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TANTRIK TEXTS

Edited by ARTHUR AVALON

VOL. IV



KULACHUDÂMAMI TANTRA

EDITED BY

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BY ARTHUR AND ELLEN AVALON

HYMNS TO THE GODDESS (from the Tantra and other
Shāstra and Stotra of Shangkarāchāryya).

ADDENDUM.

P. 2 l. 12.

It has been suggested to me by Dr. Otto Schrader that द्विजे in Ch. II 25 is a mistake in the manuscript for either उद्विजे or more probably for द्विषे. This criticism seems correct for there is no reason why the twice-born castes should be excluded. Moreover all the other nouns are in the dative as द्विषे is. According to this reading Kaula knowledge is to be kept from inimical persons not "persons of the twice-born caste" as stated in Sj. A. K. Maitra's Introduction.

A. AVALON.



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INTRODUCTION.

This first edition of the hitherto unpublished *Kulachûdâmani* has been prepared with the help of manuscripts (marked क and ख) collected by the Varendra Anusandhâna Samiti of Rajshahi from reputed centres of Tântrika worship in Bengal. The text has been compared in several cases with other manuscripts access to which was given by Tântrika Gurus to the travelling Pandit of the Samiti. The work consists of seven Patalas (chapters).

This Tantra is of a different type from that published in the last volume.

The *Kulachûdâmani*-tantra or "crest-jewel" of the Kulâchâra division of Tântrika Sâdhakas is included in the list of revealed works, which, according to the Vâmakeshvara Tantra, are considered to be the chief amongst those which deal with the worship of Shakti. It is accordingly found frequently referred to as an authority in many compilations though the *Kulachûdâmani* itself (II. 8) refers us, for all technical terms, to the Bhairavî Tantra, which is, however now known chiefly from quotations made from it.

Like all original works on Tântrika worship, the *Kulachûdâmani* is cast in the form of a dialogue—the Shâstra being revealed by the Devî in Her form as Bhairavî, in answer to questions put to Her by Shiva in His form as Bhairava. For this reason the book is included in the class which goes by the name of Nigama as opposed to Âgama, in which the Shâstra is revealed by Shiva Himself. The form in which a Shâstra is presented whether as the Revelation of Shiva or Shakti is mere Lîlâ. Since Shiva and Shakti are one and the same and it is Shiva who reveals. Shiva is the revealer of the Shâstra in all cases, though in some He figures as *Shishya* and in others as *Guru*. The Svachchhanda Tantra puts this clearly in the following verse :

Guru-shishyapade sthitvâ svayameva mahesvara/
Prashnottara-padair vâkyaitantrang samavatârayat

INTRODUCTION.

The Tantra according to this verse, was originally revealed by Mahesvara (Shiva) who Himself stood for that purpose in the position of the Guru as well as that of the *Shishya*. This is also stated in the last chapter (VII. 79) of the *Kulachûdâmanî* where the Devî addressing Her Lord says :—

Gurustvam sarvatantrânum.

Kulâchâra has been called a secret doctrine and practice. The *Bhairavî* in discoursing of it in the *Kulachûdâmanî* says at the outset (I. 31) that it had not been told to *Vishnu* nor to *Brahmâ* nor to *Ganapa*.

Kaula knowledge, says the text (II. 25) must not be divulged to atheists, fools, Pashus, or to persons of the twice-born caste. The secret teaching appears to have been transmitted for a long time "from mouth to mouth" (*Vaktrât vaktrântaram*) and even when it came in part to be reduced into writing, sufficient precaution was taken to conceal it from the uninitiated under technical terms, the import of which could only be learnt from the Guru. The general features may, however, be summed up as follows.

Although the word *Kula* in ordinary parlance means a family or clan, its technical sense has been defined by the *Târârahasyavrittikâ* to be "*Kulam = mâttri-mâna-meyam*." The term thus combines the meaning of the three other words which are further explained to mean *Jîva* (*Mâtâ*) *Jnâna* (*Mânam*) and the manifold universe or *Vishva* (*Meyam*). The gist (*Sangkalitârtha*) therefore is said to be *Shakti*. As *Shakti* is *Kula* so *Shiva* (as distinguished from *Shakti*) is spoken of as *Akula*. *Kulâchâra* is one of the seven *Âchâras* enumerated by the *Kulârnava* one of the leading Tantras of the division of *Sâdhakas* of this school called *Kaulas*. According to the last named Tantra it occupies the highest rank. "The *Vaidikâchâra*" it says, "is no doubt higher than all, but *Vaishnavâchâra* is higher than *Vaidikâchâra*; *Shaivâchâra* is higher than *Vaishnavâchâra*; *Dakshinâchâra* is higher than *Shaivâchâra*; *Vâmâchâra* is higher than *Dakshinâchâra*; *Siddhântâchâra* is higher than the last and *Kulâchâra* is superior to all."

As *Kulâchâra* is thus said to be the highest of the *Âchâras*, only those *Sâdhakas* are qualified therfor who in this or another birth have graduated in the preceding *Âchâras* which are regarded as stepping stones to it. Such a *Sâdhaka* is called *Kaulika* or *Kulîna*. Being the final stage of *Sâdhana* this

Âchâra knows no distinction, of race, colour, caste, or sect. But the esoteric character of its doctrine and practice is such that it was never meant for the ordinary man of the world. On the contrary the difficulties of its true practice are said to be such that according to the doctrine "it is easier to walk on a drawn sword," than to be a true Kaula. It is expressly stated (I 42) that the Adhikârî must be a Kulîna that is one who is capable of realizing that every person, thing, and act is a manifestation of the Mother or Shakti (Strîmayancha jagat-sarvam). An essential feature of this Âchâra is the attainment of the knowledge that the Mother who is worshipped under different forms as Tripurâ, Kâlikâ and so forth with differing rituals is She from whom all creation proceeds and who is all in all. This is very aptly set forth in the text (I. 24) which says "Oh All-knowing One if Thou knowest Me then of what use are the Âmnâyas (revealed teachings) and Yâjanam (sacrifices : ritual). If Thou knowest Me not, then of what use are Âmnâya and Yâjanam."

Yadi mânge viddhi sarvajna kva châmnâyâh kva yâjanam.

Na viddhi mânge chet sarvajna kva châmnâyâh kva yâjanam.

This teaching has found its way into popular Bengali songs which say.

"Tell me what will japa, tapa, yoga and yâga do for a man in whom Kulakundalinî awakens and for the man in whom She awakens not." Supremacy is claimed for Kulâchâra on the ground that it is the final stage of Sâdhana in which Knowledge is realised to be superior to ritual. Kuladharma is accordingly said to weigh more than all Yajnas and Vratas put together in the scale against it though such rituals are necessary in the preliminary Âchâras which qualify for the last. As Jnâna alone secures liberation the Kularnava Tantra affirms that without Kuladharma liberation is not possible. With the question whether this claim is well founded I am not concerned but with the statement of the historical facts. As being the Âchâra which is claimed to be at the entry of liberation it is regarded by Kaulas as supreme and the end for those which precede it. Other schools take a different view of the Kaula claims.

CHAPTER I.

The book opens with an enumeration of the Kula-sundaris or Devîs who are said to be innumerable, under the names of Tripurâ, Kâlikâ, Vâgîshvarî, Sukulâ, Kulâ, Mâtangginî, Pûruâ, Vimalâ, Chandanâyikâ, Ekajaîâ, Durgâ and others. Several doctrines also such as Vaishnava, Gânapatya and others are mentioned.

The names of a number of Tantras belonging to the sixty-four are next given. A complete list has been quoted in the footnotes (pages 2—3) from the Vāmakeshvara-tantra, according to which each of the eight Bhairavas has a Tantra of his own, all of which are collectively known as the Bhairavâshṭakam. Similarly the Tantras relating to the seven Mâtrikâs and the Shividûtis are collectively called Bahurûpâshṭakam. The Yâmalas are eight in number. These three classes give us 24 works, while the rest are those named in the list.

The 64 Tantras given in the Vâmakeśvara are as follows:—

- | | | |
|----------------|--|---------------|
| 1 | Mahâmâya | |
| * ₂ | Shambara | |
| 3 | Yoginîjâla-shambara | |
| 4 | Tattva-shambara | |
| 5—12 | Bhairavâshṭaka—(a) | Asitângga |
| | (b) | Ruru |
| | (c) | Chanda |
| | (d) | Krodha |
| | (e) | Unmatta |
| | (f) | Kapâli |
| | (g) | Bhîshana |
| | (h) | Sanghâra |
| 13—20 | Bahurûpâshṭaka—the eight Tantras of the seven Mâtrikâs and Shividûtis | |
| 21—28 | Yâmalâshṭaka—(a) | Brahmayâmala |
| | (b) | Vishnuyâmala |
| | (c) | Rudrayâmala |
| | (d) | Lakshmîyâmala |
| | (e) | Umâyâmala |

(f) Skandayâmâla—(Bhâskara substitutes Jayadrathayâmalâ)

(g) Ganeshayâmala

(h) Grahayâmala

| | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------|----------------------|
| *29 | Mahochchhushya | 49 | Sarvajnânottara |
| *30 | Vâtula | *50 | Mahâkâlîmata |
| *31 | Vâtulottara | 51 | Mahâlakshmîmata |
| 32 | Hridbheda | 52 | Siddhayogeshvarîmata |
| *33 | Tantrabheda | 53 | Kurûpikâmata |
| 34 | Guhyatantra | 54 | Devarûpikâmata |
| 35 | Kâmika | 55 | Sarvavîramata |
| 36 | Kalâvâda | 56 | Vimalâmata |
| 37 | Kalâsâra | 57(a) | Purvâmnâya |
| 38 | Kubjikâmata | (b) | Pashchimâmnâya |
| *39 | Tantrottara | (c) | Dakshinâmnâya |
| 40 | Vînâtantra | (d) | Uttarâmnâya |
| 41 | Trodala | 58 | Niruttara |
| 42 | Trodalottara | 59 | Vaisheshika |
| 43 | Panchâmrîta | 60 | Jnânârnava |
| 44 | Rûpabheda | *61 | Vîrabalî |
| 45 | Bhutoddâmara | 62 | Arunesha |
| 46 | Kulasâra | 63 | Mohinîsha |
| 47 | Kuloddîsha | 64 | Vishuddhesvara |
| *48 | Kulachûdâmanî | | |

It has not been found possible to identify with certainty all items in the list given in this work with that of the Vâmakeshvara and in some respects the list differs. If, however, we take Mâyottara, Kalâpaka or Kalâpada, Sarvajnânâtmaka and Vishudeshvara which occur in the Kulachûdâmanî to refer to items 1, 36, 48 and 64 respectively of the Vâmakeshvara list then the two lists correspond except as to the 9 items marked with an asterisk. In the place of these last the present work appears to give the names of the following Tantras :—Mahâsârasvata, Tantrajnâna, Vâsuki, Mahâsammohana, Mahâsûkshma, Vâhana, Vâhanottara, Mâtribheda, Vishvâtmaka, Shivâvali. If however we thus count them we get 10 Tantras or one too many. Possibly Mahâsûkshma may be part of the title of the Vâhana Tantra which succeeds it, in which case it may be eliminated.

The Bhairava then says that He knows all these Kula-sundaris, doctrines, and Tantras but has nevertheless not attained bliss (Ānanda). He asks the Bhairavî why this is so?

In reply the Bhairavî first gives some general philosophical instruction in eleven verses (I. 16-26) to the Bhairava whom She addresses as the most Supreme Kula the ocean of Tântrika Kula knowledge (Tântrajñânakulârnava) which, since He apparently seeks instruction, has for the moment been obscured by Her Mâyâ. This portion may be divided into three sections. The first (vv. 16-17) refers to that primordial state when She as Prakriti was hidden in Chidânanda (Ahang Prakritirûpâ chech chidânandaparâyanâ). In this state there is neither creation, maintenance or destruction ; neither Brahmâ, Hari or Shambhu or other Devas ; neither attachment, suffering nor liberation ; neither piety, Theism, or Atheism, Japa, Guru or Shishya.

The second state (vv. 17-24) is that in which the Devî covering Herself with Her own Mâyâ becomes desirous of creation (Unmukhî) and threefold. Then joyful in the mad delight which comes of Her union with the Supreme Akula She becomes Vikârinî ; that is the Vikâras or Tattvas arise in Mûlaprakriti.

Mâyayâchchhâdyâ châtmânang tridhâ bhûtvâ yadonmukhî
Parâkularasonmâdamodinî cha vikârinî

At this second stage Brahmâ, Hari, Shambhu appear and with them the Worlds (Loka) and the Elements (Panchabhûtâni) of which they are composed. By the differentiation of Shiva and Shakti the Gunas commence to operate (Shivashakti-prabhedenâ gunotpattistu jâyate). Brahmâ and the others are not distinct entities. They are all one and the same as parts of Her. The creation which is Mâtrâtma appears and then disappears in Pralaya.

In the third section (vv. 24-26) the Devî teaches the great lesson that all scripture and ritual are unneeded where She is known ; as they are unneeded where She is not known. For scriptural teaching is a means to an end ;—knowledge of Her. It therefore has no use where She is known. If on the other hand religious disposition is wholly wanting these means alone will not evoke it, though they are not without their uses in educating a latent piety in the disciple. The Bhairavî then says "I manifest myself as woman (that is in female form or

Shakti) which is my own Self and the very essence of creation (Nârîrûpang samâsthâya srish̄isâram madâtmakam) in order to know Thee Bhairava, the Guru who art united with Me (Bhavayogastham)". She adds that even when all this is said Her Tattva is not known.

The Devî then speaks of the methods (Upâya) of attaining liberation which is the essence of all Tantras and is honoured by all Devatâs. These means secure knowledge and awaken Tattvabodha. They destroy both merit and demerit and (v. 29) give both enjoyment and liberation (Bhogamuktipradâyakam). This doctrine is said to have been kept as a profound secret so that it had not been divulged even to Vishnu, Brahmâ nor Ganapa. It should be concealed in the heart (Gopanîyantu hr̄idaye). "This wonderful secret, my child, should be kept from Pashus" (v. 40. Rahasyam adbhûtang vatsa goptavyam pashushangkate). The Devî speaking of this doctrine thus addresses the Bhairava "Child (Vatsa) it strikes me with wonder and bewilders even the wise. It is replete with numerous and bewildering meanings and is the final resting place of all good disciples (Sachchhis̄hya-paramâspadam). It is Sadâchâra according to all doctrines (Sarvavâdisadâchâra) and is at the same time blamed or reprobated by all doctrines (Sarvavâdivigarhita). It can be learnt only from a good teacher (Sadâchâryyaparijnaptam). Follow it with care."

To begin with, the Devî speaks of the necessity for the acquisition of Jnânamshuddhi, the purification of knowledge, and for this purpose She refers to the daily observances beginning with the morning rites. The Sâdhaka should rise in the morning, make his Pranâma to the Kula trees (Kulavriksha), and contemplate upon the Kula (Shakti) from the Mûlâdhâra to the Brahmarandhra and meditate on the Guru.

The Kulavrikshas according to the Kâmeshvara Tantra are Shlesmâtaka, Karanja, Nimba, Ashvattha, Kadamba, Vilva, Vata, Ashoka(1). The Târârahasyavrittikâ quoting the above verse from the Kâmeshvara Tantra adds that the above are those usually enumerated but that a ninth is added by some namely the Chinchâ. The printed Tantrasâra however gives a list of ten trees viz., the first seven mentioned together with

(1) Shleshmâtakakaranjâkhyanimbâshvatthakadambakâ/
Vilvo vato 'pyashokashcha ityashtau kulpâdapâh.

Udumbara, Dhātrī, and Chinchā(1). From which it would appear that whilst Shleshmātaka, Karanja, Vilva, Ashvattha, Kadamba, Nimba and Va/a are generally recognised as Kula trees, *Udumbara, Dhātrī, Chinchā, and Ashoka* are only exceptionally so. Then follows the mental worship of the eight Kulanāthas, namely Prahlādānanda, Sanakānanda, Kumārānanda, Vashishthānanda, Krodhānanda, Sukhānanda, Jnānānanda and Bodhānanda. Their Dhyāna is given in two verses. They are those whose eyes betray the bliss in their hearts which comes from the great Rasa (Mahārasarasollāsahridayānandalochanāh) ; whose darkness (Tamas) has been cut and crushed by embracing Kula ; the dispellers of fear who know the meaning of all the Kula Tantras (I. 36-37). The Chapter closes with the instruction that the Guru fit to initiate a disciple in this system must be a Kulīna and no other. The Kulīna is Adhikārī of all Vidyās and is competent to initiate in all Mantras (Dikshāprabhuh sa evātra sarvamantrasya nāparah). The work of those who leave the Kulaguru is stated to be mere Abhichāra.

CHAPTER II.

This chapter begins with the ablution-rites (Snāna) and states the Shāstric rules which must be followed. The devotee, after ablution, is directed to wear two pieces of cloth (II. 12). This is strictly in accordance with the rules laid down by Yogi Yājnavalkya. A departure from this rule constitutes, according to Bhrigu, nakedness, which disqualifies for the performance of religious rites. The devotee is next directed to worship Shakti with offerings of flowers, incense, perfumed betel, and other desirable articles. Then follows the worship with Yantra and the contemplation of Oneness with the Mother. The worship of the Sādhaka's wife ('Nijakāntām II. 30) is described with the details of her initiation to be given where She has previously been uninitiated.

(1) *Shleshmātakakaranjancha-vilvāshvattha-kadambakāh*
Nimbo va/o dūmburancha dhātrī chinchā dasha smṛitāh.

CHAPTER III.

The rites prescribed for the night are disclosed in this Chapter. If the devotee worships a Parashakti, he should first initiate her if she happens to be uninitiated. The mantra for such initiation is referred to in three verses (III. 13-15). The food to be offered to Shakti during the Purashcharana-ceremony is enumerated at length (III. 22-26). The Shaktis worshipped are to be looked upon as eight Mâtrikâs, and they should be named accordingly. The hymn to be recited in their worship is given, which shows that each of them is to be addressed as one of the aspects of the Mother Herself.

The hymn is called Karnejapa-stotra from the fact that each verse addressed to each of the Mâtrikâs is whispered into her ear. In this worship the elder may bow down to the younger, one of superior caste to one of inferior caste, for the Shaktis selected for worship, are each and all manifestations of the Mother. The following translation and accompanying notes are by the General Editor.

Om.

Obeisance to Thee O Mother ! O Devî !
The pure One (1) Who art Brahmâ (2)
Remove by Thy mercy all obstacles (3) which beset me
And grant me liberation (4)

2.

Our great Lady ! (5) Bestower of blessings !
Oh Devî ! Who art the Supreme Bliss (6)
Remove by Thy mercy all obstacles which beset me
And grant me liberation

1. Anaghe.

2. Brahmarûpadhare *i. e.* Shakti of Brahmâ or Brâhmî Shakti.

3. Vighnam ; that is obstacles standing in the way of liberation.

4. Siddhi ; the greatest of which liberation (Moksha) is. The refrain runs :—
Kripayâ hara vighnam me mama siddhing prayachchha me.

5. Mâheshi, Shakti of Mahesha or Shiva : Shaiva Shakti.

6. Paramânandarûpinî : for She is according to Tantra one with the Supreme Brahman Who is Bliss Itself.

3.

Kaumârî ! (1) beautiful Playmate of Kumâra !
 The sovereign Mistress of all Vidyâs ! (2)
 Remove by Thy mercy all obstacles which beset me
 And grant me liberation

4.

O Devî ! Who borne by the son of Vinatâ (3)
 Art Vishnu (4)
 Remove by Thy mercy all obstacles which beset me
 And grant me liberation

5.

Oh Devî ! Bestower of blessings ! Who art Vârâhî (5)
 By Whom the earth was lifted on Thy tusks (6)
 Remove by Thy mercy all obstacles which beset me
 And grant me liberation.

6.

O Devî ! Who art Shakra (7)
 Who art worshipped by Shakra and other Suras (8)
 Remove by Thy mercy all obstacles which beset me
 And grant me liberation.

7.

Châmundâ ! (9) besmeared with blood wearing a garland
 of severed heads
 Destructress of fear !
 Remove by Thy mercy all obstacles which beset me
 And grant me liberation.

1. Shakti of Kumâra.
2. Sarvavidyeshî ; the Vidyâs are various manifestations of Mahâshakti.
3. That is the bird-king Garuda the vehicle of Vishnu.
4. Vishnurûpadhare, *i. e.* Vaishnavi Shakti.
5. Shakti of Varâha the Boar incarnation of Vishnu.
6. The Varâha Avatâra which succeeded the Kûrmâ and raised the earth from the waters
 in which it was submerged.
7. Indra, the Devî is here addressed as the Shakti of Indra or Aindri Shakti.
8. The Devas.
9. One of the Sanghârinî manifestations of Devî.

8.

Mahâlakshmî ! Mahâmâyâ ! (1)
 Destructress of anguish and sorrow !
 Remove by Thy mercy all obstacles which beset me
 And grant me liberation.

9.

Thou art O Devî ! the Father and Mother of all (2)
 And art to us in the place of Father and Mother (3)
 One Thou art yet manifold (4) in the form of the
 Universe (5)
 Obeisance, Oh Devî ! to Thee.

With the recitation of this hymn ends the Pûjâ of the Shaktis ; the worship of at least one of whom is enjoined. Other rites are enumerated in the subsequent Chapters.

CHAPTER IV.

The devotee should be well versed in Vaishnavâchâra that is in Bhaktimârga before he can be permitted to adopt any of the special rites. He should be Udârachittâh (large minded) Paranindâ-sahishnuh (patient of ill said of him) and Upakâratah (one who does good to others). He is required to recite his Mûla-mantra if he happens to come upon a deserted temple, junction of four roads and such other places which are said to be fit for worship. He is directed also to bow unnoticed to Mahâkâlî if he sees certain birds and animals ; Gridhra (Vulture), Kshemangkarî (Brâhmani kite) Jambukî (She-jackal) Yamadûtikâ (raven) Kurara (osprey) Shyena (hawk, eagle or falcon) a crow and a black cat. He is further directed to do circumambulation (Pradakshina) of a corpse and the cremation ground. The Mantras to be recited on such occasions are noted. Obeisance

1. Mahâmohe. As such the Mother is the Destructress of Avidyâ and therefore as the verse says destructress of all the anguish and sorrow which proceed from it.
2. Pitrimâtrîmaye.
3. Pitrimâtrîvahishkrîte. The earthly father and mother which are mere Angshashaktis are put aside to revere Her as the real Father and Mother of all.
4. Eke bahuvidhe.
5. Vishvarûpe.

INTRODUCTION.

must also be made when he sees a black flower, red cloth, a king, a prince, an elephant, a horse, a chariot, weapons of war, valorous man (*Vîrapurusha*) a buffalo, a Kaulika or an image of Mahîshamardini. If he sees a jar of wine, fish or flesh, or a beautiful woman, or a Devî Bhairavî, he must bow and recite a special mantra. The *Nîlatantra* gives a fuller list of objects to which obeisance is to be made in this way. Then comes the ritual prescribed for the worship of Kâlî in the cremation-ground. The *Dhyâna* is revealed in seven verses (IV. 39-45). As this Devî fulfils all Siddhis She is called *Dakshinâkâlî*.

CHAPTER V.

This Chapter deals with rites which are performed for the development of powers enabling the devotee to draw towards him any Deva, lower Spirits or human being he wishes. Vv. 7-8 say that if anything is taken from the subject of the rite which belongs to him or he or she are ill-treated or deceived in any way the Sâdhaka is fallen (*Bhrashta*) and dies. Harm also happens to his family from such magic (*Abhichâra*). The rite consists of the worship of *Dakshinâkâlî*. The *Rishi* of the Mantra is *Bhairava* and *Chhanda* is *Ushnik*. The first *Vîja* is the supreme *Shakti* (*Pûrvang vîjang parâshakti*). The *Angganyâsa* is directed to be performed with the *Vîja* coupled with the six long vowels. In this rite the Brâhmaṇa Sâdhaka is directed to substitute for wine (where this is mentioned) honey in a vessel of copper (v. 78) or he may perform the *Kulapûjâ* with *Kula* wine.

CHAPTER VI.

This part is concerned with the method of acquiring powers (*Vetâlasiddhi*) enabling the devotee to go anywhere he pleases. It consists in the worship of *Yoganidrâ*, *Kâtyâyanî*, *Pûrneshî*; *Chandî*; *Kâmâkhyâ*, and *Dikkaravâsinî*. The special rite of Sâdhana which goes by the name of *Shavasâdhana*, is described in this chapter (vv. 19-28). The object of this Sâdhana in this special instance is the acquisition of the power with which the Chapter deals.

CHAPTER VII.

This the last chapter describes the worship of Mahishamardinî which, from the large number of stone and metal images discovered in various places, seems to have been very popular at one time. The worship of Mahishamardinî appears to have undergone gradual changes. This is indicated by the Mantra as disclosed in the *Kulachûdâmani*. The Mantra has been revealed in the usual Tântrika garb by the following verse :—

Trailokyavijabhbhûtânte sambodhanapadang tatah
Srishtisanghârakau varnau vidyâ mahishamardinî

This yields a mantra of nine syllables, namely

Ong Mahishamardinî Svâhâ

But the text (VII 5) ordains that if the Mantra and its Sâdhana is disclosed at all, it may be disclosed to one who is extremely obedient to his Guru, but even then not with its Vîja. Only eight syllables should be disclosed, thus reducing the mantra to

Mahishamardinî Svâhâ.

It is said that the Mantra of nine syllables should not be imparted but should in the Kali age be kept concealed, and that eight syllables alone should be disclosed with the Mantra, Svâhâ, but never with the Mantra Namah.

It would appear from the Shâradâtilaka, a compilation by Lakshmana Deshika of the eleventh century A. D. that in his day the Mantra of eight syllables alone was known. The Mantra of ten syllables is not mentioned even by the *Kulachûdâmani*. This may be taken to suggest that the worship of Mahishmardinî is of great antiquity. Originally the mantra was of eight, nine and ten syllables. But in course of time (at the date when the *Kulachûdâmani* was reduced into writing the Mantra of ten syllables had already fallen into disuse, while the Mantra of nine syllables, was discontinued. In the eleventh century A.D. (at the date of the compilation of Shâradâtilaka) the Mantra of eight syllables only was known.

INTRODUCTION.

Another important change is noticeable in the *Rishi* and Chhanda of this Mantra. The *Rishi* according to Rāghava's Commentary on the Shāradātilaka, is said to be Shakavatsa; the Chhanda according to it is Prakṛiti. The Commentator also notices that in his day according to some the *Rishi* was also said to be Mārkandeya. But the Kulachūḍāmani (VII. 11) distinctly says that the *Rishi* is Nārada and the Chhanda is Gāyatrī. It is noticeable that the *Rishi* and Chhanda of the Mantra for the worship of Dūrgā are Nārada and Gāyatrī. May it be that the worship of Mahishamardini was gradually sought to be cast into the same form as the worship of Durgā? This seems highly probable from another circumstance that according to the Shāradātilaka-śikā of Rāghava Bhatta, the Pīthapūjā should be performed as ordained for the worship of Durgā.

The image of Mahishamardini is however different from that of Durgā. Mahishamardini according to Kulachūḍāmani (VII 13) has eight hands holding on the right side Chakra (discus) Khadga (sacrificial sword), Vāna (arrow), Shūla (trident), and on the left side Khadga, Charma (shield), Dhanu (bow) and Tarjanī-mudrā (*vide post*). The Devī is said to be of black colour, wearing yellow cloth, and is placed on the body of a black buffalo.

This Dhyāna does not exactly correspond with the one which is noted in the Shāradātilaka. According to it, the Devī holds in Her hands Chakra, Shangkha (conch shell), Kripāna (sword) Khetaka (club), Vāna, Kārmuka (bow), Shūla and Tarjanī-mudrā. The Devī who is said to be of the colour of Garuda-stone (emerald) and bedecked with the crescent moon is described as sitting on the head of the buffalo.

In the Hymn incorporated with the text of the Kulachūḍāmani (VII 33) the Devī is said to be black of colour, resembling crushed antimony and is described as holding Chakra, Dara, (Shangkha), Kartrikā (small sword), Khetaka (club), Vāna, Dhanu, Trishula and Abhaya-mudrā. So far as this Mudrā is concerned, Rāghava cites an authority to show that Tarjanī-mudrā is the same as the Abhaya-mudrā. It appears from the Tantrasāra that the Devī is to be worshipped now in this form.

The Kulachūḍāmani gives no Shangkha, or Khetaka or Kartrikā. It has instead two Khadgas and Charma. The Shāradātilaka mentions no Charma or double sword. It introduces Shangkha and Khetaka. The Hymn makes a further

departure by changing the Khadga into Kartrikâ. This is exactly what appears to have been in vogue when the Tantra-sâra came to be compiled about 400 years ago. The Hymn therefore appears to be of a date later than this.

While the images appear to have changed in this way, the mode of worship has remained pretty fairly the same. The details are given with a view to help the reader to follow the ritual.

The worship of Mahishamardini is in general performed in the usual Tântrika way. The text only notices the points of difference which constitute its special features. The most noticeable of these is the Angganyâsa which usually embraces six Anggas. In the case of the worship of Mahishamardini the text (VII 15-17) mentions only five Anggas. The Shâradâtilaka (XI 25) says that in this worship Nyâsa is made only upon five Anggas, leaving out the Nyâsa of the eyes. The Dhyâna is given in verses 12-14. The Yantra is composed of a lotus of eight petals, in each of which (VII 18) eight Devîs are worshipped, described generally as Durgâ and others (Durgâdyâ). Their names are given in the Shâradâtilaka (XI 29) as Durgâ, Varavarninî, Âryâ, Kanakaprabhâ, Krittikâ, Abhayapradâ, Kanyâ and Surûpâ. They are worshipped with the long vowels â, i, û, ri, bri, ai, au and ah. Thus :—Âng Durgâyai namah ; Ìng Varavarninyai namah ; Üng Âryâyai namah ; Rîng Kanakaprabhâyai namah ; Lring Kritikâyai namah ; Aing Abhayapradâyai namah ; Aung Kanyâyai namah ; Ah Surûpâyai namah. The Shâradâtilaka-tîkâ of Râghava Bhatta says that in selecting the long vowels ri, bri should be rejected as neuter vowels. The Tantra-sâra, however, gives the long vowels as â, i, û, ri, bri, ai, au, ah. The weapons are also to be worshipped along with the consonants beginning with ya or in other words the consonants beginning with ya, that is ya, ra, la, va, sha, shâ, sa, and ha are selected.

The hymn to Mahishamardini incorporated in the Kulachû-dâmanî is recited by Bhairava. The text of this hymn appears to have grown defective in course of time. Reference had accordingly to be made not only to the printed edition but to Ms. copies of the Tantra-sâra in which it is quoted. One Ms. dated 1604 Shaka year found in the district of Mymensing by the travelling Pandit of the Varendra Research Society, was of great help in restoring the correct reading. The text, as printed herein may, therefore, be taken as fairly accurate. From the hymn (Vv 22-35) it appears that whilst the worship of

Vishnu and Shiva was popular, and their votaries were applauded the Kulachâra was blamed. A translation of this hymn in English was printed in the volume entitled "Hymns to the Goddess" by A. & E. Avalon. As was there pointed out the text of the Tantrasâra used for this translation was in parts corrupt and unintelligible and in others of doubtful meaning. A further translation with commentary has therefore been here made by A. Avalon of the text as it has now been revised : and the opportunity has been availed of to correct some errors. The following translation and accompanying notes are by the General Editor.

MAHISHAMARDINI⁽¹⁾ STOTRA.

I

O Chandi ! (2)
By Whom the act of the wicked and formidable Asura⁽³⁾
was shattered.
Do Thou wander in my heart.
Destroy my selfishness and the calamities which deeply
pierce me,
Arising from the mass of malice and fears (which assail me),
So that, free from danger,
And protected by the lotus cluster of Thy feet,
My swan-like⁽⁴⁾ mind may swim and rejoice in the Ocean
of Bliss.

2

What fear of his enemies has he who worships Thee ?
The Devas who worship Thy feet
Having abandoned the form of Nrisingha⁽⁵⁾
Whose towering mane rivals in splendour and height
towering Mount Sumeru,

(1) A title of the Shakti of Shiva as the powerful victrix of demons. She is Mahishamardini, as the slayer of Mahisha. The Daitya Shumbha attacked Her in the form of a buffalo (Mahisha); see Chandi.

(2) A form of the Devî assumed for the destruction of the Daitya Chanda, and who assisted in the destruction of the demon Raktavîja ; see (Mârkandeya Purâna).

(3) Mahisha.

(4) Manohangsa ; the Hangsa is variously described as a swan, gander, and flamingo.

(5) The Man-lion incarnation (Avatâra) of Vishnu, in which He destroyed the Daitya Hiranyakashipu, father of His devotee Prahlâda.

And whose fingers are outstretched to tear (the breast of)
Hiranyakashipu(1)

Now worship (the lion)(2) the enemy of the elephant(3)
Server of Thy feet which destroy the bonds of the Pashu.

3

O Chandî ! when the syllables, the letters of which speak
of Thee,
Reach the ear, then Brahmâ and other Devas
Sing the truth, touching Purusha and Prakriti(4).
O Devî ! be today gracious to me,
Devoted as I am to the kissing of Thy sacred lotus feet,
The one and only glittering abode of the essence of the
nectar of all Devatâs.

4

If, because of my following Your way of Kula(5),
I suffer reproach, better is it that I shall thus be without
fame.
Let me not have that which comes of the worship of
Keshava(6) and Kaushika(7) ;
Rather, O Mother ! let my heart rest in meditation on Thy
lotus feet,
Worshipped by Brahmâ, Hari(8), and the Enemy of Smara(9)
By the Eater of oblations(10) and the Enemy of the
Daitya (11).

(1) The Avatâra is generally represented with the King of the Daityas across His knees, tearing asunder with His hands and claws the latter's belly. See note 5, p. 16.

(2) Which accompanies the Devî as Durgâ. After the destruction of Hiranyakashipu, Vishnu's wrath was not appeased. The world trembled, fearing what He might do. The Devas asked the help of Shiva, who assumed the Sharabha form—that of a lion with wings and eight feet—who caught up Vishnu into the air and held him there until he had become powerless. The lion then went to the feet of Durgâ, whom he accompanies.

(3) Karî the elephant form subsequently assumed by the Asura Mahisha. Karivairî=enemy of elephant=lion.

(4) Shiva and Shakti ; the "Male" and "Female" from whose union springs the Universe.

(5) That is, Kulâchâra, one of the divisions of Tântrik worshippers, who, the verse says, are misunderstood, and therefore subject of reproach ; and which is contrasted in the next line but one with the more popular and conventional worship of Keshava and Kaushika.

(6) Vishnu.

(7) Indra.

(8) Vishnu.

(9) Smara, the God of Love ; Shiva, who slew him, is his "enemy."

(10) That is Fire.

(11) Daityârî : usually an epithet of Shri Krishna, but as Hari has already been mentioned, possibly the reference may be to Indra. According to Medinî, Daityârî—Devatâ

O Mother ! If I be engaged in the constant contemplation
of Thy lotus feet,
Then what is there which Siddhas have(1) which I have not
May Thy lotus Feet be ever present to my blissful mind(2)
Thy feet from which exceeding mercy flows !
O propitious Mother ! do Thou forgive me.

Verily and without doubt, even the Lord of Bhûtas(3)
would have perished(4)
Maddened as He was with the joy of the embrace of (Thee
Who art) His own self(5)
Had He not been freshened by the lotus fragrance of Thy
feet,
Bathed in the honey which flows within
From the union of Shiva and Shakti(6).

O Mother ! let the stream of heavy showers of holy
devotion towards Thee
Be ever shed upon me,
Struggling and drowning(7), alas ! as I am in the endless
Ocean of Illusion

(1) Siddhâspada.

(2) This "mind" has a qualifying adjective viz :—"Akshatasampadî" "of uninterrupted happiness." It is so because the Devî is dancing there.

(3) Shiva is Bhûtesvara or Bhûtanâtha. Bhûta, which in a general sense means "beings," specifically refers to the Spirits by whom Shiva is surrounded, and of whom He is Master.

(4) It is by the Devî's aid that Shiva is Parameshvara, for without Shakti He is nothing, and without Her life-giving energy and support cannot exist. As the Kubjikâ Tantra says : "Without their Shaktis the husbands are but Preta (inert corpses)." So also the Jnânârnava : "O beloved, pure Sadâshiva, without Shakti is without motion like a corpse, for without Shakti He can do nothing."

(5) Svâtmânam parirabhyâ. Literally, having embraced Himself. The Devî is, however, in a dualistic sense, His sacred half, and in reality one with Him and his own self (see Mahâ-nirvâna Tantra, Chap. I). Cf. Âtmaratipriyah (Shatchakra p. 64).

(6) Daivâdvichyutachandrachandanarasaprâgalbhayagarbhasravat. The meaning is not clear but Chandra (moon) seems to stand for the Vija of Shiva (which it also means) : and Chandanarasa (liquid sandal flow) issues from Devî. Therefore the union of Shiva and Shakti in the Sahasrâ appears to be indicated.

(7) Mohajaladhi-vyâhâra-viddha, lit : "pierced by the mockery of the ocean of illusion."

Without taste of the water of the Bliss of Brahman
Which devotion dispels the weight of anguish from numbers
of Devas.

8

May the glory of Thy feet dark as a rainladen cloud,
Be ever in my heart
Dispelling by its lustre as of ten million suns
The darkness which overspreads my mind.
From its glittering womb were born the three Devatâs,
Who create, maintain, and destroy the world,
Whose substance is pure consciousness and bliss.

9

May(1) Devî Durgâ Who gives victory and happiness
Dispeller of fear, Victrix of fortresses and ill-fortune
Who had power to destroy the proud enemies of the
Devatâs,
And Who strikes terror into the hearts of thousands (of
Ever conquer ! Her foes)
She it was Who, having severed the head of the Asura
Mahisha,
Crushed and killed under Her feet him who assumed the
form of a buffalo
Now bellowing, now charging, and again retreating
And from whose mouth the Asura issued.

10

In the red ocean vast and surging
Danced the great shields weapons and streamers(2) of the
enemy
(An ocean) clouded by the flight of discus
And the arrows of the heaving multitude of soldiers
There lay the heads of the proud and wicked Asuras
Broken and cut to pieces, tossed about by the storm of
battle,
(The sight of which) sharpened the thirst and hunger of
the birds of carrion.

(1) See Mârkandeya Chandi vv. 38, 39.

(2) Chāmata.

I meditate(1) upon Devî Mahisamardini,
Rushing in frenzy now here, now there on that wondrous
field of battle (for the slaughter of the enemies)
Attended by eight companion Mâtris(2)
And on the Mantra and Badhû Vîja(3) in the lotus of eight
petals(4).
Within the two horns of the fierce and terrible restless and
challenging head
Bent low and slanting(5) of the maddened buffalo.

Let the Sâdhaka meditate on the dark Shivâ
(Mahishamardini),
Holding in Her hands discus, lance, axe, shield, arrow,
bow, and trident,
Making the gesture(6) which dispels fear ;
Her mass of hair is like a bank of cloud entwined up on
Her head,
Her face most formidable awes (Her foes)
Making even the defiant falter
Her laugh is loud and terrible.

O Devî ! such as in this manner
Meditate upon this Thy faultless form
Or upon Thee as Durgâ or other form of Thine
Worshipped by Indra and other Devas,
To them it is given to attack the cities of their foes,
And conquering their enemies, to gain a kingdom ;
They too, acquire the nectar of the knowledge of poesy,
And power to arrest, banish, and slay(7).

(1) Reading Smare for vare in text.

(2) The Devis so called *vide ante* the Karnejapa-Stotra.

(3) String the Mantra may be said with this or the Târa (Ong) Mâyâ (Uring) Kâma (Kling) or Vâgbhava Vija (Aing).

(4) On the petals are the eight syllables Mahishmardini svâhâ : "Salutation to the Devi slayer of Mahisha"

(5) The buffalo when charging puts its head askew. The Mantra is thought of as placed between the two horns.

(6) The Abhayamudrâ.

(7) Stambhanam, Uchchâtanam, and Mârasnam : Three of the Tantrik *Sktakarma*.

Whosoever reads or hears this Hymn
 Made by me in rapt meditation upon Thy lotus feet,
 Wherein is said Thy Kula worship and Mantra in hidden
 form(1)

In the palms of the hands of all such
 Are forthwith wealth, fulfilment of desire and liberation.
 O Mother ! salutation to Thee !
 May Thou conquer !

In the concluding portion of this Chapter the Devî says that Her chief forms are represented by Mahishamardinî, Kâlî, and Tripurâbhairavî, the last being considered the primary manifestation (VII. 37). This work inculcates the worship of Yoginîs as a part of Kula-worship, on Kula-days (Kulavâra) and Kula-tithis, specially on the 14th day of the moon.

[The Kulavâras have been described in the Yâmalas from which they have been quoted in the Tantrasâra as follows "Tuesday and Friday are Kula days while Wednesday is both Kula and Akula, the rest being all Akula" (2) Again all Tithis with an uneven number are Akula ; with an even number Kula with the exception of the second, sixth and tenth which are both Kula and Akula.] (3)

The evening rite, consisting in the offering of food to jackals, is described at length. The Devî towards the end says "Thou art the Guru of all the Tantras and neither I nor Hari. Therefore Thou art the Revealer of the Tantras. I entered into Thy body (as Shakti) and thereby Thou didst become the Lord (Prabhu). There is none but Myself who is the Mother to create (Kâryyavibhâvinî) (4) and therefore it is when creation

(1) The Mantra Mahishamardini svâhâ may be spelt out from the first six verses from the following words which respectively commence them. Machchitte (Ma) Hityâ (Hi) Chandaadvishayântara (Sha) Mannindâ (Ma) Nirddishito'smi (Rdini) Svâtmânam and not âtmânam as given in the text (Svâ) and Hâhâ (Hâ).

(2) Ravichandrau guruh saurish chattvârashchâkulâ matâh
 Bhaumashukrau kulâkhyau tu budhavârau kulâkulah. See Patala VII. 38.

(3) Dvitîyâ dashami shashthî kulâkulamudâhritam
 Vishamâshchâkulâh sarvâh sheshâshcha tithayah kulâh
 Similarly all Nakshatras with an even number are Kula :
 Vârunâdrâbhijinmûlang kulâkulamudâhritam
 Kulâni samadhishtnyâni sheshaihâny akulâni cha.

(4) That is She has the disposition to act or to carry out what He wills. She alone has Kartrîtvâ for the Father as efficient cause does not act, but the Mother in whose womb the seed of the world is sown alone does so

INTRODUCTION.

takes place that sonship is in Thee. Thou alone art the Father who wills what I do (Kâryyavibhâvaka) and none else.

Mâng vinâ jananî kâpi naiva kâryyavibhâvinî¹
 Atah kâryye samutpanne putratvang tvayi vartate
 Tvâng vinâ janakaḥ ko'pi naiva kâryya-vibhâvakaḥ
 Atastvameva janako nâstyanyo'pi kathanchana

"At times Thou art the father ; at others the son ; at times Thou art the Guru ; at others the disciple. By the union of Shiva and Shakti creation comes (Shivashakti-samâyogât jâyate sri-shâlikalpanâ). As all in this universe is both Shiva and Shakti (Shivashaktimaya) therefore, Oh Maheshvara ! Thou art in every place and I am in every place. Thou art in all and I am in all."

Varendra Research Samiti, Rajshahi,

August 1915.

A. K. MAITRA.

कुलचूड़ामणितन्त्रम् ।

श्रीआर्थार एवेलनेन प्रवर्त्तितम् ।

श्रीअक्षयकुमारमैत्रेण पर्यवेक्षितम् ।

श्रीगिरीशचन्द्रवेदान्ततीर्थेन सम्पादितम् ।

कलिकातानगर्यां

संस्कृतयन्त्रे

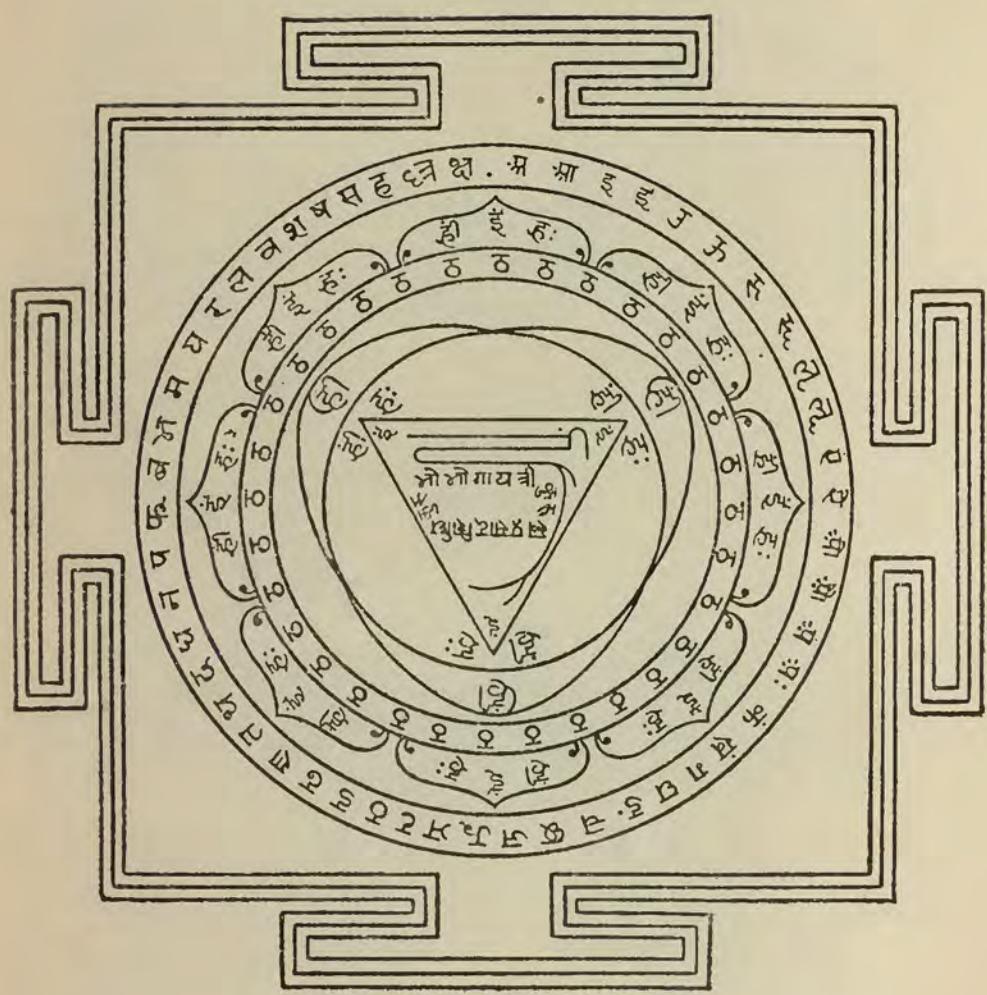
श्रीउपेन्द्रनाथचक्रवर्त्तिना मुद्रितम् ।

लण्डनराजधान्यां लुज्याक् एण्ड कों कर्तृकिण
प्रकाशितम् ।

कलिकातानगर्यां ३० नं, कर्णश्रीयालिसझौटखसंस्कृतप्रेस-
डिपजिटरीभवने प्राप्तव्यम् ।

खृः १८१५ ।

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* | [Richter](#): [Richter](#)

— 6 —

1 :P2h :Hnk

﴿كَلِمَاتُهُمْ مُّنْتَهٰى لِغَيْرِهِمْ﴾

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طهارة بحسب طهارة

וְיַעֲשֵׂה יְהוָה כָּל-אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָא בְּעֵינָיו וְכָל-אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָא בְּעֵינָיו
וְכָל-אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָא בְּעֵינָיו וְכָל-אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָא בְּעֵינָיו וְכָל-אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָא בְּעֵינָיו
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וְכָל-אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָא בְּעֵינָיו וְכָל-אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָא בְּעֵינָיו וְכָל-אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָא בְּעֵינָיו

"**॥** ହାତ ପାଦିରାଜ ବୁଝିଲେ କିମ୍ବା

1. ፩፭፻፯፻ ፪፭፻፯፻ ፪፭፻፯፻ ፪፭፻፯፻ ፪፭፻፯፻

“**תְּבִרְכָה בְּרִיתְמַהְלָה**”

1. B E D B E D R I G E : S E P T Y Y (S E P T Y),

| | | |
|----|--|------|
| ١٣ | بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ | (٦٤) |
| ١٤ | يَا أَيُّهُ الَّذِينَ يَرْجِعُونَ | (٣٤) |
| ١٥ | كُلُّ أَنْفُسٍ لِّرَبِّهِنَّ | (٢٤) |
| ١٦ | فَإِنَّ رَبَّهُنَّ عَلَىٰ هُنَّ بِالظَّاهِرِ | (٦٤) |
| ١٧ | أَنَّا أَنْعَمْنَا بِنَعْمَةٍ مُّبِينَ | (٨٤) |
| ١٨ | وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ | (٤٤) |
| ١٩ | بَشَّارَهُ أَوْ سَبَّاهُ | (٦٤) |
| ٢٠ | فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ هُنَّ بِالظَّاهِرِ | (٨٤) |

॥ २८ ॥ १६ ॥ १५ ॥ १४ ॥ १३ ॥ १२ ॥ ११ ॥ १० ॥ ९ ॥ ८ ॥ ७ ॥ ६ ॥ ५ ॥ ४ ॥ ३ ॥ २ ॥ १ ॥

תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה ! תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה (זט) יי १८

﴿سُلْطَنُ خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّينَ﴾

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| । श । अन्तर्विद्युत्-विद्युत् (४८) | । श । विद्युत्-विद्युत् (३६) |
| । श । विद्युत्-विद्युत् (२६) | । श । विद्युत्-विद्युत् (६६) |
| । श । विद्युत् (१६) | । श । विद्युत्-विद्युत् (५६) |
| । श । विद्युत्-विद्युत् (८६) | । श । विद्युत्-विद्युत् (८६) |
| । श । विद्युत्-विद्युत् (६६) | । श । विद्युत्-विद्युत् (६६) |

। କେତେବୁଦ୍ଧି-କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-
 ॥ ୦୯ ॥ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ (୧୫) (୧୫)କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-
 । କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ (୧୫)କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-
 ॥ ୧୮ ॥ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ । କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-
 । କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ (୧୫)-କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-
 ॥ ୨୯ ॥ (୨୯)କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ (୨୯) କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ (୧୫)କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-
 । କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-
 ॥ ୩୯ ॥ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ : କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-
 । କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ-କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ । କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ

1 生 1 声上口鼻生 口鼻生 (87)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ۱۰۸ | ۱۰۹ | ۱۱۰ | ۱۱۱ | ۱۱۲ | ۱۱۳ | ۱۱۴ | ۱۱۵ | ۱۱۶ | ۱۱۷ | ۱۱۸ | ۱۱۹ |
| ۱۱۰ | ۱۱۱ | ۱۱۲ | ۱۱۳ | ۱۱۴ | ۱۱۵ | ۱۱۶ | ۱۱۷ | ۱۱۸ | ۱۱۹ | ۱۱۰ | ۱۱۱ |
| ۱۱۲ | ۱۱۳ | ۱۱۴ | ۱۱۵ | ۱۱۶ | ۱۱۷ | ۱۱۸ | ۱۱۹ | ۱۱۰ | ۱۱۱ | ۱۱۲ | ۱۱۳ |
| ۱۱۳ | ۱۱۴ | ۱۱۵ | ۱۱۶ | ۱۱۷ | ۱۱۸ | ۱۱۹ | ۱۱۰ | ۱۱۱ | ۱۱۲ | ۱۱۳ | ۱۱۴ |
| ۱۱۴ | ۱۱۵ | ۱۱۶ | ۱۱۷ | ۱۱۸ | ۱۱۹ | ۱۱۰ | ۱۱۱ | ۱۱۲ | ۱۱۳ | ۱۱۴ | ۱۱۵ |
| ۱۱۵ | ۱۱۶ | ۱۱۷ | ۱۱۸ | ۱۱۹ | ۱۱۰ | ۱۱۱ | ۱۱۲ | ۱۱۳ | ۱۱۴ | ۱۱۵ | ۱۱۶ |
| ۱۱۶ | ۱۱۷ | ۱۱۸ | ۱۱۹ | ۱۱۰ | ۱۱۱ | ۱۱۲ | ۱۱۳ | ۱۱۴ | ۱۱۵ | ۱۱۶ | ۱۱۷ |
| ۱۱۷ | ۱۱۸ | ۱۱۹ | ۱۱۰ | ۱۱۱ | ۱۱۲ | ۱۱۳ | ۱۱۴ | ۱۱۵ | ۱۱۶ | ۱۱۷ | ۱۱۸ |
| ۱۱۸ | ۱۱۹ | ۱۱۰ | ۱۱۱ | ۱۱۲ | ۱۱۳ | ۱۱۴ | ۱۱۵ | ۱۱۶ | ۱۱۷ | ۱۱۸ | ۱۱۹ |
| ۱۱۹ | ۱۱۰ | ۱۱۱ | ۱۱۲ | ۱۱۳ | ۱۱۴ | ۱۱۵ | ۱۱۶ | ۱۱۷ | ۱۱۸ | ۱۱۹ | ۱۱۰ |

रहस्य मत्भूतं वत्स ! गोपव्यं पशुशङ्कटे ।
 कुलनाथं परित्यज्य ये शक्ताः कुलसेविनः (५५) ॥ ४० ॥
 तेषां दीक्षा च यागश्च अभिचाराय कल्पते ।
 तत्मात् सर्वप्रयत्नेन कुलीनं गुरुमाश्रयेत् ॥ ४१ ॥
 कुलीनः सर्वविद्याना मधिकारीति गौयते ।
 दीक्षा प्रभुः स एवात् सर्वमन्त्वस्य नापरः ॥ ४२ ॥

इति कुलचुडामणौ प्रथमः पटलः ।

(५५) परसेविनः । ख ।

द्वितीयः पटलः ।

देव्युवाच ।

अथ वक्ष्यामि ते(१) वत्स ! स्नानं कुलसुखावहम् ।
 कृष्णरक्तहरिनीला विविधा सम मूर्त्यः ॥ १ ॥
 तव यः कुलगः शिष्यः स तद्रूपं परामृशन्(२) ।
 दिवं सर्वं(३) मयोर्बीच्च पातालं भूतमध्यवम् ॥ २ ॥
 आचान्तः कुलदर्भेण सदर्भकुलपुष्पकम्(४) ।
 कुलपात्रे सदूर्वच्च सतिलं सजलं तथा(५) ॥ ३ ॥
 गृहीत्वा कुलदेवस्य प्रीतये स्नान माचरेत् (६) ।
 क्षतसङ्घल्प एवादौ कुलचक्रं जले न्यसेत् ॥ ४ ॥
 कुलमूलं समानीय कुलसुद्राङ्गुशेन च(७) ।
 कुलतौर्याणि तत्रैव समावाह्य कुलात्मकम्(८) ॥ ५ ॥
 तत्तोयच्च त्रिधा पौत्रा त्रिधा च प्रोक्षणं तनोः ।
 कुलमूलाय देवाय त्रिधार्थं परिकल्प्य च(९) ॥ ६ ॥
 देवान् पितृन् ऋषीश्वैव तर्पयेत् कुलवारिणा ।
 कुलात्मकान् पुनर्धीत्वा कुलदेवांसु तोषयेत्(१०) ॥ ७ ॥
 भैरवीतन्त्र एवात्र तेषां सङ्का (संज्ञा) च विद्यते(११) ।
 भैरवाय च देवाय(१२) भैरवेण च कर्तृणा ॥ ८ ॥

(१) अथ वक्ष्याम्यहम् । ख ।

(२) परायणम् । ख ।

(३) दिव्यं सर्वां । ख ।

(४) दर्भञ्ज कुलपुण्ड्रकः । क ।

(५) ततः । ख ।

(६) मारभेत् । क ।

(७) कुलमूलात् समानीय कुलपात्रं कुलेन च । ख ।

(८) समावाह्याग्निवात्मकम् । क । (९) कुलसूर्याय देवाय त्रिधार्थं परिकल्पयेत् । क ।

(१०) कुले च परिशोधयेत् । क । (११) तेषामङ्का विद्यते । इति स्नानः पाठः । ख ।

(१२) उप्राय । क ।

। अ॒ | अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ (४८) । अ॒ | अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ (४८) । अ॒ | अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ (४८)
 । अ॒ | अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ (०८) । अ॒ | अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ (३८)
 । अ॒ | अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ (२८) । अ॒ | अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ (६८) । अ॒ | अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ (३८)
 । अ॒ | अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ (५८) । अ॒ | अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ (४८) । अ॒ | अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ (४८)

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 生 生生生生生生 (५६) | 1 生 生生生生生生 (५६) |
| 1 生 生生生生生生 (४६) | 1 生 生生生生生生 (५६) |
| 1 生 生生生生生生 (४६) | 1 生 生生生生生生 (५६) |
| 1 生 生生生生生生 (४६) | 1 生 生生生生生生 (५६) |
| 1 生 生生生生生生 (०६) | 1 生 生生生生生生 (३६) |
| 1 生 加加 (२६) | 1 生 生生生生生生 (५६) |
| 1 生 生生生生生生 (०६) | 1 生 生生生生生生 (४६) |
| 1 生 生生生生生生 (०६) | 1 生 生生生生生生 (४६) |

स्त्रकुलं परमीकृत्य यथाभीष्टं समाचरेत् ।

सा (अ)ङ्गावरणपूजादौ यदि न चमते कुलम् (४५) ॥ ३८ ॥

तदा मूढिं गुरुं ध्यात्वा कुलास्तरसेन च (४६) ।

तर्पयित्वा ततो (४७) देवं जपेन्मन्त्रं निराकुलम् ॥ ४० ॥

इति कुलचूड़ामणी हितीयः पटलः ।

(४५) अङ्गावरण पूजाये यथा न चयते कुलम् । क । प्रामाणिकः पाठः ।

(४६) रसेन तु । ख ।

(४७) तर्पयित्वा कुलं ध्यात्वा । ख ।

| 1 | **AlB1bA** (2)

(٤) فَلَمَّا خَلَقَهُ أَنْذَلَهُ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ فَلَمَّا
 (٥) سَمِعَ الْجِنُّ مَا فَعَلَ هُنَّا كَاوِيْلُونَ
 (٦) وَالْأَنْجَلُونَ لَمْ يَكُنُوا
 (٧) فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ الْمُصْرِفُ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ
 (٨) فَلَمَّا دَرَأَهُ الْمُصْرِفُ
 (٩) فَلَمَّا دَرَأَهُ الْمُصْرِفُ

॥ ੨ ॥

۱ (۶) فارسی-فارسی-فارسی-فارسی

תְּהִלָּתִים-אֲמָרִים פֶּרֶת-בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל || ב

فَلَمَّا نَبَغَتِ الْأَنْوَافُ - فَلَمَّا نَبَغَتِ الْأَنْوَافُ - فَلَمَّا نَبَغَتِ الْأَنْوَافُ

॥ ६ ॥ निर्वापने त्रिलोकीया विजया

॥ ፩ ॥ የዕለታዊሮች ተስፋይ ከፌታዊሮች

(በኢትዮጵያ የሚ በዚህ ማስተካከላቸውን አለበትም)

የኢትዮ-ካናድ የዕለታዊ ማኅበር (8) እና ተከራካሪ

॥ ८ ॥ श्रीरामचन्द्र रामचन्द्र राम

לְמִזְבֵּחַ וְלְבָשָׂר-בָּשָׂר-בָּשָׂר

॥ ८ ॥ କରୁଣାମ୍ଭଦ ପାତ୍ରକରୁଣାମ୍ଭଦ

॥ ८ ॥ ब्रह्मदेवं ब्रह्म लिप्ते

፩፭፻፯፲

— * * —

1 :B2h :b1p2

। एवं । अस्तु इति (३२) ।

। एवं शुभ्र विद्युत विद्युत (४२) ।

। एवं । अस्तु इति (१२) ।

। एवं शुभ्र विद्युत विद्युत (५२) ।

॥ ६८ ॥ शुभ्र विद्युत

। एवं शुभ्र विद्युत विद्युत (३२) उपर्युक्त इति विद्युत

॥ ६८ ॥ शुभ्र विद्युत

। एवं शुभ्र विद्युत विद्युत (४२) उपर्युक्त इति विद्युत

॥ ०४ ॥ शुभ्र विद्युत

। । (५२) उपर्युक्त इति विद्युत विद्युत

॥ ३६ ॥ शुभ्र विद्युत

। एवं शुभ्र विद्युत विद्युत इति विद्युत

॥ २६ ॥ शुभ्र विद्युत

। एवं (५२) उपर्युक्त इति विद्युत विद्युत

॥ १६ ॥ शुभ्र विद्युत

। एवं शुभ्र विद्युत विद्युत विद्युत इति ।

॥ ३६ ॥ उपर्युक्त इति विद्युत विद्युत

। एवं शुभ्र विद्युत विद्युत विद्युत इति ।

॥ ५६ ॥ उपर्युक्त इति विद्युत विद्युत

। एवं शुभ्र विद्युत विद्युत विद्युत इति ।

॥ ४६ ॥ उपर्युक्त इति विद्युत विद्युत

। एवं शुभ्र विद्युत विद्युत विद्युत इति ।

॥ ३६ ॥ उपर्युक्त इति विद्युत विद्युत

। एवं शुभ्र विद्युत विद्युत विद्युत इति ।

॥ ३६ ॥ उपर्युक्त इति विद्युत विद्युत

। एवं (५२) उपर्युक्त इति विद्युत विद्युत

॥ ३६ ॥ उपर्युक्त इति विद्युत विद्युत

। एवं शुभ्र विद्युत विद्युत विद्युत इति ।

शुभ्र विद्युत विद्युत

७८

पिण्डमातृन(म)ये ! देवि । पिण्डमातृवहिष्कृते (४७) ।
 एके वहुविधे ! देवि । विश्वरूपे ! नमोऽसुते (४८) ॥ ४३ ॥
 एतत् स्तोत्रं पठेद्यस्तु कर्म्मारम्भेषु संयतः ।
 विदग्धां वा समालोक्य तस्य विघ्नं न जायते ॥ ४४ ॥
 कुलीनस्य द्वारदेवाः (४९) कथिता स्त्रव पुत्रकं ।
 दीक्षाकाले नित्यपूजा-समये नार्चयेद्यदि ॥ ४५ ॥
 तस्य पूजाप्रफलं वत्स ! नीयते यच्चराच्चसैः । (५०)
 (कर्णजपस्त्रोत्रम्)

यदि ब्रीडापरा स्तासु भोजयेत्तद्गृहाद्विः ॥ ४६ ॥
 स्थित्वा स्तोत्रं पठेत्ताव यावत्तृप्तिः प्रजायते ।
 आचम्य सुखवासादि-ताम्बूलञ्च निवेदयेत् ॥ ४७ ॥
 ततो दद्यात् पुनर्मात्यं गम्भचन्दनपञ्चिलम् ।
 नमस्त्रत्य विस्तृज्यैव वरं प्राप्य सुखी भवेत् (५१) ॥ ४८ ॥
 अन्या यदि न गच्छन्ति निजकन्या निजानुजा ।
 अग्रजा वा मातुलानी माता वा तत्पत्रिका ॥ ४९ ॥
 वयसा जातितो वापि हीनापि परमाः कलाः (५२) ।
 पूज्याः कुलवरैः सर्वैः निजाहङ्कारवर्जितैः ॥ ५० ॥
 सर्वाभावे एकतरा पूजनीया प्रयत्नतः । (५३)
 संस्कृताऽसंस्कृता वापि जननी वापि निष्पतिः ॥ ५१ ॥

(४७) मिति मातृमये देवि ! मिति मातृवहिष्कृते ! । ख ।

(४८) एके वहुतरे देवि विश्वरूपे ! नमोऽसुते । क ।

(४९) कुलीन द्वारदेवाश्च कथितास्त्रपुत्र । ख ।

(५०) “नीयते यच्चराच्चसै” रित्यतः परं कपुस्तके “कर्णजपस्त्रोत्रम्” इति इश्यते ।

(५१) विस्तृज्य प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य वरं प्राप्य सुखी भवेत् । क ।

(५२) हीना वा परमाः कलाः । ख ।

(५३) सर्वाभावे एकतरा पूजयित्वा प्रयत्नतः । ख ।

तदा (५६) भगादिदेवीनां पूजा तत्र विधीयते ।
 कुलनाथं ततो ध्यात्वा स्त्रय मव्यग्रमानसः ॥ ६३ ॥
 शेषं समापये इत्स । तदनुस्मृति-पूर्वकम् ।
 पूजाकाले हीनजाता स्त्रयोषिद् वा प्रयत्नतः (६०) ॥ ६४ ॥
 पूजनीया प्रयत्नेन द्वैधं तत्र विवर्जयेत् ।
 यथा विष्णुः परं गोप्ता यथा च शम्भुरीश्वरः ॥ ६५ ॥
 यथा कमलजन्मापि ये वा व्यास-मुखा द्विजाः ।
 इन्द्राद्या लोकपालाश्च सर्वे गन्धर्वकिन्नराः ॥ ६६ ॥
 यच्चरक्षः-पिशाचाद्या गुह्यचारण-खेचराः ।
 तैर्यथा गोपितं गुह्यं तदुक्तं (त्वदुक्तं) शास्त्रसम्बवं ॥ ६७ ॥
 तथा त्वयैव गोपत्यः कुलाचारः सुदुर्लभः ॥ ६८ ॥

इति कुलचूडामणौ ठतीयः पटलः ।

(५६) तदा दुर्गादिदेवीनां । ख ।

(६०) प्रयाति चेत् । ख ।

। ए । त्रिवेदी गीता १५ (६) ।
 । ए । त्रिवेदी गीता १५ (७) ।
 । ए । त्रिवेदी गीता १५ (८) ।
 । ए । त्रिवेदी गीता १५ (९) ।
 । ए । त्रिवेदी गीता १५ (१०) ।

॥ २ ॥ अन्तर्वाचने गीता १५ (६) ।
 अन्तर्वाचने गीता १५ (७) ।
 ॥ ३ ॥ अन्तर्वाचने गीता १५ (८) ।
 ॥ ४ ॥ अन्तर्वाचने गीता १५ (९) ।
 ॥ ५ ॥ अन्तर्वाचने गीता १५ (१०) ।
 ॥ ६ ॥ अन्तर्वाचने गीता १५ (११) ।
 ॥ ७ ॥ अन्तर्वाचने गीता १५ (१२) ।
 ॥ ८ ॥ अन्तर्वाचने गीता १५ (१३) ।
 ॥ ९ ॥ अन्तर्वाचने गीता १५ (१४) ।
 ॥ १० ॥ अन्तर्वाचने गीता १५ (१५) ।

—१००—

। एवं

। एवं : एवं

॥ ੧ ॥ (੬)

॥ ੨ ॥ (੫)

॥ ੩ ॥ (੪)

॥ ੪ ॥ (੩)

॥ ੫ ॥ (੨)

॥ ੬ ॥ (੧)

॥ ੭ ॥ (੦)

॥ ੮ ॥ (੯)

॥ ੯ ॥ (੮)

॥ ੧ ॥ (੭)

॥ ੨ ॥ ॥ ੩ ॥ ॥ ੪ ॥ ॥ ੫ ॥ ॥ ੬ ॥ ॥ ੭ ॥ ॥ ੮ ॥ ॥ ੯ ॥

॥ ੧ ॥ (੬)

॥ ੨ ॥ ॥ ੩ ॥ ॥ ੪ ॥ ॥ ੫ ॥ ॥ ੬ ॥ ॥ ੭ ॥ ॥ ੮ ॥

॥ ੧ ॥ (੫)

॥ ੨ ॥ ॥ ੩ ॥ ॥ ੪ ॥ ॥ ੫ ॥ ॥ ੬ ॥ ॥ ੭ ॥ ॥ ੮ ॥

॥ ੧ ॥ (੪)

॥ ੨ ॥ ॥ ੩ ॥ ॥ ੪ ॥ ॥ ੫ ॥ ॥ ੬ ॥ ॥ ੭ ॥ ॥ ੮ ॥

॥ ੧ ॥ (੩)

॥ ੨ ॥ ॥ ੩ ॥ ॥ ੪ ॥ ॥ ੫ ॥ ॥ ੬ ॥ ॥ ੭ ॥ ॥ ੮ ॥

॥ ੧ ॥ (੨)

॥ ੨ ॥ ॥ ੩ ॥ ॥ ੪ ॥ ॥ ੫ ॥ ॥ ੬ ॥ ॥ ੭ ॥ ॥ ੮ ॥

॥ ੧ ॥ (੧)

॥ ੨ ॥ ॥ ੩ ॥ ॥ ੪ ॥ ॥ ੫ ॥ ॥ ੬ ॥ ॥ ੭ ॥ ॥ ੮ ॥

॥ ੧ ॥ (੦)

॥ ੨ ॥ ॥ ੩ ॥ ॥ ੪ ॥ ॥ ੫ ॥ ॥ ੬ ॥ ॥ ੭ ॥ ॥ ੮ ॥

॥ ੧ ॥ (੯)

॥ ੨ ॥ ॥ ੩ ॥ ॥ ੪ ॥ ॥ ੫ ॥ ॥ ੬ ॥ ॥ ੭ ॥ ॥ ੮ ॥

॥ ੧ ॥ (੮)

॥ ੨ ॥ ॥ ੩ ॥ ॥ ੪ ॥ ॥ ੫ ॥ ॥ ੬ ॥ ॥ ੭ ॥ ॥ ੮ ॥

॥ ੧ ॥ (੭)

| | | |
|----|-------------------|------|
| ၁။ | မြန်မာ ပြည်သူများ | (၂၈) |
| ၁။ | မြန်မာ ပြည်သူများ | (၀၈) |
| ၁။ | မြန်မာ ပြည်သူများ | (၃၄) |
| ၁။ | မြန်မာ ပြည်သူများ | (၃၄) |
| ၁။ | မြန်မာ ပြည်သူများ | (၆၄) |
| ၁။ | မြန်မာ ပြည်သူများ | (၅၄) |
| ၁။ | မြန်မာ ပြည်သူများ | (၇၄) |
| ၁။ | မြန်မာ ပြည်သူများ | (၈၄) |
| ၁။ | မြန်မာ ပြည်သူများ | (၇၄) |

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>תְּבִיבָה</i> (40) | 1. <i>תְּבִיבָה</i> (38) |
| 1. <i>תְּבִיבָה</i> (28) | 1. <i>תְּבִיבָה</i> (68) |
| 1. <i>תְּבִיבָה</i> (88) | 1. <i>תְּבִיבָה</i> (78) |
| 1. <i>תְּבִיבָה</i> (88) | 1. <i>תְּבִיבָה</i> (48) |

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 1 生 1 母 離 | (४५) |
| 1 生 1 母 離 | (४६) |
| 1 生 1 母 離 | (४७) |
| 1 生 1 母 離 | (४८) |
| 1 生 1 母 離 | (४९) |

፩፡፭፻፭-፭፻፮ በዚህ የ፪፭፻፮ ስም

| | | |
|----|----------------------------|-------|
| ၁။ | ပြည်သူများ ရုပ်သိန္တ အဖွဲ့ | (၁) |
| ၂။ | ပြည်သူများ ရုပ်သိန္တ အဖွဲ့ | (၂) |
| ၃။ | ပြည်သူများ ရုပ်သိန္တ အဖွဲ့ | (၃) |
| ၄။ | ပြည်သူများ ရုပ်သိန္တ အဖွဲ့ | (၄) |
| ၅။ | ပြည်သူများ ရုပ်သိန္တ အဖွဲ့ | (၅) |
| ၆။ | ပြည်သူများ ရုပ်သိန္တ အဖွဲ့ | (၆) |
| ၇။ | ပြည်သူများ ရုပ်သိန္တ အဖွဲ့ | (၇) |
| ၈။ | ပြည်သူများ ရုပ်သိန္တ အဖွဲ့ | (၈) |

1 :E2h :HFBh

一 生 一 歲 生 長 一 歲 生 長 (38)

1:51-52 | בְּ | וְ | בָּרוּךְ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ לִפְנֵי | (בב)

! 生 ! 𠂔 𠂔 (68) | 生 ! 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 (69). | 生 ! 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 (70)

| १० | अनुवाद विजय कुमार (४५) | १० | निष्ठा त्रिपाठी (४५)

| 且 | 1生1死12月 12月12月12月12月12月12月 (28)

וְיַעֲשֵׂה כָּל-מִזְבֵּחַ וְכָל-מִזְבֵּחַ תְּמִימָה נְתַנְתֶּן

। (୩୪) କିମ୍ବାରୁକୁଳରେ ଯାଏନ୍ତିରୁକୁଳରେ

॥ ੬੮ ॥ ਕਾਨੂੰਹ ਦੇ ਕਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਕਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਕਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਕਿਲ੍ਹੇ

וְיַעֲשֵׂה כָּל-מִזְבְּחָתָה כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה לְפָנֶיךָ בְּרִית: וְיַעֲשֵׂה

॥ ੩੬ ॥ ਤੇਜਾ ਪਿਲਾ ਵੰਡੀ । ਕੁਝੇ ਵੰਡੀ ਜਾਂਧੀ

የኢትዮ (ኤሌክትሪክ) አገልግሎት ተፈጥሮ

הַלְּבָנָן הַלְּבָנָן הַלְּבָנָן הַלְּבָנָן

גַּם בְּבָבִילוֹן וְבְרִיתָה (בְּבָבִילוֹן) (בְּבָבִילוֹן) בְּבָבִילוֹן וְבְבָבִילוֹן

॥ १४ ॥ । इसे अपनाना बहुत अच्छा बहुत

1 (፳) የዚህ ትርጓሜ ማረጋገጫ የሚያስፈልግ የሚከተሉት አንቀጽ ተዘጋጀዋል፡፡

1 1125115 122 188 11125 115 11125

॥ ८८ ॥ (८८) इति विद्या विश्वासी विश्वासी विश्वासी

);הַבָּשָׂר יְהוָה יְהוָה יְהוָה יְהוָה יְהוָה יְהוָה יְהוָה

1. 雷電上彌生時代(?)の御殿: 木造の御殿

॥ ୭ ॥ (୧୦) ପାତାର କଣ୍ଠରେ କଣ୍ଠରେ କଣ୍ଠରେ

1 (7) **h****i****l****l****l****l****l****l****l** (g) **h****i****l****l****l****l****l****l****l**

। ॥ १ ॥ विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥ (४६)

। ॥ २ ॥ विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥ (०६)

। विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति * । ॥ ३ ॥ विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥ (३२)

। विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥ (२२)

॥ ८ ॥ विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥
विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥
॥ ७ ॥ विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥
विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥
॥ ६ ॥ (४६) विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥
विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥
॥ ५ ॥ (३२) विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥
विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥
॥ ४ ॥ (०६) विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥
विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥
॥ ३ ॥ (४६) विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥
विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥
॥ २ ॥ (३२) विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥
विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥
॥ १ ॥ (०६) विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥
विद्युतिरुद्रिति विद्युतिरुद्रिति ॥

विद्युतिरुद्रिति

०६

॥ १ ॥ (२६)

॥ १ ॥ (६६)

॥ १ ॥ (३६)

॥ १ ॥ (४६)

॥ १ ॥ (४६)

॥ १ ॥ (५६)

॥ १ ॥ (५६)

॥ १ ॥ (२८)

॥ २८ ॥ (२८)

॥ १ ॥ (३८)

॥ ३८ ॥ (३८)

॥ १ ॥ (४८)

॥ ४८ ॥ (४८)

॥ १ ॥ (५८)

॥ ५८ ॥ (५८)

॥ १ ॥ (६८)

॥ ६८ ॥ (६८)

॥ १ ॥ (७८)

॥ ७८ ॥

॥ १ ॥ (८८)

॥ १ ॥ (८८)

॥ ८८ ॥

॥ १ ॥ (९८)

॥ १ ॥ (९८)

॥ १ ॥ (१०८)

॥ १ ॥ (१०८)

॥ १ ॥ (१०८)

፩ የዚሁ ተስፋዎች | ስፋ

| ስፋ እና የዚሁ ተስፋዎች | ስፋ

| ስፋ እና የዚሁ ተስፋዎች | ስፋ እና የዚሁ ተስፋዎች | ስፋ *

॥ ၆၃ ॥ ገዢ ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች)

የዚሁ ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች | ስፋ

ገዢ ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች | ስፋ

॥ ၈၃ ॥ ገዢ ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች

የዚሁ ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች | ስፋ

॥ ၁၄ ॥ (ከተ) ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች

የዚሁ ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች | ስፋ

የዚሁ ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች | ስፋ

የዚሁ ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች ተስፋዎች | ስፋ

अथवा कुलमयेन पूजयेत् कुलपूजितम् ।
 योगिभिः पौयते मद्यं तन्मद्यं योगिपुङ्गवैः ॥ ७६ ॥
 न मद्यं पानयोग्यं स्यादन्मद्यं गुडपिष्ठकम् ॥ ८० ॥

इति कुलचुडामणौ पञ्चमः पटलः ।

| 生 | 楊 華 琴 曲 集 | 七

| ፩ | ቤትዎች (፶)

| ପାଠୀ ମୁଦ୍ରଣକାରୀ | (8)

| ፩ | ከተደቃደሩበት የዚህ (፳)

1. 亂世上生亂世：生亂世；亂世上-亂世上 *

— 18 —

1 :E2h :BK

॥ ੨੮ ॥ (੪) ਗੁਰੂ ਸ਼ਿਵਾਜੀ ਦੇਵ ਹਿੰਦੂ ।
ਸ਼ਿਵ-ਹਿੰਦੂ-ਹਿੰਦੂ: ਸਾਡੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਹਿੰਦੂ ।

॥ ୯ ॥ । କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ (୧୫) ଶିଖିତାରିଆ ନେହାରି
॥ ୧୦ ॥ (୧୫) କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ
। କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ
॥ ୧୧ ॥ :ଶିଖିତାରିଆ କର । (୧୬) କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ
। କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ
॥ ୧୨ ॥ । କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ
। କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ
॥ ୧୩ ॥ । କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ
। କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ
॥ ୧୪ ॥ * (:ଶିଖିତାରିଆ-କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ-କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ)
। କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ । (୧୭)
॥ ୧୫ ॥ । କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ
॥ ୧୬ ॥ । କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ
। (୧୮) । କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ
॥ ୧୭ ॥ । କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ
। (୧୯) । କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ କରୁଣାମୁଖୀତିପ୍ରମହେ

一五二

| ፩ | ተወስኝ ተወስኝ ተወስኝ (፲፲)

| १८ | अल्पानन्द शिल्प (४५)

蒙古文書寫法與其歷史 (一)

| ፩ | ከኢትዮጵያ ቤት ዘመን (፳፭)

(੨) ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਦੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ੁਭੀ ਹੈ।

। । ପ୍ରକାଶ ନିଧିଯାତ୍ରା (୮)

| ፩ | በዚህንናው የሚከተሉት (፩)

၁၈၁၂ ခုနှစ်မြတ်မျက်

॥**תְּהִלָּה** בְּרִיאָה מִשְׁמָרָה אֶתְחַדָּה: ॥**בְּנֵי**

|| ੬੨ || ਗੁਰੂ-ਪਾਲਿਸਥ (੬੨) ॥ ਰਾਮ ਦੇਵ ਪ੍ਰਭ ਪ੍ਰਭ

የኢትዮጵያ ቤትና የሚፈጸምበት ስራዎች

॥ ୧୯ ॥ ପରିମାଣକାଳୀଙ୍କ ମନ୍ଦିର (୧୯) ପାଠୀରୁ ଶିଖିଲେ

1 (०८) निर्वाचन एवं नियम-संस्थान-कानून

॥ ፳ ॥ ተወቃዣ የሚከተሉ ነው፤ ተወቃዣ የሚከተሉ ነው፤

॥ ४८ ॥ अमरा वा वा वा वा वा

וְאַתָּה תִּשְׁעַל אֶת־בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל

1. **ପ୍ରକାଶ-ପ୍ରକାଶ** ମହିନେ ଏହାରେ

אָמֵן תְּהִלָּתְךָ יְהוָה בְּבָנֶיךָ:

॥ ੪ ॥ ਕਾਵਿ ਬਾਬੇ ਕਿਉ ਤੁਮਹਿ

(၆) မြန်မာ ပြည်တော်လုပ်-ဖို့ပြန်ရမည့် စီမံချက်များ

॥ नमः श्री विष्णवे तुष्टि ॥

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॥ ୩୮ ॥ (୩୮) ପାତ୍ର-କାଳୀଙ୍କ ପାତ୍ର-କାଳୀଙ୍କ

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طہران

प्रौतिपूर्वं समामन्त्रा हुनेत् पिण्डवने ततः (२४) ।
 मधुरतयसंयुक्तं बिल्बपत्रेण संयुतम् ॥ २६ ॥
 पादादिमूर्द्धपर्यन्तं होमान्ते बलिमाहरेत् ।
 बल्यन्ते परमा माया देवी महिषमर्दिनी ॥ २० ॥
 आयाति बलिपूर्णास्या वरहस्ता महोन्मुखी ।
 गृह्ण वत्सेति शब्दे वै खड़गमुत्तोल्य धारयेत् (२५) ॥ २१ ॥
 घोरदंष्ट्रे ! महाकालि ! करवाल-स्वरूपिनि ! ।
 काँ ईँ जँ कुरु कल्याण (२६) (णि) विपक्षच्छेद विस्तरम् ॥ २२ ॥
 एवमामन्त्रा खड़गन्तु यमुहिस्य क्षिपेन्नरः ।
 क्षित्वा क्षित्वा पुनश्चित्वा गच्छत्याकृष्टे पुनः ॥ २३ ॥
 अथवा क्षणमार्जार मेकघातेन च्छेदयेत् (२७) ।
 कुजे चतुष्पदे रात्रौ निखनेन्मन्त्रितं ततः ॥ २४ ॥
 तत्र मोचां समारोप्य यावत् पञ्चं प्रजायते ।
 तावद् भुक्ता हविष्यान्नं प्रतिरात्रं जपेदभीः ॥ २५ ॥
 अष्टोत्तर-सहस्रन्तु एकाकी दीपवर्जितः ।
 उत्पन्नं पत्र मालोक्य (२८) चित्वा (क्षित्वा) निश्चिद्र मानयेत् ॥ २६ ॥
 तत्र भुक्ता हविष्यान्नं तद्विने तटिनी तटे (२९) ।
 तमानीय सुहृत्सङ्गः क्षालयेन्मन्त्रसुचरन् ॥ २७ ॥

(२४) प्रति सर्वं समामन्त्रा छनेत् पिण्डवने ततः । इति क-उस्तके । ख पुस्तके त प्रोतिं पूर्वान्तु संपूर्व्य गच्छेद्वात्रने तत इत्येवं दृश्यते, उभयमेवासङ्गतम् । मया तु पुस्तक-द्वयात् विशुद्धांशमवलम्बय कल्पिनः पाठो मूले न्यवेशि । तथान्तु जानाति भगवान् परम शिव एव ।

(२५) खड़गमुत्तोल्य दापयेत् । क ।

(२६) कच्चित्तं कुरु कल्याणि । ख ।

(२७) घातयेत् । ख ।

(२८) तद्विनी जले । ख ।

। या । नवांतरे त्रिवृत्ति । या । (८६) । या । विद्युत् विद्युत् विद्युत् । या । (८७) *
 । या । विद्युत् विद्युत् विद्युत् । या । (८८) । या । विद्युत् विद्युत् विद्युत् । या । (८९)

蒙古文書

תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה
תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

|| ६ || תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

|| ७ || תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

|| ८ || תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

|| ९ || תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

|| १० || תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

|| ११ || תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

| * תְּבִרְכָה

|| १२ || (१) תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה תְּבִרְכָה

| תְּבִרְכָה

—•—

| :१२२ :४४४

| 且 | 許可證 附錄 (一)

| 三 | 七 五 九 八 (3)

* ፳፻፲፭ ዘመን በፌዴራል

I. Elegia ebraica

* ﻢَوْلَانَى ﺔَرَبِّيَ ﻋَلَيْهِ ﺍٰللَّٰهُ ﺍٰسْتَرْخَانَ

॥ ୩୬ ॥ * [ବ] କଣ୍ଠରୁଦ୍ଧିତା-ପାତା-ପାତା-ପାତା-
ପାତା-ପାତା-ପାତା-ପାତା-ପାତା-ପାତା-ପାତା-ପାତା-
ପାତା-ପାତା-ପାତା-ପାତା-ପାତା-ପାତା-ପାତା-ପାତା-

۱-مکانیزم انتقال-تغییرات که علی‌خواسته می‌باشد

תְּהִלָּה תְּהִלָּה-תְּהִלָּה תְּהִלָּה תְּהִלָּה

מִתְּבָרֶךְ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֶת-שְׁמָךְ נַאֲמַר
בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל
בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל
בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל

॥ ୧୯ ॥ [୧୯] * ପାତାରାମଙ୍କିଳେ ପାତାରାମ-ପାତାରାମ ପାତା
ରାମ-ପାତାରାମ-ପାତାରାମ-ପାତାରାମ-ପାତାରାମ-ପାତାରାମ
-ପାତାରାମ-ପାତାରାମ-ପାତାରାମ-ପାତାରାମ-ପାତାରାମ-ପାତାରାମ
।

॥ ०६ ॥ [८] ଶ୍ରୀକୃତ୍ତିବ୍ସ-ପ୍ରକାଶନ
ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁଣି କୃତ୍ତିବ୍ସ-ପ୍ରକାଶନ
ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁଣି କୃତ୍ତିବ୍ସ-ପ୍ରକାଶନ

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וְעַל-מִזְבֵּחַ תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה [8] ||

مکتبہ طفیل احمد

। ॥ १८ ॥ (२४)

। ॥ १९ ॥ (२५)

। ॥ २० ॥ (२६)

। ॥ २१ ॥ (२७)

॥ २२ ॥ (२८)

। ॥ २३ ॥ (२९)

॥ २४ ॥ (३०)

। ॥ २५ ॥ (३१)

॥ २६ ॥ (३२)

। ॥ २७ ॥ (३३)

॥ २८ ॥ (३४)

। ॥ २९ ॥ (३५)

॥ ३० ॥ (३६)

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