The “grhya” Formulas in Paippalāda-Saṃhitā 20*

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Introduction

The Atharvaveda is the oldest literature that contains substantial materials concerning the domestic rites of ancient India. Since most of the information about the Vedic domestic (grhya) rites is found in the Grhyaśūtras compiled in the latest Vedic period, investigations into the relationship between the “grhya” materials in the Atharvaveda and those in the other Vedic texts including the Grhyaśūtras are indispensable for studying the development of the Vedic domestic rites.

The twentieth book of the Atharvaveda in the Paippalāda recension (= Paippalāda-Saṃhitā, PS) is unique in containing several “grhya” formulas

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which find correspondences not only in the Grhya-sūtras but also in the passages on the “grhya” topics in the Brāhmaṇas and Upaniṣads. In this paper, I will explore those “grhya” formulas in Paippalāda-Saṃhitā 20 which find correspondences in the Brāhmaṇas and Upaniṣads in order to determine the position of the twentieth book of the Paippalāda-Saṃhitā in the history of the Vedic texts.

1. The “grhya” formulas in PS 20

The twentieth book is the last book of the PS, belonging to the latest stratum of the Atharvaveda.1 About half of the formulas in the book find counterparts in the other recension of the Atharvaveda, i.e., the Śaunaka-Saṃhitā (ŚS), mainly in the latter’s seventh book,2 or in the other Saṃhitā texts, i.e., the Ṛgveda and the mantra portions of the Yajurveda.

The “grhya” formulas in question are found in the last part of PS 20. There collected are formulas concerning a wish for a long life, prosperity, driving disease away, the birth and safety of a son, the initiation (Upanayana, the rite of becoming a Vedic student [brahma-caṛin] of a teacher [acārya]), formulas of calling for the brahma-caṛins, etc., in verse and prose. The following is a tentative synopsis of the last part of PS 20.3

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1 For the general structure and strata of the Atharvaveda, see Whitney and Lanman 1905 [52, pp. cxi–cxl; 1013–1017]; Witzel 1997 [57, pp. 275–283].
2 For the correspondences between the two recensions, see Whitney and Lanman 1905 [52, pp. 1018–1023]; Barret 1906–38 [3], 1936 [4], 1940 [5]; Edgerton 1915 [23]; Raghu Vira 1936–41 [42, pp. 356–371]; Zehnder 1999 [58, 224–252].
3 There are two traditions of the text of the PS, one in Orissa (PSO) and the other in Kashmir (PSK). Before the manuscripts of the Orissa tradition were discovered, only a single manuscript of PSK was available for the PS. A facsimile of the manuscript was published by Bloomfield and Garbe 1901 [10], of which a transcript was published together with an emended text and notes by Barret [3][4][5] and Edgerton [23]. Another emended text of the PSK was published by Raghu Vira 1936–41 [42]. After the Orissa tradition was discovered, the publication of the critical editions of the PS based on both traditions has been started by several scholars (PS 1–4 by Durgamohan Bhattacharyya [8]; 1–15 by Dipak Bhattacharya 1997 [6]; 16 by do. 2008 [7]; 2 by Zehnder 1999 [58]; 5 by Lubotsky 2002 [36]; 6–7 by Griffiths 2009 [26]; cf. the so-called “Leiden electronic text” of the PS). In this paper, as no critical edition of PS 20 has been published yet, I will give a tentative text of PS 20 based on four manuscripts of PSO which Prof. M. Witzel kindly let me utilize (ms. Pa acquired by Prof. Witzel; mss. Mā2, Ja3 and Ma5 acquired by Prof. D. Bhattacharyya), as well as the manuscript of PSK [10], its transcript by Barret [5] and the Raghu Vira’s emended text of PSK [42]. The variant readings will
One might see several possible rites behind the above motifs. Among the above various topics, three particular “grhya” topics can be recognized, namely, the Upanayana, the calling for the brahmachārins, and the birth and safety of a son. It is the formulas concerning these three topics that find correspondences in the Brāhmaṇas and Upaniṣads.

### 1.1. The formulas concerned with the Upanayana in PS 20

It has been pointed out that PS 20 contains some formulas which correspond to some of the well-known formulas used in the Upanayana of the Grhyaśūtras.\(^4\) Those Upanayana formulas in PS 20 find no counterpart in the ŚŚ or other Samhitā texts. The formulas read as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{PSO 20,53,1; PSK 20,49,1} & \\
\text{dhātā te hastam agrahīḥ} & \\
\text{savitā hastam agrahīḥ} & \\
\text{mitras\textsuperscript{5} tvam asi dharmāṇā-} & \\
\end{align*}
\]

be annotated only when necessary for discussion. The texts in the two traditions often differ from each other. The numbers of the corresponding hymns-formulas in the two traditions of PS do not always agree, since each of the two traditions contains some hymns-formulas missing in the other tradition, and the PSO contains more hymns than the extant PSK; cf. Zehnder [58, pp. 253–258].


\(^5\) PSK reads patnī for mitras, apparently confusing the formula with the one used at the
“Dhātṛ has seized your hand. Saviṭṛ has seized [your] hand. You are Mitra by right. Agni is your teacher.”

PSO 20,53,2; PSK 20,49,2ab; 3c; 6 2d

 мер brahma ca
 māma brahma ca
 praṣāparṣī ṛvā goṣāya ṛvā savite pari darāmi
 svastī caraṭām īhāsau //

“You are Agni’s student. You are my student. Let Prajāpati protect you. I entrust you to the god Saviṭṛ. Move about safely here, O N.N.”

PSO 20,53,3; PSK 20,49,3ab; 2c; 3d

viśvam asī viśvapate
sarvam asī sarvapate /
īt tātvā savite pari darāmi
svastī caraṭān mayī //

“You are the all, O lord of the all. You are the whole, O lord of the whole. I entrust you as such, O N.N., to the god Saviṭṛ. Move about safely at me.”

The first formula (PSO 20,53,1; PSK 20,49,1) corresponds to the formula used when the teacher seizes the initiate’s hand at the Upanayana. 9 The third lines

marriage rite where the bridegroom seizes the bride’s hand. The formula for seizing the bride’s hand at the marriage is attested in the nuptial hymns of both recensions of the Atharvaveda: ŚS 14,1,51 bhāgasyā hastam agraḥit savitā hastam agraḥit / pātni tvām asī dhārmanāḥām gṛhāpatiś tāva //; PSK 18,5,8 dhātā te hastam agraḥit savitā te hastam agraḥit bhagasyā hastam agraḥit aryamā te hastam agraḥit pātni tvām asī dhārmanāḥām gṛhāpatiś tāva /. As for the parallelism of the formulas for seizing one’s new partner’s hand at the marriage and at the Upanayana, see Kajihara 2004 [29].

6 PSK 20,49,3c praṣāparṣī ṛvā goṣāya savite pari darāmi.

7 Cf. KauśS 56,12 agraś ca brahma ca māma ca; ŚB 11,5,4,2 Ṛndraśya brahma ca (for this line in the ŚB, see 2.1 below); MGS 1,22,5 kaṣya brahma ca prāṇasya brahma ca.

8 PSK 20,49,2c tātvā savite pari darāmi; PSK 20,49,3d svastī carātām īhāsau.

9 The ritual action of the teacher’s seizing the student’s hand at the Upanayana is prescribed or alluded to by almost all the Grhyasūtras. Most of the Grhyasūtras cite variations of PSO 20,53,1/PSK 20,49,1 for this ritual action: e.g. ŚāṅkhGS 2,3,1 bhagasyā hastam agraḥit savitā hastam agraḥit / pūṣā te hastam agraḥit aryamā
of the second and third formulas (PSO 20,53,2c; 3c; PSK 20,49,3c; 2c) correspond to the formulas used when the teacher entrusts (pari-dārā) the student to a deity or deities at the Upanayana. The fourth lines of the second and third formulas (PSO 20,53,2d; 3d; PSK 20,49,2d; 3d) also find parallels in the prescriptions of the Upanayana of the Grhyasūtras.

1.2. The formulas of calling for the brahmacārins in PS 20

As shown in the above synopsis of the last part of PS 20, several formulas of calling for the brahmacārins are found around the Upanayana formulas. They are not found in the ŚS or other Sāṃhitā texts. They read as follows:

PSK 20,41,7
*somapīthopa na ehy* arvāni

---

10 Almost all the Grhyasūtras prescribe the entrusting of the initiate who has become one’s student to deities, with the formulas invoking various deities, e.g., KauśS 56,13 agnaye tvā paridadāmi brahmaṇe tvā paridadāmy. . .; cf. ĀśvGS 1,20,8; ŚāṅkhGS 2,3,1; KauśGS 2,2,11; SMB 1,6,15 (cf. GGS 2,10,20; KhGS 2,4,11); JGS 1,12:11,10–12; KāṭhGS 41,16; LaugGS 41,21; MGS 1,22,5; ĀpMP 2,3,3–12 (ĀpGS 4,10,12); HirGS 1,5,9f.; ĀgGS 1,1,3:8,5–12; cf. BhārGS 1,7,7,7f.; VaikhGS 2,6:25,7. The ritual action of the teacher’s seizing the student’s hand is found also in the Upanayana passage of the Śatapatha-Brāhmaṇa with a formula which partly corresponds to the PS formula; see 2.1 below.

11 The KauśS puts the line svasti caratād iha at the end of the formulas for entrusting (KauśS 56,14). In some other Grhyasūtras, this line is found in another formula which is also prescribed for the Upanayana: ĀpMP 2,3,1 āgaṇtrā sāṃ agamahī prā sā mṛtyāṃ yuyotana / āriṣṭās sāṃ caremahī svastī cataratād iha svastī ēkṛṣhāh // (ĀpGS 4,10,12); cf. SMB 1,6,14 (GGS 2,10,20; KhGS 2,4,11); JGS 1,12:11,8–10; MGS 1,22,2; HirGS 1,5,1; ĀgGS 1,1,3:7,15f.; VaikhGS 2,6:26,1f.

12 The PSK reads somapītomayah arvāni ānudaṃ kṣetrīriyaṃ raṇāḥ ā mā gaṣchantu brahmacārīnā prātā evaevarāndā. The text of the first line given above is emended after the reading of PSO 20,43,7, which partly corresponds to PSK 20,41,7, but does not have the line of calling for the brahmacārins: PSO 20,43,7bc somapīthopa na ehy arvāni rāyaśpoṣena prajāyā dhanena // For the corrupt last line, cf. Witzel 1980 [55, p. 52, n. 96].
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"O draught of Soma, come near to us, facing hitherward. I have pushed [away] disease [and] defect. May the students come to me. . . ."

PSO 20,46,1; PSK 20,44,1a

"May the students come to me, svāhā."

PSO 20,52,9; PSK 20,48,9

“As waters come through a slope of mountain, as months [come] day by day, may the students come to me always, O Dhārṭ.”

These formulas of calling for the brahmacārins do not have any counterparts in the Upanayana of the Gṛhyasūtras except the KauśS,14 but have parallels in some of the Upaniṣads. Curiously enough, in the Upaniṣads, those formulas are found in a different context than the Upanayana (see 3.1.1 below).

1.3. The formulas concerning the birth and safety of a son in PS 20

Another significant topic recognizable in the last part of PS 20 is the birth and safety of a son (see the synopsis above). Besides the formulas which explicitly refer to the birth of a son, there are quite a few formulas concerned with, or allusively related to, the birth, safety, and welfare of one’s son in the last part of PS 20. Later (3.2, 3.3) I will take up some formulas in PS

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13 PSK 20,44,1a ā mā gaśchantu brahmacārīṇo gamayas svāhā.
14 KauśS 56,17 quotes a formula corresponding to PSO 20,52,9/PSK 20,48,9 in the Upanayana, which is recited when the teacher puts firewood into the fire. Another quotation of the formula corresponding to PSO 20,52,9/PSK 20,48,9 in the Gṛhyasūtras is found in the BaudhGS, not in the Upanayana but in a section which follows it (BaudhGS 2,6,13). For this quotation in the BaudhGS, see 3.1.2 below. Cf. also SMB 2,6,4–5.
20 related to the birth and safety of a son which find correspondences in the Upaniṣads.

2. The “grhya” passages in the Brāhmaṇas and PS 20

While the Brāhmaṇa texts principally explain the śrāvartic rituals and narrate stories and myths related to them, they include a few passages concerning the “grhya” topics sporadically. In this section, I shall take up the Brāhmaṇa passages on the Upanayana. As will be shown below, they contain the formulas parallel to those in PS 20.

2.1. PS 20 and Śatapatha-Brāhmaṇa 11,5,4/the Kaṭha-Brāhmaṇa

The eleventh book of the Śatapatha-Brāhmaṇa (ŚB) of the White Yajurveda and the Kaṭha-Brāhmaṇa (KaṭhB) of the Black Yajurveda contain several passages concerning grhya rites and topics. Both Brāhmaṇas include passages on the Upanayana, in ŚB 11,5,4 and in the upanayana-brāhmaṇa of the KaṭhB (KaṭhB(u)). These passages form somewhat independent sections, depicting ritual actions and formulas performed and recited in the Upanayana, together with Brāhmaṇa-type explanations on them.

Some of the formulas in the Upanayana passages of these two Brāhmaṇas correspond to the Upanayana formulas of PS 20 examined above (1.1). The following is a synopsis of the Upanayana ritual elements explained in the two Brāhmaṇas. ŚB 11,5,4 and the KaṭhB(u) seem to presuppose similar procedures for the Upanayana. The formulas which correspond to those in PS 20 are quoted below: the underlined parts correspond verbatim to the text of PS 20, and the dotted parts are similar to the PS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KaṭhB(u)</th>
<th>ŚB 11,5,4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(The initiate declares his entering the brahmacārya: 47,1)</td>
<td>(The initiate declares his entering the brahmacārya: 11,5,4,1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15 The KaṭhB is preserved only as a collection of fragmental sections. The fragment of the KaṭhB on the Upanayana is called upanayana-brāhmaṇa (KaṭhB(u)). See Schroeder 1898 [45, pp. 21–23]; Caland 1920 [16, pp. 490–493]; Sūryakānta 1943 [48, pp. 47–52].

16 The numbers indicate the pages and lines of the Sūryakānta’s edition [48].
As shown here, the formulas in these Brāhmaṇas for declaring the initiate to be a brahmacārīn of Indra (Agni in the PS) and Agni to be his teacher, and the formulas for entrusting the initiate to the deities are the same or parallel with those in PS 20.

3. The “grhya” passages in the Upaniṣads and PS 20

The Upaniṣads, which are mostly concerned with philosophical speculations, also include a few passages concerning the “grhya” topics sporadically. In the following, I shall examine the Upaniṣadic passages concerning the brahmacārīns, and the birth and safety of a son, which quote the formulas corresponding to those in PS 20.
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3.1.1 PS 20 and Taิตtirīya-Upaniṣad 1/the Kaṭha-Śikṣā-Upaniṣad

The first chapter of the Taิตtirīya-Upaniṣad (TU) of the Black Yajurveda, and its parallel version, the Kaṭha-Śikṣā-Upaniṣad (KaṭḥŚU) of the Black Yajurveda, have collections of formulas and teachings concerning the brahma-Ścarin and the learning of the Veda. TU 1,4 and 1,10, and KaṭḥŚU 4 contain ten or nine formulas in verse and prose.

It has been pointed out that about one third of those formulas find correspondences in PS 20. The correspondences between PS 20, TU 1 and the KaṭḥŚU are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TU 1,4,A</th>
<th>KaṭḥŚU 4,1,A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TU 1,4,B</td>
<td>KaṭḥŚU 4,1,B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVKh 4,8,5ab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TU 1,4,C</td>
<td>KaṭḥŚU 4,1,C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TU 1,4,D</td>
<td>KaṭḥŚU 4,2,D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSO 20,46,1/K 20,44,1; PSK 20,41,7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TU 1,4,E</td>
<td>KaṭḥŚU 4,3,E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TU 1,4,F</td>
<td>KaṭḥŚU 4,3,F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSO 20,45,4–5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TU 1,4,G</td>
<td>KaṭḥŚU 4,3,G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSO 20,45,11/K 20,43,9–10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TU 1,4,H</td>
<td>KaṭḥŚU 4,4,H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSO 20,52,9/K 20,48,9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TU 1,4,I</td>
<td>KaṭḥŚU 4,4,I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TU 1,10,J</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The corresponding formulas are: (1) a formula of calling for the brahma-Ścarins, (2) a formula of wishing for prosperity and fame, (3) a formula to Bhaga, and (4) another formula of calling for the brahma-Ścarins. The formulas in PS 20 and the Upaniṣads correspond as follows:

(1) A formula of calling for the brahma-Ścarins to come

| PSO 20,46,1 20 |
| TU 1,4,E 21 |
| KaṭḥŚU 4,3,E |
| ā mā gacchantu |
| ā mā yantu |
| brahma-Ścarināḥ |
| brahma-Ścarināḥ |
| svāhā / |
| svāhā / |

17 The KaṭḥŚU is an Upaniṣad identified as a part of the canon of the Kaṭha school by Witzel [53], who published its text and translation along with an extensive study of its relationship to TU 1 ([54] [55]).

18 Witzel 1980 [55, p. 41, n. 66; p. 51f.].

19 Cf. also PS 19,43,1. RVKh 4,8 is the so-called medhā-sūkta; cf. n. 33 below.

20 PSK 20,44,1a; PSK 20,41,7c. See 1.2.

21 For this formula, see Witzel 1980 [55, p. 39ff.]; Olivelle 1998 [40, p. 572f.]. Limaye and Vadekar [34] omits samāyantu brahma-Ścarināḥ svāhā /.
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vi mā yantu
brahmacāriṇaḥ
svāhā /
pra mā yantu
brahmacāriṇaḥ
svāhā /
damāyantu
brahmacāriṇaḥ
svāhā /
śamāyantu
brahmacāriṇaḥ
svāhā /

(2)(3) A formula of wishing for prosperity and fame; a formula to Bhaga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSO 20.46,4–5 22</th>
<th>TU 1,4,F</th>
<th>KaṭhŚU 4,3,F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>asāni bhadreśyäḥ</td>
<td>yaśo jane 'sāni</td>
<td>tapo yaśo yaśāni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>śreyān svāhā //</td>
<td>svāhā /</td>
<td>svāhā /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaśasvī januṭām</td>
<td>śreyān vasyaśo 'sāni</td>
<td>jano yaśo yaśāni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anu carāṇi svāhā //</td>
<td>svāhā /</td>
<td>svāhā /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSO 20.45,11 23</th>
<th>TU 1,4,G</th>
<th>KaṭhŚU 4,3,G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>veda vai te *bhaga</td>
<td>tam tvā bhaga</td>
<td>tam tvā bhaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nāma</td>
<td>praviśāmi</td>
<td>praviśāmi svāhā /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhūrir nāmāsi rayir</td>
<td>sa mā bhaga</td>
<td>sa mā bhaga praviśa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nāma /</td>
<td>praviśā /</td>
<td>svāhā /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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22 Not found in PSK.
23 PSK 20,43,9–10.
THE “GRHYA” FORMULAS IN PAIPPALĀDA-SAMHITĀ 20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tasmin</th>
<th>tasmint</th>
<th>asmin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sahasrakāṇḍena</td>
<td>sahasraśākhe /</td>
<td>sahasraśākhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mrje bhaga tvayi //</td>
<td>ni bhagāhas tva /</td>
<td>'raṇyam aham tvayi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mrje svāhā /</td>
<td></td>
<td>mrje svāhā /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) Another formula of calling for the brahmacārins to come

PSO 20,52,9\(^{24}\) | TU 1,4,H | KatŚU 4,4,H
---|---|---
yathāpāḥ pravatā | yathāpāḥ pravatā | yathāpāḥ pravatā \(\text{yanti}\)
yanti | yanti | yanti
yathā māsā | yathā māsā | yathā māsā
aharjaraṁ / | aharjaraṁ / | aharjaraṁ /
eva mā | eva mā | eva mā
brahmacārīno | brahmacārīno | brahmacārīno
dhātar āyantu | dhātar āyantu | *dhātar\(^{25}\) āyantu
sarvadā // | sarvataḥ // svāhā // | sarvāsah //

From the contents of TU 1 and the KatŚU, it can be surmised that these formulas are concerned with a conclusion of the Veda learning. They would be recited by one who has concluded his Veda learning, and is beginning to recruit his own brahmacārins to teach by calling them to come.

3.1.2 TU 1 / KatŚU and the Gṛhyasūtras

The formulas found in TU 1, some of which have correspondences in PS 20 (3.1.1), are quoted in the Baudhāyana-Gṛhyasūtra (BaudhGS) of the Taittirīya school.\(^{26}\) There, the formulas of calling for the brahmacārins (TU 1,4,E\(^{27}\) and H quoted above) play a role in an interesting development of the rites for concluding the Veda learning.

The BaudhGS quotes all the formulas in TU 1,4 and 10 in successive two sections, i.e., the Upanayana section (BaudhGS 2,5) and the succeeding section (BaudhGS 2,6). In the Upanayana section, the BaudhGS quotes four formulas out of ten in TU 1 (TU 1,10,J; 1,4,A; B; C), which are recited when the teacher

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\(^{24}\) PSK 20,48,9. See 1.2.

\(^{25}\) dhatar in the edition [54, p. 20] (cf. [54, p. 20, nn. 91; 98; cf. p. 27][55, p. 54]).

\(^{26}\) Cf. Witzel 1980 [55].

\(^{27}\) Only the first line of TU 1,4,E (ā mā yantu brahmacāriṇah svāhā) is quoted in the BaudhGS. Cf. Witzel 1980 [55, p. 39].

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gives the student a staff (BaudhGS 2,5,24), when the student makes an offering (BaudhGS 2,5,29), and when he eats the remnants (BaudhGS 2,5,41).

The remaining six formulas of TU 1 (TU 1,4,D; E; F; G; H; I; note that E and H are the formulas of calling for the brahmacārīs) are quoted in the first half of the section following the Upanayana (BaudhGS 2,6). Though BaudhGS 2,6 is entitled the Samāvartana (the ceremony of graduation bath and returning home) by the editor, this section does not prescribe a usual Samāvartana. As is known, the Samāvartana of the Baudhāyana school is prescribed not in its Grhyasūtra but in its Śrautasūtra (BaudhŚS 17,39–42; 43–44).

What is prescribed in BaudhGS 2,6? It is an “expanded Samāvartana.” It is built upon the structure of the Samāvartana in the BaudhŚS: it includes a series of offerings inserted into the procedure of the Samāvartana that has been prescribed in the BaudhŚS. And it is for that series of offerings that the six formulas found in TU 1 are prescribed to be recited. The structure of the section is as follows:

BaudhGS 2,6,1; 7–9: ← BaudhŚS 17,39:316,16–17,42:323,13 (Samāvartana)
BaudhGS 2,6,9–14: offerings with TU 1,4,D; E; F; G; H; I
BaudhGS 2,6,15–16: ← BaudhŚS 17,42:323,13ff. (Samāvartana)

Thus, the BaudhGS has composed a new rite which is not found elsewhere.

This innovation of another rite for concluding the Veda learning in addition to the usual Samāvartana may be related with the situation of the Vedic canon

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28 Mysore edition [44], p. viii.
29 The section tells at the beginning that the usual Samāvartana has been already prescribed: BaudhGS 2,6,1 vedam adhitya snāsyann ity uktam samāvartanam “The Samāvartana has been told [above] as ‘having learned the Veda, one, going to bathe (=BaudhŚS 17,39)”.
31 BaudhGS 2,6,1–16. The latter half of BaudhGS 2,6 deals with a domestic fire (2,6,17–30). Cf. Gonda 1977 [25, p. 180, n. 104]: “that chapter deals with the sacrifices, not with the ceremonial bath.” As to the text of BaudhGS 2,6, compared with the Mysore edition, the Honnāvar edition [13] shows a complicated situation: after the Upanayana section (numbered 2,8,2–2,10,8), come the text of the Samāvartana in the BaudhŚS, then the text of the first half of BaudhGS 2,6 of the Mysore edition (the “Samāvartana”), and then the latter half of the Samāvartana of the BaudhGPBhŚ.
at the time of the Grhya-utras. In the late Vedic period, in addition to the Samhitās and the Brāhmaṇas which are the traditional subject of the Veda learning, the Vedic canon which one should learn was expanding, the late śruti texts such as the Āraṇyakas and Upaniṣadś being composed. There may have been more than one occasion for the conclusion of the Veda learning in the late Vedic period.\footnote{Cf. BaudhGS 2,6,2–6; cf. also the three kinds of snātaka ‘one who has bathed, i.e., one who has gone through the graduation bath’ mentioned in some Grhya-utras on the basis of the completeness of his study of the Veda and his vrata: the vidyā-snātaka / veda-snātaka (the snātaka who has finished learning but has not finished his vrata), the vrata-snātaka (the snātaka who has finished his vrata but has not finished learning), the vidyā-vidyāta-sūkta / veda-veda-sūkta (the snātaka who has finished both learning and his vrata). GGS 3,5,21ff.; JGS 1,19,18,10ff.; PGS 2,5,32ff.; BaudhGP BhS 1,15,1; cf. ĀpDhS 1,11,30,1–3; Manu-Smṛti 4,31; VārGS 6,29ff. Cf. Kajihara [30, esp. p. 168ff.]; [31].}

On the other hand, the formulas in the KaṭhŚU are not quoted in the Kaṭhaka-Grhya-utra (KaṭhGS) except a line quoted in the Upanayana section.\footnote{The first half of KaṭhŚU 4,1,B (śarīram me vicakṣaṇam vāṁ me madhumad duhe) is found in KaṭhGS 41,18 (Upāyana). The line finds a correspondence in the so-called medhā-sūkta (cf. n. 19). Since most of the formulas quoted in KaṭhGS 41,18 find correspondences in the medhā-sūkta, it is more probable that the line in question was quoted from the medhā-sūkta of the Kaṭhas (which may have been in the lost fragments of the KaṭhB) rather than from the KaṭhŚU; cf. Witzel [55, p. 29].} The quotations from the KaṭhŚU are found not in the KaṭhGS but in its commentary by Devapāla, and in the Upayana-vidhi, a modern ritual handbook of the Kaṭha school, in the context of the vrataś for learning the Āraṇyaka and Upaniṣad.\footnote{Devapāla on KaṭhGS 43; Witzel [53, p. 149ff.][54, p. 13ff.][55, passim].}
3.2. PS 20 and Kausūtaki-Upaniṣad 2 / Śāṅkhāyana-Āraṇyaka 4

The second chapter of the Kausūtaki-Upaniṣad (KauśU) of the Rgveda, and its parallel version, the fourth chapter of the Śāṅkhāyana-Āraṇyaka (ŚāṅkhA) of the Rgveda, also contain some “grhya” passages. They deal with monthly worship of the new moon performed by one who has a son and by one who does not have a son yet (KauśU 2,8; ŚāṅkhA 4,8), worship of the full moon (KauśU 2,9; ŚāṅkhA 4,9), and a rite of touching one’s wife’s heart (KauśU 2,10; ŚāṅkhA 4,10), together with the formulas for these rites.

As listed below, PS 20 contains many of the formulas which occur in these passages. The formulas typed in boldface in the list below are attested only in

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35 The Śāṅkhāyanas and Kausūtakins are generally surmised that they are the sister branches derived from one and the same school, the former name being used in Northern India and the latter in Southern India (Kerala. See Staal 1961 [47, p. 53]; cf. Renou 1947 [43, p. 25]). Those who edited the texts of these branches note that there are two distinct traditions in the mss. (Lindner [35, p. ix]; Cowell [21, p. v ff.]; Keith [33, p. 103][32]; cf. Hillebrandt [28, p. viii]; Oldenberg [39, p. 6ff.][38, p. 4f.]; Weber [50, p. 392ff.]). Chintamani, who edited the Kausūtaka-Gṛhyasūtra [20], claims that there are two different śākhās and “each possessed a Brāhmaṇa, Āraṇyaka, Śrauta and Gṛhya, one different from the other” (Chintamani 1940 [19, p. 191]); cf. New Catalogus Catalo-

gorum [37, p. 119f.]. When the Kausūtaki-Upaniṣad (alias Kausūtaki-Brāhmaṇa-Upaniṣad; see Cowell [21, p. vii f.]) was first published in 1861, the editor Cowell noticed two distinct traditions in the mss., and adopted both of them in his edition, one in the main text and the other (the commentary by Śaṅkarāṇanda) below it [21, pp. v–vii]. As far as the formulas in KauśU 2 in question are concerned, the main text of the Cowell’s edition generally agrees with the text of the Śāṅkhāyana-Āraṇyaka. On the other hand, the text in Śaṅkarāṇanda’s commentary generally agrees with that of the KauśU of ĀSS [2], Sarma [46], and Limaye and Vadekar [34]. Frenz [24] uses the readings of both traditions; cf. Bodewitz 2002 [12, p. 6f.]. (In Frenz’s text, KauśU 2,10,A is moved into the middle of 2,8; cf. Bodewitz 2002 [12, p. 34, n. 106; cf. p. 31, n. 97]). The editions of Sarma [46] and ĀSS [2] use the same numbers, while that of Limaye and Vadekar [34] adopts the numbers of the Cowell’s edition [21], though the latter text represents the other tradition as mentioned above.

In this section, for the text of KauśU 2, I shall follow Limaye and Vadekar [34] and their numbers. The corresponding text in Śāṅkhāyana-Āraṇyaka 4 [1] will be also given.

THE “GRHYA” FORMULAS IN PAIPPALĀDA-SAMHITĀ 20

PS 20 and Kauṣṭubha 2/Śaṅkhā 4 except in the Gṛhyasūtras: 37

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSO 20,59,4/K 55,5</th>
<th>Kauṣṭubha 2,8,A</th>
<th>Śaṅkhā 4,8,A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSO 20,55,4/K 51,4</td>
<td>RV 1,91,16 etc.</td>
<td>Kauṣṭubha 2,8,B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSO 20,55,6/K 51,6</td>
<td>RV 1,91,18 etc.</td>
<td>Kauṣṭubha 2,8,C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSO 20,43,5/K 41,4f.</td>
<td>TS 2,4,14,1; cf. ŚŚ 7,81,6 etc.</td>
<td>Kauṣṭubha 2,8,D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf. PSO 20,43,6/K 41,5f.</td>
<td>cf. ŚŚ 7,81,5</td>
<td>Kauṣṭubha 2,8,E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cf. TS 1,6,6,2</td>
<td>Kauṣṭubha 2,8,F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cf. ŚŚ 10,5,37; PS 16,132,2 etc.</td>
<td>Kauṣṭubha 2,8,G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf. PSO 20,43,6/K 41,5f.</td>
<td>cf. ŚŚ 7,81,5</td>
<td>Kauṣṭubha 2,9,A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cf. TS 1,6,6,2</td>
<td>Kauṣṭubha 2,9,B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cf. ŚŚ 10,5,37; PS 16,132,2 etc.</td>
<td>Kauṣṭubha 2,9,C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSO 20,59,5/K 55,6</td>
<td>Kauṣṭubha 2,10,A</td>
<td>Śaṅkhā 4,10,A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The formulas attested only in PS 20 and the Kauṣṭubha/Śaṅkhā correspond to each other as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSO 20,59,4</th>
<th>Kauṣṭubha 2,8,A</th>
<th>Śaṅkhā 4,8,A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yatra bhūmyā</td>
<td>yat te susimaṭi</td>
<td>yan me susimaṭi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anāmṛtam</td>
<td>ṭṛdayam</td>
<td>ṭṛdayam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divi candra/rsāmi</td>
<td>adhi candra/rsāmi</td>
<td>divi candra/rsāmi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>śrītaṁ</td>
<td>śrītaṁ</td>
<td>śrītaṁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vidvāṁ ahaṁ tatra</td>
<td>tenāmṛtatvasyeśāne</td>
<td>manye ‘haṁ māṁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manye</td>
<td>māhaṁ pautram</td>
<td>tad vidvāṁsaṁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māhaṁ pautram</td>
<td>aghaṁ rudam</td>
<td>māhaṁ putryam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aghaṁ niγāṁ //</td>
<td>aghaṁ rudam //</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37 The formulas found in Kauṣṭubha 2,8–10/Śaṅkhā 4,8–10/PS 20 are popular in the Gṛhyasūtras, with many variations, mostly in the rites concerning the birth of a son: ĀśvSa 1,13,1–7; SMB 1,5,10–13 (GGS 2,8,1–7; KhGS 2,3,1–5); ĀpMP 2,13,3–4 (ĀpGS 6,15,5); HGS 2,3; ĀgGS 2,1,3;48,1ff.; PGS 1,11; 16.

38 The text is a tentative one as other PS 20 formulas quoted in this paper. The mss. appear to read yatra...tatra in this formula, though yad...tad would be more comprehensible. Cf. SMB 1,5,11 yat prthivyā anāmṛtam divi candra/rsāmi śrītaṁ / vedāṃtasyaśaṁ nāma māhaṁ pautram aghaṁ riṣam / . The text of PSK which corresponds to PSO 20,59,4–5 is a little different: PSK 20,55,5–6 yat suvarṇaṁ ṭṛdayaṁ divi candra/rsām adhūśrītaṁ vedāṁtasya te vayaṁ mā / yat te śucīme ṭṛdayam añe tāt prajāpatau vādhaṁ tasyās tavaṁ māna. Cf. PSO 20,59,6.

39 Thus ASS [2]. Limaye and Vadekar [34] reads susīma.

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“Where what is not struck by death of the earth is clinging to the moon in the sky, there I, knowing, think: May I never suffer misfortune related to a son.”

“What is your heart which has good boundary, clinging to the moon: with it, O queen of immortality, may I never weep at misfortune related to a son.”

“What is my heart which has good boundary, clinging to the moon in the sky: I think of myself as one who knows it. May I never weep at misfortune relating to a son.”

3.3. PS 20 and Brhad-Āraṇyaka-Upaniṣad 6,4

The sixth chapter of the Brhad-Āraṇyaka-Upaniṣad (BĀU) of the White Yajurveda also includes “grhya” passages. BĀU 6,4 is concerned with the birth of a son. Some of the formulas quoted in that section are found in the Ṛgveda

41 Thus Sarma [46]. vidvāṃsaṃ (tena) Limaye and Vadekar [34]; vidvāṃsaṃ tena ĀSS [2].

42 Thus Dev [22], susīme ĀSS [1].

54
and other Samhitā texts including PS 20. For example, BĀU 6,4,27 is parallel with Ṛgveda 1,164,49; Śaunaka-Samhitā 7,10,1; PS 20,2,10; the first half of BĀU 6,4,23 is parallel with Ṛgveda 5,78,7–8; PS 20,22,9/PSK 20,21,9 (cf. ŚŚ 1,11,6); and so on.

The first half of the following formula is found only in PS 20 and BĀU 6,4 except in the Grhyasūtras:

```
PSO 20,61,6; PSK 20,56,8
asmin sahasram puṣyāsmai-
dhamānā[ṣ] sve grhe /
imāṃ samindhisimahy
āyuṣmantaha svarcasah //
```

“The in him may we thrive thousandfold, prospering in our own house. We shall kindle this, as ones who have a long life and much splendor.”

BĀU 6,4,24,A; ŠB(M) 14,9,4,23

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asmin sahasraṃ puṣyāsasam
edhamānāh sve grhe (svāgrhe ŠBM) /
asyopasandyāṁ mā chaitsit
(asyópasadyāṁ mā chaitsit ŠBM)
prajayā ca paśubhiś ca svāhā //
```

“In him may I thrive thousandfold, prospering in my own house. May [anyone] never cut off in his line from (or with) progeny and cattle, svāhā.”

The BĀU explains that this formula is recited when one puts his newborn son on his lap and makes an offering. A variation of the first half of this formula is found in a Grhyasūtra, where it is recited when one receives his newborn son on his lap.\(^\text{44}\)

**Conclusion**

The collecting of ritual formulas was done more than once in the history of the Vedic texts. The Samhitās themselves are formed with several strata, and some of the Brāhmaṇas and Āraṇyakas include collections of ritual formulas.\(^\text{45}\)

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\(^{43}\) PW: úpasadī- ‘Dienerschaft(?)’; MW: úpasadī- ‘continuous propagation’ (acc. comm.). Cf. PSO 20,61,5cd/PSK 20,56,7cd asyopasadhe mā riṣāmīyaṃ raksatu nah praṇā: this line is found immediately before the formula given in the left column (PSO 20,61,6/K 20,56,8). In KauśGS 89,13, PSO 20,61,5–6/PSK 20,56,7–8 are quoted successively. Cf. also ŚāṅkhGS 3,7,3; KauśGS 3,4,5; also Bloomfield, Edgerton and Emeneau 1934 [9, p. 407].

\(^{44}\) ĀpMP 2,11,32 (ĀpGS 6,15,1).

\(^{45}\) For example, a Yajuh-Samhitā is attached at the beginning of the Pañcaviṃśa-Brāhmaṇa; see Caland 1931 [18, p. xxiv f.]; Parpola 1968 [41, p. 77ff.]; cf. Caland 1927 [17, p. xii]. Some of the Āraṇyakas include mantra collections for the Pravargya.
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As for the formulas concerned with the grhya rites, too, there seems to be a movement of collecting them after the core part of the Atharvaveda was formed and before the Grhya-sūtras were compiled. The “grhya” formulas in PS 20 represent such a collection.

In the transitional period from the Brāhmaṇas to the Upaniṣads, the Vedic schools appear to have attempted to collect the texts related to the grhya rites in some place of their canon as a sort of appendix. In the case of the Rgveda, some of such texts are collected in an Upaniṣad/Araṇya (KauśU 2/Śākha 4) and the Rgveda-Khila. In the case of the Yajurveda, many of the “grhya” passages are found in the ‘appendix’ parts of the Brāhmaṇas and Upaniṣads (ŚB 11; KaṭhB; TU 1; KaṭhŚU; BAU 6). And in the case of the Paippalāda Atharvaveda, it is at the end of the Saṃhitā (PS 20) that are collected the formulas concerning the Upanayana, the brahma-cārin, the birth and safety of a son, which topics are central to the “grhya” passages of the Brāhmaṇas and Upaniṣads of other schools. It is remarkable that the texts examined in this paper in relation to the “grhya” formulas in PS 20 account for a large part of the “grhya” passages in the Brāhmaṇas and Upaniṣads, and that some of the formulas in the “grhya” passages of the Brāhmaṇas and Upaniṣads are found exclusively in PS 20 among the Saṃhitā texts. The “grhya” formulas in PS 20 must belong to almost the same stage of the Vedic texts as the “grhya” passages in the Brāhmaṇas and Upaniṣads.

ŚB 11 is known as a supplementary book; BĀU 6 is a part of the so-called “Khila-kāṇḍa”; cf. Weber 1882 [51, pp. 121–131]; Thiem 2000 [49]. The KaṭhB contains several brahmaṇas on the “grhya” topics including the Upanayana, Annapraśana, Cudākaraṇa, and so on.
THE “GRHYA” FORMULAS IN PAIPPALĀDA-SAMHITĀ 20

Abbreviations

ĀgGS  ĀgniVeśya-Grhyasūtra
ĀpGS  Āpastamba-Grhyasūtra
ĀpMP  Āpastamba-Mantrapāṭha
ĀśvGS  Āśvalāyana-Grhyasūtra
BĀU  Brhad-Āranyaka-Upaniṣad
BaudhGS  Baudhāyana-Grhyasūtra
BaudhGPBhS  Baudhāyana-Grhyaparibhāṣāsūtra
BaudhŚS  Baudhāyana-Śrautasūtra
BhārGS  Bhāradvāja-Grhyasūtra
GGS  Gobhila-Grhyasūtra
HirGS  Hiranayakeśi-Grhyasūtra
JGS  Jaimini-Grhyasūutra
KatḥB  Kaṭha-Brāhmaṇa
KatḥB(u)  Upanayana-Brāhmaṇa of Kaṭha-Brāhmaṇa
KatḥGS  Kaṭhaka-Grhyasūtra
KatḥŚU  Kaṭha-Śiksā-Upaniṣad
KauṣGS  Kauśitaka-Grhyasūtra
KauṇŚ  Kauṇśika-Sūtra
KauṇU  Kauṇṭikā-Upaniṣad
KhGS  Khādira-Grhyasūtra
LaugGS  Laugākṣi-Grhyasūtra
MGS  Mānavā-Grhyasūtra
PGS  Pāraskara-Grhyasūtra
PS  Paippalāda-Saṃhitā
PSK  Paippalāda-Saṃhitā, Kashmir recension
PSO  Paippalāda-Saṃhitā, Orissa recension
RVKh  Ṛgveda-Khila
ŚāṅkhĀ  Śāṅkhāyana-Āraṇyaka
ŚāṅkhGS  Śāṅkhāyana-Grhyasūtra
ŚB  Śatapatha-Brāhmaṇa
ŚB(M)  Śatapatha-Brāhmaṇa, Mādhyandina recension
SMB  Sāma-Mantra-Brāhmaṇa
ŚS  Śaunaka-Saṃhitā
TU  Taṭṭṭiṛīya-Upaniṣad
VaikhGS  Vaikhānasa-Grhyasūtra
VāṛGS  Vārāha-Grhyasūtra
References

[15] Caland, Willem, ed. The Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra Belonging to the Taittirīya
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