

Revealing Śiva's superiority by retelling Viṣṇu's deeds: Viṣṇu's manifestation myths in the Skandapurāṇa

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Appendix I: Summaries

I.1 The Narasimha myth

(SP 70.1—20) Vyāsa wants to know from Sanatkumāra what Śiva did after he had gone to Mount Mandara with Pārvatī. Sanatkumāra replies that Śiva and Pārvatī enjoy themselves in their palace, when the gods Indra, Śaśāṅka ("Moon") and Vāyu ("Wind") arrive. They have three requests for Śiva. The first concerns Viṣṇu, who, after he has killed the Daitya Hiraṇyakaśipu in the form of a Narasiṃha ("Man-Lion"), does not give up this terrifying body. Indra asks Śiva to make Viṣṇu return to his original form and Śiva promises he will do so. The second request concerns Vāyu himself. He does not want to be bodiless any longer, and Śiva immediately provides him with a large body. The third inquiry concerns Śaśāṅka himself. Due to a curse, he has a body that is subject to consumption and he asks Śiva to release him from this state. Śiva answers that if Śaśāṅka performs *tapas*, "asceticism", he will be free from consumption. After this promise, the gods return home.

(SP 70.21—37) Inspired by the gods' first request, Vyāsa wants to know how Hiraṇyakaśipu was killed by Narasiṃha. Sanatkumāra starts to relate the story of Narasiṃha. Kaśyapa and Diti had two sons: Hiraṇyakaśipu, the elder, and Hiraṇyākṣa, the younger. Once upon a time, Hiraṇyakaśipu was consecrated by Brahmā as the king of the Daityas, Vipracitti as the king of the Dānavas and Indra as the king of the gods. At a certain moment, Hiraṇyakaśipu decides that he wants to conquer the triple world (i.e. netherworld, earth and heaven) and sets off to Śrīparvata to practice severe *tapas* for two thousand divine years. Brahmā is so pleased with Hiraṇyakaśipu's *tapas* that he offers him a boon. Hiraṇyakaśipu asks for immortality, inviolability, freedom from old age, and strength; not to be killed by a weapon, *mantra* ("sacrificial formula"), not by night nor by day, not by something wet nor something dry, not by a man nor by a woman. Having heard his request, Brahmā tells Hiraṇyakaśipu he should add a loophole. Hiraṇyakaśipu answers that in any other case, he shall die. Brahmā consents to this boon and leaves. Hiraṇyakaśipu immediately takes over the triple world.

(SP 70.38—end) Vyāsa wants to know more about Śrīparvata and Sanatkumāra narrates the Māhātmya ("Glorification") of this extraordinary place.

(SP 71.1—47) As Hiraṇyakaśipu rules over the triple world, the gods are unhappy and seek refuge with Brahmā. Brahmā explains that he made Hiraṇyakaśipu state a loophole, so there is a solution to the problem. They should go to Viṣṇu, who will take up the form of a Man-Lion and kill Hiraṇyakaśipu by striking him with one hit. The gods do accordingly and ask Viṣṇu to help them. Viṣṇu is willing to do so, but he needs the gods to enter his body to stand a chance against Hiraṇyakaśipu. The gods enter his body, and Viṣṇu takes on a terrifying Man-Lion form and goes to Hiraṇyakaśipu's city. He slays all the guards attacking him. The Daityas that manage to escape inform Hiraṇyakaśipu about Narasiṃha. The king of Daityas orders some of his subjects to bring the Lion alive, for it shall be a nice pet for his queen. The Daityas set off, but upon seeing the terrifying Man-Lion, they immediately return to Hiraṇyakaśipu. Then the king himself takes his chariot and rushes to Narasiṃha. During a fierce fight, Narasiṃha eventually hits him with a single slap of his claw, kills Hiraṇyakaśipu at once and tears Hiraṇyakaśipu's chest open with his nails. All remaining Asuras flee to the netherworld, called Rasātala, Indra regains power over the heavens, and the gods return to their kingdoms.

(SP 71.48—end) Śiva, being informed by the three gods that Viṣṇu did not give up his Narasiṃha form, takes on the form of a Śarabha (i.e. a fierce, mythical animal) and goes to Narasiṃha. Narasiṃha starts a fight with the Śarabha, but as soon as he realizes that the Śarabha does not even flinch when he is hit, Narasiṃha recognizes that it is Śiva and starts praising him. Śiva is pleased with Viṣṇu's praise and tells him that earlier he had given Viṣṇu the boon that he will always make Viṣṇu return to his own body, whenever needed. Therefore, Śiva, still in the form of a Śarabha, tramples Narasiṃha with his feet and joins Viṣṇu with his previous divine body. Śiva then grants Viṣṇu the boon that he will be a slayer of Daityas. Śiva disappears and Viṣṇu returns to his own abode.

I.2 The Varāha myth

I.2.1 What preceded

(SP 73) After Hiraṇyakaśipu has been killed by Viṣṇu as Narasiṃha, his brother Hiraṇyākṣa takes up the throne as king of the Daityas. Desiring a son, he practises severe *tapas* and as a result, he receives Andhaka as a son, who is born from the darkness (*andhas*) created by Devī and Śiva. (SP 74) Being unhappy with his blindness, Andhaka

starts practicing *tapas*. As a reward, Brahmā does not only grant him eyesight but also a boon. Andhaka wants to be unable to be killed, except when he does not bow down to Pārvatī, and is granted this wish. (SP 75.1—76.13) Hiraṇyākṣa organizes a Kaumudī festival and a Devarātri festival to celebrate Andhaka's successful *tapas*.

I.2.2 The Varāha myth

(SP 76.14—end) After the Kaumudī festival, all Daityas and Dānavas come together in the assembly hall, (SP 77) and Hiraṇyākṣa addresses them: he wants to kill the slayer of his brother. The Asuras agree, offer to help and prepare for battle. (SP 78) When the gods hear about the Asuras approaching, they also prepare for battle. (SP 79—92) A great war between the gods and Asuras takes place for countless years. (SP 93) After this long fight, Hiraṇyākṣa finally conquers the abodes of the gods, starting with Amarāvatī, (SP 94) then the abode of Varuṇa and Yama (SP 95) and finally Laṅkā. Hiraṇyākṣa proceeds to the earth and forces her to accept him as his husband. He takes her to Rasātala, where he binds her, guarded by thousands of Nāgas (i.e. mythical serpents).

(SP 96) As Hiraṇyākṣa rules over the triple world, the gods start to weaken. Brahmā notices the poor condition of the gods and decides to help them. He gives them power and tells them to be patient, for Hiraṇyākṣa's power will perish and then Viṣṇu will kill him. The gods are not appeased though and ask Brahmā where they should live, now that their kingdoms have been stolen. Brahmā replies that they should take their abodes in the subjects of Hiraṇyākṣa. In this way, they will be strengthened. The gods do as they are told. This enrages Hiraṇyākṣa, and he destroys everything on earth.

(SP 97) The gods suffer a lot seeing the earth being tormented like that, so they visit Brahmā again. He assures them not to be afraid because Hiraṇyākṣa's time has come. They should all go to Viṣṇu and ask him for help. Brahmā explains that at Hiraṇyākṣa's birth, it was prophesized that Hiraṇyākṣa cannot be killed by a man, a god or an animal, not on earth, in fire, space or the worlds, so Viṣṇu will kill him as a Naravarāha, "Man-Boar", in Pātāla, "the netherworld". The gods are pleased to hear this and go to Viṣṇu and praise him. After this long eulogy, Viṣṇu tells the gods that he will take up a boar-form, but that he also needs them to enter his body, because he is unable to conquer the Daitya by himself.

(SP 98) The gods prepare the boar-body for Viṣṇu. Each of Varāha's limbs becomes inhabited by the gods, as well as natural and sacrificial elements. The sages illuminate Viṣṇu's *tejas*, "energy", with their own *tejas*, so that Viṣṇu becomes strong and confident that he will kill Hiraṇyākṣa. Brahmā, on the other hand, warns Viṣṇu that this Daitya is not like Hiraṇyakaśipu. Therefore, the gods request Śiva to strengthen Viṣṇu with his *tejas* as well. Śiva promises that Viṣṇu will immediately kill Hiraṇyākṣa when his *tejas* enters him. After this promise, Brahmā does a protection ritual, and Viṣṇu as Varāha takes off.

(SP 99) He enters the ocean and sees a variety of fabulous fish. He does a *pradakṣiṇa*, "circumambulation", around Hayaśiras, passes various places—Maināka, Bhogavatī, the cities of Varuṇa, Surabhī, Kaṅka, Vāsuki, Takṣaka and Śeṣa—and finally, he reaches Rasātala, where Hiraṇyākṣa lives.

(SP 100) At that moment, terrifying omens appear. Hiranyākṣa recognizes them and knows that the gods have resorted to something yet unknown and that they will start a war. Prahlāda, Hiranyakaśipu's son, warns his uncle Hiranyākṣa: he has seen in a dream that someone with the body of a human and a boar defeats Hiranyāksa. His advice is to behave properly, so that this shall not happen. Hiranyākṣa answers that he knows that he will lose his kingdom, for he too had a dream. However, in his dream, he did not see a Man-Boar, but Śiva, telling him to return his royal insignia to Indra. The dream ended with Siva offering Hiranyāksa to always live near him. The Daityas that are present there respond that dreams are not true, so they will fight against the gods, without Hiraṇyākṣa. However, Hiranyāksa replies that when death is ordained by Śiva, it will come: there is no way of escaping it, so he might as well go into battle himself. The discussion is interrupted by a Dānava rushing into the assembly hall announcing that at the sea shore, he saw a Boar, whose limbs are inhabited by gods and sages, and that he is coming to the city. According to Prahlada, there is no doubt that this is not an ordinary Boar, but the bearer of the discus and the plough, i.e. Viṣṇu. Hiraṇyākṣa wants to take revenge with the slayer of his brother. He sends out an army of Daityas and Danavas to inquire who this Boar is exactly.

(SP 101) The Asuras rush to Varāha and attack him. The Boar wants to know why they are assaulting him, for he is just a harmless boar. The Daityas ask him why he has come here and where he is going. Varāha replies that he is just roaming around and that

his wife has been taken by someone else. The Daityas are not convinced: this is not a place to roam around, so they will kill him and bring him to their king. Varāha replies that he has done nothing wrong. If they are after his meat though, they might as well try to kill him, but Varāha is convinced that they will not succeed. The Asuras and Varāha start to fight.

(SP 102) Only one Asura survives and goes to Hiraṇyākṣa. He explains that the Boar is too strong to be conquered. Those Asuras that had stayed behind in the palace say they will fight anyway, but Hiraṇyākṣa should not go into war with them. The king consents and commands for battle. At that moment, Varāha reaches Hiraṇyākṣa's city, called Aśmakapura. The fighting immediately begins.

(SP 103) Varāha tells the Asuras that since he is an animal, they should fight him without weapons and one by one; only then, it will be a fair fight. Although Andhaka agrees, Prahlāda says that animals are always killed by weapons, so it is in fact a fair fight. They should all, Prahlāda continues, kill this animal who is actually the wicked Viṣṇu trying to deceive them. The Asuras attack Varāha and they all fight.

(SP 104) After a long battle, Varāha throws the Dānava called Vipracitti towards the city, who crashes on Hiraṇyākṣa's palace. Hiraṇyākṣa asks who threw him. Vipracitti tells him that this Boar is unequalled and remains unharmed by their weapons. The Boar must be using sorcery and cannot be conquered. However, Hiraṇyākṣa sees the arrival of the Boar as a challenge and thinks himself victorious, so he prepares for battle.

(SP 105) Hiraṇyākṣa sets off being surrounded by Daityas and Dānavas. As they reach Varāha, Hiraṇyākṣa starts the fight. He pierces Varāha with his arrows, and Varāha falls unconscious on the ground. The gods revive him through *mantras*, but Varāha is caught again and is tied by Nāgas. This time, Garuḍa, Viṣṇu's vehicle and assistant, rescues Varāha. Once more, Varāha is attacked heavily by Hiraṇyākṣa's arrow, but he is strengthened by the gods, filling him with their *tapas*, "austerity". (SP 106) The battle continues. Having used various weapons, Hiraṇyākṣa finally resorts to his spear and hurls it at the Boar. (SP 107) Varāha does not see the spear coming and falls on the ground being pierced by it. At that moment, Brahmā recalls Śiva's consent to help Viṣṇu. Śiva's divine *tejas* enters Varāha and strengthens him. The Boar gets up again and removes the spear from his body. With the weapon, he attacks Hiraṇyākṣa in the heart, but Hiraṇyākṣa

manages to cut out the spear and takes a sword instead to attack the Boar again, and the fight continues for many years. Finally, the time comes that Hiraṇyākṣa weakens. At that moment, a bodiless voice speaks to Varāha, saying that it is impossible to kill the Daitya king if he keeps on fighting like this. Instead, Varāha should take the "Māheśvara *cakra*", "Śiva's discus", in order to slay him. He does so and the *cakra* cuts off Hiraṇyākṣa's head. The king of Daityas is dead.

(SP 108) The gods rejoice, *dharma* is restored, everything returns to its original state and the *cakra* disappears. Then Viṣṇu remembers that the earth is still kept hostage and starts looking for her. He finds her bound by Nāgas and drives them away. He lifts her from the water, as she hangs on to the sprout of his fang, and he puts her back into her own place. Varāha gives the triple world back to Indra. The gods and sages ask Viṣṇu to return to his original form. He says that he will do so, but not until he has enjoyed this boar-form a little longer on earth. While the gods return to their homes, Varāha starts roaming around, enjoys himself with other boars, deer and Apsarases in the form of female boars, and celebrates his victory with a festival.

(SP 109) After a long time, Varāha's wife Citralekhā gives birth to their son Vṛka. Vrka is always roaming around on earth and one day, he reaches Skanda's abode in the Himālaya. He uproots trees and wrecks the entire palace garden. Skanda is away at that moment, visiting his father Siva. Because of the sound of Vrka roaring and the sound of trees breaking, one of Skanda's Ganapas (lit. "Protectors of Ganas", i.e. Skanda's attendants), called Kokavaktra, comes to size up the situation. He asks Vrka who he is and, despite of the damage Vrka caused, Kokavaktra does not punish him because he is impressed by his power and body. Kokavaktra will even tell Skanda not to be angry with the little boar. Vrka, however, replies that he is not afraid of anyone and throws a tree at Kokavaktra. They fight for some time, but Kokavaktra manages to tie Vrka down. When Skanda comes home, Kokavaktra explains what happened. Skanda replies that he cannot set Vrka free without punishment because Siva would think him to be weak. All of Skanda's Gaṇapas then go to the boar to torture him. Nārada observes the situation and goes to Varāha to tell him about it. This infuriates Varāha, and he sets out to help his son. (SP 110) When he arrives, he finds Skanda playing with Vrka and immediately starts fighting Skanda. Varāha uses his cakra, but to no avail. Skanda takes his Samvartikā spear, which he has received from Śiva when he visited him, and throws it at Varāha. The spear destroys all arrows that are discharged at him and pierces Varāha's heart. Thanks to this shot, Viṣṇu returns to his old body. He goes to Śiva's abode to praise Śiva. Śiva is pleased with his devotion and grants him a boon. Viṣṇu asks him to teach the $p\bar{a}$ śupatavrata, "the Pāśupata observance", so that he and the gods will be invincible in battle against the Daityas. Śiva consents and takes off to Mount Sumeru to teach the *vrata*.

I.3 The Vāmana myth

I.3.1 What preceded

(SP_{Bh} 113 and 115.1—116.3) When Viṣṇu has slain Hiraṇyākṣa as Varāha, new wars between the gods and Asuras are fought. First, the Amṛtamanthana war takes place, in which Prahlāda, Hiraṇyakaśipu's son, is conquered, (SP_{Bh} 116.4—13ab) and then the Ātībaka war, in which Virocana, Prahlāda's son, is killed.

I.3.2 The Vāmana myth

(SP_{Bh} 116.13cd—28) When Virocana is killed, his son Bali is consecrated by Brahmā as king. Bali conquers the triple world. As Bali rules, the gods are unhappy, so Brahmā approaches them and prophesizes that, even though Bali is righteous, well-disposed to Brahmins, immortal and someone who has obtained a boon earlier, Viṣṇu will conquer the Daitya. Viṣṇu shall beg Bali for three steps on earth in the form of a dwarfish Brahmin. As soon as Bali grants him this gift, Viṣṇu will cover the entire world with one step, he will make his second step in the sky, and Brahmā will give him the third step. This is how the gods will regain their kingdom. The gods agree to Brahmā's idea and go to Viṣṇu, telling him that he should go to Bali immediately, since he is being consecrated in a horse sacrifice at this very moment, and tomorrow morning the concluding ritual bath will take place. Viṣṇu agrees to the plan.

(SP_{Bh} 116.29—45) Meanwhile, Nārada, the messenger of the gods, goes to Bali to warn him that Viṣṇu will approach him in the form of a Brahmin and will ask him for three strides in order to win back the kingdom. Bali should not consent to his wish, for he will otherwise lose his kingdom. Bali does not follow Nārada's advise though and explains that he should always give to whoever begs. Puzzled by Bali's reply, Nārada leaves.

(SP_{Bh} 116.46—92) When a day has passed, during the night, Visnu goes to Bali in the form of Vāmana, a dwarfish Brahmin. He finds Bali busy donating all kinds of goods to Brahmins. Vāmana approaches Bali to ask him for something as well. Bali recognizes Visnu, who has abandoned the *dharma*, "rules", of the *kṣatriyas*, "the warriors", to whom Visnu actually belongs, and has disguised himself as Brahmin. Still, he will give whatever he desires, if it can be given. Vāmana admits that he is indeed Visnu, but that he has no desire for the kingdom anymore. Instead, he asks for a house, measuring three steps of his. At this moment, Sukra, one of the attending Asuras, steps in and warns Bali not to give it. Bali does not listen to him either and grants Vāmana the house. As Bali pours water into Vāmana's hand, by way of making the gift official, Prahlāda and other Asuras still try to prevent Bali from giving the three strides. Prahlāda explains that Asuras should always adhere to adharma, "non-righteousness", such as cheating and stealing sacrifices, not to dharma, "righteousness". According to Prahlāda, Bali should follow his forefathers' example and fight against the gods. But again, Bali does not listen to the warning. In order to show that it is better to disobey the deeds of one's forefathers if these are bad, he tells the story of the sage Vāmadeva and Aśvatarī, (SP_{Bh} 116.93—127) in which three generations of kings perform bad deeds and are therefore killed. It is only when the fourth king in line decides to diverge from the cruel deeds of his predecessors that his life is spared and gets great rewards.

(SP_{Bh} 116.128—117.20) Taking this story as an example, Bali continues pouring water into Vāmana's hand. At that moment, Viṣṇu takes up an enormous body, with which he starts striding his three steps, while resorting to the power of Rudra and Brahmā. With his first stride, he covers the entire earth from the far East to the far West. With his second stride, he covers the sky. And to make his third stride, he raises his foot passing the heavens called Svarloka and Janaloka, and the step is not completed yet. As Viṣṇu is striding, Asuras attack him. Then Brahmā comes to an agreement with Bali, who is bound by Nāgas, that he should give the kingdom back to Viṣṇu⁴⁶⁸. Bali does accordingly and enters Pātāla, "the netherworld".

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⁴⁶⁸ In section 2.3, I argue that several verses may have been lost during the transmission of the text. As a result, the text does not explain how the third step finishes, nor how and why Bali is bound.

(SP_{Bh} 117.21—118.1) Vyāsa wants to know what happened when the triple world was conquered back. Sanatkumāra replies that the gods praise Viṣṇu for his great deed. Because of this praise, Viṣṇu becomes so proud of himself that his highest *yoga*, "power", disappears, and Pāpmā, "Sin", coming from the Asuras, enters him, and he becomes a Dwarf again.

(SP_{Bh} 118.2—20) The gods do not understand what just happened, so the sages arrive to explain after having consulted Brahmā. They say that since Visnu had abandoned his own dharma of the ksatriyas and accepted the kingdom as a gift, he is entered by Pāpmā. Therefore, the gods and the sages should all make Viṣṇu bathe in tīrthas, "bathing places", and make him perform a horse sacrifice. Then they will see Siva, who will purify Viṣṇu, and Viṣṇu will be released from Pāpmā. Having overheard the plan, the gods and sages start the pilgrimage with Visnu. They first encounter the beautiful place of Susumnā, which has many lotuses, all kinds of gems and a Visnu temple. (SP_{Bh} 118.21—30) In Suşumnā, Indra steals a lotus from the sage Agastya. (SP_{Bh} 118.31—end) As they proceed, they meet a parrot in a dead tree. Indra tests the parrot's loyalty to the tree by offering him several boons. The parrot stands the test, and as a reward, Indra revives the tree. (SP_{Bh} 119.1—50) In Kṛmilā, they see a female Brahmin called Gautamī, whose son died because of a snake bite. A hunter catches the snake. However, since Gautamī learns from the gods of death that one dies because of one's own dharma, she asks the hunter to release the snake. Thanks to this generous deed, her son is revived. (SP_{Bh} 119.51—104) In Krtyā, the story of Trnabindu is told, in which seven Brahmins are tormented by king Trnabindu for not performing a sacrifice for him. The king sends an evil spirit to them, but thanks to a trick by Indra, disguising himself as a wandering mendicant, Indra is able to kill the spirit. After killing her, Indra steals lotuses from the gods and sages, but returns them when the gods ask him to do so.

(SP_{Bh} 119.105—end) When the gods and sages have bathed Viṣṇu at the $t\bar{t}rtha^{469}$, they go to the top of the Himavat and make Viṣṇu perform a horse sacrifice, where Śiva appears. (SP_{Bh} 120.1—19) Vyāsa wants to know where Śiva went, when he saw the

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 $^{^{469}}$ In note 355, I argue that in the text as it is transmitted to us today, the last $t\bar{t}rtha$ is not mentioned by name, but that in an earlier stage of the transmission of the text, the place was probably Susumnā.

sacrifice. Sanatkumāra replies that Śiva and Pārvatī went to the cremation grounds in Ujjayinī, where a jackal and a vulture try to trick the family of a deceased boy to leave him behind, so that they can eat him. But then Śiva appears and offers the family a boon. The family wants the boy to be revived. Śiva does not only revive the boy, but makes him a Ganeśa, "Lord of Gaṇas", and creates a temple at that place.

(SP_{Bh} 120.20—121.end) Having done this, Siva goes to the top of the Himavat and tells the gods that they should request a boon. They ask Siva to complete the sacrifice, release Visnu from sin and give the gods their strength back. Siva completes the sacrifice and splits the mountain into two with his trident. Because of this splitting, streams of water break out that purify Viṣṇu, and Pāpmā leaves his body. Śiva tells her that the gods should no longer be tormented by her, that this place will be her much-honoured abode and that it will be more meritorious than all other *tīrthas*, destroying all sins and rescuing the seven previous and future generations. This tīrtha will be known as Samdhyā. Having heard Śiva's speech, the gods make a temple there and go back to heaven. Viṣṇu goes to Śivakūta, performing a horse sacrifice and worshipping Śiva for 1,006 years and six months. This pleases Siva, so he approaches Visnu with his entire entourage and offers Visnu a boon. Visnu asks him to tell him how he will not be contaminated by sin or *tapas*. Śiva replies that Visnu should perform the *mahāvrata*, "the great observance". When Visnu has performed this *pāśupatavrata* for twelve divine years, he obtains supremacy. Thereafter, Siva gives half of his body to Visnu, and Visnu reaches union with Siva, becoming Visnuśamkara.

Appendix II: Figures



Figure 1: Varāha. Udayagiri Cave 5, early fifth century CE (Udayagiri, Madhya Pradesh, India)⁴⁷⁰

⁴⁷⁰ All photographs are my own.



Figure 2: Varāha. Eran, late fifth century CE (Eran, Madhya Pradesh, India)



Figure 3: Harihara. Madhya Pradesh, seventh century CE, presently kept at National Museum (New Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, India)

Appendix III: Critical edition of chapters 108, 109 and 110 of the *Skandapurāṇa*

The following chapters will be published in SP Vol. V, forth. The 'Symbols and Abbreviations in the Apparatus' and the 'Sigla of the Manuscripts Used' preceding the chapters are extracted from this volume.

Symbols and Abbreviations in the Apparatus

- $\langle \rangle$ In the layer of apparatus recording lacunae, these brackets enclose references (by $p\bar{a}da$ letter and raised syllable number) to illegible or lost syllables in the Nepalese manuscripts.
 - In the registers with variants, they enclose syllables of a manuscript reading that have been cancelled.
- () In the layer of apparatus recording lacunae, these parentheses enclose references (by $p\bar{a}da$ letter and raised syllable number) to poorly legible syllables in the Nepalese manuscripts.
 - In the registers with variants, they are used in reporting a manuscript reading to enclose syllables that are uncertain. They are also used after a siglum to enclose comments in English.
 - In the main, lowest register, only when a lemma is long, they are used to enclose the siglum of a manuscript that supports the lemma except for minor differences. The minor differences in the manuscript reading are recorded separately in a layer of apparatus devoted to the readings of the recension to which it belongs.
- \rightarrow Used within the layer of apparatus recording lacunae to indicate that a lacuna extends beyond the verse boundary.
- ++ Enclose syllables of a manuscript reading that have been added (usually in the margin, occasionally between lines).
 - { } Enclose variants of individual manuscripts reported within a larger variant of the group to save space (cf. SP I, 52).
 - Used to separate different lemmas within the same $p\bar{a}da$.
 - ☐ Represents a gap left open by a scribe.
- ... Used to represent illegible or lost syllables in a manuscript reading when the illegible or lost portion extends beyond the lemma.
 - \pm Used only in the layer of apparatus devoted to the readings of the Am- $bik\bar{a}kha\underline{n}da$ recension, to indicate that trivial individual variants within a
 larger variant have been suppressed.
- _ \(\subseteq \) Used to represent illegible or lost syllables that should be assumed to be metrically light, heavy or indifferent.
 - * After a siglum, denotes the second occurrence of a line that is repeated.

conj .	conjecture	em.	emendation
ac	before correction	pc	after correction
f.	folio	col.	colophon
\mathbf{r}	recto	v	verso
om.	omit(s)	i.m.	in the margin
sec.	second	m.c.	metri causa

Sigla of the Manuscripts Used

- S₁ National Archives, Kathmandu, MS 2–229. Rotographs preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, as MS Max Müller, Rotogr. 34. Described in Shastri 1905, 141–146; Gambier Parry 1930, 22–25 (No. 22); Bṛhatsūcīpatram vol. 8, 278; Bhaṭṭarāī 1988, prastāvanā p. 37. Microfilmed by the NGMPP on reel No. B 11/4. Palm leaf, early Nepalese 'Licchavi' script. Bhaṭṭarāī's siglum kha. This manuscript is dated 234 (AD 810/811). For further description see SP I, 32.
- S_2 National Archives, Kathmandu, M
s1-831. Described in $B\dot{r}hats\bar{u}c\bar{\imath}patram$ vol. 8, 292; Bhaṭṭarā
ī 1988, $prast\bar{a}van\bar{a}$ p. 36. Microfilmed by the NGMPP on reel B
 12/3. Palm leaf, early Nepalese 'Licchavi' script. Bhaṭṭarāī's siglum
 ka. Undated. For further description see SP I, 33.
- S₃ Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS Sansk. a. 14 (R). Palm leaf, early Nepalese 'Licchavi' script. This manuscript was acquired by the Bodleian Library in 1992; it is not listed in any printed catalogue, and was not used by Bhaṭṭarāī. Undated. For further description see SP I, 33f.
- R Asiatic Society, Calcutta, MS G-3909. Paper, an early Bengali script. Described in Shastri 1928, 568-572. Dated Śaka 1604 (AD 1682). Not used by Bhaṭṭarāī. For further description see SP I, 34f.
- A₂ India Office Library MS 662–663. Described in Eggeling 1899, 1321b–1323a. Paper, Devanāgarī script. Not used by Bhaṭṭarāī. See SP I, 35. On the occasional spare use of this manuscript, see SP III, 61.
- A₃ Asiatic Society, Calcutta, MS G–972. Described in Mitra 1882, 117–121; Shastri 1928, 579 (see also the Preface p. clxxviii); Bhaṭṭarāī 1988, $prast\bar{a}-van\bar{a}$ p. 37. Paper, Devanāgarī script. This is the only A manuscript used (or mentioned) by Bhaṭṭarāī (his siglum gha). See SP I, 35.
- A₄ Sanskrit College, Varanasi, MS 14311. Paper, Devanāgarī script. Described in *The Pandit* vol. 4, supplement (February 1, 1870), p. l; Catalogue of the Sanskrit College Library n.d., 237; 1957, 10. Not used by Bhaṭṭarāī. See SP I, 35.
- A₇ Dhakka University Library, MS 3376. Paper, an early Bengali script. Mentioned in the New Catalogus Catalogorum I, 362. Not used by Bhaṭṭarāī. See SP II A, 10f.
- **A** We use this siglum to denote the above-mentioned *Ambikākhaṇḍa* manuscripts as a group, or a reading unanimously shared by them all. See SP III, 62f.

अष्टोत्तरशतो ऽध्यायः।

सनत्कुमार उवाच।
तिस्मिन्विनिहते दैत्ये सुराः सर्वे ऽभितुष्टुवुः।
ऋषयञ्च तपोयुक्ताः पुष्पवृष्यञ्च पेतिरे॥१॥
देवदुन्दुभयो नेदुरदृश्याः सुमहास्वनाः।
भूतानां चाभवच्छर्म प्रकृतिस्थं जगद्धभौ॥२॥
जगामादृश्यतां चक्रं ततः स्वस्था बभुः सुराः।
ऋषयञ्चैव लोकाञ्च दैत्यं च दृदृशुर्हतम्॥३॥
असुरापि हि ते सर्वे पुरद्वाराणि सर्वशः।
पिधाय यत्नात्संनद्धाः प्राकारेष्ववतस्थिरे॥४॥
ते भीता मुक्तकेशाञ्च रजोध्वस्ता भयार्दिताः।
जीवितं संपरीप्सन्तः स्थिताः प्राकारगास्तदा॥४॥

¹c ॰য়] (॰स्ते) R 1d ॰वृष्ट्यয় पेतिरे] ॰वृष्टिः पपात च R 2b ॰रदृश्याः सु॰] ॰रदृश्याয় R 2c ॰वच्छर्म] ॰वत् कान्तिः R 3b स्वस्था] सुस्था R 4a असुरापि हि] असुराয়ापि R 4b पुरद्वाराणि] दुदूवुয়्चैव R^{pc} , \simeq (द्व) \simeq \simeq (स्थ) R^{ac} 4c ॰त्संनद्धाः] ॰द्वान्नद्धाः R 4d ॰ष्ववतस्थिरे] ॰षु रणात्तततः R (unmetrical) 5c संपरीप्सन्तः] परिलप्स्यन्तः R 5d ॰गास्तदा] ॰संस्थिताः R

¹d ॰वृष्ट्यस पेतिरे] ॰वृष्टिं पपातिरे \mathbf{A} 2b ॰महास्वनाः] A_7 , ॰महात्मना A_3A_4 2c ॰नां चाभ-वच्छर्म] ॰नामभवच्चर्म \mathbf{A} 3b स्वस्था] सुस्था \mathbf{A} 3d दैत्यं च] तं दैत्यं \mathbf{A} 4a असुरापि हि] असुरा अपि \mathbf{A} 4c पिधाय] $A_3A_7^{pc}$, विधाय A_4 , $\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle$ पिधाय A_7 • यत्नात्] यत्ताः A_3 , यत्ता A_4A_7 4d प्राकारेष्ववतस्थिरे] A_7 , प्रविकारेष्ववस्थिरे A_3A_4 5a भीता] A_4A_7 , भिता A_3 5b रजो ॰] A_7 , राजा ॰ A_3A_4 5c संपरीप्सन्तः] स्वं परीप्सन्तः \mathbf{A} 5d स्थिताः प्राकारगास्तदा] प्रा-कारांत { ॰ रान्तः ॰ A_7 }स्थितास्तदा \mathbf{A} ±

Manuscripts available for this chapter: S_1 photos 4.7a (f. 165^{V}), 4.8b (f. 166^{r}) and 4.9a (f. 166^{V}); S_2 exposures 115b-116b (f. $150^{\text{r}}-151^{\text{r}}$); S_3 f. $165^{\text{V}}-166^{\text{V}}$; R f. $181^{\text{V}}-182^{\text{r}}$; A_3 f. $108^{\text{V}}-109^{\text{r}}$; A_4 f. $152^{\text{V}}-153^{\text{V}}$; A_7 f. $153^{\text{V}}-154^{\text{V}}$.

³(b³-b⁴) S_1 **4**(a¹-a²)(c¹) S_1 **5**(a⁷) S_1

¹b सुरा:] $S_1^{pc}RABh$, सुरा $S_1^{ac}S_2S_3$ 1c °युक्ता:] $S_1^{pc}S_2^{pc}RABh$, युक्ता $S_1^{ac}S_2^{ac}S_3$ 1d पुष्पवृध्यस्य] $S_2^{pc}S_3Bh$, पुष्पवृध्यस्य S_1 , प्रष्पवृध्यस्य S_2^{ac} • पेतिरे] S_2S_3Bh , येदिरे S_1^{pc} , पेदिरे S_1^{ac} 2c °नां चाभवच्छ, °] S_2S_3Bh , °नाम्च भवच्छ, ° S_1 2d जगद्गः] S_1S_2RABh , जगाद्गः S_3 3ab जगामादृश्यतां चक्रं ततः] S_1S_2RABh , जगामा दृश्यता चक्र तत+:+ S_3 3b बभु:] S_2S_3RA , °भवन् S_1Bh • सुरा:] $S_1S_2S_3^{pc}RABh$, स्वरा: S_3^{ac} 3d च] $S_1S_2S_3R$, तं Bh (conj.) • दृह्णुर्] S_1S_2RABh , दृश्णु S_3 (unmetrical) 4a असुरापि हि] S_2S_3 , $\Sigma \simeq \Sigma$ रापि हि S_1 , असुरा अपि $S_1^{ac}S_2^{ac}S_3^{ac}$ 4b पुरः] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3ABh$, पुरा: $S_1^{ac}S_2^{ac}S_3^{ac}$ • यत्नात्सनद्धा:] $S_2^{pc}S_3^{pc}Bh$, (वा)धाय $S_1^{pc}S_2^{pc}S_3^{pc}S_3^{pc}$ • यत्नात्सनद्धा:] $S_2^{pc}S_3^{pc}Bh$, यत्ना+:+ सन्नद्धा: S_1 , यत्नात्सनद्धा: $S_2^{ac}S_3^{ac}$ 4d प्राकारेष्य $S_1^{ac}S_2^{ac}S_3^{ac}$ • यत्नात्सनद्धा: $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RA_7Bh$, राजो: S_1^{ac} • भयार्दिता:] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RA_7Bh$, राजो: S_1^{ac} • भयार्दिता:] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RA_7Bh$, सम्परीप्सन्त S_2^{ac} , सपरीप्सन्त S_3^{ac} 5c जीवितं] $S_1S_2^{pc}RABh$, जीवित S_3 (unmetrical) • संपरीप्सन्त:] $S_1S_2^{pc}Bh$, सम्परीप्सन्त S_2^{ac} , सपरीप्सन्त S_3^{ac} 5d स्थता:] $S_1S_2^{pc}RBh$, ह्थता $S_2^{ac}S_3^{ac}$ • श्वता] $S_1S_2^{pc}Bh$, «स्तथा $S_1^{ac}S_3^{ac}S_3^{ac}$ • श्वरार्था:] $S_1S_2^{pc}RBh$, हथता:] $S_1S_2^{pc}RBh$, हथता:] $S_1S_2^{pc}RBh$, ल्लावा:] $S_1S_2^{pc}RBh$, ल्लावा:] $S_1S_2^{pc}RBh$, हथता:] $S_1S_2^{pc}RBh$, हथता:] $S_1S_2^{pc}RBh$, «स्तथा:] $S_1S_2^{pc}RBh$, ल्लावा:] $S_1S_2^{pc}RBh$

भगवानिष दीप्तार्चिहिविषेद्ध इवानलः।
भीषयानो ऽसुरान्सर्वान्पृथिवीमन्वचिन्वत॥६॥
स बिहः सर्वतो ऽन्विष्य उत्पाट्य च महीरुहान्।
प्रणष्टामिव गां गोपः समन्तादन्वचिन्वत॥७॥
पर्वतान्स तदोत्पाट्य देवोद्यानान्यचूर्णयत्।
आरामान्स तडागानि बभञ्ज च ररास च॥६॥
ततो दक्षिणतो गत्वा मुहूर्तं देवसत्तमः।
शङ्खं पर्वतमासाद्य ननर्द जलदो यथा॥९॥
असुरापि हि ते भीताः प्राकारान्तरसंस्थिताः।
अवेक्षन्त मृगेन्द्रं तं धावन्तं सर्वतोदिशः॥१०॥
सो ऽपि देवस्तदा शङ्खमुत्पाट्य नगमुत्तमम्।
अपश्यत्पृथिवीं बद्धां रक्ष्यमाणां च दानवैः॥११॥
सागराम्भसि विक्षिप्य शङ्खं तं पर्वतोत्तमम्।
अवधीद्दानवान्सर्वान्मेदिन्या ये ऽभिरक्षिणः॥१२॥

⁶b ॰ईविषेद्ध इवानलः] ॰ईविषेवो $\{$ ॰व $R^{ac}\}$ ज्वलानलः R 6d ॰िचन्वत] ॰िचन्तत R 7c गां गो-पः] गाङ्गेय R 7d ॰िचन्वत] ॰िचन्तत R 8c तडागानि] तडागांश्व R 9a ततो] त्रतो R^{pc} , \cong तो R^{ac} 9c शङ्कं] शङ्क॰ R 10a असुरापि \in] असुराश्वापि R 10b ॰संस्थिताः] ॰मास्थिताः R

⁶a दीप्तार्चिर्] A_3A_7 , दीप्तार्चि A_4 6b °षेद्ध] A_3A_4 , °षे(त्म) A_7 • इवानलः] विरोचनः A_3A_4 $A_7^{\rm ac}$, विवाचलः $A_7^{\rm pc}$ 6d °मन्वचिन्वत] °मनुचिन्तत A_3A_7 , °मनुचिन्तत् A_4 (unmetrical) 7a स बिहः सर्वतो उन्विष्य] सर्वतोत्क्षिप्य वेगेन A 7c प्रणष्टामिव] प्रणष्टानि च A • गोपः] गौद्यः A_3 , गौघः A_4A_7 7d °दन्विन्वत] °दनुचिन्तयत् A 8b देवोद्यानान्य °] देवो { °व ° A_4 } द्वाराण्य ° A 8c आरामान्] अवसान् A 8d ररास] ननाद A 9c शङ्खं] $A_3A_7^{\rm ac}$, शसं A_4 , शङ्खं ° $A_7^{\rm pc}$ 10a असुरापि हि] असुरा अपि A 10b °संस्थिताः] °मास्थिताः { °तः $A_4A_7^{\rm ac}$ } A 10c अवेक्षनन्त] अवेक्षत A 11b नगमुत्तमम्] नगसत्तमं A 11d रक्ष्यमाणं] रक्षमाणं A 12b पर्वतोत्तमम्] स मृगोत्तमं { °मः $A_7^{\rm pc}$ } A

⁶a दीप्तार्चिर्] $S_i^{pc}S_2RA_3A_7Bh$, दीपार्चिर् S_i^{ac} , दीप्तार्चि S_3 6b °षेद्ध] $S_2S_3A_3A_4Bh$, ॰षाक S_1 6d °चिन्वत] S_1Bh , (°चिन्वतः) S_2 , °चिन्वतः S_3 7b उत्पाया] S_1S_2RABh , उत्पाया S_3 • महीरुहान्] S_1S_2RABh , महीरुहां S_3^{ac} 7c प्रणष्टामि °] S_2RBh , प्रनष्टा इ॰ S_1 , प्रनष्टामि ॰ S_3 • गां गोपः] $S_2^{pc}Bh$, गाङ्गोपाः S_1 , गां गोप $S_2^{ac}S_3^{pc}$, गां गोप S_3^{ac} 7d °वन्वचिन्वत] $S_1S_2^{pc}Bh$, ॰वन्वचिन्वत : $S_2^{ac}S_3^{ac}$, ॰वंन्वचिन्वत : S_3^{pc} 8a तदो ॰] S_2S_3RABh , ततो ॰ S_1 8b देवो ॰] $S_2S_3RA_3A_7$, दैल्यो ॰ S_1Bh • ॰चूर्णयत्] $S_1S_2^{pc}RABh$, ॰चूर्णयम् S_2^{ac} , ॰चूर्णयं S_3 8c आरामान्] S_2RBh , आरामः S_1 , आरामं S_3 9a ततो] $S_1S_2S_3^{pc}ABh$, भतो S_3^{ac} 9c शङ्ख] $S_1^{pc}S_2A_3A_4^{ac}Bh$, शङ्ख ॰ $S_1^{ac}S_3$ 9d नर्नवं] S_1S_2RABh , नर्नवं S_3 10a असुरापि हि] $S_1S_2S_3$, असुरा ह्यपि S_1 0h (conj.) • भीताः] $S_1S_2^{pc}RABh$, भीता $S_2^{ac}S_3$ 10b ॰संस्थिताः] S_1S_2Bh , ॰संस्थिता+ः + S_3 10c अवेक्षन्त] S_1R , अवैक्षन्त S_2S_3Bh • मृगेन्द्र तं] S_2RABh , संस ॰ S_2 11b नगमुत्तमम्] $S_1S_2^{pc}RBh$, नगसत्तमः $S_2^{ac}S_3$ 11c पृथिवी बद्धां] S_3RABh , पृथवी बद्धां S_1 (anusvāras possibly lost), पृथिवी द्धां S_2 11d रक्ष्यमाणां च] S_2RBh , रक्ष्यमाणा च S_3 12b शङ्खं तं] S_1RABh , सङ्खन्त S_2 , शङ्खन्त S_3 12c अवधीद्] S_1S_2RABh , अवधी S_3

ततो विद्राव्य नागेन्द्रान्प्रगृह्य पृथिवीं बलात्। जगाम दैत्यान्संदृश्य रत्नान्यादाय सर्वशः॥१३॥ स तां दंष्ट्राङ्कुरे लग्नां वहन्भाति मृगेश्वरः। विषाणलग्नां लम्बन्तीं मृणालीं गजराडिव॥१४॥ स तां सागरमध्येन वहन्भाति मृगेश्वरः। वराहरूपी कालान्ते ब्रह्मेव वसुधां पुरा॥१४॥ स सागरं तमुत्तीर्य भगवान्नन्दिवर्धनः। स्वे स्थाने स्थापयामास महीं तां पुनरेव हि॥१६॥ ततः शन्नाय लोकांस्त्रीनदात्स मधुसूदनः। उवाच राजा त्वं नो ऽद्य मित्रं चाहं तवानघ॥१७॥ ये उन्ये ऽपि ते ऽरयः केचिद्वविष्यन्त्यसुरेश्वराः। तेषामपि वधं घोरं करिष्यामि न संशयः॥१६॥ ततस्तमृषयः सर्वे देवताश्व सवासवाः। ऊचुः स्वां मूर्तिमास्थाय यथा पूर्वं तथा भव॥१९॥

¹³c ॰न्संदृश्य] ॰न् संकृत्त्य R 13d रत्नान्यादाय] वक्तेणादाय R^{pc} , वक्ताण्यादाय R^{ac} 14d मृणालीं] मृगाणां R 15c ॰रूपी] ॰रूपः R 16a तमुत्तीर्य] समुत्तीर्य R 17ab ततः शकाय लोकांस्त्रीनदात्स] स शकाय ददौ लोकांस्त्रींस्तदा R 18ab] अन्ये ऽपि ते ऽरयो यत्र भविष्यन्ति सुरेश्वर R 19b ॰श्व] R^{ac} , ॰श्वेव R^{pc} (unmetrical) 19c ऊचुः स्वां मूर्ति॰] ऊचुस्तां वृत्ति॰ R

¹³a विद्राव्य नागेन्द्रान्] विद्रावनागेंद्र $\{$ °गेन्द्रान् $A_7\}$ A 13c °न्संदृश्य] °न्संहृत्य A 14ab लग्नां वहन्भाति] कृत्वा मेदिनीं तां A 14c °लग्नां लम्बन्तीं] °लग्न $\{$ °ग्ना ° $A_7^{pc}\}$ कमुन्बन्तीं A (unmetrical) 14d मृणालीं] मृगाणां A 15b वहन्भाति] A_7^{pc} , वहंताति A_3 , वहंताति A_4 , वहं(न्ना)ति A_7^{ac} 16a सागरं तमु °] सागरान्तमु ° A 16b भगवान्] A_3A_7 , भगवा A_4 16c स्वे] A_3A_7 , स्व ° A_4 17ab °स्त्रीनदात्] A_7 , °स्त्रीं नादात् A_3A_4 17c उवाच] सुरेश A • त्वं नो ऽद्य] A_7 , त्वान्नाद्य A_3A_4 17d मित्रं] A_3A_7 , मित्रं A_4 18a ऽन्ये ऽपि ते] पि ते प्य ° $\{$ प ° $A_3\}$ A 18b °सुरेश्वराः] A_3A_7 , °सुरेश्वराः A_4 19d भव] A_4 , भवः A_3 , भव+त्+ A_7

¹³(a^5) S_1 **15**(d^7) S_1 **17**(b^1 – b^2) S_1

¹³ab नागेन्द्रान्] S_1RA_7Bh , नागेन्द्राम् S_2S_3 13c ॰न्संदृश्य] S_1S_2 , ॰न्सदृश्य S_3 , ॰न् संघृष्य Bh (conj.) 13d रतान्या॰] $S_2S_2^{pc}A$, रतान्या॰ S_1 , रनान्या॰ S_3^{ac} , रतान्यः Bh (typo) 14a तां दंष्ट्राङ्कुरे] RABh, तान्दंष्ट्रान्तरे S_1 , तान्दंष्ट्राङ्कुरा॰ S_2 , तां दंष्ट्राङ्कुरा॰ S_3 14ab लग्नां वहन्] S_2RBh , लग्नां वहन् S_3 14c लम्बन्तीं] S_1S_3RBh , लम्बन्ती S_2 14d मृणालीं] S_1S_3Bh , मृंणालीङ् S_2 15b वहन्या॰] $S_2RA_7^{pc}Bh$, वहङ्का॰ S_1 , वह भा॰ S_3 15d ब्रह्मेव] S_1S_2RABh , ब्रह्मे थ S_3 16b भगवान्] $S_1S_2RA_3A_7Bh$, भगवा S_3 16c स्वे] $S_1S_2S_3RA_3A_7$, स्व S_3 S_4 0 S_4 17d मित्रं चा॰] $S_1S_2S_3$ 18h, मित्रखा॰ S_2S_3 18h, मित्रखा॰ S_2S_3 18h, S_2S_3 18h, S_3 18

इयं मूर्तिर्मया देवाः प्राप्ता परमवर्चसः। न चानया रितः काचित्प्राप्ता मे सदृशी भुवि॥ २०॥ सो ऽहं कंचिद्विहृत्येह कालं मूर्त्यानया सुखम्। भविष्यामि पुनर्देवः सत्यमेतद्ववीमि वः॥ २१॥

मावध्यामि पुनदवः सत्यमतद्भवामि वः॥ २१॥

सनत्कुमार उवाच।

वराह उवाच।

तस्य तद्वचनं श्रुत्वा सर्वे देवाः सवासवाः। प्रदक्षिणमुपावृत्य जग्मुः स्थानानि सर्वशः॥ २२॥

प्रदाक्षणनुपापृत्य अग्नुः त्यामामि तपशः॥ २ गतेषु देवसंघेषु भगवान्नन्दिवर्धनः।

विजहार सुखं तत्र हत्वा दानवपुंगवम्॥ २३॥ तस्य तत्रोपतिष्ठन्त मृग्यो भृत्वा सहस्रशः।

वैदिक्यो ऽप्सरसः शुभ्रास्ताभिः सह रराम सः॥२४॥

स ताभिर्विचरन्देवो महात्मा नन्दिवर्धनः।

रेमे मत्तो महानागो यथारण्ये करेणुभिः॥ २४॥

²⁰a इयं मूर्तिर्] इमां मूर्त्तिं R 20b प्राप्ता] प्राप्ताः R 21a कंचिद्विह्त्येह] किञ्चिद्विकृत्याहं R 23a ॰संघेषु] ॰संहेषु R 23d ॰पुंगवम्] ॰सत्तमम् R 24ab ॰ितष्टन्त मृग्यो] ॰िवष्टन्तम्बशा R 24cd] देविक्यो ऽप्सरसो रम्याः स्त्रीभिः सह रराम ह R

²⁰ वराह उवाच] om. A 20a इयं] इमां $A_3A_4A_4^{ac}$, इयां A_7^{pc} • मूर्तिर्] A_7 , मूर्तिं A_3 , मूर्तिं A_4 20b प्राप्ता] A_3^{ac} , प्राप्ताः $A_3^{pc}A_4A_7$ 20c चानया रितः काचित्] चालयावितसरित् A 20d सदशी] सदशं A 21ab] सो हं क्रचिद्वितत्येह को न मृत्योवया सुस्रं A^\pm 21c पुनर्] A_4A_7 , पुन A_3 (unmetrical) 22b देवाः] A_3A_7 , देवा A_4 23c-25b] om. A_7^{ac} , A_7^{pc} written i.m. 24ab °ितष्टन्त मृग्यो] °ितष्टिन्त मृगाि (गो A_7^{pc}) A 24d सः] $A_4A_7^{pc}$, ह A_3 25a °िवंचरन्] °िवंहरन् A 25b महात्मा निन्द °] महानिन्दिव ° A • After this A_7^{pc} adds श्रीरामः

 $[\]mathbf{20}(b^2) \ S_1, \ (a^2) \ S_2 \qquad \mathbf{23}(c^6 - c^8) \langle d^1 \rangle (d^2 - d^3) \ S_1 \qquad \mathbf{24}(a^3, \, c^4) \ S_1 \qquad \mathbf{25} \langle d^3 \rangle (d^4) \ S_2$

²⁰ वराह उवाच] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RBh$, om. S_1^{ac} 20a इयं] $S_1^{pc}S_2^{pc}Bh$, इमे $S_1^{ac}S_2^{ac}S_3$ • मूर्तिर्] S_1A_7 Bh, मूर्ति S_2S_3 • देवा:] $S_1S_2^{pc}RABh$, देवा $S_2^{ac}S_3$ 20b प्राप्ता] $S_2S_3A_3^{ac}Bh$, प्राप्ता: S_1 • ॰वर्चस:] $S_1S_2S_3RA$, ॰वर्चसा Bh (em.) 20c रित:] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RBh$, रित S_1^{ac} (unmetrical) 20d ॰रप्राप्ता] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RABh$, ॰रप्राप्त S_1^{ac} • सदृशी] S_2S_3RBh , सदृशा S_1 21a किचिद्] S_2S_3Bh , किचिद् S_1 21b कालं मूर्त्यां ॰] $S_1S_2S_3^{pc}RBh$, कालं मूर्त्या ॰ S_3^{ac} 21c पुनर्देव:] $S_1RA_4A_7Bh$, पुनर्देवा+:+ S_2 , पुन देव: S_3^{pc} (unmetrical), पुन देवा S_3^{ac} (unmetrical) 22b देवा:] S_2S_3RABh , $S_1^{ac}S_2^{ac}S_3Bh$, वेवा S_1 23b भगवान्] S_1S_2RABh , भगवा S_3 24a तत्रो ॰] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RABh$, Σ Σ_1^{ac} • ॰ितष्टन्त] $\Sigma_1^{ac}S_2^{ac}S_3Bh$, ॰ितष्टन्त: Σ_1^{pc} , ॰ितष्टन्तो Σ_2^{pc} 24cd शुभास्ताभि:] $S_1S_2S_3^{pc}A$ S_3^{pc} S_3^{pc} S_3^{pc} S_3^{pc} $S_1^{pc}S_2^{pc}S_3^{pc}$ $S_1^{pc}S_2^{pc}S_3$

स सिंह इव सिंहीभिः शार्दूल इव चोन्नदन्।
रराम सागरानूपे ऐरावत इवापरः॥ २६॥
रममाणस्य सिद्धाञ्च ऋषयञ्च तपोधनाः।
पुष्पाणां रुचिरा वृष्टीः पातयन्ति वियत्स्थिताः॥ २७॥
तुष्टुवुञ्चापरे नित्यं चकुञ्चैनं प्रदक्षिणम्।
देवदुन्दुभयो नित्यं सर्व एव न्यवादयन्॥ २६॥
नृत्यन्त्यप्सरसञ्चापि वराहस्याग्रतस्तदा।
वादयन्ति च गन्धर्वा गायन्ति च महात्मनः॥ २९॥
रमयन्तो वराहं तं देवाञ्चेन्द्रपुरोगमाः।
यक्षाः पुण्यजना ये च तथा देवजनाञ्च ये॥ ३०॥
यातुधानाञ्च ये केचिद्रह्मधानाञ्च सर्वशः।
मनुष्याः पश्रवञ्चेव ऋषयञ्चैव सर्वशः॥ ३१॥

²⁶b चोन्नदन्] चोद्वहन् R 26c सागरानूपे] सागराम्भःस्थ R 27a रममाणस्य] रममाणाञ्च R 27c पुष्पाणां रुचिरा वृष्टीः] ऋष्याणां रुचिरां वृष्टिं R 28a ॰श्वापरे] ॰श्वाप्सरो R 28b ॰श्वै- नं] ॰श्वै a R 28d एव न्यवादयन्] एवाभ्यनादयन् R 29b ॰स्याग्रतस्त॰] ॰स्यायतस्त॰ R 29c च] om. R (unmetrical) 30a रमयन्तो] शमयन्तो R 30d देव॰] पुण्य॰ R 31a केचिद्] केचि R 31b सर्वशः] चापरे R

²⁶b चोन्नदन्] A_4A_7 , चोन्नदम् A_3 26c–28d] om. A 29a नृत्यन्त्य \circ] A_7^{pc} , नृत्यंश्वा \circ { \circ चा \circ A_4 } $A_3A_4A_7^{ac}$ \bullet \circ श्वापि] \circ स्तत्र A 30a रमयन्तो] नमयन्तो A_3A_4 , नामयन्तो A_7 30d \circ जनाश्च] \circ गणाश्च A 31a यातु \circ] A_4 , जातु \circ A_3 , (जा)तु \circ A_7 31b \circ दृह्मा \circ] \circ तृ ब्रह्मा \circ A

 $[\]begin{array}{lll} \textbf{26}(d^3,d^7\!-\!d^8) \ S_1, \ (b^7) \ S_3 & \textbf{27}(b^4,d^4) \ S_1, \ (c^2,d^5\!-\!d^7) \ S_2 & \textbf{28}(a^4)\langle a^6\rangle (a^7\!-\!a^8)\langle b^1\rangle (c^4) \ S_1 & \textbf{29}(c^4,c^8) \ S_1 & \textbf{30}(a^4\!-\!a^6,c^1,d^3\!-\!d^4,d^8) \ S_2 & \textbf{31}(d^1)\langle d^2\rangle (d^3) \ S_1^{pc}, \ (c^7,d^2\!-\!d^3) \ S_2 & \end{array} \\ \end{array}$

²⁶a सिंह] S_1S_2RABh , सिंहा S_3 • सिंहीमि:] $S_1^{pc}S_2RABh$, सिंहाभि S_1^{ac} , सिंहीमि S_3 26b योत्रदन्] $S_1^{pc}S_2A_4A_7$, योत्रदम् S_1^{ac} , योन्रदन् S_3^{pc} , योन्रदन् S_3^{ac} , योत्रदन् S_3^{ac} , योत्रदन् S_3^{ac} 27a रममाणस्य] S_2S_3Bh , रममाणस्य S_1 • सिद्धास्य] $S_2S_3^{pc}RBh$, सिद्धास्य $S_1S_3^{ac}$ 27c S_3^{ac} 27a रममाणस्य] $S_2S_3^{ac}S_3$ 27d वियित्स्थिता:] $S_2^{pc}RBh$, सिद्धास्य $S_1S_3^{ac}$ 27c S_3^{ac} 27d वियित्स्थिता:] $S_2^{pc}RBh$, तिय्यस्थिता: S_1 , (वियत्स्थि)ता S_2^{ac} , वियित्थिता S_3 28a तुष्टुवुसाः] S_1S_2R , तुष्टुवु वाः S_3 , तष्टुवुसाः S_3 8h, सिद्धास्थिता: S_1 , (वियत्स्थिता: $S_2^{ac}S_3$ 28d त्षुस्याः] S_1S_2R , तुष्टुवु वाः S_3 , तष्टुवुसाः S_3 8h, सिद्धास्थ $S_1S_3^{ac}$ 27b S_3^{ac} 3h, S_1S_2R , तुष्टुवु वाः S_3 , तष्टुवुसाः S_1 8h, सिद्धास्य S_1 9c S_2S_3R , एवान्ववाय्यन् S_1 9d S_2S_3R , एवान्ववाय्यन् S_1 9d S_2S_3R , एवान्ववाय्यन् S_1 9d S_1S_2R , श्री S_1R , श्री

राजन्याः क्षत्रियाः सर्वे निकायाश्चैव सर्वशः।
तत्राजग्मुर्निरीक्षन्तो वराहस्योत्सवं शुभम्।
बह्वाश्चर्यसमाकीणं बह्वालक्ष्यं सदैव च॥३२॥
एवं तस्याभवद्घास वराहस्य महात्मनः।
उत्सवः सुमहान्दिव्यः प्रत्यहं नन्दिवर्धनः॥३३॥
तस्योत्सवो ऽसौ ऋषिसंघजुष्टः सदा सुरैः सिद्धजनैश्च जुष्टः।
गन्धर्वयक्षोरगराक्षसैश्च विद्याधरैश्चैव सहाप्सरोभिः॥३४॥

इति स्कन्दपुराणे ऽष्टोत्तरशतो ऽध्यायः॥१०८॥

³²ab] om. R 32cd] तत्रा $\langle n$ त्य \rangle निरीक्षन्ते देवाराधनमुत्तमम् R (unmetrical) 32f बह्वालक्ष्यं] बहुलक्षं R 33a एवं] एतत् R 33d निन्दिवर्धनः] कालरूपिणः R 34a ऋषिसंघ $^\circ$] ऋषिसंह $^\circ$ R 34d $^\circ$ सैव सहा $^\circ$] $^\circ$ सापि सदा $^\circ$ R Col. इति स्कन्दपुराणे रेवाखण्डे ऽध्यायः R

³²b निकायाञ्चै॰] नियाकाञ्चै॰ ${\bf A}$ 32c ॰जग्मुर्] ${\bf A}_3{\bf A}_7$, ॰जग्मु ${\bf A}_4$ 32ef] बद्धाचार्यसमाकी- णैं{॰णैं ${\bf A}_4$ } बद्धालक्षं{॰क्ष्यं ${\bf A}_7$ } सदैव च ${\bf A}$ 33c सु॰] ${\bf A}_4$, स ${\bf A}_3{\bf A}_7$ • ॰न्दिव्यः] ॰न्देवाः ${\bf A}$ 34a ऽसौ ऋषि॰] सावृषि॰ ${\bf A}$ 34b सदा सुरैः] सुरासुरैः ${\bf A}$ • सिद्ध॰] ${\bf A}_3{\bf A}_4^{\rm ac}$, सिद्धि॰ ${\bf A}_4^{\rm pc}$ ${\bf A}_7$ 34c गन्धर्वयक्षोरग॰] गन्धर्वों{॰वां ${\bf A}_3$ }रग॰ ${\bf A}$ (unmetrical) 34d सहा॰] ${\bf A}_3$, महा॰ ${\bf A}_4{\bf A}_7$ Col. इति(इति श्री॰ ${\bf A}_4{\bf A}_7$ } स्कन्दपुराणे एकाशीतिसाहस्र्यां संहितायामम्बिकाखण्डे वराहोत्सवो नाम सप्तो- त्तरशतं ${\bf A}_5$

 $[\]label{eq:control_state} \textbf{32} (f^1\!\!-\!\!f^2) \langle f^3 \rangle \; S_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}, \; \langle d^3 \rangle (d^4) \; S_{\scriptscriptstyle 3} \qquad \textbf{34} (d^{12}) \; S_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}, \; (d^{11}) \; S_{\scriptscriptstyle 3}$

³²a राजन्याः] $S_1S_2S_1^{pc}ABh$, राजन्या S_3^{ac} • क्षत्रियाः] $S_1S_2^{pc}ABh$, क्षत्रिया $S_2^{ac}S_3$ 32c तत्राजग्मुर्] $S_1S_2A_3A_7Bh$, तत्र जग्मु S_3 • °रीक्षन्तो] S_1S_3ABh , °रीक्ष्यन्तो S_2 32d °स्योत्सवं ग्रुभम्] ABh, °स्योत्तमं ग्रुभम् S_1 , °स्योत्सवं श्रुभं S_2^{pc} , °स्योत्सवं श्रुभं S_2^{ac} , (°स्यो)त्सवं ग्रुभं S_3 32e °समाकीणं S_3^{ac} 33a °स्याभवद्याः] S_1S_3RABh , °स्याद्वद्याः S_2 33c उत्सवः] S_1S_2RABh , उत्सव S_3^{ac} 33a °स्याभवद्याः] S_1S_2RABh , °महान्दिव्यं S_3^{ac} 34a तस्योत्सवो] $S_1S_2S_3RA$, तस्योत्सवो S_1^{ac} S_1^{ac} S_2^{ac} $S_$

नवोत्तरशतो ऽध्यायः।

सनत्कुमार उवाच।
तस्य कालेन महता रमतः शिक्तनन्दन।
भार्यायां चित्रलेखायां वृको नामाभवत्सुतः॥१॥
स वृको बलवान्नित्यं विचरन्पृथिवीमिमाम्।
नर्दमानो ऽवधील्लोके भूतानि शतशो महान्॥२॥
अथाससाद शैलेन्द्रं हिमवन्तं महागिरिम्।
गौरीकूटसमीपे च कार्त्तिकेयालयं शुभम्॥३॥
तमजानंस्तदाभ्येत्य बलेनाविनयेन च।
नादयानो द्रुमाञ्छुभ्रान्नत्नहेमविभूषितान्।
सर्वर्तुपृष्पफलदान्सर्वकामप्रदानपि॥४॥

2a वृको] एको R 3d ॰यालयं] ॰यवनं R^{pc} , ॰यनवं R^{ac} 4b च] ह R 4c नादयानो] भञ्जयानो R 4cd ॰ञ्छुभ्रान्रत्न ॰] ॰न्भग्नान्वने R

¹b रमतः] रमता \mathbf{A} • शिक्तः] शिक्तः \mathbf{A} 2d शितशो महान्] तत्रसुस्तदा \mathbf{A} • After this \mathbf{A} adds 2 pādas reading तेन शब्देन लोकेशाः किल्पताः शितशो भवन्। \pm 3c गौरीः] गिरिः \mathbf{A} 4a तमजानंस्तः] अवजानंस्तस्तः \mathbf{A}_3 (unmetrical), अवजालंस्तः \mathbf{A}_4 , अवजानंस्तः \mathbf{A}_7 4c नादयानो द्रुमाञ्छुः] नादयान् गन्धमान् शुः \mathbf{A}_3 , नादयेनां धमान् शुः \mathbf{A}_4 , नादयाना क्रमान् शुः \mathbf{A}_7 4d ॰ न्रत्नहमः] ॰ न्हेमरत्नः \mathbf{A}

Manuscripts available for this chapter: S_1 photos 4.9a (f. 166^V), 4.10a (f. 167^r), 4.9b (f. 167^V) and 4.10b (f. 168^r); S_2 exposures 116b–117b (f. 151^r–152^r); S_3 f. 166^V–168^r; S_3 f. 182^r–183^V; S_3 f. 109^r–110^r; S_4 f. 153^V–155^r; S_7 f. 154^V–156^r.

¹ सनत्कुमार उवाच] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RABh$ (सन उ in $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3$), om. S_1^{ac} 1b शिक्त \circ] S_1S_2RBh , शिक्त \circ S_3 • \circ नन्दन] S_1Bh , \circ नन्दन : $S_1S_2S_3$ 1c भार्याया] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RABh$, भार्य(यः) S_1^{ac} • िच-त्र \circ] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RABh$, \circ नम्बत्सुतः $S_2^{ac}S_3^{ac}$, \circ माभवं शु(भः) +तः+ S_1 2a बलवान] S_1S_2RABh , बलवा S_3 2c उवधीस्नोके] $S_1^{pc}S_2RABh$, वधी लोके $S_1^{ac}S_3$ 2d भूतानि] S_2S_3RABh , भूत्वाभि \circ S_1 3b हिमवन्तं] S_1S_2RABh , हिमवन्त S_3 • \circ गिरिम्] S_2S_3RABh , गिरिन् S_1 3d कार्त्तिकेयालयं] $S_2^{pc}S_3ABh$, कार्त्तिकेयाल S_1 (unmetrical, insertion mark after \circ ; akṣara i.m. possibly lost), कार्त्तिक (स्या)लयं S_2^{ac} 4a \circ मजानंस्त \circ] $S_1S_2^{pc}RBh$, \circ मजानंस्त \circ S_2^{ac} , \circ मजानस्त \circ S_3 • \circ वाभ्येत्य] S_2S_3RABh , \circ दाभेत्य S_1 4b \circ नाविनयेन] S_2S_3RABh , \circ नाविजयेन S_1 4c नावयानो] $S_1^{ac}S_2S_3Bh$, नोवयानो S_1^{pc} 4cd दु-माञ्छुभ्रान्न \circ] S_1Bh , दुमान्छुभान्न \circ S_2^{pc} कर S_2^{pc} कर S_3^{pc} कर S_3^{pc} शक्त S_3^{pc} 1 S_1^{pc} 4cd S_2^{pc}

शिलामणिमयाञ्छुभाज्छातकुम्भमयाञ्छुभान्।
हरितालमयांश्वान्यांस्तथा मानःशिलाचलान्।
उत्पाद्योत्पाद्य वेगेन बभझ रुषितो यथा॥४॥
स गर्जमानः सततं गजो मत्त इवापरः।
बभझ तद्वनं शुभ्रं कार्त्तिकेयस्य धीमतः॥६॥
तस्य गर्जितशब्देन वनभङ्गस्वनेन च।
स्कन्दस्य गणपः शूरो निर्जगाम निशामयन्॥७॥
कोकवक्र इति ख्यातो दृढं स्कन्दस्य वल्लभः।
महात्मा बलसंपन्नो गत्वा वृकमवैक्षत॥६॥
स तं दृष्ट्वा महाकायं तरुणं प्रियदर्शनम्।
जीमूतमिव नर्दन्तं किंचित्प्रकुपिताननम्।
उवाच वचनं हृष्टः कोकवक्रो हसन्निव॥९॥

⁵d मानःशिलाचलान्] मणिमयाङ्क्कभान् R 6b गजो मत्त] गजोत्तम R 7c गणपः] तु गणः R 7d निशामयन्] महावनम् R 8a कोक॰] काक॰ R 9e हृष्टः] वीरः R 9f कोक॰] काक॰ R

 $f{5a}$ °मिण °] °मान ° A_3A_4 , मिन ° A_7 $f{5ab}$ °ञ्छात °] A_3A_4 , °न् सात ° A_7 $f{5d}$ मान :िशलाचलान्] मन :िशलामयान् $f{A}$ $f{6a}$ गर्जमान :] सज्ज { °ज्जं ° A_7 }मान : $f{A}$ $f{6b}$ गर्जा मत्त] A_4A_7 , गजमत्त A_3 $\bf{6c}$ तद्दनं] A_3A_7 , तद्दलं A_4 $\bf{7b}$ वन °] वचन ° A_3 (unmetrical), बल ° A_4A_7 $\bf{8a}$ कोकवल्क A_3A_4 , काकेव(क्र) A_7^{pc} , काकेव(क्र) A_7^{ac} $\bf{8b}$ वल्लम :] A_3A_7 , ववल्लम : A_4 (unmetrical) $\bf{8d}$ वृक °] मृग ° \bf{A} $\bf{9a}$ तं दृष्ट्या] दृष्ट्या तं \bf{A} $\bf{9d}$ °तानन म्] °तानन : \bf{A} $\bf{9e}$ वचन | A_3A_7 , वनं A_4 (unmetrical) $\bf{9f}$ कोकवक्तो] काकवल्को A_3A_4 , काकव(क्रो) A_7^{pc} , काकव(क्रो) A_7^{pc}

⁶(a^1 - a^3) S_1 **8**(c^6 , d^7 - d^8) S_1 **9**(c^4 , e^7 - e^8) S_1

⁵ab ॰मयाञ्छश्राञ्छात ॰] RA_3A_4 , ॰मया शुभ्राः शात ॰ S_1 , ॰मया शुभ्रा सात S_2S_3 , ॰मयाः शुभ्राः शात $^{\circ}$ Bh (em.?) 5b $^{\circ}$ मयाञ्छभान्] RA, $^{\circ}$ मयास्तथा $^{\circ}$ Bh, $^{\circ}$ मया शुभा $^{\circ}$ S₂S₃ 5cd $^{\circ}$ मयांश्वा-न्यांस्त \circ] S_1RA , मयाश्चान्यास्त \circ S_2Bh , मयाश्चान्या त \circ S_3 5d मानः \circ] S_2S_3Bh , मानं \circ S_1 ॰शिलाचलान्] em., ॰शिलाबलान् S_1 , ॰शिलाचला S_2 , ॰शिलातला S_3 , ॰शिलोपालान् Bh (typo, em.?) **5e** ॰ व्योत्पाव्य] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RABh$, ॰ व्योत्प S_1^{ac} (unmetrical) **5f** बभम्न] $S_1S_2^{pc}S_3RABh$, ब⟨झ⟩+भ+झ S₂ • হিषतो] S₂S₃RA, रूषितो S₁Bh • 6b गजो मत्त] S₂cA₄A₂Bh (em.), गजो-त्तम S_1 , गजोन्मत्त S_2 , गजोत्तमत्त S_3^{ac} (unmetrical) **6c** तद्दनं] $S_1RA_3A_7Bh$, सौ द्वं ततः S_2^{pc} (unmetrical), द्वं प्नं S_2^{ac} , द्वनं S_3 (unmetrical) • शुभ्रं] S_1S_2RABh , शुभ्रं S_3 6d कार्त्तिकेय-स्य] S₁S₂S₃RA, कार्तिकेस्य Bh (typo, unmetrical) 7a तस्य] S₁S₂^{pc}S₃RABh, तस्या S₂^{ac} च] S_1S_2RABh , व S_3 7c गणपः] S_2S_3ABh , स गणः S_1 7d निशामयन्] S_1A , स मन्दिरं S₂S₃^{ac}, स मन्दिरात S₃^{pc}Bh (em.) **8a** ख्यातो] S₁S₂S₃RA, ख्यतो Bh (typo, unmetrical) इढं] S_1S_2RABh , इढ S_3 • बल्लभः] $S_2S_3^{pc}RA_3A_7Bh$, बल्लभः S_1 , बल्लभः S_3^{ac} (unmetrical) ॰संपन्नो] S_1S_2RABh , ॰संपनो S_3 (unmetrical) **9c** जीमूतिमव] S_2RABh , जामूत(मे)व S_1^{pc} (tops lost), जामूत(मि)व S_1^{ac} (tops lost), जीमूर्त्तमिव S_3 • नर्दन्त] $S_2^{pc}RABh$, नर्दन्त S_1 (tops lost), **9d** ॰ताननम्] S₁RBh, ॰ताननः S₂S₃ **9e** वचनं हृष्टः] S₁A₃A₇Bh, नर्द्द(न्तो) S_2^{ac} , नर्द्दन्तो S_3 वचनन्दृष्ट S_2 , वचन दृष्ट S_3

कस्य त्विमह संप्राप्तो बालो देवगृहं शुभम्।
न जानीषे किमेतच स्कन्दस्य सुमहात्मनः॥१०॥
वेश्म देवैः सगन्धर्वैः सयक्षोरगपन्नगैः।
कृतं दियतमत्यर्थं गणेशैश्वापि पूजितम्॥११॥
कुमारो मन्दरं यातः सर्वैः सह गणेश्वरैः।
रक्षार्थं मामिह स्थाप्य वारयामि ततो हि ते॥१२॥
तुष्टो ऽस्मि तव रूपेण बलेन वपुषा तथा।
उपारमस्व तेन त्वां ब्रवीमि सुमहाबल।
अहं करिष्ये यद्भग्नं तथैव पुनरेव हि॥१३॥
वक्ष्ये देवं च तं सम्यत्कदर्थं सूकरेश्वर।
यथा न कुप्यते तुभ्यं प्रवरं त्वां करोति च॥१४॥
सनत्कुमार उवाच।
तस्य तद्भचनं श्रुत्वा वृकः संरक्तलोचनः।
उवाच कोकवदनमिदं मृगपतिस्तदा॥१४॥

10a कस्य त्व॰] वध्यत्व॰ R 10d सु॰] तु R 11a देवैः सगन्धर्वैः] सदेवैर्गन्धर्वैः R 12a मन्दरं] मन्दिरं R 13e यद्मगं] यद्भङ्गं R 14ab] रक्षो देवं गृहं सम्यगुदिखद्यकरेश्वरम् R^{ac} , वक्ष्यं देवगृहं सम्यग्ददस्वाद्य मृगेश्वर R^{pc} (i.m.) 14d प्रवरं त्वां करोति] प्रवरस्तत्करोतु R^{pc} , प्रवरं तत्करोति R^{ac} 15a] Before this R adds 18a-d. 15c कोक॰] काक॰ R 15d ॰पति॰] ॰सुत॰ R

¹⁰c जानीषे] A_3 , जानीमे A_4 , जानीसे A_7 11a वेश्म] A_3A_4 , वैश्म A_7 • सगन्धर्वैं:] A_3A_7 , सगंधर्वैं A_4 11c दियतम $^\circ$] च दिवम $^\circ$ A 12b सर्वैं: सह गणेश्वरै:] ससर्वैर्गणपेश्वरै: A 12c रक्षार्थं] A_3A_7 , रक्षार्थं A_4 13c उपारमस्व] A_7 , उमावमसु A_3A_4 13d $^\circ$ बल] $^\circ$ बल : A 14a च तं] गुहं A 14ab $^\circ$ ऋतदर्थं] A_7 , $^\circ$ क् तदर्थं A_3A_4 • स्करे $^\circ$] शूकरे $^\circ$ A_3A_4 , शुकरे $^\circ$ A_7 14c यथा] तथा A • कुप्यते] कुप्यते A_3A_7 , कृष्यते A_4 14d प्रवरं त्वां] प्रसादस्ते A 15–17] om. A

 $^{{\}bf 13}\langle c^1\rangle(c^2\!\!-\!\!c^4,\,c^8)\;S_2\qquad {\bf 15}(d^8)\;S_2$

¹⁰a त्विमह] S_2S_3RABh , त्वियह S_1 10c ॰मेतच] S_1S_2RA , ॰मेत च S_3 (unmetrical), ॰मेतत्त्वं Bh (conj.) 11a वेश्म देवै:] A_3A_4Bh , वेश्म दैवै+:+ S_1 , वेश्मन्दैवैस् S_2 , वेश्म देवै S_3 • ॰गन्धर्वैं :] $S_1S_2A_3A_7Bh$, ॰गन्धर्वैं S_3 11b ॰पन्नगै:] $S_1S_2S_3^{pc}RA$, ॰पनगै: S_3^{ac} (unmetrical), ॰िक्तरै: Bh (conj.) 11cd ॰मत्यर्थ गणेश्वापि] S_1RA , ॰(मत्य्य)मत्यर्थङ्गणेश्वापि सु॰ S_2 , ॰मत्यर्थ गणेश्वापि सु॰ S_3 , ॰ हि] $S_1S_2^{pc}S_3RABh$, स्वार्थ S_3 • स्थाप्य] S_2S_3RABh , प्राप्तो S_1 12d वारयामि] S_1RABh , वरयामि S_2S_3 • हि] $S_1S_2^{pc}S_3RABh$, ह S_2^{ac} 13a इस्मि] S_1RABh , स्मन् S_2S_3 13b वपुषा] S_1RABh , पुरुषा S_2S_3 13c त्वां] S_2 RABh, त्वा S_1S_3 13d ॰वल] $S_1^{pc}S_2^{pc}RBh$, ॰वल: $S_1^{ac}S_2^{ac}S_3$ 13f तथेव] S_1S_2RABh , तथेव S_3 14ab सम्यक्तदर्थ] S_2A_7Bh , सम्यक्तवर्थ S_3 • स्करेश्वर] $S_1^{pc}S_2^{pc}$, सुकरेश्वर: $S_1^{ac}S_2^{ac}S_3$, श्रकरेश्वर S_3^{ac} • सुकरेश्वर] $S_1^{pc}S_2^{pc}$, सुकरेश्वर: $S_1^{ac}S_2^{ac}S_3$, श्रकरेश्वर S_3^{ac} • स्तया] S_3^{sc} , प्रवरं त्वा $S_1S_3^{ac}$, प्रवरन्तं S_2 , प्रसादं ते Bh (em.) 15d ॰स्तदा] S_3^{sc} RBh (conj.?), ॰स्तथा S_1 , ॰स्त(था) S_2

बले मम कुमारो ऽसौ न तुल्यः सगणेश्वरः॥१६॥
यद्वो बलं च दर्पं च तत्कुरुध्वमशङ्किताः।
नामावशेषमेतद्वः कर्ताहं वनमन्तशः॥१७॥
सनत्कुमार उवाच।
ततः स वृक्षमृत्पाट्य हैमं वैडूर्यपल्लवम्।
कोकवक्राय चिक्षेप ननाद च यथा वृषः॥१८॥
ततः प्रहस्य कोकास्यस्तमेवोङ्गृद्ध्य पादपम्।
वृकं तं तेन संकुद्धः शिरस्यभिजघान ह॥१९॥
स तेन सुप्रहारेण भ्रमित्वा मण्डलं वृकः।
पपात भूमौ निःसंज्ञो यथा शक्रध्वजो महान्॥२०॥
ततस्तं पतितं दृष्ट्वा कोकास्यः प्रहसंस्तदा।
बबन्ध पाशैर्बहुभिर्वेशम चैव प्रवेशयत्॥२१॥
तं बद्धं पतितं दृष्ट्वा सहायास्तस्य ते मृगाः।
प्रद्रुताः सहसा सर्वे भयार्ता जीवितैषणः॥२२॥

न बिभेमि कुमारस्य तव वा पापचेतसः।

¹⁶b वा पाप \circ] वाक्याप \circ R 16c बले मम] बलेन मे R 17a यद्दो] यत्ते R 17b तत्कुरुध्वम-शिंद्भताः] तत् कुरु त्वमशिंद्भतः R 17c नामावशेषमेतद्दः] न मे वेगसमं तद्दः R 17d वनमन्तशः] बलवत्तरः R 18a-d] R has this before 15a and repeats it here. 18a ततः स वृक्षमु \circ] R^* , स तु वृक्षं समु \circ R 18b हैमं वैडूर्य \circ] हेमवैदूर्य्य \circ RR 18c कोक \circ] काक \circ RR 19a कोकास्य \circ] काकास्य \circ R 19b \circ वोद्गृह्म] \circ वोद्गृत्य R 19c तं] स R 20d यथा] य यथा R (unmetrical) 21b कोकास्यः] काकास्यः R 21d चैव] तच्च R 22a तं बद्धं पतितं] पतितं संयतं R

¹⁸b हैमं वैड्र्यं॰] हेमवैदूर्य॰ A_3A_7 , हेमवैड्र्य॰ A_4 18c कोकवक्राय] काकवल्काय A_3A_4 , काकवक्राय A_7 19ab कोकास्यस्त॰] काकस्य त्व॰ A_3A_4 , काकास्यस्त॰ A_7 19b ॰मेवोद्गृद्ध] ॰मेव गृद्ध A (unmetrical) • पादपम्] पावकः $A_3A_4A_7^{ac}$?, पा(ह्नव)ः A_7^{pc} 19c वृकं तं तेन संकुद्धः] आचयं{क्षं A_4 }तं तेन श्रूरः A_3A_4 , आयान्तं श्रूकरः तेन A_7^{pc} , आयन्तं तेन च श्रूरः A_7^{ac} 20c निःसंज्ञो] निःशंको A_3 , निशंको A_4 , निःसङ्गो A_7 21b कोकास्यः] काकस्य $A_3A_4A_7^{ac}$, काकास्यः A_7^{pc} • ॰संस्तदा] ॰सन्निव A 22b ॰स्तस्य ते] A_3A_4 , ॰स्तप्यते A_7

 $[\]textbf{16}(a^6\!\!-\!a^8)\; S_2 \qquad \textbf{18}(d^6)\; S_1 \qquad \textbf{19}(b^1)\; S_1 \qquad \textbf{22}(d^3)\; S_1$

¹⁷a दर्ष च] $S_1S_2S_3R$, दर्ष Bh (em.) 17d ॰मन्तशः] $S_2^{ac}S_3$, ॰मृत्तमम् S_1^{pc} , ॰मृत्तमः $S_1^{ac}S_2^{pc}$, ॰मन्ततः Bh (conj.?) 18a ततः] $S_1S_2R^*ABh$, तत S_3 (unmetrical) 18b हैमं] S_2Bh , हेमं S_1S_3 • वैडूर्यपल्लवम्] $S_1S_2A_4$, वैडूर्यपल्लवं S_3 (unmetrical), वैदूर्यपल्लवम् Bh 18c चिक्षेप] $S_2S_3RR^*ABh$, विक्षेप S_1 18d वृषः] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RR^*ABh$, वृष S_1^{ac} 19ab कोकास्यस्त ॰] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3^{pc}Bh$, कोकास्य (त) ॰ S_1^{ac} , कोकस्यस्त ॰ S_3^{ac} 19c संकुद्धः] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RBh$, संकुद्ध S_1^{ac} 20b वृकः] S_1RA , मृगः S_2S_3Bh 20c निःसंज्ञो] S_1S_2RBh , निसज्ञो S_3 20d यथा] S_2S_3RABh , य वा S_1 21a पतितं] S_1S_2RABh , पतित S_3 (unmetrical) 21b कोकास्यः] $S_1^{pc}S_2^{pc}Bh$, कोकास्य $S_1^{ac}S_2^{ac}S_3$ • प्रहसंस्त ॰] S_1S_2RBh , प्रहसस्त ॰ S_3 21cd पाग्रैवंहुभिवंश्म चै ॰] RABh, पाग्रैवंहुभिवंश्म चै ॰ S_1 , पाग्रैवंहुभिवंश्म चै ॰ S_2 , पाग्रैवहुभिवंश्म चै ॰ S_3 22a तं बद्धं] S_1S_2ABh , तम्बद्ध S_3 22c प्रदृताः] $S_1^{pc}RA$, प्रदृता $S_1^{ac}S_2^{ac}S_3$ Bh (typo?) 22d भयातं] $S_1^{pc}S_2^{s}S_3RABh$, भ्या(ती) S_1^{ac}

अथागात्तेन कालेन गणपैर्बहुभिर्वृतः।
कार्त्तिकेयो मयूरेण कूजमानेन सानुगः॥ २३॥
तस्य तत्कथयामास कोकवक्रो गणेश्वरः।
वृकं च दर्शयामास पाशैर्बद्धं महाबलम्॥ २४॥
कोकवक्र उवाच।
भगवन्वराहरूपस्य सुतः श्रीमान्वृकः किल।
हिरण्याक्षो हतो येन दानवो देवकण्टकः॥ २५॥
बभञ्जायं सुदुष्टात्मा सहितो ऽन्यैर्वनं तव।
ततः पाशैर्मया बद्धः क्रियतामस्य यत्परम्॥ २६॥
स्कन्द उवाच।
नायं शक्यो मयाद्येह मोक्रुं मृगकुलाधमः।
मुक्ते वक्तव्यता लोके भविष्यति न संशयः॥ २७॥
देवो मां वक्ष्यते व्यक्तं स्कन्दो भीतो न संशयः।
यो मुमोच सुतं तस्य वराहस्य कृतागसम्॥ २६॥

²³a अथागात्तेन] तथागात्तत्र R 23d कूजमानेन सानुगः] कूजता पितृमन्दिरात् R 24b कोक॰] काक॰ R 25 कोकवक्तृ] ककास्य R 25a ॰वन्वराह॰] ॰वन् काम॰ R 26a बभझायं सु॰] बभझ एष R 27a ॰याद्येह] ॰या ह्येव R 27b ॰कुलाधमः] ॰कुलाधमम् R 28a व्यक्तं] नित्यं R 28c यो] यन् R 28d कृतागसम्] कृताशनम् R

²⁴(d^2 – d^3) S_1 **27**(b^8) S_1

²³a कालेन] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RABh$, कालैन S_1^{ac} 23b गणपैर्] S_1S_2RABh , गणेपै S_3 24d पाणेर्] S_1S_2RABh , पाणे S_3 25a भगवन्] $S_1S_3RA_3A_4Bh$ (hypermetrical except R), भगवान् S_2 (hypermetrical) 25b सुतः] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RBh$, सुत S_1^{ac} • किल] S_2S_3RBh , किलः S_1 25d °कण्टकः] S_2S_3RABh , °कण्टः S_1 (unmetrical) 26a बभझायं] $S_1^{pc}S_2ABh$, बभझयं S_1^{ac} , ब-भंजयं S_3 • °दुष्टात्मा] S_2S_3RABh , °दृष्टात्मा S_1 26b उन्यैवंनं तव] $S_2^{pc}S_3RA_3Bh$, न्दैवंनन्तव S_1 , न्यैवंनन्ततः S_2^{ac} 26c पाणेर्] S_1S_2RABh , पाणे S_3 • बद्धः] $S_1S_2^{pc}RA_3A_7Bh$, बद्ध S_2^{ac} 3 26d °तामस्य] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RABh$, °तां मस्य S_1^{ac} 27c वक्तव्यता] $S_1S_2S_3^{pc}RBh$, वक्तव्यतां S_3^{ac} 27d संशयः] $S_1S_2S_3RA$, संशय S_1^{ac} 28d कृतागसम्] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RA_4A_7^{pc}Bh$, मा S_1 • वक्ष्यते] S_2S_3RBh , लक्ष्यते S_1^{ac} 28d कृतागसम्] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3A_7$? $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3A_7$

उक्तो गतश्चाहमद्य स्थाणुना परमात्मना।
मा क्षमेथा वराहस्य तनुं त्वां सो ऽह्वयेद्युधि॥ २९॥
इयं च मम तेनाद्य शिक्तर्वत्तातिभास्वरा।
संवर्तिकेति विख्याता सर्वास्त्रबलनाशनी॥ ३०॥
सो ऽयं दुरात्मा दुर्वृत्तः सर्वलोकप्रबाधकः।
गृह्यतां बध्यतां चैव क्षिप्रमाविष्कृतं बलात्॥ ३१॥
सनत्कुमार उवाच।
तत एनं बिहः सर्वे स्कन्दस्य गणनायकाः।
बद्घा बहुविधैः पाशैर्यातयन्त सहस्रशः॥ ३२॥
स यात्यमानो दुःखार्तो विललाप यथा नरः।
निरयस्थो दुराचारः कर्मभिः स्वैः सुपाशितः॥ ३३॥
तं यात्यमानं संदृश्य नारदः सुमहातपाः।
गत्वा न्यवेदयत्तस्य वराहस्यामितात्मनः॥ ३४॥

²⁹a उक्तो] उक्ता R • गतस्रा॰] गतस्त्वा॰ R 29c मा क्षमेथा] मोक्षसेथा R 29d तनुं] यदि R • ऽह्वयेद्] ऽवयेद् R 30b ॰र्दत्तातिभास्वरा] ॰र्दुर्गा $\{\succeq \succeq R^{ac}\}$ भिभासुरा R 30d ॰नाशनी] ॰नाशिनी R 31b सर्व॰] सुर॰ R 31d ॰माविष्कृतं] ॰माकृष्यतां R 32–38] om. R^{ac} , R^{pc} written i.m. 32cd ॰शैर्यातयन्त] ॰शैः पातयन्तः R^{pc} 33a यात्यमानो] पात्यमानो R^{pc} 33d ॰पाशितः] ॰पूरितः R^{pc} 34a यात्यमानं] पात्यमानं R^{pc} 34d ॰स्यामितात्मनः] ॰स्य महात्मनः R^{pc}

²⁹a ॰ श्वाहमदा॰] ॰ श्व हेमश्व A 29c मा क्षमेथा] मोक्षयेथा A_3A_4 , मोक्षमेथा A_7 29d तनुं त्वां सो ऽह्वयेद्युधि] युधे हिंसा ह्व $\{ \xi \circ A_4 \}$ येद्यदि A 30b ॰ दित्तातिमास्वरा] ॰ दित्ता हि भासुरा A 30c संवर्तिकेति] संवर्त्तकेति A 30d ॰ नाशनी] ॰ नाशिनी A 31b ॰ प्रवाधकः] A_7^{pc} , ॰ प्रधारकः A_3A_4 , प्रधाक \preceq : A_7^{ac} 31c बध्यतां] युध्यतां A 31d ॰ माविष्कृतं] ॰ माकृष्यतां A 32b ॰ नायकाः] A_3A_7 , ॰ नायकः A_4 32c बद्धा] बद्धा A 32d ॰ र्यातयन्तः A 33a यात्यमानो] मार्यमानो $\{$ ॰ णो $A_4\}$ A • द्वःसार्तों] A_4A_7 , दुसार्त्तों A_3 33cd-34] om. A

 $[\]textbf{29}(c^3,d^3) \; S_1 \qquad \textbf{32}(d^4) \; S_1 \qquad \textbf{33}(c^5) \; S_2, (c^7\!\!-\!\!c^8,d^2) \; S_3$

²⁹c क्षमेथा] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3Bh$, क्षयेथा S_1^{ac} 29d तनुं त्वां सो] S_3 , तनु(क्ला) सो S_1^{pc} , तनु — सो S_1^{ac} , तनुं त्वां सो S_2^{pc} , तनुं तेष सो S_2^{pc} , तनुं तेष सो S_2^{pc} , तनुं त्वां सो S_2^{pc} , तनुं तेष सो S_2^{pc} , तनुं त्वां सो S_2^{pc} , तनुं तेष सो S_2

एष पुत्रो वृकस्तुभ्यं बद्धः पाशैरनेकशः।
यात्यते कार्त्तिकेयस्य किंकरैर्दुष्कृती यथा॥ ३५॥
न नाम तव देवस्य लोकार्थायोद्यतस्य च।
करोति संनतिं स्कन्दो बालभावान्निरानमः॥ ३६॥
अथवा स्वबलं स्कन्दो मन्यते बलवत्तरम्।
त्वत्तो ऽत्मनस्ततः पुत्रं तव पाशैर्बबन्ध ह॥ ३७॥
तद्यावदेव तं नासौ प्रमापयति देवप।
तावदेव भवान्गत्वा विमोचयतु माचिरम्॥ ३८॥
सनत्कुमार उवाच।
नारदस्य वचः श्रुत्वा वराहो नन्दिवर्धनः।
जीमृत इव कालान्ते ननाद रुषिताननः॥ ३९॥
तस्य क्रोधात्तदा विह्नित्राभ्यामितदीप्तिमान्।
निश्चक्राम जगत्सर्वं संहरन्निव तेजसा॥ ४०॥

³⁵c यात्यते] पात्यते R^{pc} 36b लोकार्थायोद्यतस्य] लोकस्याप्युद्यतस्य R^{pc} 36c करोति] अकरोत् R^{pc} 36d ॰िन्नरानमः] ॰िन्नरामयः R^{pc} 37ab] om. R^{pc} 37cd त्वतो इत्मनस्ततः पुत्रं तव] दुरात्मानं तव सुतं येन R^{pc} 38a ॰देव] ॰देवं R^{pc} 38d विमोचयतु] विलम्बयतु R^{pc} 39c कालान्ते] कल्पान्ते R 40b ॰नेंत्राभ्याम॰] ॰र्गत्वा तान॰ R

³⁵a Before this **A** adds नारद उवाच । • वृकस्तु °] A_3A_4 , वृकोस्तु ° A_7 35b °रनेकश:] °रनेकधा **A** 35c यात्यते] आर्द्यते **A** 35d किंकरैर्] A_7 , िककरैर् A_3 , िकंकरै A_4 36a नाम] A_7 , नाय A_3 , नाप A_4 36b लोका °] कोका ° **A** 36c करोति] अकरोत् **A** • संनति] सयित A_3 , सपित A_4 , सयित A_7 36d °िन्नरानमः] °िन्नरात्मवान् **A** 37a अथवा स्ववलं] अथास्य भुवनं **A** 37cd ऽत्मनस्ततः पुत्रं तव] न्यूनं तव सुतं येन **A** 38ab] तस्मादन {तस्मा+त्+दलं A_7 } वरश्चासौ न नाशयित देवयः {°पः A_7 } **A** 38c °न्नात्वा] °न्स त्वान् स त्वा A_3 (unmetrical), °न्स त्वा A_4A_7 38d विमोचयतु] A_7 , तं विमोचय A_3A_4 39c कालान्ते] घर्मान्ते **A**

 $[\]textbf{36}(d^1\!\!-\!\!d^5)\;S_2\qquad \textbf{38}(d^2)\;S_1,\,(a^8)\;S_2\qquad \textbf{39}(c^1)\;S_1$

³⁵a वृकस्तु॰] $S_1S_2R^{pc}A_3A_4Bh$, वृक तु॰ S_3 35b बद्धः] $S_2S_2^{pc}R^{pc}ABh$, बन्धः S_1 , बद्ध S_3^{ac} 35d किंकरेर्] $S_1S_2R^{pc}A_7Bh$, िकङ्करे S_3 36b लोकार्थायो॰] S_2S_3Bh , लोकार्थीयो॰ S_1 • च] $S_2S_3R^{pc}ABh$, ह S_1 36c संनति] $S_1R^{pc}Bh$, सन्नति S_2 , सन्तति S_3^{ac} , सन्नति S_3^{ac} 36d ॰िनरानमः] $S_2S_3^{pc}$, ॰िनराममः S_1 , िनरानमः S_3^{ac} , ॰च रोकरः S_1 87c स्वसले] S_1S_2 , स्वसले] S_1S_2 , स्वसले] S_1S_3 , स्वसले S_2 , स्वसले S_3^{ac} , ॰च रोकरः S_1 , िनरानमः S_1^{ac} , ॰च रोकरः S_1 , श्वरंति S_2^{ac} (unmetrical) 37c त्वनते] $S_2S_3^{ac}ABh$, तत्त्वो S_1 37cd पुत्रं तव] $S_1S_2^{pc}S_3^{ac}ABh$, बलत्तरम् S_2^{ac} (unmetrical) 38d स्वस] $S_1S_2^{ac}S_3^{ac}ABh$, पाशै S_3 38a तं नासौ] $S_1S_2S_3^{pc}Bh$, तनासौ S_3^{ac} (unmetrical) 38d देवप] $S_2^{ac}S_3^{ac}Bh$, देवपः $S_1S_2^{pc}S_3^{ac}Bh$, जीत S_2^{ac} (unmetrical) • कालान्ते] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3^{ac}Bh$, कान्त S_1^{ac} (unmetrical) 39d ननाद] $S_2S_3^{ac}Bh$, S_3^{ac} 40b ॰दीप्तमान्] $S_2S_3^{ac}ABh$, ॰दीप्तनि S_1^{ac} 40d सहर्गि॰ $S_2^{ac}S_3^{ac}RABh$, सहर्गिल S_3^{ac} (unmetrical)

उत्थाय चासनाद्देवः सहसैवानिरीक्षणः।
प्रतस्थे शिखरं दिव्यं गौर्या मृगपितः स्वयम्॥ ४१॥
स कम्पयन्महीं सर्वां स्तूयमानो महात्मिभिः।
उत्पातान्भयदान्पश्यञ्जगामाविनिवारितः॥ ४२॥
गच्छतस्तस्य देवस्य पन्थानं भुजगो ऽच्छिनत्।
दंष्ट्रा च वृक्षमापात्य पपात धरणीतले॥ ४३॥
रुधिरं चास्रवद्वक्राद्भृदयं च प्रवेपत।
भयं चास्याभवत्तत्र वेगो येनाभिहन्यते॥ ४४॥
वायवः प्रतिलोमाञ्च उरसा चापतङ्ग्वि।
स्वेदञ्चास्य प्रियं स्मृत्वा तदात्यर्थमजायत॥ ४४॥
एतांञ्चान्यांञ्च बहुश उत्पातान्भयसूचकान्।
अनादृत्य मृगेन्द्रो ऽसौ जगामैव महाबलः॥ ४६॥

⁴¹a ॰नाह्वः] ॰नात् क्रूरः R 41b सहसैवानि॰] सहसैव नि॰ R 41c प्रतस्थे शिखरं] प्रतापण्णिस्तरं R 41d गौर्या] गर्जन् R 42a स कम्पयन्महीं सर्वा] अरद्भ्यन्निय महीं R 42d ॰माविनि॰] ॰मासिनि॰ R 43c ॰मापात्य] ॰मासाद्य R 44b ॰द्भृदयं च प्रवेपत] ॰द्याजायत्तस्य वेपथुः R 44c ॰त्तन्न] ॰त्तस्य R 45b उरसा चापतङ्ग॰] रजसो चापतन्भु॰ R^{pc} , रजसा चापतङ्ग॰ R^{ac} 45cd] om. R^{pc} , स्नेहस्थास्य प्रियं श्रुत्वा तदाकृत्रमहाय च R^{ac} 46a बहुश] बहुधा R 46c अनादृत्य] अनाहतो R 46d ॰मैव] ॰मैवं R

⁴¹a ॰द्देवः] ॰देव A 41b सहसैवानिरी॰] सहसा दुर्निरी॰ A 42c ॰न्भयदान्] ॰न् श्रतशः A 42d ॰माविनि॰] A_3A_7 , ॰म विनि॰ A_4 43c ॰मापात्य] ॰मासाद्य A 44a ॰द्दकृाद्दू॰] $A_3A_7^{\rm PC}$, ॰द्दकृा हु॰ $A_4A_7^{\rm aC}$ 44b प्रवेपत] प्रवेपते A_3A_7 , प्रवेयते A_4 44d येनाभि॰] येन वि॰ A 45b उरसा चापतद्भु॰] तव सापपतत् भु॰ A_3A_4 , तव+ $\stackrel{}{}_{}^{}_{}^{}$ +पपतत् भु॰ A_7 45c स्वेदश्चा॰] स्नेहश्चा॰ A_3A_7 , स्नेहंश्चा॰ A_4 45d ॰दात्यर्थ॰] A_7 , ॰दात्यथ॰ A_3A_4 46b ॰तान्भयसूचकान्] ॰तानद्भुतान् स्वकान् A_3A_4 , ॰तान् भूतलांशुकान् A_7 46c अनादृत्य] अनाहत्य A

 $[\]mathbf{41}(a^7 \! - \! a^8) \; S_1 \qquad \mathbf{42}(b^8) \; S_1 \qquad \mathbf{43}(a^6, \, b^1 \! - \! c^1, \, d^6 \! - \! d^8) \; S_1 \qquad \mathbf{46}(d^6) \; S_1 \qquad \mathbf{46}(d^6) \; S_1 \qquad \mathbf{46}(d^6) \; S_2 \qquad \mathbf{46}(d^6) \; S_3 \qquad \mathbf{46}(d^6) \; S_4 \qquad \mathbf{46}$

⁴¹a चासनाद्देवः] $S_1S_2^{pc}Bh$, चासनाद्देव S_2^{ac} , वासनादेव S_3 41b सहसैवानिरी \circ] S_1 , सहसैवा-न्निरी॰ S_2 , सहसैवांनिरी॰ S_3 , सहसैवोन्निरी॰Bh (em.) 41d गौर्या] S_1ABh , गोय्या S_2S_3 ॰पतिः] $S_2^{pc}RABh$, ॰पतिं S_1 , ॰पति $S_2^{ac}S_3$ 42a कम्पयः] S_2S_3ABh , कम्पः S_1 (unmetrical) • ॰न्महीं सर्वां] S_1S_2ABh , ॰न्मही सर्वा S_3 42cd ॰न्भयदान्पश्यक्ष ॰] R, ॰म्भयदा $\langle - \succeq \rangle$ +पश्य+क्ष ॰ S_1 , ॰नुत्थितान्पश्यन्ज॰ S_2 , ॰नुच्छितान्पश्य ज॰ S_3^{pc} , ॰नुच्छतान्पश्य ज॰ S_3^{ac} , ॰नुत्थितान् पश्यन् ज॰ Bh $\mathbf{42d}$ ॰माविनि॰] $S_1A_3A_7Bh$, ॰म विनि॰ S_2S_3 $\mathbf{43a}$ गच्छतस्त॰] S_2RABh , गच्छन्ते त॰ S1, गच्छत+त+ S3 43b पन्थानं] S3RABh, (पन्थाना) S1 (anusvāra possibly lost), पन्था-नां S₂ • उच्छिनत्] S₂S₃RABh, (च्छिता)न् S₁ (tops lost) 43c दंष्ट्रा] S₁S₂RABh, दंष्टा S₃ • ॰मापात्य] S_2S_3 , ॰मापत्य $S_i(retraced)Bh$ 44ab चास्रवद्वकृाद्भ्॰] $S_1A_3A_7^{pc}Bh$, वाश्रवद्वकृाद्भृ॰ S_2 , चास्रबद्धका हु॰ S_3 44b च प्रवेपत] Bh (em.?), चाप्रवेपत $S_1^{\rm pc}$, चाप्रवेपतः $S_1^{\rm ac}$, च प्रवेपतः 44c भयं] S₁S₂RABh, भय S₃ 44d येना॰] S₂S₃RBh, येता॰ S₁ 45a ॰लोमाश्च] S_2S_3RABh , ॰लोमाच S_1 45c स्वेदश्वा॰] conj., स्वेहश्वा॰ S_1 , स्रोहश्वा॰ S_2Bh , स्वेह चा॰ S_3^{pc} ?, स्रोह चा॰ S_3^{ac} ? • प्रियं] $S_3R^{ac}A$, प्रियां S_1S_2Bh 45d तदा॰] $S_1S_2^{pc}S_3R^{ac}ABh$, त-г॰ S_2^{ac} • ॰मजायत] $S_1^{pc}S_2^{pc}S_3ABh$, ॰मजायतः S_1^{ac} , ॰मजा $\langle \tau \rangle$ +य+त S_2 46a ॰श्वान्यांश्व] $S_1S_2S_3RA$, ॰श्चान्यान् सु॰ Bh (conj.) 46b उत्पातान्] $S_1^{pc}S_2RABh$, उत्पाताम् S_1^{ac} , उत्पाता S_3 • ॰सूच-कान्] S_1RBh , ॰सूचकाम् S_2 , ॰सूचकां S_3 46c मृगेन्द्रो] S_1S_2RABh , मृगेद्रो S_3 46d जगामैव] S₁^{pc}S₂S₃ABh, ≚गामैव S₁^{ac}

तं प्रस्थितमभिप्रेक्ष्य निमित्तानि च सुव्रत ।
पूजां सज्जामकुर्वन्त देवलोके दिवौकसः॥ ४७॥
स सिद्धसंघैरनुगम्यमानो यक्षैश्व गन्धर्वमहोरगैश्व ।
रक्षोगणैश्वारणिकंनरैश्व जगाम गौरीशिखरं महात्मा॥ ४८॥

इति स्कन्दपुराणे नवोत्तरशतो ऽध्यायः॥१०९॥

⁴⁷c सज्जा॰] सर्वा॰ R^{pc} , संज्ञा॰ R^{ac} **48c** रक्षोगणैश्वारण॰] विद्याधरैश्वोरग॰ R **Col.** इति स्कन्दपुराणे रेवासण्डे ऽध्यायः R

⁴⁷c सज्जामकुर्वन्त] च समकुर्वस्तु ${f A}_3{f A}_4$, च समकुर्वन्त ${f A}_7$ 47d देव $^\circ$] तदा ${f A}$ 48c ॰णैश्वार-णिकन्नरैश्व] ॰णैः किन्नरचारणैश्व ${f A}$ 48d महात्मा] महाबलः ${f A}$ Col. इति $\{$ इति श्री ॰ ${f A}_4,$ ओं॥ इति श्री ॰ ${f A}_7\}$ स्कन्दपुराणे एकाशीतिसाहस्रघां संहितायामम्बिकाखण्डे वराहप्रयाणो नाम शतमष्टोत्तरं ${f A}$

⁴⁷(b⁷) \langle b⁸ \rangle S₂

⁴⁷b निमित्तानि] S_1S_2RABh , निमितानि S_3 • सुव्रत] RABh, सुव्रत S_1 , सु(ब्र) $\cong S_2$, सुव्रत: S_3 47c सज्जा॰] S_1S_2Bh , सजा॰ S_3 • ॰मकुर्वन्त] $S_1S_2S_3RA_7$, ॰मकुर्वन्त S_3 (unmetrical) वेवलोके] $S_1S_2S_3R$, देलवोके S_3 (unmetrical) 48c रक्षो॰] $S_1S_2S_3^p$ S_3^p S_3^p (unmetrical) • ॰किनरैस्थ] S_1S_2RBh , ॰िकनरैस्थ S_3 (unmetrical) 48d महात्मा] S_2S_3RBh , महात्मा इति S_1 (इति part of col.) S_1 0, स्कन्दपुराणे वृकवन्धे आध्याय १६३ (in letter numerals)॥ S_1 1, स्कन्दपुराणे नवोत्तरशतो ध्यायः॥ S_2 2, S_1 3, इति स्कन्दपुराणे वृकवन्धे नाम नवोत्तरशतो ध्यायः S_1 3, इति स्कन्दपुराणे वृकवन्धे नाम नवोत्तरशतो ध्यायः S_2 3, इति स्कन्दपुराणे वृकवन्धे नाम नवोत्तरशतो ध्यायः

दशोत्तरशतो ऽध्यायः।

सनत्कुमार उवाच।
विनिर्गम्य कुमारो ऽपि रम्यात्स्वभवनात्तदा।
रराम गणपैः सार्धं क्रीडनैर्बहुभिः शुभैः॥१॥
आनयामास तं चापि वराहस्य सुतं प्रभुः।
वृकं विमुच्य पाशैश्व उत्सर्सर्ज हसन्विभुः॥२॥
उत्सृष्टं धावमानं च पुनर्जग्राह वेगितम्।
पुनरेवोत्सृजचैनं जग्राह च पुनः पुनः।
एवं रराम तेनासौ वराहो ऽभ्यागमच तम्॥३॥
शिलां गृहीत्वा महतीं संकुद्धो ऽन्तकसंनिभः।
चिक्षेप कार्त्तिकेयाय नादयञ्जलदो यथा॥४॥
तामापतन्तीं बहुधा नदन्तीं विहायसा मृत्युसमानरूपाम्।
जग्राह वेगेन महातिवेगां कोकामुखः प्रज्वितािमिवोल्काम्॥४॥

1b ॰भवनात्] ॰भुवनात् R 1d क्रीडनैर्] क्रीडन्तं R 2c पाशैश्व] पाशैस्तु R 3a धावमानं च] नादमानञ्च R 3b वेगितम्] वेगितः R 3c ॰वोत्सृज्ञचै॰] ॰वोत्सृज्ञचै॰ R 3f ऽभ्यागमञ्च तम्] ऽथागमद्भृतम् R^{pc} , थागम(द्ध)तम् R^{ac} 4d नादयञ्ज] ननाद ज॰ R 5b मृत्यु॰] गृह्य R 5cd वेगेन महतीवेगां कोकामुखः] वेगान्महतो ऽतिवेगां लोको{॰का॰ R^{ac} }न्मुख॰ R

¹b रम्यात्] A_3A_4 , रम्यां+त्+ A_7 1c गणपैः] स गणैः A 1d क्रीडनैर्] A_3A_7 , क्रीडनैःर् A_4 2b प्रभुः] A_7 , प्रभुं A_3A_4 2d हसन्विभुः] हसन्निव A 3b विगितम्] विगिनं A 3c °वोत्स्जिचै °] °वासृजचै ° A 4c कार्त्तिकेयाय] A_3A_7 , कार्त्तिकेयाय A_4 5a नदन्तीं] A_4A_7 , नदंती A_3 5c °वेगां] °वेगं A 5d कोकामुखः] A_4 , कोकामुख A_3A_7 • °वोल्काम्] A_7^{ac} , °वोक्षां A_3A_4 , °वो -і A_7^{pc}

Manuscripts available for this chapter: S_1 photos 4.10b (f. 168^r), 4.11a (f. 168^v); S_2 exposures 117b–118b (f. 152^r–153^r); S_3 f. 168^r–168^v; R f. 183^v–184^r; A_3 f. 110^r–110^v; A_4 f. 155^r–156^r; A_7 f. 156^r–157^r. **3**(f⁸) S_2

¹a विनिर्गम्य] S_1RABh , विनिगम्य S_2S_3 1b रम्यात्] $S_1^{pc}S_2RA_3A_4Bh$, रम्यात् S_1^{ac} , रम्यात् S_1 1c गणपैः सा॰] S_1RBh , गणवैस्सा॰ S_2 , गणवै सा॰ S_3 1d कीडनैर्] $S_2A_3A_7Bh$, कीडतैर् S_1 , कीडनै S_3 2a तं चा॰] S_1RABh , तचा॰ S_2 , त चा॰ S_3 (unmetrical) 2b वराहस्य] $S_1S_2^{pc}S_3RABh$, वहाहस्य S_2^{ac} 2cd पाशैश्व उ॰] S_1A , पाशैश्वरु॰ S_2S_3 , पाशेभ्य उ॰ S_1A 0 (сопј.) 2d ॰ सिन्वभुः] S_2S_3RBh , ॰ सं प्रभुः S_1 3a धावमानं च] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3ABh$, वावमानम् S_1^{ac} 3b पुनर्] S_1S_2RABh , पुन S_3 • वेगितम्] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3Bh$, वे(ति)तम् S_1^{ac} 3c ॰ वोत्सृजचैनं] S_2Bh , ॰ वोत्सृजचैव S_1 , ॰ वोत्सृज चैन S_3 (unmetrical) 3d जग्राह] $S_1S_2^{pc}S_3RABh$, ज(वा)ह S_2^{ac} • पुनः पुनः] $S_1S_2S_3^{pc}RABh$, पुन पुनः S_3^{ac} (unmetrical) 3f वराहो] S_1S_2RABh , वराहे S_3 • ऽभ्यागमच तम्] S_2ABh , भ्यागतन्थतम् S_1 , भ्यागम च तं S_3 (unmetrical) 4a शिलां] S_1S_2RABh , शिला S_3 • महतीं] S_1S_2RABh , महती S_3 4b संकुद्धो] S_1S_2RABh , सकुद्धो S_3 4c कार्त्तिकेयाय] $S_2S_3RA_3A_7Bh$, कार्त्तिकेयम् S_1 5a तामा॰] S_1RABh , तमा॰ S_2S_3 5a बहुधा] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RA$ S_1 0 • व्यल्तामि॰] S_1S_2RABh , ॰ ज्विल्तामि॰ S_2S_3 • व्यल्ताम्] $S_2S_3RA_3^{ac}Bh$, ॰ व्यल्तामि॰] $S_2S_3RA_3^{ac}Bh$, ॰ ज्विल्काम्] $S_2S_3RA_3^{ac}Bh$, ॰ व्यल्तामि॰] $S_3RA_3^{ac}Bh$, ॰ ज्विल्काम् S_1

ततस्रकं सहस्रारं युगान्ताग्निसमप्रभम्।
शिलाग्रहणव्यग्राय गणाय व्यसृजत्प्रभुः॥६॥
तदन्तकप्रतीकाशं चक्रं सर्वसुरारिहम्।
विवेश न गणं तूणं ततस्तद्धानिवर्तत॥७॥
तिन्नवृत्तं पुनस्रक्रमकृत्वा कार्यमुज्ज्वलम्।
न जग्राह तदा विष्णुरवमेने च तत्तदा॥६॥
तत्तदानर्चितं तेन चक्रं दानवघातिना।
विष्णुना प्रययौ क्षिप्रं स्वमेव भवनं प्रति॥९॥
तस्मिस्रके तदा याते भगवान्नन्दिवर्धनः।
वृक्षमुत्पाद्य वेगेन कुमारमभिजिघ्चवान्॥१०॥
अगण्य तं प्रहारं तु भगवाननलात्मजः।
शक्तं संवर्तिकां कोधाचिक्षेप च ननाद च॥११॥

⁷a तद॰] तम॰ R 7cd] व्यानदत्स गणः शम्भोस्तत एत न्यवर्त्तत R 9a तत्तदा॰] तन्तदा॰ R 9b ॰घातिना] ॰घातिनम् R 9c क्षिप्रं] विप्र R 9d भवनं] भुवनं R 11a अगण्य तं] अपश्यत्तं R

⁶a सहस्राप्तं] सहस्राक्षं A 6d गणाय व्य॰] गणपाया॰ A 7a तद॰] तम॰ A 7cd] न विवेश गणं शम्भोस्ततो गत्वा निवर्त्तत{॰तः A_3 } A 8a पुनस्र॰] तत्र च॰A 8cd विष्णुरवमेने] विष्णु वधमेने A_3A_4 , विष्णुर्वव{॰धं A_7^{ac} }मेने A_7 9a तत्तदानिर्चितं तेन] तत्तदानिश्चितं तेन A_3 , तत्तंदाश्चितं तेन A_4 (unmetrical), तत्तदानिर्चित्तं तेन A_7 9b ॰घातिना] ॰घातिनं A 10a याते] A_7 , जाते A_3A_4 10d ॰जिञ्चवान्] A_7^{pc} , ॰जियमवान् $A_3A_4A_7^{ac}$ 11a अगण्य] A_3A_7 , आगत्य A_4 11b ॰ननलात्मजः] ॰न् शैलजात्मजः A 11cd कोधान्चि॰] A_3A_7 , कोधात् वि॰ A_4

⁶(c^1 - c^6) S_2 **7**(a^1 - a^3)(a^4) S_1 **9**(d^8) S_1

⁶a ततस्रक्तं] $S_1S_2S_3^{\rm pc}RABh$, $\langle \pi \pi \pi \rangle$ तत्तस्रकं S_3 • सहस्रारं] S_1S_2RBh , सहस्रारं S_3 (unmetrical) 6c शिलाग्रहणव्यग्राय] S_2S_3RA , शिलाग्रहणदक्षाय $S_1^{\rm pc}$, शिलाग्रहणः $\simeq \simeq \simeq S_1^{\rm ac}$, विनायकस्याव्यग्राय Bh (conj.?) 6d व्यस्ज॰] S_1S_2RBh , च्यस्ज॰ S_3 7a तद॰] em. Bh, तम॰ S_2S_3 7b ॰ सुरारिहम्] RABh, ॰ सुरारिणृत् S_1 , ॰ सुरारिघम् S_2 , ॰ सुरारिघं S_3 7c σ] conj., स॰ $S_1S_2S_3^{\rm pc}$ Bh, सस॰ $S_3^{\rm ac}$ (unmetrical) 7cd गणं तूणै] em., ॰ गणन्तुण्णं S_1 , ॰ गणस्तूण्णं S_2 , ॰ गणस्तूण्णं S_3 , ॰ गणस्तूणै S_1 , ॰ द्विन्यवर्तत S_1 0 $S_2^{\rm pc}$ 0 $S_3^{\rm pc}$ 0 S_1 0 $S_2^{\rm pc}$ 1 $S_1S_2^{\rm pc}$ 2 $S_3^{\rm pc}$ 2 $S_1^{\rm pc}$ 3 $S_1^{\rm pc}$ 3 $S_1^{\rm pc}$ 4 $S_1^{\rm pc}$ 5 $S_1^{\rm p$

सा दहन्तीव तेजांसि नदन्ती बहुधा तदा।
हन्तुं वराहं प्रययौ शिक्तिर्विद्युदिवाशुगा॥१२॥
तामापतन्तीं वेगेन भगवान्नन्दिवर्धनः।
जघानास्त्रैर्बहुविधैर्नादयन्सिंहराडिव॥१३॥
तानि सा भस्मसात्कृत्वा शिक्तः संवर्तिका शुभा।
विवेश हृदयं तस्य कामिनीव दृढं प्रिया॥१४॥
स तया भिन्नहृदयो योगेन परमेण ह।
योगीव देहं संत्यज्य देहेनान्येन तस्थिवान्॥१४॥
सो ऽन्यदेहं समास्थाय पौराणं सुरसत्तमः।
देवैः सर्वैः परिवृतो जगाम भवमन्दिरम्॥१६॥
तत्रापश्यन्महादेवं जटामुकुटधारिणम्।
चन्द्रलेखांशुजालौधनिरस्तितिमिरोत्करम्॥१७॥

¹²a सा दहन्ती ॰] सादयन्ती ॰ R 14a तानि सा] तमस्त्रं R^{pc} , अनिशं R^{ac} 15a तया] तय R 15d तस्थियान्] भिक्तमान् R 16a ऽन्यद्देहं] ऽन्यं देहं R 16b पौराणं] यौवनं R 17d ॰िनरस्त ॰] ॰िनभं सु ॰ R

¹²a सा दहन्तीव] सादयंति च A_3A_4 , सा दहन्ती च A_7 13a °मापतन्तीं] A_3A_7 , °मापतंति A_4 14b संवर्तिका] A_3A_4 , श्रम्वर्त्तिकां A_7 14d दृढं प्रिया] दृढप्रियं A_3A_7 , दृढं प्रियं A_4 15c देहं] A_3A_7 , देह A_4 15d देहेना °] A_3 , देहिना ° A_4A_7 • तस्थिवान्] संस्थितः A 16a सो ऽन्यदेहं] योग्यदेहं A 16b पौराणं] पौराणां A • सुरसत्तमः] सुरसत्तम A 16c परिवृतो] A_3A_7 , परिवृतै A_4

 $[\]boldsymbol{12}(b^{1}-b^{6})\langle b^{7}-d^{1}\rangle(d^{2}-d^{4})\;S_{1} \qquad \boldsymbol{15}(a^{1}-a^{8})\langle b^{1}-c^{1}\rangle\;S_{1} \qquad \boldsymbol{16}(b^{8})\;S_{1} \qquad \boldsymbol{17}(d^{4})\;S_{1},\;\langle c^{8}-d^{2}\rangle(d^{3}-d^{4})\;S_{3}$

¹²a दहन्ती॰] $S_2S_3A_7Bh$, दहन्ति S_1 12c हन्तुं] S_2RABh , हन्तु S_2 12d शिक्तविंद्युदि॰] RA, \preceq (किवद्यु)िद॰ S_1 (upper part lost), शिक्तिवंद इ॰ S_2^{pc} (sec. hand), शिक्तिवंद्युदि॰] S_2^{ac} , शिक्तविंद्युदि॰ S_3 , शिक्तिवंद्युदि॰ S_3 , शिक्तिवंद्युद

भद्रपीठे समासीनं काञ्चने मणिभूषणे।
भ्राजमानं श्रियात्यर्थं पार्वत्या पार्श्वसंस्थया॥१८॥
गणैश्व विविधाकारैर्बहुभिः कामरूपिभिः।
नृत्तगीतप्रियैनित्यं समन्तात्परिवारितम्॥१९॥
तं दृष्ट्वा शंकरं विष्णुः प्रसन्नेनान्तरात्मना।
तुष्टाव विविधैः स्तोत्रैरिदं चोवाच सुस्वरम्॥२०॥
वाराहं रूपमास्थाय त्वत्तेजोबृंहितेन मे।
रणे विक्रम्य भगवन्हिरण्याक्षो निषूदितः॥२१॥
त्वं देव कारणं नित्यं संभूतेः प्रलयस्य च।
त्वया सर्वमिदं व्याप्तं जगदव्यक्तमूर्तिना॥२२॥
त्वत्प्रसादेन देवेश ब्रह्माहं शक एव च।
पूज्याः स्म लोके सततं तथैवान्ये दिवौकसः॥२३॥
त्विय प्रीते महादेव सर्वे प्रीता वयं प्रभो।
त्विय कुद्धे च नाशो नो भिवता नात्र संशयः॥२४॥

¹⁸b ॰भूषणे] ॰भूषिते R 18d पार्वत्या पार्श्वसंस्थया] पार्वत्याः पार्श्वसंश्रयं R 19ab ॰रैर्बहुभिः का-म॰] ॰रैः कुर्विद्धिः सम॰ R 19c नृत्त॰] नृत्य॰ R 20b प्रसन्नेना॰] प्रशक्तेना॰ R 21a वाराहं] वराह॰ R 21b त्वत्तेजोवृंहितेन मे] मया त्वत्तेजसा विभो R 21d निषूदितः] निसूदितः R 22b संभूतेः] संभूतः R 22d ॰मूर्तिना] ॰मूर्तिमान् R 23c पूज्याः स्म] पूज्याश्व R 24c नो] मे R

¹⁸a भद्रपीठे] A_3A_7 , मद्रपीठे A_4 18b ॰भूषणे] ॰भूषिते A 19c नृत्त॰] नृत्य॰ A 20a तं दृष्ट्वा शंकरं विष्णुः] त $\{$ तं ॰ $A_7\}$ तस्र शंकरं दृष्ट्वा A 20d सुस्वरम्] A_3A_7 , सस्वरं A_4 21a वाराहं] A_3A_4 , वराहं A_7 21b त्वत्तेजोवृंहितेन मे] मया त्वत्तेजसा विभो A 21c भगवन्] A_3A_7 , भगवान् A_4 21d हिरण्याक्षो निषूदितः] दैत्यो यं विनिसूदितः A 22b संभूतेः] संभूते A 23c–24b] om. A

¹⁸(b^6-b^7) S_1 **22**(b^6-b^7) S_2 **23**(d^7) S_1 , (d^6)(d^7)(d^8) S_2 **24**(c^5) S_1 , (b^2 , c^5) S_2

¹⁸a भद्रपीठे] $S_1RA_3A_7Bh$, चन्द्रपीठे S_2S_3 • समासीनं] $S_1S_2^{pc}S_3RABh$, समासीनां S_2^{ac} 18b काम्रने] S_2S_3RABh , काम्रनेर् S_1 • ॰भूषणे] $S_1S_2S_3$, ॰मूषणे Bh (typo) 18c ॰यात्यर्थं] S_1S_2RABh , ॰यात्यर्थं S_3 18d पार्श्वं] $S_1S_2S_3^{pc}RABh$, पाश्वं ॰ S_3^{ac} • ॰संस्थया] S_2S_3ABh , संस्थिया S_1 19b ॰वंहुिम:] S_1S_3ABh , ॰वंहुिम S_2 (visarga possibly lost) • ॰स्पिम:] $S_1S_2S_2^{pc}S_3RABh$, ॰रूपिम:] $S_1S_2S_3^{pc}S_3RABh$, ॰रूपिम: S_2^{ac} 19c ॰ $S_3^{ac}S_3^{pc}S_3RABh$, ॰रूपिम: S_3^{ac} 20a तं दृष्ट्वा] $S_1S_2S_3^{pc}S_3RABh$, ९रूपिम: S_3^{ac} 20c तृष्टाव] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3^{pc}RABh$, $S_1^{ac}S_3^{ac}$ 20a तं दृष्ट्वा] S_1S_3RBh , तन्दृष्ट्वा $S_2^{ac}S_3^{ac}S_3^{ac}$ 20c तृष्टाव] $S_1^{pc}S_2S_3RABh$, तृष्टा S_1^{ac} (unmetrical) 20cd स्तोत्रे ॰] S_1S_2RABh , स्तोस्त्रे ॰ S_3^{ac} 20d सुस्वरम्] $S_1S_2RA_3A_7Bh$, सुस्वर S_3^{ac} 21a वाराहं] $S_2S_3A_3A_4Bh$, वराहं $S_1^{ac}S_3^{a$

स्तुवन्तमेवं भगवान्विष्णुं चन्द्रार्धशेखरः।
सहस्रसूर्यतेजस्कः प्रीतः प्रोवाच शंकरः॥ २५॥
भक्त्या तुष्टो ऽस्मि ते विष्णो देवकार्योद्यमेन च।
वरं वरय भद्रं ते यस्ते मनिस वर्तते॥ २६॥
विष्णुरुवाच।
यदि तुष्टो ऽसि नो देव यदि देयो वरश्च नः।
ततः पाशुपतं दिव्यं व्रतमादेष्टुमर्हसि॥ २७॥
यदाश्चित्य वयं सर्वे सशक्ताः सर्वकामिकम्।
यद्धे जेष्याम दैतेयान्दुःखशोकविवर्जिताः॥ २८॥
देव उवाच।
अहं वः कथियष्यामि गृह्यमेतत्सनातनम्।
व्रतं पाशुपतं दिव्यं येन कामानवाप्स्यथ॥ २९॥
इत्युत्का देवदेवेशो देवानां हितकाम्यया।
ययौ दिवमथामन्त्र्य देवीं गिरिवरात्मजाम्॥ ३०॥

²⁵b ॰िन्वष्णुं च॰] ॰न् विष्णुस्व R^{pc} , ॰न् विष्णु च R^{ac} ● ॰शेखरः] ॰शेखरं R 25c सहस्र॰] सह॰ R (unmetrical) 25cd ॰तेजस्कः प्रीतः] ॰तेजस्कं विष्णुं R 26d यस्ते] यत्ते R 27a नो देव] देवेश R 28c जेष्याम] जेष्यामि R 28d ॰िववर्जिताः] ॰िववर्जितः R^{pc} , ॰िववर्जितां R^{ac} 29 देव] देवदेव R 29d कामानवाप्स्यथ] सम्मानमाप्स्यथ R 30c ॰मथामन्त्र्य] ॰मुपामन्त्र्य R 30d देवीं] देवान् R

²⁵c ॰तेजस्कः] ॰तेजाक्षः $\bf A$ 25d प्रीतः] A_3A_7 , प्रीत A_4 26d यस्ते] यत्ते $\bf A$ 27a तुष्टो ऽसि] A_3 , तुष्टो स्मि A_4 , तुसि A_7 (unmetrical) 27c ततः] तदा $\bf A$ 27d–29c] om. $\bf A$ 29d ॰नवाप्स्यथ] $A_3A_7^{pc}$, ॰नवाप्सथ $A_4A_7^{ac}$ 30c ॰मथामन्त्र्य] ॰मुपामन्त्र्य $\bf A$

²⁵(b^2 , b^6 , c^2) S_2 **29**(d^7) S_1 **30**(c^8 , d^3 , d^5 – d^8) S_1

²⁵ab ॰मेव भगवान्विष्णुं च॰] $S_2^{pc}ABh$, ॰मेव भगवां विष्णुञ्च॰ S_1 , ॰मेवम्भ(वतां) वि(ष्णुं) च॰ S_2^{ac} , ॰मेव भवतां विष्णु च॰ S_3 25b ॰प्रेखरः] $S_1^{pc}S_2^{pc}ABh$, (॰ख)खरः S_1^{ac} , (॰प्रे)खरन् S_2^{ac} , ॰प्रेखरम् S_3 25d प्रीतः] $S_1^{pc}S_2A_3A_7Bh$, प्रीत $S_1^{ac}S_3$ • प्रंकरः] $S_1S_2^{pc}RABh$, प्रंकरम् S_2^{ac} , ॰प्रंकरं S_3 26b ॰कार्योद्यमेन] $S_1S_2^{pc}S_3RABh$, ॰कार्योद्यमेन S_2^{ac} 27 विष्णुरुवाच] S_2S_3RABh (विष्णुरु in S_2S_3), विष्णु उ S_1 27b वरस्र] S_1S_2RABh , वरस्व S_3 27c ततः पाणुपतं] S_1R , यत्तत्पापर्टरन् S_2^{pc} (ह i.m., sec.hand), यत्तत्पाप(त)न् S_2^{ac} (unmetrical), यत्तत्पाणुपतन् S_3 , यत्तत् पापहरं Bh 27d वृतः] S_2S_3RBh , बृतः S_1 28a यदा॰] S_2S_3RBh , यथा॰ S_1 28b ॰ प्रकाः] S_1S_2RBh , ॰ प्रकाः S_3 • सर्वः] S_2S_3R , सार्वः S_1Bh 28c दैतेयान्] $S_1S_3^{pc}RBh$, दैत्येयां S_2 , तैतेयां S_3^{ac} 28d ॰विवर्जिताः] S_1Bh , ॰विवर्जिता S_2S_3 29 देव] S_1 , देवदेव S_2Bh , देवदे S_3 29a अहं वः कथिष्यामि] S_1 , हन्त वः कथिष्यामि S_1Bh , अहन्तव $\langle \cdot \cdot \rangle$ किप्यपामि S_2 , हन्त वः किप्यपामि S_3 (unmetrical) 29b ॰त्सनातनम्] $S_1S_2S_3^{pc}RBh$, ॰त्सनातन S_3^{ac} 29c वृतं] S_2S_3RBh , ब्रतम् S_1 29d कामानवाप्रत्यथ] $S_2S_3A_3A_7^{pc}Bh$, कामामवा(प्रत्य) S_1 30c ययौ] S_1S_2RABh , ययो S_3

अथ हिमगिरितुल्यचारुमूर्तिं वृषभवरं भगवांस्तदाभिरूढः। सुरगणसहितः प्रभुः सुमेरुं व्रतमुपदेष्टुमना जगाम शर्वः॥ ३१॥

इति स्कन्दपुराणे दशोत्तरशतो ऽध्यायः॥११०॥

³¹a ॰तुल्य॰] ॰तुल्यं R (unmetrical) 31b ॰दाभिरूढः] ॰दाधिरूढः R 31d शर्वः] सर्वम् R Col. इति स्कन्दपुराणे रेवाखण्डे +दशोत्तरशतो+ ऽध्यायः R

 $egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*}$

³¹(a^3 – b^1) $\langle b^6 \rangle (b^9, c^{10}, d^6) S_1$