## KĀMAKALĀVILĀSA

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## बिन्दुतिकोणवसुकोणद़ारयुग्ममन्वश्रनागदलसंयुतषोढशारम् ।

बृत्त्र्यं च धरणीसद्नर्र्यं च श्रीचकमेतदुदितां परदेवतायाः ॥


## SHRI YANTRA

DESCRIPTION OF THE CAKRAS FROM THE CENTRE
OUTWARD

1. Red Point-Sarvãandamaya. (vv. 22-24, 37, 38).
2. White triangle inverted-Sarvasiddhiprada. (vv. 25, 39).
3. Eight red triangles Sarvarogahara. (vv. 29, 40).
4. Ten blue triangles-Sarvaraksākara. (vv. 30, +1).
5. Ten red triangles-Sarvārthasādhaka. (vv. 30, 31, 42).
6. Fourteen blue triangles --Sarvasaubhāgyadayaka. (vv. 31, 43).
7. Eight-petalled red lotus-Sarvasamkssobhana. (vv. 33, 41).
8. Sixteen-petalled blue lotus-Sarvāsāparipuraka. (vv. 33, 45).
9. Yellow surround-Trailokyamohana. (vv. 34, 46,-49).

# KĀMAKALĀVILĀSA 

BY<br>PUNYYĀNANDANĀTHA<br>WITH THE COMMENTARY OF NATANĀNANDANATHA<br>translated with commentary<br>BY<br>ARTHUR AVALON<br>WITH<br>NATHA-NAVARATNAMALIKA<br>WITH COMMENTARY MAÑJUṢA<br>By BHĀSKARARĀYA

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Revised and enlarged

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## PUBLISHERS' NOTE

The Orientalists' system of transliteration has been followed in this work.
 ए e , ऐ ai , ओ o , औ $\mathrm{au},-\mathrm{m}$ or $\mathrm{m},: \mathrm{h}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { क् } k \text {, ख् } k h, ~ ग ् ~ g, ~ घ ् ~ g h, ~ ङ ् ~ n ̀, ~ \\
& \text { च् } c, ~ छ ् \quad c h, ~ ज ़ ् ~ j, ~ झ ् ~ j h, ~ ज ् ~ \tilde{~},
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { त् } \mathrm{t} \text {, थ् } \mathrm{th} \text {, द् } \mathrm{d} \text {, ध् } \mathrm{dh} \text {, न् } \mathrm{n} \text {, } \\
& \text { प् } p \text {, फ् } \mathrm{ph} \text {, ब् } \mathrm{b} \text {, म् } \mathrm{bh}, ~ म ् \mathrm{~m} \text {, } \\
& \text { य् } \mathrm{y}, ~ र ्, ~ ल ् य, ~ व ् ~ v, ~ श ् ~ s ', ~ \\
& \text { ष् s, स् s, ह् h, ळ् l. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## PREFACE

The Kāmakalávilāsa is an important work in S'rīvidyā by Puṇyānanda an adherent of the Hādimata, who is also the commentator on the Yoginihrdaya, a section called Uttaracatuhs'ati of the great Vāmakes'vara Tantra. The same Catuhs'atī as also the Pūrvacatuhb'atī have commentaries by Bhāskararāya. The Kāmakalāvilāsa which means the spreading or emanation or evolution of the Kāmakala that is the Supreme Triangle formed of the Bindu and Visarga, of Prakās'a and Vimars'a, of S'iva and S'akti, of the 'I' (Aham) and 'This' (Idam) or Universe is, in the supreme sense, the S'iva-Svarūpa and S'akti-Svarūpa. To put it quite shortly Kāmakalāvilāsa is the evolution of the One in its twin aspect as changeless Consciousness (Cit or Samivit) and changing Power (Cit-S'akti and Māyā-S'akti) into the multiple universe. This evolution is represented by the greatest of Yantras-the S'riyantra figured on the cover and in a separate Plate showing in colours its several Cakras extending from the Point or Bindu (called Sarvānandamaya), the Supreme S'iva-S'akti in the centre, to the outermost section of the Cakras the Bhüpura which is called Trailokyamohana.

The S'ricakra or S'riyantra is the Yantra of Lalita or Trīpurasundarī the Devatā of S'rīidyā. Every Devatā has his or her Yantra. A general but by no means exhaustive list of the Yantras is given in the Tantrasāra of Krṣnānanda of which there are several editions published in Bengal.

Lalita is the Supreme S'akti aspect of the Brahman the Aniruddhasarasvati (the all-spreading and Itself Unlimited

Power). It is claimed by great Kaulas, among whom may be mentioned the great Naiyāyika commentator Bhāskararāya, that this aspect of the Brahman is recognised in the Vedas and that among others the Mantra, Catvārah İm bibhrati Kṣemayantah (Rg-veda V. 47.4) has reference to Her.

The Kāmakala is the first display of activity in the Brahman Substance after Pralaya when the Devì holds absorbed in Herself all the Thirty-six Tattvas of which the Universe in all its variety is composed. She is then Kavalikr!ta-nibs'esa-tattva-grāma-svarūpini. She remains for some time in this state holding within Herself all the Tattvas until rest is disturbed by the desire or will (Kāma) to create. The movement or stress of this Desire manifests as the Kāmakalā. Punyānanda has here described the unfolding of the Kāmakalā according to the Hādimata.

All Tantras have referred to the Kāmakalā. The Gandharva-Tantra, which is a work of great authority and of philosophic thought, speaks (Ch. XXX) of the three aspects $\checkmark$ of Kämakalā. The first which is, it says, the Sthūla or gross aspect-that in which She is meditated upon as something outside the Sādhaka (Bāhyabhāvanā). The only text of the Gandharva-Tantra available to me at the moment is unfortunately defective so far as the account of this aspect is concerned. It states that the Sun Bindu is Her face, the Moon and Fire Bindus are Her two breasts, and Her womb or Yoni is Härdhakalā. Dr. Bhandakar in the account he gives of the Kāmakala (Vaiṣnavism and S'aivism, p. 145) does not seem to have understood the scheme. He appears not to be familiar with the technical terms and has not followed the commentator Lakṣmidhara whose text he had before him and as a result he has made some errors. Thus he says that Ha is called Ardhakala or half part, whereas the half of Ha is Kalā. Again the Devī is not in Herself "Aham" for the latter is the Sakala aspect of the Brahman.

I have referred elsewhere to his translation of the term Bindu as "Drop". Bindu is here not a "Drop" but a technical name for a particular state of S'aktī; namely, Ghanibhūta S'akti. The Symbol of the Point is well known in both East and West. Here it is a Metaphysical Póint of Energy about to manifest. The term is fully explained in my "Garland of Letters."

The Sãdhaka is directed to realise his identity with the $\cdot$ Kāmakalā. This aspect is alluded to in V. 19 of the Saundaryalahari, a beautiful poem the authorship of which has been unanimously atiributed by all great commentators such as Rāghava Bhatta, Bhāskara, Lakṣmidhara and others to the great S'amkarācārya, though present day Orientalists, both Indian and Western, incline to cast doubt upon the traditional account of its authorship. The Saundaryalahari in verse 11 speaks of the S'ricakra also. The second aspect of Kāma-• kalā which is spoken of as Subtle (Sülṣma) and inward (Āntara) is that in which She is the Deví Kuṇdalini like a luminnus flash of lightning extended from the Mūlādhāra through the six centres to the Brahmarandhrar See my "Serpent Power". 'She is to be meditated upon as half of Ha in the lotus of a thousand petals.r This Kāmakalā is also active (Jāgarti)" in all that is moving and motionless. The third aspect of ${ }^{*}$ Kāmakalā is called Mantratanu (Mantra body) also Trayimayi as existing in everything.' In this aspect Sāmaveda is Her face ; Rk and Yajus are Her two breasts and the Atharvaveda is the Hārdhakalā. "The Kāmakalā (the text proceeds) is the One highest (Turīya) Brahman Itself." The Tantrāntara Tantra quoted in the Sarvollāsa speaks of one Bindu as the state of Laya; two Bindus as the state of creation (Srsti); three Bindus as the state of continuance (Sthiti) and the return to One Bindu as the state of Laya (absorption) when the Devi is as the Vāmakes'vara-Tantra says, Kabalī-krta-nihs'eṣa-tattva-grāma-svarūpiṇi. The S'yāmā-
rahasya quotes from the S'rikrama Tantra a full account of Kāmakalā.

The S'ricakra is described in great detail in the Tantrarāja of the Kādimata the first eighteen chapters of which form Vol. VIII of this series. It also forms the subject of the Nityāṣodas'ikārnava Tantra which has been published by the Ãnandās'rarna Press of Poona. For a general description of the Cakras the reader's attention is drawn to the Introduction to Vol. Vill.

The aim of the Sādhaka of Lalitā is to realise his identity first with the Yantra and Mantra and then with Lalita or Tripurā, the Mahās'akti Who is the creator and director of the universe and Who ultimately withdraws creation within Herself. Some form of Union with the Ultimate Real or Sat is the aim of all the different classes of Sādhakas of the Hindus. In Chap. VII of the Gautamiya-Tantra, greatly venerated by Vaiṣnavas, the Sādhaka is directed to realise that "he is Krṣṇa (Aham Krṣnah $h$ ) and no one else (na cānyo'smi) " that "sorrow is not his portion (na s'okabhāk) and that "he is Sat Cit Ananda". It is also there said that the bar between Kṛṇa and the Sādhaka can be removed by Kṛṣa's wish.

The S'ákta Sādhaka seeks to realise the identity of himself ${ }^{\prime}$ with the Mantra, the Yantra, the Guru and the Isțadevatā for they are all Brahman. Sarvaìm khalvidaì Brahma. Lalitā is the Brahman as the active principle in creation. When Her Power is fully evolved the S'akta seeks Her alone. It is She Who, visible through Her Manifestations, counts for him. [Tasyam parinatayam tu na kas'cit para işate.]
"Pure (Vimalā) Cit S'akti of the Lord is Caitanya". Bhäskara in commenting on the text above says that the Cit S"akti, which is inherent in the Paracit (Paracinnisṭhā), accepted by the Upanisads, is by reason of the multitudinousness of Her aspects called Māyā. Her evolution (Parin̄àma) is called creation (Prapañica) and this creation is

Cidrūpā, or a form of Consciousness in the Sense of Cit. That being so it is real. [See my book "Reality".] This does not conflict with Monism since S'akti and S'aktimān are incapable of separation. Further on he says that the Sakta does Sādhanā of S'akti because without S'akti the Subtle (Sūkṣma) S'iva has neither name (Nāma) nor the power of manifestation (Dhāma). So there can be no duty to one who is nameless nor can such an one help the Sādhaka in attaining Nirvāṇa. Bhāskara follows the Kādimata. But both the Kādi and the Hādi are agreed that by the worship of S'rīcakra is meant the Sädhana whereby the identity of the knower (Jñātā), the means of knowledge, and knowledge (Jñāna i.e. Yantra which is the body of both the Devī and the Sädhaka) and the object of knowledge (Jnicya i.e. Tripurā) is realised. The Tantrarāja (xxxv. 6) says:

> Jñata svatma bhavej jñanam arghyañ jñeyaì bahih-
> sthitam s'rīcakra-pãjanaìi teṣamं ekīkaranaìi ìritam.

The meaning of this is that the Svātmā or self of the Jiva or Sādhaka is the Jñātā or knower. Jñāna knowledge and means of knowledge is the body of Jiva which is the Yantra and offering (Arghya) and Jñeya or object of knowledge is what is "outside" (Bahih-sthitam) by which is meant the Devi Who to the ordinary man is something other than himself. The worship of S'ricakra is done to effect an union with, or to realise the identity of, these three. There are some slight differences between the accounts of the S'aktis as given in the Kāmakalāvilāsa and Tantrarāja Tantra. These will be pointed out in the Introduction to the second part of the Tantrarāja-Tantra now in preparation. It has been alluded to in the Introduction to the First Part.

There are some who to-day believe that the feminine aspect of the Brahman is unknown in the Vedas and the Upanisads. But this is quite erroneous. Thus in the

Chāndogya Upaniṣad we come across the texts 'Tadaiksata' 'Seyam Devatailṣata.' The first text by the word 'Tat' speaks of the Brahman as neuter or nirguna. The second speaks of the Brahman as feminine (Sā iyam). The function is the same, namely, that of IIksana prior to creation. There are many other texts which might be cited such as the celebrated Devī-Sūkta.

In fact for man the second is the more important of the two. As already stated, in dissolution (Pralaya) the Devi is what remains-that is what the universe is in its essence (Svarūpinī)--after all the Tattvas (Tattva-grāma) have been completely (niseṣa) swallowed up (Kavalikrta) or absorbed by Her. Then the verse continues "when however She is fully evolved (Tasyām parinatāyā̀̀) from out this state in which the universe lies absorbed as mere tendency or potentiality, then no other Supreme (Kas'cit para) that is the changeless Nişkala S'iva is desired or thought of (Isyate). This, says the commentator Bhāskararāya, is the S'ákta's point of view, for the Niṣkala or Süksma S'iva has neither name nor manifestation and there is neither any duty towards, nor benefit from, Him. What Divinity may be in Itself, apart from Its governance of the universe, is of no practical concern to those who form part of it. The S'aktisangama Tantra ( $1-3$ ) establishes the identity of the Kāmakalā-this first creative movement with the Pranava.

A text of this work was obtained in Kashmir but it was found to be defective; another manuscript was then secured from the valuable collection of Tantras in the Andul Rajbati which is more reliable and forms the basis of the present edition. When the present text, the publication of which has been somewhat delayed, was going through the Press, another edition in Sanskrit was published in Triplicane (Madras) which contains some valuable additional illustrative citations which are not to be found in the manuscript from which this edition
has been printed. I have added some further notes and given the references to the S'ruti and other texts quoted by the commentator Natanānanda Nātha.

The Kāmakalāvilāsa is of great value in S'rīvidyā because of its clear and succinct account, from the Hādi standpoint, of the initial development of S'akti and of the great S'riyantra, and is now translated for the first time.

Calcutta,
Arthur Avalon
25th Nov. 1921

## By the same Author

## THE SERPENT POWER

The Serpent Power is a description and explanation in fuller detail of the Serpent Power-Kundalini S'akti-and the yoga effected through it, a subject occupying a pre-cminent place in the Tantra Shastra. It consists of a translation of two Sanskrit works "Shat Cakra Nirūpaṇa" (description of and investigation into the six bodily centres) and "Pādukā Pañcaka" (Five-fold foot-stool of the Guru). To it is appended a translation from the Sanskrit commentary by Kalicharana. To the translation of both the works is added some further explanatory notes by the author.

This edition contains also the Sanskrit Texts of the works here translated and nine half-tone plates taken from life showing some positions in Kundalini Yoga besides eight original coloured plates of the Chakras. The book is bound in full cloth and gilt.

## INTRODUCTION

Kamakalāvilasa is an ancient and authoritative work on S'rividyā by Punyānandanātha. It was first published in 1918 by the Kāshmir Government as No. 12 in its Sanskrit Publications Series with a commentary from the pen of Mahāmahōpādhyāya Muhundarāma S'āstri of the Research Department of that State. In 1921, Sir John Woodroffe published it with a fuller commentary by Sri Natanānandanātha. A second edition has been long overdue and is now brought out. It is much to be regretted that that veteran Tāntric scholar is not in our midst now to contribute to this edition the benefit of his ripe experience and deep knowledge in this field of sacred literature.

As he has well pointed out in his Preface to the first edition, "What Divinity" may be in itself, apart from its governance of the universe, is of no practical concern to those " who form part of it" and there can be " neither any duty towards nor benefit from Him" conceived of as unrelated to the world of Name and Form. Any substance, be it gold or mud, has no inherent name or inherent form of its own but when we seek to have relationship with it, it must be clothed in some name and some form. We are therefore concerned with God not in His abstractness but in His practical aspect as in relationship to the world of our experience.

God as the ultimate reality transcends all distinctions and is therefore neither a $H e$ nor a She but is best expressed by the neuter word Brahman. But conceived as the cause of the universe, it is clothed with a father-mother aspect, the
static non-active principle being considered as the father and the dynamic active principle being considered as the mother. Both are aspects of the same reality but seem to split it up into two. Where a person stands before a mirror, it is true that he does not undergo any change but a duplicate person appears instantaneously in the mirror. That reflected person is essentially not different from the original person and yet is not identical with him. The former is evanescent seeming while the latter is true Being. Similarly at the beginning of creation, God the ever changeless Being "desired" to be a $\checkmark$ ever-changing seeming. The absolute Being took on the role of relative becoming. This desire and its fruition brought on the entire universe of name and form. The subject self conceived of itself as an object of its own cognition. The $I$ became the this. This initial desire impulse responsible for the creation of the world is given the name of Kāma. The desireful supreme entity is known as Kāmēs'vara and his active desire as Kāmēs'vari. The entire universe is the optcome of the union of these two primary parents Though this truth is never lost sight of, more importance is given to the mother aspect in Devi worship.

The numeral six is a reality but is an abstract mental concept essentially independent of the particular things to be counted. The concept is the same for all who can conceive of it and is not limited by any considerations of country or language. The sound that is produced when the word six is pronounced has really nothing to do with the conception of the numeral but is only a sound-symbol of that concept used for the purpose of expression in the English language. As languages and dialects vary, the sound symbols also will vary though the concept may remain the same. The concept is intangible while the sound symbols are certainly tangible. Again, the figure 6 which appears in uniting has really nothing to do with the sound produced when the word six is pronounced,
much less with the abstract concept behind it. The figure 6 is but a form symbol of that concept. As in our experience we are attaching more importance to the ear and the eye than to the other faculties of sensation, we clothe every concept with a sound symbol and with a form symbol so that we can through them relate ourselves to the abstract concept which alone is real.

Similarly when we conceive of Godhead or any aspect of it, we have necessarily to give it a sound symbol and a form symbol. The conceptual reality is known as Dēvata, the sound symbol as Mantra and the form symbol as Yantra. It is said that the Dēvatā is the life principle, the Mantra its subtle body and the Yantra the gross body. The Archā or Image ordinarily used for worship is a still grosser body.

In the Vedic and Tantra literature, symbols in sound and in form have been prescribed as can most appropriately and accurately represent the Dēvatā. The ancient seers have pointed out that, just our body of flesh and blood though seemingly inert is permeated by the life principle in us in every particle of it, so does the Dēvatã permeate the Mantra and the Yantra appropriate to that Dēvata. Any the slightest variation therefore either in the sourd of the Mantra or in the form of the Yantra will effect a corresponding change in the concept of the Dēvatā and may possibly do great harm. In this Kämakalāvilāsa, the Dēvatā dealt with is the highest conceivable one, namely the Divine Mother Tripurasundari; Her Mantra is the Paficadas'âkṣari and Her Yantra is Srichakra. ${ }^{*}$ The intimate relationship between the Dēvatā, the Mantra and the Yantra is brought out in this book in several ways and the devotee is asked to identify himself with them as a necessary step towards the ultimate realisation.

The commentator Natanānandanātha is a disciple of Sankarānanda and Nāthānanda and is the author of several works besides a commentary on Yōginihridaya. He refers
in his commentary itself to Saccidānanda-Vāsanā and Cidānanda Vāsanā as his works. Only extracts from the commentary are reproduced in the English translation. The commentary is simple, explanatory and very useful in understanding the text and is replete with quotations from cognate literature. All the same the treatise will remain a closed book to the lay reader. As the commentator has pointed out more than once, ' the details and the method of worship are really matters to be learnt only after acquiring the requisite competency and getting initiation from a knowing Guru. $v$

In this volume is included S'rinātha-navaratnamālikā of Mahēs'anātha with the commentary of Bhāskararāya the leading authority on Tāntric worship. Under the guise of Guru stōtra, the author has analysed our life breaths in various ways and has pointed out their correspondence with the details of the Mantra and the Yantra. This work is more cryptic and less intelligible to the uninitiate. The commentary on the first stotra mentions that the stotra consists of ten slōkas and the tenth sloka which gives the Phalas'ruti refers to the previous slokas as being compiled by Bhāskararāya himself. This has to be somehow reconciled with the preamble to the tenth sloka and with the colophon which attribute the authorship to Mahēs'anātha.

The publication of this book making its contents available to all and sundry does not and cannot dispense with the two indispensable conditions of competency and initiation already referred to. To those who have them not, the contents may seem to be meaningless jabber. So is a book on integral calculus to a history student. The publication however is useful in creating in the reader an interest which in course of time may ripen into earnest endeavour to appreciate and realise the eternal truths taught here.

## Srirangam

R. Krishnaswami Aiyar

11-6-53

## विषयानुकमः

श्लोक:

> पुटसंख्या
१. मद्नल्नाचरणमुखेन परमरिवस्य सर्वोतकृष्टत्वम् .

२-८
२. चिच्छकेत: सर्वकारणत्वम् . . - -१३
३. बह्मण: सविमर्शाकत्वकथनम् . . . $३ ३-१ १$

8-७. कामकलाया: स्वरूपविवरणम् . . . ११-२१
C. कामकलाविद्योपासनाफलनिरूपणम् . . २Q-२७

९, १०. कामकलाख्यमहाबिन्दो: सकाइादेव जगन्निर्माणवर्णनम् - २७-२९
११. मन्त्रदेवतयोरैक्यप्रतिपादनम् . . . २९, ३०
१२. अभिन्ननादबिन्दुमिथुनादखिलजगदाविर्भाववर्णनम् - ३९,३२

१३, \}8. वाग्मवादिखण्डत्रयान्तर्गतवस्तुविशोषवर्णनद्वारा भीपश्खद्राक्षर्या उद्धारकथनम् . . . . . - २४
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२२-३8. परापश्यन्त्यादिशकिविलसनरूपसर्वानन्द्मयाख्यबैन्द्वचकस्य
स्वरूपनिरूपणम् :-
तन्र सर्वरनन्दमयाख्यस्य बैन्दवचक्रस्य पगाशाक्तिरूपत्वकथनम् (२२), त्रिकोणचकस्य पइयन्त्यादित्रितयनिदानत्वक्यनम् (२३, २४), त्रिकोणचक्रकमनिरूपणम्

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8८．मध्यमचतुशश्रे स्थितानां त्राह्मयादिमातृरात्तीनां त्वगादि－ धातुस्तकत्वेन परिणतिकथनम्
8९．सर्वन्न्यचतुरश्रे स्चितानामणिमादिसिद्दीनां निरूपणम् ．६६，६७
9०．परमशिवादिगुरुकमनिरूपणम् ．．．६७．६९
१३－१३．युगकमेण गुर्वदीनां परंपरानिरूपणम् ．．৩०－७८
१४．कामकलास्तबस्योपसंहार：．．．७く
9\％．गुरवन्दनम् ．．．．vく，v९
श्रीनाथनवर्नमालिका ．．．．．く०－く९
Appendix 1 ．．．．$\rho ?, \rho ?$
＂ $2 \& 3$ ．．．．$\rho 3, \rho 8$
＂ 4 ．．．．． $9 q-90 \rightarrow$


## ADDENDA AND CORREGENDA

## (Continued from page 110)

| Page | Line |  | Page | Line |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% | 9• | - ञाส | \% | $\xi$ | पूर्वोक्त० |
| " | २ 9 | विपर्श: omitted | 84 | $\gamma$ | - मिद्येव |
| 4 | 99-98 | निर्दिएय . . . . . . इति | " | २६ | - त्यर्थ: |
|  |  | omitted | ૪¢ | १२ |  |
| $9 \times$ | १₹ | गर्भित | \% | १० | पइयन्ल्या |
| 94 | 90 | परम: शिब: | ¢ | $\gamma$ | - न्तीवुपा |
| 90 | ३ | एतन्भूत | " | २५ | - धारास् |
| " | 9\% | अद्धं नह्म० | ५₹ | 9 | परि* |
| " | " | तथैच | " | $\xi$ | त्रय० |
| 96 | 4 | अहंतया | ¢ $\gamma$ | 29 | - मानन्द - |
| " | 94 | जाब्दा: अर्था: | ט¢ | 919 | हलितो• |
| २८ | २५ | इल्यक्ष | טC | $\checkmark$ | भाषाकर्षित |
| 3¢ | २• | ठ्यजनानि | טe | 2 | स्वरस्य |
| $3<$ | १२ | इत्याद्दिना | C3 | 95 | सप्तशतो• |
| " | 19 | उदाहरिष्याम: | SY | 3 | मुदा• |

# KĀMA-KALĀ-VILĀSA 

BY

## S'RI PUNYĀNANDANĀTHA

## VERSE 1

May the great Lord, who is ever wakeful in the blissful play of the repeated acts of Creation, Maintenance and Dissolution of all the worlds which issue from Him, protect ye. He is mere illumination (Prakas'a). Merged in Him is Vimars'a (-s'akti).

## Commentary by S'rí Natanānandanātha

Here the honoured Yogī Puṇyānanda wishing to instruct in the Mantra, Cakra and worship of Tripurasundarī, the presiding Devatà over all Vidyās ${ }^{1}$, speaks in the first place of Her form as Kāma. kāmes'varī ${ }^{-1}$.

Who is ever wakeful...issue from Him (Sakalabhuvanodaya-sthiti-laya-maya-lillävinodanodyuktah). Udaya or rising or springing up or appearance is Creation (Srsti); Sthiti or continuance is Maintenance; Laya is absorption or Dissolution (Nās'a) of all the worlds (Sakalabhuvana) ${ }^{8}$. These three (Srsti, Sthiti, Laya) imply Nirodha and Anugraha, as by Trivrtkaraya, Pañcikaraỵa is meant. He is wakeful in this pleasant play (Lillă) which consists of many of these five kinds of action which relate to the world (Pancavidhakrtyam hi jaganniştham), whilst the play is that of the Lord (Lilä tu Pärames'varī).

Worlds (Bhuvana). That which comes from Him is Bhuvana (Bhavatyasmat iti bhuvanam). Therefore the word Bhuvana
qualified by 'all' (Sakala) signifies all the Tattvas beginning with S'iva and ending with Ksiti, because the Tattvas have their origin from, continue through and disappear in Brahman. So S'ruti says (Taitt. Up. 3-1-1):-'That from which these Bhütas were born, by which after being so born they live, to which they go and into which they enter; know that well, for that is Brahman.'

Wakeful (Udyukta). By 'wakeful' is meant that He willed and inclined towards Creation (Samkalpa-visista-lakṣana-srsstimukha). $S^{\prime} r u t i$ says (Chā. Up. 6-2-1):-'Oh gentle onc! At first there was merely this Being (Sat), which is One without a second, Brahman.' Also 'May I be many and born as many,' and thus He made Himself into the world as it exists within Himself. By this is meant that the acts of creation are for the Lord merely His play and are not necessitated (Na prayojanam). So it has been said-'By His mere wish He throws out and withdraws the universe in its entirety.' Also it is elsewhere said-' The Great Lord having drawn on Himself the picture of the world by the brush which is His own Will is pleased when looking thereon.' S'ruti also says-'As the spider throws out and takes back its thread, so $I_{s^{\prime}} v a r a$ projects and withdraws the universe.' Thus the one great Lord becomes the material cause (Upädana) from out of which the world is made, as says the Text, 'May I be many.' The Vämakes'vara Tantra also says-' When She is fully developed (Parinată) there is no further need of Him for Creation' (Nityāsodasikā, IV-5). By this is meant the inseparateness of the world from the Svaruipa (own form) of Brahman.

That being so it may be asked what is the Svarūpa of the Brahman as transcending the world. The author therefore says-

Merged in Him is Vimarsa (Antarlina-vimars'a). Vimarsa is experiencing 'This' (Idam), and 'This' (Idam) is the universe (Prapañca). By Idam is meant the world created by Paramãtmã. In the passage in the Taittirìy S'ruti which begins with ' From the $^{\prime}$ $\bar{A}$ Amã originated $\bar{A} k a ̄ s$ ',' and ends with 'This the tip of the tail is completion (Pratistua),' the word 'this' (Idam) is the world as object of experience (Prapañca-parāmars'a). By the word 'Idam' is indicated the universe (Prapañca) as contrasted with Brahman (Brahmapratiyogibhüta). So it has been said-' Dissolving (Pralayangkurvan)
in the Aham (I) the Idam (This) which is its correlative.' Antarlinavimars'a means that within Him is dissolved Vimarsa or Prapanca which is above spoken of. The significance of all this is that the Paramātmā Who is supreme Bliss and supreme Illumination and within Whom is the experience of perfect 'I-ness' (Paripürnäham. bhävabhävanā-garbhita) withdraws into Himself the manifold universe. • Vimars'a may also mean the experience (Paramars'a) that 'I am the uncreated cause of the Creation, Preservation and Dissolution of the universe.' So it has been said by Nāgānandar 'Vimars'a' is the experience that "I am the uncreated one (Akrtimu'ham)" in the form of the universe (Vis'väkārena), in the manifestation of the universe Vis'vaprakäs'ena) and in the absorption of the universe (Vis'vasamhärena).'

Merged (Antarlina). By merged is meant inward-facedness (Antarmukhatvam) ${ }^{b}$. Antarlina-vimars'a thus refers to Him whose experience of full I-ness is inward-turned. The $S^{\prime} v a c h c h h a n d a$ Tantra says: 'That inward-faced-ness (Antarmukhatva) which is the state of omniscience and the like ever is ${ }^{6}$, because it is detached from ${ }^{7}$ any object ${ }^{\text {s }}$.

He is mere Illumination (Prakāsa-mãtra-tanuh) ${ }^{9}$. This means that Parabrahman who is the Supreme Lord and transcends all, is nothing but Illumination (Prakās'aikasvabhäva). Such is His nature ${ }^{10}$.

The Kanuva ${ }^{11}$ says: 'The Devas worship that which is the deathless One $(A m p t a)^{12}$, which is verily Itself Life ${ }^{13}$ and the Light of Lights.' The Katha says: 'There shines nor Sun, nor Moon, nor stars. There flashes no lightning. What need have we then to speak of Fire. All luminaries derive their light from It. By Its light all is illuminated.'

Agama also says : 'The innermost Light which is Light Itself is" the imperishable (Anapāyiñ̄) Parā Vāk' ${ }^{14}$.

Illumination (Prakās'a). By illumination is meant the experience of I-ness (Aham-rüpa-vimars'a) indicated in the words 'wish,' 'know' ' do ' and the like in the first person singular ${ }^{15}$. Here it is said of Param Brahman as united with the five S'aktis of All-mightiness, All-knowingness, All-activity, All-completeness, All-pervadingness. It may be said that if the Sun and other bodies have the power of illumination,
then why should the Brahman alone be called Paramātmā ? To meet ${ }^{,}$this the latter is called the Great Lord (Mahes'a). He is Great (Mahän) because neither space nor time limits Him ; and He is Lord (Is'a) because He has the power to control all. ${ }^{\vee}$ The S'irah $S^{\prime} r u t i{ }^{10}$ says: 'The Eater (Sambhaksah) eats all He constantly creates, maintains and dissolves. Therefore He is called the Great Lord (Mahes'a).' The Mahänārāyaṇa ${ }^{17}$ also says: 'That Svara ${ }^{18}$ which is uttered in the beginning and end of the Veda is that in which Prakrti is merged (Prakriti-lina=Prakrtyātmaka) ${ }^{19}$. He Who is beyond, is Mahesvara.'

Protect ye. He has this power. Mantra is so called, because it protects or saves by thinking (Manana) on it (Mananät träyate). Puṇyānanda says: 'May Parames'vara protect ye'. Protection is one of the powers of Paramātmā. May the Great Lord who is Illuminastion (Prakäs'a) protect ye. The Ācāryā ${ }^{30}$ has also power to illuminate, Mantra also has the power of illumination. Therefore the unity of the Devatā, Guru, and Mantra is here shown.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ i.e. either the fifteen Nityās or all Mantras.

- United Kāmes'vara and Kāınes'vari.
${ }^{3}$ Sakalabhuvana-the Universe with all its parts consisting of the thirty-six Tattvas.
- This is a translation of the second line of IV- 5 of Nityāasodasika (part of Vāmakes'vara). The verse runs thus-

Kavalikrta-nis'ṣa-tattva-grāma-svarūpiṇ
Tasyām pariñatāyātin tu na kas'cit Para işyate.

* At the time of dissolution all the Tattvas are absorbed into Her and She remained in Her own form (Svarüpa). When She is fully developed there is no further need of Him for creation.

By the 'Tattvas' according to Punyānanda, Bhāskararāya and others is meant the thirty-six Tattvas. Lakshmidhara interprets it to mean the five Tattvas. That is, the Universe is the creation of Para (Siva) and Parā (Sakti). Under His influence She works and when Her work is completed there is no further need of Him for that purpose.

- Consciousness is either looking inwards (Antarmukha) or outwards (Bahirmukha). The first indicates the supreme experience, the second world-experience. Therefore the essence of becoming as universe is the conversion of one into the other. Consciousness is given "another" direction, strictly an outer direction, because the supreme experience is beyond all relations.


## VERSE 1

'that is, is not destroyed.
' or, independent of.
${ }^{8}$ that is, is transcendent.
${ }^{9}$ lit., His body or substance is mere Illumination.
${ }^{10}$ lit., body.
${ }^{11}$ One of the recensions of the Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad.
${ }^{13}$ This word is derived from $n a$ (not) mrita (death).
${ }^{18}$ Āyuh.
"The supreme 'Word'. See A. Avalon's "Garland of Letters." ${ }^{\text {is }}$ ' I wish,' ' I know,' and so forth.
${ }^{18}$ The Atharva S'ira Upaniṣad.
${ }^{17}$ The Atharvaṇa Upaniṣad of that name.
${ }^{18} \mathrm{Om}$.
${ }^{19}$ The two are one, as stated in Nity $\bar{a}$-şodas'ikh $\bar{a}$.
${ }^{10}$ Guru.

## VERSE 2

She the Primordial S'akti who excels all and who in Her own true nature is eternal, limitless Bliss, is the seed (Bija, that is, source or cause) of all the moving and motionless things which are to be, and is the Pure Mirror in which S'iva experiences Himself.

## Commentary

He here says that the Source of all is also Our Supreme Lady.
She the primordial Sakti who excels all (Sā jayati s'aktirädyā). By this is meant that Our Supreme Lady (Parä bhattārikā) Mahā-tripura-sundarī is above all.

She (Sā). By this is meant the Tripura spoken of in all the Upaniṣads, in whom are the thirty-six Tattuas beginning with S'iva and ending with Ksiti; who is in the form of all the universes (Sarvaprapañcätmika) and is also beyond them (Taduttirnā̀). This is the meaning of the name Tripurà as given by the great Yogis, Knowers of the true tradition (Satsampradayavid). She who is above (Purā *bhitā) the three Lights (Tribhyas tejobhyah), that is, "Sun", " Moon" and "Fire" (explained later) is called Tripurā." Her supremacy is proclaimed everywhere in many S'rutis and Smrtis. It $\checkmark$ is She who is denoted by 'She whose true nature is eternal, limitless Bliss,' (Nija-sukhamaya-nitya-nirupamākärä). Nija means natural (Sväbhävika). By Sukhamaya (Bliss) is meant in whom there is no sorrow. Nitya is being at all times (Trikäla, i.e. past, present, future). Nirupama is 'incomparable ', as there is nothing with which She can be compared. Such is Her nature ( $\bar{k} k a ̈ r a$. that is, Svarüpa). She is the unlimited, uncreated Brahma-bliss (Atmänanda). S'ruti says that the Brahman who is transcendent Bliss is in all and above all.

The Chändogya (7-2-3 says: 'That which is the Immense (Bhuma) that is Bliss (Sukha). There is no Bliss in the little. The Immense is Bliss itself. Every endeavour should be made to know the Immense.' Having so said it proceeds. 'There where one sees nothing else, hears nothing clse, knows nothing else, that is the Immense ( $B h \bar{u} m \bar{a})$. It thus describes the Brahman who is Perfect Bliss (Aparicchinnänanda).

The Bṛhadāranyaka says, that ' other beings enjoy (Upajïvanti) only a fragment (Mātrā̃) 'of this Bliss.' It thus says that all other beings are but drops (Viprut) in the ocean Brahma-bliss.

The seed of all . . . which are to be (Bhãvicarä-carabijam). Bhävī is that which is about to and will come. She is the Cause of all. moving and motionless things which will be and which are.

The Katha $S^{\prime}$ 'uti says (5-2-12) : ' The one Controller (Vas'i) of all who is the Inner Self (Antarātmā) of all created beings (Sarvabhüta) transforms His unity (Ekam rüpam) ${ }^{1}$ into many.'

Agama also says: 'When She the Supreme Power (Paramā $S^{\prime} a k t i$ ) who is in the form of the universe (Vis'varūpinī) sees ${ }^{2}$ her own impulse towards becoming (Sphurattā), then the Cakra ${ }^{8}$ comes into being./ As the great tree exists as potency "in the seed of the Bata tree ${ }^{b}$, so does this moving and motionless world exist in the seed in the heart (Hrdayabijastham) (of the Lord) '.

It may be said that as it is not possible for S'iva to create without S'akti nor for Parā S'akti without S'iva, how can She be said to be 'the seed.' To meet this it is said that She is the pure mirror in which Siva experiences Himself ( $S^{\prime}$ ivarüpa-vimars'a-nirmalädars'ah.) The Svarüpa or nature of S'iva is 'I' or Aham (S'ivasya svaruipain ahain ityevain äkäram). The experience (Vimars'a) again of That (Tasya vimars'ah) is the experience of 'I-ness' (Ahain ityevam riupain jñānam̀). This pure mirror makes manifest this knowledge (Tasya prakäs'ane nirmalädars'ah).

The sense may be thus illustrated. A handsome king looking at his reflection in a mirror which is before him knows 'I am he who is thus reflected.' So Parames'vara looking at His own S'akti (Svátmas'akti) who is within himself (Svādhinabhiutī) knows his own nature (Svasvarüpaim) as ' I am all' (Paripūrno'hant). If there be nothing before the mirror then there is nothing to be reflected.

Similarly if the Parais'akti were not united with Parasiva, She could not produce the universe (Prapañca) which is within Herself. Therefore the world cannot be created by S'iva alone nor by S'akti alone. It is by both of them that all the Tattvas are produced.

Agama says: ' Without S'iva there is no Devi. Without Devī there is no S'iva. As between moon and moonbeam there is no difference, so there is no difference between S'iva and S'akti.'

Notes
${ }^{1}$ Some read Bija (seed) for Ruppa (Form).
'Pas'yet, that is, creatively produces, and, in the form produced, experiences.
${ }^{2}$ The first Cakra in the S'riyantra, as to which see Yoginith $\begin{gathered}\text { daya, }\end{gathered}$ Ch. I, vv. 9, 10.
${ }^{\text {' S'akti. }}$
${ }^{8}$ Ficus indica.

## VERSE 3

The Supreme S'akti is resplendent. She is both the seed (Bija) and sprout (Angkura) ${ }^{1}$ as the manifested union of S'iva and S'akti. She is very subtile. Her form is manifested through the union of the first letter of the Alphabet ( $A$ ) and the Vimars'a letter (Ha).

## Commentary

Now some say that the experience (Vimars'a)' 'I am all' (Paripürno'hain) is the Brahman. Then how can it be said (it is argued) that the experiencer (Vimars'aka, that is, He who is conscious of being the supreme ' $I$ ') is the Brahman. The verse is written to meet this difficulty.

Supreme. Here by Supreme (Parā) is meant Tripurasundarī as She is before creation (Prakrta). She is so called because S'ruti speaks of Her as 'Consciousness, Bliss, Will, Knowledge, Action (Chidānandecchäjñānakryārṻpā).'

She is both the seed and sprout (Sphuta-siva-s'äkti-samägama$b \bar{j} \bar{a} n g k u r a-r i \bar{p} i n i \bar{i})$. She is the manifested (Sphuta $=V y a k t a)$ union of S'iva and S'akti and is therefore both the seed and the sprout. For it has been said: 'From the seed the sprout and from the sprout the seed.' ${ }^{\prime}$ She produces in their order all the Tattvas beginning with $S^{\prime} i v a-t a t t v a$ and ending with Ksiti-tattva.

Siva. Here by the word 'S'iva' is meant Jñäna-s'akti because S'iva-tattva is inherent (Adhisthāna) in Jñāna-S'akti; and by the word ' $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ akti' is meant Kry $\bar{a}-\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ 'akti, for S'aktitattva is inherent in Kryä-S'akti. It must also be noted that She who is Cidānandasvarū̄pā effects the creation of the universe by Jñana and Krya.

Subtile. She is also further spoken of as very subtile (Anuttararuipa, that is, of very subtile form). S'ruti says, ' Verily more subtile
than the subtile is eternal Beingness (Sattva), Thou verily art That.' Agama also says, 'the Devi is smaller than the smallest ( $A n \bar{u}$ ) and greater than the greatest.'

Her form is manifested . . . letter (Ha) (Anuttara-vimars'a-lipi-laksya-vigrahā). By Anuttara-lipi is meant the letter before which there is no other, and that is the letter A. By Vimars'a-lipi is meant the last letter which is 'Ha. By the union of $A$ and $H a$ (Aham=I) Her Self (Vigraha=Svarüpa) becomes known (Laksya=Visible). "The sense of these words is that the Para-s'akti is 'I-ness' (Ahamãtmikai) within whom (i.e. between the letters $A$ and $H a$ ) are all the letters of the alphabet ${ }^{\prime}$ (Antar-garbhita-samasta-varna-kadainbaka.) Her form is the fifty letters beginning with $A$-kära and ending with Ha-kāra (Akārādi-hakārānta-pañcās'ad-akșara-rūpin̄̄). She is the Mother (Janayitrī) of all the universe consisting of Varna, Pada, Mantra and of Kalä, Tattva, Bhuvana. She is the supreme object of veneration (Parā bhattārikā, the innermost self of all things (Samastabhïtāntarätmā). Everywhere in the Vedānta She appears spoken of as 'I' (Ahamahamityevākārena). This is what has been said in this verse. So it has been said in the Kanva-sruti: "This Brahman verily in the beginning was. It knew Itself (Tadātmãnam eva veda),' I Brahman am '." ' $A$ is Brahman, from That came Aham (i.e., I).' The worship of $\bar{A} t m a ̃$ is the meditation 'I am all' (Pūrnāham-bhävabhävanä), and should be kept very secret. S'ruti enjoins that it *' should be learnt only from the mouth of the Guru.

## Notes

[^0]
## VERSE 4

UpON the mass of the rays of the Sun Paras'iva being reflected in the pure Vimars'a-mirror, the Mahābindu appears on the Citta-wall illumined by the reflected rays.

## Commentary

The author being desirous of describing the Kämakalā in the form of all the letters, commences in this and the following three verses to speak of Her letter-hood (Akssara-svarüpa $=$ Brahma-svarüpa. ${ }^{1}$

Mass of the rays of the Sun Parasiva (Parasivaravikarnikare). Parasiva is the adored Lord Paramasiva who is mere Prakāsav Prakāsaika-svabhüvah.) The mass of His rays (Karāh=Kiranāh) is the pure (Vis'uddha=Nirmala) Vimars'a-mirror (Vinars'a-darpana). Vimars'a is the S'akti or movement (Visphurana-s'akti) ${ }^{2}$ which is limitless (Anavadhikākārā). So it is said in Pratyabhijñā: 'She is Sphurattā. (Sā sphurattā).' She is here compared to a mirror because of Her thereby manifesting Herself (Sva-svarüpa-prakāsatvät) ${ }^{3}$.

Reflected. By 'Reflection' (Pratiphalana) is meant seeing one's own self (Svasvarüpävalokana). When the self is seen by reflection in this way, then ' Mahabindu appears on the Citta-wall ' (Cittamaya= Jñanaika-svarīpa) which is beautifully illumined.* The Citta is compared to a 'wall' (Kudya) because on it appears (the reflection of the) Mahābindu. In ordinary experience we see that if a mirror is kept facing the sun, the rays after being reflected therefrom appear on any wall nearby as a luminous spot (Bindu) produced by the rays of the sun. In the same way when Parames'vara who is Prakas'a $\checkmark$ (Prakäs'a-rūpa-parames'vara) comes into connection with Vimars'a which is like a mirror (Darpaṇävat-svarüpa-vimars'a-sambandhe jāte), there shines forth the Mahābindu who is Parames'vara as Pürno'ham'I am all.'

S'ruti also says: 'Oh gentle one, this Being alone there was in the beginning, the one, non-dual Brahman alone." That said: 'May I be many and be born.' ${ }^{6}$ Also 'She this Devatā said':' 'This Brahman alone there was in the beginning, That knew Itself as ' I (Aham) am the Brahman'. 'He said (and thought), truly I shall create these worlds (Lokas).' ${ }^{8}$ Texts in S'ruti like these say that the Parabrahman who is looking towards (Abhimukha) His own S'akti (Svãtmas'akti) is the Cause of the universe.'
$\bar{A}$ agama also says: ' When She the Paramā S'akti ${ }^{10}$ sees Her own Sphuratta, there comes into being the Cakra.'

In Pratyabhijnã also it is said : 'She the Sphurattā is the great Being-ness (Mahãsattā) beyond time and space (Des'a-kāla-visesinī). ${ }^{11}$ It is She who is spoken of as the essence of all (Sãrataya coktā) in the Heart of the Supreme Lord.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ That is, Her svarūpa as the substance of all the letters. Cf.
A-kārah sarva-varnägryah Prakās'ah paramah Sivah, Ha-kāro'ntyah kalārūpo Vimars'ākhyah prakirtitah.
${ }^{3}$ Sphuraña is a common term in these $S$ 'āstras. The word means impulse, vibration, throbbing, pulsation, quivering and then springing up, breaking forth, blossoming, starting into view, expanding and lastly flashing, glittering, sparkling manifestation, in short, both as impulse towards and as fact.
${ }^{\text {'S }}$ Sva-svarūpa-prkās'atvāt may also mean: Because She makes manifest the svarapa of Brahman (Sva $=\mathrm{Brahman}=\overline{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{tman}$ ) in Her as in a Mirror.
'That is, by the rays reflected back on it.
'Chā., 6-2-1.
${ }^{\prime}$ Chà., 6.2-3.
'Chā., 6.3-2.
${ }^{-}$Aitareya, 1. 1.

- He contemplates and assumes Power.
${ }^{10}$ Yoginilhridaya, 1. 9.
${ }^{14}$ She limits, that is, is beyond both.


## VERSE 5

Ahamkara, which excels all and is the massing together of S'iva and S'akti and the fully manifested union of the letters $A$ and $H a$, and which holds within itself the whole universe, is $C i t .{ }^{1}$

## Commentary

In this verse he describes the notion of "I-ness" (Ahambhäva) which arises from the gaze of S'iva upon His own luminous S'akti. Ahamküra is the Vimars'a which is 'I-ness' (Yo'yam aham-ahamityeva vimars'ah). Ahanikära is the cause (Kära=Kärana) of the experience of 'I-ness' (Ahambhäva-vimars'a) which manifests (Vyanjaka) on the uprising ( $U d b h \bar{u} t a$ ) of the experience which is self-recollection (Atmasmaraṇa). Ahainkära such as this excels all. So it has been said, 'In the Aham experience (Ahambhäva Prakās'a) rests in Itself (Atma-vis'rānti).' ${ }^{2}$

Cit (Chittamaya) is mere Jñãna (Jñãnaika-svabhãva).
Manifested (Suvyaktāhārna-samarasākāra) owing to the form which is produced by the combination of the letters $A$ and $H a$, each giving rise or making manifest the other (Parasparodbhiutarüpau).

Union (Samarasa=Eka-lolīhūta) or the union in the form of Ahamंkära of these two letters in which each desires to be united in an equal degree with the other.

Massing together of Siva and Sakti (S'iva-s'akti-mithunapiuda). S'iva $=$ Prakās'a, S'akti=Vimars'a. These are the two who make the divine Husband and Wife (Divyadampatimaya). The union of these $r$ two, in which they desire to be united in equal degree, is $S^{\prime} i v a-s^{\prime} a k t i$ mithunapinda. Ahaìkära for reasons implied in what is aforementioned contains within it (Kavalikrta) the sphere (Mandala) of the universe (Bhuvana). By Bhuvana-mandala is meant all that is
composed of Thirty-six Tattvas. The meaning, by the rule of Pratyahära, is that from the union of Prakāsa and Vimars'a which is Ahaimkära, within which are the many letters of the alphabet, emanates the whole universe consisting of Word ( $S^{\prime} a b d a$ ) and its Meaning (Artha). So also says S'ruti': 'The letterless (Avarna) full of meaning (Nihitārtha) by union with S'akti in various ways generates many letters (Varna)'. In another Upaniṣad d occurs this text: 'Who art thou?' 'It is I (Ahain) (the reply): All this is surely I (Ahain)'. Therefore the term 'Ahain' or 'I' denotes all things (Sarväbhidhānain $=$ Sarvaväcakam).'

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ Chittamaya. Or the verse may be translated-" Hamkāra is Cittamaya. The form ( Aham ) is the manifested union of the letters $A$ and $H a$ or the coupled S'iva and S'akti in massive union which even endures after the universe has been withdrawn into Itself."
${ }^{2}$ Prakās'asyàtma-vis'rāntir ahatiobhāve hi kirtitah.
${ }^{2}$ Svet., 14-1.
${ }^{4}$ Nrsimha Uttara, 7.

## VERSES $6 \& 7$

The two Bindus, white and red, are S'iva and S'akti, Who, in their secret mutual enjoyment, are now expanding and now contracting. They are the Cause of the creation of Word ( $V a k$ ) and Meaning (Artha), now entering and now separating from one another. Bindu which is Ahamkāra (Ahamkaratma) is the Sun which is the union of these two (white and red Bindus). The Sun is Kama, which is so called because of its desirableness; and Kala is the two Bindus which are Moon and Fire.

## Commentary

Having described in V. 4 in the passage 'The Mahābindu appears on the Citta-wall', the Svarüpa of the Bindu he now describes Kāmakalā.

The two Bindus white (Sita) and red (Sona) are Siva and Sakti playing in secret with one another, that is, in mutual enjoyment the one with the other (Vivikta-s'iva-s'akti=Anyonya-viharanapare S'ivasakti), now contracting or closing together ${ }^{1}$ ), now opening out as the creation of the universe (Prasarah=Jagat-stiṣtirüpo vikāsah).

The Cause of the creation of Vak and Artha (Vagarthasrsstihetuh). By Väcah' is meant all the sounds Parā, Pas'yanti and so forth; and by Artha is meant the thirty-six Tattvas beginning with S'iva and ending with $K_{S} i t i$. The creation of these is the creation of the world (Jagat) of six Adhvās.'

It has been said, 'Oh Deves', In Thee who art Cit (Cidātmani) are the six Adhvās, namely Varna, Kalä, Pada, Tattva, Mantra and Bhuvana.' These two Bindus which enter one another and separate (Paras-parānupraviṣtavispaṣtam) are the united white and
red Bindus (Sitas'onabinduyugalam) which are known as KämaKämes'varī, the divine Husband and Wife. The great secret here is this. On the authority of $S^{\prime} r u t i$, ' He who is supreme (Para) is Mahesvara'. And the supreme Lord (Paramesvara) who is the first letter $(A)$ which generates all sounds of the Vedas and so forth attains the state of Bindu (Bindu-bhäva) after having entered Vimars'a-S'akti who is His own body (Svāigabhūtā) and in whom ( $S^{\prime} a k t i$ ) all the universe (Prapañca) is dissolved. Thereafter the Vimars'a-S'akti also enters into the Prakās'amaya Bindu which is within Herself. On that the (Mis'ra) Bindu becomes ready for action (Uchchïna). From that Bindu issues Nādātmikā S'akti" within whose womb are all the Tattvas, who is all energy (Tejomay $\bar{i}$ ) and in seed form ( $B_{\bar{i} j a-r \bar{u} p \bar{a} \text { ) and subtile like the tip of a hair and }}$ assumes the form of a $S^{\prime} r i n g a ̄ t a k a .{ }^{b}$ In this way Prakãs'a and Vimars'ā which are the Svarüpa of Nāda and Bindu assume body as 'I' (Aham). In the same way, of the pair, one, namely Vimars'a, is the Red Bindu, and the other, Prakās'a, the White Bindu, and the union of the two is the mixed (Misrarüpa) and all powerful (Sarvatejomaya), the Svarüpa of which is the Paramātmà (Paramātma-svarūpa).

S'ruti also says: 'Avarna (letterless) which is full of meanings (Nihitärtha) by union with S'akti in various ways generates many letters.'

He further elucidates these three Bindus by speaking of them as Aham̈kärätmä and so on. The (mixed) Bindu which is (composed of) the Red and White Bindus (Binduh sita-rakta-svarupah) is one with the combined first letter $A$ and the last letter Ha (Sphärarüpa$h a-k a ̄ r a)$ between which are all the other letters. The Kära in Ahamikära signifies that $A$ and $H a$ are letters according to the Sütra 'Varnät kärah.' This Bindu is therefore the union of the two letters A-kāra and Ha-kāra, which signify the union of Prakäs'a and Vimars'a (Etan-mithuna-samarasākārah). The union of these two divine Husband and Wife (Divyadampatirūpasya) is their mutual helpfulness (Samarasah=Anukulyam) in entering into or co-operating with one another. This mutual action is in the very nature (Akära=Svarüpa) of the Bindu. The Sun is the Mixed Bindu (Misra-bindu), being the union in the manner stated of the White and Red Bindus (Sita-sona-bindu-samarasī-bhūtah).

In ordinary experience also (Loke'pi) the mixed character (Mis'rarüpatvam) of the Sun is spoken of, because it is said that He enters into and issues out of Fire and Moon. S'ruti says: 'So does Fire enter into the risen Sun. In the evening again the Sun enters into Fire.' ${ }^{6}$

The word $A m a \bar{a} \bar{a} s y \bar{a}^{7}$ is so called because the Sun and Moon are in conjunction ( $A m \bar{i}=$ with, Vasatah=are). Therefore the entrace of the Sun and the Moon into one another is well known. The Sun consequently is the mixed (Mis'rā) Bindu. $\checkmark$

Kama. That He is the object of adoration (Upäsya) is shown by the word 'Käma'. Käna is that which is desired (Kämyate) by the great Yogīs, who know the Supreme Reality (Paramarrtha) as being their very Self (Svätmatvena). The reason for their doing so is given when its desirableness (Kamanīyatva) is spoken of, since all beauty is desired.

The Chändogya Upaniṣad (speaking of the Purusa in the Sun) says: 'Golden-bearded, golden-haired, all gold from the tip of the nails.' The İs'ävãsya also says: "He the Paramātmā, radiant, bodiless (Akāya), imperishable one, without subtle body, without material body, ${ }^{8}$ pure ( $S^{\prime} u d d h a$ ), beyond Dharma and Adharma, pervades all."

The same Upanisad says: 'That most beneficent form of Thine, that do I see by Thy grace. That Puruṣa (in the Aditya-mandala whose body is the Vyährtis) He I am.'

By describing Kāmes'vara as beneficent the author praises his greatness (Mahimā).

Kala. Kalā is Vimars'a-s'akti. $\vee$
Bindus which are Fire and Moon Dahanendu-vigrahau bind $\bar{u})$. The meaning of this is that Vimars'a-S'akti is in the nature of Fire and Moon (Agni-Soma-ッüpinī).

Mahätripurasundari who is in both these and inseparate from Kāmesvara is the collectivity of the Bindus and is Kāmakalā. In all Agamas it is proclaimed that She is the object of adoration. So it has been said: ' When white S'iva is in red S'akti, Parā being pierced by $S^{\prime} a m b h u$, then such red $S^{\prime}$ ambhu is in $S^{\prime}$ akti as Paratattva. When red S'iva is in white S'akti, then is the state of Para-S'ambhu and such red S'iva in white S'akti indicates Saccidãnanda,' And
again it is said, 'Oh Parasivā, I make obeisance to Thy supreme Kala, whereof the upper Bindu is Thy Face, two other Bindus are Thy two breasts, and Nāda-bindu (that is, Härdakalā${ }^{9}$ ) is the place of Ras'anã (Näda-binduras'anägunāspadam).' ${ }^{10}$
' The Bindu which is above E-kara ${ }^{11}$ is the Sun and Her Face, and below are placed Fire and Moon, Her two breasts, and the Kala 'which is half of Hakära is her Yoni.'

The Nityāsodasikāa ${ }^{12}$ says: 'Having made the Bindu the Face and below it the two breasts and below it again half of that which follows $S a{ }^{13}$ meditate upon it ${ }^{14}$ as downward turned.'

All this is very secret.
The gist of all this is that the excellent Yogis, the great Māhes'varas, constantly worship the mother Mahā-tripurasundari who is Kāmakalā, the collectivity of the three Bindus in the radiant, imperishable and all-pervading Brahman (Bindutraya-samaṣli-rūpadivyäksarariupinū), whose very self is the Bliss which is Prakās'a (Prakās'änandasārā), and who is in the nature of complete 1-ness (Purnāhaintārūpinì), within whom is the seed (Virya) of the endless mass of letters (Anantäkșararāsi) and great Mantras (Mahämantras).

The Vijñänabhattāraka also says: "By passing through the different Mandalas (of the S'ricakra) where the gross letters (Sthülavarnal are rising up to Arddhendu, Bindu, Nādānta ${ }^{18}$ and to the S'ünya in the Bindurüpa-cakra, one becomes S'iva." ${ }^{16}$

## Notes

[^1]${ }^{11}$ The Bija formed by the union of $A \cdot k \bar{a} r a$ which is Prakās'a and I-kara which is Icchā sakti.
${ }^{13} 1.20$.
${ }^{1}$ i.e., Ha.
${ }^{4}$ i.e., the triangle.
${ }^{16}$ For these terms see Woodroffe's "Garland of Letters."
${ }^{10}$ The gross letters in Vaikhart form are in the outer Mandalas and passing through the subtler forms of $S a b d a$, the Sabdabrahman and then S"unya is attained.

## VERSE 8

Now this is the Vidya of Kāmakalā which deals with the sequence of the Cakras of the Devì. He by whom this is known becomes liberated and Mahātripurasundarí Herself.

## Commentary

Having thus explained the nature of Bindu (Bindusvarizaam) he says that the fruit of this knowledge and worship is Brahmabhãva.

Now (Iti). That is, after what has been described in the previous paragraphs.

Vidya of Kamakala. Kāmakalā is Mahātripurasundarī. By Her Vidyà is meant Jñana regarding Her; and to complete the sense, it is said that this knowledge consists in knowing the sequence or the order of arrangement of the Cakras in Her S'ricakra.

Sequence or Order (Krama). By this is meant the order in which the Cakras, Mantras and Devatās are placed, beginning from Sarvānandamaya till all is fully manifest.

He by whom (Yena). The suggestion is that the man on whom the grace of S'akti has fallen ( S'aktipata $^{\prime}$ : descent of S'akti) is drawn into enquiry concerning the Brahman and meditates and becomes liberated after attainment of knowledge.

Known (Vidita). Mastered through sitting at the feet of the Guru and so forth.

Becomes liberated (Mukto bhavati). He, the great Yogĩ, enjoys (Viharate) and is yet able to free himself of all desire, after having conquered the whole world through his consciousness (Bhävanä) ' I am always the full and whole I' (Paripurrnähambhäva).

So it has been said in Pratyabhijīā : 'He who is fully instructed in the greatness (Aisvarya) of the Lord by Vidyās is massive Consciousness (Cidghana) and is verily liberated '?

The Brhadāranyaka' says: 'Men think that by Brahmavidyã we shall be all in all ${ }^{3}$. Now, what is that which when it is known, we become all-knowing ?'

In the end ${ }^{4}$ he becomes Mahātripurasundarī Herself, that is, our Supreme Lady (Parābhattārikā).
$S^{\prime}$ ruti says: 'They enter the Supreme Light of Tripurā (Trai. puram dhāma)'; also 'the knower of the Brahman is the Brahman'. The Chändogya says ${ }^{\text {b }}$ : ' He alone who sees thus, who meditates thus, who knows thus, he verily is drawn to the Ātmã, has love-play with the Atmā, and is united wlth Ātmà which is Bliss Itself ( $\overline{\text { Atmarati, }}$ Ātmakrida, $\bar{A}$ tmamithuna, $\bar{A} t m \bar{n} n a n d a$ ) '.

In the Svacchanda Tantra also occur Texts like the following'When (the Sädhaka) is united in the same abode with his Devatá ${ }^{6}$, then for him there is no more birth or death. He attains the state of true Devotion and becomes the Lord of the Universe (Cakra) '.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ Cidghana is the Brahman. The sense of the text is that man becomes Brahman Itself. $C f$. 'He who knows the Brahman is Brahman'.
${ }^{2}$ 1-4.9.
${ }^{8}$ The text begins, "Seekers after Brahman say."
${ }^{\text {- Ante' } p i \text {, that is, after death. }}$

- 7.25-2.
' that is, here Tripurā.


## VERSE 9

From the Red Bindu about to create arose sound ${ }^{1}$ (Ravah) which is the Nāda-brahman sprout. From that (Sound) came Ether, Air, Fire, Water, Earth and the Letters of the alphabet.

## Commentary

Here the Yogī Punyānanda after having realised within himself (Atmatvena anubhïya) the Primordial Sundarī ${ }^{2}$ whose name is Kāmakală, now speaks of the origin of the world foom the Bindu before Creation (Prakrta-bindu) which is the Highest Reality (Paramärtha) as also of Her spreading forth (Vilāsa) as Devatā, Mantra and Chakra.

From the Red Bindu about to create (Sphuritādarunād bindoh). Sphurita $=$ Ucchuina, that is, 'swelling', 'pregnant's, which has been previously described.

Sound which is the Nadabrahman sprout (Nädabrahmãinkuroravah). Näda is the sound (Varna) which is the cause of the origin of all sounds. ${ }^{4}$ This is the Brahman which is Nadabrahman. This is the Producer (Angkura=Utpädaka). So it has been said: 'One Avarana ${ }^{5}$ which is Nāda (Nädãtmaka) is divided into all letters. As it nevet disappears ${ }^{6}$ it is called Anāhata ${ }^{7}$. This is S'ruti.'

Vyoma, Bindu, Nada. This is the order.' Sound (Rava) which is the sprouting Nädabrahman becomes manifest in the form Pas'yanti and so forth. It is proved ${ }^{\bullet}$ that the mass of sound is the $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ aktis Parā, Pasyanti and so forth. This sound ( $S^{\prime} a b d a$ ) is the origin of the five Bhütas, Ether, Āir, Fire, Water, Earth, and the letters beginning with $A$ and ending with $K s a$. From Näda-bindu issues the entire world. $S^{\prime} r u t i$ also says ${ }^{10}$ : 'From Aksara ${ }^{\text {n }}$ originates this universe.'

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ That is, the creative movement which as sensed by the ear is experienced as physical sound.
${ }^{2}$ Sundari=a beautiful woman. Here it is the Devi. All Devis are beautiful, the Devi Tripurasundars being the most beautiful of all. See a Dhyăna of Her in Chapter I, vv. 138-152, Nityāşodasikārṇava.
${ }^{3}$ The state of immediate readiness to produce.
'And, therefore, of everything else, for all things have a common origin.
${ }^{8} A-k \bar{a} r a$ is the first of all letters and is Prakās'a and Paramasiva. But this is lakşañartha, that is, after the universe is produced the first letter $A$ indicates the Brahman. But the Brahmasvarupa is $A$-varna in the negative sense, that is, letterless and soundless (nihs'abda). A-varna here is undifferentiated Power which manifests as the particular letters and other particulars of the universe.
${ }^{6}$ Lit., 'always is', that is, during the Kalpa. All creative activity is withdrawn at Pralaya when Power is one with the Power-holder (Saktiman).
${ }^{7} \bar{A} h a t a=$ struck, and anăhata s'abda is that sound which is not caused by the striking of two things together, that is, by contact of matter. It is Eternal Power.
${ }^{8}$ Ether originates from the self-dividing or 'bursting' Bindu, on which self-division there was $N \bar{a} d a$. That is, $N \bar{a} d a$ is the productive action which manifests as the produced Vyoma and the rest. Cf. A $\dot{m} b \bar{a}-$ stotra, v. 3.
${ }^{\circ}$ Later, in Verse 20.
${ }^{10}$ Muñdaka, 1-7.
"that is, Brahman. The word means both 'letter' and 'imperishable '.

The White Bindu also is the origin of Ether, Air, Fire, Water and Earth. The Universe from the most minute to the Brahmā-spheroid consists of these five Vikrtis.

## Commentary

Having spoken of to the all-pervadingness (Sarvãtmatva) and all-creativeness (Sarvasrstitva) of the Red Bindu he now speaks of the sameness of the White Bindu and Red Bindu, because of the inseparateness of the former from the latter.

White (Vis'ada), All-illuminating (Sarvaprakäs'a). It is from and into this Bindu, which has been previously described, that the appearance and disappearance of the Endless Brahmā-spheroids composed of the five Bhiutas, Ether and the rest take place.

So S'ruti says ${ }^{1}$ : 'In which all the Beings (Bhãvas) disappear and having disappeared become manifest again and then again and again disappear like bubbles.'

In this way it is established that from Brahman, which is the White and Red Bindus, which are Prakās'a and Vimars'a, all this (universe) originated.

Agama also says: 'I bow to the Mahäpitha' of Sainvit ${ }^{3}$ which is S'iva and S'akti (S'ivas'akti-padās'raya)' wherefrom emanate countless world-rays ${ }^{5}$ made manifest (Vilasita) or flashed forth by Creative Will (Icchä-s'akti).

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ Chīlikã Up., 8.
${ }^{3}$ A word which here conveys the sense of a place of great sanctity.

- That is, Parajnäna.
' Lit., the refuge which is the feet or place of S'iva and S'akti.
${ }^{5}$ From the Effulgent Consciousness imaged as a Mass of Light which is all Wisdom and Power, rays shoot forth which are the worlds, as, it is said elsewhere, sparks from the great central fire.


## VERSE 11

As the two Bindus are indistinguishable and inseparable, so also are Vidya the indicator (Vedaka), and Devatā, the indicated (Vedya).

## Commentary

Having spoken of the inseparateness (Abheda) of the two Bindus he now says that similarly there is oneness of the Mantra and the Devatā.

Two Bindus (Bindudvitaya) - The two Bindus previously mentioned which are in the nature of Prakās'a and Vimars'a (Prakās'avimarsatmakam). As these two are inseparate, the wise say that S'iva and S'akti are one Tattva'. The two are blended, the one with the other (Parasparilista). In the same way there is not the slightest distinction between Vidyā which is the indicator ( $V e d a k a=V a \bar{c} a k a$ ) and the Devatā which is the indicated (Vedya=Väcya).

Vidya is the Mantra of fifteen letters (Panchadashäkshari) and Devata is Mahātripurasundarī.

So it has been said in Tantrasadbhãva: 'All Mantras consist of letters (Varnätmaka). They again, $O$ beloved, are at base S'akti. S'akti again is Mātṛkā and She again is S'ivātmikā. She the Mātrkā who in the world appears possessed of the energy and brilliance of the Supreme (Paratejah-samanvitā) pervades all this universe beginning from Brahmā and ending with Bhuvana.'

WORd (Vak) and its meaning (Artha) are always united, They are S'iva and S'akti which are three-fold as Creation. Maintenance and Dissolution, and as the three Bijas.

## Commentary

He here wishes to say that the world arises out of the inseparate Näda-bindu couple, and therefore says that that Couple of its own wish differentiated themselves.

Word and its meaning ( $V \bar{a} k$ and $A r t h a) . ~ V a \bar{a} k$ is in the form of Varna, Pada, Mantra (Varnapadamantrarīpā), Artha is Kalā, Tattva and Bhuvana ${ }^{1}$ (Kalätattvabhuvanätmā). Such is the form of S'iva-S'akti, because, as S'ruti says,' out of S'abda (Vāk) and Artha which are Prakūs'a and Vimars'a (Prakās'a-vimars'àtmaka), the whole world consisting of six Adhvǎs (S'adadhvätmaka) originated. They are therefore always united (Nityayutau-Nirantara-samsaktau) and not casually or accidentally so, like a jar and picture which may be put together. If the union were merely accidental, then the ordered universe would not exist. These two go through the threefold changes of Creation, Maintenance and Dissolution (Srssti-sthiti-laya-bhedau tridhā-vibhaktau).

Creation, Maintenance and Dissolution. By Creation (S $\underset{\text { rssti) is }}{ }$ meant the appearance of all the Tattvas beginning with $S^{\prime}$ iva and ending with Kșiti. Sthiti is the Maintenance thereof, and Dissolution (Laya) is their reunion with, or return to, that which at base they are (Svãtmasāksätkära). These three (functions) are from, in and into the $\bar{A} t m a \overline{.}$. So it has been said by the honoured Abhinavagupta ${ }^{2}$; 'Creation, Maintenance and Dissolution are (all) within the Atmã (Svätmagāh) in their own nature (Svarüpatvena)'. These two (Vāk and Artha) are mutually (Paraspara) united $S^{\prime} i v a$ and $S^{\prime} a k t i$
(S'ivas'akti-mayau) and forms of Prakās'a and Vimars'a (Prakās'a-vimars'a-svarüpau), the activity of these two being of one and the same thing (Ubhayor eka-krttvät), just as in the case of fire and the function or $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ akti of burning (Vahnidāhakatvavat) there is no difference (Tattvāntara).

As an honoured teacher also says: 'The identity (Tādātmya) of these two is everlasting (Nityam) like that of Fire (Vahni) and S'akti or power which burns (Dāhika),'

Agama also says: 'As We two are the Self of the World (Jagadãtmatvät) We two are one with it. By reason of Our identity with one another We are at all times the life of the world (Jagatprāna)'.

Threefold (Tridhä-vibhaktau). The united Prakās'a and Vimars'a are divided in three ways (Vibhaktau=Prithagbhūtau). These three ways or forms are the three Bijas. The three Bijas are Vägbhava, Kamarāja and $S^{\prime} a k t i B i ̄ j a$. The meaning of this is that Mahātripurasundarī who is Brahman as Kämakalà composed of the three Bindus collectively (Bindutrayasamașitibhūt $\bar{a}$ ), is the object of adoration of all.

The Vamakes'vara ${ }^{3}$ says: 'Tripurā is known by the three Tattvas (Tattvatrayavinirdistā) and is the threefold S'akti of the three letters (Varna-s'akti-trayãtmikā) ${ }^{4}$. Vāgīs'varī which is Jñāna sakti is in Vāgbhavabija and is Moksa-rūpini or Liberation itself, that is, grantor of Liberation. Kãmakalā is in Kāmarāja (Bija) which is Kriyā $S^{\prime} a k t i$ (Kriyātmikā) and Kàmarūpā (as Kāma or Will, that is, grantor of desires). Icchā which is the Parā S'akti is in $S^{\prime} a k t i B_{i j a}$ and is $S^{\prime} i v a-r u \bar{p} i n i{ }^{\text {b }}$. Such is Devī Mahātripurasundarī who is the three Akşaras (Bijas), who loosens the bondage to this world, and is known by the tradition handed down by the line of Gurus to their disciples (Pāramparyena vijūātā)'.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ These six constitute the six Adhvas (see "Garland of Letters"), of which the first three are in $V \bar{a} k$ and the remaining three in Artha.
'Āārya of the Kāshmira School.
${ }^{3}$ Nity ${ }^{3} \bar{s}^{\prime}$ odas'ikă, IV, 16-19.

- The Varnas or letters here are the three Bijas.
'Siva-rüpint=Dharmapradā, giver of Dharma.

VERSES 13 \& 14
Knower, Knowing, Known are the three Bindus and forms of the Bīja. The three Lights, the three Pithas and the three S'aktis are that by which they (the Bindus) are known. ${ }^{1}$ In these again in their order are the three Lingas as also the three Matrkas. She who is this threefold body is the Vidya (Deviz), who is the fourth Pitha (Turiyapitha), and the root of all differentiation ( $\bar{A} d i b h e d i n \bar{z})$.

## Commentary

He here commences to make the Vidyā (Mantra) of fifteen letters by describing certain details immanent (Antargata) in the three divisions (Khanda), Vägbhava and others.

Knower (Mätā) is the Lord (Is $s^{\prime} v a r a$ ) who knows.
Knowing (Mänam) is the Vidyā whereby He knows (Avagati-sādhana-bhūta vidyā).

Known or Object of knowledge (Meya) is Mahātripurasundarī who is to be known (Jñayamana).

Forms of the Bija are these three, namely Knower, Knowing and Known divided into three separate Bindus (Bindutrayabhinna-bija$r u ̄ \neq a ̄ n i)$.

The three Bindus are those already described, namely Red, White and Mixed. The Bija is divided into these three Bindus. The Bija is the Nirvanna Bija which is the collectivity of all the three Bindus (Sarvasamassti-bhūta-nirvänäkhyam). By "form" (Rüpa) is meant that they manifest the Bīja (Tadrüpāni=Tatprakāsakãni). The sense of the above is that She who is the Supreme transcendent Light (Paramjyotih) which is Consciousness (Cit), Bliss (Ananda), and the massive Âtmā (ghanätmã) with the experience of Ahambhäva or " 1 -ness" (Sarvätī̄ä-cidänandaghanātmãnubhava-rüpāham-bhävasaalinī) enjoys Herself in the form of experience in which there is

Knower (Mätr), Knowing (Mäna) and Known (Meya) (Mätr-mānameyabhāvam anubhūya viharati).

The Känva' says: 'This Ātmã there was alone in the beginning as Puruṣa. He saw and saw nothing outside Himself. "He I Am" (So'ham̀ asmi): Thus first did he say. Thereupon arose 'Aham'. Therefore even now a person on being accosted first says, 'It is I' (Ahain ayaì) and then given his individual name.'

The meaning of the passage is: The $\bar{A} t m \bar{a}$ is the supreme Lord. 'Idam' is the visible Universe. 'In the beginning' means first. 'He was', that is, with the Universe within himself. Therefore, that Paramãtmã having seen as Himself (Atmatvena), the Universe, with Himself (Svãtmasãtkrta-prapañcam) did not see any other; that is, He saw nothing beyond Himself, because He had withdrawn all things into Himself. At that time He showed Himself to Himself as 'I am the universal form' (Svasädhärautarïpa), that is, 'I am the experience which is continuous (Akhanda), Massive (Ghana), Being (Sat), Consciousness (Cit), and Bliss (Ananda) (Akhandasaccidänandaghanätmänubhavo'hain)'. In the beginning, that is, before creation He enjoyed himself, that is, he showed (Prädars'ayat) Himself to Himself. Thereupon arose 'Aham' (I) Aham-nāmabhavat). Because thus Brahman shows His own self (Svarüpa) to Himself as 'I' (Aham), this is itself the name of Brahman. Therefore even in this world if a person be accosted he answers first 'It is I' (Aham) and after thus giving his Brahmasvarupa', he next gives his other ' name. These distinctions of Knower and the like are seen to derive from the Brahman as we can perceive by examining ourselves.

The Catuhs'atī ${ }^{\text {b }}$ says, that the Supreme Energy (Paraintejah), which is transcendent (Atitam=which is beyond the Bindu) is Svasamivit (三Svetarvisayakain jnnam = knowledge, the object of which is nothing other than Self). Its characteristic is manifestation (Udayätmakaì =(Udayaikasvarūpam sadbhäva-vikärarahitain). By Its mere wish (i.e. by mere Ilksana without being dependent upon or having recourse to any other being or thing), it made the worldpicture (Vis'va-mayollekhah=jagadantmakam chitram). It is all prevading (Visva-rūpaka=Sarvtmaka) Consciousness (Caitanya) pleasing Itself in its own blissfulness ${ }^{6}$. Such is $\bar{A} t m \bar{a}$ (Atmano rüpaì). Its light is contracted (Samikucatprabham) in Its evolution
"as Knower (Mätṛ), Knowing (Mäna), Known (Meya) and true Knowledge (Pramã).

Three Lights (Dhämatraya). These are the three Mandalas of Moon, Sun, Fire.

Three Bijas (Bijatraya). These are Vāgbhıva and others.
Three Pithas (Pithatraya). These are Kämagiri and others ${ }^{7}$.
Three Saktis (S'aktitraya). These are Icchā and others ${ }^{8}$.
They (Bindus) are known (Bhävita) under these three aspects (Bheda). These are forms of the Mahābindu (Mahäbindumaya). Therefore in these Three Lights and others there are in their order (Krameña= $\bar{A} n u p \bar{u} r v y \bar{a})$ the three Lingas, viz., Svayambhu and the others ${ }^{9}$, the threefold $M a ̈ t r k a ̈$ classified as $A, K a, T h a$ and the rest ${ }^{10}$. Tripura who is in the form of and is the collectivity of all things (Tat-samastirüpā) is the Parás'akti who appeared, and hence it is said 'She who is the threefold body' Ittham tritaya-puri $y \bar{a})$. Her body is threefold in manner hereinbefore described. She is therefore the highest or Fourth Pīta (Turīyapithā) as the basis (Bhī) wherefrom appears and into which disappears the whole universe which is threefold (Trividhätmaka-sarvaprapancävirbhäva-tirobhäva-bhüh). So the Catuh-s'atī ${ }^{11}$ says: '(I bow to) Mätrkā who is Pītha-rüpinì'.

She who in this way is the Turìyapithä and is the root of all differentiates Herself ( $\overline{\text { ddibhedinī). She within whom is the endless }}$ mass of Tattvas produced by Her own will (Svecchayā udbhāvitānanta-tattva-kadambinī) is in Herself (Svātmany eva) continuous impartite (Akhaṇda) Samivit.

An honoured sage (Abhiyukta) has said: 'Because the Devi created the three forms (Trimuirti), because She is before all (Purobhava), because She is in the form of the three (Trayimayi) ${ }^{12}$, because even after dissolution of the three worlds She recreates them again, the Mother's ( $A \dot{m} b i k \bar{a}$ ) name is appropriately Tripurä.'

In the Catuh-satī ${ }^{18}$ She is spoken of as the Devī Tripură who is Knowledge as Supreme experience itself (Svasamvit).

## Notes

[^2]Bindus again are the three lights, three Pzthas, three Saktis, three Lingas and three $M \bar{a} t r k \bar{a} s$. That is, these are their various aspects.
${ }^{2}$ Bṛhadäranyaka, 1-4-1.
${ }^{3}$ That in which he is one with Brahman.
${ }^{4}$ Individual.
'i.e., Nityāşodas'ikă, VI-49-51.
' i.e., its blissfulness is not the result of anything outside Itself.
'Pīrnas'aila and Jālandhara. These reflect and are Vrtti of chit.
${ }^{\text {- }}$ That is, J $\bar{n} \bar{a} n a$ and Kriyā Saktis.

- Namely Bāţa, Itara and Para.
${ }^{16}$ The Trikona of that name. See "Serpent Power" by A. Avalon.
${ }^{11}$ Nityās ${ }^{\prime} o d a s^{\prime} i k a \bar{a}, \mathrm{Ch} . \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{vi}$.
${ }^{12}$ i.e., the vedas consisting of Karma, Upāsanā and Jnāna Kāydas, not, as usually stated, ${ }^{2} k$, Yajus, Sāman.
${ }^{13} \mathrm{Ch} . \mathrm{V} .41$.


## VERSES 15, $16 \& 17$

Sound, Touch, Form, Taste, Smell these are the subtle Bhutas. (Of thesc) each is the producer (Vyapaka) of that which follows (Vyapya), and thus taking them all in their order there are fifteen properties (Gunas).

The Nitya (Tripurā) who is (the Mantra) of fifteen letters is known as She appears in the Bhūtas (Bhautika'bhimata). She is surrounded by the fifteen Nityas ${ }^{2}$ who are distinguished by the different properties (Gunas) of sound and so forth (S'abdadi-guna.prabheda bhinnah).

The (fifteen) Nityas represent the (fifteen) lunar days (Tithyakarah). The lunar days again are the union (Samarasa) of S'iva and S'asti. They consist of days and nights. They are the letters in the Mantra and have the double nature of Prakas'a and Vimars'a.

## Commentary

He has spoken of the creation of the five Bhūtas in the passage: 'From that came Ether, Air, Fire, Water and Earth.' He here commences to speak of the nature (Svarüpa) of each of the Devatās who are one with (each of) the letters of the great Mantra by a description of the Gunas of the first created five Bhütas.

Sound ( $S^{\prime} a b d a$ ) is the Guṇa of $\bar{A} k \bar{s} s^{\prime} a$, Touch (Spars'a) of Vajuu, Form (Küpa) of Tejas, Taste (Rasa) of Apas, Smell (Gandha) of Prthvī. These Guṇas from Ahās'a to Pṛthvì increase by one and thus fifteen Guṇas are obtained ${ }^{\text {'. As there are fifteen different } G u n a s}$ the $S^{\prime}$ rividya is of fifteen letters. In other words, She who is the own form (Svarüpa) of the Mantra appears as such. Therefore the fifteen letters are Her form (Rüpa).

She is known as She appears in the Bhutas (Bhautikä'bhimatã). She is on this account worshipped as in or in relation to Her bhautika aspects (Bhūta-sambandhitvena iṣtä). As the Guṇas which emanate from Her are fifteen in number, so the letters of the Vidya ${ }^{3}$ are fifteen. The Nityä whose form is that (Mantra), who is the Svarupa of that (Mantra), is unmoving, changeless and supreme (Kütasthā); just as the ocean is that in which appear and disappear the waves, bubbles and froth, so She is That in which all the Tattvas appear and disappear. So the Brhadäranyaka' says: 'This great Being (Bhüta= Brahman) is endless and without limit and is massive knowledge. It evolves from Itself these Bhütas as Devas, men, and so forth, and, withdraws them also, that is, withdraws these forms of Itself.'

In the Mundaka-Upaniṣad also it is said: 'That in which all forms of experience (Bhäva) disappear.'

He next speaks of the sixteenth Nityà who is Kütasthā as being of fifteen limbs (Avayava), as in the fifteen lunar days (Tithi) which are the fifteen Devatūs, and as in the form of the Mantra of the fifteen letters.

The fifteen Nityas represent the (fifteen) lunar days (Nityäs. tithyākārāh). The Nityās are in the form of the lunar days. These are the Nityās beginning with Kämesvari and ending with Citrä. They are in the form of the lunar days (Tithyäkärāh), that is, they are Devatās who are the Tithis (Tithyabhimāninyah). The Tithis also begin with Pratipat and end with Pürnimā.

The lunar days again are the union of Siva and Sakti (Tithayasca $S^{\prime} i v a-S^{\prime} a k t i$-samarasākārāh), or in other words, they are the united form of Prakās'a and Vimars'a. They are therefore of the form of day and night. Prakãs'a and Vimars'a are day and night. So it is said in Cidviläsa : 'She the Night makes all the worlds sleep. He the Day is verily the waker-up of all.'

These Tithis again are the letters in the Vidyā (Srivarnäh) being in manner aforesaid fifteen in number. They have further the double forms, that is, they are likewise Prakās'a and Vimars'ah) (Prakās'a-vimars'a-rüpāh). This Vidyã of fifteen letters has been enunciated in S'aunaka-S'äkhā of the Atharva-veda by the Mantra, which runs 'Kämo yonih kamalä' and so forth. Some say that this Vidyä is also shown in the fifth Mandala of the Rgveda in Catväraitn bibhrati kșemayantah' and so forth.

The sense of all this is that this Parās'akti who is both Prakasa (S'iva) and Vimars'a (S'akti) and appear as the five Bhūtas (Prakāsa-Vimars'a-mayī and Pañca-bhūtātınikā), becomes by a progressive increase of Guṇas the Mantra of fifteen letters, the fifteen Tithis, and is manifest as the fifteen Devatās (Devatāsvarūpinī).

So Agama says: 'There is some, only one Supreme Mahes'vara whose name is Prakās'a and the name of whose S'akti is Vimars'a, She is called Nityā by the wise. She the Devi uhose name is Vimars'a becomes fivefold as Ether ( $\bar{A} k \bar{a} s^{\prime} a$ ), Air (Anila), the Seven-flamed (Saptärcih) Fire, Water (Salila) and Earth (Avan̄̄). By the increase of Gunas, one by one, She reaches the number of the Tithis (fifteen). The Devì who is Vimars'a (Vimars'a-rūpinī) is known as the sixteenth (Ṣodasì). The Parames'vanì who is Mahätripurasundarī undergoes these sixteen forms, the last of which is Citrä. She spreads Herself alt over (the Cakra). The subject is only here hinted at. It should be known from One's own Āgama. He who worships these Devis one after the other day by day, from Pratipat to Pūrnima attains, oh beloved, good fortune (Saubhagya).'

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ Devis, who are to be distinguished from the supreme Nityā Tripura.
${ }^{2}$ That is $\bar{A} k \bar{a} s^{\prime} a$ has one Guna, namely Sabda; Vāyu has two viz., Sabda and Spars'a: and so on.

- Mantra.
- 2.4-12.


## VERSE 18

The Vidya which is composed of the three Bindus ${ }^{1}$, the vowels and consonants collectively and separately, is both immanent in and transcends the Thirty-six Tattvas and is by Herself alone.

## Commentary

Here the author wishing to strengthen what has previously been said says that the Devatä is immanent in and transcends the Universe, so also does the Vidyā.

The vowels (Svara) are the letters beginning with $A$ and the consonants (Vyañjana) are the letters beginning with $K a$.

The three Bindus (Bindutraya) are the three Bindus which make Anusvāra and Visarga. These taken either singly or in a group make Her body (Vibhāvitākārā=udbhāvitasvarūpā).

She is thus in the Thirty-six Tattvas (Sattrimis'at-tattvãtmā) that is, Her body is made up of the Tattvas beginning with S'iva and ending with Ksiti, and She also transcends them (Tattvätītä ca), for She is the place and origin of all the Tattvas (Tattvasamudāyasthänā). She is therefore alone (Kevalä), because there is nothing besides Herself (Sva-vyatiriktasya abhärät).

Such is the Vidyä of fifteen letters (Pañcadasäksarī).
The divisions of its parts are as follows: The honoured Punyānanda, a strong adherent of Hādividyā ${ }^{\mathbf{s}}$, speaks of this Vidyä as a whole, that is, as immanent in the Tattvas (Tattvátmakatva) and transcending them (Taduttīrnatva) of this Vidyā.

In the first part Vagbhava contains five vowels and seven consonants, that is, twelve letters. In the secoud Kämaräja there are six vowels and eight consonants in all fourteen letters. In the third part known as $S^{\prime} a k t i$ there are four vowels and six consonants. The
total of all these make 36 letters which are the limbs *. This Vidy $\bar{a}$ as an entire whole surpasses all (the thirty-six) Tattvas (Sarvatattvätikrāntā). This is everywhere well established and known (Prasiddhā).

S'ruti says that Kädi also possesses the double quality' (Ubhayätmakatva) that is, as immanent and transcendent and as collective and individual (Vyaṣti.samaṣtirūpatvaí). The diffcrence between the two is that in the first part of Hádi there are five vowels and seven consonants, whereas in the first part of Kädi there are seven vowels and five consonants. So that in both Vidyās the total in the first section is equally twelve each. Both Vidyās therefore possess the double character. The method relating to the worship of both the Vidyās should be learnt from the mouth of the Guru.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ i.e., Bindu and Visarga.
${ }^{3}$ Keval $\bar{a}=E k \bar{a}=$ Advit $\bar{y} y \bar{a}$ : that is one without another.
' There are three malas or forms of worship, viz., Kādi (Kālikula), Hãdi (S'rizkula), and Kahādi. See A. Avalon's Introduction to the Kádimata portion of Tantra-rāja, Vol. 8, Tāntrika Texts.
${ }^{4}$ The grand total is thus 15 vowels and 21 consonants $=36$ letters

VERSE 19
Vedya is also like this-She is the subtle Devī Tripurasundari. The Great Yogīs have ever taught the inseparateness of the Vidyā and the Vedyā.

## Commentary

He here speaks of the twofold aspect (Ubhayantmakatva) of Devatā and of the oneness of Mantra and Devatā.

Vedya ( $=$ she who as the subject of knowledge is sought to be known), She whose Svarupa is Cit and Ananda, She is "Like this" (Tadrgatmá-like the Mantra She is immanent in the Tattvass (Tatträtmika ) and in the universe (Vis'vātmika and is beyond and transcends both (Taduttīrṇā).

Subtle (Sūkṣnä). By this is meant She who cannot be subdivided, who cannot be defined (Paricchettuì as'akyà).

She ( $S \bar{a}$ ) is used to indicate the fact that She is recognised (Prasiddhā) in all Vedāntas.

Tripurasundari-She is so called because She is Tripurā and Sundarī (beautiful). She is Tripurā because She produces all things ${ }^{*}$ which are in a threefold state (Tridhävasthita-samasta-vastupüranät), and She is Sundari because She is the adored of Yogis (Sarvayogibhirupassyatvena) and also because of Her charmfulness (Sprhanīyatvāt). The word Tripurā has previously been defined. The Svarüpa of the Devī is clear Illumination (Svacchapranâấarūpā). She is the Parā-vāk whose play is creation and the like of the universe (Vis'vasya jananādi-kridārüpă).

The Great Yogis . . . Vidya and Vedya (Vidyā-Vedyātmakayor atyantäbhedaì āmananty āryäh). All Yogīs beginning with Parames'vara (Āryāh=Parames'vara-pramukhūh sarvayoginah) establish or uphold (Pratipädayanti) the eternal (Atyanta $=$ Särvakalika) in-
separateness (Abheda=aikya=one-ness) of Vidyā, that is, the Mantra of fifteen letters, and Vedyā, that is, Tripurasundari. So it has been said in Catuhs'ati": "Whatever S'akti is spoken of as being in any particular category (Padārtha), that S'akti is the Devī Sarves'vari (the S'akti of S'iva), and He who is with Her is the Great Lord (Mahes'vara). She the Vidyā who is Bhūtagunātmik $\bar{a}^{2}$ spreads Herself out by the fifteen letters of which Her mantra is composed and which is divided into groups of five (which are of Vāgbhava), six (which are of Kämarāja), and four (which are of $S^{\prime} a k t i$ ) letters ${ }^{3}$. According to the number of vowels and consonants (of which her Mantra consists) She is of thirty-seven aspects (Saptatrimis'atprabhedinī). By these thirty-seven aspects or variations She appears as Thirty-six Tattvas. The Vidyā Itself should be thought of as the State of S'iva Himself which excels all Tattvas ${ }^{\text {. }}$.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ Nityäşodas'ikā, Ch. VII, VV. 31-34.
${ }^{3}$ That is, She is Bhūtas and Gunas, or rather these are in Her.
${ }^{3} A k s a r a=$ imperishable entities.
"Tattuātztasvabhävā. Sva $=$ S'iva; Svabhāva is the State or Bhāva of $S^{\prime}$ 'iva and as such it excels all Tattvas. The Devi is that.

She whose inner nature is beyond mind is the Mahes'I as Parā. It is She again who is known in three different aspects when manifest as the three Mátṛās, Pas'yantī and others and evolves Herself into the Cakra.

## Commentary

Having previously spoken of the oneness of the Vidya and Devata the author wishing to speak of the identity with one another of Cakra and Duvatä now proceeds to speak of the mode in which the Chakra originated (Cakrotpattiprakāra). "She whose inner nature is beyond mind" (Yā Sūntaroharūpā ; antara=antah-karana or mind; uhah ( $=$ Vitarkah $=$ Itthamiti-paricchedarahitah) is that which cannot be described as this or that). The sense is that She is beyond mind and speech (Avänimãnasagocaratvāt) and therefore cannot be expressed in the words of the Vedantas ${ }^{1}$. The Mahes' ${ }^{-}$is the Cause of all (Sarvakāranabhīt $\bar{a}$ ) as the ground (Bhūmi) wherefrom all the Thirtysix Tattvas from $S^{\prime} i v a$ to Prthivi proceed and that is why She is called Parā the bighest or who excels all (Sarvotkrstā).
$S^{\prime}$ ruti ${ }^{2}$ says:
" [He has no body nor has He any organ of sense. There is no one seen who is equal to or greater than Him.] His S'akti is Parā who is heard of (in the Vedas) as of many aspects and immanent in Him (Svābhāvikī) as Kriyās'akti united with Jñāna and Bala."

Also elsewhere": "That from which words along with Manas being unable to reach return (baffled)."

Againa also says: "Parä Väk (Supreme Word) which is within (i.e. unmanifest) is verily Light-in-Itself (Svarüpajyotireva)' and perishes not (Anapäyini). When Her own form is seen (Yusyäm drssta-svarū̄āyā̀̀ ) all duty ceases " "

This same (Saiva) Parā S'akti so described (Evam̀bhütalaksanäa) is again known in three different aspects. That is what is said in the passage when manifest \&c. \&c. Pashyanti and others (Spastā pas'yantyäditrimātrikātmā). By "Manifest" (Spaṣtā) Her first appearance as something objective is meant. By the expression "and others" Madhyamā and Vaikharì are intended. It is She Who as Vaikharì which is power of expression (Abhiläpasvarüpini), is the S'akti which is in the form of the mass of fifteen letters (Pañcadasāksararasimayī) ${ }^{6}$ and in all the many different words used in the Vedas and Tantras and in ordinary life. So it has been said in Subhagodayavãsanā: "Parã as Pas'yantī is the creeper born in the earth ${ }^{7}$ as Madhyamã She is the fragrance from the flower-bunch and as Vaikhari She is the letter of the alphabet (Aksamālä). Thus does She excel all." In this wise, as Trimātrikā, She becomes the Cakra that is, becomes one with the Cakra of three parts ${ }^{8}$.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ That is, She is beyond the scope of the highest form of human learning and can be realised by Sādhan $\bar{a}$ alone by the man who deserves to be calledVidvān.

Cf. : Nistattvä kāryagamyä'sya s'aktir māyä'gnis'aktivat Nahi s'aktim kvacit kas'cit budhyate kāryatah purā.
(Vidyāranyamuni)

> Also :
> Na silp $\bar{u} d i j$ ñänayukte vidvacchabdah prayujyate Mokşaikahetuvidyā yāā vidyā nātra saìns'ayah.
(Brahmāndapu+āna)
${ }^{2}$ Svetās'vatara VI. 8. The portion within brackets has not been quoted in the commentary. "Is seen" (Drs'yate) is explained by Narayaṇa to mean "realised by argument" (Yukty $\bar{a}$ upalabhyate). "Bala" here says Bhāskara (under Nitȳ̄̄̄̄oda, VI. 9) implies Icchā (Balas'abdasya icchāparatvam).
${ }^{3}$ Taittirīya (2, 4, 1, 2. 9. 1) ; Brahma 3.
'That is, the Brahman light.
${ }^{\text {b }}$ Adhikāro nivartate i.e. the question of competency does not apply to such a man. He becomes free from all observances.

- The Mantra of fifteen letters is given in Tripuramahopanisad. 8. being published in this series.
${ }^{\top} B h \bar{u} j a n m a=$ Earth-born i.e. born in the Mūlādhāra.
${ }^{2}$ There are nine Mandalas in the S'ri-Cakra divided into three parts of three sections each. The three parts may also be Şşti, Sthiti, Laya corresponding with Pashyanti, Madhyama, Vaikhari.


## VERSE 21

The wise know no difference between the Mahesiz and the Cakra. Para Herself is the subtle form of both these (Devata and Cakra). There is no difference between the two in the gross form also.

## Commentary

In this verse he emphasises what has been previously said in the statement that the wise see no difference or distinction whatsoever between the Cakra, consisting of the nine sections (Ararana) beginning with Trailokyamohuna and ending with Biudu wherein Sundarī abides, and Sundarī Herself Who is the presiding (Adhiṣthätrī) Great Lady (Mahes'i) therein. This is so because the $\mathbf{S}^{\prime}$ rīcakra is the form (Rüpa) of the S'ri-Sundari.
$S^{\prime}$ ruti ${ }^{1}$ says: 'Alone She was at first. She became nine-fold'.
The Vämakes'vara' demonstrates this non-difference in the passage beginning: '[The five S'aktis produce and the four Fires withdraw]. From the union of the five S'aktis and the four Fires there arises the Cakra. [When the Supreme S'akti sees Her own becoming (Sphurattā) then there arises the Cakra],' and ending with 'The Cakra is the form (Rūpa) of the Kāmakalā in that it is the going forth (Prasära) of the Supreme Reality (Paramärtha).'

He speaks of the oneness of these two (the Cakra and the Devatā) in their subtle form (Sūksma-rüpa) by which is meant that which cannot be defined. The S'ricakra in its subtle form is the Bindu. Its indefinableness is clearly shown in the passage: 'In the Supreme $\bar{A} k a \bar{s} s^{\prime} a$ which is the Bindu (Baindave paramākāse) and so on.' The indefinableness of the Devatä has also been shown in the verse beginning: 'The Viay $\bar{a}$ (object of knowledge) is also like this ( $T \bar{a} d r g a ̃ t m \bar{a})$ '. In the same way there is no difference between the
two in their gross form. The grossness of the Cakra is in its expansions beginning with the Trikona (triangle) and ending with the Caturas'ra (square), and the grossness of the Devatā is in Her gradual unfolding from Tripurā̀̀bikā to Tripurāsakti. ${ }^{3}$ The Cakra and the Devatà, who are as above described, cannot be separated. He gives a reason for it when he says that Parä, whereby is meant Adis'akti, is the subtle form of both these.

The Catuhsati says ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ : 'The Mother of the origin of the three Lokas is both gross and subtle '. There is thus no difference between these two (Cakra and Devatā) for the wise.
$S^{\prime} r u t i{ }^{6}$ also says: 'All this verily is the Brahman'. Also ${ }^{6}$ : 'All men vanquish him who thinks that all things are outside the Brahman'.

The author himself says (V. 36) : 'When She this Mahesī Parā unfolds as the Cakra'.

Thus it is established that the Cakra is the form ( $R \overline{u p} p$ ) of the Devatà.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ Tripurā-mahopanişad, 3. The meaning of the Text is-She was One as in Binducakra and became ninefold in the nine triangles of which the Sricakra consists.
${ }^{3}$ Nity $\bar{a}$-şodas ${ }^{\prime} i k \bar{a}$, VI-8-24. The portion within the brackets has not been quoted by the Commentator, but added by the Translator to make it more intelligible to English readers. By "own" is meant "inherent".
' The nine Cakras of which the Sricakra is composed are presided over by the Devi under nine different names, indicative of Her nine different aspects. These names are-(1) Tripurā, (2) Tripures'vari, (3) Tripurasundarı, (4) Tripuravāsinz, (5) Tripurās'ri, (6) Tripuramālini, (7) Tripurāsiddhi, (8) Tripurā̀̀bika, (9) Mahätripurasundar̄̃. The first of these is in the Bhüpura and the last is in the Bindu. The Avarana-Saktis of each of these are classed as (1) Prakat $\bar{a}$, (2) Gupt $\bar{a}$, (3) Guptatar $\bar{a}$, (4) Saìpradāyā, (5) Kulakaulā, (6) Nigarbhā, (7) Rahasyā, (8) Ati. rahasyā and (9) Parāpararahasyă, respectively.

- Nityāsodasikā, IV-4.
- Chändogya, 3-14-1.
"Bthadäranyaka, 2-4-6.

The Centre of Cakra is Para (Paramaya). This is Bindutattva. When It becomes ready to evolve (Ucchiuna) It transforms and manifests as a triangle. This (triangle) is the source of the three ( $S^{\prime} a k t i s$, namely) Pas'yantī and others and is also the three Bījas. Vama, Jyeṣtha, Raudrī, A $\dot{m} b i k a$ and Paras'akti are one portion (of the S'rīcakra) ${ }^{2}$, Icchā, Jñana, Kriya and S'anta are the other portion ${ }^{2}$. (These make nine). The two letters ( $A$ and $H a$ ) taken separately and collectively make with the foregoing nine the eleven-fold Pas'yantiz ${ }^{\text { }}$.

## Commentary

He here desires to speak of the S'ricakra composed of nine triangles (Navayonyātmaka) which is the manifestation (Vikäsarüpa) of the S'aktis Parā, Pas'yanti and the rest. He first speaks of the Bindu called Sarvānandamaya which is Parās'akti (Parās'aktimaya).

Cakra. By this is meant the Cakra of nine triangles (Navayonyätmaka) and by Centre of the Cakra, Bindutattva. Bindusvarūpa has been already explained. The word This (Idam) signifies that It is in Itself (Svasãksātkrtam) Parā or Parās'aktisvarūpa. When tbis Bindutattva manifests then there is the Triangle. He therefore says When it becomes ready to evolve. (Ucchünam tac ca yadä). The meaning is that when under the influence of the Adrsta of creatures the Baindava Tattva is about to evolve It transforms Itsclf into a triangle' which is of the shape of a S'rigata (Trikonarupena parinatain spaşam) and the product of the union of $A$ (Anuttarānanda) and $I$ (Icchä). So it has been said: When Citi which is Anuttarananda is united with Icchā S'akti * there is a triangle which has the beauty of the joy of Creation (Visargämodasundaram), Its light being dimmed as Mätr, Māna, Meya and Pramā. Its form is that of a S'rigãta or Triangle '.

This triangle is the source of the three Pasyanti and others (Pas'yantyäditritaya-nidänam) that is, the three S'aktis Pas'yanti,

Madhyamā and Vaikharī there originate. It is the S'aktis Icchā, Jñäna and Kriyä which change into the three S'aktis Pas'yanti, Madhyamä and Vaikarī. So it has been said in Vāmakes'vara Tantra (Nityāsoda, vi. 38-40) ${ }^{6}$ :
"She is then Icchās'akti manifesting as Pasyantī (Pas'yantīvapuṣā sthitā). Similarly as Jñānas'akti She is Jyeṣthā and Madh$y a m a \bar{a}, V \bar{a} k$ in the form of a straight line ( $R j \neq u r e k h a \bar{a} a y \bar{i})$ and protector of the universe. This same $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ akti (Parā) as Kriyā ( $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ akti) is Raudrī and Vaikhari Vāk in the form of the body of the universe (Vis'vavigrahà) and as that of a luminous triangle ( $S^{\prime}$ ? ngātavapurujjvalā). At the time of Dissolution and Her return journey (Pratyavrttikramena) She re-assumes the state of Bindu (Baindavain rüpaì)."

The Triangle is the Svarūpa of the three Bijas ${ }^{6}$ Vāgbhava, Kämarāja and S'akti which are the three sections (Khanda) of the whole.
$S^{\prime} r u t i^{7}$ also speaks of :
"The three Puras ${ }^{8}$ (Bindus) which move the Universe (Vis'vacarssani $\bar{i}$ ) along three paths wherein are placed the letters $A, K a, T h a{ }^{9}$ wherein again abides the impenetrable transcendent greatness of the Devatās." These and other similar texts in S'ruti speak of the celestial S'ringāta-pītha wherein abide the Mātrkā (Mantra) of three sections which is the source wherefrom arise all Mantras. The Vāmakes'vara-Tantra (Nityā-soda, VI, 48) also says :
"All these ${ }^{10}$ are denoted by (Vācyarūpāṇi) the complete Mantra of three Bijas (Bijatritaya-yukta) both singly and collectively ${ }^{11}$. The Triangle containing three Bījas, the three S'aktis, the thee Lingas is the imperishable Kämakalā."

He next says that the Bindutattva which becomes the S'ricakra of nine Triangles (four of which are) upward and (five, downward turned is also the adorable Parā (Parä-bhattärikämayam). He mentions Vāmā, Jyeṣthā, Raudrī and Ambikā by name and by the particle cha (also) he implies Parā S'akti and says that these are the five S'aktis indicated by the five reversed triangles which are the first portion (Anuttaräm̀s'abhütāh = Anuttaramisäh), of the S'ricakra; whilst the S'aktis Icchā, Jñānā, Kriyă, S'antā are the other portion or the four triangles with their apex upward. (Uttarävayaväh = Ürddhvamukhatrikonacatustayarüpäh).

The meaning of this is that Vāmā, Jyeṣthā, Raudrī, Am̉bikā, Parā S'akti, as also Icchā, Jñāna, Kriyā, S'āntā are unfolding stages of Parā (Parävilasanarüpaih). These nine S'aktis are the nine triangles in the S'ricakra. This has been fully dealt with in the Vãmakes'vara Tantra (Nityāshodashikā, Ch. vi) in the passage which begins " When the Paramā Kalā wishes to see the Sphuraṇa" and ending "Vaikharì the body of the Universe " ${ }^{12}$.

The two letters taken separately and collectively (Vyastãvyastatadarnadvayam). By Vyasta is meant individual (Vyastirüpam) and Avyasta is collective (Samastirūpam). That is the two letter ( $A$ and $H a)$ which are the first and the last of the alphabet hold as in a vice between them all the letters of the Alphabet which are the mother of all Mantras within which two letters again is the Experience (Bhãva) of complete 'I-ness' (Pürna'ham) which is the union of Prakās'a and Vimers'a or Bindutattva the eternal Kāmakalā. All this is well established in the Upanishads.

Here Parabrahman as complete 'I-ness' is to be known as united with His consort and as the doer of all actions; so the Brhadiaranyaka (1.4.1) says:
"This Atman there verily was in the beginning" ${ }^{13}$ and thereby establishes that the Parabrahmasvarūpa is complete and transcendent 'I-ness' (Püṛua-parähamtāmaya) and union of celestial Wife and Husband. The Text proceeds in the passage quoted below to show that It shines forth as the creator of all Tattvas :
"He verily did not enjoy. For one (who is alone) does not enjoy. He desired a second. He verily was like woman and man in close embrace. He made this Self of His into two. Thereafter arose Husband and Wife " ${ }^{14}$ and so on.

So also in another place in the same Upanisad (1-4-17) occurs the following Text:
"This Ātmā verily was alone in the beginning. He desired ' May there be wife (Jāyā) of mine'. May I be born as many. May I have possessions (Vitta). May I do acts. This verily is His desire (Käma)" and so on.

Texts like these show the Brahman as united with His consort.
The two letters ( $A$ and $H a$ ) already described will, if taken together and carefully considered, be seen to have eleven aspects.

The S'aktis Parā to S'āntā are ten if considered individually and are collectively one. Therefore Bindutattva is elevenfold (Ekädas'ätmaka) and is the cause of Pas'yantí S'akti. S'ruti (Chändogya 3-14-1) says:
"All this verily is Brahman, from which all comes, in which all lives into which all returns. Therefore adore It with mind free from either attachment or avarice."

In this way the inseparateness of Cause and Effect is established.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ Anuttarāins'a-bhūta=lit. First part. These are the five inverted triangles or Yonis of the S'ricakra, or S'rīyantra.
${ }^{\text {a }}$ Uttarāvayavãh. These are the triangles with their apex upwards in the same.
${ }^{\text {' }}$ Ekādas'ātma pas'yantr.
'That is, $A+I=E$. The tip of $E k \overline{a ̄} r a$ is formed like a triangle. The Subhagodayavāsanā cited in the Madras Ed., p. 6 says that the three Saktis Icchā and others indicate the creation etc. of creatures ( $P a s^{\prime} u$ ).
'The two lines preceding are not given in the Commentary. vv. 36-40 describe the evolution of Paramā Kalā or Parā S'akti:
"When Paramã Kalā wishes to see the Sphuraña (desire to create), of Paramas'iva then She assumes the form of Ambikā and is called ParāVāk. When She is about to manifest (Sphutikartum) the universe then in its seed state, She is Väma and is so called because She throws out (or vomits; Vis'vasya vamanāt). She then assumes the form of a goad (which is of crooked form) '.

- Namely, Aim, Klì̇, Sauh.
${ }^{1}$ Tripurāmahopanişad.
- i.e. Tripurā.
- That is, the letters of the alphabet is in the A-ka tha triangle. This is formed by three Bindus between each of which there are 16 letters forming the sides of the triangle. At the corners of the triangle are the remaining three letters $H a, L a$, and Ksha.
${ }^{10}$ That is Lingas mentioned in the preceding verses namely the four Itara, Bāna, Svayambhu and Parama.
${ }^{11}$ Kula-kaulamryāni. Kula = Mātṛ, Māna, Meya, that is Svayambhu Bāna and ltara Lingas. Kaula is the collectivity of these three or Paramalinga.
${ }^{14}$ See the passage quoted ante, p. 38.
${ }^{14}$ See Verse 13 ante commentary.
${ }^{14}$ Sa vai naiva reme, yasmād ekāki na ramate, sa dvityyam aicchat. Sa haitāvānāsa yathā stripumāàmsau samparishvaktau. Sa imam evātmānaín dvedhāpātayat. Tatah patish ca patni ca nbhavatā̀m.

In this way the united Kāma and Kalā are the (three) letters whose own form (Svarupa) is the three Bindus. It is She who is the Mother manifest as the three Gunas (Trigunasvarupiniz) and who assumed the form of the triangle.

## Commentary

He next wishes to speak of the mode of creation of the Cakra wherein are the Cakras of eight triangles, ten triangles and so on, and before doing so explains the origin of the triangular Cakra which precedes them all.

In this way (Evam). That is in manner already described.
The united Kama and Kala (Kanmakalātmā). By Kāma is meant Paramasiva who is pure Illumination (Prakās'aikasvabhävah) and is the first letter which is $A^{\mathbf{1}}$, and Kalā signifies Vimars'a the last of letters (Ha). This dual character (Ubhayätmakatva) indicates the possession of experience of complete 'I-ness' which is its true nature
 plained in verse 7. The Kāmakalātmā who as previously described is "the (three) letters whose own form (Svarupa) is the three Bindus" (Tribindutattvasvarūpavarnamyì). The three Bindus are the Red, White and Mixed Bindus previously spoken of. Bindutattva is the Bindus previously described. The three letters, by which is meant the Vāgbhava and other Bijas, are forms of the three Bindus. In the Rahasyäminäya (S'iva addressing the Devī) says:
"Know this, that the beautiful S'ringàta which is Thy very self (Svätma-s'rigāta) is made up of three Bindus mixed, white and red. It is ancient (Purāna) and is the Pranava itself. It can be known by the three lines (which compose it). It is pure knowledge (Saivin. mätra) and is of the nature of S'iva. The red is self sustained
(Nirädhära). The other (white) is its beloved and their union is the mixed Bindu. In the Union is the pure state which is Nirvāṇa ". It is she ( $S \bar{a}$ iyam=she (is) this). By $S \bar{a}$ (She), the author draws the attention of his reader to Her who is the supreme reality as the vexperience of the massive Bliss which is Cit (Cidananda-ghanarasaparamārthă) and who is the essence of all the tradition (Sakalàm$n \bar{a} y a s a ̄ r a b h \bar{u} t \bar{a})^{2}$ and by Iyam (This), he as it were points Her out as the One who is being experienced (Anubhüyamannā) as the A tmā who witnesscth ( $\bar{t}$ tmasäksitvena) by great Yogis who are immersed in the feeling of their identity with the Universe (Visvāhambhävanās'ālibhih) and is Manifest as the three Gunas (Trigunusvarüpinī). She is Icchā, Jñānā, Kriyã which appear (in the Pas'u) as the three Gunas Sattva, Rajas and Tamas. It is through these Gunas as instruments that She effects Creation and the like. She is therefore the Mother (Mätà) the one Creatrix of all the World. She is also the Parà S'akti who transcends all the Tattvas (Sarvatattvāt̄̄t̄̄) for $S^{\prime} r u t i($ Aita. 1-1.) says:
"This Ātmā alone, verily, was in the beginning ".
Assumed the form of the triangle (Trikonarupam yātā) that is she changed into the form of a triangle as a result of the union of the supreme Bliss symbolised by the letter $A$ with Icchā, Creative Will, symbolised by the letter $I$. This is the Cakra ${ }^{3}$ of triangular form which is most secret and called Sarvasiddhi-pradayaka or that which accomplishes all.

The wise know no difference between the Mahes'i and the Cakra. Parā Herself is the subtle form of both these (Devatā and Cakra). There is no difference between the two in the gross form also.

## Notes

${ }^{2}$ Anuttarākşarātmā.
${ }^{2}$ That is, it is She to whom all the $\bar{A} \dot{m} n \bar{a} y a s$ point.
${ }^{3}$ The first triangle which contains the Bindu which is the first transformation of Bindu.

She who is next (to Para) is Pas'yanti the Creative Self (Srstyatma) out of which originated the individual mothers (Vyaṣti-matr) Vāmā and others. By reason of this She became ninefold form (Navatma). She the mother Madhyamā is as shown by her two names of two kinds (Dvividha), namely, subtle (Sukṣma) and gross of form (Sthulakrti). As subtle She is ever existent and the nine sounds (Navanada-mayi) as gross She is the nine groups (of letters) and bears the name of Bhūtalipi.

## Commentary

He next speaks of Pas'yantī who is a manifestation of Parā as of ninefold aspect (Navätmaka) in the form of the Cakra of nine triangles (Nava-yoni-cakrātmanā).
"She who is next" (Tadanyā). That is Pas'yantī who is the manifestation of Parā (Parāvikāsabhütā) is the Creative Self out of which originated the individual mothers Vama and others (Vämãdi-vyuṣti-mãtri-srstyātmä) or in other words She is the nine S'aktis beginning with Vāmā and ending with $\mathrm{S}^{\prime} \mathrm{ā} n t a \bar{a}$ (Vāmādi-s'āntãnta-s'akti-navakamayī). It is on this account that the mother (Mätä= Jananī) is of ninefold aspect (Navātmā), that is, she becomes the Cakra of nine triangles which is the Cause of the appearance of the group of $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ aktis beginning with Vāmā and ending with S'äntā.

Vāmā is so called because she as producer of the universe (Vis'vajanayatrī) throws out the Universe of five elements (Prapaña) which is within the S'riggāta (S'rngàtäntah-sthitaprapañca-vamanāt). Jyeṣtha is all-beneficent; Raudrī destroys or dispels all ailments and Ambikā grants all things desired. ${ }^{1}$ So it has been said :
"Vāmā (is so called) because of (Her) throwing out the Universe, Jyeṣthā (is so called) because she is beneficent ( $S^{\prime}$ iva-mayī) Raudrì
destroys all disease and burns up ${ }^{2}$ (the fruit of) all actions (Dogdhri cākhila-karmanām)".

Of Ambika the Pratyabhijñã says that "She the impulse to becoming (Sphurattā) is pure Being (Mahāsattā)". She is therefore Parā vāk who excels all (Sarvãtisāyin̄̄) and sees Her own impulse to manifestation which is Her own and full Self. (Paripūrna-svarüpasvätmasphurañävalokanacaturā).

The Vāmakesvara (Nityā-sodasikā vi. 36) also says:
"When the Paramā kalà sees the impulse to becoming (Sphurana) of the $\bar{A} t m a \bar{a}$ then she assumes the form of Ambikã and is called Parā vāk."

The S'aktis Icchā, Jñānā and Kriyā take the forms Pas'yantī, Madhyamā and Vaikharī (Pas'yantī-Madhyamā-Vaikharī-rūpāh). This has been stated in detail in the Vāmakes'vara (Nitya-sodasikā) in the verses quoted in commentary to verse 22 ante.
$\checkmark S^{\prime}$ āntā is S'akti as Consciousness (Cinmayī $\left.S^{\prime} a k t i\right)$ who is all pervading (Niraikus'a): For S'ruti speaks of "the transcendental (Nişala) actionless (Niskriya) and tranquil ( $S^{\prime}$ änta) " ${ }^{\text {s }}$.

He next speaks of the ninefold character (Navãtmakatva) of Madhyamā. Madhyamā is the state of Union (Samarasāvasthā) of Parā and Pas'yantì. She is visible or realisable by Yogis whose minds are inward turned (Antarmukha). This S'akti is by Her two names (which describe Her function) of two kinds (according to Her functions). She is either Sthula (gross) or Suksma (subtle). As subtle She can be apprehended by the power of Samādhi. As gross She is capable of utterance as letters of the alphabet alike by the learned and illiterate. As subtle She is ever-existent (Sthita $\overline{=}=$ Sarvadā vartamãnã) and as such She is the nine sounds or Nādas (Navanäda-mayī). As gross She is the nine groups of the letters of the alphabet (Navavargãtmã).

The sense of the above is this:-
When the Great Mother Kundalini who contains many kinds of sound does in consequence of the breath being restrained leave the place of Mitrāvaruṇa ${ }^{\text {b }}$ and after piercing the lotuses of Svādhiṣthāna and others goes upward to reach the place of Paramasiva who is on the lotus of twelve petals. She is experienced by the great Sädhakas of S'iva ${ }^{6}$ when in Samādhi as their very own self (Svätmatvena).

She is the nine sounds (Navanādamayī). This will be understood from the following text from the Hamsopanishad :-
"We shall now make clear the meaning of Hamsa and Paramahamsa to the Brahmacārin who has controlled his inclination ( $S^{\prime} \bar{a} n t a$ ) who has controlled his senses (Dänta) and who is devoted to his Guru. This Hamsa pervades all bodies like flre in wood and oil in sesamum seed. Knowing it, one reaches not death. The anus should (first) be contracted, then the air should be led upwards ${ }^{7}$ and made to go round the Svādhiṣthāna three times, it should then be made to go through Maṇipŭra and Anāhata and the airs (Pränān) should be stopped in the Viṣuddha Cakra, The Ājñā Cakra and then the Brahmarandhra should be meditated upon. Whilst so meditating (the Sādhaka) should constantly think of himself as the Trimātra (Oṁkāra). He should next meditate upon Näda, as extending from the Mūlādhāra, which Nāda is like pure crystal ( $S^{\prime} u d d h a$-sphatikasamikās'a) for this is verily Brahman the Paramātmā." By this the Upaniṣad teaches that the Svarūpa of the Mūlakundalinī, who pervades the body from the Mūlādhāra to the Brahmarandhra, is Nādātmaka,

The text in a later passage says :
" When Hamsa becomes dissolved into (Lina) Nāda then (arises the state which is) Turyātīta, Unmanana (mindless) and Ajapopa-l sam̈hära (=cessation of breathing)."

Nāda is divided (by this Upaniṣad) as follows:
"Sound arises of ten kinds. Cini is the first, Cinicini is the second. The third is bell sound (Ghantänäda). Sound of conchshell ( $S^{\prime} a \dot{m} k h a n a \bar{d} a$ ) is the fourth. The fifth is the sound from a stringed instrument (Tantrinäda). The sound of cymbals (Tälanäda) is the sixth. The seventh is the sound of a flute (Venunäda) and eighth that of a kettledrum (Bherinäda). The ninth is the sound of clay-made drum (Mrdanga) and the tenth the sound of thunder (Meghanäda). After the ninth has been experienced the tenth ${ }^{8}$ should practised. The mind dissolves in that. When the mind is so dissolved when Samkalpa and Vikalpa ${ }^{9}$ cease when merit and demerit ${ }^{10}$ are burnt then there appears (Prakās'ate) Sadās'iva who is S'akti (S'aktyätmā) Omnipresent (Sarvatrāvasthita) Light itself (Svayamjyotih) Pure (S'uddha) Illumined (Buddha) Eternal (Nitya) Stainless ${ }^{13}$ (Nirañjana) .and Tranquil ( $S^{\prime} \bar{n} n t a$ )."
"She is the nine groups of the letters" (Navavargãtmă). The nine groups are $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{Ka}, \mathrm{Ca}, \mathrm{Ta}, \mathrm{Ta}, \mathrm{Pa}, \mathrm{Ya}, \mathrm{S}^{\prime} \mathrm{a}$ and $\mathrm{La}{ }^{18}$.

By sthula (gross) is meant that she is within the range of all ordinary experience (Sarvavisaya-vyavahärinī).

Bhutalipis are manifested letters (Bhütās' ceti lipayas'ceti). The existingness (Bhutatvam) of the letters consists in their capability of being uttered or expressed by particular efforts (Cesstā). The production of these letters again is merely mechanical (Tac-ca kalpanänatraim eva) for the letters themselves are energies (Tejorūpa) and therefore S'akti (S'aktyätmaka). The Devī (Madhyamā) bears the name or designation ( $\overline{A k h y} \bar{a}$ ) of these.

The Tantra-sadbhāva also says:
"The Mätrkā who (manifested) in this world is in inseparable relation with (Samanvitā) the Supreme Light (Paratejah), pervades all things from Brahmã to the worlds. (She) O adored of the Suras (=Devas) pervades the whole universe as Nāda. Beloved, (She is) like the letter $\boldsymbol{A}$ in all letters. I shall now speak so that Thou mayest clearly understand it. The S'akti who is Supreme (Parā), Subtle (Sūksmā) and Formless (Nirākärā) is asleep coiled round the Bindu in Malādhāra ${ }^{18}$ like a serpent. There also is asleep the self-controlled (Yami) Great Yogī who knows and desires nothing. With Her belly distended by the Moon, Sun, Fire, the Stars, the fourteen Worlds (Bhuvanāni caturdas'a) She is in a swoon as if poisoned. Awakened by the Great Sound (Parena ninädena) and churned by the fire in Her belly), She becomes free from Her bondage (Bandhana) and conscious (Jñānarūpinī). The churning ${ }^{14}$ is circular in movement and continued in the body of the S'akti till She wakes up. When the first unfolding or Division (Bheda) takes place Bindu attains the state of Nāda. Thus (or by this) Kuṇdalī the Subtle Time (Kälasūks'mā) is awakened. The Bindu which comes after (Uttaraga) S'akti (Nāda) is the Lord (Prabhu) who is the four Kalās ${ }^{15}$ (Catus-kalämaya). In the middle part or second stage of churning (Madhyamanthanayogena) there is straightness (Rjutva i.e. a straight line) which is Jyeṣtha S'akti beautifully placed between two Bindus. The imperishable Kuñalī (Amrtakundalī) is led by Vaīkhārī to the Bindu-nāda state (Bindurādatva) ${ }^{11}$. She is (then) known as Lākinī ${ }^{17}$ between the two Bindus. She is then Tripadā (Third step) and spoken of as Raudrí.

She is (also) called Rodhini because she obstructs the path of Liberation (Mokșamārga-nirodhanāt) ${ }^{\text {re }}$. Ambikā's form is that of a portion of the moon,-She is Ardha-candrikā, the half-moon. The Parā$S^{\prime}$ akti who is one does in this way appear as three. From them ${ }^{19}$ as thus distinguished ( $\bar{A} b$ hyo viviktäbhyah) have originated the nine group of letters (Navavargakāh) which are associated (Yuktäh) with them. It is She (Parās'akti Kundalī) who is thought of in nine ways being indicated by the nine groups (Navavargopalaksitia) " ${ }^{20}$.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ Verses 26-28 are quoted by Lakṣmidhara in his Commentary to the Saundaryalahari, v. 34 and he reads them differently.
${ }^{\text {s }}$ The text is $D o g d h r i=$ She who milks or brings forth, but probably is a mistake for Dagdrt $=$ She who burns up.
${ }^{2} S^{\prime}$ anta is the state of absolute quiescence when there is no activity or motion; Samarasāvasthā is the state in which two are in a state of absolute and complete absorption the one by the other.
*That is, of course during the Kalpa.
${ }^{\text {© }}$ That is, Mūlādhāra.

- Mahāmāhes'varas-These are Sādhakas who have attained a high degree of perfection-adepts.
${ }^{1}$ That is, from the Mūlādhāra.
${ }^{8}$ The tenth is Param Brahma.
${ }^{9}$ The state of selection, and rejection, of this and that of all variety, in short ordinary finite experience.
${ }^{10}$ Punya and Pāpa.
${ }^{11}$ That is, one in whom there is no doubt, the perfect experiencer.
${ }^{17}$ This according to the commentator. Others divide the vowels into two groups and exclude the last.
"In the text the word is "Hrid-Bindu." But this is possibly a mistake for Mrid-bindu, by which is meant the Svayambhulinga in mūladhära which is the region of Earth=Prithot=Mrid. Here the cosmic mulādhāra is spoken of.
${ }^{14}$ That is, the cosmic manthana.
${ }^{15}$ Niverti, Pratişthā, Vidyā, S'ănti.
${ }^{16}$ That is, the place where the first Bindu is.
${ }_{14}^{17}$ Lākint=Raudri. Dākint=x Brāhmi. Rākint=Jyeşthā or V̈aişnavz.
${ }^{15}$ As it were a barrier preventing what is above descending and what is below ascending and straying away froin the true path. Or the reading may probably be Bodhini and Nibodhanāt.
${ }^{19}$ The three S'aktis Vāmā etc.
${ }^{30}$ The text seems in part correct. Madras edition throws no light on the right reading, but quotes the passage practically in the same terms.


## VERSE 28

The first (i.e. subtle Madhyama) is the cause (Karana) and the other (i.e. gross Madhyama) is the effect (Karya). Inasmuch as such is (the relation) between these two therefore the latter (i.e. the gross) is the (same as the) former (i.e. the subtle). There is verily no difference (between the two), for the identity of cause ( Hetu ) and effect (Hetumat) is axiomatic (Dişta).

## Commentary

' The subtle Madhyamā which is the cause of the Madhyamā of gross form is one with the latter and that is stated here.
"The first" ( $\bar{A} d y \bar{a}$ ) i.e. the one first spoken of (Pürvoktā), whereby is meant the subtle ( $S \bar{u} k s s m \bar{a}$ ) Madhyamā already described. She is the cause (Kürana) because she precedes the other (Anyä). This latter is gross (Sthïlä) i.e. the effect (Kärya) because it emanates from the other (Taijanyatvät). As there is this relation of cause and effect between these two (Anayoh), namely, the subtle and gross Madhyamă, therefore, the latter ( $\operatorname{lyam}$ ) is the former ( $\mathrm{S} \bar{a}=$ She). There is no difference ( $B h e d a$ ) between the two. Identity (Tädätmya=that in which there is neither difference nor nondifference) is the characteristic of Cause and Effect, as we see in the case of mud and the (mudmade) pot.
$S^{\prime} r u t i(C h a ̄ n d o g y a ~ 6.1 .4) ~ a l s o ~ s a y s: ~$
"O Gentle one, by one lump of clay all things made of clay are known. The variation is in names given to it when spoken of. The clay alone is real."

The same thing becomes different only as an object of speech. When anything is spoken of it becomes of two kinds ${ }^{1}$.

Note
${ }^{1}$ e.g. A mud-pot becomes mud and pot.

VERSES 29 \& 30
The Cakra of eight triangles which is constituted of the letters S'a, Sa, Sa and the Pa-varga is an expansion (Vistara) of the middle triangle. These nine triangles together with the Bindu make the ten ( $D a s^{\prime} a k a$ ) which are lighted by the light of Cit (Cid-dipa). The two lights (Chayadvitayam) of these ten are spread forth ${ }^{1}$ as two Cakras of ten triangles each of which the inner set of ten triangles display the Ta-varga and $T a$-varga and the outer of ten triangles display the Cavarga and Ka-varga.

## Commentary

He next speaks of the appearance (Avirbhāva) of VaikhariS'akti by a description of the Cakra of eight triangles and other Cakras (all) which are the going forth (Prasarana) of the Light and Energy (Tejas) of the middle triangle (Madhya-srrigita).

The Cakra of eight triangles is called Sarvarogahara (All-diseasedestroyer). The eight triangles of which it consists are the eight letters namely the letters $\mathrm{S}^{\prime} \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{S} \mathrm{Sa}, \mathrm{Sa}$ and the five letters of the Pa varga. It is an expansion (Vistāra=Vikāsa) of the middle triangle (Madhyatrikona). The nine triangles (Navakona) are the middle triangle and the eight triangles (here spoken of); these together with the Bindu (Madhyang ca) make a group of ten (Das'aka). This group of ten is illumined (Dipita) by the light of Cit (Cid-dipa), that is, it is lustrous with the rays which surround Tripurā-the Mother seated in the Bindu-Cakra (Binducakrādhirūdhāmbā) who is Light Herself (Tejomūrti). So it has been said Nityāsoda. VI. 14) :
"The Bindu is the seat of union of the Fire of final Dissolution and Citkalā" ${ }^{1}$. In this way the ten and their two lights (Chāyādvitayam =Kantidvitayam) are spread out. By the ten (Das'aka) is
meant the aforementioned three Cakras ${ }^{1}$ which are a mass of light (Tejorāsimaya). Chäya here means Känti (Lustre, light).

These two lights become spread forth (Vitata) as the two Cakras ' of ten triangles (each). These are the inner and outer Cakras of ten triangles each which also are of boundless brilliance (NiravadhikaTejomandala). The two lights (Känti-dvitaya) relate to these two. ${ }^{\checkmark}$ The two Cakras are called Sarvaraksākara (All-protector) and Sarvärtha-Sädhaka (All-accomplisher). By Spread (Vitata) is meant evolved (Pariñata). So it has been said (Nitāysoda. VI, 15: "The Cakra of ten triangles is the form of the manifested light of the nine triangles" ". The ten letters of the Ta-varga and Ta-varga are the triangles in the inner Cakra of ten triangles and the ten letters of Ca-varga and Ka-varga are the triangles in the outer Cakra.

## Notes

[^3]
## VERSE 31

The light of these (the first) four Cakras is the fully evolved (second or outer) Cakra of ten triangles. (Then) appeared the Cakra of fourteen triangles wherein are the fourteen vowel letters beginning with $A$.

Commentary
The lights of these (first) four Cakras (Etach-calira-catushka-prabä-sameta). The four Cakras are Bindu, Trikona, eight-triangled and inner ten-triangled Cakras. The second or outer Cakra of ten trlangles is here described as the fully evolved (second or outar) Cakra of ten triangles (Das'äraparināmah). This second ten-triangled Cakra is united (Sameta=Samyukta) with the light of the first four Cakras, that is the light of the four Cakras spreads over this Cakra on account of its proximity to the others. So it has been said (Nityäsoda. VI. 17 :
"United with the light of the four Cakras is the evolved (Cakra)."

In this verse is also described the appearance of the Cakra of fourteen triangles wherein are the fourteen vowel letters beginning with A. This Cakra is called Sarvasaubhägyadäyaka (Grantor of all-prosperity).

Parā, Pas'yantī and Madhyamā in her form or aspect as (the unuttered) gross letters,-by these three is produced Vaikhari who is the fifty-one letters of the alphabet.

## Commentary

After giving a description of the Cakras beginning with the Bindu and ending with the Cakra of fourteen triangles, he here speaks of the appearance of Vaikhari S'akti. The Nature (Laksana) of Parā and other S'aktis has already been described. What is said here is that Vaikharī ${ }^{1}$ who is all-sound (Sarva-s'abdātmikā) is the creatrix (Nirmātrī) of the entire universe (Akhilaprapañca) which is composed of the collectivity of the letters (Aksara-rāsimaya) beginning with A and ending with Ksa. Vaikharī has been spoken of (Nityāsoda. VI. 40) as pervading the universe or as the "world-form (Vis'va-vigrahā)."

## Note

[^4]
## VERSE 33

The eight groups of letters beginning with the Ka group which are Vaikhari S'akti are on the petals of the lotus of eight petals and it should always be borne in mind that, this, the lotus of sixteen petals has on its petals the (S'aktis which are the) vowel letters.

## Commentary

He here says that the two Cakras, Sarvasainksobhana (Allmoving) ${ }^{1}$ and Sarväs'äparipüraka (Fulfilling all hopes) ${ }^{2}$ are composed of the Vaikharì letters (Vaikharivarnàtmaka).

Are Vaikhari Sakti. By this is meant that these, the eight groups of letters (Aṣta-vaikharivargäh) the first of which is the $\mathrm{Ka}=$ group (Kādi) are Vaikharis'akti (Vaikharis'aktisvarūpāh).

The lotus of eight petals. (Astadaläbja). This is the Sarva-samiksobhana-cakra. This the lotus of sixteen petals has on its petals the vowel letters (Svaraganu-samuditam etad dvyastadalãmbhoruham). The vowel letters (Svaragana) are the letters A and others, sixteen in number which are (Samuditam=Samyagbhävitam) the petals of the sixteen-petalled lotus.

This (Etat). By this we are to understand that the author points to something visible (Paridrs'yamänam).

Should always be borne in mind. (Samicityam) that is, should be meditated upon (Sarvadā bhävanīyam).

Notes
${ }^{1}$ Or it may be All-moulding.
' Or it may be Filling-all space.

## VERSE 34

THE (three) circles ${ }^{1}$ are the transformations (Vikara) of the three lights emanating from the three Bindus. These are the circles in the Bhūpura (Bhabimbatrayam etat). The three mothers Pashyantì and others ${ }^{2}$ here rest.

## Commentary

The (three) circles (Tān̄̄ vrittāni). These are the circles which surround the Cakras of fourteen triangles, the lotus of eight petals and the lotus of sixteen petals.

Three Bindus (Bindutraya). These are the previously spoken of red, white and mixed Bindus. The three lights (Tejaṣtritaya) are of the substance (Tanmaya) of the three Bindus as they proceed therefrom.

By speaking of the three circles as the three lights the Cakra is shown to be composed of the threefold division of Moon, Sun and. Fire (Somasūryānalatrikhandamaya); so Agama says:
"The Mätrkä Cakra is of three divisions consisting of Moon, Sun and Fire."

By transformations (Vikära) we have to understand the three circles of the three Bindus and their lights. In these circles abide the Shaktis ${ }^{3}$ Animä and others, Brähmi and others and Sarvasamiksobhiñī and others.

The three mothers Pasyanti and others here rest (Pas'yantyädi-tri-mätr-vis'rantih). The meaning of this is that the three S'aktis Pashyantī, Madhyamã and Vaikharī are up to this place luminous (Vijrimbhamanā), that is, they function from the Trikopa to the Bhūpura. This has been fully dealt with in the Vámakesvara (Nityäsoda. Ch. VI. 36-40).

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ The three lines are according to some immediately outside the sixteen-petalled lotus.
'i.e. Madhyamã and Vaikhari.
'As to the place of these S'aktis there are divergent views.

Movement is either Pada-viksepa ${ }^{1}$ or Kramodaya and is therefore said to be of two kinds, namely, the S'aktis ${ }^{\text { }}$ who surround Her and the line of Gurus. These two are the movements of the lotus feet of the Mother (Ainbapadambujaparasara).

## Commentary

After having fully described the S'rīcakra of Mahātripurasudarī he in fifteen verses (35-49) speaks of the group of S'aktis in the Cakra which surround Her (Āvarana-cakrāntargatas'ıktinikurumba) and of the Guru-mandala which is near Her, as the unfolding (Parinati) of the body or limbs (Avayava) of the Devī.

Movement (Kramana). The word literally means walking (Padakrama) Motion is effected by Padaviksepa or by Kramodaya.

By Padaviksepa is meant the power of Sundari to produce countless S'aktis who are the countless millions of Her rays.
$S^{\prime} r u t i(A r u n ̃ o p a n i s ̧ a d)$ also says:
"The rays which are Self-originated are what made bodies (S'arīrāni)." Bhairava-yāmala ${ }^{3}$ also says:
"In the Bindu united with Sadāsiva is the Mahes'vari who creates, maintains and withdraws the Worlds (Jagadut-patti-sthiti-saìghära-kārinī) and is beyond the Tattvas (Tattvätītā). She is Light itself (Jyotīrüpā) and transcendent (Parākārā). O S'ivā! emanating from Her body are rays in thousands, two thousand, hundred thousand, ten millions, hundred millions there is no counting their great numbers. It is by and through Her that all things moving and motionless shine. $O$ Mahes anni! It is by the light of this Devī that all things become manifest. There is nothing which bereft of Her light can be manifest. Without the creative thinking (Citi) of Her who is Cit (Cidrüpā) and S'ivasakti this moving and motionless world would of a certainty be enveloped in Darkness (Āndhyam ápadyate nünam).
"O Mahes'vari of the countless millions of rays which are Moon, Sun and Fire (Soma-sūryānalātmanā) there are three hundred and sixty which are spread throughout (Vyas'nuvīvānāh) the Brahmānda which is in the midst thereof.' Fire has one hundred and eight. Sun one hundred and sixteen and Moon one hundred and thirty-six rays. O S'amkarī, these illumine the macrocosm (Brahmända) and the microcosm (Pindända) also.' The Sun (illumines) the day the Moon the night and Fire the twilights (morning and evening) : thus is time $\sim$ divided (Prakās'ayantah kälām ste) : therefore these three (Sun, Moon and Fire) are time (Kälätmakās trayah). Three hundred and sixty days make a year and $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ ruti ${ }^{4}$ says that Mahädeva who is lord of creatures (Prajāpati) is the year " (Häyanātmã)."

By Kramodaya is meant going forth (Prasarana) of the Devī as the Gurumandalas ${ }^{\text { }}$ of the Divya, Siddha and Mānava groups whose number is endless and whose nature is illumination (Prakäs'ätınaka). Saktis who surround Her. $\bar{A}$ varanam ( $=$ anything that surrounds or encloses or prevents the view) is used in the text to signify the countless S'aktis abiding in what are commonly called Āvaraṇa Cakras of the Devī. By line of Gurus (Gurupaigktih) is meant the circle or Mandala of Gurus (as above described). These two are the going forth (Prasara-Prasarana) or efflorescence (Vijrimbhana) of the lotus feet, that is, feet which are ( $S^{\prime} r i ̄ p \bar{a} d a y u g a$ ) of the Mother Tripurā.

So it has been said :
"The light (Mahah=Tejah) of Tripurā is (it is so declared) divided in many million ways but in the midst of these shines transcendent Mahātripura-sundarī Herself."

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ The forms of Kramana are explained in the commentary which follows. Padaviksepa literally means "step by step" in defined direction. Kramodaya =gradual expansion and unfolding in all direction.
${ }^{\prime}$ Āvaranam i.e. avarana shaktis. These obstruct men from seeing the Devt like a patch of cloud which is much smaller than the sun yet prevents it being seen.
${ }^{3}$ Lakṣmidhara in his commentary on Saundaryalahart v. 24 points out that the passage in Bhairavayāmala beginning: "It is by the light of this Devi" explains the S'ruti text which says "There is no sun no moon" quoted under verse 1 of this book.
'See Sā̀̀nkhāyāna Āranyaka I. Taittirtya Brāhmana 1. 6. 2.
${ }^{\bullet}$ Cf. Bhāvanopaniṣad. I. Sriguruh sarvakāranabhūtã s'aktih. The Guru is the S'akti the Cause of all; also see Tantraraja (XXXV. 2) (Kadimata "Gururādyā bhavech chaktih"-The Guru is the primordial Sakti.

## VERSE 36

When She, this all-excelling Great Queen changes into the form of the Cakra, then the limbs of Her body change into Avaranadevatas.

## Commentary

The author now speaks in an orderly form of the mode of Her going forth (Prasāraprasaranī).

She, this (Seyam). By this the author emphasizes that She is the mass of continuous and endless light and energy Aparicchinnänantatejorās'imayī).

All-excelling (Parä=Sarvotkrṣtā) Great Queen (Mahesī). By this is to be understood that She is conscious of Her all-embracing imperial dominion (Sämiräjya) and powers (Sampad=Vibhūti), that She is Bliss eternal, boundless and immense and that She is adored by countless millions of Yoginis.

Into the form of the Cakra (Cakrākārena). By Cakra here is meant the S'ricakra made up of nine Cakras the first of which is Bindu and the last Trailokyamohan. This is the Cakra which is spoken of (Nityäsoda. VI. 13) as "the Cakra of nine Cakras wherein are nine different Mantras." Changes into (Parinameta). That is when "She sees the Sphuratt $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$ of the $\bar{A}$ tmā," ${ }^{1}$ by which is meant when She sees the Atmā who is complete Bliss and changes or assumes another form. (Parinameta=Ākāräntaram ävaheta).

Limbs of Her body change into (Taddehāvayavānã̀m pariṇatih). Her body (Deha) is a mass of light (Tejahpunjätmaka). The limbs (Avayava) of the body are the rays. 'Change' is assumption of another state or condition (Parinatih = Avasthäntaräpattih).

Here the surrounding Devatās ( $\overline{\text { verananadevatāh) are the count- }}$ less S'aktis such as the groups of Vasini and others, Animä and others,
who are part of the ocean of Conciousness-bliss (Cidà-nanda-samudrätmaka). The countless millions of S'aktis appear and disappear like bubbles (Budbuda) on the face of the ocean.
$S^{\prime}$ ruti ${ }^{2}$ says:
"That in which all beings (Bhävah) disappear and from which those which disappeared reappear again and again disappear and grow again like bubbles."

Also Agama (Nityaṣod,
"Such is the Tejas 1
: Cakra is composed, the S'aktis therei
${ }^{1}$ Nityāasoda VI. 10 and I
${ }^{2}$ This is seemingly Cülh
is slightly different from the printed text

## VERSES 37 \& 38

She (who is) Devì Tripura-sundarī abides in the Bindu-mayacakra. (There) She is seated in the lap of Kāmes'vara, a digit of the moon is placed by Her as on adornment on Her forehead. She holds in Her hands the noose, the goad, the sugarcane bow and the five flowery arrows. She is red like the rising sun. The Moon, the Sun and the Fire are Her three eyes.

## Commentary

Before giving an account of the Āvarana-S'aktis, namely, Vasini and others he here describes the nature (Svarupa) of the Chief or Principal Devatā (Müladevatā).

By the Bindumaya-cakra is meant the Supreme Ether (Paramá$\left.k \bar{s} s^{\prime} a\right)$. The Bindu has elsewhere been spoken of as Paramākãsa (Baindave paramäkās'e). The Bindu is called Sarvänandamayacakra (Cakra of All-bliss).

By Cakra is meant the Pitha in which She may unite and enjoy with the Ātmā. (Atma-samikramana-viharanärha-pītha).
$S^{\prime}$ ruti says:
"Wherein She moved that became the Cakra" ${ }^{1}$.
"Abides in" ( $\bar{A} \sin \bar{a}$ ) that is She is shining above the Bindu (Bindupariprades'e viräjamänā). "She (who is) Devi Tripura-sundari" (Sā Tripura-sundarī Devī.) The pronoun She ( Sa ) is used here to impress on the mind the fact that She is the Tripura-sundari who is not limited by space or time (Des'akäläkäranaväcchinnä) is the very Self of That (Tatsvarūpinī) and adorable (Sprhaniya) as She is the Cause of all (Sarvakäranatvena).

She is seated in the lap of Kamesvara (Kämes'varānika-nilayā). By lap ( $A \dot{n} k a$ ) is meant the left thigh. Her abode or seat is the left thigh of Kãmes'vara who is the Lord adored by all (S'rīnätha). So it has been said in Bhairava-yämala:
" The knowledge (Vidy $\bar{a}$ ) of the greatness (Kal $\bar{a}=V i b h \bar{u} t i)$ of
 the middle of it is the place of the Bindu and in it is the Supreme Lady. She is united (Samprktä) with Sadāsiva and is beyond all Tattvas (Sarvatattvätikāu) and ever-existent (Satī). O Is'vari! The Cakra of Tripura-sundari is the universe itself (Brahmānandäkāram̀)."

Devi. This word means that She enjoys Herself (Vinodini) in the work ( $V$ yäpāra) of Creation and the like of the universe.
$A$ digit of the moon is placed by Her, as an adornment, on Her forehead (Kalayā candrasya kalpitottanisī). The digit (Kalā) is the one which is the life of the universe (Visvajivinī). The word Kalpita, that is, placed (used) shows that the region of the Moon (Candra-mandala) is merely an accessory (Upakarana) for enjoyment of Bhagavati.

Noose ( $P_{\bar{a} s^{\prime}}{ }^{\prime}$ ) represents Icchās'akti (Icchās'akti-svarṻpa) which is the bondage causing the distinction between the individual self and the Supreme Spirit Svãtmabheda-bandhana).

Goad (Aikus'a) represents Jñannas'akti which is the means (Upäya) whereby the difference (Bheda) between Sva (Brahman) and Rüpa (Form) is destroyed. The sugarcane bow and the five flowery arrows (Iksucāpa-prasünas'arapañcaka) represent Kriyās'dkti which is cause (Sädhana=lit. instrument) of attachment (Avarjana) to things ( $\bar{A} k a ̈ r a=l i t$. Forms) outside one's self (Svabhinna) ${ }^{3}$. The sense of this is that it is the S'aktis-Icchā, Jñāna and Kriyā which in obedience to Her behest assume the forms of Pāsa and the like and remain in Her service (Tadupäsanam äcaranti).

So the Vāmakes'vara (Nityāsoda. VI. 53) says :
" The resplendent one holding in her hand the noose ( $\mathrm{Pas}^{\prime}$ ' $a$ ) which is Will (Icchā-s'akti), the goad (Anikus'a) which is Knowledge (J $\tilde{n} \bar{n} n a-$ $s^{\prime} a k t i$ ) and the arrows and the bow which is Action (Kriyä-s'akti)."

## Notes

[^5]
## VERSE 39

That couple (Kāmes'vara and Tripura-sundari) are in the triangle which is constituted by the three Bindus (Bindutrayatmaka) and by reason of change of aspect (Gunabhedat) she assumes the form of three other couples the first of which is Kāmes'i-Mitres'a ${ }^{1}$.

## Commentary

The author here speaks of the celestial couple who is the very self of the Gurumandalas (Gurumandala-svarüpa) of the Divya, Siddha and Mānava lines (Ogha) of Gurus who are seemingly different but not really so (Avisesa-bheda-bhinna) That couple (Tan-mithunaì). By the word "That" it is to be understood that the couple Kämakāmešvarì recognised in all Upaniṣads is here meant.
$\checkmark$ The meaning is that it is the Supreme Spirit (Paramãtmā) which divides Itself into Female and Male and enjoys as the couple (Mithuna-rüpeña viharati). S'ruti also (Bṛhadäranyaka 1.4.3) by the text which begins " He verily did not enjoy because one cannot enjoy" speaks of the Brahman who within Itself enjoys as the paired male and female (Mithunātmaviharanasíla).

Agama '(Rahasyāgama) also says that Paramasiva who is the paired or united (Mithunībhüta) Prakās'a and Vimars'a brought down (Samaratārayat) all the Tantras:
"Sadāsiva Himself remaining in the positions of (both) Teacher (Guru) and Disciple ( $\left.S^{\prime} i s y a\right)$ by words cast in the form of questions and answers brings down Tantra (on Earth)."

The couple (Mithuna) who are the united Käma and Kämes'varī assume the forms of Mitreshanätha-kāmes'varī, Uddīṣanätha-Bajres'varī and S'aṣthīsanätha-Bhagamälini as the three pairs (Mithuna) of the Divya, Siddha and Mānava lines (of Gurus) ${ }^{\text {: }}$

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ Tripura is in the centre Bindu. The surrounding Three Bindus make the inverted triangle. In the single Bindu at foot She is Guru of the Tretāyuga. In the upper right Bindu She is the Guru of the Dväparayuga and in the upper left Bindu of the Kaliyuga.
${ }^{2}$ See Tantraraja (Vol. VIII, Tăntrik Texts) Chap. I. 7 and Cbap. II.
Under V. 52 post the names of the three Gurus and their S'aktis are given differently. Possibly one or other portion of the text is incorrect.

Those that abide in the Cakra of eight triangles are Vas'ini and the others ${ }^{1}$ who are red like the evening sun. This (Cakra of eight triangles) is the eight-fold (subtle) body, of the $\checkmark$ Devì, which is the Cakra and the Self thereof is the Supreme Experience (Sainvid).

## Commentary

From here onwards he describes the form and nature (Svarūpabhāvan) of the surrounding Devatãs (Āvaraña-devatäh) "Those that abide in the Cakra of eight triangles" (Vasukona-nivãsinyah). The Cakra of eight triangles is the Cakra called Sarvarogahara (All-disease-destroyer). The eight S'aktis Vasini and others abide in this Cakra. They are powerful to grant the bliss arising from the experience of complete 'I-ness' (Pūrnāhainbhāvadāna-samarthāh). It is because they are able to give the experience of complete ' I-ness' that $v$ this Cakra is Rogahara. For it has been said:
$\checkmark$ "The sense of imperfection is disease and the source misery." (Apürnaìn-manyatā vyādhih kārpaṇyaika-nidänabhī̄h) These S'aktis shine like the evening sun and are therefore described as red like the evening sun (Saìdhyärunāa). The Devī is the Supreme Experiencer $\checkmark$ (Samividãtmã) by which is meant that Her own form (Svarüpa) is Knowledge-in-Itself. S'ruti (in reference to the Brahman) speaks of $\checkmark$ "Being (Satyam), Knowledge (Jñānam) and Eternity (Anantain)".

Agama says that the "Devī Tripurā is Svasamvid". By Devi is meant that She in Her desire "to be many" is playfully moving about and active (Viharana-svabhävā).

The Cakra of eight triangles is the eight-fold (subtle) body of the Devi (Cakratanoh puryastakami) in the form of the S'ricakra (Cakrätmikä). By Cakra is meant the S'rīcakra. The subtle body
(Puryastaka $\simeq$ Eightfold body) is so called because of the eight which compose it. They are as the Svacchanda Tantra says:
"Citi, Citta, Caitanya, Cetanā, Indriya-karma, Jiva, Kalā and S'arira ${ }^{\text {a }}$.
${ }^{1}$ These Saktis, are ca because they are subtle.
${ }^{2}$ Different stages of (
Nityaşodasikā VIII, 160
$\checkmark$ Sthitla body of the Devi.
yas, (3) Manas etc., (4) the (7) Karma and (8) Tamas.
,äşoda. VIIl. 162)
is commentary on tute the eightfold
(I) the Junanuendri.
'at etc., (6) Käma,

## VERSE 41

As for Her powers, they having assumed the forms of Sarvajfina and others abide in the inner ten-triangled Cakra. They are beautiful like the autumnal moon.

## Commentary

Her powers ${ }^{1}$ (Visaya-vrttayah) are in close proximity to the Cakra of eight triangles.

They ( $T \bar{a} h$ ). By this is emphasized their well-known power (to assist the Sãdhaka) to maintain the identity of his self and the (Supreme) Ātmā (Svātmaikyarūpa-raksana-dhārin̄̄̂vena prasiddhāh).' Having assumed the form of Sarvajna and others (Sarvajñädisvarīpain $\bar{a} p a n n a ̄ h)$ these powers become the ten S'aktis Sarvajnā and others and abide in the Cakra of ten triangles known by the name of Sarvaraksäkara. They are called Nigarbhayoginis ${ }^{8}$ and are white and clear like the autumnal moon (S'aradindu-sundarākäräh).

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ That is, they are the inner Cakra of ten triangles.
${ }^{2}$ This Cakra is so close to the Bindu. He who realises them is near to Self-realisation.
${ }^{2}$ The expression Nigarbha has been defined by Bhäskararāya under VII. 48 and VIII. 157 Nityäşoda.

## VERSE 42

The Yoginis in the series of angles outside this (last) are those the first of whom is Sarva-siddhipradā. They are the objects of the Jñānendriyas and Karmendriyas of the Devì and are adorned with white raiment and ornament.

## Commentary

In the series of triangles outside this (last) (Tad-bähya-pariktikoneṣu). By "this" is meant Sarvarakṣākara-cakra, outside which is the Cakra called Sarvärthasädhaka. (Accomplisher of All-aims).

In the series of angles (Panktionesu). By this we are to understand that the angles of the triangles of which the Sarvärthasädhakacakra is composed are in proximity to the triangles of the Sarva-rakṣākara-cakra. The Yoginīs in this Cakra (Sarvärthasädhaka) are called Kulakaulas ${ }^{1}$ and they are the ten S'aktis Sarvasiddhipradā and others.

They are the objects of the jnanendriyas and karmendriyas of the Devi (Devi-dhi-karmendriyavisaya-mayäh). These ten S'aktis are the objects of sense perception such as sound is of hearing and the like. They are clad in white raiment and their adornment is also white (Vis'ada-veṣa-bhüşädhyäh). The sense of this is that these S'aktis are inseparate from or identical with (Abhedarüpāh) the Mantra, the Devatā and the Sädhaka's ${ }^{2}$ self and are white, clad in white raiment and grant Siddhi.

## Notes

[^6]
## VERSE 43

Those (S'aktis) who have their places in the Cakra of fourteen triangles are the unfolding movements of the fourteeninstruments (of mind and senses) of the Devī. They are clad in garments (red) like the evening sun and are the Sampradāya-yoginis and they should be meditated upon as above.

Commentary

This Cakra of fourteen triangles is called Sarva-saubhägyadäyaka (Giver of All-prosperity). The fourteen ${ }^{1}$ instruments (Manukarana) of the Devī are five of Jñāna (Pañca-jñānendriyān̄̄̄), the five of Karma (Pañca-karmendriyāni) and Manas, Buddhi, Aham̀kära, Citta. Un-folding Movements (Vivarana-sphurana). The movements (Sphurana) of the senses are in the Cakra of fourteen triangles (Bhuvanäracakra) as the Saktis therein. The Devī Herself is in this Cakra as the fourteen Devatās who are Her fourteen instruments. The S'aktis or Devatās are Sarvasamksobhinĩ and others. They are called Sampradāya-yoginis because they are forms of the $\bar{A} d i s{ }^{\prime} a k t i$ (Adis'aktimayatvena). They should be meditated upon as unmanifestv (Avyakta).

## Note

[^7]
## VERSE 44

Avyakta, Mahat, Ahamkriti and the (five) Tanmātras having assumed womanly forms abide resplendent in the lotus of eight petals. They are known as the Guptatara-yoginis.

## Commentary

By Avyakta (unmanifest) is meant the Avyakta-tattoa i.e. 'Prakrti, by Mahat or Mahattattva is meant Buddhi and by Ahamkriti is meant Ahaíkära-tattva. The Tanmatras are the five Tanmātras of Prrthivi and others. These make eight. These eight have in this Cakra assumed womanly forms (Svīkrtânganäkäräh). They are forms of the Devī (Devyätmikā).

They are called Guptatara-yoginīs because they are within' (Antaranga-bhūtā) the Mūla-devī. These eight S'aktis who are Ananga-kusumä and others abide in the Cakra of eight petals which is called Sarvasamkshobhana. Abide resplendent (Jayanti) i.e. they are there excelling all (Sarvotkarşena vartante).

Note
${ }^{2}$ Antaraing $=$ =lit. comprehended; inseparable.

## VERSE 45

The Bhūtas, the ten Senses and Mind (Manas) are the sixteen variations (Vikara) of the Devì. As Kāmākarṣinī and others (Kamakarșinyadisvarūpatah) they dwell in the lotus of sixteen petals. ${ }^{1}$

## Commentary

By the Bhutas is meant the elements of "Earth" and others (Prithivyādīni). The ten senses are the sense of perception and action (Jñānakarmobhayalakṣana). These fifteen and Mind (Manas) are the sixteen variations of the Devi which are in the Caikra of sixteen petals which is called Sarväs'äparipūraka, as the sixteen S'aktis Kämā-
 Cakra called Sarväs'äparipūraka (Fulfiller of All-bopes)² dwell the Gupta-yoginis, Kämākarșinī and others who are the vowels (Svarātmikāh).

Notes
'Cf. Bhävanopanişad, (Rk. 13).
' Or, that which fills up all the points of compass, that is, all space.

## VERSE 46

All the Mudrās including Trikhandā are Samivit and excel all. They are in the first (innermost) section of the Bhūpura and resemble the young sun in their lustre.

## Commentary

Including Trikhanda (Trikhandayā saha) that is, along with the Trikhaṇdā Mudrā. Are Samvit (Sainvinmayī i.e. inherent in Cidghana, Massive Consciousness or Brahman (Cidghananisthäh).

They .. . Bhupura. ( $\bar{d} d i m a h i ̄ g r h a v a ̄ s a ̄ h=\bar{A} d i m a c a t u r a s ' r a n i l a y a ̈ h ~$ that is they abide in the first or innermost section of the square which is called Mahi-grha, (Bhüpura and the like). ${ }^{1}$

That the Mudrās are of the nature of Samit is shown in the following text:
"Mudrā moves in the Ether or Cit (Cid-vyomacärinī). Khecarī mudrā is the state of $\mathrm{S}^{\prime} \mathrm{iva}$ ( $\mathrm{S}^{\prime} \dot{i v a ̄ v a s t h a ̄) . ~}$

The ten Mudrās Sarvasamksobhini and the rest are great S'aktis who dispel fear and give great Bliss or happiness. So it has been said :
"Mudrās are so called because they free men from (the evil influences of) Grahas and the like and destroy the many bonds (which enslave men) ${ }^{3}$."

These Mudräs are the Queens (Adhiṣthäna-nāyikā) of the nine Cakras beginning with the square (Caturasrädi) and ending with the Bindu (Baindavänta). This has been dealt with in the Vãmakes'vara (Nityäsoda. VI. 57-71) ${ }^{\text {B }}$ where it is shown how Cit S'akti, when She makes manifest and cognises the Universe as "This" on Herself as the basis assumes the forms of the several Mudrās there mentioned.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ This Bhüpura consists of three sections as the following verses show.
"'To free' is in Sanskrit 'Muc' "Dissolve", "Destroy" is Drävayanti in Sanskrit and is derived from the root Dru=to dissolve, fuse. In the passage quoted from Nityāsoda. 'Drāvaya' is used in the sense of "fusion."
'The commentator quotes only the beginning and end of the passage. The Mudrās require a more full treatment and that is why a brief summary is given here.

VERSE 47
HER nine Ādhāras ${ }^{1}$ are transformed (Parinata) into nine Cakras. The S'aktis of the nine Nāthas therefore also become changed into (Parinata) the forms of the Mudrās (Mudrakarena).

Commentary
The nine Adharas are Akula ${ }^{2}$, Mūlādhära, Svädhiṣthāna, Manipūra, Anāhata, Vis'uddha, Lamibikā, $\bar{A} j \bar{n} \bar{a}$ and Bindu. These are the Ādhāras of the Devī in the sense that She as the Upâsaka (Upäsakasvarūpinī) possesses these. Similarly the (nine) S'aktis of the nine Nāthas become the nine Mudrās.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ That is, The centres. Ādhāra means a " support '; Mūlādhāra=root support.
' The red lotus of thousand petals below the Mūlādhāra corresponding to the white Sahasrāra lotus. Cf. Bhāvanopānişad (Rk-13): 'Ādhāranavakam̌ mudrās'aktayah' and Bhāskararāya's note thereto.

# Her seven Dhātus skin and the rest and Her form manifest as the forms of the eight Mothers Brāhmi and others. They dwell in the middle Bhūbimba. ${ }^{1}$ 

Commentary
Seven Dhatus skin and the rest. (Tvagädi-saptadhätavah). These seven Dhātus of the Devī and Her form ( $\bar{A} k a \bar{a} r a$ ) assume the shape of the eight Matrikas Brahmi, and others and abide in the middle section of the Bhūpura (Madhyama-bhübimba-niketanagāh).


#### Abstract

Note ${ }^{1} B h \bar{u} b i m b a=$ the disc or circle of the Bhüpura which is the square and forms the base of the S'ricakra. These S'aktis are in the middle circle. The Bhāvanopaniṣad ( $R k$-12) says:-Kāma-krodha-lobha-moha-mada-mātsarya-punya-pāpamayā Brāhmyādyastas'aktayah. And the Tantrarāja also says :-Urmayah punyapape ca Brāhmyādyā mātarah smrtāh.


## VERSE 49

Her (eight) Powers, Anima and others, assume the forms of beautiful young women ${ }^{1}$ and are attainable by other practices (Vidyas). Being of secondary nature they are in the last (lowest) section of the Bhüpura.

## Commentary

Her (Asyäh) i.e. of the Parames'varī Her (eight) powers, Anima and others (Animādibhītayah). These are the eight Siddhis or $B h \bar{u} t i s$ the first in enumeration of which is $A$ nimä. These are in the form of beautiful young women (Kamanīya-käminī-rüpäh).

Attainable by other Vidyas (Vidyãntaraphalabhütãh) that is, these Siddhis or great powers are the fruits attainable by the practice of other Vidyãs such as Hathayoga and others.

Being of secondary nature (Guṇabhävena).' These not being of a nature as important as the Highest Aim which is Moksa are to be considered negligible and ultimately discarded (Guna-bhärena $=$ Upasarjanibhävena). Are in the last section of the Bhupura, (Antyabhūniketanagäh). That is they are in the lowest (of the three) sections of the square. By worshipping Paramatmā in this manner the Sādhaka becomes the Great Lord (Parames'vara) Himself.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ The Bhāvanopanişad ( $R k .11$ says) :
Niyatih s'riǹgār rādayo rasā animādayah and the Tantrarāja also says :

Sricakre siddhayah prokta rasā niyatisam̀yutāh.
"The word Guna is here used to mean "Secondary" or "Subordinate" as opposed Mukhya which means "Chief" "Foremost ".

## VERSE 50

Parama S'iva who is the Lord and is one with the Bindu experiences the highest Bliss. It is He who in his Vimars'a (S'akti) aspect becomes gradually differentiated and assumes the form of Kāmes'a.

## Commentary

Having in manner described explained the stages of the unfolding of the Cakra (Cakrakrama) which is but a manifestation of Kāmakalā (Kämakaläviläsanarüpa), he now in his kindness towards his disciples commences to describe the series of Gurus beginning with Paramas'iva in four verses of which this is the first. For a true knowledge of the Cakra, the Devatā and Mantra can be gained by knowing the succession of Gurus who are Parames'vara (Parames'va-rātmaka-guru-krama-jñāna-bhävena labhyate).
"Experiences the highest Bliss" (Paramänandänu-bhävah). That is, He is the One who has the knowledge or experience (Anubhãva= Jnäna) which excels all other bliss (Parama=Sarvotkrṣta). This Annanda or Bliss consists in experience as complete 'I-ness' (Paripūrnāhaìbhāvarūpa). S'ruti also says "other creatures experience a fragment of this Bliss" ${ }^{\text {. }}$.

Parama Siva who is the Lord and is one with the Bindu (Parama-guru-nirvishesha-bindvätmā). By Parama Guru is meant the First Guru ( $\bar{d}$ dinãtha) who is Parama Siva. The Bindu is one with Him. (Nirvis'eṣa=Abhinna), The Bindu is the Kāmakalā (Kämakalārüpa). He whose Self (Atmä=Svarupa) is the Bindu is the Parama S'iva who is the First Lord or Guru (Adinātharüpi Paramasivah).

The Upaniṣads contain various texts like the following: "Bliss is Brahman" (Tait. 3-6.) "Brahman is Truth (or Being), Knowledge and Eternal" (Tait. 2-9-1), "To the (Brahman who is) pure Cit
(Cinmatra), All-seeing (Sarvadrastā), All-witnessing (Sarva-sāksī), Allabsorbing (Sarva-gräsa=All devouring) who is the Adored of all (Sarvapremäspada), who is in Itself Being (Sat), Consciousness (Cit) and Bliss (Ananda) dependent on nothing (mātra) and massive Experience (Ekarasa)", (Nri.Uttara. 5-8) ; and again "This Ātmā is pure Being (Sanmätra), Eternal (Nitya), Knowledge (Buddha), Pure (S'uddha), Truth (Satya), Free (Mukta), devoid of Māyā (Nirañjana) and Omnipresent (Vibhu), Non-dual (Advaya), Bliss (Ananda), Supreme (Para)" (Nri. Uttara 9.9).

They lead to the conclusion that it is the very merciful Parames'vara, the supreme Truth as massive Consciousness and Bliss and as $t$ both Prakāsha and Vimarsha (Chidänandaghanaparamärtha-prakāshavimarshātmã) who divided His own Self into the Bindus making Kāmakalā and became Kāmakāmes'varī and other couples who are the Divya, the Siddha ${ }^{2}$ and Mānava lines of Gurus. He thus becomes the whole body of the Gurus (Gurumandalätmä) and protects such as are truly devout. This is the sense. S'ruti also says :--"He is this Ātmā. The Ātmā verily is this S'akti. She is the Becoming (Bhäva) and non-Becoming (Abhāva), the Being and non-Being."

If Paramagurunirvisheshabindvätmā be read as two words as Paramaguruh and Nirvisheshabindvätmā then the meaning will be that the Paramaguru which is another name for Ādinātha is the transcendent (Nirvishesha-Nishprapancha) Bindu who is indicated by (Lakshana) Sat, Chit and Ānanda. So it has been said :-
"The Supreme Ether- $\left(\bar{A} k \bar{a} \bar{s}^{\prime} a\right)$ which is the Bindu which is transcendent (Nisprapancha), is Sat, Chit and Ānanda, One without a second (Niräbhäsa), in whom there is no distinction of subject and object $^{3}$ (Nirvikalpa) and is imperishable (Nirämaya.)"

The Paramesvara who is like this did Himself become ( $A b h \bar{u} t$ ) the Gurumandala the first of whom is Kāmakàmes'vari. "It is He" (Sah punah). It is the Paramātmā already spoken of, who by degrees (Kramena) becomes differentiated (Bhinnah) in the manner to be later shown as the Divya and Siddha classes from His Vimarsha part (Vinıarshängshät). By Vimarsha is meant His own S'akti as Kämakalā. By part (Angsha) is meant half of this.

Assumes the form of Kamesha (Kämeshatvang yayau=Changed into the state of Kämesha). That is He himself became Kämarāja. The
sense of this is that it is the Paramātmã who of His own will divided His own self into Kāma and Kāmes'varī and as the Teacher (Grıru) and the Disciple ( $S^{\prime}$ issa) brings down all Tantras. S'ruti (Brha. Ar. 143) also says:-
"He divided this Ātmā into two; thereby arose Husband and Wife".

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ Etasyaivänandasyānyäni bhütāni mātrām upajivanti (Brthad. Āranyaka 4-3.32).
'Siddha-These form the second class of Gurus in all Tantras. Different schools or Sampradayas have different names for the Gurus of the three classes.
${ }^{3}$ Knower and object of knowledge.

## VERSE 51

S'Ĩva the Guru who abides in the Uddiyānapitha did in the Krta Yuga impart the Vidyā to Her, His own S'akti the Vimars'a-rüpiṇi Kāmes'varī.

## Commentary

In this verse he further discusses what has been stated in the preceding verse. By 'Siva' is meant the Paramātmā who is the author of all (Sarvapravartaka). Guru is he who instructs in Jñāna (Jñanopadeṣtā). So it has been said that "the Guru is means (of success)." (Gurur upāyah); also ${ }^{1}$ :-
"The word ' Gu' signifies darkness and the word ' Ru' signifies that which dispels it, Guru is so called because he dispels darkness."

Who abides in the Uddiyanapitha. (Asinah s'rīithe), By this is meant that the abode of S'iva is the Uddiyanna-pitha within the innermost triangle.

In the Krita Yuga (Krtayugakāle). By this we are to understand that it was in the beginning of Krta or Satya Age that S'iva imparted the knowledge of the Vidyă. By Vidya is meant the Vidyā which is fully established in all Upaniṣads and whereby a man can realise his oneness with the Atmā (Atmaikyapradāyin̄̄).

Did impart (Dadau). Fully instructed (Upadiaes'a). Her, His own Sakti (Tasyai svas'aktyai). The force of the pronoun "Her" is to press on the reader's attention the fact that it is She who gives boundless happiness to all creatures (Sarva-bhütānām, niravadhikānandadāyin̄̄). His own S'akti. (Svas'akti). By this we are to understand that it is She who enables the Lord to manifest His own Being (Svasvarüpasattāsaìpradātrī). So it has been said:-
"Even the Supreme if disunited from S'akti is unable to do anything. O Parames'ani! He is capable (of action) if He is united with S'akti."

Vimarsarupini. She is so called because She is the Supreme S'akti which is (lit. is the resting place of) the supreme manifesting Bliss. (Anuttarānanda-vis'ränti-sthānabhüta-s'akti-para-rüpinì). So it has been said, (Samiketapaddhati) "The letter A is the first of all and is Prakās'a and the Supreme S'iva and the letter Ha is the last which is Kalā and is called Vimars'a."

Kamesvari. She is so called because She at all times and in every way grants all objects of desire (Sarväbhīsta-pradāyinī) and is one with one's own Ātmã (Svaitmabhütã).

Note
'Kulärnava Tantra XVII. 7.

## VERSES 52 \& 53

She who is the Queen of the (three) places ${ }^{1}$ and bears the appellations of the Eldest, the Middle or the Second and the Youngest and who is the object of enjoyment of Parama S'iva assumed the name of Mitradeva. ' It is She who having first purified the Gurus (by initiation) revealed the Vidyā to them who are the seeds of the (three) Ages (yugas) the first of which is Tretā and who are the Lords of the three Bijas. It is by these (three Gurus) that the three groups or classes (Ogha) are maintained. Now has been said the order of the Gurus (Gurukrama).

## Commentary

The tradition (Sampradaya) relating to the Gurus may be put thus:-

True that these two (Kāmes'vara and Kāmes'varī) are of equal high degree (Samatattvau) and are identical (Samau) and S'akti is ever young (Ajarā) and the Cause of the universe (Vis'vayoni) and the Sānkhāyana branch (of the Rgveda) has said "primeval s'akti is red (Arun̄̄$)^{2}$ the mother of the universe (Vis'vajanyā)" yet Parama S'iva who was desirous of revealing His secret system (Rahasyatantra) containing the essence of all the Upaniṣads did so by the aid of Kāmes'vari Herself who is the Cause of all (Sarvakärana rūpin̄̄$)$ as is shown by the expression "Visva-yoni or Vis'vajanyä."

After the creation of the universe in the First ( $\bar{A} d i$ i.e. Satya or Krta) Age abiding as He was in the Uddiyanna-pitha which is replete with the Bliss of His own Illumination (Prakas'änanda-säramaya) He under His name S'rī-caryā-nanda-nātha instructed the adorable Lady who is one with Him in the rules relating to $S^{\prime} r i$-vidy $\bar{a}$ (S'rividyäkrama). He Himself says:-
"Verily do I adore the Great centre of the Cakra which is supreme Bliss and the innermost essence of Prakās'a and Vimars'a (Anuttara-vimars'aikasāra) and pure experience (Samंvinmaya)."

She in the Tretā, Dvāpara and Kali Ages did in the forms of the Gurus mentioned below introduce the very secret system of S'iva (S'ambhava Tantram). The order of the Gurus is as follows:-

To understand the gem of S'rī-vidyā (either of) two lines of (Sanitäna), may be followed. They are the line of Kämarāja and the line of Lopāmudrā. The line of Kämarāja is to be found in every form of Vidyā (Sakala-vidyänusaindhyavicchinna) and this has been said by even the Gurus of old. They say that the line of Lopämudrā runs in sections (Vicchinnataya pravartate). There are in this seven Gurus of the Divya class four of the Siddha class and eight of the Mannava class ${ }^{\text {b }}$. The order of the Divya class is as follows. In the beginning of the Krta Age, Parama S'iva Himself who abides in the Uddìyãnapītha and is one (Vimriṣtatanu) with Mahātripurasundarí who is His own S'akti (Svātmas aktyähhyā) is the first Guru under the name of S'rīcaryānandanātha. So it has been said:
"She who is the body of Kāmarāja abides in the Uddīyänapītha which is in the middle of the (first) triangular Cakra in a soundless state (Asvarākāratām präpya tryas'rasaìgketam adhyagät)."

At the apex of the inner inverted triangle which is Kämarüpapitha abides S'rimad Urddbvadeva-nātha who is the Guru of the Treta Age and is one with Kāmes'varī the presiding Devata of Vägbhava Bija. So it has been said:
"She who is at the apex of the inverted triangle is Kāmes'i abiding in Kämapitha."

At the right hand corner of the inner triangle which is the Jälam̀dharapitha is Ṣasthadeva-nātha who is the Guru of the Dvāpara Age and who is in a state of inseparate union (Militasvarüpa) with Vajres'varī who is (the presiding Devatā of) Kämaräja Bīja.

So it has been said:
"At the right-hand corner of the triangle which is the Jälam̈dharapitha is Vajresī ".

At the left hand corner of the middle triangle which is the Pürnagiri-pitha is Mitradevanatha who is the Guru of the Kali Age
and is one with Bhagamālini who is the Devatã of the S'akti Bīja there. So it has been said :
"Bhages'i who abides in the Purnapitha is in the left corner of the triangle".

Mitrestadeva did in the beginning of the Kali Age bestow his grace on the venerated Lopamudrā and Agastya, the couple refulgent for their great devotion (Tapas). Particulars about the seven who compose the Divya class can only be known from the Guru.

We now follow the text.
She (Sā). By this the aforementioned beloved (Prānanāyikā) of Parama S'iva is meant. She assumed the name of Mitradevanātha. Here the mention of Mitradeva implies the Gurus of the Treta and Dvāpara Ages. She in turn becomes the Gurus of the Tretā and other Yugas and continues the tradition.

Lady or Queen of the three places (Sthanes' $\bar{a}$ ). That is She is the presiding Dcvatā ( $\bar{l}^{\prime} \dot{a}=A d h i s t h a \bar{t} t r \bar{i}$ ) of the apex, the right and left corners of the middle triangle where She abides as Kāmes'varí, Vajres'varī and Bhagamālinī respectively.

Bears the appellations of the the Eldest the Second and the Youngest. (Jyeṣtha-madhya-bülūhhyā). Jyestha means Eldest or most excellent. By this expression S'rimad Ürddhvadeva-nātha is meant. By Middle (Madhya) or Second S'rì Șṣthadevanātha is meant and by Youngest (Bäla, which means a boy) is meant $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ rī Mitradevanãtha. The Devì bears these names.

The object of enjoyment of Parama Siva (Citprāna-visaya-bhūtā). By Cit-prāpa is meant Parama S'iva because, He is the Svarūpa of Cit and is Prāṇa itself (Prānaraupa).

The Mānduka $S^{\prime}$ ruti $(1,7)$ says:
"The wise think of the non-dual S'iva who is quiescent (S'antam) and in whom the universe is absorbed (Prapañopas'amam). He is not inner or subjective cognition (Antahprajnam) nor is He outer or objective cognition (Bahihprajnam i.e. enjoyer of the gross world) and He is not between these two states (Nobhayatahprajnam) ${ }^{8}$. He is not massive knowingness (Prajüãna-ghanam). He knows not nor is any thing unknown to Him. He is unseen. He is not the subject of (pragmatic) knowledge (Avyavahäryam). He is beyond the scope of the senses of action (Agrähyam). He has no attributes
(Alaksanain) and is incomprehensible and cannot be described (Avyapades'yam), but is the essential experience of one Self (Ekātma-pratyaya-säram). He is deemed to be the highest (Caturtham=lit. Fourth). He is the $\bar{A}$ tmā. He should be known." S'iva is thus Cinmaya according to $S^{\prime} r u t i$.

In the same way $S^{\prime}$ ruti speaks of Him as Prānamaya also. The Chändogya (7-15-1) says:
"As the spokes (of a wheel) are fixed to the hub so is every thing fixed on to this Prāṇa. Präṇa moves by Prāna (i.e. by its own S'akti). Prāṇa gives Prāṇa for the propagation of Prāṇa (Pränäya). Prāṇa verily is father, Prāṇa is mother, Prāṇa is brother, Prāṇa is sister, Prāṇa is preceptor ( $\bar{A} c \bar{a} r y a$ ) '.

The Devī is the object of enjoyment (Viṣayabhint $\bar{a}=$ Bhogyabhüt $\bar{a}$ ) of Parama S'iva who is as above described. So it has been said: "This Deva ever wishes to have the pleasure of playing with this Devì."

The Supreme Lady of adoration (Paräbhattārikā) who is as above described, revealed (Prakās'ayāmāsa)' the Vidyä to the three Gurus who are the seeds of the three ages beginning with Tretā as has already been described.

The words Sthänes'ä, Jyeṣtha-madhya-bālākhyā and Cit-prānavisayabhūt $\bar{a}$ may be read in the plural accusative to qualify Trigurūn. The interpretation will in that case also be as given above.

The Lords of the three Bijas (Bija-trītayādhipatin) The three Bijas are Vāgbhava and others. They are the Lords (Adhipati) in the sense that these Bījas indicate them. These three kinds of Gurus (Trividhadesikän) the Devì first purifies (Parīksya $=S^{\prime} o d h a$ $y i t v a \bar{a}$ ). By Vidyā is meant the Adividyā which issued from the lotus mouth of Parama S'iva and is the Cause of all causes. The Devi revealed the Vidya. By this we are to understand that She instructed (Upadides'a) the Gurus in the Vidyā.

Here by the statement, Revealed the Vidya having purified them. (Parikṣya vidyä̀n prakäsayàmäsa), we are to understand that the most excellent Guru who is Sadāsiva ( $S^{\prime} r i \bar{i}$-Sadāsivãtmā) instructs in this path which is in accordance with immutable tradition (Sat-sampradäya-siddham), the disciple who has for a long time done Âtmopäsana, has controlled his inclination ( $S^{\prime}$ änta), has conquered his senses (Dänta) and seeks initiation (Upäsana). So it has been said:
"O Great Queen, it is after initiation that the Guru should give instruction relating to Sādhana of the Vidyā ".

Initiation ( $D i k s s a \bar{a})^{7}$ is of three kinds namely $A n a v i, S^{\prime} \bar{a} k t e y i a n d ~$
 the special articles of worship are necessary. There is also needed intense devotion to, and Tarpaṇa and Dhyāna of, the Para-Devatá. S'ākta initiation is for the attainment of Siddhi by the Sādhanā of that particular S'akti for the worship of which a disciple is qualified. So.it has been said:
" When the Guru perceives that the disciple is ready for Sädhana of (any form of) S'akti he should then initiate in that (S'akti) alone without hesitation. This is called $S^{\prime} \tilde{a} k t e y \bar{\imath} D i \bar{\imath} k s a \bar{a}{ }^{\prime}$.
$\mathbf{S}^{\prime} a^{a} m b h a v i \quad D i k s a \bar{a}$ has been thus described :
" $S^{\prime} \bar{a} \dot{m} b h a v \bar{\imath} ~ D i \bar{k} k s \bar{a}$ is that which by the mere grace of the Guru makes manifest the S'iva state ( $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ ivat $\bar{a}-v y(t k t i k a ̄ r i n \bar{u})^{8}$ and produces the Bliss of S'iva. The preceptor and the disciple should be selfless and without worldly desires or motives."

In the absence of any such initiation there can be no competency for Sādhanā. Initiation to be fruitful should be the outcome of mere grace of the preceptor unmixed by any motive. The preceptor is bound to initiate even at his own expense if the disciple though qualified for initiation is unable to incur it. If the Guru himself is also unable to procure the necessary articles then he should do it in a concise form. So it has been said :
"The Guru should himself with his own money initiate the poor. He should liberate the disciple by Dïkṣä and use Dürbä grass and water if nothing more can be had."

The conclusion we thus arrive at is this-that it is only he who is fully initiated who is competent for Brahma-vidyā. It has already been said that initiation becomes effective by propitiation (Sam̀tarpana) of the Para-Devatā. Samtarpaṇa or propitiation can be done by the offering of oblations of particular kinds of liquid substance used in particular Ages. For it has been said:"(Oblation) of Devatās however is by nectar." The liquid substance is wine which is like excellent nectar. With this alone can offering be made to Para-Devatā, like Soma in Agniṣtoma sacrifice.

Now if it be said that there is prohibition in texts like this: "The Brāhmana should not drink wine nor should he eat flesh." we reply that we do not say that oblation to the Para-Devata should be made by transgressing prohibitions applicable to particular cases and prompted merely by one's own desire. In what we have said we are convinced that this S'ambhava Dars'ana is based upon the teachings of the Upaniṣads. Now it may be said " what about the prohibition?" The answer is that this prohibition applies to the man who is uninitiated. For the initiated the best way of offering oblation to Devatā is to make it with wine. In the Sāmkhyāyana S'ākhā which is extracted from the ocean-like Rgveda, it is stated that divine dignity and dominion can be attained by the worship of the Ādisundarī thus ${ }^{9}$ :-
"Those, who after having fully realised Her offer oblations (to Her) in the S'ricakra which is inseparate from their body, with wine which has been converted by purification into nectar, ${ }^{10}$ become delirious in the excess of their joy, dwell in the high region where there is neither pain nor sorrow and enter the Supreme Light of Tripurā."

## Notes

'The three angles of the triangle (Kāmakalā).
'The colour of the Rajas Guṇa of Kryā S'akti. The text quoted above is from the Tripurāmahopanişat but greatly mutilated though the sense is not. It is the second half of the 14th $R k$ of that Upanisad and runs thus:-Samapradhānau samasativau samojare tayoh Saktirajarā vis'vayonih. As quoted in the text it is not quite correct.
${ }^{3}$ The Lalitārcana-manjari gives the names of the Gurus as follows. The seven of the Divya class are (1) Paraprakās'anandanătha, (2) Parasivànandanåtha, (3) Paras'aktidevyam̀bā, (4) Kaules'varānandanātha, (5) Sukládevyàmbā, (6) Kules'varānandanātha, (7) Kāmes'varyambā. The four Gurus of the Siddha class are (1) Bhogãnandanātha, (2) Klinnānandanātha, (3) Samayānandanātha, (4) Sahajānandanātha; the eight of the Mānava class are (1) Gaganānandanātha, (2) Vis'vānandanātha, (3) Vimalānandanātha, (4) Madanānandanātha, (5) Bhuvanāndanātha, (6) Nilānandanātha, (7) Ātmānandanātha, (8) Priyānandanātha. Those of the first mentioned class should be worshipped behind and the other two on Her left and right respectively.
${ }^{4}$ Cf. Tantrarāja xxxv :
Gurur ädyā bhavec chaktih sā vimars'amy亡 mata.

## also Bhāvanopanisad I :

Sriguruh sarvakāraṇabhūutā s'aktih.
${ }^{*}$ That is, He is not the state between Jägrat and Svapna.
${ }^{\text {' Cf. Tantrārāja (Tantrik Text vol. VIII) ch. 1. v. 8: }}$
Taya tair bhuvane tantrain kalpe kalpe vijrimbhate. (She, the Devi, age after age reveals Tantra through them (the Gurus).
${ }^{1}$ The Gaudharvatantra speaks of Māntri, S'ākli and $S^{\prime} \bar{a} \dot{m} b h a v z$.
"According to another reading "Sivataditmyadayint" which means that which brings about a sense of inseparateness with S'iva.
'Tripurāmahopaniṣad. Re. 7.
${ }^{10}$ 'The text has 'Surayā' but Bhäskara reads 'Sudhaya' and the latter reading has been adopted in the translation.

## VERSE 54

This is the end of the description by Punyānanda of the playful movements of the beautiful woman Kämakala which ever attract the desire of the amorous Para S'iva.

## Commentary

This is the end (Iti), The particle "Iti" indicates the end of the book composed by Puṇyānanda (Uditah punyānandāt). The literal meaning of the expression is " as arisen from Punyānanda" the author. Playful movements of the beautiful woman Kamakala (Kämakalānanāvilāsah). By Kāmakalā is meant Vimars'as'akti who is inseparable (Avinābhüt $\bar{u}$ ) from Kāmes'vara. She is the beautiful woman (A $\dot{n} g a n \bar{a}$ ) whose Vilasa or amorous movements appear as the form of the Cakra, the Avarana-Devatās and the like. These amorous movements which have been caused by seeing Her beloved (i.e. Para-S'iva) always (Nityam) attract the mind or heart (Citta) of the amorous (Bhujaniga=Rasika) Yara-S'iva whose nature is pure lllumination (Prakãsaikasvabhāva) by producing in Him an excess of desire (Bhāva=Rāga).

If "Bhävãkarṣnaharṣāya" be read for "Bhāvākarṣitacittāya" then the meaning will be that the sight of the playful movements produce in the amorous Para-S'iva that gladness which accompanies the experience of the emotion of love. In ordinary life (Loke'pi) the sight of the amorous movements of the beloved produces in the mind of the gay lover a sense of gladness which is accompanied by the sentiment of love ( $S^{\prime}$ ringära-bhäva). In the same way the play (Vilãsa) of Kämakalā who is Cit-S'akti which express itself in the way She walks (Padaviksepu) and in other movements (of Her body) produces infinite gladness in Para-S'iva who is facing tnwards and looking at Her who is His own S'akti.

The name of this book is Kamakalavilasa. It is written by and therefore has emanated from (Uditah) Puṇyānanda. This book always gladdens Para-S'iva.

## VERSE 55

Obeisance to the venerated Lord the boatman (S'rinathanavika) by whose grace I have crossed this Ocean of Wandering, the waters of which are desire (Trsinasalila) and the surface whereof is restless with the waves of anxiety (Cintatarañgacapala).

This is the end of Kamakalavilasa written by Sri Punyānanda Yogi.
Commentary
"Ocean of wandering" (Prapañcavãrāsi). By Prapañca is meant Samisāra or Wandering which is ocean-like (Väräs ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} h=$ Väridhih).

May good be ( $S^{\prime} u b h a \dot{m} a s t u$ ).
This is the end of Cidvalli composed by Sri Natanãnandanātha.

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## सफलभुबनोदयस्थितिलयमयल्दीस्डविनोदनोचुक्तः। <br> अन्तर्लीनविमर्शः पातु महेराः पकाइामात्रतनुः ॥ १ ॥

इति। अ习्र पुण्यानन्दयोगिन: पुण्यवशात् स्वाभाविकभक्तिपरितोषितपरमगुरुवरकरुणाकटाक्षनिर्घूतनिखिलपाशस्तोमा: स्सेंपदायनिष्णाता: सकलनिगमागमावधारिततच्त्वयाथार्थ्यविद्यः सकलविद्याधिदेवताभूतमहात्रिपुरसुन्दरीमन्त्रककपूजाकमठयाचिकीर्षतया तदधिष्ठानभूतकामकामेश्वरीरूपमादावाचक्षते-सकलेत्यादि। सकलानां भुवनानां उदय: उत्पत्ति:, स्थिति: रक्षा, लय: नाशः, पतत्तितयं तिरोषानानुअहुयोरूपलक्षणम्। यथा त्रितृक्करणं पश्चीकरणन्य, पतत्पश्वविधकृत्यपचुरु या लीला तया विनोदनं कीडनम्, तस्मिन् डधुकः जागरूकः। मयडत्र भाचुचर्यर्थि विहित:। "अन्नमयो यज्ञ:" इतिवत्। न ताहरो चिन्मय इतिवप्। कुत:? पश्वविधकृत्यं हि कार्य जगन्विष्म । लीला तु परमेश्वरनिषा। तर्मादत्न सकलझब्दविशोषितभुबनपदेन भवत्यस्मादिति शिवनिधरण्यन्तं तर्त्वजातमुच्यते। एतेषां तत्ष्वानां व्रह्मणः सकाशादुवपन्नव्वात्तस्मिन् स्थितत्वात्तस्मिन्नेव लयात्। तथा च तैत्तिरीयभ्रुति:-"यतो वा इमानि भूतानि जायन्ते, येंन जातानि जीवन्ति, यःपयन्ट्यभिसंविशन्ति। तद्विजिज़ासस्व, तद्रद्येति" इति। उद्युक्त इॅ्यनेन "सदेव सोम्येदमम्र आसीत्। एकमेवाद्दितीयम् " इति। घह्सेति स्वान्तःस्थितं पपश्वाम् ; "बहु स्यां प्रजायेयेति ", "तदात्मनं स्वयमकुरुत" इति संकर्पविशिष्तलक्षणसृष्टचुम्मुखोडमूदित्युक्त भवति। तथा रहस्पगुरव:-
" चिदा़्मैव हि देवोऽन्त: स्थितिमिच्छावशादूहिः। योगीव निरुपादानमर्थजातं प्रकाशयेत् II"
इति। अत पवेश्वरस्य जगस्सृष्यादिकं लीलामात्रम् ; न प्रयोजनमस्ति। तथ। च द्वद्यस्त्रत्रम्-" वेच्छ्छया ₹वमितौ विश्वमुन्मीलयति" इति, तथा वचनमपि" खेच्छयैब जगस्सर्ब निगिरस्युद्यिरस्यवि।" इति। श्रुतिरपि—"यधोर्णनामि: सृजते गृबते च" इति। वचनान्तरमपि-
"जगचित्रं समालिस्य स्वेच्छा तुलिकयात्मनि। स्वयमेव समालोक्य पीणाति परमेश्क्रःः"
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## तमेव भान्तमनुभाति सर्व तः्य भासा सर्वमिदें विभाति ॥"

इत्यादि च। तथा रद्रसयागमश्व—" स्वरूपज्योतिरेवान्त: परावाग़नपायिनी " " वन्दे ज्योतिरनुत्र्रम्" इति च। पराप्वाशिकागामपि - "य ए़कोज्तरिदं ज्योति: स तेजांसि तमांसि च" इति। सौभाग्पहृदयेsपि—"तन्महः परमं नौमि" इत्यादि। अत्र पकाशत्वं नाम 'इच्छामि' 'जानामि' 'करोमि' इत्युत्तमपुरुपन्त-
 पः्चशक्तिसंवलित परं अह्मेत्युंक्ष भवति। ननु सूर्यादीनामपि पकाशाकत्वं दृष्टम्। तक्कथमस्यैज पर्रकागुरूप्वमित्यत आहू-महेश इति। महांश्षासावीशश्रेति महेश:। महत्वं च देग़कालाकरैरैनवच्छिन्नस्वरूपत्वम्। इशशत्वं च सर्वनियन्तृत्वम्। तथा च यजु:श्रुति:-"यतो वाचो निवर्तन्ते " इति सर्वपकारेणापरिचिछन्नं घक्षेति निर्दिएय,
"तस्यैचेषा परा देवी स्वभावामर्शननोस्युका। पूर्ण्वं्वं सर्वमावानां यस्या नाइपं न वाधिकम् ॥"

इति शर्वीति। तथा अर्यव्ववेदोपनिषदि-"अथ कस्मानुच्यने महेश्वरः, सर्वान् लोकान् संमक्ष: संभक्षयत्यजसं, सुजति विस्तुजि वासयति। तस्माटुच्यते महेश्वर्वः" इति। उपनिषदन्तरेरपि-
"यो वेदादौ स्वरः मोक्को वेदान्ते च प्रतिष्टितः।
तस्य पकृतिलीनस्य य: परस्स महेश्वरः ॥"
"भीषास्माद्वात: पवते" इल्यादि। "एतस्य वा अक्षरर्य पशासने गार्गि स्यार्याचन्द्रमसौ विधृतौ तिष्ठत:" इट्यादि च। तथा भत्यक्षोपनिषत—" यत्परं ज्र्म स एको रुद्र: स ईशान: स भगवान् महेश्वरः स महादेवः" इति। परा-पश्नाशिकायामपि-
"स एव सर्वभूतानां स्वभावः परमेश्थरः।

स एव भैरवो देवो जगद्भरणलक्षणः ॥"



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इस्यागमसिद्धान्नरीत्या पराभद्टारिकाया अपि सर्वकारणत्वमाह-

## सा जयति शाक्तिराबा निजसुखमयनिरुपमाकारा। भाविचराचरबीजं रिावरूपविमर्शानिर्मलादर्शःः॥ २॥

सेति। सा आम्या शक्तिः ; अनवच्छिन्ना परामटृारिका महात्रिपुरसुन्दरी, जयति; सर्वोकर्केण वर्तन। सैब शिवादिक्षिए्यन्तषट्र्त्रिश्तर्च्वमयसर्व्रपश्चातिका तदुतुरीणा चेति सर्वोपनिषस्वसिद्धा त्रिपरा अभिधीयते। एवं हि संस्संपदायविद्यि:
 भूता त्रिपुरेति। तेजोऽबन्नादिम्य: पूर्वसच्वमें हि सर्वतंत्वातिकान्तलव बह्नण:, तद्द्दारा सर्वतत्वाए्मकतं च; उपनिषदृव्येवमेवाह, यथा छान्दोग्ये पह्वपपाठके"श्वेतकेतुर्दारणणय आस तं ह पितोवाच श्वेतकेतो वस घह्मचर्थम्" इति
 सर्वांच्वेदानधीट्य महामना अनूचानमानी सनख्ध एयाय, तं ह पितोवाच, इवेतकेतो यन्नु सोम्येदें महामना अनूचानमार्ना ₹तबोोऽғ्युत तमादेशमाभाक्ष्यो येनगश्रुतं श्रुतं भवं्यमतं मतमविज्ञातं विज्ञातम्।" इत्यादिना खिष्ययोग्यतां निच्चिस्य आचार्यो ब्रह्यविदामुपादिशत्। तत्र एकविज्ञानेन सर्वविज्ञानद्वारा सर्वतच्वानां बन्मयव्वमुक्त्रम्। तत्र दृषान्तमाकाड्क्षमाण: रिष्यः पृच्छति, "कथं नु भगव: स अदेदेशो भवति" इति "यथा सोम्यैकेन मृत्पिण्डेन सर्वै मृन्मयं विज्ञातं स्याद् वाचाएम्भणं विकारो नामवेगं मृतिकेत्येव संत्यम." इल्यादिदृष्टन्तपरंपरया पर्रद्मणो विश्वात्मकतं तदुत्तीर्णित्वं चाभ्युध्थाय, अनन्तरं च; "सदेव सोम्येदमग्र आसीत्, एकमेवाद्दितीयम्" इल्यादिना विश्वातीतं बस्वभिघाय, पुनश्च विश्वत्मकमभिधते — "तदैक्षत बहु स्यां पजायेयेयि" इति संकर्य्य, "तत्रेजोऽस्सजत" इति तेजोऽबन्नाIनि सृष्टा," सेयं देवतैक्षत हन्ताहमिमासित्रो देवता अनेन जीवेनात्मनानुपविशय नामरूपे ठ्याकरवाणीति। तासां त्रिवृतं त्रिवृतमेकैकां करणाणीति सेयं देवतेमासितसो देवता अनेनैव जीवेनाए्म्नानुपविशय नामरूपे ठ्याकरोत्। तासां व्रितृतं त्रितृतमेकैकामकरोत् " इल्यादिना तेजोडबनानामहं-


मेव देवादिस्थाबरान्तं तर्व्वजालमाचष्टे। यथा वा "अवागादमेरमिष्वं वाचारम्भणं विकारो नामधेयं त्रीणि रूपाणीत्येव सत्यम्" इत्यादिना "अन्नमशितं च्रेषा विधीयते तस्य य: स्थविष्ठो वातुसतनपरुषं भवति यो मध्यमस्तन्मांसं योऽणिष्टस्तन्मनः" इस्यादिना त्रिकृक्कृतपपश्चपूरणात् त्रिपुपैव परं बह्लेल्यभिघीयते। इममेवार्थमुत्तरत्र प्नन्थकारो वक्कि-_'षट्तिंशत्रित्वात्मा तत्त्वातीता च केवला विद्या।' इति, स्मृतिरपि-"विश्वात्मिकां तदुर्तीर्णी हृदयं परमेशितु:।" इति। श्रीवामकेश्वर-तन्त्रेऽपि-
"त्रिपुरा परमा शक्तिराधा जाता महेश्वरी। स्थूलस्स्क्मविभेदेन त्रैलोक्योटपत्तिमातृका। कबलीकृतनि:रोषत₹त्वभाम्वरूपिणी ॥"
इति। श्रीस्च्छन्देडपि-

इति। अस्मदुक्तसचिदानन्दवासनायां च-
"विश्वास्मिकां तदुत्तीर्णो पकाशामर्शरूूपिणीम्। परापरमर्यीं देवीमातमव्वेन विशाम्यहम् ॥"
इस्यादिबहुश्रुतिभ्मृत्यादिषु सर्वोकृष्त्वं त्रिपुरायास्तत्र तन चोद्धोष्यते। एतदेव विवृणोति-निजसुखमयनित्यनिरुपमाकारेत्यनेन। निजः स्वाभाविक:, घुखमयः दुःखासंभिन्नानन्दरूप:, नित्य: सार्वकालिक:, निरुपम: नि:समाम्यषिक:, आकारः स्वरूपं यस्याः सा। तदयमर्थ:-निरवधिकाकृत्रिमात्मानक्दरूपिणीति। तथैवोपनिषव-"तस्येयं पृथिवी सर्वा वित्तस्य पूर्णा स्यात्। स एको मानुष आनन्द्,:" इत्युपकन्य "स एक: भजापतेरानन्द:" इत्यन्तमुत्तरोत्वरशत-
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इति। सशक्तिकमहमिल्येवं रूपं परं ब्रोति निर्णीतम्। अन्र यद्बक्तव्यं तदुत्तरत्र सम्बक् प्रपञ्च्य निरूव्यत इल्यलम् ॥ २ ॥

ननु निर्विमर्शमेव ज्रह्म वदुन्ति केचन। तत्कथमुच्यते सविमर्शां ज्वसेय्यत आह $\qquad$

## स्फुटरिावशाक्तिसमागमबीजांक्रुर रूपिणी पराइाक्ति：। अणुतररूपानुप्तरविमर्शालिपिलक्ष्यविम्रह्रा भाति ॥ ई॥

सफुटेति। अस्यार्थ：－अत्र पराशक्तिशब्देन पकृता रवगाता महात्रिपुरसुन्दरी अभिघीयते।＂चिदानन्देचछाज्ञानकियारूपा＂इति या श्रुतिः जगत्पसिद्धा，सा खेवे－ मुच्यते — ₹फुटशिनशक्तिसमागमर्बाजाङ्क्रुरूपिणीति। शिवश्च शक्तिश्य शिवशाक्ती， तयो：समागम：संयोगः，क्फुटः व्यक्क：शिवशक्तिसमागमो योऽयं तेन ；बीजाङ्कुर－ रूपिणीति ‘ बीजादड्क्कुरम् अङ्भुराद्बीजमितिवत् ’ शिवत₹्वादिक्षितित₹्वपर्यन्तं तर्ष्व－ जालमुत्तरोत्तरमुद्रावयंदिएग्यर्थः। अन्र शिवशब्देन ज्ञानशक्तिरमिधीयते，ज्ञानशक्सय－ घि君तत्वाच्छिवतच्वस्य ；शक्तिशब्देनापि कियाशक्तिरमिधीयते，कियाइाक्तचघिष्हि－ तत्वाच्छक्तितत्त्वस्य ；चिदानन्दस्वरूपिण्या：सर्वत्र ज्ञानक्रियाम्यामेव पपश्वनिर्मण才－ चित्यदईश्शानात् । तथा च श्रुति：－＂यदिदं ते छइयते तदानन्दयोनिः तेन जीवति，तदेबाभ्युक्ता परो वा एष आनन्दः स भागयोनिः，कामरूपवेवतौ स आनन्दयोनिः आनन्दो घह्म घह्यैवैषा देवी एकानेकपपश्चा स्यात् चतुर्थपौरुषार्थे आनन्दरूपा＂इति। यथागमश्थ－

> " यदा सा परमा शक्ति: 干चेच्छया विश्वरूपिणी।
> फफुरत्तामात्मनः पइयेत्तदा चक्स्य संभव:॥"

इति। หः्पभिज्ञासूत्रेडपि—＂चिति：स्वतन्त्रा विश्वसिद्यिहेतु：＂इति। अभि－ युक्तोक्तिश्थ－＂सा योनिः सर्वेदेवानां शत्कीनां च ．．．＂इल्यादि । एवं चार्थो वर्णयितव्य：，सैव पराशक्ति：ख्वयमेव शिवशक्कीमूय विश्वं स्रुतीति। तथा च श्रुति：－＂या लिन्लमया निविततान हेतुर्यभ्यामिद्ं विश्वमाद्ौौ बभूव＂इस्यादि－ द्देष्ठण्या। तथा चिद्विल्यसे－









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तद् गुरुमुखादेवावगन्तन्यमिति श्रुतिरेवाह, यथा छान्दोग्ये बहपषाठके - "तदैक्षत", "सेयं देवतैक्षत" इल्यादिना तेजोबन्नात्मकरूपत्रयां सर्वजगनिर्मात्रीं त्रिपुराममिषाय, "यो वै भूमा तखुखम्। यत्र नान्यं्पइयति नान्यच्छृणोति नान्यद्विजानाति स भूमा" इति निरतिशयानन्द्दरूपिर्णी तामेव निर्दिएय, "स एवाघक्तात्" इस्युपक्म्याहमात्मान निर्दिशति ; "अहमेवाधस्तादहमुपरिषादहं पश्यादहं पुरस्तादहं दक्षिणतोऽहमुत्तरतोऽहमेवेदें सर्वमिति" इति। तथा बृह्दारण्यके-"त्वं वा अह्मस्मि भगवो देवतैतासां वै व्वमसि भगवो देवता" इल्यादि । स्पृतिरपि;
" हृ्घकारं द्वादशान्ते हकारं स्थविरा विद्यु:।
अह्ममात्मैकमद्वैतं यत्रकाशार्मविश्रम: ॥
अकार: सर्ववर्णास्य: प्रकाशः परमशिव:।
हकारोडन्स्य: कलारूपो विमर्शाख्य: प्रकीरितितः ॥
उभयो: सामरम्यं यद्परस्मिन्नहमि क्फुटम् ।"
इति । भीविरुपाक्षपर्ध्रशिकायामपि-
" स्वपरावभासनक्षम आ₹मा विश्वस्य य: प्रकाशोऽसौ।
अहमिति स एक उत्को sहंता स्थितिरीद्री तस्य ॥"
इल्यादिवचनसह्समनुसंधेयमिं्यलमतिविस्तरेण ॥ ३ ॥
इत: परं पबन्धेन पधानप्रतिपादां कामकलाक्षररूपिणीमेव विवेक्तुकामस्तदक्षरस्वरूपां वक्तुमुपकमते -

परशिबरविकरनिकरे प्रतिफलति विमर्शदर्पणे विशाद्ये।
पतिरुचिरुचिरे कुष्चे चित्तमये निविशाते मह्हाबिन्दुः॥ ४॥
परशिवरविकर इत्यादि 'कला च दहनेन्दुविय्यहौौ बिन्दू', इव्यन्तम् । परशिबः प्रकाशैकस्वभाब: परमशिवभट्टारक एव ; रविर्दिनकर:, तस्य कराः किरणाः ; तेषां निकर: पुछ्ञ: तस्मिन् विघददे ; निर्मले ; विमर्शाद्पणे ; विमरों नाम अनवधिरेका विस्फुरणशाक्ति:। तथा च पत्यभिक्षायाम्-"सा स्फुरचा" इत्यादि। सैव दर्पणत्वेन निरूप्यते स्वस्वरूपभकाशत्वत्य। पतिफलतीति। तन्र प्रतिफलनं नाम





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स चोदय: पिये बक्डुं नालं बाग्विषयातिगम् ॥ परार्णाइ्व्यशिवेच्छायां सस्यां सा विमर्शा तदा।
 अनुपविइय तां श्रांक्ति वामाबै: विणिडतो भवेत्। समसतीजजगर्भाध्या स्क्षमिन्दुपवमेति स: ॥ तर्पविसयाम्बिका भूख्वा सानन्दाकारतां गता।
तद्वचाष्व्या जुम्भितात्तसमाहिन्दुरुच्चूनतां गत: ॥
तथा सा बिन्दुपुद्रिघ नीवारामवदुधिता II


सा पुभावपरं बिन्दुं प्रविइय ध्वनितां गता।
सोडपि नादात्मिकां शक्तियोनिमेति स्वशक्तिताम् ॥
तयोनिमिदेदयोको रक्नोड्य: ज़ुक्षां गतः।
मध्यबिन्दुविमिश्रं तस्खुपुम्नाकन्द्यखास्मकम् ॥"
इलयदिना बिन्दुर्र्यनिरूपणं कृतम् । बदिह पसक्षाव्त किंचिदुक्तम् । अन्य-
 इस्यादि ॥ ६ ॥

## एतदेव बिन्दुध्रयनिख्वणं विवृणोति-

## बिन्दुरहंकारात्मा रविरेतन्मिधुनसमरसाकारः। <br> कामः कमनीयतया कला च दहनेन्दुविभ्रहौं बिन्दू ॥७॥

बिन्दुरहंकारात्येति। बिन्दुः ; सितरस्तस्वरूप:। अछंकार:; अन्तर्गर्भितसमसत्वर्णराशिः, अनुत्तरास्फाररूपाहंकार अमा सरूूपं यस्य सः। "वर्णाकार:" इति सूत्रेण अहंश्रव्दात् कारपलयय:। ऐकार इतिव्। अत एव एतन्मिथुनसमरसाकार:; एतयो:, अकारहकारवाच्ययो: भकाशविमर्शयो:, मिधुनं द्वन्द्धम्, तस्य दिज्यदेपतीरूपस्य मिथुनस्य समरस: परस्परानुपवेशरूपभनुकूल्यं तदेव आकार;

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कामकलाविलास:

बन्दे तामहमक्षर्गां मातृकाक्षररूपिणीम।" इति । पत्यभिज्ञायां च-
" सर्वेदा त्वन्तरानन्द्द: सर्वतत्व्वौघनिर्मरः ।
शिावध्धिदानन्दघन: परमाक्षरवियहः ॥" इति । तथा-
"स्वात्मैव सर्वजन्तूनामेक एव महेश्वरः।
चित्ष्वरूपोऽहमहमित्यखण्डामर्शबबृंहित: ॥"
इति । यथा ₹वच्छन्दे -
، . . . . . . . . . . . तदूर्ध्वे चोन्मना ₹मृता इत्युपक्रम्य,

नात्र काल: कलाभावो नैकता न च देवता ।
सुनिर्वाणं परं झुद्धं रुद्रवक्तू तदुच्यने ॥
शिवशक्तिरिति र्यातं निविकल्वं निरख्ननम् ।
पश्यातीतं वरारोहे वाङ्मनोऽतीतमदुधूम ॥
अनिष्कलं च सकलं नीरूपं निर्विकर्पकम् ।
निर्द्वन्द्ध परमं तत्र्वं शिवाख्यं परमं पदम् ॥"
इति । विज्ञानभैरचमट्टारकेऽपि -
" बिन्दुरुपस्य चक्रस्य ₹थूलवर्णकमेण तु । अर्धेन्दु बिन्दुनादान्तशून्योच्चाराद्धवेचिच्छवः 11"
छत्यादि । अमृतानन्द्योगिनश्ध -
" बैन्दवे परमाकाशे सच्चिदानन्दलक्षणे । निष्शपश्चे निराभासे निर्विकर्पे निरामये ॥





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 दिसमस्तभकटपर्यन्तरूप:, तदातिमका बद्विपयिणी। येन ; शक्तिपातात्समुन्मिषद्रषजिज्ञातुना भाग्वबता वियाबता पुखेण, विदिता ; गुरूपसदनादिना अवगता।सः; पुरुषो मुक्तो भवति। इहापि "विघामिर्झापवैध्रैर्यध्यिद्धनो मुक्ता एव स:।" इति भंत्यभिज्ञानिथ्या संसाखवसनानिरसनपटीयान् अनवरतपरिपूर्शाहंमावभावनाकबहीक्तससर्वेपपश्:: परमयोगी विहरते। तथा बृद्वारण्यके-"तदाहुः यद्रविद्यया सर्व भविष्यन्तो मनुष्या मन्यन्ते। किमु तद् घझावेच्मात्तसर्वमभवदिति" इति अन्तेडवि महान्विपरुमुन्दर्रख़्व: परामद्टारिकारूपो भवति। तथा च श्रुति:"परं धाम न्वैपरं चाविशन्ति।" इति। "ध्कविद्हैवन भवति। स एवं पइपन्बें मन्वान एवं जाननाामररतिराटमकीड अएममिभुन आत्मानन्द: स एव भवति" इति। तथा पत्यमिजाञाूत्रे च—"तदा प्राशानन्दसारमहामन्र्र्वीर्यास्मकपूर्णांंतावेशाव् सदा सर्देंहारारधिकारिनिजसंविद्देवताछकेश्ष्वराभाशिर्मिबतीति शिवम्" इति। अभिनबगुप्रपादाश्य -
> " यस्दैपाषा पतिभाट्येतदपरार्थकमरूपिता।
> अक्रानन्दच्चिद्वु: पमोदास्स महेश्वर:॥
> खतन्चध्वितिनकाणां चकवर्ती महेश्दर:।
> संविनिद्वेवताच्रजुष: कोडपि जयत्पसौ ॥"

इति। तथा स्छच्दन्दास्ते -

इल्यदिवचनशतं द्रहण्यम्। एवं च, ‘विदिता येन स मुक्तः' इल्यादिना ज्ञानपूर्वनुछानमेव जस भापकमियुत्तम। तथा बृद्वारण्पके-"यो वा एतदक्षरं गार्ग्यविदिब्वास्मिन् लोके जुहोति यजने तपस्तवप्यते बहानि वर्षसहमाण्यन्नवदेवास्य तद्रवति " इति। तथान्यच्र वापकेश्रतनन्ने-
" याबदेत न न जानाति संकेतन्रमुत्त्रम्।
न ताब्व त्रिपुरा चके परमाइञाधरो भवेत् ॥"

इति । तस्माज्ञा।नपूर्शनुष्ठानेनैउ परमशिवो भबति । तथा चोकं तत्रैव－ ＂एतद्ज्ञात्वा वरारोहे सय：खेचरतां त्रजेत् ।＂इल्यलं प्रसक्रानुप्रसक्तचा ॥ ८॥ पुण्यानन्दमुखेन्दोरदितामानन्ददायिनीमेताम । कामकलामह्मनिशं मूध्ना वाचा वहामि चित्तेन ॥ इति कामकला व्याएँया नटनानन्देन दे रिकीीट्यै। रचिता रसिकजनानां पुंसामालोकनाय चिद्दल्धी।। नाथानन्द्रुरूणां शिष्या₹त̄त्वार्थचिन्तका：सन्ति। तेषामन्यतमोऽयं टीकामेनां चकार तत्र्वीट्यै।। अ₹गा：कामकलाया ठ्यास्या पूँ⿻丷木丂रदाहृतानेका। अस्मिन् तथापि स भक्तया नटनानन्दोडपि भावयामास ॥

> पुण्यानन्दमहात्मा कामकलारूपबिन्दुमुक्वैवम् । बिन्दोर्विकसनरूपं श्रीचक्र नाम बक्तुमुद्यङ्क्ते ।
> तक्कमविवरणरूपं श्रीकामकलाविलासमप्येष: ।
> आरमते विकरीतुं गुरुपदकृपयैन सुन्दरीभक्त: ॥

इह महामाहेश्वरा：पुण्यानन्दाः कामकलारूगामादिसुन्दरीमात्मत्वेननुनूय पुनरपि मन्त्रचकदेवतात्मकतद्विलासानुभवपरा：सन्तः परमार्थभूतपकृतमहांबन्दोरोव सकाशात् जगदुतपत्त्यादिकं वक्तुमारमते－

## ${ }^{1}$ स्फुटितादर्रणाद्विन्दोर्गादब्रष्माङ़ुरो रवो व्यक्तः। तस्माद्गगनसमीरणदह्रनोदकभूमिवर्णसंभूतिः ॥९॥

स्फुटितादरुण।द्विन्दोरिति। सुुटितात् ；उच्छूनात्। बिन्दोः ；पूर्बोक－ लक्षणात्，नाद्रह्माब्क्कुरः；नाद：सर्वशब्दोपपचिहेतुर्वर्णः，स एव घह्न नादघह्न अह्क्रु उत्पादकं यन्य स：। तथा चोक्रम्－
${ }^{2}$ स्रूरितात्
"एको नादाहमको वर्ण: सर्वनादविभागशन् । सोऽनस्तमितरूपःवादनाहत इतीरितः ॥"

इति। उपनिशदपि—"ध्याता रुद्र: प्रणं मनसि सह्ह करणैनादान्ते परमात्मनि संपतिष्टाए्य ध्यायीतेशानम्" इति। ठ्योमेति बिन्दुरिति नाद इलंयेंभूतो नादघह्नाङ्क्करः। रवः; शब्दः, परयन्ट्यादिरुपः। व्यक्तः ; आविर्मूतः। उत्तरत्र ‘या सान्तरोहरूपा' इस्यदिशब्दराशः: परापइयन्त्यादिशक्तिवेनेन पतिपादनात्। तस्मात्; शब्दात्। गगनसमीरणदहनोदकभूमिवर्णसंभूतिः ; गगनसमीरणदहनोदकम्मीनां पश्चभूत्तानां, वर्णानाम् आदिक्षान्ताक्षराणां च संभूतिः ; उत्पत्ति: आमाता। अयमर्थ:स नाद्विन्दोरेव सर्वशपपच्चनिष्पनिरामायते। तस्माच्छब्दात्मकं परं ब्रह्मेति।

ननु, "आत्मन आकाशः संभूतः" इत्यादिना आर्मन एव साकाशाजगदुल्पच्ति: श्रूयते। तक्कथं बिन्दुनादाइ्मकशब्द्वह्मण एवेति। उच्यते-सर्वर््र वेदान्तेषु बिन्दुनादात्मकवियाक्षरादेव परापइयन्यादिशबदात्मकसर्व्भपश्चाविर्भावदर्शानात्। तथा च श्रुति:—" अक्ष्रास्संभवतीह विश्षम् " इति। उपनिषद्न्तरेऽपि—" दिठ्ये ब्नपपुरे विरजं निष्कलं खुम्रमक्षरं विभाति" इल्यादि च कामराजबीजान्तर्गत-
 परमपकृताक्षरव्रहण: उ्योतिर्मयत्व्वमुक्वा उपदिइय तस्त्वरूपं निगमयति। मिश्रबिन्दोर्निवर्वणबिन्दोर्विश्रमादक्ष्रात्मकमेव शझ्षोपनिषदादावाचष्टे । इममेवार्थममिपेल्य लघुभट्टारका अपि—"यन्नित्ये तव कामराजमपरं मन्त्राक्षरं निष्कलम्" इति श्रोके कामकलाक्षरस्य सर्ववेदमूलून्चेन सर्वपकारेण सर्वपुरुषोपास्यत्वं मोक्ष्पदत्वं चात्कुवन्। तद्वघारुयातृभिरपि श्रीराघवानन्दब्यै:-"यदी श्वृणोट्यलकं श्रृणोति। न हि प वेद स्डुकृतस्य पन्थाम् " इं्यादिश्रुतिजालमुपन्यन्य श्रीकामकलाक्षरहवरूपवैभवमेवोपन्यस्तम् । पाश्चोऽपि कवय:-
> "अनाद्धिनिधनं त्रस्स शब्दमक्ष्षरंश्ञितम् । विवर्ततेरर्थमावेन पकिया जगतो यतः ॥"

ह्यक्षररह्यण एव सकाशाजगदुत्पर्षि त्वुवन्ति। तथा, " शब्द्दानां जननी त्वमत्र

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"त्रिमूर्तिसर्गाच पुरोमवन्बा्त् ्रयीमयत्वाच्च पुर्व देव्वाः। लये न्विलोकचा अवि पूरणाच प्रयोड尺्विकायाख्विपेति नाम ॥"

इति । "₹वसंवित् त्रिभुरा देवी" इति। " स्वातन्योल्ध्यासिताशेपतच्वप्षोतस्वरूपिणी" " आधैरमिरवीन्दुबिक्वनिलयैः" इस्यादि च ॥ १३, १४ ॥

इत: परं ‘तसमान्नगनसमीरणदहनेदकभूमिवर्णसंभूति:’ इति पथभमृृप्पच्वमूतनिष्ठुणनर्णन्द्वारा अक्षससंख्वाविशिष्ममहामन्चात्मकदेवतास्वरूपं बक्ुमारमते-

## शब्दस्पर्शौ रूपं रसगन्धौ चेति भूतसूक्ष्माणि।

ठ्यापकमाबं ठ्याप्यं तूत्तरमेवं कमेण पश्धदशा ॥३३॥ पश्रद्राक्षररूपा निल्या चैषा हि भौतिकाभिमता। निल्याः शब्दादिगुणपभेदभिम्नारतथानया व्याप्ताः ॥१६॥ निल्यास्तिध्याकारासितथयश्र रिबराक्तिसमरसाकाराः। दिवसनिशामव्यस्ताः श्रीवर्णास्तेऽपि तदूद्वयीरूपाः ॥\}ज॥ आठ्दस्पर्शाविति । अस्याई:- जाब्द आकाशगुण:, स्पर्शों वायुगुण:, रूपं तेजोगुण:, रसो वारिगुण:, गन्धः पृथिवीगुण:, एते गुणा आकाशमारम्य पृथिवीवर्यन्तमुत्रोत्रममेकैकगुणाधिद्येन पश्घदशगुणाः संपबन्ते। एतेवां गुणानों
 पश्चदश्क्षररूपेति। भौतिकाभिमता; भूतसंब:्बेनाभिमता इछा। अत एव पश्चदराक्षरूपा ख्वात्मन आविर्मूतगुणनां पद्धदशाइमकवत्वत् विघाक्षराणामपि पश्चदरात्वम । तद्रूपा तत्वकरूपिणी निस्या कूटस्था तर्नवुद्युद्देनानामम्बुधिरिa सकलतत्वानामाविर्भाकभूमिरियर्थः। तथा बृहदारण्यके-"इदं महदूतमनन्तमपारं विज्ञानघन एवैतेम्यो भूतेग्य: समुभाय तन्येवानुविशति" इति। पुण्डकोपनिषदि च-"यस्मिन् भावाः भहीयन्ने" इति ॥ किवानन्दाश्य一

" खिवादिक्षितिपर्यन्तं षट्ज्जिशचत्त्वसंचयाः।<br>यस्योर्मिब्बुद्दाभावावस्तं बन्दे चिन्महोदधिम्श"












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[^8]"यस्य यझ्य पदार्थस्य या या शक्किरुदीरिता। सा सा सर्वेश्वरी देवी स सर्वोडपि महेश्वरः ॥

व्यापा पश्चदशार्णैषा विद्याभूतगुणास्मिका।
पश्च्चमिश्ध तथा षड्मिश्यतुर्मिरपि चाक्ष्रैः ॥
₹वरण्यक्जनभेदेन सपर्तिंशः्प्रभेदिनी।
सट्तन्भिशः्वमेदेन षट्रत्रिशत्तच्वर्वूपिणी।
तर्वातीत₹वरूपा च विह्घैषा भाव्यते सदा ॥"
इति। रहस्योपनिषदि चेयं विघा सम्यक् प्रतिपाद्यते। यथा "देवा ह वै प्रजापति मशुजन्, केगं तनु: कि रुपा कियद्वर्णा कि करोति किं ददाति केन वा सिध्यति कि करवाम" इति देवै: पृष्ट: पजापति: पं्युत्तररमाह—नेदृइो लोकातीतोऽचिन्यो वाच्य:" इट्यदिना सर्वोत्तमत्वं पश्चदशाक्ष्यर्व: प्रतिपाध, श्रीपश्वदराक्षरीमेव देवेक्य उपदिशति। यथा तदुदाहिष्गाम:—" आदिरादिमहा, द्वितीया वाणी, तृतीयो मार:, ततो महेन्द्रः, इयं भूवाच्यर्मसंतानमयमिति"। द्वितीयमुदाहरिष्याम:" आदिरादिरुद्र:, ततः सुधामयम्, ततः पजानामीशः, तनो हंस:, ततो भूमि: ततोडयमाइमा, अयं भुवो नामार्थसंतानं भोगानन्द्ययमिति"। तृतीयमुदाहरिष्याम:आदौ जीवनेशः, ततो विश्वकृद्धाता, ततो जगन्माता लक्ष्मी;, ततः पराशक्ति:, स्वर्णमेदें नाम चिन्तामणिं भावाभावमयमिति। अ习ायं पथथ: पाद इति प्रथमखण्डनुपदिशति। द्वितीयखण्डमुदाहरिप्याम इति द्वितीयखण्डमुपदिशति। तृतीयमुदाहहिष्याम इति तृतीयखण्डं चोपदिशति। उपदिएय सर्वमपि तन्मन्त्रमाहार्म्यमाह—" सानेकषा समभवत् । तदेतन्महामनुरिति सैव शबदतनुरेषा। सर्ववर्णरूपा परमा त्रिपदा त्र्यीभावा त्रिगुणा त्रिवर्गरूपा नित्या निर्मला निरवधा निष्पपश्चार्मविद्याविभु:। परविद्या इति य एवं वेद विद्वानू भवति। अथाहुर्विद्धांस इति रहो रहस्यमिति। शिवोडयं शिवोऽयं शिवोयमिति । स एव इमानि भूतानि संसृजति रक्षति संहरति। अन्यथाकरोति अणुर्महत्कृरास्थूलं हृखद्वीर्ध ठ्यातो ठयापक: श्रीभूतेशो वन्दो भवति। य एवं वेद सैव सो भवतीति।" इति। अस्याः श्रुतररर्थ: संपदायादेवावगन्तठ्य

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## भूतर्तुश्रुतिसंख्यवर्णविदितान्यारक्तकान्ते शिवे

यो जानाति स एव सर्वजगतां सृह्टिस्थितिध्बंसक: ॥"
इति। अन्र श्रुति:-
"चत्वारि वाकपरिमितापदानि तानि विदुर्र्शाह्मणा ये मणीषिण:। गुद्धात्रीणि निहिता नेड़ूयन्ति तुरीयं वाचो मनुष्या वदन्ति ॥"

इस्यादिश्रुतिरप्यनुसंभेया ॥ १९॥

एवं विद्यादेवतयोरप्यभेदमुक्वा चकदेवतयोरैरैयं वक्तुं चकोत्पत्तिपकारमाह—.

## या सान्तरोह्हरूपा परा महेशी त्रिभाविता सैब। <br> स्पष्टा पइयन्त्यादित्रिमातृकात्मा च चफतां याता ॥ २० ॥

येति । या सन्नरोहरूपा; अन्तरमन्तःकरणम् तसिमिन्, ऊह: वितर्क; इत्थमिति परिच्छेद्रहित:, तेन सहितं रूवं यғ्या: सा। अयमर्थ:-अवाङ्मनसगोचरत्वात् सर्वेवेदान्तैरपरिच्चेया सर्वकारणमूता शिवादिधरणयन्ततर्वसंकाताविर्भावभूमि: महेशी परा सर्वोलक्टछेशयुच्चते। अत्र यजु:श्रुति:—"परास्य शक्तिर्विविधैव श्रूयते" इति। "यतो वाचो निवर्तने, अभाव्य मनसा सह, आनन्दं त्रह्षणो विद्वान्" इति। यथागमश्थ-
> " सर⿱ूरूजज्योतिरेवान्तः परावागनपायिनी। यस्यां हृष्स्वरूपायामधिकारो निवर्तते ॥"

इति। लघुमट्टारकश्य—"सा तं काचिद्धचिन्त्यरूपमहिमा शक्कि: परा गीयसे ।" इति । एवंभूतאक्षणा सैत्र पराशक्तिरेव त्रिभाविता त्रिभ्रकारंवेन भावितі सझ्ञातभावना। एतदेवाह — स्पष्पा पइपन्त्त्यादित्रिमाबका सेति। स्पष्टा प्रथमोत्पन्नव्वेन विधक्षिता विषयिणी पइयन्ती इस्युच्यते। आदिशब्देन मध्यमा वैसरी च।

सैव वैखरीनामाभिलपनरूपिणी पश्चद्शाक्षरराशिमयी सर्ववैदिकतान्त्रकराब्दजालार्मिका शक्तिरिट्युच्यते। यथोक्तं सुभगोद्यवासनायम्-
" परा भूजन्म पइयन्ती वल्डीगुच्छसमुद्धवा।
मध्यमा सौरभा वेखर्यक्षमाला जयन्यसौ ॥"
इति। अ天मदुक्तचिदानन्द्वासनायामपि-
" विवक्षाव्यदसायोक्रिरूपा एतास्रिमातरः। पइयन्ययादिमहादेव्या ख्वरूपा नात्र संशाय: ॥"

इति। एवंरूपा त्रिमाठृका सैन चकतां याता। त्रिखण्डात्मकचकैक्यमवाप्तेग्यर्थः ॥ II 2० ॥

तदेवाह -

## चक्रस्यापि महेरया न भेदलेखोऽपि भान्यते विदुधुधः। अनयोः सूक्ष्माकारा पैरैब सा स्थूलयोश्र कापि भिदा॥ २१॥

चक्रस्यापीति । च₹्रस्य ; तैलोक्यमोहनादिसर्वननन्दमयबैन्द्वान्तनवावरणात्मकः्य सुन्दर्यधिष्ठानभूतस्य । महेरयाः ; तदधिषान्या: सुन्दर्याश्ध, भेदलेशः ; ईवद्रेदोऽपि, बुधैः माहेश्वेः न भाब्यते ; नानुमूयते। कुत? श्रीसुन्दरीष्वरूपत्वात् श्रीचक्य। तथा चोपनिषत् -
". . . . . . . . . महत्तरा महिमा देवतानाम्। नवयोनिर्नवचककाणि दीधिरे नवैध योगा नवयोगिन्यश्व ॥। नवानां चका अधिनाथाः स्योना नवभद्रा नवमुद्रा महीनम्। एका स आसीत् प्रथमा सा नवासीत् . . . . . . ॥"

इल्यादि । वामकेश्वरतन्त्रे—
"तच्छक्तिप््क्कं सृष्टचा लयेनामिचतुष्टयम् । पश्चशक्तिचतुर्वह्डिसंयोगाच्चकसंभव: ॥

एतचक्षाबतारं तु कथयामि बरानने।
यदा सा परमा शक्ति: ఖ्वेच्छया विश्ररूपिणी ॥
इस्युपकम्य ;

चकं कामकलारूपं पसारपं्मार्थत: ॥"
इत्यन्तेन सम्यगभेद्: प्रतिषादितः । कोधमट्टारकोऽपि—"श्रीचकं श्रुतिमुलकोशमथितं संसारचकाइमकम्।" इंयादि । पुनरपि ताह्टगमेदमेतयोण्याचटे—अनयोः सूक्ष्माकारेल्यादिना। अनयो:; सूक्ष्मरूपयो: चक्रदेवतयोः, सूक्ष्मरूपत्वं नामापरिचिचन्नत्वमेव। तत्र श्रीचकस्य सूक्ष्मरूपेणावसथानं, बिन्द्वार्मना विन्दो: परिच्छिन्नवं, "बैन्दवे परमाकाओे" इल्यादिना पपश्चितमेव। देवताया अपि 'विद्यापि तादुगाहमा' इल्यादिनाभिहितम्। एवं तथा स्थूल्ययो: चकदेवतयोश्ध। अत्र स्थूलव्वं नाम चकस्य त्रिकोणादिचतुरश्रवर्यन्तं विजृम्भणम्। देवताया अपि त्रिपुराम्झिकादित्रिपुराइाक्तघन्तरूपेण मननम्। एवंविधयोश्चकदेवतयोः, भिदा ; भेदकरणाभावादिय्यर्थ:। तत्र हेतुमाह—सा परैच सूक्ष्माकारा इति। सा ; पूर्वोकलक्षणा। परैव ; आदिशत्तिरेव। सूक्ष्माकारा ; सूक्ष्ममूत: अकार: स्वरुपम् अनयोरित्यर्थ:। तथा चोक्तं चतु:शत्याम्—— स्थूलसूक्ष्म्मविभेदेन न्रैलोक्योसपतिमातृका।" इति। अत एव हेतोरीषद्धेदोऽपि विद्धद्विर्नानुभूयते। एवमेव हि विद्याचिन्तनं सर्वत्र। तथा च श्रुतिः —"सर्व खश्विददं घह्म" इति। "सर्व तं परादाद्योऽन्यत्रह्मन: सर्वर वेद" इति। उत्चरत्र সन्थकरोऽपि वक्ति— ‘सेयं परा महेरी चकाकारेण परिणमेत यदा' (स्रोक: ३६) इति देवतारूपल्वं चक्य ॥ २? ॥

इत: परं परापइयन्ट्रादिशक्किविकासरूपं नवयोन्यात्मकं श्रीचकं बक्तुमादौ बैन्दवं सर्वननन्दमयाएवं चक्ळं पराशक्तिमयमित्याह -

# मध्यं चऊस्य स्यात् परामयं बिन्दुतन्यमेवेदम्। <br> उचछूनं तब्ब यदा त्रिकोणरूपेण परिणतं स्पष्टम् ॥ २२ ॥ 

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> " आत्मनः ₹फुरणं पइयेघ्यदा सा परमा कला । अम्बिकारूपमापन्ना परा वाक् समुदीरिता ॥"

इति। इच्छाज्ञानक्रियाशक्तयन्तु पइयन्तीमध्यमावैखरीरूपा इति प्रपथ्चिताः। चतु:-शहर्याम्-" इचछाशक्तिस्तथा ज्ञेया परयन्ती वपुषा स्थिता।" इल्यादिना। शान्ता च, "निष्कलं निक्कियं शान्तम्" इस्यादिश्रुः्या निरंशा चिन्मयी शक्तिः। तथा व्याचष्टे भगवानमृतानन्द्नाथ:—"निरशौ नाद्यविन्दू च" इल्यत, "निरंशा शान्ताशक्ति:, शान्ताया निरंशत्वं चिद्रूपत्वात्" इति। मध्यमाभिधानाभ्याम् ; मध्यमा परापइयन्ट्यो: समरसावस्था, अभिधानाम्यां नामधेयान्याम् ॥ २६ ॥

अनन्तरं मध्यमाया अपि पकारान्तरेण नवात्मकत्वं जूने-

## द्विविधा हि मध्यमा सा संक्षमा स्थूलाकृतिस्थिता सूथ्थमा। नबनादमयी स्थूल्रा नबबर्गात्मा च भूतलिप्याख्या ॥ २७॥

द्विविधेति। सा; अन्तर्मुखपरमयोगिभि: हइया मध्यमा नाम शक्ति: द्विविधा; द्विपकारा। ₹थूलस्क्ष्मभावात्। तत्र सूक्ष्मा; समाधिबलेन अनुभूयमाना । स्थूलाकृतिः; पण्डितपामराभिलपनयोग्यवर्णावल्या स्थिता सर्वदा वर्तमाना । एतदेव ठ्याचष्टे— सूक्ष्मा नवनाद्मयी स्थूला नववर्गाह्मा इति। अयमर्थ:—मित्रावरणसदनात् वायुनिरोधनेन स्वाधिष्टानादिकमल मेदपुरःसरं द्वादशान्तारविन्द्दासनसथपरमशिवाइ्कमुपसर्वन्ती महामातृका कुण्डलिनी बहुविघनादात्मिका या अनुभूयते, सा समाधिसमधिगतसर्वर्थै: महामाहेश्वरैः खात्मत्वेन मन्यते नबनाद्मयीति । अत्र परमहंसोपनिष््। यथा—" अथ हंसपरमहंसनिर्णयं ठयारुयास्याम:। घह्मचारिणे दान्ताय गुरुभक्ताय हंसहंसेति सदायं देहेषु ठ्यात्तो वर्तते, यथाबमि: काІ्ठेषु तिलेषु तैलमिव। तं विद्विवा न मृत्युमेति" इट्यदिना परमहंसं परं 习स्न निर्दिईय, पुनरपि तदुपासनं विशिनष्टि—"गुदमवष्टभ्याधाराद्वायुमुत्थाप्य स्वाधिष्ठानं त्रि:पदक्षिणीकृत्य मणिपूरकं गत्वा अनाहतमतिकम्य विश्रुद्धौ प्राणान्चिरुध्य आत्ञामनुषावन् जह्वरन्धं ध्यायन् त्रिमात्रोऽहमित्येव सर्वदा ध्यायन् अथो


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| :---: | पघ्षदशभि: इलोकैः। ऋमणमिति-तत्र क्रमण्; पदकम:, स च द्विविष:पदुविक्षेपरूप:, कमोदयरूपश्ध। तत्र पदविक्षेपो नाम सुन्दर्य अनन्तकोटिकिरणात्मकानन्तशक्तिजननसामर्थ्यम्। तथा चोपनिषत्-" मरीचय: स्वायंभुवाः। ये शरीराव्यकर्पयन्" इट्यादि। "तमेव भान्तम्" इल्यादि च। तथा मैरवयामलेऽपि—

> " बैन्दवे जगदुतपत्तिस्थितिसंहारकारिणी। सदाशिवेन संपृक्ता तत्र्वातीता महेश्वरी ॥ ज्योतीरूपा पराकारा त₹्या देहोड्ववाः शिवे।
> किरणाश्ध सहस्रं च द्विसहसं च लक्ष्षकम् ॥ कोटिर्बुदमेतेषां परा संख्या न विद्यते। तामेवानुपविइयैव भाति सर्वै चराचरम् ॥ यस्या देव्या महेशान्या भासा सर्वै विभासते । तद्यासा रहितं किंचिन्न च यच्च प्रकाशते ॥ तस्याश्ध शिवशक्तेक्ष चिद्दूपायाश्चिति विना। आन्ध्यमापघते नूं जगदेतच्चराचरम् ॥I तेषामनन्तकोटीनां मयूखानां महेश्वरि। मध्ये बषचृचत्तरं तेऽमी न्रिशतं किरणा: शिवे ॥ बहाण्डं ठ्यइनुबानासते सोमसूर्यनललाइ्मना। अमेरेट्टोतररातं बोडशोत्तरकं रवेः॥ षट्ति्रिशटुत्तरशतं चन्द्रश्य किरणाः शिवे । अह्लाण्डं भासयन्च्यते पिण्डाण्डमपि पार्वति ॥ दिवा सूर्यचतथा रात्रौ सोमो चह्दिश्च संध्ययो:। प्रकाशयन्त: कालास्ते तस्मालकालांमकास्त्र्य: ॥ षष्टचुत्तरं च त्रिशतं दिनान्येव तु हायनम्। हायनात्मा महादेवः भजापतिरिति श्रुति:॥"

इस्यादि। "सर्वपीठनिवासिन्य: सर्वगाश्विन्मरीचय:।" इस्यादि च। "ररिमचकं

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सा भावाभावौ सदसत् "इति । तयैवाहुर्राचार्या: —" एको नानेक: उभयोरुभौ। जायेते उभौ निंयौ, एकमेवोभौ अविनाभावात्। आधाराधेयभूतानि । ततो गुणा जायन्ते। लिबुनि तानि पिण्डानि। स शक्किरमवत्। तदप्येष होको भवति ।
"भावाभावमयो बिन्दुर्भाव: षहात्मको भोगः ।
भावाइ्मकं तु बन्मध्यं चाऊभावत्रयाइमकम् ॥"
इति। तदेषाम्युक्ता। मधये चकं शिवे बिन्दौौ पपश्चो लोकः। लोको देए: स नादरूप: स शब्दरूप:। अर्थात्मिका शाक्ति:। चक्ष तनु: बिन्दुः भ्राण: मध्ये शक्ति:" इत्यादिना चकदेवताएवरूपनिरूपणपुर:सरं कामकामेश्वरीस्वरूपमेव निरूपितम्। "तदेषाभ्युक्ता परो वा एष आनन्दः। स भोगयोनि: कामरूपा देवता।

 च वाकयेन कामेश्वरीमभिधायन्तेऽपि "तत्सर्व त्रिपुरा लोकमाता पायाद्देवी सर्वेदा सर्वरूपा" इति सर्वोचततवं सर्वाह्मकलं च कामेश्वयर्या: प्रतिपाद्धन्त इति सर्रक्षक एव परमशिव इति। अथवा परमगुरुरिति छेद:। परमगुरुरादिनाथ:, निर्विंोष: निष्पपश्चो बिन्दु: संच्चिदानन्दलक्ष्षण:, आत्मा ख्वरूपं यस्य स इति।
> "बैन्दवे परमाकारो सच्चिदानन्दलक्षणे।
> निष्प्रपश्चे निराभासे निबिकल्पे निरामये ॥"

इन्यमृतानन्दवचनात्य । रहस्याम्नायेऽपि-
"अनुपविइय तां शर्क्ति वामाघै: विण्डितो भवान् । समस्तबीजगर्भाळ्य: सृक्ष्मबिन्दुत्वमेति स:।"

इति। विर्पापक्षपश्चाशिकायामपि-

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# "त्रिविषा सा भवेद्दीक्षा प्रथमा आणवी परा। शाक्तेयी शांभवी चेति सघो मुक्तिभदायिनी।" 

इति स्मरणाब। तत्र अणवदीक्षा; विधिविशोषविहितद्रठ्याणि निर्वर्ल्य परदेवतातर्पणध्यानासक्तरूपिणीयुयेत्ते: । श्राक्तेयी तु; यथोपनतशक्तिसिद्वार्थसाध्या; धांभवी च-
> "सिद्दे शर्कि समालोक्य तया केवलया शिशौ। निरुपायं कृता दीक्षा शाकेतेयी परिकीतिता ॥"

इति।

> "अभिसंबि विनाचार्यशिष्ययोरुभयोरपि ।
> देशिकानुमहेणैव रिावताष्यकिकारिणी।
> सेयं हि शांभवी दीक्षा शिवावेशनकारिणी ॥"

इति च। एवंविधदीक्षाभावे न कुचाव्यधिकारी। तथा श्रीमालिनीविजयकारः प्राह -
"न चाधिकारिता दीक्षां विना योगोऽस्ति शांकरे।
न च योगाधिकारित्वं शांभवीमेकमेव बा।"
इत्यभिसंघिरहिताचार्यक्छपामात्रसाध्या यथेयं भवेत्। "अपि मन्त्राधिकारित्वमुक्तं च शिबदीक्ष्या।" इति। शिव्यस्य वित्वाभावेऽव्याचार्य: शिष्ययोग्यतामवधार्य सचधनेन वा दीक्षां कुर्यात्। स्वस्याव्यभावे लघूपायेन वा कुर्यात्। यथा-
"干खधनेन दर्रिद्रस्य कुर्यादीक्षां स्वयं गुरुः। अपि दूर्वाम्बुभिर्यद्वा दीक्षया मोचयेचिछ्युम्।"

इति सर्वाहमना दीक्षितस्य नह्नविधायामधिकारो नान्युस्येति स्थितिः। दीक्षा च





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इत्यादि कुलूदर्शन干्वरूपमभिघाय तत्वनिष्नस्यैव मोक्षो नान्यसमयनिष्हस्य इत्याह " पुतज्ञात्वा वरारोहे सघ: खेचरतां मजेत्।" इति ॥ ५२, ५३ ॥

Fक्वतकामकलाविलासाएव्यं अन्थमुपसंहरति-
उदितः पुण्यानन्दादिति कामकलाङ्जाविलासोऽयम्।
परशिावभुजछभावाकर्षणहर्षाय कल्पते नित्यम् ॥६४॥
उदित इति । पुण्यानन्दात्; पुण्यानन्दाल्यात् श्वर्माप्, उदितः; उपन्नः । अयं कामकलाझनाविल्रासः, कामेश्वराविनामूता विमर्शशक्ति: कामकला, सैवाइ्नना सुन्दरी, तस्या विलास: चकावरणदेवतादिरूप:, तद् विलास: दयितेक्षणे सति तक्कालोचितविकारः। परशिवमुजङ्भभावाकर्षितचित्ताय ; परशिव: पकारैकस्वभाव:, स एव भुजज्ञ: रसिक: विटः, तस्य भावो रागः, तेन आकर्षितं चित्तं त₹्मै। भावाकर्षणहर्पयेति पाठान्तरे——तस्या अवलोकनेन भावच्याकर्षणमुदूयः, तेन यो हृर्ष:। विलासेक्षणेन समुत्पन्नान्तरो विकारविशघो भावः। तेनोपार्जितो विल्यासो भावजननद्वारा हर्षेतुत्भवरतीसयर्थः 1 लोकेऽपि पियतमविलासदईर्शने रसिकनायकस्य श्रृक्नारभावोदयपूर्वको हर्ष उत्पद्यते । तद्वृपरशिवस्वाइ्मशक्तीक्षणाभिमुखः्य चिच्छक्तिभूतकामकल्गविखास: पदविक्षेपादिरुपनिरवधिकानन्द्पदो भवति । आर्यरूूपेण ₹वमुखारविन्दनिःससो ग्रन्थरूपः कामकलाविलास: परशिवमीतिं निब्यं हर्वाय कल्पते उत्पादयतीत्यर्थः। कामकलाविलासानुभवतः पुण्यानन्दमहात्मा एवं बद़तीति पतीयते। इतिशबद़:, स्तवस्य परिसमाषिद्योतक इत्यकगन्तवयम् || ५४ ||

स्वगुरून् नमसकरोति-

# चिन्तान्तरङ्तरलस्तृषणासहिलः प्रपश्थवाराशिः। यदनुम्रहेण तीर्णस्तस्मै श्रीनाधनाविकाय नमः ॥६५ ॥ 

॥ इति श्रीपुण्यानन्द्विरषित: कामफलाविलास: समाप्त: ॥

चिन्तातर户ेति। पपश्च: संसार एव वाराशि: बारिषि:। श्रीनाथ एव नाविक: पोत: तस्मै। "अधिगतमध्ययनमननुभावित चर्थत: स्वरस्य चन्दनभारबक्केबलं परिश्रमकरं भवति" इति निरुक्कारादिवचनेनार्थज्ञानहीनस्याध्ययनस्य निप्फल्सश्व्रणाव्।

"ज्ञातवय: सवृवेददार्थों वेदानां कर्मसिद्येये।<br>पाठमावममीता च पके गैरिव सीदति ॥<br>वेदस्वाध्ययनं सर्वै धर्मझाख्यक्य चैवृ हि ।<br>अजानतोर्र्थ तस्सर्व तुपणां खण्डनं यथा॥"

इल्यादिश्रुतिसिद्दिकामकलाव्वरूपं परिपूर्ण प्रप्ध्विसिति शिवम् ॥५५ ॥

> ॥ इति श्रीनटनानन्द्वविरचिता कामकलान्याख्या चिद्वही समाप्ता ॥ ॥ झ्रुभमस्तु ॥

## श्रीगणेशाय नम:

श्रीमहेशानयकृता

## श्नीनाथनवरब्नमालिका

## श्रीभासुरानन्दनाथविरचितया

## मझ्नूपारुपया क्याख्यया संवलिता

श्रीनाथादित्रितयं नत्वा गम्भीररायसूरिसुत:।
नाथनवरन्नमालगगूढार्यव्यावृति तनुते ॥
इह खलु निखिल्रोपासना: गुरुपसादलभ्या:, "गुरुमूल: क्किया: सर्वा:" इति वचनात्। तत्प्रसादक्ष तत्स्वरूपोपास्तिमन्तरा दुर्लम:। तदूपं तु त्रिविधम्-स्थूलं, सूक्ष्मं, परं चेति। तेषु आघं, "सहस्रदलपद्कजे सकल्रीतरहिमपभम्" इस्याद्विना करणचरणा|्यवयववैशिश्येणोत्क प्रसिद्वम्। द्वितीयं तु गुरुपादुकामन्बरूपम्। तृतीयं वासनात्मकम्। तच रहस्यत्वात् संकेतभाषयोपासकानुजिघृक्ष्रया विवृणोति-

छंस: सोऽहं मन्त्रमयै: ग्रासनिकायै-
या गायन्री जन्तुषु सर्वेषु पिनद्धा।
तद्रूपः सम्नाविरभूद्वासनया य-
स्तं सन्मार्ग मत्तमयूरं गुरूमीडे ॥ ? ॥
छंस इति। प्राथमिकसृष्टौ यद्विन्दुत्र्यं पादुरभूत्। तत्र बिन्दुः: पुमान् ; विसर्ग: प्रकृति: ; ताभ्यां क्रमेण स्वस्य विशिष्टौ हकारसकारावुत्पन्नौ। सोऽहं हंस:, स त्वजपानामको मन्बः। तस्यैव वैपरीत्यकथनेन सोऽहुमितिपरमात्ममन्नः ; परमात्मनि योगे तु, "पराप्रासादमन्त्:" इल्यादिशारदायां चरमपटलेडन्यत्र चोत्रम्। तदिदं परस्पर-
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"क-ट-प-य-वर्गभवैविह पिण्डान्त्यैरक्ष्रैरब्का।
नक्शून्यं विज्ञेयं तथा स्वरे केवले कथिते ॥"
 गकारा: एकद्विन्यद्केष संकेतिता:। तथा, "सङ्कानां वामतो गति: "इत्युक्तरीया लेखने कृते सति, म १, त ६, म १, यू १, ₹ २, पदेन एकविंशतिसह्ह्राणि पश्खशतानि पझ्षषष्टिश्च कथितानि भवन्ति। सन्; विद्यमानो मार्ग: (३६) यस्मिन्निति व्युत्पल्या मार्गइब्दोत्तपश्वत्रिशान्संख्यया अस्या मेळनेन षट्र्शताधिकेकविंशिसहस्संख्यानिम्पत्ति(२१६००) रिति। एवमग्रेडपि संकेतोडवगन्त््य:॥ १॥

तन्त्रराजे हि सतविंशो पटले श्वासानां वासनाद्वयमुत्तम् ;
"संख्याभिर्वासनाव्यासिति श्वासानां श्रृणु सुन्दरि ।
यया विदितया मन्त्री सदा दर्शननवान्भवेत् ॥"
इत्यादिना। तयो: प्रथमां वासनममुच्चदित्यादिभि: चतुर्मि: श्लोके: पदर्शययति-
उद्यद्रास्वन्मण्डलकालाहिननिय्या-
विद्यारूप: प्राप बडथीनरभावम ।
यस्तीर्थात्मा मण्डलपूर्णाक्षरवष्ठम
तं सन्मार्ग मत्तमयूरं गुरुमीडे ॥ २ ॥
उद्यदिति। सूर्यमण्डलोदयकालमारभ्य प्रथमतः श्वासा एकैकदिनविद्यारूपा:। क का इ ई इत्यारम्य क्ष: क्षायै इत्यन्ता मन्त्रा: षट्रत्रिंशदधिकसपदरोत्तरविशतिसहस्यसंख्याका (६७६×३६=२०७३६)। षट्रित्रिशद्वर्णा अपि बोडशास्वरसंयोगेनोक्ता: $३ ६ \times\} ६=$ (१७६) प्रतिदिनमेवं षट्रत्रिशद्दिनपर्यन्तं जप्तास्तावन्त एव भवन्ति। यतस्तन्ज्रे पसिद्ध: एता एव स्त्रीदैवत्यतया विद्या इत्युच्यन्ते। " स्त्रीदैवत्या स्मृता विद्या पुंदैवत्यास्तु मन्त्रका:" इति कोशात् । गुरुनाधस्तु तावद्रूप:। ते च विद्याया अर्था योगिनीहृदयव्याख्यायामस्माभि: प्रपध्खिता:।

षडधीनरपदेन दिननित्याविद्यानां संख्योक्ताः (२०७३६)। एवमुत्तरत्र सर्वत्रापि संख्यासंकेताक्षरपदानां श्रीगुरो: श्लेषेण दूधरर्थता अवसेया। तत्परत: बट्सतत्युत्तरपश्धरातं (१७६) श्वासा: पूर्णमण्डलाक्षररूपा:। अकार एक:, ककारादिक्षकारान्ता: पश्षत्रि-

इद्वथअन्नानि चेत्येवें बदृन्विशदक्षराणां प्रत्येकमकारदिषषोड्रास्वरसंयोगे सत्युक्संख्यानि (१७६) अक्षराणि भवन्ति। तानि पूर्णमण्डरुपदेन दिनार्णवपदेन च तन्ते क्यवहियन्ते। तदमिन्नं वष्मा, इञरीं यस्य स:, तीर्थात्मा (१७६) गुरूपा एव, "तीर्धमृषिजुष्जले गुरौ" इत्वमर: ॥ २ ॥

तीर्थात्मापदं चोत्तसंख्यां (१७६) ग्यनक्ति—
तृ्पश्रात्यप्राणसमूहनवनाथा
य: वट्र्विंशत्तन्त्वम: बोछश् नित्या:।
एवं रीत्या वासितसंध्यान्रयमूर्ति-
स्तं सन्मर्ग मत्तमयूरं गुरमीडे ॥ ३॥
तदिति। पूर्णणण्डलात् परे नव ( $($ ) श्यासाः प्रकाझादिसुभगान्ता नाधनवरहूपा:।
 दिचिचान्तरूपास्तु नित्या: घोडश (ใद)। एत एव कमेण संध्यात्रोे उपास्यन्ते। तेन तद्वासनारूपा गुलेकेत्येर्थ: ॥ ३॥

भ्वासे: षृृा पह्टियदीदेवतरूपो (६०)
मेपषप्ट्वादघइशकी़ (१२) प्रतिमान:।
अर्काधात्मा यो नवसंह्याम्रहमूर्नि-
स्तं सन्न्मर्ग मत्तमयूरं गुरमीडे ॥ ४ ॥
भ्रासैरिति। तदनन्तरं विसर्गरहितानां पश्चाइान्मातृकाणां दझाक्षैरैरैकैको वर्ग इत्येव पश्ष वर्गा: ; अ (६०), ए (६०), च (६०), त (६०), य (६०) मान:। तेषु प्रशमवर्गस्य आदावन्ते च जपे सति, घट्टिर्णा अहोरात्र्रटिका रूपा भवन्तीति तन्त्रे स्पष्टम्। नित्यशवासानन्तरं षष्टि: श्वासा: तदेवतात्मान: (६०); ततो द्वादरा मेषादिराशिरूपा:। प्रष्ट्राब्दोड्रेसरवाची सन् प्रमृतिपर:, "पष्टोड्रगामिनि " इति निपातनात्। (१२) तदुत्तरंरं नव श्वासा: (९) अर्कदिनववम्रहरूपाः ; तत्स्वरूपो गुरुरित्यर्थः ॥४॥

पभ्वात्मा भूतनिकायो गतमायो य:
पथ्वाशद्वर्ण (५०) वपुझ्वक्रगताभि:।
शाक्त्यालीभि: सङ्नतिमानेकनवत्या
तं सन्मार्गं मत्तमयूरं गुरुमीडे ॥५॥

पभ्बात्मेति। ग्रहात्मकभ्वासानन्तरं पश्व श्वासा: अाकाशादिपश्वभूतरूपा: (१)। तदुत्तरं पश्खाच्छ्छूासा: मातृकारूपा: (१०) तासामेकपश्वाइतो (११) मध्येऽपि संग्वरत्यागात्तच्छेषेणाह—गतमाय इति। मायाइब्दोडपि सर्गस्वरवाचक:, तद्रहित इत्यर्थ:। तदनन्तरमेकनवतिश्वासा: चक्रश्चिदावरणशक्तिसमूहपरा:। तासामेकनवतित्वं (९१) मूल एव नवमश्लोके विशदीकरिष्यते। ततश्र पूर्वोंक्तदिननित्याविद्या (२०७३६) पूर्णमण्डला (१७६) नवनाय ( $९$ ) तर्त्व (३६) नित्या (१६) घटिका (६०) राशि (१२) नवपह(९) भूत (६) मातृका (१०) वर्णशत्ति (९१) संख्यानामेकीकरणे श्वाससंख्यापूर्ति: (२१६००) संपद्यते। तदुक्तं तन्त्र्राजे-
" नित्यातर्वापिविय्यानां संख्याः स्यु: पूर्वमेकरः। ततो दिनार्णा: संध्याश्च ततश्च घटिकार्णका: ॥ रारायो द्वादश ततो प्रहभूतानि पश्व है।
मातृकाश्चापि पश्वाराच्ट्रीचक्सस्थाश्च इएक्तय: ॥ सैंका नवतय: प्रोत्ता देवी सर्वात्मना स्थिता।"

इति । नित्या: बोडइा (३६) स्वरा:, त₹्वाक्षर्राणि (३६) पूर्वोंत्तानि, तेषामाति: परस्परसंयोगविशोषरूप: प्सस्तर: तत्संवर्धितानां दिननित्याविघानामित्यर्थ:। शिष्टं स्पष्टम् ॥ १ ॥

एतावता पबन्धेन श्वासानामवयवशो विभागेन वासना उपदिशयेदानीं संपूर्णस्यैव श्वाससमृहस्यैकैका वासना उपदिशति--

यद्वा पः्वार्शलिपिपीडैकरदाना-
मावृत्यासीच्च: फलवान् देशिकनर्य:।
ज्ञानोत्तुड्गो $(३ ६ ० 0)$ डरलकसहषट्कवृते-
स्तं सन्मरर्ग मत्तमयूरं गुरुमीडे ॥ ६॥
यद्टेति। उत्कानां वक्ष्यमाणानां च वासनानामन्यतमानुसंधाने विकल्पद्योतनार्थों वाकारः। इमाश्ष वासना मूलेडनुत्ता अपि पूज्यपादमुखादवगन्तव्या इति तु मनोरमाकार:।
> " भथ बोडशा निल्यानां काहेन प्राणतोच्यते। मातृकाभूतनाथाघै: श्रीचक्रेण च शक्तिमि:॥"

इति पटलारम्भ्रतिझाश्लोके सूचिता इति तु निधिकार:। कालेन प्राणतः श्वासात्मककालभेदः। अत्राघपदेन प्रहतत्रवनिया घटिकाराइयो गुद्यन्ते। श्रीचक्राब्देन तदन्तर्गतत्रेलोक्यमोहनादिनवचकाणि। शक्तिशब्देन श्रीचक्कस्था: षण्णवती: शाक्तय उच्यन्ते। वस्तुतस्तु—मातृकापदेन गणेशग्रहनक्षत्र्योगिनीराशिपीठानां र्घुषोढान्यासदेवतारूपाणां प्रहाणां, तै: सह मातृकाभेद्स्तु तन्बरराज एवं 'गणेशम्रह्नक्षत्र-' इस्यादिदादादशश्लोकीस्तवने कथनात्। गुरुदेव्या: ते: सहाभेद्स्तु योगिनीट्ददये कौलिकार्यपकरणे वर्णनात् ; निल्याद्धदये, "संपदायोंत्तं स्फुटोपायेन भावयेत्" इति वचनेन योगिनीहद्धयोकभावनासापेक्षतया स्वतन्त्ने स्वीकारात्। तस्मादाद्यपदेननिल्यातर्वादेरेव गहणम् ; लिपय:, अकाराद्या वर्णा: ; पीठा:, कामरूपादयः; एकरदाः, विश्भेश्रगद्यो गणेशा: ; पते त्रयोडपि गतमाया: सन्त: पश्वाइदेव श्वाससंख्या, पिण्डस्य (२३६००) पश्वाइता विभागे द्वार्तिरादुत्तरचतु:इती (४३२) बब्धा। तेन तावद्वारमाृृत्ता लिप्याद्यो देवश्वासा इति वासनात्र्यमावृत्तिश्च दण्डकलितन्यायेन स्वस्वस्थानविदृद्रघा वेति तु गुमुमुखादेव निर्णयम्। फलवानिति पदेन उन्धसंख्योक्ति: (४३२)। डाकिन्यादियोगिनीषट्कात्मकतया श्वासवासनामाह—ज्ञानेति। ज्ञकारनकारौ शून्यपरौ, तकारगकारौ षट्र्य्यङ्करे। तेन त्रिसहह्राणि षट्शतानीति ज्ञानोत्तुज्न (३६००) पदेन सूचितानीत्यर्थ: । घड्भि: श्वाससंख्याविभागे तावत एव लभात् 'डरलकसह' इस्यनेन नामैकदे होन नामपहणमिति न्यायेन डाकिन्याद़य उच्यन्ते। याकिन्या सह सप्तसंख्या तु नाझङ्नीया। "शाँक्ष: षड्मिर्यथाक्ष्तै:" इस्यादिना योगिनीहृदये षणणामेव प्रहणम्। "याकिन्या: षट्समष्टिरूपत्वेन उ्यम्टितो भेदाभावात् सत्तानां महणम् " इत्यमृतानन्दव्याख्या तु सेतुबन्ध एवास्मार्मिनिरस्ता।

यत्तु योगिनीपदस्य बरिन्यादघ्टकपरत्वेन काशमीराणां व्याख्यानम् ; तत्पक्षोऽपि न दोषः। अषभि: श्वासानां विभागोऽपि सपददोत्तरसहस्रद्वयस्य ल्ग मेन श्वाससंख्याया नि:रोषत्वसंभवात्। अत्रावृत्ते: पश्रमाष्टमाक्षरयो: गुरुत्वस्यावर्यकत्वेऽपि तयो: स्थाने द्विद्विल्युनिवेजौ, "लौ स:" इति सूत्रेण ल्युदूयस्य गुरुकार्यकारित्वविधानबलात्त्वीकृत:। तत्सूत्रस्य मात्राच्छन्द्दोविषयकत्वेऽपि वर्णचछन्दसोऽपि कतिपयवृत्तेषु तदन्नीकारो ज्ञापकसिद्ध इति तु छन्दोभासकरादौ पपच्चितमस्माभि:। प्रोगेऽपि; "वन्दे रामं मरकतवर्ण मुनिवन्घ्यम् " इ्यादि: ॥ ६॥

## नेत्रोनाढो(४३२०)दे शिकराड्रूत(५)समूहैरेनो वारी यो नवनाथमहचंक्के।




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 कुसुमादयोष्द्दलपघस्था:। इन्द्रा: चतुर्दरश (१8) सवर्षंक्षोभिण्यादयो मन्वश्रगता:। दिशो दश़ (ใ०) बहिर्दराारगा: सर्वस्दिद्विदाद्यः। आ आशा अपि दश (?०) अन्तर्दशाएगासर्वश्ञाघाः। अह्यो डहौ (८) वहिन्याया अघकोणस्साः। अम्बायुपदेवताश्रतह्तः (8); त्रिकोणगतकामेर्वर्वादेदेवतास्तित्रः (३) एताः संहुहैयैकनवति (९\}) संख्याकत्वेन

 कामेशर्थर्युपदेवताभि: चतसृभिरित्यर्थ:। इमा: पत्तनवतिभि: (९१) अम्वाभिरमिनस्था: प्रधानांझोष्वित्येकरोषाभिभापेण अम्बाभिरित्युक्कम। खवंपकारण षणणवतेदेवतानमाषृत्त्या शिखरात्मा सवोंत्तम्वरूपो गुर: सपादशताद्रयावृत्तिमानासीदित्यर्य:।

ननु च "चक्केण श्रित्तिभि:" इत्प्य习 श्तिस्तिमान्यवाचकस्पापि पदस्पेकानवतय: प्रोत्ताः। "श्रीचक्षस्यास्तु झान्तय:" इत्यनेनोपसंहारादेकनवतिदेवता: सिद्वन्तीति न प्रेंत्यादि पहरणे मानं प₹याम:। न च तया संख्यया भ्वाससंख्याविभागे निववरोषतासंभवादेव पञ्ञानामझ्कानां योग इति वाच्चम्। कस्पापि कतिपयान्यूनतादिकल्पनेनापि संभवात्। धृत्यादिनवसंख्याभि: भ्र्पेकं $\{<,\{६, ८,\{8,\{\circ,\{\circ, ८, 8$, ₹ विभजनेडपि तत्संभवाद्धा इन्दूसंख्यया विभागे द्वादरानामान्येतेषां राशिवासनाकल्पनासंभवात्।

न चैवं वासनासंकरें यथावस्थितैकनवतिविभागरोषस्यापि वासनान्तरकल्पनयैवोपपत्तौ प्रतिचिद्येवतासंख्यानां प्रातिस्विकं विभजकत्वकल्पना न स्पादिति बाच्यम्। एकनवत्या विभागे त्रयंब्ञिशतावरोषेण तस्योत्रमातृकादिभिन्त्वेन स्वेच्छ्या देवतान्तरकल्पनायममघ्यक्स्थापत्तिरिति चेत्, मैवम्। इह संपदायस्यैव शरणत्वात्। अत एव मनोरमायां श्रितिभिति पदमेकनवतिषणणवतिपरत्वेन द्वेषा व्याख्यायैक्र बचनमन्यत्र गुसुखागम पवोत्तयप्रन्ये पमाणनुपन्यस्तम्। इदं तु सुवचम्-श्रीचकेणेति चकारात नवचकसंख्यामेकनवतौ संमेल्योमयसमुष्यरूपययाइसंख््यया निखवरोषेण विभागो विधीयत इति।

न चैकनवत्या विभाजकत्वायोगात् तदाधारचकनवकमेलनस्य न्पायसिद्ववेन मन्वश्रेपि तदाघारचकमाम्स्य मेबननेन तावन्माशंशो पष्यदरससंख्याया विभाजक्वफल्पने निखवरोषतासंभवात् घृत्यादिमि: पार्थक्येन विभाग: सिद्ध इंति बाच्यम्।

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## APPENDIX 1

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श्षेतावरामयकराः, ६१, चतु० ८.१५३

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षट्रिंशर्रूर्मतख्वाब्या, $२^{\circ}$, रह० भाम्ना० षट्तिंश्रुशुत्तरातं, ५૪, भैर० या० बष्टपुत्तरं च त्रिशतं, ५૪, भैर० या० ष区ं सपममध, ३०, ३७, त्रिपु० उ० ९ बोङईचच्छदपझोत्थं, ६૪, घुभ० वा० बोडाखर्वरसंदोहै ६४, चतु० ८-१३०

## स

संकोच: परमा शक्ति:, ₹९, रस० सं० संकोचब्व विकासश्व, ३९, रस० सं० संचिन्ट्य परमाद्देत० ७५, चाम० e-६ संपूर्ण₹्य प्रकाशह्य, ६६, „ \&-७१ संप्रदायकमायात - ६२, चतु० ८-१४७ संवितिद्वेत्राचक्र• ३६, अभि• गु•

संविद्धितं विदित, ३०, अभि०
संस्थिता मोदनपरा, ६५, वाम० ६-६६
स इममेवाॅमानं, ६९, बृह० १-४-३
स ईक्षत लोकान्जु, १६, ऐन० उ० १-१
स एक: प्रजापते:, १०, तै० उ० २-८
स एको नैब रेमे, 4९, चृ० १-૪-₹
स एको बह्मण:, 9०, तें० उ० २८
स एव भौरवो देव:, ५, परा० प० ४
स एव सर्वमूतानां, $\varphi$, परा० प० १
स एवाधस्तात, १५, छान्दो० --२५-१
स एष संत्रसादः, $\gamma$, छान्दो० ८-३-૪
सकलाध्या fिथते हृथे, २५, शिशा०
सकलाधारमूतो य:, १९, रह॰ आम्ना०
सकारस्त्वपरो क्वेः, ३९, रस० सं०
स च दशविध:, ४९, पर० हंस० २
स चाचार्यंकोो क्षेय:, ६
स चोदय: प्रिये नक्तुं, २०, रस० सं० स तु योऽन्तर्मुखो भाव:, $४$, ₹चच्छ० सत्यं ज्ञानमनन्तं, $\xi \circ$, तैति० ३० २-१
सदाशिवेन संपृत्का, ५૪, ५७, भेर० या० सदेव सोम्य, २, ८, ९, १६, छान्दो० सपर्यागाचुकम्, २१, ईश०८ समतन्रिंशत्र्रमेदेन, ३८, चतु० く-१३ स च्क्म स शिवः, १७, कैव० e समप्रधानौ समसस्थौ, ง१, त्रिपु० उ० १४ समЕ्तबीजगर्मान्य:, २०, ६८, रह० आम्वा० समुन्थिता यथा तेन, ४९, श्रीतन्त्र० संर्व खतिघदं ब्नह्म, ४२, ૪६, छान्दो० ३-१४-१
सर्वं तं परादात्, ४२, बृद० २-૪-६
सर्वदा त्वन्तरानन्द:, २४, प्रत्य० का० ૪-१४
सर्वदा सर्व्रकारेण, ৩०, रह० उ०
सर्वपीठनिवासिन्य:, ५४, मामा०
सर्वरोगहरा एता:, ६०, अभि०
सर्वरोगहराख्ये तु, ६\&, वाम• \&-६९

सर्वंसक्षोमिणी पूर्वा，६२，चनु० く－१४९ सर्वहग चकराजहय，६५，वाम० ६－५८ सर्वसिद्विश्रदाबयांसु，६१，चनु० ८－१५४ सर्वशापूरकाखुये तु，६५，वाम० ६－६० सर्वाशापूरकाख्ये तु० चतु०く－१३८ सर्वे वर्णात्मका मन्ञा：，₹०，५०，श्रोतन्च० सर्वोतीर्णो महाबिन्दु：，२५，चिदा० वा० सर्वोधमानरहिते，३५，अमृत。 स वा ए१ पुछ甘：，३，तैत्ति॰ उ०२－१ स विभु：प्रजाधु，२३，मह्म० १ स विस्वकृद्विर्व ववत，११，श्वेत० ६－१६ स वै नैव रेमे，ช५，बृह० 9－४－३ स द्वाद्वश कंश，Q，छान्दो० ६－१－२ सांख्यादयोऽपि हंसा ₹यु：，६९，वसिह： सा कामा सर्वकामा，७०，रह० उ० सा व्वां काचिदचिन्य० ४०，लघु० १५ सा निशा सकललोक，३५，चिद्वि० सानेकधा समभवत्，३८，रह॰ उ० सा पुंभावपरं बिन्दुं，२०，रह० आम्ना॰ सा योनिः सर्वेदेवानां，१३，अभि॰ सारछेन मया देवि，७७，कुल० २－१० सा साक्षिणो विजयते，८，अभि० सा सा सरेवेश्वरीं देवी，३८，चतु० ७－३१ सा सफुरस्ता महासत्ता，१५，१६，४ง，प्यल० का०

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9-84
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सिद्धिमृद्धिं बलं सर्व，ט६，ललि० १४－९५ सिद्धे शकिं समालोक्य，ज૪，बड० म० घुनिर्वाणं परं तरवं， $9 \circ$ ，₹वच्छ० सुनिर्वाणं परं चुद्धं，२४，खष्छ० सुन्दर्यारिमहापूर्च，३५，आगम： घुविभान्तं सकृत्，१४，नृ० उत्त० २－९ सूक्ष्मपुर्य्यक्टं देव्याम् ，६०，शिवा० स स्ष्मरूपं सम₹तार्ण० •३，वाम० ६－४० सक्ष्मलस्सूक्ष्मतरं निलंयं，१૪，केव० १६

सेयं दे वतेक्षत，९，१५，१६，छान्द्रे० ६－३－२
सेयं दि शांभवी दीक्षा，ज૪，बड० म० सेव मादन हंतुक्तः，३९，हंस० पा० सेषा सारतगा विश्वं，१६，प्र：्य० का० १－४५ सोऽซामयत，५६，छान्दो०६－२－३ सोऽनसतमितरूपत्वात्，२८，अभि॰ सोऽपि नादात्मिकां शर्कि，२०，रह० भम्ना० सोमग्रहान ग्र्नानि，ט६，तैति० ना० अ० १－प्र० ३－अनु० ३
सोमपानवदत्यन्तं，७६，हलि० १૪－९१
सोमसूर्यकृशान्वाहम， 43 ，सुभ•
₹ सनौ दहनशीतांरू，२२，अभि•
स्तबधोड्युत， 7 ，छान्दो० ६－१－३
स्त्रीपुंनपुंदकाख्याभि：，२५，अमृत，
स्थूलनादकलारूपा，६५，वाम०＜－६०
स्थूलम्ब्र्मविभेदेन， $90, \gamma$ ，चाम० $\gamma-\gamma$
Е्फुरस्तमात्मन：परयेत，११，११，१६，५६，
वाम० ६－s
स्वतन्त्रभ्चितिचकाणां，२६，अभि० गु०
स्वधनेन दरिद्य，טर，आगम：
स्वपरावभासनक्षम• $\gamma$ ，१५，वि० प० ३－१० ₹वयमेव समालिखय，3，१२，परा० वा

₹खरूभज्योतिरेनान्त：，५，૪०，आगम：
स्वसंवित्रिपुरा देवी，३ $\gamma$ ，अभि॰
स्वस्तभाँसमयाव० १૪，चिद्दि० १० स्वहृन्मण्दलचके य：，१२，३३，अभि० गु०
 ₹वातन्र्योलार्वासताशोष，३४，अभि॰
₹वात्मगा：सृद्धिसंहाराः，३१，परा० प० ९
स्वात्मेब सर्वजन्तूनां，२ $\gamma$ ，प्रत्य० का० $\gamma-१-9$
सदान्तर्गतेकतावष्न० ३५，चिदा० वा॰
स्वेचछया ₹वमित्ती，२，प्रत्य० है० २
स्वेचछयैव जगहषघं，२，भाज्ञा०

स्वेचछाविभावितानन्द्० १२，२९，अागम： ₹वेछाविश्वमयोऐेख० ३१，वाम० ६－५．

## ह

हकारोऽन्त्य：कलारूप：，१५，७०，₹मृति： हसपरार्ध कलारशाना० २२，अमि० छायनात्मा महाछेव：，५४，मैर० या०

हिरण्यगर्म पइयत，११，श्वेत० ४－१२
दिरण्यइनश्रु：，२१，छान्दो० १－६－६
हृद्यस्थापि लोकानाम्，३，ललि० く．१८ हृद्यकारं द्वादशान्ते，१५，समृति：
हुव्याकाशे तद्विज्ञानम，२३，耳㡳• २ हद्यद्युन्दु वेष्टयित्वा तु，४२，श्रीतन्न्न•

Abbreviations used in the Appendix IV

| अज• प्र० सि० अथर्व• | अजड़्रमातृसिद्धि： अधर्वशिर： | कैवल्य कौषी० | के．वल्योपनिषत् कौषीतक्युपनिषत् |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| अभि० | अभिगुक्षा： | गी० नि० | गीतानिष्यन्द： |
| अभि०गु० | अभिनवगुप्तपादा： | चु० | चतु：शती |
| अमृत• | अमृतन्द्： | चिद्० र० | चिद्व्बररहस्यम् |
| अरु• उ• | अरुगोपनिषत् | चिदा－ | चिद्दनन्द्वरसना |
| धाड | आक्षावतार： | चिद्दि० | चिद्दिलास： |
| ¢ ${ }^{1}$ | ईशावास्यम् | चूलि० | चूलिको गिषत् |
| $3 \square^{\circ}$ | उपनिषत् | छान्दो० | छान्द्रोग्यम् |
| \％सं | ॠक्संद्दिता | तิ⿵冂 ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | तैसिरीयन्नह्यणम् |
| ऐेत－ | ऐ̀तरेयम् | तेशि० उ० | तैसिरीयोपनिषत् |
| ऐत－उ• | ऐतरेयोपनिषत् | त्रिg． 30 | त्रिपुरोपनिषत् |
| कठ• | कठोपनिषत् | नि० है | निल्याहृद्यम् |
| कात्या－वा० | काल्यायनचार्तिकम् | निए－ | निरुककार： |
| क्ञा－ | 5लार्णनतन्त्रम् | तु－ता० | चुलैहतापिनी |


| पर० हं० परमा० 万ु० | परमहंसोपनिषत： परमानन्दगुरू： | लघु० <br> ललि० | लघुद्वद्वारक： <br> रललतोपाख्यानम् |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| परमा० यो० | परमानन्दयोगी | वाक्य | वाक्यपदीयम् |
| परा० प－ | परापथाशिका | वाम• | वामकेश्वरतन्त्रम् |
| परा－प्रा० | पराप्रावेतिका | विज्ञा－म• | विज्ञान ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| परा० वा० | परावासना | शंकर• | रांकरानन्द： |
| पाणि० सू० | पाणिनिसूत्रम् | इाक्ति• | शाफ्षिमदिम्नसतव： |
| पू० सं० | पूजासंकेत： | शिन० सू० | शिवसूत्रम |
| प्रत्यक्ष० | प्रत्यक्षोपनिषत् | शिव० | रिउसून्रदृて |
| प्रत्य－का－ | प्रत्यभिक्ञाररिका | शिवा० | शिवानन्द： |
| प्रत्य－हृ० |  | श्रीतन्ञ• | श्रीतन्त्रस ${ }^{\text {俗व：}}$ |
| प्रामा• | प्रामाणिकवचनम | श्रीनाथ• | श्रीनाथानन्द： |
| चृद्व | बृद्धदारण्यकम | श्वेत• | रचेताश्वतरम |
| －ᄑ्म－ | चन्मोपनिषत् | Q5－म－ | Qडन्वयमहारन्नम |
| भैर० या० | भेरबयामलम् | ब3－श10 | षउन्वयशांभवम् |
| महा० ना० | महानारायणोपनिषत् | संके० | संकेतपद्वति： |
| माप्द्र | माण्द्यक्योपनिषत् |  | संच्चिदानन्दवासना |
| मालि० | मालिनीविजग： | सु० ${ }^{\circ}$ | सुबालोपनिषत् |
| मुण्ड－ | मुण्डकोपनिषत | घु ${ }^{\circ}$ | सुभगोदय： |
| घजु० | यज़ु：श्रुति： | घुम० वा० | घुभगोदयवासना |
| योगि－है | योगिनीद्धदयम | सौभ० घु० | सौभाग्यसुभगोदयम् |
| योगि० है० व्या० | योगिनीहदयठ्गरुग्गा | सौमा० हृ• | सौभाग्यहृद्यम |
| रस० सा० | रससारसंप्रह： |  | ₹ ${ }^{\text {F－द．}}$ कारिका |
| रह• अग\％ | रहस्यागम： | ₹『चも・ | ₹चचछन्दतन्र्म |
| रह• अाम्रा• | रहस्यान्नाय： | हंस• | हंसपारमेश्वरम |
| रह• उ• | रह्स्योपनिषत् | अम्बा． | अम्बाहतन： |

## APPENDIX 5

## मन्जूपासहिताया नाथनवरन्नपालिकाया वाक्यानुक्रम：

मञ्जूषायां स्मृता ग्रन्था：
भमरकोश：，＜૪
कादिमतम ，＜
कला० कुलार्णवतन्रम्，＜9
चन्द्रा० चन्द्रालोकम，८२
छन्दो० छन्दोभासकरम ，＜

नित्या० नित्याद्वद्ययम ，८६
qाणि० पाणिनिसूत्रम，८૪

योगि० योगिनीद्दयम्यम，$\subset ६$
शारदा० शारदातिलकम，८१，८२
शिव० शिवसूत्रम，८२
मक्जूषायां स्मृता मन्थकर्तार：
अमृतानन्द：，८६
काइमीरा：，く६
निधिकार：，＜4
पिल
मनोरमाकार：，८५
मक्जूषायां प्रमाणत्वेनोद्दृतानां वाक्यानामनुक्रम：
धक्षानी वामतो गति：，$\subset$ ？
अजपा नाम गायनी，८२，जारदा० १४
अधन्षोडशानिट्याना，८६，तन्त्र० २०－१
अनया सदణां पुण्यं，८२，शारदा० १४
अनया सह्शी विधा
अभ्यस्यक्विसतेवगयी：，e＂
घर्काज्यारमा यो नघ०，e४
मावृत्थैंबं बस्यावते：，$\ll$
इस्यमधाभास्फरराय：，＜»
उचछ्छादो चेन नि：ष्बासे，＜9

उचनाश्वन्मएडज $0, ~ \subset\}$
प्वं रीस्या वासित•，$<$ ？
एवंविधां भाशना य：，८ऽ，तन्त्र• २७－३२
क－ट－प－य－वर्गमवे：，＜२
गणेशग्रह्नक्ष्तन्र०，く६，तन्त्र० २－८く
गुछमूला：किया：सर्व：，＜१，क़ल० १२－१४ गुरुगयद，く२，शित्र० २－६
चक्रेण च शॉरिभि：，くく，तन्习习०२७－१
ज्ञानोत्तुके उरकब•，८६
ततो दिनार्णा：संध्याष्व，く५，तन्त्र० २७－३०
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## THE GREAT LIBERATION

## (MAHANIRVANATANTRA)

Sanskrit Text, English Translation and Commentary CONTENTS CHAPTER Preface
I. Questions Relating to the Liberation of Beings
II. Introduction to the Worship of Brahman
III. Description of the Worship of the Supreme Brahman
IV. The Mantras, Placing of the Jar, and Purification of the Elements of Worship
V. The Revelation of the Mantras, Placing of the Jar, and Purification of the Elements of Worship
VI. Placing of the Shripatra, Homa, Formation of the Chakra, and other Rites
VII. Hymn of Praise (Stotra), Amulet (Kavacha), and the Description of the Kula-tattva
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IX. The Ten Kinds of Purificatory Rites (Samskāra)
X. Rites Relating to Vṛddhi S'xäddha, Funeral Rites, and Pūrnābhiṣeka
XI. The Account of Expiatory Acts
XII. An Account of the Eternal and Immutable Dharma
XIII. Installation of the Devata
XIV. The Consecration of Shiva Linga and Description of the Four Classes of Avadhãtas
"It seems as if the World-Mother has again willed it and has again desired to manifest Her Power so that Arthur Avalon is studying the Tantras and has published so beautiful a version of the Mahānirvaṇa'-Sahitya.

## By the same Author

## PRINCIPLES OF TANTRA

(TANTRATATTVA)

## CONTENTS

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## Part II

XI. On Mantra-XII. Lettered and Unlettered Sound-XIII. On the Guru-XIV. Discussion Upon, and Selection Of, the Guru-XV. Worship in General-XVI. The Play of Gunas-XVII. Outer Worship-XVIII. Ordinances Relating to WorshipXIX. Ceremonial Worship-XX. Ceremonial Worship (Continued).

The Treatise is the most remarkable pronouncement on the subject which has yet appeared and Mr . Avalon is to be thanked for making it accessible to Western readers. It is full of points of very great interest.-The Quest.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ As seed She is cause, and as sprout, effect or universe.
    ${ }^{2}$ Paripürno'ham iti vimars'am eva Brahma. Reference is made to the experience as a state contrasted with that of which it is a state.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Samkuchan $=$ Mukuli bhavan, i.e, closing like a flower.
    ${ }^{\prime}$ Plural of Vāk.
    ${ }^{3}$ See Woodroffe's "Garland of Letters", Chapter on the S Sadadhvās.
    ${ }^{4}$ Nādātmikā $S^{\prime} a k t i$, i.e., Shakti as Nāda. Cf. Woodroffe's " Garland of Letters."

    * A triangular pyramidal figure.
    ${ }^{6}$ In day time the Sun absorbs the light of fire and in the evening with the disappearance of the Sun other lights appear.
    ${ }^{7}$ Tithi of the new moon.
    ${ }^{2}$ Asnāviram: veinless.
    'See next note.
    ${ }^{10}$ The place of the Waist-chain ; the Yoni being there.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ Knower, Knowing and Known are the three Bindus which are forms of the Nirvāna Blja or Mahābindu the collectivity of all three. The three

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Vitatam. Bhāskararāya who cites portions of these two verses in
     two lights are the two Cakras of ten triangles each. There are in the whole Yantra 43 triangles.
    ${ }^{\text {² }}$ Baindavāsana-sà̀rrūdha-sà̀vartānala-citkalām. Baindava $=$ Bindu. This Bindu is the Āsana by which is meant that it is the source of the inclination of seeing (Iksanātmakavrtti). On this is seated the union of Sarvartānala and Citkalā. By Samvartānala is meant the Fire of Pralaya, the all-devourer Kälăgnirudra and Citkalā is Tripurā (Bhāskara).
    ${ }^{2}$ Bindu, Trikona, Vasukoña (eight triangle).

    - Navatrikona-spurita-prabhārūpadashārakam. The nine triangles taken individually and collectively with the Bindu make ten.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Madhyamã as Sūkşmā is Navanāda-mayz and as Sthūlā, Navavargātmā. The letters are formed as Madhyamā but unuttered. See vv. 26 and 27 ante. Madhyam $\bar{a}$ as the unuttered gross letters in the evolution of speech is the stage immediately preceding Vaikhart.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Yad eshā camkramat tach cakramabhavat. The word "cakra" is derived from the root $k r a m u=$ to move, to step out, to evolve or emanate.
    ' According to another reading of this text, the first portion of the translation would read thus :

    Kala $(=H \bar{a} r d a k a l \bar{a})=V i d y \bar{a}(i . e$. the Mantra of 15 letters $)=$ Parās'akti who assumes the form of, or manifests as, the S'ricakra.
    ${ }^{3}$ As to Pása, Anjkusha, bow and arrows compare Bhävanopanişad 21-24.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Cf. Nityāşoda. VIII. 151-'55.
    ${ }^{\text {' }}$ That is, they help the Sādhaka to realise his identity with the Mantra and the Devata.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ The word Manu is used for 14 and Bhuvana is used for the same number. There are 14 Manus and 14 Bhuvanas.v

[^8]:    

[^9]:    
    

