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# Revealing Siva's superiority by retelling Viṣṇu's deeds: Viṣṇu's manifestation myths in the Skandapurāna <br> Dokter-Mersch, S. 

## Citation

Dokter-Mersch, S. (2021, April 15). Revealing Śiva's superiority by retelling Viṣ̣̣u's deeds:
Viṣṇu's manifestation myths in the Skandapurāṇa. Retrieved from
https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3160305

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Title: Revealing Śiva's superiority by retelling Viṣṇu's deeds: Viṣnu's manifestation myths in the Skandapurāna
Issue Date: 2021-04-15

## Appendix I: Summaries

## I. 1 The Narasiṃha 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, Śaśāñka ("Moon") and Vāyu ("Wind") arrive. They have three requests for Śiva. The first concerns Viṣnu, 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 Viṣnu 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 Śaśāñka 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 Śaśāñka 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 Hiranyākṣa, the younger. Once upon a time, Hiranyakaśipu 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, Hiranyakaśipu decides that he wants to conquer the triple world (i.e. netherworld, earth and heaven) and sets off to S'rīparvata to practice severe tapas for two thousand divine years. Brahmā is so pleased with Hiranyakaśipu'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 Viṣnu, 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 ManLion, 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) Siva, 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 Viṣ̣̣u with his previous divine body. Śiva then grants Viṣṇu the boon that he will be a slayer of Daityas. Śiva disappears and Viṣ̣uu returns to his own abode.

## I. 2 The Varāha myth

## I.2.1 What preceded

(SP 73) After Hiraṇyakaśipu has been killed by Viṣ̣uu 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 Lañkā. 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 Viṣ̣uu will kill him as a Naravarāha, "ManBoar", in Pātāla, "the netherworld". The gods are pleased to hear this and go to Viṣṇu and praise him. After this long eulogy, Viṣnu 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 Viṣnu. Each of Varāha's limbs becomes inhabited by the gods, as well as natural and sacrificial elements. The sages illuminate Viṣnu'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 Siva 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 Viṣnu as Varāha takes off.
(SP 99) He enters the ocean and sees a variety of fabulous fish. He does a pradakșiṇa, "circumambulation", around Hayaśiras, passes various places-Maināka, Bhogavatī, the cities of Varuṇa, Surabhī, Kañka, Vāsuki, Takṣaka and Śeṣa—and finally, he reaches Rasātala, where Hiraṇyākṣa lives.
(SP 100) At that moment, terrifying omens appear. Hiraṇyākṣa recognizes them and knows that the gods have resorted to something yet unknown and that they will start a war. Prahlāda, Hiraṇyakaśipu's son, warns his uncle Hiraṇyākṣa: he has seen in a dream that someone with the body of a human and a boar defeats Hiraṇyākṣa. His advice is to behave properly, so that this shall not happen. Hiraṇyākṣa 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 Śiva offering Hiraṇyākṣa 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, Hiraṇyākṣa replies that when death is ordained by Siva, 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 Prahlāda, there is no doubt that this is not an ordinary Boar, but the bearer of the discus and the plough, i.e. Viṣ̣u. Hiranyā̄kṣa wants to take revenge with the slayer of his brother. He sends out an army of Daityas and Dānavas 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 Viṣnu 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 Viṣ̣uu. 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 Viṣnu 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 Viṣ̣̣u 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. Vṛka 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 Śiva. Because of the sound of Vṛka roaring and the sound of trees breaking, one of Skanda's Gaṇapas (lit. "Protectors of Gaṇas", i.e. Skanda's attendants), called Kokavaktra, comes to size up the situation. He asks Vrpa who he is and, despite of the damage Vṛka 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. Vṛka, 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 Vṛka down. When Skanda comes home, Kokavaktra explains what happened. Skanda replies that he cannot set Vṛka 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 Vṛka and immediately starts fighting Skanda. Varāha uses his cakra, but to no avail. Skanda takes his Saṃvartikā
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. Viṣ̣u asks him to teach the pāśupatavrata, "the Pāśupata observance", so that he and the gods will be invincible in battle against the Daityas. Siva consents and takes off to Mount Sumeru to teach the vrata.

## I. 3 The Vāmana myth

## I.3.1 What preceded

( $\mathrm{SP}_{\mathrm{Bh}} 113$ and 115.1—116.3) When Viṣṇu has slain Hiraṇyākṣa as Varāha, new wars between the gods and Asuras are fought. First, the Amrtamanthana war takes place, in which Prahlāda, Hiraṇyakaśipu's son, is conquered, $\left(\mathrm{SP}_{\mathrm{Bh}} 116.4-13 \mathrm{ab}\right)$ and then the Āṭībaka war, in which Virocana, Prahlāda's son, is killed.

## I.3.2 The Vāmana myth

( $\mathrm{SP}_{\text {Bh }} 116.13 \mathrm{~cd}$-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. Viṣ̣u shall beg Bali for three steps on earth in the form of a dwarfish Brahmin. As soon as Bali grants him this gift, Viṣ̣̣u 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. Viṣnu agrees to the plan.
( $\mathrm{SP}_{\mathrm{Bh}} 116.29$-45) Meanwhile, Nārada, the messenger of the gods, goes to Bali to warn him that Viṣnu 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.
( $\mathrm{SP}_{\mathrm{Bh}} 116.46$ - 92 ) When a day has passed, during the night, Viṣṇu 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 Viṣṇu, who has abandoned the dharma, "rules", of the kṣatriyas, "the warriors", to whom Viṣṇu 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 Viṣnu, but that he has no desire for the kingdom anymore. Instead, he asks for a house, measuring three steps of his. At this moment, Śukra, 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, $\left(\mathrm{SP}_{\mathrm{Bh}} 116.93-127\right)$ 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.
( $\mathrm{SP}_{\mathrm{Bh}} 116.128$-117.20) Taking this story as an example, Bali continues pouring water into Vāmana's hand. At that moment, Viṣ̣̣u 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 Viṣ̣uu 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 Viṣnuu ${ }^{468}$. Bali does accordingly and enters Pātāla, "the netherworld".

[^0]( $\mathrm{SP}_{\mathrm{Bh}} 117.21-118.1$ ) 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, Viṣ̣̣u 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.
$\left(\mathrm{SP}_{\mathrm{Bh}} 118.2-20\right)$ The gods do not understand what just happened, so the sages arrive to explain after having consulted Brahmā. They say that since Viṣ̣̣u 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 Viṣ̣uu, and Viṣ̣̣u will be released from Pāpmā. Having overheard the plan, the gods and sages start the pilgrimage with Viṣṇu. They first encounter the beautiful place of Sușumnā, which has many lotuses, all kinds of gems and a Viṣnu temple. ( $\mathrm{SP}_{\mathrm{Bh}} 118.21-30$ ) In Suṣumnā, Indra steals a lotus from the sage Agastya. ( $\mathrm{SP}_{\mathrm{Bh}} 118.31$-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. $\left(\mathrm{SP}_{\mathrm{Bh}}\right.$ 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. ( $\mathrm{SP}_{\mathrm{Bh}} 119.51$-104) In Krrtyā, the story of Tṛ̣̣abindu is told, in which seven Brahmins are tormented by king Tṛ̣abindu 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.
( $\mathrm{SP}_{\mathrm{Bh}} 119.105$-end) When the gods and sages have bathed Viṣ̣uu at the tīrtha ${ }^{469}$, they go to the top of the Himavat and make Viṣ̣uu perform a horse sacrifice, where Śiva appears. $\left(\mathrm{SP}_{\mathrm{Bh}} 120.1 — 19\right)$ Vyāsa wants to know where Siva went, when he saw the

[^1]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 Síiva 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.
( $\mathrm{SP}_{\mathrm{Bh}} 120.20$-121.end) Having done this, Śiva goes to the top of the Himavat and tells the gods that they should request a boon. They ask Śiva to complete the sacrifice, release Viṣ̣u from sin and give the gods their strength back. Śiva 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 tīthas, destroying all sins and rescuing the seven previous and future generations. This tīrtha will be known as Saṃdhyā. Having heard Śiva's speech, the gods make a temple there and go back to heaven. Viṣ̣̣u goes to Śivakūṭa, performing a horse sacrifice and worshipping Śiva for 1,006 years and six months. This pleases Śiva, so he approaches Viṣṇu with his entire entourage and offers Viṣṇu a boon. Viṣnu asks him to tell him how he will not be contaminated by sin or tapas. Śiva replies that Viṣnu should perform the mahāvrata, "the great observance". When Viṣṇu has performed this pāśupatavrata for twelve divine years, he obtains supremacy. Thereafter, Śiva gives half of his body to Viṣ̣u, and Viṣṇu reaches union with Śiva, becoming Viṣ̣̣uśaṃkara.

## Appendix II: Figures



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

[^2]

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

〈〉 In the layer of apparatus recording lacunae, these brackets enclose references (by pāda 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 pāda 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 $p \bar{a} d a$.
$\sqcup$ 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 Ambikākhaṇ̣a recension, to indicate that trivial individual variants within a larger variant have been suppressed.
$\checkmark ~ \_~ \succeq ~ U s e d ~ t o ~ r e p r e s e n t ~ i l l e g i b l e ~ o r ~ l o s t ~ s y l l a b l e s ~ t h a t ~ s h o u l d ~ b e ~ a s s u m e d ~ t o ~ b e ~$ 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 |
| r | recto | v | verso |
| om. | omit(s) | i.m. | in the margin |
| sec. | second | m.c. | metri causa |

## Sigla of the Manuscripts Used

$\mathrm{S}_{1} \quad$ 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; Bhattarā̄̄ 1988, prastāvanā p. 37. Microfilmed by the NGMPP on reel No. B 11/4. Palm leaf, early Nepalese 'Licchavi' script. Bhaṭtarā̄’s siglum kha. This manuscript is dated 234 (AD 810/811). For further description see SP I, 32.
$\mathrm{S}_{2} \quad$ National Archives, Kathmandu, Ms 1-831. Described in Bṛhatsūcīpatram vol. 8, 292; Bhatṭarāī 1988, prastāvanā p. 36. Microfilmed by the NGMPP on reel B $12 / 3$. Palm leaf, early Nepalese 'Licchavi' script. Bhatṭarā̄'s siglum $k a$. Undated. For further description see SP I, 33.
$\mathrm{S}_{3} \quad$ 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 Bhatṭarā̄. 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 Bhattearāı. For further description see SP I, 34f.
$\mathrm{A}_{2} \quad$ India Office Library ms 662-663. Described in Eggeling 1899, 1321b-1323a. Paper, Devanāgarī script. Not used by Bhaṭtarā̄i. See SP I, 35. On the occasional spare use of this manuscript, see SP III, 61.
$\mathrm{A}_{3} \quad$ Asiatic Society, Calcutta, MS G-972. Described in Mitra 1882, 117-121; Shastri 1928, 579 (see also the Preface p.clxxviii); Bhatṭarā̄̄ 1988, prastāvanā p. 37. Paper, Devanāgarī script. This is the only A manuscript used (or mentioned) by Bhatṭarā̄ (his siglum gha). See SP I, 35.
$\mathrm{A}_{4} \quad$ 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 Bhaṭtarā̄. See SP I, 35 .
$\mathrm{A}_{7}$ Dhakka University Library, ms 3376. Paper, an early Bengali script. Mentioned in the New Catalogus Catalogorum I, 362. Not used by Bhatṭarā̄. See SP II A, 10f.
A We use this siglum to denote the above-mentioned Ambikākhaṇ̣̣a manuscripts as a group, or a reading unanimously shared by them all. See SP III, $62 f$.

## अष्टोत्तरशतो डध्याय: ।

## सनत्कुमार उवाच।

तस्मिन्विनिहते दैत्ये सुरा: सर्वे ऽमितुष्टुवुः ।
ऋषयश्च तपोयुकाः पुष्पवृष्टयश्च पेतिरे॥ ? ॥
देवदुन्दुमयो नेदुरदृश्या: सुमहास्वना: ।
भूतानां चाभवच्छठर्म प्रकृतिस्थं जगद्बभौ॥ २॥
जगामादृश्यतां चकं ततः स्वस्था बभुः सुराः।
ऋषयश्चैव लोकाश्च दैत्यं च दद्वशुर्हतम्॥ ३॥
असुरापि हि ते सर्वे पुरद्वाराणि सर्वशः।
पिधाय यत्नात्संनद्धाः प्राकारेष्ववतस्थिरे॥ ठ॥
ते मीता मुककेशाश्च रजोध्वस्ता मयार्दिताः।
जीवितं संपरीप्सन्तः स्थिताः प्राकारगास्तदा॥ $\check{y} \|$


``` 2 c ॰वच्छर्म ] ॰वत् कान्तिः \(\mathrm{R} \mathbf{3 b}\) स्वस्था ] सुस्था \(\mathrm{R} 4 \mathbf{a}\) असुरापि हि ] असुराश्चापि R 4 b
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1d ॰वृष्टयग्व पेतिरे ] ॰वृष्टिं पपातिरे \(A \quad 2 b\) ॰महास्वनाः ] \(\mathrm{A}_{7}\), \({ }^{\circ}\) महात्मना \(\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \quad \mathbf{2 c}\) ॰नां चाभवच्छुर्म ] ॰नामभवच्चर्म \(A \quad 3 b\) स्वस्था ] सुस्था \(A \quad 3 d\) दैत्यं च ] तं दैत्यं \(A \quad 4 a\) असुरापि हि ] असुरा अपि \(\mathrm{A} \quad 4 \mathrm{c}\) पिधाय] \(\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}}\), विधाय \(\mathrm{A}_{4}\), 〈वि〉पिधाय \(\mathrm{A}_{7}\) • यत्नत् ] यत्ता: \(\mathrm{A}_{3}\), यत्ता \(\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathbf{4 d}\) प्राकारेष्ववतस्थिरे ] \(\mathrm{A}_{7}\), प्रविकारेष्ववस्थिरे \(\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \quad \mathbf{5 a}\) भीता ] \(\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}\), भिता \(\mathrm{A}_{3} \quad \mathbf{5 b}\) रजो॰ \({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{A}_{7}\), राजा॰ \(\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}\) 5c संपरीप्सन्तः ] स्वं परीप्सन्तः \(\mathrm{A} 5 \mathrm{5d}\) स्थिताः प्राकारगास्तदा ] प्राकारांत \(\left\{{ }^{\circ}\right.\) रान्तः \(\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{A}_{7}\right\}\) स्थितास्तदा \(\mathbf{A} \pm\)
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Manuscripts available for this chapter: $S_{1}$ photos 4.7 a (f. $165^{\mathrm{V}}$ ), 4.8 b (f. $166^{\mathrm{r}}$ ) and 4.9 a (f. $166^{\mathrm{V}}$ ); $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ exposures $115 \mathrm{~b}-116 \mathrm{~b}$ (f. $150^{\mathrm{r}}-151^{\mathrm{r}}$ ); $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ f. $165^{\mathrm{v}}-166^{\mathrm{V}} ;$ R f. $181^{\mathrm{v}}-182^{\mathrm{r}} ; \mathrm{A}_{3}$ f. $108^{\mathrm{v}}-109^{\mathrm{r}} ; \mathrm{A}_{4}$ f. $152^{\mathrm{v}}-153^{\mathrm{v}} ; \mathrm{A}_{7}$ f. $153^{\mathrm{v}}-154^{\mathrm{v}}$.
$\mathbf{3}\left(b^{3}-b^{4}\right) S_{1} \quad \mathbf{4}\left\langle a^{1}-a^{2}\right\rangle\left(c^{1}\right) S_{1} \quad \mathbf{5}\left(a^{7}\right) S_{1}$
1b सुरा: ] $S_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ RABh, सुरा $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ 1c ॰्युका: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} S_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} R A B h$, युक्ता $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ 1d पुष्पवृघ्यश्च ] $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, पुष्पवृष्याश्च $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, प्रष्पवृष्यश्च $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ - पेतिरे ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, येदिरे $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, पेदिरे $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 2c ॰ नां चाभवच्छ॰ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ नास्व भवच्छ॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 2d जगद्व॰ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R A B h$, जगाद्व॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 3ab जगामादृश्यतां चक्र ततः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, जगाम दृश्यता चक्र तत+:+ $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 3b बभुः ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A$, ॰भवन् $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{Bh}$ - सुरा: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RABh}$, स्वरा: $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 3d च] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R$, तं Bh (conj.) • ददृशुर् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, ददृशु $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ (unmetrical) $\mathbf{4 a}$ असुरापि हि] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$, $\simeq \simeq$ रापि हि $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, असुरा अपि Bh - ते स० $] \mathrm{S}_{1} R A B h$, तेस्स ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, तैस्स॰ $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, तै स० $\mathrm{S}_{3} 4 \mathrm{bb}$ पुर $\left.{ }^{\circ}\right] \mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$, पुरा ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 4c पिधाय ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, (वा)धाय $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, पि(था)य $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ - यतात्संनद्धाः ] $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, यन्ना+:+ सन्नद्धा: $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, यतात्सन्नद्धा $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathbf{4 d}$ प्राकारेष्व॰ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, प्राकारेस्व॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, प्राकारे(स्व ${ }^{\circ}$ ) $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, प्राकरेष्व Bh (typo) $\mathbf{5 a}$ भीता ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{RA}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, भीत० $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \quad \mathbf{5 b}$ रजो० $] \mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RA}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, राजो॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ - भयार्दिताः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RABh}$, भयार्दिता $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, भयार्दिता $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 5c जीवितं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{R}$ ABh , जीवित $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ (unmetrical) - संपरीप्सन्तः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, सम्परीप्सन्त $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, सपरीप्सन्त $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 5d स्थिता: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RBh}$, स्थिता $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ - ०स्तदा $] \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, ०स्तथा $\mathrm{S}_{1}$

भगवानपि दीप्तार्चिहविषेद्ध इवानलः।
भीषयानो ऽसुरान्सर्वान्पृथिवीमन्वचिन्वत॥ ६॥
स बहिः सर्वतो ऽन्विष्य उत्पाट्य च महीरुहान्।
प्रणष्टामिव गां गोपः समन्तादन्वचिन्वत॥ ७॥
पर्वतान्स तदोत्पाख्य देवोद्यानान्यचूर्णयत्।
आरामान्स तडागानि बभझ्ज च ररास च॥ ॥॥
ततो दक्षिणतो गत्वा मुहूर्तं देवसत्तमः।
शड्वं पर्वतमासाद्य ननर्द जलदो यथा॥९॥
असुरापि हि ते मीताः प्राकारान्तरसंस्थिताः।
अवेक्षन्त मृगेन्द्रं तं धावन्तं सर्वतोदिशः॥ १०॥
सो 5 पि देवस्तदा शड्वमुत्पाठ्य नगमुत्तमम्।
अपश्यत्पृथिवीं बद्धां रक्ष्यमाणां च दानवैः॥ ?? ॥
सागराम्भसि विक्षिप्य शख्वं तं पर्वतोत्तमम्।
अवरीद्दानवान्सर्वान्मेदिन्या ये ऽभिरक्षिणः॥ १२॥

6b ॰ हीविषेद्ध इवानल: ] ॰ हीविषेवो $\left\{{ }^{\circ}\right.$ व $\left.\left.\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{ac}}\right\} ज ् व ल ा न ल ः ~ R ~ 6 d ~ \circ च ि न ् व त ~\right] ~ ॰ च ि न ् त त ~ R ~ 7 c ~ ग ा ं ~ ग ो-~$ प: ] गाङ्येय R 7d ॰ चिन्वत ] ॰चिन्तत $\mathrm{R} \quad 8 \mathrm{c}$ तडागानि ] तडागांश्च $\mathrm{R} \quad 9 \mathrm{a}$ ततो ] त्रतो $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, $\simeq$ तो $\mathrm{R}^{\text {ac }} 9 \mathrm{c}$ शड्बंं ] शङ्बं० $\mathrm{R} \quad 10 \mathrm{a}$ असुरापि हि ] असुराश्चापि $\mathrm{R} \quad 10 \mathrm{~b}$ ०संस्थिता: ] ॰ मास्थिता: R

6a दीपार्चिर् ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, दीप्तार्चि $\mathrm{A}_{4} \quad \mathbf{6 b}$ ०षेद्ध ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, $\circ$ षे(त्म) $\mathrm{A}_{7}$ - इवानलः ] विरोचनः $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$ $\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, विवाचलः $\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathbf{6 d}{ }^{\circ}$ मन्वचिन्वत ] ${ }^{\circ}$ मनुचिन्तत $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मनुचिन्तत् $\mathrm{A}_{4}$ (unmetrical) $\mathbf{7 a}$ स बहिः सर्वतो ऽन्विष्य ] सर्वतोत्क्षिप्य वेगेन $A \quad 7 \mathrm{c}$ प्रणष्टामिव ] प्रणष्टानि च $A$ • गोपः ] गौद्यः $\mathrm{A}_{3}$, गौघ: $\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \quad \mathbf{7 d}$ ॰दन्वचिन्वत ] ॰दनुचिन्तयत् $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{8 b}$ देवोद्यानान्य॰ ${ }^{\circ}$ देवो $\left\{{ }^{\circ}\right.$ व० $\left.\mathrm{A}_{4}\right\}$ द्वाराण्य॰ A 8c आरामान्] अवसान् $\mathbf{A} \quad 8 d$ ररास] ननाद $A \quad 9 c$ शड्वं $] A_{3} A_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, शखं $\mathrm{A}_{4}$, शड्वं० $\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ $10 a$ असुरापि हि ] असुरा अपि $\mathbf{A} 10 b$ संस्थिता: ] ${ }^{\circ}$ मास्थिताः $\left\{{ }^{\circ}\right.$ तः $\left.\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}}\right\} \mathbf{A} \quad 10 \mathrm{c}$ अवेक्षन्त ] अवेक्षत $A 11 b$ नगमुत्तमम् ] नगसत्तमं $A 11 d$ रक्ष्यमाणं ] रक्षमाणं $A \quad 12 b$ पर्वतोत्तमम् ] स मृगोत्तमं $\left\{{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} ः \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}}\right\} \mathbf{A}$

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6(d}\mp@subsup{}{}{3}-\mp@subsup{d}{}{8})\mp@subsup{S}{2}{}\quad7(\mp@subsup{a}{}{8},\mp@subsup{b}{}{6})\mp@subsup{S}{1}{},(\mp@subsup{a}{}{1}-\mp@subsup{a}{}{3})\mp@subsup{S}{2}{},(\mp@subsup{b}{}{8})\mp@subsup{S}{3}{}\quad\mathbf{8}(\mp@subsup{d}{}{1}-\mp@subsup{d}{}{7})\langle\mp@subsup{d}{}{8}\rangle\mp@subsup{S}{1}{}\quad\mathbf{9}(\mp@subsup{d}{}{8})\mp@subsup{S}{2}{}\quad\mathbf{10}\langle\mp@subsup{b}{}{1}-\mp@subsup{b}{}{3}\rangle\mp@subsup{S}{2}{
11(d}\mp@subsup{d}{}{6}-\mp@subsup{d}{}{8})\mp@subsup{S}{1}{
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6a दीपार्चिर् ] $S_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, दीपार्चिर $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, दीपार्चि $\mathrm{S}_{3} \quad \mathbf{6 b}$ ०षेद्ध ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \mathrm{Bh}$, $\circ$ षाक्त $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 6d ॰चिन्वत ] $S_{1} B h$, (॰चिन्वतः) $S_{2}$, ॰चिन्वतः $S_{3}$ 7b उत्पाव्य ] $S_{1} S_{2} R A B h$, उत्पार्या $S_{3}$ महीरुहान् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, महीरु(जा)न् $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, महीरुहं $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 7c प्रणष्टामि॰ ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} R B h$, प्रनष्टा इ॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, प्रनष्टामि ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ • गां गोपः ] $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, गाङ्गोपा: $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, गां गोप $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, गा गोप $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 7d ${ }^{\circ}$ दन्वचिन्वत ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, ॰ ${ }^{\circ}$ न्वचिन्वतः $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, ॰दन्वचिंन्वतः $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ 8a तदो॰ $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h$, ततो॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1} \quad \mathbf{8 b}$ देवो॰ $] \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, दैत्यो॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{Bh}$ • ॰चूर्णयत् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RABh}$, ॰चूर्ण्णयम् $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, ॰चूणर्णयं $S_{3} \quad 8 \mathrm{c}$ आरामान् ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{RBh}$, आरामः $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, आरामं $\mathrm{S}_{3} \quad \mathbf{9 a}$ ततो $] \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{ABh}$, भतो $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\text {ac }}$ 9c शङ्वं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{Bh}$, शङ्ध०० $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3} \quad 9 \mathrm{~d}$ ननर्द ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, ननर्दा $\mathrm{S}_{3} \quad$ 10a असुरापि हि ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$, असुरा ह्यपि Bh (conj.) - भीताः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RABh}$, भीता $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3} 10 \mathrm{~b}$ ॰संस्थिताः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{Bh}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ सस्थिता+:+ $\mathrm{S}_{3} \quad$ 10c अवेक्षन्त ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{R}$, अवैक्षन्त $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$ - मृगेन्द्रं तं ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} R \mathrm{RABh}$, मृगे नूनं $S_{1}$, मृगेन्द्रन्त $S_{3}$ 11a देवस्त॰ ${ }^{\circ} S_{1} S_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} S_{3} R A B h$, देव त॰ $S_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ • शख्व०० $\mathrm{S}_{1} S_{3} R A B h$, संख॰ $S_{2}$ 11b नगमुत्तमम् ] $S_{1} S_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} R B h$, नगसत्तम: $S_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} S_{3}$ 11c पृथिवीं बद्धां ] $S_{3} R A B h$, पृथिवी बद्धा $S_{1}$ (anusvāras possibly lost), पृथिवीद्यद्धां $S_{2}$ 11d रक्ष्यमाणां च ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} R B h$, रक्ष्यमाणस्च $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, रक्ष्यमाणा च $S_{3} \quad 12 b$ शड्बं तं ] $S_{1} R A B h$, सड्बन्तं $S_{2}$, शड्बन्त $S_{3} \quad 12 c$ अवरीद् ] $S_{1} S_{2} R A B h$, अवरी $S_{3}$

ततो विद्राव्य नागेन्द्रान्प्रगृह्य पृथिवीं बलात्।
जगाम दैत्यान्संदृश्य रतान्यादाय सर्वशः॥ १३॥
स तां दंष्ट्राड़ुरे लग्नां वहन्भाति मृगेग्वरः।
विषाणलग्नों लम्बन्तीं मृणालीं गजराडिव॥ १४ ॥
स तां सागरमध्येन वहन्भाति मृगेश्वरः।
वराहरूपी कालान्ते ब्रह्मेव वसुधां पुरा॥ १९॥
स सागरं तमुर्तीर्य भगवान्नन्दिवर्धनः।
स्वे स्थाने स्थापयामास महीं तां पुनरेव हि॥ १६॥
ततः शक्राय लोकांस्त्रीनदात्स मधुसूदनः।
उवाच राजा त्वं नो ऽद्य मित्रं चाहं तवानघ॥ १९॥
ये 5 न्ये 5 पि ते 5 रयः केचिड्ञविष्यन्त्यसुरेश्वराः।
तेषामपि वधं घोरं करिष्यामि न संशयः॥ १५॥
ततस्तमृषयः सर्वे देवताश्र सवासवाः।
ऊचुः स्वां मूर्तिमास्थाय यथा पूर्वं तथा भव॥ १९॥

13c ॰न्संदृश्य ] ॰न् संकृत्त्य $R \quad 13 d$ रत्नान्यादाय ] वक्रेणादाय $R^{p \mathrm{c}}$, वक्राण्यादाय $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{ac}} 14 \mathrm{~d}$ मृणालीं ] मृगाणां $R 15 \mathrm{c}$ ०रूपी ] ०रूप: R 16 a तमुत्तीर्य ] समुत्तीर्य R 17 ab ततः शक्राय लोकांस्त्रीनदात्स ] स शक्राय ददौ लोकांस्त्रींस्तदा $R$ 18ab ] अन्ये उपि ते ऽरयो यत्र भविष्यन्ति सुरेग्वर R 19 b ॰ म्च्व ] $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, ॰ स्चैव $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ (unmetrical) 19 c ऊचुः स्वां मूर्ति॰ $]$ ऊचुस्तां वृत्ति॰ R

13a विद्राव्य नागेन्द्रान् ] विद्रावनागेंद $\left\{\circ\right.$ गेन्द्रान् $\left.A_{7}\right\} A 13 \mathrm{c}$ ॰न्संदृश्य ] ०न्संहृत्य $A$ 14ab लग्नां वहन्भाति ] कृत्वा मेदिनीं तां $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{1 4 c}$ ॰लग्नां लम्बन्तीं ] ${ }^{\circ}$ लग्न $\left\{{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}}\right\}$ कमुन्वन्तीं $\mathbf{A}$ (unmetrical) 14d मृणालीं ] मृगाणां $\mathbf{A} 15 \mathrm{~b}$ वहन्भाति ] $\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, वहंताति $\mathrm{A}_{3}$, वहताति $\mathrm{A}_{4}$, वह(न्ना)ति $\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 16a सागरं तमु ${ }^{\circ}$ ] सागरान्तमु ${ }^{\circ} \mathbf{A} 16 b$ भगवान् ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, भगवा $\mathrm{A}_{4}$ 16c स्वे] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, स्व॰ $\mathrm{A}_{4}$ $17 \mathbf{a b}$ ॰स्त्रीनदात् ] $A_{7}$, ॰ स्त्रीं नादात् $A_{3} A_{4} 17 \mathrm{c}$ उवाच ] सुरेश $A$ त्वं नो ऽद्य ] $A_{7}$, त्वान्नाद्य $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \quad 17 \mathrm{~d}$ मित्रं ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, मिंत्रं $\mathrm{A}_{4} \quad 18 \mathrm{a}$ 丂न्ये ऽपि ते ] पि ते प्य॰ $\left\{प^{\circ} \mathrm{A}_{3}\right\} \mathrm{A} \quad 18 \mathrm{~b}$ ॰ सुरेश्वरा: ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, ॰ सुरेश्वंराः $\mathrm{A}_{4} \quad 19 \mathrm{~d}$ भव ] $\mathrm{A}_{4}$, भवः $\mathrm{A}_{3}$, भव+त्+ $\mathrm{A}_{7}$
$13\left(a^{5}\right) S_{1} \quad 15\left(d^{7}\right) S_{1} \quad 17\left(b^{1}-b^{2}\right) S_{1}$

13ab नागेन्द्रान् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} R \mathrm{RA}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, नागेन्द्राम् $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ 13c ॰न्संदृश्य ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}$, ॰न्सदृश्य $\mathrm{S}_{3}$, ॰न् संधृष्य Bh (conj.) 13d रत्नान्या॰ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathbf{A}$, रत्नाभ्या॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, रनान्या॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, रतान्य॰ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Bh}$ (typo) 14a तां दंष्ट्राङ़रे] RABh, तान्दंष्टान्तरे $S_{1}$, तान्दंष्ट्राड़ुरा॰ $S_{2}$, तां दृष्टांकुरा॰ $S_{3}$ 14ab लग्नां वहन् ] $S_{2} R B h$, लग्नो बहद् $S_{1}$, लग्नां वहद् $S_{3} \quad 14 c$ लम्बन्तीं ] $S_{1} S_{3} R B h$, लम्बन्ती $S_{2}$ 14d मृणालीं ] $S_{1} S_{3} B h$, मृंणालीङ् $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ 15b वहन्भा ${ }^{\circ}$ ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{RA}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, वहड्ञा ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{1}$, वह भा ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ 15d ब्रह्मव ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R A B h$, ब्रह्म थ $\mathrm{S}_{3} 16 \mathrm{~b}$ भगवान् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, भगवा $\mathrm{S}_{3} 16 \mathrm{c}$ स्वे ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, स्व० Bh (em.?) $17 \mathbf{a b}$ ॰स्त्रीनदात् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\text {ac }} \mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, ॰स्त्रीन्नदात् $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} 17 \mathrm{c}$ राजा ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R A B h$, राज $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 17d मित्र चा० ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, मित्रश्चा० $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ - ॰ वानघ $] \mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RABh}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ वानघः $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 18a ये ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$, य $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 18b ॰न्त्यसुरेग्वरा: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ न्त्यसुरे ग्वसुरेग्वरा: $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical), $\circ$ न्ति सुरेश्वराः $S_{2}^{a c} \quad 19 c$ मूर्ति॰ $] S_{1} S_{2} A B h$, मूत्ति $\circ S_{3}$

## वराह उवाच।

इयं मूर्तिर्मया देवाः प्राप्ता परमवर्चस:।
न चानया रति: काचित्प्राप्ता मे सदृशी भुवि॥ २०॥
सो इहं कंचिद्विहत्येह कालं मूत्यान्या सुखम्।
मविष्यामि पुनर्देवः सत्यमेतद्व्रवीमि वः ॥ २?॥
सनत्कुमार उवाच।
तस्य तद्वचनं श्रुत्वा सर्वे देवाः सवासवाः ।
प्रदक्षिणमुपावृत्य जग्मु: स्थानानि सर्वशः ॥ २२॥
गतेषु देवसंघेषु भगवान्नन्दिवर्धनः।
विजहार सुखं तत्र हत्वा दानवपुंगवम्॥ २३॥
तस्य तत्रोपतिष्टन्त मृग्यो भूत्वा सहस्रशः।
वैदिको S प्सरस: शुम्रास्ताभि: सह रराम स:॥ २४॥
स ताभिर्विचरन्देवो महात्मा नन्दिवर्धनः।
रेमे मत्तो महानागो यथारण्ये करेणुमि:॥ २У॥

20a इयं मूर्तिर् ] इमां मूर्तिं $R \quad 20 b$ प्राप्ता ] प्राप्ता: $R 21 a$ कंचिद्विहत्येह ] किस्चिद्विकृत्याहं $R$ $23 a$ ०संघेषु ] ॰संहेषु $R \quad 23 d$ ॰पुंगवम् ] ॰सत्तमम् $R \quad 24 a b$ ०तिष्टन्त मृग्यो ] ॰विष्टन्तम्वशा $R$ 24cd ] देविक्यो उप्सरसो रम्याः स्त्रीभिः सह रराम ह $R$

20 वराह उवाच ] om. $\mathbf{A} 20 \mathrm{a}$ इयं ] इमां $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, इयां $\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}} \bullet$ मूर्तिर् ] $\mathrm{A}_{7}$, मूर्तिं $\mathrm{A}_{3}$, मूर्ति $\mathrm{A}_{4} 20 \mathrm{~b}$ प्राप्ता ] $\mathrm{A}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, प्राप्ता: $\mathrm{A}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \quad 20 \mathrm{c}$ चानया रतिः काचित् ] चालयावतिसरित् A 20d सदृशी ] सदृशं $\mathbf{A} 21 \mathbf{a b}$ ] सो हं क्षचिद्वितत्येह को न मृत्योवया सुखं $\mathbf{A} \pm 21 \mathrm{c}$ पुनर् ] $\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, पुन $\mathrm{A}_{3}$ (unmetrical) $\mathbf{2 2 b}$ देवा: ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, देवा $\mathrm{A}_{4} \quad \mathbf{2 3 c} \mathbf{- 2 5 b}$ ] om. $\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}}, \mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ written i.m. 24ab ०तिष्ठन्त मृग्यो ] ०तिष्टन्ति मृगा\{ $\left.{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\text {गो }} \mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}}\right\} \mathrm{A} \quad \mathbf{2 4 d}$ स: ] $\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, ह $\mathrm{A}_{3} \quad \mathbf{2 5 a}$ ०र्विचरन् ] ०रिहरन् A 25b महात्मा नन्दि॰ ] महानन्दिवि॰ A - After this $\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ adds म्रीराम:
$\mathbf{2 0}\left(b^{2}\right) S_{1},\left(a^{2}\right) S_{2} \quad \mathbf{2 3}\left(c^{6}-c^{8}\right)\left\langle d^{1}\right\rangle\left(d^{2}-d^{3}\right) S_{1} \quad \mathbf{2 4}\left(a^{3}, c^{4}\right) S_{1} \quad \mathbf{2 5}\left\langle d^{3}\right\rangle\left(d^{4}\right) S_{2}$
20 वराह उवाच ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RBh}$, om. $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 20a इयं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, इमे $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ • मूर्तिर् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$ Bh , मूर्त्ति $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \bullet$ देवाः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RABh}$, देवा $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3} 20 \mathrm{~b}$ प्राप्ता] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{Bh}$, प्रा(ता): $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ • ॰वर्चस: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R \mathrm{RA}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ वर्च्चसा Bh (em.) 20c रतिः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R B h$, रति $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\text {ac }}$ (unmetrical) 20d ${ }^{\circ}$ त्प्रापा ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h$, ${ }^{\circ}$ स्प्राप्त $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ - सदृशी ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R B h$, सदृशा $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 21a कंचिद् ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, किश्चिद् $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 21b कालं मूर्त्या० ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RBh}$, काल मूत्या० $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 21c पुनर्देवः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{RA}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, पुनर्देवा+:+ $\mathrm{S}_{2}$, पुन देवः $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ (unmetrical), पुन देवा $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical) 22b देवाः ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RA}_{3}$ $\mathrm{A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, देवा $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 23b भगवान् $] \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, भगवा $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 24a तत्रो॰ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h$, 〔त्रो॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ - ०तिष्टन्त ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, ०तिष्टन्तः $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, $\circ$ तिष्टन्तो $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ 24cd शुभ्रास्ताभिः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} A$ Bh , शुभास्ताभि $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}} \quad \mathbf{2 4 d}$ स: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, च $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \quad \mathbf{2 5 a}$ ताभिर्वि० $] \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, ताभि वि॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}$

# स सिंह इव सिंहीमि: शार्दूल इव चोन्नदन्। <br> रराम सागरानूपे ऐरावत इवापर:॥ २६॥ <br> रममाणस्य सिद्धाश्च ऋषयश्च तपोधनाः । <br> पुष्पाणां रुचिरा वृष्टी: पातयन्ति वियत्सित्थतः ॥ २७॥ <br> तुष्टुवुश्चापरे नित्यं चक्रुश्चैनं प्रदक्षिणम्। <br> देवदुन्दुभयो नित्यं सर्व एव न्यवादयन्य २५॥ <br> नृत्यन्त्यप्सरसश्चापि वराहस्याग्रतस्तदा। <br> वादयन्ति च गन्धर्वा गायन्ति च महात्मनः ॥ २९ ॥ <br> रमयन्तो वराहं तं देवाश्चेन्द्रपुरोगमा: । <br> यक्षाः पुण्यजना ये च तथा देवजनाश्च ये॥ ३०॥ <br> यातुधानाश्च ये केचिद्व्रह्मधानाश्च सर्वशः। <br> मनुष्या: पशवश्चैव ऋषयश्चैव सर्वशः ॥ ३१॥ 

26b चोन्नदन् ] चोद्वहन् $R$ 26c सागरानूपे] सागराम्भःस्थ $R$ 27a रममाणस्य ] रममाणाग्च $R$ 27c पुष्पाणां रुचिरा वृष्टी: ] ऋष्याणां रुचिरां वृष्टिं $R \quad 28 a$ ॰ म्चापरे ] ॰ म्चाप्सरो $R \quad 28 b$ ॰ म्चैनं ] ॰ स्चैव $R \quad 28 d$ एव न्यवादयन् ] एवाभ्यनादयन् $R \quad 29 b$ ॰स्याग्रतस्त॰ ] ॰स्यायतस्त० $R \quad 29 \mathrm{c}$ च ] om. $R$ (unmetrical) 30a रमयन्तो ] शमयन्तो $R$ 30d देव०] पुण्य० $R$ 31a केचिद् ] केचि R 31b सर्वशः ] चापरे R
 $\left.\mathrm{A}_{4}\right\} \quad \mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ - ॰ म्रापि ] ॰स्तत्र $\mathbf{A} \quad$ 30a रमयन्तो ] नमयन्तो $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, नामयन्तो $\mathrm{A}_{7}$ 30d ${ }^{\circ}$ जनाग्र ] ${ }^{\circ}$ गणाश्च $\mathbf{A 1 a}$ यातु ${ }^{\circ}$ ] $\mathrm{A}_{4}$, जातु ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{A}_{3}$, (जा)तु ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{A}_{7} \mathbf{3 1 b}{ }^{\circ}$ द्वहह्म ${ }^{\circ}$ ] ${ }^{\circ}$ त् ब्रह्मा ${ }^{\circ} \mathbf{A}$
$26\left(d^{3}, d^{7}-d^{8}\right) S_{1},\left(b^{7}\right) S_{3} \quad 27\left(b^{4}, d^{4}\right) S_{1},\left(c^{2}, d^{5}-d^{7}\right) S_{2} \quad 28\left(a^{4}\right)\left\langle a^{6}\right\rangle\left(a^{7}-a^{8}\right)\left\langle b^{1}\right\rangle\left(c^{4}\right) S_{1} \quad 29\left(c^{4}\right.$, $\left.c^{8}\right) S_{1} \quad 30\left(a^{4}-a^{6}, c^{1}, d^{3}-d^{4}, d^{8}\right) S_{2} \quad 31\left(d^{1}\right)\left\langle d^{2}\right\rangle\left(d^{3}\right) S_{1}^{p c},\left(c^{7}, d^{2}-d^{3}\right) S_{2}$

26a सिंह ] $S_{1} S_{2} R A B h$, सिंहा $S_{3}$ - सिंहीभिः ] $S_{1}^{p c} S_{2} R A B h$, सिंहाभि $S_{1}^{a c}$, सिंहीभि $S_{3}$ 26b चोन्नदन् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, चोन्नदम् $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, चोनदन् $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, चोदन $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, चोन्नदनन् Bh (typo, unmetrical) 26c रराम] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ RBh, ररांम $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 26cd सागरानेपे] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, साग-रूपे $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 27a रममाणस्य ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, रममाणग्व $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ - सिद्धार्य ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RBh}$, सिद्धग्च $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}} 27 \mathrm{c}$ वृष्टीः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, वृष्टी $S_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ 27d वियत्स्थिता: ] $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RBh}$, वियस्थिता: $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, (वियत्स्थि)ता $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, वियस्थिता $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 28a तुष्ट्रवुग्चा ${ }^{\circ}$ ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R$, तुष्ट्रवु चा॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}$, तष्ट्रवुग्चा ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Bh}$ (typo) 28b ॰ श्च्रेनं ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ श्चेन $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ (tops lost), ॰ श्रेव $S_{1}^{\text {ac }}$ (tops lost) 28d सर्व] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R B h$, सव $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ • एव न्यवादयन्] em., एव न्यवादयत् $S_{1}$, एवानुवादयन् $S_{2} S_{3}$, एवान्ववादयन् Bh (em.?) 29a नृत्यन्त्य॰ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, नित्यन्त्य ${ }^{\circ} S_{1}^{\text {ac }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a स }}$ $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$, ॰स्याग्रस्तदा $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical) 29c वादयन्ति च] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$, वादय(न्ति) $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical), वदयन्ति च $S_{2}^{\text {ac }} \quad \mathbf{3 0 a}$ रमयन्तो] $S_{3} B h$ (em.), रामयन्तो $S_{1}$, रमय(न्तो) $S_{2}$ 30c यक्षाः ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, यक्षा $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, यक्षः $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ - जना ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RA}$, ॰जनना Bh (typo, unmetrical) 31b धधानाश्च ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h$, ॰दानाश्च $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 31cd ] om. $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}, \mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ written i.m. 31c मनुष्या: ] RABh, मनुष्या $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ - ॰ स्चैव ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h$, ${ }^{\circ}$ श्चेव $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}}$

# राजन्याः क्षत्रियाः सर्वे निकायाश्चैव सर्वशः । <br> तत्राजग्मुर्निरीक्षन्तो वराहस्योत्सवं शुभम्। <br> बह्ताश्चर्यसमाकीर्णं बह्वालक्ष्यं सदैव च॥ ३२॥ <br> एवं तस्याभवद्वास वराहस्य महात्मनः । <br> उत्सव: सुमहान्दिव्यः प्रत्यहं नन्दिवर्धनः ॥ ३३॥ तस्योत्सवो 5 सौ ऋषिसंघजुष्ट: सदा सुरै: सिद्धजनैश्च जुष्टः। गन्धर्वयक्षोरगराक्षसैश्च विद्याधरैश्चैव सहाप्सरोमि:॥ ३४॥ 

## इति स्कन्दपुराणे ऽष्टोत्तरशतो Sध्यायः॥ ?०ธ॥

32ab ] om. R 32cd ] तत्रा〈गत्य〉 निरीक्षन्ते देवाराधनमुत्तमम् R (unmetrical) 32f बह्वालक्ष्यं ] बहुलक्षं $R \quad 33 a$ एवं ] एतत् $R \quad 33 d$ नन्दिवर्धनः ] कालरूपिण: $R \quad 34 a$ ॠषिसंघ॰] ऋषिसंह॰ $R 34 d$ ॰ श्चैव सहा॰ ] ॰ श्चापि सदा॰ $R \quad C o l$. इति स्कन्दपुराणे रेवाखण्डे डध्याय: $R$

32b निकायास्चै॰] नियाकास्चै० $A \quad 32 c$ ०जग्मुर्] $A_{3} A_{7}$, ॰जग्मु $A_{4}$ 32ef ] वद्धाचार्यसमाकीण्ण $\left\{\right.$ oणं $\left.\mathrm{A}_{4}\right\}$ वद्धालक्षं $\left\{{ }^{\circ}\right.$ क्ष्यं $\left.\mathrm{A}_{7}\right\}$ सदैव च $\mathbf{A} \quad 33 \mathbf{c}$ सु ${ }^{\circ}$ ] $\mathrm{A}_{4}$, स $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$ - ${ }^{\circ}$ न्दिव्यः ] $\circ$ न्देवा: $\mathbf{A}$ 34a उसौ ॠषि०] सावृषि० $\mathbf{A} 34 b$ सदा सुरैः] सुरासुरैः $\mathbf{A} \bullet$ सिद्ध० ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, सिद्धि० $\mathrm{A}_{4}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ $\mathrm{A}_{7}$ 34c गन्धर्वयक्षोरग ${ }^{\circ}$ ] गन्धर्वो $\left\{{ }^{\circ}\right.$ वा $\left.\mathrm{A}_{3}\right\}$ रग ${ }^{\circ} \mathbf{A}$ (unmetrical) 34d सहा${ }^{\circ}$ ] $\mathrm{A}_{3}$, महा० $\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$ Col. इति $\left\{\right.$ इति म्री॰ $\left.\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}\right\}$ स्कन्दपुराणे एकाशीतिसाहस्रयां संहितायामम्बिकाखण्डे वराहोत्सवो नाम सप्तोत्तरशतं $\mathbf{A} \pm$
$\mathbf{3 2}\left(f^{1}-f^{2}\right)\left\langle\mathrm{f}^{3}\right\rangle \mathrm{S}_{1},\left\langle\mathrm{~d}^{3}\right\rangle\left(\mathrm{d}^{4}\right) \mathrm{S}_{3} \quad \mathbf{3 4}\left(\mathrm{~d}^{12}\right) \mathrm{S}_{1},\left(\mathrm{~d}^{11}\right) \mathrm{S}_{3}$

32a राजन्या: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{ABh}$, राजन्या $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ - क्षत्रिया:] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{ABh}$, क्षत्रिया $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ 32c तत्राजग्मुर् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, तत्र जग्मु $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ - ०रीक्षन्तो ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$, ०रीक्ष्यन्तो $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ 32d ० स्योत्सवं शुभम् ] $A B h$, ॰स्योत्तमं शुभम् $S_{1}$, ॰स्योत्सवश्शुभं $S_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, ॰स्योत्सवश्शुभः $S_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, (॰स्यो)त्सव शुभः $S_{3}$ 32e ॰ समाकीर्णं ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{RA}_{4} \mathrm{Bh}$, ॰ समाकीर्ण्ण॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ (anusvāra possibly lost), ॰समाकीर्ण्ण॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, $\circ$ समाकीर्ण० $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}} \quad 33 \mathrm{a}$ ॰स्याभवद्वा$\left.{ }^{\circ}\right] \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RABh}$, ॰ स्याड्इवद्वा ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{2}$ 33c उत्सव: $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, उत्सव $S_{3}$ - ${ }^{\circ}$ महान्दिव्यः ] $S_{1} S_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} R B h$, ${ }^{\circ}$ महान्दिव्य $S_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ महादिव्यं $S_{3}$ 34a तस्योत्सवो ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} S_{2} S_{3} R A$, तस्योत्सोवो Bh (typo, unmetrical) - डसौ ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RBh}$, om. $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical) $\bullet$ ॰जुष्टः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} R A B h$, ॰जुष्ट $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ (unmetrical) 34b ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} R B h$ (जुष्टम् corrected to जुष्टः in $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ ), गन्धर्वयक्षोरगराक्षसैग्च $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (cf. 34 c ), सदा सुरै सिद्धजनै म्च जुष्टो $\left\{\right.$ युष्ट $\left.\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}\right\} \mathrm{S}_{2}$, सदा सुरै सिद्धजनैग्र जुष्ट
 $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\text {ac }}$ - सहाप्सरोभि: ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, सहाप्सरोभि(रि)ति $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ (इति part of col.) Col. $\odot \|$ स्कन्दपुराणे वराहोत्सवे आध्याय $१ ६ \succeq$ (in letter numerals) $\cdots \mathrm{S}_{1}$, स्कन्दपुराणे +नन्दिवराहा(च्चती) नाम+ अष्टोत्तरशतो ध्यायः॥ $\mathrm{S}_{2}, \odot ॥$ स्कन्दपुराणे नामाध्याय: १?० (in letter numerals)॥ $\odot \mathrm{S}_{3}$, इति स्कन्दपुराणे वराहोत्सवे अष्टोत्तरशतो ध्यायः Bh

## नवोत्तरशतो डध्याय: ।

सनत्कुमार उवाच।<br>तस्य कालेन महता रमतः शकिनन्दन।<br>भार्यायां चित्र्लेखायां वृको नामाभवत्सुतः ॥ ? ॥<br>स वृको बत्लवान्नित्यं विचरन्पृथिवीमिमाम्।<br>नर्दमानो ऽवधील्नोके मूतानि शतशो महान्॥ २॥<br>अथाससाद शैलेन्द्रं हिमवन्तं महागिरिम्।<br>गौरीकूटसमीपे च कार्त्तिकेयालयं शुभम्॥ ३॥<br>तमजानंस्तदाम्येत्य बत्लेनाविनयेन च।<br>नादयानो द्रमाज्छुम्र्रान्रत्नमविभूषितान्।<br>सर्वर्तुपुष्पफलदान्सर्वकामप्रदानपि॥ ४॥

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2a वृको ] एको R 3d ॰्यालयं ] ॰्यवनं }\mp@subsup{R}{}{pc}\mathrm{ , ॰्यनवं }\mp@subsup{R}{}{\textrm{ac}}\mathbf{4b}\mathrm{ च] ह R 4c नादयानो]
भझ्जयानो R 4cd ॰न्छुभ्रान्रत्न`] ॰न्भग्नान्वने R
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1b रमतः ] रमता $\mathbf{A}$ • शक्ति ${ }^{\circ}$ ] शक्र॰ $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{2 d}$ शतशो महान् ] तत्रसुस्तदा $\mathbf{A} \bullet$ After this $\mathbf{A}$ adds 2 pādas reading तेन शब्देन लोकेशा: कल्पिता: शतशो भवन्। $\pm \mathbf{3 c}$ गौरी० ] गिरि० $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{4 a}$ तमजानंस्त ${ }^{\circ}$ ] अवजानंस्तस्त्त ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{A}_{3}$ (unmetrical), अवजालंस्त॰ $\mathrm{A}_{4}$, अवजानंस्त॰ $\mathrm{A}_{7} \quad 4 \mathrm{c}$ नादयानो दूमान्छुठठ॰ ${ }^{\circ}$ नादयान् गन्धमान् शु० $\mathrm{A}_{3}$, नादयेनां धमान् शु० $\mathrm{A}_{4}$, नादयाना ऋमान् शु॰ $\mathrm{A}_{7} \mathbf{d d}$ ॰ न्रतहेम ${ }^{\circ}$ ] ॰न्हेमरत्न ${ }^{\circ} \mathbf{A}$

Manuscripts available for this chapter: $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ photos 4.9 a (f. $166^{\mathrm{v}}$ ), 4.10a (f. $167^{\mathrm{r}}$ ), 4.9b (f. 167v ) and 4.10b (f. $168^{\mathrm{r}}$ ); $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ exposures $116 \mathrm{~b}-117 \mathrm{~b}$ (f. $151^{\mathrm{r}}-152^{\mathrm{r}}$ ); $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ f. $166^{\mathrm{v}}-168^{\mathrm{r}} ; \mathrm{R}$ f. $182^{\mathrm{r}}-183^{\mathrm{v}} ; \mathrm{A}_{3}$ f. $109^{\mathrm{r}}-110^{\mathrm{r}} ; \mathrm{A}_{4}$ f. $153^{\mathrm{v}}-155^{\mathrm{r}} ; \mathrm{A}_{7}$ f. $154^{\mathrm{v}}-156^{\mathrm{r}}$.

4( $\mathrm{e}^{5}$ ) $\mathrm{S}_{1}$

[^3]
## शिलामणिमयान्छुुम्रान्छछातकुम्भमयान्छुक्रान् । हरितालमयांश्र्वान्यांस्तथा मानःशिलाचलान्। उत्पात्योत्पात्य वेगेन बभझ्ज रुषितो यथा॥ $y \|$ स गर्जमानः सततं गजो मत्त इवापरः। बभज्न तद्वनं शुभ्रं कार्त्तिकेयस्य धीमतः॥६॥ तस्य गर्जितशब्देन वनभङ्सस्वनेन च। स्कन्दस्य गणपः शूरो निर्जगाम निशामयन्॥ ७॥ कोकवत्र इति ख्यातो दृढं स्कन्दस्य वल्लभः। <br> महात्मा बलसंपन्नो गत्वा वृकमवैक्षत॥ $\stackrel{\iota}{ }$ <br> स तं दृष्ट्रा महाकायं तरुणं प्रियदर्शनम्। <br> जीमूतमिव नर्दन्तं किंचित्प्रकुपिताननम्। <br> उवाच वचनं हृष्ट: कोकवक्रो हसत्रिव॥९॥

5d मानःशिलाचलान् ] मणिमयाच्छुभान् $\mathrm{R} \quad 6 \mathrm{~b}$ गजो मत्त ] गजोत्तम R 7c गणप: ] तु गणः R 7d निशामयन् ] महावनम् $R \quad 8 \mathbf{a}$ कोक॰] काक॰ $R \quad 9 e$ हृष्ट: ] वीर: $R \quad 9 f$ कोक॰ ] काक॰ $R$

5a ॰मणि॰] ${ }^{\circ}$ मान॰ $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, मनि॰ $\left.\mathrm{A}_{7} \mathbf{5 a b}{ }^{\circ} \overline{F ् छ ा त ा त ~}^{\circ}\right] \mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ न् सात॰ $\mathrm{A}_{7}$ 5d मानःशिलाचलान् ] मनःशिलामयान् $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{6 a}$ गर्जमानः ] सज्ज $\left\{\right.$ वर्ज्ज॰ $\left.\mathrm{A}_{7}\right\}$ मानः $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{6 b}$ गजो मत्त ] $\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, गजमत्त $\mathrm{A}_{3} \quad \mathbf{6 c}$ तद्वनं ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, तद्वलं $\mathrm{A}_{4} \quad \mathbf{7 b}$ वन $\left.{ }^{\circ}\right]$ वचन ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{A}_{3}$ (unmetrical), बल० $\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$ $\mathbf{8 a}$ कोकवक्त ] काकवल्क $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, काकेव(क्ल) $\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, काकेव(क्र) $\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathbf{8 b}$ वल्लभः $] \mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, ववल्लभः $\mathrm{A}_{4}$ (unmetrical) 8d वृक॰ ] मृग॰ ${ }^{\circ}$ 9a तं दृष्ट्षा] दृष्ट्रा तं A 9d ${ }^{\circ}$ ताननम् ] ${ }^{\circ}$ ताननः $\mathbf{A} 9 \mathbf{9}$ वचनं ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, वनं $\mathrm{A}_{4}$ (unmetrical) $\mathbf{9 f}$ कोकवत्रो] काकवल्को $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, काकव(को) $\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, काकव(को) $\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}}$
$\mathbf{6}\left(a^{1}-a^{3}\right) S_{1} \quad \mathbf{8}\left(c^{6}, d^{7}-d^{8}\right) S_{1} \quad \mathbf{9}\left(c^{4}, e^{7}-e^{8}\right) S_{1}$

5ab ${ }^{\circ}$ मयान्कुभ्राञ्छछात॰ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मया शुभ्राः शात॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मया शुभ्रा सात $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मयाः शुभ्राः शात॰ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Bh}$ (em.?) 5b ${ }^{\circ}$ मयान्क्रुभान् ] RA, ${ }^{\circ}$ मयास्तथा $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{Bh}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मया शुभा $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ 5cd ${ }^{\circ}$ मयांग्चान्यांस्त ${ }^{\circ}$ ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} R A$, मयाग्चान्यास्त ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{Bh}$, मयाग्चान्या त० $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 5d मानः ${ }^{\circ}$ ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, मानं॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ $\circ$ शिलाचलान् ] em., ॰शिलाबलान् $S_{1}$, ॰शिलाचला $S_{2}$, ॰शिलातला $S_{3}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ शिलोपालान् Bh (typo, em.?) 5e ॰व्योत्पात्य ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h$, ॰्योत्प $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical) 5f बभझ्ज] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} R A B h$, ब $\langle$ ज $\rangle+$ म + ज्ज $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ • रुषितो ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RA}$, रूषितो $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{Bh} \quad \mathbf{6 b}$ गजो मत्त $] \mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$ (em.), गजोत्तम $S_{1}$, गजोन्मत्त $S_{2}$, गजोत्तमत्त $S_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical) 6c तद्वनं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, सौ द्वं ततः $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ (unmetrical), द्वं - नं $S_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, द्वनं $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ (unmetrical) - शुभ्रं] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R A B h$, शुभ्र $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 6d कार्त्तिकेयस्य ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R \mathrm{~A}$, कार्ति केस्य Bh (typo, unmetrical) 7a तस्य ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} R A B h$, तस्या $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} 7 \mathbf{b}$ च] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, व $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 7c गणपः] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$, स गणः $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 7d निशामयन्] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~A}$, स मन्दिरं $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, स मन्दिरात् $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$ (em.) 8a ख्यातो] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R \mathbf{A}$, ख्यतो Bh (typo, unmetrical) $\mathbf{8 b}$ दृढं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, दृढ $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ - वल्लभः ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, बल्लभः $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, वलभः $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical) 8c ॰संपन्नो ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}$ RABh, ॰ संपनो $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ (unmetrical) 9c जीमूतमिव ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, जामूत(मे)व $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ (tops lost), जामूत(मि)व $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (tops lost), जीमूर्त्तमिव $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ • नर्दन्तं ] $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RABh}$, नर्द्दन्त $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ (tops lost), नर्द्द(न्तो) $S_{2}^{a c}$, नर्द्धन्तो $S_{3} \quad 9 d$ ॰ताननम् ] $S_{1} R B h$, ${ }^{\circ}$ तानन: $S_{2} S_{3} \quad 9 e$ वचनं हृष्ट:] $S_{1} A_{3} A_{7} B h$, वचनन्दृष्ट $S_{2}$, वचन दृष्ट $S_{3}$

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कस्य त्वमिह संप्राप्तो बालो देवगृहं शुभम्। न जानीषे किमेतच्च स्कन्दस्य सुमहात्मनः॥१०॥ वेश्म देवैः सगन्धर्वै: सयक्षोरगपन्नगैः। कृतं दयितमत्यर्थं गणेशैग्चापि पूजितम्॥ ॥?॥ कुमारो मन्दरं यातः सर्वैः सह गणेश्वरैः। रक्षार्थं मामिह स्थाप्य वारयामि ततो हि ते॥ १२॥ तुष्टो 5 स्मि तव रूपेण बलेन वपुषा तथा। उपारमस्व तेन त्वां ब्रवीमि सुमहाबल।
अहं करिष्ये यड्ञग्नं तथैव पुनरेव हि॥ १३॥
वक्ष्ये देवं च तं सम्यत्कदर्थं सूकरेग्वर।
यथा न कुप्यते तुम्यं प्रवरं त्वां करोति च॥ १४॥
सनत्कुमार उवाच।
तस्य तद्वचनं श्रुत्वा वृकः संरकलोचनः।
उवाच कोकवदनमिदं मृगपतिस्तदा॥ १४ ॥
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$10 a$ कस्य त्व० ${ }^{\circ}$ वध्यत्व० $R 10 d$ सु ${ }^{\circ}$ ] तु $R$ 11a देवैः सगन्धर्वैं] सदेवैर्गन्धर्वै: $R$ 12a मन्दरं ] मन्दिरं R 13 e यड्ञग्नं ] यड्ञङ्ञ $\mathrm{R} \quad 14 \mathrm{ab}]$ रक्षो देवं गुहं सम्यगुदखिद्यकरेश्वरम् $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, वक्ष्यं देवगृहं सम्यग्वदस्वाद्य मृगेश्वर $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ (i.m.) 14 d प्रवरं त्वां करोति ] प्रवरस्तत्करोतु $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, प्रवरं तत्करोति $R^{\text {ac 15a ] Before this } R \text { adds } 18 a-d \text {. 15c कोक॰ ] काक॰ } R \quad 15 d \text { ०पति॰ ] ॰ सुत॰ } R ~}$

10c जानीषे] $\mathrm{A}_{3}$, जानीमे $\mathrm{A}_{4}$, जानीसे $\mathrm{A}_{7}$ 11a वेश्म ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, वैश्म $\mathrm{A}_{7}$ - सगन्धर्वैं: $] \mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, सगंधर्वे $\mathrm{A}_{4} 11 \mathrm{c}$ दयितम ${ }^{\circ}$ ] च दिवम० $A \quad 12 b$ सर्वें: सह गणेम्वरै:] ससर्वैर्गणपेम्वर्र: $A$ रक्षार्थं ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, रक्षार्थ $\mathrm{A}_{4} \quad 13 \mathrm{c}$ उपारमस्व ] $\mathrm{A}_{7}$, उमावमसु $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \quad 13 \mathrm{~d}$ ०बल ] ॰बलः $\mathbf{A} 14 \mathbf{a}$ च तं ] गुहं $A \quad 14 \mathbf{a b}$ ॰त्कदर्थं ] $A_{7}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ क्तदर्थं $A_{3} A_{4} \bullet$ सूकरे॰ ] शूकरे॰ $A_{3} A_{4}$, शुकरे॰ $A_{7}$ 14c यथा ] तथा $A$ - कुप्यते ] कुध्यते $A_{3} A_{7}$, कृध्यते $A_{4} 14 d$ प्रवरं त्वां ] प्रसादस्ते $A$ 15-17 ] om. A
$\mathbf{1 3}\left\langle c^{1}\right\rangle\left(c^{2}-c^{4}, c^{8}\right) S_{2} \quad \mathbf{1 5}\left(d^{8}\right) S_{2}$
10a त्वमिह ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RABh}$, त्वयिह $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 10c ${ }^{\circ}$ मेतच्च ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RA}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मेत च $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ (unmetrical), ${ }^{\circ}$ मेतत्त्वं Bh (conj.) 11a वेश्म देवै: ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \mathrm{Bh}$, वेश्म दैवै+:+ $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, वेश्मन्दैवैस् $\mathrm{S}_{2}$, वेश्मं देवै $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ - गगन्धवैं: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, ०नन्धर्वै $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 11b ०पन्नगैः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RA}$, पनगैः $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical), ० किन्नरै: Bh (conj.) 11cd ${ }^{\circ}$ मत्यर्थं गणेशै स्च्वपि ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{RA}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ 〈तत्य〉मत्यर्थङ्गण स्च्वापि सु॰ $\mathrm{S}_{2}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मत्यर्थ गणै ग्चापि सु॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मत्यर्थं गणैस्चापि सु॰ Bh 12ab ] $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ writes this over the two pādas cancelled, possibly 14cd. 12b सर्वै: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RBh}$, सर्वैं $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ 12c रक्षार्थं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, रक्षार्थ $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ - स्थाप्य ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RABh}$, प्राप्तो $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 12d वारयामि ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} R A B h$, वरयामि $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ - हि ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} R A B h$, ह $S_{2}^{\text {ac }} 13 \mathrm{a}$ उस्मि ] $S_{1} R A B h$, स्मिन् $S_{2} S_{3}$ 13b वपुषा] $S_{1} R A B h$, पुरुषा $S_{2} S_{3}$ 13c त्वां ] $S_{2}$ RABh, त्वा $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ 13d ॰बल ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RBh}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ बलः $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ 13f तथैव ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R A B h$, तथेव $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 14ab सम्यत्कदर्थं ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, संम्यक्तवार्थं $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ ( ${ }^{\circ}$ म्यक्तवा ${ }^{\circ}$ retraced), सम्यक्कदर्थ $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, सम्यत्कदर्थ $S_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}} \bullet$ सूकरेम्वर ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, सूकरेश्वर: $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}$, शूकरेग्वर $\mathrm{Bh} \quad 14 \mathrm{c}$ तुभ्यं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R A B h$, तुभ्य $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 14d प्रवरं त्वां ] $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, प्रवरं त्वा $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, प्रवरन्तं $\mathrm{S}_{2}$, प्रसादं ते Bh (em.) 15d ॰स्तदा] $\mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{RBh}$ (conj.?), ॰स्तथा $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, ॰स्त(था) $\mathrm{S}_{2}$

न बिभेमि कुमारस्य तव वा पापचेतसः।
बले मम कुमारो ऽसौ न तुल्यः सगणेश्वरः॥ १६॥
यद्वो बलं च दर्पं च तत्कुरुध्वमशाड्किताः।
नामावशेषमेतद्वः कर्ताहं वनमन्तशः ॥ १७७॥
सनत्कुमार उवाच।
ततः स वृक्षमुत्पाल्य हैमं वैडूर्यपल्नवम्।
कोकवत्राय चिक्षेप ननाद च यथा वृषः॥ १६॥
ततः प्रहस्य कोकास्यस्तमेवोद्नृह्य पादपम्।
वृकं तं तेन संक्रुद्ध: शिरस्यभिजघान ह॥ १९॥
स तेन सुप्रहारेण भ्रमित्वा मण्डलं वृकः।
पपात भूमौ निःसंजो यथा शकध्वजो महान्॥ २०॥
ततस्तं पतितं दृष्ट्रा कोकास्यः प्रहसंस्तदा।
बबन्ध पाशैर्बहुभिर्वेश्म चैव प्रवेशयत्॥ २?॥
तं बद्धं पतितं दृष्ट्वा सहायास्तस्य ते मृगाः।
प्रदुताः सहसा सर्वे भयार्ता जीवितैषिणः॥ २२॥

16b वा पाप ${ }^{\circ}$ ] वाक्याप ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{R} \quad 16 \mathrm{c}$ बले मम ] बलेन मे $\mathrm{R} \quad 17 \mathrm{a}$ यद्वो ] यत्ते $\mathrm{R} \quad 17 \mathrm{~b}$ तत्कुरुध्वमशङ्क्ति: ] तत् कुरु त्वमशड्कित: $R \quad 17 c$ नामावशेषमेतद्व: ] न मे वेगसमं तद्व: $R \quad 17 d$ वनमन्तशः ] बलवत्तर: R 18a-d ] R has this before 15 a and repeats it here. 18a ततः स वृक्षमु ${ }^{\circ}$ ] $\mathrm{R}^{*}$, स
 काकास्य॰ R 19 b ॰ वोद्नृह्य ] ॰वोद्धृत्य $R 19 \mathrm{c}$ तं ] स $\mathrm{R} \quad 20 \mathrm{~d}$ यथा ] य यथा R (unmetrical) $21 b$ कोकास्य: ] काकास्य: $R 21 d$ चैव ] तच्च $R 22 a$ तं बद्धं पतितं ] पतितं संयतं $R$

18b हैमं वैडूर्य०] हेमवैदूर्य० $A_{3} A_{7}$, हेमवैडूर्य० $A_{4} \quad 18 c$ कोकवक्ताय ] काकवल्काय $A_{3} A_{4}$, काकवक्ताय $\mathrm{A}_{7} 19 \mathrm{ab}$ कोकास्यस्त ${ }^{\circ}$ ] काकस्य त्व० ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, काकास्यस्त॰ $\mathrm{A}_{7} 19 \mathrm{~b}{ }^{\circ}$ मेवोनृह्य ] ${ }^{\circ}$ मेव गृह्य $A$ (unmetrical) - पादपम् ] पावक: $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ ?, पा(ह्नव): $\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}} 19 \mathrm{c}$ वृकं तं तेन संक्रुद्धः ] आचयं $\{क ् ष ं ~$ $\left.A_{4}\right\}$ तं तेन शूरः $A_{3} A_{4}$, आयान्तं शूकरः तेन $A_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, आयन्तं तेन च शूरः $A_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}} 20 \mathrm{c}$ निःसंज्रो ] निःशंको $\mathrm{A}_{3}$, निशंको $\mathrm{A}_{4}$, निःसड़ो $\mathrm{A}_{7}$ 21b कोकास्यः] काकस्य $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, काकास्यः $\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}} \bullet$ ०संस्तदा] ०सत्निव A 22b ०स्तस्य ते] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, ०स्तप्यते $\mathrm{A}_{7}$
$16\left(a^{6}-a^{8}\right) S_{2} \quad 18\left(d^{6}\right) S_{1} \quad 19\left(b^{1}\right) S_{1} \quad 22\left(d^{3}\right) S_{1}$
17a दर्पं च ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R$, दर्पश्च Bh (em.) 17d ${ }^{\circ}$ मन्तशः ] $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मुत्तमम् $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मुत्तमः $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मन्ततः Bh (conj.?) 18a ततः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{R}^{*} \mathrm{ABh}$, तत $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ (unmetrical) 18b हैमं ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{Bh}$, हेमं $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ - वैडूर्यपल्लवम् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, वैडूर्यपलवं $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ (unmetrical), वैद्नर्यपल्लवम् Bh 18c चिक्षेप] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R R^{*} A B h$, विक्षेप $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 18d वृषः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R R^{*} \mathrm{ABh}$, वृष $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 19ab कोकास्यस्त $\left.{ }^{\circ}\right] \mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, कोकास्य (त) ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, कोकस्यस्त॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 19c संकुद्धः] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R B h$, संकुद्ध $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 20b वृक: ] $S_{1} R A$, मृगः $S_{2} S_{3} B h \quad$ 20c निःसंज्रो ] $S_{1} S_{2} R B h$, निसज्ञो $S_{3}$ 20d यथा] $S_{2} S_{3} R A B h$, य वा $S_{1}$ 21a पतितं ] $S_{1} S_{2} R A B h$, पतित $S_{3}$ (unmetrical) 21b कोकास्य:] $S_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} S_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, कोकास्य $S_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ - प्रहसंस्त०] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R B h$, प्रहसस्त॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 21cd पाशैर्बहुभिर्वेश्म चै॰] RABh, पाशैर्बहभिर्वेश्मस्चै॰ $S_{1}$, पाशैर्बहुभिर्वेश्मस्चै॰ $S_{2}$, पाशै बहुभि वेश्मं चै॰ $S_{3}$ 22a तं बद्धं $] S_{1} S_{2} A B h$, तम्बद्ध $S_{3}$ 22c प्रदुताः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RA}$, प्रदुता $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$ (typo?) 22d भयार्ता ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h$, भया(ती) $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$

अथागात्तेन कालेन गणपैर्बहुरिर्वृतः ।
कार्त्तिकेयो मयूरेण कूजमानेन सानुगः ॥ २३॥
तस्य तत्कथयामास कोकवको गणेश्वर:।
वृकं च दर्शयामास पाशैर्बद्धं महाबलम्॥ २४॥
कोकवक्त उवाच।
भगवन्वराहरूपस्य सुतः श्रीमान्वृक: किल।
हिरण्याक्षो हतो येन दानवो देवकण्टक:॥ २У॥
बभझ्जायं सुदुष्टात्मा सहितो डन्यैर्वनं तव।
तत: पाशैर्मया बद्धः क्रियतामस्य यत्परम्॥ २६॥
स्कन्द उवाच।
नायं शक्यो मयाद्यह मोकुं मृगकुलाधमः।
मुके वक्तवा लोके भविष्यति न संशय:॥ २७॥
देवो मां वक्ष्यते व्यकं स्कन्दो मीतो न संशय: ।
यो मुमोच सुतं तस्य वराहस्य कृतागसम्॥ २ऽ॥

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

24b कोकवक्तो ] काकवल्को $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, काकवत्रो $\mathrm{A}_{7} 24 \mathrm{~d}$ ॰बलम् ] ${ }^{\circ}$ बल: A 25 कोकवक्त उवाच ] काकवल्क $\left\{{ }^{\circ}\right.$ क्र $\left.\mathrm{A}_{7}\right\}$ उवाच $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, काकवल्कौवाच $\mathrm{A}_{4} \quad 25 \mathrm{a}$ भगवन्] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$ (hypermetrical), भवन् $\mathrm{A}_{7}$ 25b सुतः ] तस्य $A$ - किल ] सुतः $A 5 d$ दानवो ] दैत्यपो $A_{3} A_{7}$, दैत्ययो $\mathrm{A}_{4} 26 a$ सु॰ ] स $A 26 b$ ०र्वनं] $A_{3}$, ०र्बलं $\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \quad 26 \mathrm{c}$ बद्धः] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, बद्ध $\mathrm{A}_{4} \quad 26 \mathrm{~d}$ यत्परम्] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, तत्परं $\mathrm{A}_{7} 27 \mathrm{a}$ ॰ याद्योह ] ॰्या त्वेह A 27 b मृग॰ ] स्यात्तु $A \quad 27 \mathrm{c}$ मुक्ते वक्तव्यता ] मुक्तेन $\left\{\circ\right.$ व $\left.\mathrm{A}_{4}\right\}$ तु व्यथा $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, मुक्ते वक्तव्य〈त〉था $\mathrm{A}_{7} \quad 28 \mathrm{a}$ देवो मां] देवानां $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, देवा मां $\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}} \bullet$ वक्ष्यते व्यक्तं ] व\{र० $\left.\mathrm{A}_{4}\right\}$ क्षते नूनं $\mathbf{A} \quad 28 \mathrm{c}$ यो] यत् $\mathbf{A}$ • सुतं ] $\mathrm{A}_{7}$, युतं $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$ 28d कृतागसम् ] $\mathrm{A}_{7}$ ?, कृतागमं $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$
$24\left(d^{2}-d^{3}\right) S_{1} \quad 27\left(b^{8}\right) S_{1}$
23a कालेन ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ RABh, कालैन $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 23b गणपैर ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}$ RABh, गणेपै $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 24d पाशैर् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, पाशै $\mathrm{S}_{3} \quad \mathbf{2 5 a}$ भगवन् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \mathrm{Bh}$ (hypermetrical except R), भगवान् $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ (hypermetrical) 25b सुतः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R B h$, सुत $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ - किल] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R B h$, किल: $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 25d ॰कण्टक: ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h$, ${ }^{\circ}$ कण्ट: $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ (unmetrical) 26a बभझायं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{ABh}$, बभझयं $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, बभंजयं $S_{3}$ - ॰दुष्टात्मा] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h$, ॰दृष्टात्मा $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 26b उन्यैर्वनं तव ] $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} R \mathrm{RA}_{3} B h$, न्दैर्वनन्तव $S_{1}$, न्यैर्वनन्ततः $S_{2}^{a c}$ 26c पाशैर् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R A B h$, पाशे $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ - बद्धः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} R \mathrm{~A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} B h$, बद्ध $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ $\mathrm{S}_{3} \quad 26 \mathrm{~d}$ तामस्य ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RABh}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ तां मस्य $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 27c वक्तव्यता $] \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RBh}$, वक्तव्यतां $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 27d संशय: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RA}$, संशय Bh (typo) 28a मां] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RA}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, मा $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ • वक्ष्यते ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R B h$, लक्ष्यते $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 28d कृतागसम् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$ ? Bh , कृतागमम् $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$

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उक्तो गतश्च्चाहमद्य स्थाणुना परमात्मना।
मा क्षमेथा वराहस्य तनुं त्वां सो ऽह्वयद्युधि॥ २९॥
इयं च मम तेनाद्य शक्तिर्दत्तातिभास्वरा।
संवर्तिकेति विख्याता सर्वास्त्रबलनाशनी॥ ३०॥
सो \(\varsigma\) यं दुरात्मा दुर्वृत्तः सर्वलोकप्रबाधकः।
गृह्यतां बध्यतां चैव क्षिप्रमाविष्कृतं बलात्॥ ३? ॥
सनत्कुमार उवाच।
तत एनं बहिः सर्वे स्कन्दस्य गणनायकाः।
बद्धा बहुविधैः पाशैर्यातयन्त सहस्रशः॥ ३२॥
स यात्यमानो दु:खारों विललाप यथा नरः।
निरयस्थो दुराचारः कर्मभिः स्वैः सुपाशितः॥ ३३॥
तं यात्यमानं संदृश्य नारदः सुमहातपाः।
गत्वा न्यवेदयत्तस्य वराहस्यामितात्मनः॥ ३४॥
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#### Abstract

29a उत्रो ] उत्ता $R$ - गतश्चा० ] गतस्त्वा० $R$ 29c मा क्षमेथा ] मोक्षसेथा $R$ 29d तनुं] यदि $R$ - डह्वयेद् ] उवयेद् $R$ 30b ०र्दत्तातिभास्वरा ] ॰र्दुर्गा\{ $\left.\simeq \simeq R^{a c}\right\}$ भिभासुरा $R$ 30d ॰नाशनी ] ॰नाशिनी $R$ 31b सर्व॰ $]$ सुर० $R$ 31d ${ }^{\circ}$ माविष्कृतं ] ${ }^{\circ}$ माकृष्यतां $R ~ 32-38$ ] om. $R^{a c}, R^{p c}$ written i.m. 32cd ॰ शैर्यातयन्त ] ॰शैः पातयन्तः $R^{p c}$ 33a यात्यमानो ] पात्यमानो $R^{p c}$ 33d  $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}}$



$29\left(c^{3}, d^{3}\right) S_{1} \quad 32\left(d^{4}\right) S_{1} \quad 33\left(c^{5}\right) S_{2},\left(c^{7}-c^{8}, d^{2}\right) S_{3}$

[^4]
# एष पुत्रो वृकस्तुम्यं बद्धः पाशैरनेकशः । <br> यात्यते कार्त्तिकेयस्य किंकरैर्दुष्कृती यथा॥ ३У॥ <br> न नाम तव देवस्य लोकार्थायोद्यतस्य च। <br> करोति संनतिं स्कन्दो बालभावान्निरानमः॥ ३६॥ <br> अथवा स्वबलं स्कन्दो मन्यते बलवत्तरम्। <br> त्वत्तो इत्मनस्ततः पुत्रं तव पाशैर्बबन्ध ह॥ ३७॥ <br> तद्यावदेव तं नासौ प्रमापयति देवप। <br> तावदेव भवान्गत्वा विमोचयतु माचिरम्॥ ३ढ॥ <br> सनत्कुमार उवाच। <br> नारदस्य वचः श्रुत्वा वराहो नन्दिवर्धनः । <br> जीमूत इव कालान्ते ननाद रुषितानन:॥ ३९॥ <br> तस्य ऋोधात्तदा वहिर्नेत्राम्यामतिदीतिमान्। <br> निश्चकाम जगत्सर्वं संहरन्निव तेजसा॥ ४०॥ 

\begin{abstract}
35c यात्यते ] पात्यते $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} 36 \mathrm{~b}$ लोकार्थायोद्यतस्य ] लोकस्याप्युद्यतस्य $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ 36c करोति ] अकरोत् $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \quad 36 \mathrm{~d}$ ॰न्निरानमः] ॰न्निरामयः $\left.\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \quad 37 \mathbf{a b}\right] \mathrm{om} . \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \quad 37 \mathrm{~cd}$ त्वत्तो उत्मनस्ततः पुत्रं तव ] दुरात्मानं तव सुतं येन $R^{p c} \quad 38 a$ देव ] ॰देवं $R^{p c} \quad 38 d$ विमोचयतु] विलम्बयतु $R^{p c} 39 c$ कालान्ते ] कल्पान्ते R 40 b ॰र्नेत्राभ्याम० ${ }^{\circ}$ ] ०र्गत्वा तान ${ }^{\circ} R$

$\mathbf{3 6}\left(d^{1}-d^{5}\right) S_{2} \quad \mathbf{3 8}\left(d^{2}\right) S_{1},\left(a^{8}\right) S_{2} \quad$ 39 $\left(c^{1}\right) S_{1}$

35a वृकस्तु ${ }^{\circ}$ ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \mathrm{Bh}$, वृक तु ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ 35b बद्धः ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{ABh}$, बन्धः $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, बद्ध $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 35d किंकरैर् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, किड्षै $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 36b लोकार्थायो॰ ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, लोकार्थीयो॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ - च] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{ABh}$, ह $\mathrm{S}_{1} \quad$ 36c संनतिं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, सन्नति $\mathrm{S}_{2}$, सन्ततिं $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, सन्नति $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 36d ०न्निरानम: ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, ॰न्निरामनः $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, निरानम: $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, $\circ$ च रोषतः Bh (conj.) 37a स्वबलं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$, स्वबल $\mathrm{S}_{2}$, स्वमलं Bh (conj.) 37b बलवत्तरम् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$, बलत्तरम् $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical) 37c त्वतो ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$, तत्वो $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 37cd पुत्रं तव ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{Bh}$, पुन्रंस्तव $\mathrm{S}_{2}$, पुन्रस्तव $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, पुत्रस्तंव $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}} \quad \mathbf{3 7 d}$ पाशैर् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{ABh}$, पाशै $\mathrm{S}_{3} \quad \mathbf{3 8 a}$ तं नासौ ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, तनासौ $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical) $\mathbf{3 8 b}$ देवप ] $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, देवपः $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ 38d विमोचयतु ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, वि(मो)चयितु $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 38d ॰चिरम्] $S_{1} S_{3}$ RABh, ०चिरन् $S_{2}$ 39c जीमूत] $S_{1} S_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} S_{3} R A B h$, जीत $S_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical) - कालान्ते ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, कान्त $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical) 39d ननाद $] \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RABh}$, ननार $\langle द:\rangle \mathrm{S}_{1}$ - रुषिता॰${ }^{\circ}$ ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RA}$, रूषिता ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Bh}$ (conj.?) 40a वह्निर ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, वह्नि $\mathrm{S}_{3} 40 \mathrm{~b}$ ०दीपिमान् ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{R}$ ABh , ॰दीप्तवान् $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 40d संहरत्नि॰ $] \mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RABh}$, संहर(न्ति) $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, संहरनि॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical)

उत्थाय चासनाह्देव：सहसैवानिरीक्षण：।
प्रतस्थे शिखरं दिव्यं गौर्या मृगपतिः स्वयम्॥ ८？॥
स कम्पयन्महीं सर्वां स्तूयमानो महात्मभि：।
उत्पातान्भयदान्पश्यक्जगामाविनिवारितः ॥ ४२॥
गच्छृतस्तस्य देवस्य पन्थानं भुजगो $S$ च्छुनत्।
दंष्ट्रा च वृक्षमापात्य पपात धरणीतले॥ ठ३॥
रुधिरं चास्रवद्वकृाद्धृदयं च प्रवेपत।
भयं चास्याभवत्तत्र वेगो येनामिहन्यते॥ ४०॥
वायव：प्रतिलोमाश्च उरसा चापत द्धुवि।

## स्वेदश्चास्य प्रियं स्मृत्वा तदात्यर्थमजायत॥ ठY॥

एतांश्चान्यांश्च बहुश उत्पातान्भयसूचकान्।
अनादृत्य मृगेन्द्रो 5 सौ जगामैव महाबलः ॥ ठ६॥

41a ॰नाद्देवः ］॰नात् कूर： R 41 b सहसैवानि॰ ］सहसैव नि॰ R 41 c प्रतस्थे शिखरं ］प्रतापण्णि－ खरं $R 44 d$ गौर्या ］गर्जन् $R$ 42a स कम्पयन्महीं सर्वां ］अरद्धयन्निव महीं $R$ 42d ${ }^{\circ}$ माविनि॰ ］ ${ }^{\circ}$ मासनि॰ $\mathrm{R} \quad 43 \mathrm{c}$ ॰ मापात्य ］${ }^{\circ}$ मासाद्य $\mathrm{R} \quad 44 \mathrm{~b}$ ॰द्दूदयं च प्रवेपत ］${ }^{\circ}$ द्वाजायत्तस्य वेपथुः $\mathrm{R} \quad 44 \mathrm{c}$ ०त्तत्र ］${ }^{\circ}$ त्तस्य R 45 b उरसा चापतड्डु ${ }^{\circ}$ ］रजसो चापतन्भु॰ $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ ，रजसा चापतड्डु॰ $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 45cd ］ om． $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ ，सेहम्व्वास्य प्रियं श्रुत्वा तदाकृंन्नमहाय च $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{ac}} 46 \mathrm{a}$ बहुश ］बहुधा R 46c अनादृत्य ］ अनाहतो R 46 d ०मैव ］$\circ$ मैवं R

41a ॰ द्देव：］${ }^{\circ}$ वेव $A 1 b$ सहसैवानिरी॰ ］सहसा दुर्निरी॰ $A 42 c$ ॰न्भयदान् ］॰न् शतशः $A$ $42 \mathrm{~d}{ }^{\circ}$ माविनि॰ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$ ，${ }^{\circ}$ म विनि॰ $\mathrm{A}_{4} 43 \mathrm{c}$ ॰ मापात्य ］${ }^{\circ}$ मासाद्य A 44a ${ }^{\circ}$ द्वृत्राद्धू० $] \mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ ， ${ }^{\circ}$ द्वत्रा हृ॰ $\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}} 44 \mathrm{~b}$ प्रवेपत ］प्रवेपते $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$ ，प्रवेयते $\mathrm{A}_{4} \quad 44 \mathrm{~d}$ येनाभि॰ ］येन वि॰ A 45 b
 सेहंहंश्चा॰ $\mathrm{A}_{4} 45 \mathrm{~d}$ ॰दात्यर्थ॰］ $\mathrm{A}_{7}$ ，${ }^{\circ}$ दात्यथ॰ $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} 46 \mathrm{~b}$ ॰तान्भयसूचकान् ］॰तानड्डुतान् स्वकान् $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$ ，${ }^{\circ}$ तान् भूतलांशुकान् $\mathrm{A}_{7} \quad 46 \mathrm{c}$ अनादृत्य］अनाहत्य $A$
$41\left(a^{7}-a^{8}\right) S_{1} \quad \mathbf{4 2}\left(b^{8}\right) S_{1} \quad \mathbf{4 3}\left(a^{6}, b^{1}-c^{1}, d^{6}-d^{8}\right) S_{1} \quad 46\left(d^{6}\right) S_{1}$
41a चासनाद्देव：］ $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$ ，चासनाद्देव $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ ，वासनादेव $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 41b सहसैवानिरी॰ ］ $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ ，सहसैवा－ न्निरी॰ $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ ，सहसैवांनिरी॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ ，सहसैवोन्निरी॰ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Bh}$（em．）41d गौर्या ］ $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{ABh}$ ，गोय्या $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ • －पतिः ］$S_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} R A B h$ ，॰पतिं $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ ，${ }^{\circ}$ पति $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ 42a कम्पय॰ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$ ，कम्प॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1}$（unmetrical） －॰न्महीं सर्वां ］ $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{ABh}$ ，॰न्मही सर्वा $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 42cd ॰न्भयदान्पश्यझं॰］R，${ }^{\circ}$ म्भयदा〈－七〉＋पश्य＋श्ज॰ $S_{1}$ ，॰नुत्थितान्पश्यन्ज॰ $S_{2}$ ，॰नुच्छितान्पश्य ज॰ $S_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ ，॰नुच्छतान्पश्य ज॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ ，॰नुत्थितान् पश्यन् ज॰ Bh 42 d ॰ माविनि॰ ］ $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$ ，${ }^{\circ}$ म विनि॰ $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ 43a गच्छतस्त्त॰ ］ $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$ ，गच्छन्ते त० $S_{1}$ ，गच्छत＋त＋$S_{3}$ 43b पन्थानं ］$S_{3} R A B h$ ，（पन्थाना）$S_{1}$（anusvāra possibly lost），पन्था－ नां $S_{2}$－उच्छिनत् ］$S_{2} S_{3} R A B h$ ，（च्छिता）न् $S_{1}$（tops lost）43c दंष्ट्रा］$S_{1} S_{2} R A B h$ ，दंष्टा $S_{3}$ －${ }^{\circ}$ मापात्य ］ $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ ，${ }^{\circ}$ मापत्य $\mathrm{S}_{1}$（retraced）Bh 44ab चास्तवद्वक्ताद्धृ ${ }^{\circ}$ ］ $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$ ，वाश्रवद्वक्ताद्धृ ${ }^{\circ}$ $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ ，चास्रवद्वक्ता है॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3} 44 \mathrm{bb}$ च प्रवेपत ］ Bh （em．？），चाप्रवेपत $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ ，चाप्रवेपतः $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ ，च प्रवेपतः $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} 44 \mathrm{c}$ भयं ］ $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}$ RABh，भय $\mathrm{S}_{3} 44 \mathrm{~d}$ येना॰ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R B h$ ，येता ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{1} 45 \mathrm{a}$ ॰ लोमाश्च ］ $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RABh}$ ，${ }^{\circ}$ लोमाच $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 45c स्वेदश्चा० ］conj．，स्वेहश्चा० $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ ，स्नेहग्चाॅ $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{Bh}$ ，स्वेह चा॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ ？， सेह चा॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ ？－प्रियं ］ $\mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{A}$ ，प्रियां $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{Bh} \quad 45 \mathrm{~d}$ तदा $\left.{ }^{\circ}\right] \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{ABh}$ ，त－$\Gamma^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ －${ }^{\circ}$ मजायत ］$S_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$ ，${ }^{\circ}$ मजायतः $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ ，${ }^{\circ}$ मजा $\langle त\rangle+य+त \mathrm{~S}_{2}$ 46a ${ }^{\circ}$ म्रान्यांग्र्व $] \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A$ ， $\circ$ ग्रान्यान् सु॰ Bh （conj．）46b उत्पातान् ］ $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} R A B h$ ，उत्पाताम् $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ ，उत्पाता $\mathrm{S}_{3}$－${ }^{\circ}$ सूच－ कान् ］ $\mathrm{S}_{1} R B h$ ，${ }^{\circ}$ सूचकाम् $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ ，${ }^{\circ}$ सूचकां $\mathrm{S}_{3} \quad 46 \mathrm{c}$ मृगेन्द्रो］ $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$ ，मृगेद्रो $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 46d जगामैव ］ $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$ ，乙 गामैव $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$

# तं प्रस्थितमभिप्रेक्ष्य निमित्तानि च सुव्रत। <br> पूजां सज्जामकुर्वन्त देवलोके दिवौकसः॥ ४७॥ <br> स सिद्धसंघैरनुगम्यमानो यक्षैश्च गन्धर्वमहोरगैश्च। <br> रक्षोगणैश्चारणकिंन रैश्च जगाम गौरीशिखरं महात्मा॥ ४५॥ 

## इति स्कन्दपुराणे नवोत्तरशतो Sध्यायः ॥ ?०९॥

47c सज्जा०] सर्वा॰ $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, संज्ञा॰ $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{ac}} 48 \mathrm{c}$ रक्षोगणैश्चारण॰ ] विद्याधरैश्चोरग॰ R Col. इति स्कन्दपुराणे रेवाखण्डे ऽध्याय: $R$

47 c सज्जामकुर्वन्त ] च समकुर्वंस्तु $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, च समकुर्वन्त $\mathrm{A}_{7} 47 \mathrm{~d}$ देव०] तदा $\mathrm{A} \quad 48 \mathrm{c}$ ०णैश्चारणकिन्न रैग्च ] ०णैः किन्नरचारणेग्च $A$ 48d महात्मा ] महाबलः $A$ Col. इति[इति म्री० $A_{4}$, ओं॥ इति श्री॰ $\left.\mathrm{A}_{7}\right\}$ स्कन्दपुराणे एकाशीतिसाहस्तयां संहितायामम्बिकाखण्डे वराहप्रयाणो नाम शतमष्टोत्तरं $\mathbf{A}$
$47\left(b^{7}\right)\left\langle b^{8}\right\rangle S_{2}$
47b निमित्तानि ] $S_{1} S_{2} R A B h$, निमितानि $S_{3}$ - सुव्रत ] RABh, सुत्रत $S_{1}$, सु(व्र) $\simeq ~ S_{2}$, सुव्रतः $\mathrm{S}_{3} 47 \mathrm{c}$ सज्जा ${ }^{\circ}$ ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{Bh}$, सजा ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ • ${ }^{\circ}$ मकुर्वन्त ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RA}_{7}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मकुर्वन्ते Bh (em.) 47d देवलोके ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{R}$, देलवोके Bh (typo) 48c रक्षो॰ ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{ABh}$, रक्षोय० $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical) - ०किंनरैग्च ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RBh}$, ०किनरैग्च $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ (unmetrical) 48d महात्मा] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RBh}$, महात्मा इति $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ (इति part of col.) Col. $\odot \|$ स्कन्दपुराणे वृकबन्धे आध्याय $१ ६ ३ ~(i n ~ l e t t e r ~ n u m e r a l s) ॥ ~ \odot ~ S_{1}$, स्कन्दपुराणे नवोत्तरशतो ध्यायः॥ $\mathrm{S}_{2}, \odot$ ॥ स्कन्दपुराणे नामाध्याय: १?? (in letter numerals)॥ $\mathrm{S}_{3}$, इति स्कन्दपुराणे वृकबन्धो नाम नवोत्तरशतो ध्यायः Bh

## दशोत्तरशतो डध्याय: ।

## सनत्कुमार उवाच।

विनिर्गम्य कुमारो ऽपि रम्यात्स्वभवनात्तदा।
रराम गणपै: सार्धं कीडनैर्बहुनि: शुभै:॥ ?॥
आनयामास तं चापि वराहस्य सुतं प्रभुः ।
वृकं विमुच्य पाशैश्च उत्ससर्ज हसन्विभु: ॥ २॥
उत्सृष्टं धावमानं च पुनर्जग्राह वेगितम्।
पुनरेवोत्सृजच्चैनं जग्राह च पुनः पुनः ।
एवं रराम तेनासौ वराहो 5 य्यागमच तम्॥ ॥ ॥
शिलां गृहीत्वा महतीं संत्रुद्धो 5 न्तकसंनिभः ।
चिक्षेप कार्त्तिकेयाय नादयक्जलो यथा॥ ४॥
तामापतन्तीं बहुधा नदन्तीं विहायसा मृत्युसमानरूपाम्।
जग्राह वेगेन महातिवेगां कोकामुखः प्रज्वल्लितामिवोल्काम् ॥ $\check{\|} \|$

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1b ॰भवनात् ] ॰भुवनात् \(R \quad 1 d\) कीडनैर् ] कीडन्तं \(R \quad 2 c\) पाशैस्र ] पाशैस्तु \(R \quad 3 a\) धावमानं च ] नादमानझ्च \(\mathrm{R} \quad 3 \mathrm{~b}\) वेगितम् ] वेगित: \(\mathrm{R} \quad 3 \mathrm{c}\) ॰वोत्सृजचै॰] \({ }^{\circ}\) वोत्सृजश्चै॰ \(\mathrm{R} \quad 3 \mathrm{f}\) s्यागमच्च तम् ] डथागमद्दृतम् \(\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}}\), थागम(द्ध)तम् \(\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{ac}} \quad \mathbf{4 d}\) नादयझं\({ }^{\circ}\) ] ननाद ज \({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{R} \quad 5 \mathrm{~b}\) मृत्यु० ] गृह्य R 5 cd वेगेन महतीवेगां कोकामुखः ] वेगान्महतो ऽतिवेगां लोको \(\left\{{ }^{\circ}\right.\) का \(\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{ac}}\right\}\) न्मुख॰ R
1b रम्यात् ] \(\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}\), रम्यां+त्् \(\mathrm{A}_{7}\) 1c गणपै:] स गणै: \(\mathbf{A} \quad \mathbf{1 d}\) कीडनैर् \(] \mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}\), कीडनै:र् \(\mathrm{A}_{4}\) 2b प्रभु: ] \(\mathrm{A}_{7}\), प्रभुं \(\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \quad 2 \mathrm{~d}\) हसन्विभुः ] हसत्निव \(\mathrm{A} \quad 3 \mathrm{~b}\) वेगितम् ] वेगिनं \(\mathrm{A} \quad 3 \mathrm{c}\) ॰ वोत्सृजचै० ] ॰वासृजच्चै॰ \(A \quad 4 c\) कार्त्तिकेयाय ] \(\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}\), कात्तिकेयाय \(\mathrm{A}_{4} \quad \mathbf{5 a}\) नदन्तीं ] \(\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}\), नदंती \(\mathrm{A}_{3}\) 5c ॰वेगां ] \({ }^{\circ}\) वेगं \(\mathbf{A} 5 d\) कोकामुखः ] \(\mathrm{A}_{4}\), कोकामुख \(\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}\) • \({ }^{\circ}\) वोल्काम् ] \(\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}}\), \({ }^{\circ}\) वोक्षां \(\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}\), \(\circ\) वो-i \(\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}}\)
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Manuscripts available for this chapter: $S_{1}$ photos 4.10 b (f. $168^{r}$ ), 4.11a (f. $168^{\mathrm{V}}$ ); $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ exposures 117b-118b (f. $152^{\mathrm{r}}-153^{\mathrm{r}}$ ); $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ f. $168^{\mathrm{r}}-168^{\mathrm{v}} ;$ R f. $183^{\mathrm{v}}-184^{\mathrm{r}} ; \mathrm{A}_{3}$ f. $110^{\mathrm{r}}-110^{\mathrm{v}} ; \mathrm{A}_{4}$ f. $155^{\mathrm{r}}-156^{\mathrm{r}} ; \mathrm{A}_{7}$ f. $156^{r}-157^{r}$.

3(f $\mathrm{f}^{8}$ ) $\mathrm{S}_{2}$
1a विनिर्गम्य ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} R \mathrm{RABh}$, विनिगम्य $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ 1b रम्यात्] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \mathrm{Bh}$, रम्यत् $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, रम्या $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 1c गणपै: सा॰ ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{RBh}$, गणवैस्सा० $\mathrm{S}_{2}$, गणवै सा० $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 1d कीडनैर्] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, कीडतैर् $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, कीडनै $S_{3} \quad 2 a$ तं चा $\left.{ }^{\circ}\right] S_{1} R A B h$, तच्चा ${ }^{\circ} S_{2}$, त चा ${ }^{\circ} S_{3}$ (unmetrical) 2b वराहस्य ] $S_{1} S_{2}^{p c}$ $\mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{RABh}$, वहाहस्य $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\text {ac }}$ 2cd पाशैग्र उ० $] \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~A}$, पाशैश्चरु० $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$, पाशेम्य उ० Bh (conj.) 2d ${ }^{\circ}$ सन्विभुः ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RBh}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ सं प्रभुः $\mathrm{S}_{1} \quad \mathbf{3 a}$ धावमानं च ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$, वावमानस्च $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 3b पुनर् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, पुन $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ • वेगितम् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, वे(ति)तम् $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \quad \mathbf{3 c}$ ॰ वोत्सृजच्चैनं ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{Bh}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ वोत्सृजच्चैव $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ वोत्सृज चैन $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ (unmetrical) 3d जग्राह] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{RABh}$, ज(वा)ह $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ - पुनः पुनः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ RABh, पुन पुनः $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical) $\mathbf{3 f}$ वराहो] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, वराहे $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ - ऽम्यागमच्च तम् ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{ABh}$, भ्यागतन्धतम् $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, भ्यागम च तं $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ (unmetrical) $\mathbf{4 a}$ शिलां ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R A B h$, शिला $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ - महतीं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, महती $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 4b संक्रुद्धो ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R A B h$, सक्रुद्धो $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 4c कार्त्तिकेयाय ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, कार्त्तिकेयस्च $\mathrm{S}_{1} \quad \mathbf{5 a}$ तामा $\left.{ }^{\circ}\right] \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{RABh}$, तमा ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ 5a बहुधा ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RA}$ Bh , बहु(वा) $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ - नदन्तीं ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RA}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, नदन्ती $\mathrm{S}_{1} \quad \mathbf{5 b}$ ०रूपाम् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R A B h$, ॰रूपा $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 5d ॰ज्वलितामि॰] RABh, ॰ज्वलितां मि॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, ॰ज्वलितानि॰ $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ • ॰वोल्काम् ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A_{7}^{\text {ac }} \mathrm{Bh}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ वोल्कान् $\mathrm{S}_{1}$

# ततश्चरक्र सहस्रारं युगान्ताग्निसमप्रभम्। <br> शिलाग्रहणव्यग्राय गणाय व्यसृजत्प्रभुः॥ ६॥ <br> तदन्तकप्रतीकाशं चकं सर्वसुरारिहम्। <br> विवेश न गणं तूर्णं ततस्तद्वनिवर्तत॥ ७॥ <br> तन्निवृत्तं पुनश्चक्रमकृत्वा कार्यमुज्ज्वलम्। <br> न जग्राह तदा विष्णुरवमेने च तत्तदा॥ ५॥ <br> तत्तदानर्चितं तेन चक्र दानवघातिना। <br> विष्णुना प्रययौ क्षिप्रं स्वमेव भवनं प्रति॥ ९॥ <br> तस्मिंश्वक्र तदा याते भगवान्नन्दिवर्धनः। <br> वृक्षमुत्पार्य वेगेन कुमारमभिजघ्विवान् ॥ १०॥ <br> अगण्य तं प्रहारं तु भगवाननलात्मजः। <br> शक्ति संवर्तिकां कोधाचिक्षेप च ननाद च॥??॥ 


#### Abstract

7a तद ${ }^{\circ}$ ] तम ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{R}$ 7cd ] व्यानदत्स गणः शम्भोस्तत एत न्यवर्त्तत $R \quad 9 a$ तत्तदा${ }^{\circ}$ ] तन्तदा${ }^{\circ} R$ 9b ॰घातिना ] ॰घातिनम् $R$ 9c क्षिप्रं ] विप्र $R \quad 9 d$ भवनं ] भुवनं $R \quad 11 a$ अगण्य तं ] अपश्यत्तं R


$6 a$ सहस्रारं ] सहस्राक्षं $\mathrm{A} 6 d$ गणाय व्य॰ ${ }^{\circ}$ ] गणपाया॰ $\mathrm{A} \quad 7 \mathrm{a}$ तद० ${ }^{\circ}$ ] तम॰ A 7cd ] न विवेश गणं शम्भोस्ततो गत्वा निवर्त्तत $\left\{{ }^{\circ}\right.$ त: $\left.\mathrm{A}_{3}\right\} \mathrm{A} 8 \mathrm{a}$ पुनश्चे॰ $]$ तत्र च ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{A} \quad 8 \mathrm{~cd}$ विष्णुरवमेने $]$ विष्णु वधमेने $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, विष्णुर्वव $\left\{\circ\right.$ धं $\left.\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}}\right\}$ मेने $\mathrm{A}_{7} \quad 9 \mathrm{a}$ तत्तदानर्चितं तेन ] तत्तदानिश्चितं तेन $\mathrm{A}_{3}$, तत्तंदाश्चितं तेन $\mathrm{A}_{4}$ (unmetrical), तत्तदारर्चितस्तेन $\mathrm{A}_{7} \quad 9 \mathrm{~b}$ ॰घातिना] ॰घातिनं $\mathbf{A} \quad \mathbf{1 0 a}$ याते ] $\mathrm{A}_{7}$, जाते $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \quad 10 \mathrm{~d}$ ०जघ्विवान् ] $\mathrm{A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ जग्मिवान् $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}} \quad 11 \mathrm{a}$ अगण्य ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, आगत्य $\mathrm{A}_{4} \quad \mathbf{1 1 b}$ ${ }^{\circ}$ ननलात्मजः ] ${ }^{\circ}$ न् शैलजात्मजः $\mathbf{A} \quad 11 \mathrm{~cd}$ कोधाच्चि० ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, कोधात् वि० $\mathrm{A}_{4}$
$\mathbf{6}\left(c^{1}-c^{6}\right) S_{2} \quad 7\left\langle a^{1}-a^{3}\right\rangle\left(a^{4}\right) S_{1} \quad 9\left(d^{8}\right) S_{1}$

6a ततश्च्चक ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ RABh, (तश्यश्च )ततश्चक्रं $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ - सहस्रारं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RBh}$, सहसार $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ (unmetrical) 6c शिलाग्रहणव्यग्राय ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A$, शिलाग्रहणदक्षाय $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, शिलाग्रहणः $\simeq \simeq \simeq \mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, विनायकस्याव्यग्राय Bh (conj.?) 6d व्यसृज॰ $] \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RBh}$, च्यसृज॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3} \mathbf{7 a}$ तद॰ $] \mathrm{em}$. Bh, तम॰ $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ 7b ॰ सुरारिहम् ] RABh, ॰सुरारिणुत् $S_{1}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ सुरारिघम् $S_{2}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ सुरारिघं $S_{3}$ 7c न] conj., स॰ $S_{1} S_{2} S_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ Bh , सस॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\text {ac }}$ (unmetrical) 7cd गणं तूर्णं ] em., ॰गणन्तुर्णन् $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ गणस्तूर्णन् $\mathrm{S}_{2}$, गणस्तूर्ण्ण $\mathrm{S}_{3}$, ॰गणस्तूर्ण $\mathrm{Bh} \mathbf{7 d}$ ॰द्यानिवर्तत ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ द्यतिवर्त्तत $\langle:\rangle \mathrm{S}_{1}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ द्विन्यवर्तत $\mathrm{Bh}(\mathrm{em} . ?)$ 8a तन्निवृत्तं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RABh}$, त(न्ना)वृतं $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, तनिवृत्तं $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathbf{8 a b}{ }^{\circ}$ ग्रुक्रम$\left.{ }^{\circ}\right] \mathrm{RBh}$ (em.?), ${ }^{\circ}$ ग्र्चक्मम्म ${ }^{\circ}$ $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ ग्चर्क म॰ $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ 9b चक्र] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, चक्र $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 9d स्वमे॰] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RABh}$, स्वयमे॰ $S_{1}^{\text {ac }}$ (unmetrical) - भवनं प्रति ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$, भवम्प्रम्प्रति $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ (unmetrical) 10b भगवान् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}$ $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RABh}$, भगवा $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 11a अगण्य ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, अरण्य $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ - तं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, त $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 11c शक्ति ] $S_{1} S_{2} R A B h$, शक्ति $S_{3}$ - संवर्तिकां ] RABh, सम्वर्षिका $S_{1}$, सम्वर्त्तकां $S_{2}$, सम्वर्त्तक $S_{3}$ 11cd कोधाच्चि०] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, कोधा चि० $\mathrm{S}_{3}$

# सा दहन्तीव तेजांसि नदन्ती बहुधा तदा। <br> हन्तुं वराहं प्रययौ शक्तिर्विद्युदिवाशुगा॥ १२॥ <br> तामापतन्तीं वेगेन भगवान्नन्दिवर्धनः। <br> जघानास्त्रैर्बहुविधैर्नादयन्सिंहराडिव॥ १३॥ <br> तानि सा मस्मसात्कृत्वा शाक्ति: संवर्तिका शुभा। <br> विवेश हदयं तस्य कामिनीव दृढं प्रिया॥ ${ }^{\text {वै। ॥ }}$ <br> स तया भिन्नह्यदो योगेन परमेण ह। <br> योगीव देहं संत्यज्य देहेनान्येन तस्थिवान्॥ १५ ॥ <br> सो $\varsigma$ न्यद्देहं समास्थाय पौराणं सुरसत्तमः। <br> देवै: सर्वै: परिवृतो जगाम भवमन्दिरम्॥ १६॥ <br> तत्रापश्यन्महादेवं जटामुकुटधारिणम्। <br> चन्द्रलेखांशुजालौघनिरस्ततिमिरोत्करम्॥ १७॥ 


#### Abstract

12a सा दहन्ती॰ ] सादयन्ती॰ $R$ 14a तानि सा] तमस्त्रं $R^{p c}$, अनिशं $R^{a c}$ 15a तया ] तय $R 15 d$ तस्थिवान् ] भक्तिमान् $R \quad 16 a$ इन्यद्देहं ] उन्यं देहं $R \quad 16 b$ पौराणं ] यौवनं $R$ 17d ॰निरस्त॰ ] ॰निभं सु॰ $R$


12a सा दहन्तीव ] सादयंति च $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, सा दहन्ती च $\mathrm{A}_{7} 13 \mathrm{a}$ ॰मापतन्तीं ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मापतंति $\mathrm{A}_{4}$ 14b संवर्तिका ] $A_{3} A_{4}$, शम्वर्त्तिकां $A_{7}$ 14d दृढं प्रिया] दृढप्रियं $A_{3} A_{7}$, दृढं प्रियं $A_{4}$ 15c देहं ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, देह $\mathrm{A}_{4} 15 \mathrm{~d}$ देहेना०${ }^{\circ}$ ] $\mathrm{A}_{3}$, देहिना० $\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$ - तस्थिवान् ] संस्थितः $\mathrm{A} \quad$ 16a सो उन्यदेहें ] योग्यदेहं $A 16 b$ पौराणं ] पौराणां $A$ - सुरसत्तमः ] सुरसत्तम $A \quad 16 c$ परिवृतो ] $A_{3} A_{7}$, परिवृतै $\mathrm{A}_{4}$
$\mathbf{1 2}\left(b^{1}-b^{6}\right)\left\langle b^{7}-d^{1}\right\rangle\left(d^{2}-d^{4}\right) S_{1} \quad 15\left(a^{1}-a^{8}\right)\left\langle b^{1}-c^{1}\right\rangle S_{1} \quad 16\left(b^{8}\right) S_{1} \quad 17\left(d^{4}\right) S_{1},\left\langle c^{8}-d^{2}\right\rangle\left(d^{3}-d^{4}\right) S_{3}$
12a दहन्ती० ] $S_{2} S_{3} A_{7} B h$, दहन्ति $S_{1}$ 12c हन्तुं ] $S_{2} R A B h$, हन्तु $S_{3}$ 12d शक्तिर्विद्युदि॰] RA, こ(क्तिवद्यु)दि॰ $S_{1}$ (upper part lost), शक्तिर्दिव इ॰ $S_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ (sec. hand), शक्ति(र्विद्यु)f $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, शक्तिविद्युदि ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{3}$, शक्तिर्दिव्य इ॰ Bh (conj.?) • ${ }^{\circ}$ वाशुगा ] RA, ${ }^{\circ}$ वाशुभा $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ (tops lost), ${ }^{\circ}$ वाशुगः $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$ 13a तामापतन्तीं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, तमापतन्ती $\mathrm{S}_{3}$, तामापमन्तीं Bh (typo) 13b भगवान्] $S_{1} S_{2}$ RABh, भगवा $S_{3} 13 \mathrm{c}$ ॰नास्त्रैर् ] $S_{1} S_{2} R A B h$, ॰नास्त्रै $S_{3}$ 13cd ॰विधैर्नादयन् ] $S_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ RA Bh , ०विधैर्न्नादंयं $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, ०विधैर्न्नादय $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, ०विधै नादयन् $\mathrm{S}_{3} \quad \mathbf{1 4 a}$ तानि सा] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$, तानिस्सा $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ - भस्मसात् ] $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RABh}$, भस्मसा $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3} \quad \mathbf{1 4 b}$ शक्ति: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R A B h$, शक्ति $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ - संवर्तिका ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \mathrm{Bh}$, संवर्त्तका $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 14d दृढं ] $\mathrm{RA}_{4} \mathrm{Bh}$ (em.), दृढ॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ (anusvāra possibly lost in $S_{1}$ ) 15a भिन्न॰] $S_{1} S_{2} S_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ RABh, भिन॰ $S_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical) 15c देहं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, देह $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ - संत्यज्य ] $S_{2} S_{3} R A$, सन्त्यत्का $S_{1}$, तं त्यत्का Bh (conj.) 16a Јन्यद्देहं ] $S_{2}^{p \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Bh}$, न्यदेहं $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ 16c देवैः स० ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} R A B h$, दैवैस्स॰ $\mathrm{S}_{2}$, देवै स० $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ - परिवृतो] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, परिवृ $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical) 17a ॰देवं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R A B h$, ॰देव $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 17b ${ }^{\circ}$ मुकुट॰ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{2} R A B h$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मकुट॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ 17c ${ }^{\circ}$ लेखांशुजालौघ॰ $] S_{2} R A B h$, ${ }^{\circ}$ लेखाशुझालौघ॰ $S_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, लेखाझलौघस्व $S_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ लेखाङ्शुजलौ $\simeq \mathrm{S}_{3}$ 17d $\circ$ निरस्ततिमिरोत्करम् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{ABh}$, निरस्तमिरोत्करम् $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical), ॰निरस्ति(भि)मिरोत्करं $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, $\simeq \simeq$ (स्तति)मिरोत्कर $S_{3}$ (upper parts of स्तति lost, anusvāra possibly lost)

भद्रपीठे समासीनं कास्चने मणिभूषणे।
भ्राजमानं श्रियात्यर्थं पार्वत्या पार्श्वसंस्थया॥ १५.॥
गणैग्र विविधाकारैर्बहुभिः कामरूपिभिः।
नृत्तगीतप्रियैर्नित्यं समन्तात्परिवारितम्॥ ॥९ ॥
तं दृष्ट्रा शंकरं विष्णु: प्रसन्नेनान्तरात्मना।
तुष्टाव विविधैः स्तोन्रैरिदं चोवाच सुस्वरम्॥ २०॥
वाराहं रूपमास्थाय त्वत्तेजोबृंहितेन मे।
रणे विक्रम्य भगवन्हिरण्यक्षो निषूदितः॥ २?॥
त्वं देव कारणं नित्यं संभूतेः प्रलयस्य च।
त्वया सर्वमिदं व्यांतं जगदव्यक्तमूर्तिना॥२२॥
त्वत्प्रसादेन देवेश ब्रह्माहं शक्र एव च।
पूज्याः स्म लोके सततं तथैवान्ये दिवौकसः॥ २३॥
त्वयि प्रीते महादेव सर्वे प्रीता वयं प्रभो।
त्वयि कुद्धे च नाशो नो भविता नात्र संशयः॥ २४॥

18b ०भषणे ] ०भूषिते R 18d पार्वत्या पार्श्वसंस्थया ] पार्वत्याः पार्श्यंश्र्रयं $R$ 19ab ०रैरहुभिः का-
 वराह० $R$ 21b त्वत्तेजोबृंहितेन मे ] मया त्वत्तेजसा विभो $R$ 21d निषूदितः ] निसूदित: $R$ 22b संभूतेः ] संभूतः $R \quad 22 d$ ०मूर्तिना ] ॰मूर्त्तिमान् $R \quad 23 c$ पूज्याः स्म ] पूज्याग्र $R \quad 24 c$ नो ] मे $R$

18a भद्रपीठे ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, मद्रपीठे $\mathrm{A}_{4} \quad 18 \mathrm{~b}$ ॰भूषणे ] คभूषिते $A \quad 19 \mathrm{c}$ नृत्त० ] नृत्य॰ $A \quad 20 a$ तं
 $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$, वराहं $\mathrm{A}_{7}$ 21b त्वत्तेजोबृंहितेन मे ] मया त्वत्तेजसा विभो A 21c भगवन् ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, भगवान् $\mathrm{A}_{4}$ 21d हिरण्याक्षो निषूदितः ] दैत्यो यं विनिसूदितः $A$ 22b संभूतेः] संभूते A 23c-24b ] om. A
$\mathbf{1 8}\left(b^{6}-b^{7}\right) S_{1} \quad 22\left(b^{6}-b^{7}\right) S_{2} \quad 23\left(d^{7}\right) S_{1},\left(d^{6}\right)\left\langle d^{7}\right\rangle\left(d^{8}\right) S_{2} \quad 24\left(c^{5}\right) S_{1},\left(b^{2}, c^{5}\right) S_{2}$
18a भद्रपीठे $] \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, चन्द्रपीठे $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ - समासीनं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} R A B h$, समासीनां $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 18b कास्चने ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RABh}$, कास्च्चनैर् $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ - ${ }^{\circ}$ भूषणे ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मूषणे Bh (typo) 18c ०यात्यर्थ ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{R}$ ABh , ॰्यात्यर्थ $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 18d पार्श्य० ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ RABh, पाग्र० $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ - संस्थया $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$, संस्थिया $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 19b ०बहुभि: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$, ०बहुभि $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ (visarga possibly lost) - ०रूपिभिः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} R \mathrm{R}$ $B h$, ०रूपभि: $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \quad 19 \mathrm{c}$ ०प्रियैर्] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} R A B h$, ०प्रयैर् $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}} \quad 20 \mathrm{a}$ तं दृष्षा ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R B h$, तन्दृष्टां $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ 20b प्रसन्नेनान्तरा॰ ] $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ RABh, प्रसन्नेनान्तारा॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ (unmetrical), प्रसन्नेनन्तरा० $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, प्रसनेनान्तरा० $S_{3}^{\text {ac }}$ 20c तुष्टाव ] $S_{1}^{\text {pa }} S_{2} S_{3} R A B h$, तुष्टा $S_{1}^{\text {ac }}$ (unmetrical) 20cd स्तोत्रै० ${ }_{1} S_{1} S_{2} R A$ Bh , स्तोस्त्रै० $\mathrm{S}_{3} 20 \mathrm{~d}$ सुस्वरम् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, सुस्वर $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 21a वाराहं ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{4} \mathrm{Bh}$, वराहं $S_{1}$ 21b वबृंहितेन ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, ववृंहितेन $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 21c भगवन्] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{RA}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, भगवान् $\mathrm{S}_{2}$, भगवां $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 21d निषूदितः ] $S_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, निसूदितः $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, निषू(भि)तः $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 22b संभूतेः ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{Bh}$, संभूते $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, संभुतेः $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 23b ब्रह्महं ] $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} R A B h$, ब्रह्माण $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, ब्र(हा)हं $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ - शक्र ए $\left.{ }^{\circ}\right] \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h$, शकमे० $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 23c पूज्या: स्म ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, पूज्याम $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ 23d दिवौकसः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{RBh}$, दिवौ(क) सैः $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, दि(वौ)+ ${ }^{\sim}+\left(\right.$ स): $\mathrm{S}_{2} \quad 24 \mathrm{~b}$ प्रीता ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R B h$, प्रीत $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \quad 24 \mathrm{c}$ च ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A$, (व) $\mathrm{S}_{2}$, वि० Bh (conj.)

# स्तुवन्तमेवं भगवान्विष्णुं चन्द्रार्धशेखर:। <br> सहस्रसूर्यतेजस्क: प्रीत: प्रोवाच शंकर: ॥ २У॥ <br> मतया तुष्टो $S$ स्मि ते विष्णो देवकार्योद्यमेन च। वरं वर्य मदं ते यस्ते मनसि वर्तते॥ २६॥ <br> विष्णुरुवाच। <br> यदि तुष्टो $S$ सि नो देव यदि देयो वरश्च नः । <br> ततः पाशुपतं दिव्यं व्रतमादेष्टुमर्हसि॥ २७॥ <br> यदाश्रित्य वयं सर्वे सशकाः सर्वकामिकम्। <br> युद्धे जेष्याम दैतेयान्दु:खशोकविवर्जिताः ॥ २५॥ <br> देव उवाच। <br> अहं वः कथयिष्यामि गुह्यमेतत्सनातनम्। <br> व्रतं पाशुपतं दिव्यं येन कामानवाप्स्यथ॥ २९ ॥ <br> इत्युत्वा देवदेवेशो देवानां हितकाम्यया। <br> ययौ दिवमथामन्त्य देवीं गिरिवरात्मजाम्॥ ३०॥ 

25b ॰न्विष्णुं च॰ ] ॰न् विष्णुग्र $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, ॰न् विष्णु च $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{ac}} \bullet$ ॰ शेखर:] ${ }^{\circ}$ शेखरं $\mathrm{R} \quad$ 25c सहस्र॰ ] सह॰ $R$ (unmetrical) 25cd ॰ तेजस्क: प्रीतः ] ॰तेजस्क विष्णु $R$ 26d यस्ते ] यत्ते $R$ 27a नो देव ] देवेश $R \quad 28 c$ जेष्याम ] जेष्यामि $R \quad 28 d$ ॰ववर्जिता:] ॰विवर्जितः $R^{p c}$, ॰विवर्जितां $R^{a c}$ 29 देव ] देवदेव $R 29 d$ कामानवाप्स्यथ ] सम्मानमाप्स्यथ $R \quad 30 \mathrm{c}{ }^{\circ}$ मथामन्त्र्य ] ${ }^{\circ}$ मुपामन्त्र्य $R$ 30d देवीं ] देवान् $R$

25c ॰ तेजस्क: ] ${ }^{\circ}$ तेजाक्षः $A \quad 25 d$ प्रीतः ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, प्रीत $\mathrm{A}_{4} \quad 26 \mathrm{~d}$ यस्ते ] यत्ते A 27 a तुष्टो उसि ] $\mathrm{A}_{3}$, तुष्टो स्मि $\mathrm{A}_{4}$, तुसि $\mathrm{A}_{7}$ (unmetrical) 27c ततः ] तदा $\mathbf{A} 27 \mathrm{~d}-29 \mathrm{c}$ ] om. $\mathbf{A} 29 \mathrm{~d}$ ${ }^{\circ}$ नवाप्स्यथ ] $\mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ नवाप्सथ $\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{ac}} \quad 30 \mathrm{c}$ ॰ मथामन्त्र्य ] ${ }^{\circ}$ मुपामन्त्र्य $\mathbf{A}$
$\mathbf{2 5}\left(b^{2}, b^{6}, c^{2}\right) S_{2} \quad \mathbf{2 9}\left(d^{7}\right) S_{1} \quad \mathbf{3 0}\left(c^{8}, d^{3}, d^{5}-d^{8}\right) S_{1}$

25ab ${ }^{\circ}$ मेवं भगवान्विष्णुं च॰ $] S_{2}^{p c} A B h,{ }^{\circ}$ मेव भगवां विष्णुझ्च ${ }^{\circ} S_{1}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मेवम्भ(वतां) वि(ष्णुं) च॰ $S_{2}^{a c}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मेव भवतां विष्णु च० $\mathrm{S}_{3} \quad \mathbf{2 5 b}$ ॰ शेखर: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{ABh}$, ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ख)खर: $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, (॰शे)खरन् $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, $\circ$ शेखरम् $\mathrm{S}_{3} \quad \mathbf{2 5 d}$ प्रीत: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, प्रीत $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ - शंकर:] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RABh}$, शंकरम् $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, शंकरं $\mathrm{S}_{3} 26 \mathrm{~b}$ ०कार्योद्यमेन ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{RABh}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ कार्योद्यमेव $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} 27$ विष्णुरुवाच] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h$ (विष्णुरु in $S_{2} S_{3}$ ), विष्णु उ $S_{1}$ 27b वरश्र ] $S_{1} S_{2} R A B h$, वरस्व $S_{3}$ 27c ततः पाशुपतं] $S_{1} R$, यत्तत्पापहरन् $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ (ह i.m., sec.hand), यत्तत्पाप(त)न् $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ (unmetrical), यत्तत्पाशुपतन् $\mathrm{S}_{3}$, यत्तत् पापहरं Bh 27d व्रत ${ }^{\circ}$ ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RBh}$, ब्रत ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{1}$ 28a यदा${ }^{\circ}$ ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R B h$, यथा ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{1}$ 28b ${ }^{\circ}$ शक्रा: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R B h$, ${ }^{\circ}$ शक्रा $S_{3}$ - सर्व०] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R$, सार्व० $\mathrm{S}_{1} B h$ 28c दैतेयान् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} S_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} R B h$, दैत्येयां $\mathrm{S}_{2}$, तैतेयां $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 28d ०विवर्जिता: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{Bh}$, ०विवर्जिता $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \quad 29$ देव ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, देवदेव $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{Bh}$, देवदे $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 29a अहं वः कथयिष्यामि] R, हन्त वः कथयिष्यामि $S_{1} B h$, अहन्तव $\langle:\rangle$ कयिष्यामि $S_{2}$, हन्त वः कयिष्यामि $S_{3}$ (unmetrical) 29b ॰त्सनातनम् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{RBh}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ त्सनातन $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 29c व्रतं ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R B h$, ब्रतम् $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 29d कामानवाप्स्यथ ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, कामामवा(फ्स्य)थः $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 30c ययौ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, ययो $\mathrm{S}_{3}$

# अथ हिमगिरितुल्यचारुमूर्तिं वृषभवरं भगवांस्तदाभिरूढ: । <br> सुरगणसहितः प्रभुः सुमेरुं व्रतमुपदेष्टुमना जगाम शर्व:॥ ३१॥ 

## इति स्कन्दपुराणे दशोत्तरशतो डध्यायः॥ $99^{\circ} \|$

31a ॰तुल्य॰ ] ॰तुल्यं $R$ (unmetrical) 31b ॰दाभिरूढ:] ॰दाधिरूढ: $R$ 31d शर्वः ] सर्वम् $R$ Col. इति स्कन्दपुराणे रेवाखण्डे +दशोत्तरशतो+ डध्याय: $R$

31a ॰तुल्यचारुमूर्तिं ] ॰तुल्यचारुमूर्त्ति $\left\{\circ\right.$ ०र्त्रिर् $\left.\mathrm{A}_{7}\right\} \mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$, ${ }^{\text {तुल्य श्चारुर्त्रिं } \mathrm{A}_{4} \text { (unmetrical) 31b } \circ \text { दा- }}$ भिरूढ: ] ॰दाधिरू $\left\{\right.$ रु० $\mathrm{A}_{7}$ (unmetrical) $\}$ ढ: $\mathbf{A}$ 31d ] व्रतसुरमुपदेष्टुं जगाम सर्वशः $\mathrm{A}_{3}$ (unmetrical), व्रतमुपदेष्ट्र $\left\{\circ\right.$ ष्टुं $\left.\mathrm{A}_{7}\right\}$ जगाम सर्वशः $\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7}$ (unmetrical) Col. इति\{इति म्री॰ $\left.\mathrm{A}_{4}\right\}$ स्कन्दपुराणे एकाशीतिसाहस्रचां संहितायामम्बिकाखण्डे नवोत्तरशतं $\mathbf{A}$
$31\left(a^{3}-b^{1}\right)\left\langle b^{6}\right\rangle\left(b^{9}, c^{10}, d^{6}\right) S_{1}$

31a हिमगिरितुल्य॰] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RABh}$, (गिरिहिमतुल्ये) $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ - ${ }^{\circ}$ मूर्तिं ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{RBh}$, ( ${ }^{\circ}$ मर्त्तर्) $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ (vowel ऊ possibly lost), ॰ मूर्ति $S_{3}$ 31b भगवांस्तदाभि॰ $] S_{2},+{ }^{\bullet}$ गवांस्तदाभि॰ $S_{1}$, भगवान्सदाभि॰ $S_{3}$, भगवांस्तदाधि॰ Bh 31c ${ }^{\circ}$ सहितः ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} R A B h$, ${ }^{\circ}$ महितः $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ सहितं $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ • प्रभुः ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R A B h$, प्रभु $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ (unmetrical) 31d व्रत॰ ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h$, ब्रत ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{1}$ • जगाम ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ RABh, जगम $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\text {ac }}$ (unmetrical) - शर्व: ] $\mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, शर्व इति $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ (इति part of col.), सर्व: $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ Col. $\odot$ ॥ स्कन्दपुराणे वराहरूपसंहारे आध्याय $१ ६ ४ ~(i n ~ l e t t e r ~ n u m e r a l s) ॥ ~ \odot ~ S_{1}$, स्कन्दपुराणे दशोत्तरशतो ध्यायः॥ $\mathrm{S}_{2}, \odot$ $\|$ स्कन्दपुराणे नामाध्यायः ११२ (in letter numerals)॥ $\odot \mathrm{S}_{3}$, इति स्कन्दपुराणे हिरण्याक्षवधे वराहसंहारे देवदेवस्य देवलोकगमनं नाम दशोत्तरशतो ध्यायः Bh


[^0]:    ${ }^{468}$ 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.

[^1]:    ${ }^{469}$ In note 355 , I argue that in the text as it is transmitted to us today, the last tivtha is not mentioned by name, but that in an earlier stage of the transmission of the text, the place was probably Suṣumnā.

[^2]:    ${ }^{470}$ All photographs are my own.

[^3]:    1 सनत्कुमार उवाच ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RABh}$ (सन उ in $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ ), om. $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \quad \mathbf{1 b}$ शक्ति॰ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R B h$, शक्ति॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ - ॰नन्दन ] RABh, ॰नन्दन: $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ 1c भार्यायां ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RABh}$, भार्य(य:) $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ • चित्र॰ ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h, \mathrm{f}$ - त्र॰ $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 1d ${ }^{\circ}$ माभवत्सुतः ] $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ RABh, ${ }^{\circ}$ मभवत्सुतः $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ माभवं शु/भः〉+तः+ $S_{1}$ 2a बलवान् ] $S_{1} S_{2}$ RABh, बलवा $S_{3}$ 2c इवधील्नोके] $S_{1}^{p_{c}} S_{2} R A B h$, वधी लोके $S_{1}^{\text {ac }} S_{3}$ 2d भूतानि] $S_{2} S_{3} R A B h$, भूत्वाभि० $S_{1}$ 3b हिमवन्तं] $S_{1} S_{2} R A B h$, हिमवन्त $S_{3}$ ०गिरिम् ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{RABh}$, गिरिन् $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 3d कार्त्तिकेयालयं ] $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{ABh}$, कार्त्तिकेयाल $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ (unmetrical, insertion mark after ल; akṣara i.m. possibly lost), कार्त्तिक(स्या)लयं $S_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathbf{4 a}{ }^{\circ}$ मजानंस्त ${ }^{\circ}$ ] $S_{1} S_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} R B h$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मजानांस्त॰ $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ मजानस्त्त $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ • ${ }^{\circ}$ दाभ्येत्य $] \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h$, ॰दाभेत्य $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 4b ${ }^{\circ}$ नाविनयेन ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ RABh, ${ }^{\circ}$ नाविजयेन $\mathrm{S}_{1} \quad \mathbf{4 c}$ नादयानो ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{Bh}$, नोदयानो $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ 4cd द्वमान्छुभ्रान्रत्न $\left.{ }^{\circ}\right] \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{Bh}$, दुमान्छुभ्रान्र $\left\{{ }^{\circ}\right.$ त्र॰ $\left.\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}}\right\}$ त्न $\mathrm{S}_{2}$, द्रमाच्छुभ्रा रत्न॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 4d ${ }^{\circ}$ भूषितान् ] RABh, ${ }^{\circ}$ भूषिताम् $S_{1} S_{2} S_{3} \quad 4 e$ ॰पुष्पफलदान् ] $S_{2} R A B h$, ॰क(फ)लां पुष्पां $S_{1}$, ॰पुष्पफलदा $S_{3}$

[^4]:    29c क्षमेथा ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} B h$, क्षयेथा $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}} \quad$ 29d तनुं त्वां सो ] $\mathrm{S}_{3}$, तनु(त्वा) सो $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, तनु - सो $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, तनुं त्वसो $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}}$, तनुं त्वा सो $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$, तनुं त्वासौ Bh (em.) - ॰द्युधि $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{R}$, ०द्यदि Bh 30 a इयं च ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h$, इमस्च $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 30b शक्तिर् ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R A B h$, शक्ति $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ - ${ }^{\circ}$ भास्वरा] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}^{\mathrm{pc}}$ Bh, ( दा )स्वरा $\mathrm{S}_{3}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 30c संवर्तिकेति] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R B h$, संवर्त्तकेति $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 31a सो] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h$, यो $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ दुरात्मा ] $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} R A B h$, दुरात्म $\mathrm{S}_{1}^{\text {ac }}$ 31b ${ }^{\circ}$ लोक० $] \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{RABh}$, ॰लोकक॰ $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ (unmetrical) 31c ॰तां बध्यतां ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} R$, ${ }^{\circ}$ ताम्बद्घता $\mathrm{S}_{3}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ तां वध्यतां Bh 31d ${ }^{\circ}$ माविष्कृतं] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{Bh}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ माविष्कृतां $\mathrm{S}_{1}$, ${ }^{\text {म माविष्कृत }} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ (unmetrical) 32a बहिः $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{ABh}$, बहि $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ (unmetrical) 32b ॰नायका: ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{A}_{3} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ नायका $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 32cd पाशैर्यातयन्त स० ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{Bh}$, पाशैर्यातन्तस्स० $\mathrm{S}_{2}$, पाशै यातयन्त स० $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 33a दु:खारों $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{~A}_{7} \mathrm{Bh}$, दुःखार्त्ता $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ 33d स्वै: $] \mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, स्वै $S_{3}$ - पाशितः ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} B h$, ${ }^{\circ}$ पातितः $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ 34a यात्यमानं ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{S}_{3} B h$, यात्यमानां $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}}$ 34b ${ }^{\circ}$ महातपा: ] $\mathrm{S}_{1} S_{2}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, ${ }^{\circ}$ महातपा $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{\mathrm{ac}} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ 34e न्यवेदयत् ] $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{pc}} \mathrm{Bh}$, निवेदयत् $\mathrm{S}_{1}$

