॥ अपीतकुचांबास्तवः ॥

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॥ अपीतकुचांबाबः ॥

॥ श्री अपप्यदीक्षितेश्वर: कृत: ॥
आनन्दसिन्धुरहस्यमूर्तांबुधुमोऽसेविनमभूतं-निर्मितं-वर्तमानं: ॥
आनन्दविहावितेर्मृतार्धुगुणं अंब स्मराम्यह्मपीतकुचे वयुरते ॥ १ ॥

निनिद्ध-कोकनद-कोकलकत्वं-नित्यं सुधानिरसायति पदं तवं यमु ॥
मुख्यकरणरुरजम मम तापितस्य
मृदुः क्षणं सकुददहुकुचे निवेदिः ॥ २ ॥

शीतांगिकोशी सुपमाषिशासी: कटाश्च:
अव्य्याभुक्तस्यास्बपूर्वम् ॥
कपुरुषूलिमिव दिशु समाकिररिघः
अंक क्षणं स्त्रय मामहुणामियस्य ॥ ३ ॥

आविभवं क्षणमपीतकुचे पुरुस्तात
अंब ज्ञरं महता मम तापितस्य ॥
धनं तदद्विरुचिजात-सुधाप्रववहे
ममस्तेय तनुपपपपपप: त्यजेयम् ॥ ४ ॥

नानाबिधेनिद्धन-जातिलिपिप्रकृति: ॥
आनन्दसिभुक्तसिभुक्तवर्ष्णाय: ॥
आश्वासन क्षणमपीतकुचे करार- कीडकाककुकहकसोरेशेव ॥ ५ ॥

कद्ध विरं विषयुक्तं भूजगः: कपर्वः
पार्थ: च भूतपत: प्रभवश्च भीमाः: ॥
शोणिचलेशमुपसृत्य भजेत को वा
न स्त्रावितो सविशेषे यदि सतिद्हानम् ॥ ६ ॥

शक्तिनेत्रज्ञनपालन-भजनेषु
भोगेषु दिव्यमहिष्नु तरुणेनमाले: ॥
सिद्धिः कर्पणयिनी तव सज्जधानं
यज्ञसिततस्य तदपीतकुचे न जाने ॥ ७ ॥

ल्यं साक्षिणी प्रवह्मणिताण्डवानं
ल्यं शेषिणी सहरियातु चराचराणाम् ॥
Note: Once Sri Appayya Dixita had gone to Tiruvannamalai for darshan of Lord Arunachalesvara. There he was laid up with severe fever. At that time he composed this poem and prayed to Goddess Apitakuchamba. He got immediate relief. Even now a devotee can get relief from fever and other ailments by reciting this poem.

A short life sketch of Shri Appayya DikShita (1520-1593 AD)
Shrimad Appayya DikShita was born at Adayapalam village, very near Arni, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu in the year 1520 AD. His father Shri Rangarajadhari was the son of Shri Acharya DikShita - also known as VakShasthalacharya who was in the court of Shri Krishnadevaraya. Appayya was an endearing form of his real name, Vinayaka Subramaniam. The 16th century AD, in South India was an age of confusion when begotry and vigorous proselytism were rampant. Persecution of one sect by another with the help of the ruling dynasties was quite common. In such an age, the need was felt for a rare scholar with comprehensive vision and imagination, whose mission in life would be the reconciliation of the various creeds, cults and philosophies. Shri Appayya DikShita filled this essential need. He was a peace maker who pleaded for harmony, tolerance and mutual goodwill and understanding at a time when people were quarrelling among themselves as to who was superior Vishnu or Shiva. (Dr. N. Ramesan IAS. Shri Appayya DikShita Page 3)
DikShitar’s culture was at once profound, libeal and wide. His characteristic impartiality never failed him even in his out and out militant works. (A. V. Gopalachariar. Introduction to Varadarajastava 1927. P vi) DikShitar’s learning, says Y. Mahalinga Shastri, was in the truest sense of the word encyclopaedic. अपीतकुचांबा ॥ अपीतकुचांबा ॥ अपीतकुचांबा ॥ अपीतकुचांबा ॥ अपीतकुचांबा ॥ अपीतकुचांबा ॥ अपीतकुचांबा ॥ अपीतकुचांबा ॥ अपीतकुचांबा ॥ अपीतकुचांबा ॥ अपीतकुचांबा ॥ अपीतकुचांबा ॥ अपीतकुचांबा ॥ अपीतकुचांबा ॥ अपीतकुचांबा ॥ अपीतकुचांबा ॥

Shri DikShita is the author of not less than 104 works and had enjoyed the patronage of King Chinna Bomma of Vellore. He was offered kanakAbhiSheka by this king in 1582AD. He was patronised by Chinna Thimma and Venkatapati also. He lived upto the ripe age of 73 years and spent his last days in Chidambaram.

Some of his most famous works are Shivarka maNidIpikA, NyAyarakShAmaNI, siddhAnta lesa sa.ngraha, parimala, chAturmata sArasa.ngraha, yAdavabhyudaya vyAkhyA, varadarAjastava and kuvalayAnanda. His stotras are simple, popular and effective, for example, mArgabandhu stotram, durgAchandrakaI stuti, ApitakuchambA stava, hariharabheda stuti.

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Please send corrections to sanskrit@cheerful.com