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No. 37.

EDITED BY GOPĪNĀTHA KAVIRĀJA

THE

UPANIDĀNA-SŪTRA

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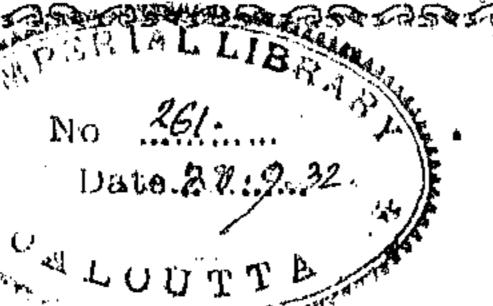
SĀMAGĀNĀM CHANDAH

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1931



उपनिस्त्रम्

अथवा

सामगानां छन्दः

TILE

UPANIDĀNA-SŪTRA

OR

SĀMAGĀNĀM CHANDAḤ

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EDITED WITH INTRODUCTION ETC,

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MANGAL DEVA SHASTRI

M. A., D. PHIL. (OXON.)

Librarian

Government Sanskrit Library

Sarasvatī Bhavana, Benares.

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INTRODUCTION

I. HOW I CAME TO EDIT THE WORK.

It was in the beginning of 1930 that I, for the first time, examined in detail a MS. (hereafter called B¹) of the Upanidāna-sūtra in the Government Sanskrit Library, Benares. The examination revealed that it contained a work which was of considerable importance for the Vedic metre in general and especially for the metres of the Sāma-veda. I at once made up my mind to bring out a critical edition of the work. But the pancity of the manuscript material seemed to offer a great difficulty. Up to that time there was no indication that there was any other MS. of the same work in our Library. None of our Manuscript Catalogues mentioned any other MS. of this name. A reference to the catalogues of other manuscript libraries proved equally discouraging, as I did not come across this name anywhere in those. catalogues. Under these circumstances I most reluctantly gave up the idea of its edition for the time being. Only one MS. did not appear to be enough for the purpose of its critical edition.

Fortunately only a few days after, I happened to read through the Yajuḥ-sarvānukramaṇī with the commentary of Deva Yājñika. In this commentary I noticed a great many Sūtras on metre quoted from a work called Chandogapariśiṣṭa. On examination, to my great but at the same time pleasant surprise, I found that the Sūtras were quotations from our Upanidānasūtra which was called hore Chandogapariśiṣṭa. It led me to re-examine the alove-mentioned sources with a

view to find out whether they referred to any MS. of the work by the name Chandogaparisista or by any other name which had any connection with it through sense or sound. The result of this re-examination was very encouraging. I found the work mentioned in several manuscript catalogues under different names such as \$77. \$177. \$177. \$177. The details in this respect will be found below.

The fact that this work is, a few times, mentioned in the "Annual Catalogues of Sanskrit MSS. Existing in Oudh" (see III. 6 and XIII. 28) led me to guess that there might be at least one more MS. of the work in our Library also. I began to examine our catalogues, along with the bundles of MSS., most patiently. After a most careful search, of bundles after bundles, lasting for many days, one fine morning, to my great pleasure, I came across one MS. (called hereafter B²) of a work called Chandah which on examination turned out to be identical with the Upanidāna-sūtra. Having thus secured two MSS. of the work I at once set myself to the preparation of its critical edition.

II. THE MS. MATERIAL.

This edition is based on the above-mentioned two manuscripts (B¹ and B²) belonging to the Government Sanskrit Library, Benares. It is worth while to describe them here in detail.

 B^1 .—The first MS., called B^1 by myself, begins on folio 1° and ends on fol. 8°. There are on an average 10 lines in a page and 21 letters in a line. The size of the fols. is $7.7'' \times 4.1''$ inches.

It begins thus.--(sic) ॐ नम सांमचेदाय नमः। अथात-

श्छंदसां विचयं द्याख्यास्यामो । गायद्युष्णिगजुष्टुब् बृहती पंक्तिश्चि-ष्टुब्जगतीति सप्तार्थाययेकाद्यरपदादीनि चतुरद्यराधिकानि प्रतिछंदसं गायत्र्यादीनाम्

It ends thus:—(sia) यथा छंदोसिराछंना देवान्मत्स्यानिवो-दक्षे नह्यप्रयत्पुरा मृत्युरमृतत्वं गतो गताः। छंदोविदेव विस्तु धर्म-तस्तद्गुणाश्चितः। छंद। सामेति सालोक्यममृतत्वं च गछुतीत्याह् गाग्यों गाग्यैः॥ ८॥ इति उपनिदानं समाण्तं॥ श्री संवत १६७५ वर्षे ,श्चाश्वनबुदे २ गुरे त्र० शीवदासस्तत त्र० मांभां (१०१ डां) णस्यखितं यदि शुद्धं शु.

On the title-page is written probably by a later hand: (sic)

उपनिदान ८ पत्राणि ८ तत्र केशवजीसूत् रतनजीनी पोधी सही॥ गीरधरजी अभुजी पाठनार्थ॥ त्रा० (name illegible) ने भाग आवा

Another hand, probably of our own Library, has written on the same page: ७० उपनिदानसूत्रम्

After the colophon, given above, a later hand has written one line which is not quite distinct. It mentions fruits केशब and संबद् १६९३ (?).

The whole work is divided into eight sections or chapters. The ending of the chapters is indicated only by the number, in figure, of the particular chapter; for example, the end of the first chapter is shown only by the number # ? # painted red. The end of chapter VIII is indicated similarly by # < # after grant गामां गामां: (see the ending of the MS. given above).

The text of the Sūtras, as is evident from a few lines of the beginning given above, is given continuously with sandhi and without any break. Nor are they numbered in any way. Even the four

stanzas at the end are not numbered, though every half-stanza is followed either by one or two strokes like [or 1].

gunian is often used in the MS.

 B^2 .—The second MS., colled B^2 by myself, begins on fol. 1° and ends on fol. 7°. There are on an average 10 lines in a page and 25 letters in a line. The size of the fols. is 8' $4'' \times 4'$ 2" inches.

It begins thus:--(sic) श्रोन्नमः सामवेदाय नमः॥ श्री
गणेशीय नमः॥श्रोम्॥ श्रधातश्र्वंदसां विचयं व्याख्यास्यामो' गायञ्युध्यागु-दुव् यहती पङ्किष्टु-जगतीति सप्तार्थायो'कात्तरपदादीनि
चतुरचर।धिकानि प्रतिह्यंदसं' गायज्यादीनामुक्तिरवसानं' छंदसामार्थं' होकिकं' च'.....

It ends thus:—(sic) यथा छंदोभिराछंनां देवानमत्स्या-निवोदके ॥ नद्याऽपश्यत्पुरा मृत्पुंरमृतत्वं ततो गताः ॥ ३ ॥ छंदो-विदेव विप्रस्तु धर्मतस्त दुगुणाऽश्चितः ॥ छंदसामेति सालोक्य ममृ-तत्वं च गछतीत्याद भगवान् गाग्यो गाग्याः ॥ १० ॥ ४ ॥

ं इति छुंदः समाप्तः॥ संवत् १७१४ वर्षे भ्राद्रवदि १० लिखितं ध्या० जनासुतःया० खोखलासुत ध्या० गोकलसुत ध्या० गदाधरेण लिखितं॥ श्रीरस्तु॥ कत्याणमस्तु ॥परोपकारार्थं च ॥ श्री॥

This MS, wholly agrees with B¹ in its division of the chapters and in the manner of indicating their ending, with the only exception that the ending of chapter VIII is shown here by || < || just before, and not after, the last four stanzas. The significance of || १० || after नाजी नाजी:, as shown above, is not quite clear.

Like B¹ it also gives the text of the Sütras continuously and does not number them. But the MS. differs from B¹ in this respect that the scribe, or more likely a later reader, of the MS. made an attempt to divide the text of the Sütras by strokes like | written

above the lines, as will be evident from the beginning and ending given already. The division of the text of the Sūtras shown by such strokes in the MS. does not always coincide with that adopted by myself in the printed text, and to my mind is, in many cases, quite arbitrary. A few examples will make this clear; e.g., the Sūtras 4 and 5 given on page 1 of the printed text are shown as only one Sūtra in this MS. So is the case with Sūtras 7 and 8 (page 1) of the printed text. The first two Sūtras given on page 2 of my text are similarly shown as forming only one Sūtra in the MS. This is enough to show the arbitrary nature of this division of B².

Both B¹ and B² write the real anusvara (as in इन्होंचि) as 7 and 6 respectivly after the preceding syllable.

L=LAHORE MS.

Through the courtesy of my friend Prof. Kailash Nath Bhatnagar, of the Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore, I had the advantage of collating a few folios (i. e., fols. 1, 3, 5) of a photo-copy, in his possession, of a third MS. also, which is referred to in the footnotes by L. He happened to visit Benares in July 1930 and brought these 3 folios with himself in order to show them to me, for which I am grateful to him. I regret I do not remember any details regarding the original MS. of the photo-copy. But it would appear from the foot-notes that the MS. generally agrees with our own MSS.

III. METHOD FOLLOWED IN THE PRESENT EDITION.

As already hinted, the division of the Sütras, as

given in this edition is not based on any traditional evidence. Though I have derived some help (by way of hints) in this respect from B², I have really depended in this respect on my own judgement. In arriving at my conclusions, of course, I took some help from a comparative study of such works as the Rgveda-prātiśākhya, Pingala-sūtra and the Yajuḥsarvānukramaṇī. Under these circumstances, there is some likelihood of my division of the Sūtras being incorrect in some cases. It is mainly owing to this likelihood that I have refrained from numbering the Sūtras.

बाह्यणासारिडनश्चैय पिङ्गलाच्य महात्मनः। निदानादुक्थशासाच्य छुन्दसां ज्ञानमुद्धृतम्॥

on page 23 as well as the fact that the work is divided into eight chapters led me to use the word Adhyāya for them on the analogy of the Pingalasūtra, which also consists of eight Adhyāyas. As regards the last four stanzas, I have excluded them, on the evidence of B², from chapter VIII. They are clearly of a sort of an appendix.

References for the Vedic quotations given in the work have been shown in the foot-notes. Besides,

I have also given references to some parallel passages in other works on metre.

IV. NAME AND NATURE OF THE WORK.

As already indicated, the work is named differently in different Manuscript Catalogues. For example, in the "Second Report of Operations in Search of Sanskrit MSS. in the Bombay Circle" by P. Peterson the same work (called Upanidanam in the colophon) is described on p. 113 (see also p. 185), under the name छुन्दोविचय; and on p. 180 it is called सामगानां छुन्दः। cf. also p. 383 of Aufrecht's Catalogue of the Oxford MSS., 1864. On p. 28 of the "Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS. Existing in Oadh", XIII, it is simply called छन्दः. On pages 38 and 257 of Stein's Catalogue of Jammu MSS, the work is called छन्दःपरिशिष्ट. other references and details in this respect Catalogus Catalogorum, Parts I and II. Besides, it has already been pointed out that the commentary of Deva Yājnika on the Yajuḥ-sarvānukramaņī refers to the same work by the name छुन्दोगपरिशिष्ट several times, see pp. 7, 327. Even our MSS. name it differently.

It being so, it was a question as to which name should be given to the work in this edition. Any of the abovementioned names apparently would have done equally. But I prefer to adopt the present name, firstly, because it is more significant than the others inasmuch it readily signifies the nature of the work that it is, like the Nidāna-sūtra, connected with the Sāmaveda. It also shows the dependence of this work on the Nidāna-sūtra, which is clearly stated in the stanza:

MS. B¹ which calls it Upanidana is the oldest, as far as I know, of all the dated MSS. of the work.

Though B¹ calls it merely Upanidāna, I have named it Upanidāna-sūtra bocause it is really in the Sūtra style.

As regards the nature of the work, it is obviously of the same type as the Anukramani literature of the other Vedas. Like the Revedic Chandonukramani of S'aunaka, it also aims at giving an Anukramani of the metres of the Sāmaveda-samhitā, with the only difference that like the Sarvānukramanis of Kātyāyana it also gives, in the first three chapters, a general outline of the Vedic metres and that chapter VIII is also of a general character.

V. CONTENTS AND SCOPE OF THE WORK,

As already stated, the first three chapters of the Upanidāna sūtra are of a general character. The first chapter gives the names of the seven Ārṣa metres, describes their nature and details their varieties.

The second chapter deals with the defective and Aticchandas metres, and describes the method of determining the real nature of doubtful metres and other allied matter.

The third chapter deals with the Daiva, Asura and Prajapatya metres on the one hand, and those of Yajuh, Saman and Rg on the other.

Chapters IV to VII form the nucleus of the book and deal with the metres of the Sāmaveda-samhitā in detail as follows:—

Chapters IV and V* give the Anukramani of the

^{*} There is one doubtful point on p. 12, line 1. While the whole chapter deals with metres of the stanzas occurring in the

metres of the Pürvärcika. Chapter VI gives that of the Āraņya-kāṇḍa t and the Mahānāmnyārcika þ.

Chapter VII deals with the metres of the Uttarāroika. It must be pointed out here that the method of treatment adopted in this chapter is rather different from that followed in the preceding chapters. While the preceding chapters give metres of the stanzas of the Pūrvāreika etc. exhaustively in detail, this chapter deals only with exceptional cases; ep. in this connection, त्या पूर्वास्वया प्राथवायाः प्र

Chapter VIII deals with the colours and deities of the various metres. This is followed by four stanzas describing the sources of the work and eulogizing the science of metre.

VI. THE DATE AND AUTHORSHIP OF THE WORK.

It is very difficult to assign even a general date to the composition of the Upanidāna-sūtra. The fact that the work is of the same nature as the Anukramanis of the other Vedas, and is written in the Sūtra style, the tone of its concluding stanzas as well as of the first Sūtra, all this indicates that it must belong to a considerable antiquity. But in spite of all this, it is

Pūrvāroika, it is not clear why the stanza आदित्येरिन्द्र: सगणः (उ०४१११२३१३) is quoted here. In the printed texts of the Sāmaveda. it occurs only in the Uttarāreika.

j Cp. Sāmaveda-samhitā with the Comm. of Sâyana (Bib. Ind.), Vol. II, pp. 243-365.

[†] Cp. Sāyana's Comm. on the Sāmaveda (Bib. Ind.), Vol. II, pp. 366—386.

strange that the work does not seem to have been referred to by any very old author. Even Sayana does not refer to it, though he points out metres of stanzus in his Samaveda-bhasya*.

The only work where, so far, I have found the work referred to, and that too very extensively, is the commentary of Deva Yājāika on the Yajuḥ-sarvānukramaṇī. Unfortunately we do not definitely know the date of even Deva Yājāika. There is no doubt that Deva Yājāika lived after Sāyaṇa. He quotes Mādhavācārya many times in his commentary on the Yajuḥ-sarvānukramaṇi as well as in that on the Kātyāyana-śrauta-sūtra. A comparison of these references shows clearly that this Mādhavācārya is identical with Sāyaṇa. For instance, the references to Mādhavācārya on pp. 510 and 733 of Weber's edition (Berlin, 1859) of the Kātyāyana-śrauta-sūtra can be verified respectively from pp. 217 and 337 of Weber's edition (Berlin, 1859) of the S'atapatha-brāhmaṇa.

It is thus clear that Deva Yājñika is later than

Sāyaņa.

As regards the lower limit we can flx it from a MS. of his commentary on the Yajuḥ-sarvā-nukramaṇī existing in the Govt. Sanskrit Library, Benares. The MS. belongs to the recently acquired Mahīdāsa (?=Mahīdhara) Collection. It was transcribed at Kāśī in Samvat 1619 and was purchased by Mahīdāsa in Samvat 1631 †.

^{*} I have not so far compared the metres as given by Sayana with the metres as given in this work, and so cannot say whether he is, in any way, even indebted to this work.

[†] For another MS, of the same work, dated Samvat 1602, see p. 194 of the Catalogue of the Poona MSS, 1916.

Deva Yājnika must have lived at least about 50 years before this. It is I'kely therefore that the Upanidāna-sūtra which is quoted as an authority by Deva Yājnika existed even before Sāyaṇa. If so, the question still remains why Sāyaṇa did not utilize it. *

As regards the authorship, really we do not know any thing. It is not clear whether the concluding words: इत्याह भगवान् गाग्यों गाग्ये: have reference only to the last few stanzas or to the whole work. In the latter case it can only mean that the work was composed by one belonging to the school of Gārgya; because Gārgyat himself who is older than Yāska cannot have composed this work which, on its own admission, is partly derived from Pingala who is later than Yāska.

VIII. CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it is my pleasant duty to express my thanks to the learned editor of the Princess of Wales Sarasvatī-Bhavana Texts for the inclusion of this work in that series, and to my friend Pandita Nārāyaṇa S'āstrī Khiste, Sahityāchārya, Assistant Librarian, Govt. Sanskrit Library, Benares, for his ready cooperation in the search of the MSS. of the work.

Sarasvati Bhavana, Benares. May 5-1931.

M. D. SHASTRI.

^{*}I have not yet examined the question as to which of the S'akhās of the Sāmavoda the Upanidāna-sūtra belongs to. The determination of this question may explain why Sāyana, if he is posterior to the work, does not refer to it.

[†] Cp. Indische Studien, Vol. VIII. p. 93.

उपनिदानसूत्रस्य विषयानुक्रमणी

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तृतीयोऽध्यायः		
देवादीनां यजुरादीनां च च्छुन्दांसि	9	११९

चतुर्थोऽध्यायः

पूर्वाचिकच्छन्दसामनुक्रमणी	~	१-१३
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अष्टमोऽध्या	य:	-
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ग्रन्थोपसंहारः -	२३	6-60

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ABBREVIATIONS

A UTHORITIES MENTIONED IN THE UPANIDĀNA-SŪTRA

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			Page	Line
पञ्चालाः	• • •	* * *	2	9
श्रापरे	• • •	* * *	,,	12
यास्कः	***	***	55	15
एके	* 1 *	***	3	3
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इ <i>च्लु</i> स्ति	***	•••	4	7
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उक्थशास्त्र-	***	•••	71	3
गार्थः	* * *	4 * *	12	17

CORRECTIONS.

(With the exception of a few corrections which are necessitated by misprints, a majority of these are the result of a further critical study of the text.)

Page	Line	Correct reading	Incorrect reading
T	5	वृह्ती पङ्किस्	बृह्तीपङ्क्रिस्
• 7	16	बिगुगा	द्विगु णाः
51	17	चतुर्गुणा	च तुर्गुणाः
	(Both	B¹ and B² read this	word euphonically
e (ombine	d with the following wo	rd as चतुर्गुणादितस्.)
10	5	विरा ट् छ्न्दः	विराद् छन्दः
11	8-10	पदपङ्किराने तमद्ये हित । आविर्भयाँ १० इति पुरअष्णिक) पदपङ्किः। to
		आविभेषी १ इति पुरअष्णिक	। भवन्ति।
		द्विपदा भवन्ति ।	}
12	10	इन्द्रा ^{१ ६} येति ^{२०}	इन्द्राये १ ^६ ति २ ०
39	20	(१६) पू०	(१६)
55	22	${ m B}^{1}$, पू॰ दाशशट	\mathbf{B}_{1} .
13	18	(८) पूर	(8)
17	22	(१२) पू ०	(53)
5,	23	(१५) पू०	(१ ५)
14	11	इन्द्र उयेष्ठमि ^{१ ५} ति ।	इन्द्र ज्येष्ट्रभि ^{१५} ति
		(i. e., read this as a separate Sütra.)	
15	4	त्रिष्टुब्वा ^७ वृक्तितः	त्रिष्टुबा ^० वृत्तितः
,,	19.2	8 add 'Cp.' befor e ਸਵਾ	नाम्स्यः in all the

roferences.

Page	Line	Correct reading	Incorrect reading
16	5	पुरीषपदानि ^१	पुरीषपद्मानि
51	7	सर्घ- ^२	सर्व- ^१
51	10	(१) Cp महानामन्यः $^{\mathfrak{d}}$ ०. (२) सर्वं B^{1} .	} (१) सर्वें ^{B¹} . }
17	2-3	तृवर्वे lo प्रह्णात् shov	ıld be read as one
		Sütra.	
,,	4	विशोविश	विशो विश
> *	7	मत्स्यपायि ते मह इति	should be read as a
		separate Sūtra.	
18	21	(१७)	(३७)
19	9	वा वृत्तितः	वा ^६ वृत्तितः
20	2-4	सिद्धा विष्टारपङ्कषश्च।	े सिद्धा to
		श्रास्या १ स्वराट्। एकेषां ज्योतिषमती जगती।	ज गती
23	17	इत्याह् ३	इत्याह
5 9	18	समाप्तम् ⁸	समाप्तम् ^३
33	20	$($ ३ $)$ B^2 adds भगवान् \cdot $($ ४ $)$ इति छुन्दः	} (३) इति छुन्दः }

उपानिदानसूत्रम्।

ओं नमः। सामवेदाय नमः।

अथातश्छन्दमां विचयं व्याख्यास्यामः।
गायत्रयुष्णिगनुष्टुब्बृहतीपङ्क्तिस्त्रिष्टुब्जगतीति सप्ताषीणि।

एकाचरपदादीनि चतुरचराधिकानि प्रति-च्छन्दसम्।

> गायत्रयादीनामुत्कृतिरवसानम् । छन्दसामार्षं लौकिकं च । चतुर्विशत्यवरा गायत्री । चतुष्पाच्चेद् गायत्री षडचरैः । त्रिपात्पादिनचृत्संज्ञिका* सप्ताचरैः । श्रष्टसप्तषद्भिः प्रतिष्ठा । षट् सप्ताष्टी च वर्द्धमाना ।

⁽१)-संज्ञका- $\mathbf{B}^2 \mathbf{L}$, -सांज्ञका \mathbf{B}^1 .

त्रयोऽष्टकाः स्वभावस्तु । उष्णिगष्टाचरी दादशश्च । स चेन्मध्ये ककुब् भवति। स पुरस्तात्पुरउष्णिक्। स एवोपरिष्टात्परउष्णिक् । चतुष्पाच्चेत्सप्ताचरैः। श्रनुष्टुप् चत्वारोऽष्टकाः । त्रिपदाप्यष्टाचरो द्वादशो च। तां ज्योतिष्मतीमिति पञ्चालाः। बृहती त्रयोऽष्टाचरा दादशश्च । स चेन्तीयः पथ्या भवति। सिद्धेत्यपरे । द्वितीयेन* न्यङ्कुसारिणी। स्कन्धोग्रीवी वा । उरोबृहती यास्कः । प्रथमकल्पेनोपरिष्टादुबृहती । विपरीता पुरस्तादुबृहती । अथापि दशान्तरावष्टान्तरी च।

⁽१) हितीयेनं B¹ B² L.

नवकैर्वा चतुर्भिः। द्वादशाचरास्त्रयः सतोबृहती । महाबृहतीत्येके। अष्टाचरैकादशद्वादशानां पादग्रहणे गाय-त्रत्रेष्ट्रभजागता इति पादसंज्ञाः । त्रयस्त्रेष्टुभा विराट्छन्दः । दशाचरनियतैर्वा चतुर्भः। त्रिभिवी। जागतगायत्राभ्यां च विराहेव। सैव विष्टारपङ्क्तिः। बिपदा ताएिडनः। क्रमेण जागतौ गायत्रौ च प्रस्तारपङ्किः। विपरीतास्तारा । जागतौ चेन्मध्ये विष्टारपङ्किः। श्राद्यान्त्ययोस्तयोः संस्तारा। सतःपङ्क्तिविभिश्रपादा । सैव च सिद्धा। विष्टारपङ्किस्ताएिडनः।

⁽१)-संशा B1.

पञ्चकेश्चतुभिरचरपङ्किः। कचिद् द्वाभ्यां वा। पदपङ्क्तिस्त्रिभिश्चतुष्कषट्काभ्याम् । गायत्रैः पश्चभिः पथ्या ताभ्यां त्रिष्टुब्जगत्यौ चतुष्पदे । षट्पदापि जगती। गायत्रैरेव पञ्चपदामपि त्रिष्टुभिमञ्छन्ति । चतुर्भिगीयत्रैजीगतेन च तथा जगती। त्रिभिगीयत्रैजीगताभ्यां च । गायत्रश्चेदेकस्त्रिष्टुब्जगत्योरनुष्टुभि मध्यावसानगतः पुरस्तान्मध्यउपरिष्टाज्ज्यातिषा-त्यो ज्योतिष्मत्यः ।

इति प्रथमोऽध्यायः।

शङ्कुमती सर्व 'च्छन्द:स्वेकेन पश्चाचरेण भवति । अथैकाचरहीना निचृत् । एकाधिका भुरिक्। द्र्यूना विराट् । द्रचिका स्वराट् । अल्पीयो भध्या त्रिपात् पिपीलिकमध्या । भूयोमध्या यवमध्येति । ं यवाभ्यां यकारवकारविकर्षेण न्युनानि च्छ-न्दांसि पूरयेत्। नांशब्देन च नदंववर्जम्। पदप्रकृत्या च । त्व शहदे न्यूनत्वे तुशहदः पूरणः । एकद्वित्रिचतुःपञ्चपदानि च्छन्दांसि भवन्ति। भूयो वा । अथातिच्छन्दांसि भवन्ति । अतिजगती शक्यंतिशक्यं दिरत्यदिष्टं तिर-

⁽१) सर्वे B^1 . (२) श्रहपीय- B^1 . (३) तु- B^2 L. (४)-शब्द- B^2 L. (५) पूरणम् B^2 L.

तिधृतिः कृतिः पकृतिराकृतिर्विकृतिः संकृतिरभिकृति-रुत्कृतिरिति ।

पञ्चादौ चोक्तात्युक्तमध्ये प्रतिष्ठा सुप्रतिष्ठेत्य-निर्दिष्टानि^१।

सांशियकानां छन्दसां द्विपदाया ऊद्ध्वं च-

देवतादितो वृत्तितः।

स्थानानि । पादैवा छन्दः।

अथ दिपदा ।

अध्टात्तराभ्यां गायत्री।

नवाचराभ्यां सा स्वराट्।

दशाचराभ्यां विराट्छन्दः।

एकादशाचराभ्यां त्रिष्टुए।

द्वादशाचराभ्यां जगती।

एतैरेवैकपदा व्याख्याता।

बृहतीनां तु दशाचराभ्यामण्टाचराभ्यां च वि-चारा पङ्क्तिवत्पङ्क्तिवत्।

इति द्वितीयोऽध्यायः ॥

⁽१) Cp. Indische Studien, VIII, pp. 113, 283, and Sadguru-sisya's Vedärthadīpikā (ed. by Macdonell) p. 76. (२) Cp. Nidāna-sūtra I, 6.

देवासुरप्रजापतीनां यजुःसामिर्विः च्छन्दांसि भवन्ति। दैव्येकाच्तरा गायत्री। पञ्चदशासुराणम् । प्रजापतेरष्टी । षड् द्वादशाष्टादश चेतरेषां क्रमशः। अथ प्रतिच्छन्दोऽत्तरविवृद्धिः । देवयजुषोरेकैकेन। तथा हानिरसुराणाम्। पजापतेश्चतुर्भिविद्यद्धिः। द्धाभ्यां साम्नाम् । ऋचां त्रिभिः। ताविमी द्रौ त्रिवगों छन्दसाम् आद्यस्य तु त्रयं त्रयं समेत्यार्धः। परस्य बाह्ययः। ऋचां च दिगुणाः । यजुषां च चतुगुणाः। आदितस्त्रितययुक्ता ऋग्यजुषां च सनाम्न्यौ । प्राजापत्या च षोडशिमः षोडशिमः इति तृतीयोऽध्यायः ॥

⁽१) यजुःसामर्कां च Deva Yājñika's Comm. on S'ukla-yajuh sarvānukramaņī (ed. Benares) p. 4. (२) सनाम्नो B¹.

अथ निर्देशो भवति । अभ आ याहि बीतय इति गायत्रां तिस्रो दशत्यः ।

त्वममे यज्ञानामि ति पिपीलिकमध्या शङ्-कुमती गायत्री ।

प्रेष्ठं वो उपि व इति विराङ्गायत्री।
यज्ञायज्ञे ति बृहत्यस्तिस्रः।
आ जहोते ति त्रिष्टुभो दे।
चित्रं इमं स्तोमिभ ति जगत्यौ।
अग्नं नर इति विराट्छन्दः।
प्रभूर्जयन्तं पर होता पर एयोरि ति चैकेषाम्।
अग्न अोजिष्ठमि पर हिलाक्।

(१) पू० शशशिः (२) पू० शशशिः (३) पू० शशशिः (४) पू० शशशिः (४) पू० शशशिः (६) पू० शशशिः (५) पू० शशशिः (६) पू० शशशिः (७) ऋष्टुभौ B^2 , (८) पू० शशशिः (१०) पू० शशशिः (११) पू० शशशिः (१२) पू० शशशिः (११) पू० शशशिः (१२) पू० शशशिः, (१३) पू० शशशिः (१३) पू० शशशिः, (१६) पू० शशिः। १० (१६) पू० शशिः।

प्र मंहिष्ठाये 'ति ककुप्। यद् वा इति परउष्णिक । तद् वो गाये वित गायत्रं द्वादश। सोमानां भौर्धयती ति विराड्गायत्री। उप नो हरिभिः सुतिमि^६ति निचुद्रायत्री । पान्तमु गेकानुष्टुप्। इदं ह्यन्वोजसं ति वर्द्धमाना गायत्री। त्वावत^९ इति पादिनिचुद् गायत्री । सदा^{१०} कदे^{११}ति भुरिगगायत्री। इदं विष्णु १२रेन्द्र पृत्तु १३ निचृद् गायत्री १४। अभि त्वा शूरे ति बृहत्योऽष्टी। अभि वो वीरमन्धस १६ इति पिपीलिकमध्या

(१) प्० २१११२११. (१) प्० २१११२१८.
(३) प्० २१११३११. (१) प्० २१११६५.
(५) प्० २१२११६. (१) प्० २१२१३११.
(१) प्० २१२१४१९. (१०) प्० ३११११३.
(११) प्० ३११४१९. (१२) प्० ३११११९.
(१३) प्० ३११४१९. (१४) सदा to निचृद् गायत्रं।
omitted in B2.
(१५) प्० ३११५१९. (१६) प्० ३१२१३१३.

विराड्बृहती।

२ उप०

यो रा(?+जा) विराड्बृहती। वास्तोष्पत इत्येकेषामनुष्टुबा पूरणाद् बृ-हती भवति।

श्रसावि देविम "ति त्रैष्टुमं तिस्रो दशत्यः।
प्र वो मह इति विराट् छन्दः।
चक्रं यदस्याप्स्वा निषत्तमि ति च।
यजामह इति वृत्तितो जगती।
गायन्ती त्यनुष्टुमस्तिसः।
श्रा नो वयोवयःशयिम ति कृम्यनुष्टुप्।
विश्वाः पृतना इति जगती।
प्रथमामित जगतीमिति हि बाह्मणम्।
उमे यदिन्द्र रोदसी इति षट् पदापि जगती।
इन्द्र सुतेष्वि त्युष्णहो दे ।
पिंचा सोमिम ति विराट्छन्दः।
श्रभातृष्य इति ककुमः ककुमः।

इति चतुर्थोऽध्यायः ॥

श्रथ पङ्क्तयः ।
स्वादोरित्थे श्रित पथ्या द्धे ।
श्राग्निं ने स्ववृक्तिभिर् भद्रं नो श्रिप वातये श्रत्यास्तारपङ्की ।

न तमंह इत्युपिरिष्टाद्बृहती।
परि प्र धन्वे त्य वरपङ्क्तयः।
पर्यू ष्व नु हि त्वे ति पिपीलिकमध्ये अनुष्टुभौ पदपङ्क्तिः।

अमे तमद्ये त्याविर्मर्या इति पुरउष्णिग् दिप-दा भवन्ति ।

विश्वतः ११ सदा १२ याह्य १३ गे त्वन्न १४ उषा अप स्वे १५ मा नु किम १६ ति विष्टारपङ्क्यः । विशास एकेषाम् ।

(z) श्रिशि नः B^1 . (१) पु० पाश्वाश्र. (ध) पू० ५।१।ध।४० (३) पूर्व प्राशिक्षारः (६) पूर दाशदार (५) पूर्व । दाश्राक्षादः (८) पु० पाशपा६. (७) पूर्व पाशापारः (१०) पूर पाशकार. (९) पूर पाश्पाद. (१२) पु० पाराशिहः (११) पूर दाशाशार् (१४) पू० पारारारः (१३) पूर पाराशां (१६) પૂર્વ લાગ્રારાદ. (१५) पूर पारायाप.

इमा नु कमा दित्यैरिनदः सगण इति ज्यो-तिष्मत्यौ वा त्रिष्टुभौ।

एष ब्रह्मा य ऋत्विय इत्यचेति विश्वस्य वि स्नुतय इति गायत्री।

भगो न चित्र" इति त्रिपदासुरी गायत्री।

इन्द्रो विश्वस्ये त्येकपदा गायत्री।

ब्रह्मण इन्द्रम भनव १० स्ते ११ शां पदमु ११ प प्रचेऽ १३-

र्चन्ति १४ प्रव इन्द्रा १९ या वाजमू १६ जी मित्र १७ इति त्रिष्ट्रभः।

शं पदं र जगती वा वृत्तितः।

प्रव इन्द्राये १६ति १० भुश्किस्वराजी।

त्रिकदुकेष्वे ११ नद्र याह्य १२ भि त्यं देवं १३ तव त्य-

त्रयं भित्येता अष्टयः।

(२३) पू० पाराहाट.

(१) पू० ५।२।२।६. (२) उ० धारारदाइ. (३) पूर्ण प्राशाश्वर. (४) पूर्व दाशाशाह. (५) पू० पाशशाध. (६) पूर दाशश्र. (७) पू० ५।२।२।३. (८) पूर पाराशाहर. (८) पू० दाशश्व. (१০)-ব-omitted in B1. (११) पूर्ण पाराशाधः (१२) पूर्णाशास्यः (१३) पु० दाशाहाट. (१४) पूर्व दाराश्वाद. (१५) पू० काराशार्०. (१६) पाराराट. (१७) पू० दाशाश्र. (१८) पू० दाराशद. (१६) पूरु पाराशाश्रः (२०)-ति omitted in B1. (२१) पू० ५।२।३।१. (२२) पू० दाराइ।इ.

(२४) पूर पाराहार्य.

अस्तु श्रीषड 'या रुचा 'गिनं होतारमि 'त्यत्यष्टयः। अयं सहसं⁸ तिमन्दं भ वो मह इत्यतिजगती। उचा ते जातमंधस" इति गायत्रं चतस्रो दशत्यः। पुनानः सोम धारये ति बृहती । प्र तु दवे 'ति त्रिष्टुभो ' द्वे । पुरोजिती ११ त्यनुष्टुप्। आ हर्यताये^{१३}ति बृहती भवति । अभि प्रियाणी वित जगती। इन्द्रमच्छेत्यु १६ दिण्क् । पवस्व मधुमत्तम इति ककुप्। स सुन्वे १६ एकेषां यवमध्या गायत्री । ककुप् प्रगाथशब्दात्। य उसिया १७ इति विष्टारपङ्क्तिः । सतः पङ्क्तिरेकेषामेकेषाम् ।

(२) पू० दारा हाउ. (१) पू० ५।२।३।५. (३) पू० दाशशादा (૪) પારાફાર. (५) पूर्व पाराइ।४. (७) प्र पाराक्षारः (६) पूर्व दाशाइ।६. (९) पू० हाशक्षाश (८) पू० दाशश्चारः (१०) त्रिष्टुभौ ${f B^2}$. (११) पु० दासरार. (१२) दाशाश्रकः (१३) **યુ**૦ દાવારાષ્ટ્ર. (१५) દારા**ધા**ષ્ટ્ર-(१४) पू० दाराश्वारः (१६) પું દારાષ્ટ્રાપ. (१७) पू० हाराधाट.

इति पञ्चमोऽध्यायः ॥

अथ रहस्ये छन्दांसि । अनिर्दिष्टेषु त्रैष्टुभं सर्वत्र । गायत्र्यः ।

यस्येदं^१ स न इन्द्राये^९ना विश्वानि^३ त्वमेतदि^३न्द्र इद्धयों^६रिन्द्र वाजेषु^६ नियत्वान्वान्त्र योऽ^७ग्निमीडेऽ^८ग्न आयूंषी^६ति चा^{१०}समापनात् । अथानुष्टुभो भवन्ति ।

यजायथा ११ मिथ वर्च १२ आ प्रागात् १३ सहस्रशी-र्षा १४ इति सप्तर्चः संमील्येषु चोत्तरा ।

, अर्थ बृहती।

इन्द्र ज्येष्ठमि^{१६}ति वसन्त^{१६} इति विराड्बृहती । त्विममा श्रोषधीरि^{१७}ति विराट्छन्दः । भ्राजन्ती^{१८}ति पङ्क्तिः ।

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(१) য়ৗ৹ ११३. (२) য়ৗ৹१।७.
(३) য়ৗ৹ ११८. (৪) য়ৗ৹ २।१.
(५) য়ৗ৹ २१६. (६) য়ৗ৹ २।৪.
(९) য়ৗ৹ २१६. (१०) য়ৗ৽ ११९.
(११) য়ৗ৹ २१९. (१२) য়ৗ৹ ৪।१.
(१६) য়ৗ৹ ११९. (१६) য়ৗ৹ ৪।२.
(१७) য়ৗ৹ ३१३. (१६) য়ৗ৹ ৪।१.
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श्रथ जगत्यः।
श्रक्तचत् प्रचात्ये विश्वे देवा यशो मा ।
मन्ये वामि ति ज्योतिष्मती जगती।
विश्वे देवा इति त्रिष्टुबा वित्ताः।
विश्वाहि त्यंशकैर्जगती।
इमं वृषणि भि ते चैकपदा।

द्धिपदा महानाम्न्यः। शिवष्ठ विज्ञिन्नी १ शो ही ११ति च।

त्रिपदा गायत्रयः सर्वत्रानादेशे शङ्कुमत्यो भवन्ति।

श्राभिष्ट् वमे^{१९} वा हि शको^{१३} यो मंहिष्ठ^{१४} ईशे हि शकः^{१९} पूर्वस्य यत्ते^{१६} वशी हीति^{१७} विदा राय^{१८} इन्द्रं धनस्ये^{१९}ति विष्टारपङ्क्तयो विराज एकेषाम् ।

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(१) आ० २।२. (२) आ० ३।८.
(३) आ० ३।९. (४) आ० ३।१०.
(५) आ० ४।८. (६) आ० ३।९.
(७) तिष्टुचा-В¹. (८) आ० ५।२.
(९) आ० १।६. (१०) Ср. महानाम्न्यः३.
(११) महानाम्न्यः ६. (१२) महानाम्न्यः २.
(१३) महानाम्न्यः ३. (१४) महानाम्न्यः ५.
(१५) महानाम्न्यः ६. (१६) महानाम्न्यः ८.
(१५) महानाम्न्यः ८. (१६) महानाम्न्यः ८.
(१७) महानाम्न्यः ८. (०: ९, ०р. Vedio Concordance).
(१८) महानाम्न्यः ४. (१९) महानाम्न्यः ७:
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स्तोत्रीया ग्रहणाद् वा त्रयोदशपदे पूर्वे चतु-र्दशपदोत्तमा।

विच्छन्दःस्वचारपरिमाणाः संकृतिप्रभृत्युध्र्वं विज्ञेयाः ।

पुरीषपदानि पञ्च पञ्चात्तराणि ।
गायत्री पदपङ्क्तिनी भवति ।
अनिश्चयो वा छन्दसः शक्तरीणां सर्वं च्छन्दो
महत्वान्महत्वात् ।

इति षष्ठोऽध्यायः ॥

अथोत्तरासु विकारा भवन्ति । तृचर्चे पूर्वास्वेवचू त्तराः प्रत्येतव्याः। सर्वत्रान्यत्र ग्रहणात्। यथा पान्तं धुरोजिती विशो विश आ त्वा ्रथमि^४त्यनुष्टुभां गाय≅योऽधिष्ठिताः। यज्ञायथा श्चान्त्या बृहती तथानुष्टुभी पूर्वी। मत्स्यपायि ते मह इति प्रत्यस्मा इति चान्त्या। विश्वाः पृतना इत्यतिजगती। उपरिष्टाद् बृहती। अधा^{१०} हीन्द्रा^{११}मीषां^{१२} कङ्काः सुपणा^{११३} वि रचो १४ मर्माणी १९ त्येतासु च विकाराः। बृहतीषु च सर्वासु । यथा पुनान शस्त्वामिद्ध यश्भि सोमा १८ परी-

⁽१) उ० १।२।१।१. (३) उ० ७।२।१२।१. (२) उ० १।१।१२।१. (३) उ० ७।२।१२।१. (४) उ० ६।२।१३।१. यज्ञाया- B^1 . (६) उ० ६।२।२०।१. (७) उ० ६।३।२।१. (८) इति omitted in B^1 . (२) उ० ३।१।१४।१. (१०) आवधा (for अथा) B^1 . (११) उ० १।१।२३।१. (१२) उ० ९।३।५।१. (१३) उ० ९।३।६।१. (१४) उ० ९।३।६।१. (१६) उ० १।१।९२।१. (१८) उ० २।२।९२।१. (१८) उ० २।२।९२।१. सो (for सोमा-) B^2 .

तोषि वएमहानि त्येतासु।

दुहान ऊधः सत्वं नश्चित्र तरत्समुदं ।

नुनं पुनानो बट् सूर्ये त्येवं षट्पक्षाशत्।

ककुबुष्णिचु चैवन सर्वासु ।

यथा पवस्व मधुमत्तमो वयमु त्वामपूर्व्य प्र

मंहिष्ठाये ^{१९}त्येवं दशसु ।

स सुन्वायां ११ चेमं मे वरुण श्रुधी हविम १९ ति पि-पीलिकमध्या १३ विराड्गायत्री ।

नदं बञ्जोदतीनामि^{१४}ति चुद्रपदोष्णिक्। युञ्जन्ति हरी^{१५} इत्य^{१६}नुष्टुप्। इन्द्र जुषस्वे^{१५}ति स्वराडनुष्टुप्। प्रत्नं पीयूषं^{१८} त्वे सोम प्रथमा^{१९} इत्येती^{२०}

(१) उ० भारा१२।१. (२) उ० ९।१।९।१. (३) उ० १।१।९।२. (४) उ० २।१।१२।२. (५) उ० ५।१।१२।२. (५) उ० ९।१।१६।१. (७) उ० ९।१।२६।१. (०) उ० १।१।२६।१. (१०) उ० १।१।२६।१. (११) $\mathrm{Cp.}$ उ० ४।१।१८।१. (१२) उ० ७।३।६।१. (१३) But $\mathrm{cp.}$ $\mathrm{Rgveda-Pr\bar{a}tis\bar{a}khya}$ $\mathrm{XVI,}$ 27. (१४) उ० ७।१।२३।३. (१५) उ० ७।१।२३।३. (१६) इरीत्य B^2 . (३७) उ० ३।१।२२।१. (१८) उ० ७।१।३।१. (१८) उ० ७।१।३।१. (१८) उ० ७।१।३।१.

तृचौ सतोबृहत्यः।

आ यः पुरं श्रुधी हवं विपिपानस्ये ति त्रिपदा विराजः ।

सुमन्मा वस्वी रन्ती सूनरी ते चैकपदा। तृचिकारश्व ।

यत्र बाणा यो नः स्वोऽरण इति प-ङ्क्ती (?=क्ति)पथ्ये।

यो जागारा भिर्जागारे ति त्रिष्टुब्जगत्यो । श्राग्नर्जागारेति त्रिष्टुब् वा वित्तः । इन्द्रस्य बाहु इति स्वराट् त्रिष्टुप् । स्वस्ति न इति विराट् त्रिष्टुप् । संक्रन्दनेने ति च देवताधिकारात् । श्रामे तब श्रवो वय इति षड्श्रम् चं पङ्क्तयः। श्रामे विष्टारे ।

⁽१) उ० ८।१।४।१. (२) उ० ८।१।१३।१.

⁽³⁾ उ० ८। १। १४। १. (8) - विकाराश्च B^1 .

⁽५) उ० ९।३।६।३. (६) उ० ९।३।८।३.

⁽७) उ० ९।२।६।१. (८) उ० ९।२।६।१.

⁽११) उ० ९।३।९।३. (१२) उ० ९।३।१।२.

⁽ १३) उ० दाशशाहार

उपनिदानसूत्रम् ।

तृतीयाचतुर्थीपञ्चम्यः सतःपङ्क्तयः ।
सिद्धा विष्टारपङ्क्तयश्चान्त्याः ।
स्वराडेकेषाम् ।
ज्योतिष्मती जगती ।
समूहत्वादृचां च दवणात्तद् दुतगमनात्समुद्रच्छन्द इति हि बाह्मणम् ।
प्रो ष्वस्मा इति शक्वर्यः शक्वर्यः ।

इति सप्तमोऽध्यायः ॥

⁽³⁾ fix omitted in B^1 . (3) To elegate.



⁽²⁾ - पंक्तयो वाश्वांत्या ${f B}^1$.

⁽ २) द्रवणाञ्च B^1 , द्रवणास $-\mathrm{B}^2$.

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अथ च्छन्दसां वर्णाः ।
      शुक्का गायत्रयः।
      सारङ्गा उिण्हः।
      विशङ्गरूपिएयः ककुमः।
      कृष्णा अनुष्टुभः।
      बृहत्यो रोहिताः।
      नीलाः पङ्क्तयः।
      त्रिष्टुभः सुवर्णाः ।
  ं गौरा जगत्यः।
      नकुला एकपदाः।
      द्विपदा बभवः।
      पृश्नयो विराजः।
      श्रतो यान्यन्यानि च्छन्दांसि श्यावानि भ-
वन्ति ॥
      अथ देवताः ।
      अग्निगायत्रयाः ।
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⁽१) Cp. पिङ्गलच्छुन्दःसूत्र ३१६५, ऋग्वेदप्रातिशाख्य १७११३→१⊏.

⁽२) Cp. शुक्लयज्ञःसर्वानुक्रमसूत्र, श्र० ४ ; ऋग्वेदप्रातिशाख्य १७। ६ १२; पिङ्गलच्छन्यःसूत्र ३।६२-६३; बृहद्देवता ८।१०५—१०६.

सवितोष्णिकककुभोः। अनुष्टुभां सोगः। बृहत्या बृहरूपतिः। पङ्क्तीनां मित्रावरुणौ। वसवो वा। त्रिष्टुभामिन्द्रः । वैश्वदेवो जगत्याः। आदित्यानां विराजः। अथ प्राजापत्यान्यतिच्छन्दांसि । वायव्यानि विच्छन्दांसि भवन्ति । द्विपदाः पुरुषदेवताः । बाह्म्य एकपदा इति।

इत्यष्टमोऽध्यायः ।

A COLUMN THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

व्राह्मणात्ताण्डिनश्चैव पिङ्गलाच महात्मनः। निदानादुक्थशास्त्राच छन्दसां ज्ञानमुद्धृतम्॥१॥ यस्माच च्छादिता देवा-श्छन्दोभिर्मृत्युभीरवः। छन्दसां तेन च्छन्दस्त्वं ज्यायते वेदवादिभिः॥२॥ यथा छन्दोभिराच्छन्नान्। देवानमत्स्यानिवोदके।

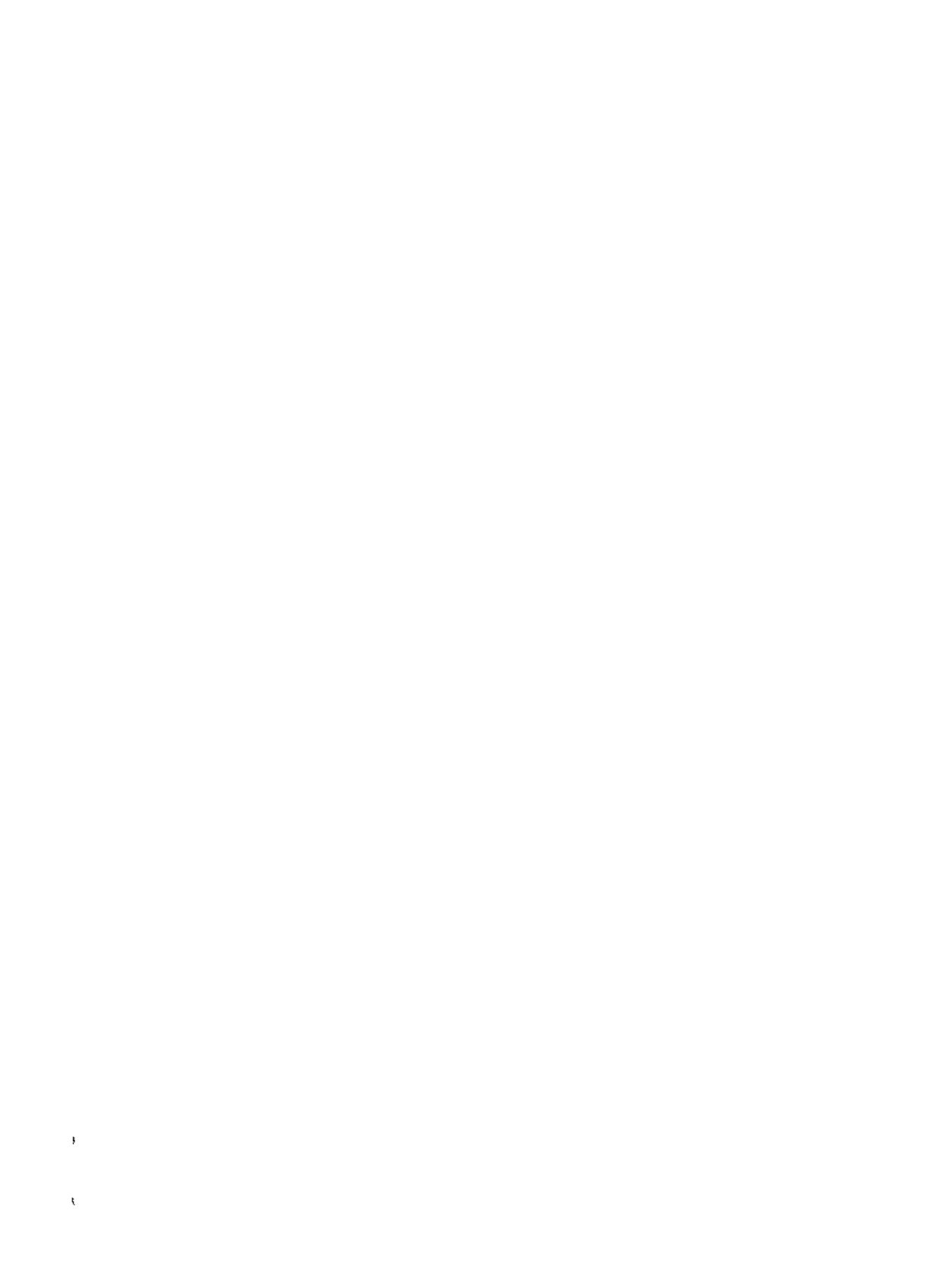
देवान्मत्स्यानिवोदके।
नह्यपश्यत्पुरा मृत्युरमृतत्वं ततो गताः॥ ३॥
छन्दोविदेव विप्रस्तु
धर्मतस्तद्गुणाश्रितः।
छन्दसामेति सालोक्यममृतत्वं च गच्छति॥ ॥॥
इत्याह गाग्यो गाग्यः।

इत्युपनिदानं समाप्तम् ।।



⁽१) आछुन्ना B^1 . (२) गतो B^1 .

⁽३) इति छन्दः समाप्तः (for इत्युपनिदानं समाप्तम्) ${\bf B^2}$.



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