र्वे स्वर्धान्यक्तेवर्षम् २०१९-२० <u>ड</u>

A Vedic Concordance

Maurice Bloomfield



Central Sanskrit University

Established by an Act of Padrament

(Formerly Rashtaya Sanskrit Sansthus, Decared to be University)
under Ministry of Education, Covernment of India

A Vedic Concordance

Being an Alphabetic Index to every line of every stanza of the published Vedic literature and to the liturgical formulas thereof, that is an Index to the Vedic Mantras, together with an account of their variations in the different Vedic books

by

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PREFACE

ENERAL PLAN OF THE CONCORDANCE

The Concordance is part of a larger scheme.-The plan of this work dates back to the year 1892, who is two separate announcements of it were pub-4 the one in the Proceedings of the American cotat Society (for April, 1892, Journal, volume xv, prince classiii), and the other in the Johns Hopkins Less ity Circulars (for June, 1892, volume xi, miniber 99). At that time, as the reader of either of these announcements will see, I sketched the plan of a three-fold apparatus designed to facilitate and deepen the study of the Vedas: one part of it was a universal word-index to the Vedas; another was an index of subjects and ideas; and the third, which I promised to undertake myself, was a Vedic Concordance. As commonly happens in such cases, the fulfilment of the last-named part of the plan cost much more time and labor than was expected. With correspondingly greater satisfaction I now present the result to those of the Hindu people who look upon the Vedas as their sacred books, and to all scholars in this field of Indian antiquities. That result is, an alphabetic index to every line (or pāda) of every stanza (or n) of the published. Vedic literature and to every liturgical formula thereof (yajus, prāisa, and so on), that is, an Index to the Vedic Mantras.

Conditions of the problem which the Concordance involves.—The Vedic mantras represent parts of a mass of traditional material which was more extensive even than that which has come down to us, material current in the various schools of Vedic learning, preserved from generation to generation by memory, and handed down from teacher to pupil by word of mouth. I have, for my part, little doubt that this oral tradition was supported at a comparatively early time-when we cannot say-by written tradition (see AV. xix. 72). As a natural consequence of the fallibility of both oral and written tradition, what was originally and essentially one and the same stanza or formula was handed down in the texts of the various schools in more or less varying forms. The variants are often of the same general character as those which appear in the various forms of ballads, or in recensions of church hymns: there

are simple differences in the order of the words; differences due to the substitution of a more familiar, handy, or modern word or grammatical form for an archaic, inconvenient, or obsolescent one of equivalent meaning or function. To this must be added the very important point that there are also many cases in which a given mantra passage, composed under certain definite circumstances, was later on adapted and changed to serve a new purpose.

Furthermore, Vedic literary production is often in a high degree imitative and mechanical. The poets or priests, more or less consciously, fell into habits of expression such that entire lines of different stanzas or hymns, and considerable sequences of words of different prose passages, show much similarity. This ranges from complete identity to a likeness which is sometimes so vague or fleeting as hardly to be recognizable, save to the practised eye of the expert Vedic student.

PRIMARY USES OF THE CONCORDANCE

- 1. It is a comprehensive index of all mantras.-Thanks to the editors of a considerable number of Vedic texts, we have, for each of the various Sainhitās, and for some Brāhmaņas, Sūtras, etc., an index of first lines of each stanza. These indexes are of course scattered over divers volumes; and they do not take cognizance of lines other than the first. Moreover, these indexes do not as a rule register such prose-formulas as the texts may happen to contain: they simply register the pratikas of the metrical stanzas. The advantage of having, as in the present work, one comprehensive index, which shall include every line of every stanza, as well as every prose formula, in one single alphabetic arrangement and in one single volume, will, I am certain, be prized by every student of the Veda.
- 2. It registers the variants of mantras not wholly identical.—Mantras which occur only a single time, or appear in a wholly identical form in two or more texts, require no comment after they have been properly arranged in an alphabetical index. Again, mantras which are not wholly identical, but are alike in their beginnings, will also fall into the same

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amānuşīşu mānuso niseve RV.10.95.8b.
 amā ma edhi mā mṛdhā na indra AÇ.2.9.10\; ÇG.3.8.4\.
   So under anāmavāidhi.
 amāya vo maruto yātave dyāuh RV.8.20.63.
                                          Sec
                                              māyāin
 amāyān māyavattarah ÇB.13.5.4.12d.
   māyā".
 amāyum kṛṇvantam samjñapayata ApÇ.7.16.6.
 amāvāsyā garbhah KS.39.8; ApC.16.32.4.
 amāvāsyāyāi surādhase svāhā MÇ.1.3.2.21. See next.
 amāvāsyāyāi svāhā TB.3.1.5.15; 7.5.13; ApÇ.2.20.5.
 amāvāsyāyāi havisā vidhema AV.7.79.3°.
 amāvāsyā subhagā sucevā TB.3.7.5.13<sup>n</sup>; ApÇ.2.20.5<sup>n</sup>;
   MC. 1. 3. 2. 2 1a.
amāvāsye na tvad etāny anyah AV.7.79.4ª. Cf. prajā-
   pate na etc.
amāvāsye sanivasanto (MÇ. sanivicanto) mahitvā AV.7.
   79.1b; TS.3.5.1.1b; MC.6.2.3b.
amā sate vahasi bhūri vāmam RV.1.124.12°; 6.64.6°.
amāsi pātrāir udakam yad etat AV.12.3.30c.
amāsi mātram svar agām AV. 18.2.45°. P: amāsi Kāuç.
amāsi sarvān (AÇ. sarvān) asi pravistah AÇ.2.9.10h;
  Kāuç.74.20b. See amā hy, and amossi sarvāñ.
amā hi te sarvam idam ChU.5.2.6. Cf. next.
amā hy asi sarvam anu pravistah SMB.2.1.14b.
  under amāsi sarvān, and cf. prec.
amitā çūra dayate vasūni RV.7.84.4d.
amitāujā ajāyata RV.1.11.4h; SV.1.359h; 2.600h.
amitrakhādo adbhutaḥ RV.10.152.1b. See amitrasaho.
amitrayantam tuvijata martyam RV.1.131.7b.
amitrayantam adrivah RV.5.35.5b.
amitrasāho astrtah AV.1.20.4b. Sec amitrakhādo.
amitrasenām abhijañjabhānaḥ AV.5.20.6°.
amitrasenām maghavan AV.3.1.3a; SV.2.1215a.
amitrasya nidhir hitah RV.10.186.3b.
amitrasya vyathaya manyum indra RV.6.25.2b; MS.4.
  14.12b: 235.3; TB.2.8.3.3b.
amitrasya çiro jahi MÇ.9.2.5d. See next.
amitrasyābhidāsataḥ RV.10.152.3d; AV.1.21.3d; SV.2.
  1217d; TS.1.6.12.5d; ApÇ.20.20.7d. See prec.
amitrahā varivovid dhavismān RV.9.96.12h.
amitrahā vicarşaņih RV.9.11.7a; SV.2.797a.
amitrahā vṛtrahā dasyuhantamam RV.10.170.2c; SV.
  2.804°.
amitrahā vṛtrahā dasyuhā ca RV.10.83.3°; AV.4.32.3°.
amitrāņām çacīpatih AV.11.9.20c.
amitrāņām sahasraçah AV.8.8.1d; 11.9.23°.
amitrāņām senāh AV.11.9.3°.
amitrāņām hantajani AB.8.17.5.
amitrāṇām nyarbude AV.11.10.20d.
amitrāņām anīkaçah AV.5.21.9d.
amitrāṇām amuḥ sicaḥ AV.11.9.18b; 10.20h.
amitrāṇām parastarām AV.6.67.1d.
amitrān anu dhāvata AV.11.10.1d.
amitrān ā dyāmasi AV.6.104.1b.
amitrān no jayantu svāhā AV.5.21.12°.
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amitran no vi vidhyatam AV.11.9.23b.
                                           Cf. mamā-
  mitrān vi.
amitrăn mota mitrinah AV.11.9.21d.
amitrān pari vāraya AV.11.10.19b.
amitran prisu turvane RV.6.46.8d.
amitrān me dvisato-nu vidhyatu Kauc. 98.2d.
amitrān susahān kṛdhi RV.6.46.6d; AV.20.80.2d.
amitrān hanmy ojasā AV. 11. 10. 13f.
amitrāyudho marutām iva prayāh RV. 3.29.15a.
amitrā ye ca varmiņah AV.11.10.23b.
amitrā yestra nah santi AV.6.104.2°.
amitrī bhītā samare vadhānām AV.5.20.5d. Cf. next.
amitrī sonā samare vadhānām AV.11.10.25b. Cf. prec.
amitrebhyah krnotu nah AV.6.104.3d.
amitrobhyo drçe kuru AV.11.9.1h,15f,22f,24f.
amitreșu ni dadhmasi AV.5.21.1d.
amitresu samīksayan AV. 11.9.9d, 11d, 25f.
amitro no yuyutsati AV.11.10.26d.
amitro yaç cajmani AV.11.10.22b.
aminah sahobhih N.6.16. Fragment of uta dvibarhā
  etc., q.v.
aminatī tasthatur uksamāņe RV.4.56.2b.
aminatī dāivyāni vratāni RV.1.92.12°; 124.2°.
aminate gurum bharam na manma RV.4.5.6b.
amimīta varimānam prthivyāh RV.8.42.1.h; VS.4.30h;
  TS.1.2.8.1b; MS.1.2.6b: 15.7; 3.7.8b: 86.9; KS.2.6b;
  ÇB.3.3.4.3.
amimītārarum yaç catuspāt RV.10.99.10d.
amī anu mā tanuta MC.1.4.3.15. See amū anu, and
  asāv anu.
amī ca ye maghavāno vayam ca RV.1.141.13°; KS.7.12°;
  ApC.5.9.10°. See amI ye magha°.
amī ca viçve amṛtāsa ā vayaḥ RV.1.127.8f.
amītavarņā usasac caranti RV.4.51.9b.
amī te nāke sukrtah pravistāh AV.7.80.4d.
amī tvā jahati putra devāh RV.4.18.11b; TS.3.2.11.3b;
  MS.4.12.5<sup>b</sup>: 192.6.
amīmadanta patnyo yathābhāgam yathālokam āvrsāvi-
  şata Kauç. 88.22. Cf. amımadanta pitaro etc.
amimadanta pitarah VS.19.36; TS.1.8.5.2; MS.1.10.3:
  143.3; 1.10.19: 159.5; KS.9.6; 36.13; 38.2; CB.12.8.
  1.8; TB.2.6.3.3; MC.1.1.2.26; 7.6.50. See next two.
amīmadanta pitarah somyāh TB.1.6.9.9; ApÇ.1.9.11.
  See prec. and next.
amīmadanta pitaro yathābhāgam (Kāuç. yathābhāgam
  yathālokam) āvrṣāyiṣata (AÇ. āvrṣāyīṣata;
  avīvṛṣata) VS.2.31; VSK.2.2.6; ÇB.2.4.2.22; 6.1.40;
  AÇ.2.7.2; ÇÇ.4.4.14; 9.3; LÇ.2.10.5; Kauc.88.21;
  SMB.2.3.7; GG.4.3.12; KhG.3.5.20. Ps: amīmadanta
  pitaro yathabhagam LÇ.3.2.13; amīmadanta KÇ.3.4.
  17; 4.1.14; 5.9.23. Sec prec. two.
amīmrjanta pitaraḥ TS.1.8.5.2; TB.2.6.3.3.
amīmman vasavo nāthitā ime AV.3.1.2°. Cf. SBE. xlii,
amīmed vatso anu gām apaçyat RV.1.164.9°; AV.9.9.9°.
amī ya rkṣā nihitāsa uccā RV.1.24.101; TA.1.11.21;
  N.3.20.
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