

February 11, 1978. Class on Symbolism with Baba Hari Dass

Edit notes: The following was typed from notes handwritten at the time of the darśana. The typed notes contained no diacritics. Q denotes a question. B indicates what Babaji wrote on his chalkboard, as read by the reader, and then as heard and noted by someone present. R is comments likely of the chalkboard reader. Most of the content is unattributed. Comments in parentheses are likely that of the reader. Names of individuals who are not public figures are changed to protect their privacy. There was editing for format and IAST transliteration of Sanskrit terms.

Kāma = desires.

Kalā = creation, the desire

Symbolic form [kāmakaḷā] is a triangle.

Jñāna śakti or chetana śakti, sattva, energy of knowledge or consciousness [is top point].

Icchā śakti, rajas, energy of will [is left point].

Kriyā śakti or rūpa śakti, tamas, energy of action [is right point]. Rūpa means matter, a thing which has form.

Brahmā (red), with consort Vāma [occupies left side, between jñāna and icchā].

Viṣṇu (yellow), with consort Jeshtha [occupies right side, between jñāna and kriyā].

Rudra (gray, lead color) with consort Raudri [occupies base, between icchā and kriyā].

Parambindu [the central point where the red, yellow, and gray triangles meet]

= the main energy that was there before creation

= Śiva and Śakti together

= Kūṭa from bottom and Mūla from top.

Bindu is point [the upper point], separates into two [the two below]. There is tension between the two. Energy of nāda and bindu come together, are the same. The bottom two are generally called nāda and bindu. Cit is the top point. Rajas or activity and tamas or form separate from sattva. We say it separates in three stages, but rajas and sattva separate together [from parambindu? or should this read rajas and tamas separate together from sattva?].

Q: Is parambindu the seed form of knowledge, energy, and matter?

B: Yes.

Q: The tiniest?

R: And biggest.

B: Natural movement of triangle is praṇava or Om̐. In tantra called hrīm̐.

R: The form of kamakaḷā and its energy. Om̐ is formed by two triangles, one up and one down. Six-pointed star represents same thing. [See Om̐ in 2/4/78 class notes: the three points of the lower triangle are nāda (left), rūpa (right), and cit (bottom).]

Q: How is it that the bottom triangle has tension between rūpa and cit and the top triangle doesn't?

B: Top one is nirguṇa = without form: Śiva Puruṣa static. Bottom one is saguna = with form: Śakti Prakṛti dynamic.

B: Om̐ as a whole represents God, which is with form and without form. "Tail" is form of kaḷā. Ancient form was written without tail. It is a symbol showing nāda vibration.

Śabda Brahman: The sound is the God.

Citta bindu is sattva and is always there.
The plan if icchā and kriyā to create, is jñāna itself.

Union of rajas and tamas is called ānanda.

Upper triangle is ājñā and shoulders, lower triangle is nipples and navel. In the middle of these two triangles, another triangle is hypothesized on another plane: union of three energies. One name of it is turīya.

Ardhamātrā in scriptures means top triangle, nirguṇa brahman. Om̐ is form of brahman in which the energies work together: two triangles.

Kāmakaḷā: three gods (Brahmā, Viṣṇu, Rudra). Their consorts: Vāmā, Jyeṣṭhā, Raudrī. Vāmana = vomit. When Brahmā vomits out the universe, the energy is vāmā. Vāmā also means wife.

Red, color of Brahmā, is color of sun. Color of Viṣṇu is color of moonlight.

Jyeṣṭha means highest, preservative energy of Brahman. Color of Rudra is of lead powder. Rudra is static, Raudrī is active. Relates to “to melt.” Śiva means auspicious.

Side of triangle is field of operation of the point. Field of operation of Viṣṇu is whole right side of head.

R: Modern physics is just getting to the fact that action can't be without consciousness.

[Reading continues]

Base of the triangles [shared base] is vijñāna cakra, vidyā cakra, whose center is śrī. Elemental sciences: mūla trikoṇa, mūla triangle. Center point is parambindu, mūla, and its color is bright red.

[see above: Śabda Brahman: the sound is the God]

Parabrahman = Śabdabrahman is central point of triangle that points down:

Sanskrit letters [diacritics were not recorded] A, THA and KA are located at bottom, left, and right corners, with fifteen letters in between on each side: the left side has 16 consonants including THA, the top side has 16 consonants including KA, and the right side has 16 vowels including A; inside the triangle are the remaining three consonants: HA inside the bottom corner, KSHA inside the left corner, LA inside the right corner.

The 51 letters of the Sanskrit alphabet are the visual form of nāda. All the letters came from Śiva's ḍamaru: little drum made of two cones joined at points, with strings flying that end in balls: hold drum in hand and twist wrist side to side to make a brrrrr sound, a whirring.

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