रतवान्। अ्रथवा मम लावख्यवशीभूतो भगवान् निजदेहार्ड मह्यं दत्तवानिति गर्श्वं यदि कामदमन' हद्शापि करोति भान्तचित्तत्वात् साधारएम्त्वीस्वभावं गतवती पार्व्वती कथमन्यस्त्वीजनतः ग्रधिका भवैदिति सर्व्वा युवतयो मुग्धा द्रल्युत्तम्। न हि मन्मयघाती पुरुष: क्वापि स्तोवश: स्यात् स्वैलातां प्रति मन्मथाच्रन्नत्वेन कारगात्वात्। अ्नन्नाय भटिति दर्षं टृक्षा दूत्यन्वय:। साग्भटित्यन्जसाद्नायित्यत्ययेडमर:। स्तेएमिति स्तीपुंभ्यां नगास्नराविति तमादित्वात् स्तियोलान् प्रत्ययः। स्वात् पुर: पुरतीडग्रत: दूत्यन्यबेडमर:। तच्वे त्वध्वान्नसाइयमित्यन्ययेऽमर:। तच्वं निय्यितं यमेन संयमेन नियतो वशीक्रती यो देहत्तदबै देग्या: शारोराईस घट्नात् योजनात्। यमनियतेयनेन तस्साभिलाषुकत्वाश्डा निराक्ततीति व्याख्यान्तरम् ॥२₹॥

अ्रन्यपुरुषो यद्यमङ्गलशोलो भवति तदा स निन्दा: भगवांस्तु सदा म्रम ङ्नल्लशोलोऽपि स्मर्ता यां परममङ्नलद एवेति पुरुषान्तरादाधिक्यमुड्ञावयन् स्रपूर्व्वपरुषतामाह श्मशानेष्विति। है स्मरहर कामनाशक हे वरद यद्यपि तव एवम्भूतं स्रसङ्नख्यं अ्र कल्याएाकारांा शीलं खभावो भवतु तथापि तव अर्वर्न नाम समल्तनामधियं उग कपालभृत् समशानवासीत्यादिहृपं स्मत्त्र एां स्मरणाकारियां त्वं परमं सङ्नलं उत्तम कल्याएकरोऽसि। उ्रमङ्नल्यमेवाह इसशानेषु मृतदाहस्थानेषु अ्राक्रीड़ा भमराखिलनादिकीड़नम्। पिशाचा: प्रेता: सहचरा: अ्रनुचरा:। चिताभस्मभिरालिप: शूरोरलेपनम्। नृकरोटीपरिकर: मनुष्यशिरोऽस्थिसमूह: सक् माना यस्स


# मन: प्रत्यक्चित्ते सविधमवधायात्तमरुत: <br> प्रहृष्यद्रोमाएा: प्रमदसलिलोत्सड्नितटृशः:। यदालोक्याह्यादं छ्रद्इव निमज्जतामृतमये दधत्यन्तस्तवं किमपि यमिनस्तत् किल भवान् ॥२ पू॥ त्वमर्कस्तं सोमस्वमसि पवनस्त्वं हुतवहस्त्वमापस्तं व्योम त्वमु धररागात्मा व्वमिति च । 

दोषभाक्त्वं नास्तोवर्व महापुरुषत्वादिति सर्व्वोत्क्ताप्ट्वं प्रतिपादितमिति भाव:। शिरोडस्थि तु करोटी स्वीव्यमर:। शीलं स्वभावे सहृत्ते दूत्यमर:। म्रारम्मे च समूहै च भवेत् परिकर: पुसानिति व्याड़ि:। च्रखिलं नाम स्मर्तॄ राामिति स्मरराार्थयोगे कर्म्मायि न षही उत्तरव नित्यगहरणनानित्यत्वकल्पनादिति तनेवोन्तम् ॥२४॥

सम्पर्यत परमन्रह्मत्वे न संस्थापयन् स्तौति मन दत्यादि । प्रत्यद्यतीति क्विप् प्रत्यक् प्रतिगतं चित्तं बेन स परमात्मा तस्मिन् परमात्मानि यमिनो योगिनो जना: सविधं सम्यक् यथा स्लात् तथा मन स्रवधाय निवेश्य यत् किमपि स्रनिर्व्वचनीयं ग्रन्तस्तत्वं न्रह्मस्तरृपमालोक्य अ्याह्रादं परममुखं दर्धति धारयन्ति तदन्तस्तचं भवानेव किल निग्यये। च्रसृतमये हैदे ग्रमृत परिपूयोँ सरसि निमज्ज्र इव यथा अ्रमृतसरोवरमग्रा अ्रपि जना ग्राह्वादं सुखं गच्छन्ति तथा योगिनोऽपि व्रह्मदर्श्नादाह्वादं दधति गच्छन्तोति भाव:। योगिन: कौटहशा: ग्रात्ता: पूरककुम्भकरेचके: प्रागायासेैवेशीक्रता मरतो देहचारिवायवो चै:। पुनः कीदृशा: प्रहृष्यन्ति सुखोदथेन भत्त्यतिश्यत्वाच हर्षयुक्तानि रोमायि बेषां रोमाश्वितगावा दूत्यर्य:। पुन: कोदृशा: प्रमदसलिलिन प्रमदजलेन प्रसदाग्रुगेति यावत् उत्सद्विता अ्रावृता दृश्यश्चूंषि येषां अ्रानन्दाश्रुपरिपूर्यानेना दूल्यर्यः। विधानं विधि: तेन सह सविधं क्रियाविशेषयात्वात् कर्म्मत्वं विधानं युक्तं सम्यगिव्यर्य: ॥२प॥

इृदारों भगवतोऽटमूर्तित्वे न सं्वावयवत्वेन च सर्व्वात्मकत्वं उड्मावयन् सौति ल्वमिति।
 सौम दल्यादिना परिच्छिन्नां परिमितां गिरं वागों विभति धारयन्ति संस्थापयन्तोति यावत्। वयन्नु स्थ लदर्शि नोऽनिपुणा इह संसारे त्वं यद्सु न भवसि तत् म्रक्तोति न विद्म: न जानीम इति तच्वं निश्चितमेवेति। घर्याद्यष्टमूर्च्यात्मकतया वदतां मते कर्याद्यप्टवस्तुत्वमिति परिमितख्वं अस्मन्मते पुन: सर्व्वसबत्वसिति घ्रपरिमितमिति भेद:। षप्टमूत्तिमाह—त्वं थर्कः सूर्य: ₹ंगनमूर्तिकत्वात् । त्वं सीम: घन्द्र: महाद्वमूर्तिकत्वात् । त्वं पवन: वायुरसि उग्रमूर्तिका-

# परिच्छिन्नामेवं त्वयि परिएाता विभ्नति गिरं <br> न विद्मस्तत्तत्वं वयमिह् हि यत्वं न भवसि ॥२छ॥ <br> त्रयों तिस्नो वृत्तोस्त्रभुवनमथो त्रोनपि सुरा- <br> नकाईाद्यैर्व्रैग्गैस्त्रिभरभिदधत्तोर्गी विक्रति । 

कत्वात्। त्वं हुतवह: अ्यग्रि: रट्रमूर्च्रिकत्वात्। त्वं ग्राप: पयांसि भवर्र्र्तिकत्वात् त्वं ब्योम स्राकाशं भौममूर्तिकत्वात्। उ प्रश्ने अ्रप्यर्थें वा। त्वं धराश: पृथिवो सर्व्वमूर्तिकत्वात्। व्वं ग्रात्मा यजमानग्य पगुपतिमृर्तित्वेनेति। ग्यात्मैव यजमान: स्याद्विषयापत्तिसंक्रताविति योगवाश्षिष्ठीयवाक्यात् ग्रात्मांयजमान उच्चते। केचित् ग्रात्मा च्चेबज्ञ द्रति वदन्ति तन्न चारू ॥२६॥

इदानीमोड्वारस्य समस्तब्यस्नतया प्रसिद्धस प्रतिपायं प्रतिपादयन् सौति वयोमिति। है शरणाद है शिव ग्रोमिति पदं न्रों कारस्खह्पं यदा समसं ग्रकारीकारसकारेस्तिभिर्व्वर्यार्मिलितं तदा अ्रयुभि: सूर्ष्धर्ध्वनिभिर्नीदे: म्रवरुम्बानं ग्राहतं नादयुक्तं सत् त्वां ग्टराति अ्राराधयति। तत् पुनरोमिति पदं यदा एवं तदा ते तव तुरीयम् धाम चतुर्यं तेज: व्रह्मखख्पस्स तव बह्मविध्युशि्वमेटेन यत् विप्रकारं तेज: ततोडधिकं तेजो हि चतुर्घं तत् पुनरनिर्व्वचनीयं नित्यानन्दस्खर्पं म्रभिदधत् प्रतिपादयत् म्रतस्वामेव गट्रांति तव परमझ्नह्मस्च्चाभिदात्। धाम कौदृश्ं तौर्णा उत्च्चिता विक्तृतयो विकारा येन निर्विकारमित्यर्थ:। तथान ग्रुति:। अ्यथासावकारोकारमकारात्मको मिलित: प्रशावर्व नाविर्मती ब्रह्मतेजो त्वरी़ीति। यदा पुनरोमिति पदं व्यस्तं च्रकारो-
 भिदधत् त्वामेव ग्रााति न्रह्मशास्तव वय्यादिभेद्न भिन्नत्वात् वघ्याद्यभिधानिनेव न्नह्माभिधानात्। वयी ऋर्ट ग्यजु:सामानि वेदान् स्रभिदधदित्यन्वय:। तथा च गायवीकल्पटी काषृत्वत्यासवचनम्।
 तिसो वृत्ती: सत्वरजस्तमीकृपा अभिदधत्। तथाच तवैव। अ्रकार: सत्वमापन्न उकारो रजसाम्पतिः। मकारस्तमसां नाथ इति न्नह्मगुखात्मकांमि। जीवने वर्त्तने योषिद्धुत्तिर्नह्मगुरोऽपि चेति शान्दिकनरसिंह:। तथा त्रिभुवनं स्वर्गमर्च्यपातालं अ्रभिदधत्। तथा च गुति:। अ्रयातो वर्षा चयात् ख्रग्रमर्य्य पातालानामभिधा नाम जानीचे इति। तथा नीनपि मुरान् व्रध्मविणुश्विवान् स्रभिदधत्। तथा च वर्शादेश्ना। स्रकारो ब्रह्य चाख्यात उकारो विणुरोरित:। इति शब्दार्शाव:। मकार: कामहारक दति मन्त्वाभिधानस्। एतेन कोमिति पदं समस्तमपि त्वां ग्रणाति किन्वे तावांस्तु विषेष:। यदा समस्तं तदा श्रभेद्दनैव कभिम्नं

तुरोयन्ते धाम ध्वनिभिरवरुन्धानमगुभि: समस्तं व्यस्तं त्वां शर्याद ग्टगाल्योमिति पदम् ॥२৩॥ भव: सर्वो रुद्र: पशुपतिग्थोग्र: सह महांस्तथा भोमेशानाविति यदभिधानाष्टकमिदम्। ग्रमुष्मिन् प्रत्येकं प्रविचरति देव: ग्रुतिरपि प्रियायाडस्मे नाम्ने प्ररिशितनमस्योऽस्मि भवर्ते ॥२६॥ नमो नेदिष्ठाय प्रियदव दविष्ठाय च नसो नम: च्रोदिष्ठाय स्मश्हर महिश्ठाय च नस:।

तेजोरुपं त्वां ग्टराति व्यस्तन्चत् भेदेन विभिन्नत्वं वय्यादिछृपं त्वामेव ग्टरातीत्यर्यः। यद्यपि विभिन्नवर्शा ख्वभावेन स्रोमिति पदं एकस्वहुपं न सम्मवति तदानों प्रत्येकस्स पदत्वात् तथापि ओ्रोमिति समस्तघट कोभूतप्रल्येकाकारादिवर्शांस्य श्रोमितिपदत्वमुक्तभिति ध्येयम्। केचितु झ्रोमिति पदं यदा समस्तं समासनिष्पादितं ग्रकारग्र उकारश्य मकारग्येति छन्दसमासनिष्पादितं तदा त्वां गटगाति। यदा पुनर्श्यंसं समासनिष्पादितभिन्नं म्रवतेरन्य्यक्वरादिलोपश्येत्यनेन साधितं तदा ऽपि त्व मिव गृएाति दूत्यर्यं कुर्व्वन्ति ॥२७॥

इदानों भगवत: प्रधाननामाष्टकमुछावयन् सौति भव दति। है शिव भव दूत्यादि यदिदं अभिधानाष्टं नामाटकं ग्रमुक्मिन् नामाहके देवो महादेव: प्रविचरति प्रत्येकमधितिष्ठति भमतौति यावत्। तथा ग्रुतिरपि वेदोडपि प्रल्येकं प्रविचरति ग्रतो ग्रस्म नान्ने म्रहं प्रयिहितनसस: सम्पादितनसस्कारोऽष्मि भवामि। नाच्ने कोटृशाय प्रियाय नामसहसे षु प्राधान्यत् तव प्रियकराय । पुन: कौटृश़य भवते प्रकाशः कुर्व्वते भातेर्डवन्नु: ततग्यतुर्घो। यहा ग्रमुभ्मिन् नामाप्टके देव: शिव: प्रविचरति गुतिरपि अ्रस्म नांन्ने नामतदर्धाय प्रविचरति प्रकर्षेय विचरति धावति एतन्नामाट्टकं साग्मूतं मत्वरी भवतोति माव:। म्रव पचे हे भव ते तुभ्यं क्रतनमस्कारो भवामीव्यर्यः। नामाष्टकमाह भव दल्यादि। सह महान् महार्देवेन सह उग्र दल्यन्नय:। महान् द्यत्यनेन महादेव उच्चने यथा भौमो भीससेन:। तथा च विश्चपराये। रूद्रत्वं देवतात्माभि मारीदोधैर्य्यमावह। भवं सर्व्वं तथेशानं तथा पगुपतिं दिज। भौससुग्रं मह्दादवमुवाच से पितामह दति। ञ्रार्याहु चभिधानव्य नामधियब्य नाम च उत्यमर:। वेदे ग्रवसि च स्रुतिरित्यमर: ॥२Ғ॥

इदान्नों परस्परविरउधर्म्मत्वमुद्रावयन् सौति नम दल्यादि। है प्रियदव है प्रियदाबाग्ने नेदिचाय

# नमो वर्हि ष्ठाय त्रिनयन यविष्ठाय च नमो <br> नम: सर्व्वस्मे ते तदिढमतिसर्व्वाय च नम: ॥ə ह॥ वहुलरजसे विश्वोत्पत्तो भवाय नमो नम: <br> प्रवलतमसे तत्संहार् हराय नमो नम:। <br> जनसुखक्वते सप्व्वस्थित्यै मृड़ाय नमो नम: <br> प्रमहसि पद्रे निस्त्रैगुखये शिवाय नमो नस: ॥₹०॥ 

सर्व्वभूतगामित्वात् अरिनिकटवर्तिंने ते तुभ्यं नम:। तथा दविष्ठाय वाख्मनसीरतीतविषयत्वेन टुरधिगम्यत्वात् अति टूरस्थाय तुभ्यं नम:। नेदिष्ठमन्तिकतमम्। दवदावौ वनारए्यवर्नो। दवीयच्च दविप्ठच्चेत्यमर:। नेदिषेति ग्रन्तिकवाढ़योनैंदसाधाविल्यन्तिकख नेदार्देश:। दविष्ठेति स्थूलदूरयुवच्चिप्रचुद्रायामन्तस्थार्दोलोपो गुराश्चेति। म्यत दूरस्थनिकटस्थत्वे न विरुड्घधर्मित्वं। तथा हे स्मरहर चोदिष्ठाय परमाखादिह्पे शातिचुद्राय तुभ्यं नस:। तथा सहिष्ठाय पर्व्वतादिहुपे खातिमहट्रूपाय अ्रतिपरिमाएा देहाय इति याबत् ते तुभ्यं नम:। अ्रनातिसूच्माति-
 तददिष्ठे मेय:सु वहुलमिति कारितवझ्भावादन्यस्वरादिलोप:। तथा है विनयन वर्हिष्ठाय सर्व्वेषामादिभृतत्वात् वृड्घतराय नम:। तथा यविषाय जरापरियामादिदोषेरस्पृ प्टत्वात् सर्वकार्य्यच्तमत्वाच्च अतियुवकाय तुभ्यं नसः। अ्रनापि वृद्घत्वयवनत्वयोर्विरुह्धत्वं। वर्हिष्ठे ति प्रिस्थिरत्यादिना व्घस वर्हादेश इति धातुपारायया:। तन्मते गरासूते वर्हादेश्सोतत्वात्। म्रम्मन्मते वर्षादेश्स खीकारात् वर्षष्ठाय इत्यपरः पाउ:। यविक्ठेति युवन्श््द्स पूर्ववदन्तस्थारेल्लोपी गुएाग्य। तथा सर्वस्मे परोच्चापरीच्त्मर्वपदार्थत्वात् साकल्यह्पाय तुभ्यं नस:। तथा স्रतिसर्वाय वाख्मनसीरतीतविषयत्वात् सर्वसतिक्रान्ताय च तुभ्य नम:। म्रवापि सवांतिक्रान्तत्वसर्वत्वयोर्वि रुडत्वं ग्रति सर्वायेत्युपसर्जनत्वान्न सर्वनासत्वं ॥२乏॥

इदानों विगुणात्मकतया सृ्टिस्थितिप्रलयकर्तुत्वं गुखातोतत्वे न परमन्रह्मत्वज्व उझ्ञावयन् सौति वहुल दूत्यादि । भवत्यद्मादिति भवो ब्रह्मा भवाय सृष्टिकतें तुभ्यं नम:। कौटृशाय विम्वोत्पत्तौ जगटुत्पत्तिविषये वहुलं यथिष्टं रजी गुणी यस्स तस्मे रजोगुणात्मने दूत्यर्थः। तथा हरति विम्यमिति हुरो कद्रसस्मे नमी नस:। वत् तस्य विश्वस्स संहारे प्रलयविषये प्रवलमनिर्ठचनोयं तमो गुयो यस्ब तस्मे तमोगुरात्मने दत्यर्थ:। तथा सृड़यति सुखयतीति मृड़: विग्वपालकत्वात् विश्षाक्पस्तम्म नमो नम:। कोदृशाय सत्वस्थित्यै अ्यात्मान सत्वगुर्थितितदर्थाय। जनानां सुख

## जगन्नाथचक्रवर्तिविरचितटोकासमेतम् ।

कृशपरिएाति चेत: ल्नेशवश्यं क्व चेदं<br>क च तव गुएसोमोल्न ङ्धनो शश्वदृद्वि:।<br>इूति चकितममन्दोक्रत्य मां भत्तिराधा-<br>हरद चराययोस्ते वाक्यपुष्पोपहारम् ॥₹?॥<br>अ्रसितगिरिसमं स्यात् कज्जलं सिन्धुपात्रं सुरतरुवरशास्वा लेखनो पत्रमुर्वों।

करोतोति किप् तर्सै सच्वगुणाधारतया विम्वपालकाल्व नैव जनसुखकतें दूव्यां। यदा सर्त्वे न सलगुगेन स्थितिं पालनं कर्तुं जनसुखं कर्म्म निल्यं कर्म्मीगि तुमोडपयोगिन द्रति
 नम:। पदे कीटृशे विगुणा एव नेगुयं स्वार्थेयण् निर्गतं नेगगखात् निस्त्रुगयं तस्मिन् अतीतगुणवये इूल्यर्थ:। मह उड्इतनजनोरिल्यमर:। पदं व्यवसितिवागास्थानलन्याधिं वस्तुषिव्यमर:। भत्गुद्रेकेष विस्मयेन हर्षे गा च नम:पदवाहुल्यमिल्यफौनरकं। तथा च विवादे


ददानों आ्रा्मनो विनयमुझ्रावयन् सौति करीति। है वग्द क्षशशा चौगा परिणति: परिणामो गा्बो यस्स अ्रल्पगम्यमिति यावत्। ताटशं मम उदं चितः मन: का शम्वत् वारं


 चकितं भीतं मों भक्ति: कर्चों ग्यमन्दोक्राय नि:गक्रीक्तल तब चरणयो: पादयुगल म्राधात् अर्पर्पितवतो। यद्यपि तव चरणारविन्दम्षुतिकरणो मम चितमोडयोग्यतेति हैतोरहं भीतोडप्मि तथापि लत्ररणयो: मम या भर्ति: मेव मां निर्भोंतं कृता बलात्करिशेख अ्रर्पितवतीति भक्तिर्वलवतीति धनितम्। मां कौहशं बाक्यमेव पुष्थीपहार: कमुमावलिर्यंस्य वाक् स्वुति: मेव पादपूनायां पुष्थोपहार इत्यं:। अ्रमन्दोक्तलेतित चिप्रव्यः: ॥₹?॥

ददानोम्डेगुणगीमीलद्धनोल्वमासादयति असितेति। हे देश यदि असितगिरेनोलपर्वंतस्स समं तुल्यं कज्नलं मां: स्यात्। कज्जलं कीदृशं सिमु: समुद्र: पावं मस्साधारी बस्य ताहशं। तथा मरतरोः पारिजातहच्चस वरशाखा प्रधानशाग्वा यदि लेखनी स्यात्। तथा उर्बों पृथ्वो यदि पवं स्सात् एतानतिहहत्त्ता चिरस्थायिनो गही़ीवा कादाय सारदा

# लिखति यदि गहोता सारदा सर्व्वकालं तदपि तव गुणानामोश पारं न याति ॥₹२॥ कुसुमदग्ननामा सर्व्वगन्वर्व्वराज: शिशुगशधधरमोले $े$ वदेवस्य दास:। स खलु निजमहिम्नो भ्धष्ट एवास्य रोषात् स्तवनमिद्दमकार्षोद्दिव्यदिव्यं महिम्न: ॥₹₹॥ सुरगुरुमभिपूज्य स्खर्गमोत्षै कहेतुं पठति यदि मनुष: प्राज्जलिर्नान्यचेता:। ब्रजति शिवसमीपं किन्नरे: स्तूयमान: स्तवनमिदममोघं पुष्पदन्तप्रयोतम् ॥₹४॥ 

सरस्बतो सर्व्वकालं युगमन्वादिहुपं ब्याप्य लिखति गुएानां लिखनं करोति तदपि तथापि तव गुणानां पारं पर्थ्यन्तं न याति न प्राप्नोति। एतेन ताहृश्सामग्रीसहकारेगा सरख्बत्यपि तव गुणानां इयत्तापरिच्छेदं कर्तुरं न शक्कोति कथमल्पविषयचेतसामस्माकं तवारम्भ इनि गुएाकोर्तनविषये सर्ख्व एव कुख्डा: तथापि तव यदारम्भ: तव भत्तेरेव वलवत्ताकारणमिति पूर्वस्नोकेन ध्वनितम्। वाग्वायी सारदा सत्या बह्मपनी सरख्वतीति ब्याड़ि: ॥₹२॥

दूदानों सवप्रकाशि कारशामासादयति कुसुमेति। कुसुमानीव दश्रना दन्ता यस्ख स कुसुमदश्न: पुष्पदन्त: स णव नाम यस्स स पुष्पदन्तनामा सर्वगन्वर्वांगां राजा म्रत्। देवर्वस्स शिवस्य दास:। ग्रस्य शिवस्य रोषात् निर्म्माल्यपादस्पर्शननेन क्रोधात् निजमहिग्नो गगनचरणादि सकोयमहिमतो अप्टग्युत्र: सन् दूदं महित्न: सवनमकार्षोत् प्रकाशितवान् देवर्वस्स कोटृश़स्स शिग्र्वाल: शश धरग्नन्द्र: नवीनचन्द्र: इूत्यर्थ:। मौलौ शिरसि यस्य अर्नई चन्द्रखगएभूषितस्य। स्तवनं कौद्वश' दिव्यात् मनीज्ञात् ‘दव्यं मनीज्ं अ्रतिमनीज्ञमिति यावत् ॥₹₹॥

इदानों महिम्न: सवपाठफलमाह सुरगुरूमिति। सुरायां देवतानां गुरूं महार्द्वं अभियूज्य पूजयित्वा प्रान्वलि: क्रतान्नलि: सन् यदि पुष्पदन्तप्रणीतं पुष्पदन्तेन प्रकाशितं ददं सवनं स्तोवं पठति तदा स जन: किन्नरे: स्तुयमान: सन् शिवसमीपं ब्रजति गच्कति। सुरगुकृं कौदृश' स्वर्गस मीचस्य च एकहेतुं मुख्यकाराां स्वर्गमीचकारणीभूतशिवसमीपगमनेनैव खर्गमोचमपि लभत इति भाव:। मनुष्य: कौटृश: सन् पठति न विद्यते च्नन्यस्मिन् विषये चेतो मनी यस्य तादृशः: अनन्यचित्त दृत्यर्थ:। सरेडस़रविपर्य्य दति नात्तरविपर्य्यय: वत्यमाए-

# ग्रोपुष्पदन्तमुखपङ्गजनिर्गतिन <br> स्तोत्नेएा किल्विषहर्रेगा हरप्रियेया। <br> करा स्थितेन पठितेन ग्टहस्थितेन <br> संप्रोरितो भवति भूतपतिम्मिहेश: ॥₹乡॥ <br> इति ग्रोपुष्पदन्त गन्धर्वर्वाजविरचितं हरमहिम्न: <br> स्तोत्रं समाप्तम्। 

कचिदधिकारस्बीकारात्। सवनं कौदृशं ग्रमोघं स्रत्यर्ध शिवसमीपगमने स्रव्यर्धकार्यामित्यर्घ:। मोघो व्वर्थे खले पुमानिति शून्दारांव:। एके मुख्यान्यकेवला दूत्यमर: ॥₹४॥ स्रन्यदपि फलमाह श्रोपुष्पति। उ्रनेन सवेन कराहस्थितेन काएाहायत्तेन पठितेन स्राहत्तेन गहहिस्थितेन पुस्तकलिखिततया गहह्थितेन च भूतानां प्राशिनां पतिर्महेश: शिव: संप्रीगितो भरति स्रस्मिन् प्रोगिते सकलपुरुषार्थसिं्रिशिति भाव:। कौदृशेन सीवेया
 प्रकाशितमिति भाव:। एतेनानादित्वमस्संति तात्पर्य्यम्। पुन: कोटृशेन किल्यिषहरेगा पापनाश्केन । पुन: कोद्शशेन हरस्स शिवस्स प्रियेया प्रोतिजनकेन ॥३ू॥

इति ग्रोजगन्नायचक्रवर्ति विर चिता हरसमिन्न: स्तवटोका समाता।

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[^0]:    पुरा किल ब्रह्मविषा स्महमेव प्रधानर्मिति परस्परं विवादं क्रतवन्तौ तयोर्विवादसञ्धनाथें भगवान् महेश्यरस्लेज:पुझ्जतया निवध्यान्तरत्वेनाविर्भूत: तं टृश्भा विस्मयं गतवन्तौ ब्रह्मविषाए किसिद मिति विभाव्य निग्ययं कर्तुमृंद्धाधो गतवन्तौ तन्निग्ययासमर्थों स्वात्मनि अ्रह्डारं मन्यमानौ तमेव प्रधानमिति मत्वा म्तुवन्तौ सन्तौ स भगवान् खयमिव प्रत्यत्ततां गत: तदेव स तेज:पन्नो
     पुष: अ्रग्निपुन्नशूरोग्स तव यत् ऐच्च्वर्यं तेजोमयत्व नाविर्भूतस्थूलकृपं तत् परिच्छेत्तुं इूयत्तामवधारयितुं उपरि ऊई्ईं विरिण्विर्नह्मा अ्रधस्तात् हररविश्यु: यनात् सर्वयतेन यावद्नन्तुं श्तो तावर्वव आतो गतार्वपि स्र्यात् परिच्छेत्तुं ग्रनलं ग्रसमर्थी। ततस्तदनन्तरं कायिकसेवाहृपभत्तिमानसिकसे वाहृपग्रद्याभरेगातिशयेन गुरू य्रेप्टं यथा स्लात् तथा गटराइ्ञां स्तुवझ्गां ताभ्यां न्रह्मविष्युभ्यां यत् यस्मात् भगवान् खयमेव तस्थे म्रात्मानं प्रकाशित्तवान् न तु तयो: प्रयबेन म्रतस्तवानुत्वत्ति: सेवा किं न फलति अ्रपि तु फलत्येव अ्रतस्तव सिवातोऽवश्यमेव कृतक्ताल्यो भवतीति भाव:। स्कन्द: स्याहृपतावंशे सम्परायसमूहयोरिति मेदिनो। ताभ्यां इति ग्लाघन्ग, ङस्थाशृपां ज्रीक्समान इति मम्पदानम्। भरोडतिश्यभारयोरिति ब्याड़ि: ॥? ०॥

    पुरा किल रावरीन नवभिर्निजशिरोभि: खहस्तकर्त्तनै: शाभ्भो: पादपन्मोपहारं क्वतसु झावयन् स्तौति स्रयनादिति । है त्रिपुरहर दश्रास्थो रावरा: न विद्यते वैरस्य विरोधस्स व्यतिकर: कारणां दर्पांदिक' यव विरोधकाररागून्यं विभुवनं खर्गमर्च्य पातालं चयतात् ब्यापारव्यतिरेका श्रासाद्य पाप्य रखाय युड्घाय कए्डू: खर्ज़रतिश्यस्पृहा तया परवशान् तदधीनान् वाह्त् विंशतिभुजान् यत् म्न्रभृत धारितवन् दूं स्थिराया निम्यलायाहृयि भरोर्वर्व्फुर्जंतिं प्रभाव:

