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The “grhyā” Formulas in Paippalāda-SAṃhitā 20*

Mieko KAJIHARA

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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 (grhyā) rites is found in the Grhyasūtras compiled in the latest Vedic period, investigations into the relationship between the “grhyā” materials in the Atharvaveda and those in the other Vedic texts including the Grhyasūtras 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 “grhyā” formulas

* This paper is based on my oral presentation at the Second International Vedic Workshop (October 1999, Kyoto).
which find correspondences not only in the Grhyasūtras 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 (ŚŚ), mainly in the latter’s seventh book,2 or in the other Saṃhitā texts, i.e., the Rgveda 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 [brahmaçarin] of a teacher [äcārya]), formulas of calling for the brahmaçarins, 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. cxl–cxi; 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. Ma2, 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
THE “GRHYA” FORMULAS IN PAIPPALĀDA-SAMHITĀ 20

PSO 20,42/K 20,40 The medhā (intelligence) etc.
PSO 20,43/K 20,41 A long life; prosperity; calling for the brahmacārins; food
PSO 20,44/K 20,42 Against fever/disease/enemy
PSO 20,45/K 20,43 Recovery of lost things; against disease; purification; offerings
PSO 20,46/K 20,44 Calling for the brahmacārins; against disease; offerings
PSO 20,47/K 20,45 Offerings; fame; honey
PSO 20,52/K 20,48 Protection; calling for the brahmacārins
PSO 20,53/K 20,49 The Upanayana; cutting off
PSO 20,54/K 20,50 Birth of a son; prosperity; against disease
PSO 20,59/K 20,55-56 Safety of a son; a long life
PSO 20,61/K 20,58; Protection of offspring; kindling fire; a long life; etc.

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 brahmacārins, 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. These Upanayana formulas in PS 20 find no counterpart in the ŚŚ or other Samhitā texts. The formulas read as follows:

PSO 20,53,1; PSK 20,49,1
dhātā te hastam agrahīt
savitā hastam agrahīt /
mitras5 tvam asi dharmānā-

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
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-agnir ācāryas tava //
“Dhātr has seized your hand. Savitṛ has seized [your] hand. You are Mitra by right. Agni is your teacher.”

PSO 20,53,2; PSK 20,49,2ab; 3c; 2d
agnir brahmaçaery asi
mama brahmaçaery asi /
prajāpatiś tvā gopaẏatu devāya tvā savitre pari dadāmi
svasti caraśād ihāsau //
“You are Agni’s student. You are my student. Let Prajāpati protect you. I entrust you to the god Savitṛ. Move about safely here, O N.N.”

PSO 20,53,3; PSK 20,49,3ab; 2c; 3d
viśvam asi viśvapate
sarvam asi sarvapate /
tam tvāsau devāya tvā savitre pari dadāmi
svasti caraśān mayi //
“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 Savitṛ. 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. 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: ŚŚ 14,1,51 bhāgas te hastam agrahīt savitā hastam agrahīt / pātnī tvām asi dhārmanāhāṃ gṛhapatis tāva //; PSK 18,5,8 dhātā te hastam agrahīt savitā te hastam agrahīt bhagas te hastam agrahīd aryanā te hastam agrahīd pātnī tvām asi dhārmanāhāṃ gṛhapatis tāva /.

6 PSK 20,49,3c prajāpatayēṣ tvā gopaẏa savitre pari dadāmi.

7 Cf. KauŚS 56,12 aṅgus cāśi brahmaçaärin mama ca; ŚB 11,5,4,2 īndrasya brahmaçaery āśi (for this line in the ŚB, see 2.1 below); MGS 1,22,5 kasya brahmaçaery āśi prāṇasya brahmaçaery āśi.

8 PSK 20,49,2c tam tvāsau devāya savitre pari dadāmi; PSK 20,49,3d svasti caraśād ihāsau.

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 Gṛhyasūtras. Most of the Gṛhyasūtras cite variations of PSO 20,53,1/PSK 20,49,1 for this ritual action: e.g. ŚāṅkhGS 2,3,1 bhāgas te hastam agrahīt savitā hastam agrahīt / pūṣā te hastam agrahīd aryanā
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-dā) 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 Grhyaūtras.

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 ŚŚ or other Śāṃhitā texts. They read as follows:

PSK 20,41,7

*somapithopa na ehy* arvān

10 Almost all the Grhyaūtras 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 brahmane tvā paridadāmy* . . .; cf. ĀśvGS 1,20,8; ŚāṅkhGS 2,3,1; KauśGS 2,2,11; SMB 1,6,21–25 (GGS 2,10,28–32; KhGS 2,4,16); JGS 1,12,11,17–19; KāthGS 41,16–17; LaugGS 41,21; MGS 1,22,5; ĀpMP 2,3,3–12 (ĀpGS 4,10,12); HirGS 1,5,9f.; ĀgGS 1,13,8,5–12; cf. BhāṛGS 1,7,7,tf.; 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 Grhyaūtras, this line is found in another formula which is also prescribed for the Upanayana: ĀpMP 2,3,1 *āgantuḥ sāṁ agamahi prá sū mṛtyum yuyotana / áriṣṭas sāṁ caremahī svasti caratād iha svastyā grhēbhyaḥ* // (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 *somapithayah arvān avanāḥ kṣetritriyaḥ rāpaḥ ā mā gaśchantu brahmacārīnāḥ práta ēvamvārādā*. 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 *somapithopa na ehy arvān rāgasphoṣeṇa praṇayaḥ dhanena* //. For the corrupt last line, cf. Witzel 1980 [55, p. 52, n. 90].
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anudān *kṣetriyam rapāh /
ā mā gaśchantu *brahmaśarmaṇaḥ
. . . //
“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
ā mā gaśchantu brahmaśarmaṇaḥ svāhā //
“May the students come to me, svāhā.”

PSO 20,52,9; PSK 20,48,9
yathāpāh pravatā yanti
tyāh māsā aharjaram /
evā mā bhrāmacārīṇaḥ
dhātar ā yantu sarvadā //
“As waters come through a slope of mountain, as months [come] day by day, may the students come to me always, O Dhāṛ.”

These formulas of calling for the brahmaśarmaṇs do not have any counterparts in the Upanayana of the Grhyasūtras 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

---

13 PSK 20,44,1a ā mā gaśchantu brahmaśarmaṇaḥ 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 Grhyasūtras 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.
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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 śrauta 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.

KaṭhB(u)  ŚB 11,5,4
(The initiate declares his entering the (The initiate declares his entering the brahmacrāya: 47,1)  brahmacrāya: 11,5,4,1)

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].
(The teacher asks his name: 47,2)
(The teacher utters the Vyāhṛtis: 47,3ff.)
(The teacher seizes the initiate’s hand and admits him: 11,5,4,2)

** índrasya brahmacāryā āsi **

[~PSO 20,53,2a]

agnir ācāryās tāvā [≈PSO 20,53,1d]

ahām ācāryās tāvāsau

[cf. PSO 20,53,2b]

(The teacher entrusts him to deities: 48,1ff.)

kāyā tvā pārīdadāmi

[~PSO 20,53,2c; 3c]

prajāpataye tvā pārīdadāmi

[~PSO 20,53,2c; 3c]

devāya tvā savitrē pārīdadāmi

[≈PSO 20,53,2c; 3c]

devāya tvā savitrē pārīdadāmi

[≈PSO 20,53,2c; 3c]

brhspātaye tvā pārīdadāmi

adbhys tvāuśadhībhyāṃ pārīdadāmi
dgāvaprthībhyāṃ tvā pārīdadāmi

vīśvebhāya tvā bhūtēbhāyaḥ pārīdadāmy

āriṣṭyai

(The teacher gives instructions to him: 49,5ff.)
(The teacher teaches him the Sāvitrī: 50,10ff.)

(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 specula-
tions, also include a few passages concerning the “grhya” topics sporadically. In
the following, I shall examine the Upaniṣadic passages concerning the brahma-
cārins, and the birth and safety of a son, which quote the formulas correspond-
ning to those in PS 20.

46
3.1.1 PS 20 and Taittirīya-Upaniṣad 1/the Kaṭha-Śikṣā-Upaniṣad

The first chapter of the Taittirīya-Upaniṣad (TU) of the Black Yajurveda, and its parallel version, the Kaṭha-Śikṣā-Upaniṣad (KaṭhŚU) of the Black Yajurveda,\(^{17}\) have collections of formulas and teachings concerning the brahma-cārin and the learning of the Veda. TU 1,4 and 1,10, and KaṭhŚU 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.\(^{18}\) The correspondences between PS 20, TU 1 and the KaṭhŚU are as follows:

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{TU 1,4,A} & \text{KaṭhŚU 4,1,A} & \text{RVKh 4,8,5ab}\(^{19}\) \\
\text{TU 1,4,B} & \text{KaṭhŚU 4,1,B} & \\
\text{TU 1,4,C} & \text{KaṭhŚU 4,1,C} & \\
\text{TU 1,4,D} & \text{KaṭhŚU 4,2,D} & \\
\text{PSO 20,46,1/K 20,44,1}; \text{PSK 20,41,7} & \text{TU 1,4,E} & \text{KaṭhŚU 4,3,E} \\
\text{cf. PSO 20,46,4–5} & \text{TU 1,4,F} & \text{KaṭhŚU 4,3,F} \\
\text{PSO 20,45,11/K 20,43,9–10} & \text{TU 1,4,G} & \text{KaṭhŚU 4,3,G} \\
\text{PSO 20,52,9/K 20,48,9} & \text{TU 1,4,H} & \text{KaṭhŚU 4,4,H} \\
\text{TU 1,4,I} & \text{KaṭhŚU 4,4,I} & \\
\text{TU 1,10,J} & \text{Tu 1,4,I} & \text{KaṭhŚU 4,4,I} \\
\end{array}
\]

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

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

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{PSO 20,46,1}\(^{20}\) & \text{TU 1,4,E}\(^{21}\) & \text{KaṭhŚU 4,3,E} \\
\text{ā mā gacchantu} & \text{ā mā yantu} & \text{ā mā yantu} \\
\text{brahma-cāriṇah} & \text{brahma-cāriṇah} & \text{brahma-cāriṇaḥ} \\
\text{svāhā} / & \text{svāhā} / & \text{svāhā} / \\
\end{array}
\]

\(\text{17}\) The KaṭhŚU 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]).

\(\text{18}\) Witzel 1980 [55, p. 41, n. 66; p. 51ff.].

\(\text{19}\) Cf. also PS 19,43.1. RVKh 4.8 is the so-called medhā-sūkta; cf. n. 33 below.

\(\text{20}\) PSK 20,44,1a; PSK 20,41,7c. See 1.2.

\(\text{21}\) For this formula, see Witzel 1980 [55, p. 39ff.]; Olivelle 1998 [40, p. 572ff.]. Limaye and Vadekar [34] omits samāyantu brahma-cāriṇaḥ svāhā /.
vi mā yantu
brahma rīṇaḥ
svāhā /
prā mā yantu
brahma rīṇaḥ
svāhā /
dāmāyantu
brahma rīṇaḥ
svāhā /
śaṁāyantu
brahma rīṇaḥ
svāhā /

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSO 20.46,4–5</th>
<th>TU 1.4,F</th>
<th>KaṭhŚU 4.3,F</th>
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<tr>
<td>asāṇi bhadrēbhyaḥ</td>
<td>yaśo jāne 'sāṇi</td>
<td>tapo yaśo yaśāṇi</td>
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<td>śreyāṁ svāhā //</td>
<td>svāhā /</td>
<td>svāhā /</td>
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<td>yaśasvī janutām</td>
<td>śreyāṁ vasyaso 'sāṇi</td>
<td>jano yaśo yaśāṇi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anu carāṇī svāhā //</td>
<td>svāhā /</td>
<td>svāhā /</td>
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<tr>
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<th>TU 1.4,G</th>
<th>KaṭhŚU 4.3,G</th>
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<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>
<tr>
<td>tam tvā bhaga</td>
<td>praviśāmi svāhā /</td>
<td>sa mā bhaga praviśa</td>
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22 Not found in PSK.
23 PSK 20,43,9–10.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>tasmin</th>
<th>tasmint</th>
<th>asmin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sahasrakāṇḍena</td>
<td>sahasrasākhe</td>
<td>sahasrasākhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mrje bhaga tvayi //</td>
<td>ni bhagāhaṃ tvayi</td>
<td>'raṇyam ahan tvayi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mrje svāhā //</td>
<td>mrje svāhā //</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

PSO 20,52,9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>yathāpaḥ pravatā</th>
<th>yathāpaḥ pravatā</th>
<th>yathāpaḥ pravatā</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yanti</td>
<td>yanti</td>
<td>yanti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yathā māśā</td>
<td>yathā māśā</td>
<td>yathā māśā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aharjaram /</td>
<td>aharjaram /</td>
<td>aharjaram /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eva mā</td>
<td>eva mā</td>
<td>eva mā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brahmaṇārinś</td>
<td>brahmaṇārinś</td>
<td>brahmaṇārinś</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhātar āyantu</td>
<td>dhātar āyantu</td>
<td>*dhātar25 āyantu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarvadā //</td>
<td>sarvadā //</td>
<td>sarvadā //</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the contents of TU 1 and the KaṭhŚU, 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 brahmaṇārinś to teach by calling them to come.

3.1.2 TU 1 / KaṭhŚU and the Grhyasūtras

The formulas found in TU 1, some of which have correspondences in PS 20 (3.1.1), are quoted in the Baudhāyana-Grhyasūtra (BaudhGS) of the Taittirīya school.26 There, the formulas of calling for the brahmaṇārinś (TU 1,4,E27 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 dhātar 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 brahmaṇārinśaḥ 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 brahmacārīns) 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, 28 this section does not prescribe a usual Samāvartana. 29 As is known, the Samāvartana of the Baudhāyana school is prescribed not in its Gṛhyasūtra but in its Śrautasūtra (BaudhŚS 17,39–42; 43–44). 30

What is prescribed in BaudhGS 2,6? It is an “expanded Samāvartana.” 31 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

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 snāṇyān 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 BaudhGP BhŚ.
at the time of the Grhyastras. 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 Upaniṣads being composed. There may have been more than one occasion for the conclusion of the Veda learning in the late Vedic period.32

On the other hand, the formulas in the KaṭhŚU are not quoted in the Kaṭhaka-Grhyastrātra (KaṭhGS) except a line quoted in the Upānayana section.33 The quotations from the KaṭhŚU are found not in the KaṭhGS but in its commentary by Devapāla, and in the Upānayanavidhi, a modern ritual handbook of the Kaṭha school, in the context of the vṛatas for learning the Āraṇyaka and Upāniṣad.34

---

32 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 Grhyastras on the basis of the completeness of his study of the Veda and his vṛatas: the vidyā-snātaka / veda-snātaka (the snātaka who has finished learning but has not finished his vṛatas), the vṛata-snātaka (the snātaka who has finished his vṛata but has not finished learning), the vidyā-vrata-snātaka / veda-vrata-snātaka (the snātaka who has finished both learning and his vṛatas). GGS 3,5,21ff.; JGS 1,19:18,10ff.; PGS 2,5,32ff.; BaudhGPbhS 1,15,1; cf. ĀpDhS 1,11,30,1–3; Manu-Śmr ti 4,31; VārGS 6,29ff. Cf. Kajihara [30, esp. p. 168ff.]; [31].

33 The first half of KaṭhŚU 4,1,B (ṣarīram me vicakṣaṇam vai 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].

34 Devapāla on KaṭhGS 43; Witzel [53, p. 149ff.][54, p. 13ff.][55, passim].
3.2. PS 20 and Kauṣītaki-Upaniṣad 2 / Śaṅkhāyana-Āraṇyaka 4

The second chapter of the Kauṣītaki-Upaniṣad (KauṣU) of the Rgveda, and its parallel version, the fourth chapter of the Śaṅkhāyana-Āraṇyaka (ŚaṅkhĀ) 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 (KauṣU 2,8; ŚaṅkhĀ 4,8), worship of the full moon (KauṣU 2,9; ŚaṅkhĀ 4,9), and a rite of touching one’s wife’s heart (KauṣU 2,10; ŚaṅkhĀ 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

35 The Śaṅkhāyanas and Kauṣītakins 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 Kauṣītaka-Grhyaśūtra [20], claims that there are two different śākhās and “each possessed a Brāhmaṇa, Āraṇyaka, Śrauta and Grhya, one different from the other” (Chintamani 1940 [19, p. 191]); cf. New Catalogus Catalogorum [37, p. 119f.].

When the Kauṣītaki-Upaniṣad (alias Kauṣītaki-Brāhmaṇa-Upaniṣad; see Cowell [21, p. vii ff.]) 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 Śaṅkarānanda) below it [21, pp. v–vii]. As far as the formulas in KauṣU 2 in question are concerned, the main text of the Cowell’s edition generally agrees with the text of the Śaṅkhāyana-Āraṇyaka. On the other hand, the text in Śaṅkarānanda’s commentary generally agrees with that of the KauṣU 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, KauṣU 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 KauṣU 2, I shall follow Limaye and Vadekar [34] and their numbers. The corresponding text in Śaṅkhāyana-Āraṇyaka 4 [1] will be also given.

THE “GRHYA” FORMULAS IN PAIPPALĀDA-SAMHITĀ 20

PS 20 and KauśU 2/Śāṅkhā 4 except in the Grhyaśūtras:37

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSO 20,59,4/K 55,5</th>
<th>KauśU 2,8,A</th>
<th>Śāṅkhā 4,8,A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSO 20,55,4/K 51,4</td>
<td>KauśU 2,8,B</td>
<td>Śāṅkhā 4,8,B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSO 20,55,6/K 51,6</td>
<td>KauśU 2,8,C</td>
<td>Śāṅkhā 4,8,C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSO 20,43,5/K 41,4f.</td>
<td>KauśU 2,8,D</td>
<td>Śāṅkhā 4,8,D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf. PSO 20,43,6/K 41,5f.</td>
<td>KauśU 2,8,E</td>
<td>Śāṅkhā 4,8,E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf. PSO 20,43,5/K 41,6</td>
<td>KauśU 2,8,F</td>
<td>Śāṅkhā 4,8,F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf. PSO 20,43,6/K 41,6f.</td>
<td>KauśU 2,8,G</td>
<td>Śāṅkhā 4,8,G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSO 20,43,5/K 41,7</td>
<td>KauśU 2,9,A</td>
<td>Śāṅkhā 4,9,A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSO 20,43,6/K 41,7f.</td>
<td>KauśU 2,9,B</td>
<td>Śāṅkhā 4,9,B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSO 20,43,5/K 41,8</td>
<td>KauśU 2,9,C</td>
<td>Śāṅkhā 4,9,C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSO 20,59,5/K 55,6</td>
<td>KauśU 2,10,A</td>
<td>Śāṅkhā 4,10,A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSO 20,59,4</th>
<th>KauśU 2,8,A</th>
<th>Śāṅkhā 4,8,A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yatra bhūmyā</td>
<td>yat te susimaṇṭ</td>
<td>yan me susimaṇṭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anāṃṛtaṃ</td>
<td>ṣṛdayam</td>
<td>ṣṛdayaṇṭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divi candramasi</td>
<td>adhi candramasi</td>
<td>divi candramasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>śṛitaṃ</td>
<td>śṛitaṃ</td>
<td>śṛitaṃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vidvāṁ aham tatra</td>
<td>tenāṃṛtatvasyeśāne</td>
<td>manye 'ham māṁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manye</td>
<td>māhaṃ pautram</td>
<td>tad vidvāṁsaṁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māhaṃ pautram</td>
<td>aghaṁ rudam</td>
<td>māhaṃ putryam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aghaṁ nigāṁ //</td>
<td>aghaṁ rudam //</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37 The formulas found in KauśU 2,8–10/Śāṅkhā 4,8–10 (/PS 20) are popular in the Grhyaśūtras, with many variations, mostly in the rites concerning the birth of a son: ĀśvGS 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 2,1,1; 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 anāṃṛtaṃ divi candramasi śṛitaṃ / vedāmtasyāhaṁ nāma māhaṁ pautram aghaṁ riṣam //. The text of PSK which corresponds to PSO 20,59,5–6 is a little different: PSK 20,55,5–6 yat suvarṇāya ṣṛdayam divi candram adhiṣṛitaṃ vedāma tasya te vayaṁ mā / yat te śucīme ṣṛdayamano vai tat prajāpatau vadhāhaṁ tasyās tannā maṁ. Cf. PSO 20,59,6.

39 Thus ĀSS [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.”

PSO 20,59,5
yat te susīme
ṛdayam
ado vai tat
prajāpatau /
vedāma tasya te
vayām
mā/ṛhaṁ pautram
aghaṁ nigāṁ

“What is your heart, O woman who has well-parted [hair], it is that in Prajāpati. We know his [heart and] your [heart]. May I never suffer misfortune related to a son.”

Kauś.U 2,10,A
yat te susīme ṛdaye
ḥitam antāḥ
prajāpatau /
manye ḍhaṁ māṁ
tad vidvāṁsāṁ
māhaṁ pautram
aghaṁ rudam

“What is in your heart, O woman who has well-parted [hair], [what is] hidden in Prajāpati: I think of myself as one who knows it. May I never weep at misfortune related to a son.”

ŚāṅkhaĀ 4,10,A
yat te susīme
ṛdayam
śṛītāṁ antāḥ
prajāpatau
tenāṁṛtavasyeśāne
mā tvāṁ putryāṁ
aghaṁ nigā(ḥ)

“What is your heart, O woman who has well-parted [hair], [what is] clinging to Prajāpati: with it, O queen of immortality, may you never suffer 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]. vidvāṁsāṁ (tena) Limaye and Vadekar [34]; vidvāṁsāṁ tena ĀSS [2].
42 Thus Dev [22]. susīme ĀSS [1].
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

�smin sahasraṃ puṣyāsmai-
-dhamānā[s] sve grhe /
imāṃ samindhisimāhy
āyusmantaḥ swarcasah //

“In him may we thrive thousand-fold, 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

�smin sahasraṃ puṣyāsам
edhamānāḥ sve grhe (svāgrhe ŠBM) /
asyopasandyāṃ mā chaitsit
(asyópasadyāṃ mā chaitsiū ŠBM)
prajāyā ca paśubhiś ca svāhā //

“In him may I thrive thousandfold, prospering in my own house. May [anyone] never cut off in his line43 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.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.45

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43 PW: úpasadī- ‘Dienerschaft(?)’; MW: úpasadī- ‘continuous propagation’ (acc. comm.). Cf. PSO 20,61,5cd/PSK 20,56,7cd asyopasadye mā riśāmāyaṁ raḵṣatu naḥ prajāṁ: this line is found immediately before the formula given in the left column (PSO 20,61,6/K 20,56,8). In KauśG 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 Yajjuh-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.
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 Grhyaasūtras 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 Ṛgveda, some of such texts are collected in an Upaniṣad/Āraṇyaka (Kauś 2/Śāṅkhā 4) and the Ṛgveda-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; KaṭhŠU; BĀU 6). And in the case of the Paippalāda Atharvaveda, it is at the end of the Saṁhitā (PS 20) that are collected the formulas concerning the Upanayana, the brahmaçařin, 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 Saṁhitā 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.

46 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]; Thieme 2000 [49]. The KaṭhB contains several brāhmaṇas on the “grhya” topics including the Upanayana, Annaprāśana, Cūḍākaraṇa, and so on.
THE “ĞRHYA” FORMULAS IN PAIPPALĀDA-SAMHĪTĀ 20

Abbreviations

ĀgGS Āgni-deva-Grhyasūtra
ĀpGS Āpastamba-Grhyasūtra
ĀpMP Āpastamba-Mantrapāṭha
ĀsvGS Āsvālāyana-Grhyasūtra
BĀU Bṛhad-Āraṇyaka-Upanīṣad
BaudhGS Baudhāyana-Grhyasūtra
BaudhGPBhS Baudhāyana-Grhyaparibhāṣāsūtra
BaudhŚS Baudhāyana-Śrautasūtra
BhārGS Bhāradvāja-Grhyasūtra
GGS Gobhila-Grhyasūtra
HirGS Hiran-yakesī-Grhyasūtra
JGS Jaimini-Grhyasūtra
KathB Kaṭha-Brāhmaṇa
KathB(u) Upanayana-Brāhmaṇa of Kaṭha-Brāhmaṇa
KathGS Kaṭha-Grhyasūtra
KathŚU Kaṭha-Śikṣā-Upanīṣad
KauṣGS Kauśitaka-Grhyasūtra
KauṣS Kauśika-Sūtra
KauṣU Kauśitaki-Upanīṣad
KhGS Khādira-Grhyasūtra
LaugGS Laugākṣi-Grhyasūtra
MGS Māṇava-Grhyasūtra
PGS Pāraskara-Grhyasūtra
PS Paippalāda-Saṃhitā
PSK Paippalāda-Saṃhitā, Kashmir recension
PSO Paippalāda-Saṃhitā, Orissa recension
RVKh Ṛgveda-Khila
ŚāṅkḥĀ Śāṅkhāyana-Āraṇyaka
ŚāṅkhhGS Śāṅkhāyana-Grhyasūtra
ŚB Śatapatha-Brāhmaṇa
ŚB(M) Śatapatha-Brāhmaṇa, Mādhyandina recension
SMB Sāma-Mantra-Brāhmaṇa
ŚS Śaunaka-Saṃhitā
TU Taīttirīyā-Upanīṣad
VaikhGS Vaikhānasana-Grhyasūtra
VārGS Vārāha-Grhyasūtra
References

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