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To

MY ESTEEMED GURU

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M A., ( Calcutta ) Ph. D., ( Leyden ) D. Litt., ( London ).

*Head of*

THE ORIENTAL DEPARTMENTS, ALLAHABAD  
UNIVERSITY,

at whose feet I received my first lessons in  
the methods of critical study and rese-  
arch, I dedicate this volume, as  
an humble token of  
gratitude and  
respect.

H. L. Jain.







श्री

# अम्बादास चवरे दिगम्बर जैन ग्रन्थमाला-४



मुनि-कनकामर-विरचित

## करकंड चरित

भूमिका, शब्दकोश, अनुक्रमणिकाओं, टिप्पणों व परिशिष्टों सहित

संपादक

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THE  
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DIGAMBARA JAINA GRANTHAMĀLĀ.  
OR  
KARANJA JAINA SERIES

Edited,

With the cooperation of various scholars,

By

**Hiralal Jain, M. A., L.L. B.,**  
KING EDWARD COLLEGE, AMRAOTI.

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# Karakanda Cariu

OF

MUNI KANAKĀMARA

An Apabhramśa work on the life of Karakanda  
recognised as a saint or Fratyeka-buddha  
by the Jainas as well as  
the Bauddhas.

Critically edited

with

Introduction, Translation, Glossary, Indices, Notes  
and Appendices,

by

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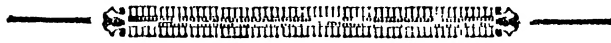
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चारित्रकोटिविधयः स्वयमुद्भवन्ति ।  
प्रत्येकचुद्धमतयः खलु ते प्रशस्या-  
स्तेषां मनाक् स्मरणतो मम पापनाशः ॥

जयसेनकृत प्रतिष्ठापाठ, ६७२



मुद्रक,  
टी. एम्. पाटिल,  
मैनेजर, सरस्वती पॉवर प्रेस,  
अमरावती ( बरार )

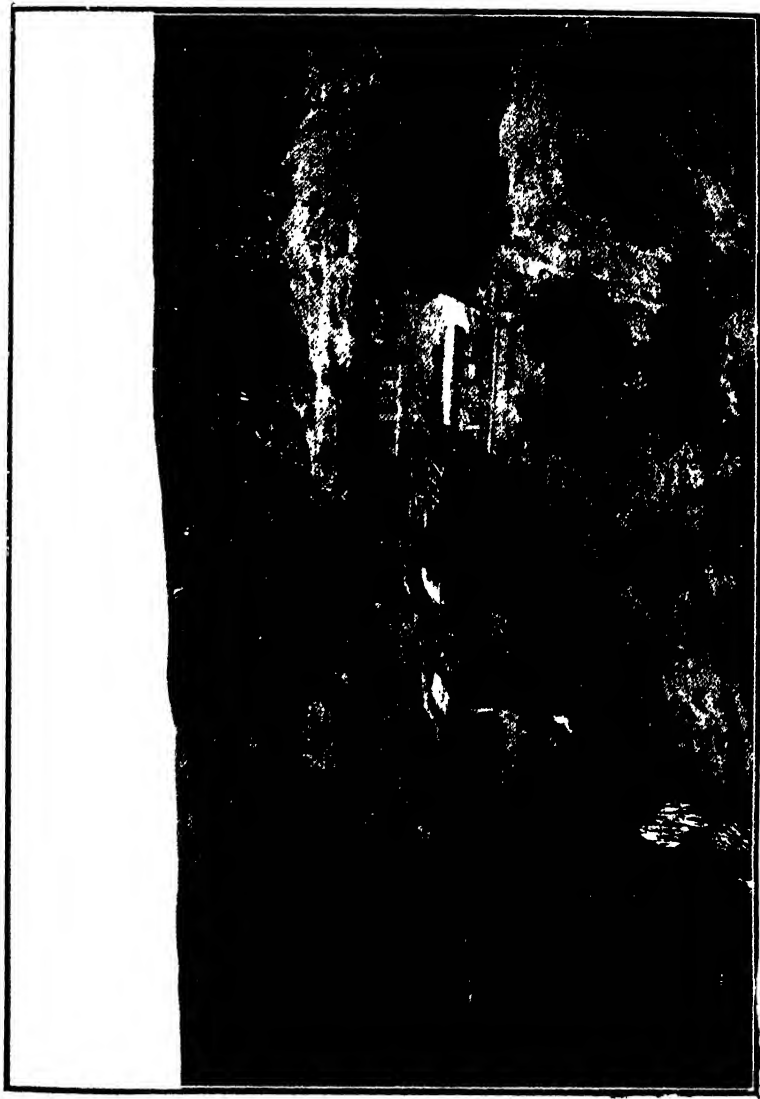
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A general view of the hill containing the caves at Terāpura ( Dhārāsīva ).

( Page 42, intro. )





# ग्रंथ परिचय

' करकंडचरित ' के दर्शन मुझे प्रथम बार सन् १९२४ में कारंजा के सेन गण मंडार में हुए थे। तदनुसार ग्रंथ का कुछ परिचय सन् १९२६ में मध्यप्रांतीय सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित संस्कृत-प्राकृत हस्तलिखित ग्रंथों की सूची में दिया गया था। खोज करने पर इसी ग्रंथ की पांच और भी प्रतियां मुझे देखने को मिलीं। इन सब प्रतियों का सूक्ष्म अवलोकन कर प्रस्तुत संस्करण तैयार किया गया है।

## ग्रन्थकार

इस ग्रंथ के कर्ता मुनि कनकामर हैं। उन्होंने अपना नाम ग्रन्थ की प्रत्येक सन्धि के अन्त में अंकित कर दिया है। प्रारम्भ में उन्होंने अपने गुरु का पंडित मंगलदेव नाम बतलाया है और अन्तिम प्रशस्ति में उन्हें ही बुध मंगलदेव कहा है। विशेष हाल तो इन मंगलदेव का ज्ञात नहीं हो सका किन्तु सम्भवतः ये वेही बुध मंगल हैं जिनका बनाया हुआ धर्मरत्नाकार नामक ग्रन्थ मिलता है। इस ग्रंथ की एक प्रति कारंजा के बलात्कार गण मंदिर में है।

अन्तिम प्रशस्ति में कर्ता ने अपना कुछ और भी परिचय देने की कृपा की है। उन्होंने कहा है कि वे ब्राह्मण वंश के चन्द्र ऋषि गोत्र में उत्पन्न हुए थे और वैराग्य लेकर वे दिगम्बर मुनि होगये। तब से उनका नाम कनकामर मुनि प्रसिद्ध हुआ। वे भ्रमण करते हुए ' आसाइय ' नगरी में पहुंचे और वहीं रहकर उन्होंने प्रस्तुत ग्रंथ की रचना की। इस रचना को उन्होंने जिन सज्जन के अनुराग से प्रकाशित किया वे एक बड़े योग्य, व्यवहार-कुशल, धर्मात्मा पुरुष थे। वे विजयपाल नरेश के स्नेहभाजन तथा उनके मुख-दर्पणवत् थे, उन्होंने भूवाल नरेश का मन मोह लिया था, तथा वे कर्ण नरेन्द्र के चित्त का मनोरंजन किया करते थे। उनके तीन पुत्र थे, आहुल, रल्हो और राहुल। ये तीनों कनकामरजी के चरणों में अनुरक्त थे।

अपने भक्त श्रावक का इतना परिचय देने परभी, खेद है, कर्ता ने उनका नाम नहीं बतलाया और न अपने ग्रंथ के निर्माण का समय ही अंकित किया। इस ग्रंथ की प्राप्त हस्तलिखित प्रतियों में से दो में उनके लिखने का समय दिया गया है, एक संवत् १५५८ अर्थात् सन् १५०२ की लिखी हुई है और दूसरी संवत् १५९७ अर्थात् पहली से ३९ वर्ष पश्चात्। इससे यह निश्चय है कि ग्रंथ १५०२ से पूर्व बन चुका था। ग्रंथकार ने अपने ग्रंथ में

सिद्धसेन, समन्तभद्र, अकलंक, जयदेव, स्वयंभू और पुष्पदन्त का उल्लेख किया है। इनमें से समय की अपेक्षा सबसे अन्तिम पुष्पदन्त ही ज्ञात होते हैं। इन्होंने अपना महापुराण सन् ९६५ ई. में समाप्त किया था। अतः इतना तो निश्चय हो गया कि ग्रंथ सन् ९६५ के पश्चात् और १५०२ से पूर्व बना है। जिस 'आसाइय' नगरी में रहकर कवि ने ग्रंथ-रचना की उसका भी निश्चय नहीं होता कि वह कहां थी तथा जिन राजाओं का उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है उनका भी कुछ निश्चित इतिहास ज्ञात नहीं है। कारंजा की प्रति में 'आसाइय' नगरी पर 'आसापुरी' ऐसा टिप्पण है। इससे जान पड़ता है कि उस नगरी को आसापुरी भी कहते थे। खोज करने पर इस नाम के अनेक स्थानों का पता लगा। एक तो 'आसाई' नाम का इतिहास-प्रसिद्ध वह स्थान है जहां सन् १८०३ में मगदों और अंग्रेजों का युद्ध हुआ था। यह हैदराबाद राज्य के औरंगाबाद जिले के अन्तर्गत है। यह अब एक छोटासा ग्राम है। उसका पूर्व इतिहास कुछ विदित नहीं है। दूसरा खानदेश में आसीरगढ नाम का किला है जिसका यह नाम वहां स्थापित आसादेवी परसे पड़ा। कहा जाता है कि इस किले को मौखरी वंश ( लगभग सन् ६०० ) के एक नरेश ने अपनी पुत्रप्राप्ति की आशा पूर्ण होने के उपलक्ष्य में बनवाया था। किले के पास का एक छोटासा ग्राम अब भी 'आसी' कहलाता है। एक तीसरा आसी नाम का स्थान राजपुताने के वृन्दी राज्य में है। यह भी एक किला है। पंजाब के कांगड़ा जिले के अन्तर्गत कीरग्राम से बारह मील दूरी पर एक पहाड़ी है जिसकी चोटी पर आसापुरी देवी की स्थापना है और जिसके कारण वह स्थान आसापुरी कहलाता है। इस मंदिर को एक राजा चंद्रमान के पुत्र विजयराम ने बनवाया था। पाठक नाम पर से विजयराम को इस ग्रंथ के विजयपाल उठराने का इरादा न करे क्योंकि ये विजयराम सत्रहवीं शताब्दि में हुए हैं और प्रस्तुत ग्रंथ जैसा ऊपर बतला आये हैं, इससे पूर्वही बन चुका था। इत्यादि। किन्तु इन नाम मात्र की समानताओं से हमें हमारे ग्रंथ की रचना के स्थान का निर्णय करने में विशेष सहायता नहीं मिलती, जब तक किसी स्थान के साथ उपर्युक्त राजाओं का भी कुछ इतिहास न पाया जावे। यदि नाम मात्र पर से स्थान का निर्णय करने को जी चाहे तो अंग्रेज-मराठा युद्ध वाली 'आसाई' अधिक उपर्युक्त जँचती है। एक तो ग्रंथ में निर्दिष्ट 'आसाइय' से इसमें विशेष शब्द-साम्य है और दूसरे वह आगे चलकर बतलाई हुई करकंडु की गुफाओं के और स्थानों की अपेक्षा, अधिक समीप है। यह सम्भव है कि मुनि कनकामर इन गुफाओं का दर्शन करके ही वहां आये हों और उसी प्रभाव में उन्होंने इस करकंडु-चरित की रचना की हो। सम्भव है विजयपाल और उनके पुत्र यहीं राष्ट्रकूट नरेश कृष्ण के आधीन राज्य करते हों। कृष्ण पुष्पदन्त के समय में थे। पुष्पदन्त ने उनका उल्लेख 'कण्ह' नाम से किया है। उसका अपभ्रंश रूप कण भी हो सकता है।

जैसा ऊपर कहा जा चुका है, ग्रंथ में उल्लिखित राजाओं का कुछ इतिहास निश्चित ज्ञात नहीं है। तीनों नाम ऐसे हैं जो राजपुताने के तथा अन्य स्थानों के प्राचीन राजाओं की

वंशावलियों में बहुत पाये जाते हैं। किन्तु ग्रंथ कार के उल्लेख से ऐसा ज्ञात होता है कि उनके उत्साहवर्धक सज्जन के जीवनकाल में ही ये तीनों राजा हो चुके थे और उनके साथ इनका सम्बंध भी खासा रह चुका था। अतः उक्त नामों के ऐसे तीन राजा ढूंढना चाहिये जिनका एकही काल में या एक ही जीवन में एक पुरुष से सम्बंध होना सम्भव हो सके। वर्तमान ज्ञात इतिहास में तो मुझे, बहुत खोज करने पर भी, ऐसा सामग्र्य नहीं मिल सका, पर मुझे कुछ ऐसे शिलालेखों का पता चला है जिनमें कुछ आशाजनक वार्ता मिलती है। ये तीनों लेख तुन्देलखंड प्रान्त के भीतर या आसपास पाये गये हैं। इनमें का एक लेख अपभ्रंश भाषा में है और नीचे उसका संस्कृत अनुवाद भी दिया गया है। उसमें प्रसंगोपयोगी यह बात दी हुई है कि विश्वामित्र गोत्र के क्षत्रिय वंश में विजयपाल नाम के एक राजा हुये जिनके पुत्र भुवनपाल थे। उन्होंने कलचुरी, गुर्जर और दक्षिण को जीत डाला था। यह लेख दमोह जिले की हटा तहसील में मिला था और अब नागपुर के अजायबघर में सुरक्षित है। दूसरा लेख बांदा जिले के अन्तर्गत चन्देलों की पुरानी राजधानी कालिंजर में मिला है। उसमें विजयपाल के पुत्र भूमिपाल का तथा दक्षिण दिशा और कर्ण राजा को जीतने का उल्लेख है। तीसरा लेख जयलपुर जिले के अन्तर्गत तींदर में मिला है। उसमें भूमिपाल के उत्पन्न होने का उल्लेख स्पष्ट है तथा किसी सम्बंध में त्रिपुरी और सिंहपुरी का भी उल्लेख है। इन लेखों में के दो अन्तिम लेख बहुत ही टूटे फूटे हैं, इससे उनके पूर्वापर सम्बंध का कुछ ज्ञान नहीं होता, तथा प्रथम लेख पूरा मिलने पर भी अभी तक स्पष्टतः नहीं पढ़ा जा सका है। जो कुछ पढ़ा गया है उस में अपभ्रंश और संस्कृत की वार्ता में कुछ परस्पर विरोध सा पाया जाता है। तथापि उक्त नामों के सम्बंध में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। लेखों में कोई सन् सम्बन्ध भी नहीं पाया गया, किन्तु लिखावट पर से वे ११ हवीं या १२ हवीं शताब्दि के अनुमान किये जाते हैं। मेरा तो ख्याल है कि सम्भवतः उक्त लेखों के विजयपाल और उनके पुत्र भुवनपाल या भूमिपाल, तथा हमारे ग्रंथ के विजयपाल ( अपभ्रंश विजवाल ) और भूपाल एक ही हैं। रही कर्ण ( अपभ्रंश कर्ण ) नरेन्द्र की बात। सो ये कर्ण थे ही हो सकते हैं जिनका उल्लेख ऊपर के दूसरे शिलालेख में आया है। यदि ज्ञात इतिहास में इन राजाओं को समाविष्ट करने का प्रयत्न किया जाय तो कालिंजर के चंदेल वंश में सम्भवतः हो सकता है। इस वंश में विक्रम संवत् १०९७ के लगभग एक विजयपाल नामक राजा हुआ है। यह प्रतापी कलचुरी नरेश कर्णदेव का समकालीन था। इसके दो पुत्र हुए, देववर्मा और कीर्तिवर्मा। कीर्तिवर्माने कर्णदेव को परास्त कर दिया था, ऐसा उसी विजय की स्मृति में लिख गये प्रबोधचन्द्रोदय नामक संस्कृत नाटक तथा उस काल के कुछ शिलालेखों से ज्ञात होता है। सम्भव है ये कीर्तिवर्मा तथा उपर्युल्लिखित भुवनपाल, भूमिपाल व भूपाल एक ही हों। उस अवस्था में जिस कर्ण की पराजय का उल्लेख दूसरे शिलालेख में पाया जाता है वह कलचुरि कर्णदेव ही ठहरेगा। सम्भव है हमारे ग्रंथकर्ता के भक्त सज्जन इन्ही राजाओं के मंत्री रहे हों। इन सब राजाओं के राजत्वकाल

पर दृष्टि डालने से इस ग्रंथ के बनने का समय सन् १०६५ ईस्वी के लगभग अनुमान किया जा सकता है। अभी उक्त शिलालेखों की और भी पूरी पूरी जांच होने की, तथा उनमें निर्दिष्ट बातों का पूरा पूरा सामञ्जस्य बैठाने की आवश्यकता है। किन्तु अन्य प्रमाणों के अभाव में हम ग्रंथकर्ता को इन्हीं राजाओं के समकालीन मान लें तो हानि नहीं। इस सामञ्जस्य के अनुसार काव्य की रचना के स्थान 'आसाइय' नगरी की खोज बुन्देलखण्ड प्रान्त के भीतर की जाने की आवश्यकता है।

### ग्रन्थ का विषय

इस ग्रंथ में करकण्ड (अपभ्रंश-करकण्ड) महाराज का चरित्र दश संधियों में वर्णन किया गया है। संक्षेप में यह कथा इस प्रकार है। अंगदेश की चम्पापुरी में धाडीवाहन राजा राज्य करते थे। एकवार वे कुसुमपुर को गये और वहां पद्मावती नाम की एक युवती को देखकर उसपर मोहित होगये। युवती का संरक्षक एक माली था जिससे बातचीत करने आदि से पता लगा कि वह युवती यथार्थ में कौशांबी के राजा वसुपाल की पुत्री थी। जन्म-समय के अपशकुन के कारण पिता ने उसे जमना नदी में बहा दिया था। राजपुत्री जानकर धाडीवाहन ने उसका पाणिग्रहण कर लिया और उसे चम्पापुरी ले आये। कुछ काल पश्चात् वह गर्भवती हुई और उसे यह दोहला उत्पन्न हुआ कि मन्द मन्द बरसात में, मैं नररूप धारणकरके, अपने पति के साथ, एक हाथी पर सवार होकर, नगर का परि भ्रमण करूं। ऐसा ही प्रबन्ध किया गया। किन्तु दृष्ट हाथी राजारानी को लेकर जंगल की ओर भाग निकला। रानी ने समझा बुद्धा कर राजा को एक वृक्ष की डाली पकड कर अपने प्राण बचाने पर राजी कर लिया और आप उस हाथी पर सवार रहकर जंगल में पहुंचीं। वह हाथी एक जलाशय में घुसा। उसी समय रानी ने कूद कर वन में प्रवेश किया। उनके प्रवेश से वह सूखा हुआ वन हरा भरा होगया। इस खबर को सुन कर वनमाली वहां आया और रानी को बहिन मान कर अपने घर लिवा ले गया। कुछ दिनों के बाद ही मालिन को पद्मावती के रूप पर ईर्ष्या उत्पन्न हो गई और किसी वहां से उसने उसे अपने घर से निकाल दिया। निराश होकर रानी स्मशान भूमि में आई और वहीं उन्हे एक पुत्र उत्पन्न हुआ जिसे एक मातंग [ चाण्डाल ] उठा कर ले चला। रानी के विरोध करने पर उसने कहा कि वह यथार्थ में एक विद्याधर था। एक मुनि की शाप से मातंग होगया। उस शाप का प्रतीकार मुनि ने इस प्रकार से किया था कि जब करकण्ड का दन्तिपुर के स्मशान में जन्म हो तब उसे बालक को ले जाकर उसका लालन पालन करना चाहिये। बड़ा होने पर जब उसे उस नगर का राज्य मिल जावेगा तब वह मातंग पुनः विद्याधर होजावेगा। उसके इस प्रकार कहने पर तथा बालक का यथोचित रूप से लालन पालन करने की प्रतिज्ञा करने पर रानी ने अपना पुत्र उसे सौंप दिया। उस मातंग ने बालक को अच्छी तरह रक्खा और स्वयं खूब पढाया लिखाया। उस के हाथ में कण्डू (सूखी खुजली) होने से उसका नाम

करकंडु पड़ गया। जब वह युवावस्था को प्राप्त हुआ तब एक दिन दन्तीपुर के राजा का परलोकवास हो गया। उसके कोई पुत्र नहीं था इससे राजमंत्रियों ने यह व्यवस्था की कि एक हाथी को एक भरा घड़ा दिया जावे, और उससे वह जिस व्यक्ति का अभिषेक कर दे वहीं राजा बना लिया जाय। इस विधान में करकंडु का भाग्य चमक उठा। किन्तु उस मातंग-पुत्र जानकर मंत्री और नगर-निवासी अपना राजा स्वीकार करने में हिचकिचाये। इसी समय उस मातंग को अपनी विद्याधर-ऋद्धि प्राप्त होगई और उसने सबका समाधान करके करकंडु को राजा बनवा दिया। कुछ समय पश्चात् ही उनका विवाह गिरिनगर की राजकुमारी मदनावली से होगया।

एक बार उनके दरवार में चम्पा के राजा का दूत आया जिसने उनसे चम्पा नरेश का आधिपत्य स्वीकार करने की प्रेरणा की। इससे करकंडु को भारी क्रोध उत्पन्न हुआ। उन्होंने तत्काल ही चम्पा पर चढ़ाई कर दी। घोर युद्ध हुआ, अन्त में पद्मावती ने रणभूमि में उपस्थित होकर पितापुत्र का सम्मेलन करा दिया। धाडीवाहन पुत्ररत्न को पाकर बहुत हर्षित हुए। उन्होंने चम्पा का राजपाट भी उन्हें सौंप, वैराग्य धारण कर लिया।

अपने विस्तीर्ण राज्य को पूरा जमाकर करकंडु ने एक बार मंत्री से पूछा 'हे मंत्री! क्या कोई ऐसा राजा है जो अभी भी मुझे मस्तक न नमाता हो? मंत्री ने उत्तर दिया, महाराज! और तो सब राजे आपकी अधीनता स्वीकार करते हैं परंतु द्रविड देश के चोल, चेर और पाण्ड्य नरेश आपको नहीं मानते। राजा ने उनके पास दूत भेजा जिसको उन्होंने यह कह कर विमुख कर दिया कि हम जिन भगवान् को छोड़ और किसी को भी सिर नहीं झुका सकते। यह उत्तर पाकर करकंडु ने यह प्रण किया कि यदि मैं इन राजाओं के मस्तक पर अपना पैर न रखू तो सब राजपाट का न्याग करदूँ। उन्होंने तुरंत ही उनपर चढ़ाई कर दी। मार्ग में वे तैरापुर नगर में पहुंचे। वहां के राजा 'शिव' ने आकर उनसे भेंट की और बताया कि वहां से पास ही एक पहाड़ी के चढाव पर एक गुफा है, तथा उसी पहाड़ी के ऊपर एक बड़ी भारी वामी है जिसकी पूजा प्रतिदिन एक हाथी किया करता है। यह सुनकर करकंडु शिवराजा के साथ उस पहाड़ी पर गये। उन्होंने गुफा में श्री पार्श्वनाथ भगवान् का दर्शन किया और ऊपर चढ़कर उस वामी को भी देखा। उनके समक्ष ही हाथी ने आकर और पासही के एक तालाब से कमल तोड़कर उस वामी की पूजा की। करकंडु ने यह जानकर कि अचक्षु वहां कोई देवमूर्ति होगी, उस वामी को खुदवाया। उनका अनुमान यथाथ निकला। वहां पार्श्वनाथ भगवान् की मूर्ति निकली जिसे वे बड़ी भक्ति से उसी गुफा में ले आये।

इस बार करकंडु ने पुरानी प्रतिमा का अच्छी तरह अवलोकन किया। सिंहासन पर उन्हें एक गांठ सी दिखी जो शोभा को धिगाड़ रही थी। एक पुराने शिल्पकार से पूछने पर उसने कहा कि जब वह गुफा बनाई गई थी तब वहां एक जलवाहिनी निकल पड़ी थी।

उसे रोकने के लिये ही वह गांठ दी गई है। यह सुनकर करकंडु को उस जलवाहिनी के दर्शन करने का कौतुक उत्पन्न हुआ और उस शिल्पकार के बहुत रोकने पर भी उन्होने उस गांठ को तुड़वा डाला। गांठ के टूटते ही वहां एक भयंकर जलप्रवाह निकल पड़ा जिसे रोकना असम्भव हो गया। सारी गुफा जल से भर गई। यह देखकर करकंडु को अपने किये पर पश्चात्ताप होने लगा। निदान एक विद्याधर ने आकर उनका सम्बाधन किया, उस प्रवाह को रोकने का वचन दिया तथा उस गुफा के बनने का इतिहास भी कह सुनाया।

विद्याधर ने कहा कि एक समय दक्षिण विजयार्थ के रथनूपुर नगर में नील और महानील नाम के दो विद्याधर भाई राज्य करते थे, किन्तु शत्रु से परास्त होकर वे वहां से भाग निकले और तेरापुर में आकर रहे। धीरे धीरे उन्होने वहां राज्य स्थापित कर लिया। एक मुनि के उपदेश से उन्होने जैनधर्म ग्रहण कर लिया और वह गुफा मंदिर बनवाया। इसी समय दूसरे दो विद्याधर आता लंका की तरफ यात्रा को जा रहे थे। मलयदेश के पृथ्वी पर्वत पर उन्होने एक रावण के वंशज द्वारा बनवाये हुए जिनमंदिर में एक सुन्दर जिनमूर्ति देखी। उन्होने विचार किया कि ऐसी ही मूर्ति हम अपने यहां बनवाधोगे, इस हेतु वे उस मूर्ति को उठा कर ले चले। तेरापुर पहुंचने पर वे उस मूर्ति को पहाड़ी पर रख कर जिन मंदिर की वन्दना को गये। लौटकर आने पर जब वे उस मूर्ति को उठाने लगे तब वह नहीं उठी। निदान एक मुनि के उपदेश से उन्होने उसे वहीं छोड़ा और वैराग्य धारण कर लिया। इनमें से एक भाई तो शुद्ध तपस्या करके स्वर्ग को गया और दूसरा मायाचारी के कारण मर कर हाथी हुआ। स्वर्गवासी भाई अवधिज्ञान से अपने भाई की दुर्गति को जान कर वहां आया और उसे जाति-स्मरण कराया जिसके कारण वह उस वामी की मूर्ति को पूजने लगा। ये समाचार सुनाकर विद्याधर ने करकण्डु को एक और गुफा बनवाने की सलाह दी। करकण्डु ने वहां दो गुफायें और बनवाईं।

इसके पश्चात् एक बड़े दुःख की घटना हुई। एक विद्याधर, हाथी का रूप धर कर, आया और करकंडु को भुलाकर मदनावली को हर ले गया। करकंडु शोक में घुट ही विह्वल हुए, किन्तु एक पूर्व जन्म के संयोगी विद्याधर के समझाने, तथा पुनः संयोग का आश्वासन देने पर समाधान हुए और आगे बढ़े। वे सिंहल द्वीप पहुंचे और वहां की राज-पुत्री रतिवेगा का पाणिग्रहण किया। उसके साथ जब वे जलमार्ग में लौट रहे थे तब एक भीम-काय मच्छ ने उनकी नौका पर धावा किया। उसे नारने के लिये वे शस्त्र लेकर और मछ-गांठ बांध कर समुद्र में कूद पड़े। मच्छ को तो उन्होने मार डाला, पर वे लौटकर नाव पर न आ सके। उन्हें एक विद्याधरपुत्री हर ले गई। रतिवेगा के शोक का पारावार न रहा। मंत्री झटपट बेड़े को किनारे पर लाया। रतिवेगा ने पूजापाठ प्रारम्भ किया जिससे पञ्चावती देवी ने प्रकट होकर उसे आश्वासन दिया। रतिवेगा के दिन वहीं पर धर्म कर्म में बीतने लगे। उधर करकंडु को वह विद्याधरी अपने घर ले गई और अपने पिता की आज्ञा

लेकर उसने उन्हें अपना पति बना लिया। वहाँ की ऋद्धि का उपभोग करके अपनी नवल वधू सहित करकण्डु पुनः रतिव्रगा से आ मिले। अब उन्होंने चोल, चेर और पाण्ड्य नरेशों की सम्मिलित सेना का मुकाबला किया और उन्हें हराकर अपना प्रण पूरा किया। अपना पैर उनके मस्तकपर रखते समय राजा को उनके मुकटों पर जिन प्रतिमा के दर्शन हुये। यह देखकर राजा को भारी पश्चात्ताप हुआ। उन्होंने उन्हें पुनः राज्य देना चाहा, पर वे स्वाभिमानी द्विडाधिपति यह कह कर तपस्या को चले गये कि अब हमारे पुत्रपौत्रादि ही आपकी सेवा करेंगे। वहाँ से लौटते हुए करकण्डु पुनः तेरापुर आये। यहाँ उसी कुटिल विद्याधर ने पश्चात्ताप पूर्वक मदनावली को लाकर उन्हें सौंप दी। वे फिर चम्पानगरी को लौट आये और वहाँ राज्य-सुख भोगने लगे।

एक दिन वनमाली ने आकर खबर दी कि नगर के उपवन में शीलगुप्त मुनिराज का शुभागमन हुआ है। राजा ने नगर में भेरी पिटवाई और भक्तिभाव सहित, पुरजनों के साथ, दर्शन को प्रस्थान किया। मार्ग में उन्होंने एक पुत्रशोक से व्याकुल, हा हा कार में मग्न अवला को देखा जिससे उनके चित्त में संसार की अनित्यता, जीवन की असारता आदि भावनाएँ उठने लगीं। मुनि के पास पहुंच कर उन्होंने धर्मोपदेश श्रवण किया जिससे उनके चित्त में धैर्य उत्पन्न होने लगा। फिर उन्होंने मुनिराज से तीन प्रश्न किये, उनके सुंदर शरीर होने पर भी उनके हाथ में कण्डू क्यों हुई, उनके माता पिता में अतिस्नेह होने पर भी उनका विपत्तय क्यों हुआ, तथा उनकी प्रिया मदनावली को उस खेचर ने क्यों हरा? मुनिराज ने इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर इन प्रकार दिये। पूर्वजन्म में करकण्डु एक सेठ के यहां धनदत्त नामक ग्वाल थे। एक दिन यह ग्वाल भैंस चराने गया था। उसे एक सरोवर में बड़ा सुंदर कमल दिवः जिसे उसने तोड़ लिया। तब एक देव ने आकर उससे कहा कि तूने यह बड़े साहस का काम कर डाला। अब तेरी खैर इसमें है कि तू इसे जो धिभुवन में बड़ा हो उसे चढ़ा देगा, नहीं तो मैं तुझे नार डालूंगा। ग्वाल ने विचारा कि मेरा स्वामी ही सब संसार में बड़ा है, उसकी अच्छे अच्छे मनुष्य सेवा करते हैं। इससे उसे ही यह पुष्प चढाना चाहिये यह विचार कर वह सेठ के मन्मुख उपस्थित हुआ और अपना मन्तव्य प्रकट किया। सेठ ने कहा निश्चयतः मुझ से बड़ा राजा है, इसलिये तू यह फूल राजा को चढ़ा। जब राजा के समीप वह उपस्थित हुआ तब राजा ने मुनिराज को अपने से बड़ा बनाकर उसे उनके पास भेजा और मुनिराज ने जिनेन्द्र भगवान् के। अन्ततः उसने उस फूल से भगवान् की पूजा की जिसके फल स्वरूप उसे करकण्डु का उत्तम स्वरूप और अनुल वैभय प्राप्त हुआ, और क्योंकि उसने कीचड़ से लिपटे हुए हाथ से वह कमल चढाया, इससे उसके हाथ में कण्डू हुई।

दूसरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में मुनिराज ने कहा कि पूर्व जन्म में पद्मावती श्रावस्ती नगर के एक सेठ की स्त्री थी। उसने एक ब्राह्मण युवक के साथ दुराचार किया जिससे उसके पति ने विरक्त होकर तपस्या की और वह मरकर चम्पा का धाडीवाहन राजा हुआ। वह ब्राह्मण



मर कर हाथी हुआ। और सेठानी मर कर पुनः स्त्री हुई, उसने पतिवियोग का दुःख भोगा, किन्तु अपनी एक पुत्री के प्रयत्न से अन्त में धर्मध्यान से मरकर वह कौशाम्बी के वसुपाल राजा की पुत्री हुई, अशुभ जन्म के कारण जन्मा में बहार्ई गई, पूर्वकर्मानुबंध से धाडीवाहन-द्वारा व्याही गई, उस हाथी द्वारा हरण की गई और अन्ततः करकण्डु की जननी हुई।

तीसरे प्रश्न का उत्तर मुनिराज ने इस प्रकार दिया कि पूर्व जन्म में करकण्डु के पास एक सुआ था जिसे वे एक पिंजड़े में बड़े प्यार से रखते थे। एक दिन उस सुए पर एक सर्प ने धावा किया जिससे करकण्डु ने उमकी रक्षा की और उसे नवकार मंत्र दिया। उस सर्प को भी मरने समय नवकार मंत्र का सुयोग मिल गया जिसके प्रभाव से वह एक विद्याधर हुआ और पूर्व वैरानुबन्ध के कारण उसने मदनावली का हरण किया।

यह वृत्तान्त सुनकर करकण्डु का वैराग्य और भी बढ गया और वे अपने पुत्र वसुपाल को राज्य देकर मुनि होगये। उनकी माता पद्मावती भी अर्जिका हो गई और उनकी रानियों ने भी उन्ही का अनुकरण किया। करकण्डु ने घोर तपस्या करके केवलज्ञान और मोक्ष प्राप्त किया।

### अवान्तर कथाएँ

करकण्डुचरित की मूल कथा ऊपर कही जा चुकी है। इस कथा के अन्तर्गत नौ और छोटी बड़ी कथाएँ हैं जो करकण्डु की नीति सिखाने तथा मूल कथा की किसी बात का समझाने के लिये कही गई हैं। प्रथम चार कथाएँ दूसरी सन्धि में आई हैं और वे उस मातङ्ग-विद्याधर द्वारा करकण्डु की शिक्षा के लिये कही गई हैं। प्रथम कथा ( २, १०-१२ ) में मंत्र-शक्ति का प्रभाव बताया गया है। एक राजा की पुत्री को एक राक्षस हर ले गया था। बहुत समय तक उसे बचाने का कोई उपाय नहीं निकला। निदान कञ्ज के एक ब्राह्मण और एक वैश्य, दो पथिकों ने मंत्र शक्ति से उस राक्षस को वश में किया, राजपुत्री की रक्षा की और राजा से भारी सम्मान पाया। दूसरी कथा ( २, १३ ) में अज्ञान से विपत्ति का उदाहरण है। दो मित्र धन कमाने के लिये बाहर गये थे। मार्ग में एक राक्षस ने उन्हें धर पकड़ा। उनकी बहुत दुर्गति हुई होती किन्तु उसी मार्ग से एक ज्ञानी पुरुष आ निकला जिसने दया कर के उन्हें उस राक्षस के हाथ से बचाया। तीसरी कथा ( २, १४-१५ ) में नीच संगति का कुपरिणाम समझाया गया है। एक होशियार सेठ था। राजा ने उससे कहा कि यदि तुम एक गाथा ऐसी पढ दो जिसमें ओंठ न मिले तो मैं तुम्हें एक जागीर दे डालूँ। सेठ ने एक ऐसी गाथा पढ दी। राजा को बड़े संताप के साथ अपना वचन पूरा करना पडा। उस सेठ की एक चेट्टी से प्रीति होगई। चेट्टी ने एक बार राजा के मोर का मांस खाने की लालसा प्रकट की। सेठ ने राजा का मोर पकड़कर तो छिपा दिया और किसी दूसरे प्राणी का मांस लाकर उस चेट्टी को खिला दिया! फिर राजा के प्यारे मोर की तलाश हुई। उस पर इनाम बोला गया। तब उस चेट्टी ने सेठ का सब हाल राजा को कह सुनाया। राजा ने

तत्क्षण सेठ को फांसी का हुकम सुना दिया। किन्तु उस होशियार सेठ ने राजा का मोर ला उपस्थित किया और इस प्रकार उस नीच चेटी और शूद्र राजा से अपना पिंड छुड़ाया। चौथी कथा ( २, १५-१८ ) में, इसके विपरीत, उच्च संगति का सुफल बताया गया है। एक वार एक राजा शिकार के लिये वन में गया था। भटकते भटकते उसे खूब भूख-प्यास लग आई, पर पास में कुछ न था। निदान उसकी भेंट एक बनिये से होगई जिसने उसे तीन फल खिलाये और पानी पिलाया। राजधानी को लौटकर राजा ने उस बनिये का बड़ा सन्मान किया, उसे अपना मंत्री बना लिया। बनिये की प्रीति एक वेश्या से थी। एकवार उसने राजकुमार को कहीं छिपा दिया, और उसके आभूषण लेजाकर उस वेश्या को दे दिये, और कहा कि इन्हे मैं राजकुमार को मार कर लाया हूँ। वेश्या ने अपने प्रेमी के हित की अभिलाषा से कहा, यह बात मुझसे कहीं सो कहीं, और किसी से नहीं कहना। निदान राजकुमार की खोजबीन हुई और किसी ने राजा को यह खबर दे दी कि मंत्री ने उसके प्राण हरण किये हैं। इस पर राजा ने उस मंत्री को बुलाकर कहा—मैं प्रसन्न हुआ। आज तुम्हारे खिलाये हुए उन तीन फलों में से एक का ऋण चुक गया। अब दो फलों का ऋण और बाकी रहा। राजा के ये वचन सुनकर मंत्री ने राजकुमार को ला उपस्थित किया और वे पुनः बड़े प्रेम से रहने लगे।

उपर्युक्त चारों कथाएँ, जान पड़ता है, कवि ने अपने समय की प्रचलित, लोकप्रिय किस्से कहानियों में से ली हैं। या सम्भव है वे स्वयं कवि की सूझ का परिणाम ही हों।

पांचवीं कथा कुछ बड़ी है। वह पूरी छठवीं सन्धि में समाप्त हुई है। इसे तेरापुर में एक विद्याधर ने मदनावली के हरण से विह्वल करकंडू को यह समझाने के लिये सुनाई थी कि पति-पत्नी के निराशजनक वियोग के पश्चात् भी उनका पुनः संयोग हो जाता है। नरवाहनदत्त वत्सदेश का राजा था। एकवार उसकी रानी मदनमञ्जूषा को एक विद्याधर हर ले गया। शोक से विह्वल होकर राजा ने आत्मघात करने की ठान ली और वह पास ही के वन में गया। वहाँ उसकी भेंट एक विद्याधरी से हुई जिसका प्रेमी विद्याधर एक ऋषिकन्या के शाप से सुआ वन गया था। उस ऋषिकन्या ने दयालु होकर यह भी बतला दिया था कि जब नरवाहनदत्त का विवाह रतिविभ्रमा नामकी विद्याधरपुत्री से हो जायगा तब वह पुनः विद्याधर रूप पा जावेगा। यह सुनकर नरवाहन बड़े विस्मय में पड़ गये। इतने में ही वहाँ एक और विद्याधरी आई जो रतिविभ्रमा का चित्रपट लिये थी। उसने कहा कि रतिविभ्रमा ने अपने पिता द्वारा हरकर लाई हुई एक स्त्री से नरवाहनदत्त का नाम सुना है तभी से वह उनके लिये छटपटा रही है। फिर वह विद्याधरी नरवाहन को विजयार्थ पर्वत पर ले गई। वहाँ नरवाहन ने अपनी हरी गई पत्नी को भी पा लिया और रतिविभ्रमा तथा उसकी अनेक सखी सहेलियों के साथ विवाह कर लिया। फिर धीरे धीरे वे समस्त विद्याधरों के अधिपति बनगये।

नरवाहनदत्त की कथा संस्कृत साहित्य में प्रसिद्ध है। सोमदेवकृत कथासरित्सागर, क्षेमेन्द्रकृत बृहत्कथामञ्जरी और बुद्धस्वामीकृत बृहत्कथा-श्लोकसंग्रह में यही कथा बड़े विस्तार से पाई जाती है। इसी कथा को सबसे पहले गुणाढ्य कवि ने पैंशाची भाषा में अपनी बृहत्कथा में रचा था। यह पैंशाची भाषा की बृहत्कथा अब नहीं मिलती। सम्भव है हमारे कवि के समय तक वह बृहत्कथा लुप्त न हुई हो और उसी के आधार पर उन्होंने अपनी कथा लिखी हो, क्योंकि उपर्युक्त प्राप्य ग्रंथों की कथा से करकण्डचरित में लिखी गई कथा में कुछ भेद पड़ता है। इस कथा में मदनोत्तम मदनानामर विद्याधर के, एक ऋषिकन्या के शाप से, सुआ बन जान की जो वार्ता कही गई है उससे हमें बाण कवि कृत कादम्बरी में महाभेता की कथा का स्मरण आये बिना नहीं रहता। बाण ने भी अपनी कथा बृहत्कथा के आधार पर ही लिखी थी।

नरवाहनदत्त की कथा के अन्तर्गत ही हमारी छठवीं अवान्तर कथा है [ ६, ४-७ ] जिस के द्वारा अपने पिता की मृत्यु के शोक से व्याकुल नरवाहनदत्त का एक मुनिराज ने सम्बोधन किया है। माधव और मधुसूदन भाई भाई थे, पर उनमें बड़ा घंर था। दिनों के फेर से माधव यहाँ तक दरिद्री हो गया कि उसे भोजन-वस्त्र का भी कष्ट हाने लगा। माधव की स्त्री ने उसे मधुसूदन का आश्रय लेने की सलाह दी। पहले तो माधव ने अपने स्वाभिमान का ख्याल करके इन्कार कर दिया किन्तु पीछे स्त्री के समझाने पर और अपनी लुईशा से बिह्वल होकर वह मान गया। मधुसूदन ने उनका बड़ा आदर सत्कार किया और उन्हे प्रेम से रक्खा, किन्तु माधव के हृदय की इर्पाग्नि शान्त न हुई। एक दिन वह घर से निकल भागा और प्रयाग में जाकर उसने यह निदान बांध कर, अनशन द्वारा, अपना प्राणान्त कर डाला कि मर कर मैं मधुसूदन के यहाँ पुत्र होऊँ और फिर उसका प्रेम बढाकर मर जाऊँ जिससे उसे घोर क्लेश हो। हुआ भी ऐसा ही। मधुसूदन पुत्रशोक में मरने को तत्पर होगया तब उसे एक विद्याधर ने माधव के पूर्वभव का हाल सुनाकर उसके चित्त को शान्त किया। इस प्रकार ये पितापुत्रादि सम्बंध सब निदान के कारण हैं इनमें हर्ष या शोक नहीं मानना चाहिये।

सातवीं अवान्तर कथा ( ७, १-४ ) शुभ-शकुन की है जिसे विद्याधर ने करकण्ड को सुनाई थी। एक दरिद्री ब्राह्मण को मार्ग में एक मुनि के दर्शन हुए जिससे वह खुशी के मारे नाचने लगा। एक क्षत्रिय कुमार घोड़े पर सवार वहाँ से निकला और उस ब्राह्मण को नाचते देख उसने हाल पूछा। ब्राह्मण ने कहा मुझे वन में मुनि-दर्शन का शुभ शकुन हुआ है जिसके फल स्वरूप मुझे राज्य मिलेगा। क्षत्रिय कुमार ने ब्राह्मण से कह सुन कर उस शकुन का फल आप ले लिया और बदले में अपना घोड़ा और आभूषण दे डाले। ब्राह्मण चला गया और क्षत्रिय कुमार ने वन में प्रवेश किया। वहाँ सुदर्शना देवी, स्त्री का रूप धर के, साथ हो गई। उन्होंने एक अन्धकूप देखा जिसमें एक साँप और मेंढक लड़ रहे थे। युवक ने अपनी देह से एक मांस का टुकड़ा काटकर उनके

बीच डाल दिया। उसके साहस से प्रसन्न होकर वे दोनों भी मनुष्य का रूप धारण कर उसके साथ होगये। एक राजा ने उन्हें देखा और वह उस स्त्री के रूप पर मोहित हो गया। उसने युवक को एक कुएँ में ढकेल दिया, और उस स्त्री से प्रेम करना चाहा। इतने में ही उसे एक सर्प ने डस लिया और वह मर गया। स्त्री ने उस युवक को कुएँ से निकाला और पश्चात् उसका मृत राजा के स्थान पर राज्याभिषेक होगया। सुदर्शना देवी शकुन का यह फल देकर चली गई।

आठवीं अवान्तर कथा अरिदमन की है, जिसे पद्मावती देवी ने करकंड के समुद्र में विद्याधरी द्वारा हरण किये जाने के शोक से व्याकुल रतिवेगा को सुनाया था (८, १-१६)। अरिदमन उज्जैन का राजा था। एक विद्याधर ने सुभा का रूप धरकर अपने को एक ग्वाल द्वारा उस राजा के हाथ बिकवा दिया। सुभा ने राजा को बताया कि उसके मंत्री के पास एक बड़ा सुंदर और प्रतापी घोड़ा है। राजा ने मंत्री से इसे प्राप्त किया और सुभा सहित उसपर सवार हुआ। एक चाबुक मारी कि घोड़ा उड़कर समुद्रपार एक द्वीप पर जा पहुंचा। वहां राजा ने बहुतसी कन्याओं को जलक्रीडा करते हुए देखा और उनमें प्रधान रत्नलेखा से उसने विवाह कर लिया। एक दिन रत्नलेखा ने कहा कि मैं आपका पितृगृह देखना चाहती हूँ। तब राजा ने एक नौका निर्माण कराई और राजा-रानी, सुभा और घोड़ा सहित, उस पर बैठ कर चल दिये। विपरीत वायु के कारण नाव एक उजाड़ द्वीप पर जा पहुंची। वहां उन्हें रात-बसेरा करना पड़ा। रात्रि को ही नाव को कोई चुरा ले गया। तब सुए की सलाह से राजा ने लकड़ी काट और उन्हें बांधकर एक डोंगी बनाई और वे चारों उसपर बैठकर चले। समुद्र की लहरों से डोंगी के बन्धन टूट गये और वे चारों बिछुड़ गये। सुभा उड़ गया, घोड़ा कहीं गया, राजा कोकन पहुंचे और रानी खंभायत वन्दर पर पहुंची। वहां उसे एक कुट्टिनी के यहां आश्रय मिला। उसने यह प्रण किया कि जो कोई मुझे सार-पांसे खेलने में हरा देगा उससे ही मैं प्रेम करूंगी। किन्तु उससे कोई भी पुरुष नहीं जीत पाया। एक दिन वह सुभा उड़कर उसके घर आगया और उनकी पहिचान हो गई। उसकी दूतक्रीडा की कीर्ति चारों ओर फैल गई। कोकन में अरिदमन ने भी समाचार सुने। वे आये। खेल हुआ और उन्होंने रत्नलेखा को हरा दिया। रत्नलेखा बहुत व्याकुल हुई, किन्तु इसी क्षण उनकी परस्पर पहचान हो गई और वे मिलकर बहुत खुशी हुए। एक दिन एक ठक वहां घोड़े बेचने लाया। उनमें अरिदमन ने अपना घोड़ा पहचान कर खरीद लिया। इस प्रकार वे सब बिछुड़े प्रेमी एक बार फिर मिलकर अपने घर आनन्द से आगये।

इस कथा के प्रारम्भ में जो सुए की कहानी है वह एक प्रकार से स्वतंत्र ही है (८, ३-८)। एक विद्याधर सुए का रूप धर कर उज्जैन के पास पर्वत पर रहता था। उसने राजा के मंत्री की घोड़ी को पर्वतपर खरते व उसे गर्भवती होती हुई देखा था। एक दिन उसने एक ग्वाल से कहा कि मुझे ले चल और पांच सौ सुवर्ण मुद्राओं में राजा को बेच दे।

ग्वाल उसे लेकर उज्जैनी में आया। नगर के मार्ग में एक और बात देखने में आई। एक वेश्या एक सेठ को पकड़े पकड़े फिरती थी और कहती थी कि मैंने तुम्हारे जेठे लड़के को स्वप्न में अपनी लड़की के साथ देखा है, इस लिये तुम मुझे धन दो। सेठ बेचारा बड़ी विपत्ति में पड़ा था। सब लोग तमाशा देख रहे थे, पर किसी कि कुछ अरु काम नहीं करती थी कि क्या किया जावे। निदान सुए ने इस झगड़े का निपटारा किया। उसने सेठ से धन मंगाया। और एक दर्पण में उसकी छाया डालकर कुट्टिनी से कहा, ले बहिन, तेरा धन लेले। कुट्टिनी ने कहा, रे नगोड़े सुए ! कहीं दर्पण का प्रतिबिम्ब भी लिया जा सकता है ? सुए ने तुरंत उत्तर दिया, कहीं स्वप्न की बात प्रत्यक्ष हुई है ? इस प्रकार सेठ को उस झंझट से छुड़ाकर यह सुआ राज दरवार में पहुंचा। उसने पांच उठाकर राजा को आशीर्वाद दिया और अपनी यह कपटकहानी सुनाई कि हम पांच सो सुए एक सेमर के झाड़ में रहते थे। एक वार एक भीलों के समूह ने आकर हम सब को जाल में फंसा लिया। तब मैंने अपने सब साथियों को यह सलाह दी कि मृतवत् होकर पड़ जाओ। उनके ऐसाही करने पर भीलों ने उन्हें मरा जानकर अपना फंदा हटा लिया और सब सुए उड़ गये। मैं उड़कर एक तपस्वियों के वाड़े में पहुंचा और वहां मैंने सब शास्त्रपुराण सीखे।

इस कथा को पढ़कर भी वाण-कृत कादम्बरी के सुए का ध्यान आता है, जो ऐसा ही विद्वान था और जिसे एक चाण्डाल कन्या, उज्जैनी में ही, राजा शूद्रक के दरवार में लाई थी। वही सेमर का झाड़, वही भीलों का जत्था, वही सुओं पर आपत्ति और इस सुए का तापसों के वाड़े में पहुंचने की वार्ता, दोनों में विद्यमान है। यह कथा भी कथासरित्सागर में है और बृहत्कथा में भी रही होगी। किन्तु हमारी कथा में सुए के बचने का उपाय भिन्न है। इस उपाय में वह हितोपदेश की काक और हरिण वाली कहानी से समानता रखती है। लिखते समय सम्भवतः कवि के ध्यान में उक्त दोनों कथाओं का सम्मिश्रण होगया है।

अन्तिम अवान्तर कथा मुनिराज ने करकंड की माता पद्मावती को यह वतलान के लिये सुनाई है कि भवांतर में स्त्रीलिंग का परिवर्तन भी हो सकता है। [ १०, १८-२२ ] उज्जैन के राजा की सुमित्रा नाम की पुत्री थी। उस ने उपवास के फल से मर कर एक ब्राह्मण के घर में लड़के का जन्म पाया, किन्तु पिता की मृत्यु उसके गर्भकाल में ही होगई। विधवा स्त्रियों के झंटे लड़के अक्सर बड़े नटखटी हो जाते हैं। ऐसा यह भी हुआ। एक वार अपनी माता से लड़कर वह घर से भाग गया और वन में एक पुरानी मढिया में रात-बसेरा किया। वहां रात्रि को विद्याधरियाँ आईं जिनमें से एक का चीर उसने उड़ा दिया। उसे लेकर वह घर आया। माता ने उसे एक सेठ को बँच दिया और सेठ ने उसे गजा को भेंट किया। राजा को उसके जोड़ मिलाने की अभिलाषा हुई और अन्त में उसी ब्राह्मण पुत्र को यह काम सौंपा गया। इस वार वह एक डंडा लेकर वन में गया और एक राक्षसी को वश में कर लाया। उससे उसके जोड़ का कपडा लेकर उसने राजा को दिया। राजा की

उस पर प्रसन्नता बढ गई। यह बात मंत्री को सहन न हुई। उसने रानी को उभाड़ा और उस ब्राह्मण के प्राण लेने की दृष्टि से कहीं शेरनी का दूध और कहीं बोलता हुआ पानी लाने के लिये उसे भिजवाया। पर राक्षसी की सहायता से ब्राह्मण ने सब कुछ ला दिखाया। निदान राजा को मंत्री का कपटजाल ज्ञात होगया। उसने उसे मंत्री-पद से निकाल दिया और उस ब्राह्मण को मंत्री बनाया। अन्त में उस ब्राह्मण ने वैराग्य धारण कर लिया, और अगले भव में वह अर्जुन हुआ। इस प्रकार उपवास के प्रभाव से सुमित्रा अर्जुन होगई।

इस कथा को कवि ने कोई परियों की कहानियों में से लिया है। यही कथा और परिवर्धित रूप में भावचन्द्र सूरि के शान्तिनाथ चरित में भी पाई जाती है।

ये नौ अवान्तर कथाएँ करकण्डचरित के लगभग चौथाई भाग में आई हैं।

### कथा के नायक

इस ग्रंथ में यह बतलाया गया है कि पञ्च-कल्याण-विधान के प्रभाव से किस प्रकार एक ग्वाला अगले भव में राज्य-सुख को पाकर मोक्षगामी हुआ। इस ग्रंथ के कथानायक का स्थान बड़ा अद्वितीय है। वे दिगम्बर सम्प्रदाय में ही नहीं, श्वेताम्बर सम्प्रदाय में भी माने गये हैं। यही नहीं, किन्तु बौद्धों ने भी उन्हें अपना एक महात्मा माना है। बौद्धों के जातक साहित्य में वे करण्डू या करकण्डू के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हैं। उन्हें वे प्रत्येकबुद्ध मानते हैं। प्रत्येकबुद्ध उन्हें कहते हैं जो स्वयं केवलज्ञान प्राप्त कर लें, किन्तु विना धर्मोपदेश किये ही, शरीरान्त कर, मोक्ष चले जावें। इस प्रकार के चार प्रत्येकबुद्ध बौद्धों ने माने हैं, करकण्डू, नगई, नमि और दुर्मुख, और इन चारों की कथाएँ पाली साहित्य में पाई जाती हैं। किन्तु बौद्धों की करकण्डू-कथा और वर्तमान कथा में उनके जन्मस्थान व मातापिता के नाम तथा स्वयंबुद्धत्व के अतिरिक्त और कोई साम्य नहीं है। श्वेताम्बर सम्प्रदाय में भी वे चारों प्रत्येकबुद्ध माने गये हैं और उनकी कथाओं पर बहुतसा साहित्य निर्माण हुआ है। उनका सब से पुराना उल्लेख उत्तराध्ययन सूत्र में है, और, कथाएँ उसकी टीकाओं में पाई जाती हैं। इन कथाओं से वर्तमान ग्रंथ की मूल कथा का बहुत कुछ साम्य है, केवल उन कथाओं में करकण्डू की दक्षिण विजययात्रा का हाल नहीं पाया जाता। छोटी मोटी बातों में कई जगह भेद भी है। उदाहरणार्थ, जब हाथी राजा दधिवाहन और रानी पद्मावती को लिये भागा जा रहा था तब, देवेन्द्र कृत श्वेताम्बर कथा के अनुसार, राजारानी दोनो ने यह निश्चय किया था कि वे एक वृक्ष की डाली पकड़कर बच जावेंगे। किन्तु जब अवसर आया तब राजा तो डाल पकड़ सके, पर रानी स्वभावतः इस काम में फुर्ती न दिखा सकी, और हाथी की पीठ पर ही रह गई। किन्तु हमारे ग्रंथ में कहा गया है कि रानी के समझाने पर राजा अपनी गर्भवती प्रिय स्त्री को भाग्य के भरोसे छोड़कर केवल अपने प्राण बचाने पर राजी होगया। यह सब धीरोदत्त नायक का लक्षण नहीं है। भेरा ख्याल है कि कनकामर ने अपना ग्रंथ

पहले लिखा है और श्वेताम्बर कथाकारों ने पीछे । यदि कनकामर को उपर्युक्त वर्णन ज्ञात होता तो वे निश्चय उसे ही स्वीकार करते । श्वेताम्बर कथा में पद्मावती एक मुनि की सहायता से दन्तीपुर में पहुंची थी, वहां वह एक अर्जिकाश्रम में रही, उसने गुप्त रूप से पुत्र प्रसव किया और उसे श्मशान में जा डाला जहां एक चांडाल ने उसकी रक्षा की । कनकामर के वर्णन में, पद्मावती को वन से माली अपने घर ले गया था । वहां से निकाली जाकर उसने श्मशान में ही प्रसव किया था । पुनः, श्वेताम्बर कथा में करकण्डू के वाटधानक निवासी चांडालों को ब्राह्मण बनाने तथा एक अपने प्यारे सांड की वृद्धावस्था देखकर वैराग्य धारण करने का उल्लेख है जो कनकामर के वर्णन में नहीं है । पाली जातक में एक वृक्ष की दुरवस्था देखकर करण्डू को वैराग्य हुआ कहा गया है । कनकामर के अनुसार उन्हें एक पुत्रवियोग से विह्वल स्त्री को देखकर वैराग्य हुआ ।

दिगम्बर साहित्य में उपर्युक्त चारों प्रत्येकबुद्धों का उल्लेख तो मुझे अभी तक देखने को नहीं मिला और न ऐसा ही कहीं पढ़ा जहां करकण्डू को ही स्पष्टतः प्रत्येकबुद्ध कहा हो । पर प्रत्येकबुद्धों की महिमा के कुछ उल्लेख अवश्य देखने में आये हैं । उदाहरणार्थ, जयसेनकृत प्रतिष्ठापाठ में उन महात्माओं को अर्घ चढ़ाया गया है जो अन्योपदेश के विना ही संयम की उच्च कांठि को पहुंच जाते हैं, और प्रत्येकबुद्ध-ऋद्धि को प्राप्त कर लेते हैं । उनका थोड़ा सा स्मरण करने से भी पापों का नाश होता है' (प्र. पा. ६७२) । एक संस्कृत सुकुमाल चरित में कहा गया है कि अंगपूर्वप्रकीर्णकों की रचना गणधर, श्रुतकेवली प्रत्येकबुद्ध योगीन्द्रों ने की थी । कनकामर ने भी करकण्डू को कहीं प्रत्येकबुद्ध की संज्ञा नहीं दी । यह कथा दिगम्बर साहित्य में मुझे श्रीचंद्र-कृत कथाकोप, रामचन्द्र-मुमुक्षु-कृत पुण्याश्रवकथाकोप और नेमिदत्त-कृत आराधना-कथाकोप में भी देखने मिली है । वहां भी मेरी दृष्टि में प्रत्येकबुद्ध का उल्लेख नहीं आया । इस विषय का संस्कृत में एक पूरा ग्रंथ मेरे देखने में आया है । वह है करकण्डू चरित्र जिसे शुभचन्द्र ने सकल-कीर्ति की सहायता से संवत् १६११ में रचा था । यह ग्रंथ संस्कृत पद्य में है और पन्द्रह सर्गों में समाप्त हुआ है । कर्ता ने उसे ऐसे वचनों से प्रारम्भ और समाप्त किया है जिनसे जान पड़ता है कि वे एक स्वतंत्र ग्रंथ रचने का दावा करते हैं । पर मैंने इस ग्रंथ का कनकामर के ग्रंथ से मिलान किया तो विदित हुआ कि वह इसका अनुवाद मात्र है । मूल कथा तो पूरी वैसी की वैसी है ही, अवान्तर कथायें भी वहां ज्यों की त्यों विद्यमान हैं । कर्ता ने सिद्धसेन समन्तभद्रादि का स्मरण तो अवश्य किया पर जिसके काव्य को साम्हने रखकर वे कीर्ति के ग्राहक बने उसका कहीं कुछ उल्लेख करने में न जाने क्यों लजा गये ? इस ग्रंथ में भी प्रत्येकबुद्ध का उल्लेख देखने में नहीं आया । रैधू, जिनेन्द्रभूषण भट्टारक और श्रीदत्त पंडित कृत करकण्डूचरितों का भी उल्लेख भंडारों की सूचियों में पाया जाता है ।

इस बात की खोज करने की आवश्यकता है कि दिगम्बर जैनियों ने उपर्युक्त चार प्रत्येक बुद्ध माने हैं या नहीं, तथा बौद्धों और भेताम्बरों, दोनों ने उन्हें ठीक उसी प्रकार कब और क्यों मान लिये ।

करकण्डु की इस अपूर्व मानता परसे मुझे उनके समय के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अनुमान होता है । बौद्ध उन्हें महत्मा बुद्ध से पूर्व हुए स्वीकार करते हैं, और जैन उन्हें भगवान् पार्श्वनाथ के तीर्थ में अर्थात् महावीर स्वामी से पूर्व हुए मानते हैं । जिस महात्मा के सम्बन्ध में दो तीन भिन्न भिन्न धार्मिक सम्प्रदायों में समान आस्था हो उसे यह समझना आवश्यक है कि वह उन साम्प्रदायिक भेदों के उत्पन्न होने से पूर्व ही हुए होंगे । अतः करकण्डु महाराज को हम यदि पार्श्वनाथ के तीर्थ में अर्थात् लगभग ईस्वी पूर्व ८०० से ५०० के बीच हुए मान लें तो अयुक्तिसंगत न होगा ।

### तेरापुर और वहाँ के लयन [ गुफाएँ ]

ग्रन्थ की चौथी और पांचवीं सन्धियों में करकण्डु महाराज के तेरापुर पहुँचने, वहाँ की पहाड़ी में एक गुफा और उसमें विराजमान पार्श्वनाथ भगवान् का दर्शन करने, गुफा में एक जलवाहिनी प्रकट कराने, तथा वहाँ तीन और गुफाओं के बनवाने का विशद वर्णन है । यदि कनकामर का वर्णन सच है तो ये गुफायें आज भी किसी न किसी रूप में वर्तमान होना चाहिये ? पर उनका पता लगाने से पूर्व तेरापुर कहां था इसका निश्चय होना चाहिये । करकण्डु अंगदेश की चम्पापुरी से चोल, चेरादि दक्षिण के राज्यों की तरफ जा रहे थे तभी उन्हें तेरापुर मिला था । अतः दक्षिणापथ में ही उसे होना चाहिये । खोज करने से हैदराबाद राज्य के उस्मानाबाद जिले में एक 'तेर' नामका स्थान मिला है । यह उस्मानाबाद शहर, जिसका अभी कुछ ही पूर्व धाराशिव नाम था, से बारह मील उत्तर पूर्व की ओर है । वहाँ अब चौदह वाडियां (छोटे छोटे ग्राम) बसे हुए हैं । इसी 'तेर' को डाक्टर फ्रीट ने इतिहास प्रसिद्ध, प्राचीन तगरपुर ठहराया है । मेरा अनुमान है कि यही कनकामर कवि का तेरापुर है । कवि के दिये हुए वर्णन और इस स्थान की परिस्थिति के सूक्ष्म मिलान से इस अनुमान में कोई सन्देह नहीं रहता । कनकामर के अनुसार करकण्डु तेरापुर से दक्षिण की ओर जाकर ठहरे थे । वहाँ से कुछ दूर पश्चिम की ओर एक पहाड़ी के चढ़ाव पर उन्हें वह गुफा मिली । वहाँ एक तालाब के होने का भी उल्लेख है । आज भी ये सब बातें उसी प्रकार विद्यमान हैं । तेर के पास पहाड़ी भी है । उसकी बाजू में गुफायें भी हैं । एक तालाब भी मौजूद है । इस तालाब में कमल भी होते थे जो कुछ वर्षों से नष्ट होगये हैं । अब वहाँ की गुफाओं का वर्णन देखिये । करकण्डु ने जिस गुफा के दर्शन किये उसे कवि ने 'सहस्रखंभलयन' कहा है । कविता में सहस्र का अर्थ साधारणतः अनेक, बहुत से जिनकी संख्या बिना साधधानी से गिने न जायी जा सके, लेना चाहिये । वर्तमान प्रधान गुफा बड़ी विशाल है । इसका वरामदा



७८ फुट लम्बा और १०½ फुट चौड़ा है जिसमें पुराने ७-८ खंभे रहे होंगे । एक बाजू में कुण्ड वाला कमरा है जिसमें दो खंभे हैं । पांच दरवाजे भीतर शाला में जाने के लिये हैं । यह शाला ८½ फुट लम्बी और लगभग उतनी ही चौड़ी चौकोर आकार की है । यहाँ ३२ खंभे दोहरे चौकोर आकार में हैं, १२ भीतरी चौकोर में और २० बाहरी । इस बृहत् शाला की प्रत्येक बाजू में आठ आठ कमरे हैं जो प्रत्येक ९ फुट चौकोर है । फिर गर्भगृह कोई २० फुट लम्बा और १½ फुट चौड़ा है । यहाँ पांच फुट की पार्श्वनाथ भगवान् की काले पाषाण की पद्मासन मूर्ति विराजमान है । इस गुफा को यदि कवि सहस्रखंभ कहे तो कोई बड़े आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है ।

कवि ने गुफा के भीतर एक जलवाहिनी प्रकट होने का वर्णन किया है । जब करकण्डु ने गुफा की मूर्ति के दर्शन किये तो सिंहासन पर उन्हे एक गांठ दिखी । उस गांठ को उन्हे तुड़वाई और वहाँ से एक भारी जल का फव्वारा निकल पड़ा । गुफा के भीतर अब भी जलकुंड है । जिस कमरे में जलकुंड है वह १७ फुट लम्बा और १२ फुट चौड़ा है । इसी कमरे में एक सप्तफणी नाग सहित पार्श्वनाथ भगवान् की प्रतिमा है । दो पाषाण और भी हैं जिनपर भी जिनप्रतिमाएँ खुदी हैं । कमरे के भूतल में दो छिद्र भी हैं जिनका सम्बन्ध कुंड से है । जान पड़ता है, करकण्डु के समय में यही गर्भगृह था । वर्तमान गर्भगृह में जो मूर्ति है सम्भवतः वही करकण्डु को पहाड़ी के ऊपर वामी में गड़ी हुई मिली थी । बड़ी शाला की बाजू के एक कमरे में भी जमीन में एक छिद्र है जो सदैव पानी से भरा रहता है । इससे कनकामर द्वारा वर्णित जलवाहिनी के प्रकट होने की बात भी सत्य प्रतीत होती है ।

कवि ने कहा है कि जलवाहिनी प्रकट कराने से पूर्व करकण्डु ने एक लयन चिनवाई और फिर विद्याधर के कहने से दो और लयन बनवाईं । मैंने लयन चिनवाने का तात्पर्य मूल के प्रसङ्गानुसार 'पुरानी लयन की मरम्मत करवाई' ऐसा लिया है । किन्तु यह भी सम्भव है कि जलवाहिनी से समस्त गुफा के नष्ट होजाने के भय से करकण्डु ने पहले भी एक नई ही गुफा निर्माण कराई हो और दो फिर पश्चात् । इस प्रकार पुरानी गुफा सहित चार गुफाएँ हुईं । ये ही चार गुफाएँ पहाड़ी के इस भाग में आजतक विद्यमान हैं । यदि करकण्डु द्वारा बनवाईं दो ही नई गुफाईं मानी जावें तो तीसरी गुफा किसी ने और पीछे बनवाई होगी । इन सब गुफाओं में जहाँ प्रतिमाएँ हैं वहाँ अधिकतः पार्श्वनाथ भगवान् की ही हैं, महावीर भगवान् की तो एक भी प्रतिमा नहीं है । इससे भी इस संस्थान के पार्श्वनाथ भगवान् के तीर्थ में निर्माण किये जाने की बात पुष्ट होती है ।

इस प्रकार सिद्ध होता है कि कनकामर द्वारा उल्लिखित तेरापुर यही 'तेर' है तथा करकण्डु की निर्माण कराई हुई गुफाएँ वर्तमान गुफाएँ ही हैं । इनके समीप जो धाराशिव नाम का नगर बसा है, सम्भवतः उसका नाम इसी जलधारा के कारण पड़ा । करकण्डु ने



३. लेपक की गुफा नं. १

Cave No. 1 at Terapura ( Dhārāsīva ).

( Page 43, intro. )



तेरापुर के राजा का नाम शिव सुना था। शुभचन्द्र ने तेरापुर के दो भिन्न 'धारा' और 'शिव' नामधारियों का उल्लेख किया है। यह भी सम्भव है कि वहाँ कोई शिव का मंदिर बनने से वह नाम पड़ा। मूल गुफा के साम्हने जो आजकल शिव का मंदिर है वह बहुत प्राचीन नहीं है।

### पहली गुफा किसने बनवाई ?

अब प्रश्न यह उपस्थित होता है कि जिस प्राचीन गुफा को करकण्डु ने तेरापुर में बनी पाई वह किस ने बनवाई होगी। यह प्रश्न करकण्डु को भी उपस्थित हुआ था और उन्हे एक विद्याधर ने इसका उत्तर दिया था। सौभाग्य से कनकामर ने उस का वर्णन अपने ग्रंथ में किया है। विद्याधर ने करकण्डु से कहा था कि दक्षिण विजयार्थ में नील और महानील नामके दो विद्याधर भ्राता राज्य करते थे। शत्रुओं से पराजित होकर वे वहाँ से भागे और तेरापुर आये। वहाँ उन्होंने धीरे धीरे एक राज्य स्थापित कर लिया। एक मुनि ने उन्हे जैन धर्म का उपदेश दिया और उन्होंने फिर वह गुफा-मंदिर बनवाया। है तो यह पौराणिक कथा, किन्तु खोज करने से इसमें कुछ ऐतिहासिक तथ्य प्रतीत होता है। आठवीं शताब्दि और उसके पश्चात् के कई शिलालेखों में एक शिलाहार नाम के राजवंश का उल्लेख मिलता है। इनकी तीन शाखाओं ने क्रमशः उत्तर कोकण, दक्षिण कोकण तथा कोल्हापुर के आसपास राज्य किया। तीनों शाखाओं के राजाओं ने अपने शिलालेखों में अपने को 'जीमूत वाहन विद्याधर के वंशज' तथा 'तगरपुर के अधीश्वर' कहा है। इससे विदित होता है कि उनके पूर्वजों ने कभी तगरपुर में राज्य किया होगा। तगरपुर वही 'तेर' व कनकामर का तेरापुर सिद्ध हो चुका है। अतएव शिलाहार वंश के सम्बन्ध की उक्त दो बातों पर से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि यह वंश सम्भवतः कनकामर द्वारा काथित नील महानील से ही चला। कथासरित्सागर में वर्णन है कि जीमूतवाहन विद्याधरों का राजा था। उसने एक बार अपने दान और त्याग की बड़ी प्रशंसा की इसी से वह पद्भ्रष्ट हो गया। वहीं पर दक्षिण विजयार्थ या वेद्यार्थ का भी वर्णन है, और बताया गया है कि हिमाचल पर्वत की दो श्रेणियां हैं, कैलाश से उत्तर की श्रेणी उत्तर वेद्यार्थ और दक्षिण की दक्षिण वेद्यार्थ कहलाती है। कथासरित्सागर से यह भी पता चलता है कि एक बार वत्सदेश के नरवाहनदत्त और विजयार्थ के विद्याधरों के बीच बड़ा घोर युद्ध हुआ था जिसके अन्त में विद्याधर हार गये और नरवाहनदत्त के अधीन हो गये। सम्भवतः यही शत्रुबल था जिससे पराजित होकर नील और महानील विद्याधर दक्षिण को गये। पद्मगुप्त-कृत नवसाहस्रांकरित नामक संस्कृत काव्य में नर्मदा के दक्षिण में एक विद्याधर राजकुल का उल्लेख है। इन विद्याधरों ने मालवा के सिन्धुराज की सहायता की थी। इस प्रकार कनकामर की कही हुई बातों की अन्य ग्रंथों तथा शिलालेखों से भी पुष्टि होती है। इससे अनुमान होता है कि सम्भवतः नील महानील के वंशज ही शिलाहार वंश के नाम से

( १८ )

प्रसिद्ध हुए, और या तो स्वयं नील महानील ने ही या उनके किसी वंशज ने तेरापुर की प्राचीन गुफा बनवाई। इतिहास में पता नहीं चलता कि इस वंश का राज्य तेरापुर में कब रहा। वह बहुत प्राचीन काल में रहा होगा। इससे भी उन गुफाओं के पार्श्वनाथ के तीर्थ में बनने की बात अयुक्ति-संगत सिद्ध नहीं होती।

जिस पार्श्वनाथ की मूर्ति को करकण्डु ने पहाड़ी के ऊपर वामी में से निकालकर गुफा में स्थापित की उस के सम्बंध में कहा गया है कि दो अन्य विद्याधर उसे मलयदेश में पूदी पर्वत पर रावण के एक वंशजद्वारा बनवाये हुए जिन मंदिर से लाये थे। यह पूदी पर्वत सम्भवतः वर्तमान मलावार के अन्तर्गत पोदियल नाम की पहाड़ी ही होगी।



# INTRODUCTION

## CRITICAL APPARATUS

In preparing the present edition of *Karakandācariu* the editor has fully collated four MSS. ( D J N S ) and has consulted one recent MS ( J2 ). They are as follows:—

MS. D

This ms. is deposited in Bābā Dulichand's Bhandār in the Terāpanthi Digambara Jaina temple of Jaipur. It was collated on the spot. Leaves 61; size  $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$ ; lines per page 12; letters per line about 37; margin right and left  $1\frac{1}{4}''$ , top and bottom  $\frac{3}{4}''$ . Leaves No. 12 and 60 as well as 62 on which the colophon was obviously continued are missing. The incomplete colophon is as follows:—

॥ छ ॥ समाप्तमिदं करकंडचरित्रं ॥ छ ॥ छ ॥

संवत् १५९७ वर्षे शाके १४६१ प्रवर्तमाने दक्षिणायने श्रीसूर्ये फाल्गुणमासे कृष्णपक्षे द्वादश्यां तिथौ रविवारे मूलनक्षत्रे श्रीमूलसंघे नंदाप्राये बलात्कारगणे सरस्वतीगच्छे श्रीकुंदकुंदाचार्यान्वये भट्टारक श्रीपद्मनन्दिदेवास्तपट्टे भ० श्री शुभचन्द्रदेवास्तपट्टे भ० श्री जिनचन्द्रदेवास्तपट्टे भ० श्री प्रभाचन्द्रदेवास्तशिष्यमंडलाचार्य श्री धर्मचन्द्रदेवास्तदाप्राये खंडेलवालाः न्वये गोधागोत्रे साहानांदा तद्भार्या नयणश्री तत्पुत्र साह मेहा तद्भार्ये द्वे प्रथमा मेहादे द्वितीया सुहागदे तत्पुत्रौ द्वौ प्रथम साहकरमा.....( Incomplete )

From this we learn that the ms. was completely copied on Sunday the 12th of the dark fortnight of the month Phālguna in samvat 1597 equivalent to A. D. 1540, for a layman of the Khandelwal caste and Godhā gotra whose spiritual genealogy was as follows:—

Kundakundācārya

⋮

Padmanandi

|

Subhacandra

|

Jinacandra

|

Prabhācandra

|

Dharmacandra ( A. D. 1540 )

This ms. belongs to the Pātodi Digambara Jaina temple of Jaipur. Leaves 68; size 10" × 4½"; lines per page 11; letters per line about 36; margin right and left 1", top and the bottom ½". Leaf No. 19 which contained Kaḷavakas 18, 19, 20 and a part of 21 of Sandhi 3 is missing. It bears the following colophon:—

॥ छ ॥ संवत् १५५८ वर्षे कार्तिक वदि तीज ३ बुधवासरे आद्रनक्षत्रे श्री मूलसंघे बलात्कारगणे सरस्वतीगच्छे श्रीकुंदकुंदाचार्यान्वये भट्टारकभ्रीपद्मनन्दिदेवाः तत्पट्टे भट्टारकभ्रीजिनचन्द्रदेवाः तत्पट्टे भट्टारकभ्रीदेवेन्द्रकीर्तिदेवाः तत्पट्टे भट्टारकभ्रीविद्यानन्दिदेवाः तत्पट्टे भट्टारकभ्रीसिंघकीर्तिदेवाः तत् शिष्य ब्रह्मचारि.....स्वहस्तेन लिखितं कर्मक्षयार्थम् । शुभं भवतु ॥ छ ॥ श्री ॥ ज्ञानवान् ज्ञानदानेन etc

From this colophon we learn that the ms. was copied on Wednesday the 3rd of the dark fortnight of the month of Kārttika in Samvat 1558 equivalent to 1502 A. D., by a pupil of Bhaṭṭāraka Simhakirti for whom the following genealogy is given:—

Kundakundaçarya  
 ∴  
 Padmanandi  
 |  
 Jinacandra  
 |  
 Devendrakirti  
 |  
 Vidyānandi  
 |  
 Simhakirti ( A. D. 1551 )

MS. N.

This is a ms. acquired by the editor during one of his tours in search of mss. Leaves 87; size 10" × 4½"; lines per page 9; letters per line about 32; margin right and left 1¼", top and bottom ¾". The first and the last leaves are missing as also leaves Nos. 15, 73 and 75. Leaves Nos. 25, 26 and 60 are written in a different hand on different paper. These seem to have been substituted later in place of the leaves worn out or lost. It is an important ms. as it has supplied many variant readings and a few additional lines which have been given in the present edition in foot-notes. No colophon is available as the ms. goes only upto almost the end of Kaḷavaka 28 of the 10th Sandhi. But in appearance it seems to be of the same age as mss. D. and J

MS. S.

This ms. belongs to the Senagana Bhandār of Kāranjā. It was the earliest to be discovered by the editor and forms the basis of the present edition. Leaves 103; size 11" × 5"; lines per page 8; letters per line about 35; margin right and left 1¼", top and bottom 1". It is written in a bold and beautiful hand and is well preserved. It bears Sanskrit and vernacular glosses on the margin. Unfortunately, it gives no information about its date or place of copying. But it appears to me to be some what later in age than the mss. D and J. It ends as follows: -

समाप्तमिदं करकंडुचरित्रं ॥ छ ॥ छ ॥ श्री ॥ श्री ॥

MS. J2.

This ms. belongs to Ailak Pannālā Saraswati Bhavana of Bombay. Leaves 51; size 12½" × 7¾"; lines per page 13; letters per line about 40; margin right and left 2" top and bottom 1". It bears the following colophon:—

समाप्तमिदं करकंडुचरित्रं । श्लोक संख्या १७०० ॥ हस्ताक्षराणि अजमेरागोत्रोत्पन्न फूलचन्द्रेण जयनगरमध्ये लिखितमिदमस्ति संवत् १९७८ मिति कार्तिक कृष्णाऽष्टमी चन्द्रवासरे लिखितम् ॥ शुभं भूयात् । कल्याणमस्तु ।

From this we learn that the copy was completed by Phoolchand Ajmera on Monday the 8th of the dark fortnight of Kartika in Samvat 1978 equivalent to 1921 A. D. at Jaipur. Thus, it is only thirteen years old. On examination I found out that it was copied from ms. J with which it agrees throughout and omits the portion contained in the missing leaf of the former. The copy is a very poor performance being full of mistakes and omissions. It is a telling example of how old literature can not now be well preserved by means of copies made by persons who have absolutely no knowledge of the language. I did not think it worth while to take down variants from such a second hand, recent and ill-executed ms. though I went through it and tried to check the readings of ms J. from it.



## SUMMARY OF KARAKANḌACARIU.

### I

The poet begins the work by proclaiming victory to Jina and expressing his own humility and memory of the writers of yore like Siddhasena, Samantabhadra, Akalamka, Jayadeva, Svayambhu and Pushpadanta. Then the story begins. In the Jambudvīpa and Bharata-kshetra there was the beautiful country of Anga in which was situated the prosperous city of Campā. Its powerful and righteous king Dhādivāhana once went to Kusumapura and saw there a beautiful girl brought up by a gardner who told him that he recovered her from a box found floating in the Ganges by his wife. The king examined the box closely and learnt from the inscription on the seal that she was the daughter of Vasupāla king of Kausāmbi and that her name was Padmāvati. He then married her and returned with her to his capital. In due course she became pregnant and entertained a desire to dress herself like a man, and ride about the town on an elephant in drizzling rain in the company of her husband. It was summer but arrangements to satisfy her longing were made by the aid of the rain-deity ( Meghakumāra ). Unluckily, the elephant on which the royal couple was riding suddenly became restive and ran away towards the forest. The queen prevailed upon the king to save himself by catching hold of the branch of a tree and leave her to her own fate. The elephant, with the queen on its back, reached a deep lake where the queen jumped off and entered the forest which was dry and deserted. Suddenly, however, the forest became green and full of blossom. This extraordinary event was reported to the forest-guard in Dantipura, who instantly came there and met the queen resting under a tree. He addressed her as his sister and induced her to accompany him home. But there the gardener's wife Kusumadattā became jealous and apprehensive of her beauty and soon found out an excuse to drive her away. The queen bent her way to the cemetery where she gave birth to a son.

### II

No sooner was the child born than a certain Mātanga appeared there and attempted to take the child away. Being challenged by the mother he told her that he was in reality a Vidyādhara of the Vijayārdha mountain. Once he was out for a joy-ride in his aerial car with his wife, when his car suddenly stopped. While investigating the cause of the interruption, he saw below him a sage absorbed in meditation. Taking him to be the cause, he got very angry and drew out his sword to

kill him. But the sage cursed him as a result of which he lost his Vidyā. Being softened by his importunities, however, the sage modified his curse by the rider that he would regain his Vidyā when Padmāvati's son, born in the cemetery and brought up by himself, will acquire the throne of Dantipura. This, he said, was the reason why he was taking the child away with him. The queen consented and the Mātanga brought the child home and handed it over to his wife saying that it was her child. Padmāvati, in her double bereavement, joined a nunnery and took vows from sage Samādhigupta. The child grew in the home of the Mātanga who, having observed dry scab on his hand, gave him the name of Karakaṇḍa. He instructed him in all arts and sciences and illustrated to him the benefits and evils of good and bad company by means of stories. One day the king of Dantipura died leaving no natural heir to the throne behind. The ministers of the state applied a divine method for selecting the king. They released an elephant with a jar full of water in its trunk and charged it to empty the jar over him who may be destined to be the king. The elephant passed through the town, came to the cemetery and emptied it over the head of Karakaṇḍa. When the citizens were bewailing their lot and the ministers were hesitating to acknowledge a Mātanga as their prince, the guardian of Karakaṇḍa, having regained his Vidyā, appeared on the scene in all his glory and assured them all about the high parentage of the lucky boy who was then hailed with joy by all.

### III

Karakaṇḍa was then led into the capital on an elephant with all the paraphernalia of royalty and was installed king. One day, while passing through the town, he saw a man carrying a female portrait in his hand. At its sight Karakaṇḍa became enamoured. He learnt from the man that the portrait was of the daughter of Ajavarmā, king of Girinagara, in the Soratha country, and that her name was Madanāvali. She had heard the glories of king Karakaṇḍa sung by the Khecaras and had become love-sick. Her father had sent him in search of the object of her love. On hearing this the king revealed his identity and despatched reliable persons to bring Madanāvali whom he subsequently married. During the marriage-celebrations his mother paid a visit to him.

Soon after the marriage, there arrived a messenger from the king of Campā who claimed homage from Karakaṇḍa. In wrath, the latter dismissed the ambassador and led an invasion against Campā. He crossed the Ganges and besieged the capital of his enemy. A fierce battle ensued during which victory swung now to one side and now to another, till the forces of Karakaṇḍa were completely routed.

Karakaṇḍa then recalled the Vidyā which was imparted to him by his god-father, the Mātanga-Vidyādhara, and began to deal personally with his powerful opponent. At a critical stage of the combat his mother Padmāvati suddenly appeared and turned the battle-field in to a scene of family affections. The father embraced the son and led him into his capital with rejoicings. He subsequently renounced the kingdom in favour of his son in order to lead an ascetic life and attain salvation.

## IV

Having consolidated all his dominions Karakaṇḍa once asked his minister whether there was any person who did not acknowledge his suzerainty, and on being told that the Coda, Cera and Pandya kings of the South did not pay homage to him, he sent an ambassador to those kings. He was, however, dismissed with scant courtesy by them. In wrath, Karakaṇḍa took a vow that either he would place his foot on their heads or renounce the world. He then marched out with a vast army and reached Terāpura. He halted in the vicinity of the town. The king of the place called Siva came to pay him a friendly visit. From him Karakaṇḍa learnt that on a hill to the west of that place there was a cave-temple of a thousand pillars and on the top of the hill there was a huge anthill which was regularly worshipped by an elephant. Being struck with curiosity, Karakaṇḍa, accompanied by Siva, mounted the hill on the slopes of which he found the cave containing a Jina image. Climbing further to the top he saw the anthill and in his very presence an elephant came which fetched water and lotuses from the neighbouring lake and worshipped the anthill. Karakaṇḍa amused himself by the scenery of the beautiful lake and then caused the anthill to be excavated. Exactly as he had anticipated, an image of Pārsvanātha flashed forth from the deep. The king conveyed it to the cave where, on the lion-seat, he noticed a patch. On inquiry from an old artisan of the town he learnt that it was the mouth of a fountain of water. His curiosity was aroused. He caused the patch to be scraped off and, lo! water gushed forth with great force, and filled the whole cave. The king became repentant fearing the destruction of the cave-temple. The guardian Vidyādhara of the cave, however, appeared and consoled the king.

## V

On inquiry by the king as to who built the cave-temple, the Vidyādhara informed him as follows. In the city of Rathnepura situated in the Southern Vijayārḍha there ruled two brothers Nila and Mahānila. Being pressed by enemies they fled and came to Terāpura where they gradually built a kingdom. They were converted to Jainism by a Muni and excavated the cave-temple dedicated to Pārsvanātha. At

this time, another two Vidyādhara brothers from the Northern Vijayārtha made a religious trip to Lankā. On their way, they saw a beautiful Jina temple on the Pudi hill in the Malaya country and from there they picked up a fine Jina image. While returning home they temporarily deposited the image on the Terapura hill and went for worship into the Jina temple. On their return they tried to lift up the image but it would not move. Seeing no other way, they buried the image in a box at the very spot. Later, they learnt from a sage that the place where they had left the image was destined to become a holy spot and that one of the brothers in his next birth will gain enlightenment there. At this information the brothers renounced the world and became ascetics. Amitavega, the elder, by his holy practices, died and attained heaven, while the younger, Suvega, spoiled his religious austerities by hypocrisy, as a result of which he was born an elephant in the next birth. Amitavega came to know of the misfortune of his younger brother, reminded him of his fate and preached religion to him. Thus the elephant became a worshipper of the holy spot where they had buried the image. Later, when he found that the image was removed from there he took sanyāsa and went to heaven after death. The Vidyādhara then advised Karakaṇḍa to construct one more cave on the upper side of the previous cave. Karakaṇḍa more than fulfilled this pious wish of the Vidyādhara by excavating two more caves.

While Karakaṇḍa was yet encamping there, a wild elephant came to drink water from the lake. Catching the smell of the army-elephants, it advanced towards the camp which was at once thrown into a tumult. The king came out with his arms but the elephant suddenly vanished out of sight. Returning to his camp he found, to his utter amazement, Madanāvali missing. The search that followed proved futile. In his overwhelming sorrow, he was consoled by a Sura who told him the story of his former birth. He had a pet parrot which was once attacked in its cage by a snake. That snake was reborn as a Vidyādhara who had now assumed the form of an elephant and stolen his wife from him. He, however, assured the king that he would regain her when he returned from his victorious campaign. The Sura revealed his own identity as no other than the king's parrot in his former birth. The king doubted the possibility of his ever regaining Madanāvali and to remove his doubts the Vidyādhara cited the example of Naravāhanadatta whose story is told in the next chapter.

## VI

This chapter is entirely taken up by the story of Naravāhanadatta told by the Vidyādhara to Karakaṇḍa.

## VII

The Vidyādhara then advised Karakaṇḍa to march away immediately as he had observed a good omen. Accordingly, the king marched away and reached the Simhala island. He encamped in the vicinity of the capital and went into the neighbouring woods for sport. He saw a big banyan tree of which he pierced all the leaves by means of his shots. This fact was reported to the king of the place who thereupon desired to see him. But Karakaṇḍa would not care to visit his palace unless the king came personally to invite him. So the king himself came out and conducted Karakaṇḍa to his palace where he met princess Rativegā who instantly fell in love with him. They were then married. Taking leave of his father-in-law Karakaṇḍa, with his new wife and large dowries, sailed off. During the voyage, they encountered a sea-monster which threatened their boat. The king drew forth his sword and jumped into the sea. He succeeded in killing the monster but was himself carried away by a Vidyādhari. His disappearance caused a great commotion in the boats. To the young bride it was a great shock and she burst forth into heart-rending lamentations. The minister who was on board consoled all and brought them to the shore where they all encamped. Rativegā devoted herself to the worship of goddess Padmāvati who appeared in person and informed her of the fate of her lord who had been taken by the Vidyādhari to Tilakadvīpa and had been married by her. He had also shown great valour in killing the enemy of the Vidyādhari's father and in recognition of this achievement all the Vidyādharas had accepted him as their master. The goddess then assured Rativegā that her lord will return to her with a large fortune. On Rativegā's expressing her doubts about the truth of the forecast, the goddess set forth to illustrate her prophecy.

## VIII

Rativegā asked the goddess to tell her whether any person who had gone away like her husband had ever come back. On this the goddess narrated to her the story of king Aridamaṇa, and saying that, like him, her husband will also soon return, she went away. Rativegā, thence forward, passed her time in the practice of religious vows and alms-giving, till, one day, Karakaṇḍa arrived there with his new wife. After passing a few days there in merry-making, he resumed his course of conquest of the Draviḍa country. He defeated the Coda, Cera and Pandya kings in an open fight, took them prisoners, and, as promised, touched their crowns with his foot. But when he saw Jina-images on the tops of the crowns, he felt remorseful, released the prisoners and offered to reinstate them in their kingdoms. But the latter replied that their sons would, thence forward, serve him, and retired to

forest for penance. Karakaṇḍa, then turned his way back and came to Terāpura where Madanāvāli had been abducted. There, the Vidyādhara brought her back to him and recounted to him the events of his past life- how he, as a serpent, had attacked his pet parrot, but was warded off by him, and how he, being subsequently crushed under the hoof of a horse, was imparted the Navakāraṃaṃtra by a sage as a result of which he became a Vidyādhara and avenged himself by abducting his past enemy's wife. He then bowed down to the king and asked for pardon. The Vidyādhara then went his way and the king returned to Campā where he ruled happily for many days.

## IX

One day, when the king was sitting in the assembly, the forest-guard came and reported the arrival of sage Silagupta. Hearing this, the king rose from his seat to honour the auspicious report, and then caused the happy news to be proclaimed in the capital by beat of drum. He then marched out in a procession for paying homage to the holy guest. On his way, he saw a woman piteously weeping and woefully beating her breasts. On inquiry, he learnt that the sorrow for her child which was snatched away by the hand of Death had brought about the wretched condition in the woman who was once so happy. This account aroused feelings of renunciation in the mind of the king who then began to brood over the frailty of the mortal world, the miseries of existence, the helplessness of man and such other problems of life. In this contemplative and pious mood, he reached the sage whom he honoured and from whom he received a religious sermon.

## X

At the end of the sermon, the king asked the sage the reason why his hand had dry scab when the rest of his body was so comely, why his mother was carried away by the elephant and thus parted from his father who loved her so deeply, and why his own wife Madanāvāli was abducted by the Vidyādhara. In answer to the first question the sage said that in Terāpaṭṭana there once lived a pious merchant Dhanamitra. His cow-boy, while looking out for the buffaloes one night, saw an extraordinarily big and beautiful lotus in a lake. He plucked it, but while walking away with it, he was interrupted by a Sura who told him that since he had plucked a flower which was inaccessible even to gods, he should offer it at the feet of one who may be the highest and most worshipable being on earth, failing which he would be killed. Dhanadatta agreed to this and thought his master who was respected by all people to be worthy of the flower. But when he approached his master and told him

about his intentions, the latter took him to the king thinking him to be more worthy. But when the king was approached, he thought sage Yaśodhara to be worthier. The latter himself, when approached, directed them to Lord Jina as the worthiest of all. Dhanadatta then worshipped the Jina with that flower as a result of which he was born the son of the king of Campā in Karakaṇḍa's person, and since he performed the worship without washing off the slime from his hands, he had inherited the dry scab.

As to his second question, the sage said that in the city of Srāvastī there once lived a merchant named Nāgadatta whose wife Nāgadattā became faithless to him and seduced a Brāhmana boy, who was brought up in the family, to make love with her. The merchant came to know of her faithlessness and retired to forest in sheer disgust. He practised penance, attained heaven and was reborn as the son of king Vasupāla of Campā and was named Dhādivāhana. In the mean-while, the Brāhman boy, having lead the life of a debauch, died and was reborn as an elephant in the country of Kalinga. Nāgadattā, through her faithlessness, was reborn in Tāmraliptī and, in due course, became the wife of a merchant named Vasumitra. She got two daughters Dhanavati and Dhanaśrī who were married to two merchants in Nālandā and Kauśāmbī respectively. Vasumitrā died and the widowed Nāgadattā went to live with her younger daughter who induced her to take the vow of not dining at night. Subsequently she went to her elder daughter who caused her to break the vow. In this way she took the vow thrice and thrice was it broken. However, she visited her younger daughter the fourth time, died there and was reborn as the daughter of king Vasupāla of Kauśāmbī, who, considering her birth to be inauspicious, put her in a box and threw her into the Jumna, whence it was carried into the Ganges and recovered by the gardener of Kusumapura. She grew up and became Padmāvati the mother of Karakaṇḍa.

In reply to the third question of the king, the sage repeated the story of the parrot and the snake which has already occurred twice before ( V, 18; VIII, 20.).

On hearing all this Karakaṇḍa became disgusted with the world. At this stage, his mother Padmāvati also arrived there and the sage gave her a discourse on the religious efficacy of fasting during the course of which he narrated the story of Sumitrā who subsequently became Arjuna. Padmāvati took the vow and, in due course, attained heaven. Karakaṇḍa also relinquished the throne for his son Vasupāla and became an ascetic. His many wives followed suit and attained heaven. Karakaṇḍa toured through many countries, practised severe penances, acquired omniscience and shaking off the mortal coils attained ever-lasting bliss.

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## THE INTERVENING STORIES AND THEIR SOURCES

The bulk of the present work is considerably increased by no less than nine independent stories, short and long, introduced to illustrate some point in the main story. Four of these are recited by the god-father of Karakaṇḍa in order to explain to him the fruits of magic skill,<sup>1</sup> the penalty of ignorance,<sup>2</sup> the evil consequences of low company<sup>3</sup> and the advantage of noble company.<sup>4</sup> These stories are brief and occupy no more than four kaṭavakas each. They seem to have been taken from folklore. The story of the appearance of the elephant in Sandhi V, 14, and its onslaught on Karakaṇḍa's forces reminds us of the story of Priyamvada who, in the form of an elephant, rushed upon the army of Aja on the bank of the Narmadā in the Raghuvamśa of Kālidasa, canto V. The story of Naravāhanadatta, recited by a Vidyādhara in order to assure Karakaṇḍa how he might still hope to get back his lost wife, occupies the whole of the sixth Sandhi. Naravāhanadatta, as we know, is the hero of the Kathā-sarit-sāgara of Somadeva, the Brihat-kathā-manjiri of Kshemendra and the Brihat-kathā-śloka samgraha of Buddhaswāmi. Our story is in substantial agreement with the account found in those works, though it varies in detail from them about as much as they differ among themselves. It appears, our author had used some version of the Brihat-kathā of Guṇāḍhya. The episode of Madanāmara of this story being turned into a parrot by the curse of a sage's daughter<sup>5</sup> reminds us of a similar incident occurring in the Kādambari of Bāṇa, which is itself based on the Brihat-kathā, where Mahāśvetā turned Vaiśampāyana into a parrot for a similar indiscretion due to the madness of love. Within the framework of the story of Naravāhanadatta we have the interesting story of Mālhava and Madhusūdana<sup>6</sup> recited by a sage to the hero in order to illustrate the evil results of revengeful feelings. Current fiction seems to be the source of this story, as well as of the story of a good omen<sup>7</sup> which follows the story of Naravāhanadatta from the mouth of the same Vidyādhara. Another long story is that of Aridamana<sup>8</sup> which is told by goddess Padmāvati to Rativegū in her separation from her husband. It occupies almost the whole of the eighth Sandhi. It is an interesting legend of a sea-voyage, fondering, separation, and ultimate reunion. The account of the parrot at the beginning of this story at once reminds us of the parrot which was introduced to king Sūdraka in Bāṇa's Kādambari. The big Sālmali tree full of nests, the party of hunters and the parrot's reaching the residence of ascetics and acquiring knowledge of the Sāstras, strike one

1. II, 10-11.

2. II, 13.

3. II, 14-15.

4. II, 15-18.

5. VI, 12.

6. VI, 4-7.

7. VII, 1-4.

8. VIII, 1-16.



as similarly described in both. The story also occurs in the Kathā-sarit-sāgara X, 3 and must have been present in Gaṇāḍhya's Brihat-Kathā from where Bāna borrowed his theme. The method of escape of the parrot, however, is different in the present work. While the parrot in Kādambari was yet very young and escaped by the oversight of the fowlers, our parrot was more grown up and wise and showed a great skill in planning not only its own escape but of the whole pack. For this part of his story the author probably drew his inspiration from the story of the deer and the crow in the Hitopadeśa where the latter saved the former by a similar plan. The author also seems to have had in his mind the story of the pigeon-king Citragriva in the Pancatantra. The story of Sumitrā<sup>1</sup> told by the sage to the mother of Karakanda is a fanciful fairy tale very much similar to the story of Vatsarāja occurring in Bhāvācandra Suri's Sāntinātha-carita which belongs to a much later date.<sup>2</sup> These nine stories together constitute about one-fourth of the whole book.

#### POPULARITY OF THE HERO

The hero of this work has the unique distinction of being reconized as a saint in the hierarchy of Buddhism as well as Jainism.<sup>3</sup> He is the first of the four Pratyekabuddhas, the other three being Durmukha, Nami and Naggai. To the Bauddhas, a Pratyeka-buddha ( Pali-Paccekabuddha ) meant one enlightened by himself, who attains supreme insight, but dies without proclaiming the truth to the world. He has his hair and beard shaved, is dressed in yellow robes, is detached from all family and tribal connections and dwells in the Nandanūla cave on the Himālayas.<sup>4</sup> The same four Pratyeka-buddhas are recognized by the Svetāmbara Jainas in their canonical books.<sup>5</sup> The Digambaras have also reconized them as wor-

1. X, 18-22

2. Hindi translation, Calcutta, 1924, p 227.

3. Dr. Jarl Charpentier, in his book *Paccekabuddhageschichten*, Upsala, 1908, has collected many references to Karakanda and other names associated with him. Besides the Karandu Jataka ( see Appendix A ), he mentions the Dadhivahana Jataka ( No. 186 ) which is only vaguely connected with Karakanda through the name of his father. In his attempt to find some Brahmanic parallel also, the author, following up the clue furnished by Devendra's story ( see Appendix B ), collects many epic and Pauranic mentions of the Candalas of Vatadhana who became Brahmanas. But he has failed to find out any real recognition of Karakanda in the Brahmanic literature.

4. Majjhima Nikaya III, 86; Samyutta Nikaya I, 92; Jataka 408, for which see Appendix A.

5. Uttaradhyayana Sutra XVIII, 46-47.

करकण्डू कलिगेषु पंचालेषु य दुम्भुहो । नमी राया विदेहेषु गन्धारेषु य नगई ॥  
ए ए नरिन्दवसभा निक्खन्ता जिणसाणणे । पुत्ते रजे ठवेऊणं सामण्णे पज्जुवदिद्या ॥

shipful beings who attained perfection in conduct without being instructed by anybody else.<sup>1</sup> But neither their number is specified nor their names given and we do not find much literature on them. At one place, however, they are attributed with the compilation of a part of the Jaina canon.<sup>2</sup>

Comparing our story with the Buddhist Jātaka, we find the hero in the latter work named Karanda and his parents and his capital are given the same names as in our work. The father is named Dabivāhana and the Sanskrit translators of our story have translated Dhūḷivāhana of our work by Dadhivāhana. The hero is said to have ultimately resigned the kingdom and become a saint. The comparison ends here and there is nothing that is common in the details of the narrative of the two stories. The story given by Devendra in Prakrit agrees better with our story and the first part of it up to the coronation of the hero on his paternal throne of Campā is more or less similarly described in both. The southern campaign of Karakanda is, however, entirely wanting in Devendra's account. Besides a few differences in detail in the two narratives,<sup>3</sup> there is one remarkable improvement in Devendra's version. The manner of Dhūḷivāhana's escape from the runaway elephant, leaving his wife to her fate, strikes one as very unchivalrous in the present work, but Devendra's account is free from the fault. Had this version been known to our author he would certainly have adopted it.

If Karakanda is to be regarded as a historical person, and, as we shall see, he ought to be so recognized, the only period to which he can be assigned is prior to the 5th century B. C. The Jains say that he flourished between the period of lord Pārśvanāth and of Mahāvira, and the Bauddhas put him prior to the advent of Buddha. In as much as he is recognized as a saint by the Bauddhas as well as the

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1. In the Pratiṣṭhāpatha of Jayasena, for example, the Pratyekabuddhas are thus invoked—

अन्योपदेशविरहेऽपि सुसंयमस्य चारित्रकोटिविधयः स्वयमुद्भवन्ति ।  
 प्रत्येकबुद्धमतयः खलु ते प्रशस्यास्तेषां मनाक् स्मरणतो मम पापनाशः ॥ ६७२ ॥  
 ॐ ह्रीं प्रत्येकबुद्धत्व-ऋद्धिप्राप्तेभ्योऽर्घम् ।

2. In one manuscript of Sukumalacarita in Sanskrit, deposited in a Bhandar at Jaipur, I found the following verse—

अंगपूर्वप्रकीर्णानि रचितानि गणाधिपैः  
 प्रत्येकबुद्धयोगिन्द्रैः भुतकवलिभिर्मुदा ॥ २५ ॥

3. See introduction in Hindi, page 13-14.

Svetāmbara and Digambara Jainas, he has to be assigned to a period sufficiently removed from the origin of Buddhism as well as the sectarian split amongst the Jainas.

The old literature which I have been able to find out on Karakaṇḍa is as follows:—

#### BUDDHIST

1. The story of Karakaṇḍu forming part of the Kumbhakāra Jātaka ( Jātaka No. 408 ).<sup>1</sup>

#### SVETĀMBARA

2. Uttarādhyayana Sūtra XVIII, 46, mentions Karakaṇḍu as the king of Kalinga who, like Durmukha of Pañcāla, Nami of Videha and Naggai of Gandhāra, renounced his kingdom in favour of his son and became a sage.<sup>2</sup>

3. Śāntisūri, in his commentary called Sishyabhitā on the Uttarādhyayana Sūtra, gives the story of Karakaṇḍu, like Devendra. He is said to have died in Samvat 1096 = 1040 A. D.<sup>3</sup>

4. Devendra in his commentary called Sukhabodhā on the Uttarādhyayana-Sūtra gives the story of Karakaṇḍu. This work, according to the praśasti, was completed at Anhila-pātana in Samvat 1129 = 1073 A. D.<sup>4</sup>

5. A pupil of Cāritravijaya wrote Pratyeka-buddha-caritra in Sanskrit verse. This work does not seem to be very old.<sup>5</sup>

6. Suśaśilagani, in his Kathākosha, gives the story of Karakaṇḍa.<sup>6</sup>

7. Samayasundara Upādhyāya wrote Karakaṇḍu-chaupai in Hindi verse about the beginning of the 17th century.<sup>7</sup>

1. Appendix A

2. Dr. Charpentier's edition, Upsala, 1922.

3. Pattavali-samuccaya, Viramgaon, Gujrat, 1933 p. 54, 153.

4. Charpentier's Introduction to Uttaradhyayana, p. 56; Appendix B.

5. Printed, Jāmnagar, 1920.

6. Translated by Tawney.

7. Misra-bandhu-vinoda part I p. 378.

## DIGAMBARA

8. Sricandra, in his Kathākosha written in Apabhramśa, has included the story of Karakaṇḍa. He wrote about the time of Mūlarāja of Anhilavāḍ of either the 10th or the 12th century.<sup>1</sup> The story is in substantial agreement with our version.

9. Subhacandra, helped by Sakalabhūṣhaṇa, wrote Karakaṇḍucaritra in Sanskrit verse in Samvat 1611 = 1555 A. D. This work is a translation of Kanakā-mara's work which it follows quite closely not omitting even the intervening stories. The author has, however, no where recognized the debt. I have used a manuscript of this work in writing the notes.<sup>2</sup>

10. Raidhu is said to have written Karakaṇḍucarita in Prakrit.<sup>3</sup> Probably this work was also written in Apabhramśa as most of the known works of Raidhu are in Apabhramśa. He flourished in the 15th century.<sup>4</sup>

11. Jinendrabhūṣhaṇa Bhaṭṭaraka is said to have written Karakaṇḍucarita in Prakrit about 1676 A. D.<sup>5</sup>

12. Sridatta Pandit is attributed with the authorship of a Karakaṇḍucarita.<sup>6</sup>

13. Rāmacandra Mumukshu wrote a collection of stories in Sanskrit called Pūnyāśrava kathā-kosha in which he has included the story of Karakaṇḍu. One of the Mss. of this work is dated in Samvat 1558 = 1501 A. D.<sup>7</sup>

14. Nemidatta wrote Ārādhana-kathā-kosha in Sanskrit verse in which he has included the Karakaṇḍa story.<sup>8</sup>

15. Karakaṇḍu-svāmi-ki-kathā in Hindi verse based on the Ārādhana-kathā kosha of Nemidatta.<sup>9</sup>

16. The present work of Kanakāmara.

1. Allahabad University Journal Vol. I p. 170.
2. The MS. belongs to the Balatkara gana Bhandar, Karanja.
3. दिगम्बर जैन ग्रंथकर्ता और उनके ग्रंथ by Nathuram Premi.
4. दशलाक्षणिक जयमाल, Intro., Bombay 1923.
5. Hindi translation by Nathuram Premi, Bombay 1907.
6. Text and Hindi translation, Bombay 1915.
7. Devaband 1910.

AUTHORSHIP, TIME AND PLACE OF COMPOSITION  
OF THE WORK.

In the colophon at the end of each of the nine sandhis of the work we are told that the Karakaṇḍa-Mahārāja-carita was the composition of Muni Kaṇayāmara ( Sk. Kanakāmara ). The name also occurs in the ending verse of each Sandhi where, however, it also gives a sense suitable to the context. From these mentions we know that the author's name was Kanakāmara and that he was a Muni i. e. an ascetic. A few more particulars about the author are obtained from the second introductory stanza of the work and the last two stanzas which form the author's praśasti. Here we are told that the author Kanakāmara was born in a Brāhmaṇa family of the Candā-rishi-goṭra. This goṭra may be identical with the *Candrakula* which is said to have been a division of the Vairi Sākhā sprung from the *Kotika gana*. Sāntisuri the author of a commentary on Uttarādhyayana ( 11th century ), and Devendra's teacher Amaradeva ( 12th century ) belonged to different subdivisions of this kula.<sup>1</sup> It is, However, noteworthy that these authors were Svetāmbara while Kanakāmara was avowedly a Digambara monk. In the introductory stanza as well as the praśasti, the author mentions the name of his teacher as the learned Mangaladeva ( Budha Mangaladeva or Pandit Mangaladeva ) who may be identical with the author of Dharma-ratnākara a compilatory work on Jain religion and philosophy.<sup>2</sup>

Our work does not mention the time of its composition, nor have I been able to discover any mention of the author in other works. Thus we are thrown upon the internal evidence of the work to determine its date. Of the four old manuscripts used for preparing the text of this edition, the two from Jaipur are dated in Vikrama samvat 1558 and 1597 respectively. Therefore V. S. 1558 i. e. A. D. 1502 is the *terminus aul quem* for the date of the work. For fixing the upper limit we have the mention of Siddhasena, Samantabhadra, Akalamkadeva, Jayadeva, Svayambhu and Puspadanta at the beginning of the work.<sup>3</sup> The first of these is the celebrated

1. Charpentier: Uttaradhyayana sutra, introduction p. 54 & 57.

2. I saw a ms. of this work in the Balatkara gana temple at Karanja. It consists of 151 leaves and was copied in samvat 1667. At the end of the work the author says—

कृतं मयेदं सकलादिशास्त्रं रत्नाकराख्यं बुधमंगलेन ।  
नीत्वा रद्वस्यं च समस्तशास्त्रात् नन्दत्वहो वै चिरकालमूर्धन्या ॥ ?

The time of the composition of the work is unknown. ( See Catalogue of C. P. & Berar Mss., and दिगम्बर जैन ग्रंथकर्ता और उनके ग्रंथ by Pt. Nathuram. )

3. I, 2, 8-9.

author of the Nyāyāvātāra and other works. There has been a large amount of controversy about his date which fluctuates between the first century B. C. and the 7th century A. D.<sup>1</sup> Five works of Samantabhadra have so far come to light. His date has also been a subject of controversy and he has been assigned to various dates between the 2nd and the 7th cent. A. D. What we are absolutely certain of, is that he lived prior to 705 A. D. when the Harivamśa purāna of Jinasena which mentions him, was completed.<sup>2</sup> Akalamkadeva is the author of many works. His date is also uncertain though some inscriptional and literary records connect him with the court of Sāhasatunga who is generally identified with the Rashtrakūta king Krishna I, and therefore he is assigned to the middle of the 7th century A. D.<sup>2</sup> No work of Jayadeva has so far come to my knowledge but he is mentioned by a later day author Mallibhushaṇa in his Nāgakumāracarita, as the first of those who wrote a life of Nāgakumāra.<sup>3</sup> Svayambhu is known to be the author of two large Apabhramsa works. He flourished between the 7th and the 10th century A. D.<sup>4</sup> Pushpadanta has now become well known by his three Apabhramsa works two of which, Jasaharacarita and Nāyakumāracarita have already been published. His Mahāpurāna is proved to have been completed in A. D. 965.

Thus, of the six authors mentioned by Kanakāmara the latest to have lived is Pushpadanta. In fact, the author seems to have mentioned them in their chronological order. Therefore A. D. 965 proves to be the *terminus a-quo* for the date of our author.

In the author's praśasti mentioned above, there is some information of historical value which may ultimately help to determine precisely the date of our author. Here the author says that he produced the work at Asaiya town, out of regard for the minister to whom king Vijavāla was attached, who was a veritable mirror to the face of king Vijavāla, who attracted the mind of king Bhuvāla and who amused the heart of king Karṇa. Thus, the kings mentioned seem to be named Vijayapāla, Bhūpāla and Karṇa who lived within the life time of a single minister and who actually ruled at Asaiya or had it included in their kingdom.

After a long search, I feel inclined to identify these kings with those mentioned in a few obscure inscriptions which have not yet been assigned their

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1. Dr. P. L. Vaidya: Nyayavatara, Bombay, 1928, Introduction.

2. Catalogue of C. P. & Berar Mss, introduction.

3. H. L. Jain: Nayakumaracarita, introduction p. XXI.

4. H. L. Jain: Apabhramsa literature, Allahabad University Journal V. I, p. 169.

proper place in the royal dynastic lists. The first of these inscriptions is the Damoh Stone Inscription which was discovered in the Hatta Tahsil of Damoh in C. P., and is now deposited in the Nagpur Museum.<sup>1</sup> It is written in Apabhramsa with a free translation in Sanskrit. It recites that one Vijayapāla Kshatriya was born in the Viśvāmītra Gotra. He conquered a hero named Kai. His son was Bhuvanapāla who defeated the Kalacuris, the Gujaras and the Deccan kings.<sup>2</sup> Rai Bahadur Hiralal thinks that this inscription probably belongs to the 12th century and that the persons named in the record were, perhaps, commanders of armies and possibly, related to the Gulila princes of Mevādī in which dynasty there was one Vijayasimha who married Śyāmāladevi daughter of Udayāditya of Mālwa by whom he had a daughter Alhanadevi who married Gayākarna of Dāhala.<sup>3</sup> The second record is a fragmentary inscription found at Kalinjar which speaks of a king named Bhūmipāla the son of Vijayapāla, and goes on to say, after a lacuna, that the son had made himself the ornament of the southern direction and had vanquished the ocean-like Karna.<sup>4</sup> Bhūmipāla is found mentioned in a third fragmentary inscription found at Tewar.<sup>5</sup> All the three inscriptions, on palaeographic grounds, are assigned to

1. Rai Bahadur Hiralal: Inscriptions in C. P. & Berar. Nagpur 1932 p. 55.

2. The following lines of the inscription are taken from the Nagari-Pracarini-Patuka Vol. VI, p. 5, compared with a hand rubbing copy of the inscription kindly furnished by R. B. Hiralal.

विसामित्त गोत्त उत्तमचरित विमल पवित्तो गण ।  
 अरघड घडणो संसजिय दूवड्ढो भूवाण ॥  
 दूवड्ढो पटि परिठिअउ खत्तिय विजयपालु ।  
 जेणे काइउ रणि विजिणुउ तह सुअ भुवणपालु ॥  
 कलचुरि गुज्जर ससहरह दक्खिण चइ सुख अंड ॥  
 चहुरा अहरण विजिणण हरिसराअ भुजदंड ॥

3. Inscriptions in C. P. & Berar, p. 55.

4. Nilakantha Inscription No. II, JASB Vol. XVII. I am obliged to Prof. V. V. Mirashi for kindly drawing my attention to this inscription as well as the one next mentioned. It contains the following lines:—

अजनि विजयपालस्तत्पुत्रो भूमिपालः शिततरकरवालध्वस्तराजन्ममालः।  
 .....सूनुः कुम्भोद्भवाभो नभितावनीसृत्  
 यो दक्षिणाशाभरणीकृतात्मा कर्णार्णवं तूर्णमपाचकार ॥

5. Indian Antiquary Vol. XX p. 85. The following broken lines have been read—

4 महासमुद्रात्सार्धं भ्रियां समभवद् भुवि भूमिपालः  
 7 .....त्रिपुरीयचतुःपथे ।  
 8 .....निवासं श्री सिंहपुर्याम् ॥

the 12th century A. D. My idea is that the Vijayapāla of the Damoh inscription is identical with the Vijayapāla of the Nilakantha inscription of Kalinjar and that the Bhuvanapāla of the first inscription is identical with the Bhūmipāla of the other two inscriptions, and further that the Vijayapāla and Bhuvanapāla or Bhūmipāla of these inscriptions are identical with kings Vijavāla and Bhūvāla mentioned by Kanakāmara.

It is not quite easy to fit in these kings in any of the known dynastic lists, but the locality of the inscriptions as well as their contents tempt one to look for their identification amongst the rulers of Bundelkhanda of the 11th or 12th century. In the Candela dynasty of Kalinjar we find mention of a king named Vijayapāla who succeeded Vidyādhara, a contemporary of king Bhojadeva of Malwa. One of the sons of this Vijayapāla proved very illustrious. He scored a victory over the mighty Karṇadeva Kalacuri and annexed his southern dominions.<sup>1</sup> This event was commemorated by the production of a drama Prabodhacandrodaya in Sanskrit. Can we not take this son of Vijayapāla as identical with our Bhuvanapāla, Bhūmipāla or Bhūvāla who in one inscription is said to have defeated the Kalacuris and in another king Karṇa? The only difficulty is that in the Prabodhacandrodaya as well as in a few inscriptions this king's name has been mentioned as Kīrtivarma. But this may have been his other name, probably assumed after his victory over Karṇa. Prior to this victory, Karṇa had raided the Candela kingdom. It was, probably, during this period of Karṇa's ascendancy that Kanakāmara wrote his Karakaṇḍacarita and mentioned his patron minister as the delighter of the heart of Karṇa narinda.

If these identifications are accepted, there is no difficulty in fixing the time of the composition of the work. From several inscriptions it is known that Karṇa must have ruled from about 1043 to 1068 and Kirtivarma alias Bhuvanapāla, Bhūmipāla or Bhūvāla from about 1063 to 1098 A. D. Our work, therefore, may have been composed about 1065 A. D. Āsāpuri where the work was produced must have existed some where in Bundelkhand.

A brief account of some of my inconclusive attempts at the identification of the kings mentioned by Kanakāmara and the place where he wrote, may, now, be given here for the benefit of those who might make a further attempt in the field. At the very outset of my inquiry I came across the following note in the Archaeological Survey Report for 1872-73 by Alexander Cunningham, p. 183, on Āsāpuri:

“ Twelve miles to the south-west of Baijanāth ( in the Punjab ) there is a lofty hill crowned with a temple dedicated to Āsāpuri Devi. It was built, according



to an inscription, by Vijayarāma the eldest son of Rājā Candrabhāna." So far it was very encouraging, for Āsāpuri might be our Āsāiya and Vijayarāma may be the same as Vijayapāla. But the note went on to mention yet another two inscriptions of the same king dated in samvat 1744 and 1721 which showed that this Vijayarāma could never be the Same as our Vijayapāla, who, as we have seen, must have lived prior to Samvat 1558. In the same work, however, I found another reference which definitely connected the locality with Jainism. We are told that in the temple of Bajjnath there is placed, in one corner, a stone with a Jaina inscription. This I found published in Epigraphia Indica Vol. I page 118. The first part of it runs thus:

ओं संवत् १२९६ वर्षे फाल्गुण वदि ५ रवौ कौरप्रामे ब्रह्मक्षत्रगोत्रोत्पन्न व्यय० मानुपुत्राभ्यां व्य०  
दोल्हण आल्हणाभ्यां स्वकारित श्री महावीरदेवचैत्ये श्री महावीरजिनमूलाबिंबं आत्मधेयार्थं कारितं

This means that in samvat 1296=1240 A. D. two merchants Dolhana and Alhana, sons of merchant Mānu of Brahma-kshatra Gotra built a temple at Kiragrāma and installed therein the image of Mahāvira. Kiragrāma is in the Kangra district of the Punjab where the Bajjnath temple exists. The names of the two merchants mentioned here are similar to those of the three sons of the minister who patronised our poet. But such names are frequent amongst the Rajputs. This was all and nothing further could be discovered about the locality.

The names of the kings, and more particularly, those of the minister's sons, suggested to me Rajputana as a possibly hopeful field. Looking into the 'Annals and antiquities of Rajputāna' by James Tod<sup>1</sup> I found mention of Āsi a fortress which was assigned to Anurāj by his father Bisaldeo who reigned about A. D. 1064 as the ruler of Bundi State. It was, most probably, this very Āsi which was mentioned by Alberuni when he says "Marching from Kanoj towards the South-west, you come to Āsi eighteen parsakhas from Kanoj."<sup>2</sup> Āsi, I thought, may do for Āsāiya. The son of Anuraj was Ishaṭpal which showed that the kings of this dynasty did bear names ending in Pāla, and in the Cauhan genealogy we find two names Kan Rae and Vijayaraj which resemble our Kanna and Vijavāla. The latter i. e. Vijayaraj is said to have been the adopted successor to Prithiraj<sup>3</sup> and they appear to have lived about 1100 or 1200 A. D. But, firstly, there is no direct connection between Kan Rae and Vijayaraj as would be necessary if they were to be accepted as

1. Oxford 1920, p. 1461.

2. Each parsakha being equal to four miles or one kuroh ( krosha ). Alberuni's India .vol. I Trubner's Cr. S. p. 202.

3. It is also said by James Tod that his name was on the pillar at Felhi. (?)

those mentioned by our author. Secondly, they are separated from each other by nearly two generations. Thirdly, they were junior members of the family and are not shown to have reigned any where; and, lastly, the list is compiled from the accounts of bards without much corroborative evidence. Therefore they are mere names to us and no emphasis could be laid upon their identity.

Passing on to other Rajput dynasties I found the mention of Vijayachandra in the Gaharwal dynasty of Kannoj. Two copper plates of his dated A. D. 1168 and 1169 respectively, and two stone inscriptions both of A. D. 1169 have come to light.<sup>1</sup> Probably this same king is mentioned as Vijayapāla in Prithvirāja-raso.<sup>2</sup>

In the Solanki dynasty of Gujrat there was one Karna who ruled from A. D. 1064 to 1094. He was the son of Bhima. He had three ministers Munjal, Sautu, and Udaya, the last two of whom built Jain temples. Udaya had five sons Āhaḍa, Chāhaḍa, Bāhaḍa, Ambaḍa and Solla. Karna's son was Siddharaj Jayasimha.<sup>3</sup>

Amongst the Ranas of Chittor is mentioned one Karansimha who was the son of Samarsi, whom he succeeded in A. D. 1193. His son was Mahup.<sup>4</sup>

In the same dynasty, a little earlier, we find mention of Vijayasimha the son and successor of Vairisimha. One of his inscriptions is dated in A. D. 1116.<sup>5</sup> His daughter Alhanadevi was married to Gayākarna of the Kalacuri dynasty of Cedi for whom we have epigraphical records of A. D. 1122 and 1151. Kings that succeeded Vijayasimha in order, were Arisimha, Chodasimha and Vikramasimha; but nothing, in particular, is known about them. The last was succeeded by Ranasimha who is also called Karnsimha, Karanasimha or Karna.<sup>6</sup>

These mentions, by themselves, do not justify any identification with any of the kings mentioned by Kanakāmara because any identification must not only suit the time of our author but must also explain the mention of the town and of the other two princes. A variant reading in place of 'गिवभूवालहो' is found in Ms. J. which reads it as 'गिय भूवालहो'. If we accept this reading then भूवाल no longer remains a

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1. Ep. Ind. IV. P. 118; Ind. Ant. XV. p. 7. Arch. Sur. XI P. 125, and J A O S VI P. 548.
  2. भारत के प्राचीन राजवंश Vol III, P. 107.
  3. Bom. Gaz. Vol. I. History of Gujrat.
  4. Tod: Annals of Rajputana p. 303-4.
  5. Raj. Mus. Re. 1915-16 p. 3.
  6. Hist. of Rajputana by G. H. Ojha Ajmer 1927 P. 444-445.

proper name and there remain only two names Vijavāla and Kanna to be identified and the town Āsāya. It was on this basis that I once felt inclined to identify our Vijavāla with Vijayasimha of Udaipur and Kanna with his son-in-law Gayakarna who might have been staying with his father-in-law and felt friendly with the former's minister at the time when Kanakāmara wrote his work at Āsi which though far away from Udaipur and even Chittor, is on the borders of the state.

This, however, did not seem very satisfactory as it had obvious weak points. So, in order to strengthen the identifications further or to discover a more satisfactory solution, I turned to the history of the Kalacuris of whom Gayākarnadeva was already thought as probably identical with our Kanna. Their genealogy showed two other kings who could be thought of as equivalent to our Karna. These were Karnadeva son of Gangeyadeva, who conquered many neighbouring kings and for whom we have an epigraphical record of 1042 A. D.<sup>1</sup> and his son Yaś'ahkarnadeva of whom one copper plate is dated A. D. 1122. His son was Gayakarnadeva of whom we have already spoken. We also find in this genealogy one Vijayasimhadeva of whom two copper plates are dated A. D. 1180 and 1196.<sup>2</sup>

Besides these, we have an account of a Kalacuri prince called Vijjala or Vijjana who was at first the minister of war<sup>3</sup> under Tailapa II of the Cālukya dynasty from whom he usurped the throne of Kalyana and extended his dominions further. The earliest epigraphical record for him is of A. D. 1157 and the latest of A. D. 1165. One of the titles used by him was 'Kalinjarapura-varādhiśvara' or lord of the best city of Kalinjar. From the account given of him in Bāsava purāna, a Lingāyat work and Vijjalarājacarita, a Jain work, he appears to have been a great patron of Jainism and to have been assassinated in A. D. 1167, as a result of a Lingayat confederacy led by Basava.<sup>3</sup> Thus, in the Kalacuri dynasty there have been kings who could be thought of as identical with Vijavāla and Kanna of Kanakāmara.

The place where the work was composed at once reminds a student of modern history of the battlefield where Sir Arthur Wellesley defeated the Marathas in 1803. It is Assaye now a small village in the Bhokardan Taluka of the Aurangabad district of the Hyderabad State. No previous history of the place is known, but it was certainly included in the kingdom of the Rastrakutas. Could it,

1. Ep. Ind. Vol. 11 p. 305.

2. J. B. A. S., VIII p. 481. J A XVII p. 338;

¶ दण्डनायक

3. Early History of the Deccan, Sec. XII and XIII.

then, be that the Kaṇṇa narinda of Kanakāmāra was the Rashtrakuta king Krishna III who has been mentioned by Pushpadanta as Kaṇṇa<sup>1</sup> ? If it be so, then Vijayapāla and Bhuvanapāla may have been his deputies ruling at Assaye. Krishna III is known to have conquered the Cera, Cola, Pandya and Simhala,<sup>2</sup> and Kanakāmāra may have been led to attribute these conquests to his hero by this example of his time. In that case he would be a contemporary of Pushpadanta whom he has mentioned. This Assaye is not very far away from the Terapura caves which the author must have visited and which probably inspired him to write this work while returning from there and staying at Assaye.

Another possible conjecture identifies the Āsaiya with Āsiragarh in Khandesh which was named after Āśādevi enshrined there. A small village near the fortress is still called Āsi. In our text there is a marginal note Āsāpuri on the word Āsaiya. Before the building of the existing fortress, the place may have been called Āsāpuri. It is wellknown to have been a seat of government during the pre-Muhammadian period.

## TERĀPURA AND ITS CAVE-TEMPLES

Chapters IV and V of Karakaṇḍacariu are taken up by the description and previous history of Terāpura and a cave-temple in its vicinity. The Terāpura mentioned in the work is identifiable with Tera a village in the Osmanabad district of Hyderabad State, situated in 18-19 N and 76-9 E on the Tirna river, twelve miles north-east of Osmanabad. It was known to the ancients as Tagara which name had baffled the attempts of scholars at identification for more than a century. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, writing about it in his Early History of the Deccan, said "Tagara is placed by the author of the Periplus at a distance of ten days journey to the east of Paithan. It is mentioned in a copper-plate grant of the first half of the seventh century and the princes of the Silāhāra dynasty call themselves sovereigns of Tagara, the best of towns, in all their grants. Some have identified it with

1. Nayakumaracariu, Introduction.
2. The colophon of Yasastilaka of Somadeva runs as follows:—

‘ शकनृपकालातीतसंवत्सरशतेष्वष्टस्वेकाशतित्यधिकेषु गतेषु अंकतः ८८१ सिद्धार्थसंवत्सरान्तर्गतचैत्रमास-  
मदनप्रयोदश्यां पाण्ड्य-सिंहल-चोल-चेरमप्रभृतीन्महीपतीन्प्रसाध्य मेलपाटीप्रवर्धमानराज्यप्रभावे श्री कृष्णराज-  
देवे सति.....’

Devagiri and others with Junnar, but in both cases its bearing from Paithan as given by the Greek geographers has not been taken into account. I have elsewhere discussed the question and have proposed Dharur in the Nizam's territory as the site of the ancient city".<sup>1</sup> It was only in 1901 that Dr. Fleet was finally able to show that the ancient and famous Tagara exists to this day known by the natural modern form of its former name as Tera in the Nizam's dominions.<sup>2</sup> The town is so ancient that it was 'possibly known in the Buddha's time. A teacher of olden times named Tagara-sikhin is several times mentioned. Sikhin is otherwise known as a name and the distinctive epithet Tagara may possibly be local and mean 'of Tagara' the modern Tera'.<sup>3</sup>

According to Kanakāmara, Karakaṇḍa was encamping to the south of Terāpura. The king of the place known as Siva visited him and told him about the existence of a large cave containing a Jina image at the foot of a hill in deep forest. Karakaṇḍa visited the cave and worshipped the Jina. He renewed the temple (or built a fresh cave), installed in it another image of Pārśvanātha which he discovered on the top of the mountain, buried in an ant hill, and built two more caves on the upper side of the existing cave. He also discovered a fountain of water in the old cave. Now, I give below a summary of the description of the existing caves of Dhārāśiva as noticed by Burgess—<sup>4</sup>

Dhārāśiva is about twelve miles north of Tuljāpura and twenty-four west by south from Bārsi standing just above the brow of the Bālāghāt which forms the watershed between the Sina on the west and the Ternā, a large feeder of the Manjirā, on the East. It is the chief town of a Talukā or district of the same name, and, like Tuljāpura, is fully 2000 feet above the sea-level.

About two miles north-east from the town, in a ravine facing the west, is a group of caves known as the Dābar Lenā or Torlā Lenā. Four of them are in the north side of the ravine and three on the opposite side facing the north-east. The former are Jaina excavations but some of the latter are probably Vaishnava. They are cut in a soft conglomerate rock, of very unequal texture, containing much haematite, and which is easily abraded. By the decay of the rock they are much dilapidated.

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1. Early History of the Deccan, 1927, page 59.
  2. The misspelt Thair, Ther, Tair, etc. of maps. Imp. Gaztr. Vol. II, 1908, page 82; J. R. A. S. 1901, page 587 ff.
  3. Rhys Davids: Buddhist India, page 31.
  4. Arch. Survey of Western India, Vol. III.

In front of the principal cave on the north side has been erected a Saiva temple surrounded by a small court enclosed by a high wall with a Dharmaśālā on one side and a platform on the other. A few yards to its west, on a lower level, is the cave No. 1 which is only subsidiary to the principal cave No. 2. Its front verandah measures 26 feet by 7 feet with two pillars each about 2 feet 10 inches square. It has three doors leading into as many separate apartments which were never finished and hence present an irregular size. The central room was intended for a shrine but the dividing walls have given way.

To the east of the principal cave is cave No. 3. It is better preserved but has been long occupied and divided by stone and mud walls. The hall of it is about 59 ft. square and 11 ft. 3 inches high, the room being supported by twenty columns leaving an open area of 35 ft. square in the centre. Two of the columns in each side are round, standing on thin square plinths, the other columns being square and all have capitals and a neat collar of carving, a foot deep, round the head of the shaft. The shafts taper from about 2 ft. 10 inches to 2 ft. 7½ inches square. The six octagonal columns in the verandah have a beautiful frieze over them which has mostly fallen. At the east end is an apartment 19 ft. by 8½ ft. and another inside the verandah about 13 ft. square with a large rough mass left in the middle about 5 ft. by 5½ ft. as if intended to be fastened into an image. The verandah measures 60 ft. by 8 ft. 8 inches and five doors enter from it into the hall. In each of the sidewalls are five cells and four in the back, besides the shrine 19 ft. by 8 ft. containing an image somewhat similar to the one in the principal cave. In the cell to the west of the shrine also there is a figure of a Jina seated on a high seat with figures behind similar to those in the principal cave, only, instead of the snake hoods there is a plain *nimbus*.

Cave No. 4 is close to the east side of this and consists of a hall 28 ft. by 26 to 27 ft. with four round columns supporting the roof, surmounted by a sort of architrave 13¾ inches deep. But the shafts of the columns have all disappeared. It seems never to have had a verandah, properly so called, but only a projecting drip over the front wall which is pierced for one large central and two smaller side doors. There is one cell at each side of the hall, near the front, one of them unfinished, and there were two more in the back wall, but the partition between the east one and the shrine has been broken through. The shrine is about 9 ft. 6 inches by 12 ft. and contained a Jina similar to those in other caves but very much disfigured by the crumbling away of the rock and the soot of ages as it has long been used as a dwelling. The central door is surrounded by the plain fascias, a roll moulding and a border of leaves. Over the main door is a shallow arched recess.

The principal cave, i. e. cave No. 2, is the largest of the group. Unfortunately, the rock has split down from above and the whole front, with the exception of a small fragment, had fallen down. It has, however, been recently repaired. The verandah, 78 ft. by 10 ft. 4 inches, in all probability, had six or eight pillars with massive bracket capitals supporting its front. Five doors through the back wall lead into the great hall of the cave. The court in front of the verandah is now quite filled up, but its entrance is still visible its pediment being carved with a sitting figure of a Jina with a nimbus behind the head and Nāga figures on either side and other indistinct figures.

In the west end of the verandah has been a door into a small adjoining excavation containing a cistern, and in front of it a boiler-shaped cistern has been built which can be filled by pouring the water into a channel that passes through the wall from the apartment where the cistern is. In the room of the cistern there are three loose blocks of very hard stone, sculptured with figures of nude Jinas. One of them is on a slab and represents Pārśvanātha with the snake behind him and its seven hoods spread out over his head. Another is a square block, apparently, part of a pillar, on each side of which a standing nude Jina is represented with a triple *chhatra* or umbrellas, over their heads. A third is a slab with a Jina seated cross-legged under a *chhatra* and having a worshipper at each knee, and four small figures below, some apparently worshipping and others engaged, perhaps, discoursing music. The chamber, in which these figures are, measures about 17 ft. by 12 ft. with two square pillars in front and two openings in the floor into the cistern, which probably extends far back under the rock.

The great Sālā or hall of the cave is not quite square, being wider at the back than in front, the former width being 85 feet, the latter only 79 feet, while the depth is about 80 feet. In this area are thirtytwo pillars, arranged in two concentric squares; the inner square has twelve pillars, and encloses an area 23 ft. 9 inch. square, and 10 ft. 2 inch. high; the outer, about 9½ ft. from the walls, has twenty pillars and encloses an area about 55 ft. deep by 58 wide, leaving an aisle round the central square about 13 ft. wide in front and back while along the sides it is 14 ft. wide. The roofs of the aisles on each side of this outer square vary in height, with a tendency to increase towards the back, the back aisle being 12 ft. 6 inch. high and the one in front of it 11 ft. 7 inch. at the back, and slightly less in front, while the aisles are about 10 ft. 4 inch. in height.

In each sidewall are eight cells, each about 9 ft. square and in the back are six, three on each side of the shrine which occupies the centre. The cells are all



३. तेरापुर की प्रधान गुफा का बाहरसे दृश्य.  
A view from outside of cave No. 2, the principal cave of the group. The cross mark indicates the entrance to the water cistern attached to this great cave.  
( Page 44, intro. )





plain, and exactly of the character of those usually found in Bauddha caves. In the floor of one cell, in the north-west corner, is a small hole which is constantly filled with water, and may possibly have some connection with the cistern; in one of the cells in the back is an image now worshipped as Hari Narayana, but this has, probably, been imported into its present position; and in a recess in the next cell to the left of the shrine, is a black statue of a nude Jina, 6 ft. 1 inch high with a triple *chhatrī* over his head. The recess and figure have all been carefully done up with plaster some ten or twelve years ago and without breaking this coating it was impossible to say whether the image had been carved *in situ* or not. There seems no reason, however, to doubt that it belonged originally to the cave.

The shrine is 19 ft. 3 inches wide by fully 15 ft. deep and 13 ft. high, the threshold being raised by two steps considerably above the level of the floor of the cave. It is occupied by a large, black image, seated on a *simhāsana* or lion-throne 4 ft. high and 6 ft. 10 inch. wide with a passage or *pradakṣhinā* 5 ft. wide quite round it. This image has also been carefully repaired with plaster and represents Pārśvanātha, the 23rd Tirthamkara, seated crosslegged in the ascetic attitude or *Dhyāna Mudrā* with his hands in his lap, the palms being turned up. The ends of the seat are represented as supported by lions, one of them, however, much damaged. In front are two deer one on each side of an object now quite obliterated, but which from other examples, I have no doubt, was a wheel much like those on the fronts of the thrones in the Bauddha caves at Ajanta and Ellora and on the large Pārśvanātha image of the 13th century at the latter place. Behind the image are represented the ends of a pillow against which he rests; from behind it issue the heads of *sārdūlas* (mythological animals allied to the lion, but usually with a head somewhat resembling a goat's), and behind them again two *chavari*-bearers with high, jewelled headdresses and necklaces over the heads of whom are fat Vidyādharas, flying in the air, each of which holds one end of a garland which is supposed to hang behind the head of the Jina. The great snake, with its seven hoods, shades his head, forming a sort of aureole round it, while on each snake-head is a small crown. These figures are all covered over with plaster and painted in a variety of colours. The image itself is perfectly black, and, in the darkness, looks grim enough. It measures 6 ft. from knee to knee, 4 ft. 2½ inch. across the shoulders, 3 ft. 6 inch. from the palm of the hand to the chin, the face is 2 ft. 5½ inch. from ear to ear over the eyes, and 1 ft. 5 inch. in length upto the hair which is in curled folds with a top-knot, and the ears are 7 inches in length.

The description of the temple hall with its double row of pillars and twenty two cells besides the central shrine and other chambers affords enough justification for

its being called a temple of a thousand pillars by our poet, while the description of the chief image agrees in substance with that which we find in our work of the image discovered by Karakaṇḍa and imported into the temple ( iv, 9 ). The chamber connected with the cistern and having two holes in the floor is probably the old shrine where Karakaṇḍa discovered the fountain of water. As said above, there is yet another cell where we have a hole in the floor constantly filled with water. On comparing the old and the new description of the cave closely, one can not help feeling that in Kanakāmara's narrative has been preserved, for about a thousand years, a substantially correct account of this monument of great antiquity and interest.

The name Dhārāśiva is probably derived from the fact that there was a spring of water ( Dhārā ) and that one ancient king of the place was named ' Siva '. In the sanskrit version of the story by Subhachandra we are told that the persons who called upon Karakaṇḍa when the latter encamped near Terapura, were two forest guards named Dhārā and śiva. §

#### WHO EXCAVATED THE FIRST CAVE ?

We have seen above that according to Kanakāmara Karakaṇḍa built two new caves and either renewed the first cave or built yet another cave before causing the fountain to be opened. The question naturally arises ' Who excavated the first cave ? '. This question occurred to Karakaṇḍa himself as it does to us, and he got some one to tell him the story of its origin. † A Vidyādhara told Karakaṇḍa that two Vidyādhara brothers Nila and Mahānila, originally ruling in Southern Vedyardha ( Veyaddha or Vijayaddha ) came and settled down at Terāpura, became converted to Jainism and excavated the cave.

While investigating whether any historical basis could be found for this origin of the cave, I came upon the following statement about the Silāhāra princes in the Early History of the Deccan by Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. ¶

"The Silāhāra princes trace their origin to Jimūtavāhana the son of Jimūtaketu who was the king of a certain class of demigods called Vidyādharas, and who saved the life of a serpent named Sankhacūda by offering himself as a victim to Garuda in his place. One of the titles borne by the princes of all the three families was Tagara-

§ धारा-शिवाभिधानौ द्वौ भिल्लौ मीतिप्रदौ भुवः ।  
एतद्वननिर्यंतरावासाते द्वारि दूरतः ॥ ७, २६ ॥

† Chapter V.

¶ Poona, 1927, p. 119.

*puravanādhisvara* or lords of Tagara, the best of cities, which fact has a historical significance. It shows that the Silāhāras belonged to a family that once possessed supreme sovereignty and reigned at Tagara. In one Silāhāra grant it is expressly stated that the race known by the name of Silāhāra was that of the kings who were masters of Tagara" ( शिलाहाराख्यवंशोऽयं तमरेश्वरभूयताम् ), As mentioned in a former section, Tagara was a famous town in the early centuries of the Christian era, and retained its importance till a very late period, but, unfortunately, the town has not yet been identified, nor have we found any trace of the Silāhāra kingdom with Tagara as its capital. Perhaps it existed between the close of the Āndhrabhṛtya period and the foundation of the Cālukya power."

From this account, two facts emerge very prominently; firstly, that the Silāhāra princes, according to their own statement, were the descendants of a Vidyādhara, and secondly, that they once had their capital at Tagara which, as already shown, is the same as our Terapura. I, therefore, conclude that the first Jaina cave at Tera was excavated by one of the early Silāhāra princes who also installed the image of Pārśvanātha. Kanakāmara has also incidentally given to us the origin of the Silāhāras which substantially corroborates and amplifies the information gathered from inscriptions. He tells us that the Vidyādharas, Nila and Mahānila came from the Southern Vijayārdha. In Somadeva's Kathāsarit-sāgara † we are told that on the Himācala mountain there were two Vedyardhas of Vidyādharas, the Northern and the Southern. On the upper side of Kailasa is the Northern Vedyardha and on the lower side is the southern Vedyardha.

From this we might conclude that the ancestors of the Silāhāra princes originally came from the Southern Hīmalayas. Kanakāmara tells us that they had to leave their ancestral home and fly away from Rathnupura (Rahaṇura) in Vedyardha on account of the pressure of the enemies. On this point also the Kathāsarit-sāgara throws some light. In Lambaka XIV of that work we have an account of a protracted war between Naravāhanadatta and the Vidyādharas of the Southern Vedyardha in which the latter were completely vanquished and Naravāhanadatta was crowned king of the Vidyādharas. The coronation is described in Lambaka XV. We also find

† Kathasarit-sagara XIV, 3, 65-66.

इह विद्याधराणां द्वौ वैशर्षीं स्तो हिमाचले ।

उत्तरो दक्षिणश्चैव नाना तच्छृंगभूमिगौ ।

परतः किल कैलासादुत्तरो ऽर्वाकु दक्षिणः ।

mention of Jimūtavāhana ( XVI, 3, 7 ) as the king of the Vidyādhara who lost his overlordship because he belauded his charity and sacrifice before Nārada.✕

The existence of a ruling dynasty of Vidyādhara to the south of the Narmada is also vouchsafed by Padmagupta in his Navasāhasānkacarita where his contemporary hero Sindhurāja is said to have been helped by a Vidyādhara chief Sankhacūda the son of Sikhandaketu, against the Asura king Vajrānkuṣa of Ratnavati. §

I may appear to be making history out of fables and fairytales, but the pieces of information culled here fit in so well with what we know from epigraphical records and literary traditions that the temptation to regard them as historical is irrefragable. At any rate, the conclusion can safely be drawn that the ancestors of the Silāhāras, came from the border of the Himalayas, that they founded the city of great fame and antiquity, Tagara, and that they early became converts to Jainism and built the large cave-temple near their capital. Perhaps the name ' Silāhāra ' also points to their mountain origin.

Burgess has assigned the caves roughly to the period between 500 and 650.A.D. But this is only a conjecture. As we have seen, all of them may not be of the same period. The Silāhāras are known to have been reigning near the coast in the Thana district from 810 to 1260 having their capital at Puri ( Elephanta ). They were the governors of Konkan under the Rashtrakuta kings. Their three branches ruled in the Deccan in different parts, but the period of their supremacy at Terapura or Tagara is quite unknown. As we have already seen, Karakaṇḍa seems to have lived some time between 800 B. C. and 500 B. C. No wonder if that was the period of the Silāhāra ascendancy at Terapura.

As to the image of Pārśvanātha which Karakaṇḍa found buried in an anthill on the top of the hill, and which he then installed in the first cave, Kanakāmara tells us, as Karakaṇḍa was told by the Vidyādhara, that another two Vidyādhara who were brothers and friends of Nila, while on a religious tour from their home in the Northern Vedyardha to Lankā, picked it up from a hill called ' Siripudi ' in Malaya country ( Malabar ), and deposited it on the present hill. It is also said that the Jaina temple, at Siripudi was built by Suraprabha the king of Lankā who was a descendant of Rāvaṇa.

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✕ ' जीमूतवाहनो प्येषः पृष्टो विद्याधरेश्वरः

चक्रवर्तिपदप्रप्तिकारणं नारदविषा ॥ ७ ॥

आचक्ष्यौ कल्पवृक्षस्य दानं निजतनोस्तथा

तेनाभ्रदयत्पदात्स्वस्मात्सुकृतोदीरेण सः ॥ ८ ॥

§ Indian Antiquary, Vol. LXII, 1933, pp. 101-107.

## METRE

The prevailing metre of Karakaṇḍacariu of Kanakāmara is पञ्चटिका intercepted by a few lines or single Kaḍavakas here and there in अलिङ्ग or पादाकुलक, besides the Dhruvakas. The variations in complete stanzas are as follows: —

Sandhi	Kaḍavaka	Name of metre	Nature of the metre.
I	7- 8 } 12-13 }	समानिका	A vritta metre with the scheme र ज ग ल in each foot.
	17	समानिका & तूणक	Half of the stanza is तूणक which is double of समानिका.
III	14	हृदयिणी	Consisting of four र.
	15 & 18	दीपक	Has 10 matras ending in a short.
IV	17	समानिका	( See above )
	16	सोमराजी or संखणारी	Has two य.
V	1	समानिका	( See above )
	11	दीपक	( See above )
VII	10	समानिका	( See above )
	11	?	Has 24 matras in each foot with caesura after the 10th and 18th; two such feet rhyming with each other.
VIII	3	चित्रपदा	With the scheme भ म ग ग
	4	सोमराजी	( See above )
	5	समानिका	( See above )
IX	3	प्रमाणिका	With the scheme ज र ग ग
	7 & 20	दीपक	( See above )
X	17	समानिका	( See above )
	26	?	Has the first foot of 16 matras rhyming with the second of 8 matras.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

### TEXT.

Sandhi	Kad.	Line	For	Read
I	5	5	पाणिवहेव्वइं	पाणि वहेव्वइं
I	17	4	चोरचार	चोरजार
II	4	6	तुम्हइं	तुम्हइं
IV	10	7	जय जय सिरि०	जय जयसिरि०
V	4	2	ससिक्तदिवायर०	ससिक्त दिवायर०
V	11	2	सग्गमि	सग्गम्मि
VII	9	4	वि अद्धि आएं	विअद्धिआएं
VII	10	7	भाविऊण	थाविऊण
VII	11	10	आसिवरायउ	आसि वरायउ
VIII	3	5	सुंदरु	Add a foot note on it that K. reads सुदत्तु and the टिप्पणकार regards it as the name of the cowherd.
IX	11	6	घणमंसपवड्ढि	घणमंसपवड्ढि
IX	17	2	वरचमइं	वरचमरइं
X	9	13	जो	सो
X	9	14	महिहरु	महिहरेरु
X	21	3	सकंठी	सकंठी
X	29	10	उच्चइ	उच्चइ

### TRANSLATION.

II	8	2	These three mighty etc	These three bamboos shall become the mighty staffs etc.
II	18	3	I shall be excused etc	Two crimes more I shall still forgive.
IV	15	7	breathed heavily	moaned long.
X	26	21	with the eight foremost qualities	with the eight fold renunciation.

In the Index of Geographical names, after the word तिलकद्वीप, add "तेरापुर, नगर, पट्टन IV, 2, 4; IV, 3, 1; V, 2, 6; VIII, 19, 9. For identification and history see Introduction, page 41 ff.





करकंडचारिउ



ॐ

1

Victory to Jina.

मणमाश्विणासहो सिवपुरिवास्तहो पावतिमिरहरदिणयरहो ।  
परमप्पयलीणहो विलयविहीणहो सरामि चरणु सिरि जिणवरहो ॥

जय अणुवमसिचसुहकरण देव	देविंदफणिंदणरिंदसेव ।	
जय णाणमहोवहिकलियपार	पाराविय सिवपहे भवियसार ।	
जय कम्मभुवंगमदमणमंत	मंताण वीज मणगहकयंत ।	5
जय चउगइडरियजणेकसरण	रणरहियसुयणदुहणिवहहरण ।	
जय संजमसरदररायहंस	हंसोवमधुहयणकयपसंस ।	
जय कोहहुआसणपउरवारि	वारियतम केवलणाणधारि ।	
जय सासयसंपयहिययवास	त्रामवसयसेविय सुहणिवास ।	
जय भवियसरोरुहकमलबंधु	बंधुरगुण णियरसवहुंलरिंधु ॥	10

प्रस्ता—जय देव णिरंजण भवभयभंजण मंडण भुवणमहाघरहो ।

तव चरण णमंतहो मणे सुमरंतहो होइ ससिच्छिउ फट्टु णरहो ॥ १ ॥

2

The poet introduces himself to his readers.

मणि धरिवि सरासइ दिव्ववाय	तह पंडियमंगलएयपाय ।	
जणसवणसुहावउ महुंरु लल्लिउ	कल्लाणयविहिरंयणेण कलिउ ।	
पुणु कहमि पयडु गुणाणियरभरिउ	करकंडणरिंदहो तणउ चरिउ ।	
जइ दुज्जण वंडुड मणि णिरुत्तु	जइ जणवउ णीरसु मलिणचित्तु ।	
वायरणु ण जाणमि जइ वि छंदु	सुअजलहि तरेव्वैइं जइ वि मंदु ।	5

1. १ J गय. २ D गिहुल.

2. १ D N महुंरु. २ D N विहि क्षणेण. ३ D N तरेवउ.

## कणयामरविरइयउ

[ 1. 2. 6-

जइ कह व ण पसरइ ललियवाणि      जइ बुहयणलोयहो तणिय काणि ।  
जइ कवियणसेव हु मइं ण कीय      जइ जडंयणसंगइं मलिन कीय ।  
तो सिद्धसेण सुसमंतमइं      अकलंकदेव सुअजलसमुइ ।  
जयएव सयंभु विसालचित्तु      वाएसरिघंरु सिरिपुण्फयंतु ।

घत्ता— इय हियए सरंतहो विणउ करंतहो महु संजायउ जं जि फलु । 10  
तमहा सुहभरियउ दुहपरिहरियउ पयडाभि वंछिउ णत्थि छलु ॥ २ ॥

3

The story begins. The country of Anga.

दीवाण पहाणहिं दीवदीवे      जंबूदुमलंछिण जंबुदीवे ।  
वेढियलवणणववलयमाणे      जोयणसयसहसपरिप्पमाणे ।  
वित्थिण्णउ इह सिरि भरहच्छेत्तु      गंगाणइसिंधुंहु विण्फुरंतु ।  
छखंडभूमिरयणहं णिहाणु      रयणायरो व्व सोहायमाणु ।  
पत्थत्थि रवण्णउ अंगदेसु      महिमहिलइं णं किउ दिव्ववेसु 5  
जहिं सरवरि उगय पंकयाइं      णं धरणिवैयाणि णयणुल्लयाइं ।  
जहिं हालिणिरूवणिवद्धणेह      संवल्लहिं जम्भ ण दिव्वदेह ।  
जहिं बालहिं रक्खिय सालिखेत्त      मोहेविणु गीयणं हरिणखंतं ।  
जहिं दक्खइं भुंजिविं दुहु सुयंति      थलकमलहिं पंथिय सुंहु सुयंति । 10  
जहिं सारणिसलिलंसरोयंपति      अइरेहइ मेइणि णं हसंति ।

घत्ता— तहिं देसि रवण्णइं धणकणपुण्णइं अत्थि णयरि सुमणोहरिय ।  
जणणयणपियारी महियलि सारी चंपा णामइं गुणभरिय ॥ ३ ॥

4

The town of Campa.

जा वेढिय परिहाजलभरेण      णं मेइणि रेहइ सायरेण ।  
उत्तुंगधवलकउसीसएहिं      णं सग्गु छिवइ ब्राह्मसएहिं ।

४ J जडइण. ५ DN वाएसरि व्व.

3. १ JS सिंधुय. २ SJ °वयण°. ३ D छंत. ४ DN जिम्मिवि ५ DN सुहि.  
६ DN सलिलि.

4. १. J बहुसीसएहिं; DN कउसीसएहिं.

जिणमंदिर रेहहिं जाहिं तुंग  
कोसेयपडायउ घरि लुलंति  
जा पंचवण्णमणिकिरणदित्त  
चित्तलियहिं जा सोहइ घरेहिं  
णवकुंकुमल्लडयहिं जा सहेइ  
रत्तुप्पलाइं भूमिहिं गयाइं  
जिणवासपुज्जमाहप्पण

णं पुण्णपुंज णिम्मल अहंग ।  
णं सेयसप्प णहि सलवलंति ।  
कुसुमंजलि णं मयणेण धित्त ।  
णं अमरविमाणहिं मणहरेहिं ।  
समरंगणु मयणहो णं कहेइ ।  
णं कहेइ धरंती फलसयाइं ।  
ण वि कामुय जित्ता कामण्ण ।

5

घत्ता— तहिं अरिविहारणु मयतरुवारणु धाडीवाहणु पहु हुयउ ।  
जो कल्लगुणजुराउ गुरुयणभत्ताउ विज्जासायरपारगउ ॥ ४ ॥

10

5

King Dhadivahana.

जो धम्ममहारहधुरधरणु  
जसु कित्तिणं धवल्लिउ भुवणयल्लु  
गुणकित्तणु सुरयणु जसु करइ  
जसु सरसइ सोहइ मुहकमले  
धणु देवणं पसरइ जासु करु  
जसु आणइं हरिणइं आहयंइं  
संपुण्णवयणु जो सज्जणाहं  
जसु धम्मराणं रंजियउ मणु

काणीणदीणदुत्थियसरणु ।  
जसु दाणइं पीणिउ जणु सयल्लु ।  
भयभीयउ अरियणुं संचरइ ।  
लच्छी विवसइ सारिवच्छयले ।  
णउ पाणिवहेव्वइं धरइ सरु ।  
परिभमइं ण महियलि खंजयंइं ।  
भृभंगुरभीसणु दुज्जणाहं ।  
ण विलित्तउ दुरियइं पक्कु खणु ।

5

घत्ता— मणुं जलहि व गहिरउ मेरु व धीरउ गयणु व पिडुल्लउ जसु तणउ ।  
जसु परियणु भत्ताउ गुणअणुरत्ताउ सो जायउ जगे मंडणउ ॥ ५ ॥

10

6

The king falls in love with a maiden of kausambi.

पक्कहिं दिणे धाडीवाहणेण  
जा सुंदरि पालिय मालिपण

कुसुमउरहो गमु किउ ताउ तेण ।  
तहिं दिट्ठी तेण णराहिवेण ।

१ DJN कहव.

5. १ S inserts ण after अरियणु in second hand. २ DN° याइं. ३ J धम्मराय°,  
४ N मणि.

सा पेक्खवि मणहर कयमएण	विणडियउ सुणरवइ कामएण ।	
विरहग्गितावसंतत्तएण	को वि पुच्छिउ णरु तें राणएण ।	
भणु सहयर एह कसु तणिय बाल	णं कामविडविपरिफलियडाल ।	5
णरणाहहो तेण वि कहिय वत्त	मालियहो धीय एह लडहगत्त ।	
कोक्काइवि मालिउ कुसुमदत्तु	संसएण पपुच्छिउ णिविडगत्तु ।	
तुह तणिय बाल किं होइ एह	किं अणहो कासु वि कहि सणेह ।	

घत्ता— तें कहिउ णरिदहो महियलि चंदहो घरिणिपं महो कुसुमदत्तं ।  
गंगाजलवाहे सुट्टु अगाहे पाविय एह मंजूसइं ॥ ६ ॥ 10

7

The king discovers that his lady-love was a princess.

तदखणेण मालिण	धम्मभार पालिण ।	
लेवि पेइया म्भणेण	दाविया णिवस्स तेण ।	
माणवेहिं कीयसेव	दुद्धिया वि पत्थु देव ।	
जाणिया ण साभिसाल	कासु धीय एह बाल ।	
सा वि जोइया णिवेण	णाणसायरं गएण ।	5
तम्मि दिट्ठु हेमकंतु	अंगुलीउ णामवंतु ।	
ताव तेण सुंहराइं	वाइयाइं अकखराइं ।	
एह बाल रायधूव	कामगेहु जा वि ह्व ।	

घत्ता— कउसंथियरायहो पसरियलायहो वसुपालहो पउभावइ दुहिय ।  
इय मंणिणवि राणं कयअणुराणं सा खणि परिणिय दुहमहिय ॥ ७ ॥ 10

8

He marries her. Her dream foretells the birth of son.

ताम राणं मालियासु	देवि दव्खु भव्खु तासु ।
कायकंतिसंगएण	तेण तीणं संजुएण ।
मंदिरं सुउच्छवेण	पावियं कयस्थएण ।

6. १ J ए. २ S कोक्काइउ. ३ SJ कुसुमदत्तए.

7. १ J एइया. २ J कउसंथिए. ३ S मुणेवि.

तम्मि ताइं सुंदराइं	तोसएण कीलिराइं ।	
भामिणीए तासु ताए	जामिणीसु सुत्तियाए ।	5
दिट्ठु कुंभि सुप्पयंह	णिज्झरंतु उद्धसुंह ।	
उट्टियाए पत्थिवासु	अक्खियं पि ताव तासु ।	
पिक्खुं सामि हत्थि इट्ठु	जामिणीहिं एंतु दिट्ठु ।	
घत्ता-- तं वयणु सुणेविणु सउणु मुणेविणु रापं अक्खिउ तौहिं फलु ।		
तुह होसइ णंदणु बंसहो मंडणु जणमणरंजणु हणियखलु ॥ ८ ॥		10

9

She becomes pregnant.

पिणण संमाणिय अच्छइ जाम	दिणेहिं पसत्थहिं हूयउ ताम ।	
वियंभिय अंगे अउव्विय छाय	कवोल समुज्जल पंडुर जाय ।	
पओहरतेयविडंथियसारु	उरम्मि ण छज्जइ मोत्तियहारु ।	
घुलंतइं तेण थणाहं मुहाइं	सकज्जलवण्णइं ताइं कयाइं ।	
खलो वि रंणेहिं विणामियसीसु	णिमच्छरु होइ गुणीण गुणीसु ।	5
वलित्तउ लज्जंए जुत्तु खणेण	पणट्टउ बालहो णाइं भएण ।	
सुपोट्टभरेण हुआ गइं मंद	समालसज्जिभ पवड्डिय तंइं ।	
कुणंतउ अच्छइ मायहिं तुंगे	सुरेहंइं गम्भहो सारइं अंगे ।	
दिवायरचंदणिवारियधामु	सुछंदइं गंथिउ मोत्तियदामु ।	
घत्ता— सा पेक्खिवि राणी जयहो पहाणी रापं किउ ता सोहलउ ।		10
तहिं तेहइं अवसरे पयडइं वासरे हूयउ तहिं मणि दोहलउ ॥ ९ ॥		

10

Her longing.

तं पीडिय माणिणि मयणलील	ण पर्यंपइ कीरइ का वि कील ।
किउं पावउं चित्तिउ णियमणम्मि	पडिखलइ महीयलि तक्खणम्मि ।
सा पेक्खिवि पुच्छिय णरखरेण	विहाणिय किं तुहुं कारणेण ।

8. १ J °इं. २ J पिक्खि. ३ ND ताहे.

9. १ S सुमाणिय. २ JDN रलेहिं. ३ J लज्जइं. ४ J गयमंद. ५ J तुंद; D रंइ.

६ JND सुचिण्हइं. ७ DN जायउ.



किं दुक्खइं सुंदरि तउ सरीरे  
ता दुक्खु वहंतीए णरवरासु  
तुह कहियइं णरवइ किं मएण  
महो अत्थि णरेसर चित का वि  
घरिसंतइं जलहरे मंदमंदे

पडिवयणु ण जंपहि जेम धीरे' ।  
पडिवयणु दिण्णु तोसियसुरासु ।  
पहु अंगुं खणद्धे सुक्कुं जेण ।  
संपडइ ण मणुबहं जा कया वि ।  
णररूउ करेविणु णियगइंदे ।

5

घत्ता— पइं सहं चडेवि णरेसर पुणुं परमेसर पट्टणु भममि सगोउरउ ।  
इउ हियवइं वट्टइ जइ ण विघट्टइ तो णिच्छइं एवहिं मरउं ॥ १० ॥

10

11

Arrangements to satisfy her longing.

किं चित्तिउ सुंदरि इउ हिएण  
मइं जाणिउ केण वि कारणेण  
पइं केसिउ सुंदरि गणिउ पइ  
ता माणिणि पभणइ गिंभयालि  
कहिं अच्छइ जलहरु सामिसाल  
ता रापं णियमणि कलिचि पउ  
सो आयउ तहो चिरणेहएण  
संछायउ णहयलु तेण जाव

विहसंतइं बोल्लिउ राणएण ।  
उप्पणउ दुहु तुहं महो तणेण ।  
मा खवहि अलीढं णिययदेहु ।  
दावाणललग्गइं अइवमालि ।  
संभवइ ण पइउ गुणविसाल ।  
संचित्तिउ मेहकुमारदेउ ।  
परिणिम्मियमेहसरूवएण ।  
जलकणहिं पवरिसिउ देउ ताव ।

5

घत्ता— पुणु रापं उत्ती महिल सुंचिती पेक्खहि जलहरु कसणतणु ।  
लइ लेहि पसाहणु मयणहो साहणु संथवहि भडारिए णिययमणु ॥११॥

10

12

The restive elephant flies to kalinjar with the royal couple.

जा णिवेण पोट्टिवंतु  
तूरयाइं वाइऊण  
मंडिऊण सज्जिऊण  
सा चडाविया णिवेणं  
तम्मि भाइ सो णरिंदु

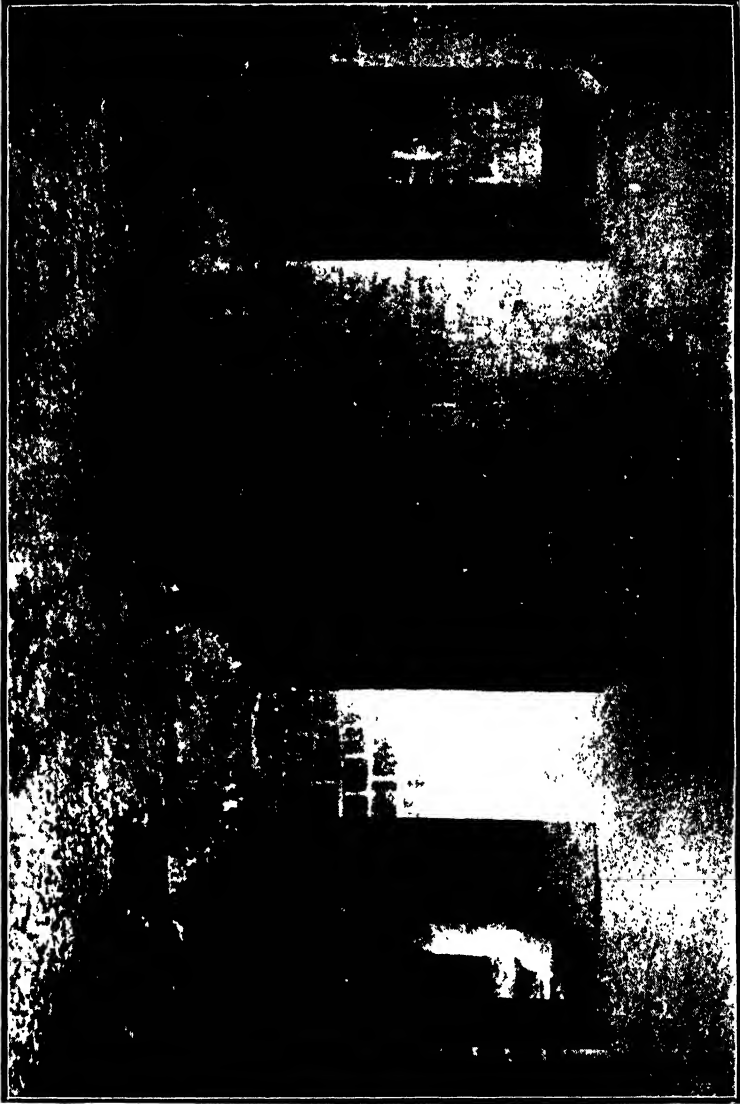
कुंजरो सुदित्तिवंतु ।  
मंगलाइं गाइऊण ।  
भामिणीहिं अप्पिऊण ।  
खंधे तासु सुंदरेण ।  
तीए जुचु णं सुरिंदु ।

5

10. १ N अवीरि. २ N अंग. ३ DN सुक्क. ४ DN पुर.

11. १ DN रायए. २ DN सचिती.

12. १ S णिएण; J णएण.



४. प्रथम युग का समाप्ति.

The hall ( Sabbā mantapa ) in cave No. 2.

The main supports have been newly erected as the old ones had collapsed.

An old pillar is also visible. ( Page 44, intro. )



चंद्रणेण मीसियाउ  
मेहजालु मंदु मंदु  
ताउ तेण संभरीउ

ता सुअंधु वाउ आउ ।  
मोकलेइ तोयविंदु ।  
चिचि विंज्जु विण्फुरीउ ।

घत्ता—सो कुंजरु दुट्टउ चिचि पहिट्टउ भग्गउ जाइ कलिंजरहो ।

ता जणवउ धाविउ कह व ण पाविउ बाहुडि गउ सो णियपुरहो ॥१२॥ 10

13

They escape but separately.

जाव कुंभि भग्गमाणु  
राणियाए वीहियाए  
देव देव उत्तरेहु  
तुमिह होंति होइ रज्जु  
तुमिह होंति सयल लोय  
पट्टणासु राय जाहि  
राणएण तं सुणेवि  
संसएण पट्टणमि  
एत्थु ताव कुंजरेण

काणणं पवज्जमाणु ।  
ताव कंतु वुत्तु ताए ।  
मज्जु लग्गि मा मरेहु ।  
तुमिह होंति धम्मकज्जु ।  
तुमिह होंति जीवभोय ।  
लेउ हत्थि मज्जु धाहि ।  
रुक्ख लग्गि उल्लेवि ।  
राउ पत्तु तक्खणमि ।  
सा विणीय दुद्धरेण ।

5

घत्ता— सो कुंजरु जंतउ सरवरु पत्ताउ पइठउ तहिं डोहंतु जलु ।

सा णरवइभामिणि णं सुरकामिणि ता जलि पडिय करेवि छेलु ॥ १३ ॥ 10

14

The miracle in the forest.

अइदुक्खु वहांती णियमणमि  
ता दिट्टउ उववणु ढंखरुक्खु  
तहिं रुक्खहो तले वसिमइ जाम  
ता दंतीपुरे केण वि विचिच  
वणवाल णिसुणि महो तणिय वाय  
पण्फुल्लिय चंपय वउल चूय  
अण्णणहिं समयहिं फलहिं जे वि  
भमरावालि परिमलगंधलुद्ध

सरु मुपवि महासइ गय वणमि ।  
मयरहियउ णीरसु णांइं मुक्खु ।  
गंदणवणु फुल्लिउ फलिउ ताम ।  
भइमालिंहि अग्गाइ कहिय वत्त ।  
वणे दीसइ अज्जु अउव्व छाय ।  
लयमंडव सयल वि हरिय हूय ।  
फलभारइं तरुवर णमिय ते वि ।  
णं वणसिदि गायइ सर विसुद्ध ।

5

14. १. J णायमुक्खु.

किं वम्महु आयु तर्हि वण्णमि तं सुंदरु भावइ महो मण्णमि ।  
 आयणिवि तं वणवालु तित्थु खाणि गयउ वियंभित मयणु जित्थु । 10  
 घत्ता— ता पेक्खिवि सो णरु तं वणु सुंदरु हरिसइं तरलित पक्कुं खणु ।  
 णउ अम्हइं पुण्णइं फलियउ धण्णइं इउ हियइं वियण्णित तेण पुणु ॥१४॥

15

The forest-guard discovers her and takes her home.

वणवालु वणेणं य परिभमेइ वणरिद्धिहे कारणु सो णिएइ ।  
 ता परिमलमीसिउ पवणु आउ वणरिद्धि कहइ णं णियसहाउ ।  
 मग्गेण य आयउ पवणु जेण गउ रक्खवालु गंधेण तेण ।  
 तें तरुतले दिट्ठी दिव्व बाल णं वणसिरि सोहइ गुणवमाल ।  
 पुणु चित्तइ णउ सामण्ण एह रूवेण अउब्बी दिव्वेदेह । 5  
 बुल्लाविय पुणु णिय सुअ भणेवि उट्ठाविय सा करयलु धरेवि ।  
 किं दुम्मण अच्छहि पुत्ति एहि लइ चलहि जाहि महो तणए गेहे ।  
 तहो वयणु सुणेविणु सवणरम्मु संचल्लिय कामिणि तासु हम्मु ।  
 वणवालहो घरि सा वसइ जाम कुसुमत्तपं चित्तिउ हियइं ताम ।  
 घत्ता- एह णारि विसिट्ठी तें तर्हि दिट्ठी किंणरि किं विज्जाहरिय । 10  
 णयणाण पियारी महिलहं सारी चंपयगोरी गुणभरिय ॥ १५ ॥

16

Her beauty makes Kusumadatta jealous of her.

तणुरूवरिद्धि एह अइविहाइ णहरूवइं रविससि सरिय णाइं ।  
 सारउ सरीरु इच्छंतियाए इह सारिउ जंघउ कयलियाए ।  
 करिरापं मण्णेवि करु ण चंगु णं सेविउ मेरुहि आहि तुंगु ।  
 सुरगिरिणा गणियउ कढिण एह अणुसरिय णियंबहो ललियेदेह ।  
 पिहुलत्तणु मणहरु सोणियाहिं घरु माण्णिवि मयणें विहिउ ताहिं । 5  
 मयरहरइं गहिरिम णाहियाहे णं धीय भणेविणु दिण्ण आहें ।  
 तर्हिं लिहियइं पीणुण्णयथणाइं णं कुंभिहे कुंभइं णववणाइं ।

२ N एक्खणु.

15. १ S वणे य.

16. १ J तह.

किं वण्णमि सरलिम भुवलयहिं	करपल्लवसोहासंजुआहिं ।	
दंतावलि सोहइ विप्पुरंति	णं दाडिमवीयहं अणुहरंति ।	
णासहे उण्णइ असहंतएण	रत्तत्तणु धरियउ अहरएण ।	10
सियकसण नयण सोहंति तार	णं केयणं दलि गय भमर तार ।	
अइकुडिली भउहावलि विहाइ	धणुलट्टि व मयणं धरिय णाहं ।	
सोहामहग्घु भालयलु भाइ	अद्धिदु व लग्गउ सहइ णाहं ।	
अलिणीलकेस सिररुह पुलंति	मुहइंदभयइं णं तम मिलंति ।	
घत्ता- जइ आर्यहिं रुवइं मयणसरुवइं महो पिउ होहइ विमणमणु ।		15
ता कलहु करेविणु मइं मेल्लेविणु णिच्छउ माणइ एह पुणु ॥ १६ ॥		

17

The birth of the hero at the cemetery.

ताव ताए रोसियाइं	दोसु देवि घल्लियाइं ।	
सा घराउ मेल्लि राउ	तक्खणेण चल्लियाउ ।	
दुक्खएण जंतियाए	भूयथाणु दिट्ठु ताए ।	
सूलभिण्ण चोरचार	तुंड खंडे धिट्ठुघार ।	
दारियाहं जीवयाहं लोहिएण थिप्परं	आमिसाण गिद्धएहिं भूयएहिं णच्चिरं ।	5
लोलजीह भल्लुएहिं फाडियं मयोवरं	मंसरत्तफेक्करंतरक्खसाण गोयरं ।	
उड्डिराण रिंगिराण पभिसलक्खसंकुलं	च्चिच्चिजालजीववग्गडज्जमाणआउलं ।	
वायएण सीसभूयकेसभारलोलिरं	थाभि थाभि बद्धियाहिं चिच्चियाहिं घोलिरं ।	
देहिदेहगंधएण माणुसेहिं जूरियं	कहिं मि थामे भग्गएण खप्परेहिं पूरियं ।	
घत्ता- देहहो अवसाणइं भीममसाणइं तहिं तहे जायउ पुत्तु वरु ।		10
कणयामरवणउ लक्खणपुणउ जणमणयणणंदयरु ॥ १७ ॥		

इय करकंडमहारायचरिए मुणिकणयामरविरइए भव्वयणकण्णावयंसे पंचकल्लाणविहाण-  
कपत्तरुफलसंपत्ते करकंडजम्मोप्पत्तिवण्णो णाम पढमो परिच्छेउ समत्तो ।

॥ संधि ॥ १ ॥

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17. १ JDN मुंड. २ DN read धिट्ठयं in place of धिट्ठु वार.

## II

### 1

A Matanga attempts to take the child away.

उप्यण्णय बालय विमलदिणे मंगलइं अणेयइं तहिं हुयइं ।

णं दिणयर उइयउ णिम्मलइं संजायइं पयडइं दिम्मुहइं ॥ १ ॥

तैं जायएं तहे वीसरिउ दुक्खु  
णं मेइणि भिंदिवि महिहरिंदु  
सो णंदणु जायउ जाव लेइ  
कसणच्छवि लोयण रत्त जासु  
उच्चायिउ तैं सो णियकरेण  
तहिं करयलि थक्कउ सोह देइ  
णियाणिलउ लयविणु जाइ जाम  
अरे भग्ग मलीमस केत्थु पत्तु  
ण वि एक्कहो दुक्खहो पारु जाम

णं अडविहे जायउ कप्परुक्खु ।  
णं जायउ णियकुलणहि छणिंदु ।  
मायंगु ताम अग्गइ णिएइ ।  
सो आयउ तहिं णंदणहो पासु ।  
णं हेमकलसु कुंजरवरेण ।  
णं फणिवइमत्थइं मणि सहेइ ।  
पुक्कार पमेहिय ताए ताम ।  
किं लेवि जाहि महो तणउ पुत्तु ।  
संपत्तउ गरुवउ दुक्खु ताम ।

5

10

घसा— मायंगहो रूवैं खेयरइं कर जोडिधि पउमावइ भणिय ।

मा रोवहि बहिणिए सुंदरिए आयण्णहि वत्त महो तणिय ॥ १ ॥

### 2

The Matanga explains. His parentage.

पत्थत्थि भरहि पव्वयपहाणु  
पुव्वाघरसायरलगमाणु  
सुरकिंणरखेयरसुरहं संगु  
तहिं बाहिणि सेडिहिं णमरि अत्थि  
विज्जुप्पह णामैं जा पसिद्ध

विजयद्धु पसिद्धउ अप्पमाणु ।  
णं तोलादंडु सुसोहमाणु ।  
तारेण विणिम्मिउ जो अहंगु ।  
जहिं जणहिं जाहिं णाणाहिं पंथि ।  
वरगुणपरियाणिय जा समिद्ध ।

5

1. १ DN उच्चायउ. २ DJS ता.

जो विज्जाणियरहिं हुउ समिद्धु  
तहो घरिणि सुविज्जलया पहूय  
तहि जायउ णंदणु गुणणिकेउ  
अणुरापं रसिय सयलकाल

तहिं णरवइ विज्जुप्यहु पसिद्धु ।  
णं गउरि महेसहो कामरूव ।  
हउं धरणिहिं पयडउ बालपसु ।  
महो घरिणि पहूई हेममाल ।

घत्ता— हउं तापं समउ दक्खिणदिसिहें रम्ममाणु गयणयले गउ ।  
अंधकलिंगहो अंतरिणं विज्जसेलु अग्गइं ठियउ ॥ २ ॥

10

3

His insolence towards a sage.

चलंतु खलंतु सर्किणिरोलु  
णहेण वि जंतउ तीपं समाणु  
थिरट्टिउ पेक्खिवि तं अयमौणु  
पलोइवि दिम्मूहं थाउ खणेण  
अहोमुहु होपवि जोवउं जाम  
पवड्डियकित्ति जणाण पसंसि  
पलंबियबाहु करि व्व पयंड  
अकंपउ मेरु व सुद्धं सुंयाणु

परेज्जियतेयदिवाकरबोलु ।  
तहो णउ चलइ दिव्वविमाणु ।  
सरोसइं कड्डिउ तिक्खकिवाणु ।  
पणट्टउ तोसु विसण्णु खणेण ।  
मुणीसरु दिट्टउ सुव्वउ ताम ।  
णिवेशिय लोयण णासपपसि ।  
पयासिउ दुद्धरु इदियदंड ।  
णिरूवउ ज्ञायइ णिच्चलु ज्ञाणु ।

5

घत्ता— सो पेक्खिवि रुट्टउ बहिणि हउं जहिं अच्छइ ज्ञाणपरिट्टियउ ।  
असिलय करयलि करिवि पुणु सो कोहें हणणहुं उट्टियउ ॥ ३ ॥

10

4

The sage's curse.

महो जंतहो कीयउ कज्जणासु  
तें रुसिवि पुणु महो दिण्णु साउ  
तें सावें विज्जउ गउ खणेण  
पहुं मुणिवरु णउ सामण्णु होइ  
इय मण्णिवि चलणहिं लग्गु तासु  
हैंउं किंकरु तुह्महं देवदेव

इउ मण्णिवि किउ उवसग्गु तासु ।  
णउ भग्ग लहेसहि विज्जयाउ ।  
मइं चित्तिउ बहिणिप णियमणेण ।  
तं होइ खणद्धें जं भणेइ ।  
किं मुणिवर महो किउ विज्जणासु ।  
जम्मे वि ण छंडउं तुज्ज सेव ।

5

2. १ N corrects अंध into अंग. २ SD अंतरेण.

3. १ D परिज्जिय. २ JS अपमाणु. ३ N दिम्मूहं. ४ सुट्टु. ५ D सयाण; J सयाणु.

4. १ DJS ए. २ J किंकरु हउं.



कोहाणलु सामहि सामिसाल                      मा पसरउ तणुवणे सयलकाल ।  
 तें वयणें उवसमु गउ मुणिदु                      मंताण पहावें णं फणिदु ।  
 घत्ता— सो मुणिवरु जाणिवि तुंढुमणु कमकमल णवेविणु पभणियउ ।  
 हे मुणिवर करुणइं कहहि महो कह होहंहि विज्जउ रमणियउ ॥ ४ ॥ 10

5

Modification of the curse.

तं सुणिवि मुणिसरु परमणाणि                      महो सम्मुहुं बोल्लइ दिव्ववाणि ।  
 हे खेयर चंपणराहिवासु                      सिरिधाडीवाहणबंधुरासु ।  
 पोमावइ तहो भामिणि गण्ण                      णेवेवी दुट्ठे हंरिवि तेण ।  
 पांवेवी सा पुणु मालिण                      दंतीपुरे णेवी तुरियण ।                      5  
 तहो घरिणिण कलहु करेवि सा वि                      णीसारिय आवेसइ इहावि ।  
 तहो णंदणु होसइ पवरतेउ                      पालेसहि सो तुहुं गुणणिकेउ ।  
 सो रज्जु लहेसइ पुरि विसालि                      तुहं विज्जउ होसंहिं तम्मि कालि ।  
 इउ मणिवि सेविउ मइं मसाणु                      हउं पांलिमि जा होहइ सयाणु ।  
 घत्ता— इउ मणिवि मइं तउ सुउ गहिउ मा रोवहि हियवउ संथवहि ।  
 जो अज्जिउ अण्णभवंतरइं ते दियह महासइ अणुहवहि ॥ ५ ॥ 10

6

Padmavati allows him the guardianship of the child  
 and herself takes vows.

जं विज्जाणाहें भणिय वाए                      तं चित्तिवि पोमावइए ताए ।  
 तहो अप्पिउ णंदणु दुक्खियाए                      पालेसहि बुद्धिए णियणियाए ।  
 जं भणहि बहिणि तं करमि सव्वु                      पालेसमि पहु सव्वंगभव्वु ।  
 सो खेयर पहुउ तहे मणेवि                      गउ णियघरु णंदणु तणउ लेवि ।  
 तं अप्पिवि घरिणिहे वयणु वुत्तु                      लइ हेममालि पहु तुंज्ज पुत्तु ।                      5

३ D रुढमणु. ४ J होसइं.

5. १ J करिवि. २ S omits, obviously by mistake, the following portion  
 of this कडवक and the first two and a half lines of the next upto  
 जं भणहि बहिणि तं करमि सव्वु. ३ D पउरतेउ. ४ DN होहंहि. ५ D पालेसमि; N पालेसु.

६ DJ सइं.

6. १ S मुज्ज.

सो लइयउ ताइं तुरंतियाइं  
ता दुक्खिए मणि पोमावयापं  
समणिरया अज्जियकंतियाहे

परिपालिउ पुत्तु भणंतियाइं ।  
समणियरहो णयरहो खणि गयापं ।  
अच्छंतिएं जम लइं ताव ताहे ।

घत्ता— तहिं देखिवि मुणिवरु झीणतणु णामेण समाहिगुत्तु पवरु ।

वउ लइयउ तापं तुरंतियपं तहो पासि मुणिंदहो दुक्खहरु ॥ ६ ॥ 10

7

The child is named Karakanda. A miracle.

सा पुत्तहो णेहें दिणि जि दिणे  
संपाडइ तहो खेयरहो घरि  
तहो पउरकंडु देखेवि करि  
सो वड्डइ दिणि दिणि कलणिहाणु  
तहिं अवसरि आया सुअसमुद्द  
अइझीणा दुद्धरतवभरेण  
के वि ज्ञाणसमगैल णाणवंत  
ते भीमसाणपं आय जाम

गुडसकरलड्डु व लेवि खणे ।  
परिपालइ णंदणु वइरिअरि ।  
करकंडु णामु किउ पयड्डु घरि ।  
णं रेहइ ससहरु फुरियभाणु ।  
जसहइ मुणीसर वीरभइ ।  
संधेण समउ चउविहवरेण ।  
के वि जल्लमलेण विलित्तगत्त ।  
तहिं एक्के दिट्ठउ चोज्जु ताम ।

5

घत्ता— णरहो कवांले समुट्टियउ णयणवयणे वंसहो विडउ ।

इउ कारणु पभणहि मुणिपवर जं पुच्छिउ तं सयलु वि घंडउ ॥ ७ ॥ 10

8

Sage Jasahadda explains the miracle. Karakanda  
acquires the lucky bamboos.

तं वयणु सुणिवि जसहइएण  
तिहिं वंसहिं एर्याहिं अइपयंड  
जसु हत्थे चडेसहिं वंसलेस  
मुणिणाहो पासि परिट्टिएण  
पुणु हियवए मंतैइ दिणवियाले  
ता एक्कहिं दिणि ते वंस तेण  
किंर जाइ लेवि सो णियघरासु

लहु मुणिहि पयासिउ तं पि तेण ।  
होसहिं धयअंकुसच्छत्तदंड ।  
पावेसइ मेइणि सो असेस ।  
आयण्णिउ इउ सम्मइदिएण ।  
मुणिवयणु ण चुक्कइ कहिं मि काले ।  
खंडाविय तिण्णि वि नुरियएण ।  
करकंडु परायउ पासि तासु ।

5

7. १ SJ सममूल. २ SJ कवाळ; DN कवाल. ३ J एउ. ४ S घडिउ.

8. १ N चित्तइ.

उद्दालिय भट्टहो पासि तेण तें भट्टें अप्पिधि भीयण ।  
 तहो पुरउ तेउ असहंतपण पुणु भट्टें भणिउ विसण्णण ।  
 तुहुं जइयहुं रज्जु लहेहि मित्त मइं मंति करेसहि ललियगत्त । 10  
 यत्ता— करकंडइं मण्णिउ तं सयलु जं भणियउ भट्टें मणहरइं ।  
 गउ वंस लएविणु णियघरहो पुणु अब्बिउ तायहो कलसरइं ॥ ५ ॥

9

Karakanda is taught various arts and sciences.

करकंडहो उप्परि खेयरासु अइपउरु पवड्डिउ णेहु तासु ।  
 पाढाविउ सो णीतिए जुयाइं वायरणतक्कणाडयसयाइं ।  
 कंविधिरइयकव्वइं बहुरसाइं वच्छायणगणियइं णवरसाइं ।  
 मंताइं असेसइं तंतयाइं वसियरण सुसोहइं जंतयाइं । 5  
 असिचक्ककुंतल्लुरियउ वराउ धणुवेयसत्तिदिढतोमराउ ।  
 मल्लाण जुस तणुघट्टणाइं उल्लणइं वलणइं लोट्टणाइं ।  
 फलफुल्लपत्तछेयंतराइं जाणाविउ सयलइं सुहयराइं ।  
 पडु पडह मुरय वीणाइ वंसु विज्जाइं असेसइं कलिउ एसु ।  
 यत्ता—जं किं पि पसिद्धउ भुवणयले खेयरइं जणाविउ सो सुरइ ।  
 लोहेण विडंविउ सयलु जणु भणु किं किर चोज्जाइं णउ करइ ॥ ५ ॥ 10

10

The story of learned company.

दियण गरुउ उवयारु वहइ करकंडहो सो पुणु खयरु कहइ ।  
 विज्जाहिधेण सहुं संगु करहि घरे जाएवि सो णियमेण सरहि ।  
 करकंडु भणइ किं ताए तासु उवयारु अत्थि विज्जाहिवासु ।  
 ता कहइ खयरु सुणि सरलचित्त कणउज्जणयरे दुइ अत्थि मित्त । 5  
 वणिविप्प कलिय विज्जाए संत गय चोडवेसे धणलोल संत ।  
 धणु अज्जिवि पुणु ते घरहो चलिय अद्धवहिहे दियसासुरउ वलिय ।  
 तहिं दिट्ठा ससुरइं दियघरासु णिय तेण तुरिउ ते णियघरासु ।  
 सम्माणिय ते वीसमहिं जाव वज्जंतउ डिडिमु आउ ताव ।

9. १ N adds before this in the margin वसियरण सुसोहइं जंतयाइं कणाडयाइ-  
 भासासयाइ ।

10. १ S ताय. २ DN चलिय.

घत्ता— आयणिवि डिंडिमु खरविरसु परिपुच्छिउ सुंसुरउ तेहि खणे ।  
कै कज्जे वज्जइ माम इहु असुहावउ कण्णहं पयहु जणे ॥ १० ॥

10

11

The story continues.

तैं कहिउ एत्थु णरणाहधूव  
छंडावइ को वि ण सा वराय  
णइपारि णयरि उव्वसि वसेइ  
विज्जाहिउ णरु आयउ णिपइ  
तं सुणिवि वयणु पहसियमुहेहिं  
ता तक्खणे डिंडिमवाइएण  
णर दोण्णि पराइय देव इत्थ  
ते भणहिं देव मणे धरहिं गव्हु

णिय मंडइं रक्खसैं कामरूव ।  
रक्खेण जिउ णरणियर राय ।  
तहो भीएं को वि ण ऊससेइ ।  
तैं कज्जे दिवि दिवि इहु भमेइ ।  
सहंतउ डिंडिमु धरिउ तेहिं  
णरणाहहो कहिउ पराइएण ।  
णं धम्मपुंज णिम्मल पसत्थ ।  
जं भणइ राउ तं करहुं सव्हु ।

5

घत्ता— ता राएं जाइवि बे वि जण सम्माणिवि णीया णियघरहो ।

परिपेसिय तक्खणे तेण पुणु रक्खसहो पासि अइदुद्धरहो ॥ ११ ॥

10

12

The story of learned company concluded.

गय विण्णि वि ते रक्खसणिवासे  
तहिं थोरपओहर दिट्ठ कण्ण  
पुणु दिट्ठउ रक्खसु कविलकेसु  
असहंतउ पभणइ मंततेउ  
संसिद्धउ मण्णिवि तेहिं रक्खु  
रक्खससमेय कण्णाए जुचु  
जण भणहिं अज्जु हुय एत्थु संति  
ते दिक्खिवि राणउ हिट्ठविचु

परिभमइ ण कवणु वि जासु पासं ।  
लायण्णतरंगिणि कणयवण्ण ।  
उच्चारइं मंतहो गलियदेसुं ।  
हउं किंकरु तुम्हहं पवणवेउ ।  
गय कण्ण लेवि जहिं णिउ समक्खु ।  
आवंत दिट्ठ लोपहिं वुचु ।  
एवंविह आया जेत्यु मंति ।  
अइपउरुं पइण्णउ ताहं विचु ।

5

घत्ता—कण्ण भणेविणु णियबहिणि तेहिं समप्पिय णरवरहो ।

पुणु करिकरपीवरथोरभुर्ये गय लीलएं ते णियपुरवरहो ॥ १२ ॥

10

३ ] सुसरउ.

12. १ D J °वेसु. २ ] पवर. ३ ] ताहिं. ४ ] °भुव.

13

The story of foolish company.

किउ विजावंतहो संगु जेण	सुहसंपइ लब्भइ णरहो तेण ।	
तें विजावंतहो तणउ संगु	सयमेव करेव्वउ जह अहंगु ।	
विजाविहीणु मा करहि मित्तु	विवरीउ करइ सो विहुरे चित्तु ।	
किं विजापं हीणहो दिट्ठु दोसु	सो खयरु कहइ तहो जणियतोसु ।	
वाणारसिणयरहो मित्तु वे वि	देसंतरु गय अण्णाण ते वि ।	5
धणु अज्जिावि आवहिं वल्लिंवि जाव	ता अंतरि रक्खसु दिट्ठु ताव ।	
सो पेक्खिावि ते भयभीय णट्ठु	पाविट्ठु जेम तवचरणभट्ठु ।	
णउ मुणहिं किं पि हियवपं अयाण	ते पाविय तेण पलायमाण ।	
घत्ता— ता णिसियरें सहं जुज्जेवि फुडु ते केण वि वद्धइ पंथियइं ।		
छंडाविय सहयर वे वि जण परउवयारें संठियइं ॥ १३ ॥		10

14

The story of low company.

तह णिच्चपं सहं संसग्गु धीर	इहु कह व ण किज्जइ लडहवीर ।	
णिच्चेण समउं जें कियउ संगु	उप्पज्जइ तहो खेवेण भंगु ।	
सुणु णीचकहाणी कहमि तुज्जु	इह णीइ सुँलक्खण हियपं बुज्जु ।	
को वि अत्थि सुवंसणु णाम वणिउ	सो णिच्चणरिंदें लहु जि भणिउ ।	
जइ अहरअलग्गी पढहि गाह	हउं देमि धरित्ती तुह अवाह ।	5
उट्ठउडअलग्गी गुणसणाह	ता वणिणा तुरियं पढिय गाह ।	
गाथा—अरितेयजलणजालासंजलिया धरणि काणणे सयले ।		
असिजलधारातोयं संसित्ता णिहणयं जाया ॥		
तें रापं त्सिावि वणिवरासु	महि दिण्णी खेवं सुंदरासु ।	
ता एक्कहिं दिणि गुणसायरेण	संपीणिय दुत्थिय वणिवरेण ।	10
घत्ता— संसग्गु कियउ सहं वेडियइं कुडिलेण य वणिणा जाम तहिं ।		
ता जायउ गब्भु खणेण तेंहे संजणिय मणोरह सयल जहिं ॥ १४ ॥		

14, १ S णीचपं. २ S णीचेण. ३ J सलक्खण. ४ J तहो.

The story of low company concluded.

ता तुरिउ तापं सो वणिउ उच्चु	महो एकु वयणु तुहुं करि गिरुत्तु ।	
पेह रायहो बरहिणिमंसुएण	महो दिज्जइ जीवमि णिच्छएण ।	
ता गयउ नुरंतउ वणिपहाणु	तहो वरहिणि सम्मुहुं लद्धु ठाणु ।	
सो बरहिणु ल्हिक्किवि जीउ अवरु	घरे जाइवि तें तैहे दिण्णु पवरु ।	
वणिवरहो तुरिउ आसीस देवि	तं खद्धु ताइं मोरउ भणेवि ।	5
ता णयरिहिं सिहि अलहंतएण	देवाविउ डिंदिमु राणएण ।	
सो सुणिवि तापं चेडिणं णिवासु	सिहिवइयरु अन्निखउ सयलु तासु ।	
सो णरवइ रुद्धउ वणिवरासु	मारणहं समप्पिउ तलवरासु ।	
घत्ता—अणुहुंजिवि णिच्चैहो संगफलु	भयभीपं वणिणा तुरियएण ।	
घरु जाइवि णिच्चणराहिवहो	मोरुल्लउ अप्पिउ तक्खणेण ॥ १५ ॥	10

The story of noble company.

पुणु उच्चकहाणी णिसुणि पुत्त	संपज्जइ संपइ जे विचित्त ।	
परिकलिवि संगु णीचहो हिएण	उच्चेण समउ किउ संगु तेण ।	
वाणारसिणयरि मणोहिरामु	अरिबिदु णराहिउ अत्थि णामु ।	
संतोसु बहंतउ णियमणम्मि	पारद्धिहें गउ एककिं दिणम्मि ।	
जलरहियहिं अडविहिं सो पडिउ	तहिं तण्हएं भुक्खपं विण्णडिउ ।	5
अमिएण विणिम्मिय सुहयराइं	तहो दिण्णइं वणिणा फलइं ताइं ।	
संतुद्धउ तहो वणिवरहो राउ	घरि जाइवि तहो दिण्णउ पसाउ ।	
उवयारु महंतउ जाणएण	वणि णिहियउ मंतिपयम्मि तेण ।	
घत्ता—अणुरापं विणिण वि तहिं	वसहिं दिणयरतेयकलायर ।	
गुणगणरयणहं सीलणिहि	गहिरिमाइं णं सायर ॥ १६ ॥	10

The story of noble company continues.

ता एककिं दिणि मंतीवरेण	तहो रायहो णंदणु हरिवि तेण ।
आहरणइं लेविणु दिहिकरासु	गउ तुरिउ विळासिणिमंदिरासु ।

15. १ J अह. २ J मह. ३ J तहिं. ४ S णीचहो.

16. १ S अरिबिद.

गयमोल्लहं जणणयणहं पियाइं      तहिं वणिणा ताहे समप्पियाइं ।  
 सैरयागमससहरआणणीहे      पुणु कहियउ तेण विलासिणीहे ।  
 मइं मारिउ णंदणु णरवईहिं      इउ कहियउ सयलु वि थिररईहिं ।      5  
 तं सुणिवि ताइं पभणिउ सणेहु      मा कासु वि पयइ करेहिं पहु ।  
 एत्तहिं अलहंतं सुउ णिवेण      देवाविउ डिडिमु णयरे तेण ।  
 जो रायहो णंदणु कहइ को वि      सहुं दविणइं मेइणि लहइ सो वि ।

घत्ता—ता केण वि थिहें तुरियण णरणाहहो अग्गइं भणिउ ।

उवलक्खिउ तुह सुउ देव मइं सो णवल्लेइं मंतिणं हणिउ ॥ १७ ॥      10

18

The story of noble company concluded.

तं वयणु सुणेविणु सरलवाहु      संतुट्टउ मंतिहे धरणिणाहु ।  
 तिहिं फलहिं मज्जे एक्कहो फलासु      णिरहरियउ रिणु मइं मइवरासु ।  
 अघराह दोणिण अज्ज वि खमीसु      खणि हुयउ पसणउ धरणिईसु ।  
 परियाणिवि मंतिइं रायणेहु      णिवणंदणु अप्पिउ दिव्वेदहु ।  
 अइहोहि णरेसर परममिउ      मइं देव तुहारउ कलिउ चित्तु ।      5  
 वणिवयणु सुणेविणु णरवरेण      अइपउरु पसाउ पइणु तेण ।  
 गुरुआण संगु जो जणु वहेइ      हियइच्छिय संपइ सो लहेइ ।  
 एह उच्चकहाणी कहिय तुज्जु      गुणसारणि पुत्तय हियइं तुज्जु ।

घत्ता—करकंडु जणाविउ खेयरइं हियवुद्धिणं सयलउ फलउ ।

इय णित्तिणं जो णरु ववहरइ सो भुंजइ णिच्छउ भूवलउ ॥ १८ ॥      10

19

The king of Dantipur dies heirless. Selection of a successor by a divine method.

तं वयणु सुणेविणु खेयरासु      करकंडु ण मेल्लइ पासु तासु ।  
 णियमंदिरु मेल्लिवि रम्ममाणु      करकंडु ण मेल्लइ तं मसाणु ।  
 रइ करइ तेत्थु लीलाए जाम      दंतीपुरि एक्कहिं दिवसि ताम ।  
 धियरंतघइरिविहावणासु      दुस्सीलैरायभयदावणासु ।  
 जणु आण ण लंघइ तणिय जासु      हुउ णयरि णरिंदहो णासु तासु ।      5

17. D सुरयागम. २ S आणगाहें. ३ J थिरमईहिं. ४ D करेवि. ५ S J णवल्लइं.

19. १ J दुण्णील; S दुण्णीइ.

हा हा रउ उट्टिउ पुरवरम्मि अइदुक्खु पवड्डिउ जणवयम्मि ।  
जणु जंपइ को वि ण अत्थि कुमरु जो रज्जु करेसइ पत्थु पवरु ।  
ता मंतिमणहो परिफुरिउ मंतु अवलोयउ गयवरु लडहदंतु ।

घत्ता—तं पुज्जिअि मयगलु मइवरइं परिपुण्णउ कुंभु समप्पियउ ।  
जो रज्जु करेसइ तहो उवरि ढालेसहि पउ वियप्पियउ ॥ १९ ॥

10

20

Karakanda's luck.

पढंत दिणसर साम सरेण मिलाविय देघणिकाय वरेण ।  
ससंख सर्दिडिम काहलत्तरु पधज्जिउ मंदलु मेइणिपूरु ।  
घराउ विणिग्गउ थारणु तुंगु विलासिणिगेहहो णांइ भुयंगु ।  
लुलावियसुंहु चलावियकण्णु विलोलसुलोयणु उज्जलवण्णु ।  
म पुण्णउ कुंभु करेण करंतु छणिंदु व पव्वयसिगु सरंतु 5  
पुरम्मि घरेण घराइं लहंतु समुण्णइ तो वि समग्ग वहंतु ।  
भमेविणु पट्टणु चच्चरवंतु गउ गउ बाहिरि दूरे भमंतु ।  
मसाणहो मज्जे अउव्वउ मारु गण्ण तुरंतपं दिट्ठु कुमारु ।  
सुसोहणु कुंभु सिरेण णण्णु सिरम्मि विरेइउ तासु गण्ण ।

घत्ता—सो देखिअि लोयहिं सिरु धुंणिउ हा हा रउ गरुयउ घोसियउ ।  
किं कीयउ णं करिवरिणै मायंगहो कलसु णिवेसियउ ॥ २० ॥

10

21

Karakanda is made king of Dantipur.

इउ मण्णिअि ते सामंत मंति णउ भग्गइ च्छहिं णउ णियंति ।  
उहुंमण अच्छहिं जा मणम्मि खेयरहो ताम तहिं तक्खणम्मि ।  
मुण्णिदिण्णैसावें जउ णासियाउ थिज्जाउ पराइउ तासु ताउ ।  
ता हरिसुक्कंडपं खेयरेण लोयहं परिअक्खिउ सुंदरेण ।  
मायंगहो सुउ णउ होइ पड्डु णिवणंदणु पइउ दिव्वदेहु । 5

20. J मंदलु. २ S धुणेवि. ३ S करिवरेण.

21. १ N मुण्णिदिण्णै.



मा संकडु वच्यह सरह अग्नि करु लायहु तुम्हइ करिकरग्नि ।  
जा विज्ज लैखइ णर संगरग्नि करकंडहो सौ देविणु करग्नि ।  
इउ करिधि खयह विज्जावलेण णियभवणु गयउ पुणु णहयलेण ।

घत्ता—जयघोसु पवद्धिउ गयणयले अमरेहि सुमंगलु पूरियउ ।  
कणयामरवण्णहि माणवहि करकंडु रज्जे वइसारियउ ॥ २१ ॥

10

इय करकंडमहारायचरिए मुणिकणयामरविरहए भव्वयणकण्णावयंसे  
पंचकल्लाणविहाणकप्पतरुफलसंपत्ते करकंडरजलंभो णाम  
बीउ परिच्छेउ समत्तो ।  
॥ संधि २ ॥

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### III

#### 1

Karakanda enters Dantipur with pomp and ceremony.

ध्रुवकं—पुणु मंतिहिं भणियेउ णवउ णिउ तुहुं गयवरखंधि समारुहहि ।  
चलु चलु सुंदर लहु चलहि दंतीपुरि रज्जहो भरु व्हहि ॥ १ ॥

णिज्झरझरंतमयगिल्लगंडे	करकंडु चडिउ ता करिपयंडे ।	
क वि लीला मणहर अइवहेइ	णं सुरवइ अइरावइं सहेइ ।	
संचल्लिउ सो सहं णरवरेहिं	विज्जिज्जमाणु चलचामरेहिं ।	5
लीलाविलाससुहसामिणीहिं	गाइज्जमाणु वरकामिणीहिं ।	
कलयंठिरावकयहीलणेहिं	संथुव्वमाणु वंदीजणेहिं ।	
गुणपउररायतगयमणेहिं	सेधिज्जमाणु णायरजणेहिं ।	
परलोयकज्जे उज्जुवगईहिं	सलहिज्जमाणु सज्जणमईहिं ।	
अवरेहिं वि लोयहिं कलियमाणु	गउ सुंदरु पुरवरे जणसमाणु ।	10

घत्ता— सो पुरवरणारिहिं गुणणिलउ पइसंतउ दिट्ठउ णयरे कर्ह ।  
णं दसरहणंदणुं तेयणिहि उज्झहिं सुरणारीहिं जर्ह ॥ १ ॥

#### 2

The flutter amongst the damsels of the town at his entry.

तहिं पुरवरि खुहियउ रमणियाउ	झाणट्टियमुणिमणदमणियाउ ।	
क वि रहसइं तरलिय चलिय णारि	विहडफफड संठिय का वि धोरि ।	
क वि धावइ णवणिवणेहलुद्ध	परिहाणु ण गलियउ गणइ मुद्ध ।	
क वि कज्जलु बहलउ अहरे देइ	णयणुल्लयं लक्खारसु करेइ ।	
णिगंथविसि क वि अणुसरेइ	विवरीउ डिंभु क वि कडिहिं लेइ ।	5

1. १ S भणिउ. २ D J N भामिणीहिं. ३ S किह. ४ S जिह.

2. १ चारि. २ D बहुलउ.

क वि णेउरु करयलि करइ बाल      सिरु छंडिवि कडियले धरइ माल ।  
 णियणंदणु मण्णिवि क वि वराय      मज्जारु ण मेल्लइ साणुराय ।  
 क वि धावइ णवणुउ मणे धरंति      विहलंघल मोहइ धर सरंति ।  
 घत्ता— क वि माणमहली मयणभर करकंडहो समुहिय चलिय ।  
 थिरथोरपओहरि मैयणयण उत्तत्तकणयछवि उज्जालिय ॥ २ ॥

10

3

He enters the decorated palace and is crowned king.

णवरज्जलंभरंजियहिपण      करकंडइं पुरे पइसंतपण ।  
 गयखंधे चडिण्णय जंतपण      णिउ राउलु लीलपं पत्तपण ।  
 ते दिट्ठउ रायणिकेउ तुंगु      अइमणहरु णं हिमवंतंसिगु ।  
 मुत्ताहलमालातोरणेहिं      णं विहसइ सियदंतहिं घणेहिं ।  
 किंकिणिरणंतु धयवडवमालु      णं णच्चइ पणयिणि विहियतालु ।  
 चामीयरमणिरयणेहिं घडिउ      णं सग्गहो अमरविमाणु पडिउ ।  
 तहिं पइसइ णवणुउ विमलबुद्धि      पारंभिय गुंरुयणु मणविसुद्धि ।  
 करहेमकुंभु मंगलु करंति      क वि माणिणि णिग्गय ता तुरंति ।  
 परिमंगलु किउ वरदीवपहिं      जय कारिउ पुणु णारीसपहिं ।  
 सोवण्णकलसकयउच्छवम्मि      पइसारिउ सो णिवमंदिरम्मि ।

5

10

घत्ता— सो सयलगुणायरु सीलणिहि विणयभावसंजुत्तउ ।  
 सामंतैमंतिजणपरियरिउ पुरि अच्छइ रज्जु करंतउ ॥ ३ ॥

4

Karakanda sees a portrait and feels attracted.

तहिं तेण वि रज्जु करंतपण      आणाविय वंस तुरंतपण ।  
 आपसवसेण व जे धरिय      धयअंकुसछत्तहं दंड किय ।  
 आसावसेण जो तहिं जि ठिउं      पुणु आणिवि दियवरु मंति किंउं ।  
 ता पक्कहिं दिणि करकंडपण      वरलीलपं णयरे भमंतपण ।  
 देसंतरु जो हिंडंतु पसु      तहिं दिट्ठउ सो णरु ललियगत्तु ।  
 पुणु दिट्ठउ तहो करे पडु विचित्तु      जो मोहइ लोयहं तणउ चित्तु ।  
 सो भणियउ करकंडइं णिवेण      पडु अप्पहि देक्खहुं सहुं हिपण ।

5

३ ] मिय.

3. १ D N पणपं. २ N गुरयण; D गुणरयणमणसुद्धि. ३ N सामंति.

4. १ J ठियउ. २. ] कियउ.

ता तेण समण्णिउ पत्थिवासु	जणु रत्तउ अणुराणण जासु ।	
सो पंचवण्णु गुणगणसंहंतु	करकंडइं जोयिउं पडु महंतु ।	
तहिं रूउ सलक्खणु तेण विट्ठु	णं मयणवाणु हियवणं पइट्ठु ।	10
मुहकमलु सउण्हउ दीहसासु	जरु दाहु अरोचकु हुयउ तासु ।	

घत्ता— करकंडइं जोइउ पडु पवरु थिउ हियंवणं विभिउ एक्कु खणु ।  
जणपुलयइं कहियउ तहो विरहु तें मउलिउं णवणिउ विमणमणु ॥ ४ ॥

5

He learns that the portrait was of the princess of Saurashtra.

णिवहियउ मुणिउ पडधरणरेण	वरु होहइ कण्णहे एहु भरेण ।	
इय मुणिवि तो वि पडिलविउ भाय	पडु अप्पहि अम्हहं जाहुं राय ।	
णउ छंडइ सो पडु उल्लसंतु	पुणु भणइ णरेसरु णीससंतु ।	
महो सहयर अक्खु पयत्तएण	पडु लेवि भमहि कज्जेण केण ।	5
आयण्णिवि तें वयणाणुसारु	तहो रायहो कहियउ पडवियारु ।	
पत्थत्थि देव सोरट्टु देसु	सुरलोउ विडंबिउ जें असेसु ।	
तहिं णयरु अत्थि गिरिणयरु णामु	सुरखेयरणरणयणाहिरामु ।	
तहिं राउ अत्थि अरिसिरकयंतु	अजवम्मु णाउ अजियंगिकंतु ।	

घत्ता— तैहे रूवकरंडी कलसरिय जा णयणपियारी णरवरहं ।  
मयणावलि णामइं तेयणिहि सा ह्इई धीय मणोहरहं ॥ ५ ॥ 10

6

She herself had become enamoured of him.

मयणावलि सा एक्कहिं दिणम्मि	गय सहियहिं सहुं णंदणवणम्मि ।	
तहिं खेयर जणमणणयणइट्टु	दोलेहरि चडीणा ताइं विट्ठु ।	
गायंता गेयइं मणहराइं	कागलियइं करकंडहो किराइं ।	
गेयाइं मणोज्जइं सा सुणेवि	धरणीयले णिवडिय तणु धुणेवि ।	
विहलंघल गयकल झीणदेह	कसणम्मि पक्खिणं णं चंदलेह ।	5

३ S महंतु. ४ DJ जोयउ, ५ S हियएं. ६ Mss. मउलिय.

5. १ D णामु. २ J तहिं.

6. १ S दोलेहरि. २ S scores this out and substitutes तणाइं in its place in the margin in second hand.

वाथाहयकोलि व कंपमाण  
समसीलहिं जणमणदुहहरीहिं  
विहलंघल किं हूई सहीए  
मोहेण वि सहियहिं सरलियाए

णिय सहियहिं घर सोएं समण ।  
परिपुच्छिय विणएं सहयरीहिं ।  
अम्हहं कहि बहिणिए वच्छलीए ।  
विरहाणलु अक्खिउ बालियाए ।

घत्ता— जो गीयउ गायउ खेयरहिं मइं सूवउ करकंडहो तणउ । 10  
तो तेण वियंभिउ महो हियउ पुणु चउदिसु लायउ रणरणउ ॥ ६ ॥

7

Marriage—proposal.

मइं तुज्झ सहिए पायडिय वित्ति  
विरहग्गिजालपञ्जलियमाण  
ता दुक्खु वहंतिए णरवरासु  
करकंडगेयआयणणेण  
आयणोवि बालहे तणिय वत्त  
जयभूसण कुलगयणम्मि चंद  
अरिदूसहमोडण भडसहाउ  
पडु पेक्खिअवि गच्छइ मोहु जो वि

जइ सक्कहि ता महो करि परित्ति ।  
मेहो णासहिं जाव णं सहिए पाण ।  
संखेवें अक्खिय वत्त तासु ।  
मयणावलि पीडिय कामएण ।  
राएण लिहाविय हरिणोत्त । 5  
पडु अप्पिउ राएं महो णरिंद ।  
हउं तुज्झ णयरे पडु लेवि आउ ।  
वरु होइ णरेसर तीहे सो वि ।

घत्ता— मइं एहउ पिसुणोउ तुज्झ णिव एउ इत्तिउ तम्हा महो सरउ ।  
सा कमलदलच्छी ससिषयण तउ करयलु करपल्लवे धरउ ॥ ७ ॥ 10

8

Madanavali is brought and is married to Karakanda.

तहो सुणिवि वयणु पडधरणरासु  
तें सरिसा कुलगहससहरेण  
दिवहम्मि पसणए कयसहाय  
किय हट्टसोह धरि तोरणाइं  
णाणाविह वज्जइं वाइयाइं  
भावहुइं णच्चइं णच्चियाइं  
उग्घाडिउ मुहवडु विहिं जणाहं

पडिवणिणउ राएं सयलु तासु ।  
संपेसिय णियणर णिववरेण ।  
मयणावलि लेविणु ते वि आय ।  
संबद्धइं तहो करेकंकणाइं ।  
गीयाइं रसालइं गाइयाइं । 5  
गयतुरयहं थट्टइं खंचियाइं ।  
णं मोहपडलु तग्गयमणाहं ।

7. ] १ महु. २ ] णु सहिय. ३ ] ताहिं.

8. १ D करे,

घंयजलिअजलणभामरिउ सत्त  
 करु बौलहे अण्णिय उणववरेण  
 भउ तारामेलउ णिविहु तेम  
 पहिलारउ मिलियउ मणु पसत्थु  
 सुविसुद्धदिणाहं रंजियमणाहं

देवाविय भट्टहिं पढिधि मंत ।  
 किय सवहणाइं दाहिणकरेण ।  
 जम्मे धि ण विहडइ गेहु जेम ।  
 किउ लोयचारु जणरंजणत्थु ।  
 सामंतहिं कियउ विवाहु ताहं ।

10

घत्ता— णरणाहहो हुयैउ विवाहु तहिं सुर खेयर देखिखवि उल्लसिय ।  
 णियभोयहो उवरि विरत्तमणु तहो तणिय रिद्धि मणि अहिलसिय ॥८॥

9

Karakanda's mother appears at the marriage.  
 Embassy from the king of Campa.

तहिं अवसरि पोमावइ वि माय  
 सा दिट्ठी करकंडे णिवेण  
 णियपुत्तविवाहं हरिसियाणं  
 चिरु जीवहि णंदण पुहइणाह  
 वइसारिय विणणं सा णवेवि  
 सम्माणिय वयणहिं कोमलेहिं  
 आसीस देवि सा गय तुरंति  
 ता एत्तहिं जणमणजणियराउ

णियणंदणु देखवहुं तुरिय आय ।  
 पुणु पणमिय भावै णवणवेण ।  
 आसीस पदिष्णी तुरिउ ताणं ।  
 कालिंदी सुरसरि जाव वाह ।  
 दिणु अज्जु सहलु पइउ भणेवि ।  
 परिहाविय बत्थाहिं उज्जल्लेहिं ।  
 करकंडकित्ति णं विष्फुरंति ।  
 करकंडपुरउ पडिहारु आउ ।

5

घत्ता— करकमल णिवेसिवि सिरकमले पडिहारु पयंपइ पुट्टसरु ।  
 चंपाहिवरायहो दूउ णिव सो अच्छइ सिंहवारम्मि वरु ॥ ९ ॥

10

10

The king of Campa claims homage from Karakanda.

तं सुणिवि वयणु करकंडपण  
 लइ जाहि तुरिउ सो सुहडु जेत्यु  
 तं रायहो वयणु सुणेवि तेण  
 सो देखिखवि दूवउ राणण  
 संसिद्धी मेइणि सयल जासु

पडिहारु पउत्तउ तुरियपण ।  
 चंपाहिवदूवउ आणि एत्थु ।  
 लहु आणिउ सो पडिहारपण ।  
 संमाणिउ दाणइं आसणेण ।  
 भणु कुसलु दूव चंपाहिवासु ।

5

१ J धिय ३ J बालहिं, ४ SJ originally read हुइउ which is corrected in S as हुअउ and in J as हुअउ.

9. १ JN तुट्टसरु or रुट्टसरु.

10. १ N संदिट्ठी.

दुवेण भणिउ तहो कुसलु राय  
अणवरउ णरिंदहिं विहियसेव  
जह जलहं ण भिण्णउ सीयलत्तु

पइं जेहा अच्छहिं जसु सहायै ।  
सो सुमरइ तुम्हइं देवदेव ।  
तह चंपणरिंदहो तुहुं णिरुत्तु ।

घत्ता— लइ पालहि णिव करकंड तुहुं चंपाहिवरायहो केर वर ।

होपविणु एक्कहिं बे वि जण अणुहुंजहु तुम्हइं भोय धर ॥ १० ॥ 10

11

Karakanda proposes to decide the issue by an open battle.

विणु केरइं लब्भइ णाहि मित्त  
ण वि पालहि जइ पुणु सेव तासु  
तं सुणिवि वयणु करकंडपण  
आयंबणयण भालयले णीय  
जाजाहि दूव तउ सामि जेत्यु  
संखेवें कहि चंपाहिवासु  
जइ संगरि अत्थि भडावलेउ  
इउ सुणिवि वयणु गउ दूउ तेत्थु

एह मेइणि भुंजहुं हत्थमेत्त ।  
तो ठाउ करहि अह कहिं मि णासु ।  
तैं हियवपं कोहु धरंतपण ।  
णं चंददिवायर सेग्गि ठीय ।  
तुहुं खणु वि एक्कु मा वसहि पत्थु । 5  
हउं आयउ तुरियउ तुंज्ज पासु ।  
संगामु मज्जु ता तुरिउ देउ ।  
सिरिधाडीवाहणु वसइ जेत्यु ।

घता— तैं कहियउ दंतीपुरिणिवइं सो पइं देव णै वि णवइ ।

संगामरंगि तुम्हैहिं सहुं अइजुज्जइ धीरउ इउ लवइ 10

12

Karakanda's march. The Ganges. Siege of Campa.

तं सुणिवि वयणु चंपाहिराउ  
तावेत्तहिं दंतीपुरिणिवेण  
णिण्णासियअरियंणजीवपण  
णहु छायउ खलियउ रवि वपण  
गंगापपसु संपत्तपण  
सा सोहइ सियजल कुडिलवंति  
दूराउ वहंती अइविहाइ

सण्णज्जइ ता किर बद्धराउ ।  
कंपाविय मेइणि मंदरेण ।  
उड्ढाविय दहदिसि रय रणेण  
लहु दिण्णु पयाणउ कुड्डपण  
गंगाणइ दिट्ठी जंतपण । 5  
णं सेयभुवंगहो महिल जंति ।  
हिमवंतगिरिंदहो किस्सि णाइं ।

२ J सहाइं.

11. २ S सगो. २ J तुज्ज. ३ DN ण णवि.

12. १ S सुणेवि. २ S N अरिणर.

विहिं कूलहिं लोयहिं ण्हंतपहिं  
दग्भंकियउडुहिं करयलेहिं  
हउं सुद्धिय णियमग्गेण जामि  
णइ पेक्खिवि णिउ करकंडुणामु

आइच्चहो जलु परिवितपहिं ।  
णइ भणइ णाई पयहिं छलेहिं ।  
मा रुसहिं अम्हहो उवरि सामि ।  
गउ जणणणयरु गुणगणियधामु ।

10

घत्ता— जे संगरि सुरवरखेयरहं भउ जणियउ धणुहरमुअसरहिं ।  
ते वेढिउ पट्टणु चउदिसिहिं गयतुरयणरिंदहिं दुद्धरहिं ॥ १२ ॥

13

The king of Campa receives information.

तं वेढिउ जा राएण तेण  
णरणाहहो कहिउ परेण केण  
हे णरवइ परबलवणहुआसे  
उदंडसुंड गय गुलुगुलंत  
संचल्लिय रहवर धरहरंत  
करवालकिरण रविकरहरंत  
दुरिपहिं कांत अइविप्फुरंत  
सीहोवैमदुद्धरु अइपण्डु

ता आउलि पुरयणु हुउ खणेण ।  
उवरुद्धउ परबलु सयलु जेण ।  
वंदीयणसज्जणपूरियासे ।  
कुडिलाणण वरहय हिलिहिलंत ।  
फारक्कहिं फुरियहिं फरहरंत ।  
वंकुडिय कउत्तल थरहरंत ।  
पवणा इष वेपं संचरंत ।  
तुहं उवरि पराइउ वहरिंदु ।

5

घत्ता— तं सुणिवि णरिंदहो मुहकमलु संजायउ रत्तुण्णलसरिसु ।  
डसियाहरु भूभंगुरणयणु कोहाणलु वड्डिउ गउ हरिसु ॥ १३ ॥

10

14

The Campa-king marches out with his forces.

ताव सो उट्ठिओ धाइया किंकरा  
घाउवेया हया सज्जिया कुंजरा  
हक्क डक्कार हुंकार मेहंतया  
के वि सम्माणु सामिस्स मणंतया  
चावहत्था पसत्था रणे दुद्धरा  
के वि कोषेण धावन्ति कण्पंतया

संगरे जे वि देवाण भीयंकरा ।  
चक्कचिक्कार संचल्लिया रहवरा ।  
धाविया के वि कुंताइं गेण्हंतया ।  
पायपोमाण रायस्स जे भत्तया ।  
धाविया ते णरा चावचित्ता वरा ।  
के वि उगिण्णखग्गेहिं दिप्यंतया ।

5

१ करकंडु णामु.

13. १ J 'धु. २ SJ थरहरंत ३ SJ थलहरंत; N धरहरंत. ४ D सीहो इव. ५ DN तहो.



के वि रोमंचकंचेण संजुत्तया  
के वि संगामभूमीरसे रत्तया

के वि सण्णाहसंबद्धसंगत्तया ।  
सग्गिणीछंदमग्गेण संपत्तया ।

घत्ता— चंपाहिउ णिग्गउ पुरवरहो हरिकरिरहवरपरियरिउ ।

उइंडचंडपीवरकरहिं भणु केहिं ण 'केहिं ण अणुसरिउ ॥ १४ ॥ 10

15

Fight begins.

ता हयइं तूराइं  
वज्जंति वज्जाइं  
आणाए घडियाइं  
कुंताइं भज्जंति  
रहसेण वग्गंति  
गत्ताइं तुट्ठंति  
रुंडाइं धावंति  
अंताइं गुप्पंति  
हड्डाइं मोडंति

भुवणयलपूराइं ।  
सज्जंति सेण्णाइं ।  
परबलइं भिडियाइं ।  
कुंजरइं गज्जंति ।  
करिदसणे लग्गंति ।  
मुंडाइं फुट्ठंति ।  
अरिथाणु पावंति ।  
रुहिरेण थिप्पंति ।  
गीवाइं तोडंति ।

5

घत्ता— के वि भग्गा कायर जे वि णर के वि भिडिया के वि पुणु ।  
खग्गुग्गामिय के वि भड मंडेविणु थक्का के वि रणु ॥ १५ ॥ 10

16

Karakanda requisitions the Vidya.

ता रोसें चंपाहिउं णरिंदु  
सो तुरिउ गयउ परबलणिवासु  
ता कलयलु वड्डिउ विहिं बलाहं  
करकंडं कोहाणलजुएण  
ता तुरियइं चंपणराहिवासु  
रहु छिण्णिउ चिण्हद्धउ खणेण

रहे चडिदि पधायउ णं सुरिंदु ।  
अब्भिडियंउ करकंडहो णिवासु ।  
याणावल्लिच्छाइयणहयलाहं ।  
अइरावइकरदीहरभुएण ।  
सहसत्ति पमेल्लिय सत्ति तासु ।  
पुणु सारहि पाडिउ तुरिउ तेण ।

5

14. १ SD केहें.

15. १ J omits कुंजरइं गज्जंति. २ J कि वि.

16. १ S चंपाहिद्व. २ N अन्मडियउ.

ता खेवें चंपणराहिवेण  
सर पेसिय जा चंपाहिवेण

संपेसिय बाण तुरंतपण ।  
करकंडहो बलु भग्गउ खणेण ।

घत्ता— करकंडपं पेच्छिवि बलु चलिउ मणि रोसु महंतउ विण्फुरिउ ।  
जा विज्ज पइण्णी खेयरहं तहे पेसणु दिण्णउ तें तुरिउ ॥ १६ ॥

10

17

The havoc wrought by the Vidya until overpowered  
by Campa-king.

ताव तेण दुद्धरेण  
ता खणेण विज्ज धिट्ठ  
फे करंति हुं करंति  
रक्खसी व वावरंति  
कुंभिकुंभ णिइलंति  
संगरम्मि जे वि दिट्ठ  
के वि मुच्छमोहियाइं  
के वि घायखंडियाइं

मुक्क विज्ज मच्छरेण ।  
धाविया तुरंत दिट्ठे ।  
वाउवेय संचरंति  
भासुरा वि खे मिलंति ।  
रैहवरेण रह दलंति  
दंसणेण ताहे णट्ठ ।  
के वि जोहँ जोहियाइं ।  
के वि जीव छंडियाइं ।

5

घत्ता— ता कुवियइं चंपणरेसरइं तुरिण्ण वि असिलय करे धरिय ।

जा विज्ज गिलंती णरसयइं बलसत्ति खणद्धे तहे हरिय ॥ १७ ॥

10

18

Karakanda takes up his bow in wrath.

गय विज्ज तट्ठीय  
रोसं वहंतेण  
तहो चप्पे गुणु दिण्णु  
ता गयणे गुणसेव  
टंकारसहेण

करकंडे दिट्ठीय ।  
करे धणु हुं किउ तेण ।  
तं पेक्खि जणु खिण्णु ।  
खोहं गया देव ।  
घोरें<sup>१</sup> रउहेण ।

5

17. १ NS दुद्ध. २ JNS omit this foot and D gives it in the margin.

३ J जीय.

18. १ Folio No. 19 of J containing the portion of this कडवक beginning with हु किउ तेण and कडवक 19, 20 and the first eight lines of 21 is missing. २ SJ घोरें.

धरणियलु तडयडिउ  
भुषणयलु खलभलिउ  
मयरहरु झलझलिउ  
खगणाहु परिसरिउ  
तसे कुम्मु कडयडिउ ।  
गिरिपवरु टलटलिउ ।  
धरणिदु सलवलिउ ।  
सुरराउ धरहरिउ ।

घत्ता— सो सहु सुणेविणु धणुगुणहो रह भग्गा णट्टा गयपवर । 10  
मउ गलियउ चंपणराहिवहो भयभीय ण चह्लहिं कहिं खयरं ॥ १५ ॥

19

Karakanda's mother appears on the scene.

सुरलोयहं छुडु हियवउ विभिणु  
संबद्धउ छुडु वइसोहथाणु  
छुडु चाउ खणद्धे सज्जियाउ  
करकंढे गुणे किउ बाणु पवरु  
हुउ बाणु गिरत्थउ सो हु जाव  
सा दिट्ठिय तेण णरेसरेण  
हे माए माए संगरे असज्जे  
सा भणइ पुत्त संवरहि चाउ  
छुडु परवलु भयभीयउ णिसणु ।  
छुडु भग्गाउ चंपणरिंदमाणु ।  
छुडु सेयजले गुणु मज्जियाउ ।  
चंपोहिवेण ता मुक्कु अवरु ।  
पोमावइ संगरे पत्त ताव । 5  
पुणु पर्णमिय दूरहो णयसिरेण ।  
किं आइय तुहुं भडनियरमज्जे ।  
एहु धाडीवाहणु तुज्झ ताउ ।

घत्ता— कहि माए महासइ गुणणिलउ किमु ताउ महारउ णिउ हवइ ।  
ता ताइं तुरंतइं तहो कहिउ सुणि पुत्त महाबल धरणिवइ ॥ १८ ॥ 10

20

Padmavati recalls the incidents connected with his birth.

चंपाउरिरायहो घरे रमणी  
संजायउ जइयहुं गम्भे तुहुं  
हउं हरिवि णीय ता करिवराइं  
तहिं जायउ भीममसाणि तुहुं  
करकंहु णरेसरु एक्कु खणु  
णियपुत्तहो अक्खिवि चत्तभया  
सा दिट्ठिय चंपणरेसरेण  
हउं होंती जणवयमणदमणी ।  
उप्पणउ तइयहुं दुक्खु महुं ।  
दंतीपुरि बाहिरि दुद्धरौं ।  
पइं पेक्खिवि जायउ मज्झु सुहुं ।  
तं सुणिवि वयणु थिउ विमणमणु । 5  
पुणु तुरियउ कंतहो पासे गया ।  
गंगाणइ णं रयणायरेण ।

३ N तडु. ४ D धणुहरहो. ५ SJ खयर in place of कहिं खयर.

19. १ N वइयइ ठणु. २ N पणविय लहु पहु णियसरेण.

20. १ N हुंनिय. २ DJS ०रं.

जाणतें प्ह पोमावइया तो वि तेण सहावें सा णमिया ।  
 अह गरुवउ जो वयभरु धरेइ तें राणउ कंतहे थुइ करेइ ।  
 घत्ता— परिपुच्छिय चंपणराहिवइं कह छुट्टिय तुहुं तहो गयवरहो । 10  
 ता कहियउ ताइं तुरंतियपं णिव गयपं पमुक्की तडे सरहो ॥ २० ॥

21

The battle field becomes a scene of family embraces.

तहो पासे मसाणपं महो सुयउ कुलमंडणु गंदणु सो ह्यउ ।  
 परिपालिउ केण वि खेयराइं वउ लइयउ तहिं मेइं णिव भराइं ।  
 दंतीपुरिराणउ ता मुयउ तहिं णयरे णराहिउ सो कियउ ।  
 सो जाणहि प्वाहिं तुह भिडिउ तुहुं कोहपिसापं परिणडिउ ।  
 मा मुज्झहि छंडहि प्हु गहुं णिव गंदणु तेरउ प्हु प्हुं । 5  
 तं वयणु सुणिवि चंपाहिवइ संतुट्टउ तक्खणे सो हियइं ।  
 हउं धणणउ जसु प्हुउ सुयउ जो संगरे धीरउ विढभुयउ ।  
 परिछंडिवि धणुंहरु गलियसरु करकंडंपासु गउ णिवपवरु ।  
 घत्ता— पुणु जाइवि धाडीवाहणइं आलिंणितु गंदणु सो खणिण ।  
 जह संगरे जाइवि तेयणिहि पज्जणु कुमरु दामोयरिण ॥ २१ ॥ 10

22

Karakanda is crowned king of Campa and his father retires for penances.

करकंडइं वुत्तउ णियजणणु पइं सरिसउ जं मइं कियउ रणु ।  
 मा गिण्हहि मेरउ देव छलु तं खमहि भडारा महो सयलु ।  
 तं सुणिवि वयणु चंपाहिवइं उल्लसियउ तक्खणे सो हियइं ।  
 गउ लेविणु णयरहो सहुं णिवेहिं पइसारिउ णाणाउच्छवेहिं ।  
 सा णयरी करकंडं सहेइ अमराउरि लज्जा तहो वहेइ । 5  
 णर स्यणइं लेविणु साणुराय णिवमंदिरे वद्धावणहुं आय ।

३ N णविया ४ D J S गरुवउ जो वयभारु धरइ.

21. १ N सइं. २ N गाहु. ३ N जाहु. ४ N धणु गंभीरसरु. ५ N करकंड पयासिउ णिउ पवरु.  
 ६ N णाइं in place of कुमरु.

ता दुखररायहं जो घरेदु	करकंडहो बखुउ रायपदु ।	
पुणु अप्पुणु राएं तक्खणेण	तणु मंडिउ तवसिरिभूसणेण ।	
कम्महुगंठिणिट्टवणसारु	तउ चरिवि सुदुद्धरु काममारु ।	
तणु छंडिवि खंडिवि हिययगंठि	सो लग्गउ सिववहुतणएं कंठि ।	10

घसा— गउ धाडीवाहणु सिवणिलउ कणयामरवण्णउ गुणहं घरु ।  
करकंडु करंतउ रज्जु पुरि सो अच्छइ माणिणिहिययहरु ॥ २२ ॥

इय करकंडमहारायचरिए सुणिकणयामरविरहए भव्वयण-कणावयंसे पंचकल्लाणविहाण-  
कप्पतरुफलसंपत्ते करकंडचंपापुरिपवेसो णाम तइउ परिच्छेउ समत्तो ।  
॥ संधि ॥ ३ ॥

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Karakanda's resolve to subdue the kings of the South.

ध्रुवकं—करकंडइं साहिबि महि सयल परिपुच्छिउ मइवरु विमलमइ ।  
भणु सम्मइ मइवर को वि णरु जो अज्जु वि दुट्टउ ण वि णवइ ॥

सो मइवरु पभणइ देवदेव	तुह महियलु सयलु वि करइ सेव ।	
पेरि दिविडदेसे णिव अत्थि धिट्टु	ते णमहिं ण कासु वि हियइं दुट्टु ।	
सिरिचोडि पंडि णामेण चेर	णउ करहिं तुहारी देव केर ।	5
आयण्णिवि तं चंपाहिवेण	संपेसिउ दूवउ तहो खणेण ।	
तैं जाइवि ते चोडाइराय	इउ भणिय णवहु करकंडपाय ।	
णिब्भत्थिउ दूवउ तेहिं सो वि	जिणु मेल्लिवि अण्णु ण णवहुं को वि ।	
करकंडहो आइवि कहिउ तेण	णउ करहिं सेव तुह किं परेण ।	
तं सुणिवि वयणु करकंडु राउ	जइ देमि ण तहो सिरि णिययपाउ ।	10
तो महियलपुत्तइंदियसुहासु	महो अत्थि णिविस्सि परिग्गाहासु ।	
एह पइज करिवि करकंडपण	लहु दिण्णु पयाणउ कुद्धपण ।	
घत्ता—चंपाहिउ चलिउ तहो उवरि गय चडिवि विणिग्गाउ पुरवरहो ।		
चउरंगइं सेण्णइं संजुयउ सो लीला धरइ सुरेसरहो ॥ १ ॥		

2

His march and camp at Terapur.

तहो जंतहो महि हयखुरहिं भिण्ण	गथणंगणि गय रय धूमवण्ण ।	
पसरंतहिं तेहिं दिगाणणाहं	णं मुहवडु किउ दिसिवारणाहं ।	
महि हल्लिय चल्लिय गिरिवरिंद	कंपंत पणट्टा खे सुरिंद ।	
दक्खिणवहे गउ तेरापुरम्मि	तहो दक्खिणदिसिहिं महावण्णम्मि ।	
आवासिउ तहिं बलु चाउरंगु	खणे सीहपुल्लिइहं हुयउ भंगु ।	5

1. १ N पर. २ S पयज.

संताडिय दुसय पंचवण्ण  
गय करिवर लेविणु जलहो मेट्टु  
लोलाविय धेय णिवणरवोरेहिं

णं अमरगेह भूमिहिं पवण्ण ।  
रासहियहिं धाविय खर पडिट्टु ।  
महि णञ्चइ णं उच्चियकरेहिं ।

घत्ता— आवासिउ अच्छइ जाँव तहिं करकंडणराहिउ पउँरबलु ।

पडिहारु पराँइउ तहो पुरउ दूराउ णमंतउ हरियमलु ॥ २ ॥

10

3

Siva, the king of Terapur, visits Karakanda.

णिउ अत्थि देव तेरापुरमि  
सो तुम्हहं पेक्खहुं एत्थु आउ  
करकंडे वयणु सुणेवि तासु  
पईसारु खणञ्जे तासु देहि  
पडिहारें सो णिउ आणिओ वि  
पुणु तेण पपुच्छिउ करिवि वाल  
तें भणिउ णरेसर कुसलु मज्झु  
तहो वयणें करकंडहो णिवासु  
अइपउरु पइण्णउ पुणु पसाउ

सिउ णामें रूढउ भूवलमि ।  
किं आवइ किं सो वलिवि जाउ ।  
पडिहारु भणिउ तेराहिवासु ।  
तुहुं अप्पुणु जाणवि लेवि पडि ।  
करकंडएं पुणु सम्माणिओ वि ।  
तुह कुसलु णरेसर सयलकाल ।  
जं सिंविउ करुणजलेण तुज्झु ।  
तहो उवरि पवड्डिउ णेहु तासु ।  
किउ दाणइं वयणइं साणुराउ ।

5

घत्ता— पुणु पुच्छिउ सिउ करकंडण महो भाइय अक्खु पयत्तएण

जं दिट्टुउ किं पि मणोहरउ अच्छरिउ वणमि भमंतएण ॥ ३ ॥

10

4

Karakanda, guided by Siva, explores the locality.

तं वयणु सुणिवि तेराहिचेण  
पैत्थत्थि देव पच्छिमदिसाहिं  
तहिं अत्थि लयणु णयणावहारि  
तहो लयणहो उप्परि गिरिवरमि  
गुरु वामिउ अच्छइ सोहमाणु

करकंडहो अक्खिउ पुणु सिवेणे ।  
अइणियडउ पव्वउ रम्मु ताहिं ।  
थम्हाण सहासहिं जं पि धारि ।  
चूडामणि णं मउडहो सिरमि ।  
केणावि ण कलियउ जासु माणु ।

5

2. १ DJN गय. २ J जाम. ३ N पवर° ४ J परायउ.

3. १ D पयसारु.

4. १ SJ वि. तेण. २ SN अत्थत्थि.

जलु पउमइं लेविणु तहिं पवणु  
एम अच्छइ सो करि बहुअकाल  
आयणिवि तं करकंड राउ

तं पुज्जइ करिवरु सेयवणु ।  
एउ कहियउ मइं तुहं सामिसाल ।  
गउ पव्वयसम्महुं सिवसहाउ ।

घत्ता— महिमहिलहे थणु व मणोहरउ कीलाघरु देवहं जो भरेण ।

करकंडइं सो गिरि दिहु खणे कइलासु णां भरेहसरेण ॥ ४ ॥

10

5

Discovery of an old cave-temple.

करिकुंभ वियारिवि जहिं भमंति  
रंजंति सीह कथइं सहंति  
सारंग गिरंतरु जहिं चरंति  
परिभमहिं कहिं मि दादाकराल  
थोवंतरि तहिं सो चडइ जाम  
णं हरिणा अमरविमाणु दिहु  
सो धणु सलक्खणु हरियदंभु  
पुणु दिहुउ तें जिणु वीयराउ

मुत्ताहल चरणहिं हरि मुभंति ।  
जहिं मयजलु मयगल णउ बहंति ।  
साहामय कथइं वु करंति ।  
हरिसम्महु दिंतहो दुक्क कोल ।  
करकंडइं दिहुउ लयणु ताम ।  
करकंड णराहिउ तहिं पइहु ।  
जें लयणु कराविउ सहसक्खंभु ।  
संथुणणहिं लमाउ साणुराउ ।

5

घत्ता— जय चउगइणासण मलहरण जय माणगिरिंदहो दलणपवि ।

महो देव गिरंजण तुहुं सरणु अण्णाणतिमिरपरिहरणरवि ॥ ५ ॥

10

6

An elephant is found worshipping an ant-hill.

जिणेसरु वंदिवि पत्थिव बे वि  
णिहालिय तेहिं दिसाहं मुहाइं  
णिहालिय अच्छहिं जाव वणम्मि  
सरोचरे पेमइं लेवि करिहु  
झलाझल कण्णरण सरंतु  
सुपिंगललोयणु दंतहिं संसु  
दुरेहकुलाइं सुदूरे करंतु  
करेण सरोयसयाइं हरंतु

गिरिंदहो उप्परि सिग्घ चडेवि ।  
मणम्मि णिवाहहं जाइं सुहाइं ।  
सुधारणु पत्तउ ताव खणम्मि ।  
समायउ पव्वउ णां ससुहु ।  
केवोलच्चुपण मपण झरंतु ।  
चडावियचावसमुण्णयवंसु ।  
दिसामुह सुंडजलेण भरंतु ।  
सुमोत्तियदाम सिरेण धरंतु ।

5

6. 9 J omits this and the following three feet.



घत्ता— तै करिणा लेविणु पंकयइं करु भरेवि जलेण तुरंतपण ।

परिदक्खिण देविणु सिंचियउ तै पूज्जिउ वामिउ भवियण्ण ॥ ६ ॥ 10

7

Karakanda sees the lake and examines the ant-hill.

गउ वामिउ पूजिवि करि सुराउ  
आवंतहो तहो अइदिहि जणंतु  
जलकुंभिकुंभकुंभइं धरंतु  
उइंङणलिणुउण्णइ वइंतु  
डिंडीरपिंडरयणाहिं हसंतु  
पच्छण्णउ वियसियपंकणहिं  
गायंतउ भमरावलिरवेण  
णं सुयणु सुहावउ णयणइट्टु

ता गयउ सरहो करकंडु राउ ।  
खगरावइं आवहु णं भणंतु ।  
तण्हाउरजीवहं सुहु करंतु ।  
उच्छल्लियमीणहिं मणु कहंतु ।  
अइणिम्मलपउरगुणेहिं जंतु ।  
णच्चंतउ विविहविहंगणहिं ।  
धावंतउ पवणाहयजलेण ।  
जलभरिउ सरोवरु तेहिं दिट्टु ।

5

घत्ता— जलु लेविणु द्दोहिं वि णिववरहिं पय धोइवि मुहुं पक्खालियउ ।

जं पुज्जिउ करिणा पंकयहिं तं वामिउ तेहिं णिहालियउ ॥ ७ ॥ 10

8

The ant-hill is excavated.

करकंडे चिंतिउ मणि मणोज्जु  
इह अच्छइ को वि महंतु देउ  
जै वामिउ पुज्जइ करि पसणु  
मणि चिंतिवि इउ सो साणुराउ  
अण्णहिं दिणि वामिउ तं पि तेण  
तं समथलु तेहिं खणेण कीउ  
थोवंतरु खणियैउ पुणु वि जाव

एउ वामिउ णिच्छउ वंदणिज्जु ।  
परिपूजिवि करि गउ तै सुवेउ ।  
तै धम्मं हुउ णं सेयवणु ।  
उववासइं थियउ करकंडराउ ।  
खाण्णाविउ करकंडे खणेण ।  
णं पावपडलु णिण्णासु णीउ ।  
मणिकिरणदिसि णीसरिय ताव ।

5

घत्ता— ता मिलिय णहंगणे अइवहल चउदिसिहिं भमेविणु णिम्मलिय ।

करकंडहो णावइ कित्ति वर अमराहिउ देक्खहुं संचलिय ॥ ८ ॥

8. 1 N adds before this in the margin जं अच्छइ वामिए किं पि वत्थु तं पेक्खउं जइ  
ता महु.पसत्थु, 2 S खण्णाविउ, 3. S] खणियइं.

## Discovery of a Jina image.

ते रहसैं तरलिय खणहिं जाव  
मणिरयणविणिग्गुत्तु फणकडणु  
दुंदुहिं भांमंडलु चमर बे वि  
सिंहासणु वडुरयणहिं जडीउ  
तं पयडउ किउं बाहिरे विहाइ  
ता अमरहिं दुंदुहिं णहे हईय  
अइणिम्मल दिम्मुह सयल जाय  
गुणरयणणिहाणहो पत्थिवासु

जिणबिंबु विणिग्गुत्तु तेत्थु ताव ।  
छत्ताइमाणु तहो सहइ सणु ।  
सुहु जणहिं सवणणयणाण ते वि ।  
सुरराएं णं अप्पणुं घडीउ ।  
महिं भिंदिवि धम्महो पिंडु णां ।  
घणकुसुमविट्ठि गयणहो पडीय ।  
संभूया परिमलसहिय वाय ।  
संपुण्ण मणोरह सयल तासु ।

घत्ता— अणुराएं तहो कंठइयतणु पप्फुल्लिउ तोसैं मुहकमलु ।

जलु लेवि सरोवरि जिणु णहविउ बहुकमलहिं पुज्जिउ विगयमलु ॥९॥

## Karakanda's hymn to the Jina.

वरभस्तिभारसण्णयसिरेण  
जय सुरतिरीडमणिलिहियपाय  
जय कम्मविडविच्छिदणकुठार  
जय पावतिमिरफेडणदिणेस  
जय रायंभुवंगमदमणमंत  
जय केवलकिरणफुरंत संत  
जय जय सिरिवहुकण्णावतंस  
जय णिच्च णिरंजण कलविर्हाण

पारंभिय पुणु थुइ णिववरेण ।  
जय भुवणणयरपालणसुराय ।  
जय चउगइसायरपरमतार ।  
जय णिज्जियमयभडणिरवसेस ।  
जय मयणइक्खुपीलणसुजंत ।  
जय हंभियकम्मासववहंत ।  
जय भवियणमणसररायहंस ।  
जय सिवगइमहिलहे वयणे लीण ।

घत्ता— जय जय देव जिणिंद पहु पइं ज्ञायइं अणुदिणु णियमणिणै ।

तवें दंसणे णयणइं अज्जु पुणु संजायइं णिच्चइं महो खणिणं ॥ १० ॥

## The Jina image is carried into the cave.

उच्चायिउ सो जिणु णिववरेण  
विहिं करहिं धरिउ सिरउवरि भाइ

कइलासु णां लंकेसैरेण ।  
गोवद्धणु हरिणा कलिउ णां ।

9. १ JN अप्पणु. २ SD किय.

10. १ N काम. २ DN माण. ३ S मणेण, ४ N तउ. ५ S खणेण.

11. १ JDN उच्चायउ. २ N लंकेसैरेण.

ताहिं अवसरे देवहिं कुसुमविट्टि  
 अमरेहिं मि केहिं मि धरिउ छत्तु  
 परिचालिय केहिं मि चमर तार  
 के वि तंडउ गच्छहिं साणुराय  
 जिह अमरहिं ण्हाइवि मंदराउ  
 पर्यौइं विहिणं तह गुणणिकेउ  
 परिमेलिय तहो मणे भइय तुट्टि ।  
 घुसिणेण वि चच्चिउ किहिं मि गत्तु ।  
 दुंदहि अप्फालिय केहिं फार । 5  
 दूराउ णमहिं के वि जिणहो पाय ।  
 घरु णियउ जिणेसरु मंदराउ ।  
 करकंउं णीयउ लयणु देउ ।

घत्ता— जिणु लयणे णिवेसिउ तं णिवेणं परिपुज्जिधि अच्चिधि चंदाणिणं ।  
 अवलोइय पढमी पुणु पडिम अणुराउ वहंतं णियमणिणं ॥ ११ ॥ 10

12

Karakanda discovers a knot on the lion-seat of the first  
 image and an sculptor explains to him its purpose.

ता तक्खणे तहो जिणे गइय दिट्ठि  
 णं फलिहसिलहे हरिमणि विहाइ  
 सा पेक्खवि मणे चित्तेइ राउ  
 जो सयलकम्मपरिकरणकारि  
 भो परममित्त अक्खहि पसत्थु  
 परिपुच्छिउ बोद्धिधि अइपियाइं  
 तं णिसुणिधि पभणइ पावहारि  
 जं पुच्छिउ देघ मणोहिराउ  
 हरिवीढहो उप्परि दिट्ठि गंठि ।  
 उडुरायहो लग्गउ हरिणु णाई ।  
 गंठीणं हयउ जिणविबराउ ।  
 कोकाविउ सो तं सुत्तधारि ।  
 तुहं जाणहि सयलु वि कम्मसत्थु । 5  
 जिणपडिमहे दीसइ गंठि काइं ।  
 पडिमागयैरुवअणेयकारि ।  
 तं अक्खमि तुमहं दुहविराउ ।

घत्ता— जिणपडिम घच्चिय जइयहुं णिवइ जलवाहिणि सिर तइयहो खणेण ।  
 मइं णिसुअउ दिट्ठु परंपरएं एह धरिय गंठि तं कारणेण ॥ १२ ॥ 10

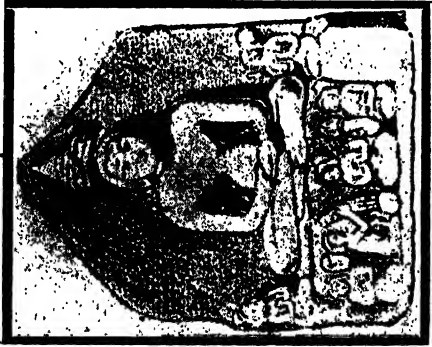
13

Karakanda desires to see the water-spring blocked by the knot,

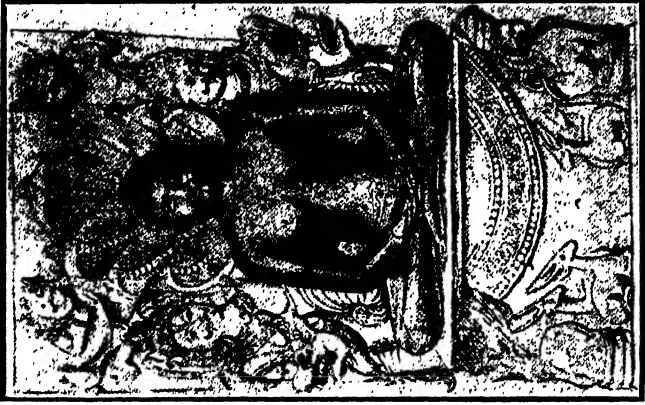
ता भणइ णरेसरु परममित्त  
 तं सुणिधि भणइ भो ललियदेह  
 बहुरोय करइ जणवणं पसत्थ  
 बहुदुक्खपरंपरभरिणं आपं  
 ता राणं भणियउ तं सुणेधि  
 किम दीसइ जलवाहिणि विचित्त ।  
 णीसरइ कह व जइ देव एह ।  
 जे सलिलु पियहिं ते विरु असत्थ ।  
 इउ मण्णेधि किं पयडाइं आपं ।  
 जलु धरमि मित्तं लयणु वि च्चिणेधि । 5

३ S एयइं. ४ DN णियेण. ५ S चंदणेण. ६ S मणेण.

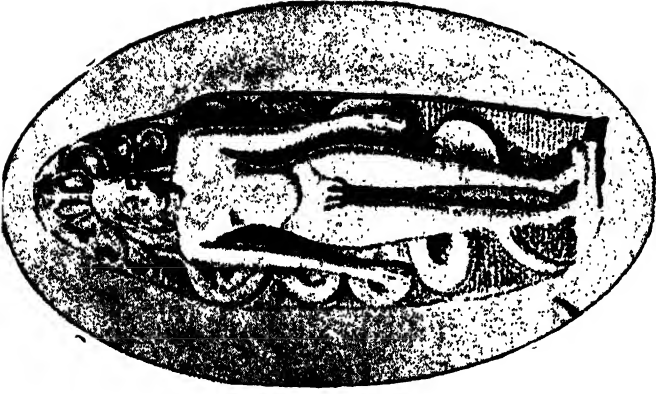
12. १ DN दीह. २ DN गइं.



६. प्रधान गुप्त की एक जिनमूर्ति  
The seated Jina carved on  
a slab in cave No. 2.  
( P. 44, intro. )



५. प्रधान गुफा के मूलनायक  
The principal image of Pārśvanātha  
in cave No. 2.  
( P. 45, intro. )



७. प्रधान गुफा में एक खड्गासन जिनमूर्ति  
The standing figure of Pārśvanātha  
carved on a loose block of  
stone in cave No. 2.  
( P. 44, intro. )



कोऊहलु पउ वक्खालि तो वि पुणु सुत्तधारि पभणइ सुणेवि ।  
जइ एह गंठि फेडेहुं देव णीसरहुं तुरिउ जलभरिउं केव ।  
तं वयणु तुरंतं णिववरेण दहुरउ कराविउ तक्खणेण ।

घत्ता— तं लयणु चिणिवि णिउणउ करिवि सणरालहिं बहुविहपत्थरहिं ।  
सो राणउ सिलवइ दो वि जण जिणपाडिमहे सम्मुहुं संचरहिं ॥१३॥ 10

14

The knot is scraped and water gushes forth.

जा रापं असुहाई गणिया सिलवइणा टंकिपं सा हणिया ।  
गुरुघायवडणं णिग्गय फुलिंग णं कोहवसइं अहिजलणलिंग ।  
तंहे गंठिहे वयणहो बहलफार ता णिग्गय तक्खणि सालिलधार ।  
पढमउ भुंभुक्कइ णिग्गमेइ णं मेइणि भीपं उव्वमेइ ।  
णिग्गंती वाहिरि सा विहाइ महि भिंदिवि फणिवइघरिणि णां । 5  
परिसहइ सा वि भूमिहिं मिलंति गंगाणइ णं खलखल खलंति  
पसरंतिपं तापं खणेण भव्वु तं भरियउ लयणु जलेण सव्वु ।  
णं अमियकुंडु बहुरसजलेण णं धम्मसारु थिउ जलछलेण

घत्ता— अह पयडिउ गिरिणा णिययमणु हउं पत्थउ सज्जणु हिययहरु ।  
णं तुट्टे तासु णराहिवहो संखेवें विण्णउ अमियघरु ॥ १४ ॥ 10

15

Karakanda's repentance.

तं पेक्खिवि ते मणे भयभरीय तम्हाउ दुहेण विणीसरीय ।  
दहुरहो उवरि सो गयउ राउ चित्ताविषण्णु थिउ मंदराउ ।  
णं कुलिसणिहापं महिहरिंदु णं भग्गप बले थिउ सुरंवरिंदु ।  
णं मयगलु केसरिणहविभिण्णु थिउ णरवइ तहिं दुक्खेण खिण्णु ।  
पुणु कंपइ डोलइ सलवलेइ अणवरउ दुहेण सुकर मलेइ । 5  
स्तिरकमलु धुणइ दीहरु कणेइ यग्घरसरेण पुणु पुणु भणेइ ।

13. १ SJ जलभरिय.

14. १ J असुहा. २ DN तंहे वयणहो बहलदे देइ फार. ३ J अमियतरु.

15. १ DN णरवरिंदु.

हा किं किउ मइ दुहें खलेण  
हा कर्म केण गलथियउ

हा वुरिउ लहेसमि एह फलेण ।  
करु वयणे णिवेसिक्खि णिउ थियउ ।

घत्ता— जो अमरणिकायहिं वंदियउ पुज्जमहिम धम्महं णिलउ ।

सो हा हा पावें देउ मइं कहिं आणिवि मुक्कउ जगतिलउ ॥१५॥ 10

16

A Sura appears and consoles the king.

णिवो सोयभिण्णो  
सुरो को वि धण्णो  
गुणाणं णिवासो  
विरायं हणंतो  
तिरीडेण जुसो  
महादित्तिवंतो  
सुरूधं धरंतो  
धराप्पविसारो  
णयणं णमंतो  
सुसंपुण्णगत्तो  
णिवेणाधि दिट्ठो  
णिवाणंदयारी

थिओ जा विसण्णो ।  
णहाओ पवण्णो ।  
दुहाणं विणासो ।  
सरायं जणंतो ।  
जिणे दिण्णच्चित्तो ।  
णहेणं भमंतो ।  
गिरिंदं सरंतो ।  
भुजंगो कुमारो ।  
विसुद्धं चवंतो ।  
तहिं ताव पत्तो ।  
मणेणं पहिट्ठो ।  
जणाणंदयारी ।

5

10

घत्ता— सो भणइ णराहिव दुहु मुअहि मा सोयहिं छंडहि एहु गहु ।

जं चित्तिउ णियमणें किं पि मइं पइं कीयउ तं पुणु करिवि बहु ॥१६॥

17

The Sura congratulates the king for what he had done.

ओ णरवइ हउं चिरु वसउं एत्थु  
जइ रुसमि पाडमि गहगणो वि  
मुसुमूरमि भूधर विप्फुरंत  
संचरइ ण महो भीएं सुरो वि  
पैर अच्छिउ पडिमहे रक्खवालु

जलवाहिणि एह धरणाहिं समत्थु ।  
धरणीयले तोडमि फणिफणो वि ।  
पडिल्लमि देव संगरे सरंत ।  
किं अबरु विरुद्धउ पुणु णरो वि ।  
मारियउ हवेसइ दुसमु कालु ।

5

17 १ N वि कुद्धउ. २ N अर आत्थिउ.

चिरकाले कलियउ सरलचित्त  
महं रक्खिय एत्तिउ कालु भइ  
लइ सुंदरे सुंदरु कियउ एउ

पेच्छंतहं तुहुं आयउं सि मित्त ।  
थिय णिक्खय सट्टिसहास अइ ।  
जललयणि णिवेसिउ परमदेउ ।

घप्ता— जिणु आणिवि धरियउ रयणमउ कणयामरलयणे समुज्जलय ।

पइं कीयउ णिव हउं मोक्कलउ सइं हिंडमि लीलपं महिवलय ॥१७॥ 10

इय करकंडमहारायचरिए सुणिक्कणयामरविरदए भव्वयण-कण्णावयंसे पंचकल्लाणविहाण-  
कप्पतरुफलसंपसे करवंगजिणपडिमादंसणो णाम चउस्थो परिच्छेउ समतो ।

॥ संधि ॥ ४ ॥

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V

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Who built the ancient cave.

ध्रुवकं—करकंडे पुच्छिउ सो अमरु भणु केण कराविउ इहु लयणु ।  
वररण विणिम्मिय के पडिम रंजियउ जाणं महो तणउ मणु ॥

तं सुणेवि वाउवेउ	ता फणीकुमारु पउ	
पुच्छियं पि जं णिवेण	तं कहेइ तक्खणेण ।	
एत्थु जंबुदीवयम्मि	भारहम्मि खेत्तयम्मि ।	5
तत्थ अत्थि सोहमाणु	विज्जयड्डु अप्पमाणु ।	
खेयरोहिं रम्ममाणु	कुंजरोहिं गज्जमाणु ।	
तासु तुंग बे वि अग्ग	सायरस्स जाइ लग्ग ।	
चक्कलत्तु जोयणाइं	पंचवीसदूणियाइं ।	
तुंगएण पंचवीस	जोयणाइं अत्थि तस्स ।	10

घस्ता— जोयणदसहिं मि उप्परिण अत्थि सेणि दाहिनिय वर ।  
विजाणाहहिं परियरिय अहिलसहिं जा वि देखिखवि सुर ॥ १ ॥

2

Nila and Mahanila came from Vijayardha, settled at Terapur  
and became devotees of Jina.

तहिं अत्थि णयरु खेयरवमालु	णामें रहणेउरु चक्कवालु ।	
तहिं खेयर भायर अत्थि बे वि	णामेण णीलमहणील ते वि ।	
ते अच्छहिं रज्जु करंत जाव	पडिपेल्लिय दोण्णि वि अरिहिं ताव ।	
उद्दालिउ ताहं वि विज्जयाउ	णिद्धाडिवि घल्लिय पट्टणाउ ।	
सिरिपासजिणिंद्हो तणइं काले	सुरखेयरकिण्णररवन्नमाले ।	5

अइदुम्मण दुक्खु वरुंति भाय      महि लंघिदि तेराणयरु आय ।  
 तहिं थाइवि कीयउ रज्जु भव्खु      उवसाहिउ महियलु तेहिं सव्खु ।  
 कह पासजिणिंदहो दुरियणासि      सुय एक्कहिं दिणि मुणिवरुहो पासि ।

घत्ता— सा सुणिवि मणोहर दुहमहिय परिओसें ते कंटइयतणु ।

थिय णिच्चल धम्मं दयसाहिय जिणु ज्ञायहिं भस्सिए पयमण ॥ २ ॥ 10

3

They built the beautiful cave.

अणुरापं तेहिं मि भायरेहिं      पुणु लयणु कराविउ खेयरेहिं ।  
 थंभाण सहासाहिं णिम्मवीउ      अरुंभंतरु सुंदरु कारवीउ ।  
 मणिरयणहिं मणिणिम्मत्रिययाहं      किउ ठाउ तेहिं जिणपडिमयाहं ।  
 अणवरउ ण्हाणपूया करंत      थिय बहुयकाल जिणु अणुसरंत ।  
 तहिं वड्डिय अणुदिणु मणहरीय      णाणाविह महिमा खेयरीय ।  
 एहु पव्वउ वेड्डिउ खेयरेहिं      णं मेरु महागिरि सुरवरेहिं ।  
 सा सोहा पेक्खिवा वि सुरगणेस      ठिय विंभियमण तहिं णिरवसेस ।  
 तहिं अवसरे भो भो सरलचित्त      तावाइय णीलहो परममित्त ।

घत्ता— वेयइहो तहो उत्तरदिसिहिं णयरु अत्थि गयणयलु पिउ ।

सुराकिण्णरखेयरवल्लहउ णं अमरणयरु आवेवि थिउ ॥ ३ ॥ 10

4

Amitavega and Suvaga find a Jina temple on Pudi mountain on their way to Lanka.

तहिं खगवइ अरुच्छहिं वे वि भाय      अण्णोण्णणिविडसंघद्धराय ।  
 ससिकंतविवायरपउरधाम      ते अमियवेयसुब्बेयणाम ।  
 सुविसुद्धसील संगरे अहंग      सम्मत्तरयणपरिभूसियंग ।  
 ते पव्वदिवाहिं वंदण करंत      संवल्लिय एक्कहिं दिणे महंत ।  
 देक्खिणदिसि लंकहिं जंतपहिं      मलयम्मि विसपं ता विट्ठु तेहिं ।  
 सिरिपूदी णामे गिरिवरिंदु      जहिं कीलणत्थु आवइ सुरिंदु ।  
 तहो उवरि खण्णं ऊवडीय      णं सग्गहो सुरवइ परिवडीय ।

2. १ J उइमण.

4. १ N adds before this in the margin किमअक्रियपडिमउ अणुसरंत णयरुड तो वि जिणपुण वरुंत । २ D जं वरीय.

घत्ता— तं पेक्खिच्चि द्दुहपंकैयधवलु चउवीसजिणालउ गयगयणु ।  
तं पेक्खिच्चि हरिसहिं तहिं जि गय विणियारिउ दूरहो जेहिं मयणु ॥४॥

5

The temple was built by a descendant of Ravana.

सुहभावे लंकाणाहएण  
सूरप्पहणामपसिद्धएण  
एकहिं दिणि रमणहिं णिग्गएणे  
मलयम्मि विसएं परिजंतएण  
कइलासे जेम भरहेसरेण  
तहं तेण कराविउ सुहयराहं  
मणिरयणविणिम्मियणिम्मलाहं  
जो सयलकालु वंदिउ सुरेहिं

गवणहो धंसे उप्पणएण ।  
सिरिसेणाघरिणिहिं कंतएण ।  
पुणु पूदीमंदरु पत्तएण ।  
अइरमणभूमि देक्खंतएण ।  
चउवीस पडिम भत्तीभरेण ।  
चउवीसजिणालउ जिणवराहं ।  
झायंतहं मणे फेडियमलाहं ।  
परिपुज्जिउ ज्ञायउ आयरेहिं ।

5

घत्ता— देक्खंतहं णयणहं सुद्धु जणहिं ज्ञायंतहं फेडहिं दुरियमलु ।  
संनारणिहोडणु खणे करहिं जं चित्तिउ तं पार्वहिं सयलु ॥ ५ ॥

10

6

Hymn to the Jina.

जिणेसरबिंबइं दिडइं तेहिं  
सरीरइं वायइं सुद्धमणेहिं  
ण अत्थि जयत्तए तेत्तिय वाणि  
तिलोयसरूवहो लद्धपमाण  
णमो मणमारमहापहु देव  
णमो गयराय मयारिविणास  
णमो कलहीण सिवम्मि णिलीण  
णमो हयकम्म सुझाण खणेण

णिवारिउ मिच्छमहातमु जेहिं ।  
जिणिंदु अणिंदु सुदेउ थुणेहिं ।  
सुथुव्वइ जेत्तिपं केवलणाणि ।  
णमो जयणाह अमेय अमाण ।  
णमो भयवंत अरूव अलेच ।  
णमो णरदेव सुहाण गयास ।  
णमो जियमार वियारविलीण ।  
णमो तुह पाय णमामि मणेण ।

5

घत्ता— जय जिण केवलणाणरवि मिच्छत्ततिमिरणिण्णासयर ।

ते वंदिवि पूजिभि संथुणिधि एक्केक णिहालहिं पुणु खयर ॥६॥

10

३ D पंकइं.

5. १ N adds after this in the margin तं रम्मि विसए परिजंतएण.

6. १ N द्दुणेहिं.

They brought the image to Terapur.

ते पडिमउ देक्खवि सुंदराउ	अणवरउ जणिउ मणे साणुराउ ।	
पुणु भणहिं ते वि विजयइयम्मि	सुरकीलाथाणहो उवगयम्मि ।	
पडिछेंदे आयहं केरण	जिणविष करावहुं तहिं रपण ।	
इउ मणिवि अइभत्तीभरेहिं	संगहिय पडिम बेहिं मि करेहिं ।	5
जिणपासहो बहुरयणहिं कलीय	उच्चाएवि सा ते संचलीय ।	
गयणयलि सुणिम्मल विप्पुरेइ	णं चंदलेह विवरीसरेइ ।	
णं विज्जं लवंती अइविहाइ	गय उत्तरदिसि जमु मुएवि णाइं ।	
जिणजणियराय परिणिविडगत्त	ते बे वि सहोयर पत्थु पत्त ।	
यत्ता— परिमेह्लिवि उप्परि गिरिवरहो रयणेहिं विणिम्मिय सा पडिम ।		
गय लयणहो सम्मुहुं गुणहं घर अवहरिय जेण भवभयपडिम ॥७॥		10

But they could not carry it further.

तहिं वंदणहत्ति करेवि बे वि	णियपडिमहिं सम्मुहं गय वलेवि ।	
तहिं जाइवि सा पुणु लेहिं जाम	णियथाणहो ण चलइ पडिम ताम ।	
णं थंभिय केण वि खेयरेण	णं रम्मु णिएविणु थिय भरेण ।	
सा णिच्चल पेक्खवि णियमणम्मि	संपीडिय दुक्खें तक्खणम्मि ।	5
परलोयकज्जे परमुट्टेएहिं	हा किं किउ अम्हेहिं दुट्टेएहिं ।	
जं थाणहो चालिउ जिणहो लिंगु	तं होइ णरयपडिवडणलिंगु ।	
विहुं थाणहुं एक्कु ण हुयउ थाणु	परिवट्टिउ केवलु पउरु णाणु ।	
मंजूस करेवि ता भयगएहिं	णिकखणिवि मुक्क भूमीयं तेहिं ।	
यत्ता— सा झंपिवि ते परिञ्चीणतण गय तुरियउ सहसकूडभवणु ।		
तं वंदिवि ज्ञाणपरिट्टियउ मुणि जसहरु दिट्ठउ जित्तमणु ॥ ८ ॥		10

Amitavega practised penances and attained heaven.

सो वंदिवि पुच्छिउ तेहिं जई	भो मुणिवर णिसुणहि सुद्धमई ।
अम्हेहिं भमंतहिं जिणपडिमा	उवलस्रिय बडुविहकयमहिमा ।

7. १ D संवलीय. २ N विन्न.

8. १ N परमुट्टिएहिं. २ N माणु.

सा लेषिणु जंतर्हि णिययपुरे  
 वंदण करेवि लयणम्मि घर  
 ता ण चलइ थाणहो किं करहुं  
 तं सुणिधि भणइ तहं मुणिपवरु  
 अण्णर्हि भवि भायरु तुह तणउ  
 तं सुणिधि खणद्धे वे वि भाय

परिधरिय एत्थु गिरिवरसिहरे ।  
 सा तुरिय लेवि जा बलहुं किर ।  
 किं सामिय जीवहुं किं मरहुं ।  
 इत्थम्मि हवेसइ तित्थवरु ।  
 सम्मत्तु लएसइ बहुगुणउ ।  
 तवे संठिय ता ते साणुराय ।

5

घत्ता— अमियवेउ विज्जाणियरु परिच्छंडिवि तणु व मणोहरउ ।

गउ सग्गहो तक्खणे तउ करिवि तर्हि ह्यउ सो सुरु बंधुरउ ॥९॥ 10

10

Suvega practised religious hypocrisy and was  
 reborn an elephant.

एसर्हि लहुभायरु जणे महिउ  
 गुरुपासि पसिद्धउ अइतुरिउ  
 ता एक्कर्हि दिणि सो सलवल्लिउ  
 लुहत्तण्हपं पीडिपं किं कियउ  
 तर्हि जाइवि भुत्तउ जलु पियउ  
 गामंतरि पुणु अण्णर्हि जि दिणे  
 एयाइं विहिपं बहुदिण थियउ  
 मायापं सुवेपं कियउ तउ

तें बारहवरिसइं संगहिउ ।  
 एक्कंतरेण भोयणु सरिउ ।  
 वावीसपरीसहपरिमलिउ ।  
 गामंतरे गमणु सुच्चित्तियउ ।  
 जणपयाडिउ अणसणु मइं कियउ ।  
 उववासु पघोसिउ पयहु जणे ।  
 जणु सयलु सुउत्तिपं वंचियउ ।  
 पुणु मरिवि सो वि वणे हत्थि भउ ।

5

घत्ता— जो डिंभे धम्मु समायरइ वगवेसें खंचिय णिययतणु ।

सो विरसु रसंतउ भग्गइउ परदुक्खइं पावइ मूढमणु ॥ १० ॥

10

11

He is, however, re-enlightened by Amitavega.

ता अमियवेएण  
 थियएण सग्गमि  
 महो भाय लहुओ वि  
 पुणु ओहिणाणेण  
 तहो तणपं करुणेण  
 करि वसइ वणे जम्मि  
 मुणिवेसु परिकरिवि

अमरेण हूपण  
 चित्तियउ हिययम्मि  
 उप्पणु कर्हि होवि ।  
 परिकलिउ सो तेण ।  
 संचलिउ वेएण ।  
 सो पत्तु खणे तम्मि ।  
 सो कुंभि अणुसरिवि ।

5

अइमहुरवयणेण	पुणु भणिउ करि तेण ।	
भो णिसुणि सुअवेय	तुहु पत्तु बहुभेय ।	
मिच्छत्तमूलाइं	तउ कियउ मायाइं ।	10
तुहुं तेण बलिणण	करि हुवउ दुरिणण ।	
तं सुणिवि तहो वयणु	करि सरइ मुणिचरणु ।	
चिरजम्म सुमरंतु	सिरे णयण कुव्वंतु ।	
दुक्खेण वेल्लंतु	सरु पउरु मेल्लंतु ।	
घत्ता— तं देवें जाणिउ करिहियउ पुणु भणियउ वयणु सुकोमलउ ।		15
सम्मत्तरयणु मा मुयहि तुहुं जे पावहि णाणु सुणिम्मलउ ॥ ११ ॥		

12

The religious elephant attains heaven.

पुणु दिण्णइं अणुवयगुणवयाइं	जणसोक्खकरइं सिक्खावयाइं ।	
णिसिभोयणविरमणु बहुगुणालु	पंचुंवरवज्जणु सयलकालु ।	
चिरजम्ममुणियभयवेविरासु	पूजाफलु कहियउ करिवरासु ।	
पुणु कहिय पडिम तहो मणहरीय	जा वामिपं तेहिं मि चिरु धरीय ।	
जं किं पि पयासिउ सुरवरेण	तं सयलु वि गहियउ करिवरेण ।	5
इउ कहिवि गयउ सरु णियघरम्मि	सो करि एहु अच्छइ इह वणम्मि ।	
अण्णहिं दिणे जलु पोमाइं लेवि	जा आवइ वामिप पुणु वलेवि ।	
णउं देक्खइ तहिं जिणु वीयरउ	जलु पोमइं मेल्लिवि करिवराउ ।	
घत्ता— सम्मत्तु लएविणु दिहु करिवि सण्णासु करेविणु सो खयरु ।		
सुहभावें भाविवि देउ जिणु करि ह्यउ तइए सग्गे सरु ॥ १२ ॥		10

13

Karakanda constructs two more caves.

भो णरवइ जं पइं पुच्छियउ	मइं सयलु वि तं तुह अक्खियउ ।
पइं सुंदरु कीयउ महो मणिउ	जं लयणु णरेसर पइं चिणिउ ।
तम्हा तुहुं एवहिं इउ सरहि	लयणोवरि अवरु लयणु करहि ।

12. १ N reads णियघरासु and adds in the margin करि गयउ तुरिउ ता सरवरासु ।  
कर भरिवि जल्लं पोमाइं लेवि आहारु चउम्बिहु तहिं मुएवि ।

इउ भणिवि पयसँ णिववरहो	गउ सुरवरु लीलइं णियघरहो ।	
लयणोवरि करकंडे लयणु	काराविउ जिणवरवरभवणु ।	5
तहो उप्परि पुणु खुदुयलयणु	अइमणहरु कारिउ हयमयणु ।	
तिहु लयणहो सोहा वहइ कह	सुरणाहघरहं अणुहरइं जह ।	
णिउ करिवि ताइं जिणमंदिरइं	सइं पूजिवि अंचिवि मणहरइं ।	
अइतोसु वहंतउ हियएं बहु	आवासहो गउ पुणु धरिणिपहु ।	
घत्ता— जावच्छइ तहिं आवासे टिउ	करकंडु णरेसरु अरिमहणु ।	10
ता आयउ करि भिरथोरकरु जलु	पियणहं सरवरे मयमहणु ॥ १३ ॥	

14

A ferocious elephant threatens Karakanda's forces and disappears.

जा अच्छइ तीरे सरोवरासु	सेण्णाहिं गंधु ता गयउ तासु ।	
उच्चाइवि करयलु सिरु धुणेवि	अवल्लोइय करिणा मुहु वलेवि ।	
सा पेन्निखवि सो करिवरु विरुद्धु	उद्धाविउ करि मयगंधलुद्धु ।	
करु वसणे करंतउ गुलुगुलंतु	पयभारें मेइणि णिइलंतु ।	
सो पेन्निखवि लोयहिं अइणिरुत्तु	करि धरणहुं णिन्भरु कियउ वित्तु ।	5
ते उट्टिवि तुरियहिं करिहे लग्ग	करिघायभयएं पुणु सयल भग्ग ।	
तो धाइउ णरवइ करकिभाणु	पडिखलियउ वारणु जुज्झमाणु ।	
करंणाइं देवि किर हणइ जाम	अइंसणु वारणु हुयउ ताम ।	
घत्ता— अइंसणे ह्ययएं करिवरइं	णिदुरियणयणु सो तक्खणिणं ॥ १४ ॥	
पेक्खंतहं णासिवि करि गयउ	थिउ विंभिउ णरवइ णियमणिणं ॥१५॥	10

15

Madanavali is found missing.

आवासहो भावइ जाव राउ	मयणावलि णउ पेच्छइ वि ताउ ।	
जोइयइ चउइसुं हिययहीणु	उव्वेधिरु हिंडइ महिहे दीणु ।	
ता संकिउ णरवइ गलियगव्वु	कहिं गउ कलसु सव्वंगभव्वु ।	
मयणावलि जा आणंदभूअ	सा एवहिं किं विवरीय इअ ।	
ता पेसिय किंकरवर णिवेण	अवल्लोवडु सामिणि दिसिवहेण ।	5

14. १ N उट्टाविउ. २ N करुणाइं. ३ J °णेण.

15. १ J चवइसि.

जोएवि विसिहिं आगय बलेवि  
 ता रायं देखिखवि ते रुवंत  
 हे पर्यवय तुहुं सवणाणुबंधु  
 हा मुद्धि मुद्धि तुहुं केण पीय  
 हा कुंजर किं तुहुं जमहो दूउ  
 पुकारहिं उब्भा कर करेवि ।  
 परिमुक्क असुं णयणाहिं तुरंत ।  
 मह् अक्खहिं सुंदरि णेहबंधु ।  
 किं एवहिं लिहकिवि काहिं मि ठीय ।  
 किं रोसइं महो पडिक्कुलु हूउ । 10

घत्ता-- विरु मोहु वहतंत को वि हियइं लडहरूउ अगाइं हुयउ ।  
 विज्जाहरु आयउ सो वि तहिं विज्जासायरपारु गउ ॥ १५ ॥

16

The king in his bereavement is consoled by a Vidyadhara.

बोलाविउ तें खेरवरेण  
 किं महिलहे कारणे खवहिं देहु  
 जा कीरइ णारी णरयंवासु  
 परिफुरिप चित्ते जा जरु करेइ  
 भववल्ली वडुइ जाहे संगि  
 बलवंता कीरइ बलविहीण  
 तं वयणु सुणेविणु णीससंतु  
 तौ खयरु देखिखउ णियमणम्मि  
 अहो णरवइ किं रोवइ भरेण ।  
 जणे महिल होइ दुहणिवहगेहु ।  
 कह किज्जइ णारीसहुं णिवासु ।  
 दुहकारणु सा को अणुसरेइ ।  
 रामौ लायइ दुह मणुयअंगि । 5  
 सा अबला सेवहिं जे णिहीण ।  
 अवलोवइ मयणावलि भणंतु ।  
 हेट्टामुहुं लज्जइं हुउ खणम्मि ।

घत्ता-- तें खयरें पुणु पुणु सो भणितु किं अच्छहिं तुहुं परिचत्तजणु ।  
 कोमलवयणपउत्तियहिं बुज्जाविउ णरवइ विमणमणु ॥ १६ ॥ 10

17

The Vidyadhara recalls an incident of his past life.

तं वयणु सुणेविणु समरधीरु  
 तें भणितु खयरु संजणियधम्मु  
 दूराउ पणासियहरिसरोसु  
 तव वंसणे णयणइं णिद्धयाइं  
 कुलगयणचंदआणंदभूउ  
 संतुट्टुउ मणे करकंडु वीर ।  
 काहिं लद्धउ वयणविलासु रम्मु ।  
 किं मुणिवरु सेविउ विगयदोसु ।  
 पइं पेक्खिखवि अण्णाहिं ण वि गयाइं ।  
 किं बंधउ अण्णाहिं जम्मि हूउ । 5

२ S पायव तुहुं सउणाणुबंधु.

16. १ J परिफुरिय चित्ते. २ J रामा लायइ जा मणुउ अंगि; DN को रामा लायइ मणुउ अंगि.  
 ३ JDN सो.



परिपुच्छिउ पइं हउं संसपण  
तं वयणु सुणेविणु मइगहीरु  
पारावयकुले चिरलद्धजम्मु

किं को वि देउ कहि णिच्छपण ।  
आहासइ खेयरु णिवहो धीरु ।  
हउं हुंतउ तुज्झु वि णयणरम्मु ।

घत्ता-- तहिं अच्छहिं जा पंजरे ठियइं रम्ममांणु घरिणिहिं वल्लिउ ।

ता गुरुफुकारहिं फुकरिवि महु समुहउ विसहरु संचल्लिउ ॥ १७ ॥ 10

18

He explains to Karakanda his friendship and the other  
Vidyadhara's enmity towards him.

अवलोइवि तें महो गहिउ पाउ  
मइं करुणइं रक्खहुं विसहरासु  
तहो भीपं हउं मुच्छापवणु  
तहो फलइं सुओ विज्जाहिवासु  
मइं जाणिउ तुहुं अइसंसपण  
उवयारु महंतउ तुह वहंतु  
किर होसमि तुज्झ वि हउं सहाउ  
सो विसहरु खेयरु हुउ खणेण

ता धाविउ खणे तुहुं मिउसहाउ ।  
छंडाविउ पुणु हउं पइं मि तासु ।  
पइं करुणइं महो णवयारु दिणु ।  
उप्पणउं हउं गुणणियरवासु ।  
जुज्झंतउ पेक्खिवि सहुं गण । 5  
विज्जाहरकुमरीहिं सहुं रमंतु ।  
इउ मणिवि तुरियउ पत्थु आउ ।  
णवकारइं मुणिणा दिणणण ।

घत्ता— तहिं अवसरे तें परिहवगण मयणावलि पीणपओहरिया ।

तें करिवररूवें खेयरइं णिय तुह घरिणि मणोहरिया ॥ १८ ॥ 10

19

He assures the king that he will regain Madanavali and  
illustrates his point by the story of Naravahanadatta.

उद्धाणणु उरु हत्थे हणंतु  
रोवंतउ पइं पेक्खेवि आउ  
अइपवर महाबल अवगणेवि  
एहुं खेयरु मणिवि गुणविसालु  
छणवासरससहरआणणीय  
करकंडु सुणिवि तहो लल्लिय वाणि

हा मुद्धि मुद्धि एहउ भणंतु ।  
मा रोवहि छंडहि मणि विसाउ ।  
अवेसहि जइयहुं महि जिणेवि ।  
पणवेसइ पइं पुणु सामिसालु ।  
पावेसइ पुणु इह कामणीय । 5  
पडिवयणु भणइ ता दीहपाणि ।

18. १ J सुहउ; D सुरुड.

19. १ J अह.

5. 19. 10.]

## करकंडचरिउ

भो खयरै सुलकखण गुणविणीय  
तो खयरु भणइ महुरइं सरेण

किं आवहिं तिर्यै जे हरिवि णीय ।  
हउं अकखमि तुम्हं किं परेण ।

घत्ता— णरवाहणदत्तहो वल्लहिया कणयामरवरगुण णिम्मलिया ।

सा मिलिय तुरंती तहो णिवहो विज्जाणियरहिं संवलिया ॥ १९ ॥ 10

इय करकंडमहारायचरिए मुणिकणयामरविरइए भव्वयण-कण्णावयंसे पंचकल्लाणविहाण-  
कप्पतरुफलसंपत्ते णीलमहाणीलआयण्णो णाम पंचमो परिच्छेउ समत्तो ।

॥ संधि ॥ ५ ॥

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२ S खयर सलकखण ३ S ति; JN ते.

## VI

### 1

Naravahanadatta is crowned king.

करकंडें पुच्छिउ सो कहइ णरवाहणदत्तहो तणिय कह ।  
आयण्णहि तुहुं पक्कें मणिणे आणंदिय जं सुरवरहं सह ॥

एत्थम्मि भरहे वच्छावयंसि	कउसंभि णयरि तहिं अत्थि संसि ।	
तहिं अत्थि णराहिउ वच्छराउ	जसु अणुदिणु णिम्मलु धम्मि राउ ।	
तहो घरिणि सुवीणा णाम जाय	हियण्ण सरइ जिणवरहो पाय ।	5
तहो णंदणु अइसयगुणमहंतु	णरवाहणु हूयउ जंसमहंतु ।	
जो सयलकलालउ पउरधामु	रूवेण विडंभिउ जेण कामु ।	
सो पिउणा पेक्खिअवि बुद्धिवंतु	किउ पट्टबंधु रापं तुरंतु ।	
अप्पुणु पडिबण्ण रिंसिद्वित्ति	वित्थारिय तिहुवणे णिययकित्ति ।	
तउ करिवि घोरु मयणावहारि	गउ सिद्धिविलासिणि तणइं वारि ।	10

घत्ता— णियजणणविओपं विमणमणु णरवाहणदत्तु ण कहिं रमइ ।  
घाइजलोल्लियमुहकमलु विहलंघलु उद्धाणणु भमइ ॥ १ ॥

### 2

In sorrow for his father's retirement, he goes to the forest and meets a sage.

णरवाहणदत्तहो अमियलच्छि	दिण्णी ण वि भावइ रायलच्छि ।	
हिययम्मि घहंतउ जणणसोउ	ण समीहइ सुंदरु अंगभोउ ।	
णियसोउ घहंतउ णियमणम्मि	ता णरवइ लहु पक्कहिं दिणम्मि ।	
सुरखेयरणरवरहिययरम्मि	संपत्तउ गिरिकालिंजरम्मि ।	
विज्जाहरकिण्णरणयणइहु	कुसुमावल्लिणंदणवणे पइहु ।	5

1. १ S मणेण. २ SN जइ महंतु; J जाइमेतु.

धम्माणुराउ जणमोणि कुणंतु  
मिच्छामयजणवयमणु हरंतु  
दूराउ णिवारिउ जेण दोसु

सहजायविरुद्धं दिहि जणंतु ।  
परमप्पयपवैयणु अणुसरंतु ।  
तर्हि दिट्ठइ जइवरु हरियरोसु ।

घसा— तेण तुरतपं मुणिवरहो पयकमलहिं जुंजिउ णिययमणु ।

पुणु वंदिउ गुरु गुरुभस्सियपं पयपाडिउ सयलु वि जेण जणु ॥ २ ॥ 10

3

The sage preaches the householder's dharma to him.

पयपाडियफणिसुरवरणरिंद  
महो अक्खहि णिम्मलु धम्मसारु  
ता कहइ भडारउ वीथराउ  
बहुएण पलावें किं किएण  
अणवरउ णराहिव दाणुबुद्धि  
अणुवयइ पंच सिरसिहरे देधि  
भेसहआहाराभयसुणाणु  
हियइच्छिय णिम्मल फलसामिद्धि

तुहुं करुण करेविणु मुणिवरिंद ।  
परिपावउं जें संसारपाह ।  
जें बद्धउ सिधेपहे णिविडु राउ ।  
भाविज्जइ जिणवरु सहुं हिएण ।  
अइणिम्मल किज्जइ मणविसुद्धि ।  
सिक्खावय गुणवय दिव्व लेवि ।  
चउभेयभिण्णु जो देइ दाणु ।  
सो लहइ णरेसर विउलरिद्धि ।

घसा— णिसिभोयणु णरवरु परिहरइ मोणवएण भोयणु असइ ।

सो अच्छरगणियहिं परियरिउ सुरहरलीलपं परिवसइ ॥ ३ ॥ 10

4

The sage illustrates the bad effect of expecting penitential reward by the story of Madhava and Madhusudana.

उवहसिय सुरूवें णरसुरिंद  
सोएण णिवज्जइ गुरुउ कम्म  
उप्पज्जइं वयरइं हिययहारि  
मणरंजण णंएण इट्ठ भाय  
णउ सक्कहिं तर्हि भवि दुहु करेवि  
अण्णहिं भवि एहं दुहु देहुं जेव  
चिरु पयडी जा कह मुणिगणेण

मणि सोउ ण किज्जइ हे णरिंद ।  
णउ पावइ सोहणु मणुवज्जम्मु ।  
णयणाण पियारी लडहणारि ।  
वइराण णियाणइं सयल आय ।  
णीयाणु करहिं परिभउं वहेवि ।  
होएज्जहिं अम्महं जीव तेव  
सा णिसुणि णरेसर थिरमणेण ।

2. १ S जणथण; N जणमण, २ D परमप्पयवयणु वि.

3. १ Mss सिवपहु.

4. १ J परिहउ.

पत्यत्थि पस्त्रिद्धी णयणरम्म  
तर्हि वियवर दाइय णाई हत्थि  
ते वइरु महंतउ मणे वइति  
महुराउरि मणिचित्तलियहम्म ।  
माहवमहुसूयण दोणिण अत्थि ।  
अवरोप्पक गुणगणु णउ सहंति । 10

घत्ता— दिवसेहिं गलंतर्हि माहवहो धणरिद्धि परम्मूह लहु भइय ।  
णउ णिवसणु घरिणिहिं संपइइ बलसंति वि सयल वि तहो गलिय ॥४ ॥

5

Madhava in his penury goes to his rival Madhusudana.

तहो घरिणिपं ता एक्कहिं दिणम्मि  
तुहुं पिययम णिसुणहि वयणु किं पि  
भुक्खाइं किलावियणिद्धणाहं  
तहे वयणु सुणेधिणु माहवेण  
माणुण्णाहं छंडिवि किं परासु  
घरि कवळहिं खाइधि विसु मुयउ  
पुणु भणियउ माहवघरिणियाइं  
तहे सुणिधि वयणु महूसूयणासु  
संधितितु दुत्थियं णियमणम्मि ।  
महुसूयणु तुरियउ सरहु गंपि ।  
सो देहइ भोयणु विहिं जणाहं ।  
पडिधयणु भणियउ खलियं रवेण ।  
घरि जाइधि पइसहुं तुहयरासु । 5  
णउ दुज्जणघरि किंकरु हुयउ ।  
माणुण्णइणियरिं किं कियाइं ।  
गउ माहउ तहो घरि सज्जणासु ।

घत्ता— सहुं घरिणिपं माहउ तुहणिलउ घरे आयउ पेक्खिवि विमणमणु ।  
महुसूयणु करपंजलि करिधि तहो सम्मुहुं हुयउ पयमणु ॥ ५ ॥ 10

6

The latter receives him well but Madhava thinks of a peculiar way of punishing him in his next birth.

विणंपण विणामियस्तीसपण  
महो पियरइं तुम्हइं कवणु चोज्जु  
जगि करुणधंतु भइमण्णणिज्जु  
हियएहिं ताइं मच्छरु वइति  
एक्कहिं दिणि रोसें माहवेण  
तर्हि विट्ठु तवोहणु कसणु एक्क  
सो पुच्छिवि जइवरु माहवेण  
भणियाइं ताइं महूसूयणेण ।  
हउं तुम्हइं दिण्णउ असमि भोज्जु ।  
कह होइ ण सज्जणु वंदणिज्जु ।  
तहो तणिय रिद्धि माणि णउ सहंति ।  
किउ गमणु पयागहो तुरिय तेण । 5  
तहो पायमूलि खणु एक्क थक्कु ।  
तवचरणु लयउ णिहुरहिंपण ।

6. १ N जणमणिणिज्जु. २ N पूक्खिवि.

तणु खवियउ तें सल्लेहणेण सो मुयउ गियाणइं तकखणेण ।  
 घत्ता— हउं होसमि महुसूयणहो सुउ महुराउरिविप्पहो वल्लहउ ।  
 पुणु देविणु सुक्खु महंतु तहो महो पच्छइं मरणु वि संभवउ ॥६॥ 10

7

Madhava is reborn Madhusudana's son and dies young thus causing grief to the latter.

सो माहउ महुसूयणघरम्मि उप्पणुउ दियहहिं सुंदरम्मि ।  
 जणसूहउ सयलकलाणिहाणु लहुओ वि हुयउ लोयहं पहाणु ।  
 ता एकहिं दिणि जमदूवपहिं लहु विप्पहो णंदणु गियउ तेहिं ।  
 महुसूयणु पुत्तहो तणु सरंतु धराणियले णिवड्डिउ सिरु धुणंतु । 5  
 तहो कंडु ण मेल्लइ मरणे जाइ रोयंतउ एकु वि खणु ण थाइ ।  
 वुज्झाविउ णउ वुज्झइ वराउ संबद्धउ तणयहो उवरि भाउ ।  
 सुअदुक्खइं मरणहुं बंभणाउ पायागहो गउ तग्गयमणाउ ।  
 दुक्खाणलदड्डुउ मरइ जाम खेयरइं केण सो धरिउ ताम ।

घत्ता— तें अक्खिउ वदयरु माहवहो तवचरणगियाणइं जो मुयउ ।  
 महुसूयणु महुराउरिणयारि तुह णंदणु मणहरु सो हुयउ ॥ ७ ॥ 10

8

Naravahanadatta narrates his experiences; how he lost his wife.

सो सुणिवि वयणु विज्जाहरासु गउ सोउ मुपविणु गियघरासु ।  
 सोपण विडंबिय णरसुरिंद तें सोउ ण किज्जइ हे णरिंद ।  
 ता लद्धावसरइं तहिं ठिपण णिउ पुच्छिउ केण वि खेयरेण ।  
 भो णरवइ किम पइं दिव्वदेह उवसाहिय मेइणि पवर पइ ।  
 ता कहइ णरेसरु खेयरासु मणिरयणमउडमंडियसिरासु । 5  
 कुमरत्तणि हउं बलवंतदेहु महो माणिणि कवण ण करइ णेहु ।  
 महो णामें अरिणर थरहरंति भयभीयच्चित्त वणु अणुसरंति ।  
 जा अच्छउं हउं सहुं सर्यणरेण महो घरिणि ताव गिय खेयरेण ।

घत्ता— तहे तणपं विओपं दुम्मियउ विहलंघल्लु कह व ण रइं करमि ।  
 किं देसहो हुंतउ णीसरमि किं केत्तहो जाइवि हउं मरमि ॥ ८ ॥ 10

8. 9 D सहयरेण; N सह घरेण. २ SD मइ.

How he meets a young woman near Paithan.

इउ चितिवि सयलु वि णियघराउ	गउ सुरसरितीरु सुरोहराउ ।	
पइट्टाणसमीवइं सुहणिवासु	मइं जिणवरु देखिवि दुहविणासु ।	
पणवेप्पिणु जिणु वीसमिउ तेत्थु	कुसुमाउहसरु पइसइ ण जेत्थु ।	
णिहाभरमउलियलोयणेण	पडिसइ सुणिउ तहिं तक्खणेण ।	
किं सोवहि कुमर विरत्तचित्तु	तुह तुरिउ मिलेसइ णियकलत्तु ।	5
परिफुरियउ तं महो वयणे राउ	णीसरियउ हउं जिणमंदिराउ ।	
अवल्लोइय चउदिसु मणहरीय	ण वि णयणाहिं दिट्ठिय सुंदरीय ।	
णीसरिवि गयउ उववणहो जाव	तहिं दिट्ठी सुंदरि का वि ताव ।	
यत्ता— मुहकमलु करंती करकमले अंगुलिणं लिहंती धरणियलु ।		
कोमलवयणपउत्तियाहिं सा परिपुच्छिय मइं सयलु ॥ ९ ॥		10

The woman tells him about her love troubles.

तुहुं सुंदरि अच्छहि किं वणम्मि	समणयणाहिं ज्ञायहि किं मणम्मि ।	
सेण्णाणसरोरुहखरदिणिंद	ता ताइं पयासिउ महो खगिंद ।	
विज्जाहरपव्वयदाहिणंगे	पुरि अत्थि जयंती सिधुसिंगे ।	
तहिं धूमकेउ विज्जाहिणाहुं	घरि घरिणि सुणंदा अत्थि ताहुं ।	
अवरुप्परु विरइयतिलरिणाहं	हउं धूव हव तहु बिहिं जणाहं ।	5
एक्कहिं दिणे सहियहिं अणुसरेवि	एत्थागय कीला मणे धरेवि ।	
णाणाविहकीलाकीलिरिहिं	सहुं सहियहिं खेलमि सुंदरीहिं ।	
जा कील करेविणु सुहठियाउ	ता खेरु मयणामरु इहाउ ।	
यत्ता— सो पेक्खिवि मयणें हउं णडिय वायाहय केलि व कंपविय ।		
महो हियउ मुणत्तिणं सहयरिणं तहो सहयरु जाइवि अणुसरिय ॥१०॥10		

How she had fallen in love with a Vidyadhara.

सो पुच्छिउ ताणं महासईणं	को अक्खहि एहु णिम्मलमईणं ।
सो भणइ एत्थु विजयइ रम्मि	सिरिउप्पलखेडि मणोहरम्मि ।

10. १ DJN अण्णाण, २ D विज्जाहिवासु, ३ D तासु, ४ N adds before this in the margin विणु सुयणहु तहो को करइ णहु जाणेविणु वल्लइ परममोहु.

तहिं खेयरु हूयउ पउमएउ	तहो तणउ तणउ एहु मयणवेउ ।	
उत्तरवेयडुहो गुणणिकेउ	मणवेयहो गंदणु पयणवेउ ।	
तहो णेहएं तहिं किर जाइ जाव	ता तुम्हइं दिट्टुउ एण ताव ।	5
परिपुच्छिवि सो कुंलु महो महंतु	मणु भेरउ णेहलु सो लहंतु ।	
इउ कहिवि ताहे गय खयर बे वि	मयणामरु आयउ पुणु वलेवि ।	
तहो लज्जएं ण वि महो वयणि वाणि	योळंति वि तें सहुं वहउं काणि ।	
ता सहियएं भणिउ तुरंतियाएं	भो सुंदर णिवसहि सहुं पियाएं ।	
घत्ता— णियकंडउ लेविणु णियकरइं मुत्ताहलमाला सुंदरिय ।		10
जा घलइ कंडइं महोतणइं ता कोकहुं आइय सहयरिय ॥ ११ ॥		

12

How her lover was turned in to a parrot by the curse of an ascetic girl whose modesty he outraged.

ता केउमइएं हउं घरहो णीय	विवणम्मण घरे दुक्खेण थीय ।	
पुणु वलिवि आय हउं पंथ जाव	मयणामरु मइं ण वि दिट्टु ताव ।	
तहो तणउ विरहु विज्जाहरीएं	परिअक्खिउ काएं वि दुहहरीएं ।	
सुविरुद्धवयणु पुणु पुणु लयंतु	उद्दाणणु विहलंघलु भमंतु ।	
विरहाणलताविउ पइं सरंतु	रिसिकण्णहे लग्गउ सो तुरंतु ।	5
ता तुरिउ विलक्खी हूइयाएं	मयणामरु सूयउ कियउ ताएं ।	
तहे सहियएं धम्मं तरलियाएं	सा भणिय तुरंतिय करुणियाएं ।	
तुहुं देवि अणुग्गहु करहि तेव	णियभज्जे सहुं कीलेइ जेव ।	
घत्ता— ता भणियउ ताएं महासइएं णरवाहणदत्तइं जं दिवसि ।		
परिणेवउ रूउ मणोहरउ रइविग्गमणामउ लद्धज्जसि ॥ १२ ॥		10

13

Another woman arrives there with a portrait.

हे सहियरे सुंदरु ललियदेहु	णरु होसइ तइयहुं पुणु वि एहु ।
हे सुंदर इउ महो ताइं कहिउ	इउ मणिवि मइं वणवासु गहिउ ।
आयणिवि तं हउं थियउ जाव	लीलावइ आइय तेत्थु ताव ।
तहे करयले णिहियउ पडु विचित्तु	पेच्छंतहं मोहइ जणहं चित्तु ।

11. १ DN णियकुल्लु.



परिपुच्छिय सा मइं उज्जयण पत्थागय तुहं कज्जेण केण । 5  
 ता भणिउ तापं सुणि पवर वीर जणवल्लह सुंदर मेरुधीर ।  
 विजयइहो दाहिणसिंधुतीरे सुरखेयरपरिमलवरसमीरे ।  
 रयणाण णिलउ णयणाहिरामु तहिं अत्थि णयरु कणयउरु णामु ।

यत्ता— तहिं राणउ णामे हंसरहु विज्जाहरणियरहिं परियरिउ ।  
 हंसिणिपं हंसु व मणहरउ सो विमलाएविपं अणुसरिउ ॥१३॥ 10

14

She gives information about his lost wife.

ते आणिय माणिवि हरिवि का वि अहिलासहो कह व ण तग्गेया वि ।  
 तहो मंदिरे अच्छइ सरियधम्म जा मयणकरंडी रयणरम्म ।  
 ण वि जंपिउ केण वि समउ तापं णियरमणु अलेहिउ तग्गयापं ।  
 सो पेक्खिवि णियमणि रमइ जाव वेगवइ सुखेयरि आय ताव ।  
 परिपुच्छिय सरमंजूस तापं को लिहियउ पइं एहु भणहि माए । 5  
 किं खेयरु किंणरु सुरणरो वि किं वम्मंहु संधियगुणसरो वि ।  
 वेगवइहे कहियउ तापं सारु णरवाहणु महु पिउ एहु चारु ।  
 अवलोइय जा तं फलहु लेवि धरणियले णिवडिय तणु धुणेवि ।

यत्ता— परिपुच्छिय जाणिवि वेगवइ किउ हासउ कणयमईए तहे ।  
 ण वि रुच्चइ कवणु वि ताहे वरु रुवेण वि दिट्ठइं गय धरहे ॥१४॥ 10

15

Naravahanadatta is attracted by the portrait brought by her.

तं कोडपं देक्खहुं लद्धसलहु लेवाविउ कणयमईए फलहु ।  
 परिभावइ जा पुणु तं मणम्मि धरणियले णिवडिय सा खणम्मि ।  
 दुक्खेण सचेयण कह व हूअ परिपुच्छिय सहियहिं सरलभूअ ।  
 मुच्छाईं पवण्णी सहिए काईं तुहुं दुक्खइं भणु हिययम्मि जाईं । 5  
 सा भणइ बहिणि इह फलैहिं चित्तु महो कीयउ एण णिरत्थु चित्तु ।  
 किं सुरैउ माइ किं होइ कामु लइ भावइ एयहो तणउ णामु ।  
 तहो विरहे अइविमणम्मणीहिं हउं पेसिय ताहिं मि बिहिं जणीहिं ।

14. १ J तहो गया वि. २ J वम्महं संधिउ.

15. १ J also reads लेहाविउ. २ N पवण्णा. ३ N पडु विचित्तु. ४ DN मणउ.

त्रिरु चारणमुणिणा जं भणीउ      तं ताहिं मि णियमणि परिगणीउ ।  
 रइविब्भम जो परिणेइ संतु      सो होसइ अम्हहं तणउ कंतु ।  
 सा तुरिउ लिहाविय पडे सुराय      सो पडु लपवि हउं पत्थु आय ।      10

घत्ता— जा पडु वि लपविणु णियकरइं पुणु भाविउ रूउ मणोहरउ ।  
 ता मुच्छंणं रंभिउ हियउ महो हे खेयर किं पि ण संभरउ ॥ १५ ॥

16

Naravahanadatta concludes his story by saying that he went and married all those girls.

सहियाण मज्जे णिम्मलमईपं      ताहिं णीयउ हउं लीलावईपं ।  
 ता जाइवि गरुवइं उच्छेवेण      रइविब्भम परिणिय मइं णिवेण ।  
 वेयमइपं सहुं कंचणमई वि      वेवाहिय पुणु लीलावई वि ।  
 अवराइं वि पंचसयाइं तेत्थु      वेवाहियाइं थिउ मयणु जेत्थु ।  
 खेयरइं तेण जा हरिवि णीय      महो मिलिय घरिणि सुमणोहरीय ।      5  
 संसाहियाइं खेयरसयाइं      उप्पाइयाइं अरिमणे भयाइं ।  
 संसिद्धी मेइणि जलहि जाम      जहिं वसहिं णिरंतर विउल गाम ।  
 आणाविउ जणवइ ताउं देव      कंउ पट्टबंधु जणविहियसेव ।

घत्ता— इउ वइयरु अक्खिउ खगवईहे परिपुच्छिउ पइं हउं जं सयलु ।  
 कणयामरदाणइं जणु थविउ परिचंदिउ मइं जिणपयजुयलु ॥ १६ ॥      10

इय करकंडमहारायचरिए मुणिकणयामरविरइए भव्वयणकणावयंसे पंचकलाणविहाणकप्पतरु-  
 फलसंपत्ते णारवाहणदत्त-अक्खाण-आयण्णो णाम छट्ठो परिच्छेउ समत्तो ॥

॥ संधि ॥ ६ ॥

## VII

### 1

The story of good omen. A Brahmin sees a good omen and dances over it.

करकंड सुबंधव भणमि पइं लहुं देहि पयाणउ तुरिउ तुहुं ।  
अइसउंणु सुहायउ सुंदरउ बहुफलइं लहेसहि णारिसुहु ॥

भणु कवणहो सउंणहो फलइं धीर  
तहो कहइ खयरु मुणि पुरउ पेक्खु  
कहि सउंणहो फलु संपत्तु केण  
को वि बंभणु भुक्खउ खीणदेहु  
तैं काणणि जइवरु एक्कु दिट्ठु  
एहु सउंणु सुहावउ मणि धरेवि  
खेलंतु अहेडउं रायउत्तु  
एक्कलउ अडविहिं तुट्टमाणु

महो णारि हवेसइ खयरवीर ।  
फलु देइ णिरुत्तउ दिव्वचक्खु  
ता कहइ खयरु संपत्तु जेण ।  
संचल्लिउ देसहो मुइवि गेहु ।  
तहो तोसु महंतउ मणे पइहु ।  
सो णच्चिउ उब्भा कर करेवि ।  
ता तेत्थु खणद्धं को वि पत्तु ।  
तैं दिट्ठउ बंभणु णच्चमाणु ।

5

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घत्ता— भो विप्प भडारा भणमि पइं किं रण्णे पणच्चहि मोक्कलउ ।  
अह लद्धउ किं पि मणोहरउ किं भायर ह्वउ वावलउ ॥ ? ॥

### 2

A prince acquires the good omen in exchange for his ornaments and horse.

तहो कहइ दिएसरु सरलच्चित्त  
गयभूसणणिवसणजंतएण  
बंधाणणु णिवसइ जहिं समत्थु  
तहो फलइं लहेसमि रायलच्छि

णउ वायगहिउ हउं होमि मित्त ।  
आणंदमहारसु पत्तएण ।  
मइं सवणु सुहावउ लद्धु पत्थु ।  
भुंजेसमि मेइणि हरियकुच्छि ।

1. १ SN ल्द. २ DJN सवणु. ३ DJN सवणहो. ४ S अहेट्टउ.

ता कुमरइं तुरिउ पउत्तु भट्टु  
महो देहि भडारा सबणु एहु  
आहरणसमाणउ तुरउ लेवि  
अहिणवमुणालवेल्हलदेहु  
उंज्जाय तुहारउ हउं मि चट्टु । 5  
लइ भूसणु घोडउ दिव्वदेहु ।  
गउ विप्पु घरहो तहो सबणु देवि ।  
संचल्लिउ कुमरु पइण्णणेहु ।

घत्ता— जिणसासणदेविपं तहो पुरउ णियविज्जपं णिम्मिउ जं जि तणु ।  
तं मेल्लिवि कीयउ अवरु पुणु पेक्खंतहं पसरइ जेण मणु ॥ २ ॥ 10

3

The prince finds divine companions.

तहो अग्गाइं हूई हरिणणेत्त  
हउं तुज्जु कुमर अणुमग्गयारि  
सो तापं समउ गउ अडविमज्झि  
तहिं कूउ चिराणउ तेहिं दिट्टु  
सहुं दिट्टुउ विसहरु द्दुहुरेण  
जुज्झंता पेक्खवि तुरिउ तेण  
असिधेणुआपं खंडेवि खाहु  
ता विण्णि वि साहरु तहो मुणेवि  
णं राहवघरिणि सणेहच्चित्त ।  
संहूई तुह अरिपलयकारि ।  
णरखेयरकिणरसुरअसज्झि ।  
हिययम्मि महाडरु णउ पइट्टु ।  
जुज्झंतउ तहिं णिट्टुरकरेण । 5  
णियअंगु पमाण्णिवि तिणु व जेण ।  
णियमंसु णिवेसिउ मज्झि ताहु ।  
अवयरिया अग्गाइं मणुव होवि ।

घत्ता— आहीरइं रूवइं एक्कु हुउ अण्णेक्कु वि वडुयहं रूवधरु ।

तिहिं जणहिं सुसोहिउ सो कुमरु णं सग्गहो आयउ को वि सुरु ॥ ३ ॥ 10

4

Another prince attempts treachery and reaps the evil reward.

दिट्टाइं ताइं केण वि णिवेण  
देक्खेविणु रूवकरंडणारि  
तहे णारिहे अहिलासहो गपण  
पारद्धिहिं राणइं कुमरु णीउ  
तहिं पेल्लिवि घल्लिउ कुमरु सो वि  
सप्पेण डसिउ सो मुयउ जाम  
तहो कुमरहो बद्धउ रायपट्टु  
सो लीलइं माणइ रायलच्छि  
सम्माणियाइं धयणुच्छवेण ।  
माण पइठी णं तहो पलयमारि ।  
तहो पाणणासु च्चितियउ तेण ।  
तहिं अंधकूउ पक्कंति ठीउ ।  
गउ राणउ महिलहे सम्मुहो वि । 5  
सालूरइं आणिउ कुमरु ताम ।  
सब्बेहिं समप्पिउ तुरयथट्टु ।  
तें पुच्छिय सा चक्कोरअच्छि ।

2. १ D adds before this विप्पहु वयणाउ वि गहिउ सट्टु.

यत्ता— हे सुन्दरि का तुहुं कहहि महो णेहभरेण कयायरिय ।

ता विसु चिराणउ तहो कहिवि णियमंदिरु तक्खणि अणुसरिय ॥ ४ ॥ 10

5

Karakanda starts off and reaches the Simhala island.

गुणसायर सुंदर णिसुय पइं  
इउ भणिवि खयरु गउ णियघरासु  
ता एक्कहिं द्विणि करकंडएण  
गउ सिंहलद्वीवहो णिवसमाणु  
जहिं पाडलपिल्लइं मणु हरंति  
गयलीलइं महिलउ जहिं चलंति  
जहिं देखिखवि लोयहं तणउ भोउ  
आवासिउ णयरहो बहिपपसे  
आवासु मुएवि सहयरसमेउ  
तहिं गरुवउ सवणसपहिं भरिउ  
दलवंतहिं पत्तहिं परियरिउ

एह सवणकहाणी कहिय मइं ।  
णामेण सच्चलच्छीपुरासु ।  
पुणु दिण्णु पयाणउ तुरियएण ।  
करकंडु णराहिउ णरपहाणु ।  
सुर खेयर किंणर जहिं रमेति  
णियरूवें रइरूउ वि खलंति  
वीसरियउ देवहं देवलोउ ।  
अरिसंक पवड्डिय तहिं जि देसे ।  
करकंडु गयउ रमणिहिं अमेउ ।  
णं कप्पवच्छु देवेहिं धरिउ ।  
वडु दिट्ठु राएं समु वित्थरिउ ।

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यत्ता— करकंडें पेखिखवि तहो वडहो दीहइं सुट्ठु सुकोमलइं ।

ता लेविणु गुलिया धणुहडिया विद्धाइं असेसइं सदलइं ॥ ५ ॥

6

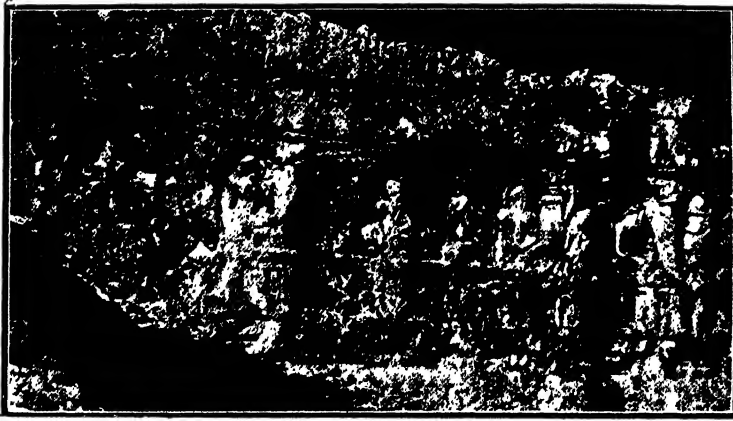
The Simhala king invites Karakanda to his palace.

वडपण्णइं विद्धइं जं सरेण  
जो भासिउ चारणमुणिवरेण  
ण वि जाणहुं किं सो वरुणु चंडु  
खेलंते वणे णिवसुयगणेण  
ता राएं पेसिय णरपहाण  
चंपाहिउ भणियउ तेहिं मित्त  
सो तुम्हहं उवरि णिवद्धणेहु  
तं सुणिवि भणइ करकंडु राउ  
रयणाण विणिम्मियसुंदरासु  
तं सुणिवि तेहिं खणि णियणिवासु

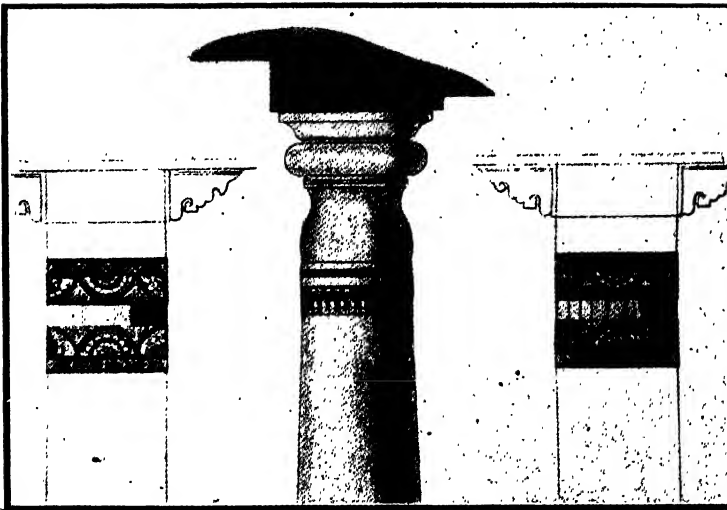
णरणाहहो कहियउ सो चरेण ।  
वरु आयउ णरवइ सो भरेण ।  
अह होइ णरेसरु किं सुरिंदु ।  
वडपत्तणिवहु विद्धउ खणेण ।  
गय सिभिरहो खेवें ते सयाण  
पइं कोक्कइ णरवइ सरलचित्त ।  
संचल्लहु तुम्हइं तासु गेहु ।  
जइ आवइ सम्मुहुं तुम्ह राउ ।  
ता जामि तुम्ह णिवमंदिरासु ।  
घरि जाइवि अक्खिय वत्ते तासु ।

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८. प्रधान गुफा में भित्तिपर की चित्रकारी.  
A portion of the frieze of the great cave  
at Terāpura.



९. प्रधान गुफा की शाला के स्तम्भों की चित्रकारी.  
Design of the pillars in the hall of the great cave.



घस्ताः—सो आवइ णरवइ तुज्जु घरि जइ तुम्हइं लेणहं जाहु तहो ।  
तं सुणिवि णराहिउ णीसरिउ गउ सम्मुहुं सो चंपाहिवहो ॥ ६ ॥

7

Karakanda marries the Simhala princess.

सो दिट्ठउ राएं अइसुतेउ	णं विग्गहवंतउ मयरकेउ ।	
अणुराएं ता गुणसायरेण	णिउ णयरे णराहिउ आयरेण ।	
पइसंतउ सो पुरि जणहिं दिट्ठु	गोपालसहिउ णं देउ विट्ठु ।	
जुवईजणमणसंताउ दिंतु	करकंडु णराहिउ गेहु पसु ।	
रइवेयहें णामें णियसुआहें	दक्खालिउ सो सुललियभुआहें ।	5
सो बालपं अवलोइउ जुवाणु	णं हियपं पइट्ठउ कुसुमवाणु ।	
विहलंघल काइं वि णउ मुणेइ	सो पेक्खइ किं पि ण ण वि सुणेइ ।	
ण वि जणणहो लज्जा ताहे जाय	कंपंतिहे पुलपं खलिय वाय ।	
पेक्खेविणु धूयहे सेयवाहु	पारंभिउ राएं खणे विवाहु ।	

घस्ता— कंडु मंडउ मोत्तियतोरणहिं गुरुचउरिय हेमैं णिम्मविय । 10  
अइउच्चिय मणहर वेइ किय रयणविणिम्मिय णिम्मलिय ॥ ७ ॥

8

Karakanda returns with the bride by the sea.

धेवाहु कियउ लहु ताहु के वि	खेयर अहिलासहो जाहिं जे वि ।	
दाइज्जइं दिण्णा तहे पयंड	णिज्जरझरंतमयगिल्लगंड ।	
वरतुरयथट्ट किंकिणिरवाल	रयणेहिं विणिम्मिय दिण्ण माल ।	
जं अवरु किं पि णयणाहिरामु	तहे राएं दिण्णउ 'लेवि णामु ।	
एएहिं समउ मणि तुट्टएण	जामायहो अप्पिय दुहिय तेण ।	5
बहुरयणइं दिण्णइं तुरियएण	पहिराविय राणा राणएण ।	
णरणाहें विसज्जिउ णिवपहाणु	संजोइउ राएं सलिलजाणु ।	
दुट्ठारिणरिंदहो पलयकालु	तहे जाणे च्चडिण्णउ धरणिवालु ।	
धयघडवमालु परिघुलिउ भाइ	तं पवणवसें जलमज्जे जाइ ।	

घस्ता— अवराइं सहासइं छण्णवइं णरणियरणिंतरपुरियइं । 10  
णं अमरविमाणइं धर सरहिं जलगमणहो आसाऊरियइं ॥ ८ ॥

7. १ N किउ.

8. १ J लह्वि, २ S छणवइं.



He encounters a sea monster.

जाम सिंधुमज्झि जाहिं जाणयाइं  
ताव विट्ठु राणएण मच्छु फारु  
तेण रूवे णाइं विण्हु कीलएइ  
जोयणाइं सट्ठि अत्थि तुंगिमाइं  
सो वि सट्ठिसत्त पाय दीहमाणु  
मंदरो व्व तोयमज्झे अप्पमाणु  
मंदु मंदु सुप्पयंडु रंगमाणु  
सो वि देक्खि राणयाहं भग्गमाणु

मंडिऊण ताडिऊण सज्जियाइं ।  
णाइं तेण सायरस्स लद्धु सारु ।  
सायरो व्व रायरिद्धि णं णिएइ ।  
अद्धओ वि अद्धि आपं होइ ताइं ।  
सायरं पि संधिऊण थक्किमाणु ।  
उच्छलंतु पक्खलंतु छज्जमाणु ।  
रोसएण धाविऊण लग्गमाणु ।  
खंचियं पि तक्खणेण तोयजाणु ।

5

घत्ता— भयभीयणरिंदहिं तुत्थियहिं सयलइं जलजाणइं उब्भियइं ।  
णं काइं वि दुट्ठएं देवयपं मंताण पहावें थंभियइं ॥ ९ ॥

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10

Karakanda is carried away by a Vidyadhari

सो वि मच्छु पेक्खिऊण  
ताव तेण दुद्धरेण  
मल्लगंठि बंधिऊण  
तं पि जाणु छंडिऊण  
रोयिणा तुरंतएण  
उल्लेवि दुक्कु तित्थु  
पोटमज्झे भाविऊण  
लूरियाइं धम्मयाइं  
जत्थ अत्थि सच्छणीरु  
तौव तम्मि खेयरीपं  
सो वि णीउ पेक्खिऊण  
दिण्ण झंप सायरम्मि

सुद्धभाउ छंडिऊण ।  
बद्धमाणमच्छरेण ।  
खग्गधेणु कट्ठिऊण ।  
रोसएण धाविऊण ।  
दिण्ण झंप कुद्धएण ।  
थूलकाउ मच्छु जित्थु ।  
सो वि मच्छु घाइऊण ।  
फाडियाइं धम्मयाइं ।  
उच्छलंतु णट्ठु वीरु ।  
णीउ राउ दुद्धरीपं ।  
सुब्भडेहिं विंतिऊण ।  
दुक्खिएहिं तक्खणम्मि ।

5

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9. १ S पारु.

10. १ J रायणा; N राइणा. २ N adds before this सायरो महागहीरु. ३ N adds before this ताव तम्मि जुज्जदच्छु. ४ N adds before this णीउ हेरि सुद्धियाइं महागहीरु सुद्धियाइं.

घत्ता— हल्लोहलि हूयउ सयलु जलु अपरंपरि जाणइं संचलहिं ।  
हा हा रउ उट्टिउ करुणसरु तहो सोपं णरवर सलवलहिं ॥ १० ॥

11

Lamentations of Rativega.

जा णरपंचाणु वियसियआणु जलि पडिउ ।  
ता सयलहिं लोयहिं पसरियसोयहिं अइडरिउ ॥  
रइवेय सुभामिणि णं फणिकामिणि विमणभया ।  
सव्वंगे कंपिय चित्ति चमकिय मुच्छगया ॥ 5  
कियचमरसुवापं सलिलसहापं गुणभरिया ॥  
उट्टाविय रमणिहिं मुणिमणदमणिहिं मणहरिया ॥  
सा करयलकमलहिं सुललियसरलहिं उरु हणइ ।  
उव्वाहुलणयणी गगिरवयणी पुणु भणइ ॥  
हा वइरिय वइवस पावमलीमस किं कियउ ।  
मइं आसिवरायउ रमणु परायउ किं हियउ 10  
हा दइव परम्मुह दुण्णयं दुम्मुहु तुहुं हुयउ ।  
हा सामि सलक्खण सुट्ठु वियक्खण कहिं गयउ ॥  
महो उवरि भडारा णरवरसारा करुण करि ।  
दुहजलहिं पडंती पलयहो जंती णाह धरि ॥  
हउं णारि वराइय आवइं आइय को सरउं । 15  
परिछंडिय तुम्हहिं जीवमि एवहिं किं मरुं ॥  
इय सोयविमुद्धइं लवियउ सुद्धइं जं हियइं ।  
हउं बोह्लिसु तइयहुं मिलिहइ जइयहुं मज्झु पइ ॥

घत्ता—अइसोउ करेविणु मंतिवरु संबोहिवि परियणु दुम्मियउ ।

गउ जाणइं लेविणु जलहितडे तं परियणु तहिं णिच्चलु कियउ ॥११॥ 20

12

Rativega worships goddess Padmavati.

आवासिय सेण्णा तित्थु जाव रइवेयपं उज्जउ कियउ ताव ।  
पुणु तुरिउ विलक्खीहइयाइं अणुसरिय देवि कोमलगिराइं ।

५ J जाणहिं.

11. १ D दुण्णइ दुम्मुह. २ J करउं.

उद्धरियउ मंडलु ताएं रम्मु	णं धम्मु जिणेंदे हरियछम्मु ।	
तहो मज्झि णिवेसिय दिव्व देवि	पोमावइ णामें थिर करेवि ।	
पुव्वार्हि मि दिसिर्हि मि जउ थियाउ	आइयउ देविउ आइयाउे ।	5
रत्तंदणकट्टे जा घडीय	ससिचंदणकुंकुमसमल्लेहीय ।	
फलफुल्लणिवेज्जर्हि पुज्ज कीय	उववासइं पढमउं अणुसरीय ।	
उवपसें लद्धउ बीयवंतु	णवकुंकुमकुसुमर्हि जविउ मंतु ।	
घत्ता—आरत्तर्हि दव्वर्हि आलिहिवि आरत्तर्हि वत्थर्हि परिहणिय ।		
आरत्तज्ञाणु ज्ञाणवि पुणु णिज्जाइय देवअ थिरमणिय ॥ १२ ॥		10

13

Goddess Padmavati appears.

समच्चिवि पूजिवि ज्ञायइ जाव	समागय देवय पोमिणि ताव ।	
समंथरलालसकामलअंगि	कुणंतिय का वि अउव्विय भंगि ।	
विणिम्मियरूवसमिद्धि खणेण	सरीरइं रत्तिय सुद्धमणेण ।	
करेर्हि चउर्हि करंति गुणाल	सपोत्थयभिंण समुइमुणाल ।	5
सकुंडलकणफुरंतकवोल	सणेउरकिकिणिमेहलरोल ।	
फणीफणपंच सिरेण धरंति	पसणिय णिम्मल का वि करंति ।	
महीयालि पायसरोय थवंति	सुहाविएं वाणिणं किं पि चवंति ।	
दिसाहं मुहम्मि पसारियधामु	उरम्मि णिवेसियमोत्तियदामु ।	
घत्ता— वरु देमि भणंती देवि खणे रइवेयहें अग्गइं गुणभरिय ।		
तुहुं मग्गि किसोयरि जं हियइं तउ कारणं धरणिहें अवयरिय ॥१३॥		10

14

The goddess grants a boon to Rativega who asks for information about her husband.

जा देविहे दिट्टउ मुहकमल्लु	रइवेयहे जायउ अंसुजल्लु ।
महो देवि भडारिण दुरियमल्लु	तउ वंसणे णट्टउ तं सयल्लु ।
पइं देवि सहावे जो थुणइ	सो तुक्खपरंपर णउ मुणइ ।
जो अणुदिणु ज्ञायइ तुज्जु मुहुं	तसु होहि तरंडउ देवि तुहुं ।

12. १ ] आदयाउ. २ ] रत्तंदणकट्टे; D रत्तंदणकट्टे ३ ] omits the portion from समलहीय to णवकुंकुम in line 8.

महो वीणहे तुहुं कारुण्यु करि      नुहसायरे मइं णिवडंति धरि ।      5  
 हउं किं पि ण मग्गम्मि देवि पइं      अब्भत्थिय तुहुं वरु एक्कु मइं ।  
 जइ सच्चउ भयवइ देहि वरु      महो वयणु एक्कु तुहुं देवि करु ।  
 रयणायरे महो सामिउ गयउ      किं जीवइ अह किं सो मुयउ ।

घत्ता— ता कहइ सुरेसरि तुह रमणु जो जाणहो हौंतउ परिपडिउ ।  
 कणयप्पहविज्जाहरसुअहे सो हियवइं तक्खणे संचडिउ ॥ १४ ॥      10

15

Karakanda, says the goddess, had been taken to Tilakadvipa  
 where he had become the lord of all.

ता मोहवसें कणयप्पहापं      खणि तिलयदीउ सो णियउ तापं ।  
 दक्खालिउ जणणहो ताय पेक्खु      मइं सायरि लद्धउ दिव्वक्खु ।  
 पट्टु सामि महारउ रिसिहिं सिट्ठु      जह लच्छिपं लद्धउ देउ विट्ठु ।  
 अणुराउ मुणेवि विज्जाहिवेण      वेवाट्टु कियउ तेहे उच्छेवेण ।  
 करकंडइं ता एक्कहिं विणम्मि      हउ वइरिउ ससुरहो तक्खणम्मि ।      5  
 जो सुअणु परायउ असइ भोज्जु      उवयारु करइ किर कवणु चोज्जु  
 कणयप्पहवइरिउ हयउ जेण      सो सामिउ होसइ किं परेण ।  
 इय मुणिवि केर विज्जाहरेहिं      पडिक्खणिय तुरिय कयायरेहिं ।

घत्ता— अणुरापं मउलेवि करजुवल्लु सिरु णविवि पयसें अणुसरिय ।  
 विज्जाहरु सो ण वि अत्थि तहिं तसु तणिय केर जे ण वि धरिय ॥१५॥10

16

The goddess assures Rativega of her reunion with  
 her husband.

तउ रमणइं कीयइं साहसाइं      को वण्णाहुं सकइ बहिणि ताइं ।  
 वेवाहिय तेण अणंगलेह      णं कामकिरायहो तणिय रेह ।  
 पुणु लीलपं परिणिय वेदलेह      णं मयणसहोयरि दिव्वेदेह ।  
 कुसुमावलि चारुचरित्तच्चित्त      रयणावलि परिणिय कणयदित्त ।  
 अवराइं मि कण्णहं सयइं सत्त      परिणीयइं मइं तुह कहिय वत्त ।      5

15. १ J तहिं.

ता सोउ णिवारिवि करहि धम्मु  
अइतुरिउ लपविणु पउरइव्वु  
रइवेयं भणियउ तं सुणेवि

करकंडु मिलेसइ गलियछम्मु ।  
अणवरउ देहि तुहुं दाणु भव्वु ।  
किं सायरे गउ आवइ वलेवि ।

घत्ता— पडिवयणु भडारी तहे भणइ महो वयणहो संसउ किं करहि ।

कणयामरतेयसमग्गलउ सो अणुदिणु जिणवरु संभरहि ॥ १६ ॥ 10

इय करकंडमहारायचरिए मुणिकणयामरविरइए भव्वयणकण्णवयंसे पंचकल्लणविहाणकप्पतरु-  
फलसंपत्ते करकंडविज्जाहरविवाहलंभो णाम सत्तमो परिच्छेउ समत्तो ।

॥ संधि ॥ ७ ॥

## VIII

### 1

The goddess illustrates her point by the story of Aridamana.

रइवेय भणइ हे देवि सुणु तुह वयणु सुहावउ भावियउ ।  
महो अक्खु पसाउ करेवि तुहुं किं को वि गयउ णरु आइयउ ॥

तं सुणिवि भडारी कहइ ताहे	दुरिणण विलिन्तउ मणु ण जाहे ।	
हे सुंदरि णिसुणहि सरलचित्ते	जिणणाहहो चलणहं परमभत्ते ।	
हउं अक्खमि णेहें तुज्झु किं पि	अरिदमणणराहिवचरिउ तं पि ।	5
एत्थत्थि अवंती णाम देसु	णं तुट्ठिवि पडियउ सम्गलेसु ।	
तहिं णयणपियारी णयरि अत्थि	उज्जेणि णाउ गयरविगभत्थि ।	
तहिं अत्थि पसिद्धउ पवरतेउ	अरिदमणु णराहिउ गुणणिकेउ ।	
तहो विमला भामिणि णयणरम्म	आसण्णभब्ब परिगलियकम्म ।	
तहो अत्थि मंति जणजणियराउ	वरदत्तु णराहिवेदिण्णभाउ	10

घत्ता—तहो मंतिहे वडवा सुंदरिय गय चरणहं बाहिरे पुरवरहो ।  
सा रमिय तुरंतइं मयणभर पेक्खेविणु तुरयइं गिरिखरहो ॥ १ ॥

### 2

Aridamana's minister got a colt which was watched by  
a Vidyadhara in the form of a parrot.

सा गया पट्टणं मंतिणा पेक्खिया	सव्वसल्लक्खणा गब्भिणी लक्खिया ।	
तेण संरक्खिया मंदिरे धारिया	णेहवंताइं खाणाइं सा चारिया ।	
सोहंणो वायवेओ किसोरो तंहे	जायउ घासरे सुंदरे सोरंहे ।	
णीलवण्णो सउण्णो मुहे वंकुडो	मज्झहीणो उरे पच्छले वित्थडो ।	
दीहफुक्कारहिकारउहो धुरो	तालुतंबोवमो लोयणा भंगुरो ।	5

1 1 SJ णराहिउ.

2. १ J हो.

णहरोमावलीकणसंसग्माओ थोवपहिं दिणेहिं पबुंकिं गओ ।  
 मंतिचिसस्तस अचंतु सो भाविओ सूरतावेण वाएण जे पाविओ ।  
 भूमिगेहम्मि जा छुद्धओ अच्छए सग्गिणीछंदकीरो वि तं पेच्छए ।

घत्ता—जउलगि गग्भि परिट्टियउ गिरितुरयहो गंदणु जयपवरु ।

तउलगि पेक्खइ दिणि जि दिणे को वि खेयरु कीरसुरूवधरु ॥ २ ॥ 10

3

The parrot asks a cowherd to take it and sell to the king  
 for 500 gold coins.

खेयरु ह्यउ कीरो	पव्वयमत्थयधीरो ।	
भोयसपहिं णभग्गो	कंतहे णेहइं लग्गो ।	
अच्छइ जाय सुहेणं	भुंजइ भोय चिरेणं ।	
ताव सधम्मु सुसीलो	मत्तयकुंजरलीलो ।	
पीवरदीहरवाहो	सुंदरु गोहणणाहो ।	5
तेत्थ वणम्मि पवण्णो	चेट्टइ जाव णिसण्णो ।	
दिट्ठउ ता णयणेहिं	कीरइं सो सग्गणेहिं	
उत्तउ कोमलवायं	छंदइं चिसधयायं ।	

घत्ता—तुहुं गोवाल लपवि मइं णेहि तुरंतउ पुरवरहो ।

कंचणपंचसपहिं फुडु जापवि देहि णरेसरहो ॥ ३ ॥ 10

4

On the way they see a merchant caught by a harlot  
 who demanded money.

सुणीऊण वाणी	मुणीऊण णाणी ।	
णपणं धिणीए	मणे मण्णणीए ।	
सुपणावि जुत्तो	पुरं झंत्ति पत्तो ।	
खणं विंतु दिट्ठी	तहिं दिट्ठु सिट्ठी ।	
सुही कुट्टिणीयं	धरीओ गणीयं ।	5

२ J पविट्ठी.

3. १ D वट्ठइ; N वेट्टइ.

4, १ D खंनें उत्तमाणी. २ DN मग्गि.

भर्णीओ बलाएं	गिरा कोमलाएं ।
तुमं रायआणा	म जाही अयाणा ।
तुमं जेदुउत्तो	सुईणे विसुत्तो ।
महं पुत्तियाएं	घरे सुत्तियाएं ।
सुछंदें धिराएं	कया सोमराएं ।
तहे देहि <sup>३</sup> दव्वं	णिवारेहि गव्वं ।

10

घत्ता— तहो कोलाहलु अइपवरु हट्टहं मज्जेणं पसरियउ ।

ण वि सक्कइ वारहो को वि णरु जामच्छइ वणिवरु धरियउ ॥ ४ ॥

5

The parrot settles the dispute by a wit.

तो भणेइ चारु कीरु	वच्छलेण वाय धीरु ।	
भो कहेइ सेट्ठि मज्जु	वारयामि जेण जुज्जु ।	
ता कहेइ सेट्ठि तासु	कारणं पि कंदलासु ।	
तं सुणेवि सूयएण	णाणसायरं गएण ।	
उत्तु सेट्ठि अक्कयाहिं	देहि दव्वु सज्जयाहिं ।	5
सो सुणेवि दिव्ववाणि	तासु जाय चित्तकाणि ।	
आणपवि जाव दव्वु	कुट्टिणीहे देइ सव्वु ।	
ताव उत्तु सूयएण	णीइमग्गु जाणएण ।	
आणि सेट्ठि आरिसो वि	देमि दव्वु जेम को वि ।	
आणियं च तं पि तेण	सूयएण तक्खणेण ।	10
दप्पणस्स मज्जे बिंबु	लेहि अक्कं एहु दव्वु ।	
गूढचित्त जाणिया वि	छंदिणा समाणिया वि ।	

घत्ता— तां बोलइ कुट्टिणि भग्ग सुय पडिबिंबु किं लेणहं जाइ वले ।

नं सुणिवि पडुत्तरु सा भणिय सुइणइं किं गहणउ लहइ चैले ॥ ५ ॥

6

The parrot reaches the palace.

हराविय कुट्टिणि जाम सुएण	पर्यंपइ सेट्ठि सुयस्स णएण ।
सुवण्णपरिग्गहु एहु सरेहु	लएविणु भावइ तं जि करेहु ।

३ D देवि. ४ J मज्जि पसारियउ.

5. १ SJ सक. २ J तो. ३ J लेणहं.  
४ JN वले.



सुणेविणु सूयइं बुच्चइ तेम	वणीसरु चित्ति चमकइ जेम ।	
हिरण्णइं अमहइं काइं करेहुं	सुसज्जणलोयहं चित्तु हरेहुं ।	
सुणेविणु कीरहं भावविसुद्धि	अहीरहं दिण्णिय दाणपविद्धि ।	5
अहीरु पउत्तउ सूयपं एहि	लएविणु रायदुवारहो नेहि ।	
णिओ खणि रायदुवारहो सो वि	हुओ घरु बुद्धिसमिद्धिहे जो वि ।	
दुवारिउ उत्तउ कीरपं मित्त	सुमोत्तियदामपसारियचित्त ।	

घत्ता— लइ अक्खहि वत्त महो तणिय णियरायहो अग्गइं सरल तुहुं ।

पेक्खेसमि णयणाणंदयरु छणससहरतुल्लउ तासु मुहु ॥ ६ ॥ 10

7

It gives an account of itself to the king.

पडिहारइं रायहो कहिउ एव	सुउ बाहिरे अच्छइ देवदेव ।	
तं सुणिवि णिवांविउ राणएण	संभासिउ सो पोमाणेण ।	
ता सूपं उच्चाएवि पाउ	अहिणंदिउ आसीवापं राउ ।	
भो णरवइ करिकरवीहबाहु	चिरु जीवहि सुरसरि जाम वाहु ।	
मैणि तुट्टपं रापं कीरु वुत्तु	किं आयउ को तुहुं भणु णिरुत्तु ।	5
पडिवज्जइ जैणवर णाहचारु	तह कवडकहाणउ रयउ फारु ।	
ता कहइ कीरु णरवइ पुरम्मि	सुय पंचसयइं सेंबलित्तैरुम्मि ।	
जावच्छहुं ते मइं भणिय वेळि	लइ छिण्णहुं मेहु हय तेहिं लल्लि ।	
गुंजारुणणयणउ कसणवण्णु	भिल्लाण णिवहु ता तहिं पवण्णु ।	

घत्ता— तहिं रुक्खे चडेविणु सुयघरहिं पासि समोडिय तेहिं खणे । 10

ता बद्धा अमहइं सयल सुअ मइं चित्तिउ को वि उवाउ मणे ॥ ७ ॥

8

How it reached a hermitage and learnt the sastras. It then informs the king about the minister's beautiful horse.

मइं बुत्ता सयल वि सुय करेवि	कवडेण वि अच्छहु खणु मरेवि ।
भिल्लेण चडेविणु सयल विट्ठ	तले घल्लिय मण्णेवि ते णिचिट्ठ ।

7. १ J also reads अणाविउ. २ S मणतुट्टयं. ३ D जिणवर; N corrects जिणवर as जिह णर°. ४ J सेंमल्लियरुम्मि. ५ D मुहु. ६ D adds before this णउं छिण्णिय तेहिं ज्राहि सो वि आहदिय विओवरि गुरुय होवि.

8. १ DJN णिविट्ठ.

ता उड्डिवि गय दसदिसिहिं ते वि  
मइं सयलइं सत्यइं जाणियाइं  
तहिं दिट्टुउ गिरिवरतणउ आसु  
अइसुंदरु घोडउ ताइं जाउ  
मइं जाणिउ सो विज्जाहरेण  
घरि अच्छइ मंतिहे सो चरंतु

हउं तावसवाडउ गउ वलेवि ।  
पव्वयसिरी सोक्खइं माणियाइं ।  
गउ वडवासंगहो कामवासु ।  
धरणियले लग्गइ णाहि पाउ ।  
तुह अक्खिय णेहपरव्वसेण ।  
तं सुणिवि णरेसरु गउ तुरंतु ।

5

घत्ता— घरु जाइवि तासु महंतयाहिं पुणु भणियउ वयणु णरेसरइं ।

महो कज्जु ण रयणहिं माणिकहिं तुह तुरयइं पुज्जइं मणहरइं ॥ ८ ॥ 10

9

The horse takes the king and the parrot across the sea  
where they see a hundred maidens.

णियहियवपं दुक्खु वहंतपण  
गउ तुरउ लेवि णियमंदिरासु  
तहिं चडिउ णरेसरु सहुं सुएण  
कीरेण णिवारिउ देव घाउ  
णरणाहें तुरयहो सुयछलेण  
ता तुरउ तुरंतउ णहयलेण  
समरीणपं राणपं भणिउ कीरु  
ता कीरें गयणंगणु सरेवि  
आवेविणु कीरइं भणिउ तासु

सो अप्पिउ तेण महंतपण ।  
पल्लाणु विहिउ तहो बंधुरासु ।  
देवाविउ फेरउ दिट्ठुएण ।  
मा पयडहि छंडहि णियसहाउ ।  
कसताडणु किउ कोऊहलेण ।  
गउ सायरु लंघिवि दूरएण ।  
कहिं लग्गइ बंधव विमलणीरु  
अवल्लोइउ पाणिउ थिरु करेवि ।  
लइ चलहि तुरिउ रयणायरासु ।

5

घत्ता— जापविणु सायरि कणसउ दिट्टुउ तेत्थु रमंतियउ ।

सुयवयणइं ठाणे तहो तणइं खणे रायइं देउ समच्चियउ ॥ ९ ॥

10

10

The king wins the heart of Ratnalekha.

णहाणञ्जणु देवहं करिवि ताउ  
सूएण णराहिउ तक्खणेण  
छोहारदीवसंपत्तपण  
अवरोप्परु चित्तें मिलियएण

कण्णाण णिवहु णियघरु गयाउ ।  
अणुमग्गे णीयउ तहुं तणेण ।  
कण्णाण णिलउ राणपं गएण ।  
ता तक्खणि भणियउ सूयएण ।

9. १ N राउ. २ D डुरं.

10. १ N करइ.

हे णरवइ तुहुं एह रयणलेह  
 चिरु कहिय मुणिदहिं आरिसेहिं  
 तं सुणिवि णेरिं सौ भणीय  
 हे सुंदरि सूर्यउ भणइ जाइं  
 लइ परिणहि कंचणदिब्बदेह ।  
 पंरिणेवी एह तुम्हारिसेहिं ।  
 अंभोरुहदीहरलोयणीर्ये ।  
 पडिहासेहिं तुहुं वयणाइं ताइं ।  
 घत्ता-- तं सुणिवि कुमारी पडिलवइ अणुराएं वयणु पडिक्खलइ ।  
 मइं केर तुहारी मणि धरिय सुयवयणु णरेसर किं चलइ ॥ १० ॥ 10

11

He sails with her for home and reaches a deserted island.

तं वयणु सुहावउ सुणिवि तेण  
 तहिं णेहइं भोयसहास भुत्त  
 पयडंतिण णिच्चरु परमुं णेहु  
 तहे वयणु सुणेविणु सोहमाणु  
 तं भरियउ रयणहिं मणहरेहिं  
 सुयतुरयएं घरिणिणं सहुं णरिंदु  
 तं सलिलजाणु रयणायरम्मि  
 उव्वसि परिलग्गउ गयदिणम्मि  
 सा परिणिय राणइं तुरियएण ।  
 ता एकहिं दिणे पडिलवइ भुत्त ।  
 हे णरवइ पेक्खहुं तुम्ह गेहु ।  
 परसज्जिउ राएं सलिलजाणु ।  
 परिसोहिउ धयवडसुंदरेहिं ।  
 तहिं चडियउ रेहइ णं सुरिंदु ।  
 वाएण गयउ दीवंतरम्मि ।  
 ता राएं च्चित्तिउ णियमणम्मि ।  
 घत्ता— पुणु भणियउ कीरु णरेसरइं किम रयणि गमेवी पत्थु सुहि ।  
 तं सुणिवि कीरु पडिलवइ णिव अइणिच्चरु होइवि मा सुयहि ॥११॥ 10

12

Their bad luck on the island and the sea.

हयणारिकीरणिव थिरमणेहिं  
 णिवपहरएं तुरियइं हयसमाणु  
 रविउग्गमे णरवइ णियइ जाव  
 पुणु वत्त कहिय कीरहो णिवेण  
 मणि खेउ वहतएं सुयपण  
 खइहु कट्टिवि बंधहु तुरिउ तेव  
 किय तुरिय जाम चउहिं मि जणेहिं ।  
 ता चोरहिं हरियउ सलिलजाणु ।  
 ण वि पेक्खइ बोहितु तुरउ ताव ।  
 गउ बोहितु णे जाणहुं किं पहेणं ।  
 पुणु भणिउ णराहिउ तुरियएण ।  
 रयणायरु लीलएं तरहु जेव ।

२ J omits this foot, ३ णरिंदइं भणिय सा वि, ४ N °लोयणा वि, ५ N पडिहासइं.

11. १ N सुणियएण, २ N तेहइं, ३ JN परमणेहु.

12. १ J omits ण, २ N परेण, ३ S खडि कडुवि.

तं रइवि चडिण्णउ सरलराउ      णियघरिणिहे सरिसउ सुयसहाउ ।  
 तंहो लहरिहिं बंधइं तोडियाइं      देसंतर रापं हिडियाइं ।  
 घत्ता— ता उट्टिवि सुयउ वडि गयउ णिउ णरवइ लहरिहिं कौकणहो ।  
 तहो घरिणि मणोहर विहिवसइं णिय खंभायञ्चहो पट्टणहो ॥१२॥ 10

13

Ratnalekha at Khambhayacca.

तहिं लंबलंबा कुट्टणीएं      सा दिट्ठी ताइं वियक्खणीएं ।  
 घरि रयणलेह णेवावि ताएं      जलगंभु णिवारिउ सुललियाएं ।  
 ता लंबलंबाएं भणिय मुद्ध      विणु गहणइं वेस ण होइ सुद्ध ।  
 तं णिसुणिवि जपिउ सुंदराए      इह जूवइं जो मइं जिणइ माए ।  
 सो सोवइ मइं सहं भणिउ ताएं      ता जिणिया जूवें णर तियाएं ।      5  
 तहं दव्बु लेवि वेसहे विइण्णु      पुणु दहिउ कूरु अंगणे पइण्णु ।  
 रयणायरवडे सुयहं णिकाउ      तं चुणिवि वलिवि पुणु तहिं गयाउ ।  
 सुयणामइं पुच्छिय कहिं गयाय      तुम्हइं सुहि भोयणु लेवि आय ।  
 तहो कहिय वत्त तेहिं मि सुपहिं      पुणु भणिय ते वि वयणुल्लपहिं ।  
 घत्ता-- मइं लेविणु तुम्हइं णेहु तहिं जहिं कूरु पइण्णउ बालियएं ।      10  
 ता णीयउ तेहिं नुरंतयहिं घरु वेसहिं दिट्टउ सो वि तएं ॥ १३ ॥

14

Her fame in the game of dice reaches Aridamana's ear.

चुणंतइं कीरइं असुवमाल      पमेल्लिय पेक्खिवि सामिणिं बाल ।  
 चिराणउ सुयउ ताएं मुणेवि      अणाविउ सो सुयणामु भणेवि ।  
 अरे सुय भायर आवहि पत्थु      तुहारउ सामिउ अच्छइ केत्थु ।  
 ण जाणउं देवि कहिं गउ राउ      पेवड्डिउ ताहे मणम्मि धिराउ ।  
 णिवारिय सुयएं देवि विसाउ      कुणंतहं णासइ सुद्धउ भाउ ।      5  
 महारउ चिचु कहेइ मयच्छि      मिलेसइ सामिउ पावियलच्छि ।  
 सुणेविणु कीरहो वाणि सणिद्ध      रमंतिय अच्छइ भावविसुद्ध ।  
 पवड्डिय कित्ति समुहपमाण      सुमोत्तियदामइं बद्ध जुवाण ।

घत्ता— अरिदमणहो केण वि इउ कहिउ पट्टणु खंभायञ्चु जहिं ।

ण वि सारिहिं जूवइ को वि णरु ण वि सकइ जिणणहं बाल तहिं॥१४॥ 10

15

Reunion of Ratnalekha and Aridamana.

तं सुणिवि णरेसरु थिरमणेण  
तहिं जाइवि टिटहिं गउ तुरंतु  
तहं मज्झि णिविट्टउ सो सहेइ  
जीयाइं णरिंदहं आयरेण  
धणु दिंतउ भंडहं णग्गुडाहं  
जूएण पसिद्धी किस्ति जाहे  
अप्पुणु पुणु रयणिहिं गयउ तेत्थु  
सा भणिय तेण णं मयणदूउ

गउ खंभाइच्चहो तक्खणेण ।  
जूवारहं सयलहं मणु हरंतु ।  
छणइंदहो लीला णं वहेइ ।  
सोवण्णहं सत्तसयाइं तेण ।  
गउ वेसहं घरु धणलंपडाहं ।  
देवाविउ गहणउ तेण ताहे ।  
सूयपं सहुं रमणि णिविट्टु जेत्थु ।  
लइ सुंदरि खेल्हहिं सारिजूउ ।

5

घत्ता— सा जिस्ती तेण णराहिवइं जा हूईं मणे विहडण्फडिय ।

ता ताएं वियाणिवि णियरमणु खणे अंगे अंगु समुत्तिडिय ॥ १५ ॥ 10

16

The goddess reassures Rativega and goes away.

जावच्छइ तिएं सहुं तेत्थु राउ  
तहिं मैज्झि णिहालित राणण  
बोलाविउ रापं णामु लेवि  
अइदुब्बलु ऊहणु जो किओ वि  
तियकीरणराहिवअस्सयाहं  
भुंजंतइं सोक्खइं तहिं ठियाइं  
मइं कहियउ हँलि तुह सो जि राउ  
जह आयउ सो गुणगणमहंतु

ता तुरय लेवि को वि टक्कु आउ ।  
किउ ऊहणु तें सहुं टक्कण ।  
ता घोडे जोइउ मुहुं वलेवि ।  
सोवण्णु देवि तें किणिउ सो वि ।  
भेलाविउ हूइउ दुत्थियाहं ।  
णियदेसहो पुणु तइय वि गयाइं ।  
रयणायरे पडियउ घँरहो आउ ।  
तुह मुद्धि मिलेसइ तुज्जु कंतु ।

5

घत्ता— इउ कहिवि भडारी तहें सयलु सव्वंगे णिरुवम कोमलिय ।

सा गइय तुरंती णियणिलउ चंदाणण देवहं परिमिलिय ॥ १६ ॥ 10

17

Karakanda returns to Rativega.

रेइवेपं ता दुम्मणमणापं  
जं देविपं भणियउ वयणु किं पि

पंकयरुहकोमलआणणापं ।  
अणुसरिउ खणअं तापं तं पि ।

16. १ J तित्थु. २ S मज्जे. ३ J omits सहुं. ४ S हले. ५ J घरहिं.

17. १ D रइवेपं.

धनु पवुरु लपवि तुरंतियाइं  
 तं सयलु विहंजिवि दुत्थियाहं  
 जावच्छइ सा तर्हि रइ करंति  
 रयणावलिविहिभारें णमंति  
 कुसुमंजलिकुसुमहिं विप्फुरंति  
 चउसत्थियविहिसत्थेण जंति  
 ता एक्कहिं दिणि कणयप्पहापं

घत्ता— रइवेयइं दिट्टुउ णियरमणु तर्हि हरिसइं वड्डिउ अंसुजलु । 10

ता विज्जु चमक्किय कसनतणु सिहिकंतपं णं जलहरु सजलु ॥ १७ ॥

18

Karakanda conquers the Southern kings.

रइवेयपं पुणु कणयप्पहाहे  
 परिओसु पवड्डिउ परियणाहं  
 तर्हि अच्छिवि कित्थिय दिण सराउ  
 ता दिविडदेसु महियलु भमंतु  
 तर्हि चोडिचेरपंडियणिवाहं  
 अरि आयउ तुम्हहं उवरि देव  
 तं सुणिवि खणद्धें ते मिलीय  
 करि करिहिं भिडिय रह रहवराहं  
 रोसारुण दाऱुण अइभिडंति  
 अंतउ ललंति णर पक्खलंति  
 कउ संगरु तेहिं महंतु केव

गुरु आयरु कीयउ सयलु ताहे ।  
 सामंतमंतिविभियमणाहं ।  
 संचल्लिउ ता करकंडु राउ ।  
 संपत्तउ तर्हि मच्छरु वहंतु ।  
 केणावि खणद्धें कहिउ ताहं । 5  
 तिम किज्जइ दूरहु जाइ जेव ।  
 करकंडहो जाणवि पुणु भिडीय ।  
 हय तुरयहं ता णर णरवराहं ।  
 धयदंडछत्तसीसइं पडंति ।  
 जसलुद्ध महाभड पुणु मिलंति । 10  
 गयणंगणि सुरवर डरिय जेव ।

घत्ता— करकंडपं धरिया ते वि रणे सिरमउड मलिय चरणेहिं तहु ।

मउडग्गहिं देक्खिवि जिणपडिम करकंडहो जायउ बहलु दुहु ॥१८॥

19

He reinstalls them and returns to Terapur.

हा हा मइं मूढइं किं कियउ  
 इह पावफलें दुग्गाइणिवासु  
 मणि दुम्मिय मउलियलोयणेण

जिणविंबु वि चरणें आहयउ ।  
 णउ जाणहुं होसइ कर्हि मि वासु ।  
 चोडाहिव मुक्का ते वि तेण ।

जं संगरि मइं तुम्हइं खलीय      जं चरणहिं मउडइं दरमलीय ।  
 तं खमहु सयलु महो बंधवासु      पडिगाहहु देसु सर्पिडवासु ।      5  
 तं णिसुणिवि तेहिं पडिवयणु उचु      तुह सेव करेसहिं अम्ह पुत्त ।  
 इय जंपिवि ते चंपाहिवासु      पुणु सरिय खणद्धे अडविवासु ।  
 तणु तिणु व गणेविणु ललियगत्त      तउ करिवि तेइं सग्गगि पत्त ।

घत्ता— करकंडु तहं तउ णीसरिउ गउ संमुहुं तेरापट्टणहो ।

जहिं सुंदरि मयणावलि हरिय संपत्तउ तं पपसु वणहो ॥ १९ ॥      10

20

Karakanda regains Madanavali and returns to Campa.

जावच्छइ सो तहिं आयरेण      मयणावलि अप्पिय खेयरेण ।  
 ता तेण तुरिउ विज्जाहिधेण      तहो कहिउ भवंतरु णियहिण्ण ।  
 अहि होंतउ हउं अण्णाहिं भवम्मि      हिंडंतु पराइउ तुह घरम्मि ।  
 ता दिट्टउ मइं पंजरठिओ वि      पारावउ पाराविणं जुओ वि ।  
 सो पायं गहिउ मइं चडफडंतु      ता पत्तउ तहिं तुहुं परिभमंतु ।      5  
 छंडाविउ सो पइं तुरियण्ण      णवकारु पइण्णउ करुणण्ण ।  
 सो खेयरु जायउ तहो फलेण      हउं णासिवि गउ तुज्जु वि छलेण ।  
 पक्कहिं विणि चप्पिउ हयखुरेण      मुणि कण्णजाउ दिण्णउ वरेण ।  
 हउं खेयरु जायउ फलइं तेण      तुहुं पत्थु दिट्ठु संपत्तण्ण ।  
 विररोसें हरिय मइं घरिणि तुज्जु      लइ अक्खिउ मइं तुह पउ गुज्जु ।      10  
 हउं एवहिं किंकरु तुह भरेण      पुणु णमिय चरण सेण्णयसिरेण ।  
 अवराहु कियउ जो मइं वि देव      सो खमहि ण छंडमि तुज्जु सेव ।

घत्ता— संमाणिवि दाणइं सो खयरु गउ चंपहिं साहिवि महि णिवइ ।

सो रज्जु करंतउ बहुयदिण तहिं अच्छइ कणयामरणिणइं ॥ २० ॥

इयकरकंडमहारायचरिए मुणिकणयामरविरहए भव्ययणकण्ण।वयंसे पंचकल्लाणविहाणकप्पतर-

फलसंपत्ते करकंडपुइइसाहणो चंपापुरिपवेसो णाम अट्टमो परिच्छेउ समत्तो ।

॥ संधि ॥ ८ ॥

20. १ DN<sup>१</sup> सविणय<sup>२</sup>.

## IX

### 1

The forest guard reports the arrival of sage Silagupta.

चंपाहिउ बुहयणवेढियउ सुहलीलइं अच्छइ जाव तर्हि ।  
ता आयउ उज्जाणाहिवइ अत्थाणि णिविट्ठउ राउ जर्हि ॥

सो पुच्छिउ करकंडपं णिवेण	काहि आयउ तुहुं कजेण केण ।	
सो कहइ णरेसर उववणम्मि	जो ज्ञायर्हि सुमरर्हि णियमणम्मि ।	
जसु दंसणे हरि उवसमु सरेइ	करिकुंभहो गाहु ण सो करेइ ।	5
अवरुप्परु वइरइं जे वहंति	तहो दंसणे मइउ मणे लिहंति ।	
जसु दंसणे अणुवय के वि लिति	जिणु छंडिवि अण्णर्हि मणु ण दिति ।	
केर्हि मि मणि गहियइं गुणवयाइं	अवराइं मि पुणु सिक्खावयाइं ।	
धम्मालउ संजमणिलउ भाइ	किं जिणवरु मुणिवेसेण णाइं ।	
तर्हि आयउ मुणिवरु णाणजुत्तु	णामेण पसिद्धउ सीलगुत्तु ।	10
घत्ता— करकंडु सुणेविणु तं वयणु अत्थाणहो उट्ठिउ तक्खाणिण ।		
गउ सत्तपयइं मउलेवि कर सुमरंतउ मुणिवरपय मणिण ॥ १ ॥		

### 2

People start on a visit to the sage.

ता आणंदभेरि तुरंतपण	देवाविय तुहुं राणपण ।	
तहे णंहु सुणेविणु लैद्धभोय	परिमिलिय खणद्धं भवियलोय ।	
क वि माणिणि चल्लिय ललियदेह	मुणिवरणसरोयहं बद्धणेह ।	
क वि णेउरसइं रणझणंति	संचल्लिय मुणिगुंण णं थुणंति ।	5
क वि रमणु ण जंतउ परिगणेइ	मुणिवंसणु हियवपं सइं मुणेइ ।	
क वि अक्खयधूव भरेवि थालु	अइरहसइं चल्लिय लेवि बालु ।	

1. १ J जेण.

2. १ DJ गंदिय°. २ DN सइ. ३ DN णयरलोय. ४ N मुणिवरगुण थुणंति.



क वि परिमलु बहलु वहंति जाइ विजाहरि णं महियलि विहाइ ।  
 घत्ता— काइ वि छणससहरआणणिय करे कमल करंती संचलिय ।  
 आणंदिय भेरिहे सुणिवि सरु लहु भवियण सयल वि तर्हि मिलिय ॥२॥

3

On his way Karakanda sees a miserable woman.

जिणिदधम्मरत्तओ	मुणिदपायभत्तओ ।	
सुवण्णकंतिदित्तओ	सरोयपत्तणेत्तओ	
पलंबपीणहत्थओ	विबुद्धसम्भवसत्थओ ।	
विसुद्धसंधिगतओ	पणेण जाव पत्तओ ।	
तर्हि पि ताव दिट्ठिया	भणंति हा पमूढिया ।	5
पुरंधि का वि दुक्खिया	हणंति दो वि कुक्खिया ।	
रुवंति अंसुवाहुलं	जणाण दुक्खसंकुलं ।	
कुणंति चित्तु आउलं	धरंति वेसु वाउलं ।	
घुलंति जा वि मुच्छए	पडंति भूपयसए ।	
सुणेवि तं णरेसरो	सुवारुणिद्धणीसरो ।	10

घत्ता— करकंडइं पुच्छिउ को वि णरु प्ह णारि वराई किं रुवइ ।  
 विलवंती हियवइं दुहु करइ अप्पाणउ विहलंघल मुअइ ॥ ३ ॥

4

He learns the cause of her troubles and becomes disgusted  
 with the ways of the world.

ता अक्खिय रायहो वत्त तेण	दुक्खाउर हई प्ह जेण ।	
तं कारणु णिसुणहि सामिसाल	भुंजंतिहे भोयइं सयलकाल ।	
उप्पणउ णंदणु विहिवसेण	सो णीयउ आयहे वइवसेण ।	
तं रुवइ सदुक्खउ महिल प्ह	अप्पाणउ घल्लइ बद्धणेह ।	
परिभेळइ पासु ण णंदणासु	वीसरइ ण सो पुणु णियमणासु ।	5
तं सुणिवि वयणु रायाहिराउ	संसारहो उवरि विरत्तभाउ ।	
धी धी असुहावउ मंखलोउ	दुहकारणु मणुवहं अंगभोउ ।	
रणायरतुलउ जेत्थु दुक्खु	महुविंदुसमाणउ भोयसुक्खु ।	

4, 1 N सख्लेउ.

घत्ता— हा माणउ दुक्खइं दडूतणु विरसु रसंतउ जहिं मरइ ।

भणु णिग्घिणु विसयासत्तमणु सो छंडिवि को तहिं रइ करइ ॥ ४ ॥ 10

5

Transitory nature of worldly existence.

कम्मेण परिट्टिउ जो उवरे  
जो बालउ वालहिं लालियउ  
णवजोव्वणि चडियउ जो पवर  
जो बूढउ वाहिसपाहिं कलिउ  
वलहइएं सहं हरि अतुलवलु  
छक्खंड वसुंधर जेहिं जिया  
विज्जाहर किंणर जे खयरा  
फणिणाहइं सरिसउ अमरवइ

जमरायएं सो णिउ णिययपुरे ।  
सो विहिणा णियपुरि चालियउ ।  
जमु जाइ लएविणु सो जि णरु ।  
जमदूयहिं सो पुणु परिमलिउ ।  
सो विहिणा णीयउ करिवि छलु ।  
चक्केसर ते कालेण णिया ।  
वलवंता जममुहे पडिय सुरा ।  
जमु लितउ कवणु वि णउ मुअइ ।

5

घत्ता— णउ सोत्तिउ वंभणु परिहरइ णउ छंडइ तवसिउ तवि ठियउ ।

धणवंतु ण छुट्टइ ण वि णिहणु जह काणणे जलणु समुट्टियउ ॥ ५ ॥ 10

6

Fickleness of worldly pleasures.

दइवेण विणिम्मिउ देहु जं पि  
णवजोव्वणु मणहरु जं चडेइ  
जे अवर सररीरहिं गुण वसंति  
ते कायहो जइ गुण अचल होति  
करिकण जेम थिर कहिं ण थांइ  
जह सूयउ करयलि थिउ गलेइ  
भूणयणवयणगइ कुडिल जाहं  
मेल्लती ण गणइ सयण इट्ट

लायणणउ मणुवहं थिर ण तं पि ।  
देवहिं वि णं जाणिउ कहिं पडेइ ।  
ण वि जाणहुं केण पहेण जंति ।  
संसारहं विरइं ण मुणि करंति ।  
पेक्खंतहं सिरि णिण्णासु जाइ ।  
तह णारि विरत्ती खणि चलेइ ।  
को सरल करेवइं सक्कु ताहं ।  
सा दुज्जण मेत्ति व चल णिकिट्ट ।

5

घत्ता— णिज्जायइ जो अणुवेक्ख चल वइरायभावसंपत्तउ ।

सो सुरहरमंडणु होइ णरु सुललियमणहरगत्तउ ॥ ६ ॥ 10

7

Helplessness of the mortals.

रयणीए परिसमणु  
आवइएं पत्ताइं

संगाभे सुरदमणु  
हिययम्मि सुत्ताइं ।

6. १ N गु. २ DN गाइं. ३ SJ संपणउ.

7. १ J रमणीए. २ DN सत्ताइं.

तहो किं पि णउ फुरइ	उट्टेइ वइसरइ ।	
अह विवरे पइसरउ	सुरलोउ अणुसरउ ।	
सुरगिरिहिं आरुहउ	पंजरहिं तणु छुहउ ।	5
बंधवहिं मित्तेहिं	करधरियकुंतेहिं ।	
पुत्तेहिं सुत्थियउ	मंतेहिं रक्खियउ ।	
भडणियरपरियरिउ	णउ तेहिं पुणु धरिउ ।	
बलपउ चक्कहरु	सुरणाहु णहे खयर ।	
जमु वरुणु धरधरणु	ण वि होइ कु वि सरणु ।	10
घत्ता— असरणअणुवेक्खउ जो वि पुणु अणुदिणु भावइ णिययमणे ।		
सो सुरणारिहिं ललियतणु भोयवंतु भुंजियइ खणे ॥ ७ ॥		

8

Troubles of life.

संसारे भमंतहं कवणु सोक्खु	असुहावउ पावइ विविहदुक्खु ।	
णेरयालइं णाणाणारएहिं	चिरकियहिं णिहम्मइ वइरणहिं ।	
हियपं ण वि चित्तहुं सकियाइं	तहिं भुत्तइं पवरइं दुक्कियाइं ।	
अवरुप्परु जाइविरुद्धएहिं	तिरियाण मज्जे उप्पणएहिं ।	
मुहबंधणछेयणताडणाइं	पावियहिं तेहिं तणुफाडणाइं ।	5
मणुयत्तणे माणउ परिमलंतु	परिञ्चिज्जेइ णियमणे सलवलंतु ।	
सुरलोपं पवणणउ णट्टवुद्धि	मणि झिज्जइ देक्खिवि परहो रिद्धि	
णैडणारि जेम रुवइं करेइ	तिम जीउ कलेवर सइं धरेइ ।	
घत्ता— संसारहं उवरि णिहालणउ किउ जेण णरेण कयायरेण ।		
भणु काइं ण लद्धउ तेण जइ पवररयणरयणायरेण ॥ ८ ॥		

9

Sole responsibility of each individual.

जीवहो सुसहाउ ण अत्थि को वि	णरयम्मि पडंतउ धरइ जो वि ।
सुहिसज्जनणंदणइट्टभाय	ण वि जीवहो जंतहो ए सहाय ।
णिय जणाणि जणणु रोवंतयाइं	जीवै सहुं ताइं ण पउ गयाइं ।
घणु ण चलइ गेहहो एक्कु पाउ	एक्कल्लउ भुंजइ धम्मु पाउ ।

8. १ S पायालए. २ N पगिमिज्जइ. ३ D णरणारि; S णह णारि.  
9. १ J omits the portion from भुंजइ to एक्कल्लउ in line 6.

तणु जंलणि जलंतइं परिवडेइ	एकल्लउ वइवसघरि वडेइ ।	5
जहिं णयणणिमेतु ण सुदु हवेइ	एकल्लउ तहिं दुदु अणुहवेइ ।	
अहिणउलसीहवणयरहं मज्जे	उप्पज्जइ एक्कु वि जिउ असज्जे ।	
सुरखेयरकिंणरसुहयगाम	तहिं भुंजइ एक्कु वि जियइ जाम ।	
घत्ता— इह अणुवेक्खा जो अणुसरइ सीलें मंडिवि णिययतणु ।		
सासयपप सो सुहणिलए एकल्लउ सोहइ मुकतणु ॥ ९ ॥		

10

Senses and qualities are alien to Self.

इउ भासइ मुणि गुणगण घहंतु	जीवहो परिभिण्णउ तं कइंतु ।	
परिपोसिउ उसहसएहिं जं पि	भिण्णउ सरीरु जीवाउ तं पि ।	
लौयणइं सुतारइं दीहरां	जीवहो परिभिण्णइं सुहयरां ।	
जीहा तरुपल्लवसण्णिहा वि	जीवहो दूरेण वि सा थिया वि ।	
तणुफंसगंधकण्णहं समिद्धि	जीवहो अइभिण्णी रूवरिद्धि ।	5
जे अघर वि गुण कायहो मिलंति	ते जीवहो भिण्णा संचलंति ।	
जे कायहो थूला बहुय के वि	अइसुहुमा जीवहो दूरे ते वि ।	
कोहाइचउक्कु वि पुण्णपाव	ते जीवहो भिण्णा कम्मभाव ।	
घत्ता— एह अणुवेक्खा थिर करिवि णियमणि झायइ जो जि णर ।		
सो परमप्पउ णिम्मलउ देहविवाज्जिउ होइ वरु ॥ १० ॥		

11

Impure nature of the physical body.

एहु देहहो भणु गुणु को विहार	कउ मंडणु असुइ सहावें जाइ ।	
जे णयण तरल विब्भमगया वि	ते दूसाणिवहहिं दूसिया वि ।	
भणु णासारंधहो का विसुद्धि	जहिं गलइ सिंभु पयडउ असुद्धि ।	
गुणु अमिउ अहरे जणु किं कलेइ	जहिं लालासारणि परिघुलेइ ।	
गुणु दीसइ कवणु उरोरुहाहं	परिपूरिय पूययं वणणिहाहं ।	5
घणमखपवद्धियपिंडयाहं	को करइ रई तहो दूसियाहं ।	
कडिमंडलु भणियेउ किं बुहेहिं	परिसवइ असुद्धउ विहिं मुहेहिं ।	

१ DNS जळणु. १ ] अणुवेक्खा.

11. १ N सहाव. १ JDN omit this foot. १ S भणिउ.

वसरुहिरमंसहर्षां जेत्यु भणु सुद्धिहे कारणु कवणु तेत्थु ।  
जइ भितरु बाहिरु विहि करंतु भणु जणवउ को तर्हि रइ सरंतु ।  
घत्ता— उप्पणउ सुक्कइं सोणियइं असुइसहावउ जो जणु ज्ञायइ । 10  
एह अणुवेक्खा णित्तुलिय तं पुणु सिद्धिहे मग्गएं लायइ ॥ ११ ॥

12

How Karmas are contracted.

रयणाथरे जलसंघाउ जेव कम्माण णिवहु आसवइ तेव ।  
जह सल्लु पणट्टउ चुंबणण आणियइ कम्मु तह जीवणण ।  
सइंसणेण परिचत्तणण संमिलइ कम्मु मिच्छत्तणण ।  
वज्जरइ जिणेसरु गलियत्तम्मु अविरइपरिणामे मिलइ कम्मु । 5  
कम्मासउ कोहे माणणण तह डंभइं लोहइं कीयणण ।  
मणमारणु सीलउ जइ हवेइ कम्मासववइरि ण संभवेइ ।  
हिंसालउ वयणु वि जो सरेइ तहो कम्मु मिलंतउ को धरेइ ।  
जो हिंसइं काउ समायरेइ सो कम्मइं सहुं ता रइ करेइ ।  
घत्ता— बंधहो कारणु करेवि तणु अणुवेक्खा जो ज्ञायइ पुणु हियणं ।  
सो धण्णउ सासयसोक्खरसु अविरामणं सो णरु तर्हि पियण ॥१२॥ 10

13

How the inflow of the Karmas is checked.

जो समत्तु धीरंचित्तु उद्धरेइ सो वि दुट्ट मिच्छदिट्ठि संवरेइ ।  
जो खमाणं सुद्धियाणं वावरेइ कोहवारि दुक्खकारि सो हरेइ ।  
महधेण जो चरेइ सुद्धणण माणखंभु तासु जाइ णिच्छणण ।  
अज्जयमि चित्तु देइ जो महंतु सो हवेइ बंचणाविसो णिहंतु । 5  
कार्यपिडे सुदरे वि जो णिरीहु सो णिरुत्तु पक्खलेइ लोहसीहु ।  
धम्मो संतु भाउ देवि जो सरेवि तं मणो वि मक्कडो वि सो धरेवि ।  
पूययाणं पूयपइ वीयराउ तक्खणेण सो हणेइ दुट्टराउ ।  
धम्मसुद्धि भावसुद्धि ज्ञाणजोइं जो करेइ सो धरेइ काउलाइं ।

४ S हटाइं.

13. १ SJ बीचं. २ S adds भावण before सुद्धण. ३ S सोह देइ. ४ S भाह.  
५ DN केउलोइं.

घत्ता— खमदमसहियउ गुणणिलउ एयउ जो पयडिउ संवरइ ।

अणुहुंजिवि सोकखइं सगो पुणु सो सिद्धिहे सम्मुहुं संवरइ ॥१३॥ 10

14

How the Karmas are got rid of.

बिहिं भेयहिं णिज्जर खवियणेह	सविवायावायहिं मुणहिं एह ।	
°चिरकालें संचिउ कम्मु फारु	उप्यायइ भुंजइ बहुपयारु ।	
रविकिरणहिं गिंभे जो तणु खवेइ	जो तरुतले वरिसालेंउ गमेइ	
सिसिरम्मि तुसारु जो सिरे धरेइ	सो कम्मु पयत्तें अवहरेइ ।	
जो दुद्धरु तवभरु उव्वहेइ	उचवासहिं जो तणु मंणु करेइ ।	5
अणिबैद्धउ वयणु जि संवरेइ	°सो सयलइं कम्मइं णिज्जरेइ ।	
मणु मारइ जो बाहिरे चरंतु	सो हणइ कम्मु जणु मणि तुरंतु ।	
चंदायणे भोयणु जो चरेइ	सोवीराहारु जो आयरेइ ।	
बहु कायकिलेस जो अणुसरेइ	बावीसपरीसहं जो सहेइ ।	
अविवाय सो णिज्जर जणु वहेइ	जो दुविहु परिग्गहु परिहरेइ ।	10
सयमेव समावइ कम्मु जासु	णिज्जर हवेइ सविवाय तासु ।	

घत्ता— णिज्जरइ कम्मु संसुद्धमणु मणवयर्कापं जो वि णरु ।

देवाण मज्जे भुंजेवि सुहु सो णिच्छइं सिवपण लहइ घरु ॥ १४ ॥

15

Divisions of the universe.

तिहिं खंडहिं खंडिउ लोउ एहु	सो चउवह रज्जुय उडुवेइ ।	
णारयणिवासु पढमउ विहाइ	पल्लत्थिउ मल्लउ धरिउ णां ।	
घरु बीयउ तिरियंहं जं अमेउ	झल्लरिसमाणु तं तिरियलोउ ।	
जहिं अमरहं चिरइ ण अत्थि भोउ	अमरालउ मुंरयसमाणु होइ ।	
दुहु दीसइ जहिं ण वि णिमिसमेत्तु	तहो उवरि पसिद्धउ सिद्धखेत्तु ।	5
जं कहियउ मुणिगणवरगुणीहिं	तं थक्कउ वायवलेहिं तीहिं ।	

14. १ N °देह. २ N adds before this तिरियंहं हवेइ अविवाइ फारु । संभवइ णरहं सववाइ सारु । ३ J सो पायइ. ४ SJ वरिसाउल. ५ N तिणु. ६ N अणुवद्धउ. ७ All my Mss read this foot after line 10. It has been placed here as it seemed a suitable counterpart of the preceding foot. ८ N °काएहिं.

15. १ S reads विरियहिं and explains it as जानीहिं. २ SJ मुरइ.

गयनंगणे रवि अन्हेइ जेव एहु भवणु ण केण वि धरिउ तेव ।  
 किरियाविहीणु णहु किं परेण तह भुवणु ण केण वि किउ णरेण ।  
 घत्ता— पालिवि पंच महव्वयइं लोयाणुवेक्खहें जो मणु जुंजइ ।  
 सो णरु घण्णु सलक्खणउ अमरहं सुहइं अणेयइं भुंजइ ॥ १५ ॥ 10

16

Pious thoughts.

जिणणाहपायपंकयरुहाहं संभवउ पयत्तइं भत्तिं ताहं ।  
 सहंसणणाणचरित्तयाहं महो होउ जम्मु कुले सावयाहं ।  
 महो जम्मे जम्मे पंच वि वयाइं संपज्जहुं विहिं भेयहिं गयाइं ।  
 परियाणिउ जैं संसारसारु जिणसासणु महो संपडउ चारु ।  
 समदमजमणियमकयायराहं महो भत्ति होउ मुणिसायराहं । 5  
 दहलक्खणधम्महो सुंदरासु महो भत्ति होउ सिवसुहयरासु ।  
 जरजम्मणमरणइं अवहरंतु मग्गण मणे चउदह विण्फुरंतु ।  
 चउदहगुणठाणइं महो घडंतु गुण सिद्धहं महु थिर मणे चडंतु ।  
 घत्ता— अणुवेक्खा बोहिपं अणुसरिवि पुणु हियपं चडाविय जेण लहु ।  
 सिवकामिणिवयणहो मंडणउ कियउ खणद्धें तेण बहु ॥ १६ ॥ 10

17

Fruits of observing Dharma.

दहलक्खणलक्खिउ होइ धम्मु जो पालइ तहो स कियेत्यु जम्मु ।  
 धम्मेण तुरंगम संपडंति वरचमइं लीलइं तहो पडंति ।  
 धम्मेण विमाणाहिं रइ करेइ रहकुंजरजाणहिं संचरेइ ।  
 धम्मेण लहइ वरलच्छि फार संसारमहण्णवरयणसार ।  
 संपज्जहिं धम्मइं विविह भोय णउ आणालंघणु करहिं लोय । 5  
 धम्मेण सरासइ वयाणि ठाइ हियइच्छिय मणहरु लहइ भाइ ।  
 धम्मेण सत्तभोमइं घराइ वररयणइं णाणासुहयराइं ।  
 सुर सेवहिं धम्मैं जिणवरिंद धम्मेण सयल सुरवर णरिंद ।  
 धम्मेण सलक्खण होइ णारि मयमत्तजुवाणहं पलयकारि ।  
 घत्ता— दामोयर जिणवर धम्मे फुडु पडिकेसव संकर साग्गि सुर 10  
 कल्लाणइं सयलइं ते हवहिं धम्मेण वि हलहर चक्कहर ॥ १७ ॥

16. १ S 'सारयाइं.

17. १ S कि वत्यु.

With the pure thoughts Karakanda reaches the sage.

अणुवेक्खउ पयउ मणे सरंतु	विसयाण परम्मुहं सइं करंतु ।	
महिलाण णिवहु तिणसमु गणंतु	सवणाण पियारी गिर भणंतु ।	
मणु चवलु चलंतउ संथवंतु	संपत्तउ णंदणवणु भमंतु ।	
जं किण्णरखेयररववमालु	तं दिट्ठउ णंदणवणु विसालु ।	
कोहाइजलणविहमणमेहु	जो णाणकिरणविप्फुरियेदेहु ।	5
जो कामकिरायहो हिययसलु	जो मोहभडहो पडिखलणमलु ।	
वहलक्खणधम्महो जो णिवासु	परसमयकयारहो जो हुवासु ।	
जो तवसिरिकामिणिवयणरत्तु	जो कम्मणिबंधणबंधवच्चु ।	
घत्ता— जो जम्मणमरणविणासयरु	दुविहभेयसंजमणिलउ ।	
सो उववणे दिट्ठउ सीलणिहि	सिंवाकामिणिवयणहो वरतिलउ ॥१८॥	10

The king hymns the sage and requests for a religious sermon.

तहो दंसणे जायउ हरिसु अंगे	कमलाण जेम रविकिरणसंगे ।	
भामरि तिउ देविणु थुइ करेवि	पुणु चरणकमलजुवलउ सरेवि ।	
जय तिमिरपणासणखरदिण्णिद	पयपाडिय पइं सुरणरफणिद ।	
जय माणमहागिरिवज्जदंड	जय णिरुवम मोक्खहो भरियकुंड ।	5
जय मोहविडविच्छिदणकुठार	जय चउगइसायरतरणकार ।	
तुहुं दूरि णमंतहं हरहि पाउ	जह दिणयरु तमफेडणसहाउ ।	
पइं सुमरइ अणुदिणु जो मणेण	सो सिवपुरि पावइ तक्खणेण ।	
कमकमलइ वंदिवि मुणिवरासु	उवविट्ठउ अग्गणं तवघरासु ।	
सो भणइ भडारा हरियल्लम्म	महो को वि पयासहि परमभम्म ।	
घत्ता— जें कियइं पणासइ तुहणिवहु	परिवहुइ सिवसुहु अणुवमउ ।	10
तं कहहि भडारा करुण करि	हियलोयहं भव्वहं सग्गमउ ॥ १९ ॥	

The sage's sermon on holy conduct and ways of charity.

तं सुणिवि तहो वयणु मुणि भणइ हयमयणु ।

18. 1 DN म०. २ Folio No. 73 of N containing the portion from here upto line 4 of Kadavaka 23 is missing.



तहो कहइ वरधम्मु	जं करइ सुहजम्मु ।	
जो धम्मतरु राय	सो होइ दुहुं भेय	
वयजलहं सिंचियउ	वडेइ सुत्थियउ ।	
णरजम्मलद्धेण	भावणं विसुद्धेण ।	5
जिणपुज्ज जो करइ	मुणिचरण मणे धरइ ।	
सज्झाउ अणसरइ	संजमइ संचरइ ।	
तवणियमभारेण	दिण गमइ सारेण ।	
चउभेयपरिभिण्णु	जें दाणु जणे दिण्णु ।	
तिविहस्स पत्तस्स	सुविसुद्धपत्तस्स ।	10
जिणगेह जापवि	भत्तीएं आणेवि ।	
अह गेहि पत्तस्स	कालिं भमंतस्स ।	
मुणिगणहं भत्तेण	सुविसुद्धचित्तेण ।	
मज्झण ह्यम्मि	णियगेहपत्तम्मि ।	
ठा भणेवि गेणेवि	तहो पट्टु पुणु देवि ।	15
पयकमल धोवेइ	जलु तं पि वंदेइ ।	
चंदणइं अक्खेहिं	फुल्लें णिवज्जेहिं ।	
दीवेण धूवेहिं	पूजेहि पूगेहिं ।	
अंजलियणरिस्स	वंदेइ पय तस्स ।	

घत्ता— छहिं कम्महिं जो णरु संचरइ छव्वासयछायउ जासु तणु । 20  
असुहत्तउ लेसउ परिहरिवि जिणधिबहो जुंजइ णिययमणु ॥ २० ॥

21

Right faith and righteous living.

किं बहुयइं णरवर जंपिण	सहंसणु पालइ जो हिणण ।	
सहंसणु जिणवरणिच्छण	सहंसणु फिट्ठइ मिच्छणण ।	
सहंसणु तच्चहं सहहेण	संकाइयदोसहं णिग्गहेण ।	
पुणु मज्जु मंसु महु णवणियाइं	वडपिण्णल जेण विवज्जियाइं ।	
पिह्निं विस्सणिं केंफरि उंबरी वि	जो वज्जइ इह पंचुंबरी वि ।	5
ण वि खेळइ जूउ ण पिवइ सीहु	जो होसइ मंसहो णरु णिरीहु ।	
जो वज्जइ वेसा णयणरम्म	पारद्धि ण खेळइ जो अहम्म ।	

जो हरइ ण परधणु णरु कया वि दूराउ विवज्जइ परतिया वि ।  
 घत्ता— जो सत्त वि वसणइं परिहरइ विसतरुवरु जह सव्वायरइं ।  
 सो सोक्ख णिंरंतर अणुहवइ ण वि खज्जइ दुक्खणिसायरइं । 10

22

Religious observances for a householder.

वयहीणु ण णरवइ महइ को वि वयवंतउ रंकु वि पुज्जु होइ ।  
 बिहिं भेयहिं ताइं समासियाइं घरवयइं जईसरसंठियाइं ।  
 अणुवयइं सुथूलइं अक्खियाइं अइसुहुमइं ताइं महव्धयाइं ।  
 तसजीवहं रक्खा जो करेइ सो माणउ पढमउ वउ धरेइ ।  
 णउ बोल्लइ धूलीं अलियवाणि सो बीयउ अणुवउ धरइ णाणि । 5  
 णउ चोरिपं गिण्हंइ ववु जो वि सो पालइ अणुवउ तइयओ वि ।  
 जो णारि पराईं गणइ माय सो अणुवउ तुरियउ धरइ राय ।  
 परिमाणु परिग्गहे जो करेइ सो णरवइ पंचमु वउ धरेइ ।

घत्ता— णिसिभोयणें सहुं दिसिगमविरमु पसुपासु जु बंधणु परिहरइ ।  
 भोयइं उपभोयइं तणु करिवि सो सुंरहरि लीलइं रइ करइ ॥२२॥ 10

23

Householder's Dharma continues.

समभावइं जीवइं जो णिपइ परिभावइ संजमु जो हिपइं ।  
 जो अट्टरउहइं परिहरेइ सो णरवरु सामाइउ धरेइ ।  
 उववासु करइ मासहो चयारि दो अट्टमि चउदसि दुक्खहारि ।  
 जो णरवरु चउविहु देइ दाणु दय जीवहं देइ जो अवरु णाणु ।  
 वाहीणहं ओसहु जो करेइ सो सग्गु अलीढइं अणुसरेइ । 5  
 जो भोयणवेलहे पत्तदाणु अणुरापं दिण्णउ खाणु पाणु ।  
 कारुण्हं दीणहं दुत्थियाहं जें भोयणु दिण्णउ भुक्खियाहं ।  
 जो पच्छिमयालि सलेहणेण सुहि पाण विसज्जइ थिरमणेण ।

घत्ता— जो पयइं अणुवयगुणवयइं सिक्खावय पालइ दुद्धरइं ।  
 सो सासयवहुमुंहलंपडउ पावेसइ सुक्खपरंपरइं ॥ २३ ॥ 10

Ascetic duties.

घरधम्मु णरेसर एम होइ	इउ भणहिं चिराणा परमजोइ ।	
रिसिवयइं पंच णिसुणेहि राय	खलु पक्कु ण पइसइ जेत्यु माय ।	
तसथावरजीवहं करइ रक्ख	सो भुंजइ भोय असंखलक्ख ।	
अणुरायणं अलिय ण कह भणेइ	सो वयणइं सुरगुरु आहणेइ ।	
जो परधणु कह व ण अवहरेइ	सो सुरवइ विवणम्मणु करेइ ।	5
जो णवविहु कीरइ वंभचेरु	सो पावइ सिवसुहु णट्टमेरु ।	
जो दुधिहु परिग्गहु परिहरेइ	संसारमहणुणउ सो तरेइ ।	
मूलगुणइं जो णेरवइ धरेइ	आलिंणु तहो सिववहु करेइ ।	
उत्तरगुण जेत्तिय मुणिवराहं	णिव पारु ण पावइ को वि ताहं ।	
बिहिं भेयहिं जं थियु सवणरम्मु	तं णरवइ मइं तुह कहिउ धम्मु ।	10

ग्रत्ता— एयाइं वयइं पंच वि णिवइ परिपालइ सत्तिपं जो वि णरु ।

कणयामरसिवमाणिणि वरहि सो होइ णिरुत्तउ ताहे वरु ॥ २४ ॥

इय करकंठमहारायचरिए मुणिकणयामरविरहए भव्वयणकणावथंसे पंचकलाणविहाणकप्पत ६-  
फलसंपत्ते करकंठधम्मायण्णो णाम णवमे परिच्छेउ समत्तो ।

॥ संधि ॥ ९ ॥

Karakanda's questions and the sage's reply.

आयणिणवि तं चंपाहिषेण पुणु भणिउ मुणीसरु णयसिरेण ।  
महो अक्खहि करुणइं मुणिपवर जं पुच्छिउ मइं हउं तुच्छे सरेण ।

जइ अंगु सलोणउ हुयउ महु  
अइवल्लहु महु जणणिहे रमणु  
कं कम्मं सा करिणा हरिया  
तं सुणिवि पयासइ तासु मुणि  
एत्थमि भरहे धेयङ्गुगिरि  
रहणेउरु चक्कवालु णयरु  
णिद्धाडिउ सो दाइयहिं तहो  
उवसाहिय मेइणि तहिं ठियइं  
धणमिचु णाउ तहिं अत्थि वणि  
सम्मत्तरयणरयणायरहो

करे कंहु कीस तं कहहि लहु ।  
विच्छोयउ कं कम्मेण भणु ।  
महो धरिणि काइं खयरेण णिया ।  
जं भणमि णरेसर तं णिसुणि ।  
तहो दाहिणदिसिहिं समिद्धसिरि ।  
तहिं णीलु णराहिउ हुउ खयरु ।  
गउ णासिवि तेरापट्टणहो ।  
जिणघरइं अणेयइं तं कियइं ।  
जो सेवहि अणुदिणु सयलगुणि ।  
घरे धणवइ गेहिणि अत्थि तहो

5

10

घत्ता— जं बुच्चइ तं सयलु वि करइ गुणवंतउ ताहे वि हरइ मणु ।  
धणयचु अत्थि गोवालु वरु सीलेण विद्धसिउ जासु तणु ॥ १ ॥

Cowherd Dhanadatta of Terapur once plucked a lotus.

सो एकहिं दिणि णिसि भोक्कलेधि  
तहिं दिट्ठु सरोवरु तेण रम्मु  
कमलायरु रेहइ अइसुतारु

गउ दाहिणदिसि महिसिहुं लपवि ।  
घरकमलहिं फुल्लिउ णां धम्मु ।  
णं धरहिं समागउ णहु सुतारु ।

1. १ Folio No. 75 of N containing the portion from here upto line 3 of kadavaka 4 is missing.

पोमिणिदलउप्यरि पुंडरीय	णं हरियधरहिं णिवपुंडरीय ।	
रेहति अह व वियसियसुराय	हरिभायणे णं मणि पोमराय ।	5
तहो मज्झ परिट्टिउ एक्कु पोमु	उडुगणाहिं सुसोहिउ णाहं सोमु ।	
तं देक्खिवि तहो मणि फुरिउ राउ	सरि पइठउ लेणाहिं साणुराउ ।	
जलि पइसिवि लइयउ पोमु तेण	णं खुडिउ सरोवरसिरु खणेण ।	

घत्ता— तं लेविणु जा सो णीसरइ हरिसुकंठियणिययतणु ।

परिफुल्लियपोमहो संगपण तं वियसिउ णिम्मलु तासु मणु ॥ २ ॥ 10

3

A Sura charged him to present the flower to the greatest person on pain of death.

तं सररुहु लेविणु चलिउ जाम	सुरु आयउ णायकुमारु ताम ।	
गोवालु भणिउ तं सुरवरेण	सरु रक्खिउ मइं इउ आयरेण ।	
जं फुल्लु ण लेणहं लहइ को वि	णउ खेरु विसहरु सुरवरो वि ।	
तं लइयउ सुंदर पइं णरेण	मइं भणियउ तुहुं सन्वायरेण ।	
ता पइ करेजहि मज्झु वाय	जो वडुउ तिहुवणे णमियपाय ।	5
जसु वंसणि तुरियउ तुरियणासु	इउ कुसुमु चडावहि चरणि तासु ।	
जो मज्झु वयणु ण करेहि मिच्च	तो णिच्छउ मारमि सुद्धच्चिच्च ।	
फणिदेवै भणियउ वयणु जं पि	धणयसु गयउ मण्णेवि तं पि ।	

घत्ता— तं चित्तिउ वडुउ सेट्ठि महु जो पणविउ सयलहिं णरवरहिं ।

एं फुल्ले अन्नमि पाय तहो जं रक्खिउ देवहिं विसहरहिं ॥ ३ ॥ 10

4

The cowherd in search of the greatest man.

तं मुणिवि गयउ सेट्ठिहे समीउ	तहो पुरउ परिट्टिउ सो विणीउ ।	
ता पुच्छिउ सेट्ठिहिं महो पुरो वि	किं थक्कउ तुहुं पंजलियरो वि ।	
धणयसु भणइ भो सेट्ठि ताय	एं पोमै पुज्जमि तुज्झु पाय ।	
कहि कारणु पुच्छिउ सो कहेइ	सरो लयउ पोमु मइं सुरु भणेइ ।	
जो वडुउ तिहुवणि पुज्जि सो वि	णउ पुज्जहि जइ मरेमि तो वि ।	5
इउ सुणिवि ताय चित्तंतु आउ	लइ अप्पहिं पुज्जमि तुज्झु पाउ ।	

3. १ J तिहुअणि.

4. १ SN झुणेवि. २ N पंजलि धरेवि.

तुहुं वडुड जणवयवंदणिज्जु	फुल्लेण वि एणें पुज्जणिज्जु ।	
तं सुणिवि सेट्ठि पभणेइ पुत्त	महो णरवइ वडुड चावच्चित्त ।	
वणि लेचि गयउ सो णिवघरम्मि	णितु विट्ठउ ता जिणमंदिारम्मि ।	
पुव्वुत्तउ सयलु वि कहिवि तासु	तुहुं वडुड पणवइ लोउ जासु ।	10

घत्ता— तें आयइं पुज्जहुं पाय तुहं फुल्लेण सरोवरलद्धरण ।

तं सुणिवि णरेसरु पडिलवइ महो वडुड सुणिवरु णिरुद्धरण ॥ ४ ॥

5

He worshipped the Jina with the flower with his hands and feet unwashed. Hence he was reborn as Karakanda.

गय सव्व पुरउ ते मुणिवरासु	तं फुल्लु चडावहुं जसहरासु ।	
तुहुं वडुड मुणिवर वीयराय	परिपुज्जहुं पोमें तुज्जु पाय ।	
हउं वडुड होमि ण मुणि भणेइ	सव्वहं गरुआरउ जणु गणेइ ।	
देवाण देउ जिणवरु पसिद्धु	अरिकम्म हणेविणु जो विसुद्धु ।	
जो गाणसमिद्धउ सिद्धिपत्तु	सो पुज्जहि तुहुं अणुरायरसु ।	5
धणवत्तु सुणेविणु तासु वाणि	धोवंतउ ण वि पुणु वरणपाणि ।	
जिणु अंचिउ तें पोमें वरेण	चिरु मेरुहिं णाहं पुरंदरेण ।	
तहो लोयहिं साहुक्कारु दिण्णु	भत्तीभरेण मणु जासु भिण्णु ।	
तहो एकहो फुल्लहो फलइं सो वि	चंपाहिवणंदणु तुहुं हुओ वि ।	
जिणमहिम विसुद्धियं जो करेइ	सिवकामिणि करयलि सो धरेइ ।	10

घत्ता— कइमइं विलिच्छहिं पयकरहिं जं अंचिउ जिणवरु जयतिलउ ।

तें कंइ तुह पप करे हुइय इउ अक्खिउ मइं तुह सुहणिलउ ॥ ५ ॥

6

Past life of Karakanda's parents. Nagadatta and his faithless wife.

भो णरवइ गुणगणहरिय सहो	सुणि एवहिं जणणहो तभिय कहां ।
इह भरेहे अत्थि सावत्थिपुरि	जहिं रमां णिरात्तिउ चिरु कयत्ति ।
तहिं अत्थि पसिद्धउ मद्धरुद्धणि	सिरिणायवत्तु णामेण वणि ।
तहो णायदत्त णामें घरिणि	चित्ताणलउब्भव सा अरणि ।

5, 1 S अणुराएं तुहुं.

6. 1 J. वड. 2 J. कइ. 3 N. वावत्ति.

तहो पासु वणीसरु णउ मुअइ णउ रयणिदिवसु कत्थइं सुवइ । 5  
 तें वणिणा जो परिपालियउ कामिणिकरपल्लवलोलियउ ।  
 वणिणंदणु णरवइ रुढिगउ णियगुणहिं विणीयउ तहिं भयउ ।  
 सो एकहिं दिणि बंभणहो सुंओ कुंजरकरदीहरपीणभुओ ।  
 घत्ता— फणिदत्तइं सो बंभणसुयउ अवलोयउ पंकयणेत्तियपं ।  
 भणुराउ पवड्डिउ तहो उयरि मणि च्चित्तिउ सुललियगत्तियपं ॥ ६ ॥ 10

7

Her love advances out of wedlock.

सा जोवइ पुणु पुणु सो कुमार पञ्चक्खु णां ससरीरु माह ।  
 णवकणयवण्ण सिंसुहरिणणेत्त ता इइं खणे विवरीयचित्त ।  
 सव्वंगमयणसरसल्लियाहे हिययम्मि ण भावइ किं पि ताहे ।  
 कर विहुणइ रोमंचउ वहेइ तहो पयडी रोमावलि वहेइ । 5  
 थण दावइ छोडइ णीविबंधु भणु किं किं ण करइ मयणअंधु ।  
 कुसुमाउहसरणियरेण जित्त णउ संकइ कासु वि च्चलियंचित्त ।  
 परलोयकज्जे उज्जुवमणाहं णउ गुरुवणलोयहं सज्जणाहं ।  
 णउ वीहियं पुत्तहो बंधवासु णउ मायहे लज्जइ पिययमासु ।  
 घत्ता— जो सयलगुणायरु णिउणमइ विणयभाव संजुत्तउ ।  
 कोमलवयणपउत्तियहिं सो किं तापं ण उत्तउ ॥ ७ ॥ 10

8

The Brahmin boy resists but ultimately succumbs.

तं सुणिवि वयणु कयउच्छवेहिं ता पिहिय सवण करपल्लवेहिं ।  
 विष्कारिवि लोयण सिरु धुणेवि सो जंपइ दुट्ठिय सा मुणेवि ।  
 हा माप माप किं चवहि पत्थु विहलंगल कय मज्जेण जेत्यु ।  
 हउं णंदणु तुहुं महो तणिय माय बोलंति हियपं तुह कवण छाय । 5  
 गयणयल्लु व लीला जो वहतु परियाणहि किं ण वि कुलु महंतु ।  
 सम्माणदाणसम्माणियाप इउ साहसु किमु परं कियउ माप ।  
 जणणयणसवणआणंदभूय किं माप बुद्धि विवरीय इय ।

४ SJ चालियउ. ५ JS omit this foot and N gives it in the margin.

7. १ S इवेइ; N कहेइ. २ SJ चलइ. ३ N वीहिय.

तं हृणिवि वयणु करे धरिवि ताएं सो णिचलु किउ मयेभिभलाएं ।  
घसा—हरिहरबम्हपुरंदरहं देवाहं वि तिय खणे मणु हरइ ।

जो माणउ पडियउ ताहे पिडि मइहीणु घरायउ किं करइ ॥ ८ ॥ 10

9

Her faithlessness discovered by her husband who retires  
for penance and is reborn as Dhadivahana.

सम्भावें कामुउ सयलु जणु  
जइ अणुमइ पायइ तहो तणिय  
तहे संगइं जासु ण चलइ मई  
ता एत्तहिं रवि अत्थइरि गउ  
बहुवण्णिय संझा सरइ णहु  
तमु पसरिउ बहलउ जाव तहिं  
फणियत्तएं मयणइं मोहियएं  
सो बम्हणु पुणु अवहंडियउ  
ता ससहरु उइयउ तहिं जि खणे  
ता वणिणा दिट्टुउ तहो चरिउ  
तउ चरिवि णिसंगउ सग्गि गउ  
पुरिं चंपहिं णिववसुपालसुओ

तिय ज्ञायइ हियवएं एयमणु ।  
ता भणहि णारि किं अवगणिय ।  
सो लहइ णरेसर सिद्धगई ।  
बहुपहरहिं णं सूरु वि सुयउ ।  
रसंवर सा णं गंयणवहु ।  
पुंणाय महायणु चलइ जहिं ।  
परिचितिवि अंधारउ हियएं ।  
अहरुल्लउ छुडु तहे खंडियउ ।  
असईयणे दुहु पयडंतु मणे ।  
वणवासु तुरंतं अणुसरिउ ।  
तहिं सोअखइं भुंजिवि पुणु वि मुउ ।  
वसुमइहिं गम्भे दिवसेहिं हुओ ।

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घसा— जो जणवयवल्लु जयतिलउ सिरिधाडीवाहणु पीणभुओ ।  
परिझाइवि महिहरे पंचगुरु सग्गग्गि परिट्टिउ अमरु हुओ ॥ ९ ॥

10

The Brahmin reborn an elephant and the faithless wife  
a family woman again.

सो बम्हणु परयारहो फलेण  
दुहु भुंजिवि अडविहिं दुप्पवेसे  
सो केण वि कम्मं णिमिओ वि

संसारि भमाडिउ तें खणेण ।  
उप्पणणउ कुंभि कलिगवेसे ।  
अपाहिवणिवकरिवरु हुओ वि ।

8. १ D मइं.

9. १ SJ मुयउ. २ N मयणवहु. ३ N पुणाय महायणु ( पुणाय being explained in the margin as दुधारणी. ) ४ SJD महीहर; N महाहर.



परपुरिलु रमेष्पिणु णायदत्त	संसारमहणवदुहई पत्त ।	
एत्थत्थि भरहे पुरि तामलित्ति	जोयंतु ण सुरवइ लहइ तत्ति ।	5
वसुमिच्चु ताहे वणि अत्थि साहु	सो णायदत्तवरिणिणं सणाहु ।	
एक्कहिं दिणि सुहइं रमंतयाहं	दुइ धूयउ जायउ तम्मि ताहं ।	
पहिलारी णामे धणमई वि	पुणु दुइजीं णामे धणसिरी वि ।	

घत्ता— णालंदणयरि धणदत्तु वणि धणमित्ता गेहिणि तहो सुयउ ।  
 धणपालु णाउ वंदियणिरउ धणवइकंतु पदमहिं हुयउ ॥ १० ॥ 10

11

She loses her husband and takes to religious ways.

कउसंबिणयरि वसुपालु सेट्ठि	वसुमइ तहो गेहिणि जणियतुट्ठि ।	
वसुदत्तु पुच्चु तहो हुउ जियारि	जिणपायपोमअणुरायकारि ।	
तहो दिण्णी धणसिरि गुणकरंडि	जयणाहहो ईसहो णाहं चंडि ।	
तहु लीलइं सुहइं रमंतयाहं	बहु दिणइं गयइं भुंजियसुहाहं ।	
सा एक्कहिं दिणि णिट्टुरकरेहिं	वसुमिच्चु णियउ जमकिंकरेहिं ।	5
वइराणं ता कउसंबियहि	गय णायदत्त घरु णियसुयाहे ।	
घणसिरियणं कुवलयणेत्तियाणं	न्नयहीण जणणि जाणंतियाणं ।	
जिणमंदिरु णीय तुरंतियाणं	मुणिचरणसरोरुहभत्तियाणं ।	
देवाविय णिसिभोयणविरत्ति	मा भुंजहि भोयणु माप रत्ति ।	
तं सुणिधि जणणि पडिलवइ पुत्ति	वयणियमहो केरी दिव्वजुत्ति ।	10
मुणिचरण णवेष्पिणु णयसिरेण	सा लेवि महासइ णियमणेण ।	

घत्ता— संसारहो तारणु रोयहरु गुणणियरकरणु जाणंतियाणं ।  
 जं किं पि पयासिउ णिसिविरमु तं लइयउ धणसिरिजणणियणं ॥११॥

12

She was reborn as the daughter of king Vasupala who  
 threw her in the Jumna.

ता णायदत्त एक्कहिं दिणम्मि	गय घणवइगेहहो सा खणम्मि ।
तहिं दिवह बहुय अच्छंतियाहे	गुरुदुहियणं णिसिउ भग्गु ताहे ।
जह तहे वंड भग्गउ एक्कवार	तह तिण्णिवार भग्गउ सुतार ।

11. १ N adds before this in the margin ण वि वण्णी त्ति वाणंतियाणं.

पुणु चउथियवारहे णायदत्त  
ता णायदत्त जमदूधएहिं  
कउसंबिपं वसुपालहो णिवासु  
पुणु णायदत्त तहो तणिय धूव  
तहे तणए जम्मे वसुमइ वि माए  
तैं रापं छुहिवि मंजूसियाहे

धणसिरिहे गेहु गय विमलचित्त ।  
कालें सा णीय तुरंतएहिं ।  
मणभामिणि वसुमइ अत्थि तासु ।  
उप्पणिय सा अइसइसरूव ।  
बहुघाहिं गाहिय करतणुविपाए ।  
लइ घल्लिय पुणु जउणापवाहे ।

5

घत्ता— सा जउणहे सोहइ कसनजले रयणेहिं विणिमिय उज्जलिया ।  
णं णाइणिमत्थपं अमलमणि णियथाणहो होंती संचलिया ॥ १२ ॥

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13

She turns out to be Padmavati, Karakanda's mother.

कट्टाण विणिमिय अवर जा वि  
णिच्छेदिय सुंदर जा घडीय  
उल्लोलहिं कत्थपं पडिखलंति  
अइउल्लव कत्थइं परिवहेइ  
सा दिवसहिं कुसुमउरम्मि पत्त  
गय गंगहे सा पउ अणुसरंति  
सा कट्टेवि णियघरु गइय लेवि  
उग्घाडिचि जोयहिं सा वि जाव  
सा दिवहहिं पुणु जोव्वणे चडीय  
पोमावइ णामें जणपसिद्ध  
सा परिणिय जणणइं तुह तणेण

तहे मज्जे छुद्ध गुप्पविय सा वि ।  
सा वूढमाण गंगहिं पडीय ।  
भमणम्मि पडिय कत्थइं चलंति ।  
जलजाणु णाइं सायरे सोहेइ ।  
तहिं मालिणि अच्छइ कुसुमदत्त ।  
मंजूस दिट्ठ ता तापं जंति ।  
अइतुट्ठपहिट्ठइं थियइं वे वि ।  
सुय दिट्ठी मणिकंबलइं ताव ।  
तुह जणणहो पुणु दिट्ठिहे पडीय ।  
तणुल्लायसलोणी अइसाणिद्ध  
तहे गम्भे परिट्ठिउ तुहुं खणेण ।

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घत्ता— तहिं अवसरे सा करिवरि चडिचि परिभमियउ पट्टणु ताइं किर ।  
चिरमोडु वहंतइं कुंजरेण सा णीय तुरिय भयवेविर ॥ १३ ॥

14

Previous births of Madanavali and the Khecara who had temporarily abducted her.

सा छुट्टिय बुक्खें कह व तासु  
मालियइं केण णियघरहो णीय

उज्जाणहो गय भीसावणासु ।  
तहो घरिणिपं ता कळि खणिण कीय ।

13. १ J रूपविय. २ DN कंचणइं.

दुक्खाउर पेयवणम्मि पत्त	तहिं जायउ तुहुं मइं कहिय वत्त ।	
सुणि एवहिं मयणावलिहे वत्त	जीवाण होइ विसमिय भविस्सि ।	
पारावयकुले जा लद्धजम्म	पाराविय सा हुय णयणरम्म ।	5
दहिऊरु कूरु पंजरेउचरंति	जा रमणइं सहुं अच्छइ रमंति ।	
तावायउ विसहरु परिभमंतु	भीसाणणु णं पत्तउ कयंतु ।	
तैं पार्याहिं धरियइं बे वि ताइं	पइं करुणइं धौविय रक्खियाइं ।	
णवयारइं सा उप्पण्ण एह	तव उवरि णरेसर बद्धणेह ।	
घत्ता— पारावउ,अहि खेयर वि हुय णवयारइं लद्धइं मुणिवरहो ।		10
अहिखयरइं रोसें तुह वहुय णिय हरिवि तुरंतइं णियघरहो ॥ १४ ॥		

15

Padmavati comes and requests the sage for religious instruction.

जं पुच्छिउ णरवइ किं पि पइं	तं अक्खिउ णियसत्तीए मइं ।	
तं सुणिवि णरेसरु विभियउ	तवचरणु मणेण विचिंतियउ ।	
पोमावइ एत्तहिं आय तहिं	मुणि धम्मु पयासइ ललितु जहिं ।	
पुणु बंदिवि भत्तिपं णयसिरेण	बोलाविवि णंदणु कलसरेण ।	
ता पुच्छिउ मुणिवरु णाणदेहु	थीवेउ णिहम्मइ जेण एहु ।	5
को वि अम्हइं सामिय भणु विहाणु	दुहणरयणिवासहो गुरुपिहाणु ।	
संसारमहण्णवसंकियाहं	उवभोयणिवेहसुहछंडियाहं ।	
करुणेण जईसरु दुक्खियाहं	सुहसंपइविहि अक्खेइ ताहं ।	
घत्ता— पडिबइं आइ करेवि तहिं उववासइं पुत्ति सया करहि ।		
हियइच्छिय सो सुहु अणुहवइ सुरसेज्जहिं लीलए रइ करइ ॥१५॥		10

16

Efficacy of fasts.

पडिबइं उववासिपं पदमु सग्गु	बीयाइं दुइज्जउ देववग्गु ।	
तइयाइं तइज्जपं सग्गि वासु	अउथीपं तुरीयइं सुहणिवासु ।	
पंचमि तह पंचमि सुक्खु देइ	सग्गाम्मि छट्ठि छट्ठीपं णेइ ।	
सत्तमउ सग्गु सत्तमिपं जाइ	अट्टमपं सग्गे अट्टमिपं भाइ ।	
पुणु णवमिपं णवमउ देवलोउ	परिपावइ दहमिपं दहमे भोउ ।	5
14. १ SJ विमत्ति. २ J धाइय.	15. १ S णिवहु.	

एयारसि एयारहमि सगे  
तेरहमउ तेरसि पायडेइ  
पणरसमु पुणिम दकखलेइ

दोवालसि बारहममि वगे ।  
चउदहमउ चउदसि संघडेइ ।  
सोलहमउ तासु जु उज्जुवेइ ।

घत्ता— अह पाणाहारइं जो करइ जिणपुज्ज करेविणु मणहरिय ।

सोवाणहिं एयहिं खणे चडिवि सिवकामिणि णिच्छउ तं सरिय ॥१६॥ 10

17

Completion of a fast.

जो विहाणु चारुचित्त  
सेण्हएण रत्तएण  
सोखखवीहिं अंचपवि  
सो वि वत्थकोरण  
अप्पिऊण सब्वपाहिं  
तेत्थु पोथउ झरेवि  
चारुपत्ति दाणु देवि  
ण्हाविऊण देवदेउ

उज्जमेइ भावजुत्त ।  
दित्तएण वत्थएण ।  
कुंभु अग्गए थएवि ।  
पंगुरेवि सुंदरेण ।  
पूजिऊण केणएहिं ।  
तूरएण जागरेवि ।  
पोत्थयाइं पूजएवि ।  
आयरेहु तुमह एउ ।

5

घत्ता— चंदोवा सोलह जिणभवणे धय देविणु किंकिणिरवमुहलं ।

एहो वयहो उवासइं मणहरहो पावेसहि वंछहि सुह सयलं ॥ १७ ॥ 10

18

The story of Sumitra who was reborn a boy.

पुणु तापं पपुच्छिउ मुणिवरिंदु  
हो मुणिवर कहिं इउ कियउ केण  
तं सुणिवि मुणीसरु भणइ एव  
उज्जेणीरायहो पुत्तियापं  
उववासं पहिल्लपं सा मुया वि  
दुइघडियहिं पालिवि इउ विहाणु  
गम्भम्मि हुयउ तहो जणणणासु  
एकहिं दिणि कलहु करंतियापं

पेयकमलहिं पाडिउ जें सुरिंदु ।  
को पत्तउ एयहो वयफलेण ।  
मणि संसउ फिट्टइ ताहे जेव ।  
मणि गहिउ सुमित्तपं धुत्तियापं  
घरे विप्पहो उज्जेणिहिं हुया वि ।  
थीवेउ हणेविणु दुहणिहाणु ।  
जणणीपं कियउ सुहु सयलु तासु ।  
णीसारिउ गंदणु जणणियापं ।

5

17. १ DJ ण्हएण. २ SJ मुहल. ३ SJ वयल.

18. १ J reads पय पाडिय कमलहिं.

घत्ता— गउ रूसिधि बहिरि पट्टणहो सो रयणिहिं जुण्णणं मढे वसिउ ।  
तहिं आयउ विज्जाहरिणियरु ते देबिस्सवि सो मणि उल्लसिउ ॥ १८ ॥ 10

19

Good fortune of the boy.

तहो अंचले लगउ सो खणेण	सव्वाउ पणट्टउ तहो भएण ।	
तहो करयले चडियउ तं जि चीरु	पुणु वलिवि समागउ घरहो धीरु ।	
आणंदु कियउ जणणीएं तासु	तं लेविणु गय घरु वणिवरासु ।	
तं लयउ वणीसैं देवि दव्वु	तैं अप्पिउ रायहो अंसु भव्वु ।	
सो पुच्छिउ राएं अवरु अत्थि	जइ आणहि ता तुह देमि हत्थि ।	5
तैं कहियउ णंदणु बंभणासु	सो बीयउ आणइ देव वासु ।	
सो पेसिउ राएं दव्वु देवि	कारोहणे गउ बग्गणु वलेवि ।	
टेवंती कत्ती णिवकरेण	तहिं दिट्ठी रक्खसि ताव तेण ।	

घत्ता— जाणेविणु रक्खसि बग्गणइं सिरि लउडउ लीयउ तहे तंणइं ।  
कर जोडिधि रक्खसि बग्गणहो भयकंपिर अग्गइं तहो भणइ ॥१९॥ 10

20

The king's minister becomes jealous of the boy and  
devises means to get rid of him.

अवराहइं किं पि ण मइं कियाइं	तुहुं कुवियउ अग्गइं उवरि काइं ।	
बोलंतउ बंभणु तहे ण भाइ	एउ लउडउ रक्खससयइं खाइ	
णिहुरियणयण भयकंपियाइं	तहो चलणहो लग्गि तुरतियाइं ।	
मा मारहि सामिय संघरेहि	तं करमि सव्वु जं तुहुं भणेहि ।	
तैं ताहे कराविउ रूउ रम्मु	ता तेण णीय अप्पणउ हम्मु ।	5
सा कप्पइ मग्गिधि बंभणेण	तैं अप्पिउ रायहो तक्खणेण ।	
तं पेक्खिधि तुट्टउ राउ तासु	अइ दिण्णउ पवरु पसाउ तासु ।	
सो देबिस्सवि भट्टु महंतएण	तहो पाणणासु च्चितिउ मणेण ।	

घत्ता— तैं मंतिपि जाइवि खणे भणिया तहो रायहो राणी वल्लहिया ।  
आणावहि चग्गिहे हुट्टु तुहुं ता ताएं वि सेज्जा खणे गहिया ॥ २० ॥ 10

19. १ J देवंती; DN येवंती. २ D णत्तए.

One device fails; another is tried.

एह वत्त सुणेविणु राणियाहे  
तं कहियउ तापं णरेसरासु  
घरि जाइवि रक्खसि तें दिएण  
घरि णीय णरिंदहो बम्हणेण  
तहे दंसणे जणवउ सयलु णट्टु  
भयभीयणं मंतिणं भणिउ राउ  
तहिं मंतिणं मंतु करंतएण  
बोळंतउ जलु आणावि देवि

गउ राणउ तुरियउ पासु ताहे ।  
तें दिण्णउ पेसणु दियवरासु ।  
किय वग्घि संकठी तुरियएण ।  
सा अप्पिय वग्घिणि तक्खणेण ।  
इहं मंति दुहइ तुह देव सुट्टु ।  
णिव कज्जु ण दुद्धइं एह जाउ ।  
पुणु राणिय भणिय तुरंतएण ।  
एहु णावइ तिम करि गउ बलेवि ।

5

घत्ता— ता भणिउ तापं णिव सुणहि तुहु बोळंतउ लइ आणेवि जलु ।

तं सुणिवि दिएसरु तें भणिउ एहु पेसणु केरउ तुज्झु छलु ॥ २१ ॥ 10

The Brahmin dies with austerities and is reborn as Arjuna.  
Padmavati accepts the vow.

तें रक्खसि आणिय जलु करेवि  
तं भणइ महंतउ राणिया वि  
इउ सुणिवि णरिंदहो चोज्जु जाउ  
तें कहियउ मंतिहे तणउ कम्म  
तें रापं बम्हणु कियउ मंति  
ता एक्कहिं दिणि भट्टो वि चारु  
उप्पण्णउ अज्जुणु होवि सोइ  
तं कहियउ ताइं तुरंतियाणं

बोलाविउ णिवअगणं घरेवि ।  
इउं भक्खउं णरवइ दुइजणा वि ।  
तं सयलु दिएसरु पुच्छियाउ ।  
णीसारिउ रापं सो अहम्मु ।  
तहो णयरहो लोयहो होइ संति ।  
तउ करिवि गयउ सो सग्गदारु ।  
फलु एहउ पुत्ति विहाणे होइ ।  
पुणु कियउ जिणेसरभत्तियाणं ।

5

घत्ता— तहो वयहो फलेण वि दुद्धरइं थीळिगु हणेविणु मणहरिय ।

सण्णासु करेविणु पुणु सुइय सा तुरिउ सग्गु खणे अणुसरिय ॥२२॥ 10

Karakanda transfers the kingdom to Vasupala and retires  
for austerities.

ताव सहिं करकंडहो णिवासु

तं सुणिवि एवविउ दुक्खु तासु ।

जिणचरणलग्गु दुक्खाउ भीउ दुहजम्मणमरणपरंपराएं ता भणिउ भडारउ करुणभाउ तहो दोसहो महो पच्छिक्खु देहि मोक्खि भडारा तउ करेमि पडिबण्णउ मुणिणा करुणएण संसारमहादुहखिण्णएण उप्पाडिय कुंतल कुडिलवंत तिणसमउ गणिवि अंतेउराइं	संसारहो उधरि विरत्तु थीउ । चिरु कवल्लिउ हउं दुक्खियघराएं । जिणपडिमहो लग्गउ मज्झु पाउ । इउ दुरिउ खणद्धे खयहो णेहि । 5 कोहाइमहाभड जह हरेमि । वसुपालहो देविणु रज्जु तेण । तवयरणु लयउ करकंडएण । णं कम्मभुवंगम सलघलंत । परिहरियइं अंगहो अंबराइं । 10
घत्ता— जा तेण वि लइयउ तवचरणु सामंतमंतिमहि परिहरिवि । ता पुरघरि अक्खिय घत्त खणे दुहभरियइं केण वि पइसरिवि ॥ २३ ॥	

24

All his queens also take to religious austerities.

ता उट्ठिय तुरियउ संवरेवि रइवेय पघाइय उरु हणांति कुसुमावलि कुसुमइं विक्खरंति मणि छंडिवि चलिय अणंगलेह सव्वाउ पघायउ वहुवडाउ णिउ देक्खिवि ता उवसमु गयाउ परिपुच्छिउ मुणिवरु देहि तिक्खु मोक्खिउ मुणिणा ताव तेहिं	मयणावलि माला परिहरेवि । कप्पूरकरंडउ तिणु गणांति । रयणावलि रयणइं णउ धरंति । खणे मंददेह हुय चंदलेह । मुणिअगाएं हुउ णिवलंपडाउ । 5 कर मउलिवि सव्वउ तहिं थियाउ । यउ सामिय अम्हहं चरहुं दिक्खु । यउ लइयउ वम्महु हयउ जेहिं ।
घत्ता— तउ घोरु करेविणु दुद्धरउ सव्वाउ गयउ सुरपुरघरहो । करकंड सरंतउ जिणु हियइं विहरंतउ गउ देसंतरहो ॥ २४ ॥ 10	

25

Efficacy of Panca-kalyana-vidhana.

पणु तेण भोयणिविण्णएण अण्णाणु पणासइं जे थिएण बलएव णरायण णर सधम्म	संसारमहण्णवखिण्णएण । मणु णिबल्लु यक्खइं जे किएण । जे हवहिं महाबल मणुयजम्म ।
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24. १ N तिणि गुणांति. २ SJ विक्खरंति. ३ DJN तित्थु. ४ DJN दित्थु.

देविंद फणिंद णरिंद राय	जें कियपं होहि जिण वीयराय ।	
कल्लाणइं सयलइं जें घडंति	वरकेवलदंसणे जें चडंति ।	5
जें कामपव मणहरण होंति	गुणणिहिलसमुहहो पारु जंति ।	
मलरहिउ सदंसणु जें वहंति	णिव्वाणविलासिणि लहु लहंति ।	
दुहणरयणिवासहो जें पिहाणु	जें लद्धपं केवलु लहइ णाणु ।	

धेत्ता— णामेण पसिद्धउ भुवणयले पणकल्लाणविहाणु णिरुत्तउ ।

केवलणाणिहिं महरिसिहिं जं सब्बविहाणहं तिलउ पउत्तउ ॥२५॥ 10

26

Manner of performing the Panca-kalyana.

जं कियउ आसि चक्केसरेण	सण्णयसिरेण ।	
जिणण्हवण पंच धियदहियपहिं	पयघडसपहिं ।	
अच्छंतइं दिणयरे करिवि तिण्णि	रयणीहिं दोण्णि ।	
जयरयणकरावलितूरपहिं	महिपूरपहिं ।	
गम्भावयारु कल्लाणु तेण	सुपसण्णपण ।	5
कसणम्मि पक्खे भइवइं मासे	पडिबपं पयासे ।	
उववासिउ चारुचरित्तपण	सिद्धिहे कपण ।	
किय किरिया रयणिहिं सिद्धभत्ति	चारित्तभत्ति ।	
तह पच्छपं किय तें सत्थभत्ति	णासियभवित्ति ।	
पुणु दिण्णउ काओसग्गु चारु	बिहिं सयहिं फारु ।	10
तह पंचमि दिणि जम्मावयारु	वउ कियउ सारु ।	
पुव्वुत्तिय किरिया मणहरीय	किय गुणभरीय ।	
उववासु करेविणु अट्टमीहिं	दुहणिट्टवीहिं ।	
णिक्खवण जोयभत्तीसमेय	किय किरिय सेय ।	
पुणु दहमिहिं किरिया केवलीय	सा तेण कीय ।	15
पुव्वुत्तिय सुयभत्तिपं समाणु	सुहसयलठाणु ।	
चउदसि उववासिवि आयरेण	गुणसायरेण ।	
विउसग्गाहिं अट्टहिं विण्फुरंति	गुणगण धरंति ।	
पंचमकल्लाणहो अणुसरीय	सा किय किरिय ।	
अंतिमउ जाउ किउ बिहुसपहिं	अट्टुत्तरेहिं ।	20

25. 9 Folio No. 60 of D containing the portion from here to line 4 of kadavaka 28 is missing.



घत्ता— तं तेण वि कीयउ वयतिलउ हियणं वहुंतइं परमरसु ।  
जो अवरु वि कीरइ णिउणु जणु सो महिहिं भमाइइ णिययजसु ॥२६॥

27

Karakanda attains the highest heaven.

तउ घोरु करेविणु सो गुणालु	णाणातरुमूलहिं किउ तियालु ।
तोडेविणु माया माणु मोहु	णीसारिउ दूरहो तेण लोहु ।
पंचिवियजं ता संबरेवि	मणवयणसरीरइं तणु करेवि ।
पालेविणु संजमु दुविहु सो वि	परमप्पउ हियवणं परिकलेवि ।
ज्ञाणाणले जालिवि कम्मरुक्खु	सिविणे वि ण दीसइ जित्थु दुक्खु । 5
तिणाणिवहसमाणइं कंचणाइं	सम भाविवि वासी चंदणाइं ।
परिहरियइं कामुक्कोयणाइं	णासग्गे णिवेसिवि लोयणाइं ।
णिज्जुंजिवि अप्पउ परमणाणि	कलरहियणं णिम्मलगहसमाणि ।

घत्ता— णियरूउ लहेविणु सो णियइ फेडिवि कम्मणिवंधणइं ।  
सव्वत्थसिद्धिं संपत्तु खणे कणयामरमुणिवरवयफलइं ॥ २७ ॥ 10

28

Author's eulogy.

चिरु दियवरवंसुप्पणणणण	चंदारिसिगोत्ते विमलणण ।
वइरायइं इयइं दियंबरेण	सुपसिद्धणामकणयामरेण ।
बुहमंगलएवहो सीसएण	उप्पाइयजणमणतोसएण ।
आसाइयणयरि संपत्तएण	जिणचरणसरोरुहभत्तएण
अच्छंतइं तहिं मइं चरिउ एहु	धर पयडिउ भवियणविणउ णेहु । 5
मइं सत्थविहीणइं भणिउ किं पि	सोहेविणु पयडउ विबुहु तं पि ।
परकज्जकरणउज्जयमणाहं	अप्पाणउ पयडिउ सज्जणाहं ।
कर जोडिवि मग्गिउ इउ करंतु	महो दीणहो ते सयलु वि खमंतु ।

घत्ता—जो पढइ सुणइ मणि चित्तवइ जणवणं पयडइ इउ चरिउ ।  
सो णरु भुवणहो मंडणउ लहइ सकित्तणु गुणभरिउ ॥ २८ ॥ 10

28. १N ends here, the last leaf being missing.

The author eulogizes his patron.

जो णवजोव्वणे दिवसहिं चडियउ	अमरविमाणहो णं सुरु पडियउ ।	
कणयवणु अइमणहरगत्तउ	जसु विजवालु णराहिउ रत्तउ ।	
धम्ममहातरु सिंचिय अप्पुणु	जो विजवालहो णं मुहदप्पणु ।	
जो अरि णिहणइ दुस्सह लीलइं	जसु मणु रंजिउ कुंजरकीलइं ।	
बंधवइट्टुमित्तजणरोहणु	णिवंभूवालहो जो मणमोहणु ।	5
दीणाणाहहो जो दुहभंजणु	कण्णणरिंदहो आसयरंजणु ।	
जो बोलंतउ णिव 'संखोहइ	जो ववहारइं णरवइ मोहइ ।	
जो गुरुसंगरि अइसयधीरउ	जो जणपयडु ण कायरहीरउ ।	
जो चामीयरकंकणवरिसणु	जो वंदीयण सहलउ करिसणु ।	
जो जिणपायसरोयइं महुरुरु	जो सव्वंगु वि णयणहं सुंदरु ।	10
जो कामिणिहिं मणम्मि ण मुच्चइ	जो जणसीलतरंगिणि उच्चइ ।	
कित्ति भमंतिय कह व ण थक्कइ	जसु गुण लिंती सरसइ संकइ ।	
तहो सुय आहुल रल्हो राहुल	मुणिकणयामरपयउव्वाहुल ।	
घत्ता— तहो अणुरापं इउ चरिउ मइं जणवइं पयडिउ मणहरउ ।		
तें बंधवपुत्तकलत्तसहु चिरु णंदहु जा रविससि हरइं ॥ २९ ॥		15

इय करकंडमहारायचरिए मुणिकणयामरविरइए भव्वयणकण्णायसे पंचकल्लाणविहाणकप्पतइ-  
फलसंपत्ते करकंडसव्वत्थसिद्धिलाहो णाम दइमो परिच्छेउ समत्तो ।

॥ संधि ॥ १० ॥



# TRANSLATION OF KARAKANDACARIU

## CHAPTER I

1. I recall to mind the feet of the most gracious *Jina*, the destroyer of Cupid, dweller of the city of salvation, the sun that removes the darkness of sin, who rests in the highest abode and is absolved from death. Victory, oh God, the giver of the matchless happiness of salvation, and served by the rulers of gods, serpents and men. Victory, oh seer of the other end of the ocean of knowledge, who has brought the most deserving to the path of salvation. Victory, oh charm for overpowering the snake of *Karma*, the root of all incantations, the allayer of the ghost, the mind. Victory, oh sole asylum of people lying in the four forms of life and remover of the mass of miseries of the good men who are warless. Victory, oh royal swan of the lake of restraint, praised by the swanlike wise men. Victory, oh ample water to the fire of wrath, dispeller of darkness and holder of supreme knowledge. Victory, oh dweller of the heart of eternal bliss, waited upon by a hundred *Indras*, and abode of happiness. Victory, oh sun ( lit.-friend of the lotuses ) to the lotuses in the form of the deserving, having lovable virtues, and the rich ocean of the nector of self. Victory, oh God, the stainless, destroyer of the fear of worldly existence, ornament of the great mansion, the world. May the desired fruit be of the man who bows to your feet or recalls them to mind.

2. Bearing in mind *Saraswati* of divine speech, as well as the feet of the learned *Mangaladeva*, I narrate the life of king *Karakunda* pleasing to the ears of men, sweet, graceful, endowed with the gem of prosperous acts, well-known and brimmed with multitudinous excellences. Though the wicked are exceedingly perverse, though the people are tasteless and sullied in their mind, though I know no grammar or metre and am

dull in crossing the ocean of scriptures, though graceful speech does in no way flow forth, though I fight shy of the learned, though I did not sit at the feet of poets and though I sullied my fame by the company of the stupid, still, whatever fruit has accrued to me by recalling to my heart *Siddhasena*, worthy *Samantabhadra*, *Akalamkadeva* the ocean of the water of scriptures, *Jayadeva*, the large-minded *Svayambhū* and the honourable *Puspadanta*, the abode of the goddess of speech, and by paying my respects to them, from that I express the theme of my heart full of interest and devoid of unpleasantness. Here there is no simulation. 10 15

3. In this *Jambudīpa*, the foremost of the continents, the lamp of the islands, marked by the *Jambu* tree, girt up with the surrounding briny ocean and measuring a hundred thousand *Yojanas*, there is the vast and prosperous *Bharata* country shining with the rivers *Gangā* and *Sindhu*, the depository of the jewels of the earth consisting of six parts and beautiful like the mine of gems ( i. e. the ocean ). Here is the pleasant *Anqa* country as if the lady earth had put on a divine apparel; where lotuses have blossomed in lakes like eyes on the face of the earth; where the divine-bodied *Vakshas* having their affection fixed on the beauty of the farmers' wives, do not move off; where fields of paddy are protected by girls by enchanting the flocks of deer with their music; where travellers rid themselves of the fatigue by feasting upon grapes and sleep happily on earth-lotuses and where the row of lotuses in the waters of canals looks extremely beautiful as if the earth were smiling. In that pleasant country, full of corn and gold, there is the attractive city by name *Campā* lovely to the eyes of people, the best on the surface of the earth and abounding in all excellences. 5 10 15

4. It is surrounded by a moat full of water like the earth looking beautiful with the ocean. With lofty and white ( mansions painted with ) *Kāsisa*, it is, as it were, touching the sky with hundreds of arms; where lofty Jina-temples look beautiful as if they were pure, unbroken heaps of merit; where silk-banners are shaking on every house as if white serpents were gliding; which is resplendent with the rays of five-coloured gems as if a handful of flowers had been offered by Cupid; which is beautiful with picture-houses like fascinating aerial cars of gods; and which looks beautiful with streaks of saffron as if declaring itself to be the battle-field of Cupid. There are red lotuses on earth as if it declares to be holding hundreds of 5 10

fruits (?). By the divine virtue of the Jina *Vasuyājña*, the lustful persons were not overpowered by love. There ruled king *Dhādivāhana* who shattered his enemies and was an elephant to the tree of arrogance, who was endowed with fine arts and virtues and was devoted to his superiors.

5. He bore the yoke of the great car of virtue and was a shelter to the helpless, the poor and the miserable. By his fame the surface of the earth was whitened; by his largess all people were pleased. Gods sing his virtues and the enemies walk about terror-stricken. The goddess of speech adorns his lotus-like mouth, the goddess of wealth resides in his spacious bosom. His hand stretches forth to give wealth\*, but never wields the arrow for the destruction of the living. Being struck with his commands the deer become maimed and do not roam about on earth. He was full-faced to the good; terrible, with knitted eyebrows, to the wicked. His mind was dyed in the colour of virtue and was never, for a moment, dipped in sin. His heart was deep like ocean, steady like *Meru* and wide like the sky. To him his attendants were loyal being pleased by his virtues. He became an ornament of the world. 5 10

6. One day *Dhādivāhana* made an excursion to *Kusumapura*. There the king saw a beautiful girl brought up by a gardener. Seeing her so attractive, the good king became stricken with love which aroused his passion. Being afflicted by the heat of the fire of separation, the king inquired of a certain man " Tell me, oh friend, whose daughter she is, a veritable fruited branch of the tree of Cupid ". The man then told the facts to the king that the beautiful person was the daughter of the gardener. The gardener *Kusumadatta* was then summoned and the stoutly built man was asked hesitatingly " Is she your daughter or of somebody else; kindly tell me. " He told the king, the moon on earth " My wife *Kusumadattā* found her in a box in the very deep current of the Ganges. " 5 10

7. The very moment, the gardener, bearing the responsibility of virtue, took the box and speedily showed it to the king ( saying ) " Oh lord, served by men, she was placed in this. It is not known, sir, whose daughter the girl was ". The king, who had reached the ocean of knowledge, examined it and found in it a golden finger-ring imprinted. Then he read 5

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\* There is a pun on the word ' *dhanu* ' meaning wealth or bow.

the beautiful letters " This girl is the daughter of a king, She was born the very mansion of Cupid, the daughter Padmavati of *Vasupāla* the king of *Kausāmbī*, of spreading glory ". Knowing this the king, who had already felt attached, instantly married her who could shake off his woe.

8. Then the king, having given good wealth to the gardener and being accompanied by her who was endowed with a lustrous body, feeling satisfied, came to his palace with great rejoicings. There the two lovely ones indulged in sports with satisfaction. One night, the wife, in sleep, saw a monstrous, rutting elephant with its trunk raised up. Getting up, she reported to the king " Look, my lord, I have seen, during night, a desirable elephant approaching ". Hearing those words and considering it as an omen, the king told her its bearing " There will be a son born to you, an ornament of the family, a delight to the mind of the people and destroyer of the wicked ". 5 10

9. While she lived in the company of her lord, in the course of the happy days, it so happened that an unprecedented shadow became manifest on her body. The bright cheeks became pale. The pearl-necklace, having its brilliance set at nought by the majesty of the breasts, no more adorned her bosom, but in turning round it made the mouths ( nips ) of those breasts dark like collyrium as a wicked person becomes prideless towards the best of the qualified when his head is bent down in a combat. The three folds vanished in a moment with shame as if through the fear of the child. Her gait became slow due to the burden of the belly, and weariness increased along with sloth and yawning. Thus ( the child ) quickened developing these symptoms of pregnancy over the whole body of the mother. A pearl garland was then tastefully strung which surpassed the lustre of the sun and the moon\*. Seeing the queen, pre-eminent in the world, like this, the king made rejoicings. At this occasion, on one bright day, a longing arose in her mind. 5 10

10. Afflicted by it the resolute and sportive lady would not talk or indulge in any pastime. " How should I fulfil the longing of my heart "? She fell on the ground at the very moment. Seeing her, the good king

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\* The line is more significant in its applied sense, i. e. the passage is composed in the *Mauktikadama metre*.

inquired " what is the cause of your affliction ? What ailments are there in your body on account of which you do not make a reply, oh courageous lady " ? Then, putting up with her trouble, she made an answer to the gracious king who had satisfied the gods " What is the good of my telling it to you, oh king, why my ample body has shrunk in half a moment. I have a longing, oh lord of men, which is never attainable by men. In drizzling rains, dressing myself as a man and mounting on the mightiest elephant in your compny, oh lord of men, I would go round the city including the principal gateway. This is in my heart. If it is not accomplished, then I die even now ". 5 10

11. " Is it this desire that you have in your heart, oh darling " said the king smilingly; " I thought it was some cause, proceeding from me, that was giving you trouble. How great have you counted it, oh charming lady; do not wear out your body in vain. " Then the resolute lady says " During summer, when terrible forest-conflagrations rise up, where can a cloud be, my lord ? It is not possible, oh illustrious one. " Then the king, considering it in his mind, thought of the deity *Megha-kumāra*. The latter came because of his long attachment, having assumed the form of a cloud. When the sky became overcast by him, it began to drizzle. Then the king said to the lady who was easy at heart " Look at the dark cloud; quickly put on your dress, suitable for sport, and make your heart courageous, oh madam ". 5 10

12. Then the king got ready a fat, brilliant elephant, and having ordered trumpets to be blown and auspicious songs to be sung and having decorated it and presented it before his wife, the gracious king got her mounted on its back. The lord of men, in company of her, shone forth on it as if he was the lord of the gods. Then, sweet wind, blended with sandal, began to blow and the mass of clouds gently sent forth a spray of water. Then the memory came and the *Vindhya*s flashed forth in its mind; so the vicious elephant, excited at heart, ran off to Kalinjara. People ran after it but it could not be overtaken and it passed out of the town. 5

13. When the elephant was flying, heading for the forest, the queen, being looked at, said to her husband- " My lord, oh lord, get down; do not die for my sake. In your survival the kingdom will survive; in your presence righteous deeds will prevail; in your life all people will live, in your existence the pleasures of life will exist. Return to the city, oh king; 5



let the elephant take me away". Hearing that, the king caught hold of a tree and jumping off, came back instantly to the city with anxiety. In the mean while the irresistible elephant took her away further. The elephant, as it went on, came to a lake where it entered into deep water. Then that wife of the king, resembling a heavenly damsel, jumped in to the water with a trick. 10

14. Bearing deep sorrow in her heart, the highly virtuous lady, leaving the lake, went into the forest. There she saw a garden with decaying trees, deer-less and sapless like salvation devoid of passion and feeling. There, as she rested under a tree, the pleasure-garden blossomed up and became fruitful. Then some one reported the wonderful happening to the gardener in charge, in *Dantipur* " Listen, oh gardener, to my words; an unprecedented brilliance is visible to-day in the forest. The *Bakula* the *Campaka* and the mangoes have blossomed and all creeper-bowers have become green. Even the good trees that bear fruit in different seasons are bending with their crop of fruits. Swarms of bees, greedy of the fragrance, are humming, as if the forest-beauty is euchanting pure notes. Has spring arrived in that forest so that it appears so beautiful to my mind" ? Hearing that, the forest-guard went there in a moment where the spring had manifested itself. Then, seeing that forest so lovely, the man was thrilled with joy for a moment and then he argued in his mind " Surely this has blossomed through no good luck of ours. " 10 15

15. The forest-guard wandered through the forest: he looked for the cause of the affluence of the forest. Then wind, mixed with fragrance, blew as if the richness of the forest was declaring its nature. The guard went by the smell, by the way the wind was coming. He saw the heavenly damsel under the tree as if the forest-deity was shining forth in all her grace. He then thinks " She is not an ordinary woman; of divine body, she is extraordinary in appearance. " He then called her out addressing her as his daughter and raised her up by catching hold of the palm of her hand, " Why are you waiting here, sour at heart, oh daughter; come quick to my home. " Hearing his words, delightful to the ears, the lady walked up to his house. While she lived in the gardener's house, *Kusumadattā* thought in her heart, " This woman, seen by him there, is extra-ordinary. Is she a *Kinnarī* or a *Vidyāharī* ( classes of demigods ) ? She is lovely to the eyes, the best of women, fair coloured like *Campaka* and brimmed with virtues. 5 10

16. The richness of her personal beauty is very splendid. The sun and the moon are, as it were, moving in the form of her nails. Her legs are like the plaintain tree which emulates her whole body (?). Thinking its trunk no good the lord of elephants has, as it were, resorted to the high peak of *Meru* The mountain of the gods ( *Sumeru* ) thought it to be harder and so has 5 followed the tender bodied at her hips. The amplexness of her hips is attractive as if Cupid has made it so, thinking it to be his home. The depth of the navel has, as it were, been given to her by the ocean calling her his daughter. Her large, protruding breasts, with scratches, look like the frontal globes of an elephant with fresh wounds. How can I describe the shapeliness of her 10 creeperlike arms accompanied by the beauty of the leaf-like hands. The line of teeth is resplendent as if imitating the pomegranate seeds. Not tolerating the elevation of the nose, the lip has assumed redness. The pupils in the white and dark eyes look beautiful as if big bees were sitting on Ketaki leaves. The well curved line of eye-brows appears like the bow-stick taken up by 15 Cupid. The forehead, in its great elegance, appears like the half-moon sticking and shining there. The hair, with bee-black locks, shake like darkness gathered there for fear of the face-moon. If by her beauty, matching Cupid, my husband becomes perturbed in mind, then, with a quarrel, he would certainly leave me and honour her ". 20

17. Thus, feeling jealous, she turned her out giving her a bad name. The latter, without any resentment, walked out of the house the very moment. Proceeding on with great trouble, she saw the cemetery where kites were sitting on the pieces of the bodies of thieves and adulterers pierced with 5 spikes; which was thick with the blood of the persons torn; where the animals, greedy of flesh, had commenced a dance; where the bellies of beasts were split by bears with restless tongues; which was haunted by demons rapturously feasting on flesh; which was crowded with tens of thousands of birds sporting and hovering, and beset with multitudes of creatures being 10 consumed in the flames of fire; where masses of hair on the heads were fluttering in the air and where strips of rags, tied to each post, were shaking; which was sickening to people on account of the smell of human bodies and

which at one place was overspread with skulls of the fractured. In that dreadful crematory, the terminus of corporeal existence, was born to her an excellent son, like gold or god in appearance, endowed with good signs and delighter of the eyes and minds of people. 15

Here ends, in the life of the great king *Karakanda*, composed by Sage *Kanakamara*, which is an ornament to the ears of the holy and which presents the richness of the fruit of the desire-giving tree of the five auspicious rites, the first chapter, describing the birth of Karakanda.

## SECTION I

## CHAPTER II

1. On the bright day the child was born, there occurred many auspicious signs as if the sun had dawned, and the faces of the directions had visibly brightened up. By his birth her misery was forgotten, as if the desire-giving tree had sprung up in the forest; as if the lords of the mountains had shot forth tearing the earth; as if the full moon had risen in the sky of its family. No sooner did she take up the born child than she saw a *Mūtanga* ( a man of the lowest caste ) in front of her. He was of a dark complexion and his eyes were red. He came close to the child and took it up in his hand like a golden jar lifted up by an excellent elephant. Lying in his hand it exhibited the beauty of the jewel shining on the crest of the serpent-king. When he started for home, taking it away, she raised a cry " Oh sinful vagabond, whence have you come to take away my son. Not one calamity was crossed over when another, greater than the first, has cropped up." Then the *Khecara*, in the garb of a *Matanga*, with folded hands, said to *Padmāvati* " Do not weep, my lovely sister; listen to my account. 5  
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2. Here in this *Bluvata* country is the famous and immeasurable *Vijayārṛdha*, the foremost of the mountains. It touches the eastern and the western seas, thus looking very beautiful like the beam of a balance. It is the meeting place of the *Suras*, the *Kinnaras* and the *Khecaras* established entirely by *Tāra*. On its southern range is a town where various travellers go about in conveyances. It is known by the name of *Vidyutprabha*. It is prosperous and famous for its excellent qualities. There was the renowned king *Vidyutprabha* profusely endowed with multitudinous lores ( *Vidyas* ). His wife was the good *Vidyullatā* like *Gauri* of *Mahesa* assuming beauty as desired. Of her was born a son, an abode of virtues, who became known on earth as *Bāladeva*; I am he. *Hemamala* became my wife ever devoted with affection to me. In her company I went through air to the southern side for amusement. The *Vimalkya* mountain stood before me between *Āndhra* and *Kabīṅga*. 5 10

3. Moving and jolting with jingling bells, surpassing in splendour a multitude of suns, my divine car went on through the sky till it would proceed no further. Seeing it standing still, through wrath, I drew forth my long, sharp sword. I stood looking in all directions for a moment; my pleasure was gone and I became dispirited in an instant. When I looked downwards, I saw the great sage, *Suvrata*, whose fame had grown and who was praised by people. He had his eyes fixed on his nose. His arm was extra-long like ( the trunk of ) a mighty elephant, a visible, irresistible stick for the chastisement of the senses. He was unshakable like the *Meru*, pure, all-knowing and absorbed in formless, steadfast meditation. Seeing him, angry as I was, oh sister, I took the sword in my hand and wrathfully got up to kill him where he stood meditating. 5 10

4. “ He frustrated my purpose as I was going ” thinking so, I disturbed him. Getting angry he then pronounced a curse on me “ Oh vagabond, you will no more possess your lores. By that curse the lores were gone instantly. I then thought in my mind, oh sister, “ This asge is not ordinary; in half a moment it happens as he says ”. Thinking so I clung to his feet ( saying ) “ Oh holy sage, why have you destroyed my lores. I am your servant, oh lord of lords; I would never leave your service even in the next birth. Pacify this fire of wrath, my lord; let it not prevail in this forest of grasslike body for ever ”. By these words the best of the sage 5

became pacified like the lord of serpents by the might of incantations. 10  
Knowing the sage to be pleased at heart, I bowed to his lotus-like feet  
and said " Oh gracious sage, kindly tell me when the pleasant lores shall  
be mine again ? " .

5. Hearing that, the best sage, possessing the highest knowledge,  
made a divine speech in front of me- " Oh *Khecara*, of the handsome king  
of *Campā*, the gracious Dhādivāhana, the wife *Padmāvati* would be carried  
away by a vicious elephant. She would then be found by a gardener who  
would instantly take her to *Dantīpura*. Being turned out by his wife, 5  
with a quarrel, she would come here and a son of exceeding lustre would be  
born to her, and you, an abode of virtues, shall bring him up. He shall obtain  
the kingship of that extensive city and at that time the lores shall be  
yours again ". Bearing this in mind, I have been residing at this crematory.  
I shall keep him till he attains majority. With this idea I have caught hold 10  
of your son. Do not weep; make your heart easy. As has been earned in  
the previous birth so you have to experience these days, oh highly  
virtuous lady ! "

6. Considering what was said in his speech by the master of lores,  
*Padmāvati* gave him her son rather painfully ( saying ) " You shall keep  
him with wise consideration ". " I shall do all that you say, sister. I shall  
bring him up graceful in all his person ". Saying this to her, that *Khecara*  
went to his home taking the small baby with him. Giving it over to his 5  
wife he spoke these words- " Take it, oh Hemamālā, it is your son ".  
She took him instantly and kept him addressing him as son. In the  
meanwhile, *Padmāvati*, afflicted in her mind, went at the very moment  
to the town nearby, Residing there, she took religious practices from an  
*Arjikā* ( a Jaina nun ) who was devoted to peace. Seeing there the 10  
emaciated but exalted and noble sage, *Samādhi Gupta* by name, she instantly  
took a vow by the side of the great sage, thus relieving herself of all  
vexations.

7. Through her attachment for the son, she would frequently secure  
balls of molasses and sugar and send them to the house of the *Khecara*  
who was bringing up her son, the terror of his enemies. Seeing a big scar on  
his hand he gave him the name ' Karakanda ', which became wellknown  
all over the earth. He, the abode of all fine arts, was growing up day 5

by day like the moon with its digits gradually shining forth. At this juncture, there arrived the great sages *Yasobhadra* and *Virabhadra*, the ocean of scriptures. They were lean with the unbearable weight of penances and were accompanied by the excellent fourfold order. Some of them were absorbed in meditation and were very learned, while others had their bodies covered over with a mass of dirt. When they arrived at the dreadful crematory, one of them saw a miracle there. A bamboo-clump had grown from the eyes on the face of a human skull. He then asked " Tell me the cause of this, oh great sage; how has all this happened ? "

8. Hearing those words the matter was revealed by *Yasobhadra* to the younger ascetic. " These three mighty bamboos shall become the staffs of bonnet, goading hook and umbrella. In whose so-ever hands these bamboos would fall, he shall obtain the entire earth ". This was heard by a Brahmana *Sammati*, who was standing close to the sage. At the close of the day he counselled in his own heart " The words of the sage would never go false ". So, one day he got all the three bamboos cut quickly. But when he was going home with them, *Karakanda* came up to him and wrested them from the Brahmana. The Brahmana, through fear, allowed him to have them, not being able to withstand his might. But being disappointed he said " Whenever you obtain the kingdom, make me your minister, oh beautiful friend ". *Karakanda* acceded to all that was said by the lovely Brahmana, and himself went home with those bamboos and reported the matter to his guardian in sweet tones.

9. For *Karakanda*, the affection of the *Khecara* increased very much. He was taught, along with politics, grammar, logic, hundreds of dramas, poetic compositions abounding in various sentiments, *Vātsāyana* ( erotics ), mathematics, the nine sentiments, the *Mantras* and all the *Tantras*, the art of winning the hearts of people and of making good machines, good use of swords, disks, spears and daggers, the science of bows, missiles and strong javelins, wrestling, acrobatic feats, jumping, turning and rolling of the body, and the cutting of various kinds of fruits, flowers and leaves. He was made to know all these pleasant arts and he also acquired dexterity in playing upon drums, tabors, lutes and flutes. Thus, every art that was renowned in the world was taught by the *Khecara* to him who had a good

liking. When any man is vexed by desire, tell me what wonders he may not perform.

10. Feeling very grateful at heart, the *Khecara* then says to Karakanda " Make company with a master of *Vidyās*. Go to his house and follow him up regularly ". Karakanda says " what is, oh father, the use of that master of *Vidyās* ? ". Then the *Khecara* says " Listen, oh innocent-minded. There were two friends living in the city of *Kāmyakubja*, a merchant and a Brāhmana, endowed with *Vidyā*. The good men went to the *Coda* country desirous of wealth. Having acquired some money, they turned back for home. On the way, they met the father-in-law of the Brāhmana. The father-in-law saw them and immediately took them home. Being honoured as they lived there, a sounding-drum went round. Hearing the harsh, unmusical drum they instantly inquired of the father-in-law " For what purpose is this being beaten so harshly in public, oh maternal uncle ? " 5 10

11. He said " Here, the beautiful daughter of the king has forcibly been eloped by a *Rākshasa*. No body can rescue the poor one; companies of people and kings have been overcome by the *Rākshasa*. He lives in a deserted town beyond the river. No one can breathe there for his fear. (The king) is looking for a new-comer preeminent in *Vidyā*; for this purpose this ( proclamation ) goes round daily". Hearing those words, with smiling faces, they held up the drum as it was being sounded. Immediately, the drum-man returned and reported to the king - " Two men have arrived here, my lord, like pure praiseworthy heaps of virtue. They assert, Your Majesty, with confidence in their mind " We would do all that the king would say ". Then the king went and brought the two persons to his palace with honour, and immediately despatched them to the vicinity of that invincible *Rakshasa*. 5 10

12. They both went to the abode of the *Rakshasa* whom no body else would approach. There they saw the maiden with large breasts, a river of beauty, of golden hue. Then they saw the tawny-haired *Rakshasa*. By the repetition of the incantations he lost his malignity. Incapable of hearing the power of the incantations he said " I, *Paranara-vega*, am your servant ". Knowing the *Rakshasa* to be subdued, they went into the presence of the king along with the maiden. Accompanied by the *Rakshasa* 5

and the maiden they were seen by people coming. The people said " Today peace has been established here when such conjurers arrived ". Seeing them, the king became pleased at heart and gave them ample wealth. Addressing the maid as sister, they restored her to the king and then they, with stout and long arms like elephant-trunks, went joyfully to their own town ". 10

13. " Whoever made company with a man of *Vidyas* obtains happiness and wealth. Therefore, the company of the man of *Vidyas* should be courted so that it may be unbreakable. Do not make friends with a man devoid of learning, for, he would change his mind in time of calamity ". What fault has been seen in a man devoid of *Vidyas*, the *Kheerava*, with pleasure, narrated thus -- 5

" Two friends, belonging to the town of *Benares*, went to another country, ignorant as they were. Having acquired wealth, while returning, they encountered a *Rakshasa* on their way. Seeing him they fled away terror-stricken like the sinful, swerved from austerities. The fools did not know anything in their mind. They were overtaken by him as they fled. Then, being arrested, the two friends were released by another traveller after an open fight with him. Thus, they subsisted by the help of a stranger ". 5

14. " Similarly, never form company with the mean, oh courageous, handsome hero. Whoever fell in the company of the mean, he reaped a woeful doom. Listen, I tell you the story of the mean; know this moral in your heart, oh lucky one. There was a merchant by name *Sudarsana*. He was casually told by a mean king " If you can recite a verse without joining the lips, I would grant you lands without encumbrance ". Then the merchant recited a verse of some beauty without allowing his lips to touch each other " The earth, set ablaze in the whole forest by the flames of fire of the enemies' night, has been restored to pacification by being sprinkled over with a current of water in the form of the sharp edge of the sword ". 10 The king, being pleased, gave lands to the good merchant, though with reluctance. Then one day, the good merchant, the ocean of virtues, satisfied the miserables ( by his largess ). But then the crooked merchant formed connections with a slave girl who soon became pregnant and entertained all sorts of longings. 15



15. Then, instantly, she told the merchant " You must carry out this one word of mine. Give me the flesh of this peacock of the king so that I might live without doubt ". Then the foremost of the merchants went out and found the place of the peacock, in front of him. He hid the peacock and going to her house, gave her another creature. She instantly blessed the merchant and ate it calling it a peacock. Then, not finding the peacock in the whole town the king ordered a proclamation with a drum. Hearing that, the slave girl narrated the whole account of the peacock to the king. The king became very angry with the merchant and handed him over to the executioners for slaying. Thus, having experienced the fruit of the association with the mean, the merchant, through fear, quickly went home and instantly restored to the mean king that trifle of a peacock. 5 10

16. Now listen, oh son, to the story of the noble by which wonderful prosperity is achieved. Being aware in mind of the company of the mean, one man courted the company of a noble man. In the town of Benares there was a delightful king, Arabinda by name. Being content at heart, he once went out hunting. He fell in to a waterless tract and became afflicted with hunger and thirst. A merchant, however, gave him three fruits very refreshing ( as if ) made of nectar. The king became pleased with the merchant and showed his favour to him on reaching home. Realising his great service, he appointed him to the office of ministership. Both of them lived there with affection, lustrous like the sun and the moon, the virtuous abode of numerous gems of good qualities like ocean in depth. 5 10

17. Then, one day, the great minister, abducting the son of the king and removing his ornaments, went to the delightful house of a harlot. There the merchant presented those invaluable ornaments, pleasant to the eyes of people, to her. He then told the harlot whose face was like the moon at the advent of the autumn ' I have killed the son of the king '. All this he told her whose love was unshakable. Hearing that, she said affectionately, ' Do not make this known to any body '. In the meanwhile, not finding his son, the king ordered a proclamation with the beating of a drum in the town- " Whoever would give information about the king's son, would be rewarded lands along with money ". Then some rash fellow instantly said in the presence of the king ' I have noticed your son, oh lord; he has been murdered by the new minister '. 5 10

18. Hearing those words the lord of the earth, possessing shapely arms, became pleased with the minister ( and said ) ‘ I have paid off the debt of one fruit out of the three to the noble-minded; I should be excused for the other two that remain still outstanding ’. In a moment, the lord of the earth became pleased. Having known the affliction of the king, the minister restored the son who had a heavenly body, ( saying ) ‘ You are a great friend of mine, oh lord of men; I had simply tested your mind, my lord ’. Hearing the words of the minister, the king conferred great favour upon him. Whichever person bears company of the great, he obtains fortune after the desire of his heart. I have narrated to you this story of the noble; bear it in mind, my son, as a channel of virtues”. Karakanda was taught by the *Khecara* all the arts by the wisdom of his heart. “ Whoever person would conduct according to this moral, would certainly rule over the entire globe”. 5 10

19. Hearing that speech of the *Khecara*, *Karakanda* would not leave his side. When out of home for play, *Karakanda* would not leave that crematory. While he was amusing playfully like this, one day, in *Dantipura*, there occurred the death of the king who had shattered the enemies that were roaming about, who had destroyed the forest-fire of immorality, passion and fear, and whose orders people dared not transgress. Cries of woe arose all over the great town; a very great calamity befell the people who said “ There is no prince who, being pre-eminent, might rule here ”. At this time an idea flashed forth in the mind of the minister and he looked at a great elephant with beautiful tusks. Having worshipped the rutting elephant, the wise one entrusted to him a brimful jar having presumed in his mind that he would empty it over one who may be destined to rule. 5 10

20. The best of the twice-born recited the *Samas* with proper accent and groups of gods were assembled by the excellent ( minister ). The drum resounded along with the conch, the tabor, the *Kahala* and the trumpet that filled the earth. The mighty elephant started from the palace like a paramour from the house of a harlot, shaking its trunk and moving its ears, with eyes rolling, and white in appearance. Holding the brimful jar with its trunk, like the moon following up the peak of a mountain, passing from house to house in the town and still maintaining all its dignity, the elephant, having wandered through the town sportively, went 5

far outside in its wanderings. In the midst of the crematory the elephant 10  
quickly perceived the prince, an extraordinary Cupid. Bending its head, the  
elephant emptied the beautiful jar over his head. Observing that, the  
people beat their foreheads and raised loud cries of sorrow ( saying ) “ What  
has this elephant done ? It has placed the jar on a low born ”.

21. So thinking, the feudatories and the ministers would neither  
walk forward nor look up. While they stood thus perplexed in mind, the  
*Vidyas* that had vanished by the curse of the sage, returned to the *Khecara* at  
the very moment. Then, thrilled with joy, the gracious *Khecara* told the people 5  
“ He is not the son of a *Matunga*; he is the son of a king and has a splendid  
body. Do not hesitate because he would go and move in the first rank; you  
put your hand on the forepart of the elephant’s trunk ”. Then he gave in to  
the hand of Karakanda the *Vidya* which people look for in battle. Having  
done all this, the *Khecara*, by the power of his *Vidyas*, went to his home by 10  
the aerial path. The proclamation of victory spread through the sky, the  
immortals made celebrations, and men, like gold and gods in appearance,  
placed Karakanda on the throne.

Here ends, in the life of the great king *Karakanda*, composed by Sage *Kanakamara*, which is an  
ornament to the ears of the holy and which presents the richness of the fruit of  
the desire-giving tree of the five auspicious rites, the second chapter,  
describing the acquisition of the throne by Karakanda.

## SECTION II

### CHAPTER III

1. Then the new king was thus addressed by the ministers "Get, oh gracious one, on the back of the elephant, come quick and bear the burden of the administration of Dantipur". Then Karakanda got on the mighty elephant whose temples were wet with an incessant flow of ichor. He exhibited a very charming grace as if the lord of gods was adorning the back of *Airavata*. He proceeded alongwith the prominent persons being fanned by the moving chowries, being entertained with music by excellent women who were mistresses of sport, elegance and pleasure, being eulogised by bards who threw in to shade the notes of a cuckoo, being attended by the citizens who had set their minds upon him on account of their attachment for noble qualities and being praised by the well-disposed who had bent their foot-steps for the world to come. Being served by other people also, the charming hero went into the town along with all the persons. That repository of virtues was seen entering by the women of the city like the son of Daśaratha, the store-house of lustre, by the heavenly women in *Ayodhya*. 5 10 15

2. There in the town, the beautiful women that would overpower the minds of sages absorbed in meditation, felt perturbed. One woman pushed on speedily feeling agitated, while another stood at the door being dumbfounded. Another ran being greedy of the affection of the new king, unmindful of her dress got loose. Some one applied collyrium profusely to her lips and lac paste to her eyes. One followed the manner of the dressless and another took her baby upside down on her hips. One young woman put the anklet on her wrist and bore the garland on her waist leaving the head. Another simple woman would not let off a cat thinking it to be her baby. Yet another ran up full of the new king in her mind but fell on the ground overtaken by the illusion of love, while one, rich in pride but overladen with love, with hard and ample breasts, fawn-eyed, bright and lustrous like heated gold, walked straight towards Karakanda. 5 10

3. With his heart delighted by the acquisition of the new kingdom, Karakanda, entering the town riding on an elephant, arrived sportively at the palace. He saw the high, royal mansion, very attractive like a Himalayan peak. With arches of pearl-strings, it was, as if, smiling with its close, bright teeth. It was jingling with small bells and flourishing with banners as if a lovely woman was dancing with the strokes of her palms. It was inlaid with gold, gems and jewels as if a celestial car had dropped from heaven. There the puro-hearted new king entered being preceded by the elder people pure in mind. Then came out a woman with an auspicious golden jar in her hand. The auspicious rites were performed with excellent lamps and he was hailed with words of victory by hundreds of women. With his coronation performed with golden jars, he was made to enter the palace. He the mine of all virtues and store of good character, endowed with the feeling of modesty, lived in the town and carried on the government, attended by the feudatories and ministers.

4. While ruling there, he ordered to be brought immediately those bamboos which were kept on account of the prophecy, and they were turned in to the staffs of his banner, goading hook and umbrella. He then called the good Brahmana who was waiting there on account of hope, and made him his minister. Then, one day, while roaming through the town for sport, Karakanda saw a man of graceful features who had arrived, in his wanderings, into a foreign country. He also saw in his hand a wonderful portrait which attracted the minds of the people. King Karakanda asked him " Give me the portrait, I shall see it with all my heart ". He handed over to the king the portrait to which people had been attracted through affection. Karakanda saw the grand portrait five-coloured and shining with manifold qualities. There he saw the seemly beauty painted as if the arrow of Cupid was lodged in to his heart. Hot and long sighs proceeded from his lotus-like face and he felt a burning fever that made him uneasy. Karakanda saw the most excellent portrait and stood bewildered for a moment. By his horripilation he told the man about the separation; by it the new king closed his eyes with a depressed heart.

5. The man, holding the portrait, knew the heart of the king " Probably, he will be the husband of the maid ". Thinking so, he said " Oh brother, give me my portrait so that I may go, oh king ", But the latter,

feeling excited, would not leave it. With sighs, the king then said " My friend, tell me confidently for what purpose you are wandering about with this portrait?". Hearing that, he, obeying the words, gave to the king an account of the portrait. " There is, my lord, the *Samvatra* country which fully imitates the world of the gods. There is the town called *Girinagara* pleasant to the eyes of the *Suras*, *Khecaras* and men. There rules king *Ajavarma*, the splitter of the heads of his enemies, with his wife *Ajitanjñi*. From the latter, the attractive king got a daughter named *Madanāvali*, a basket of beauty, of sweet voice, pleasant to the eyes of good men and a store-house of lustre.

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6. Madanāvali, one day, went to the pleasure garden in the company of her friends. There she saw some *Khecaras* pleasant to the eyes and mind of men, riding on swings and singing pleasing songs about *Karakanda* to the accompaniment of a low-tuned lute. Listening to the heart-winning songs, she fell on the ground, shaking her body. Perplexed, unconscious, emaciated in body like the digit of the moon in the dark fortnight, and trembling like a plaintain tree struck by the wind, she was brought home, along with sorrow, by her comrades. She was then asked meekly by her friends agreeable in nature and removers of the mental agonies of men, " Why have you become distressed, friend; tell us, oh dear sister!" Through her affection for her companions, the young girl, in her simplicity, told them about the fire of separation " That song which the *Khecaras* sang with reference to *Karakanda* was heard by me. My heart got excited by it and then all the four quarters became full of uneasiness.

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7. I have told you, friend, the circumstances; satisfy me if you can, before my life which is being consumed in the flames of separation, dies out, oh friend". Then with sorrow, the latter reported the matter, in brief, to the king " *Madanāvali* has become lovesick by listening to the songs about *Karakanda*". Hearing that about the maid, the king got the portrait of the deer-eyed one painted, and handed it over to me, oh lord of men, adorned with victory and the moon in the sky of your family. I then came to your town with the portrait, oh vanquisher of irresistible foes and endowed with the spirit of a warrior. Whoever becomes struck with attachment at its sight, he is going to become her husband, oh lord of men! I have told it all to you, oh king; agree to it now. Let the maid with

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eyes like a lotus-leaf and face like the moon, hold your palm of the hand in her tender hand ”.

8. Listening to the words of the man who was holding the picture, the king agreed to it all. The excellent king, the moon in the sky of his family, sent suitable persons from his side. On an auspicious day, well attended, they returned, bringing with them *Madanāvāli*. The market places were decorated, arches were flung at every house and a wristlet was fastened on to him. Various kinds of musical instruments were sounded and sentimental songs were sung. Highly emotional dances were performed and lines of horses and elephants were drawn up. The veil on the face of both the persons was opened up like the mass of affection of their hearts. They were made to go round the buttered fire, seven times, by the priests who recited the sacred formulae. The bridegroom offered his hand to the bride and performed the sacred rites by his right hand. A close ‘ union of the stars ’ took place so that the affection may not be split even in the next birth. The union of the hearts had taken place before hand; the formalities were gone through merely for the satisfaction of the people. Thus, on an auspicious day, the courtiers performed the marriage of the two whose hearts were steeped in love. The marriage of the king took place seeing which even the *Suras* and the *Kharuras* became excited and feeling discontented with their own pleasures, became envious of his fortune in their minds.

9. On that occasion, his mother *Padmāvati* also came hurrying to see her son. King *Karakanda* saw her and bowed to her feelingly. Being delighted by the marriage of her son, she instantly pronounced her blessings “ Live long, my son, the lord of the earth, as long as the current of the *Jumna* and the *Ganges* lasts ”. With obeisance and respect, she was brought in with the words “ This day is very auspicious to me ”. She was honoured with sweet words and was made to dress herself in bright clothes. Pronouncing her blessing, she soon went out like the brilliant fame of *Karakanda*. In the meanwhile, the gatekeeper, arousing affection in the hearts of men, came into the presence of *Karakanda*. Placing his lotus hands on his lotus-head, the gatekeeper said in a loud voice “ The good ambassador from the king of *Campā* is waiting at the porch, oh lord !”.

✓ 10. Hearing those words, Karakanda instantly ordered the gate-keeper to go quickly and bring in his presence the ambassador of the king of *Campā*. Hearing the words of the king, the gatekeeper brought him in instantly. Seeing him, the king honoured the ambassador with presents and a seat, ( and asked ) “ Oh ambassador, tell me about the welfare of the king of *Campā*, all of whose dominions are well settled ”. The ambassador said “ Happy is he, oh king, who has persons like you for friends. Being ever served by lords of men, he remembers you, oh lord of lords. As coolness is not separate from water, so are you to the king of *Campa*, undoubtedly. Accept, oh king Karakanda, the excellent service of the lord of *Campa*. Thus getting united, may you both enjoy all the pleasures and the earth. 5 10

11. “ Without service, oh friend, even a cubit of earth can not be obtained for enjoyment. If you do not accept his service, then doom will some how make room for itself ”. Hearing those words, Karakanda, becoming wrathful in his heart, and stretching his red eyes towards his forehead as if the sun and the moon stood in the sky, ( said ) “ Go away you ambassador, go where your master is; do not stay here even for a moment. Tell the king of *Campā* in brief that I was quickly coming to him. If he has the warrior's pride for battle, let him offer me battle immediately ”. Hearing this, the ambassador went where *Dhādīvāhana* was ( and reported ) “ The king of *Dantīpura* has said, my lord, that he would not bow to you but would rather fight with you on the battle field. This is what the courageous one has said ”. 5 10

12. Hearing those words, the king of *Campā* made his preparation, seriously setting his mind upon it. In the meanwhile, the king of *Dantīpura* caused the earth to shake along with the *Manūlara* mountain. The destroyer of the lives of his foes caused dust to rise up in all the ten directions by his marching. The sky was covered up and the sun began to fluctuate by the hurry. In wrath, he ordered a quick march. He came to the region of the *Ganges* and saw the river *Ganges* as he proceeded. It looked beautiful with its white and zigzag stream as if the wife of the white serpent was moving. As it flowed from a distance it looked very pretty like the glory of the great mountain *Himalaya*. By means of the people bathing on both its sides and offering water to the sun with their hands holding 5 10



*darbha* grass and raised up, the river was, as it were, under these guises, declaring " I am pure and go my own way; do not get angry with me, my lord ! ". Having observed the river, the king named *Karakanda* went to the town of his father, the abode of numerous excellences. He who caused fear to the great gods and the *Khecaras* by means of the arrows discharged from his bow, besieged the town on all the four sides with his irresistible elephants, horses and commanders of men. 15

13. When the siege was laid by the king, the people of the town became immediately perturbed. A certain person informed the king " Oh lord of men who has subdued all the forces of the enemy, the very fire to the forest of the opponent's army, who has satisfied the desires of the panegyrists and good men, elephants having formidable trunks are groaning; excellent horses with curved mouths are neighing; chariots are moving with a rumbling noise and fluttering with shining banners, the lustre of the swords surpasses the rays of the sun: hooked spears are quivering; lances are shining with daggers and are speedily active like wind. Thus the forces of the enemy, very mighty and irresistible like lion, have made an attack on you ". Hearing that, the lotus-face of the lord of men came to resemble a red lotus. He bit his lips; his eyes had frowning eyebrows, the fire of wrath increased and delight was at an end. 5 15

14. He then got up. His servants, dreadful even to the gods in battle, ran up. Horses swift like wind, and elephants were got ready. Excellent chariots moved on with rattling wheels. Some rushed forth bearing lances, uttering various notes of challenge, while other excellent persons regardless of the honours received from their master and loyal to the lotus-feet of the king, praiseworthy and irresistible in battle, advanced bow-in-hand and delighted at heart. Some marched forth trembling with rage and others shining with drawn swords. Some were thrilled with horripilation; others put on their bodies their armours. Some, being steeped in the sentiment of the battle-field, went by the path pleasing to the heavenly damsels.\* The king of *Campā* marched out of the town attended by horses, elephants and excellent chariots. Tell me, by whom with formidable, mighty and stout arms, was he not followed ? 5 10

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\* This also indicates that the metre of the *Kāḍavaka* is *Sragvini*.

15. Then trumpets were blown that filled the entire earth. All musical instruments are sounding, the armies are preparing. At the command, they draw up in ranks and fall upon the forces of the enemy. Lances are breaking; elephants are thundering. They gallop with speed; they cling to the tusks of elephants. Bodies break; skulls crack; headless trunks run about and rush into the enemy's lines; entrails get dislocated and drop out along with blood; bones are twisted and necks are being broken. Cowardly people fled away, others fought the enemy at close quarters, while yet others, drawing up their swords, stood firmly engaged in fight. 5 10

16. Then, with anger, the lord of *Campa*, riding in a chariot, rushed forth like the lord of gods. He quickly went into the ranks of the enemy's forces and encountered king *Karakanda*. There was then an uproar in both the armies which covered the sky with showers of arrows. *Karakanda* who had long arms like the trunk of *Airavata*, through wrath, suddenly flung a *sakti* (a kind of missile) at the king of *Campa*. The chariot with the banner-ensign was, in a moment, shattered and then the charioteer was quickly laid low by him. Angrily, the king of *Campa* discharged his arrows very quickly. When the arrows were shot by the king of *Campa* the forces of *Karakanda* took to their heels in a moment. *Karakanda* saw his army routed and extreme anger flashed forth in his mind. So, he immediately commissioned the *Vidya* which was given to him by the *Khecara*. 5 10

17. Then with irresistible anger, he discharged the *Vidya*. In an instant, the bold *Vidya* was seen rushing forth quickly, producing hushing and humming sounds, matching the wind in speed, acting like a demoness, touching the sky with its brilliance, crushing the temples of the elephants and shattering the chariots against one another. Whoever were seen on the battle-field, fled away at her sight. Some were made to fall in to a swoon while others were forced to fight. Some were split with strokes and others were deprived of their lives. Then the king of *Campa*, getting enraged, quickly grasped the sword in his hand and in half a moment, shook off the power and energy of the *Vidya* which was devouring hundreds of men. 5 10

18. *Karakanda* saw his *Vidya* gone and getting rageful, he took the bow in his hand. He put the string on the bow seeing which people

became alarmed. At this time, the gods in heaven who follow virtues, became perturbed. By the terrific and dreadful twang, the globe of the earth tottered and its very base ( Kūrma ) crashed, the surface of the earth was ruffled and the biggest mountain was shaken, the abode of sharks ( i. e. the ocean ) became unsteady, the god presiding over the earth ( *Dharaṇindra* ) trembled, the god of the aerial beings whirled and the king of gods was thrilled. Hearing that twang of the bowstring, chariots broke, the mightiest elephants fled away, the arrogance of the king of *Campa* melted off and the *Khecacas*, being horror-stricken, could not move. 5 10

19. Then the hearts of the gods were rent and the enemy's forces stood dumbfounded through terror. He took the shooting position, the pride of the king of *Campa* was broken, the bow was got ready in a moment and the string was bathed in the water of perspiration. *Karakanda* fixed the mighty arrow to his bow and the king of *Campa* discharged another. 5 When that arrow also went fruitless, *Padmavati* arrived on the battle-field. She was seen by the king and was saluted with the bending of the head from a distance. " Oh, mother, mother, why have you come to this uncontrolled battle in the midst of the multitudes of warriors ? " She replied " Hold back your bow, my son; this *Dhūliṅghana* is your father ". 10 " Tell me, noble mother, how this king, the home of virtues, is my father ? " Then she instantly told him " Listen, oh powerful lord of the earth, my son-

20. I was the wife in the home of the king of the town of *Campa*, subduing the hearts of people. When you came into my womb, a calamity befell me. I was taken away to the outskirts of the town of *Dantipura* by an uncontrollable elephant. There you were born at the dreadful crematory. I was delighted to see you ". 5 Hearing those words, king *Karakanda*, for a moment, stood bewildered. Having said this to her son, she fearlessly went with quickness to her husband. She was seen by the king of *Campa* like the river *Ganges* by the ocean. Though he recognised her to be *Padmavati*, still, through his good nature, he saluted her. Since she bore the weight of the vow, the king praised his wife. She was questioned by 10 the king as to how she escaped from that elephant. The latter told him immediately " Oh king I got free from the elephant on the bank of a lake.

J 21. Close to it in the crematory was born this son, the ornament of the family. He was brought up by a certain *Khecara* and I took a vow then and there through heaviness ( of heart ). Then the king of *Dantipura* died and he was made the king. Know this who is fighting against you, to be the same; you have been vexed by the monster wrath. Do not be silly, give up this tenacity; oh king, this king is your own son ”. Hearing those words, the king of *Campa* became pleased at heart instantly “ Blessed am I who has such a son long-armed and steadfast in battle ”. Leaving aside his bow with the arrow dropped, the great king went near *Karakanda*. Then *Dhadvahana*, advancing instantly, embraced his son as prince *Pradyumna*, the repository of lustre, was embraced by *Damodara* going to the battle field.

22. *Karakanda* then addressed his father “ That I declared a war on you, do not mind this mischief of mine, oh lord; forgive it all, my sire ”. On hearing those words, the king of *Campa* felt instantly thrilled at heart. He took him to the capital along with all other kings and conducted him in with celebrations. That town looked so beautiful with *Karakanda* that the city of gods fought shy of it. People, taking jewels, came affectionately to the palace for offering their felicitations. Then the royal fillet was fastened on *Karakanda* who was a millstone to recalcitrant kings. For his part, the king soon adorned his body with the beautiful ornament of penance. Having practised very difficult, passion-killing austerities that had the power to break the tie of the eight *Karmas*, he, abandoning his body and cutting off the knot of the heart, became attached to the neck of the damsel salvation. *Dhadvahana* of goldly and godly appearance and abode of virtues, went to the house of salvation, while *Karakanda* lived on in the town looking after the government and winning the hearts of proud women.

Here ends, in the life of the great king *Karakanda*, composed by Sage *Kanakamara*, which is an ornament to the ears of the holy and which presents the richness of the fruit of the desire-giving tree of the five auspicious rites, the third chapter, describing the arrival of *Karakanda* in the town of *Campa*.

## SECTION III

## CHAPTER IV

1. Having consolidated all his dominions *Karakanda* questioned *Mahicara* of pure intellect " Tell me your opinion, oh *Mahicara*; is there any man who, being insolent, does not bend to me even now ? " Then *Mahicara* said " Oh lord of lords, the whole earth serves you. But in the *Dravida* country there are kings who, being bold and haughty in their heart, do not bow to any one. The kings of the prosperous *Cola*, *Pāndya* and *Cera* do not accept your service, oh lord ! " Hearing this, the king of *Campā* instantly despatched an ambassador to them. He went and told the *Cola* and other kings " Pay homage to the feet of *Karakanda* ". But they rebuked the ambassador saying " We do not bend to any one except the *Tina* ". He returned and told *Karakanda* " In brief, they will not serve you ". Hearing those words, king *Karakanda* took a vow " If I do not place my foot upon their heads then I shall have no concern with any worldly possessions such as territories, children and the pleasures of the senses ". Taking this vow, *Karakanda* immediately ordered a march in wrath. The king of *Campā* marched against them. Mounting an elephant he passed out of the town accompanied by the fourfold army, thus exhibiting the grace of the lord of gods ". 5  
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2. As he marched, the earth was rent by the hoofs of the horses and smoky dust rose to the sky and enveloped the directions as if a veil was cast on the faces of the quarter-elephants. The earth trembled, the mightiest mountains shook and the lords of gods in the sky fled away quivering. Bending his way to the South, he came to *Terāpura*. On its southern side in the great forest, he encamped his fourfold army. In a moment, the lions and the *Pulindas* were disturbed. Five-coloured tents were pitched up as if the houses of gods had alighted on earth. The elephant-drivers took the elephants to a watery place and the excited donkeys ran after their mates. The officers of the king unfurled the banners 5  
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as if the earth began to dance with her hands up. While kind *Karakanda* was halting in camp there with all his mighty forces, the guileless door-keeper came in to his presence and paid his salute from a distance.

3. "Your Majesty, there is in *Terapura* a king who is known over the globe of the earth by the name of *Siva*. He has come here to visit you; shall he come in or shall he go back?" Hearing these words of him, *Karakanda* ordered the gate-keeper "Allow admission to the king of *Tera* in half a moment; you yourself go and bring him in." The king was brought in 5  
by the gatekeeper and was honoured by *Karakanda*. After doing the formalities the latter asked "You are ever happy, I hope, oh lord of men?" He replied "I am happy in as much as I have been sprinkled over by the water of your kindness." By his words the affection of *Karakanda* was roused for him. He then favoured him immensely and pleased him by 10  
presents and by speech. *Siva* was then asked by *Karakanda* "My brother! tell me, particularly about some striking wonder that you may have observed during your excursions?"

4. Hearing those words, *Siva* the king of *Terapura* told *Karakanda* "My lord, to the west of this place, close by, there is a cave attractive to the eyes, which is supported by a thousand pillars. Above the cave, on the great hill, like a crest-gem on the crown of its head, there is a large and beautiful ant-hill whose extent no body has found out. A white elephant 5  
comes there with water and lotuses and worships it. This the elephant has been doing for a long time. This is all that I have to say, my good master!" Hearing this, king *Karakanda*, accompanied by *Siva*, went towards the hill. That hill which was beautiful like the breast of the lady earth and which was, verily, the house of sport for gods, was seen by 10  
*Karakanda* in an instant like *Kaibāsa* by the emperor *Bharata*.

5. Here, lions wander about having torn the frontal globes of elephants, and drop the pearls from their paws. At places, lions are indulging in roars and elephants do not shed the rut. Here, antelopes always graze and at places monkeys hoop. At places are wandering boars with terrible tusks, offering a front even to lions. Proceeding for some distance 5  
over the hill, *Karakanda* saw the cave as if *Indra* had found his celestial car. King *Karakanda* entered it (saying) "Blessed is he, lucky and

deceitless, who has built this cave of a thousand pillars". He, then, saw the Jina free from attachment, and began to sing a hymn with devotion  
 " Be Victorious, oh destroyer of the four forms of existence, remover of  
 10 impurities. Be victorious, oh thunderbolt to the mighty mountain of pride.  
 You are my shelter, oh lord, stainless, oh sun to vanquish the darkness  
 of ignorance. "

6. Having worshipped Lord Jina, both the kings quickly mounted over the hill. They looked in all directions and the kings became happy in their mind. While they stood in the forest looking around, the very instant the good elephant arrived. The lord of the elephants came into the lake to get lotuses, like a mountain going to the  
 5 sea. It moved on with the sound of its fanning ears and giving out rut flowing from the temples, having beautiful, tawny eyes, admirable by its tusks, having a prominent backbone like a stringed bow, driving away the swarms of bees and filling the faces of the directions with water from its trunk, plucking lotuses by hundreds with its trunk and bearing a string  
 10 of good pearls on its head\*. The elephant took the lotuses, quickly filled its trunk with water and circumambulating the ant-hill he bathed it and worshipped it devoutly.

7. The devout elephant went away having worshipped the ant-hill. Then king *Karakanda* went to the lake. He saw the lake full of water producing confidence in him as he approached it, and uttering ' come ', as it were, through the chattering of the birds; holding jars of water in the form of the frontal globes of water-elephants; giving satisfaction to beings  
 5 afflicted with thirst; flourishing through its lotus plants with uprising stalks; proclaiming its mind through the flying up fish; laughing with its teeth in the form of foamy bubbles; going with very pure and numerous qualities; joyful through blossomed lotuses; dancing through the various kinds of birds; singing through the humming of the bees and running  
 10 through the water agitated by the wind, as if it was a noble person, agreeable and worthy of a visit. Taking out water, both the kings washed their feet and cleansed their mouths and then they examined the ant-hill which had been worshipped by the elephant with lotuses.

\* Here is again a reference to the *Mauktikahadama* metre of the *Kadavaka*.

8. *Karakanda* thought in his mind " This beautiful ant-hill is certainly worshipful. Some great deity is residing here on account of which the elephant has worshipped it and gone away speedily. Surely, it is because of its worshipping this anthill that the elephant has become white in colour. " Thinking so in his mind king *Karakanda* devoutly stayed there observing a fast. On the next day, *Karakanda* got the anthill excavated quickly. They levelled up the ground as if a mass of sin had been carried to utter destruction. When they dug a little further, the lustre of the rays of gems flashed forth. That very profuse and bright lustre pervaded the expanse of the sky and roamed in all the four directions as if the brilliant fame of *Karakanda* was advancing to see the lord of the immortals.

9. As they dug on getting thrilled, a *Jimu* image was discovered there. A serpent, made of gems and jewels with a large hood, shone over it like an umbrella. The kettle-drum, the halo of light and the two *Chowries* furnished delight to the ears and eyes of all. The lion-seat was inlaid with various jewels as if the king of gods had worked it out himself. When it was brought out, it shone forth like a mass of virtues ( come up ) rending the earth. The immortals then beat their kettle-drum in the sky and a dense shower of flowers fell from heaven. All the directions became clear and sweet wind blew forth. All the ambitions of the king who was a repository of all gems of virtues, became fulfilled. Through devotion, his body became horripilated and through delight the lotus of his face became full-blown. Fetching water from the lake, he bathed the *Jimu* who was free of all impurities and worshipped it with many lotuses.

10. With his head bending low by the weight of excessive devotion, the virtuous king began to sing a hymn. " Be victorious, oh lord, having your feet scratched by the jewels of the crowns of gods, excellent king to protect the entire world like one town, an axe to cut down the tree of *Karmas*, the best means to cross the ocean of the four forms of existence, the sun to remove the darkness of sin, the utter vanquisher of the warrior-infatuation, a secret charm to subdue the snake of attachment, a good machine to crush the sugarcane of Cupid, shining with the rays of supreme knowledge, the stopper of the flow of *Karmas*, the ear-ornament of the young goddess of victory, the swan in the lake of the minds of the faithful, eternal, stainless, free from the elements of a physical body and attached to the face



of the lady salvation. Be victorious, Oh god *Jinendra*, my lord; I have meditated upon thee in my mind day and night, but to-day my eyes have become cool in a moment by your sight. ”

11. The *Jina* was lifted up by the good king like the *Kailāsa* by the Lord of *Laṅkā*. Held up on his head with both the hands, it shone forth like the *Govardhana* wielded by *Hari*. On that occasion, the gods sent a shower of flowers and delight was caused in his mind. Some of the immortals held up the umbrella while others anointed the body with saffron. 5 Some waved big *Chowries* and others beat the loud kettle-drum. Some devoutly performed the *Tāṇḍava* dance while others paid homage to the feet of the *Jina* from a distance. As the lord *Jina*, of fading passions, was bathed by the immortals and was brought back home from the *Maulara* (mountain), in the same way, the god, the mansion of virtues, was brought to the cave 10 by *Karakanda*. The king installed the *Jina* in the cave and having worshipped and anointed it with sandal, he observed, once again, the first image, bearing devotion in his mind.

12. Then at the moment when his sight fell on the *Jina*, he observed a protuberance on the lion-seat, as if a green-jewel was shining on a crystal slab or the deer was clinging to the lord of the stars ( the moon ). Seeing it, the king began to think in mind that the protuberance was marring the beauty of the *Jina* image. He called an artisan who was 5 clever in executing all artistic work “ Oh great friend ! tell me, since you know all the best canons of fine arts ”, asked the king speaking sweet words, “ Why do we see this protuberance on the *Jina* image ? ” Hearing this, the remover of evils, who used to make images of different shapes, said “ Whatever you have asked, my lord, I shall tell you, pleasant and 10 pain-removing as the account is. When the *Jina* image was carved, oh king, a stream of water flowed forth the very moment; for this reason the protruding patch was put up. This is what I have heard and seen by tradition. ”

13. Then the lord of men said “ My great friend ! how can I see the wonderful stream ? ” Hearing that he said “ Oh my gracious lord ! if it flows forth some how, it will cause many diseases in the country, oh admirable one, and those who would drink the water, will, for ever, be incapacitated; the stream is so woeful. Knowing this, why should you cause it 5

to be brought forth ? " Hearing this, the king said " I shall check the water, my friend, and shall also rebuild the cave; but you must show me the wonder. " The artisan, hearing it, said again " If I scrape off this protuberance, oh lord, how shall I get away from the consequent flood ! " At those words, the king immediately caused a mound ( *Dardura* ) to be raised 10  
 instantly. Repairing the cave carefully with various kinds of stones with sewers, the king and that artisan, only the two persons, went in front of the image.

14. That which was considered ugly by the king was struck with his chisel by the artisan. As the hard strokes fell, sparks of fire were emitted like the marks of the fire of wrath that was about to burst forth. Then, from the mouth of that protuberance rushed forth a profuse and strong current of water. First it came out bubbling as if the earth was vomiting through fear. Coming out, it shone forth like the wife of the lord of serpents come up tearing the earth. Meeting the earth, it looked beautiful like the gurgling *Ganges*. Spreading about, it instantly filled with water the whole of the beautiful cave like a pool of nectar with the liquid of different kinds of juice, or, as if, the essence of religion stood in the form of water and as if the hill had made its mind manifest " I am gentle and attractive to the heart ", and as if, getting pleased, it gave to the king the store of nectar in a nut shell. 5 10

15. Seeing that, they, becoming fearful in their minds, moved off from the place. The king went over the mound and stayed there careworn and depressed. Like the lord of the mountains by a stroke of the thunderbolt or the lord of gods with his army fled away, or an elephant torn by the nails of a lion, did the king stand there misery-stricken. He trembled, whirled, shook, constantly rubbed his hands in grief, beat his brow, breathed heavily and said again and again in hoarse voice " Alas ! what have I done this, wicked and mischievous as I am. Alas ! I shall acquire sin as fruit of this. Alas ! due to what action of mine have I been so misled ? " The king stood there covering his face with his hand ( and saying ) " Who 10  
 was worshipped by hosts of immortals, of adorable might and the home of righteousness, that same god, the most prominent in the world, alas, alas, where have I brought and abandoned through my sin ? " .

16. As the king, rent by sorrow, stood there in distress, some blessed Sura arrived from the sky. Abode of virtues, destroyer of sorrows, removing detachment and creating interest, endowed with a crown, with heart set on *Jina*, greatly lustrous, flying through the sky, beautiful in form, following up the best of the mountains, a *Bhujangya* prince alighted on earth and bowing with a nod and speaking pure, perfect in all his limbs, came up there. He was seen by the king as delighted in mind, delighter of the king, delighter of men. He said " Oh lord of men ! give up your grief; do not leave off the undertaking through sorrow. Whatever I had thought in my mind, you have done and much more shall you do. 5  
10

17. Oh lord of men ! I have been living here for long and am able to check this current of water. If I get enraged, I would knock down the cluster of stars, break the hood of the serpent at the bottom of the earth, crush the eminent mountains and stop the gods advancing in battle. Even a god cannot move about through fear of me, what to say of any man who may be perverse ! I have been staying here as the guard of the image. A great adverse period of time is going to come. Being expected for a very long time, oh sincere hearted, you have come now, my friend. I have guarded it for such a long time, good sir; sixty thousand years have come and gone. You have done well, oh gracious one, that you have installed the great god in the water-cave. Bringing the *Jina* inlaid with jewels, you have placed him in this splendid, golden and immortal cave. You have accomplished this. I am now free to trip it over the globe of the earth merrily. 5  
10

Here ends, in the life of the great king *Karakanda*, composed by Sage *Kanakamara*, which is an ornament to the ears of the holy and which presents the richness of the fruit of the desire-giving tree of the five auspicious rites, the fourth chapter describing the discovery of the *Jina* image by *Karakanda*.

## SECTION IV.



१०. तैरापुर की गुफा नं. ३.

Cave No. 3 at Terāpura. The main pillars have been newly erected  
as the old ones had collapsed.

( Page 43, intro. )



## CHAPTER V

1. *Kurakanda* asked that immortal " Tell me who caused this cave to be constructed and who made this exquisitely jewelled image which has pleased my mind ? " Hearing that, *Vāyuveja*, the Nāga prince, told instantly what the king had asked " In this *Jambūdvīpa* and *Bharat* country, there is the beautiful, measureless *Vijayārtha* where *Khecaras* rejoice and elephants trumpet. It has two high peaks that stretch up to the ocean. Their circumference is twice twentyfive *Yojanas*. Their height is twentyfive *Yojanas*. At a height of ten *Yojanas* there is the excellent Southern Range which is inhabited by the *Vidyādharas*, and seeing which even the *Suras* feel covetous. 5  
10

2. There is a town abounding in *Khecaras*, by name *Rathanepura* the circular. There were two *Khecara* brothers by name *Nīla* and *Mahānīla*. As they lived there ruling, they both were pressed by the enemies. Their *Vidyas* were done away with and they were cast out of the town. This was during the period of *Tīrthamkara Pārsua* when the din of the *Suras*, *Khecaras* and *Kinnaras* rebounded. Being sorely troubled at heart, the brothers, traversing the earth, came to *Terānagara*. Staying there, they established a good kingdom and acquired all the territory. One day, they heard from a sage, the sin-destroying story of *Pārsua Jīnendra*. Hearing it charming and refreshing ( lit. misery-removing ) they were thrilled with delight and became steadfast in religion, with compassion. With concentrated mind they devoutly thought of the *Jīna*. 5  
10

3. Out of devotion, this cave was constructed by the *Khecara* brothers. They built it with a thousand pillars and made the inside so beautiful. For the *Jīna* images made of gems, they built this shrine with gems and jewels. Constantly bathing and worshipping, they lived for a long time following the *Jīna*. There developed, day by day, the pleasing 5

and multifarious power of the *Khecaras*. This mountain was surrounded by *Khecaras* like the great mountain *Meru* by the excellent *Suras*. Observing that beauty, the lords of the *Sura* groups stood thoroughly wonder-struck. At this time, oh ye sincere minded, there arrived the great friends of Nila. In the Northern Range of that *Vijayārḍha* there is the lovely town *Gaganatula* dear to the *Suras*, *Khecaras* and *Kinnaras* as if the city of gods had come and stood there. 10

4. There dwelt two *Khecara* brothers who had a deep affection for each other. Pleasant like the moon and immensely powerful like the sun, they were called *Amīlavega* and *Suvega*. Pure in conduct and unconquerable in battle, they had their bodies adorned by the jewel of Right Faith. On one holy day, the mighty ones started for worship. Advancing south wards towards *Lankā* in the *Malaya* country, they saw the great and auspicious *Pūḍi* mountain where the lord of gods would come for amusement. They descended upon it as if the lords of gods had alighted from heaven. Seeing there a temple of the twenty-four Jinas, white with lime and touching the sky, they went there to see those who had far driven away Cupid. 5 10

5. With pure thoughts, the king of *Lankā*, born in the family of *Rāvāna*, renowned by the name of *Sūraprabha*, husband of *Srisenā*, while on a pleasure trip, one day, arrived at the *Pūḍi* mountain. As he wandered in the *Malaya* country, he saw that most beautiful site, like *Bharata* on the *Kailāsa*. He got the twenty-four images made, out of devotion, and also the temple of the twenty-four *Jinas* the givers of happiness, bright being made of gems and jewels, and destroying sin in the minds of their devotees. He who was ever adored by the *Suras*, was worshipped and meditated upon with reverence. They gave pleasure to the eyes of those who looked upon them, removed the dirt of sin of those who meditated upon them, stopped in an instant the worldly cycle of existence and gave all that one might desire. 5 10

6. They who had removed the great darkness of wrong belief, saw the images of the *Jinas*. In body, speech and pure mind, they eulogized the excellent god, the unblemished *Jinendra*. "There is not, in the three worlds, as much speech as would suffice to praise adequately the omniscient.

Oh Ye, who has fathomed the mystery of the three worlds, bow to you, 5  
 lord of victory, unfathomable, immeasurable. Bow, oh god, the great master  
 of Cupid; bow, oh lord, formless, stainless. Bow, oh passion-less destroyer  
 of the enemy of infatuation; bow, oh lord of men who has done away with  
 the desire for pleasures. Bow, oh partless, absorbed in final  
 beatitude; bow oh conqueror of Cupid, wrapt in meditation. Bow, 10  
 oh remover of *Karmas* by pure meditation in a moment; I bow,  
 with my mind, to your feet. Victory, oh *Jina*, the sun of omniscience  
 destroying utterly the darkness of wrong faith". Thus having adored,  
 worshipped and eulogized, the *Khecavas* looked at each other.

7. Seeing the images so beautiful they felt a great liking in their  
 mind. They then said " In *Vijayaratha* which has become the sporting  
 ground of the *Suras*, we shall devoutly make images after these patterns. "  
 Thinking so, with great devotion, they seized with both hands, this image  
 of *Parvna Jina*, made up of many jewels. Lifting it up, they started off. 5  
 In the sky it shone forth as if the digit of the moon was moving along; as if  
 the lightning was flashing forth. They went northwards as if escaping the  
 god of death. With their devotion aroused in the *Jina*, the two brothers,  
 of muscular bodies, arrived here. Leaving the jewel-made image on the  
 excellent mountain, they, the storehouses of virtues, who had removed the 10  
 shadow of worldly fear, went in front of the cave.

8. There, having finished their devout adoration, both of them  
 came back to their own image. Having reached there, when they attempted  
 to take it up, the image would not move from its place, as if it was  
 arrested by some *Khecava*, as if it had stopped there finding the place so  
 beautiful. Finding it immovable, they felt afflicted with sorrow in their 5  
 mind at the moment. " Out of enthusiasm for the next world, alas,  
 what have we done this, sinful as we are ? The image of the *Jina* that we  
 removed from its place, is going to be the symptom of our falling into hell.  
 Out of the two places, not one could be secured ". Pure knowledge devel-  
 oped in them. Having made a box, they fear-stricken, put it into it 10  
 having dug the ground. Leaving it there, they, reduced in their bodies,  
 went hastily to the temple of a thousand summits, having adored which,  
 they saw sage *Yasodhara* who had conquered his mind and was absorbed  
 in meditation.



9. Having adored him, they asked the ascetic " Oh excellent sage ! listen to us, pure-minded as you are. While wandering about, we obtained a *Jina* image which possessed multifold powers. While proceeding with it to our own town, we placed it on this mountain-peak. But when, after worshipping in the cave, we went back to fetch it, it would not move from the place. What shall we do ? Shall we live or shall we die, oh lord ? " Hearing that, the great sage told them " This shall be a great sacred place. Your brother, in his next birth, shall obtain the Right Faith of manifold virtues. " Hearing this, both the brothers, in half a moment, devoutly betook themselves to penances. *Amitavega*, having multitudinous *Vidyās*, abandoning his handsome body, went to heaven, having practised penances, and there became a pleasing god. 5 10

10. In the mean while, the younger brother, honoured amongst people, took, for a period of twelve years, in the presence of his preceptor and in a great hurry, the famous vow of eating on alternate days. Then one day, he felt very uneasy under the pressure of the twenty-two penitential hardships. Being afflicted by hunger and thirst, what he did was that he thought of going to another village. Going there, he ate and drank water but declared to the people that he had kept a fast. In another village, the next day, he declared a fast openly to the people. In this manner, he lived on for many days deceiving people by sweet words. Fraudulently did *Sumega* practise penance and having died, he became an elephant in the forest. Whoever observes religion with hypocrisy controlling his body after the manner of a crane, he, the hoarse yelling vagabond, foolish-minded, obtains the greatest miseries. 5 10

11. Then, *Amitavega* who had become an immortal, dwelling in heaven, thought in his mind " Where could my younger brother be born ? ". Then by clairvoyance it became known to him. Out of kindness for him, he started swiftly and in a moment came to the forest in which the elephant dwelt. Assuming the garb of an ascetic he approached the elephant and in very sweet words he spoke to the elephant " Oh listen *Sumega*; you have had troubles of many kinds. You practised penance with hypocrisy which has false belief for its root. By that powerful sin you have become an elephant ". Hearing those words of his, the elephant came to the feet of the sage, recollecting his previous life, turning his eyes up to his head, rolling 5 10

with distress and trumpeting loudly. The god then knew the heart of the elephant and spoke soft words “ “ Do not abandon the gem of Right Faith by means of which you would obtain pure knowledge ”.

12. Then were given to him the *Anuvratas* and the *Gunavratas* as well as the *Sikshāvratas* that give happiness to people, the highly meritorious abstention from taking food in the night and the avoidance of the five *Udumbaras* for all time. The fruit of worship was also preached to the excellent elephant which was trembling on account of the dangers experienced in past lives. Then he was informed about the beautiful image which they had long ago placed in the anthill. Whatever was preached by the excellent *Sura*, all that was accepted by the good elephant. Having so preached, the *Sura* went home and the elephant is living here in the forest.” On another day, having taken water and lotuses, as it returned to the anthill it did not see there the passionless *Jina*. Having dropped the water and the lotuses the good elephant betook himself to the Right Faith with determination; and with complete renunciation having concentrated himself upon Lord *Jina* with pure thoughts, that *Kherava*, the elephant, became a *Sura* in the third heaven.

13. “ Oh king, whatever you inquired of me, I have told it all to you. You have done well after the wish of my heart that you renewed the cave, oh lord of men ! So now, you do this; make another cave above this cave ”. Having said so carefully to the king the good, *Sura* sportively went home. Above the cave was built by *Karakanda* another cave, an excellent abode for *Jinavara*. Above it, again, he caused to be built a small cave exceedingly beautiful and removing lust. How beautiful the three caves looked ? They matched the mansions of the lord of *Suras*. The king, having made those *Jina* temples and having himself worshipped the beautiful ones, being exceedingly delighted at heart, went to his camp. As king *Karakanda*, the destroyer of his enemies, stood in his camp, there came an elephant with strong and stout trunk and profusely rutting, in order to drink water in that lake.

14. As it stood on the bank of the lake, the smell of the army reached it. Raising up its trunk and shaking its head, the elephant, turning round its face, saw the army. Seeing it, the the great elephant became hostile

and ran up greedy of the smell of ichor, taking its trunk in its mouth, trumpeting and crushing the earth by the weight of its steps. Seeing 5  
it so determined, the people made up their mind to capture it. They got up and instantly fell upon the elephant. But they all fled away for fear of the strokes of the elephant. Then the king ran, sword in hand, and the fighting elephant was checked. As he was going to strike it with his arms, the elephant became invisible. When the elephant disappeared, 10  
he became startled in his eyes for a moment. The elephant disappeared under his very eyes. The king stood astonished in his mind.

15. When the king returned to his camp he did not find *Mudanavali*. He looked into the four directions absent-minded, and pitifully wandered about the land. Then the king became apprehensive with his pride gone. "Where has my wife gone, gracious in all her limbs? How could *Mudanavali* who was the delight of my heart, become so per- 5  
verse now?" Then good servants were sent out by the king "Look for your mistress in the directions." Having looked in the directions, they came back crying, with their hands stretched upwards. Then the king, seeing them crying, instantly shed tears from his eyes. "Oh virtuous lady! speak to me about the tie of love pleasing to the ear. (or, according to 10  
the alternative reading, oh tree! you are the friend of birds; tell me about the beautiful lady, the object of my love). Oh innocent lady, by whom have you been taken away? Are you hiding yourself somewhere? Oh elephant, were you the messenger of Death? Why did you become angrily perverse to me?" Then a certain *Vidyadhara* who had crossed the ocean 15  
of learning and was fair-looking, bearing in his heart old attachment, presented himself before him.

16. The good *Khecara* called out "Oh king! why are you weeping bitterly? Why do you cause your body to decay for the sake of a woman? Woman is the house of a volume of woes to people. Woman brings about residence in hell; why should one live with a woman? She causes fever in a throbbing mind; who would follow her the cause of misery? 5  
The creeper of worldly existence grows by her company; a woman brings troubles to the person of man. Powerful persons are rendered powerless by her; wretched are they who serve a woman." Hearing such words and heaving a sigh, he looked about, uttering '*Mudanavali!*'. Then he saw

the *Khecara* and became downcast through shame in a moment. He was addressed over and over again by the *Khecara* " Why are you here, bereft of your attendants ? " With tender expressions was the king, who was distracted in mind, consoled. 10

17. Hearing that speech, the heroic *Karakanda*, courageous in battle, became comforted in mind. He asked the *Khecara* " Where did you acquire such charming, sweet speech inspiring religion ? Did you serve some great sage free from all faults, who had left joy and sorrow far behind ? My eyes have become attached to your sight; seeing you, they do not go elsewhere. Are you some relative of mine of another birth delightful like the moon in the sky of family ? I ask you hesitatingly; are you some god ? Tell me definitely ? " Hearing those words, the courageous and deeply wise *Khecara* said to the king " Formerly, being born in the species of a dove, I became an object of amusement to your eyes. Once as I stood in the cage dallying with my mate, a serpent, hissing sharply, advanced towards me. 5 10

18. Seeing me, it caught hold of my leg. Then you, gentle by nature, ran up in order to save me, kindly, from the serpent. I was delivered by you from it. From its terror, I became senseless; you kindly gave me the *Navakāra*. As a result of that, I was born a son to a *Vidyadhara*, an abode of multitudinous virtues. Seeing you fighting against the elephant at great risk, I recognised you. Bearing ( in mind ) your great obligation, as I was playing with *Vidyadhara* princes, I came here hastily, thinking that I shall certainly be of some help to you. That serpent, on account of the *Navakāra* given by a sage, had soon become a *Khecara*. On that occasion, that *Khecara*, feeling humiliated, carried away your beautiful wife *Madanavali* of large breasts, under the disguise of an elephant. 5 10

19. Seeing you weeping, with your face turned up, beating the chest with the hand and crying ' Oh darling, oh darling ', I have come here. Do - not weep; abandon the grief of your mind. When you will return, having defeated the great and the mighty, and having conquered the earth, then this *Khecara*, realising that you were illustrious in virtues, would bow to you as his master and you will then regain your wife whose face is like the full moon. " Listening to his sweet speech, *Karakanda*, 5

of long arms, said in return " Oh graceful and virtuous *Khecara*, can women that have been abducted, ever return ? " Then the *Khecara* said in sweet tones " What of the rest, I tell you how the beloved of *Naravahanadatta*, 10 pure and endowed with golden and imperishable excellences, was soon reunited to him accompanied by numerous *Vidyās*.

Hero ends, in the life of the great king *Karakanda*, composed by Sage *Kamakura*, which is an ornament to the ears of the holy and which presents the richness of the fruit of the desire-giving tree of the five auspicious rites, the fifth chapter called listening about *Nila* and *Mahanila*

## SECTION V.

## CHAPTER VI

1. Being asked by *Karakanda*, he narrated the story of *Naranāhanadatta* " You listen, with one mind, to what gave delight even to the assembly of the excellent *Suras*. Here, in *Bharata*, in the country of the *Vatsas*, there is the praiseworthy town of *Kausambi*. There was the king *Vatsarāja* who, day after day, had a pure attachment for religion. 5 His wife was *Suviṇā* who remembered the feet of the excellent *Jina* in her heart. He got a son *Naravāhana* great in excellent virtues and pre-eminent in fame. He was the residence of all arts, and possessed a great splendour. By his beauty he ridiculed Cupid. Seeing him intelligent, his father, the king, soon coronated him and himself taking to ascetic-life, 10 spread his fame in the three worlds. Having performed hard austerities which banished Cupid, he reached the portals of the damsel Salvation. Feeling depressed by the bereavement of his father, *Naravāhanadatta* would not feel amused any where. Having his lotus face wet with the water of tears he wandered about distressed with his face turned up. 15

2. The unbounded fortune of royalty bestowed upon *Naravāhanadatta* gave him no pleasure. Bearing in his heart the grief of his father the handsome one did not like any bodily enjoyments. Being struck with sorrow for his father in mind, the king, one day, casually came to the *Kalinjara* mountain pleasant to the hearts of *Suras*, *Khecaras* and good men. Agreeable to the eyes of *Vidyādharas* and *Kinnaras*, he entered a pleasant flower-garden. There he saw a great ascetic who created love for piety in the minds of people, inspired mutual confidence in born enemies, attracted even the minds of persons holding false beliefs, meditated upon the words of the supreme self and had banished far away all defilement and anger. He instantly set his mind upon the lotus-feet of the sage and then adored, with great devotion, the teacher who had made all people bow to his feet. 5 10

3. " Oh foremost of the excellent sages, who has caused the lords of serpents, gods and men to fall at his feet, have compassion on me, and tell me the pure essence of religion by which I might cross over the cycle of existence." Then the worshipful one who was free from attachment and had firmly set his affection on the way to salvation, said " What is the good of talking much? Bear in your heart the excellent *Jina*. Have always a charitable disposition, oh king, and make your mind absolutely pure. Having the five small vows on the top of his head, and bearing the heavenly *Sikshā vartas* and *Guna vartas*, whoever gives the fourfold alms namely medicine, food, safety and knowledge, obtains, oh king, ample fortune abounding in all the fruits after the wish of his heart. Whoever, oh king, avoids eating by night and takes food observing silence, lives sportively in the heavenly mansions waited upon by hosts of nymphs. 5 10

4. Laughing, by your comeliness, at the lords of men and gods, you should not feel sorrowful in your mind, oh king. By sorrow, a great *karma* is contracted and one does not obtain human birth. By enmity come a heart-attracting, affectionate wife dear to the eyes, pleasant children and dear brothers. All these come by one's enmity. Not being able to trouble in one birth, they entertain a desire, with a feeling of humiliation, " May I be born in the next birth so that I might cause pain to him ". Listen, oh king, with steady mind, the story that was of old revealed by numerous sages. There is the famous and 5

delightful-to-the-eyes city of *Mathurā* where there are mansions decorated 10  
with pictures executed in precious stones. There were two Brahmana  
brothers, like elephants, named *Mādhava* and *Madhusūdana*. They bore  
great enmity in their minds and would not tolerate the manifold virtues  
of each other. As days passed by, the riches of *Mādhava* soon turned their  
face away from him. He could not even secure clothes for his wife and 15  
all his strength and power had also melted away.

5. One day, his wife, in her misery, thought out some thing ( and  
said) "Oh my dearest, listen to my words. Let us instantly go to *Madhusūdana*.  
He will certainly provide food for us both hungry and poverty-stricken  
as we are ". Hearing her words, *Mādhava* made a reply in faltering tones  
" Setting aside the grandeur of self respect, how shall I enter the house 5  
of another who is so disagreeable to me ? Better to eat morsels of poison  
and die than to be a servant in the house of a wicked person ". Then  
*Mādhava* was again addressed by his wife " What is the good of this  
voluminous grandeur of self respect ? " Hearing her words, *Mādhava*  
went to the house of the good *Madhusūdana*. Seeing *Mādhava* come to 10  
his house with his wife, misery-stricken and distressed in mind.  
*Madhusūdana*, with folded hands and one mind, stood before him.

6. Modestly bending his head *Madhusūdana* spoke to them " Oh  
my parents ! what anxiety have you ? I eat the food given by you. How  
is not a gentleman, kind and very honourable, adorable in this world ? "  
But they, bearing jealousy in their heart, could not put up with his fortune.  
One day, *Mādhava*, out of wrath, made a sudden exit for *Prayāga*. There 5  
he saw an emaciated ascetic and stood at his feet for a moment. With his  
permission, *Mādhava*, cruel at heart, took to austerities. He wasted his body  
by abstinence and soon died with the desire " I should be born a dear  
son to *Madhusūdana* the *Brāhmaṇa* of the town of *Mathura*, and having  
given him much pleasure, I should afterwards die ". 10

7. That *Mādhava* was, in course of time, born in the beautiful  
house of *Madhusūdana*. Favourite of all people and repository of all arts,  
he, while yet young, became pre-eminent amongst the people. Then, one  
day, the young son of the Brahmana was suddenly carried away by the  
messengers of Death. *Madhusūdana*, following the body of his son, fell 5  
on the earth, beating his head. He would not leave his neck but

would go to death. He would not stop even for a moment in his lamentations. He would not be consoled by any consolations, poor soul, he had so set his feelings upon his son. The Brahmana, out of sorrow for his son, went to *Prayāga* for dieing, with his mind set on him. When about to die being scorched by the flames of grief, he was held back by a certain *Khecara*. The latter gave him an account of *Mādhava* who had died by entertaining a desire as a reward for his austerities. " He was born your dear son in the town of *Mathura*, oh *Madhusūdana* ! " 10

8. Hearing the words of the *Vidyūdhara*, he returned home abandoning sorrow. By sorrow have been bothered lords of men and gods. Therefore, do not give place to sorrow, oh king ". Then, getting an opportunity, a *Khecara* who was there, inquired of the king, " Oh lord of men of super-human personality ! how have the vast dominions been acquired by you ? ". Then the king told the *Khecara* whose head was adorned with a diadem of gems and jewels, " In youth I was strong-bodied. What proud woman would not have love for me ? Enemies trembled at my name and resorted to jungles being terror-struck in mind. As I lived with my people, my wife was carried away by a *Khecara*. In her separation, I felt despondent and distressed and could not be amused in any way. ( I thought ) ' shall I leave the country, or, going some where, shall I die ? ' 5 10

9. Thus brooding in all sorts, I left my home and came to the bank of the Ganges liked by hosts of *Suras*. Near *Puithan* I saw the excellent *Jina*, the abode of happiness and destroyer of sorrow. Having bowed to the *Jina* I rested there where the shaft of the flower-weaponed would not enter. As I closed my eyes with heaviness of sleep, I heard a sound " Why do you sleep, oh prince, with indifferent mind ? You are soon to meet your wife. " Then love flashed forth on my face and I went out of the *Jina* temple. I looked in the four directions for the love of my heart but the beautiful one could not be seen. As I went out of the garden, I saw a certain beautiful woman with her lotus-face resting on her lovely hand and scratching the ground with her finger. With tender expressions I inquired of her all about it. 5 10

10. " Why are you in this forest, oh beautiful lady ? What are you thinking about in your mind with steadfast eyes ? " Oh *Khagendra* the



hot sun for the lotus of knowledge, she then revealed to me ( as follows )  
 " In the southern part of the *Vidyādhara* mountain there is a town  
*Jayanti* at the top of the *Sindhu*. There lives *Dhūmaketu* the supreme 5  
 lord of the *Vidyas*. He has in his home *Sunandā* for his wife. Of the  
 two who love each other, I was born a daughter. One day, I came down  
 here for sport in company of my friends. I played with my beautiful  
 companions who indulged in all sorts of games. After the play, as we stood  
 at ease, there arrived the *Khecara Madanāmara*. Seeing him I was shaken 10  
 like a plaintain tree struck by the wind. My companion, knowing my  
 heart, approached the friend of the youth.

11. He was asked by the highly virtuous *Nirmalamati* " Tell me  
 who he is." He said " Here, in the beautiful *Vijayārdha*, in the pleasant  
*Utpala-khedi*, lives the *Khecara Padma-deva*. He is his son *Maulanavega*.  
 In the Northern *Vijayārdha* lives *Pavana-vega* the house of all virtues  
 and son of *Manovega*. He was going there out of affection for him when 5  
 he has been seen by you". Then inquiring about my high family  
 and taking away my loving heart, both the *Khecaras*, having told her  
 so, went away. But *Madanāmara* came back again. Through shyness,  
 I found no words in my mouth. I felt abashed even to talk to him. Then  
 instantly my companion said to him " Oh handsome one, live with your 10  
 beloved". Then taking the beautiful pearl-garland off his neck with his  
 own hand, as he put it on my neck, a companion came to call me.

12. Then I was taken home by *Ketumati*. Distracted in mind, I  
 remained sorrowfully at home. When once more I came back by the same  
 way, I did not see *Madanāmara*. His ( pang of ) separation was narrated  
 to me by a *Vidyādhari* the dispeller of woes. " Talking, over and over  
 again, incoherent words, wandering distressed with his face turned up, 5  
 afflicted with the fire of separation and remembering you, he soon clung  
 himself to an ascetic-girl. Instantly feeling disconcerted, she turned  
*Madanāmara* into a parrot. Her companion, being stirred by piety and  
 feeling compassionate, told her ' Be pleased, oh goddess ! Do it so that he  
 may sport with his wife '. Then the highly virtuous lady said " On the 10  
 day on which *Naravāhanadatta* marries the beautiful and renowned  
 person named *Rati-vibhrama*,

13. on that day, oh friend, he would become a tender-bodied, handsome man again". Oh handsome one, this is what she told me. Knowing this, I took my residence in the forest". Hearing this, as I stood there, *Lilāvati* arrived there. She held in her hand a portrait which infatuated the minds of on-lookers. I readily inquired of her " For what purpose have you come here ?" Then she told me " Listen, oh great hero dear to all people, good looking and firm like *Meru*! On the southern side of *Sindhu* in *Vijayārdha* where blows the wind excellently fragrant on account of the *Suras* and the *Khecavas*, there is the town of *Kanakapura* a mine of jewels and delightful to the eyes. There rules king *Hamsaratha* served by hosts of *Vidyādharas*. He is accompanied by *Vimalādevī* as a charming swan is by a female swan. 5 10

14. He has brought, by abduction, some woman who has no liking for him. She lives in his palace observing religion, a basket of love and delightful to the eyes. She would not talk to any body. With concentrated mind, she drew the picture of her husband. While she was feeling happy in her mind looking at it, the good *Khecari Vegavati* arrived there. *Madana-manjusū* was questioned by her " Who has been drawn by you in this picture? Tell me, oh mother! Is he a *Khecara*, a *Kinnara*, a god or a man, or is he Cupid with his shaft fixed to the bowstring?" To *Vegavati* she told the truth " He is *Naravāhana* my beloved husband." When she looked at it taking the portrait, she fell to the ground shaking her body. Knowing her to be *Vegavati*, *Kanakavati* cracked a joke with her " She did not use to like any suitor but has now fallen to the earth at the mere sight of a figure." 5 10

15. Then *Kanakavati* took the portrait in her lap in order to see the praiseworthy picture. As she thought about it in her mind, she also, in a moment, fell upon the ground. Some how, with difficulty, she came to her senses and the shapely-armed one was asked by her friends " Why did you go into a swoon, oh friend? Tell us the pangs of your heart." She said " Oh sister, here is this picture on the board. It has baffled my mind. Is he a god or is he Cupid, oh mother? Just think of his name?" By the two distracted in their minds in his separation, I have been sent. What a wandering sage had once declared they considered in their minds " Whoever lucky one would marry 5 10

*Rativibhrama*, would become our husband". She was then immediately caused to be painted on a canvas in beautiful colours. I have come here taking that portrait. " When, taking that portrait in my hand, I observed the beautiful form, my heart was stunned, oh *Khecara*, and could not think of any thing. 15

16. Then I was taken there in the midst of those friends by the pure-minded *Lilāvati*. Reaching there, I married *Rativibhrama* with great celebrations as king. Along with *Vegavati* I also married *Kancanamali* as also *Lilāvati*. Another five hundred ( maidens ) also I married there where the very Cupid was residing. My beautiful wife who had been carried away by that *Khecara*, also joined me. I subdued hundreds of *Khecaras* and struck terror in the hearts of my enemies. The earth, right up to the ocean, where-in stood thickly populated big villages, came under my control. Then all the country-people were called together, oh *Deva* served by men, and the coronation was performed. This was the account given to the *Khecara* as you asked it all of me. People were established with lasting gifts of gold and I worshipped the pair of feet of the *Jina*. 5 10

Here ends, in the life of the great king *Karakanda*, composed by Sage *Kanakamara*, which is an ornament to the ears of the holy and which presents the richness of the fruit of the desire-giving tree of the five auspicious rites, the sixth chapter called listening to the story of *Naravahanadatta*.

## SECTION VI.

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## CHAPTER VII

1. My good friend *Karakunda*, I tell you. Make a start immediately. A good and auspicious omen ( forebodes ) that you will obtain the happiness of wife along with many acquisitions. " Tell me, oh courageous *Khecara* warrior, as a result of what omen shall I obtain a wife ? " The *Khecara* told him " See the sage in front of you; the divine-eyed one is sure to give you the fruit ". " Tell me who has obtained the fruit of the omen ". Then the *Khecara* told him who had obtained the fruit. A certain Brahmana, hungry and decaying in body, started from his country, leaving his home. He saw an ascetic in the forest and great satisfaction entered his mind. Holding in mind the auspicious omen, he began to dance, stretching up his arms. A certain prince sporting in hunting soon reached there. He saw the Brahmana joyfully dancing alone in the forest. " Oh respectable Brahmana, I ask you, why are you dancing freely in the forest ? Have you obtained some thing beautiful or have you gone mad, my brother ? ".

2. The Brahmana then told him " Oh simple-hearted, I am not seized by the wind, my friend. By the passing of one devoid of ornaments and clothes and enjoying the great relish of bliss, I have obtained the auspicious omen here where the mighty lion dwells. As a result of this, I shall gain royal fortune and enjoy the green-bowelled earth. Then the prince quickly said to the Brahmana. " Oh master, I am your pupil. Give to me this omen, my respected sir, and take my ornaments and this divine-bodied horse. " Taking the horse along with the ornaments, the Brahmana went home, giving to him the omen. The prince, tender-bodied like fresh lotus-fibre, went forth full of joy. Then the Jina-tutelary-goddess, abandoning the body that she had put on formerly by means of her *Vidyā*, took up another by which the mind of the on-lookers may be attracted.

3. The fawn-eyed one came before him like the loving wife of *Rāghava*. " I am your attendant, oh prince, being the destroyer of your enemies." Along with her he went into the thicket inaccessible to men, *Khecaras*, *Kinnaras* and *Suras*. There they saw an old well, but no terror entered their heart. In it they saw a serpent fighting with a 5  
frog. Seeing them fighting, he, with unkind hand, counting his body as straw, instantly cut off a piece of flesh with his sword and threw it between them. Knowing his courage, both of them came before him becoming men. One of them was in the form of a cowherd and another a 10  
boy. Adorned by the three persons that prince looked as if some god had come down from heaven.

4. They were seen by some king who honoured them with felicitous words. Seeing the woman a box of beauty, he felt as if a destructive pestilence had set into his heart. Becoming desirous of that woman, he thought of murdering him ( the prince ). The king took the prince for hunting. There was a dry well in a secluded place. Having pushed the 5  
prince down into it, the king came face to face with the woman. Being bitten by a serpent he died and the prince was then taken out by the frog. The royal fillet was then tied to the prince and a host of horses was presented to him by all. He enjoyed the royal fortune sportively. He then 10  
asked that *Cakora*-eyed lady " Oh beautiful one ! tell me who you are ". Being honoured with overflowing affection, she told him the old story and went to her home the very moment.

5. Oh handsome one, ocean of virtues, you have listened to this story of an omen told by me ". Saying so, the *Khecara* went to his own home called *Satyulakṣmīpura*. Then one day, *Karakanda* ordered a quick march. King *Karakanda*, the foremost amongst men, halting on the way 5  
( or along with the princes ), reached the *Simhala* island where young ruddy geese attracted the mind, where *Suras*, *Khecaras* and *Kinnaras* indulged in sports, where women walked with the grace of an elephant and rendered ineffective the beauty of *Rati* by their own beauty, and where, 10  
seeing the luxury of the people, the gods lost the memory of the heavenly world. He encamped outside the city. The apprehension of an enemy arose in that locality. Leaving his camp the immeasurable *Karakanda*, with his companions, went out for sport. There the king saw an extensive

bunyan tree, big, full of hundreds of birds like the *Kalpa* tree protected by gods and laden with thick leaves. Seeing the large and very soft leaves of that Bunyan tree *Karakanda* taking up small balls and shooting them with his bow, pierced all the leaves. 15

6. As the Bunyan leaves were pierced with an arrow, the matter was reported by a messenger to the king " Who had been foretold by the excellent wandering sage, that suitor has come, oh king, with a retinue. I know not whether he is *Varuna* or the moon, a king or the lord of gods. Sporting in the forest in the company of princes he, in a moment, pierced 5 all the Bunyan leaves ". Then the king sent prominent persons who, being elderly, struggled their way to his military camp. The *Campā* king was told by them " Oh friend, frank-minded, the king is calling you. He has his affection fixed on you. You come to his house ". Hearing this, king *Karakanda* said " If your king comes before me then I go to your king's 10 palace beautiful being finished with jewels ". Hearing that, they returned home immediately and reported the matter to their king. " He would come to your home, oh king, if you go forth to receive him ". Hearing it the king went forth and presented himself before the king of *Campā*.

7. The king saw him of great lustre, as if he was Cupid incarnate. With attachment, the ocean of virtues took the king into the town with honour. While entering, he was seen by people like god *Viṣṇu* accompanied by cowherds. Causing affection in the minds of young women, king *Karakanda* reached the palace. He was shown to his daughter named 5 *Rativegā* of tender arms. The youth was seen by the maiden as if the flower-shaft had entered her heart. In her distraction she could not mind any thing, She did not see nor hear any thing. She did not fight shy of her father. She trembled and her words faltered by the thrill. Seeing the flow of perspiration of his daughter the king instantly began the 10 marriage. A pandal was erected with arches of pearls, big chowries were made of gold and a very high, beautiful and bright altar executed with jewels, was made.

8. Soon her marriage was performed so that even the *Khecaras* felt enamoured. Big dowries were bestowed on her. Elephants with their temples wet with rut flowing incessantly, multitudes of excellent horses jingling with bells and garlands made of jewels, were given. Whatever

else is pleasant to the eyes was given to her by the king calling out her name. With all these, being pleased in mind, he bestowed his daughter upon the son-in-law. Many jewels were soon given and the princes were dressed by the king. The foremost king was then sent off by the lord of men. The king got ready a boat. The doomsday of all vicious kings and protector of the earth got into the boat. It shone forth shaking with the fluttering banners. It sailed in water by the help of the wind. Thousands of other smaller boats were filled entirely with crowds of people. They moved like the celestial cars on earth, fulfilling the desire of moving in water. 5 10

9. As the boats sailed in water furnished with decorations and tents, the king saw a large fish as if he had come upon the essence of the sea, as if *Viṣṇu* was sporting in that form, as if the sea was seeing the royal fortune. In height it was sixty *Yojanas* and in breadth half of this. Sixty-seven feet long it stood covering the ocean. Like the *Mandara* in water, immeasurable it shone forth jumping up and dipping in. Moving on slowly ( at first ), the monster came up running through wrath. Seeing it running the kings instantly stopped the boats. The kings being terror-stricken, stopped all the boats, as if they were rendered motionless by the the power of an incantation by some wicked deity. 5 10

10 Seeing that fish and setting aside his equanimity, irresistible and hostile, fastening the wrestling tie and drawing out the sword, leaving the boat and rushing forth with rage, the king in an instant furiously made a jump, and swimming, reached where the monster-bodied fish was. Placing himself inside its belly and killing the fish he cut off its protective parts and split its skin. Swimming on to clear water the hero became invisible. The king was taken away by an irresistible *Khecara* woman. Seeing him carried away and having thought about it, the good warriors instantly made a jump into the sea feeling distressed. The whole water was ruffled, the boats clashed against each other, piteous cries of woe went forth and all people were perturbed with sorrow on account of him. 5 10

11. When the lion amongst men, of blooming face fell in water, all people, with pervading sorrow, were very much alarmed. The good wife

*Ratavega*, resembling a *Nāga* woman, feeling disconsolate, trembled in all her body, was stunned at heart and fell senseless. By the sweet fanning of the chowries and with the help of water the virtuous and charming lady was made to rise up by lovely young women who could tame the mind of sages. She beat her bosom with tender and shapely, lotus-like hands and then with anxious eyes and faltering speech said " Oh hostile fate, sullied with sin, what have you done ? Why have you snatched away another's husband who had been made by me my own ? Oh adverse ill-luck, you have been unjust and evil-faced. Oh my lord, graceful and happily wise, where have you gone ? Have pity on me, oh my master, the best of the best men. I am falling in the ocean of grief and heading towards doom, oh lord, save me. I am your wedded wife. Now fallen in misery, whom shall I look to ? Being bereft of you shall I now live or die ? " Thus did the virtuous lady, overwhelmed with grief, lament in her heart " I shall now speak only when I meet my husband. "

The excellent minister feeling highly grieved but consoling all his people who were heavy at heart, went ashore with all his men there.

12. When the army was encamped there, *Ratavega* celebrated her vow. Then feeling uneasy, she soon invoked the goddess in soft tones. She drew forth a beautiful circle like guileless faith propounded by *Jinen-dra*. In the middle of it she installed firmly the divine goddess named *Padmāvati*. The goddess residing in the eastern quarter came as she was invoked. The goddess was made of red sandal-wood besmeared with camphor, sandal and saffron, worshipped with fruits, flowers and eatables and honoured with a fast on the first day. The incantation with the seed, which she obtained by teaching, was muttered along with an offering of fresh saffron and flowers. Drawing with red materials, wearing red garments she, having concentrated herself with devotion, thought of the goddess with a firm mind.

13. When thought of with worship and honour, the goddess *Padmāvati* came up with slow, graceful and tender limbs and putting on an indescribable, unprecedented look, being endowed with a richness of beauty, red in person and pure at heart, bearing in her four hands the meritorious book along with the gourd and the signet ring along with the lotus-fibre. Her cheeks were shining with the earrings and she wore



anklets, bells and a girdle. She held over her head the fivefold hood of a serpent and looked joyful and pure exercising a mysterious influence. Placing her lotus-like feet on the ground, speaking something in charming speech, shedding lustre in all directions and wearing on her bosom a pearl necklace, the virtuous goddess stood in front of Rativega in an instant saying " I grant you a boon. Ask for what may be in your heart, oh lady of slender belly ! For your sake I have descended upon the earth. " 10

14. When she saw the lotus-face of the goddess, *Rativega* began to shed tears. " Oh worshipful goddess, all the dirt of my sins has vanished at your sight. Whoever spontaneously belauds you, does not experience a succession of woes. Whoever thinks of your face day after day, him you serve as a boat, oh goddess ! Have mercy upon me helpless. Save me from falling in the ocean of calamity. I do not ask for anything, oh goddess ! I only implore you for one boon. If you really confer a boon on me, oh goddess, reply to one question of mine. My husband has gone into the ocean; is he alive or is he dead ? " Then the goddess of the gods says " Your husband who fell from the boat, occupied, the very moment, the heart of *Kanakaprabhā* the daughter of a *Vidyādhara*. 5 10

15. Under the influence of infatuation, he was instantly taken to *Tilakadvīpa* by that *Kanakaprabhā*. She showed him to her father " Sec, father, I have obtained this divine-eyed one in the sea. He has been ordained to be my lord by the sages, even as *Lakṣmī* obtained god *Viṣṇu* ". Knowing her love the *Vidyādhara* married her with festivities. Then one day, *Karakāṇḍa* killed, in a moment, an enemy of his father-in-law. A gentle man who eats the food of another, does a good turn to him. What wonder is here indeed ? ' Whoever killed the enemy of *Kanakaprabha* shall become our master, what else ! '. Thinking so, his service was immediately accepted by the *Vidyādharas* with a show of respect. Loyal-ly folding their pair of hands and bending the head they followed him carefully. No *Vidyādhara* was there who did not hold his service. 5 10

16. Your husband has performed great feats. Who can describe them, oh sister ? He married *Anangalekhā* the very streak of the bowman Cupid. Then he married sportively *Chandralekhā* the veritable sister of Cupid, of divine body. He also married *Kusumāvalī* of agreeable

conduct and mind as well as *Ratnāvalī* resplendent like gold. He married 5  
yet other seven hundred maidens; I tell you the truth. So, banishing  
sorrow, you observe piety. You would be united to *Karakānda* with the  
fraud vanished. Very quickly taking ample wealth, constantly make holy  
gifts." Hearing this. *Ratīvegā* said " Does one who has gone into the ocean  
return ? " The worshipful one makes a reply to her " Why do you enter- 10  
tain a doubt in what I say. You cherish, day after day, the excellent  
*Jina* endowed with the immortal lustre of gold. "

Here ends, in the life of the great king *Karakānda*, composed by Sage *Kanakamara*, which is an  
ornament to the ears of the holy and which presents the richness of the fruit of the  
desire-giving tree of the five auspicious rites, the seventh chapter describing  
the acquisition of the hand of a *Vidyadhari* by *Karakānda*.

## SECTION VII.

## CHAPTER VIII

1. *Ratīvegā* says " Oh goddess, listen ! I have taken to heart your  
pleasant words. Be pleased to tell me whether any man having gone ( in  
to the sea ) has ever returned ". Hearing this the worshipful one tells her  
whose mind was not steeped in sin. " Listen, oh beautiful lady, innocent-  
minded and highly devoted to the feet of lord *Jina*. Out of regard I tell 5  
you some thing- the story of king *Aridamana*. There is a country by  
name *Avanti* as if a portion of heaven has broken and fallen down. There  
is a city, pleasant to the eyes, by name *Ujjainī* which wards off the rays  
of the sun. There was the famous king *Aridamana* of great might and  
abode of virtues. His wife was *Vimalā* delightful to the eyes, virtuous and 10  
free from evil deeds. His minister was *Varadatta* who had created  
attachment in people and was liked by the king. That minister had a

beautiful mare which went for grazing out-side the town. Seeing her hot-blooded a horse mated her on the mountain.

2. She returned to the town and was marked by the minister as endowed with all good signs and pregnant. He protected her, kept her in his mansion and fed her on oily eatables. On a pleasant and sweet day, a beautiful colt, swift like the wind, was born to her. Sky-coloured, tall, curved-faced, slender in the middle and broad in chest, with long sneeze and terrific neighing, fit for the harness, copper-like in palate, fickle in eyes and having soft hair in ears, it grew up in a few days. It appealed very much to the mind of the minister. It could not be matched by the heat of the sun or the wind. As it lived kept in an earthly house, a free parrot was watching it. As long as the young one of the mountain horse, mightily victorious, remained in the womb, a certain *Khecara*, assuming the form of a parrot, watched it day after day. 5 10

3. The *Khecara* become a parrot and established itself on the mountain-peak. With hundreds of pleasures as the wanderer of the sky, affectionately attached to its mate, as it lived happily and enjoyed pleasures for long, a good looking cowherd, virtuous, well-behaved, sportive like an infatuated elephant and having stout and long arms, came into the forest and sat there busy in amusement. He was seen by the parrot with its eyes possessing good qualities, and was wilfully addressed in soft words moving the heart, " You take me, oh cowherd, and carry me instantly to the town and going to the king give me to him for five hundred gold. " 5 10

4. Hearing that speech and thinking over it the wise one, with the parrot which was humble, submissive and respectable in mind, came quickly to the town. Throwing his sight, in a moment he saw there a prosperous merchant caught by a brothel-keeper who was telling him in sweet words, " You are a prince; do not become ignorant. Your eldest son, in dream, has slept with my daughter as she slept at home, at ease, unattached and in peaceful harmony. Give wealth to her setting aside your pride. " The great noise of this spread through the market. No man was able to extricate the merchant as he stood being caught. 5

5. Then the good and courageous parrot spoke affectionately. " Oh merchant, tell it to me so that I might avoid the quarrel. " Then the merchant told him the cause of the quarrel. Hearing that, the parrot who had reached the ocean of knowledge, said to the merchant " Give wealth to my well-dressed sister. " Hearing the divine words, his mind was struck with leniency. Having brought wealth as he began to give it all to the bawd, he was told by the parrot well-versed in the ways of policy " Bring also a mirror, oh merchant; I would give some unique wealth. " That also was brought by him. Instantly, the parrot threw the reflection ( of the wealth ) in the mirror ( and said ) " Take that wealth, oh sister ! " Her depth of mind was known to him and she was similar to the self-willed one\*. Then the bawd said " Oh mischievous, crooked parrot, can a reflection be caught ? " Hearing this a reply was given to her " Can one get ornaments in dream, oh fickle one ? "

6. When the bawd was defeated by the parrot, the merchant justly said to the parrot " Count this wealth of gold and taking it do what you like. " Hearing this, the parrot spoke so that the merchant was astonished in mind. " What shall I do with gold ? I attract the minds of good people. " Hearing that purity of feelings of the parrot, he made the large gift to the cowherd. The cowherd was then told by the parrot " Take me to the royal gate. " In a moment he who was the home of rich wisdom was brought to the royal gate. The gatekeeper was addressed by the parrot " Friend, whose mind is broadened by a good pearl garland†, report me soon to your king, oh honest one ! I shall see his face delightful to the eyes and resembling the full moon. "

7. The gatekeeper told the king thus " Oh lord of lords, a parrot is waiting outside. " Hearing that, the king caused it to be brought in and with lotus-like face, accosted it. Then the parrot, lifting up its leg, greeted the king with a blessing " Oh king with arms long like the trunk of an elephant, live long, as long as as the heavenly river flows. " Pleased in mind the king asked of the parrot " Who are you and why have you come ? Tell me truly. " The sky-wandering animal replied fabricating a

\* This line is more significant in the sense that the *Kadavaka* is composed in *Samanika* metre.

† The line suggests that the metre of the *Kadavaka* is *Mauktikadama*.

false account. The parrot said " Oh king, there were five hundred parrots in a silk-cotton tree. As I lived there, they were told by me " Let us cut quickly this creeper. " It was then eagerly bitten by them. In the mean while a multitude of *Bhillas*, with eyes red like *Gunja* and dark in colour arrived there. Mounting upon the tree they soon entrapped in a net the nests of the parrots. Then we all parrots were caught. I then thought of some plan in my mind. 10

8. Then all the parrots were told by me " Remain for a moment feigning to be dead. " Having mounted ( the tree ), a *Bhillu* saw them all and threw them down thinking them to be life-less. Then they flew away in all the ten directions. I turned my way to a hermitage. I learnt all the sciences and enjoyed life on the peak of the mountain. There I saw the horse of the mountain mating with the mare in heat. A very beautiful colt has been born of them. Its feet would not touch the earth-surface. I knew it, being a *Vidyādhara* and have told it to you being over-powered by affection. It is now grazing in the house of the minister. " Hearing this the king immediately went there. Reaching the house of the minister, the king said to him " I have no purpose for gems and jewels; my desires will be satisfied by your horse. " 5 10

9. Bearing sorrow at heart, the minister gave it to him. Taking the horse, he went to his palace and put the saddle on the beautiful one. The king mounted it along with the parrot. The long-armed one took it on a round. The parrot warned " Oh lord, do not give any stroke; it will lose its temper. " Unnoticed by the parrot, the king gave a whip-stroke out of curiosity. Instantly, the horse flew through the sky and went far beyond the sea. The king, feeling fatigued, asked the parrot " Where can clean water be obtained, friend ? " Then the parrot, going into the sky, carefully looked for water. Returning, the parrot told him " Come quick to the sea. " Going there, he saw a hundred maidens sporting in the sea. By the words of the parrot the king worshipped the god of that place. 5 10

10. After finishing their bath and worship of the gods, the party of maidens returned home. At that time the parrot took the king after them. Reaching the *Chohāra* island and coming to the house of the maidens, bringing about the union of the hearts, the parrot said at that moment " Oh king, you marry instantly this *Ratnalekhā* of golden and 5

divine body. It has long been foretold by divine sages that she would be married by a person like you." Hearing that, the king told her of lotus-like large eyes, "Oh beautiful maid, do you grasp the words that the parrot is saying?" Hearing that, the maid said, her words faltering on account of love, "I have accepted your service in my mind. How can the words of the parrot go false, oh lord of men?" 10

11. Hearing those pleasing words, the king married her immediately. In love, they enjoyed a thousand pleasures. Then, one day, the wife said, showing excessive love "Oh lord of men, I would see your home." Hearing her pleasant words, the king prepared a boat. He filled it with attractive gems and decorated it with beautiful flags. Mounted on it with the parrot, the horse and his wife, the lord of men shone forth like the god of gods. That boat was drifted on by the wind to another island in the sea. When it touched a deserted island on another day, the king felt anxious in his mind. He then spoke to the parrot "How is the night to be passed here, oh friend?" Hearing that the parrot replied "Oh king, do not sleep very forgetfully." 5 10

12. The horse, the woman, the parrot and the king, all the four, with firm mind, established four watches. During the watch of the king, the boat, along with the horse, was quickly carried away by thieves. At sunrise when the king sees, he does not find the boat and the horse. Then the king reported the fact to the parrot "I know not which way the boat has gone." Bearing sorrow in mind, the parrot then told the king immediately "Cut logs of wood and tie them up soon so that you might easily cross the sea." Making that, the innocent king mounted upon it along with his wife and accompanied by the parrot. The ties of it were broken by the waves and the king wandered from land to land. Then the parrot flew to a banyan tree, the king was carried by the waves to *Kokana* while his beautiful wife, by dictates of fate, was carried to the town of *Khambhāyaca*. 5 10

13. There she was seen by a clever bawd *Lumbajhalambā*. She took *Ratnalekhā* home and the tender one removed her watery smell. Then the innocent one was told by *Lumbajhalambā* "Harlots do not become perfect without ornaments." Hearing that, the beautiful one said "Who-

ever would win me here in gambling, oh mother, shall sleep with me." 5  
 This she said. Then men were defeated by the woman in gambling.  
 Taking their wealth she gave it to the bawd and then put curds and boiled  
 rice in the courtyard. The flock of parrots residing in the bunyan tree of the  
 sea pecked at it and returned. Then that parrot inquired of them " Where  
 had you gone whence you have returned with food, oh friends ? " To him 10  
 the parrots told everything. They were then again asked by him " Take  
 me to that place where boiled rice has been offered by the young woman. "  
 Then he was immediately taken by them to the house of the harlot where  
 he was seen by her.

14. The parrot, as it pecked, shed profuse tears, seeing its young  
 mistress. She, knowing it to be the old parrot, called it to her, pronoun-  
 cing its name " Oh parrot, my brother, come here. Where is your master  
 living ? " " I know not, mistress, where the king has gone. " Disappoint-  
 ment grew in her mind. She was dissuaded by the parrot " Oh mistress, 5  
 purity of heart is destroyed in those who give way to sorrow. My mind  
 says, oh fawn-eyed lady, the master shall meet us having acquired pros-  
 perity. " Listening to the affectionate words of the parrot, she felt consoled  
 with pure feelings. Her fame advanced like the sea. Young men were  
 wrapped in good pearl garlands.\* Some-body told *Aridumana* " In the town 10  
 of *Khambhāyacca* no man can play the game of dice; none can defeat the  
 girl there. "

15. Listening to that with concentrated mind, the king imme-  
 diately went to *Khambhāyacca*. Reaching there, he quickly went to the  
 gambling house attracting the mind of all the gamblers. Sitting in their  
 midst he shone as if bearing the beauty of the full moon. With honour,  
 he won seven hundred gold from the kings. Giving wealth to jesters and 5  
 loafers, he went to the house of the harlots greedy of richness. He sent a  
 challenge to her whose fame in gambling had gone wide. He then himself  
 went there at night, where the young woman was sitting with the parrot.  
 He told her " Let us play the game of dice which is a harbinger of love, oh  
 beautiful one ! " By the king she was defeated and she became perplexed. 10  
 Then knowing him to be her husband she embraced him limb to limb.

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\* The line is more significant in suggesting that the Kadavaka is composed in *Maukikaduma* metro.

16. As the king lived there with her, a *Takka* came with horses. The king looked amongst them and made bargain with the *Takka*. The king called out by name and the horse looked at him turning its face. Whatever little price was settled, he gave the gold and bought it. Of the woman, the parrot, the king and the horse, the miserables, the union took place. Enjoying pleasures, they lived there, and then all the three ( four ? ) went to their own country. I have told you, friend, how that king, fallen into the sea, came back home. As he, great in multitudinous virtues, came back, even so your husband, oh innocent one, shall be united to you." Having told all this to her, the worshipful goddess, matchlessly tender in all her body, went immediately to her home, and, having her face like the moon, joined the gods. 5 10

17. Then *Rativegā*, depressed at heart, with face tender like lotus, followed instantly all that the goddess had recommended. Taking ample wealth, she, with body excellent like the fresh lotus-fibre, instantly divided it all amongst the poor, and gave good food to the hunger-stricken. As she lived there with devotion, meditating in mind upon the feet of Lord Jina, bending with the weight of the observance of *Ratnāvālī* fast, bearing the pearl-garland in the form of the *Muktāvālī* fast, shining with the flowers of the *Kusumāñjali*, observing the powerful *Palyopama* fast, going by the *Shastras* in the form of the fast of the four scriptures, and steadying her mind upon the ritual of the *Vasubhāra*, one day, *Kanakaprabhā* brought *Karakanda* there. *Rativegā* saw her husband; her tears grew through joy and the slender-bodied one flashed forth like lightning as if a cloud laden with water ( had been seen ) by the female peacock. 5 10

18. *Rativegā* then accorded all great honour to *Kanakaprabhā*. Satisfaction grew amongst all the attendants and amongst the feudatories and ministers who were astonished in their mind. Having lived there for some days with joy, king *Karakanda* started off. Touring upon the land, he came to the *Dravida* country, bearing hostility. There, somebody reported, in an instant, to the *Codū*, the *Cera* and the *Pandya* kings " An enemy has come upon you, oh lord. Let it be so arranged that he may go away from a distance. " Hearing that they met in half a moment and going to *Karakanda*, fought with him. Elephants fell upon elephants, chariots upon chariots, horses upon horses and men upon men. Red with 5 10



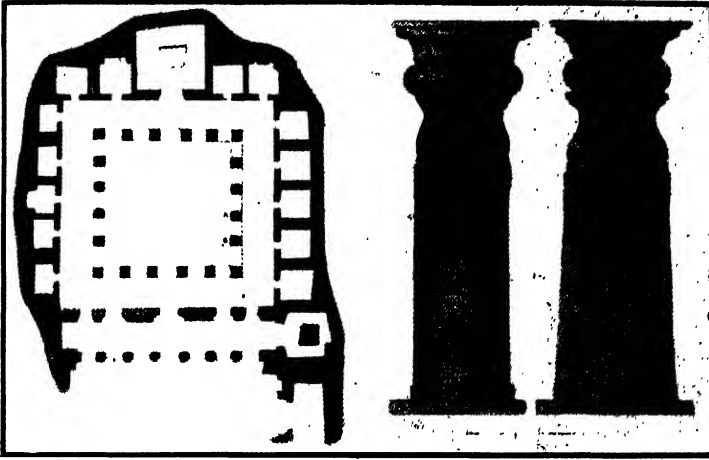
rage, they engaged in a fierce combat. Banner-posts, umbrellas and heads fell down. Entrails shook, men stumbled and great warriors, greedy of fame, met. They put up such a great fight that even the gods in heaven were terrified. Karakanda caught them on the battlefield and rubbed their crests with his feet. But seeing *Jina* images on their crowns, Karakanda felt very remorseful. 15

19. " Alas, alas ! what have I, a fool, done ? I struck even a *Jina*-image with my foot. As a result of this sin, I know not in what evil form of life I shall have to live." Disturbed at heart, with eyes closed, he released the *Coda* kings " That I vanquished you in battle, that I rubbed your crests with feet, forgive it all, my friends ! Reoccupy your hereditary kingdoms." Hearing that, they made a reply " Our sons will serve you." Saying so to the *Campā* king, they instantly made their residence in the forest. Counting their bodies as straw, the tender-limbed, having performed penances, attained the highest heaven. Karakanda marched out thence towards the city of *Tera*. He reached that region of the forest where the beautiful lady *Madanāvali* was abducted. 10

20. As he lived there honourably, the *Khecara* restored Madanāvali to him. The *Vidyādhara* then quickly narrated feelingly the events of past life. " I was a serpent in my previous birth. Wandering about, I crept into your house. Then I saw, in the cage, the pigeon accompanied by its mate. I caught it by the leg, struggling. You then arrived there casually walking. It was released by you instantly and was kindly given the *Navakāra*. It became a *Khecara* as a result of it. I glided away from there, escaping you. One day, I was crushed under the hoof of a horse. A sage recited the sacred formula in my ear. As a result of that, I became a *Khecara*. I saw you, having come here. On account of the old quarrel, I took away your wife. I have told you this secret of mine. I am now fully your servant." He then bowed to his feet with bent head, " Whatever crime I have committed, oh lord ! forgive it; I shall not leave your service." Having honoured the *Khecara* with a gift, the king went to *Campā*, conquering the earth. He lived there, ruling the kingdom for many days, in the golden, divine palace. 15

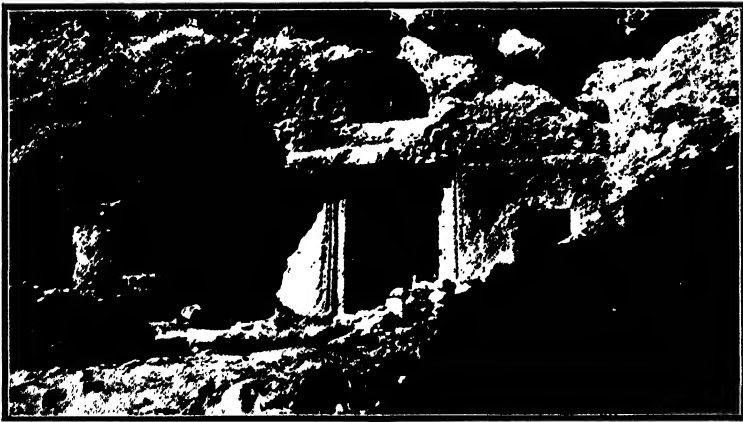
Here ends, in the life of the great king *Karakanda*, composed by Sage *Kanakamura*, which is an ornament to the ears of the holy and which presents the richness of the fruit of the desire-giving tree of the five auspicious rites, the eighth chapter describing the conquest of the earth by *Karakanda* and his entry into *Campapurī*.

SECTION VIII.



११. गुफा नं. ३ व उसके स्तम्भों का नकशा.  
 Plan of cave No. 3 and the design of its pillars  
 in the hall.

( Page 43, intro. )



१२. तेरापूर की गुफा नं. ४.  
 Cave No. 4 at Tarāpura.

( Page 43, intro. )



## CHAPTER IX

1. As the king of *Campā*, surrounded by wise people, lived there in happy enjoyment, the keeper of the garden came into the council-hall where the king was sitting. He was asked by king *Karakanda* " Tell me for what purpose you have come. " He said " oh lord of men, whom people meditate upon and remember in their mind, at whose sight a lion resorts to peace and would not pounce upon the frontal globes of the elephant, at whose sight those that bear mutual enmity assume tenderness in their mind, at whose sight some take *Anuratas* and do not devote their mind to any body leaving the *Jina*, by some have been taken in their mind the *Gruva vratas* and by others the *Sikshā vratas*, who appears to be the abode of righteousness and home of restraint as if he were the excellent *Jina* in the guise of an ascetic, such a good sage endowed with knowledge and fame, by the name of *Sitayajñata*, has arrived in the garden. " Hearing these words, *Karakanda* got up from the throne the very moment and advanced seven steps, folding his hands and recollecting in mind the feet of the excellent sage.

2. Then the drum of joy was immediately ordered to be beaten by the king who was pleased. Hearing its sound, the faithful persons who were enjoying happiness, met together in half a moment. Some proud, tender-bodied woman started with her affection fixed upon the lotus-feet of the sage. Some one walked forth producing a jingling sound by her anklets as if she was singing the virtues of the sage. Some one did not care for her husband going ( by her side ) but thought in her heart of the sight of the sage. Some one, filling a plate with rice and frank-incense, walked with great-haste carrying her child. Some one walked along giving out profuse scent as if a *Vidyādhari* was shining forth on the surface of the earth. A certain lady, with face like the full moon, walked along, bearing lotuses in her hand. Being delighted to hear the sound of the drum, all faithful persons met there together very soon.

3. Attached to the *Jinendra Dharma*, devoted to the feet of the great sage, splendid like the lustre of gold, having eyes like a lotus-leaf and arms long and stout, knowing all the *Sāstras*, having a body with faultless joints, as he passed by the market, he saw there a miserable woman crying " Alas, I am confounded ", beating both the sides of her belly, weeping with profuse tears, causing grief to people, making the mind bewildered, bearing the dress of a mad person, rolling in a swoon and falling upon the ground. The king heard that sound like the roar of the sea. *Karakanda* asked a certain man " Why does this poor woman cry producing pain in the heart by her lamentations and herself dieing in delirium ? "

4. Then he told the facts to the king, " On account of which she became so miserable, listen to that cause, my good lord ! As she enjoyed incessant pleasures, a son was luckily born to her. But it was snatched away from her by Death. For this, the woman laments woefully and throws herself through affection. She does not leave the side of her son. She does not forget him in mind. Hearing these words, the king of kings entertained feelings of detachment from the world " Fie, fie upon this ugly mortal world. The personal enjoyments of men are the causes of their woe. Like the ocean is the extent of misery here, while the happiness of enjoyments is only comparable to a drop of honey. Alas, where man dies with scorched body and crying hoarse, who, except a shameless voluptuary, would feel attachment there ? "

5. Who is conceived in the womb through *Karma*, he is removed by the god of death to his own abode. The child which is fondled by a young woman, is marched off to his own town by Fate. Who attains fresh youth, him also the powerful god of death walks away with. The old man who is caught by a hundred diseases, is also mis-handled by the messengers of Death. Along with *Balabhadra* even *Hari* of matchless prowess, was stealthily taken away by Fate. Who conquered the earth divided into six parts, these emperors were led off by time. The *Vidyāllharas*, the *Kinnaras* the *Khecaras* and the mighty *Suras* have all fallen in to the mouth of Death. The lord of the immortals as well as the lord of the serpents, none are spared by Death in taking its toll. It does not forego a learned Brahmana,

nor leave an ascetic devoted to penances. Neither the rich nor the poor escapes as when a conflagration is ablaze in the forest.

6. Whatever body fate creates, the beauty of man is not stable there. The charming youth that grows, is cast out, no body knows where, by destiny. Whatever other qualities dwell in the body, it is not known which way they go. If the qualities of the body were stable, sages would not practise detachment from the world. Not stopping anywhere like the ears 5 of an elephant, fortune vanishes under one's very eyes. As mercury held in the palm of the hand, oozes down, so a woman being dis-affected soon walks away. Whose eyebrows, eyes, words and gait are all crooked, who can make her upright? She does not mind deserting her kinsmen and friends; she is fickle and mean like the friendship of the wicked. Whoever 10 meditates upon this idea of fickleness entertaining a feeling of detachment, becomes the ornament of the house of gods, having a very graceful and charming body.

7. Resting at night and subduing the *Suras* in battle, when the calamity comes and the heart goes to sleep, nothing in him throbs, rises or sits. Let him enter a cave, follow heaven, climb the heavenly mountain, place his body in a cage, be fully guarded by his kinsmen, friends and children wielding lances in their hands, be protected by *Mantras* and be 5 attended by a host of warriors, still he would not be saved by them all. *Baladeva*, the wielder of the disk, the leader of the gods, the *Khecara* in the sky, *Yama*, *Varuna*, the supporter of the earth, none can afford shelter. Whoever contemplates in his mind, day after day, this idea of 10 helplessness, graceful in body and enjoying pleasures, is soon courted by the heavenly women.

8. What happiness is there for one revolving in the cycle of existence? He gets various unpleasant woes. In hell he is tormented by many hellish beings with whom he contracted enmity of yore. There, he experiences great afflictions which can not be imagined by the mind. Being 5 born amongst lower animals opposed to each other by birth, they have to undergo the gagging, piercing, beating, splitting of the body and the like. Even in humanity, a man, being suppressed, pines uneasily in his heart. Born

in the world of gods, he, being inconsiderate, feels woeful in his mind at the sight of others' prosperity. As the dancing girl assumes various forms, even so life takes various bodies. Whichever person studiously throws his sight on the world, tell me, what he did not obtain in the world being himself the mine of all high-class gems. 10

9. There is no good helpmate of the soul, who could save it from falling into hell. Friends, relatives, sons and dear brothers, these render no help to the departing soul. One's mother and father weep but do not go even a foot-step with the soul. Wealth does not go out of the house even a step; it alone experiences the fruit of piety and sin. The body falls in blazing fire; it alone mounts to the home of death. Where no happiness is found even for the twinkling of an eye there single-handed it suffers misery. Amongst serpents, ichneumons, lions and dwellers of the forest, the soul alone is born helplessly. In the beautiful towns of the *Saras*, *Khccarus* and *Kinnaras* it alone enjoys life as long as it lives. Whoever follows this view adorning his body with goodness, shines forth alone and free of the body, at the place of eternity which is the abode of happiness. 5 10

10. This is what the sage holding numerous virtues, declares. He declares it all alien to the soul. What is nourished with hundreds of drugs, even that body is separate from the soul. Eyes with beautiful pupils, large and pleasing, are no part of the soul. The tongue resembling the leaf of a tree, also stands apart from the soul. The richness of the body, touch, smell and ears, and the excellence of beauty, is all quite separate from the soul. The other qualities that are found in the body, all of them, go detached from the soul. The excessive fatness and fineness of the body are far removed from the soul. The four, anger and others, as well as virtue and vice, which are *Karmic* entities, are alien to the self. Which ever person meditates in his mind upon this idea with firmness, attains the highest status and becomes bright, absolved from body and excellent. 5 10

11. Tell me what quality shines forth in this body which has been given the ornament of impurity by nature? The fickle eyes that become sportive, are defiled by lots of evils. Tell me what purity is there in the cavity of the nose whose excreta is visibly impure. How do people

imagine innumerable qualities in the lip which is flooded with a current of saliva ? What merit is seen in the breasts which, like wounds, are full of pus ? They are grown up balls of thick flesh; who would feel an attachment for them which are so defiled ? What do wise people say about the middle zone ? It sheds impurities at two points. Where fat, blood, flesh and bones are assembled, tell me, what cause of purity is there ? Tell me what man in the world would feel attachment for it, if he observes inner and outer purity ? Whichever person would think of this as impure by nature being produced by semen and blood, him this matchless idea would bring on to the path of salvation. 5 10

12. As water is collected in the ocean, even so a multitude of *Karmas* flows in. The soul contracts *Karmas* as an invisible point of iron is caught by a magnet. By the loss of the right; faith, *Karmas* are contracted owing to the false belief. The guileless lord *Jina* declares that *Karma* comes in as a result of non-abstinence. The inflow of the *Karmas* takes place by falling into anger, pride, deceit and greed. If one forms the habit of controlling the mind, the enemy *Karma* can not be born. If one indulges in violent speech, who can prevent the *Karmas* meeting him ? Whoever uses his body for violence, makes love with *Karmas*. Having given rise to a slight cause for *Karmas*, if one contemplates in his heart upon this idea, he is blessed; that man, without delay, relishes the juice of eternal bliss. 5 10

13. Whoever, being firm-minded, holds up right faith, checks the wicked false sight. Whoever conducts himself with pure forgiveness, gets rid of the water of anger, the cause of misery. Whoever conducts himself with pure gentleness, his pillar of pride surely goes off. Whichever noble person sets his mind on straight-forwardness, becomes an antidote to the poison of fraud. Whoever is indifferent even towards a beautiful body, certainly vanquishes the lion of greed. Whichever good man shall follow religion with his heart, shall arrest the monkey mind. Whoever worships the passionless ( *Jina* ) with adoration, immediately destroys wicked desires. Whoever observes all the forms of religion, keeps pure at heart and practises meditation and concentration, escapes low birth. Whoever, being endowed with forgiveness and self-restraint and being an abode of virtues, visibly checks these ( evil tendencies ), he, having enjoyed the pleasures of heaven, bends his way towards perfection. 5 10



14. *Nirjarā*, which destroys attachment, is considered to be of two kinds, fruitful and fruitless. The multifold *Karmas* that are collected in the past and are created now, have to be borne in experience. Who emaciates his body by the rays of the sun during summer, passes the rainy season under a tree and bears the frost on his head during winter, he confidently gets rid of the *Karmas*. Who bears the unbearable weight of penance, wears out his body by fasts and checks irrelevant talk, he shatters all the *Karmas*. Who controls his mind from wandering outside, that man destroys the *Karma* in his mind immediately. Who regulates his meals according to the waning and waxing of the moon, who prefers sour gruel for food, who adopts various forms of physical austerities, who bears the twenty-two trials and who foregoes the two kinds of worldly possessions that man performs fruitless *Nirjarā*. Whose *Karmas* exhaust by themselves, in his case the *Nirjarā* is fruitful. Whichever person, being pure in mind, shatters his *Karma* by mind, speech and body, having enjoyed happiness amongst gods, does surely make his abode in salvation.

15. This universe is divided into three parts. It is fourteen chains ( *raju* ) in height. The first ( part ) is the abode of hell in the shape of an overturned, shallow cup. The second is the abode of animals, which is immeasurable, and is like a bell. It is the animal world. Where the immortals have no self-restraint but have enjoyments, that is the world of the immortals resembling a drum. Above it is the well-known region of perfection where misery is not to be found even for the twinkling of an eye. It is described by the many highly qualified sages as held fast by three circles of winds. As the sun is poised in the sky, even so, this world is not supported by any thing. The sky is inactive, what else? Even so, no person has created the world. Having observed the five great vows, who applies his mind to this idea of the universe, that man, blessed and lucky, enjoys numerous heavenly pleasures.

16. May there arise devotion to the lotus-like feet of lord *Jina*. May I be born in the family of the faithful endowed with right faith, knowledge and conduct. In every life, may the five vows of the two kinds be mine. May the beautiful teachings of *Jina* by means of which the essence of existence is known, be available to me. May I have devotion for the ocean-like sages who hold peace, restraint, religious practices and

observances in high esteem. May I have devotion for the beautiful ten-fold piety which brings about the happiness of salvation. May the fourteen 'search-lights' that remove old age, birth and death, flash forth in my mind. May the fourteen 'states of qualities' be clear to me and may the qualities of the perfected be firmly fixed in my mind. Who brought into his heart, soon, this idea, having followed it with wisdom, he profusely adorned, in half an instant, the face of the lady salvation. 10

17. *Dharma* is characterised by the ten qualities. Fruitful is the birth of him who observes it. By *dharma* horses are obtained and excellent *chowries* are sportively waved over him. By *dharma* one would sport in celestial cars and move about in chariots, on elephants or by other conveyances. By *dharma* one would get ample richness which is the essence of the jewels obtainable from the great ocean-the world. By *dharma* various enjoyments become available and people do not transgress his orders. By *dharma* the goddess of speech stays at the tongue and one obtains the beautiful desires of his heart, oh brother ! By *dharma* seven-storeyed buildings and excellent gems giving various pleasures (are obtained). By *dharma* the gods worship the excellent *Jinas*; by *dharma* all may become great gods or lords of men. By *dharma* an accomplished woman, the doom of the infatuated young men, becomes yours. By *dharma* are born *Damodaras*, the excellent *Jinas*, *Prati-Kesavas*, *Sankaras*, and the *Suras* in heaven. By *dharma* all those good fortunes are born as also *Haladharas* and *Cakradharas*. 5 10 15

18. Reflecting upon these ideas in his mind and making himself averse to sensual pleasures, counting a host of women as straw and speaking words pleasant to the ears, steadying the fickle mind, he ( i. e. the king ) reached the pleasure-garden. He saw the extensive pleasure-garden resounding with the noise of the *Kinnaras* and *Khecaras*. In that garden he saw the repository of goodness, who was a shower for suppressing the fire of anger and the like, whose body was resplendent with the rays of knowledge, who was a dart in the heart of the huntsman Cupid, a wrestler to vanquish the warrior infatuation, the residence of the tenfold *dharma*, the fire to consume the fuel of antagonistic philosophies, who was attached to the face of the lady in the form of severe penance, and was free from the shackles of *Karma*, who was destructive to birth and death, the home of 5 10

the twofold austerities, and who was the excellent forehead mark on the face of the lady salvation.

19. At his sight, he was thrilled in all his limbs like lotuses at the touch of the sun-rays. Having gone round thrice and bowing to his lotus-like feet, he sang a hymn " Be victorious, oh hot sun to destroy the darkness ! You have brought the lords of gods, men and serpents to your feet. Be victorious, oh thunderbolt to the great mountain of pride; be victorious, oh incomparable, full tank of salvation. Be victorious, oh axe to cut the tree of delusion; be victorious, oh boatsman in the ocean of the four forms of life. You remove the sin of those who bow even from a distance, as the sun is, by nature, the dispeller of darkness. Whoever recalls you to mind every day, soon attains to the town of salvation." Having adored the lotus-feet of the excellent sage, he sat down in front of the home of penances. He then said " Oh master, reveal to me the highest religion which is free from deception. Tell me that, kindly, oh master, by practising which the multitude of woes be destroyed, the incomparable happiness of salvation may increase and which may give a right lead to well-meaning, faithful people. 5 10 15

20. Hearing those words of him the sage who had shaken off Cupid spoke. He told him the excellent *dharma* which leads to good birth " The tree of religion, oh king, is divided into two parts. Being sprinkled over with the water of holy observances, it grows steadily. Having obtained a human birth, one should, with pure heart, worship the Jina and hold the feet of sages in his mind. He should read the scriptures and observe the forms of restraint. He should pass the days in bearing the useful burden of rules and austerities. He should bestow the four kinds of charity upon the three kinds of deserving, holy recipients either going to the temple of the *Jina* and bringing him with devotion or receiving him in the home as he happens to come to the house during his tour at the proper time. If a sage arrives at his house at noon, being devoted to the sages with pure mind, he should say ' Stay ' and receive him. Then offering him a wooden seat he should wash his lotus-feet and honour even that water ( used for washing ). He should then worship him with sandal rice, flowers, eatables, lamp, frank-incense and nuts. He should adore his feet with a handful of water. Whichever person conducts himself by the 5 10 15

six professional duties and whose body is covered with the six religious duties, he ridding himself of the inauspicious humours, applies his mind to the *Jina* image. 20

21. Why talk much, oh best of men ! Whoever holds right faith in his heart- the right faith which comes from the belief in the excellent *Jina* and which is spoiled by a false belief, the right faith which comes from a confidence in the realities and the remedying of the faults of doubt and the like, whoever, again, abstains from liquor, flesh, honey, butter, bunyan, 5  
fig, *pilli*, *khinni*, *phenphari* and *umbari*, and the five *udumbaris*, whoever neither gambles nor drinks wine and has no desire for flesh, who shuns harlots charming to the eyes, and does not indulge in the sinful hunting, who does never steal others' wealth and avoids, from a distance, the women 10  
of others, who eschews the seven vices with all consideration like a large poison-tree- he enjoys unbroken happiness and is not feasted upon by the demon-misery.

22. Nobody becomes great, oh king, without religious observances; with sacred vows, even a poor man becomes respectable. These are summarised into two classes-vows for the householders and those for ascetics. The *anuvratas* are said to be less rigorous while the same, observed very 5  
minutely, become *Mahāvratas*. Who protects the lives of the mobile animals, that man holds the first vow. Who does not speak false in a broad sense, that wise man wields the second vow. Who does not acquire wealth by stealing, he observes the third vow. Who regards the wife of another as mother, he maintains the fourth vow, oh king. Who sets a limit to his 10  
worldly possessions, he, oh king, keeps the fifth vow. Who abstains from eating at night as well as going into the directions ( beyond a set limit ) and shuns tying cattle with ropes, he, lessening the volume of his enjoyments and pleasures, easily gets delight in the heavenly home.

23. Who looks upon all creatures with equanimity, who reflects upon the religious observances in his heart, and who eschews distressful and violent feelings, that good man maintains the customary vow. Who observes the four grief-removing fasts in a month on the two eighth and fourteenth 5  
days, whichever good man gives alms of the four kinds, who bestows upon creatures compassion as well as knowledge and who affords medical treatment to the diseased, he surely follows heaven. Who at the meal-time,

gives to the deserving, food and drink with affection, or gives food to the poor and hungry through compassion, and who, at last, gives up his breath in penance with a steady mind, who observes all these difficult *Anuvratas*, 10  
*Gunavratas* and *Sikṣāvratas*, he, being covetous of the face of the bride eternity, shall obtain a succession of happiness.

24. The religion of the householders is like this, oh king ! This is what the great sages of yore have declared. Listen, oh king, to the five vows of the ascetics where not a single fault is admissible. Who gives protection to the mobile and the immobile creatures, he enjoys pleasures by innumerable *lakhs*. Who does not tell a false story even for amusement, 5  
he out-wits the preceptor of gods in oratory. Who never misappropriates the wealth of others, he makes the mind of the lord of gods anxious. Who observes the ninefold celibacy, he attains the boundless happiness of salvation. Who avoids the two-fold worldly possessions, he crosses the great ocean of metempsychosis. Whoever holds the basic qualities, oh king, 10  
is embraced by the bride salvation. The secondary qualities of the sages are so many that no one is able to survey them, oh king. I have told you, oh lord of men, the *dharmas*, pleasant to the ears, which stands two-fold. Whichever person observes, according to his ability, these five vows, oh king, courts the golden and immortal, proud maid salvation, and 15  
he, without doubt, becomes her lord.

Here ends, in the life of the great king *Karakaṇḍu*, composed by Sage *Kurukamara*, which is an ornament to the ears of the holy and which presents the richness of the fruit of the desire-giving tree of the five auspicious rites, the ninth chapter called the listening to a religious discourse by *Karakanda*

## SECTION IX.

## CHAPTER X

1. Hearing that, the lord of *Campū* again asked the sage with bending head " Tell me, kindly, oh best of sages, what I ask you in a meek tone. If my body was so lovely, why this scab on my hand ? Tell me quickly. The husband of my mother was so much attached to her; by what *Karma* the separation took place, tell me ? By what *Karma* she was carried away by the elephant ? Why my wife was abducted by the *Khecara* ? " Hearing that, the sage revealed to him " Listen to what I say oh king ! Here, in the *Bharata* country, is the *Vaitāḍhya* mountain. On the southern side of it is the prosperous town of *Rathanepura* the circular. There, the *Khecara Nila* was the king. He was hard pressed by his coparceners; so he fled away to *Tera-pattana*. Residing there, he acquired a territory and built several *Jina* temples. There was a merchant named *Dhanamitra* who daily waited upon all learned men. A mine for the jewel of right faith, he had in his home for wife *Dhanawati*. He had a good cowherd *Dhanadatta* who did all that he was told to do; who, being virtuous, delighted her mind also, and whose body was adorned with gentle nature.

2. He, one day, at night, released the buffaloes and went towards the south with them. There, he saw a beautiful lake flowered with excellent lotuses like *Dharma*. The lotus-lake shone forth very brightly as if the sky with the stars had descended on earth. The white lotuses on the lotus-leaves looked like the royal parasols on the green earth. Or, being fully blossomed, they shone like rubies in a green receptacle. In the midst of it stood one lotus which looked like the moon adorned by the clusters of stars. Seeing it, a desire flashed forth in his mind and he entered the lake in order to fetch it joyfully. Entering into the water, he took the lotus as if he had, in a moment, plucked off the head of the lake. Taking it, as he came out, with his body excited with joy, his pure mind bloomed up by the possession of the full-blown flower.

3. As he walked away with that lotus, *Nāgakumāra*, the *Sura*, came there. The good *Sura* told the cowherd " I have been protecting this lake with great care. The flower which no body could take, not even a *Khecara*, a serpent or a *Sura*, has been taken away by you a man, oh fine fellow, I tell you with all respect. Now you shall obey these words of mine. 5  
Whoever be great, with his feet worshipped in the three worlds, and at whose sight sin quickly flies off, at his feet you shall offer this flower. If you do not obey my words, oh friend, I shall certainly kill you, oh innocent-minded ! " *Dhanadatta* went away having accepted the words uttered by the lord of serpents. He thought " My merchant is great as he 10  
is saluted by all good men. I shall worship his feet with this flower which has been guarded by the serpent-gods. "

4. So thinking, he went near the merchant and stood up humbly before him. The merchant then asked him " Why are you standing before me with folded hands ? " *Dhanadattu* said " Oh merchant, my father, I shall worship your feet with this lotus. " " Tell me the reason ? " Being so questioned he said " I plucked this flower from a lake and a *Sura* has 5  
told me " Whoever is great in the three worlds, worship him. If you do not worship, I shall kill you. " Hearing this, I have come, thinking, oh father, that I shall worship your feet. You are great and adorable by the people and so deserve to be worshipped with this flower. " Hearing this, the merchant said " Oh son, the king is greater than myself, oh 10  
good minded ! " The merchant then took him to the king's palace and saw the king in the *Jina* temple. Having repeated to him as before ( he said ) " You are great, as people bow to you. Therefore, I shall worship your feet with this flower obtained by me in the lake. " Hearing this, the king replied " Greater than myself is the sage, surely. " 15

5. All of them went in front of the good sage *Yosodhara* in order to offer that flower to him. " You are great, oh passionless, excellent sage ! I shall worship your feet with the lotus. " " I am not great " said the sage, " People esteem the famous god of gods, *Jinavara* as the greatest of all, who has become purified having destroyed the enemies- *Karmas*, who is 5  
bright with knowledge, and has achieved perfection. Worship Him, steeped in devotion. " Hearing his words, *Dhanadatta*, without washing his hands and feet, worshipped the *Jina* with that excellent lotus, as *Indra* did on

the *Meru* of yore. People offered felicitations to him whose mind was bursting with the flood of devotion. As a result of that single flower, he was born as the son of the king of *Campā* in you. Who glorifies the *Jina* with purity, he takes the lady salvation by the palm of his hand. The excellent *Jina*, the forehead-mark of the world, was worshipped with hands and feet splashed in mud. Therefore, this scab has come on to your hands and feet. I have told you this pleasant story. 10  
15

6. "Oh king, endowed with numerous virtues, friend, listen now to the story of your father. Here, in the *Bharata* country, is the town of *Srāvasti* where *Khecara* women mostly sport for long. There was a famous, sweet-tongued merchant by name *Nāgalatta*. His wife was named *Nāgalattā*. She was an *aruni* stick for producing the fire of anxiety. The great merchant would not leave her side and would not sleep any where ( else ) day or night. The merchant adopted a son who was fondled by the tender hands of his wife. This son of the merchant, oh king, grew up and became very gentle with his virtues. One day, this Brahmana boy whose arms were long and stout like the elephant-trunk, was seen by the lotus-eyed *Nāgalattī* who felt attached towards him and the lovely-bodied one began to think in her mind. 5  
10

7. She looked again and again at the youth as if he was visible Cupid incarnate. Like new gold in appearance, with eyes like those of a fawn, she soon became perverted in her mind. Being shot with the sharp arrow of Cupid in all her body, nothing appeared pleasant to her heart. She would shake her hands, bear horripilation, exhibit her line of hair to him, show her breasts and loosen the tie of skirt. Say what a person blinded by love, may not do. Being overpowered by the bunch of the arrows of the flower-armed, the wayward one did not feel apprehensive of any body, not even of the elderly gentlemen whose minds were prepared for the welfare of the next world. She did not fear her son or relatives, nor fight shy of her dearest mother. Was not that mine of all virtues, clever-minded and modest youth addressed by her in tender terms ? 5  
10

8. Hearing those words, he shut his ears with his upraised, tender hands; and broadening his eyes and shaking his head, he, thinking her to be wicked, said "Alas, mother, oh mother ! what do you say this, as if you have been thoroughly intoxicated by wine ? I am your son and you



are my mother. What grace is there in your telling me this? Do you 5  
 not remember your high parentage which bears the excellence of the sky?  
 Respected as you are with honours and gifts, why have you resorted to  
 this rashness, oh mother? How is it that your intellect, which was the  
 delight to the eyes and ears of people, has become so perverted?" Interr-  
 rupting his speech and grasping him by the hand, the love-stricken woman 10  
 made him quiet. A woman attracts the mind of even gods like *Harī*,  
*Hara*, *Brahmā*, and *Indra*; what can a poor, stupid man, fallen in to her  
 clutches, do?

9. By nature, every one has the feeling of love and thinks of  
 woman in his heart with one mind. If he gets her consent, then, tell me,  
 is the woman to be disregarded? Whose mind does not shake in her  
 company, he obtains the way to perfection, oh lord of men. So, in the  
 mean while, the sun set. After many hours, even the sun went to sleep, 5  
 as it were. The multicoloured evening pervaded the sky; she was, as it  
 were, the bride of the sky, dressed red. Thick darkness spread about  
 where an adulteress can follow many men. *Nāgadattā*, infatuated with love,  
 thought of the darkness in her heart and embraced that *Brahmana* who  
 bit her lip. But, in the meantime, the moon rose up in a moment, 10  
 arousing sorrow in the mind of the unchaste woman. Then the  
 merchant observed her conduct and instantly retired to forest. Having  
 practised penance, he broke all ties and went to heaven, where, having  
 enjoyed happiness, he died again, and, in course of days, came into the  
 womb of *Vasumatī* as the son of king *Vasupālu* in the town of *Campā*. 15  
 That gracious *Dhādivāhana*, beloved of the people and foremost in the  
 world, having stout arms, meditated upon the Five Teachers on the  
 mountain, occupied the topmost heaven, and became immortal.

10. That *Brahmana*, as a result of adultery, wandered in to the  
 cycle of existence. Having experienced misery in an inaccessible thicket of  
 the forest, he was born an elephant in the country of *Kaśī*. Under the  
 arrangement of some *Karma*, it became the best elephant of the king of  
*Campā*. Having cohabited with a stranger, *Nāgadattā* experienced misery 5  
 in the great ocean of transmigration. Here, in the *Bharata* country, is the  
 town *Tāmralipti*, seeing which the lord of the gods does not feel satiated.  
 There was the good merchant *Vasumitra*, who came to have *Nāgadattā*

for his wife. As they lived in enjoyment, one day, two daughters were born to them. The first was named *Dhanavati* and the second *Dhanasri*. 10  
In the town of *Nālanda*, there was the merchant *Dhanadatta* whose wife was *Dhanamitrā*. His son named *Dhanapāla*, a patron of panegyrists, became first the husband of *Dhanavati*.

11. In the town of *Kausambi* there was the merchant *Vasupāla* whose wife was *Vasumati* a source of pleasure. He got a son named *Vasudatta*, the vanquisher of his foes and devoted to the lotus-feet of Jina. *Dhanasri*, the basket of virtues, was given to him as *Candi* was given to *Iśa* the lord of men. She passed many days in the enjoyment of pleasures and 5 sports. Then, one day, *Vasumitra* was snatched away by the cruel-handed messengers of Death. Out of sorrow, *Nagadattā* left *Kausambi* and went to the house of her daughter. Knowing her mother to be without any religious vows, the lotus-eyed *Dhanasri*, devoted to the lotus-feet of the sages, took her instantly to the Jina temple and gave her the vow of 10 abstaining from food at night, (saying) "Do not take your food at night, oh mother." Hearing that, the mother replied "Wonderful is this system of religious vows and practices." Having bowed to the feet of the sage with bending head, the excessively good woman took the vow in her mind. Knowing it to be a means of getting over the cycle of existence, 15 destroyer of all ills and giver of many excellences, the mother of *Dhanasri* took the vow of abstaining from food at night as it was revealed to her.

12. Then, *Nagadattā*, one day, went to the house of *Dhanavati*. As she lived there for many days, her elder daughter violated her vow of night. As it was violated once, so it was successively violated thrice. Then, for the fourth time, *Nāgadattā* went to the house of *Dhanasri* with pure mind. Here *Nagadattā* was, in course of time, carried away by the hurrying messen- 5 gers of Death. In *Kausambi* there was *Vasumati* the agreeable wife of king *Vasupāla*. *Nagadattā* was born her daughter exceedingly beautiful. At her birth, the mother *Vasumati*, by the ripeness of *Karma*, was overtaken by a serious disease. So, the king placed her in a box and threw it in the current of the Jumna. Being made of precious stones, it shone forth 10 brightly on the dark waters of the Jumna, like the brilliant jewel on the crest of the female serpent. It moved on from its place.

13. There was another ( box ) made of wood in which the first one was concealed. As it was beautifully made without any leak, it fell in to the Ganges being carried by the current. At places, it wavered by the waves, at places, it fell into a whirl-pool and at places it floated on very smoothly, thus exhibiting the beauty of a boat on the wide sea. After some days, it reached *Kusumapura* where lived the gardener's wife *Kusumadattā*. She went to the Ganges for water and saw the box floating on. Taking it out, she went home with it. Both of them stood delighted with great expectations. As they opened it and looked in, they saw a female child wrapped in a jewelled shawl. In course of days, she attained youth and fell into the sight of your father. She, who had become known amongst people by the name of *Padmāvati*, charming by the lustre of her body and very smooth, was married by your father, and, in time, you came into her womb. On that occasion, she mounted on the great elephant and rode about the town. The elephant, bearing the old infatuation, carried her off trembling with fear. 5 10 15

14. She escaped from it some how and went to the dreadful garden. A certain gardener took her home, but his wife soon quarrelled with her. Afflicted with grief, she went to the cemetery where you were born. I have told you the facts. Listen now to the account of *Mudānāvali*: mysterious is the destiny of creatures. Having obtained birth in the species of dove, she became a female-pigeon pleasing to the eyes. Feedings on curds and boiled rice in the cage, as she lived sporting with her mate, there came a snake gliding, as if the dreadful god of death had arrived. Both of them were caught by the legs by it, but you kindly rushed and saved them. By the *Navakāra*, she has been born in her who has her affections fastened on you. The pigeon and the snake became *Khecara*s on account of the *Navakāra* obtained from a sage. Out of jealousy did the snake *Khecara* carry away your wife to his own home. 5 10

15. Whatever you asked me, oh king, I have told you to my ability." Hearing that, the king was wonderstruck and thought in mind of practising austerities. In the mean while, *Padmāvati* arrived

where the sage was revealing the charming religion. She adored the sage devoutly bending her head and called out her son in sweet tone. Then she asked the sage who was the embodiment of knowledge " Tell me oh master, of some religious practice which may serve as a strong bolt to the house of misery and hell and by means of which my female sex may be changed. " To her who was afraid of the great ocean of existence, who had abandoned all pleasures and numerous comforts, and who was feeling miserable, the great ascetic compassionately preached the religious practice that may lead to happiness and prosperity. " Beginning with the first ( of the month ) whoever would observe fast always, oh daughter, would realise the happiness desired in his heart and enjoy sportively on the heavenly couch.

16. By fasting on the first ( of the month ) the first heaven is attained; by fasting on the second the second class of gods is achieved. By a fast on the third, residence in the third heaven is secured and by the fourth a happy abode in the fourth is obtained. The fifth gives happiness in the fifth, and the fast on the sixth leads to the sixth heaven. One goes to the seventh heaven by a fast on the seventh and to the eighth by one on the eighth. Then, by a fast on the ninth the ninth world of the gods is obtained and by one on the tenth, one gets enjoyment in the tenth. By a fast on the eleventh one goes to the eleventh heaven and by one on the twelfth to the twelfth. The thirteenth brings one into the thirteenth and the fourteenth secures the fourteenth. The fifteenth shows the fifteenth and the sixteenth fast brings it to a conclusion. He, who takes his food and drink after this, having performed the pleasant worship of the Jina, he, having climbed by these steps, certainly follows up the lady salvation.

17. This ceremony should be completed devoutly with a pleased mind, dressed in a fine, red and bright garment. Having worshipped the path to happiness, and placing a jar in front, covering it also with a new and beautiful cloth, it should be worshipped with all the materials of worship by offering them into it. Then, placing a religious book there and observing sleeplessness by the trumpet, bestowing the four kinds of gifts on the deserving recipients, the book, should be worshipped and the Jina bathed.

You should honour this ( ceremonial ). Sixteen canopies and flags jinging with small bells, should be presented to a Jina temple. By the fast of this beautiful vow you shall obtain all your desired happiness." 10

18. Again, she asked the great sage who had brought the lord of gods to his lotus-feet " Oh excellent sage, has any one observed this any where and obtained the fruit of the vow ? " Hearing that, the lord of sages spoke so that the doubt of her mind might be removed " *Sumitrā* the young daughter of the king of *Ujjaini* took this vow in her mind. 5  
At the first fast she died and was born in the home of a Brahmana in *Ujjaini*. By observing the fast for two *Ghatikas* only, she changed her miserable female sex. While the child was yet in womb, the father died. The mother looked after all his happiness. One day, the mother quarrelled and expelled her son from home. Feeling angry, 10  
he went out of the town and lodged in an old temple at night. There came a multitude of *Vidyādhara* women, seeing whom he felt excited.

19. He caught the border of the garment of one of them. All of them fled away by his fear. But the garment fell into his hand. The hero then returned home. The mother welcomed him and took the cloth to a big merchant. The merchant purchased it for money and presented the excellent cloth to the king. The king asked him " Have you got another ? 5  
If you bring one more I shall give you an elephant. " He said " The son of the Brahmana might bring another such cloth, oh lord ! " The king sent him out with money. The Brahmana went back to the forest. There he saw a *Rākshasa* woman sharpening a sickle with her hand. Knowing her to be a *Rākshasa* woman, the Brahmana stretched his stick over her 10  
head. The *Rākshasa* woman, then, folding her hands, stood in front of the Brahmana, shaking with fear, and said—

20. " I have committed no crime; why have you got enraged with me ? " The Brahmana spoke unpleasant words to her " This stick devours hundreds of *Rākshsas*. " With scared eyes and trembling with fear, she clung to his feet at once. " Do not beat me, lord; hold back. I shall do all that you say. " He then made her assume a beautiful appearance and 5

brought her home. Having secured the cloth from her, he presented it instantly to the king. Seeing that, the king was pleased with him and bestowed a great favour upon him. Observing that, the minister- Brahmana thought of destroying his life. The minister went to the dear wife of the king and told her " Ask for tiger-milk. " Then she instantly took her bed. 10

21. Hearing about the condition of the queen, the king immediately went to her. She told that to the king who commissioned the good Brahmana for it. The Brahmana went home and instantly turned the *Rākshasa* woman into a tigress with a rope fastened to her neck. He brought her to the palace and presented her to the king instantly. At her sight, all people fled away. ( The Brahmana said ) " Your minister shall milk her well. " The minister, being terrified, told the king " There is no purpose of the milk; let it go away. " Then the minister, in secret consultation, told the queen soon again, " You ask for speaking water to be brought. Do it so, that, being gone, he may never return. " Then she said " Listen, oh king; get soon speaking water. " Hearing that, the king told the Brahmana " It is for you to devise means for the accomplishment of this mission. " 5 10

22. He brought the *Rākshasa* woman turning her into water and made it to speak in front of the king. It said " I would eat away both persons, the minister and the queen, oh king ! " Hearing this, the king felt wonder-struck and asked the Brahmana about it all. He told the doings of the minister, and the king turned out the wicked one. The king then made the Brahmana his minister and the people of the town were satisfied with it. On a subsequent day, the good Brahmana retired for austerities and entered the portals of heaven. He was reborn as *Arjuna*. This is the fruit of the ceremonial, oh daughter ! " She then accepted it immediately and observed it with devotion to lord Jina. As an inviolable fruit of the vow, the lovely lady set aside her female sex, and then renouncing the world, died and soon entered heaven. 5 10

23. In the meanwhile, Karakanda, when he heard of this, felt highly grieved. He clung to the feet of the Jina, became afraid of the afflic-

tions and felt detached from the world. " I have, for long, been devoured by the succession of sorrow, birth and death, the home of sin. " Then he said to the worshipful, compassionate sage " My foot has touched the Jina image. Prescribe some expiation for the sin and nullify the crime quickly. Release me, oh holy sir, so that I may practise penance and vanquish the great warriors, anger and others. The sage kindly accepted ( his prayer ). Karakanda transferred the kingdom to *Vasupūla*, and, being weary of the great miseries of the world, took to the practice of austerities. He plucked off his curly hair as if they were the gliding serpents the *Karmas*. Counting all the inmates of the harem as straw, he removed the clothes from his body. When he took the vow of austerities leaving aside the feudatories, ministers and the earth, the fact was reported into the town by some one who came in heavy with sorrow.

24. Then *Madanāvali* got up restraining herself and abandoning the necklace. *Ratīvejā* ran beating her breasts and regarding her camphor-box as straw. *Kusumāvali* threw away the flowers, and *Ratnāvali* ceased to wear the pearls. *Ananyalekhā* left aside her jewels and walked away, while *Candralekhā* lost the lustre of her body in a moment. All the queens ran up and stood before the sage, being attached to the king. But seeing the king, they became peaceful and stood there folding their hands. They requested the sage " Recommend hard vows to us, oh master ! we shall practise austerities. The sage gave them the liberty and they who had suppressed Cupid, accepted the vow. Having practised hard penance, they all went to heaven; while Karakanda, thinking of the Jina in his heart, toured from country to country.

25. Then, he, who was disgusted with the pleasures of the senses and was weary of the ocean of metem-psychosis ( practised the vow ) famous in the world by the name of *Panca-kalyāna-vidhāna* in the presence of which ignorance vanishes, by practising which the mind becomes steady, by which people become mighty and religious like *Baladeva* and *Nārāyana*, by performing which people become lords of gods, serpents and men and even passionless *Jina*, through which all good fortunes are attained, by means of which one advances to the stage of supreme knowledge:

by which people become heart-winning *Kāmaulobas* and cross over the entire ocean of virtues, by which unblemished faith is held and the damsel 10  
salvation is easily achieved, which is a sheath ( i. e. remedy ) against the abode of miserable hell, by obtaining which one can obtain supreme knowledge, and which has been declared by the great sages enjoying supreme knowledge as the foremost of all forms and ceremonies.

26. He performed what the sole emperor had performed with bent head i. e. five baths to the Jina with hundreds of jars full of boiled butter, curds and milk, giving three baths during the day and two at night, along with the sound of trumpets and shouts of victory that filled the earth. He performed the auspicious rite of ' Coming into the womb ' with joy, on the 5  
first of the dark fortnight of the month of *Bhādrapada*. He, of gentle conduct, observed a fast on that day for the sake of perfection. During night, the form called ' Devotion to the perfected ' was observed as well as the ' Devotion to right conduct. ' After that, he performed the ' Devotion to the Scriptures ' destructive of future worldly existence. Then the good 10  
form of the ' Renunciation of the body ' was observed accompanied by the repetition of the sacred formula two hundred times. Then, on the fifth day, he observed the potent vow of the ' Holy Birth. ' The aforesaid, pleasant and virtuous ceremony was rehearsed. Having observed a fast on the misery-removing eighth day, the bright ceremony of ' Renunciation ' was 15  
performed accompanied by the ' Devotion to Self-concentration. ' Again, on the tenth day, he performed the ceremony of ' Supreme knowledge ' as said above, together with the ' Devotion to Scriptures ' which is the abode of all happiness. Having devoutly observed a fast on the fourteenth, the ocean of virtues performed the ceremony of the fifth auspicious rite which 20  
is resplendent with the eight foremost qualities and which holds numerous merits. The last muttering of the prayers was done two hundred and eight times. This foremost vow was observed by him bearing great delight in his heart. Whichever other wise man does the same, causes his fame to go round the earth. 25

27. Performing severe penance, the meritorious religious meditation was observed three times a day under different trees. Breaking off dishonesty, pride and attachment, he cast, at a distance, greed. Restraining the actions of the five senses, considering mind, speech and body as straw,



observing self-restraint of the two kinds, setting his heart upon the highest status, consuming the tree of *Karma* in the fire of meditation so that misery may not become visible even in dream, valuing gold as a heap of grass and sandal as mud, he warded off his eyes that arouse passion by fixing them on his nose. Uniting himself to supreme knowledge which is devoid of parts like the clear sky, he found himself in himself, and, breaking the ties of *Karmas*, he soon attained to the region of ' All desires fulfilled ', by the fruit of the vow now recommended by Sage Kanakāmara. 5 10

28. By me born in an old Brahmana family, of the *gotra* of sage *Candra*, pure, become skylad through the growth of ascetic spirit, whose name has become well-known as Kanakāmara, the pupil of *Buddhamangalodeva*, and who has caused satisfaction to the minds of people, has this life been published on earth for the training and pleasure of the faithful, out of devotion to the lotus-feet of the *Jina*, having arrived in the town of *Asāi* and living there. Whatever has been said by me, ignorant of the sacred books, wise people might proclaim with more beauty. I have expressed myself to those gentlemen whose mind is ever ready to help others. I ask with folded hands. Let all forgive me for my ( boldness in ) composing this work. 5 10  
Whoever reads, listens to, reflects upon in mind and popularises among people, this life, that man, the ornament of the world, shall obtain the glorification of his own virtues.

29. Who, in course of days, attained fresh youth as if a god had dropped down from a celestial car, who was golden in appearance and had charming limbs, to whom king *Vijavāla* was attached, who had nourished in himself the great tree of righteousness, who was, as if, the mouth-piece of *Vijavāla*, who vanquished invincible foes easily, who used to divert his mind with elephant-sport, who was the supporter of his relations, dear ones and friends, who was a charm to the mind of king *Bhāvāla*, who removed the miseries of the poor and helpless, who amused the mind of king *Karna*, who perturbed kings by his speech, who charmed the king by his business-ability, who was extremely courageous in a great fight, who was well known to people as in no way a coward and 5 10

dullard, who was a shower of gold-bracelets, who fulfilled the desires of the panegyrist, who was a bee on the lotus-feet of *Jina*, who was beautiful to the eyes in his whole person, who was never forgotten by the minds of sportive women, who was addressed by people as a stream of good nature 15 whose fame was never tired of wandering about, and in recounting whose virtues the goddess of speech felt diffident, he had as his sons, Ahula, Ralho and Rāhula who were eager for the feet of sage Kanakāmara. Out of regard for him I published this pleasant life amongst people. May he, along with his kinsmen, children and wife, enjoy long, as long as the sun and 20 the moon subsist.

Here ends, in the life of the great king *Karakanda*, composed by Sage *Kanakāmara*, which is an ornament to the ears of the holy and which presents the richness of the fruit of the desire-giving tree of the five auspicious rites, the tenth chapter describing the achievement of *Sarrarthasiddhi* by *Karakanda*.

## SECTION X.



श ब्द को शः



## शब्द कोशः

The figures indicate *Sandhi*, *Kadavaka* and *line* respectively. As a rule, only one reference to a place of occurrence has been given. Words which seemed to me to be *Deśi* ( i. e. for which, strictly speaking, a Sanskrit equivalent does not exist ) have been marked with an asterisk. Sanskrit equivalents are given through out, and, wherever necessary and possible, Apabhramśa grammars and lexicographies have been referred to, and, Hindi, Marāthi and Gujrāti equivalents are also given. The following abbreviations have been used:—

D—Deśināmamālā of Hemacandra; ex.—example; G—Gujrati; H—Hindi; Hem—Hemacandra's Prakrit Vyākaraṇa; K—Kanarese; M—Marathi; Mal—Malayalam; Mar—Marwadi; Pai—Paiyalacchi-nāma-mālā of Dhanapāla; S—Sanskrit; T—Tamil; Var—Vararuci's Prakrit-Prakāśa; दे—देश; न—नगर; प—पर्वत; पु—पुरुष; टि—टिप्पण.

अह-अति I, 3, 10.

अह-अहो ( सम्बोधनार्थं ) II, 18, 5.

अहउच्चिय-अति+उच्चित VII, 7, 11.

अहउज्जु-अति+ऊज्जु X, 13, 4.

अहकुडिली-अतिकुडिला I, 16, 12.

अहजुज्झह-अति+युष्यति III, 11, 10.

अहझीण-अति+क्षीण II, 7, 6.

अहडरिअ-अति+हत VII, 11, 2

( H. डरना to fear ).

अहणिम्मल-अतिनिर्मल IV, 7, 5.

अहणियड-अतिनिकट IV, 4, 2.

अहणिरुस-अति+निश्चित V, 14, 5.

( D. IV, 30 )

अहतुरिअ-अति+त्करित V, 10, 2.

अहतोस-अति+तोष V, 13, 9.

अहदिहि-अति+धृति IV, 7, 2.

अहदुम्मण-अति+दुर्मनस् V, 2, 6.

अहपउर-अति+प्रवर II, 9, 1.

अहपिय-अति+प्रिय IV, 12, 6.

अहपयंड-अति+प्रथण्ड II, 8, 2.

अहवहल-अति+बहल IV, 8, 8.

अहअत्ती-अति+भक्ति V, 7, 4.

\*अहभिड-अति+युष् ०ंति VIII, 18, 9.

( HMG भिडना to fight )

अहभिण्ण-अति+भिण्ण IX, 10, 5.

अहमणहर-अति+मनोहर III, 3, 3.

अहमधुर-अति+मधुर V, 11, 8.

अहरमण-अति+रण V, 5, 4.

अहरवअ-ऐयवत III, 16, 4.

\*अहधमाल-अति+धुमुळ I, 11, 4

( D. VI, 90; Pai. 47 )

अइविहाइ-अति+विभाति III, 12, 7.

अइसअ-अतिशय VI, 1, 5.

अइसणिद्ध-अति+स्निग्ध X, 13, 10.

अइसुहुम-अति+सूक्ष्म IX, 10, 7.

अइसंसअ-अति+संशय V, 18, 5.

अउन्व-अपूर्व I, 14, 5.

अकलंकदेव-पु. I, 2, 8.

\*अक्का-मगिनी, अम्बा VIII, 5, 5. ( D. I, 6. S अक्का-Mother; M. अक्का-Sister; K. आके She ).

अक्ख-आ+ख्या °मि V, 19, 8; °हि IV, 12, 5; °खु III, 5, 4; °क्खेवि III, 20, 6.

अक्खय-अक्षत IX, 2, 6.

अक्खर-अक्षर I, 7, 7.

अक्खिअ-आख्यात I, 8, 7.

अग्ग-अग्र I, 14, 4.

अच्चंत-अत्यन्त VIII, 2, 7.

अच्छ-आस् °इ I, 9, 1; °हि I, 15, 7.

( Hem. IV, 215. probably from Sans. आ+क्षि निवासगतोः )

अच्छर-अप्सरस् VI, 3, 10.

अच्छरिअ-आश्चर्य IV, 3, 11.

अच्छिअ-उषित IV, 17, 5. ( see अच्छ ).

अज्जम्म-अजवर्मन्, पु. III, 5, 8.

अजियंगि-अजिताङ्गी, स्त्री III, 5, 8.

अज्जव-आर्जव IX, 13, 4.

अज्ज वि-अद्यापि II, 18, 3.

अज्जिअ-अर्जित II, 5, 10.

अज्जिय-आर्यिका ( a Jain nun ) II, 6, 8.

अज्जिअ-अर्जयित्वा II, 10, 6.

अज्जु-अद्य I, 14, 5.

अज्जुण-अर्जुन, पु. X, 22, 7.

अहरउह-आर्त+रौद्र ( ध्यान ) IX, 23, 2.

अट्टम-अष्टम X, 16, 4.

अट्टत्तर-अष्टोत्तर X, 26, 20.

अडवि-अटवी VII, 3, 3.

अणवरअ-अनवरत III, 10, 7.

अणसण-अनशन V, 10, 5.

अणाविअ-आनायित VIII, 14, 2.

अणंगलेह-अनङ्गलेखा, स्त्री VII, 16, 2; X, 24, 4.

अणिद-अनित्य V, 6, 2.

अणुग्गह-अनुग्रह VI, 12, 8.

अणुदिण-अनुदिन IV, 10, 9.

अणुमग्गयारि-अनुमार्गचारिन् VII, 3, 2.

अणुराअ-अनुराग IV, 11, 10.

अणुवम-अनुपम I, 1, 3.

अणुचय-अनुव्रत V, 12, 1.

अणुवेक्ख-अनुपेक्षा VI, 6, 9.

अणुहव-अनुभू °वेइ IX, 9, 6; °हिं II, 5, 10.

अणुसर-अनु+स °उ IX, 7, 4; °रेइ III, 2, 5; °रेवि VI, 10, 6.

अणुसरिअ-अनुसृत III, 14, 10.

अणुहर-अनु+ह, °इ V, 13, 7; °रंति I, 16, 9.

अणुहुंज-अनु+भुज °हु III, 10, 10. °जिाव II, 15, 9.

अणेय-अनेक II, 1, 1.

अणणण-अन्योन्य I, 14, 7.

अणभवंतर-अन्य+भवान्तर II, 5, 10.

अण्णाण-अज्ञान II, 13, 5.

अण्णोण्ण-अन्योन्य V, 4, 1.

अत्थइरि-अस्तगिरि X, 9, 4.

अत्थाण-आस्थान IX, 1, 2.

अत्थि-अस्ति I, 10, 7.

अह-अन्द IV, 17, 7.

अहंसण-अदर्शन V, 14, 8.

अह्वह-अर्धपथ II, 10, 6.

अह्दिदु-अर्धेन्दु I, 16, 13.

अपमाण-अप्रमाण II, 3, 3.

अप्पमाण-अप्रमाण II, 2, 1.

अप्प-अर्षय् °हि III, 4, 7; °प्पिऊण I, 12, 3;

°प्पिावि II, 6, 5.

अप्पिअ-अर्पित II, 6, 2.  
 अप्पुणु-आत्मन् IV 3, 4. ( M. आपण )  
 अप्फालिय-आस्फ.लित IV, 11, 5.  
 अत्तमंतर-अभ्यन्तर V, 3, 2.  
 अत्तत्थिय-अभ्यर्थित VII, 14, 6.  
 \*अत्तिडिय-समागत III, 16, 2.  
 ( Hem, IV, 164. )  
 अमराउरि-अमरपुरी III, 22, 5.  
 अमराहिअ-अमराधिप IV, 8, 9.  
 अमिअ, °य-अमृत II, 15, 6.  
 अमियवेअ-अमितवेग, पु V, 4, 2.  
 अमेअ-अमेय VII, 5, 9.  
 अयाण-अ+जानत् VIII, 4, 7.  
 अरिदमण-°न, पु. VIII, 1, 5.  
 अरिथाण-अरि+स्थान III, 15, 7.  
 अरिमहण-अरि+मथन V, 13, 10.  
 अरिर्विद्-पु II, 16, 3.  
 अरूव-अरूप V, 6, 5.  
 अरोचअ-अरोचक III, 4, 11.  
 अलग्ग-अलग्न II, 14, 5.  
 अलहंत-अलभमान II, 15, 6.  
 अलिय-अलीक IX, 24, 4.  
 अलीढ-अलीक I, 11, 3; IX, 23, 5.  
 अलेव-अलेप V, 6, 5.  
 अलेहिअ-आलेखित VI, 14, 3.  
 अवयरिय-अवतरित VII, 11, 10.  
 अवर-अपर II, 2, 2.  
 णवराह-अपराध VIII, 20, 12.  
 \*अवहंडिय-आलिङ्गित X, 9, 8.  
 ( D. I, 11. )  
 अवरुप्पर-अपरापर VI, 10, 5.  
 अवलोइअ-अवलोकित IV, 11, 10.  
 अवलोव-अव+लोक्य् °इ V, 16, 7; °हु V, 15,  
 5; °इवि V, 18, 1.  
 अवसाण-अवसान I, 17, 15.  
 अवहर-अप+ह °रु IX, 16, 6; °रे IX, 14, 4.

अवहरिय-अपहृत V, 7, 10.  
 अवंती-दे. VIII, 1, 6.  
 अवाय-अपाक IX, 14, 1.  
 अवाह-अवाध II, 14, 5.  
 अविरद्-अविरति IX, 12, 4.  
 अविवाय-अविपाक IX, 14, 10.  
 अस-अञ् °इ VI, 3, 9; °मि VI, 6, 2.  
 असईयण-असती+जन X, 9, 9.  
 असज्ज-असाध्य III, 19, 7.  
 असत्थ-अशक्त IV, 13, 3.  
 असरण-अशरण IX, 7, 11.  
 असहंत-असहमान II, 12, 4.  
 असिलय-असि+लता II, 3, 10.  
 असुइ-अशुचि IX, 11, 1.  
 असुहत्त-अशुभत्व IX, 20, 21.  
 असुहाई-अशुभाविता IV, 14, 1.  
 असुहावअ-अशुभाहित II, 10, 10  
 ( H. सुहावना, good-looking )  
 असेस-अशेष II, 8, 3.  
 अह-अथ VII, 14, 8.  
 अहम्म-अधर्म X, 22, 4.  
 अहर-अधर II, 14, 5.  
 अहरुल्ल-अधर+उल्ल ( स्वार्थे ) X, 9, 8.  
 अहंग-अभंग I, 4, 3.  
 अहिजलण-अभिज्वलन IV, 14, 2.  
 अहिणव-अभिनव VII, 2, 8.  
 अहिणंदिअ-अभिनन्दित VIII, 7, 3.  
 अहिराम-अभिराम III, 5, 7.  
 अहिलस-अभिलष् °हिं V, 1, 12.  
 अहिलास-अभिलाष VI, 14, 1.  
 अहीर-आभीर-VIII, 6, 5.  
 ( H. अहीर cowherd ).  
 अहेहुअ-आखेटक VII, 1, 9.  
 अहोमुह-अधोमुख II, 3, 5.  
 अंकुस-अंकुश II, 8, 2.  
 अंगदेस-°शदे, I, 3, 5.



अं च-अच् °भि X, 3, 10; °एवि X, 17, 3;  
 °चिवि IV, 11, 9.  
 अंत-अंत्र III, 15, 8. ( II आंत ).  
 अंतेउर-अन्तःपुर X, 23, 10.  
 अंध-आन्ध्र, दे. II, 2, 11.  
 अंधारअ-अंधकार X, 9, 7.  
 अंसु-अश्रु V, 15, 7. ( II आंतू ).  
 अंसु-अंशु X, 19, 4.

## आ

आअ-आगत I, 15, 2; °इवि IV, 1, 9.  
 आइ-आदि X, 15, 9.  
 आइच्च-आदित्य III, 12, 8.  
 आइय-आगता III, 19, 7.  
 आउल-आकुल I, 17, 10.  
 आउलि-आकुलिन् III, 13, 1.  
 आपस-अदिश III, 4, 2.  
 आण-आज्ञा I, 5, 6.  
 आण-आ+नी °णि III, 10, 2; °णिवि IV,  
 15, 10; °णावहि X, 20, 10; °णियइ IX, 12, 2.  
 आणाचिअ-आनायित III, 4, 1.  
 आणिअ-आनीत III, 10, 3.  
 आय-आगत II, 7, 8.  
 आयंब-आताम्र III, 11, 4.  
 आयण-आकर्णय् °हि II, 1, 13; °णिवि  
 I, 14, 10.  
 आयणण-आकर्णन III, 7, 4.  
 आयर-आ+ह °रेइ IX, 14, 8; °रेहु X, 17, 8.  
 आयर-आदर V, 5, 8.  
 आरक्त-आरक्त VII, 12, 10.  
 आरिस-आर्ष VIII, 10, 6.  
 आलिह-आ+लिख् °हेवि VII, 12, 9.  
 आव-आ+या °इ IV, 3, 2; °हु IV, 7, 2;  
 °हि II, 13, 6; °वंत II, 12, 6; °वेवि  
 V, 3, 10; °वेविण VIII, 9, 9; °वेसइ  
 II, 5, 5; °वेसहि V, 19, 3.

आसय-आशय X, 29, 6.  
 आसव-आ+प्रि °इ IX, 12, 1.  
 आसाइय-न. X, 28, 4.  
 आसाऊरिय-आशापूरित VII, 8, 11.  
 आसीवाअ-आशीर्वाद VIII, 7, 3.  
 आसि-आसीत् VII, 11, 10.  
 आसीस आशीः II, 15, 5.  
 आसु-अश्व VIII, 8, 5.  
 आहण-आ+हन् °णेइ IX 24, 4.  
 आहय-आहत I, 5, 6.  
 आहास-आ+माष् °इ V, 17, 7.  
 आहि-आधि I, 16, 3.  
 आहरण-आभरण II, 17, 2.  
 आहीर-आभीर VII, 3, 9.  
 आहुल-पु. X, 29, 13.  
 आहूय-आहूत VII, 12, 5.

## इ

इअ-इदम् I, 10, 10.  
 इक्खु-इक्षु IV, 10, 5.  
 इट्ट-इष्ट III, 6, 2.  
 इत्तिअ इयत् III, 7, 9.  
 इत्थमिअ-एतास्मिन् V, 9, 6.  
 इह-एतत् II, 10, 10.  
 इंदिय-इन्द्रिय II, 3, 7.  
 ईस-ईश X, 11, 3.

## उ

उइअ-उदित II, 1, 2.  
 उगय-उहत्त I, 3, 6.  
 उगम-उद्गम VIII, 12, 3.  
 उग्गिण-उद्गीर्ण III, 14, 6.  
 उग्घाड-उद्+घाट् °डेवि X, 13, 8.  
 उग्घाडिअ-उद्घाटित III, 8, 7.  
 उच्चा-उद्+चि+णिच् °इवि V, 7, 5.

उच्चायिभ-उद्+चायित II, 1, 7.  
 उच्छ्व-उत्सव III, 3, 10.  
 उज्जभ-उयाप VII, 12, 1.  
 उज्जभ-उयत VI, 13, 5.  
 उज्जम-उद्+यम् 'मेइ X, 17, 1.  
 उज्जल-उज्वल II, 20, 4.  
 उज्जलिय-उज्वलित III, 2, 10.  
 उज्जाण-उद्यान IX, 1, 2.  
 उज्जुय-उद्युत X, 28, 7.  
 उज्जुव-उद्युत III, 1, 9.  
 उज्जुव-उद्+यापय् 'वेइ X, 16, 8.  
 उज्जेणि-उज्जयिनी, न. VIII, 1, 7; X, 18, 4.  
 उज्ज-अयोध्य', न. III, 1, 12.  
 उज्ज्जाय-उपाध्याय VII, 2, 5.  
 उट्ट-उत्+स्था 'देइ IX, 7, 3; 'द्विवि V, 14, 5.  
 उट्टुड-भोष्ठ+पुट II, 14, 6.  
 उट्टाविय-उत्थापित 1, 15, 6.  
 उट्टिअ-उत्थित II, 19, 6.  
 उट्टाविय-उट्टायित III, 12, 3.  
 उट्टि-उत्+डी 'वि VIII, 8, 3.  
 उट्टिर-उत्+डी+इर ( ताच्छील्ये ) I, 17, 7.  
 उट्टु-ऊर्ध्व III, 12, 9.  
 उण्णह-उन्नति I, 16, 10.  
 उण्णय-उन्नत I, 16, 10.  
 उत्त-उक्त I, 11, 9; II, 15, 1.  
 उत्तत्त-उत्तप्त III, 2, 10.  
 उहालिअ-उद्+दारित II, 8, 8; V, 2, 4.  
 ( आछिन्न Hem. IV, 124; H. उडाना to  
 take away ).  
 उहुंमण-उद्+हुर्मन्स् II, 21, 2.  
 उद्ध-ऊर्ध्व I, 8, 6.  
 उद्धर-उद्+ृ 'रेइ IX, 13, 1.  
 उद्धरिय-उद्धृत VII, 12, 3.  
 उद्धाणण-उर्ध्व+आनन VI, 1, 12.  
 उद्धाधिअ-उद्+धावित V, 14, 3.

उपभोय-उपभोग IX, 22, 10.  
 उपपज्ज-उत्+पद् 'इ II, 14, 2.  
 उपपण्ण-उत्पन्न, I, 11, 2.  
 उपपरि-उपरि II, 9, 1.  
 उपपलखेडि-उत्पलखेटी, न. VI, 11, 2.  
 उपपाइय-उत्पादित VI, 16, 6.  
 उपपाडिय-उत्पादित X, 23, 9.  
 उपपाय-उत्+पादय् 'इ IX, 14, 2.  
 उब्भव-उद्भव X, 6, 4.  
 उब्भा-उद्भूत V, 15, 6 ( M. उभा )  
 उब्भिय-उद्भूत VII, 9, 9.  
 उर-उरस् V, 19, 1.  
 उवएस-उपदेश VII, 12, 8.  
 उवगय-उपगत V, 7, 2.  
 उवयार-उपकार II, 10, 1.  
 उवर-उदर IX, 5, 1.  
 उवरि-उपरि II, 19, 10.  
 उवलक्खिअ-उपलक्षित II, 17, 9.  
 उवलद्धिय-उपलब्ध V, 9, 2.  
 उववण-उपवन I, 14, 2.  
 उववास-उपवास IV, 8, 4.  
 उवविट्ट-उपविष्ट IX, 19, 8.  
 उवसग्ग-उपसर्ग II, 4, 1.  
 उवसम-उपशम II, 4, 8.  
 उवसाहिअ-उप+साधित V, 2, 7.  
 उवहसिय-उप+हसित VI, 4, 1.  
 उवाअ-उपाय VIII, 7, 11.  
 उव्वम-उद्+वम् 'मेइ IV, 14, 4.  
 उव्वस-उद्वास II, 11, 3; VIII, 11, 8.  
 उव्वह-उद्+वह 'हेइ IX, 14, 5.  
 उव्वाहुल-उत्सुक VII, 11, 8; X, 29, 13  
 ( D. I, 136 prob. from उद्वाह anxiety )  
 उव्वेविर-उद्+वेप्+इर ( ताच्छील्ये ) V, 15, 2.  
 उसह-औषध IX, 10, 2.  
 उंबर-उदुम्बर IX, 21, 5.

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- ऊवडीय-उत्पत्ति V, 4, 7.  
ऊसस-उद्+श्वस्<sup>०</sup>सेह II, 11, 3.  
ऊसह-औषध IX, 23, 5.  
ऊहण-ऊहन VIII, 16, 2.

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- एअ-एतत् I, 11, 5.  
एक-एक I, 1, 6.  
एकल्ल-एकाकिन् VII, 1, 10 ( H. अकेला alone ).  
एकंत-एकान्त VII, 4, 4.  
एकंतर-एकान्तर V, 10, 2.  
एस्तिअ-एतावत् IV, 17, 7.  
एत्थत्थि-अत्र+अस्ति I, 3, 5.  
एयमण-एकमनस् V, 2, 13.  
एयारस-एकादश X, 16, 6.  
एवहिं-एवम् I, 10, 10.  
एवंविह-एवंविध II, 12, 7.  
एह-एषा I, 15, 5.  
एह-एतत् I, 11, 3.

ओ

- ओहिणाण-अवधि+ज्ञान V, 11, 4.

क

- कअ-कृत VII, 7, 10.  
कइलास-कैलाश, प. IV, 4, 10.  
कउत्तल-कुंत ( ल ) III, 13, 6 ( भाला, टि. )  
कउसंबि-कौशाम्बी, न. I, 7, 9; VI, 1, 3;  
X, 11, 1; X, 12, 6.  
कउसीस-कासीस I, 4, 2 ( H. कौसीस )  
कज्ज-कार्य I, 13, 4.  
कट्ट-कृत<sup>०</sup>ट्टि VIII 12, 6.  
कट्ट-काष्ठ VII 12, 6.  
\*कडप्प-कटप्र ( निरु ) IV, 9, 2, ( D. II, 13 )

- कडयड-onomatop. III, 18, 6.  
कडि-कटि III, 2, 5.  
कडियल-कटि +तल III, 2, 6.  
कड् कप्<sup>०</sup>डुडिण VII, 10, 3; डुडि X, 13, 7.  
कडुअ-कृष्ट II, 3, 3.  
कडिण-कठिन I 16, 4.  
कण-कण<sup>०</sup>णै IV, 15, 6.  
कणउज्ज-कान्यकुब्ज, न. II, 10, 4.  
कणय-कनक III, 2, 10.  
कणयउर-कनकपुर, न. VI, 13, 8.  
कणयप्पह-कनकप्रभा, स्त्री. VII, 14, 10.  
कणयमई-कनकवती, स्त्री VI, 14, 9.  
कणयामर-कनकामर the author  
I, 17, 16 etc. X, 28, 2.  
कण्ण-कन्या II, 12, 2.  
कण्ण-कर्ण II, 10, 10.  
कण्णजाअ-कर्ण+जाप VIII, 20, 8.  
कण्णरअ-कर्ण+रव IV, 6, 5.  
कण्णसअ-कन्या+शत VIII, 9, 10.  
कत्ती-कर्तरी X, 19, 8.  
कत्थइ-कथित् IV, 5, 2. ( Hem II, 174. )  
कहम-कर्दम X, 5, 11.  
कप्पड-कर्पट X, 20, 6. ( H कपड़ा )  
कप्परुखल-कल्प+रुक्ष II, 1, 3.  
कप्पवच्छ-कल्पवृक्ष VII, 5, 10.  
कप्पंत-कम्पमान III, 14, 6.  
कप्पूर-कर्पूर X, 24, 2.  
कम-क्रम ( पाद ) II, 14, 9.  
कमलायर-कमलाकर X, 2, 3.  
कम्म-कर्म I, 1, 5.  
कम्मट्टगंठि-कर्म+अष्ट+प्रन्थि III, 22, 9.  
कम्मासव-कर्म+आभव IV, 10, 6.  
कय-कृत I, 1, 7.  
कयत्थ-कृतार्थ I, 8, 3.  
कयलि-कदली I, 16, 2.  
कयंत-कृतान्त I, 1, 5.

कयायर-कृत+आदर VII, 4, 9.  
 कयार-केदार IX, 18, 7.  
 कया वि-कदापि I, 10, 7.  
 कर-कृ °इ II, 9, 10; °मि II, 6, 3. ° हि II,  
 10, 2. °हि IV, 1, 5, °हुं II, 11, 6. °रंति  
 III 3, 8. °रि II, 15, 1; °रेविणु I, 10, 8.  
 °रिवि II, 3, 10. °रेजहि X, 3, 5. °रेवइ  
 IX, 6, 7, °रेवउ II 13, 2. °रेसइ II,  
 19, 7. °रेसहि II, 8, 10 °रेहि II, 17, 6.  
 करकंड-the hero I, 2, 3 etc.  
 करतण-कर्तृत्व X, 12, 8.  
 करयल-कर+तल I, 15, 6.  
 करंत-कुर्वंत I, 2, 10.  
 कराव-कृ+णिच् °हुं V, 7, 3.  
 कराधिअ-कारापित IV, 5, 7.  
 करि-करिन् V, 11, 6.  
 करिराअ-करिराज .I, 16, 3.  
 करिसणु-करिष्णु X, 29, 9.  
 करिंद-करीन्द्र IV, 6, 4.  
 करुण-करुणा VI, 3, 1.  
 करुणभाअ-करुण+भाव X, 23, 4.  
 करुणवंत-करुणा+वत् VI, 6, 3.  
 करुणसर-करुण+स्वर VII, 10, 14.  
 कलउ-कलाः II, 18, 9.  
 कलत्त-कलत्त V, 15, 3.  
 कलयल-कलकल III, 16, 3.  
 कलयंठि-कलकंठी III, 1, 7.  
 कलस-कलश III, 3, 10.  
 कलसर-कल+स्वर II, 8, 12.  
 कलायर-कलाकर ( चन्द्र ) II, 16, 9.  
 कलिअ-कलित I, 2, 2.  
 कलिग-दे. X, 10, 2.  
 कलिंजर-प. I, 12, 9.  
 कल्लाण-कल्याण X, 25, 5.  
 कल्लाणय-कल्याणक I, 2, 2.  
 कवड-कपट VIII, 7, 6.

कवण-को जु. II, 12, 1. ( H. कौन ).  
 कवलिअ-कवलित X, 23, 3.  
 कवाल-कपाल, II, 7, 9.  
 कविलकेस-कपिलकेश II, 12, 3.  
 कवोल-कपोल VII, 13, 5.  
 कव्य-काव्य II, 9, 3.  
 कसण-कृष्ण I, 16, 11.  
 कसण-कृश VI, 6, 6  
 कसताडण-कशा+ताडन VIII, 9, 5.  
 कह-कथम् or कदा II, 4, 10 ( M. केवहां ).  
 कह-कथा V. 2, 8.  
 कह-कथ् °इ I, 15, 2; °मि I, 2, 3; °हि II,  
 4, 10. °इंत IV, 7, 4; °हिवि V, 12, 6;  
 °हेइ V, 1, 4.  
 कहव-कथमपि I, 2, 6.  
 कहव-कदापि II, 14, 1.  
 कहाणी-कथानक, II, 14, 3.  
 कहिअ-कथित II, 11, 1.  
 कहिं-क I, 11, 5 ( H. कहां ).  
 कहिं मि-कापि I, 17, 9.  
 कांचनमई-कांचनवती, स्त्री VI, 16, 3.  
 कंटइय-कण्टकित IV, 9, 9.  
 कंत-कान्त V, 5, 2.  
 कंपिर-कम्प+इर ( ताच्छील्ये ) X, 19, 10.  
 काअ-काय IX, 12, 8.  
 काइं-किम् IV, 12, 6. ( Mar. काइं G. कां )  
 काउल-कौल IX, 13, 8. ( कुटिष्ठत-कुल, टि. )  
 काउसग्ग-कायोत्सर्ग X, 26, 10.  
 कागली-काकली ( soft sweet tone ) ( वांणा,  
 टि. ) III, 6, 3.  
 \* काणि लज्जा I, 2, 6; VI, 11, 8; VIII,  
 5, 6.  
 काणीण-कान्तिन ( कन्याया अनुदाया अपत्यम् ) I,  
 5, 1.  
 कामुकोयण-काम+उत्कोपन X, 27, 7.  
 कामुय-कामुक I, 4, 9.

कायर-कातर X, 29, 8.  
 कारवीअ-कारापित V, 3, 2.  
 कारुण-कारुण्य VII, 14, 5.  
 कारोहण-वन X, 19 7. (पर्वतरुहणाचल, टि कार  
 a hillock, Apte Dic. )  
 कालिजर-प. VI, 2, 4.  
 काहल-तत्सम् (वाद्यविशेष) II, 20, 2.  
 किअ-कृत II, 4, 1.  
 किज्ज-कृ passive or potential °इ II,  
 14, 1; VI, 3, 5.  
 किणिअ-क्रीत VIII, 16, 4.  
 किण्णरि-किन्नरी I, 15, 10.  
 किन्ति-क्रीति II, 3, 6.  
 किन्तिय-क्रियत् VIII, 18, 3.  
 किय-कृत II, 14, 2.  
 कियत्थ-कृतार्थ IX, 17, 1.  
 किर किल II, 8, 7; III, 12, 1.  
 \*किर-सम्बन्धार्थे III, 6, 3.  
 किराय-किरात VIII, 16, 2.  
 किरिया-क्रिया X, 26, 8.  
 किलाचिय-किल् (to cast out) p. p.  
 causal. VI, 5, 3.  
 किलेस-केश IX, 14, 9.  
 किवान-कृपाण II, 3, 3.  
 किसोयरि-कृशोदरी VII, 13, 10.  
 किसोर-किशोर VIII, 2, 3.  
 किह-कथम् III, 1, 11.  
 कीय-कृत I, 2, 7.  
 कीर-कृ °इ I, 10, 1; V, 16, 3; X, 26,  
 22. ( करोति ).  
 कील-क्रीडा I, 10, 1.  
 कील-कीड् °एइ VII, 9, 3. °लेइ VI, 12, 8.  
 कीलणत्थ-क्रीडनार्थे V, 4, 6.  
 कीला-क्रीडा VI, 10, 6.  
 कीलाघर-क्रीडागृह IV, 4, 9.  
 कीलिर-क्रीड्+इर ( ताच्छीत्ये ) I, 8, 4;  
 VI, 10 6,

\*कसि-किम् ( प्रथमपूचक ) X, 1, 3. ( Pai.  
 826; H कैसा, prob. from कौहसा ).  
 कुच्छि-कुक्षि VII, 2, 4.  
 कुडिल-कुटिल II, 14, 11.  
 कुडिलवंत-कौटिल्य+वत् III, 12, 6; X, 23, 9.  
 कुणंत-कुर्वत् I, 9, 8; VIII, 14, 5.  
 कुइ-कुद III, 12, 4.  
 कुमर-कुमार II, 19, 7.  
 कुमरत्तण-कुमारत्व VI, 8, 6.  
 कुम्म-कूर्म III, 18, 6.  
 कुलिस-कुलिश IV, 15, 3.  
 कुविय-कुपित III, 17, 9.  
 कुव्वंत-कुर्वत् V, II, 13.  
 कुसुमउर-°पुर, न I, 6, 1; X, 13, 5.  
 कुसुमत्त-°दत्ता, खं. I, 15, 9; X, 13, 5.  
 कुसुमदत्त-पु. I, 6, 7.  
 कुसुमाउह-°मायुध ( काम ) VI, 9, 3.  
 कुसुमावलि-खं. VII, 16, 4; X, 24, 3.  
 कूअ-कूप VII, 3, 4.  
 कूर-तत्सम् VIII, 13, 10; X, 14, 6. ( भक्त  
 D II, 43; K. Mal. T. कूल or कूर  
 boiled rice ).  
 केउमइ-केतु नती, खी. VI, 12, 1.  
 \*केणअ-पूजाद्रव्य X, 17, 5 ( केवडि पुजव्, टि;  
 M केणे an article of merchandise ).  
 केत्तहो-कुत्रचित् VI, 8, 10.  
 ( old H. कित्हुं )  
 केत्तिअ-क्रियत् I, 11, 3.  
 केत्थु-कुतः II, 1, 10.  
 केयइ-केतकी I, 16, 11.  
 \*केर-सेवा III, 10, 9; IV, 1, 5;  
 VII, 15, 8; VIII, 10, 10.  
 कोलि-कदली III, 6, 6 ( H. केली )  
 केव-किम् or कथम् IV, 13, 7.  
 केवल-ज्ञानविशेष IV, 10, 6.  
 केस-केश I, 17, 8.

केसरि-केसरिन् IV, 15, 4.  
 कोऊहल-कौतूहल IV, 13, 6.  
 \*कोकाविअ-को इति शब्देन आहृत IV, 12, 4.  
 \*कोक-भाह् इत्यर्थे धातुः °हुं VI, 11, 11.  
 कोड-क्रोड VI, 15, 1  
 कोमलिय-कोमल VIII, 16, 9.  
 \*कोर-अनुपशुक्त (वस्त्र) X, 17, 4 (H. कोर).  
 कोसेय-कौशेय I, 4, 4 ( H. कोसर silk.)  
 कोह-क्रोध I, 1, 8.  
 कोहाइ-क्रोध+आदि IX, 10, 8.  
 कोहाणल-क्रोधानल II, 4, 7.  
 कौकण-देश VIII, 12, 9.  
 कौत-कुन्त III, 13, 7.

## ख

खगणाह-खगनाथ III, 18, 9  
 खगवइ-खगपति VI, 16, 9.  
 खग्गधेणु-खड्गधेणु VII, 10, 3.  
 खग्गुगामिय-खड्ग+उद्गामिन् III, 15, 11.  
 खज्ज-खाद् ( कर्मणि ) °इ IX, 21, 10.  
 \*खड-तृण VIII, 12, 6 ( D. II, 62.  
 M खड. But here it probably  
 means wood )  
 खण-खन् °हिं IV, 9, 1.  
 खणद्ध-क्षणार्थ I, 10, 6.  
 खणिय-खनित IV, 8, 7.  
 खद्ध-खादित II, 15, 5.  
 खप्पर-खर्पर I, 17, 14.  
 खम-क्षमा IX, 13, 9.  
 खम-क्षमा °हिं III, 22, 2; °हुं VIII, 19, 5;  
 °मंडु X, 28, 8; °मीसु II, 18, 3.  
 खय-क्षय X, 23, 5.  
 खयर-खचर II, 21, 8.  
 खल-रखल् °लंति VII, 5, 6; °लंत II, 3, 1.  
 खलखल-onomatop. IV, 14, 6.

खलभल-onomatop. III, 18, 7.  
 खलिय-खलित III, 12, 4.  
 खव-क्षप् °हिं I, 11, 3; °वेइ IX, 14, 3.  
 खविय-क्षपित VI, 6, 8.  
 खंचिय-खचित or कृष्ट III, 8, 6; V, 10, 9;  
 VII, 9, 8 ( H खॉचना to pull up )  
 खंजय-खंज I, 5, 6.  
 खंडाविय-खण्डापित II, 8, 6.  
 खंडिअ-खण्डित IX, 15, 1.  
 खंत-स्कंध ( a flock ) or खादन्तः ( eating )  
 or खंत ( ashamed as in Marathi )  
 I, 3, 8.  
 खंध-स्कंध I, 12, 4  
 खंभ-स्तम्भ IX, 13, 3.  
 खंभायष्ण-न. VIII, 12, 10; VIII, 14, 9;  
 VIII, 15, 1.  
 खा-खाद् °इवि VI, 5, 6; °हुं VII, 3, 7.  
 खाण-खदन VIII, 2, 2; IX, 23, 6.  
 ( H. खाना food )  
 खाणाविय खनायित IV, 8, 5.  
 खिणि-कर्मविशेष ( H. खिनी or खिरनी )  
 IX, 21, 5.  
 खीण-क्षीण VII, 1, 6.  
 खुडिअ-खण्डित X, 2, 8 ( H. खोंटना to  
 pluck )  
 खुहुय धुद्+क V, 13, 6.  
 खुहिय-धुव्व III, 2, 1.  
 खेअ-खेद VIII, 12, 5.  
 खेत्त-क्षेत्र I, 3, 8.  
 खेयर-खेचर II, 5, 2.  
 खेव-खेद II, 14, 2.  
 खोह-क्षोभ् °इ X, 29, 7.  
 खोह-क्षोभ III. 18, 4:

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गअ-गत I, 12, 10.

गअ-गज II, 5, 3.  
 गइ-गति IX, 6, 7.  
 गइय-गता IV, 12, 1.  
 गइन्द-गजेन्द्र I, 10, 8.  
 गउरि-गैरी II, 2, 7.  
 गगिर-गद्गद VII, 11, 8.  
 गज्ज-गर्ज्जंति III, 15, 4.  
 गज्जमाण-गर्जत् V, 1, 7.  
 गणिअ-गणित I, 11, 3.  
 गत्त-गात्र II, 7, 7.  
 गब्भ-गर्भ II, 14, 12.  
 गहभावयार-गर्भावतार X, 26, 5.  
 गह्मिणी-गर्भिणी VIII, 2, 1.  
 गभत्थि-गभस्ति VIII, 1, 7.  
 गयखंध-गज+स्कन्ध III, 3, 2.  
 गयगयण-गत+गगन V, 4, 8.  
 गयण-गगन IV, 9, 6.  
 गयणयल-गगनतल, न. V, 3, 9; X, 8, 5.  
 गयणंगण-गगनाङ्गन VIII, 9, 8.  
 गयपवर-गज+प्रवर III, 18, 10.  
 गयमोल्ल-गत+ मूल्य II, 17, 3.  
 गयराय-गत+राग V, 6, 6.  
 गयास-गत+आश V, 6, 6.  
 गरु-गुरु II, 10, 1.  
 गरुधार-गुरुतर X, 5, 3.  
 गरुय, °व-गुरु+क II, 20, 10; VI, 16, 2.  
 \*गलत्थिय-कदर्थित IV, 15, 8; ( क्षिप्त acc.  
 Hem IV, 14, 3; D. II, 87. )  
 गलंत-गलत् VI, 4, 11.  
 गलिय-गलित VI, 4, 12.  
 गलियछम्म-गलित+छम्म VII, 16, 6.  
 गलियगव्व-गलित+गर्व V, 15, 3.  
 गलियदेस-गलित+द्वेष II, 12, 3.  
 गलियसर-गलित+शर III, 21, 8.  
 गडव-गर्व II, 11, 8.  
 गह-ग्रह I, 1, 5.

गहण-ग्रहण VIII, 5, 14. ( In the  
 sense of ornament H. गहना )  
 गहण-ग्रहण ( In the sense of chal-  
 lenge ) VIII, 15, 6.  
 गहिअ प्रहीत II, 5, 9.  
 गहिरिमा-गर्भरिमा ( गार्भर्यं ) I, 16, 6;  
 II, 16, 10.  
 गहीर-गभीर V, 17, 7.  
 गंग-गंगा, नदी I, 3, 3.  
 गंठि-ग्रन्थि IV, 12, 1.  
 गाइज्जमाण-गीयमान III, 1, 6.  
 गाइय-गीत III, 8, 5.  
 गामंतर-ग्रामान्तर V, 10, 4.  
 गाय-गै °इ I, 14, 8.  
 गायंत-गायत् IV, 7, 7.  
 गाह-गाथा II, 14, 5.  
 गाह-ग्रह IX, 1, 5.  
 गिण्ह-ग्रह °हि III, 22, 2.  
 गिद्धअ-गृद्ध+क I, 17, 5.  
 गिरा-गीः VII, 12, 2.  
 गिरिणयर-गिरिनगर III, 5, 7.  
 गिरिंद-गिरीन्द्र IV, 16, 4.  
 गिलंत-गिलत् III, 17, 10.  
 \*गिल्ल-आर्द्र III, 1, 3 ( H. गोला wet. )  
 गिभयाल-ग्रीष्म+काल I, 11, 4.  
 गीय-गीत I, 3, 8.  
 गीवा-ग्रीवा III, 15, 9.  
 गुज्झ-गुथ VIII, 20, 10.  
 गुड ( तत्सम molasses ) II, 7, 1.  
 गुणटाण-गुणस्थान IX, 16, 8.  
 गुणणिकेअ-°निकेत II, 2, 8.  
 गुणणियर-°निकर V, 18, 4.  
 गुणणिलअ-गुणनिलय III, 19, 9.  
 गुणभरिय-गुणभृत I, 15, 11.  
 गुणवमाल-°वर्मल I, 15, 4.  
 गुणवय-व्रत V, 12, 1

गुणविणीय-विनीत V, 19, 7.  
 गुणाल-गुण+आल ( मत्वर्थे ) V, 12, 2.  
 गुप्पविय-गोपित X, 13, 1.  
 गुप्प-गुप् षन्ति III 15, 8.  
 गुलिया-गुलिका VII, 5, 13 ( a stone-  
 ball, कन्दुक D. II, 103; H. गुलिया )  
 गुलुगुलंत-onomatop. III, 13, 4; V,  
 14, 4.  
 गुणायर-गुणाकर III, 3, 11.  
 गुणाल-गुण+आल ( मत्वर्थे ) VII, 13, 4;  
 X, 27, 1.  
 गेणह-ग्रह ंहेवि IX, 20, 15.  
 गेणहत-गुणहत् III, 14, 3.  
 गेहिणि-गृहिणी X, 11, 1.  
 गौडर-गोपुर I, 10, 9.  
 गोयर-गोचर I, 17, 8.  
 गोवद्धण-गोवर्धन, प. IV, 11, 2.  
 गोहणणाह-गोधन+नाथ VII, 3, 5.

## घ

घग्घर-घर्घर IV, 15, 6 ( घग्घर-अघनस्थवन्नभेद  
 D II, 107, does not suit here).  
 घट्ट-घट् ंइ 10, 10.  
 घड-घट X, 26, 2.  
 घड-घट् ंबंति X, 25, 5; ंतु IX, 16, 8.  
 घड्डिअ-घटित II, 7, 10.  
 घडीय-घटित ( lengthened for metre )  
 IV, 9, 4; VII, 12, 6.  
 घण-घन III, 3, 4  
 घय-घृत III, 8, 8.  
 घर-गृह I, 1, 11.  
 घरट्ट-( तत्सम ) a grinding stone  
 III, 22, 7.  
 घरिणि-गृहिणी I, 2, 9.  
 घरवय-गृह+वत् IX, 22, 2.

\*घल्ल-क्षिप् ंइ VI, 11, 11; IX, 4, 4. (Hem.  
 IV, 334, 422, ex M. चालणे ).  
 \*घल्लिअ-क्षित V, 2, 4, VII, 4, 5.  
 घाअ-घात VIII, 9, 4.  
 घाड्ऊण-घातयित्वा VII, 10, 7.  
 घार-पक्षिविशेष I, 17, 4. (M. घार)  
 \*घिस्त-क्षित I, 4, 5, ( See Notes on  
 Nayakumara-cariu III, 6, 11.)  
 घिय-घृत X, 26, 2.  
 घुल-घूर्ण ंलति I, 16, 14; IX, 3, 9 ( M.  
 व.ळणे ).  
 घुलंत-घूर्णत् I, 9, 4.  
 घुसिण-घुसण IV, 11, 4.  
 घोडअ-घोटक VII, 2, 6 ( H. घोडा.)  
 घोलिर-घूर्ण+इर ताच्छीत्ये I, 17, 8.  
 घोसिअ-घोषित II, 20, 10.

## च

चउक-चतुष्क IX, 10, 8.  
 चउगइ-चतुर्गति I, 1, 6.  
 चउथिय-चतुर्थ X, 12, 4.  
 चउद्द-चतुर्देश IX, 15, 1.  
 चउदिस-चतुर्दिश III, 12, 13.  
 चउभेय-चतुर्भेद VI, 3, 7.  
 चउरंग-चतुरङ्ग IV, 1, 14.  
 चउरिय-चमरी VII, 7, 10.  
 चउविह-चतुर्विध II, 7, 6.  
 चउवीस-चतुर्विंशति V, 4, 8.  
 चउसत्थिय-चतुःशास्त्रीय VIII, 17, 8.  
 चक-चक II, 9, 5.  
 चकलत्त-चकत्त V, 1, 9.  
 चकवाल-चकवाल V, 2, 1.  
 चकहर-चकपर IX, 7, 9.  
 चकैसर-चकैशर X, 26, 1  
 चक्रोरअच्छि-चक्रोराक्षी VII, 4, 8.



चकलु-चक्षुष् VII, 1, 4.  
 चक्षरधत्-चर्चरी+वत् II, 20, 7. sportive,  
 or चत्वरवत् square i. e. massive,  
 Hem II, 12; चक्षर-जर्जर Hem IV, 325).  
 चक्षिअ-चर्चित IV, 11, 4.  
 चट्ट-(रत्सम, शिष्य) VII, 2, 5.  
 \*चड-आरुह् °इ IV, 5, 5; °डावहुं X, 5, 1;  
 °डेवि I, 10, 9; डेविणु VIII, 7, 10; °डेसहि  
 II, 8, 3 (Hem. IV, 206, H चडना).  
 \*चडफडंत परिस्फुरत् VIII, 20, 5; ( H.  
 तडफडाना )  
 \*चडाविय-आरोहित I, 12, 4; IV, 6, 6.  
 \*चडिअ-आरुढ III, 1, 3; VIII, 9, 3.  
 \*चडिण्णअ-आरुढ III, 3, 2; VII, 8, 8.  
 \*चडीणा-आरुढ III, 6, 2.  
 \*चडीय- आरुढ X, 13, 9.  
 चत्त-त्यक्त III, 20, 6  
 चप्प-चाप III, 18 3.  
 \*चपिय-अ-क्रान्त VIII, 20, 8; ( Hem.  
 IV, 395; M. च:पणें, चोपणें )  
 चमक-चमत् +क °इ VIII, 6, 3.  
 ( H चमकना, चौकना )  
 चमकिय-चमत्कृत VII, 11, 4;  
 VIII, 17, 11.  
 चम्मय-चर्म+क VII, 10, 8.  
 चयारि-चत्तारि IX, 23, 3.  
 चलण-चरण II, 4, 5.  
 चलाविय-चालित II, 20, 4.  
 चल्लिअ-चलित IV, 1, 13.  
 चवल-चपल IX, 18, 3.  
 चव-वच् (by वर्णविपर्यय) °इ X, 8, 3. (Hem  
 IV, 2. )  
 चांग-चांग (handsome M. चांगला) I, 16, 3.  
 चांदलेह-चन्द्रलेखा, III, 6, 5.  
 चांदलेह-चन्द्रलेखा, स्त्री. VII, 16, 3;  
 X, 24, 4.

चंदाणण-चन्द्रानन VIII, 16, 10.  
 चंदायण-चान्दायण IX 14, 8.  
 चंद्रारिसि-चन्द्र+कृषि X, 28, 1. ( The  
 gotra of the poet ).  
 चंदोवा-चन्द्रोपक X, 17, 9 ( H. चंदोवा;  
 चंदेवा )  
 चंप चम्पा, न. II, 5, 2.  
 चंपय-चम्पक I, 14, 6  
 चंपा-चम्पा, न. I, 3, 12  
 चंपाहिअ-चम्पाधिप III, 14, 9.  
 चाउरंग-चतुरङ्ग IV, 2, 5.  
 चामीयर-च मीकर III, 3, 6.  
 चारिय-चारित (fed) VIII, 2, 2. (H चराना)  
 चाव-चाप IV, 6 6.  
 चिकार-चीत्कार onomatop. III, 14 2.  
 चिच्चिजाल-अर्थि+जाल I, 17, 7.  
 ( D. III, 10 ).  
 चिण-चि °णेवि IV, 13, 5.  
 चिणिअ-चित V, 13, 2.  
 चिण्हधअ-चिन्द+ध्वज III, 16, 6  
 चित्तधया-चित्र+ध्वजा VIII, 3, 8.  
 चित्तलिय चित्रालय I, 4, 6.  
 चित्तलिय-चित्रलित VI, 4, 8.  
 चिराणअ-चिरातन VII, 3, 4;  
 VIII, 14, 2.  
 चिरु-चिरम् IV, 13, 3.  
 \*चिधिय-वस्त्रखण्ड ( पट्टर ) I, 17, 8.  
 चुअ-च्युत IV, 6, 5. ( H. M. चिधी. )  
 \*चुक-भ्रंश् °इ II, 8, 5 ( Hem IV, 177;  
 H चुकना, M चुकणे ).  
 चुणत-चिन्वत् VIII, 14, 1. ( Hem.  
 IV, 238 )  
 चुंबअ-चुंबक IX, 12, 2.  
 चूय-चूत I, 14, 6.  
 चेट्ट-चेष्ट °इ VIII, 3, 6.  
 चेडिअ-चेटिका II, 15, 7.

चेर-दे. IV, 1, 5; VIII, 18, 5.  
 \*चोज्ज-आधर्यं II, 7, 8. ( D III, 14;  
 Pai 451; H चँज )  
 \*चोज्ज-चिन्ता VI, 6, 2.  
 चोड-दे. II, 10, 5; VIII, 19, 3.  
 चोर-चौर I, 17, 4.  
 चोरिअ-चैर्य IX, 22, 6.

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छखंड-षड्+खण्ड I, 3, 4.  
 \*छज्ज राज्, शोम् ई I, 9, 3. ( Hem.  
 IV, 100, prob. from सज् )  
 \*छज्जमाण-सज्जमान, शोभमान VII, 9, 6.  
 छडय-छय I, 4, 7.  
 छणवासर-क्षण ( पूर्णिमा ) V, 19, 5.  
 छण्णव-धुद+नौ (?) VII, 8, 10.  
 छत्त-छत्र II, 8, 2.  
 छत्ताइमाण-छत्रायमान IV, 9, 2.  
 छम्म-छत्र VII, 16, 6.  
 छन्वासय-षड्+आवश्यक IX, 20, 20.  
 \*छंड-मुच् ई III, 5, 3, उ II, 4, 6; हि  
 III, 21, 5; डावइ II, 11, 2; डिऊण  
 VII, 10, 1; डाविष V, 18, 2; डिवि III,  
 2, 6. ( Hem IV, 91; H छोड़ना )  
 छाइय-छादित III, 16, 3.  
 छाय-छ या I, 7, 9  
 छिण्ण-छिद् हु VIII, 7, 8.  
 छिण्णिअ-छिन्न III, 16, 6.  
 \*छिव-स्पृश् ई I, 4, 2 ( Hem IV, 182;  
 H. छोना to touch )  
 छिदण-छेदन IV, 10, 3.  
 \*छुट्ट-मुच् ( कर्मणि ) ई IX, 5, 10. ( H.  
 छटना to be released ).  
 \*छुट्टिय-मुक् III, 20, 10; X, 14, 1.  
 ( H. छटी ).  
 \*छुड-क्षिप्रम् III, 19, 1.

\*छुड्-क्षिप्त I, 7, 3; X, 13, 1 ( Hem.  
 IV, 143 )  
 छुरिअ-धुरिका III, 13, 7.  
 \*छुह-क्षिप् उ IX, 7, 5; हिनि X, 12, 9;  
 ( Hem. IV, 143 ).  
 छुह-धुधा V, 4, 8.  
 छुहतणह-धुधा+तृषा V. 0, 4.  
 छेत्त-क्षेत्र I, 3, 3.  
 छेयण-छेदन IX, 8, 5.  
 छेयंतर-छेदान्तर II, 9, 7.  
 \*छोड-मोचय् ई X, 7, 5. ( H. छोडना to  
 unite ).  
 छोहारदीव-द्वीपविशेष VIII, 10, 3.

## ज

जइ-यदि I, 2, 4.  
 जइयहुं-यदा II, 8, 10 ( H. ज्योही ).  
 जइवर-यतिवर VI, 2, 8.  
 जइवि-यद्यपि I, 2, 5.  
 जई-यति V, 9, 1.  
 जईसर-यतीश्वर IX, 22, 2.  
 जउ-यावत् II, 21, 3 ( H. जब ).  
 जउणा-यमुना ( नदी ) X, 12, 9.  
 जउलगि-यावत्+उमम् VIII, 2, 9 ( H जबलग  
 or जौलौ ).  
 जक्ख-यक्ष I, 3, 7.  
 जगतिलअ-जगत्+तिलक IV, 15, 10.  
 जगत्तअ-जगत्+त्रय V, 6, 3.  
 जडीअ-जटित IV, 9, 4.  
 जण-यान II, 2, 4.  
 जणवअ-जमपद I, 2, 4; X, 29, 14.  
 जणवइ-जनपति VI, 16, 8.  
 जणवर-जन्तुवर VIII, 7, 6 ( H. जानवर ).  
 जणाविअ-ज्ञापित II, 9, 9.  
 जणिअ-जनित V, 7, 1.  
 जम-यम II, 6, 8.

जमराय-यमराज IX, 5, 1.  
 जम्म-जन्मन् V, 12, 3.  
 जम्मावयार-जन्मावतार X, 26, 11.  
 जस्मि-यस्मिन् V, 11, 6.  
 जयएव-जयदेव. पु. I, 2, 9.  
 जयंती-न. VI, 10, 3.  
 जर-उवर III, 4, 11.  
 जलण-ज्वलन 11, 14, 7.  
 जलहर-जलधर I, 10, 8.  
 जलहि-जलधि I, 2, 5.  
 जलिअ-ज्वलित III, 8, 8.  
 जलोहिय-जल+आर्द्र VI, 1, 12.  
 जविय-जपित VII, 12, 8.  
 जसलुद्ध-यशोलुद्ध VIII, 18, 10.  
 जसहद्द-यशोभद्र, मुनि II, 7, 5.  
 जसहर-यशोधर मुनि, V, 8, 10; X, 5, 1.  
 जह-यथा III, 1, 12.  
 जंत-यान् (pre. part of या) I, 13, 10.  
 जंत-यन्त्र II, 9, 4.  
 जंप-जल्प् °इ II, 19, 7 ( substitute for कथ् Hem. IV, 2 ).  
 जंपिअ-जल्पित VI 14, 3.  
 जंभुदीध-जम्बूदीप I, 3, 1.  
 जा-यावत् I, 12, 1.  
 जा-या °इ I, 12, 9; °हि I, 13, 6; °हुं III, 5, 2; °इवि, II, 11, 9; °उ IV, 3, 2; °वि V, 1, 12.  
 जाइ-जाति IX, 8, 4.  
 जागर-जागृ °इवि X, 17, 6.  
 जाण-यान VII, 11, 20.  
 जाण-ज्ञा °मि I, 2, 5; °हि III, 21, 3; °णंत III, 20, 8; °णिवि II, 4, 9.  
 जाणाविअ-ज्ञापित II, 9, 7.  
 जाणिअ-ज्ञात 1, 11, 2.  
 जाम-यावत् I, 14, 3.  
 जामाय-जामात् VII, 8, 5.  
 जामिणी-यामिनी I, 8, 5.

जाय-जात I, 17, 10.  
 जाला-ज्वाला II, 14, 7.  
 जाव-यावत् I, 13, 1.  
 जिण-जि °इ VIII, 13, 4; °णहं VIII, 14, 10; °णिवि V, 19, 3.  
 जिणिय-जित VIII, 13, 5.  
 जिणिद्-भिनेन्द्र V, 6, 2.  
 जिणेसर-जिनेश्वर V, 6, 1.  
 जिस्त-जित II, 11, 2.  
 जिर्यं-जित V, 6, 7.  
 जिह-यथा III 1, 12.  
 जीअ-जीव II, 15, 4.  
 जीय-जित VIII, 15, 4.  
 जीह-जिह्वा I, 17, 6.  
 °जुअ-युत III, 16, 4.  
 जुज्झ-युद्ध II, 9, 6.  
 जुण्ण-जीर्ण X, 18, 9. ( M ज्ञा Hem. I, 102 )  
 जुत्त-युक्त I, 12, 5.  
 जुय-युत II, 9, 2.  
 जुवई-युवति VII, 7, 4.  
 जुवल-युगल VII, 15, 9.  
 जुवाण-युवन् VII, 7, 6.  
 जुंज-युज् °इ IX 20, 21  
 जुंजिअ-योजित VI, 2, 9.  
 जूरिय-उवरित I, 17, 9. subs. for खिद् Hem IV, 132, 135 )  
 जूव-यूत VIII, 13, 4.  
 जूवार-यूतकार VIII, 15, 2.  
 जेडुउत्त-ज्येष्ठ+पुत्र VIII, 4, 8.  
 जेम-यथा I, 10, 4.  
 जोइ-योगिन् IX, 24, 1.  
 \*जोइअ-इष्ट 1, 7, 5.  
 \*जोइ-योजय् °इवि II, 1, 12; X, 19, 10; X, 28, 8.  
 जोय-योग X, 26, 14.  
 जोयण-योजन I, 3, 2.

जोव्वण-यौवन X, 13, 9.  
जोह-योध III 17, 7.  
जोहिय-योधित III, 17, 7.

## झ

झत्ति-झटिति VIII, 4, 3.  
झरंत-क्षरत् III, 1, 3.  
झलझलअ-onomatop. III, 18, 8.  
झलाझल-onomatop. IV, 6, 5.  
झा-ध्वै °एवि VII, 12, 10; °यइ VII, 13, 1,  
°यहि VI, 10, 1.  
झाण-ध्यान II, 7, 7.

झाणजोइ-ध्यान+योगिन् IX, 13, 8.  
झाणट्टिय-ध्यान+स्थित III, 2, 1.  
झाणाणल-ध्यान+अनल X, 27, 5.  
झाय-ध्यात V, 5, 8.  
झिज्ज-खिद् °इ IX, 8, 7.  
झीण-क्षीण II, 6, 9; III, 6, 5.  
झुणि-ध्वनि X, 6, 3.

## ट

टक्क-जातिविशेष VIII, 16, 1.  
टलटलअ-onomatop. III, 18, 7.  
\*टिट-यूतस्थान VIII, 15, 2; (ट्टेय D. IV, 3,)  
\*टेवंत-तीव्रीकुर्वत् (?) X, 19, 8 (H टेना to  
sharpen).

## ठ

ठा-स्था Imperative IX, 20, 15.  
ठाअ-स्थान III, 11, 2; V, 3, 3 (H ठंवं)  
ठाण-स्थान II, 15; 3.  
ठिअ-स्थित III, 4, 3.

## ड

डक्कार-दुक्कार onomatop. ( H. डकार ).  
डज्जमाण-दह्यमान I, 17, 10.

डर-दर (भय) VII, 3, 4.  
डरिय-दर्णि (दृ+क्त) I, 1, 6; VIII, 18, 11.  
or पतित as in H. डरा fallen.  
डसिअ-दष्ट VII, 4, 6.  
डसियाहर-दष्ट+अधर III, 13, 10.  
डंभ-दम्भ IX, 12, 5,  
डिडिम-वायविशेष II, 11, 6,  
डोल-दोलाय् °इ IV, 15, 5.  
\*डोहंत-गम्भीर+अन्त I, 13, 10 ( H. M.  
deep water).

## ढ

\*ढंख-शुष्कप्राय I, 14, 2 ( M ढंक् an old  
and decaying tree ढंक्-ध्वांक्ष of D  
IV, 13 and Pai. 67 does not suit  
well)  
\*ढाल-निर+वम् °लेवहि II 19, 10, H ढालना  
to pour down).  
दुक्क-ढौकित IV, 5, 4; VII, 10, 6.

## ण

णइ-नदी I, 3, 3  
णअ-नव IV, 13, 9.  
णअ-नत II, 2, 9; VIII, 4, 2.  
णउ-न I, 14, 12.  
णउल-नकुल IX, 9, 7.  
\*णग्गुड-नम VIII, 15, 5 ( H. नगोडा  
penniless).  
णच्च-नृत् °इ III, 3, 5 (Hem. IV, 225).  
णच्चण-नर्तन VIII, 10, 1.  
णच्चिर-नृत्+इर (ताच्छील्ये) I, 17, 6 (रमणशील  
D IV, 18),  
णट्ट-नष्ट II, 13, 7.  
\*णाडिय-वक्षित, VI, 10, 9 ( D. IV, 18 ).  
णणह-ल्लिग्ध VIII, 2, 6.

णत्थि-नास्ति I, 2, 11.  
 णह्-नाद IX, 2, 2.  
 णभग्ग-नभः+ग VIII, 3, 2.  
 णमिय-नभित III, 20, 8.  
 णय-नत III, 19, 6.  
 णयणुल्ल-नयन+उल्ल ( स्वायें ) I, 3, 6.  
 णयर-नगर II, 6, 7.  
 णरयाल-नरकालय IX, 8, 2.  
 णरघह्-नरपति I, 10, 6.  
 णरवाहणदत्त-पु. V, 19, 9.  
 णरायण-नारायण X, 25, 3.  
 णराहिव-नराधिप II, 16, 3.  
 णरिंद-नरेन्द्र I, 2, 3.  
 णरेसर-नरेक्षर I, 10, 7.  
 णव-नम् °इ III, 11, 9; °हु IV, 1, 7; °हु  
 IV, 1, 9; °वेवि III, 9, 5.  
 णवकार-नवकार मंत्र V, 18, 8.  
 णवणिय-नवनीत ( घृत ) IX, 21, 4.  
 णवल्ल-नव+अल्ल ( स्वार्थे ) II, 17, 10.  
 णह-नभः III, 12, 4.  
 णहयल-नभस्तल II, 21, 8.  
 णहरूव-नख+रूप I, 16, 1.  
 णहंगण-नभः+अंगन IV, 8, 8.  
 णं-ननु I, 3, 5.  
 णाह्णि-नाभिनी X, 12, 11.  
 \*णाह्-इव I, 9, 6; I, 16, 1; II, 20, 3. ( H  
 नाई like ).  
 णाडय-नाटक II, 9, 2.  
 णाण-ज्ञान I, 1, 4.  
 णायकुमार-नाग° X, 3, 1.  
 णायदत्त-नाग° पु X, 6, 7.  
 णायदत्त-नागदत्ता, स्त्री, X, 10, 6.  
 णायर-नागर III, 1, 8.  
 णारय-नारक IX, 8, 2.  
 णारि-नारी I, 15, 10.  
 णालंद-नालन्दा, न. X, 10, 9.  
 णास-नश् °इ VIII; 14, 5.

णास-नाश II, 19, 5.  
 णास-नासा II, 3, 6.  
 णासिय-नाशित II, 21, 3.  
 णाह-नाथ III, 9, 4.  
 णाहि-नाभि I, 16, 6.  
 णिअ-नृप II, 12, 5.  
 \*णिअ-दृश् °ए I, 15, 1 ( Hem IV, 181 ).  
 णिउणिया-निपुणिका II, 6, 2.  
 णिउण-निपुण X, 26, 22.  
 णिकाथ-निकाय VIII, 13, 7.  
 णिकिट्ट-निकृष्ट IX, 6, 8.  
 णिकेअ-निकेत III, 3, 3.  
 णिक्खण-निष्+खन् °णवि V, 8, 8.  
 णिक्खय-निक्षत IV, 17, 7.  
 णिक्खवण-निक्षपण X, 26, 14.  
 णिग्गअ-निर्गत III, 14, 9.  
 णिग्गम-निर्गम् °भेइ IV, 14, 4.  
 णिग्गह-निग्रह IX, 21, 3.  
 णिग्गत-निर्गच्छत् IV, 14, 5.  
 णिग्गंथ-निर्गंथ III, 2, 5.  
 णिग्घण-निर्घण IX, 4, 10.  
 णिच्चिट्ट-निश्चेष्ट VIII, 8, 2.  
 णिच्च-नीच II, 14, 2.  
 णिच्च-नित्य IV, 10, 8.  
 णिच्चल-निश्चल V, 2, 10.  
 णिच्छअ-निश्चय I, 10, 10.  
 णिच्छेदिय-निश्छेद्रा X, 13, 2.  
 णिजुंज-नि+युज् °जिवि X, 27, 8.  
 णिज्जर-निर्जरा IX, 14, 1.  
 णिज्जिय-निर्जित IV, 10, 4.  
 णिज्जर-निर्जर III, 1, 3.  
 णिज्जाइय-नि+ध्याता VII, 12, 10.  
 णिट्टवण-निष्ठापन III, 22, 9.  
 णिट्टर-निष्ठुर VI, 6, 7.  
 णिहुरिय-निर+दुलित V, 14, 9; X, 20, 3.  
 णिण्णासयर-निर्नाशकर V, 6, 9.

गिति-नीति II, 18, 10.  
 गित्तुलिय-निस्तुलित IX, 11, 11.  
 गिद्ध-सिग्ध IV, 10, 10.  
 गिद्धण-निर्धन VI, 5, 3.  
 \*गिद्धाड-निः+स्र ( गिच् ) °डिवि V, 2, 4  
 ( Hem. IV, 79 ).  
 \*गिद्धाडिअ-निस्सारित X, 1, 9.  
 गिब्भाच्छिअ-निर्भस्सित IV, 1, 8.  
 निब्भर-निर्भर V, 14, 5.  
 गिबज्झ-नि+बंध् ( कर्मणि ) °इ VI, 4, 2.  
 गिमिस्स-निमेष IX, 15, 5.  
 गिम्मल-निर्मल II, 11, 7.  
 गिम्मविअ-निर्मापित V, 3, 2.  
 गिमिअ-निर्मित VII, 2, 9.  
 गिय-निज II, 1, 4.  
 गिय-नीत, II, 11, 1.  
 \*गिय-दृश् °इ VIII, 12, 3.  
 गियय-निज+क्क VI, 1, 9.  
 गियर-निकर I, 2, 3.  
 गियंब-नितम्ब I, 16, 4.  
 गियाण-निदान VI, 4, 4.  
 गिरत्थ-निरर्थ III, 19, 5.  
 गिरहरिअ-निहंत II, 18 2.  
 \*गिरारिउ-नितराम् X, 6, 2.  
 \*गिरु-नितराम् I, 2, 4.  
 गिरुत्तउ-नितराम् ( निरुक्तम् ) VII, 1, 4  
 ( M. निरुत्तं certainly ).  
 गिरुव-निरुप II, 3, 8.  
 गिलअ-निलय II, 1, 9.  
 गिव-निज X, 19, 8.  
 गिव-नृप II, 21, 5.  
 गिवइ-नृपति III, 11, 9.  
 गिवज्ज-नैवेद्य IX, 20, 17.  
 गिवडिय-निपतित III, 6, 4.  
 गिविट्ठ-निविष्ट VIII, 15, 3.  
 गिविस्सि-निवृत्ति IV, 1, 11.  
 गिवेज्ज-नैवेद्य VII, 12, 7.

गिवासिअ-निवेशित IV, 11, 9.  
 गिाव्विण्ण-निर्विण्ण X, 25, 1.  
 गिसायर-निशाचर IX, 21, 10.  
 गिसिभोयण-निशि+भोजन V, 12, 2.  
 गिसियर-निशिचर II, 13, 9.  
 गिसिवअ-निशि+व्रत X, 12, 2,  
 गिसुअ-निश्रुत IV, 12, 10.  
 गिसुण-नि+भ्रु °हि V, 9, 1; °णि I, 14, 5;  
 °णिवि IV, 12, 7.  
 गिसुय निश्रुत X, 29, 4.  
 गिहण-निधन ( मरण ) II, 14, 8.  
 गिहण-निर्धन IX, 5, 10.  
 गिहम्म-नि+ हन् ( कर्माणि ) °इ IX, 8, 2.  
 गिहंत-निघ्नत् IX, 13, 4.  
 गिहाअ-निघात IV, 15, 3.  
 गिहाण-निघान I, 3, 4.  
 गिहाल-निभाल् °हि V, 6, 10 ( H. निहारजा  
 to see attentively )  
 गिहालण-निभालन ( अवलोकन ) IX, 8, 9.  
 गिहिय-निहित II, 16, 8.  
 गिहिल-निखिल X, 25, 6.  
 गिहीण-निहीन V, 16, 6.  
 \*गिहोडण-निपातन V, 5, 10. ( Hem.  
 IV, 22; prob. from निधेट्टनम् ).  
 गीअ-नीत IV, 8, 6.  
 गीइ-नीति II, 14, 3.  
 गीयाण-निदान VI, 4, 5.  
 गील-नील, पु. V, 2, 2.  
 गीवि-नीवी X, 7, 5.  
 गीसर-निः+स्र °इ IV, 13, 2; °हुं IV, 13, 7;  
 °रिवि VI, 9, 8.  
 गीससंत-निः+धसत् III, 5, 3.  
 गीसारिअ-निः+सारित X, 22, 4.  
 गेउर-वृपुर III, 2, 6; ( Hem I, 123;  
 Var. I, 26 ).  
 गेत्त-गेत्र VII, 3, 1.  
 गेवावि-नी+णिच्+क्त्वा VIII, 13, 2,

णेवी-नी+भविष्यत् II, 5, 4.  
 णेह-नेह I, 3, 7.  
 णेहल-स्नेह+ल ( मत्वर्थे ) VI, 11, 6.  
 णेहयंत-सेह ( तैल )+वत् VIII, 2, 2.  
 णह्वण-स्नपन X, 26, 2.  
 णहंत-झा+भत् ( pre. part. ) III, 12, 8.  
 णहा-स्ना °इवि IV, 11, 7; °विऊण X, 17, 8.  
 णहाण-स्नान V, 3, 4.

त

तअ-तपस् V, 9, 10.  
 तइय-तृतीय V, 12, 10.  
 तइयहुं-तदा VII, 11, 18.  
 तउललि-तावत्+लमम् VIII, 2, 10.  
 ( H. तौल्लो or तवल्लो ).  
 तऊ-तर्क II, 9, 2.  
 तक्खण-तत्क्षण I, 10, 2.  
 तग्गय-तद्गत III, 1, 8.  
 तच्च-तत्त्व IX, 21, 3.  
 तट्टीय-तत्+स्थिता III, 18, 1.  
 तड-तट III, 20, 11.  
 तडयड-Onomatop. III, 18, 6.  
 तण-संबन्धवाचक, I, 2, 3.  
 तणउ-तनु II, 6, 4.  
 तणुवण-तृण+वन II, 4, 7.  
 तण्ह-तृष्णा II, 16, 5.  
 तण्हाउर-तृष्णातुर IV, 7, 3.  
 तम-तमस् I, 16, 14.  
 तरलिअ-तरलित I, 14, 11.  
 तवचरण-तपचरण II, 13, 7.  
 तवसि-तपस्विन् IX, 5, 9.  
 तवसिरि-तपः+श्री III, 22, 8.  
 तवोहण-तपोधन VI, 6, 6.  
 तस-त्रस IX, 24, 3.  
 तह-तथा I, 2, 1.  
 तंडउ-ताण्डव IV, 11, 6.

तंत-तंत्र II, 9, 4.  
 तंद-तंद्रा I, 9, 7.  
 ता-तदा I, 11, 4.  
 ताअ-तात III, 19, 8.  
 ताउ-तावत् I, 6, 1.  
 ताम-तावत् I, 14, 3.  
 तामलिस्ति-तामालेप्ति, न. X, 10, 5.  
 ताय-तात VII, 15, 2.  
 तार-असुरदेवता, टि II, 2, 3.  
 ताव-तावत् I, 13, 2.  
 तावस-तापस VIII, 8, 3.  
 ताविअ-तापित VI, 12, 5.  
 तिक्ख-तीक्ष्ण II, 3, 3.  
 तिणु-तृण VIII, 19, 8.  
 तिण्णि-त्रीणि II, 8, 6.  
 तित्ति-तृप्ति X, 10, 5.  
 तित्थवर-तीर्थवर V, 9, 6.  
 तिय-स्त्री X, 9, 6. ( H. तिया ).  
 तियाल-त्रिकाल X, 27, 1.  
 तिरियलोय-तिर्यग् लोक IX, 15, 3.  
 तिरीड-किरीट IV, 10, 2; IV, 16, 3.  
 तिलअ-तिलक X, 25, 10.  
 तिलयदीव-तिलकदीप VII, 15, 1.  
 तिलरिण-तैलत्व ( स्नेह ) VI, 10, 5.  
 तिलोय-त्रिलोक V, 6, 4.  
 तिहुवण-त्रिभुवन VI, 1, 9.  
 तुइ-तुइ °इति III, 15, 4; °इवि VIII, 1, 6.  
 तुइ-तुइ VII, 8, 5.  
 तुट्ठि-तुष्टि IV, 11, 3.  
 तुम्हारिस-त्वाहस VIII, 10, 6.  
 तुरअ-तुरग VII, 2, 7.  
 तुरंत-स्वरित II, 15, 3.  
 तुरिअ-स्वरित II, 10, 7.  
 तुल्ल-तुल्य VIII, 6, 10.  
 तुसार-तुषार IX, 14, 4.  
 तुहार-तव II, 18, 5; ( H. तुम्हारा ).  
 तुहुं-त्वम् I, 10, 3.

तूर-तूर्य X, 17, 6.  
 तूस-तुष् °केवि II, 14, 9.  
 तेअ-तेजस् II, 8, 9.  
 तेत्तिय-तावती V, 6, 3.  
 तेत्थु-तत्र I, 14, 10.  
 तेम-तथा III, 8, 10.  
 तेय-तेजस् I, 9, 3.  
 तेयणिहि तेजोनिधि III, 1, 12.  
 तेरउ-तव III, 21, 5 ( H तेर )  
 तेरहम-त्रयोदशम X, 16, 7.  
 तेराणयर-तेरानगर V, 2, 6.  
 तो-ततः I, 2, 8; I, 10, 10.  
 तोअ-तोय II, 14, 8.  
 तोड-त्रोट्य °भि IV, 17, 2; °डंति III, 15, 9;  
 °डेविणु X, 27, 2.  
 तोडिय-त्रेटित VIII, 12, 8.  
 तोयजाण-तोय+यान VII, 9, 8.  
 तोलादंड-तुला° II, 2, 2.  
 तोस-तोष II, 3 4.

थ

था-स्थापय °इ VI, 7, 5; °वंति VII, 13, 7;  
 °इवि V, 2, 7; °एवि X, 17, 3; °विक्रण  
 VII, 10, 7.  
 थक्क-स्था °इ X, 25, 2 ( Hem. IV, 16 ).  
 थक्क-स्थित II, 1, 8.  
 \*थट्ट-समूह III, 8, 6 ( M. थट or थड; H.  
 थट्ट or थड ).  
 थण-स्तन I, 9, 4.  
 थम्म-स्तम्भ IV, 4, 3.  
 थरहरन्त-कम्पमान onomatop. III, 13, 5.  
 थल-स्थल I, 3, 9,  
 थविअ-स्थापित VI, 16, 10.  
 थाण-स्थान V, 8, 7.  
 थाम-स्तम्भ I, 17, 8.  
 थाल-स्थाली IX, 2, 6.

थावर-स्थावर IX, 24, 3  
 थिअ-स्थित III, 4, 12.  
 \*थिप्प-विगल् °प्पंति III, 15, 8; ( Hem.  
 IV, 175. )  
 \*थिप्पिर-तृप्+इर ( ताच्छील्यं I, 17, 5  
 ( Hem. IV, 138 ).  
 थिय-स्थित IV, 17, 9.  
 थिर-स्थिर III, 2, 10.  
 थो-छी X, 22, 9  
 थीअ-स्थित X, 23, 2.  
 थीवेअ-ली+वेद X, 15, 5.  
 थुइ-स्तुति III, 20, 9.  
 थुण-स्तु °इ VII, 14, 3; °पंति IX, 2, 4;  
 °णहि V, 6, 2.  
 थूल-स्थूल VII, 10, 6  
 थोर-स्थूल II, 12, 10 ( M. G. थोर much )  
 थोवअ-स्तोक, VIII, 2, 6.  
 थोवंतर-स्तोकान्तर IV, 8, 7.

द

दइव-दैव VII, 11, 11.  
 दक्ख-द्राक्षा I, 3, 9 ( H. दाख )  
 दक्खाल-दर्शय °लि IV, 13, 6.  
 दक्खालिअ-दर्शित VII, 7, 5.  
 दक्खिण-दक्षिण V, 4, 5.  
 दक्खिणवह-दक्षिणापथ IV, 2, 4.  
 दद्ध-दग्ध IX, 4, 9.  
 ददुर-ददुर IV, 13, 8.  
 दप्पण-दर्पण VIII, 5, 11.  
 दड्ढंकिअ-दर्माङ्कित III, 12, 9.  
 दय-दया V, 2, 10.  
 दरमलीय-दुर्घदित VIII, 19, 4.  
 दविण-द्रविण II, 17, 8.  
 दव्व-द्रव्य VII, 12, 9.  
 दसण-दशन III, 15, 5.  
 दसरह-दशरथ पु. III, 1, 12.



दह-दश III, 12, 3.  
 दहि-दधि VIII, 13, 6.  
 दंतीपुर-न. II, 5, 4.  
 दंसण-दशेन IV, 10, 10.  
 दाइज्ज-दाय VII, 8, 2 (H दयजा or दहेज)  
 दाइय-दायाद VI, 4, 9.  
 दाढा-दंष्ट्रा IV, 5, 4.  
 दामोयर-दामोदर IX, 17, 10.  
 दार-द्वार X, 22, 6.  
 दारिय-दारित I, 17, 5.  
 दाव-दर्शय् °इ X, 7, 5 (Hem. IV, 32)  
 दाहिण दक्षिण II, 2, 4.  
 दिअ-द्विज X, 21, 3.  
 दिपसर-द्विजेश्वर II, 20, 1.  
 दिक्ख-दृश् °बिखवि II, 12, 8.  
 दिक्ख-दीक्षा X, 24, 7.  
 दिज्ज-दा ( कर्मणि ) °इ II 15, 2.  
 दिट्ठ-दृष्ट I, 14, 2.  
 दिढ-दृढ II, 9, 5.  
 दिणयर-दिनकर I, 1, 1.  
 दिण्ण-दत्त I, 10, 5.  
 दिप्त-दीप्त I, 4, 5.  
 दिप्पंत-दीप्यमान III, 14, 6.  
 दिम्मुह-दिङ्मुख II, 3, 4.  
 दियवर-द्विजवर III, 4, 3.  
 दियह-दिवस II, 5, 10.  
 दियंवर-दिगम्बर X, 28, 2.  
 दिवह-दिवस III, 8, 3.  
 दिवायर-दिवाकर II, 3, 1.  
 दिविड्देश-द्विविड्देश IV, 1, 4.  
 दिव्व-दिव्य I, 2, 1.  
 दिसामुह-दिशामुख IV, 6, 7.  
 दिहि-धृति VI, 2, 6 (Hem. II, 131 ).  
 दित्त-ददत् VIII, 4, 4.  
 दीवअ-दीपक III, 3, 9.  
 दीव-द्वीप, दीप I, 3, 1.  
 दीस-दृश् (कर्मणि) °इ I, 14, 5.

दीह-दीर्घ III, 4, 11.  
 दीहर-दीर्घ III, 16, 4. (Hem. II, 171 ).  
 दुइज्ज द्वितीय X, 10, 8 ( H. दूजी ).  
 दुक्किय-दुष्कृत IX, 8, 3.  
 दुक्खाउर-दुःखातुर IX, 4, 1.  
 दुबिखय-दुःखित II, 6, 2.  
 दुज्जण-दुर्जन I, 2, 4.  
 दुट्ठ-दुष्ट I, 12, 9.  
 दुण्णीइ-दुर्नीति II, 19, 4.  
 दुत्थिअ-दुःस्थित VI 5, 1.  
 दुप्पवेस-दुष्प्रवेश X, 10, 2.  
 दुद्ध-दुग्ध X, 20, 10.  
 दुद्धर-दुर्धर I, 13, 9.  
 दुम हुम I, 3, 1.  
 दुम्मण-दुर्मनस् I, 15, 7.  
 दुम्मिय-दून VI, 8, 9; VIII, 19, 3.  
 (Hem. IV, 23; Var. VIII, 8).  
 दुम्मुह-दुर्मुख VII, 11, 11.  
 दुरिय-दुरित I, 5, 6.  
 दुरेह-द्विरिफ IV, 6, 7.  
 दुवार-द्वार VIII, 6, 6.  
 दुवारिअ-दौवारिक VIII, 6, 8.  
 दुविह-द्विविध IX, 14, 10.  
 दुसम-दुःषम IV, 17, 5.  
 दुह-दुःख I, 1, 6.  
 दुहमहिय-दुःख+मथिका I, 7, 10.  
 दुहयर-दुःखकर VI, 5, 5.  
 दुहिय-दुःखित VII, 8, 5.  
 दुहिय-दुहितृ X, 12, 2.  
 दुंडुहि-दुंडुभि IV, 9, 3.  
 दूअ-दूत III, 9, 10.  
 दूसय-दूष्यक (tent) IV, 2, 6.  
 दूसिय-दूषित IX, 11, 2.  
 दे-दा °इ II, 1, 8; °उ III, 11, 7; °मि II,  
 14, 5; °वि I 17, 1; °विणु II, 21, 7.  
 देअ-देव I, 11, 8.

देवख-दश ० इ V, 12, 8; ० हुं III, 4, 7.  
 ० किलवि II, 6, 9.  
 देवखंत-पश्यत् V, 5, 4.  
 देवअ-देवता VII, 12, 10.  
 देवाविअ-दापित II, 15, 6 ( H. दिवाया ).  
 देस-देष II, 12, 3.  
 देस-देश I, 3, 5.  
 देहि-देहिन् I, 17, 9.  
 दोणिण-द्वौ II, 18, 3,  
 दोल्लहर-दोल गृह III, 6, 2.  
 दोवालस-द्वादश X, 16, 6.  
 दोस-दोष I, 17, 1.  
 दोहल-दोहद I, 9, 11 ( Hem. I, 221 ).

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धणु-धनुष् I, 16, 12.  
 धणुवेय-धनुर्वेद II, 9, 5.  
 धणुहाडिय-धनुः+घटिका or घटिका (?)  
 VII, 5, 13 ( prob. a catapult )  
 धणुहर-धनुर्धर III, 12, 12.  
 धण्ण-धन्य I, 14, 12.  
 धम्म-धर्म I, 13, 4.  
 धय-ध्वज II, 8, 2.  
 धर-धृ ० मि IV, 13, 5; ० हि II, 11, 8.  
 धर-धरा III, 2, 8.  
 धरणिद्-धरणेन्द्र III, 18, 8.  
 धरणिवद्-धरणीपति III, 19, 10.  
 धरणिवाल-धरणीपाल VII, 8, 8.  
 धरिअ-धृत II, 11, 5.  
 धरिस्ति-धरित्री II, 14, 5.  
 धाद्अ-धावित V, 14, 7.  
 धाडीवाहण-पु. I, 4, 10.  
 धिद्-अधिष्ठित (?) I, 17, 4.  
 धिद्-धृष्ट III, 17, 2.  
 धीय-दुहितृ I, 16, 6.  
 धुण-धृ ० इ IV, 15, 6; ० गिवि II, 20, 10.  
 धुत्त-दुहितृ VIII, 11, 2.

धुर-धुर्य VIII, 2, 5.  
 धूमकेउ-० दु. पु. VI, 10, 4.  
 धूय-दुहितृ VII, 7, 9.  
 धणुआ-धेनुका ( खण्ण ) VII, 3, 7.  
 धो-धाव् ० इवि IV, 7, 9; ० वेइ IX, 20, 16;  
 ० वंत X, 5, 6;

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पअ-पद IX, 9, 3.  
 पइ-पति VII, 11, 18.  
 पइज-प्रतिज्ञा IV, 1, 12.  
 पइद्द-प्रविष्ट III, 4, 10.  
 पइद्दण-प्रतिष्ठान, न. VI, 9, 2.  
 पइडिअ-प्रकटित X, 29, 14.  
 पइण्ण-प्रदत्त II, 12, 8.  
 पइस-प्र+विश् ० इ III, 3, 7; ० हुं VI, 5, 5.  
 पइसर-प्रति+उ ० इ IX, 7, 4; ० रिवि X, 23, 12.  
 पइसंत-प्रविशत् III, 1, 11.  
 पइसार-प्रतिसार ( प्रवेश ) IV, 3, 4.  
 पइसारिअ-प्रतिसारित ( प्रवेशित ) III, 3, 10  
 पइं-त्वम् III, 10, 6; त्वाम् III, 20, 4;  
 त्वया I, 10, 9; तुभ्यम् III, 11, 9.  
 पउत्त-प्रोक्त III, 10, 1.  
 पउत्ति-प्रोक्ति V, 16, 10.  
 पउम-पद्म IV, 4, 6.  
 पउमपउ-पद्मदेव, पु. VI, 11, 3.  
 पउमावइ-पद्मावती, स्त्री I, 7, 9; II, 1, 12.  
 पउर-प्रवर I, 1, 8.  
 पएस्स-प्रदेश II, 3, 6.  
 पओहर-पयोधर III, 2, 10.  
 पक्ख-पक्ष III, 6, 5.  
 पक्खल-प्र+स्खल् ० लंति VIII, 18, 10; ० लंतु  
 VII, 9, 6; ० लेइ IX, 13, 5.  
 पक्खालिअ-प्रक्षालित IV, 7, 9.  
 पक्खिअ-पक्षिन् I, 17, 7.  
 पघोसिअ-प्रघोषित V, 10, 6.  
 पक्खक्ख-प्रत्यक्ष X, 7, 1.  
 पक्खइं-पश्चात् VI, 6, 10.

पञ्चण-प्रञ्च IV, 7, 6.  
 पञ्चल-पक्षमल VIII, 2, 4.  
 पञ्चित्त-प्रायश्चित्त X, 23, 5.  
 पञ्चिम-पश्चिम IV, 4, 2.  
 पञ्जुण-प्रयुज्ज, पु III, 21, 10.  
 पञ्जलियमाण-प्रज्वलत् III, 7, 2.  
 पट्टण-पटन I, 13, 8.  
 पट्ट-पत् °दे IV, 6, 3.  
 पट्टधर-पट्ट+धर III, 5, 1.  
 पट्टल-पट्टल IV, 8, 6.  
 पट्टह-पट्टह II, 9, 8.  
 पट्टंत-पत्तन् IX, 9, 1.  
 पट्टाय-पत्ताका I, 4, 4.  
 पट्टिअ-पत्तित II, 16, 5.  
 पट्टिकूल-प्रतिकूल V, 15, 10.  
 पट्टिकेसव-प्रति+केशव IX, 17, 11.  
 पट्टिखल-प्रति+खल् °इ I, 10, 2.  
 पट्टिखलण-प्रति+खलन IX, 18, 6.  
 पट्टिगाह-प्रति+ग्रह् (णिच्) °हु VIII, 19, 5.  
 पट्टिछंद-प्रतिछन्द V, 7, 3.  
 पट्टिपेल्लिय-प्रति+प्रेरित V, 2, 3.  
 पट्टिम-प्रतिमा IV, 11, 10.  
 पट्टिलव-प्रति+लप् °इ VIII, 10, 9.  
 पट्टिय-प्रतिपद् X, 15, 9.  
 पट्टिवज्ज-प्रति+वच् °इ VIII, 7, 6.  
 पट्टिवण-प्रतिपन्न III, 8, 1.  
 पट्टिवयण-प्रतिवचन I, 10, 4.  
 पट्टिसद्-प्रतिशब्द VI, 9, 4.  
 पट्टिहार-प्रतिहार III, 9, 8.  
 पट्टिहास-प्रति+भास् °हि VIII, 10, 8.  
 ( रोचन्ते इति टिप्पणम् ).  
 पट्टीय-पत्तित IV, 9, 6 ( lengthened for metre ).  
 पट्टत्तर-प्रत्युत्तर VIII, 5, 14.  
 पट्टम-प्रथम IV, 14, 4.  
 पट्ट-पठ् °हि II, 14, 5; °ढंत II, 20, 1; °दिवि III, 8, 8.

पट्टिय-पठित II, 14, 6.  
 पणकल्लाण-पञ्च+कल्याण X, 25, 9.  
 पणञ्च-प्र+नृत् °हि VII, 1, 11.  
 पणट्ट-प्रणष्ट II, 3, 4.  
 पणयिणि-प्रणयिनी III, 3, 5.  
 पणमिय-प्रणमित III, 9, 1.  
 पणय-प्र+णम् °इ X, 4, 10; °वेसद् V, 19, 4;  
 °वेत्पिणु VI, 9, 3.  
 पणविअ-प्रणमित X, 3, 9.  
 पणास-प्र+णस् °इ IX, 19, 10.  
 पणासिय-प्रणाशित V, 17, 3.  
 पण्ण-पर्ण VII, 6, 1.  
 पण्णरस-पञ्च+दश X, 16, 8.  
 पत्त-पत्र II, 9, 7.  
 पत्त-प्राप्त I, 13, 8.  
 पत्त-पात्र IX, 23, 6.  
 पत्थर-प्रस्तर IV, 13, 9.  
 पत्थिव-पार्थिव I, 8, 7.  
 पट्टिण-प्रदत्त III, 9, 3.  
 पट्टाइय-प्रधावित X, 24, 2.  
 पट्टुच्छिय-प्र+पृष्ट X, 18, 1.  
 पट्टुल्ल-प्रकुल्ल IV, 9, 9.  
 पट्टण-प्र+मण् °इ I, 11, 4; °हि II, 7, 10.  
 पट्टणिअ-प्रमणित II, 4, 9.  
 पट्टण्ण-प्र+मन् °णिगि VII, 3, 6.  
 पट्टमाण-प्रमाण V, 6, 4.  
 पट्टमुक्क-प्रमुक्त III, 20, 11.  
 पट्टुड-प्रमूड IX, 3, 5.  
 पट्टेल्लिय-प्रमुक्त II, 1, 9 ( Hem IV, 91 )  
 पय-पद IV, 7, 9.  
 पय-पयस् X, 26, 2.  
 पयड-प्रकट I, 2, 3.  
 पयडाइअ-प्रकटित IV, 13, 4.  
 पयडिअ-प्रकटित IV, 14, 9.  
 पयवय-प्रतिव्रता V, 15, 8.  
 पयाण-प्रयाण III, 12, 4.  
 पयत्त-प्रयत्न III, 5, 4.

पयंड-प्रचण्ड II, 3, 7.  
 पयंप-प्र+जल्प् °इ I, 10, 1.  
 पयाग-प्रयाग, न. VI, 6, 5.  
 पयासिअ-प्रकाशित II, 3, 7.  
 परज्जिय-पराजित II, 3, 1.  
 परमुट्टअ-परम+उत्सुक V, 8, 5.  
 परम्मुह-पराङ्मुख VI, 4, 11.  
 परयार-परदारा X, 10, 1.  
 परलोय-परलोक III, 1, 9.  
 पराहअ-परागत II, 11, 6.  
 परार्हे-परकीया IX, 22, 7.  
 परायअ-परागत II, 8, 7.  
 परिअक्खिअ-परि+आख्यात II, 21, 4.  
 परिओस-परितोष V, 2, 9.  
 परिग्गह-परिग्रह IV, 1, 11.  
 परिघुलिअ-परि+घूर्णित VII, 8, 9.  
 ( Hem. IV, 117. )  
 परिचत्त-परित्यक्त IX, 12, 3.  
 \*परिच्छंडिय-परित्यक्ता VII, 11, 16; ( Hem. IV, 91. )  
 परिजंत-परि+या+शतृ V, 5, 4.  
 परिद्धान-परि+ध्या °इवि X, 9, 14.  
 परिद्विज्ज-परि+क्षी °इ IX, 8, 6. ( Hem. II, 3. )  
 परिद्वीण-°क्षीण V, 8, 9.  
 परिद्विअ-°स्थित II, 3, 9.  
 परिण-परि+णी °हि VIII, 10, 5; °णेवी VIII, 10, 6.  
 \*परिणद्धिअ-°बंचित III, 21, 4.  
 ( D. IV, 18 ).  
 परिणिम्मिय-°निर्मित I, 11, 7.  
 परिणिय-परिणीत VI, 16, 2.  
 परिन्ति-परितृप्ति III, 7, 1.  
 परिदक्खिण-प्रदक्षिणा IV, 6, 10.  
 परिदित्त-°दत्त III, 12, 8.  
 परिधरिय-°धृत V, 9, 3.  
 परिपालिय-°पालित II, 6, 6.

परिपाव-°प्राप् °उं VI, 3, 2.  
 परिपुच्छिअ-°पृष्ट II, 10, 9.  
 परिपुज्जिअ-°पूजित V, 5, 8.  
 परिपुण्ण-°पूर्ण II, 19, 9.  
 परिपेसिय-°प्रेषित II, 11, 10.  
 परिप्पमाण-°प्रमाण I, 3, 2.  
 परिफुरिअ-°स्फुरित II, 19, 8.  
 परिभअ-°भव VI, 4, 5.  
 परिभम-°भ्रम् °इ II, 12, 1; °हि IV, 5, 4;  
 °भेइ I, 15, 1.  
 परिमलिअ-परिमृदित V, 10, 3; ( Hem. IV, 126 ).  
 परिमुक्क-°मुक्त V, 15, 7.  
 परिमेल्ल-°मुञ्च् °इ IX, 4, 5; °ल्लिवि V, 7, 9.  
 ( Hem. IV, 91 ).  
 परियण-°जन VII, 11, 19.  
 परियरिअ-°चरित III, 3, 12.  
 परियाणिअ-°ज्ञात II, 2, 5.  
 परिलग्ग-°लग्न VIII, 11, 8.  
 परिवड-°पत् °डेइ IX, 9, 5  
 परिवडीय-°पतित V, 4, 7.  
 परिवद्धिअ-°वर्धित V, 8, 7.  
 परिसमण-°शयन IX, 7, 1.  
 परिसरिअ-°सृत III, 18, 9.  
 परिसव-°सव् °इ IX, 11, 7.  
 परिसह-°शोभ् °इ IV, 14, 6.  
 ( राज Hem. IV. 100. )  
 परिसोहिअ-°शोभित VIII, 11, 5.  
 परिहरिय-°हृत I, 2, 11.  
 परिहव-परिभव ( पराभव ) V, 18, 9.  
 परिहा-परिखा, I, 4, 1.  
 परिहणिय-परिधानिता VII, 12, 9.  
 परिहाण-परिधान III, 2, 3.  
 परिहाविय-परिधापित III, 9, 6.  
 पलय-प्रलय VII, 4, 2.  
 पलाव-प्रलाप VI, 3, 4.  
 पलंब-प्रलम्ब IX, 3, 3.

पलोअ-प्र+लोक °इवि II, 3, 4.  
 पल्लाण-पल्याण VIII, 9, 2.  
 पल्लोवम-पल्योपम VIII, 17, 7.  
 पल्हत्थिअ-पर्यस्त IX, 15, 2.  
 ( पल्लत्थ Hem. II, 47 ).  
 पवज्जमाण-प्रवजन् I, 13, 1.  
 पवज्जिअ-प्रवादित II, 20, 2.  
 पवड्ढिअ-प्रवर्धित II, 9, 1.  
 पवणवेअ-पवनेवेग, पु. VI, 11, 4.  
 पवण्ण-प्रपन्न IV, 2, 6.  
 पवयण-प्रवचन VI, 2, 7.  
 पवर-प्रवर VI, 8, 4.  
 पवरिसिअ-प्रवृष्ट I, 11, 8.  
 पवाह-प्रवाह X, 12, 9.  
 पविद्धि-प्रवृद्धि VIII, 6, 5.  
 पवुद्धि-प्रवृद्धि VIII, 2, 6.  
 पव्व-पर्वन् V, 4, 4.  
 पव्वअ-पर्वत IV, 4, 2.  
 पसण्ण-प्रसन्न II, 18, 3.  
 पसत्थ-प्रसास्त I, 9, 1.  
 पसर-प्र+सृ °इ I, 2, 6; °उ II, 4, 7; °रंत  
 IV, 2, 2; °रिय I, 7, 9.  
 पसंस-प्रशंसा I, 1, 7.  
 पसाअ-प्रसाद II, 15, 7.  
 पसारिय-प्रसारित VII, 13, 8.  
 पसाहण-प्रसाधन I, 11, 10.  
 पसिद्ध-प्रसिद्ध II, 2, 1.  
 पह-पथ ( पथिन् ) I, 1, 4.  
 पहर-प्रहर VIII, 12, 2.  
 पहर-प्रहर or प्रहार X, 9, 4.  
 पहासिय-प्रहसित II, 11, 5.  
 पहाण-प्रघात I, 3, 1.  
 पहाव-प्रभाव II, 4, 8.  
 पहिट्ठ-प्रहृष्ट I, 12, 9.  
 पहिराविय-परिधापित VII, 8, 6.  
 ( By वर्णव्यंत्थय. H. पहरान्ता. ).  
 पहिलार-प्रथम+तर III, 8, 11 ( H. पहिला ).

पहु-प्रथु I, 10, 6.  
 पहु-प्रभु IV, 10, 9.  
 पहुय-प्रभूत II, 2, 7.  
 पंकअ-पंकज I, 3, 6.  
 \*पंगुर-प्रा+वृ °रेवि X, 17, 4 ( Hcm. I, 175.  
 M. पांगुरणे, पांगुरणे ).  
 पंचवीस पञ्च+विंशत् V, 1, 9.  
 पंचुवर-पञ्च+उदुम्बर V, 12, 2.  
 पंजलि-प्राञ्जलि VI, 5, 10.  
 पंजालियर-प्राञ्जलि+कर X, 4, 2.  
 पंडिय-पण्डित I, 2, 1.  
 पंडिय-पाण्ड्य, नरेश, VIII, 18, 5.  
 पंति-पंक्ति I, 3, 10.  
 पंथ-पान्थ VI, 12, 2.  
 पंथि-पथिक II, 2, 4.  
 पंथिय-पथिक I, 3, 9.  
 पाअ-पाद V, 18, 1.  
 पाड-पात्य् °मि IV, 17, 2.  
 पाडल-पाटल ( हंस ) VII, 5, 5 ( D. VI, 76 ).  
 पाडिअ-पातित III, 16, 6.  
 पाढाविअ-पाठित II, 9, 1.  
 पाण-प्राण III, 7, 2.  
 पाणाहार-पान+ आहार X, 16, 9.  
 पाणिअ-पानीय VIII, 9, 8.  
 पाणि-प्राणिन् I, 5, 5.  
 पाय-पाद I, 2, 1.  
 पायाग-प्रयाग, न. VI, 7, 7.  
 पायडिय-प्रकटित III, 7, 1.  
 पारद्धि-पापद्धि II, 16, 4.  
 पारंभिअ-प्रारब्ध III, 3, 7.  
 पारावह-पारावत V, 17, 8.  
 पाराविय-पार+आपित I, 1, 4.  
 पाव-पाप I, 1, 1.  
 पाव-प्र+आप् °इ V, 10, 10; °उं I, 10, 2;  
 °हि V, 11, 16; °हिं V, 5, 10; °बंत्ति III,  
 15, 7 °वेवी II, 5, 4; °वेसइ II, 8, 3;  
 °वेसहि V, 19, 5.

पाविअ-प्राप्त I, 12, 10.  
 पाविद्-पापिष्ठ II, 13, 7.  
 पास-पार्श्व (तीर्थकर) V, 2, 5.  
 पास-पाश VIII, 7, 10.  
 पास-पार्श्व II, 1, 6.  
 पिअ-प्रिय I, 16, 15.  
 पिउ-पितृ VI, 1, 8.  
 पिड-पिण्ड X, 8, 10.  
 पिय-पीत V, 10, 5.  
 पिययम-प्रियतम VI, 5, 2.  
 पियर-पितृ VI, 6, 2.  
 पियसोअ-पितृ+शोक VI, 2, 3.  
 पियारी-प्रिया I, 3, 12.  
 \*पिल्ल-लघुपक्षिन् VII, 5, 5 (पिल्ल D. VI, 46).  
 पिळ्ळि-पीलु (फलविशेष) IX, 21, 5.  
 पिसाअ-पिशाच III, 21, 4.  
 पिसुण-पिशुन III, 7, 9.  
 पिहाण-पिधान X, 15, 6.  
 पिडिय-पिहित X, 8, 1.  
 पिडुल-पृथुल I, 5, 9.  
 पिडुलत्तण-पृथुलत्व I, 16, 5.  
 पिडय-पिण्डक IX, 11, 6.  
 पीडिय-पीडित I 10, 1.  
 पीणिअ-पीत I, 5, 2.  
 पीलण-पीडन IV, 10, 5.  
 पुकार-आवाहन शब्द II, 1, 9 ( H. पुकार ).  
 पुच्छिअ-पृष्ट I, 10, 3.  
 पुज्ज-पूजा VII, 12, 7.  
 पुज्ज-पूज्यं इ IV, 4, 6; ँजि X, 4, 5; ँजिदि  
 II, 19, 9.  
 पुज्जिअ-पूजित IV, 7, 10.  
 पुट्टसर-पुष्ट+स्वर III, 9, 9.  
 पुणु-पुनः I, 2, 3-  
 पुण्ण-पूर्ण I, 3, 11.  
 पुण्ण-पुण्य I, 14, 12.  
 पुण्णिम-पूर्णमा X, 16, 8.  
 पुत्त-पुत्र II, 16, 1.

पुत्तय-पुत्रक II, 18, 8.  
 पुत्ति-पुत्री I, 15, 7.  
 पुत्तिया-पुत्रिका VIII, 4, 9.  
 पुप्फयंत-पुष्पदन्त, कविनाम I, 2, 9.  
 पुरउ-पुरः II, 8, 9.  
 पुरयण-पुरजन III, 13, 1.  
 पुरंधि-पुरंधि IX, 3, 6.  
 पुहइ-पृथ्वी III, 9, 4.  
 पुलअ-पुलक III, 4, 3.  
 पुव्व-पूर्व II, 2, 2.  
 पुव्वुत्त-पूर्वोक्त X, 4, 10.  
 पुंडरीय-पुण्डरीक X, 2, 4.  
 पूजिअ-पूजित IV, 6, 10.  
 पूदी-पर्वतविशेष V, 5, 3.  
 पूय-पूज्यं इ IX, 13, 7.  
 पूय-पूय ( pus ) IX, 11, 5.  
 पूरिय-पूरित I, 17, 9.  
 पेइया-पेटिका I, 7, 2.  
 पेक्ख-प्र+ईक्ष् ँहि I, 11, 9; हुं IV, 3, 2;  
 ँक्खि III, 18, 3; ँक्खिऊण VII, 10, 1.  
 पेक्खिय-प्रेक्षित VIII, 2, 1.  
 पेच्छ-प्र+ईक्ष् इ V, 15, 1;  
 पेच्छंत-प्रेक्षमाण IV, 17, 6.  
 पेयधण-प्रेतवन X, 14, 3.  
 पेल्ल-प्रेरय् ँह्वि VII, 4, 5,  
 पेसण-प्रेषण III, 16, 10.  
 पेसिय-प्रेषित III, 16, 8.  
 \*पोट उदर VII, 10, 7. ( पोट D. VI, 60 ).  
 पोट्टिवंत-पुष्टि+मत् I, 12, 1.  
 पोथअ-पुस्तक X, 17, 6.  
 पोम-पद्म III, 14, 4. ( Hem. I, 61 ).  
 पोमराय-पद्मराग X, 2, 5.  
 पोमावइ-पद्मावती, स्त्री II, 5, 3.  
 पोमिणि-पद्मिनी VII, 13, 1.

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फण-फणा IV, 9, 2.

- फणि-फणिम् IX, 5, 8.  
 फणिदत्ता-नाग °, स्त्री. X, 6, 9.  
 फणिव्-फणीन्द्र II, 4, 8.  
 फणिवद्-°पति II, 1, 8.  
 फरहरंत-onomatop. III, 13, 5.  
 ( H फराना )  
 फलिह-स्फटिक IV, 12, 2. (Hem I, 186).  
 फंस-स्पर्श IX, 10, 5. ( Hem IV, 182 ).  
 फाडण-स्फाटन IX, 8, 5 (पाटन acc. Hem.  
 I, 198; 232 ).  
 फार-स्फार IV, 11, 5 ( M फार )  
 \*फारक-स्फारक ( ध्वज ). III, 13, 5. The  
 tippāna on the word is खडा which  
 in M. means any coarse cloth ).  
 \*फिट्ट-स्फिट्ट ( हिंसायाम् ) °इ IX, 21, 2.  
 ( अंग, acc. Hem. IV, 177 ).  
 फुकर-फुत् कृ °रिवि V, 17, 10.  
 फुट्ट-फुट्ट °इति III, 15, 6.  
 फुसु-फुसुम् II, 13, 9. ( स्पष्टम् Hem.  
 IV, 258 ).  
 फुर-सुर °इ IX, 7, 3; °रंत IV, 10, 6.  
 फुरिअ-स्फुरित X, 2, 7.  
 फुलिग-स्फुलिग IV, 14, 2.  
 फेकरंत-फे ( फिकी हरिसम्मि D, VI, 83 ) इति  
 शब्दं कुर्वत् I, 17, 6.  
 फेड-स्फिट्ट ( °हिंसायाम् ) °हिं V, 5, 9; °डिवि  
 X, 27, 9. °डिय V, 5, 7; °डेहुं IV, 13, 7.  
 फेफरि-फलविशेष IX, 21, 5.  
 \*फेर-चारण ( taking on a round )  
 VIII, 9, 3. ( H फेरा ).

## ब

- बउल-बकुल I, 14, 6.  
 बरह-ब्रह्मन् X, 8, 9.  
 बरहण-ब्राह्मण X, 21, 4.  
 बरहिणि-बहिणी II, 15, 2.

- बलपअ-बलदेव IX, 7, 9.  
 बलहद्-बलभद्र IX, 5, 5.  
 बला-अबला VIII, 4, 6.  
 बलिअ-बलिन् V, 11, 11.  
 बहिणि-भगिनी II, 1, 13.  
 बंभवेर-ब्रह्मचर्य IX, 24, 6; ( Hem. I,  
 59; II, 74 ).  
 बंभण-ब्राह्मण X, 6, 9.  
 बारह-द्वादश V, 10, 1; ( Hem. I, 219;  
 262 ).  
 बाल-बाला I, 3, 8.  
 बालपअ-°देव, पु. II, 2, 8.  
 बाहिरि-बहिः IV, 14, 5.  
 बाहुडि-बहिः I, 12, 10.  
 बुज्झ-बुध् °इ VI, 7, 6. °ज्जु II, 14 3.  
 बुज्झाविअ-बोधित VI, 7, 6.  
 \*बुलाविय-उक्ता I, 15, 6; ( बोल-कथ् Hom.  
 IV, 2 ).  
 बुहमंगलपव-बुध+मंगलदेव, पु. X, 28, 3.  
 बुहयण-बुधजन I, 1, 7.  
 बूढउ-बूढः IX, 5, 4 ( H. बूढा ).  
 \*बोल-दुमुल II, 3, 1; ( D. VI, 90 )  
 \*बोल-कथम् °इ II, 5, 1; °डिवि IV, 12, 6;  
 °इंत X, 21, 8; ( Hem. IV, 2. )  
 बोहि-बोधि IX, 16, 9.  
 बोहित-बहित ( प्रवहण ) VIII, 12, 3.  
 ( D. VI, 96 ).

## भ

- भअ-भूत III, 8, 10.  
 भअ-भय III, 12, 12.  
 भइय-भूता IV, 11, 3.  
 भउहावलि-भू ° I, 16, 12.  
 भग्ग-भग्न ( Also used as a term of  
 abuse ) II, 1, 10.  
 भज्ज-भार्या VI, 12, 8.

भज्ज-भज्ज् ंजति III, 15, 4.  
 भट्ट-भट्ट II, 13, 7.  
 भड-भट III, 15, 11.  
 भडारअ-भट्टारक VI, 3, 3.  
 भडारा-भट्टारक III, 22, 2.  
 भडारिअ-भट्टारिका I, 11, 10.  
 भडावलेअ-भट+अवलेप ( गर्व ) III, 11, 7.  
 भणिय-भणित II, 1, 12.  
 भत्त-भक्त III, 14, 4.  
 भत्ति-भक्ति IV, 10, 1.  
 भद्-भद्र IV, 17, 7.  
 भद्द्वअ-भाद्रपद ( माः ) X, 26, 6.  
 भमण-भ्रमण X, 13, 3.  
 भमर-भ्रमर I, 16, 11.  
 भमाड्डइ-भ्रामयति X, 26, 22.  
 भमाड्डिअ-भ्रामित X, 10, 1.  
 भयवद्-भगवती VII, 14, 7.  
 भयवंत-भगवत् V, 6, 5.  
 भरह्-भरत I, 3, 3.  
 भरहेसर-भरतेश्वर IV, 4, 10.  
 भरिअ-भृत I, 2, 3.  
 भल्लुअ-भल्लुक I, 17, 7.  
 भवंतर-भवान्तर VIII, 20 2.  
 भवित्ति-भवित्री X, 26, 9.  
 भविय-भव्य I, 1, 4.  
 भवियण-भव्यजन IV, 10, 7.  
 भव्व-भव्य IV, 14, 7.  
 भाअ-भाव VI, 7, 6.  
 भाइय-भ्रातृ IV, 3, 10.  
 भामरि-भ्रमि X, 19, 2. ( H. भांवर ).  
 भाअ-भाव IX, 4, 6.  
 भाय-भ्रातृ III, 5, 2.  
 भायण-भाजन X, 2, 5.  
 भायर-भ्रातृ V, 2, 2.  
 भारह-भारत ( क्षेत्र ) V, 1, 5.  
 भारिय-बृहत् IV, 17, 5. ( H. भारी ).  
 भालयल-तल I, 16, 13.

भाव-भा °इ I, 14, 9.  
 भावड्ड-भावाढ्य III, 8, 6.  
 भाविअ-भावित VI, 15, 11.  
 भाविज्ज-भावय् ळर्मणि ) °इ VI, 3, 4.  
 भासिअ-माषित VII, 6, 2.  
 भिंग-भृङ्ग VII, 13, 4.  
 \*भिडिअ-आक्रान्त III, 15, 3 ( H. M. G.  
 भिडना to enter into a close combat ).  
 भितर-अभ्यन्तर IX, 11, 9.  
 भिद्-भिद् ंदिवि IV, 9, 5.  
 भीय-भीत III, 19, 1.  
 भीयंकर-भीतिकर III, 14, 1.  
 भीसाणण-भीषण+अनन X, 14, 7.  
 भीसावण-भीषण X, 14, 1.  
 भुअ-भुज III, 16, 4.  
 भुअंग-भुजंग II, 20, 3.  
 भुक्खअ-बुभुक्षित VII, 1, 6 ( H. भूखा ).  
 भुक्खा-बुभुक्षा II, 16, 5 ( H. भूख ).  
 भुत्त-भुक्त V, 10, 5.  
 भुय-भुज II, 12, 10.  
 भुवलया-भुज+लता I, 16, 8.  
 भुवंगम-भुजङ्गम I, 1, 5.  
 भुभुक्कइ-onomatop. IV, 14, 4.  
 भू-भू IX, 6, 7.  
 भूयथाण-भूत+स्थान I, 17, 3.  
 भूवलअ-भू+वलय II, 18, 10.  
 भूवाल-भूपाल X, 29, 5.  
 भेय-भेद V, 11, 9.  
 भेसह-भेषज VI, 3, 7.  
 भोअ-भोग VI, 2, 2.  
 भोज्ज-भोग्य VI, 6, 2.  
 भोम-भूमि IX, 17, 7.  
 भोयण-भोजन V, 10, 2.  
 भोयधर-भोग+धरा ( भूमि ) III, 10, 10.

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मअ-मद III, 18, 11.



मइ-मति V, 17, 7.  
 मउड-मुकुट VI, 8, 5 ( Hem. I, 107 ).  
 मउडग-मुकुटाग्र VIII, 18, 13.  
 मउलिय-मुकुलित III, 4, 13 ( Hem. I, 107 )  
 मकड-मकंड IX, 13, 6.  
 मग्ग-मार्ग्य °भि VII, 14, 6; °गि VII, 13,  
 10; °एवि X, 20, 6.  
 मग्ग-मार्ग I, 15, 3.  
 मग्गण-मार्गण ( tech. term of Jain  
 philosophy ) IX, 16 7.  
 मच्चलोअ-मर्त्यलोक IX, 4, 7.  
 मच्छ-मत्स्य VII, 9, 2.  
 मच्छर-मत्सर III, 17, 1.  
 मज्ज-मथ X, 8, 3.  
 मज्जार-मार्जार III, 2, 7.  
 मज्जिय-मार्जित III, 19, 3.  
 मज्झ-मध्य II, 20, 8.  
 मज्झण-मभ्यान्ह IX, 20, 14.  
 मढ-मठ X, 18, 9.  
 मण-मनस् I, 1, 5.  
 मणमार-मन्मथ I, 1, 1.  
 मणवेय-मनोवेग, पु. VI, 11, 4.  
 मणहर-मनोहर I, 16, 5.  
 मणिअ-मानित V, 13, 2.  
 मणुव-मनुज VI, 4, 2.  
 मणोज्ज-मनोज्ज III, 6, 4.  
 मणोरह-मनोरथ II, 14, 12.  
 मणोहिराम-मनोभिराम II, 16, 3.  
 मण्णाणिज्ज-माननीय VI, 6, 3,  
 मण्णणीअ-माननीय VIII, 4, 2.  
 मण्णिअ-मानित II, 8, 11.  
 मत्थअ-मस्तक II, 1, 8.  
 मइअ-मार्दव IX, 1, 6.  
 मइल-मर्दल ( वाद्यविशेष ) II, 20, 2.  
 मयगल-मदगल ( गज ) II, 19, 9.  
 मयच्छि-मृगाक्षी VIII, 14, 6.  
 मयण-मदन I, 10, 1.

मयणयण-मृग+नयन III, 2, 10.  
 मयणाचलि-मदनां स्त्री III, 5, 10.  
 मयरकेउ-मकरकेतु VII, 7, 1.  
 मयरहर-मकरगृह ( समुद्र ) I, 16, 6.  
 मयारि-मदारि V, 6, 6  
 मयोवर-मृत+उदर I, 17, 6.  
 मर-मृ°इ VI, 7, 8; °उं I, 10, 10; °भि VI,  
 8, 10; °हुं V, 9, 5. °रिवि V, 10, 8; °रेहु  
 I, 13, 3  
 मलिय-मृदित VIII, 18, 12 ( Hem. IV,  
 126 ).  
 मसाण-रमशान I, 17, 10.  
 महग्घ-महाघं I, 16, 13,  
 महण-मथन V, 13, 10.  
 महणील-महानील पु. V, 2, 2.  
 महण्णव-महर्णव IX, 17, 4.  
 महरिसि-महर्षि X, 25, 10.  
 महल्ल-मदत्त+ल्ल ( स्वार्थे ) III, 2, 9 ( D.  
 IV, 143 ).  
 महव्वय-महाव्रत IX, 15, 9.  
 महूसूयण-मधुसूदन पु. VI, 4, 9.  
 महंत-महत् II, 15, 8.  
 महायग-महाजन X, 9, 6  
 महारअ-मम III, 19, 9 ( H. हमार by वर्ण  
 व्यत्यय )  
 महिअ-महित ( पूजित ) V, 10, 1.  
 महियल-महीतल I, 3, 12.  
 महिल-महिला I, 3, 5.  
 महिसि-महिषी X, 2, 1.  
 महिहर-महीधर II, 1, 4.  
 महु-मधु IX, 4, 8.  
 महुयर-मधुकर X, 29, 10.  
 महुर-मधुर I, 2, 2.  
 महुराउरि-मथुरापुरी VI, 4, 8.  
 महेलं-महेश II, 2, 7.  
 महोवहि-महोदधि I, 1, 4.  
 मंगलएव-°देव, पु. I, 2, 1.

मंजूस-मञ्जूषा V, 8, 8.  
 मंड-मण्ड् ँविणु III, 15, 11 ( H मांडकर )  
 मंड-मर्द ( हठ ) II, 11, 1 ( Pai. 487. बल  
 टि. )  
 मंडअ-मण्डप VII, 7, 10.  
 मंडिअ-मण्डित III, 22, 8.  
 मंत-मन्त्र I, 1, 5.  
 मंति-मन्त्रिन् II, 12, 7.  
 मंदराअ-मन्दराय IV, 11, 7.  
 मंस-मांस-I, 17, 6.  
 माअ-मातृ III, 19, 7.  
 माणिक-माणिक्य VIII, 8, 10.  
 माणिणि-मानिनी I, 10, 1.  
 माणिय-मानित VIII, 8, 4.  
 माणिवि-मानवी VI, 14, 1.  
 माणुण्णइ-मान+उन्नति VI, 5, 5.  
 माणुस-मानुष I, 17, 9.  
 माम-मातुल II, 10, 10 ( H. मामा ).  
 माय-मातृ III, 9, 1.  
 माय-माया IX, 24, 2.  
 मायंग-मातङ्ग II, 21, 5.  
 मार-मार ( मदन ) II, 20, 8.  
 माल-माला III, 2, 6.  
 मालिअ-मालिन् II, 5, 4  
 माहप्प-माहात्म्य I, 4, 9.  
 माहव-माधव, पु. VI, 4, 9.  
 मि-अपि V, 7, 4.  
 मिउ-मृदु V, 18, 1.  
 मिच्छअ-मिथ्यात्व IX, 21, 2.  
 मिच्छत्त-मिथ्यात्व IX, 12, 3.  
 मित्त-मित्र II, 8, 10.  
 मिलविद्य-मेलापित-II, 20, 1.  
 मिलिय-मिलित IV 8, 8.  
 मीण-मीन IV, 7, 4.  
 मीसिय-मिश्रित I, 12, 6.  
 मुअ-मुक् III, 12, 12.  
 मुअ-मृ ँइ IX, 3, 12.

मुअ मुच ँइ IX, 5, 8; ँहि IV, 16, 7;  
 ँंति I, 3, 9; ँइवि VII, 1, 6.  
 मुअ-मृत III, 21, 3.  
 मुइय-मृता X, 22, 10.  
 मुक्क-मुक्त III, 17, 1.  
 मुच्छ मूर्च्छा III, 17, 7.  
 मुज्झ-मुह् ँहि III, 21, 5.  
 मुण-मुण् ( प्रतिज्ञाने ) ँइ VII, 14, 3; ँहि II,  
 13, 8 ँणिवि III, 5, 2.  
 मुणाल-मृणाल VII, 2, 8.  
 मुणिअ-मुनित ( मत ) III, 5, 1.  
 मुणिद-मुनीन्द्र II, 4, 8.  
 मुणीसर-मुनीश्वर II, 5, 1.  
 मुत्ताहल-मुक्ताफल III, 3, 4.  
 मुद्ध-मुग्ध III, 2, 3.  
 मुय-मृत VI, 5, 6.  
 मुरय-मुरज ( वाद्यविशेष ) II, 9, 8.  
 \*मुसुमूर-भञ्ज् ँमि IV, 17, 3. ( Hem.  
 IV, 106 )  
 मुह-मुख I, 16, 14.  
 मुहल-मुखर X, 17, 9.  
 मुहवड-मुख+पट III, 8, 7  
 मेइणि-मेदिनी I, 3, 10.  
 मेट्ट-मैठ ( हस्तिपक ) IV, 2, 7  
 ँमेत्त-मात्र III, 11, 1.  
 मेत्ति-मैत्री IX, 6, 8.  
 \*मेर-मर्यादा IX, 24, 6 ( D. VI, 113 ).  
 मेरअ-मम VI, 11, 6 ( H. मेरा )  
 \*मेल ँल्ल-मुच् ँइ II, 19, 1. ( Hem. IV,  
 91 ). ँल्लंत III, 14, 3; ँल्लिवि II, 19, 2.  
 मेह ँ-मेघ I, 12, 7.  
 मेहल-मेखला VII, 13, 5.  
 मोक्कल-मुच् ँल्लइ I, 12, 7; ँल्लि X, 23, 6;  
 ँलेवि X, 2, 1.  
 मोक्कलअ-मुक्क IV, 17, 10.  
 मोडण-मेटन ( भजन ) III, 7, 7.  
 मोणवअ-मौन+व्रत VI, 3, 9.

मोक्षिय-मौक्तिक VII, 7, 10.  
 मोर-मयूर II, 15, 5.  
 मोरुल्ल-मयूर+उल्ल ( स्वार्थे ) II, 15, 10.  
 मोल्ल-मूल्य II, 17, 3.  
 मोहिय-मोहित III, 17, 7.

य

य-च I, 15, 3.

र

रअ-रव II, 19, 6.  
 रअ-रत V, 7, 3.  
 रइ-रति II, 19, 3.  
 रइवि-रचयित्वा VIII, 12, 7.  
 रइविभ्रम-रतिविभ्रमा, स्त्री, VI, 12, 10.  
 रइवेय-रतिवेगा, स्त्री VII, 7, 5.  
 रउइ-रौद्र III, 18, 5.  
 रकख-रक्ष् ँहुं V, 18, 2.  
 रकख-रक्षस् II, 11, 2.  
 रकखवाल-रक्षापाल I, 15, 3.  
 रकखस-रक्षस् I, 17, 6.  
 रकखसि-राक्षसी II, 11, 1.  
 रक्खिय-रक्षित I, 3, 8.  
 रज्ज-राज्य I, 13, 4  
 रज्जुय-रज्जु+क IX, 15, 1.  
 रणगणंति-onomatop. IX, 2, 4.  
 रणरणअ-रणरणक ( चिन्ता ) III, 6, 11;  
 ( H. रटना ).  
 रणंत-रणत् III, 3, 5.  
 रण्ण-अरण्य VII, 1, 11; ( Hem I, 66. )  
 रस्त-रक्त I, 17, 6.  
 रस्तत्तण-रक्त+त्त्व I, 16, 10.  
 रस्तदण-रक्त+चन्दन VII, 12, 6.  
 रस्तंबर-रक्त+अम्बर X, 9, 5.  
 रस्ति-रात्रि X, 11, 9.

रस्तिय-रक्ता II, 2, 9.  
 रत्तुप्पल-रक्त+उत्पल I, 4, 8.  
 रम्म-रम्य IV, 4, 2.  
 रम्ममाण-रममाण II, 2, 10.  
 रय-रजस् III, 12, 3.  
 रयअ-रचित VIII, 7, 6.  
 रयण-रत्न I, 2, 2.  
 रयणमअ-रत्न+मय IV, 17, 9.  
 रयणलेह-रत्नलेखा, स्त्री, VIII, 10, 5.  
 रयणायर-रत्नाकर I, 3, 4.  
 रयणावलि-रत्नावली, स्त्री, VII, 16, 4.  
 रयणि-रजनि IX, 7, 1.  
 रल्हा-पु. X, 29, 13.  
 रघण्ण-रम्य I, 3, 5.  
 रसाल-रस+आल ( मत्वर्थे ) III, 8, 5.  
 रह-रथ I, 5, 1.  
 रहणेउर-रथनूपुर, न. V, 2, 1.  
 रहस-रभस III, 2, 2.  
 रहिय-रहित I, 1, 6.  
 रंगमाण-रंगत् ( रणि-गतौ ) VII, 9, 7.  
 ( H. रेंगना to crawl or go slowly )  
 रंजिय-रक्त III, 3, 1.  
 राअंय-राजन् I, 13, 8.  
 राअंय-राग I, 17, 2.  
 राउल-राज+कुल III, 3, 2.  
 राण-राजन् I, 13, 6.  
 राणिय-राणी I, 13, 2.  
 रायउत्त-राजपुत्र VII, 1, 9.  
 रायहंस-राजहंस I, 1, 7.  
 रासहि-रासभी IV, 2, 7.  
 राहव-राधव VII, 3, 1.  
 राहुल-पु. X, 29, 13.  
 रिण-ऋण II, 18, 2.  
 रिद्धि-ऋद्धि VI, 4, 11.  
 रिसि-ऋषि VI, 12, 5.  
 रिसिद-ऋषीन्द्र VI, 1, 9.

रिंगिर-रंगु+इर (ताच्छील्ये) I, 17, 9 (रिंगइ  
प्रविशति गच्छति वा Hem. IV, 259; रिंगियं  
भमणं D. VII, 203).

रुक्ख-रुक्ख I, 13, 7 (Hem II, 127).

रुक्ख-रुक्ख<sup>०</sup>इ VI, 14, 10.

रुद्ध-रुद्ध II, 15, 8.

रुक्-रुक्<sup>०</sup>इ IX, 4, 4; <sup>०</sup>रंत V, 15, 7.

रुहिर-रुधिर III, 15, 8.

रुंजति-रुवन्ति IV, 5, 2 (Hem. IV, 57).

रुंभिय-रुद्ध IV, 10, 6 (Hem. IV, 245).

रुअ<sup>०</sup>व-रूप I, 10, 8.

रुस-रुष्<sup>०</sup>मि IV, 17, 2; <sup>०</sup>हि III, 12, 10;  
<sup>०</sup>सेवि II, 4, 2.

रेह-रेखा VII, 16, 2.

\*रेह-राज्<sup>०</sup>इ I, 3, 10 (Hem. IV, 100)

रोमंच्च-रोमाञ्च III, 14, 7.

रोय-रोग IV, 13, 3.

\*रोल-कलरव II, 3, 1; VII, 13, 5; (D.  
VII, 15).

रोव-रुद्<sup>०</sup>इ V, 16, 1; <sup>०</sup>हि II, 1, 13; <sup>०</sup>वंत  
V, 19, 2.

रोस-रोष III, 18, 2.

रोसिय-रुष्ट, I, 17, 1.

## ल

ल-ला (प्रह)<sup>०</sup>इ II, 6, 5; <sup>०</sup>एविणु II, 1, 9.

लइ-Interjection I, 11, 10; I, 15, 7;  
III, 10, 2 (H. ले).

लइय-लात (गृहीत) II, 6, 10.

लउड-लकुट X, 19, 9.

लक्ख-लक्ष I, 17, 7.

लक्खण-लक्षण I, 17, 11.

लक्खारस-लाक्षा<sup>०</sup> III, 2, 4.

लक्खिअ<sup>०</sup>य-लक्षित VIII, 2, 1.

लगा-लभ I, 16, 13.

लग्गि-लभे (अर्थे) I, 13, 3. (H लिये)

लच्छि-लक्ष्मी VI, 2, 1.

लज्ज-लज्जा V, 16, 8.

लट्ठि-यष्टि I, 16, 12. (Hem. I, 247)

\*लडह-रम्य I, 1, 6; II, 14, 1. (also  
विदग्ध; D VII, 17).

लडु-(तत्सम) II, 7, 1.

लद्ध-लब्ध V, 17, 2.

लय-लता I, 14, 6.

लयअ-लात (गृहीत) VI, 6, 7.

लयण-लयन (गुहामंदिर) IV, 4, 3.

ललंति-(लल विलासे) VIII, 18, 10.

ललिअ-ललित I, 2, 2.

\*लल्लि-सस्पृहं न्यूनं च (D. VII, 26) VIII,  
7, 8.

लव-लप्<sup>०</sup>इ III, 11, 10.

लवणणव-लवणार्णव I, 3, 2.

लविय-लपित VII, 11, 17.

लब्भ-लभ् (कर्मणि)<sup>०</sup>इ II, 13, 1.

लह-लभ<sup>०</sup>इ II, 17, 8.

लहरि-(तत्सम) VIII, 12, 8.

लहु-लघु II, 8, 1.

लंकसर-लंकेश्वर IV, 11, 1.

लंछिअ-लाञ्छित I, 3, 1.

लंपड-लम्पट VIII, 15, 5.

लंभ-लाभ III, 3, 1.

लायण्ण-लावण्य II, 12, 2.

लित्त-लित I, 5, 8.

लिह-लिह्<sup>०</sup>हंति IX, 1, 6.

लिहाविय-लिखापितं III, 7, 5.

लिहिय-लिखित I, 16, 7.

लित-लात् (गृह्णत्) IX, 5, 8.

लीण-लीन IV, 10, 8.

लील-लीला II, 12, 10.

लीलावइ-<sup>०</sup>ती, स्त्री VI, 13, 3.

लुद्ध-लुब्ध I, 14, 8.

लुलाविय-लेलायित II, 20, 4.

\*लूरिय-लून VII, 10, 8 ( छिन्न, Hem. IV, 124 ).

लेस-लेस IX, 20, 21.

लोअ-लोक II, 12, 6.

लोहण-लोटन II, 9, 6.

लोक्यचार-लोकचार III, 8, 11.

लोक्यण-लोक्यन II, 1, 6.

लोयाणुवेक्य-लोक+अनुपेक्ष IX, 15, 9.

लोलिर-लुल+इर ( ताच्छील्ये ) I, 17, 8.

लोह-लोभ II, 9, 10.

लोहिअ-लोहित ( रक्त ) I, 17, 5.

\*ल्लिहक-नि+लौ °क्वि I, 15, 4; V, 15, 9; ( Hem. IV, 55. H. लुकन् to hide ).

व

वअ-व्रत II, 6, 10.

वश्यर-व्यतिकर ( वृत्तान्त ) II, 15, 7.

वइर-वैर VI, 4, 4.

वइराय-वैराग्य X, 28, 2.

वइरि-वैरिन् II, 19, 4.

वइवस-वैवस्वत ( यम ) VII, 9.

वइसर-वि+भि °इ IX, 7, 3.

वइसारिय-प्रवेशित II, 21, 10.

वइसाह-वैशाख III, 19, 2.

( An attitude in shooting ).

वग-वक V, 10, 9.

वग्ग-वल्गु °गंति III, 15, 5.

वग्ग-वर्ग X, 16, 1.

वग्घि-व्याघ्री X, 20, 10.

वच्च-वज्र °इ II, 21, 6; ( Hem. IV, 225 )

वच्छराअ-वत्सराज; पु. VI, 1, 4.

वच्छल-वत्सल III, 6, 8.

वच्छायण-वात्सायन ( कामसूत्रकर्ता ) II, 9, 3.

वच्छाययंस-वत्स+अवत्स VI, 1, 3.

वज्ज-वाण III, 15, 2.

वज्ज-वादय् ( कर्मणि ) °इ II, 10, 10.

वज्ज-वज्र IX, 19, 4.

वज्जण-वर्जन V, 12, 2.

\*वज्जर-कथय् °इ IX, 12, 4. ( Hem. IV, 2 ).

वट्ट-वृत् °इ I, 10, 10.

वड-वट IX, 21, 4.

°वडण-पतन IV, 14, 2.

वडुय-वडुक VII, 3, 9.

वडु-महत् ( वृद्ध ) X, 3, 5. ( D. VII, 29. H. बड़ा ).

वडु-वृध् °इ II, 7, 4.

वडु-वृद्ध X, 3, 5.

वडुअ-वधित III, 13, 10.

वणणिह-व्रण+निभ IX, 11, 5.

वण्णाल-वनपाल I, 14, 5.

वणसिरि-वनश्री I, 14, 8.

वणि-वणिकू II, 10, 5.

वण्ण-वर्ण I, 4, 5.

वण्ण-वर्णय् °मि I, 16, 8; °हुं VII, 16, 1.

वत्त-वृत्त I, 6, 6.

वत्थ-वत्त III, 9, 6.

वद्धावण-वर्धापन III, 22, 6

( congratulation ).

\*वमाल-दुमुल III, 3, 5. ( D. VI, 90 ).

वग्मय-वर्ष+क VII, 10, 8.

वग्मह-मन्मथ I, 14, 9 ( Hem. I, 242; II, 61. )

वय-व्रत III, 20, 9.

वयण-वदन I, 3, 6.

वयण-वचन I, 15, 8.

वयणुच्छव-वचनोत्सव VII, 4, 1.

वयणुल्ल-वचन+उल्ल ( स्वार्थे ) VIII, 13, 9.

वयर-वैर VI, 4, 3.

वयवंत-व्रत+वत् IX, 22, 1.

वयहल-व्रत+फल X, 27, 10.

वराह्य-वराह्यी VII, 11, 15.

वराय-वराक II, 11, 2.  
 वरायभ-वृत् VII, 11, 10.  
 वरि-वरम् VI, 5, 6.  
 वरिसण-वर्षण X, 29, 9.  
 वरिसंत-वषेत् I, 10, 8.  
 वरिसाउल-वर्षाकुल IX, 14, 3.  
 वलिअ-वलित ( पसावृत ) V, 17, 9.  
 वलित्तअ-वलि+त्रय I, 9, 6.  
 वल्लह-वल्लभ V, 3, 10.  
 ववहर-व्यवह °इ II, 18, 10.  
 ववहार-व्यवहार X, 29, 7.  
 वस वसा IX, 11, 8.  
 वसण-व्यसन IX, 21, 9.  
 वसिअ-उषित X, 18, 9.  
 वसियरण-वर्षाकरण II, 9, 4.  
 वहु-वधु X, 14, 11.  
 वंकुड-वक I, 2, 4. (Var. IV, 15; Hem. IV, 418 ex. )  
 वंकुडिय-वकित III, 13, 6.  
 वंचण-वञ्चना IX, 13, 4.  
 वंछिअ-वाञ्छित I, 2, 11.  
 वंदण-वन्दन V, 4, 4.  
 वंदणहात्ति-वन्दन+भक्ति V, 8, 1.  
 वंदणिज्ज-वन्दनीय IV, 8, 1.  
 वंदीयण-वन्दीजन III, 13, 3.  
 वंस-वंश III, 4, 1.  
 वाअ-वाक् II, 6, 1.  
 वाइअ-वादिक II, 11, 6.  
 वाइऊण-वादयित्वा I, 12, 2.  
 वाइय-वाचित I, 7, 7.  
 वाइय-वादित III, 8, 5.  
 वाउ-वायु I, 12, 6.  
 वाउल-व्याकुल IX, 3, 8. ( H. बावला ).  
 वाउवेअ-वायुवेग, पु. V, 1, 3.  
 वाएसरि-वागीश्वरी I, 2, 9.  
 वाइअ-वाटक VIII, 8, 3. ( H. वाड़ा )  
 वाणि-वाणी V, 6, 3.

वामिअ-वल्मीक VI, 4, 5; ( H. वामी )  
 वाय-वाक् V, 6, 2.  
 वाय-भत IV, 9, 7.  
 वायअ-वात+क I, 17, 8.  
 वायरण-व्याकरण I, 2, 5.  
 वायवल-वात+वलय IX, 15, 6.  
 वायाहय-वात+आहत III, 6, 6.  
 वार-द्वार III, 2, 2.  
 वारिय-वारित I, 1, 8.  
 वावर-व्यापृ °रति III, 17, 4. °रेह IX, 13, 2.  
 वावल-व्यापृत VII, 1, 12. ( Hem. I, 206; D. VII, 54 com. H. वावला ).  
 वावीस-द्वारिंशत् V, 10, 3.  
 \*वासी-कर्दम इति टिप्पणम् S. कुडारु J. X, 27, 6.  
 वाह-वाष्प VI, 1, 12.  
 वाहि-ऊढा I, 13, 6.  
 वाहि-व्याधि IX, 5, 4.  
 वि-अपि I, 7, 5.  
 वि-द्वि III, 8, 7.  
 विइण्ण-वितीर्ण VIII, 13, 6.  
 विउल-विपुल VI, 16, 7.  
 बिउसम्मा-व्युःसर्ग X, 26, 18 ( Hem. II, 174 ).  
 विधोअ-वियोग VI, 1, 11.  
 विगय-विगत V, 17, 3.  
 विग्गह-विग्रह VII, 7, 1.  
 विखित्त-विचित्र I, 14, 4.  
 \*विच्छीय-विक्षोभ ( विरह ) X, 1, 4. ( विच्छीह D. VII, 62 ).  
 विजयडुँड-विजयार्थ, प. II, 2, 1.  
 विजवालं-विजयपाल, पु. X, 29, 2.  
 विज्ज-विद्या II, 4, 2.  
 विज्जाणाह-विद्यानाथ II, 6, 1.  
 विज्जाणियर-विद्याभिनकर II, 2, 6.  
 विज्जावंत-विद्यावत् II, 13, 1.  
 विज्जाहर-विद्याधर V, 18, 6.  
 विज्जाहिअ-विद्याधिप II, 11, 4.

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 विज्जुलवंत-विद्युत्+मत V, 7, 6.  
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 विडवि-विटपिन् IX, 19, 5.  
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 विणअ-विनय I, 2, 10.  
 विणडिय-वि+वाञ्चित I, 6, 3. ( see णडिय ).  
 विणाभिय-वि+नाभित VI, 6, 1.  
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 विण्णि-द्वि II, 12, 1 ( Hem. III, 120 ).  
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 वित्त-वित्त II, 12, 8.  
 वित्त-वृत्त VII, 4, 10.  
 विस्ति-वृत्ति III, 2, 5.  
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 विहावण-विद्रावण II, 19, 4.  
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 विप्प-विप्र II, 10, 4.  
 विप्फार-वि+स्फार् °रेवि X, 8, 2.

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 विप्फुरिअ-वि+स्फुरित III, 16, 9.  
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 वियप्पिअ-विकल्पित I, 14, 12.  
 वियरंत-विचरत् II, 19, 4.  
 वियसिय-विकसित IV, 7, 6.  
 वियंभिअ-विजृम्भित I, 14, 10.  
 वियाण-वि+ज्ञा °णेवि VIII, 15, 10.  
 वियार-विचार ( वृत्तान्त ) III, 5, 5.  
 वियार-विचार V, 6, 7.  
 वियार-वि+दार् °रेवि IV, 5, 1.  
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 विरइ-विरति IX, 6, 4.  
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 विरत्त-विरक्त VI, 9, 5.  
 विरम-विराम IX, 22, 9.  
 विरहग्गि-विरह+अग्नि III, 7, 2.  
 विराअ-विराग IV, 12, 8.  
 विरेइअ-विरेचित II, 20, 9.  
 विलक्खी-विलक्षी VI, 12, 6.  
 विलय-( तत्सम ) I, 1, 2.  
 विलित्त-विलिप्त II, 7, 7.  
 विवज्जिअ-विवर्जित IX, 10, 10.  
 विवणम्मण-विवर्ण+मनाः VI, 12, 1.  
 विवरीअ-विपरीत II, 13, 3.  
 विवरीसर-वि+परि+स्र इ V, 7, 6.  
 विविह-विविध IV, 7, 6.  
 विसज्ज-वि+सज् इ IX, 23, 8.  
 विसज्जिअ-विवर्जित VII, 8, 7.  
 विसण्ण-विषण्ण II, 3, 4.  
 विसमिय-विषमित X, 14, 4.  
 विसय-विषय IX, 18, 1.  
 विसयासत्त-विषयासक्त IX, 4, 10.  
 विसहर-विषयर V, 18, 2.

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 विसाल-विशाल II, 5, 7.  
 विसिद्ध-विशिष्ट I, 15, 10.  
 विसुप्त-वि+सुप्त VIII, 4, 8  
 विसुद्ध-विशुद्ध I, 14, 8.  
 विहड-वि+घट् °इ III, 8, 10.  
 \*विहडप्फड-विहल III, 2, 2; VIII,  
 15, 9. ( Hem. II, 174 ).  
 विहरंत-विहरत् X, 24, 10.  
 \*विहलंघल-विहल III, 2, 8; III, 6, 5;  
 VI, I, 12; X, 8, 3.  
 विहंज-वि+मञ्ज् °जेवि, VIII, 17, 4.  
 विहा-वि+भा °इ I, 16, 12.  
 विहाण-विधान VIII, 17, 8.  
 विहि-विधि I, 2, 2.  
 विहिअ-विहित I, 16, 5.  
 विहुण-वि+धु °इ X, 7, 4.  
 विहुर-विधुर II, 13, 3.  
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 वीयवंत-वीर्यवत् VII, 12, 8.  
 वीसम-वि+श्रम् °इ I, 14, 3; °हि II, 10, 9.  
 वीसामिअ-विश्रमित VI, 9, 3.  
 वीसर-वि+स्मृ °इ IX, 4, 5.  
 वीसरिअ-विस्मृत II, 1, 3.  
 वीहिय-वीक्षित I, 13, 2.  
 वीहिय-विभीत X, 7, 8.  
 वुकरंति-वुक् इति शब्दं+कुर्वन्ति IV, 5, 3.  
 वुच्चइ-उच्यते VIII, 6, 3.  
 वूढमाण-वि+उद्यमान X, 13, 2.  
 वुत्त-उक्त I, 13, 2.  
 वे-द्वि II, 11, 9.  
 वेअ-वेग V, 11, 5.  
 वेइ-वेदि VII, 7, 11.  
 वेगवइ-वेगवती, स्त्री, VI, 14, 4.

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 वेय-वेद II, 9, 5.  
 वेयड्ड-वेद्यर्थ or वैताळ्य, प VI, 11, 4; X, 1, 7.  
 वेयमइ-वेगवती स्त्री. VI, 16, 3.  
 वेल-वेला IX, 23, 6.  
 \*वेल्लहल-कोमल, विलासिन् VII, 2, 8  
 ( D. VII, 96, वेल्ल-रम् Hem. IV,  
 168 )  
 \*वेल्लंत-व्याकुलीभवत् V, 11, 14. ( Hem.  
 वेल्ल-रम् IV, 168, does not suit  
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 वेळ्ळि-वेला VIII, 7, 8. (Hem. I, 58).  
 वेवाहिय-विवाहित VI, 16, 3.  
 वेविर-वेप्+इर ( शीले ) V, 12, 3; X, 13, 13.  
 वेस-वेस्या VIII, 13, 3.  
 वेस-वेष IX, 3, 8.  
 व्य-°वत् ( इव ) I, 3, 4. ( Hem. II, 150 ).

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 सअ-शत VIII, 3, 2.  
 सइ-सती I, 14, 1.  
 सइं-स्वयम् II, 5, 9.  
 सउण-शकुन I, 8, 9.  
 सउण्ण-सपुण्य VIII, 2, 4 ( उन्नत , टि. )  
 सउण्ह-स+उष्ण III, 4, 11.  
 सकंठी- ( तत्सम ) X, 21, 3.  
 सकित्तण-स्वकीर्तन X, 28, 10.  
 सक-शक्त IX, 6, 7.  
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 °हि VI, 4, 5.  
 सकर-शर्करा II, 7, 1.  
 सकिय-शक्त IX, 8, 3.  
 सगोउर-स+गोपूर I, 10, 9.  
 सग-स्वर्ग X, 22, 6.



सगमअ-सद्+गमक IX, 19, 11.  
 सगिणी-सर्गिणी or स्रगिणी III, 14, 8;  
 VIII, 2, 8.  
 सवेयण-स+चेतन VI, 15, 3.  
 सच्च-सत्य VII, 14, 7.  
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 सच्छ-स्वच्छ VII, 10, 9.  
 सज्जय-सजा VIII, 5, 5.  
 सज्जिय-सजित III, 14, 2.  
 सज्जाअ-स्वाध्याय IX, 20, 7.  
 सट्टि-षट्ठी IV, 17, 7.  
 सणराल-स+नालीक (?) IV, 13, 9.  
 सणाह-सनाथ II, 14, 6.  
 सणिद्ध-स्रिग्ध VIII, 14, 7.  
 सणेउर-स+चूपुर VII, 13, 5. ( Var I, 26 ).  
 सणेह-सलेह II, 17, 6.  
 सणणज्झ-सम्+नह् °इ III, 12, 1.  
 सण्णय-सन्नत IV, 10, 1.  
 सण्णाण-सद्ज्ञान VI, 10, 1.  
 सण्णास-सन्यास V, 12, 9.  
 सण्णाह-सन्नाह III, 14, 7.  
 सण्णिह-सन्निभ IX, 10, 4.  
 सण्ह-सङ्ग X, 17, 2. ( Hem. I, 118 )  
 सत्त-सप्त III, 8, 8.  
 सत्तम-सप्तम X, 16, 4.  
 सत्ति-शक्ति II, 9, 5.  
 सत्थ-शास्त्र VIII, 8, 4.  
 सह-शब्द III, 18, 5.  
 सहह-श्रद्धा IX, 21, 3.  
 सहंत-शब्दं कुर्वत् II, 11, 5.  
 सहंसण-सम्यक्+दर्शन X, 25, 7.  
 सपोत्थय-स+पुस्तक VII, 13, 4.  
 सप्प-सर्प IV, 9, 2.  
 सग्भाव-सद्भाव X, 9, 1.  
 समक्ख-समक्ष II, 12, 5.  
 समग्ग-समग्र II, 20, 6.  
 समग्गल-समग्र+ल II, 7, 7; VII, 16, 10.

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 समणियर-सन्निकट II, 6, 7.  
 समणिरया-शम+निरता II, 6, 8.  
 समत्त-सम्यक्त्व IX, 13, 1.  
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 समप्पिअ-समर्पित II, 15, 8.  
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 समागय-°गत VII, 13, 1.  
 समाणिया-°निका VIII, 5, 12.  
 समायअ-°गत IV, 6, 4.  
 मायाय-°वर °इ V, 10, 9.  
 समाव-सम्+आप् °इ IX, 14, 11.  
 समासिय-°सित IX, 22, 2.  
 समाहिगुत्त-समाधिगुप्त, पु. II, 6, 9.  
 समिच्छिअ-समिष्ट I, 1, 12.  
 समिद्ध-समृद्ध II, 2, 5.  
 समीउ-समीपम् X, 4, 1.  
 समुज्जल-समुज्जल IV, 17, 9.  
 समुट्ठिअ-समुत्थित II, 7, 9.  
 समुण्णह-समुन्नति II, 20, 6.  
 समुह-समुद्र I, 2, 8.  
 \*समुम्भिडिय-सम्+आक्रान्त VIII, 15, 10  
 ( see भिडिअ )  
 समुह-सन्मुख V, 17, 10.  
 समोडिअ-सम्+मोटित ( मुट आक्षेपमर्दनबन्धनेषु )  
 VIII, 7, 10.  
 सम्मह-सन्मति, पु. II, 8, 4.  
 सम्मत्त-सम्यक्त्व V, 4, 3.  
 सम्माणिअ-सन्मानित II, 10, 8.  
 सम्मुह-सन्मुख II, 5, 1.  
 सय-शत I, 1, 9.  
 सय-स्व or शत VI, 8, 8.  
 सयण-स्वजन IX, 6, 8.  
 सयमेव-स्वयमेव II, 13, 2.  
 सयल-सकल I, 14, 6.  
 सयंभु-स्वयम्भु, पु. I, 2, 9.

- सया-सदा X, 15, 9.  
 सयाण-सज्ञान II, 5, 9 (H. सयाना, M. साहाणा).  
 सर-सरस् I, 14, 1.  
 सर-शर III, 12, 12.  
 सर-स्वर I, 14, 8.  
 सर-स्पृ<sup>०</sup>हि II, 10, 2.  
 सर-सृ<sup>०</sup>इ II, 21, 6; <sup>०</sup>उं VII, 11, 15,  
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 सरमंजूस-स्मरमंजूषा, स्त्री VI, 14, 5.  
 सरय-शरद् II, 17, 4.  
 सररुह सरोरुह X, 3, 1.  
 सरलिम-सरलिमन् I, 16, 7.  
 सरवर-सरोवर I, 1, 7.  
 सराय-सराग IV, 16, 2.  
 सरासइ-सरस्वती I, 2, 1.  
 सरिय-सृत I, 16, 1.  
 सारिस-सदृश III, 22, 1.  
 सरीर-शरीर I, 16, 2.  
 सरुव-स्वरूप I, 11, 7.  
 सरोय-सरोज I, 3, 10.  
 सरोस-स+रोष II, 3, 3.  
 सलक्खण-सलक्षण III, 4, 10.  
 \*सलवल-onomatop<sup>०</sup>लंत IX, 23, 10;  
 X, 23, 10; <sup>०</sup>लंति I, 4, 4; <sup>०</sup>लिअ III,  
 18, 8; V, 10, 3; <sup>०</sup>लेइ IV, 15, 5.  
 सलह-श्लाघा VI, 15, 1.  
 सलहिज्जमान-श्लाघ्यमान III, 1, 9. ( Hem.  
 IV. 88 ).  
 सलेहण-सल्लेखन ( Jain form of termi-  
 nating life by abstention from  
 food ) VI, 6, 8; IX, 23, 8.  
 सलोणअ-स+लावण्य X, 1, 3.  
 सल्ल-शल्य IX, 12, 2.  
 सल्लिय-शल्यित X, 7, 3.  
 सवण-भ्रवण ( कर्मः ) I, 2, 2; V, 15, 8.  
 सवण-शकुनि VII, 5, 10.  
 सवण-शकुन VII, 2, 3.  
 सवहणाइ-शपथ+आदि III, 8, 9 ( Var. II,  
 15, 27 ).  
 सविवाय-सविपाक IX, 14, 1.  
 सव्व-सर्व II 6, 3.  
 सव्वत्थ-सर्वार्थ X, 27, 10.  
 सव्वंग-सर्वाङ्ग II, 6, 3.  
 सव्वायर-सर्वादर IX, 20, 9.  
 ससहर-शशधर II, 7, 4.  
 ससि-शशिन् I, 16, 1.  
 ससुर-श्वशुर II, 10, 7.  
 \*सह-राज्<sup>०</sup>इ I, 16, 13 ( Hem. IV, 100 ).  
 सहजाय-सह+जात VI, 2, 6.  
 सहयर-सहचर II, 13, 10.  
 सहल-सफल III, 9, 5.  
 सहस-सहस्र I, 3, 2.  
 सहसत्ति-सहस्रा III, 16, 5.  
 सहाअ<sup>०</sup>-स्वभाव I, 15, 2.  
 सहाअ-सहाय V, 18, 7.  
 सहास-सहस्र IV, 4, 3.  
 सहिअ-सहित VII, 7, 3.  
 सहिय-सखिन् III, 6, 1.  
 सहुं-सह I, 10, 9.  
 सहोयर-सहोदर V, 7, 8.  
 संक-शंक्<sup>०</sup>इ X, 7, 6; <sup>०</sup>हु II, 21, 6.  
 संकर-शंकर IX, 17, 10.  
 संकाइय-शंकादिक IX, 21, 3.  
 संकिअ-शंकेत V, 15, 3.  
 संखेव-संक्षेप III, 7, 3.  
 संगहिअ-संगृहीत V, 10, 1.  
 संगाम-संप्राम III, 14, 8.  
 संघड-संघट्<sup>०</sup>डेइ X, 16, 7.  
 संघाअ-संघात IX, 12, 1.  
 \*संचडिअ-सम्+आलुड VII, 14, 10 ( Hem.  
 IV, 206, H. चडना )

संचल्लिअ-संचलित III, 1, 5.  
 संच्छायअ-संच्छादित I, 11, 8.  
 संजणिय-संजनित II, 14, 12.  
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 संजाय-संजात II, 1, 2.  
 संजुअ-संयुक्त I, 16, 8.  
 संजुत्त-संयुक्त III, 3, 11.  
 संजोइअ-संयोजित VII, 8, 7.  
 संज्ञा-सध्या X, 9, 5.  
 संठिय-संस्थित III, 2, 2.  
 संताअ-संताप VII, 7, 4.  
 संताडिय-संताडित IV, 2, 6.  
 संति-शान्ति II, 12, 7.  
 संतुट्ट-संतुष्ट II, 16, 7.  
 संतोस-संतोष II, 16, 4.  
 संथव-सं+स्थाप्य<sup>०</sup>हि I, 11, 10; <sup>०</sup>वंतु IX, 18, 3  
 संथुणण-संस्तवन IV, 5, 8. ( Hem.  
 IV, 241 ).  
 संथुव्वमाण-संस्त्यमान III, 1, 7.  
 संधिय-संहित VI, 14, 6.  
 संपइ-सम्पत्ति II, 13, 1.  
 संपज्ज-सम्+पद्<sup>०</sup>इ II, 16, 1; <sup>०</sup>हि IX, 17, 5;  
<sup>०</sup>हुं IX, 16, 3.  
 संपड-सम्+पत्<sup>०</sup>इ I, 10, 7; <sup>०</sup>उ IX, 16, 4.  
 ( M. सापड्ढे ).  
 संपण्ण-सम्पन्न IX, 6, 9.  
 संपत्त-सम्प्राप्त II, 1, 11.  
 संपय-सम्पद् I, 1, 9.  
 संपाड-सम्+पातय्<sup>०</sup>इ II, 7, 2.  
 संपीडिय-सम्पीडित V, 8, 4.  
 संपीणिय-सम्प्रीत II, 14, 10.  
 संपुण्ण-सम्पूर्ण IV, 9, 8.  
 संपोसिअ-सम्प्रेषित IV, 1, 6.  
 संबोह-सम्+बोधय्<sup>०</sup>हिवि VII, 11, 19.  
 संभर-सम्+भृ<sup>०</sup>हि VII, 16, 10.  
 संभरअ-संभृत VI, 15, 12. ( सम्हलना  
 to steady ).

संभरीअ-संभृत I, 12, 8.  
 संभासिअ-सम्भाषित VIII, 7, 2.  
 संभूय-सम्भृत IV, 9, 6.  
 संमाणिअ-सन्मानित III, 10, 4.  
 संमुहिय सम्मुखी III, 2, 9.  
 संरक्खिय-संरक्षित VIII, 2, 2.  
 संवर-सम्+वृ<sup>०</sup>हि III, 19, 8; <sup>०</sup>रेइ IX, 13,  
 1; <sup>०</sup>रेवि X, 24, 1.  
 संवलिय-संवलित V, 19, 10.  
 संसअ-संशय I, 13, 8.  
 संसग्ग-संसर्ग II, 14, 1.  
 संसाहिय-संसाधित VI, 16, 6.  
 संस-शस्य IV, 6, 6.  
 संसि-शंसित VI, 1, 3.  
 संसित्त-संसिक्त, II, 14, 8.  
 साअ-शाप II, 4, 2.  
 साणुराय-सानुराग III, 22, 6.  
 साम-साम ( वेद ) II, 20, 1.  
 साम-शामय्<sup>०</sup>हि II, 4, 7.  
 सामण्ण-सामान्य I, 15, 5.  
 सामाइअ-सामायिक IX, 23, 2.  
 सामि-स्वामिन् III, 11, 5.  
 सामिणि-स्वामिनी V, 15, 5.  
 सामिसाल-स्वामिन्+सार ( अ्रेष्ठ ) I, 7, 4.  
 सायर-सागर II, 2, 2.  
 सारअ-सर्व I, 16, 2 ( H. सारा )  
 सारणि-( तत्सम ) I, 3, 10.  
 सारहि-सारथि III, 16, 6.  
 सारिअ-सारित I, 16, 2.  
 सारिज्जअ-सारि+ज्जुत्त VIII, 15, 8.  
 सालि-शालि I, 3, 8.  
 सालूर-( तत्सम-frog ) VII, 4, 6.  
 साव-शाप II, 21, 3.  
 सावत्थि-श्रावस्ती, न. X, 6, 2.  
 सावय-श्रावक IX, 16, 2.  
 सासय-शाश्वत I, 1, 9.  
 साह-साधय्<sup>०</sup>हिवि IV, 1, 1.

साहण-साधन I, 11, 10.  
 साहामय-शाखामृग IV, 5, 3.  
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 सिय-शीत III, 12, 6.  
 सिर-सृत IV, 12, 9.  
 सिर-शिरस् II, 20, 9.  
 सिररुह-शिरोरुह I, 16, 14.  
 सिरि-श्री I, 2, 9.  
 सिरिसेणा-श्रीषेणा, स्त्री, V, 5, 2.  
 सिल-शिला IV, 12, 2.  
 सिलवद्-शिल्पिन् IV, 13, 10.  
 सिव-शिव ( मोक्ष ) I, 1, 3.  
 सिविण-स्वप्न X, 27, 5. ( Hem I, 46. )  
 सिसिर-शिशिर IX, 14, 4.  
 सिसु-शिशु X, 7, 2.  
 सिहर-शिखर VI, 3, 6.  
 सिहि-शिखिन् II, 15, 6.  
 सिग-शृङ्ग III, 3, 3.  
 सिञ्चिअ-सिञ्चित ( सिक्त ) IV, 3, 7.  
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 सीस-शिष्य X, 28, 3.  
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 सुईण-स्वप्न VIII, 4, 8.  
 सुउत्ति-सूक्ति V, 10, 7.  
 सुक-शुक IX, 11, 10.  
 सुक-शुक I, 10, 6.  
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 सुझाण-सु+ध्यान V, 6, 8.  
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 सुण-श्रु<sup>०</sup> इ X, 28, 9<sup>०</sup> णि II, 10, 4. <sup>०</sup> णिवि  
 II, 5, 1. <sup>०</sup> णीऊण VIII, 4, 1.  
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 सुणाण-सुज्ञान VI, 3, 7.  
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 सुथूल-सु+स्थूल IX, 22, 3.  
 सुंदसण-सुदर्शन II, 14, 4.  
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 सुहुद्धर-सु+धुधरं III, 22, 9.  
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<sup>०</sup> रंत I, 1, 12.

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 सुरइ-सुरति II, 9, 9.  
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 सुरराअ-सुरराज III, 18, 9.  
 सुरलोअ-सुरलोक III, 5, 6.  
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 सुंड-शुण्ण II, 20, 4.  
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 °हेविणु X, 28, 6.  
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 सोहमाण-शोभमान IV, 4, 5.  
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हई-हता IV, 9, 6.  
 हउं-अहम् II, 5, 8.  
 हक-हक् इति शब्दः III, 14, 3. ( H. हांक )  
 हट्ट- ( तत्सम-market ) III, 8, 4.  
 \*हड्ड-अस्थि III, 15, 9 ( D. VIII, 59 ).  
 हण-हन् °इ V, 14, 8; °णंत V, 19, 1; °णेविणु  
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 हराविय-हारापित VIII, 6, 1. ( H. हराना  
 to defeat )

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 °हल-फल X, 27, 10.  
 हलहर-हलधर IX, 17, 11.  
 \*हले-आमन्त्रणे अव्ययम् VIII, 16, 7.  
 ( Hem. II, 195. )  
 \*हल्लिय-चलित IV, 2, 3 ( D. VIII, 62;  
 H. हलना to shake )  
 \*हलोहलि-व्याकुल VII, 10, 13. ( Hem.  
 IV, 396 ex. )  
 हव-भू °इ III, 19, 9; °वेसद IV, 17, 5;  
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 °इ V, 15, 2; °डंत III, 14, 5.  
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 हुआस-हुतास III, 13, 3.

हुआसन-हुताशन I, 1, 8.

हुअ-भूत II, 2, 6.

हुकरंति-हुं कुर्वन्ति III, 17, 2.

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हुंत-भवत् V, 17, 8.

हुअ-भूत V, 15, 4.

हृई-भूता III, 5, 10.

हृव-भूत VI 10, 5

\*हेट्टामुह-अधोमुख V, 16, 8 (Hem II, 141).

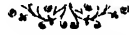
होइ-भवति I, 13, 4; °एजहि VI, 4, 6; °एवि

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*WITH NOTES.*





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अजितांगी ( °यंगि ) III, 5, 8. Wife of  
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अनंगलेखा ( °लेह ) VII, 16, 2. X, 24, 4.  
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अमितवेग ( अमिय° ) V, 4, 2; V, 9, 9;  
V, 11, 1. A विद्याधर, friend of नील;  
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पार्श्वनाथ from पूरी hill, and deposited  
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अरिदमन VIII, 1, 5. King of Ujjain  
( for story see Intro ).

अरिर्विदु II, 16, 3. King of Benares.

अर्जुन ( अज्जुण ) X, 22, 7. सुमित्रा  
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आहुल X, 29, 13. Son of the minister  
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कनकप्रभ ( कणयप्पह ) VII, 14, 10;  
VII, 15, 7. A विद्याधर of तिलकद्वीप, who  
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कनकामर ( कणया° ) I, 17, 11; II, 21, 10;  
III, 22, 21; IV, 17, 9; V, 19, 9;  
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20, 14; IX, 24, 12; X, 28, 2;  
X, 29, 13. The author of करकंडचरित  
( see Intro )

करकंड I, 2, 3; II, 7, 3; etc. The  
hero of the poem.

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garland-maker of कुसुमपुर who had brought up पद्मावती.

कुसुमदत्ता I, 6, 9. Wife of कुसुमदत्त of कुसुमपुर.

कुसुमदत्ता I, 15, 9. Wife of the forest-guard of दंतीपुर who had found पद्मावती in the forest.

कुसुमावलि VII, 16, 4; X, 24, 3. A विद्याधरी of तिलकद्वीप married by करकंड

केतुमती ( केउमई ) VI, 12, 1. A विद्याधरी of जयंती.

गुणनिकेत ( ंणिकेउ ) II, 2, 8; II, 5, 6. A विद्याधर who became a मातंग by the curse of a sage. He brought up करकंड till the latter was crowned king of दंतीपुर.

गोरी ( गउरि ) II, 2, 7. Consort of Siva

चंद्रलेखा ( चंदलेह ) VII. 16, 3; X, 24, 4. A विद्याधरी of तिलकद्वीप married by करकंड.

चंद्ररिं ( चंदारिसि ) X, 28, 1. The gotra of कनकामर the author,

जयदेव ( ंएव ) I, 2, 9 A Jain author. ( see Intro )

तार II, 2, 3. He is said to have raised the Vijayardha mountain. ( असुरदेवता इति टिप्पणम् )

दशरथ ( दसरह ) III, 1, 12. King of Ayodhya, father of Rama,

दामोदर ( ंयर ) III, 21, 10; IX, 17, 10. epithet of Vishnu.

धनदत्त ( धणयत्त ) X, 10, 9 A merchant of नालेद.

धनदत्त ( धणयत्त ). X, 1, 14. Cowherd of

धनमित्र of तेरापट्टन who was born as करकंड in the next birth.

धनपाल ( धण° ) X, 10, 10. The son of धनदत्त merchant of नालेद.

धनमती ( धणमई ) X, 10, 8. Daughter of वसुमित्र and नागदत्ता of ताम्रलिप्ति, and married to धनपाल of नालेद

धनमित्र ( धणमित ) X, 1, 11. A merchant of तेरापट्टन.

धनमित्रा ( धणमिता ) X, 10, 9. Wife of धनदत्त merchant of नालेद.

धनवती ( धणवइ ) X, 1, 12. Wife of धनमित्र merchant of तेरापट्टन.

धनश्री ( धणसिरी ) X, 10, 8. Second daughter of वसुमित्र and नागदत्ता of ताम्रलिप्ति, married to वसुमित्र of कौशाम्बी

धाडीवाहन ( ंणु ) I, 4, 10; II, 5, 2; III, 11, 8. King of चम्पा, father of करकंड. ( See Notes I, 4, 10 ).

धूमकेतु ( उ° ) VI, 10, 4. A विद्याधर ruling at जयंती in विद्याधर-पर्वत.

नरवाहनदत्त ( ण° ) V, 19, 9. etc. Prince of कौशाम्बी. ( for story see Intro ).

नागदत्त ( णाय° ) X, 6, 3. A merchant of भ्रावस्ति.

नागदत्ता ( णाय° ) X, 6, 7. Wife of नागदत्त of भ्रावस्ति.

नागदत्ता ( णाय° ) X, 10, 6; Wife of वसुमित्र of ताम्रलिप्ति, the faithless wife of नागदत्त in her former birth.

नारायण ( ण° ) X, 25, 3. An epithet of Vishnu.

नील ( णी° ) V, 2, 2; V, 3, 8; X, 1, 8. A विद्याधर who ruled at रथनूपुर but

later on migrated to तेरापुर and built the first cave there.

पद्मदेव ( पद्मएउ ) VI, 11, 3. A विद्याधर of उप्पलखेडि

पद्मावती ( पद्मवइ, पोमा° ) I, 7, 9; II, 1, 12; II, 5, 3; II, 6, 7; III, 9, 1. The daughter of वसुपाल king of कौशाम्बी, wife of धार्डीवाहन king of चम्पा and mother of करकंड the hero.

पवनवेग ( पवनवेउ ) II, 12, 4. A राक्षस.

पवनवेग ( पवनवेउ ) VI, 11, 4. A विद्याधर son of मनोवेग.

पार्श्व जिनेन्द्र ( पास जिणिंद ) V, 2, 5. The 23rd Tirthankara.

पुष्पदन्त ( पुष्कयंत ) I, 2, 9. A Jain Apabhramsa poet ( see Intro ).

प्रद्युम्न ( पञ्जुण्णु ) III, 21, 10. Son of दामोदर ( कृष्ण ).

बलदेव ( °एउ ) IX, 7, 9; X 25, 3. The elder brother of नारायण.

बलभद्र ( °हइ ) IX, 5, 5. same as बलदेव.

बालदेव II, 2, 8. The Vidyadhara who took Karakanda away from his mother.

भरतेश्वर ( °हेसर ) IV, 4, 10; V, 5, 5. The first Chakravarti, son of ऋषभदेव, the first Tirthankara.

भूपाल ( भूवाल ) X, 29, 5. A king contemporary of our author ( see Intro ).

मंगलदेव ( °एव ) I, 2, 1; X, 28, 3. The teacher of कनकामर.

मतिवर ( मइ° ) IV, I, 1; IV, 1, 3 The minister of करकंड.

मदनदेव ( मयणएउ ) VI, 11, 3. The son of पद्मदेव विद्याधर He was transformed into a parrot by the daughter of a sage.

मदनामर ( मयणामर ) VI, 10, 8; VI, 12, 2; VI, 12, 6. Same as मदनदेव.

मदनावलि ( मयणा° ) III, 5, 10; V, 15, 1. Daughter of अजवर्मा of गिरिनगर and wife of करकंड.

मधुसूदन ( महसूयण ) VI, 4, 9. A Brahman of मथुरा ( for story see Intro ).

मनोवेग ( मणवेय ) VI, 11, 4. A विद्याधर of उत्तरवेद्यर्ध; father of पवनवेग.

महानील ( महणील ) V, 2, 2. Brother of नील.

महेश ( °स ). II, 2, 7. God Siva.

माधव ( माहव ) VI, 4, 9. A Brahman of मथुरा ( for story see Intro. )

यशोधर ( जसहर ) V, 8, 10. A मुनि met by अभितेग and सुवेग in the सहस्रकूट चैत्यालय at Terapur.

यशोधर ( जसहर ) X, 5, 1. A मुनि whom करकंड in his former life wanted to worship.

यशोभद्र ( जसहइ ) II, 7, 5; II, 8, 1. A मुनि who came to the cemetery of दंतीपुर.

रतिविभ्रमा ( रदविभम ) VI, 12, 10; VI, 15, 9; VI, 16, 2. A विद्याधरी of कनकपुर married by नरवाहनदत्त.

रतिवेगा ( रदेवय ) VII, 7, 5; X, 24, 2. The princess of सिंहल married by करकंड.

रत्नलेखा ( रयणलेह ) VIII, 10, 5. A damsel of छोहारद्वीप married by नरवाहनदत्त.

रत्नावली ( रयणावलि ) VII, 16, 4; X, 24, 3. A विद्याधरी cf तिलकद्वीप married by करकंड.

रत्नो X, 29, 13. Son of the minister who patronised कनकामर.

राघव ( राहव ) VII, 5, 1. The descendant of रघु i. e. राम.

राघण V, 5, 1. Ancestor of सूरप्रभ who built the Jain temple on पूदी hill.

राहुल X, 29, 13. Son of the minister who patronised the author.

लंका IV, 11, 1; V, 5, 1. The capital of रावण and his descendants.

लंबश्लंथा VIII, 13, 1. The bawd (कृष्टिनी) of खंभायच्व who gave shelter to रत्नलेखा.

लीलावती ( °वद ) VI, 16, 3. A विद्याधरी of कनकद्वीप married by नरवाहनदत्त.

वत्सराज ( वच्छराज ) VI, 1, 4. King of कौशाम्बी, father of नरवाहनदत्त.

वरदत्त VII, 1, 10. The minister of अरिदमन.

वसुदत्त X, 11, 2. Son of वसुपाल, merchant of कौशाम्बी.

वसुपाल I, 7, 9; X, 12, 6. King of कौशाम्बी, father of पद्मावती the mother of करकंड.

वसुपाल X, 9, 12. King of चंपापुरी, father of धाडीवाहन.

वसुपाल X, 23, 7. Son and successor of करकंड.

वसुमती ( °मइ ) X, 9, 12. Wife of king वसुपाल of चंपा, and mother of धाडीवाहन.

वसुमती ( °मइ ) X, 11, 1. Wife of वसुपाल merchant of कौशाम्बी.

वसुमती ( °मइ ) X, 12, 6. Wife of वसुपाल king of कौशाम्बी.

वसुमित्र ( °त ) X, 10, 6. A merchant of ताम्रालिप्ति.

वात्सायन ( वच्छायन ) II, 9, 3. The author of कामसूत्र a work on erotics. It is used here in the sense of the science of erotics.

वायुवेग ( वाउवेउ ) V, 1, 3. A विद्याधर who narrated to करकंड the account of the building of the cave at Terapur.

विजयपाल ( विनवाल ) X, 29, 1. A king of आसादन, contemporary of कनकामर.

विद्युत्प्रभा ( विज्जुप्पह ) II, 2, 6. King of विद्युत्प्रभा, father of गुणनिकेत.

विमलादेवी ( °एवि ) VI, 13, 10. Wife of हंसरथ विद्याधर of कनकपुर.

विमला VIII, 1, 9. Wife of अरिदमन of Ujjain.

वीरभद्र ( °इ ) II, 7, 5. A sage who arrived at the cemetery of दंतपुर.

वेगमती ( वेयमइ ) VI, 16, 3. A विद्याधरी of कनकपुर married by नरवाहनदत्त.

वेगवती ( °वइ ) VI, 14, 4. A विद्याधरी of कनकपुर.

शिव ( सिउ ) IV, 3, 1; IV, 4, 8. King of Terapur who visited करकंड and who probably gave the name of धाराशिव to the place.

शीलगुप्त ( शीलगुप्त ) IX, 1, 10. The sage from whom करकंड took दीक्षा.

धीषेणा ( धीषेणा ) V, 5, 3. Wife of सूरप्रभ king of लंका.

समंतभद्र ( °द् ) I, 2, 8. A Jain logician ( see Intro. )

समाधिगुप्त ( °दिगुप्त ) II, 6, 9. A sage from whom पद्मावती, the mother of करकंड took vows.

सम्मति ( °द् ) II, 8, 4. A Brahman from whom करकंड wrested the three lucky bamboos.

सिद्धसेन ( °ण ) I, 2, 8. A Jain logician ( see Intro. )

सुदर्शन ( °दंशण ) II, 14, 4. A merchant ( see Intro., the story of low company ).

सुनन्दा ( °णंदा ) VI, 10, 4. Wife of धूमकेतु विद्याधर.

सुमित्रा ( °त्ता ) X, 18, 4. Daughter of the king of उज्जैन.

सुधीणा VI, 1, 5. Wife of बरसराज, mother of नरवाहनदत्त.

सुधेग IV, 8, 2; V, 4, 2; V, 10, 8; V, 11, 9. Brother of अमितेग विद्याधर, reborn as an elephant.

सुव्रत ( सुव्वउ ) II, 3, 5. A sage on the Vindhya, by whose curse गुणनिकेत lost his Vidya and became a मातंग.

सूरप्रभ ( °प्पह ) V, 5, 2. King of लंका, descendant of रावण. He built the Jain temple on the पूदी mountain.

स्वयंभू ( स्वयंभु ) I, 2, 9. A Jain Apabh-ransa poet ( see Intro. )

हरि IV, 11, 2; IX, 5, 5. An epithet of विष्णु.

हंसरथ ( °रह ) VI, 13, 9. A विद्याधर, king of कनकपुर. He carried away the wife of नरवाहनदत्त.

हेममाला ( °ल ) II, 2, 9; II, 6, 5. Wife of गुणनिकेत; the adopted mother of करकंड.



**Index of Geographical Names**  
*WITH NOTES.*





# INDEX OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES WITH NOTES.

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In writing the geographical notes the following abbreviations have been used:—

Arch. Re.—Archaeological Survey of India Report.

Bh. Nat.—Bharata's Nātya-sāstra.

Cun. Geo.—Cunningham's Ancient Geography of India.

Cun. S B.—Cunningham's Stupa of Barhut.

Dey. Geo.—Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediaeval India by Nandlal Dey.

Ep. Ind —Epigraphia Indica.

J. Stupa.—Jain stupa and other Antiquities of Mathura by V. Smith.

Kss.—Kathā-sarit-sāgara of Somadeva.

Mbh.—Mahābhārata.

Padma P.—Padma Purāṇa of Ravishenācārya.

Ram.—Rāmāyana.

S I J.—South Indian Jainism by Ramasvami Iyengar.

T S P.—Trisasthi-salākā-purusa-carita of Hemacandra.

Vayu P.—Vāyu Purāṇa.

Vikram.—Vikramanka-deva-carita, Buhler's edition.

V P.—Vishnu Purāṇa.

**अयोध्या** III, 1, 12. The birthplace of Rama in Oudh. Also the birthplace of the first Tirthamkara Adinatha.

**अंगदेश** I, 3, 5. With capital at चम्पा. The country about Bhagalpur including Monghyr. The king-

dom of Romapada of the Ramayana and Karna of the Mahabharata. For the significance of the name, see Ramayana Balakanda XXIII, 14.

**अमरपुरी** (अमरावती) III, 22, 5. The city of gods.

अवंति देश VIII, 1, 6. With capital at उज्जैनी, ruled by king अरिदमन. It was the ancient name of Malwa in central India.

आंध्र ( अंध ) II, 2, 11 Between it and कलिग stood the mountain विन्ध्य. The country between the Godavari and the Krishna. Its capital was Dhanakataka or Amaravati at the mouth of the Krishna. The ancient kingdom of the Andhras also called Satavahanas or Satakarnis.

आसाह्य X, 28, 4. The town where Kanakamara wrote the Karakandacariu ( see Introduction ).

उज्जैनी or उज्जयिनी ( उज्जैणि ) VIII, 1, 7; X, 18, 4. The capital of Avanti desa of ancient fame, situated on the river Sipra.

उत्तरवेद्यर्ध ( ंवेयद् ) VI, 11, 4. The northern वेद्यर्ध which see.

उप्पलखेडि VI, 11 2. A town in विजयार्ध or वेद्यर्ध, ruled by पद्मदेव ( पउमदेउ ) विद्याधर

कनकपुर ( कणयउर ) VI, 13, 8. A town on the bank of Sindhu in Vijayardha, ruled by Hamsaratha Vidyadhara.

कलिग II, 2, 11; X, 10, 2. According to *Uttarādhyaṇa Sūtra XVIII, 460*, Karadanda ruled here. It is identified with the Northern Circars, a country lying on the south of Orissa. Its capital was Dantapur or Dantipur.

कलिंजर I, 12, 9; ंगिरि VI, 2, 4. Probably identical with Kalangala mentioned as the eastern boundary of the middle country in Vinaya II, 38. (Cunningham's Geography P. 723). Our Kalinjara might be identified with Keunjar of the maps in Orissa on the Baitarni river and close to a mountain range, an offshoot of Mahendra. It is near Puri with which Dantipur is identified. The name is at present borne by a celebrated fortress in Bundelkhanda, in the Badausa subdivision of the Banda district of U. P.

कान्यकुब्ज ( कणउज्ज णयर ) II, 10, 4. Modern Kanouj. It was the capital of the southern Pancala during the Buddhist period. ( Rhys David's Buddhist India p. 27 ). Harshavardhana ruled there when he was visited by Hiuen Tsang in 636 A. D. It was the birth-place of Visvamitra ( Ramayana, Balakanda )

कालिंदी III, 9, 4; etc. Another name of the river Jamna ( Yamuna )

कुसुमपुर ( ंउर ) I, 6, 1; X, 13, 5. Another name for Pataliputra which was the capital of Magadha under the Nandas and the Mauryas. In the Sanskrit drama Mudra-rakshasa, it is mentioned as the capital of

Chandragupta Maurya, and as situated on the river Sona. It is also described by Megasthenes. It was built by Ajatasatru in 480 B. C. ( Mahavagga VI, 28).

**कोंकण** VIII, 12, 9. The country between the Western Ghats and the sea from about Bombay southward to Goa. Hiuen Tsang makes mention of one Kong-pien-na-pu-lo or Konkanpur, probably identical with Annagundi on the northern bank of the Tungabhadra river (Cun. Geo. p. 632, 745).

**कौलाश** ( कइलास ) visited by Bharata (son of the first Tirthamkara Adinath) who also built temples there. IV, 4, 10; V, 5, 5. It was once lifted up by the king of Lanka ( Ravana ) IV, 11, 1. A celebrated mountain of Pauranic fame. It is identified with the Kangrin-poche of the Tibetans, about 25 miles to the north of Manasa lake, and to the east of the Niti pass ( Dey. Geo. ) It is also called Ashtapada. The first Tirthamkara Rshabha is said to have practised penance there and his son Bharata visited it during his journey of conquest ( Jinasena's Adipurana ).

**कौशाम्बी** ( कउसंबि ) I, 7, 9; X, 11, 1; X, 12, 6. The capital of the Vatsas ruled over by Naravahanadatta VI, 1, 3. Founded by Kusamba

the son of Kusa ( Ram. Balakanda XXXII, 6 ). Fa Hian locates it 13 yojanas N W of the Deer Park ( modern Sarnath near Benares ). It is identified with Kosam a village on the Jumna 30 miles S W of Allahabad, which is still called Kausambi by the Jains. Ancient coins are frequently discovered here and an ancient Jain inscription of the Kushan period has been found ( Arch. Re. 1913-14; Ep. Ind. II, 240 ).

**खंभायच्च पट्टण** VIII, 12, 10. Modern Cambay, being at the head of a gulf of the same name, was an important trade port in ancient times, but has now lost its importance owing to the silting up of the gulf.

**गंगानदी** ( °णइ ) I, 3, 3; III, 12, 5; III, 20, 7; IV, 14, 6; X, 13, 2. The river Ganges.

**गगनतल** ( गयणयल ) V, 3, 9. A town in उत्तरवेद्यर्ध, where lived the two Vidyadharas Amitavega and Suvega.

**गिरिनगर** ( °णयर ) III, 5, 7. In Saurashtra ( सौरद्वीप ) ruled by king Ajavarma. It is represented by modern Junagadha in Gujrat, the old name being transferred to the hill about ten miles east. The 22nd Tirthamkara Neminatha practised

austerities here and the hill is even now held sacred to him and is a place of pilgrimage for Jains. The inscriptions of Asoka, Rudradamana and Skandagupta are found engraved here on a single rock.

गोवर्द्धन ( गोवर्द्धण ) IV, 11, 2. A hill 18 miles from Brindavana in the district of Muttra. Krishna is said to have taken it upon his little finger and held it as an umbrella over the heads of his cattle and townsmen to protect them from the deluge of rain poured upon them by Indra. ( Mbh. Udyoga, chap. 129 ).

चम्पा I, 3, 12; II, 5, 2; X, 9, 12. Capital of Anga country, ruled by Dhadi-vahana son of Vasupala and father of Karakanda. It was the birth-place of the twelfth Tirthamkara Vasupujya. It is mentioned in the Ramayana, Mahabharata and other Puranas. Hiuen Tsang mentions it as Chenpo and locates it at a distance of 300 li or 50 miles east of Monghyr, on the strength of which Cunningham identifies it with Patharghata, 24 miles east of Bhagalpur. But N. L. Dey identifies it with Campanagar four miles to the west of Bhagalpur. ( Cun. Geo; Dey Geo. )

चेर IV, 1, 5; VIII, 18, 5. In Dravida country whose kings did not at first submit to Karakanda but were subsequently overpowered. Mentioned in Asoka inscriptions as Keralaputra, and by Periplus as *Cerobothra*. The country, at one time, comprised the present kingdom of Mysore, Coimbatore, Salem, South Malabar, Travancore and Cochin. According to Ptolemy ( 2 nd Cent. AD. ) its Capital was Karour or Karur, also called Vangi. The Pandya country lay to its south.

चोड II, 10, 5; IV, 1, 5, VIII, 18, 5. In Dravida country. Its king did not at first submit to Karakanda but was subsequently overpowered. It is mentioned in the Varttika of Katyayana, inscriptions of Asoka and the epics. Identical, probably, with Hiuen Tsang's Choliya ( Chu-li-ye or Jho-li-ye ) which he describes as a small district 2400 li or 400 miles in circuit and 1000 li or 167 miles south-west from Dhana-kataka. It is the modern Coromandal Coast. Its capital was Uraiur on the Kaveri and later Kanchipur, Combakonum and Tanjore. During the time of our author the Caudas seem to have been the leading power of the South.

छोहारद्वीप VIII, 10, 3. King Aridamana of Ujjain, after crossing the sea, reached there and married Ratnalekha. Seems to have been some island off the western coast.

जंबूद्वीप I, 3, 1; V, 1, 3. etc. The continent surrounded by the briny ocean (लवणार्णव) and one hundred thousand yojanas in extent; in which the Bharata kshetra is situated; so called because it is characterised by a Jambu tree.

जयन्ती VI, 10, 3. A town in the southern part of the Vidyadhara mountain (Vediardha), where Dhumaketu Vidyadhara ruled. (see वेद्यर्थ).

ताम्रलिप्ति (ताम्रलिप्ति) X, 10, 5. A town mentioned in the Mbh., the Puranas and the Buddhist works. It was celebrated as a maritime port (Kss XII, 14.) It was from here that Vijaya is said to have sailed for Ceylon. Fa Hian describes it as being at the sea mouth, 50 yojanas east of Campa. It was the capital of the Sumha country. Formerly, at the mouth of the Ganges, but is now situated on the western bank of the Rupanarain in the district of Midnapur in Bengal and is called Tamluk.

तिलकद्वीप (°दीउ) VII, 15, 1. While returning from Simhala by sea,

Karakanda was carried away to this island by a Vidyadhari. It may be one of the few flat islands off the Jaffna peninsula which forms the extreme north of Ceylon, and was the gateway by which the hardworking Tamils of South India entered Ceylon. It is also mentioned in the Bhavis-yatta-kaha of Dhānapala

दक्षिणापथ (दक्षिणवह) IV, 2, 4; Ancient name of Deccan i. e. the part of India to the south of the Narmada. The name occurs in the Pali books of the Buddhists. It is the Dakkinabades of the Greeks. It is defined in Bh. Nat. XIII, 26, as follows:—

महेन्द्रो मलयः सह्यो मेलकः पलपिञ्जरः  
पतेषु संश्रिता देशाः स ज्ञेयो दक्षिणापथः॥

दंतीपुर I, 14, 4; II, 5, 4; II, 19, 3; III, 1, 2; III, 11, 9. Here Padmavati was taken by the elephant running away from Campa. Karakanda was born in its vicinity and later was crowned king of the city. It is identical with Dantapur, the ancient capital of Kalinga, mentioned in Pali books in connection with the tooth-relic of Buddha (see Dattha vansa). It is probably the Dandagula, °guda or °pula of Pliny. Cunningham identifies it with Rajamahandri while N. L.

Dey identifies it with Puri. Danti being a synonym for Hasti (elephant) later writers have mistaken it for Hastinapur.

द्रविडदेश IV, 1, 4; VIII, 18, 4.

The land of the three kingdoms, Coda, Cera and Pandya. *Damirica* of Periplus and *Damirike* of Ptolemy. Acc. to Mbh. *Vanaparva*, 118, its northern boundary was the Godavari. Later, the southern part of the Peninsula bounded on the north by the *Krishna* and the *Tungabhadra* was called as such. It is otherwise known as the Tamil country. It was also called Coda (Vikram. Intro. P. 27 Note)

नालन्द (नालंद) X, 10, 9. The most famous seat of Buddhist learning. Fa Hian places the hamlet of Nalo at one yojana or seven miles from the hill of the isolated Rock (Giryeka) and also the same distance from new Rajagriha. It is now identified with Bargaon or Badgaon (Vatagrama or Vihara-grama) which lies seven miles to the north west of Rajagriha in the district of Patna. Excavations carried on at the place have revealed traces of the vast Buddhist monastery.

पाण्ड्य (पाण्ड्य or पाण्ड्य) IV, 1, 5; VIII,

18, 5. Mentioned in the epics, the Varttikas of Katyayana and the inscriptions of Asoka. Megasthenes refers to Pandoe as the only Indian race ruled by women. The country corresponded roughly to the Madura and Tinnevely districts, Travancore and parts of Coimbatore and Cochin. Its capital was Madura (Mathura or Dakshina Mathura). In the seventh Century A.D. the Pandyas conquered the Cola and Cera territories, but were subdued by the Colas in the middle of the ninth century.

पूदी (सिरि पूदी) V, 4, 6; V, 5, 3. A mountain in the Malaya (Malabar) country on which stood the temple of the 24 Tirthankaras reputed to have been built by the lord of Lanka, a descendant of Ravana, from where the Vidyadharas picked up the image of Parsvanatha on their way to Simhala. It is probably identical with the Podyil hill in the Western Ghats, south of the Palaghat gap and west of Tinnevely (see SIJ.)

प्रतिष्ठान (पट्टण) VI, 9, 2. Going to the Ganges from Kausambi, Naravahanadatta came to this place. So it can not be the Pratisthana on the Godavari. It is probably identical with Jhusi opposite to

Allahabad across the Ganges which is still called Pratisthanapur. It is mentioned in the Mahabharata and the Kurma and Agni Puranas. It was the capital of king Pururavas of the Vikramorvasiyam. Acc. to Ram. Uttara kanda 90, 22, it was founded by king Ila

प्रयाग (पयाग) VI, 6, 5; VI, 7, 7. Two Brahmins Madhava and Madhusudana of Muttra go there one after another to terminate their life through sheer disgust. Compare this with the description of the place given by Hiuen Tsang "In the city there is a Deva temple beautifully ornamented and celebrated for its numerous miracles. Before the hall of the temple, there is a great tree with spreading boughs and branches and casting a deep shadow. There was a body-eating demon here who, depending on the custom (of committing suicide) made his abode here. Accordingly, on the left and right one sees heaps of bones. Hence, when a person comes to this temple, there is everything to persuade him to despise his life and give it up; he is encouraged there to, both by promptings of the heretics and also by the seduction of the evil spirit. From very early days till

now this very false custom has been practised." Ravishena in his Padma P. III, 281, mentions it as follows:-

प्रयाग इति देशोऽसौ प्रजाभ्योऽस्मिन्गतो यतः ।  
प्रकृष्टो वा कृतस्यागः प्रयागस्तेन कीर्तितः ॥

It is identical with Allahabad

भरतक्षेत्र ( भरहृत्क्षेत्र ) I, 3, 3; II, 2, 1; IV, 1, 3; V, 1, 5; X, 1, 7; X, 6, 2. same as Bharata-varsa, by which name India is mentioned in all ancient books.

मलय ( विषय ) V, 4, 5; V, 5, 4. The Malayalam or Malabar country including Cochin and Travancore, the Malayagiri and the southern part of the Western Ghats. Famous for its sandal. It included the *Pudi* mountain.

मथुरापुरी ( मथुरापुरि ) VI, 4, 8; Modern Muttra in U. P. The capital of the ancient Surasena, the habitat of the Sauraseni Prakrit. Hence also called Sauripura, It was the birth-place of Krishna. Many Jain remains have been excavated at Kankali-tila ( J. Stupa. ) It had trade connections with the south in very ancient times ( see stories of Mahilaropya in Panchatantra. )

मेरु I, 16, 3; II, 3, 8; V, 3, 6. A mountain of Pauranic fame, also called Sumeru. Identified with the Rudra-Himalaya in Garhwal where the river Ganges has its



source near Badarikashrama (Dey. Geo; Mbh. Santi 335, 336). It is also called Pancha-Parvat, for boundaries of which see Matsya P. 113; Padma P. 128. In sound at least, it agrees with Meros mountain which was ascended by Alexander (Mac Crindle: Invasions of India, P. 338) and which is identified with Marhoh near Jalalabad in the Punjab.

यमुना (जडणा) X, 12, 9. The river Jumna.

रथनूपुर (रहणेउर) V, 2, 1; X, 1, 8. A town in south Vediardha from where came Nila and Mahanila who established themselves at Terapur and excavated the first cave there.

लंका V, 4 5; V, 5, 1 Amitavega and Suvoga had to cross the Malaya (Malbar) to reach it. The king of Lanka, a descendant of Ravana had built a Jina temple at Pudi in Malaya. It is described as Trikuta or three peaked in the Ram. Sundara kanda chap. 1. It is believed by some to be identical with the present Mantotte in Ceylon. Others think it to be a town now submerged in to the sea (Mutu Coomar Swami's Datha vamsa p. 97). Sardar Kibe has tried to locate it near Amarakantaka in the Central Provinces. Dr. Jacobi located it in Assam, while Mr. V. H. Vader places

it some where at the equator (IHQ. II, 345; IV, 339, 694.)

वत्स (वच्छ) VI, 1, 3. The country round about Kausambi which was the capital. King Udayana of classical fame and his son Naravahanadatta of the Kathasarit-sagara and of the present work, belonged to it.

वाणारसि II, 16, 3. Modern Benares in U. P. It is sacred to the Jains being the birthplace of their 7th and 23rd Tirthamkaras. Close to it is Saranath which is so called because it was the birthplace of the 11th Tirthamkara Sreyamsanatha. Benares is one of the most sacred places of the Hindus. It was the capital of Kasi (Ram. Uttarakanda 48) which, at the time of Buddha, formed a part of the Kosala kingdom. According to one account, it was founded by Kasa or Kasiraja, a descendant of Pururavasa king of Pratisthana. It was visited by Hiuen Tsang who has recorded a description of it.

विजयार्थ (विजयद्वंद्व) II, 2, 1; V, 1, 6; V, 7, 2; VI, 11, 2; VI, 13, 7. A mountain in the north of the Bharata Kshetra, so called because it marks half the conquest of a *cakravartin*. Same as Vediardha.

विद्याधर पर्वत VI, 10, 3. Same as Vediardha.

विद्युत्प्रभ ( विज्जुत्पह ) II, 2, 5. A town in Southern VEDIARDHA.

विन्ध्य ( विञ्ज ) I, 12, 8; II, 2, 11. The Vindhya mountain. It included Kalinjar, and is said to lie between *Anahra* and *Kalinga*.

वेद्यर्ध ( वेयद्दु ) गिरि V, 3, 9; X, 1, 7. The mountain of the Vidyadharas. According to the Kss, XIV, 3, 65-66, ' On the Himalaya mountain there are two VEDIARDHAS of Vidyadharas, the northern and the southern. On the other side of the Kailasa is the northern VEDIARDHA and on the lower side is the southern VEDIARDHA.' ( See Intro. ) According to Hemacandra's TSP. Vaitadhya mountain was 400 miles long touching the rivers Ganges and Sindha on either side. It was given as dominion to Nami and Vinami by Dharanendra the protecting deity of the first Tirthamkara Adinath. Nami occupied the southern Vaitadhya and founded fifty cities in it including Jayanti and Rathanupura Cakravala, and Vinami occupied the northern Vaitadhya and similarly founded another fifty towns.

श्रावस्तीपुरी ( सावत्थिपुरि ) X, 6, 2. Modern Sahet Mahet on the Rapti river in the Gonda district of Oudh. It was the birth-place

of the 3rd and 8th Tirthamkaras *Sumalinatha* and *Candraprabha* on account of which it is also known amongst the Jains as *Candrapuri*. It was the capital of Uttara Kosala ( Ram. Uttara kanda 121 ). It was founded by Sravasta the king of the solar race ( V P. IV, 2, 13 ). Rama, when dividing his kingdom, gave it to Lava ( Vayu P. Uttara, 26 ). At the time of Buddha, Prasenjit was the king of Uttara Kosala with his capital at Sravasti. His son Jet built the Jeta-vanavihara close to the town where Buddha resided for 25 years, and out of the 498 Jatakas ( birth stories ) 416 were told at this place. ( Cun. SB. p. 90; Arch. Re I, 330. ) Excavations carried on at the place have revealed numerous Jain images mostly of the 11th century. ( Arch. Re. 1907-08 ).

सत्यलक्ष्मीपुर ( सच्चलक्ष्मी ) VII, 5, 2. Home of the Khecara who met Karakanda at Terapur.

सहस्रकूटभवन V, 8, 9. Name of a temple at Terapur. May refer to the first cave built by Nila and Mahanila which is said to have had a thousand pillars ( Sahasa-khambha ). On inquiry Mr. Nemchand Balchand Gandhi of Osmanabad wrote to me to

say that in Dhara Siva there was a Sahasrakuta-Jina-laya which is now ruined. Some pillars are traceable in the mosques and other buildings of the place. Some images of that temple were lying in the compound of Kazi Mahal, but they have now been removed from there to another house." ( Letter dated 11-9-31).

सिंधु I, 3, 3. The river Indus.

सिंहलद्वीप VII, १, 4. Modern Ceylon. Karakanda visited it, married the daughter of the king of the island and returned by sea.

सुरसरित् III, 9, 4; VI, 9, 1; VIII, 7, 4. The river Ganges.

सौराष्ट्रदेश ( सोरठ्ठु देस ) III, 5, 6. The peninsula of Gujrat and Kathiawad; the Syrastrène of Ptolemy and Sula-cha of Hiuen Tsang who locates its capital at the foot of Mount Yeuchen-ta (Ujjanta SK. Urjayat.) which is also mentioned in the inscription of Rudradaman and Skanda-gupta. It is, thus, the old city of Junagadh which is the same as Girinagara mentioned by our author as the capital ( see गिरिनगर ).

हिमवत् गिरि III, 12, 7. The mountain Himalaya where the Ganges has its source.

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# **NOTES**

**CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY,**



## NOTES

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*After a complete translation and glossary together with indices of personal and geographical names with notes, as well as the material reserved for the Introduction, what remains to be given under this head is elucidation of technical terms of Jaina religion and a discussion of the few difficult and obscure expressions. The necessity of lengthy explanations of technical terms has been avoided by giving full references to standard works.*

### I.

I, 2, 8. For सिद्धसेन and others mentioned here see Introduction.

I, 2, 5. तरे व्व इं—तरितुम्. See also I, 5, 5 देवए—दातुम्, and वहेव्वइं—वधितुम् (हन्तुम्).

I, 3, 7. जहिं हल्लिणि etc. cf. Nayak. I, 13, 7-8; Jasa. I, 21, 7.

I, 4, 2. It is difficult to say what कउसीस exactly means here. The tippana on the word is कोसीस which in Hindi is equivalent to कासीस = green vitriol or sulphate of iron. (For construing the line in this sense of the word see translation). We could also dissolve the word as कउसी+सअ = कौशी+शत hundreds of silk (banners). In this sense cf. Jasaharacariu I, 3, 17 ' चल्चिधहिं मिलियहिं गहयलि बुलियहिं छिवइ व सग्गु सयं भुअहिं । But silk banners are separately mentioned further on in line 5. If कउ could be equated with some word meaning a house or mansion then the word could be taken to mean हर्म्य+शीर्ष (शिखर) which would suit the context excellently.

I, 4, 10. धात्रीवाहन literally means 'leader of an assault' धाटी+वाहन. The name is given as दहिवाहन in Prakrit and दन्तिवाहन in Sanskrit versions of the story. (see Appendices) At one place Subhacandra also gives धात्रीवाह (दन्तिवाहन इत्याख्यो धात्रीवाहापराभिधः II, 38).

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I, 7. In this and similar other stanzas ( III, 15; 17; IV, 16; VII, 9; 10; VIII, 1; 3; 4; IX, 3,) we find a predominance of the Maharashtra Prakrit.

I, 13. The escape of the king as described here strikes one as very unchivalrous. The account in Devendra's story is superior (see Appendix B).

I, 14, 2. म य र हि य उ etc. मृगरहितमत एव नीरसं वनं यथा मदरहितः अत एव नीरसः मोक्षः ।

I, 16 2. The exact meaning of this line is not quite clear. My translation of the line is merely verbal taking the words as सर्व शरीर-  
मिच्छन्त्या इह सृते जंघे कदल्या ।

I, 17, 4. I have interpreted the line as तुण्डखण्डेषु अधिष्ठिताः घाराः येषां ते तथा  
भूताः श्लेन मित्राः चोरजाराः ( दृष्टाः ) । Compare this stanza with a similar one in  
Jasahara-cariu I, 13.

## II.

II, 1, 11. Compare एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदन्तं गच्छाम्यहं पारमिवार्णवस्य ।  
तावद् द्वितीयः समुपस्थितं मे छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवन्ति ॥

II, 2, 3. तार means ( 1 ) Vishnu ( 2 ) Siva ( 3 ) The mysterious  
symbol ॐ. But the tippana on the word is असुरदेवता. This suits our  
context quite alright.

II 2, 4. जणहिं = यानैः has been shortened for the sake of metre.

II, 2, 8. Both Subhacandra and Nemidatta in their version of the  
story take Baladeva to be the name of the Vidyadhara, and I have  
followed the same in my translation. But गुणनिकेत occurs again in II, 5,  
6, which leads one to suspect that perhaps this was meant by our author  
to be the name of the Vidyadhara.

II, 3, 3 अयमाणु-अ+या+शानच् ( शत् ) = अगच्छत् unmoving.

II, 3, 6. The line has to be construed as—

( यस्य ) प्रवृद्धा कीर्तिः जनानां प्रशंसिनी ( प्रशस्या ) । ( येन ) निवेशिते लोचने नासाप्रदेशे ।

II, 6, 7-8. The corresponding description in Subhacandra's  
work is—

## NOTES

अथ पद्मावती खिन्ना गान्धारीं क्षान्तिकां क्षमाम् । क्षणात्सा खेदतो दक्षा शिभाय सुखासिद्धये ॥ ५३ ॥

तथा पद्म । जगामाद्यु सुपद्माभा जिनालयम् । निस्सहीति पदं प्रोच्य ननाम च जिनाकृतीः ॥ ५४ ॥

समाधिगुप्तनामानं मुनिं गुप्तित्रयात्मकं । त्रिरत्नराजितं रम्यं सा ववन्दे विदांबरा ॥ ५५ ॥ canto II

Subhacandra goes on to say that Padmavati requested the sage to give her *Diksha*, the latter refused saying that she had broken a vow three times in her past life as a result of which she had experienced separation from her father, husband and son in this life, and that she would be fit for *Diksha* when the sin is completely pacified when her son would be crowned king. ( For her breaking a vow in her past life, see X, 12, 3 ).

II, 7, 7. जलमल्लेण विलिप्तगद—Neglecting the body altogether and allowing dirt to settle on it was a form of penance and those ascetics who practised it were given the title of मलधारिन् ( see Jaina Silalekha Samgraha, Index. ) जल meant perspiration and the dirt settled on it, while मल meant the excretions of the nose, eyes, ears, etc. See प्रतिष्ठापाठ of जयशेन p. 223—

स्वेदावलाम्बितरजोनिचयो हि येषामुत्क्षिप्य वायुविसरेण यदंगमेति ।

तस्याशु नाशमुपयाति रुजां समूहो जल्लैषधीशामुनयस्त इमे पुनंतु ॥ ६९० ॥

नासाक्षिर्कर्णरदनादिभवं मलं यत्रैरोग्यकारि वमनज्वरकासभाजाम् ।

तेषां मलौषधसुकीर्तिलुपां मुनीनां पादार्येनेन भवरोगहति नितान्तम् ॥ ६९१ ॥

II, 7, 9. The corresponding portion in Subhacandra's work is—

तत्र कश्चिद्दर्शांशु नुकपालमुखे पुनः ।

भेद्योश्च समुत्पन्नं वेणुत्रयं त्रिलोकवत् ॥ III, 68.

II, 9. Compare similar passages in Jasa. I, 24; Naya. III, 1; Bhavis. II, 2.

II, 15, 2. As the line stands it should be construed as अस्य राष्ट्रः बर्हिणामांसेन निश्चयेन जीवामि ( तत् ) मह्यं दीयताम् ।

II, 18, 3. For the translation of this line substitute ' Two crimes more I shall still forgive '. Subhacandra's translation is एकोऽयमपराधस्तु क्षान्तो द्वावपराधकौ । सोढव्यौ मयका ( ? मया ) प्रीत्या मंत्रिणोऽस्य सुखेषिणः ॥ IV, 57 .

II, 20, 7. चत्वरवंतु has been translated and explained in the glossary as an adjective of गजः It is, however, also possible to take it as an adjective of पट्टन being equivalent to चत्वरवत् full of squares. Subhacandra has—



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भ्रान्त्वाथ पत्तने पद्मी पथ्यापणसुपद्धतौ ।

गेहे गेहे महाभ्यासश्चत्वरं चत्वरं पुनः । IV, 101.

### III.

III, 2. Compare this passage with Nayak. V, 8, 10-15.

III, 4, 1. For the history of the bamboos see II, 7-8

III, 7, 7. We could take the whole of the first foot as one compound and make it an adjective of हउं (अरिदुःसह-मोटन-भट-सहायः अहम्). But from the context it does not appear that he was accompanied by any other person.

III, 19, 2. व इ सा ह था णु-वेशाखस्थानं is an attitude in shooting in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart. Apte: Sans. Eng. Dictionary.

### IV.

IV, 1, 4. The three old Dravidian kingdoms of the South are conceived here as still very powerful and forming a confederacy with the Colas at the head.

IV, 12, 4. For the mechanical skill of a सूत्रधार see Mudra rakshasa II p. 130 Telang's edition.

IV, 13, 9. The tippana on सणराल is ' मोरा पाहाण घालावणु '. Now मोरा or मोरी in Hindi, Marathi and Gujrati means a little channel to carry off water. This suggested me the Sanskrit equivalent सनालीक ( see glossary ). In Sanskrit नरा means the earth. From this we might interpret सणरालहिं पत्थरहिं as ' With stones masoned with earth '. नार also means water in Sanskrit.

IV, 17, 1-4. Compare this boast of the Sura, with that of Bhairavananda in Rajasekhara's Karpura-manjiri I, 25—

दंसेमि तं पि ससिणं वसुहावतिणं

थम्भेमि तस्स वि रविस्स रहं णहद्धे ।

आणेमि जक्खसुरासिद्धगणंगणाओ

तं णत्थि भूमिवलए महं जं ण सज्जम् ॥

Also see Jasaharacariu I, 6.

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### V.

V, 8, 5. परमुद्र एहि has been taken by me as equivalent to परमोत्सुकैः It is also possible to take it as equivalent to परमोषकैः = stealing others' property.

V, 10, 3. परीषह is thus defined—

शारीरमानसोत्कृष्टबाधहेतून् क्षुदादिकान् ।  
प्रादुरन्तर्बहिर्द्रव्यपरिणामान् परीषहान् ॥

For exposition of the twenty two Parisahas see अनगार-धर्माभृत of Asadhara VI, 84, onwards

V, 12, 1-2. For the five अणुव्रत, three गुणव्रत and four शिक्षाव्रत, see सावयधम्म दोहा 59-72. The five उदुम्बर are वट, पिप्पल, पर्कर, उदुम्बर and काकोदुम्बर.

V, 12, 4. The *Pratimas* or stages of a house-holder's religious advancement are eleven, namely, दर्शन, व्रत, सामायिक, प्रोषधोपवास, सचित्तत्याग, रात्रिभोजन-त्याग, ब्रह्मचर्य, आरम्भत्याग, परिग्रहत्याग, अनुमत्तित्याग and उद्दिष्टत्याग. For exposition see सागार-धर्माभृत, अध्याय ३ and onwards.

### VI.

VI, 6, 8, सल्लेहण-सल्लेखना is thus defined in the रत्नकरण्डश्रावकाचार of समन्तभद्र—

उपसर्गं दुर्भिक्षे जरसि रुजायां च निःप्रतिकारे । धर्माय तनुविमोचनमाहुः सल्लेखनामार्याः ॥ १२२ ॥  
अन्तक्रियाधिकरणं तपःफलं सकलदर्शिनःस्तुवते । तस्माद्यावद्विभवं समाधिमरणे प्रयतितव्यम् ॥ १२३ ॥  
स्नेहं वैरं सङ्गं परिग्रहं चापहाय शुद्धमनाः । स्वजनं परिजनमपि च क्षान्त्वा क्षमयोत्प्रियवचनैः ॥ १२४ ॥  
आलोच्य सर्वमेतः कृतकारितमनुमतं च निर्व्याजम् । आरोपयेन्महाव्रतमामरणस्थायि निःशेषम् ॥ १२५ ॥  
शोकं भयमवसादं क्लेदं कालुष्यमरतिमपि हित्वा । सत्वोत्साहमुदीर्य च मनः प्रसाद्य धृतैरमृतैः ॥ १२६ ॥  
आहारं परिहाय क्रमशः स्निग्धं विवर्द्धयेत्पानम् । स्निग्धं च हापयित्वा खरपानं पुरयेत्क्रमशः ॥ १२७ ॥  
खरपानहापनामपि कृत्वा कृत्वोपवासमपि शक्यता । पञ्चनमस्कारमनास्तनुं त्यजेत्सर्वयत्नेन ॥ १२८ ॥

निर्दिष्टं न or looking forward to the reward of the penitential act is one of the transgressions ( अतिचार ) of सल्लेखना as—

जीवितमरणांशं भयमित्रस्मृतिनिदाननामानः । सल्लेखनातिचाराः पञ्च जिनेन्द्रैः समादिष्टाः ॥ १२९ ॥

VI, 7, 8. For प्रयाग as the place where people went to end their life prematurely, see Index of Geographical Names, under प्रयाग. Also see अग्नि पुराण, अध्याय १११;

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न वेदवचनाद्विप्र न लोकवचनादपि ।  
मतिकृत्कमणीयान्ते प्रयागे मरणं प्रति ॥ ८ ॥  
वटमूले संगमादौ मृतो विष्णुपुरीं व्रजेत् ॥ १३ ॥

### VII.

VII, 1, 2. For the sight of an ascetic regarded as an auspicious omen, see श्रीशाकुनसारोद्धार by माणिक्यसूरि, प्रकरण २—

दर्शनं श्वेतभिक्षुणां सर्वोत्तमफलप्रदम् । किं पुनः सूरिसंयुक्तं राजयोगोऽयमुत्तमम् ॥ १० ॥  
न केवलं मयैवोक्तं श्राव्यासेनापि भाषितम् । शकुनार्णवेऽपि निर्णीतं शुभं निग्रन्धदर्शनम् ॥ ११ ॥  
भ्रमणस्तुरगो राजा मयूरः कुंजरो वृषः । प्रस्थाने वा प्रवेशे वा सर्वसिद्धिकरः स्मृतः ॥ १२ ॥

VII, 5, 4. णि व स मा णु = निवसमानः = or नृपसमानः like ह्यसमाणु in VIII, 12, 2. Karakanda was accompanied by other princes as is clear from VII, 6, 4.

VII, 5, 13. Commenting on उत्तराध्ययनसूत्र V, 8, Devendra tells a short story of a certain shephard who, during his midday-rest, pierced all the leaves of a *nyagrodha* tree with his arrows. (Charpentier's edition p. 298). Also see Jacobi's Maharastri Tales, the story of Bamhadatta, and its translation by J. J. Meyer in his Hindu Tales p. 61, where we read "He wandered about in the wood and saw a goatherd who was making holes in the leaves of a fig tree with peastones (by throwing them at the leaves)." From this it appears that this was once a favourite pastime.

VII, 9, 4-5. The measurements of the sea-monster are thus given by शुभचन्द्र in his version—

षष्टियोजनसूतुंग तदर्धायतिसंगतम् ॥  
सप्तषष्टिमहास्फीतयोजनैर्दार्धितां गतम् ।  
निरुध्यादिष्व स्थितं मध्ये मेरुबल्लघनातिगम् ॥ ११, १५-१६ ॥

VII, 13. The description of the goddess in this *Kadavaka* is thus reproduced by Subhacandra:—

कौमर्लागी सुलावण्या लीलया सहितामला । ललामलक्षिता कम्पकुण्डलाभ्यां विराजिता ॥ १४२ ॥  
सुपुस्तककरस्कारभृंगारपरिभूषिता । सुमृणालकरारम्यरक्ताभरणभासुरा ॥ १४३ ॥  
किंकिणीकलरावाद्यमेखलामंडितोत्कटा । सन्तपुरपदा दिव्या प्रसन्ना गुणमालिका ॥ १४४ ॥  
फणाभिः पंचभिः.....फणिनं परम् । दधती मूर्ध्नि सन्मान्या श्रवणामृतवाग्बरा ॥ १४५ ॥

## NOTES

व्यंजयन्ती दिशां चक्रं धाम्ना धामालिलिङ्गिता । वीक्ष्य वक्षःस्थलस्थूलमुक्ताफलमुदामिका ॥ १४६ ॥  
तदा पद्मावती देवी धरायां दधती श्रुतिम् । तद्ध्यानाद्ददनाब्जेनाऽवातरद्भासिनो द्रुतम् ॥ १४७ ॥ सर्ग ११.

VII, 15. With regard to the practice of capturing husbands which is exemplified in this *Kadavaka*, I quote the following from ' Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces' by Russel and Hiralal, Part II, p. 521—

Kolams, a Dravidian tribe residing principally in the Wun *taluka* of the Yeotmal district of Berar " had the practice of capturing husbands for women who would otherwise have gone unwedded, this being, apparently, a survival of the matriarchate. It does not appear that the husbands so captured were ever unphilosophical enough to rebel under the old regime. "

## VIII.

VIII, 5, 5. The word अक्का has been discussed by Mr. A. N. Upadhye in his article ' Kanarese words in Desi lexicons' published in Bhandarkar ORIJ ( 1931 ). The word occurs in various languages, Aryan, Dravidian and Scythian, and, according to Dr. Caldwell, " the ultimate base of all these words is probably ' Ak ' old. "

VIII, 5, 13. बले according to Vararuci VIII, 12, is a term of address ' अइवले संभाषणे '.

VIII, 7, 8. I find this line a bit obscure. Subhacandra's version is as follows:—

शतपंचप्रमाः किरा वयं तस्थिम चोन्नते । अनोकहे सदैकस्मिँल्लभमानाः फलावलिम् ॥ ॥ ३४ ॥

तद्बुधे वद्धिता वल्ली क्षिता ह्याता मया शुक्रान् । कृतितुं नैव केनापि छिन्ना सा पक्षिणा पुनः ॥ ३५ ॥

कालेन वद्धितां वल्लीं किराता वीक्ष्य चागताः । ( सर्ग १२. )

We can get the substance of these lines in the original if we include the additional line of D given by me in the foot notes.

VIII, 16, 1. टक्कु—an inhabitant of the टक्कुदेश which embraced the whole of the plains of the Punjab from the Indus to the Bias, and from the foot of the mountains to the junction of the five rivers below Multan. ( Cun. Geo. p. 171. )

VIII, 17, 6-8. रत्नावली, मुक्तावली, कुसुमाञ्जलि or पुष्पाञ्जलि, पस्योपम, चतुःशास्त्रविधि and

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यसुधाराविधि, are various kinds of fasts and rituals observed on special days during a particular period of time.

### IX

IX, 6. The twelve *kadvukās*, beginning with the sixth, deal with the twelve *Bhavanās* or pious thoughts namely अनित्य, अशरण, संसार, एकत्व, अन्यत्व, अशुचित्व, आश्रय, संवर, निर्जरा, लोक, धर्म and बोध. For an exposition of these, also see बारस अणुवेक्खा of Kundakundacarya.

IX, 16, 3. The five *vratas* are अहिंसा, अचौर्य, सत्य, ब्रह्मचर्य and अपरिग्रह ( see IX, 22, 3-8 )

IX, 16, 6. The ten characteristics of Dharma are क्षमा, मार्दव, आर्जव, सत्य, शौच, संयम, तपः, त्याग, आकिञ्चन and ब्रह्मचर्य.

IX, 16, 7. The fourteen मार्गणा or soul-quests are गति, इन्द्रिय, काय, योग, वेद, कषाय, ज्ञान, संयम, दर्शन, लेख्या, भव्यत्व, सम्यक्त्व, संज्ञित्व and आहार. For exposition, see गोम्मटसार, जीवकाण्ड, गाथा १४० onwards.

IX, 16, 8. The fourteen गुणस्थान or spiritual stages are मिथ्यात्व, साधन or साधन, मित्र, अविरत सम्यक्त्व, देशविरत, प्रमत्तविरत, अप्रमत्तविरत, अपूर्वकरण, अनित्यतिकरण, सूक्ष्म-साम्पराय, उपशान्तमोह, क्षीणमोह, सयोगकेवली and अयोगकेवली. For exposition see गोम्मटसार, जीवकाण्ड गाथा ८-६९.

IX, 20, 3. The two divisions of Dharma are that of the householder and that of the homeless ascetic ( सागर and अनगर ). see IX, 22.

IX, 20, 9. The four kinds of charity are औषध, शाल, अभय and आहार, ( see IX, 23, 4-7 ), and the three worthy recipients are the sage, the Jainia householder observing vows and one who is faithful but not observing the vows. see सावयधम्मदोहा—

उत्तमपत्तु मुणिंदु जगि मज्झिमु सावउ सिदु । अविरयसमाइदि जणु पभणिउ पत्तु कणिदु ॥ ७९ ॥

IX, 20, 20. The six occupations of life are असि, मषि, कृषि, शिल्प, विद्या and वाणिज्य. The six compulsory daily duties ( षड् आवश्यक ) of a faithful Jainia householder are देवपूजा, गुरुवास्ति, स्वाध्याय, संयम, तपः and दान

IX, 20, 21. लेख्या or thought-paint is thus defined:

लिंपह अप्पीकीरइ एदीए गिय-अपुण्ण-पुण्णं च । जीवो ति होदि लेस्सा लेस्सागुणजाणयक्खादा ॥४८९॥  
जीवकाण्ड.

They are six कृष्ण, नील, कापोत, पीत, पद्म and शुक्र of which the first three are regarded अशुभ. For exposition see गोम्मटसार, जीवकाण्ड, गाथा ४८१-५५६.

## NOTES

IX, 21, 3. The *tattvas* are seven जीव, अजीव, आप्रव, बन्ध, संवर, निर्जरा and मोक्ष. For exposition in English, see 'Practical Path' by Champat Rai. For the eight qualities of Right Faith, निःशांकिन etc., see रत्नकरणश्रावकाचार of समन्तभद्र ११-१८.

IX, 21, 9. The seven व्यसन are enumerated in the following verse:-  
 घृतं मांसं सुरा वेश्याखेटं चौर्यं पराङ्गना । महापापानि सप्तानि व्यसनानि त्यजेद् बुधः ॥

IX, 23, 2. ध्यान is of four kinds आर्त, रौद्र, धर्म and शुद्ध. Of these the first two produce evil and the last two good—

आर्तरौद्रविकल्पेन दुर्ध्यानं देहिनां द्विधा । द्विधा प्रशस्तमप्युक्तं धर्मशुद्धविकल्पतः । २० ॥  
 स्यात्तां तत्रार्तरौद्रे द्वे दुर्ध्यानेऽत्यन्तदुःखदे । धर्मशुद्धे ततोऽन्ये द्वे कर्मनिर्मूलनक्षमे ॥ २१ ॥ etc.  
 ज्ञानार्णव, प्रकरण २५.

IX, 24, 2. The five vows of the ascetics are the same as those of the householders, differing from the latter in their rigour and thoroughness of observance.

IX, 24, 6. Celibacy observed by मनः, वचः, काय, and कृत, कारित, अनुभोदन constitutes the nine kinds of ब्रह्मचर्य.

IX, 24, 7. The two kinds of परिग्रह are अन्तरङ्ग and बहिरङ्ग. i. e. the inner passions and material belongings.

IX, 24, 8. The मूलगण of ascetics are twenty-eight, five Mahavratas, five Samitis, five sense-controls, six obligatory duties and seven other observances. For an exposition of these, see मूलाचार, अध्याय १.

IX, 24, 9. The number of उत्तरगुण is given as eightyfour lakhs, for a classification of which, see मूलाचार, गाथा १०२३ and onwards.

## X

X, 9, 4. There is double-meaning in the second part of the line बहुप्रहरैः ननु सूर्योऽपि सुप्तः and बहुप्रहरैः ननु शूरोऽपि सुप्तः ।

X, 9, 6. On पुण्याय (पुत्रागा ?) the tippana in S is पुंश्रली स्त्री and in N दुश्चारिणी.

X, 19, 8. I am not sure whether I have interpreted the first foot of this line quite correctly. But I could not find any other meaning which would suit. Subhachandra does not help here. His version is—

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यावदास्ते वने रात्रौ भवने देवनिर्मिते । तावत्त्र स आयासीद्राक्षस्युत्क्षिप्तमत्करा ( मत्सरा ) ॥

X, 26. In this kadavaka is described the method of celebrating the five kalyanakas गर्भ, जन्म, तपः, ज्ञान and निर्वाण of a Tirthamkara. Subhachandra's version of it is as follows:—

मासे भाद्रपदे कृष्णे प्रोषधः प्रतिपत्तियौ । गर्भकल्याणकाख्यः स कार्यः सत्कार्यकोविदैः ॥ १११ ॥  
सिद्धचारित्रसच्छांतिभाक्तिभिः क्रियसक्रिया (?) । तद्दिने मुनिभिर्मुक्त्वै महद्विनिर्मलाशयैः ॥ ११२ ॥  
गृहस्थैर्द्विदुग्धायैः स्नपनं श्रीजिनेशिनः । विधीयते तनुत्यागो रात्रौ जागरणं तथा ॥ ११३ ॥  
पंचम्यां प्रोषधस्तस्मिज्जन्मकल्याणसंज्ञितः । पूर्वोक्तास्ताः क्रियाः कार्या दिने तस्मिन्शुभाप्तये ॥ ११४ ॥  
अष्टम्यां क्षपणस्तस्मिन्मासि ह्यातो महार्थिभिः । सन्निष्कमणसन्नामा सर्वसिद्धिप्रदायकः ॥ ११५ ॥  
सिद्धचारित्रसद्योगशांतिभवत्याऽभिवंद्यते । जिनो विजितकर्माऽथ मन्मयोन्मादमंथकः ॥ ११६ ॥  
केवलज्ञानकल्याणो दशम्यां प्रोषधो मतः । सिद्धश्रुतसुचारित्रयोगशांतिक्रियां भजेत् ॥ ११७ ॥  
निर्वाणाख्यं चतुर्दश्यां क्षपणाय पणैः क्रिया (?) । कार्या सिद्धश्रुतोद्भूतशोगनिर्वाणशान्तिभिः ॥ ११८ ॥  
व्रतानां तिलकं तेन पंचकल्याणसंज्ञकम् । पंचवत्सरपर्यन्तं तेने चतुरचेतसा ॥ ११९ ॥

X, 26, 18. विउसगर्हि अट्टहिं-व्युत्सर्ग means कायोत्सर्ग, but it is not clear what eight refers to in that respect. " The tippana is " कायोत्सर्ग करवु आठ गणीए गुकार " which means renunciation of the body having repeated the Navakara mantra eight times. The translation should be corrected accordingly.

# APPENDICES.





## APPENDIX A.

# करण्डू राजा

[ Extract from कुम्भकार-जातक in Jataka Vol. III ]

अतीते बाराणासियं ब्रह्मदत्ते रज्जं कारेन्ते बोधिसत्तो बाराणासिनगरस्स द्वारगामे कुम्भकारकुले निब्बत्तित्वा वयप्पत्तो कुटुम्बं सण्ठयेत्वा एकं पुत्तञ्च धीतरञ्च लभित्वा कुम्भकारकम्मं<sup>१</sup> निस्साय पुत्तदारं<sup>२</sup> पोसेसि<sup>३</sup> तदा कालिङ्गरुद्धे दन्तपुरनगरे करण्डू नाम राजा महन्तेन परिवारेण उय्यानं गच्छन्तो उय्यानद्वारे फलभारभरितं मधुरफलं अम्बरुक्खं दिस्वा हत्थिक्खन्धर्गतो येव हत्थं पसोरत्वा एकं अम्बपिण्डं गहेत्वा उय्यानं पविसित्वा मङ्गलसिलाय निसिन्नो दातव्वयुत्तकानं दत्त्वा अम्बं परिभुञ्जि । रज्जा गहितकालतो पट्टाय सेसेहि नाम गहेतव्वमेवा ति अमच्चापि ब्राह्मणगहपतिकादयो पि अम्बानि पातेत्वा खादिंसु । पच्छा पच्छा<sup>४</sup> आगता रुक्खं आरुह्ण मुग्गरेहि पोथेत्वा ओभग्गवि- भग्गसाखं कत्वा आमर्कफलं पि असेसेत्वा खादिंसु । राजा दिवसं उय्याने<sup>५</sup> कीळित्वा सायण्हसमये अलंकतहत्थिक्खन्धे<sup>६</sup> निसीदित्वा गच्छन्तो तं रुक्खं दिस्वा हत्थितो ओतरित्वा रुक्खमूलं गन्त्वा रुक्खं ओलोकेत्वा “ अयं पातो व पस्सन्तानं अतित्तिकरो फलभारभरितो सोभमानो अट्टासि, इदानि गहितफलो ओभग्गविभग्गो असोहमानो ठितो ” ति चिन्तेत्वा पुन अञ्जतो ओलोकेन्तो अपरं निप्फलं अम्बरुक्खं दिस्वा “ एस रुक्खो अत्तनो निप्फलभावेण मुण्डमणिपव्वतो विय सोभमानो ठितो, अयं पन फलित्तेभावेण इमं व्यसनं पत्तो, इदं अगारमज्झम् पि फलितरुक्खसदिसं पव्वज्जा निप्फलरुक्खसदिसा सधनस्सेव भयं अत्थि<sup>७</sup> निधनस्स भयं नत्थि, मयापि निप्फलरुक्खेण विय भवितव्वं ” ति फलरुक्खं आरम्मणं कत्वा रुक्खमूले ठितको व तीणि लक्खणानि सल्लक्खेत्वा विपस्सनं वड्ढेत्वा पञ्चेकबोधिजाणं निब्बत्तेत्वा “ विद्धिसित्तौ दानि मे मातुकुच्छिकुटिका छिन्ना तीसु

१ °रकुलं. २ °दानं. ३ पे°. ४ नन्द°. ५ करण्डूको. ६ °क्खन्धवरगतो. ७ only one पच्छा. ८ आमफलं. ९ °नं. १० °न्धवरे. ११ सफलभा°. १२ omit अत्थि. १३ विधं.

भवेसु पटिसन्धि, सोधिता संसारुक्कारभूमि, सोसितो<sup>१</sup> अस्सुसमुदो, भिन्नो<sup>२</sup> अट्टिपाकारो<sup>३</sup>, न त्यि मे पुन पटिसन्धी ” ति आवज्जन्तो<sup>४</sup> सञ्चालंकारपतिमण्डितो व अट्टासि । अथ नं अमच्चा आहंसु “ अतिबहुंठित अत्य महाराज ” ति । “ न मयं राजानो<sup>५</sup> पच्चेकबुद्धा नाम मयं ” ति । “ पच्चेकबुद्धा नं तुम्हादिसा होन्ति देवा ” ति । “ अथ कादिसा होन्ती ” ति । ओरोपितकेसमस्सुकासाववत्यपटिच्छन्ना कुले वा गणे वा अलग्गा वातच्छिन्नवलाहकराहुमुत्तचन्दमण्डलपटिभार्गा हिमवति नन्दमूलपम्भारे वसन्ति, एवरूपा देव पच्चेकबुद्धा ” ति । तस्मिं खगे राजा हत्थं उक्खिपिवा सीसं परामक्षि तावदेवस्स गिहिलिङ्ग अन्तरधायि समणलिङ्गं पातुरहोसिः—

तिचीवरञ्च पत्तो च वासि सूचि च बन्धनं ।

परिस्सावनेन अहेते युत्तयोगस्स भिक्खुनो ॥ ति

एवंवुत्तं समणपरिक्खारा कार्यपटिबद्धा व अहेसुं । सो आकासे ठत्वा महाजनस्स ओवादं दत्त्वा अनिलपथेन उत्तरहिमवन्ते नन्दमूलपम्भारमेव अगमासि ।

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करण्डे नाम कलिंगानं गन्धारानञ्च नग्गइ ।

निमिराजा विदेहानं पञ्चालानञ्च दुम्मुखो ।

पते रट्टानि हित्वान पब्बजिसु अकिञ्चना ॥

सम्बेविमे<sup>१</sup> देवसमा समागता । अग्गी<sup>२</sup> यथा पज्जलितो तथेविमे<sup>३</sup> ॥

अहं पि एको<sup>४</sup> चरिस्सामि भग्गवि<sup>५</sup> । हित्वान कामानि यथोधिकानी ति<sup>६</sup> ॥

[ तासं अथो । भदे एस संघत्थेरपच्चेकबुद्धो दन्तपुरे नाम नगरे करण्डुं नाम कलिंगानं जनपदस राजा…… । ]

१ सोधिता. २ छिन्दो. ३ अत्ता°. ४ °ज्जेन्तो. ५ पटि°. ६ महारा°. ७ नाम. ८ °लाहका°; लाहतराहुमुखामु°. ९ वुत्ता°. १० काये.

१ करण्ड. २ °वमे; °पिमे. ३ omit समा. ४ all four MSS °गि. ५ °पिमे. ६ एको व; एको वि; एको चस्सा. ७ अग्गवि; अग्गिबं. ८ यतोठितानीति; सतोचदितानि. ९ करण्डको.

## TRANSLATION.

Once upon a time when Brahmadata was reigning in Benares, the Bodhisatta was born in a potter's family in a suburb of Benares : when he grew up he became a householder, had a son and daughter, and supported his wife and children by his potter's handicraft. At that time in the Kalinga kingdom, in the city of Dantapura, the king named Karandu, going to his garden with a great retinue, saw at the garden-gate a mango tree laden with sweet fruit: he stretched out his hand from his seat on the elephant and seized a bunch of mangoes: then entering the garden he sat on the royal seat and ate a mango, giving some to those worthy of favours. From the time when the king took one, ministers, brahmins and householders, thinking that others should also do so, took down and ate mangoes from that tree. Coming again and again they climbed the tree, and beating it with clubs and breaking the branches down and off, they ate the fruit, not leaving even the unripe. The king amused himself in the garden for the day, and at evening as he came by on the royal elephant he dismounted on seeing the tree, and going to its root he looked up and thought, " In the morning this tree stood beautiful with its burden of fruit and the grazers could not be satisfied: now it stands not beautiful with its fruit broken down and off." Again looking from another place he saw another mango tree barren, and thought, " This mango tree stands beautiful in its barrenness like a bare mountain of jewels; the other from its fruitfulness fell into that misfortune: the householder's life is like a fruitful tree, the religious life like a barren tree: I too would be like the barren tree." So taking the fruit-tree as his subject, he stood at the root; and considering the three (impermanence, suffering, unreality) properties and perfecting spiritual insight, he attained pacceka-buddhahood, and reflecting " the envelope of womb is now fallen from me, rebirth in the three existences is ended, the filth of transmigration is cleansed, the ocean of tears dried up, the wall of bones broken down, there is no more rebirth for me," he stood as if adorned with every ornament. Then his ministers said, " You stand too long, O Great King ! " " I am not a King, I am a Pacceka-buddha. " " Pacceka-buddhas are

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not like you, O king. " Then what are they like ? " " Their hair and beards are shaved, they are dressed in yellow robes, they are not attached to family or tribe, they are like clouds torn by wind or the moon's orb freed from Rahu, and they dwell on Himalaya in the Nandamūla cave: such, O king, are the paccakabuddhas. ' At that moment the king threw up his hand and touched his head, and instantly the marks of a householder disappeared, and the marks of a priest came into view:—

Three robes, bowl, razor, needles, strainer, zone,  
A pious brother those right marks should own.

The requisites, as they are called, of a priest became attached to his body. Standing in the air he preached to the multitude, and then went through the sky to the mountain cave Nandamula in the upper Himalaya.

×                    ×                    ×

Kalinga's king Karanḍu, Gandhara's Naggai,  
Pancala's ruler Durmukha, Videha's great Nimi,  
Have left thrones and lived the life of Brothers sinlessly.

Here the godlike forms they show  
Each one like a blazing fire:  
Bhaggavi, I too will go,  
Leaving all that men desire.

## APPENDIX B.

# करकण्डू राया

[ The story occurs in Devendra's commentary on Uttaradhyayana Sutra. It is reproduced here from Jacobi's *Ausgewählte Erzählungen in in Maharashtra*. The translation is reproduced from J. J. Meyer's *Hindu Tales*. ]

तत्थ करकण्डू । चम्पाए नयरीए दहिवाइणो राया । तस्स चेडग-धूया पउमावई देवी । अन्नया य तीसे दोहलो जाओ । किहाँहं रायनेवच्छेने नवच्छिया महारायधरियलत्ता उज्जाणकाणणानि<sup>१</sup> हत्थिखन्धवरगया विहरेज्जा । सा उ लुग्गा जाया, राइणा पुच्छिया, कहिओ सम्भावो ताहे, राया सा य जयहत्थिमि आरूढाई<sup>२</sup> गया छत्तं धरेइ गया उज्जाणं । पढमपाउसो य तथा वटइ सीयंलएणं सुरहि-गन्ध-मट्टिया-गन्धेणं हत्थी<sup>३</sup> अज्जाहओ वणं संभरेइ । करी वि पयत्तो वणाभिमुहो पयाओ पहाओ जणो न तरइ पिट्ठओ<sup>४</sup> ओलगिउं । दो वि अडविं पत्रेसियाई<sup>५</sup> राया वडरुक्खं पेच्छई देविं भणइ । एयस्स वडस्स हेट्ठेणं जाहिइ तओ तुमं साहं गेण्हेज्जासि । ताए पडिसुयं । न तरइ गेण्हिउं । राया दक्खो तेण साहा गहिया । सो उत्तिण्णो निराणन्दो किंकायव्वयामूढो गओ चम्पं ।

सा य पउमावई नीया निम्माणुसिं अडविं । जाव तिसाइओ ताव पेच्छइ तलागं महइमहालयं हत्थी । तओ तत्थ ओइण्णो अभिरमइ । इमा वि सणियं सणियं ओइण्णा करिणो उत्तिण्णीं तलागाओ । दिसाओ न जाणइ । भयभीया समन्तओ तं वणं पलोएइ । तओ अहो कम्माण परिणई जेण अतक्कियमेव एरिसं वसणमहं पत्ता । ता किं करेमि<sup>६</sup> का मे गइ त्ति सोयंपैरव्वसा रोविउं पयत्ता । खणमेत्तेण काऊण धीरयं चिन्तियं तीए । न नज्जइ, बहुदुट्ठसावयसंकुले एयंमि भीसणे वणे

१ किलां. २ °त्थं. ३ °णे. ४ °आ, ५ सीयां. ६ ओं. ७ °आ. ८ °आ. ९ °क्खं. १० हेट्ठेणं.  
११ ओइण्णा. १२ add कत्थ गच्छामि. १३ mss. साय.

किं पि हवइ । ता अप्पमत्ता हवामि । तओ कयं चउसरणं गमणं गरहियाइं दुच्चरियाइं खामिओ सयलजीवरासी, कयं सागारं भत्तपच्चक्खाणं ।

जइ मे होज्ज पमाओ इमस्स देहस्सिमाए वेलाए ।  
आहारमुवहिदेहं चरिमे समयंमि वोसिरियं<sup>१</sup> ॥

तओ पञ्चनमोक्कारो मे सरणं, जओ सो चैव इहलोग-परलोगेसु कल्लणावहो । भणियं चः—

वाहि-जल-जलण-तक्कर-हरि-ऋरि-संगाम-विसहर-भयाइं ।  
नासन्ति तक्खणेणं नवकार-पहाण-मन्तेणं ॥  
न य तस्स किंचि पववइ डाइणि-वेयाल-रिक्ख-मारि-भयं ।  
नवकार-पहावेणं नासन्ति य सयल दुरियाइं ॥

तहाः—

हिययगुहाए नवकारकेसरी जाण संठिओ निच्चं ।  
कम्मट्टगण्ठि दोग्घट्टघट्टयं ताण परिनट्टं ॥

तओ नवकारमणुसरन्ती पविट्टा एगदिसाए । जाव दूरं गया ताव दिट्ठो एगे तावसो । तस्स मूलं गया अभिवाइओ सो । पुच्छिया तेण कओ सि, अम्मो, इहागया । ताहे कवेइ अहं चेडगस्स धूया, जाव हत्थिणा आणीया । सो य तावसो चेडगस्स नियल्लओ । तेण आसाइया मा बीहेहि<sup>२</sup> ति । भणिया य मा सोयं कोरेहि ईइसो<sup>३</sup> चैव संजोगविओगहेऊ जम्म-मरण-रोग-सोग-पउरो असारो संसारो । वणफलेहिं अणिच्छन्ती वि काराविया पाणवित्तिं<sup>४</sup> नीया वसिमं<sup>५</sup> भणिया य एत्तो परेण हलकिट्ठा भूमी तं न अक्कमामो अग्हे । एसो दन्तपुरस्स विसओ दन्तवक्को य एत्थ राया । ता तुमं निच्चया गच्छ एयम्मि नयरे । पुणो सुसत्थेण गच्छसुं चम्पं ति । नियतो तावसो । इयरा पविट्टा दन्तपुरं, गया पुच्छन्ती साहुणीमूलं । वन्दिया पवत्तिणी । पुच्छिया कओ साविगा । कहियं तीए जहट्टियं । परुण्णा मणागं संठविया पवत्तिणीए महाणुभावे, मा कुणसु चित्तखेयं अलंघणिओ हु विहिपरिणामो । जओः—

विहाडवइ घडियं पि हु विहडियमवि किंचि संघडावेइ ।  
अइनिउणो एस विही सत्ताण सुहासुहक्करणे ॥

किं च—

खणदिट्टनट्टविहवे खणपरियट्टन्तविहिसुहदुक्खे ।  
खणसंजोगविओगे संसारे नत्थि कि पि सुहं ॥  
जेणं चिय संसारो बहुविहदुक्खाण एस भण्डारो ।  
तेणं चिय इह धीरा अपवग्गपहं पवज्जन्ति ॥

१ add सर्व्वं तिविहेण वोसिरियं । २ °ह. ३ ईएसो, ४ mss. वित्ति. ५ तापसाभ्रमं  
६ गच्छेज्जासु. ७ कुओ. ८ °हं क°.

APPENDIX B.

एवमाई अणुसासिया संवेगमुवगया ताणं चैव मूले पव्वइया । पुच्छियाए वि दिक्खाए अदाणमएण गम्भो न अक्खाओ । पच्छा णाए मयहरियाएँ सम्भाओ कहिओ । पच्छन्नं धरियाँ पसूया समाणी सह नाममुद्दाए कम्बलरयणेण य सुसाणे छड्डेइ । पच्छा मसाणपालेण गहिओ भज्जाए अप्पिओ । अवकिण्णो त्ति नामं कयं । सा य अज्जा तीए पाणीए समं मेत्तिं करेइ त्ति । सा अज्जा ताहिं संजईहिं पुच्छिया कहिं गम्भो । भणइ मयगो जाओ, ता मे उज्झिओ । सो तत्थ संवट्ठइ । ताहे दारगरुवेहिं समं रमइ । सो ताणि डिम्भरूवाणि भणइ अहं तुब्भं राया, मम करं देह । लुक्खकच्छूए गहिओ । ताणि भणइ भमं कण्डूयह । ताहे से करकण्डु त्ति नामं कयं । सो य ताए संजईए अणुरत्तो । सा य से मोयए देइ, जं वा भिक्खं लद्धं लहेइँ ।

संवट्ठिओ सो सुसाणं रक्खइ । तत्थ दो संजया केणइ कारणेण अइगया; जाव एगत्य कुडंगे दण्डंगं पेच्छन्ति । तत्थ एगो दण्डलक्खणं जाणइ, जहा:—

एगपव्वं पसंसन्ति दुपव्वा कलहकारिया । तिपव्वा लाभसंपन्ना चउपव्वा मारणन्तिया ॥१॥  
 पञ्चपव्वा उ जा लट्ठी पन्थे कलहनिवारिणी । छपव्वा य आयंको सत्तपव्वा अरोगिया ॥२॥  
 चउरंगुलपइट्ठाणा अट्ठंगुलसमूसिया । सत्तपव्वा उ जा लट्ठी मन्तगयनिवारिणी ॥३॥  
 अट्टपव्वा असंपत्ती नयपव्वा जसकारिया । दसपव्वा उ जा लट्ठी तहियं सव्वसंपया ॥४॥  
 वंका कीडक्खइया चित्तलया पोह्लैया य दड्ढाय । लट्ठी य उँब्भसुक्का वज्जेयव्वा पयत्तेण ॥५॥  
 घणवट्टमाणपव्वा निज्जा वण्णेण एगवण्णा य । एमाइ लक्खणजुया पसत्थ लट्ठी मुणेयव्वा ॥६॥

तओ तेण भणियं जो<sup>११</sup> एयं दण्डगं<sup>१२</sup> गेण्हिस्सइ सो राया होहिइ; किंतु पडिच्छियव्वो जाव अन्नाणि चत्तारि अंगुलाणि वट्ठेइ ताहे जोगो त्ति । तं तेन मायंगचेडगेणें सुयं एक्केण य धिज्जाइएण । ताहे सो धिज्जाइओ अप्पसरियं तस्स चउरंगुलं खणिकुणं छिन्देइ । तेण य चेडगेणं दिट्ठो सो उद्दालिओ । सो तेण धिज्जाइएण करणं नीओ । भणइ, देहि दण्डगं । सो भणइ, मम मसाणे एस वट्ठिओ अओ न देमि । धिज्जाइओ भणइ, अन्नं गेण्ह । सो नेच्छइ । सो दारगो न देइ । तेहि सो दारगो पुच्छिओ किं न देसि । भणइ, यः अहं एयस्स दण्डगस्स पहावेण राया होहामि त्ति । ताहे कारणिया हसिकुण भणन्ति, जया तुमं राया होंज्जासि तया तुमं एयस्स गामं देज्जासि । पडिवन्नं तेण । धिज्जाइएण वि अन्ने धिज्जाइया भणिया, जहा एवं मारेत्ता दण्डगं हरामो । तं तस्स पिउणा सुयं । ताणि तिण्णि वि नट्ठाणि जाव कंचणपुरं गयाणि । तत्थ राया अपुत्तो मओ । आसो अहि-यासिओ तस्स बाहिं<sup>१३</sup> सुयन्तस्स मूलमागओ पयाहिणी काऊण ठिओ । जाव आयरेणें नायरा पेच्छन्ति

१ पमाइ. २ mss. नाए, verb महयरियाए. ३ पच्छण्णा. ४ अवकिण्णो. ५ डिक, दिव्व. ६ मम. ७ भं. ८ दण्डं. ९ पोह्लरा, १० उज्झ. ११ ओमेयं. १२ दण्डं. १३ परिच्छियव्वो. १४ दारगेण, add भणमणं. १५ बाहिं. १६ गो.



लक्खणजुत्तं जयसद्धो कओ नन्दीतरमाहयं । इयो वि जम्भन्तो उट्ठिओ । वीसत्थो आसे विलग्गो पवेसिज्जइ । मायंगो त्ति धिज्जाइया न देन्ति पवेसं । ताहे तेण दण्डरयणं गहियं । तं जल्लिउमादत्तं । ते भीया ठिया । ताहे तेण वाडहाणगा हरिएसा धिज्जाइया कया । उक्तं च—

दधिवाहनपुत्रेण राज्ञा च करकण्डुना ।  
वाटधानकवास्तव्याश्चांडाला ब्राह्मणीकृताः ॥

तस्स य घरनामं अवकिण्णो गो त्ति अवहीरिऊण तेहिं चैव चेडगकयं पइट्ठियं करकण्डु त्ति । ताहे सो धिज्जाइओ आगओ देहि मम गामं । भणइ : जो ते रुच्चइ ते गेण्हह । सो भणइ : ममं चम्पाए घरं ता तीए विसए देहि । ताहे दहिवाहणस्स लेहं देइ : एयस्स बम्हणस्स दिज्जे एगं गामं । अहं तुज्झ, जं रुच्चइ, गामं वा नगरं वा देमि । सो रुट्ठो : दुट्ठमायंगो अप्पाणं न याणइ ति । दूएण पडियागएण कहियं । करकण्डु कुविओ । चम्पा रोहिया जुद्धं वट्ठइ । ताहे संजाईए सुयं । मा जनक्खओ होहि त्ति मय्यहरियं आपुच्छिऊण गया तं नयरं । करकण्डुं उस्सोरित्ता रहस्सं भिन्दई एस तव पिय त्ति । तेण ताणि अम्मापियरो पुच्छियाणि । तेहिं सव्भाओ कहिओ माणेणं न ओसरइ । ताहे सा चम्पं अइगया रत्तो घरं अईइ, नाया पायवडियाओ दासीओ परुण्णाओ । राइर्णा विसुयं । सो वि आगओ । वन्दिता आसणं दाऊण तं गव्भं पुच्छइ । सा भणइ एसो जेण रोहियं नगरं । तुट्ठो निग्गओ मिलिओ । दो वि रज्जाणि तस्म दाऊण दहिवाहणो पव्वइओ ।

करकण्डु य महासांसणो जाओ । सो किल गोउलपिओ अपेगाणि तस्स गोउलाणि जायाणि । जाव सरयकाले एगं गोवच्छे थोरगतं सेयं पेच्छइ । भणइ : एयस्स मायरं मा दुहेज्जह । जहं वट्ठिओ होज्जा । तया अन्नाणं गावीणं दुद्धं पाएज्जाह । ते गोवा पडिसुणन्ति । सो उव्वत्तै-विसाणो खन्धवसभो जाओ राइणा दिट्ठो । सो जुद्धिक्कओ जाओ । पुणो कालेण राया आगओ पेच्छइ महाकायं जुण्णवसभं पड्डएहिं परिघट्ठिज्जन्तं । गोत्रे पुच्छइ : कहिं सो वसभो त्ति । तेहिं सो दाइओ तयवत्थो । भणियं चः—

गोट्टंगणस्स मज्झे दिक्खियंसहेण जस्स भज्जन्ति ।  
दित्ता वि दरिय वसभा सुत्तिक्खसिंसा समत्था वि ॥१॥  
पोराणयगयदण्णो गलन्तनयणो चलन्तविसमोट्ठो ।  
सो चैव इमो वसभो पड्डयपरिहट्ठणं सहइ ॥२॥

तं तारिसं पेच्छिय गओ विसायं । चिन्तेइ अणिच्चयं अहो तारिसो होऊण संपइ एयारिसो

१ कण्णिगो, कन्नगो. २ देहि मम एगं गामं. ३ ताए. ४ °हरि. ५ दूसारित्ता. ६ देइ. ७ हं.  
८ mss. रायणा. ९ add वि १० जया. ११ अचंत; उचित. १२ °हो. १३ ढकिय, ढंकिय ( बलवंत ).

APPENDIX B.

जाओ एस वसभो । ता सव्वे अथिरा संसारे पयत्था । तहा हि : जो ताव भोगनिबन्धनं महामोहहेऊ  
य अत्थो सो अधुवो । भणियं च—

चवलं सुरचावं व विज्जुलेह व्व<sup>१</sup> चञ्चलं । पाआ वलगं पंसु व्व<sup>२</sup> धणं अथिरधम्मयं ॥१॥  
अत्थं चोरा विलुम्पन्ति उद्दालन्ति नरेसरा । वन्तरा य निगूहन्ति गेण्हन्ति अह दाइया ॥२॥  
हुयासणो डहे सव्वं जलुंप्पीलो विनासए । सव्वस्स हरणं चावि करेइ कुविओ जमो ॥३॥

तहा परमाणन्दहेऊ इट्टजनसंगमो वि अणिच्चो, कहं:—

जहा संझाप रुक्खमि मिलन्ति विहगा बहू । पन्थिया पहियावासे जहा देसंतरागया ॥१॥  
पहाए जन्ति सव्वे वि अन्नमन्नं दिसन्तरं । एवं कुड्ढंभवासे वि संगया बहवो जिया ॥२॥  
नरामरतिरिक्खाइ-जोणीसु कम्मसंजुया<sup>३</sup> । मच्चुप्पहायकालंमि सव्वे जन्ति दिसो दिसि ॥३॥  
जणु मत्तपमत्तउ<sup>४</sup> हिण्डइ पुरंपहेहि । मोडार्डडि करन्तउ वेढिउ बहुनरेहि ॥४॥  
तं जोयणु अइरेण<sup>५</sup> जणक्खयभंगुरं । जररेगेहि सोसिज्जइ<sup>६</sup> रक्खं तह खरउ<sup>७</sup> ॥५॥

तहा—

गब्भे जम्मे बालत्तणंमि तरुणत्तणंमि थेरत्ते ।  
मट्टियभण्डं व जीया<sup>८</sup> सव्वावट्टासु विहडन्ति ॥६॥

एमाइ चिन्तन्तो पडिबुद्धो, पत्तेयबुद्धो<sup>९</sup> जाओ । काउण पञ्चमुट्टियं लोयं देवया विइणालिगो  
विहरइ । भणियं च—

सेयं सुजायं सुविभत्तसिगं जो पासिया वसेंभं गोट्टमज्झे ।  
रिद्धि अरिद्धिं समुपेहियाणं कलिगराया वि समिक्ख धम्मं ॥

१ लेहं च. २ पाउलगं धंसु, पोआव°. ३ जजु° (जलप्रवाह). ४ °डु°. ५ संगया. ६ नुर्मत्तउ.  
७ add पत्तण. ८ मोडातोडि. ९ अयरेण वि. १० सिज्जइ. ११ खरं. १२ जिया. १३ °द्धो. १४ °हं.

## TRANSLATION.

Here Karakandu. In the city of Campā there reigned a king, Dahivāhana. His queen was Paumāvai, the daughter of Cedaga. One day this longing of a pregnant woman came upon her: "How can I divert myself riding through the parks and groves on the most excellent back of an elephant, attired in the costume of the king, having the royal parasol held over me by the great king?" She became sick and was questioned by the king. She told him matters as they were. Then the king and she mounted his elephant of victory, the king held the royal parasol, she went to the park. It was then the beginning of the rainy season. When the elephant was touched by the odour of the fragrant-smelling earth he remembered the woods and went out of the path. The people could not keep up with him. The two entered the woods. And the elephant started towards the woods and went out of the path. The people could not keep up with him. The two entered the woods. The king saw a fig tree. He said to the queen: "He will pass under that fig tree; then you are to take hold of a bough." She promised but could not take hold. The king was prompt: he seized the bough. Joyless he descended, and perplexed as to what to do he went to Campā.

And this Paumāvai was carried into a desolate wood. When the elephant was thirsty he saw a lake which had a very great basin. Then he descended to it and amused himself. But she softly dismounted from the elephant and ascended from the pond. She did not know the directions, affrighted with fear she looked at the wood on all sides. Then overpowered with distress, she began to weep: "Alas for the issue of one's acts (in a former existence), since all unexpected I have fallen into such a disaster? Now what shall I do? What refuge is there for me?" In a moment she gathered strength of mind and reflected: "One doesn't know something might happen in this dreadful wood swarming with many, many, vicious, wild beasts. Therefore I shall be careful." Thereupon she made the fourfold refuge her protection, repented of her sins, asked the forgiveness of the whole host of living beings, and engaged in abstinence from delicate food.

## APPENDIX B.

“ If any carelessness be mine with regard to this body and this time, I have now renounced food, the clinging to the world, and the body. Then the fivefold formula of worship is my refuge, for that brings welfare in this world and the next. And it is said :

“ Dangers from disease, water, fire, robbers, lions, elephants, fights, and poisonous snakes vanish instantly by the supreme charm which consists of the formula of worship. And no danger from female imp, vampire, goblin, or Lamia prevails against it. And by the power of the formula of worship all calamities vanish. Thus it is said : “ The assault of the elephant, the eight fetters of *karma* on those in whose innermost hearts continually abides the lion ‘ formula of worship ’, is frustrated.”

Then remembering the formula of worship she pushed ahead in one direction. When she had gone far, she saw an ascetic. To his feet she went. She saluted him. He asked her : “ Whence have you come here, good lady ? ” Then she related : “ I am the daughter of Cedaga and have just now been brought here by an elephant. ” And that ascetic was one of Cedaga’s own subjects. He comforted her : “ Do not grieve. Just such is this unsubstantial *samsāra*, the cause of union and separation, full of birth, death, disease, and sorrow. ” With the fruits of the forest he made her sustain life against her own will, took her to his hermitage, and said to her : “ From here on, the ground is tilled with the plough; we do not set foot on it. This is the territory of Dantapur; and Dantavakkha is king here. Therefore go you fearless into this town; from here again set forth most cheerfully to Campā. ” The ascetic returned. The other entered Dantapura. She went enquiring for a Jaina convent of nuns. She saluted the lady superior. She was questioned: “ Whence comes the lady disciple ? ” She told how matters stood. Crying bitterly, she was comforted a little by the superioress. “ Illustrious lady, do not give way to distress of mind. The development of one’s fate can not be averted. For :

“ As we know, it tears apart even what is united, and some things it unites although they are separated. Extremely dexterous is this fate in working weal and woe for beings. And, there is no happiness in the *samsāra*, where greatness is seen one moment and disappears the next, where various pleasures and sorrows change in a moment, where union and separation are only matters of a moment. Because this *samsāra* is a storehouse of manifold sorrows, just for that reasonwise men here betake themselves to the path of final beatitude. ”

Bing comforted in such and similar manner she was stirred to the depths of her soul and renounced the world on the spot in their convent. And although she

## KARAKAṆḌACARIU

was asked at her consecration, she did not tell of her pregnancy, for fear they might not grant (her ordination). Later, when the matter was found out she told the truth to the abbess. Being kept in concealment she gave birth to a child and exposed it in the cemetery, together with a ring bearing a name and a jewel of a blanket. And afterwards the child was taken by the guardian of the cemetery and handed over to his wife. They named the boy Avakinnaya (Castaway). And this noble lady became a friend of this Candala woman. And this noble lady was questioned by the nuns: "Where is your child?" She said: "It was stillborn and therefore left (in the cemetery) by me." The boy grew up there. He played with the boys. He said to the children there: "I am your king; pay me taxes." He was seized with the dry scab. He said to them: "Scratch me." Then they gave him the name of Karakaṇḍu. And he was very fond of this nun. And she gave him sweetmeats or whatever delicate alms she obtained.

When he had grown up he guarded the cemetery. For some reason two ascetics passed by there. At once they saw at one place a stick in a coppice. One of them knew the signs of sticks as follows: A stick with one joint they praise; those with two joints cause quarrel; those with three joints are fraught with profit; those with four joints entail death. A staff that is five-jointed wards off quarrel on the way; a six-jointed one is disease; a seven-jointed health. A stick that has a base of four finger's breadth and rises half a finger's breadth and has seven joints wards off mad elephants. A staff of eight joints is failure, one of nine productive of fame, but one of ten joints truly is all prosperity. A stick that is crooked, worm-eaten and spotted and bunched and burned and dried up at the top is to be carefully avoided. Having massive joints, shining with colour, and of one colour, a staff provided with such marks is to be considered an excellent staff."

Thereupon he said: "He who will take this staff will be king. But one must wait for it till it grows four inches more: then it is serviceable." This was heard by that Candala lad and by a Brahman. Then that Brahman dug out the four inches of the staff that had not yet shot up (out of the ground) and cut the staff. And that lad saw him and snatched it away from him. He was taken before the Court by that Brahman. He said: "Give me my stick." He answered: "It has grown on my cemetery; therefore I will not give it." The Brahman said: "Take another." He did not want to. The boy did not give it. The boy was asked by them: "Why do you not give it?" And he said: "By the power of this stick I shall be king." Then the people of the Court laughed and said: "When you do come to be king, then you

## APPENDIX B.

shall give this Brahman a village." He agreed. The Brahman spoke to other Brahmans as follows: "Let us kill him and take the stick." That was heard by his father. The three fled and straightway went to Kancanapura. There the king had died sonless. The deputed horse came to Karakandu's feet while he slept outside ( of the city ), circumambulated him with its right side turned towards him, and stood still. In the meanwhile the people of the city saw with great respect that he was endowed with the marks ( of a king ), the cry of " Victory " was raised and the drum of rejoicing beaten. But he got up yawning. With perfect composure he sat on the horse and was taken into the city. " He is a Candala ", said the Brahmans and would not grant him entrance. Then he seized the jewel of a staff. It began to blaze. They were terrified. Then he made the Candalas of Vādahāna Brahmans. And the saying arose: By king Karakandu, the son of Dahiāvhana, the Candalas who lived in Vādahāna were made Brahmans. And they too disregarded the name given him: at home, Avakinnaga, and established the name given him by the Candala boys, Karakandu.

Then that Brahman came: " Give me the village. " " Take the one that pleases you. " He said: " My home is in Campa; therefore give it to me in her territory. " Then he gave him a letter to Dahivahana: " Give this Brahman a village. I shall give you any village or city that pleases you. " He was enraged: " The wicked Candala does not know his own self. " The messenger returned and reported this. Karakandu was incensed. He besieged Campa; fighting was going on. Then the nun heard of it. Saying: " Let there be no destruction of people ", she took leave of the abbess and went to the city. She took Karakandu aside and disclosed the secret to him: " He is your father. " He questioned his mother and his father. They told him the real state of affairs. From pride he did not march away. Then she repaired to Campa, went into the king's house, she was recognized, the female servants fell down at her feet and wept. The king too heard of it; he too came, greeted her respectfully, gave her a seat, and enquired about her child. She said: " It is he by whom the city is besieged. " Delighted, he went out and had a meeting with him. Giving him both the kingdoms Dahivahana renounced the world. And Karakandu became a mighty monarch.

Now he was very fond of herds of cattle. In the meanwhile, at the time of autumn, he saw a bull calf, strong-limbed and white. He said: " Do not milk the mother of this one. When he has grown, then let him drink the milk of other cows. " The cowherds promised. When his horns had come out and he had become a power-

## KARAKAṆḌACARIU

ful bull, the king saw him. He became solely intent on fighting. Again in the course of time the king came and saw a big-bodied, old, bull that was being harassed on all sides by the young bulls. He asked the cowherds: "Where is that bull?" They pointed him out in such a condition. And they said: "This very same bull here, by the sound of whose lowing in the middle of the yard of the cowpen even all the proud, overbearing bulls with very sharp horns were subdued, now suffers being harassed on all sides by the young bulls as his pride has departed on account of old age, his eyes drip and his distorted lip quivers."

When the king saw him in such a plight he fell into despondency. He pondered on transitoriness: "Alas, this bull who was such a splendid fellow has now come to this? So all subjects in the *Samsāra* are short-lived. For thus it is: "Wealth, which is indeed the basis of enjoyment and the cause of great delusion, is impermanent." And it has been said: "Perishable by its very nature is wealth, evanescent as the rainbow, unstable as the streak of lightning, like unto dust that clings to the feet. Riches the thieves rob, the princes snatch away, the Vyantara demons hide, the kinsmen seize. Fire burns every thing, a deluge of water destroys it and angry Yama (the god of Death) is engaged in carrying off all. Likewise union with beloved people, the cause of supreme joy, is transitory. How so? As many birds meet in the evening on a tree, as travellers, who come from other countries (meet) in a traveller's lodging house and in the morning all go away, every one in a different direction, so also the many beings that have come together in one family home, at the time of the blow of death, all go in different directions, accompanied by their *karma*, to births as men, gods, animals and other beings. A man strolls along the streets of the city, wanton and heedless, engaged in crushing and pushing, surrounded by many men. That same resplendent man, who perishes in a moment, is soon, dried up by old age and disease, that thus make him a goblin. Likewise, in the womb during birth, in childhood, in youth, in old age, in all states, living beings go to pieces like earthenware vessels."

Reflecting in such and similar manner he experienced the spiritual awakening he became a *pratyekabuddha*. Having torn out his hair in five handfuls, and having been presented by a deity with the distinguishing tokens of a monk, he wandered about. And the saying arose: Having seen the white, noble bull with wellformed horns, in the middle of the cowpen, the king of Kalinga saw prosperity and ruin and perceived the true religion.

# कारंजा जैन सीरीज के संरक्षक व सहायक

## संरक्षक

१. श्रीमान् तलकचंद सखाराम जव्हेरी, बम्बई
२. „ फूलचंदजी गोधा उज्जैन
३. „ सेठ गेंदालालजी नागपुर
४. „ विशालकीर्तिजी भट्टारक नागपुर
५. „ मोतीलाल गुलाबसा नागपुर
६. „ सेठ वृद्धिचन्दजी शिवनी

## सहायक

१. श्रीमान् लालचन्द खुशालचन्दजी बालापुर
२. „ सेठ सुखलाल हंसीलालजी बालापुर
३. „ मूलजी देवजी श्रीस्थानकवासी महावीर भवन, नागपुर





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