Mohacūrottara, chapter 3, verses 29-36a, translation

[I will treat only that portion of the chapter that deals with the Brahma stone (brahmaśilā), verses 29-36a, beginning the edition at the end of the section on the piṇḍikā base, and ending before the section on the pīṭha base.]

3.29   The temple base (piṇḍikā) has been described. Next will tell you about the brahmaśilā. The fine brahmaśilā should be made the size of the brahmā area.

3.30   The best (adhika) [brahmaśilā], in a particularly fine [construction], is 8 aṅgulas in breadth. One should diminish it by one aṅgula at a time in other cases, O Hari (Indra).

3.31   A circuit (mekhalā) of the same size should be made. A hole is dug level with the circuit (mekhalā). The depth has been stated. Next I will tell you about its breadth.

3.32   It is the size of the brahma portion plus 6 yavas [in a fine construction]. One should reduce the size by ½ a yava at a time in other cases.

3.33   In a small [construction] it is 2 yavas beyond the [brahma] area. One should make [the hole] level with the cord (sūtra), even and level.

3.34   One should carefully heap up containers of jewels in the middle of the hole. One should arrange them in a circle, in the cardinal and intermediate directions, and then in the centre.

3.35   Just as the brahmaśilā is slightly bigger than the brahmā area, O Hari (Indra), so one should make the turtle stone (kūrmaśilā) slightly bigger than the brahmaśilā.

3.36ab The brahmaśilā has been described.