



Newsletter of the NGMCP, Number 5

October-November 2007

Editorial

This is the fifth issue of the *Newsletter of the NGMCP*; a small jubilee, and I am glad to be able to announce news that is further cause for celebration. On August 15, 2007, the agreement of cooperation between the Nepalese Government and the Asien-Afrika-Institut, University of Hamburg, under which the NGMCP operates, was renewed for a further five years. A month later, on September 24, 2007, the agreement between the Tribhuvan University and the German Oriental Society regarding the work of the NRC was also renewed. With these two renewals, the NGMCP and the NRC at which its Nepalese branch is located can look forward confidently to a bright and very productive future. Our readers can find more on this, and other news from the NGMCP in Nepal, in the contribution to this issue by Dr. Albrecht Hanisch, since February 2007 the local director of the NRC and resident representative of the NGMCP in Nepal.

I have also the pleasure of welcoming several new contributors. Francesco Sferra, a noted specialist in, among other areas, the Vajrayāna, edits fragments of Puṇḍarīka's *Paramārthasevā*, an important early work of the Kālacakra system, which have recently been discovered among the materials microfilmed by the NGMPP. This contribution supplements the paper already dedicated to the *Paramārthasevā* by Sferra in the recently published *Festschrift* for Michael Hahn (*Indica et Tibetica*).

Michael Slouber (Berkeley), another first time contributor, has studied the unpublished Śaiva tantra *Kriyākālaguṇottara*, and presents some of his findings, in particular concerning the relationship of the manuscripts of this text. Kengo Harimoto, of the NGMCP in Hamburg, presents a single leaf, of unusual antiquity and interest, of a manuscript of the *Āgamaśāstravivarāṇa*, or *Gauḍapāḍakārikābhāṣya*, sometimes attributed to Śaṅkara. Harimoto contributes also an announcement of a recent critical edition of the first chapter of the *Pātañjalayogaśāstra*, i.e. the *Yogasūtra* and *Yogabhāṣya*; yet another important publication which has made use of manuscripts microfilmed by the NGMPP.

Peter Bisschop, another new contributor, presents notes on a *Vārāṇasīmāhātmya* compendium, again a recent discovery, which, as he demonstrates, provides important new evidence on the development of the sacred geography of Vārāṇasī. And last but not least, this issue concludes with the fourth installment of Michael Hahn's 'Frequent User Highlights'. The work taken up for discussion this time is Haribhaṭṭa's *Jātakamālā*, of which Hahn has just published an editio minor. Readers of that edition—which deserves many, for as Hahn rightly stresses, Haribhaṭṭa's work is of great elegance, and played an important part in the history of Sanskrit literature, being for centuries much read both within India and beyond—will certainly also want to note the list of corrections to it which Hahn appends to his paper.

It is, then, with great pleasure, for many reasons, that I present this very rich issue. My thanks are due to all the contributors, and most particularly to Kengo Harimoto, who is at the same time our skilled typesetter. This will be the last issue of 2007; we expect to release the next (for which contributions are warmly welcomed) at the beginning of April 2008. In the meanwhile I wish our readers happy and instructive reading with this issue of the *Newsletter of the NGMCP*.

Harunaga Isaacson

Recent Developments at the Nepal Research Centre Including the Work of the NGMCP from October 2006 to September 2007

Albrecht HANISCH

The activities of the Nepal Research Centre (NRC) are based on a five-year agreement of cooperation between Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, and the German Oriental Society signed on August 30, 2002, thereby continuing an original agreement entered into on August 31, 1977. In the Newsletter of the NGMCP, number 3 (January-February 2007), pp. 1-4, a report appears on the work at the NRC during April 2005 and September 2006. It was written by Dragomir Dimitrov, who left the posts of local director of the NRC and resident representative of the NGMCP at the end of September 2006.



The NRC office at Baluwatar

The present report will describe the activities carried out at the NRC during this past year, including the work of the NGMCP, which since 2002 has been housed in the NRC and indeed for the time being ensures the survival of the NRC.¹ The basis for the work of the NGMCP, which was launched in 2002 and is funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG), is a five-year agreement between the Government of Nepal, represented by the National Archives under the Department of Archaeology, and the Department of the Culture and History of India and Tibet of the Asia-Africa Institute at the University of Hamburg.

After the above-mentioned positions became vacant, the management of the NRC and the Kathmandu branch of the NGMCP were provisionally taken care of by Mr. Nam Raj Gurung, the general manager of the Kathmandu office. The staff of the NGMCP continued the cataloguing

work on their own. Since most of them, both experienced Nepalese scholars and their younger colleagues, largely students from Tribhuvan University and Mahendra Sanskrit University, by then were already well acquainted with the goals and working methods of the NGMCP, the process of manuscript cataloguing could be pursued uninterrupted. Only managerial decisions had to be postponed, pending the appointment of a new local director by the Asia-Africa Institute, University of Hamburg.

For administrative reasons it took until the end of January 2007 for the vacancy to be filled. Since February 1, 2007 the position of local director of both institutions, the NRC and the NGMCP, has been held by Albrecht Hanisch, who before worked as a researcher and lecturer in Indology and Tibetology at the University of Marburg.

Since the agreement between the Government of Nepal and the Asia-Africa Institute, University of Hamburg, concerning the NGMCP and also the agreement between Tribhuvan University and the German Oriental Society regarding the work of the NRC were terminated on August 15, 2007 and August 30, 2007 respectively, two of Hanisch's most important preliminary duties were to carry out negotiations with the representatives of the Nepalese Government and of Tribhuvan University in order to obtain an extension of both projects for another five years from the Nepalese side.



Signing the agreement between the NRC and the Tribhuvan University

The negotiations on the extension of the NGMCP, including a presentation outlining the project's work to the National Planning Commission, lasted several months but were successfully concluded. On August 15, 2007 the extension of the NGMCP until August 15, 2012 was confirmed officially from the Nepalese side. Subsequently, the renewed agreement of cooperation between Tribhuvan University and the German Oriental Society, granting an extension of the work of the NRC until August 30, 2012, was signed.

¹ The NRC actually receives no funding at all but makes its very limited income solely by the sale of books published by the centre.

The negotiations took place under not entirely easy circumstances. The political situation in Nepal is still unstable. The constitutional assembly election, originally scheduled to take place in June 2007, had been postponed to November. But then, because of conflicts between rival parties and the unfulfilled demands of various ethnic groups, on October 5, 2007 the elections again had to be postponed, and now definitely will not be held before 2008.

More tangible obstacles to the work of the NRC and NGMCP in Kathmandu are the numerous strikes and blockades (making it sometimes impossible for the project's staff members to reach the office), and also the frequent shortage of electric power supply and of other forms of energy. Last winter the project had to cope with power cuts ("load-shedding") of up to seven or eight hours per day, by resorting to the use of storage batteries and flexible working hours. For the winter 2007/08 the government has announced power cuts lasting up to 12 hours per day. Meeting this challenge will require additional measures.

Nevertheless, not least because of the dedicated work of the staff members, the Kathmandu branch of the NGMCP has been able to keep up with its manuscript cataloguing work, and the NRC has remained a centre frequently contacted and visited by both local and foreign scholars who are doing research work in and on Nepal.

On the work of the NGMCP

During a period of more than 30 years, some 180,000 manuscripts and other historical documents from all over Nepal were microfilmed by the Nepal-German Manuscript Preservation Project (NGMPP). Within the time limit of 12 years, regularly set by the DFG for long-term research projects, the NGMCP for the time being aims at descriptively cataloguing the Indic manuscripts which are kept in Kathmandu either in the National Archives or Kaiser Library, and additionally the palm-leaf manuscripts belonging to various private collections. This is a conscious choice so that it includes all the palm-leaf manuscripts that are of the greatest importance to the history of transmission, while staying within the bounds of what can be done within a period of 12 years. But even this limitation leaves the NGMCP with a total of over 40,000 titles to be catalogued – making the project an ambitious undertaking. Since numerous manuscripts originally referred to under one single title have turned out to contain in fact more than one title (so-called "multiple-text manuscripts"), the total number of titles has been slowly increasing.

At present, a new database is under development in which the list of catalogue entries will be organized automatically. Unlike the previous method of documenting the work on the basis of several lists entered into the computer and compiled in tabular form, the new database will

considerably accelerate the documentation of progress, allow a quick overview of the available catalogue entries and protect the catalogue from having entries that are listed twice. A detailed report on the progress of the work of the cataloguing project will be given in a subsequent number of the newsletter of the NGMCP, after the completion of the new database.



Examining an old palm-leaf manuscript

At the end of March 2007, Mr. Madhusudan Rimal, who had worked as an assistant cataloguer for the NGMCP left the project on a three-year DAAD scholarship to pursue doctoral studies at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität in Munich. His departure deprived the NGMCP of an experienced and diligent colleague. The NRC and the NGMCP warmly wish him much success in his further career.

Sadly, the project has also lost another colleague. On October 1, 2007 Mr. Ramji Khadka, who was working as an assistant photographer for the NGMCP, died after a short and unexpected illness. A very reliable and highly esteemed colleague, he was only 32 years old, and leaves behind a wife and two children. All members of the NRC and the NGMCP were deeply shocked by his death and will hold his memory dear.

Support for individual scholars

As has been the custom, the NRC in Kathmandu provides scholars from all over the world with help and advice in accessing research materials, working facilities, information, accommodations, and the like. Within the first three quarters of 2007 a number of scholars and Ph.D. candidates availed themselves of this support. Ms. Astrid Krause (Universität Leipzig), visiting the NRC in spring and again in autumn 2007, continued her studies on the Nepalese manuscripts of the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*. Mr. Christof Zotter (Universität Heidelberg), continued his search for Nepalese manuscripts on the *vratabandha* and

other rituals. Mr. Arthur P. McKeown (Harvard University), explored manuscripts dealing with the early history of the Svayambhūnāth Stūpa. Prof. Gudrun Bühnemann (University of Wisconsin, Madison), who is used to visiting the NRC regularly, continued her studies on Nepalese iconography. Dr. Katia Buffetrille (Université de Paris) was assisted in her search for documents that shed light on the history of the sacred sites of Halesi-Maratika in East Nepal. Ms. Aldine Aaten (Universiteit Leiden), was able to find and access manuscripts on Indian mathematics (*gaṇita*). Mr. Kenta Suzuki (University of Tokyo), was supported in his efforts to acquire copies of old Nepalese manuscripts of the *Abhisamayālaṃkāra*.

In September 2007 Prof. Taiken Kyuma (Mie University), Prof. Kei Kataoka (Kyushu University, Fukuoka), and Dr. Ryugen Tanemura (University of Tokyo) met with Harunaga Isaacson, the director general of the NRC and the NGMCP, at the NRC and worked together on an edition of the *rDo rje theg pa'i mtha' gñis sel ba*.

Further academic visitors, welcomed and assisted at the NRC in 2007, include: Prof. Yusho Wakahara (Ryukoku University, Kyoto), Prof. S. S. Bahulkar (Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath), Dr. Klaus-Dieter Mathes (Universität Hamburg), Prof. Willibald Haffner (Universität Gießen), Prof. Alexander von Rospatt (University of California, Berkeley), Dr. Ulrike Roesler (Universität Freiburg), Mr. Iain Sinclair (Universität Hamburg), Mr. Wiesław Mical (Universität Hamburg, currently working in Kathmandu), Prof. Franz-Karl Ehrhard (Ludwig-Maximilians Universität), Tulku Pema Tharchin Lama (Serlo Gonpa, Solukumbhu), Prof. Adalbert Gail (Freie Universität Berlin), Dr. Liu Yinghua (China Tibetology Research Centre Beijing), and Dr. Michael Mühlich.



The NRC/NGMCP directors with guests from Japan at the NRC

Other visitors come with other than purely academic interests in mind. One such, Ms. Stella Dupuis, a

Panamanian-Swiss novelist who focusses particularly on Indian culture, turned to the NRC for advice while searching for source material for her next novel.

The NRC also provides support in acquiring copies of microfilms kept in the National Archives, Kathmandu. Scholars from all over the world utilize this service. During the reporting period, the NRC processed more than 30 orders for microfilm copies.

Publishing

Since 1981 the NRC has been assisting the Tribhuvan University Central Library in editing the annual Nepalese National Bibliography (NNB), which comes out at regular intervals and lists all available new publications that have appeared in Nepal with the exception of only a few categories such as newspapers, periodicals, maps, and school-books. At present, the NNB for the years 2000–2002 is being prepared for print. For the first time it will include ISBN numbers. As for the Journal of the Nepal Research Centre, some final contributions have been collected for volume XIII, so that it should be ready for publication soon.



The library of the NRC

At the same time, the NGMCP continues to publish its newsletter (the fifth number of which you are holding in your hands or reading on your screen) at regular intervals.

Collaboration with other institutions and planned events

The NRC and the NGMCP have kept up their traditionally good contacts with the National Archives, Kathmandu, thereby ensuring that the manuscript cataloguing work continues smoothly. There are contacts with further academic institutions in Kathmandu, such as the Department of Buddhist Studies at Tribhuvan University, the Sanskrit University, the Valmiki Campus, and the

Nepalese branch of the South-Asia Institute of Heidelberg University. Contacts with Kaiser Library (directed by Mr. Bhola Nath Shrestha) and Ryukoku University Kyoto (Prof. Yusho Wakahara) have been intensified.



Manuscripts in the Kaiser Library

New contacts were established with the Institute for Higher Tibetan Studies at Sarnath (Prof. S. S. Bahulkar), the Tibetan Academy of Social Sciences (TASS) and the China Tibetology Research Centre (CTRC). A conference on Tantric studies at the NRC is also being planned, to which quite a few international scholars will be invited.

At the beginning of September 2007 the NRC was integrated into the European Consortium for Asian Field Study (ECAF), which is still in its initial stages (for information see <http://www.efeo.fr/ECAF/index.eng.html>). Thereby the NRC has become part of a far-reaching academic network, consisting of many international academies, universities, research institutes, and museums.

Finally, it may be mentioned that in 2008 several events and festivities will be held in Kathmandu and other places in Nepal in order to celebrate the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Nepal and Germany. Given the long tradition of Nepalese-German cooperation in the cultural field that started with the Nepal Research Centre (NRC) and the NGMPP, and due to the fine reputation of the NGMCP in Nepal and abroad, the NRC and the NGMCP have been invited jointly by the German Embassy in Kathmandu and a number of Nepalese-German academic friendship organizations to participate in this series of events. This will offer a very good opportunity to make the work of the NRC and the NGMCP better known both in Nepal and among the numerous official guests from Germany who will visit Nepal next year. At the planning stage are, among other things, a one-day open house at the NRC and an on-site inspection of the National Archives in order to give an impression of Nepal's

very rich cultural heritage on the basis of the huge collection of manuscripts kept there.

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Newly Discovered Stanzas of the *Paramārthasevā* by Puṇḍarīka

Francesco SFERRA

Introductory Remarks

Recently, during a scientific mission in Nepal, my friend Prof. Dr. Harunaga Isaacson discovered some folios containing stanzas of the *Paramārthasevā* by Puṇḍarīka (10th–11th cent.) in two palm-leaf manuscripts held by the Kaiser Library of Kathmandu. He knew that I was publishing a paper on the Sanskrit fragments of this text (“Fragments of Puṇḍarīka’s *Paramārthasevā*”, in *Indica et Tibetica. Festschrift für Michael Hahn zum 65. Geburtstag von Freunden und Schülern überreicht*, herausgegeben von Konrad Klaus und Jens-Uwe Hartmann, Wiener Studien zur Tibetologie und Buddhismuskunde, Heft 66, Wien 2007, pp. 459–476), in which I announced that I intended to write a monograph on the *Paramārthasevā* (p. 465), a text that merits an important place in early Kālacakra literature. Thus, he very kindly sent me an e-message informing me of his new discovery (August 19th 2006) and soon provided me with a brief description and pictures of the folios of the two manuscripts, which allow us to read in the Sanskrit original 12 new stanzas of the text (1–4, 47–54).

Stanzas 1–4 actually appear in a single leaf (folio 1 *verso*), partly damaged in the bottom, that contains approximately the first eight and a half stanzas (*pāda c*) of the work. This leaf has been included with another 20 leaves in a codex listed as MS 117 and microfilmed in NGMPP Reel C 13/5, which is labelled ‘Pañcarakṣā (Prakīrṇa)’, even though none of the leaves seems to contain the *Pañcarakṣā*. The leaf containing the beginning of the *Paramārthasevā* has seven lines and is written in *gomola* script.

Stanzas 47–54 appear in folio 5 *recto*₁–5 *verso*₃. This is part of a small group of four folios (folios 3 *recto*–6 *verso*) containing stanzas 21c–69c of the text.¹ These leaves have been grouped with 57 folios from a different manuscript (of the *Kriyāsaṅgrahapañjikā*), catalogued as MS 163 and microfilmed in NGMPP Reel C 17/7, which consists of 61 leaves, each containing 5/6 lines and measuring 31.5 × 9.5 cm; it is written in *gomola* script and is labelled generically ‘Bauddha Tantra’.

These two manuscripts partly overlap with the sources used in the above-mentioned paper and confirm most of the conjectures and emendations proposed in that work, such as °*gītaṃ* for °*gītā* (st. 6a), °*nimittaṃ* for °*nimitvaṃ*

¹In particular, fol. 3r, which is partly broken, contains stt. 21c–27c; fol. 3 *verso* (partly broken) contains stt. 27c–33c; fol. 4r, stt. 33c–39d; fol. 4v, stt. 39d–46b; fol. 5r, stt. 46b–52c; fol. 5v, stt. 52c–59a; fol. 6r, stt. 59a–64d; fol. 6v, stt. 64d–69c.

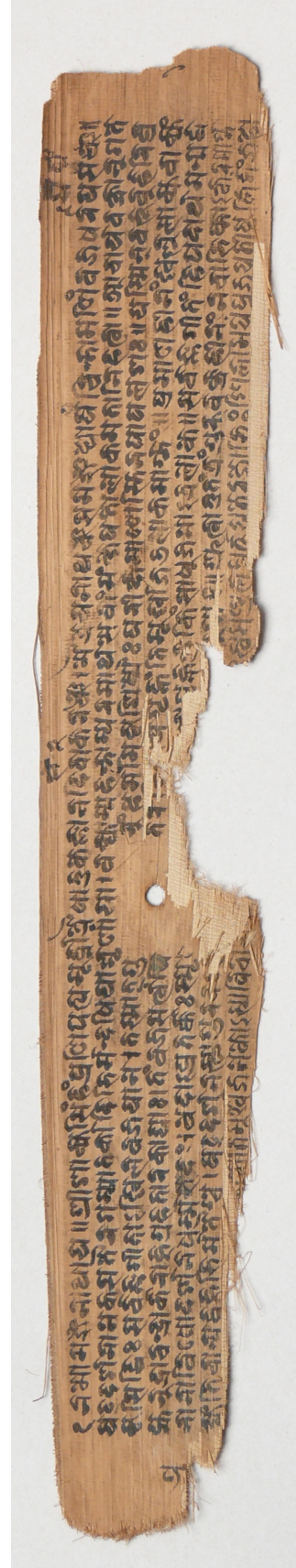


Figure 1: Folio 1 *verso* of Kaiser Library MS 117 (NGMPP Reel C 13/5)

(st. 61a) and some retranslations from Tibetan in the lacuna, such as *mārgavinaṣṭacitto na śrīguruḥ* (st. 32cd), *na śrīgurur bhikṣukakālabhojī* (st. 34b), *kastūrikādyair bahu-māraśatruḥ* (st. 46d). In a few cases, however, we have different readings, such as °*grhāśraya*° for the restored °*grhāśrama*° (st. 28c) and *guṇaratnarāśiḥ* for *guṇadhūpa-naṣṭaḥ* (st. 35a). Diaphoretic variant readings are present occasionally, such as °*pātrahastaḥ* instead of °*pātradhārī* (st. 33b).

Here I limit myself to editing the newly discovered stanzas and refer the reader to the above-mentioned paper and its bibliography for a brief introduction to the text. Sandhi and orthography (e.g. *śilā*° for *silā*° [st. 50a]) have been silently standardized.

A complete list of all the variants will be published in the above-mentioned monograph together with some changes to the text as given in my earlier paper made necessary by new discoveries. For instance, in *pāda* d of verse 60 I read *siddhatvabuddhatvam*, following MS NAK No. 5-7235 (NGMPP Mf. No. B 30/31), fol. 8v; however, the most plausible reading is *siddhatvam indratvam* of Kaiser Library MS 163, which is also confirmed by the Tibetan translation. In *pāda* a of verse 163 I conjectured *nṛpād*, reporting the *Kriyāsamuccaya* manuscript I was looking at as reading *sasrāt* and the Tibetan as having *rgyal po*. Almost certainly the correct reading is the one found in a manuscript which Harunaga Isaacson and Iain Sinclair have recently consulted (Institute for Advanced Studies of World Religions MBB-I-106) and that they have most kindly brought to my attention: it is *samrād*° (in compound, rather than a separate ablative as in the other *pādas*).

The Tibetan translation of these stanzas by Zla ba mgon po (Somanātha), which sometimes diverges from the original text that has come down to us (cf. e.g. stanzas 47, 51), has been reproduced below on the basis of the Peking and sDe dge editions.

Sigla and Abbreviations

I ₁	Kaiser Library, MS 117; NGMPP Mf. C 13/5
I ₂	Kaiser Library, MS 163; NGMPP Mf. C 17/7
<i>r</i>	<i>recto</i>
<i>v</i>	<i>verso</i>
D	Tibetan translation: <i>dPal don dam pa'i bsñen pa</i> by Zla ba mgon po: sDe dge edition, bsTan 'gyur rgyud, rgyud, vol. NA, # 1348, fols. 1v ₁ –20r ₃
P	Tibetan translation: <i>dPal don dam pa'i bsñen pa</i> by Zla ba mgon po: Peking edition, vol. 47, bsTan 'gyur rgyud, rgyud 'grel, vol. GA, # 2065, fols. 1v ₁ –25r ₄
T	Tibetan translation
<i>ac</i>	ante correctionem
conj.	conjecture
em.	emendation

<i>pc</i>	post correctionem
⟨...⟩	enclose <i>akṣaras</i> and <i>avagrahas</i> not present in the manuscript
(...)	enclose the numbers of the stanzas, which are not present in the manuscript
[...]	enclose the pagination (the subscript numbers indicate the line change)

Text

[I₁ 1v₁] om namo mañjunāthāya ||

śrīśākyasiṃhaṃ praṇipatya mūrdhnā
traidhātuke jñānadivākaraṃ ca |
maitreyaṇāthaṃ ca samañjughoṣaṃ
cintāmaṇiṃ vajradharaṃ yaśaṃ ca || (1) [I₁
1v₂]

NOTE: the epithets *śrīśākyasiṃha* and *jñānadivākara* can also be found in the last introductory stanza of the *Vimalaprabhā* (ed. by Jagannatha Upadhyaya, CIHTS, Sarnath 1986, vol. 1, p. 11).

ṣaḍdarśanānekamatair agamya
tarkādibhir mandadhiyaṃ nṛṇāṃ yā |
vakṣyāmy ahaṃ tām paramārthasevāṃ
saṅkṣepato lokamatāni hatvā || (2)

2a °*matair* em. supported by T (*gzuñ*)] °*satair* I₁.

ācāryavaktrānugate[I₁ 1v₃]ṣṭasiddhiḥ
sarvajñagītākhilavajrayāne |
tasmād gurau hemavad iṣṭaśiṣyaiḥ
parīkṣyamāṇe (<')sti na pāpaleśaḥ || (3)

3b °*ākhila*°] °*ā'khila*° I₁. **3c** *gurau* em.] *guruṃ* I₁ ◇ *hemavad* conj. based on T (*gser bzün du*)] *hemam* (*contra metrum*) I₁ ◇ *iṣṭaśiṣyaiḥ* I₁] **varaśiṣyaiḥ*, **sacchiṣyaiḥ* etc. T (*slob ma dam pa rnam kyis*). **3d** *parīkṣyamāṇe* em.] *parīkṣamāṇe* I₁.

yasmin babhūvur haribrahma[I₁ 1v₄]hmarudrā(ś)
candrārkarāhugrahatārakādyāḥ |
taṃ vajrasattvaṃ pitara(ṃ vihā)ya
grhṇanti mūrkhā jaḍalokamārgam || (4)

4a *haribrahmarudrāś* em.] *haribrahmarūdṛā* I₁; **hariśambhurudrāś* T (*khyab 'jug bde 'byuñ drag po*). **4c** *pitaraṃ vihāya* conj. based on T (*yab [...]* *rnam spañgs te*)] *pitara*(blank space of circa 3 *akṣaras*)ya I₁.

pramāṇahīnaṃ (etc. [see the above-mentioned paper]) (5)

* * *

[I₂ 5r₁] [...] pralambahārair maṇikuṇḍalais ca
samekhalānūpurakaṅkaṇaiś ca | [I₂ 5r₂]
samaulikeyūrasakaṇṭhikābhir
vicitrastraair bhavaduḥkhahartā || (47)

47c °keyūra° conj. (Isaacson)] °kāsūra° I₂. **47d** bhavaduḥkha° I₂] *bahuduḥkha° T (sdug bsñal mañ 'joms la'o).

vilepanaiḥ kuṅkumacandanādyair
dhūpaiś ca kṛṣṇāgaruśihlakādyaiḥ |
pu[I₂ 5r₃]ṣpaiḥ sugandhair varacampakādyai
ratnapradīpair avinaṣṭamārgaḥ || (48)

48a vilepanaiḥ em.] valepanaiḥ (or possibly vailepanaiḥ, but the MS is not clearly readable) I₂.

kaliprabhāvād guṇadoṣamiśro
gurus tv apāpī na hi sarvadā syāt |
gu[I₂ 5r₄]ṇādhiko yaḥ suparīkṣitaś ca
ārādhaniyaḥ sa bhavet sutānām || (49)

śīlāmayāḥ kāṣṭhamayo <'>pi buddho
dadāti mokṣaṃ na hi janmalakṣaiḥ | [I₂ 5r₅]
ihaiva janmany api śāśvataṃ yad
dadāti saukhyaṃ gurur ādareṇa || (50)

50 This stanza is also quoted without attribution in the *Subhāṣitasamgraha* (ed. Cecil Bendall, Le Muséon, N.S., 4–5 [1903–1904], part 1, p. 383, lines 16–20) with the only variant *ihāpi* instead of *ihaiva* in *pāda* c. It is introduced there with the words *anyatrāpy uktam*.

mātā pitā nāsti guroḥ samāno
bhrātā kalatram ca sumitranāthaḥ | [I₂ 5r₆]
dadāti yo vajradharī sulakṣmīm
ihaiva janmany api duḥkhanantrīm || (51)
ārādhaniyaḥ suviśuddhabuddhyā
yathā na kālād api duḥkhadaḥ syāt |
ārādhanā[I₂ 5v₁]d duḥkham aśuddhacittair
jvarapravṛddhes tv iva sarpipānam || (52)

52c °cittair em. (cf. T)] °citte I₂. **52d** °pravṛddhes em. (cf. T)] °prabuddhes I₂.

varam gurur naiva kṛtaḥ sukhārtham
vinaṣṭacittair bahuduḥkhado hi |
tyāgo varo 'stīṣṭaphalasya pūrvam
na cāṅghri[I₂ 5v₂]pād dūranipātaduḥkham ||
(53)

53b °cittair em. based on T] °citte I₂ °duḥkha° added in the upper margin °do em.] °de I₂. **53c** tyāgo varo 'sti° conj.] tyāgotvarasyi° I₂. **53d** °ta° added in the upper margin.

varam mahākruddhamukham yamasya
āśīviṣasyāpi bhujaṅgamasya |
pañcānanasyaiva mahāgajasya
na duṣṭaśīṣyāvina[I₂ 5v₃]yād guroś ca || (54)

54a mahā° I₂^{pc}] mā° I₂^{ac}. **54d** °āvinayād em.] °āvinayāñ I₂.

Tibetan Translation

dpal dus kyi 'khor lo la phyag 'tshal lo ||

kham ssum la ni ye śes ñin mor byed pa yi ||
dpal ldan śākya'i seṅ ge byams pa'i mgon po dañ ||
'jam dbyaṅs bcas pa yid bzin nor dañ grags pa dañ ||
rdo rje 'dzin pa rnam la spyi bos phyag 'tshal te || (1)

lta ba drug gi gzuñ mañ [P 2r] rtog ge la sogs kyis ||
blo dman rnam kyis gañ žig brtag par dka' bas te ||
mdor bsdus pas ni 'jig rten lugs ni spaṅs nas su ||
don dam bsñen pa de ni bdag gis bśad par bya || (2)

2a mañ D] **mar** P. **2b** dman rnam kyis D] dman mi rnam kyis ni P.

'dod pa'i dños grub slob dpon žal gyi rjes 'brañ bar ||
ma lus rdo rje theg par thams cad mkhyen pas gsuñs ||
de phyir slob ma dam pa rnam kyis bla ma gser bzin du ||
yoñs su brtags na sdig pa cuñ zad yod ma yin || (3)

gañ las khyab 'jug bde 'byuñ drag po zla ba dañ ||
ñi ma rgyu skar sgra gcan gza' sogs gyur pa yi ||
rdo rje sems dpa' yab de dag ni rnam spaṅs te || [D 2r]
rmoñs pas 'jig rten mes po'i lam la len par byed || (4)

4b yi D] **yis** P.

* * *

[D 4v] [...] rab tu 'chañ ba'i do šal nor bu rna cha dañ ||
ske rags dañ bcas rkañ gdub yan lag sruñ dañ ni ||
cod pan dañ bcas dpuñ rgyan rke nor bzañ sogs dañ ||
sna tshogs na bza' yis ni sdug bsñal mañ 'joms la'o || (47)

byug pa dañ ni gur gum tsandan la sogs pa ||
a ga ru nag si hla la sogs spos dañ ni ||
tsam pa ka mchog la sogs dri žim me tog dañ ||
rin chen mar mes lam ni mi ñams la'o || (48)

48d: hypometrical.

rtsod ldan dbaṅ gis bla ma skyon dañ yon tan 'dres ||
rnam pa kun du sdig pa med pa yod ma yin ||
gañ žig yon tan lhag pa yañ ni legs dpyad nas ||
bu rnam kyis ni de la brten par 'gyur ba'o || (49)

rdo dañ śiñ gi rañ bzin sañs rgyas rnam kyis ni ||
skye ba 'bum phrag gis ni thar pa mi ster ro ||
skye ba 'di ñid du yañ gañ žig rtag pa ni ||
bla ma bsten pa yis ni bde ba ster par mdzad || (50)

50c rtag em.] brtag D P.

spun dañ chuñ ma sñiñ sdug grogs po mgon po dañ ||
bla ma dag dañ mtshuñs pa'i pha ma yod ma yin || [P 5v]
skye ba 'di ñid du yañ sdug bsñal 'joms pa yi ||
rdo rje 'dzin pa'i dpal bzañs dag gis ster ba'o || (51)

śin tu rnam par dag pa'i blo yis bsten bya yi ||
ji ltar phyi dus sdug bsñal ster bar min pa'o ||
ma dag sems kyis bsten pas sdug bsñal 'gyur ba ste ||

dper na rims nad rgyas pa la ni mar gyi btuñ ba bzin ||
(52)

52c *bsten* P] *bstan* D.

ji ltar bde ba'i don du bla mas ma byas pas ||
ñams pa'i sems kyes sduḡ bñal mañ du ster bar byed ||
śiñ las riñ du ltuñ ba'i sduḡ bñal mchog min pas ||
'dod pa'i 'bras bu sñon du bor ba mchog yin no || (53)

53a *ji ltar* D] 'di ltar P ◊ bde ba'i D] bden pa'i P.

ltos 'gro'i dug ni myur du khyab pa dag dañ ni ||
gdoñ lña pa dañ ñes par glañ po che dañ ni ||
khro bo chen po'i gśin rje kha ni mchog yin gyi ||
gdug pa'i slob mas bla ma la ni brten pa min || (54)

The Manuscripts of the Kriyākālaguṇottara

Michael SLOUBER

A Few Comments on the Text

Possession is a condition that continues to be a fact of life in most South Asian contexts. The realities of physical and mental illnesses were fertile ground for texts with practical remedies in mind. There is a class of such texts, known as *Bhūtatantras*, that is solely concerned with curing possession and related illnesses. An allied genre, whose texts are known as *Garuḍa*, is concerned with the classification of snakes, treatment of snakebite, and illnesses caused by other venomous creatures. The *Kriyākālaguṇottara*¹ is an early Śaiva scripture that combines the two genres. It survives in a half-dozen Nepalese manuscripts and two partial manuscripts held in Jammu and Paris. Its thirty-five chapters deal with everything from the warding off of snakes, spiders, and scorpions, to various techniques for combatting childhood and adult possession. It may be considered a cross between a religious and folk-medical text.

¹The meaning of the title *Kriyākālaguṇottara* is not yet entirely clear to me. *Kriyākāla* may be taken in its Āyurvedic sense of the time to begin treatment (SINGH 1969: 451–453), or it may have an esoteric meaning such as that suggested by Kṣemarāja commenting on *Svacchandatantra* 6.97–7.1.

In the *Kubjikāmatatantra*, both GOUDRIAAN and SCHOTERMAN's edition and the more recent (partial-) edition by HEILJGERS-SEELEN read *sā kriyākālaguṇottarā...devī* at verse 16.42. HEILJGERS-SEELEN translates: "the *kriyā*-[*śakti*], superior to the qualities of time..." (1994: 265), but this is a suspect rendering because it takes the first member as the main subject modified by the rest of the compound (note that the word-division *sā kriyā kālaguṇottarā* would be highly improbable in the light of, among other things, the occurrence of *kriyākālaguṇottaram* as an unmistakable compound at *Kubjikāmatatantra* 11.87d). The editors list as a variant *kriyākālaguṇottare*, attested in three manuscripts including D, the oldest of the group. Neither edition offers philological notes explaining the editors' rationale in choosing between readings.

Aside from its penchant for mantras, the text contains a great deal of rare material of a folk-medical nature, as well as mythological explanations of treatments. For example, it appears to be the only extant text that treats the origin and full system of invocation of the mantra-deity Khadgarāvaṇa, whose cult spread across much of India and as far east as Bali between the tenth and twelfth centuries.²

Alexis SANDERSON has pointed to Kṣemarāja's numerous citations to the *Kriyākālaguṇottara* in the latter's eleventh century commentary to the *Netratantra*, and recognized that the Nepalese palm-leaf manuscript preserves the same text.³ Up until now, no editions of the text have been published, aside from a few isolated verses cited in the works of SANDERSON⁴ and TÖRZSÖK,⁵ and the brief transcriptions in two manuscript catalogues.⁶

The *Garuḍa*- and *Bhūtatantra* genres have hardly caught the notice of scholars despite their importance for understanding the religious beliefs and practices as well as the medical knowledge of early South Asian peoples. Perhaps the earliest reference to these branches of knowledge is *Chandogya Upaniṣad* 7.1.2. The context is the sage Nārada describing his scholarly qualifications. He lists the genres he has studied including the four books of the Veda, histories, mathematics, and notably for us, the "science of spirits" (*bhūtavidyā*) and "science of serpent beings" (*sarpadevajanavidyā*).⁷ Thus here we have evidence that these types of texts date back at least 2,500 years. Clearly they were important enough at that time to be included in Nārada's brief list, and I suggest that they have continually played a fundamental role in folk and, to some extent, popular Hindu religion. A cursory search of the NGMPP and other large manuscript catalogues reveals literally hundreds of texts concerned with spirit possession, snakes, and poisons. We currently have only a handful of non-critical editions of texts which may come under the genre *Bhūtatantra*,⁸ and none, to my

²Cf. GOUDRIAAN 1977 and my recent thesis *The Cult of Khadgarāvaṇa* (SLOUBER 2007).

³Cf. SANDERSON 2001: 14, fn. 13. SANDERSON notes quotations in the commentary to *Netratantra* verses 19.62c–64b, 69, 172–178b, 179a, 179c–180b, 180cd, and 182. There is also a lengthy quote in the commentary to 19.81ab (SHĀSTRĪ 1939: 157–8). Having collated these testimonia with the Nepalese readings, I can say that the verses (as edited by SHĀSTRĪ) seem to be split in their agreement, sometimes reflecting the readings of β , and sometimes those of γ . See the textual stemma below.

⁴SANDERSON 2007: 288, fn. 181

⁵TÖRZSÖK in PADOUX 2000 vol. II.

⁶Cf. ŚĀSTRĪ 1915: 85–6 (in GRÜNENDAHL 1989) and RĀSHṬRIYA-PUSTAKĀLAYA (Vol. IV) 1967: 66–68

⁷OLIVELLE, 1998: 258–9, 563. Śaṅkara glosses *bhūtavidyā* as *bhūtatantra* and *sarpadevajanavidyā* as *sarpavidyām garuḍam*.

⁸In reference to this scholarly neglect, Frederick SMITH has recently argued that the place of possession within Hinduism has been continually downplayed by orthodox transmitters of the literature, including non-Indian scholars in modern times, in order to construct a more sophisticated and orderly Hinduism. His book (*The Self Pos-*

knowledge, for the Gāruḍatantras.

The *Kriyākālaguṇottara* is quite possibly the earliest surviving text which is solely devoted to Bhautika and Gāruḍa interests.⁹ The *Netratāntra*, recently dated to the eighth century by Alexis SANDERSON,¹⁰ has as its nineteenth chapter a self-contained Bhūtatantra directed at a royal readership. It is in his eleventh century commentary to the text that Kṣemarāja cites passages from the *Kriyākālaguṇottara*.¹¹ We have several canonical lists of Bhūtatantras, such as those found in the *Śrīkaṇṭhīya* and *Jñānapañcāśikā*.¹² Although these lists do not directly cite the *Kriyākālaguṇottara*, they do contain titles, such as *Khadgarāvaṇa* and *Caṇḍāsīdhāra* which are taught in it.¹³ We also have a text variously spelled *Trotala*, *Trotula*,¹⁴ *Totula*, *Trotalottara*, etc., that falls under the Gāruḍa class. Despite recent claims that this last text has been lost,¹⁵ pieces of it are available in several Nepalese manuscripts filmed by the NGMPP.¹⁶

The Manuscripts

Among the six Nepalese manuscripts¹⁷ of the *Kriyākālaguṇottara*, I have determined that three are not directly dependent upon each other while three are direct copies. This will be demonstrated below following the stemma diagram, and for the sake of brevity I will describe only the “firsthand witnesses” to the text (P_{ALM}, D_c, and PR_B).

A common convention among manuscript hunters is to ignore the later paper manuscripts in the presence of a palm-leaf “original.” I object, however, to the assumption that the later paper manuscripts are necessarily copies of the extant palm-leaf one, and in the case of the Nepalese witnesses of the *Kriyākālaguṇottara*, this critical suspi-

sessed, SMITH 2006) is the most extensive to date on South Asian possession, but lacks reference to the most important Sanskrit texts on the topic, such as the *Kriyākālaguṇottara*, presumably because they have not yet been edited and published.

⁹An exciting possible exception is Śrīkaṇṭhapaṇḍita’s *Yogarātnāvalī*, that MEULENBELD describes as “a treatise of Tantric inspiration...” (2000, vol. IIA: 473). An initial survey of one manuscript has revealed that it shares several chapters with the *Kriyākālaguṇottara*, including the *Bhūtapāṭala* and some of the *Khadgarāvaṇa* material, but without the scriptural frame and mythological background. Further analysis will be forthcoming.

¹⁰SANDERSON 2005: 293–4.

¹¹Cf. above, note 3.

¹²For both see SANDERSON 2001: 14fn, and for a preliminary edition of the former see HANNER 1998: 237–268.

¹³TÖRZSÖK in PADOUX 2000 vol. II: 187–188.

¹⁴This is the spelling found in the *Śrīkaṇṭhīya*, and it is noteworthy because of a Latin text of the same name dealing with women’s health issues. At present no further parallels can be drawn, but the shared name and folk-medical subject matter are suggestive.

¹⁵TÖRZSÖK in PADOUX 2000 vol. II: 187–188.

¹⁶Cf. *Trotalottara* (B 126/15), *Trotalottara* (B 26/14), [*Trotale*] *Tvaritāmūlasūtra* (C 6/7), *Tvaritājñānakalpa* (A 59/15), etc.

¹⁷The NGMPP microfilmed the manuscript I call PR_B in two parts (E 2189/6 and B 120/11), as it was split subsequent to the copying of D_A (B 120/3). See notes to manuscript PR_B below.

cion has yielded fruit. I have found that manuscripts D_c and PR_B often have better readings and clearer grammar that cannot be classified as corrections of the palm-leaf manuscript.

P_{ALM} “Palm-Leaf”

Title: *Kriyākālaguṇottara*

Script: *Nandināgarī/Pāla*¹⁸

Medium: Palm-leaf

Condition: Very good. Occasional smeared folios. A few damaged leaves.

Size: 31.5cm X 5.5cm

Number of folios: 144

Lines per Side: 4–5

Akṣaras per line: *circa* 50

Location Held: National Archives Kathmandu (NAK) 3/392.

Microfilmed: NGMPP B 25/32; filmed September 27th, 1970

Photographed by Author: July 28th, 2006.

Colophon Date: *Nepāladeśīyasaṃvat 304 jyeṣṭhasudī 13 gurau.*

Many scholars have taken note of P_{ALM}’s final colophon and the important historical information it offers.¹⁹ Of particular interest is identifying the location in which it was written, Dhavalasrotapura, and the status of the ruler “Mahāsāmanta” Ratnadeva (Ratnadīva [*sic*]).²⁰

Cataloguers have generally fared poorly with the script of P_{ALM}. A few notable features to look for include deletion of an *akṣara* with a thin vertical mark above it,²¹ alternating *prṣṭhamātra* and “modern” Devanāgarī *e* and *o* vowel marks, and the non-initial vowel *i* written as an “afterthought.”²² A few notable ligatures include *rṇṇ*,²³ *dhā*,²⁴ and *dhye*.²⁵

Transcription Example: See figure 1.

PR_B “Pracalita B”

Title: *Kriyākālaguṇottara*


Script: Pracalita (Newari Script)

¹⁸SANDERSON 2007: 436.

¹⁹See, most notably, REGMI 1965: 191–192, PANT 1977: 19–24, and PETECH 1984: 72–73.

²⁰For a full discussion of the colophon and related issues see SLOUBER 2007.

²¹Cf. P_{ALM} 42^v, line four, in the transcription example.

²²See P_{ALM} 12^v, line one:  *kuli*.

²³Cf. P_{ALM} 42^v, line three, in the transcription example.

²⁴Cf. P_{ALM} 42^v, line five, in the transcription example.


²⁵Cf. P_{ALM} 47^v, line two: .



Figure 1: “P_{ALM}” Folio 42^v, NGMPP B 25/32—End of Ch. 8 and Beginning of Ch. 9—

Transcription

Line 1: *yas tu sarvāṇi rūpāṇi dravyāṃśīrāṇi tu kārayeta || sa caṃḍālam iti jñeyah ācāryai bhūtataṃtrikāḥ | pūrṇavokteṣu ca sthāneṣu yo mudrāṇ na pra-*
 Line 2: *yacchati || sa yonyāntaram āpanno vivastraś caiva tiṣṭhati | bho guhyaketi brāhmaṇah mahāsatveti kṣatriyah | bho namdiketi vaiśyaṇ ca ko sā-*
 Line 3: *dhuḥ sūdra-r-ucyate | itareṣāṇ ca varṇānāṇ yatheṣṭam abhībhāvayeta ||* ✱ *|| iti kriyākālaguṇottare bhūtalakṣaṇapaṭalaḥ ||*
 Line 4: *kārṭtikeya uvāca ||* [bhū] *ye tu bhūtādhipā maṃtrā vidyā ca vṛṣabhadhvaṇah | teṣāṇ lakṣaṇabhūtaṇ ca nāmotpattiṇ prthakapṛthak | karmapūjā*
 Line 5: *yathāsthānaṇ kathayasva praśādātah |* tsvara *uvāca || maṃtrās ca vividhā vatsa uttamādhama madhyamāḥ | teṣāṇ karmakriyārūpaṇ arcanaṇ ca*
prthakapṛthak |

Medium: Paper

Condition: Very good, slight mold and water damage around margins.

Size: 20.5cm x 6.5cm

Number of folios: 248 (Part 1: 164, Part 2: 84)

Lines per side: 6

Akṣaras per line: circa 36

Location Held: Part 1: Private Collection; provided to NGMPP by one Minaraj Regmi. Part 2: National Archives Kathmandu (NAK) 5/4949.

Microfilmed: NGMPP E 2189/6 (Part 1); NGMPP B 120/11 (Part 2)

Photographed by Author: July 28th, 2006

References: None.

Colophon Date:

*naipālike gaterabde dahanāśvayugāṅkīte /
 pakṣe phālguṇaśukle tu tṛtīyāyām tithau ravau //
 śivarāmasya pautreṇa viśvanāthasya sūnunā /
 likhitam vaidyadevena kriyākālaguṇottaram //*²⁶

The text has been split into two parts. Part 1, which includes chapters one through nineteen, is privately held, but was lent to the NGMPP for microfilming. The second half of the text is held at the National Archives in Kathmandu. It seems—and this can only be speculation without further evidence—that the manuscript was split immediately after its copying to manuscript D_A. It may be at this point that the two halves went their separate ways. D_A, for some reason, only copied through chapter nineteen. We know that the text was whole at the time of copying because of the short note on the final page of D_A, and another at the starting page of PR_B’s latter half. D_A reads: *ata uttaragranthaḥ* (*pustakāntare *****), which I take to essentially mean that there is more to the text than what is given here. In PR_B (in the same hand and writing size) we have the following note on the starting page of chapter twenty: *itaḥ pūrvagranthaḥ* (*pustakāntare*), meaning there was more to the text preceding that page. D_A could not have copied solely from Part 1, because the last line of chapter nineteen, which is present in D_A, is on the first line of Part 2.

Transcription Example: See figure 2.

D_C “Devanāgarī C”

Title: *Kriyākālaguṇottara*

Script: *Devanāgarī*

Medium: Paper

²⁶ PR_B 134^r, lines 3–4 (NGMPP B 120/11). For the full colophon, see SLOUBER 2007.

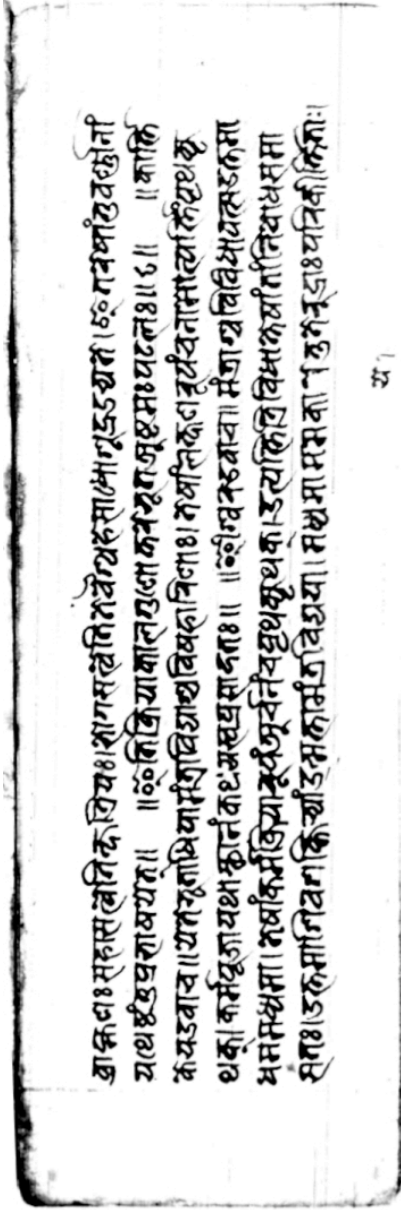


Figure 2: “Pr₃” Folio 48^r, NGMPP E 2189/6—End of Ch. 8 and Beginning of Ch. 9—

Transcription

Line 1: *brāhmaṇaḥ sahasatveti kṣatriyaḥ | bhogasatveti te vaiśyaḥ sādho śūdra ucyaṭe | itareṣāṃ tu varṇānām |*
 Line 2: *yathēṣāṃ tu prabhāṣayet || iti kriyākālaguṇottare bhūta-aṣṭamaḥ paṭalaḥ || 8 || kārthi-*
 Line 3: *keya uvāca || ye te bhūtādhipā mantrā vidyās ca viśahārīṇāḥ | teṣāṃ lakṣaṇarūpaṃ ca nāmopartim prithak pr-*
 Line 4: *thak | karmapūjā yathāsthānaṃ kathayasva praśādataḥ || || śvāra uvāca || || mantrās ca vividhā vatsa uttamā-*
 Line 5: *dhamamadhyaṃ | teṣāṃ karmakriyārūpaṃ arcanaṃ ca prithak prithak | utpatirividhān teṣāṃ tāṃ nicodha samā-*
 Line 6: *sataḥ | uttamā śivaśaktibhyāṃ unmattā mantravidyayā | madhyamā mama kō*(ye) tu te rudrāḥ parikūrtitāḥ |*

Condition: Very good, slight damage from water, mold, and rodents.

Size: 30cm x 8.5cm

Number of folios: 88

Lines per side: 6–10, usually 8–9

Akṣaras per line: circa 54

Location Held: National Archives Kathmandu (NAK) 5/4947.

Microfilmed: NGMPP A 149/2 October 8th, 1971

Photographed by Author: July 28th, 2006

References: none

Colophon Date: None given. Text ends with blessing and *granthasaṃkhyā*.

Notable scribal features include:

- *Prṣṭhamātra* vowels used occasionally, suggesting that they were present in the script of an exemplar: **पुं** (32^v4) = *cuṃḍe*.
- Gemination after consonants in all of the manuscripts consulted, however only in D_c is there gemination before certain consonants. It is common especially in the case of *t* preceding *ya* or *sa*: **न्य** (25^v1) = *nṛtṭya*; **वत्स** (25^v8) = *vattsa*.
- Metathesis self-corrected by scribe: **शेवे** (1^v8) = *vaṃśa*.
- The following is the manuscript's space-filler/hyphenation symbol used sporadically at the end of lines: **॥** (27^v6).

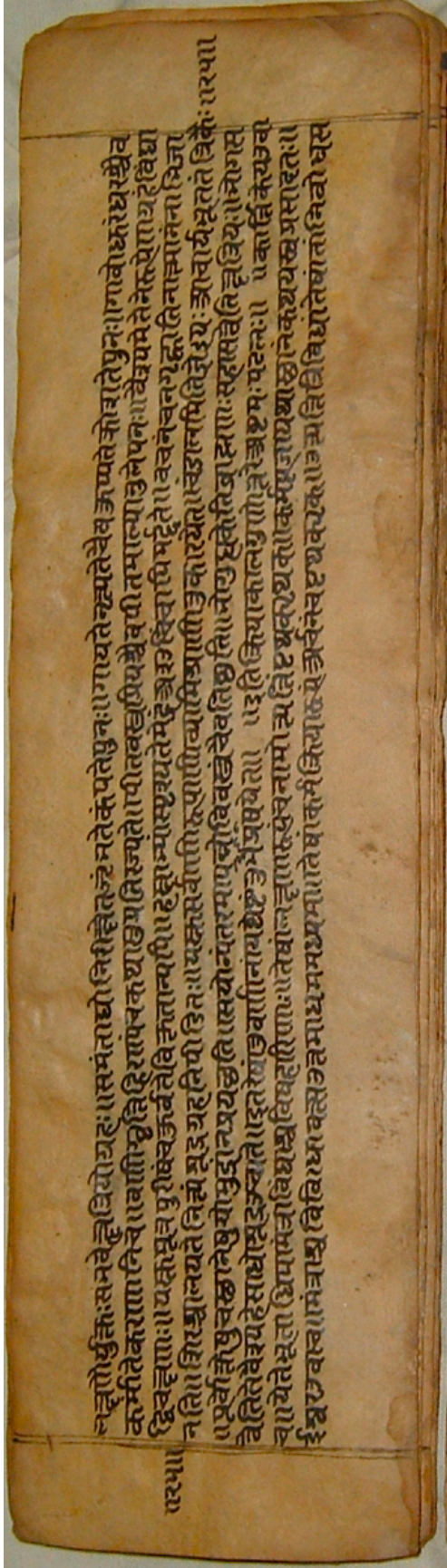
Transcription Example: See figure 3.

Stemma

The chart on page 14 graphically represents the interrelationships of the actual and conjectured manuscripts of the *Kriyākālaguṇottara* which have survived. The manuscript listed as “Jammu,” is a seven folio section held at the Raghunātha Temple Library in Jammu.²⁷ A reported sixteen folio manuscript held at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris is under investigation.

The three lighter color rounded fields delineated with broken lines represent conjectured hyparchetypes (namely Σ, γ, and β) rather than extant manuscripts. The transmission between these hyparchetypes and the extant Nepalese manuscripts may include a number of intermediaries, therefore the lines connecting them are broken. Cases of direct descendants (such as D_b from P_{ALM}), are marked by a bold black arrow. This means the “child” manuscript copied directly from the “parent.”

²⁷Special thanks to Dr. Rāmkr̥ṣṇa ŚUKLA for traveling to Jammu and photographing this manuscript on my behalf.

Figure 3: "D_C" Folio 25^v, NGMPP A 149/2—End of Ch. 8 and Beginning of Ch. 9—

Transcription

- Line 1: *lakṣaṇair yuktaḥ sa bhavet kṣatriyo grahaḥ || samantād yo nirikṣeta jñimbhate kimpate punaḥ || gāyate nṛtyate caiva kupyate krośate punaḥ || gāvo dhuram dharaś caiva*
 Line 2: *karmāṇte karaṇāni ca || vanigvṛttihiranyam ca kathāsu pratirajyate || pīṭavastrapriyaś caiva pīṭamālyamulepanaḥ || vaiśyam etene rūpeṇa graham vinidyā-*
 Line 3: *d vicakṣaṇaḥ || yas tu mātṛapurīṣam ca kurvate vikṛtāny api || hastābhyām spīṣyate medhram asucin cāpi marddate || vacanam ca na gñhāti nātmānam nābhūjā-*
 Line 4: *nati śiraś cālayate nāṭyam śūdragrahanipīḍitaḥ || yas tu sarvāni rūpāni vyāmiśrāni tu kārayeta || camḍālam iti jñe*yaḥ ācāryabhūtatamṛkaḥ*
 Line 5: *pūrvokṛteṣu ca śhaṇeṣu yo mudrām na prayacchati || itareṣāṃ tu varṇānām yathেষām tu bh(a)²prā śayet || iti kriyākālaguṇottare aṣṭamaḥ paśalaḥ || bhogasa-*
 Line 6: *tveti te vaiśya he sādho śūdra ucyaṭe || itareṣāṃ tu varṇānām yathেষām tu bh(a)²prā śayet || iti kriyākālaguṇottare aṣṭamaḥ paśalaḥ || bhogasa-*
 Line 7: *ca || ye te bhūtādhipā maṇtrā vinidyāś ca viśaharṇāḥ || teṣāṃ lakṣaṇarūpam ca nāmotpattim prthakprthak || karmapūjā yathasthānam kathayosva prasādataḥ ||*
 Line 8: *śvara uvāca || maṇtrāś ca vīṇādhā vattisa uttamādhama madhyamā || teṣāṃ karma kriyārūpam arcanam ca prthakprk || utpattitṛvidham teṣāṃ tām nibodha sa-*

The timeline is for the reader's convenience, however it is not vertically precise. That is to say, I have no formula such as "1/2 inch = 100 years" as one might expect in a timeline. For this reason, the dates are linked to their respective texts by a broken grey line.²⁸ The other manuscripts cannot be precisely dated at this time.²⁹

Rationale for the Stemma Chart

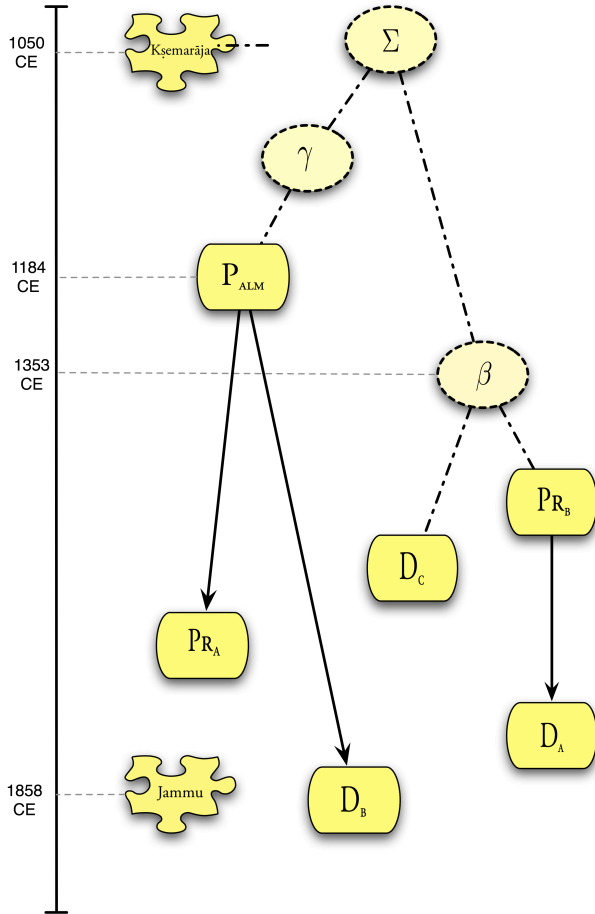
γ and β are Separate Branches of Σ

From the most cursory survey of variants it is evident that the extant Nepalese manuscripts fall into two groups: one descended from γ , and the other descended from β . We can infer that the two are related by way of their hyparchetype Σ , because of a number of conjunctive errors.

Consider the corrupt 9.17b with its various non-sensical readings.³⁰ It seems that by the time of Σ , this *pāda* was conflated with that of 9.18b. Consider 9.30e,³¹ where we have all manuscripts reading the hypermetrical and difficult to construe "*bhr̥tyavargasya*." Additionally we have a contextually necessary verse in chapter 10 (which would have been numbered 10.07) missing, though not marked as such, in all the manuscripts. Verse 10.05 instructs the positioning of the seat and implements of a Brahman in the Northeast; verse 10.06 that of a Kṣatriya in the Southeast; and verse 10.08 that of a Śūdra in the Northwest. The seat and implements of a Vaiśya in the Southwest should have been present between 10.06 and 10.08 based on the counter-clockwise enumeration of the text. All the manuscripts have errors in common and therefore have Σ as a common ancestor.

P_{ALM} descends from the hyparchetype γ

Proving the existence of the γ hyparchetype is not as simple. Somadeva VASUDEVA has often reminded me of BÉDIER's epiphany that there is an aesthetically pleasing yet erroneous desire for the stemma to always branch into two. We must ask ourselves: "Why could P_{ALM} not



²⁸Note that the date 1353 CE assigned to β is tentative. It is actually the date found on manuscript P_{R_B} , but I have concluded that P_{R_B} cannot possibly be this old, and that it is likely copying the date of its exemplar, in this case theorized to be β .

²⁹I have tentatively assumed D_B to be more recent than P_{R_A} based on script and condition of the paper. I believe P_{R_B} copied from β earlier than D_C because of certain passages of lacunae which are slightly larger in D_C (Cf. P_{R_B} 7^v–8^v; D_C 4^v–5^r). My thought here is that the manuscript β would have been damaged by mold by the time P_{R_B} copied, and this condition worsened by the time of D_C .

³⁰Verse 9.17 begins *trāyaṇī sarva* in all manuscripts (P_{ALM} 43^v (misnumbered 42^v), line five; P_{R_A} 28^r, line two; D_B 28^r, line two; D_C 26^v, line two; P_{R_B} 49^r, line six, through 49^v, line one; D_A 31^v, line six).

³¹Verse 9.30 begins *ete pañca mahāmantrā* in all manuscripts (P_{ALM} 44^v, line four; P_{R_A} 28^v, line three; D_B 28^v, line three/four; D_C 27^r, line two; P_{R_B} 50^v, line one; D_A 32^r, line seven).

be copying directly from β ? Do we need γ as a hyparchetype?” One piece of evidence for γ although admittedly not firm proof, is a series of illegible characters in the hyparchetype of P_{ALM} , which P_{ALM} marks as horizontal lines (P_{ALM} 142^r1). Neither PR_B (160^v3) nor D_C (86^r1) are missing the syllables, therefore β must have the complete verse, and Σ would also be complete. A possible criticism of this hypothesis is that Σ was missing the text, but β improvised a reading to fill the lacuna. However one thing we can be sure about is that P_{ALM} is not copying from a lacunose β , because PR_B and D_C independently read a complete verse. Therefore it is likely that these illegible syllables reflect a manuscript that is intermediary between Σ and P_{ALM} , and we can call that manuscript γ .

D_B and PR_A descend from P_{ALM}

Manuscripts D_B and PR_A clearly descend from P_{ALM} . This is evident in P_{ALM} ’s countless major and minor mistakes carried through to PR_A and D_B , that do not occur in the β manuscripts. Take the opening words of chapter 9 for example (as in P_{ALM} ’s transliteration example). In P_{ALM} there is a mistake: “[*bhūṃ*] *ye tu*.” The scribe of P_{ALM} caught himself and deleted the extra syllable with a tiny vertical dash mark, but D_B and PR_A did not understand, reading *bhūṃ ye tu* (D_B 27^r7) and *bhūye tu* (PR_A 27^r6) respectively.

The final word of chapter nine offers further confirmation. P_{ALM} reads the corrupt and hypometrical “*kāyet*” against β ’s “*kārayet*.” Figure 4 shows why D_B and PR_A read the even more corrupt “*kāyete*.” Note that D_B and PR_A read the *virāma* of the previous line as an extra *ekāra* of “*kāyet*.”

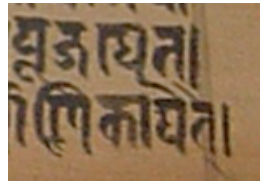


Figure 4: P_{ALM} 47^r5

To demonstrate that D_B is copying directly from P_{ALM} and not through an intermediary, we have the case of an eyeskip lacuna precisely equal to one line of P_{ALM} (Beginning of chapter ten, D_B 30^r, line four, skips line three of P_{ALM} 47^v).

D_C and PR_B descend from hyparchetype β

Demonstrating the existence of the β hyparchetype is relatively simple. We need simply show that D_C and PR_B share errors, and that neither is copying directly from the other. Take for example 9.14a, which corruptly reads *kalakalaśena namo* in the β -derived manuscripts. Also, in the *Rakṣāpāṭala* (Chapter 24), the β group shares a very lacunose section which is not missing in the γ group: D_C 65^v–66^r and PR_B 116^v–117^r.

We can be certain that PR_B is not copying from D_C nor vice-versa because often D_C is missing more text in the lacunose sections of the β group. This clearly demonstrates

that D_C is not the exemplar of PR_B . It also suggests that D_C was copying from a later, more damaged form of the β exemplar. Take as an example the opening of the third *pāṭala* (PR_B 7^v–8^v; D_C 4^v–5^r).

D_A descends from PR_B

The final relationship to be demonstrated is that of D_A and PR_B . We have a comment written in the same hand on both D_A and PR_B . In the case of the former it is on the final page of the (incomplete) manuscript and in the case of the latter it is on the first page of the latter half of the text not copied by D_A . For a full explanation, see the colophon section in the description of manuscript PR_B . For numerous shared lacunae, see D_A 22^v and PR_B 34^v.

Abbreviations

Σ = Common ancestor of all extant manuscripts.

γ = The archetype of P_{ALM} and D_B/PR_A via P_{ALM} .

β = The archetype of PR_B and D_C , and D_A via PR_B .

P_{ALM} = NGMPP B 25/32

D_A = NGMPP B 120/3

PR_A = NGMPP B 119/5

D_B = NGMPP C 30/16

D_C = NGMPP A 149/2

PR_B = NGMPP E 2189/6

$\langle xyz \rangle = xyz$ are uncertain syllables.

$[e] = e$ is omitted *propia manu*

$*$ = illegible syllable

$[xyz]^{MARG.} =$ reading *xyz* supplied in margin

$va^2de^1 = deva$ (metathesis self-corrected by scribe).

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A Fragment of the Āgamaśāstravivaraṇa

Kengo HARIMOTO

Introduction

The manuscript microfilmed as NGMPP A 39/3 is a fascinating case.¹ It consists of eight folios, each of which belongs to different texts, viz. (in the order of filming):²

1. *Viniścayaśaṅgrahaṇī* section of the *Yogācārabhūmi* (See Matsuda 1995.)
2. First chapter of the *Saddharmapuṇḍarīkasūtra* (See Matsuda and Toda 1991.)
3. Third chapter of the *Pramāṇaviniścaya* by Dharmakīrti (See Matsuda and Steinkellner 1991.)
4. Unknown commentary on the *Abhidharmakośabhāṣya* (See Matsuda 2000.)
5. *Āgamaśāstravivaraṇa* (a.k.a. *Gauḍapāḍakārikābhāṣya*, etc.)
6. *Bhikṣuṇīkarmavācanā* (See Bendall 1903.)
7. *Śatasāhasrikāprajñāpāramitā*
8. *Paryāyasaṅgrahaṇī* section of the *Yogācārabhūmi* (See Matsuda 1994.)

Seven of these are Buddhist works; some of them were hitherto entirely unknown (4) or unknown in Sanskrit (1, 3, 8).³ In addition, this bundle is significant because it is a collection of very old, perhaps some of the oldest manuscripts found in Nepal. This bundle was once photographed by Cecil Bendall, who produced a report on 6 above, the *Bhikṣuṇīkarmavācanā*. Later on, Kazunobu Matsuda was to produce reports on five (1, 2 with Toda, 3 with Steinkellner, 4, and 8) of them (relevant references are in parentheses).

One of the two unreported folios, 5, is a fragment of the commentary ascribed to Śaṅkara on the *Māṇḍūkya-upaniṣad* and its commentary *Gauḍapāḍakārikās*. The root text is often called the *Āgamaśāstra* and the commentary is also variably called a *bhāṣya* or a *vivaraṇa*. The extent of the fragment is the commentary on the *Gauḍapāḍakārikās* 2 (*Vaitathyaṇṣaṅgrahaṇa*), 7–13.

It is a palm-leaf with two binding holes and a very wide shape, typical of older manuscripts found in Nepal. The size of the folio is unknown.⁴ It was filmed verso first

¹Much of the information in this first paragraph is owed to publications by Kazunobu Matsuda. See Bibliography.

²Matsuda 1990 was the first to report the identities of all the fragments.

³As for the *Paramāṇaviniścaya*, since then complete manuscripts came to light. An edition is currently being published. See Steinkellner 2007.

⁴The NGMCP title list has 51 × 4 cm as the measurement of the manuscript A 39/3. However, we would not know which folio this measurement applies to since the manuscript is a bundle of folios

by the NGMPP. There are five lines on each side. The left and right edges have broken off. About 30 akṣaras are lost on the left-hand side; and about 10 akṣaras on the right hand side. The script could be classified as transitional Gupta,⁵ the script variously called as Licchavi, early Nepali, or Gilgit/Bamiyan type II in its earlier form—literally all kinds of scripts that are in between the Gupta script and various later scripts, such as Devanagari, Newari, Maithili (proto-Bengali, and hence Bengali), Śāradā, etc. The shape of the manuscript and script resemble the old Nepalese manuscripts of the original *Skandapurāṇa*, one of which is dated 810 C.E.⁶ The script of our folio, however, has some peculiarities: it seems to anticipate the Maithili (proto-Bengali) script. One such feature is that in many cases the marker to signal that a consonant has the vowel *e* is longer than the typical hook-like marker, which is often easy to miss. In this folio the marker often extends almost to the height of the consonant symbol. Another feature is that the scribe uses quite distinct shapes for sibilants *s* and *ś*, resembling the symbols for the same sibilants in Maithili script. This is in contrast to some of the very old manuscripts, such as the dated *Skandapurāṇa* manuscript, where the difference is whether the top is open or closed, as well as to somewhat later manuscripts in which the distinction almost disappears.⁷ We might not exclude the possibility that this manuscript was imported from somewhere else. Nonetheless, I doubt that this manuscript is written later than 1,100 C.E.; more probable is perhaps 1,000 C.E. plus or minus 50 years.

Facsimile and Transcript

Facsimiles and transcripts are given in the following pages. The following notations are employed:

- Line numbers and verse numbers are presented in bold typeface. Obviously these do not form part of the text on the folio.
- /// signifies where the folio breaks off. If this occurs at the beginning of a line, the text to the left of this sign is lost; when this sign is at the end of a line, the text that follows is lost.
- The text enclosed in parentheses () is hard to read. When only part of the akṣara is not clear, only that part is enclosed.

from different manuscripts. Cecil Bendall (1903) mentions some of the folios in the bundle measuring 18 to 19 inches wide.

⁵This contradicts the observation by Matsuda. Cf. Matsuda 1991, n. 12. Perhaps what is meant by “ordinary Nepālī script” is not what we consider to be the Newari script. In the NGMCP title list, the term Newari is applied to the script that starts to appear roughly in the 12th century. The script in the folio in discussion is clearly distinct from that script.

⁶See Adriaensen, et al. 1998, 32–33.

⁷See Adriaensen et al. 1998, 33.

- ○ signifies the space created to clear the binding holes. In this folio, the lines above and below that are not directly affected by binding holes, too, have spaces, corresponding to the position of the binding holes. These spaces, too, are signified by the ○ symbol.
- ... signify lost text whose length is unknown.
- + signifies lost akṣaras whose numbers are relatively certain (being part of verse text).
- {x→y} means certain element of the text is changed from x to y.
- The text enclosed in ` and ´ is a later addition.
- < and >, enclose cancelled elements.
- — represents a similar sign found at the end of some lines.
- , represents a short *daṇḍa*-like sign found on verso line 3 in GK (Gauḍapāḍakārikā) 2.11 at the end of first two pādas.
- .. represent an akṣara I cannot decipher.
- * represents virāma.

Comparison to the vulgate

I have compared the readings found in our fragment with the Ānandāśrama edition of the text (Apte 1921). The following variants can be observed. A reading from our manuscript is followed by a] sign and the reading in the edition. The location in the edition, page and line, is recorded inside parentheses.

- Recto, line 1: *asattvaṃ uktaṃ*⁸] *asattvaṃ yad uktaṃ* (70,23); *gamanādikāryaṃ*] *gamanāgamanādikārye* (71,1).
- Recto, line 2: *jāgarite 'pi hi*] *jāgarite hi* (71,4); *vinivartitatṛṣṭṣuṣṭamātraś caiva(?)*] *vinivartitatṛṣṭṣuṣṭamātra eva* (71,5); *pītvā ca tṛptotthitas*] *pītvā cātṛptotthitas* (71,6); *vipratipattiṃ dṛṣṭvā tena manyāmahe*] *vipratipattir dṛṣṭā*] (a variant *dṛṣyate* is recorded) *ato manyāmahe* (71,7).
- Recto, line 3: *bhedānām*] *jāgradbhedānām* (71,23); *iti tad asat*] *iti yad uktaṃ tad asat* (71,23); *ete*] *evaite* (72,1).
- Recto, line 4: *dṛṣṭam apūrvam adṛṣṭapūrvam*] *dṛṣṭam apūrvam* (72,5); *apūrvam sthānidharmo*] *apūrvasthānidharmo* (72,5); *draṣṭur eva*] *draṣṭur eva hi* (72,6); *apūrvadharmo*] *apūrho 'yaṃ dharmaḥ* (72,7); *sthānīyaḥ svapna°*] *sthānī svapna°* (a variant *sthānīyasva°* is noted) (72,8).

⁸Note that the readings of the manuscript given in this section have been standardized.

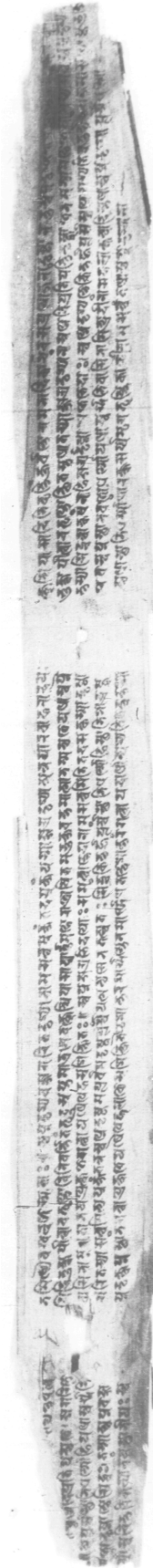


Figure 1: Āgamaśāstravivaraṇa fragment recto

Transcript

- 1 ...(((dya)nta(vatve)Ona mithyaiva khalu te (smr)hāḥ ||2.7 svapna(dr)śyavaj jāgaritadrīṣyanām asatvam uktam tad ayuktam yasmāḥ jāgradrīṣyā anna-
pānavāhanādayaḥ | kṣutpīpāsādimivṛtīm kurvanto gamanādikāryaṁ ca saprayojanā diṣṭā na tu svapnadī(śyānā)////...
- 2...(((svapne) vipratipadyate | jāgarite | pi hi (bhuktv)ā pīvā ca (tr)pto vinivartita<m>tr(t) svapnamātra(ś ce)va kṣutpīpāsādyārttam ahorātroṣitam abhukta-
vantam ātmānam manyate yathā svapne | bhuktvā pīvā ca triptothitas tathā tasmāḥ jāgradrīṣyanām svapne vipratipatti(m) diṣṭvā tena manyāmahe te(ś)ām apy
a(satva)m (svapnadīśyā)////...
- 3...(((tā) apūrvam sthānidharṁmo hi yathā svarggani(vāsinām)* || tān ayaṁ prekṣate gatvā yathāiveha suśiktitaḥ ||2.8 svapnajāgradbhedayoḥ samatvād
bhedanām asatvam iti tad asat kasmād diṣṭāOntasyāsiddhatvāt katham na hi jāgraddiṣṭā ete bhedaḥ | svapne diṣṭante kintarhy apūrvam svapne (pa)śyati
(caturda)..(ga)jam ā(rūḍham a)ṣṭabhu(ja)////...
- 4...(((to (diṣṭ)ānto siddhaḥ | tasmāt svapnavaj jā)Ogaritasyāsatvam ity ayuktam tan na svapne diṣṭam apūrvam adīṣṭpūrvam yat manyase na tat svataḥ siddham
kintarhy apūrvam sthānidharṁmo hi sthānino draṣṭuOr eva (sva)pnasthānavato dharṁmo yathā svargganivāsinām indrāḍinām sahasrākṣatvādi(s ta)thā svapnadīśo
pū(rvadharmo)////...
- 5...(((mām) svacittavikalpān ayaṁ sthānīyaḥ | sva)Opnadrīkṣvapnasthānām gatvā prekṣate yathāiveha loka (su)śikṣito deśāntaramārggas tena mārggeṇa
taddesāntaram gatvā padārthān paśyati (ta)dvat ta(smā)Od yathā sthānidharṁmānām rajjusarppamārggātīṣṇikādnām asatvam tathā svapnadīśyānā—

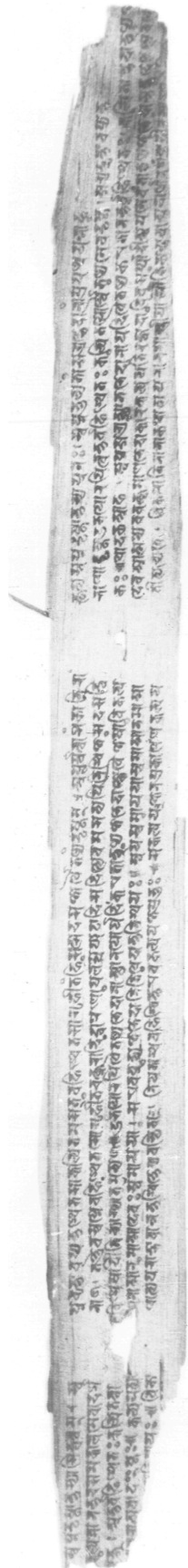


Figure 2: Āgamaśāstravivarāṇa fragment verso

Transcript

- 1 ... // svapnadīṣṭāntasyāsiddhatvam | sva○pnavīrtāv apy antaścetāsā kalpitam asat* vahiścetāsā grīhitaṃ hi sat sadasator vaitathyaṃ dīṣṭam* | 2.9?
 apūrvvatvāśamkān nirā○kṛtya svapnadīṣṭāntasya pumaḥ | svapnatulyatām jāgradbhedānām prapañcayann āha —
 2 ... // (ūka)lp(ā)n nānantarasamakālam evādarśa○nāt* | tatraiva svapne vahiścetaso grīhitaṃ cakṣurādīdvareṇopalabdham ghaṭādi sad ity evam asaty api niścite
 sadasadvī○bhāgo dīṣṭa ubhayaor api tv antarvahiścetahkalpitayor vaitathyaṃ eva dīṣṭam | jāgradvīrtāv apy anta —
 3 ... 2.10? ... // ktaṃ | antarvahiścetahkalpitatvā○vīśeśād {ī→i}ti vyākhyātam amity(ena) || ubhayaor api vaitathyaṃ bhedaṇām sthānayaor yvadi, ka etān budhyaṭe
 bhedaṇs ko vai teṣāṃ vikalpa○kaḥ || 2.11 codaka āha | svapnājāgratsthānabhedānām yadi vaitathyaṃ ka etān antarbhahiścetah | kalpitān bhedaṇ budhya(te)///...
 4 ... // (rā)tmavāda iṣṭah || kalpayaty ā○(ma)nātmānām ātmā devaḥ svamāyayā | sa eva budhyaṭe bhedaṇ itī vedāntamiścayah || 2.12 svayaṃ svamāyayā svam
 ātmānām ātmā ○ deva ātmāny eva vakṣyamānabhedākāraṃ kalpayati rajjivādāv iva sarppādīm svayaṃ evaṃ tā(n budhya)te bhedaṇ(ns tadva)de(ve)ty eva (ve)///...
 5 ... // yah || vik{ā→a}Oroty aparāṇ bhāvān antaścette (a)vasthitaṃ* | niyatānīs ca vahiścitta evaṃ kalpayate prabhūḥ || 2.13 sa kalpayā`n` kena prakāreṇa
 kalpayā○tīty ucyate | vikaroti nānākaroty aparā(n asāstriyāṃ lau)kikā(n bhā)vā(n padārthān śabdādīm anyā).. .. //

- Recto line 5: *taddeśāntaraṃ] deśāntaraṃ* (72,9–10); *padārthān] tān padārthān* (72,10).
- Verso, line 1: *svapnavṛttāu apy antaścetasā kalpitam asat* bahiścetasā grhītaṃ hi sat sadasator vaitathyaṃ drṣṭam]* *svapnavṛttāu api tv antaścetasā kalpitam tv asat]* *bahiścetogrītaṃ saddrṣṭam vai-tathyaṃ etayoḥ]* (GK 2.9 73,10–11, various variants noted).
- Verso, line 2: °*kalpān nānantara°]* *kalpānantara°* (73,14); *bahiścetaso grhītaṃ]* *bahiścetasā grhītaṃ* (variant °*cetasāṃ* noted) (73,14); *evam asaty api]* *evam asatyam iti* (73,15); *ubhayor api tv]* *ubhayor apy* (73,15–16); *jāgradvṛttāu apy anta°]* *jāgradvṛttāu api tv anta°* (GK 2.10 74,3).
- Verso, line 3: *vyākhyātam antyena]* *vyākhyātam anyat* (74,4); *svapnajāgratsthānabhedānāṃ]* *svapna-jāgratsthānāyor bhedānāṃ* (74,11); *antarbahīścetaḥ]* *kalpitān]* *antarbahīścetaḥkalpitān* (74,11–12).
- Verso, line 4: *vakṣyamāṇabhedākāraṃ]* *vakṣyamāṇaṃ bhedākāraṃ* (75,5); *svayam evaṃ]* *svayam eva ca* (75,6).
- Verso, line 5: *sa kalpayan]* *saṃkalpayan* (76,3); *aparān aśāstrīyāṃ laukikān]* *aparāṇ laukikān* (76,3–4).

Evaluations

If this manuscript had survived in its entirety, it would have offered a significant help in critically editing the *Āgamaśāstravivaraṇa*, or even the *Gauḍapāda-kārikās*. Among the variants, the variants of the *Gauḍapāda-kārikās* 2.9 and 2.10 are particularly intriguing. The text equivalent to GK 2.9 found in our fragment is prose. The critical apparatus to the edition shows a wide variety of readings, including unmetrical ones similar to the reading found in our fragment. On the other hand, the following text, as far as judging from the part that has survived, is in essence identical to the one that appears in the edition. And this text does appear to be a commentary on the verse/prose GK 2.9. At this moment, I cannot offer a satisfactory explanation. Similarly, even though only the beginning is extant, the text that corresponds to GK 2.10 cannot be a *śloka*. Further investigations might yield something interesting. Other variants, such as where compounds in our manuscript are resolved in the edition, or our manuscript has fewer elements in *dvandva* compounds testify to the folio's antiquity.

However regrettable the loss of most of the manuscript may be, the significance of this one folio lies in the first place in the fact that it exists. Written in a very old script, having been found among other rare Buddhist texts, this folio suggests the importance of the text (among the Bud-

dhists?) in quite early time.⁹ This fragment is probably the oldest surviving manuscript fragment of a work ascribed to Śāṅkara. It would not surprise me if this manuscript was written even before Vācaspati Miśra was active.

This might have several implications. One area of interest is its authorship. Scholars do not agree whether the *Āgamaśāstravivaraṇa* was written by the same person who wrote the *Brahmasūtraśāṅkarabhāṣya*. Either position one wishes to take, the existence of such an early manuscript must now be taken into account. If one does not think this work to be by the author of the *Brahmasūtraśāṅkarabhāṣya*, then (s)he might want to consider the possibility that at least it was written by a relatively early author. This work cannot be by a late, e.g. 12th or 13th century, author.

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Notes on a *Vārāṇasīmāhātmya* Compendium

Peter BISSCHOP¹

The Kaiser Library in Kathmandu, whose rich collection has been described by Dimitrov and Tamot in the 3rd issue of this Newsletter, contains a manuscript of great interest to Purāṇa scholars, and to all those interested in the history of *Vārāṇasī*. The work is listed under the title *Vārāṇasīmāhātmya*; but it is not an original work, being rather a compendium of various *Vārāṇasīmāhātmyas* quoted with attribution from different Purāṇas.² In this respect it somewhat resembles a Dharmanibandha work on pilgrimage to the holy city.

On the last folio of the manuscript two dates, (Nepāla) Saṃvat 650 = 1530 AD and (Nepāla) Saṃvat 789 = 1669 AD, have been added by later scribes, but the original date of the manuscript is no doubt considerably older. It is a palm-leaf manuscript written in old Nāgarī script and may probably be dated on palaeographical grounds to the 13th century. The manuscript is incomplete although

in its current state it already amounts to a good 147 folios. The Kaiser Library accession number is 66, and the manuscript has been microfilmed by the NGMPP on reel C 6/3.³

The manuscript is important for a number of reasons. First of all, it yields a considerable amount of new evidence on the development of the holy city of *Vārāṇasī* in the early medieval period. The text stands, one can say, at a transitional moment in time: it records *Vārāṇasīmāhātmyas* from several Purāṇas, but is evidently unaware of the *Kāśīkhaṇḍa* which becomes central to the religious identity of *Vārāṇasī* in the subsequent period. It is indeed most likely that the latter text did not yet exist at the time of composition of the compendium. Related to this is the issue of the rise to prominence of Viśvanātha, from a relatively minor shrine at the start of the 12th century to the major holy centre of *Vārāṇasī* by the 13th century, a position which it holds unto the present day. Viśvanātha is central to the vision of *Vārāṇasī* in the *Kāśīkhaṇḍa*, but the present compendium contains only a few scattered references to it under the name of Viśveśvara. Nevertheless, its phenomenal rise can be glimpsed in these passages, as may be illustrated for instance by this verse found in a long passage attributed to the *Matsyapurāṇa* on folio 44^v: *avimuktasya madhye tu ye ye līṅgā[h] sthītā[h] mune | viśveśvarasya te sarvve samam bhaktiā vrajanti te ||*. It is in particular in this ‘*Matsyapurāṇa*’, probably one of the latest Purāṇas quoted in the compendium, that Viśveśvara becomes prominent.

In its attributions of the *Māhātmyas* to individual Purāṇas the compendium is rather problematic. In fact, the names of different Purāṇas seem to be used almost interchangeably, and as a result it is a difficult task to identify the Purāṇas in question. This may indicate the fluid identity of the Purāṇas in general, and serve as a warning to the modern scholar concerning the attributions of material quoted from Purāṇas in works like these.

A few examples may illustrate this point. The beginning of the manuscript contains a long passage of thirteen chapters on ‘the appearance of Bhairava’ (*bhairavaprādurbhāva*) from a ‘description of *Vārāṇasī*’ (*vārāṇasīvarṇana*) attributed to the already mentioned *Matsyapurāṇa* (up to folio 59^v). None of this can be identified in the present *Matsyapurāṇa*.⁴ Later on, how-

³ A related manuscript, privately owned, has been microfilmed by the NGMPP twice, on reel E 766/7 and on reel E 1418/2. This is likewise called *Vārāṇasīmāhātmya* and is 144 folios long. Harunaga Isaacson has informed me that he has determined that this manuscript transmits the same collection, but I have not yet examined it myself.

⁴ Speakers in this ‘*Matsyapurāṇa*’ of our collection are Nārada and Pulastya. The topography of *Vārāṇasī* at the time of composition of this text seems to correspond to a great extent to that of the so-called ‘*Līṅgapurāṇa*’ quoted by Lakṣmīdhara in his *Kṛtyakalpataru* (*Tīrthavivekanakāṇḍa* 2). At the same time stories are found in this text — examples are the curse of Durvāsas and

¹ I am indebted to Harunaga Isaacson for first drawing my attention to the manuscript and providing me with photographs, and to Diwakar Acharya for sharing with me his ideas about the date of the manuscript.

² On the cover folio an earlier scribe has written *Vārāṇasīsāra-pratisaṃgraha* but this has been changed by a second scribe to *Vārāṇasīmāhātmya*.

ever, the well-known *Vārāṇasīmāhātmya* of the *Matsyapurāṇa* (MtP 181–185) is quoted in separate sections, yet these are not attributed to the *Matsyapurāṇa* but to the *Skandapurāṇa*. The *Vārāṇasīmāhātmya* of the original *Skandapurāṇa* (SP IIA) on the other hand, is quoted under the name of *Puṣkarapurāṇa* (folios 123^v–127^r = SP 26) as well as under its original name (folios 127^r–138^r = SP 29.1–95).⁵ Other Purāṇas quoted are the lost *Nandipurāṇa*, the *Brahmapurāṇa*, the *Vāyupurāṇa*, the *Vāmanapurāṇa* and the *Śivapurāṇa*. I have not been able to identify any of these passages in the available editions of these texts.

The *Vāyupurāṇa* presents an interesting case. The compendium contains one passage attributed to the *Vāyupurāṇa*. This is not found in the current editions of the *Vāyupurāṇa* and is concerned with the Kapālamocana myth. The apparent reason for its attribution to the *Vāyupurāṇa* is that the myth is narrated by Vāyu. Kapālamocana had become one of the main religious sites of Vārāṇasī by the early medieval period, so it comes as no surprise to find this myth included here. However, in fact the passage in question is not about the site of Kapālamocana in Vārāṇasī at all. It is largely overlapping with chapter 7 of the original *Skandapurāṇa* and this contains no reference whatsoever to Vārāṇasī.⁶ It seems that the compiler has included this material here for the simple reason that it is concerned with Śiva's 'release of the skull' (*kapālamocana*) even though this does not take place at the Vārāṇasī site of Kapālamocana.

Skandapurāṇa 7 has been studied in detail by YOKOCHI (2004), because it is one of the few passages of the original *Skandapurāṇa* which has a parallel in the *Āvāntyakhaṇḍa* (SkP *Āvāntyakhaṇḍa* 1.9). In that text the myth is associated with Mahākālavana in Ujjain, but this is not the case here nor in the *Skandapurāṇa*. As a whole the passage is closer to SP 7 than to SkP *Āvāntyakhaṇḍa* 1.9, but it shares phrases and sometimes entire verses with the *Āvāntyakhaṇḍa* which are absent in the *Skandapurāṇa*.

the framestory of Śiva's plotting the move of all the deities from Mt. Mandara — that resemble some of the later *Kāśīkhaṇḍa*'s mythology. Also noteworthy is the fact that it records other stories which in wording and phrasing seem clearly to presuppose the original *Skandapurāṇa*, such as the aetiologically myths of Hiranyagarbha, Goprekṣa and Bhadradoha, as well as the story of king Divodāsa being tricked out of Vārāṇasī by Nikumbha (here Kṣemaka). In other words, it appears to stand somewhere midway between these texts and may therefore prove to be crucial to further studies of the development of the mythology of Vārāṇasī.

⁵The manuscript breaks off in the middle of a section quoting SP 29.97 ff. (folios 144^v–145^r) and so the colophon recording the name of the Purāṇa is missing. It should be observed that the compendium only quotes passages from SP 26 and 29, thus omitting SP 27 and 28 which indeed are not concerned with Vārāṇasī but with religious duties of Śiva devotees and as such do not form part of the *Vārāṇasīmāhātmya* proper.

⁶Note also that Kapālamocana is not included in the *Skandapurāṇa*'s *Vārāṇasīmāhātmya* (SP IIA).

The compiler of the *Āvāntyakhaṇḍa* thus seems to have had access to a version of the myth akin to the one included here. It should be noted that SP 7 is one of the chapters of the *Skandapurāṇa* for which the Nepalese (S) recension is largely absent, due to loss of folios of the Nepalese manuscripts, and that consequently the text of SP 7 has been constituted on the basis of the *Ambikākhaṇḍa* and *Revākhaṇḍa* recensions of the *Skandapurāṇa*. It is by no means unlikely that the text transmitted here is closer to what the original text of this chapter had. More research is needed before any more definite observations can be made.

This may serve to illustrate the kind of material included here and its relevance for the study of Purāṇic literature and of the history of Vārāṇasī. All in all, the manuscript presents us with a rich overview of the Māhātmya literature around at the time of composition of the compendium, which makes it a highly valuable piece of historical evidence on the development of the sacred spots of Vārāṇasī. It also stands as testimony to the longlasting connection between Nepal and Vārāṇasī.⁷ I intend to make parts of it available in future studies.

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⁷Cf. the 12th century inscription recording the deeds of the Śaivasiddhānta *ācārya* Rudraśiva in Nepal and Vārāṇasī discussed in SP IIA, pp. 72–74, and the general overview given in GAENZLE 2006.

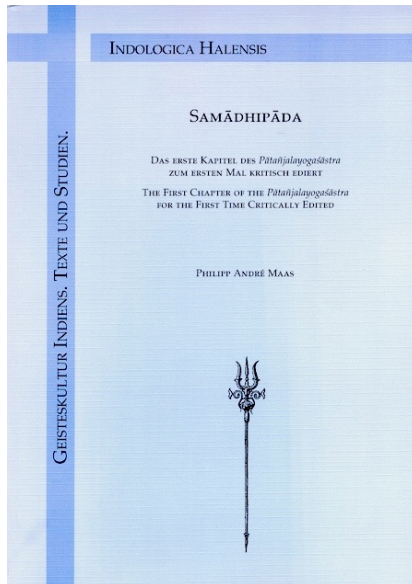
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Book announcement



Samādhipāda, das erste Kapitel des Pātañjalayogaśāstra zum ersten Mal kritisch ediert/The First Chapter of the Pātañjalayogaśāstra for the First Time Critically Edited. Philipp André Maas. Shaker Verlag, Aachen 2006. pp. 179. Indologica Halensis, Bd. 9. ISBN: 3-8322-4987-7.

The *Pātañjalayogaśāstra*, which consists of the *Yogasūtra* and its commentary *Yogabhāṣya*, might be one of the most frequently printed Sanskrit texts. Yet, or perhaps accordingly, till now no edition can really be called reliable. Maas' new critical edition of its first pāda is the first serious attempt to get back to the text originally intended. The monograph consists of 1) discussions on the

title, author and the date of the text, 2) a description of the textual witnesses (both editions and manuscripts), 3) the critical text with apparatus, and 4) appendices.

In the first chapter Maas argues that Patañjali (different from the author of the *Mahābhāṣya*) is the author of the *Pātañjalayogaśāstra*, and places its composition between 325 and 425 C.E. The second chapter is dedicated to describing 21(!) printed editions and 25 manuscripts of the text. Of those manuscripts, five are from the NGMPP collection, microfilmed as A 61/11, A 62/32, A 62/37, B 40/2, M 97/4, and T 6/5. In discussing the transmission of the *Pātañjalayogaśāstra* in manuscripts, Maas argues that there are northern and southern groups; that not only among the groups but also beyond the groups there is evidence of heavy contamination; and that the southern group exhibits less deviation from the original. His discussions are supplemented by charts that intended to help the reader to understand the relationship among the editions or manuscript transmissions.

The critically edited text is presented in Roman characters, accompanied by six registers of critical apparatus. The apparatuses are: one for variants in manuscripts; the second for variants in published editions; the third to record how the *sūtras* and the *bhāṣya* text are divided in witnesses; the fourth for testimonia; the fifth to record the meter when the text is metrical; the sixth to record folio changes in manuscripts. The editor does not pretend to be absolutely confident about his reconstruction of the text; indeed, in many places the reader finds the text has a wavy underline, indicating uncertainty. All the wavy-underlined portions are discussed in the 'Kritische Noten' (Critical Notes). One might see the wavy underline rather as a signal for readers that the portion has a critical note. All in all, the thoroughness of the critical apparatus and textual presentation is of a kind rarely found in indological publications.

In addition to the critical text, the monograph includes a reconstruction of the *Pātañjalayogaśāstra* text from probably the oldest commentary on it, the *Pātañjalayogaśāstravivaraṇa*. Such a reconstruction is very time consuming work, involving much uncertainty, especially when the editions of the *Vivaraṇa* on which the reconstruction is based are less than optimal. The implications of this are intriguing; the difficulty but also the need for detailed investigations in the textual history of the *Pātañjalayogaśāstravivaraṇa* is not the least of them. For someone who aspires to such an endeavor, and for anyone studying the history of the Yoga-'school', already a vast quantity of material is presented in this monograph. One may wish for similarly thorough editions of subsequent chapters of the *Pātañjalayogaśāstra* to appear in the near future.

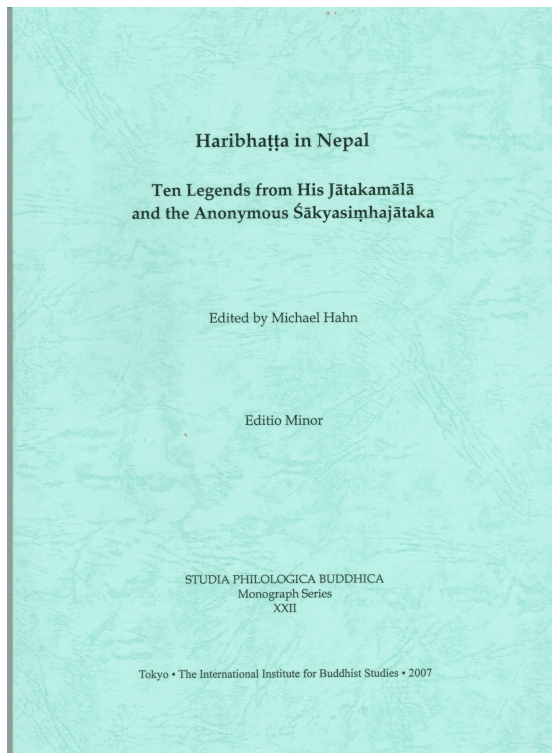
(Kengo Harimoto)

Some Highlights of the Work of a 'Frequent User' of the NGMPP (IV)

Michael HAHN (Marburg)

With considerable delay the ten genuine legends from Haribhaṭṭa's *Jātakamālā* which are preserved in Nepal have now been made accessible to interested colleagues through the following publication:

Haribhaṭṭa in Nepal. Ten Legends from His *Jātakamālā* and the Anonymous *Śākyasiṃhajātaka*. Edited by Michael Hahn. Editio minor. Tokyo, The International Institute for Buddhist Studies: 2007. *Studia Philologica Buddhica*, Monograph Series XXII.



The work has an extremely long and complicated editorial history that cannot be related in full detail. A short summary is given in the preface. Here I would like to mention only the beginning of my acquaintance with the work and then point to its importance as a specimen of the early *campū* genre. Cf. also my contribution to *Newsletter of the NGMCP* No. 1.

In a certain manner one could say that one of the *pratyayas* of my encounter with Haribhaṭṭa is World War II. When the intensive air raids on the German capital Berlin began in 1942, the precious collections of the Preußische Staatsbibliothek were brought to safe havens in the countryside. Marburg happened to be the place where the oriental collections were temporarily kept—actually more than 20 years. This was the reason why during my time as a student in Marburg (1962-1967) I

had easy access to the copy of the Derge Tanjur.

When in the beginning of 1965 I decided to write my Ph. D. thesis in the field of Indian philology I looked for a topic in which I could use my newly acquired knowledge of classical Tibetan. This led to an intensive study of Hakuju Ui's catalogue of the Derge Tanjur. Even after I had chosen Jñānaśrīmitra's *Vṛttamālāstuti* as starting point for my thesis I continued perusing works that seemed to be important from the literary point of view. One of these works was Haribhaṭṭa's *Jātakamālā* which immediately attracted me by its flowery style. Despite my very limited knowledge of classical Tibetan and the extraordinary difficulties caused by the rather clumsy and partially corrupt translation of the text I felt that this work deserved closer inspection.

For about 5 years my studies of the work were entirely based on the Tibetan translation. They resulted in the inclusion of two very short legends in my *Lehrbuch der klassischen tibetischen Schriftsprache* (first published Hamburg 1971) and four papers in *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde Südasiens*, published between 1973 and 1980. In Newsletter No. 1 (p. 5) I have described how in 1973 I very accidentally discovered the first manuscript containing the original text of nine of Haribhaṭṭa's legends, the *Avadānasārasamuccaya* manuscript from Cambridge; cf. the specimen on p. 21 of Newsletter No. 1. In 1975 and 1976 I got access to two better manuscripts containing the nine legends of the *Avadānasārasamuccaya* plus a tenth genuine legend plus the spurious *Śākyasiṃhajātaka* that at an early stage (before the middle of the 12th century AD) was added to Haribhaṭṭa's work: the *Jātakamālāvadānsūtra* and the *Bodhisattvajātakāvadānamālā*. The latter work is the source from which the other two manuscripts took their stories. A specimen can be found on p. 22 of Newsletter No. 1.

In the spring and summer of 1979, during my term of office as local director of the Nepal-German Manuscript Preservation Project, I began to prepare an edition of the eleven legends of Haribhaṭṭa's *Jātakamālā* as preserved in the *Bodhisattvajātakāvadānamālā*. While doing this, I was assisted by Mahes Raj Pant, Chief Research Scholar of the Nepal Research Centre. We finished the text rather quickly, however the introduction could not be printed due to insufficient diacritics. Thus the edition remained unpublished and later fed rats and mice in the Nepal Research Centre.

Much later, in 1992, I had eventually prepared a computerized version of the introduction, but then I had become dissatisfied with the 1979 edition because of the many printing mistakes (mostly minor ones) that had escaped our attention during the process of proofreading. Therefore I ultimately abandoned the plan of publishing the Kathmandu edition. The same year saw the revised

version of my booklet *Haribhaṭṭa and Gopadatta* in which I gave the texts of the first four legends.

At the end of the nineties I had finally prepared my own *devanāgarī* edition of Haribhaṭṭa's *Jātakamālā*. Unfortunately many mistakes had again crept in during the repeated process of converting my original transcripts from handwriting to typewriting and later into computer files. So the proofreading had to start again from scratch. Although assisted by research assistants, disciples and colleagues, this was a slow process, often interrupted by other more urgent commitments.

In 2004 the situation changed again when copies of another manuscript of Haribhaṭṭa's *Jātakamālā*, containing almost 70 per cent of the work, were made accessible to me. This manuscript is older and of better textual quality than the *Bodhisattvajātakāvadānamālā*. However, the gaps are very irregular so that many of the legends are not only missing but also incomplete. Then I decided to publish as a starting point the editio minor of the ten genuine legends as preserved in Nepal, along with the anonymous *Śākyasiṃhajātaka* in order not to protract the project for another decade. Fortunately in 2005 my esteemed friend and colleague Prof. Minoru Hara could convince the editorial board of the *International Institute for Buddhist Studies*, Tokyo, to include the editio minor in its monograph series. It is a nice coincidence that the same institute published my first announcement of my rediscovery of the *Jātakamālās* of Haribhaṭṭa and Gopadatta exactly 30 years ago.

Why *editio minor*? The text is given in transliteration, not in *devanāgarī*, a facsimile of the manuscript and its diplomatic transcript are not included, as originally planned, and the critical apparatus has been limited to real variant readings, omitting the recording of countless insignificant scribal errors. I have to admit that until 2004 the manuscript of the *Bodhisattvajātakāvadānamālā* as the sole survivor of Haribhaṭṭa's original words had assumed for me an almost sacred position. Therefore the idea of adding its facsimile and diplomatic transcript had been conceived. Taken by itself, it is a fairly good, but neither very old (most likely 17th century; at least earlier than 1690 AD) nor otherwise remarkable manuscript. With the second manuscript, written on palm-leaf and of superior quality, the first manuscript has now lost its initial spell for me—at least in that sense that I don't deem it necessary to report all its peculiarities. Nevertheless it is of utmost important in all those cases where it preserves text that cannot be found in the new manuscript.

A few words should be said about the literary importance of the work itself. Until recently it has not been common knowledge that the *campū* genre or prosimetric form did not begin with the *Naladamayantīkathā* in the 10th century but almost a millennium earlier. From what we can conclude of the extant specimens, this genre

seems to have developed in the Buddhist milieu, particularly in its narrative literature. The oldest known author is Kumāralāta, author of the *Kalpanāmaṇḍitikā Drṣṭāntapañktiḥ*, who lived in the 1st or 2nd century AD. His complete work has survived only in Chinese translation, aptly rendered into French by Édouard Huber. At that time it was wrongly attributed to Aśvaghōṣa and its title was given as *Sūtrālaṃkāra*, a wrong reconstruction from the Chinese. However, substantial portions of its original were found in Central Asia and later edited by Heinrich Lüders. The next author is Saṃghasena who wrote a brief *Jātakamālā* consisting of only eight legends. As in the case of Kumāralāta, the complete work exists only in Chinese translation, aptly rendered into German by Holger Höke. Dieter Schlingloff, who has generously given his material to the present writer, identified some fragments of the work among the Turfan collections. The first fully fledged and fully preserved work of the *campū* genre is the famous *Jātakamālā* or *Bodhisattvāvadānamālā* composed by Āryaśūra (3rd or 4th century AD), on which cf. again *Newsletter of the NGMCP* No. 1. Āryaśūra's immediate successor is Haribhaṭṭa (not later than 400 AD) who was followed by Gopadatta (6th or 7th century AD) a substantial part of whose work has been preserved in Nepal. In addition to these five known authors numerous early specimens of the genre have survived in anonymous works or manuscripts. Famous specimens are the legends of Viśvantara or Dharmaruci in the *Vinayavastu* of the Mūlasarvāstivādins.

The history of the genre and its development is yet to be written. Āryaśūra and Haribhaṭṭa represent its most mature form. Already earlier I have expressed my opinion that Āryaśūra introduced the elements of *kāvya* into the Buddhist narrative literature while Haribhaṭṭa added to it the dramatic element. His legends are full of dramaturgical terms and in his plot construction he obviously follows the rules of the *nāṭyaśāstra*. In this respect he goes far beyond his predecessor. The works of both authors deserve also being studied with a view to the development of prose writing of which we have only the later examples of Daṇḍin, Bāṇa and Subandhu. As for the content of its 34 legends, they are a mixture of well known and lesser known stories. The only overlap with Āryaśūra is the *Śāśajātaka*, and in this particular case Haribhaṭṭa retells a different version. Haribhaṭṭa is experimenting not only with the form (plot-construction) but also with the length of the stories which is at much greater variance in comparison with Āryaśūra. The most striking case is his version of the Sudhana-Kinnarī legend which is actually a love and adventure story with just a minor Buddhist varnish. Consisting of 243 stanzas plus prose passages, it is almost a novel. Haribhaṭṭa's version has recently been compared with Kṣemendra's version in Martin Straube's book *Prinz Sudhana und die Kinnarī* that was announced in *Newslet-*

ter of the NGMCP No. 2, pp. 17-18.

Haribhaṭṭa's work must have been extremely popular inside and outside India. This is witnessed by the fact that in the 11th century his work was still known to Kṣemendra in Kashmir, which was, most likely, the home of Haribhaṭṭa. Fragments of his work were recently discovered in Afghanistan. They were written not later than in the 7th or 8th century. Already in the first half of the 5th century Chinese pilgrims heard Haribhaṭṭa's version of the Prabhāsa legend in Central Asia and incorporated it in the *Sūtra of the Wise Man and the Fool*. Haribhaṭṭa's *Kinnarīsudhanajātaka* (No. 25) is reflected in the Khotanese version of the legend, his *Rūpyāvatījātaka* (No. 6) in a fragmentary Tokharian version, and an abbreviated version of his *Simhajātaka* (No. 32) occurs in a bilingual manuscript in Sanskrit and Uigur.

Haribhaṭṭa's Sanskrit is the clearest and most elegant that I have happened to read and it is my hope that many colleagues through the present publication will share my experience.

I would like to inform the readers of this communication that in the near future we will hopefully see an *editio maior* of Haribhaṭṭa's *Jātakamālā* that has a different shape than originally envisaged. It will not be the one described above, that is, simply an inflated version of the *editio minor*, with the text given in *devanāgarī*. Due to the most fortunate situation that my British friend Peter Khoroché has prepared an English translation of the ten genuine legends contained in the *editio minor* and that I have published and translated already two legends from the new manuscripts we have jointly conceived the following ambitious project:

Edition (by Michael Hahn) and English translation (by Peter Khoroché) of those 18 legends that are completely preserved in the two manuscripts. This will form two separate volumes of approximately 300 pp. each. In detail the legends will be taken a) from the *editio minor*:

2. Badaradvīpa; 4. Śāśa; 5. Candraprabha; 6. Rūpyāvatī; 11. Mṛga (I); 12. Mayūra; 19. Hastin; 20. Candra; 22. Mṛga (II); 32. Simha

and b) from the new manuscript:

1. Prabhāsa; 3. Dharmakāma; 7. Śreṣṭhin; 8. Padma-ka; 23. Kanakavarman; 24. Mūlika; 26. Jājvalin; 34. Śyenaka

This will give access to far more than 50 per cent of Haribhaṭṭa's work. The fragmentary legends will be studied in separate papers along with their Tibetan translations.

At the end of this communication I would like to give a list of corrigenda to the *editio minor*. The majority of them was communicated to me by Peter Khoroché.

Corrections for *editio minor*

Haribhaṭṭa in Nepal. Ten Legends from His Jātakamālā and the Anonymous Śākyasiṃhajātaka. Edited by Michael Hahn. Editio minor. Tokyo, The International Institute for Buddhist Studies 2007 (Studia Philologica Buddhica. Monograph Series. XXII.)

- p. 3, v. 4b nivṛḍatām → nirvṛḍatām
- p. 3, v. 4d yuktaṃ → yuktam
- p. 4, v. 7c vipulan → vipulaṃ
- p. 4, v. 2d (trsl.) in unable → is unable
- p. 6, l. 18 'brin → 'brin
- p. 9, l. 5 1107–1170 → 1107–1190
- p. 26, l. 2 agnisatkāram → agniśamskāram
- p. 30, l.s 6-7 fr. bottom two passage which → two passages the first of which
- p. 32, v. 4.40d °cāriṃam → °cāriṇam
- p. 34, l. 1 a empirical → an empirical
- p. 36, v. 32.38a (trsl.) based in → based on
- p. 38, last l. time an environment → time and environment
- p. 41, l. 6 fr. bottom AAS → ASS
- p. 60, v. 4.4b nibaddhayabhāvānām → nibaddhabhāvānām
- p. 61, v. 4.7d prāyeṇodayamantam → prāyeṇodayavantam
- p. 63, v. 4.21+ °vimuktamārga° (Ms A) °vimuktimārga° (Ms B)
- p. 71, v. 5.20+ ratnagarbham → ratnagarbham
- p. 72, v. 5.25b yy → niśitaṃ vasudhābhartur asiṃ katham anāgasah |
- p. 98, v. 12.44+ rajovāca → rājovāca
- p. 103, v. 12.64b salilaṃ prasthānam → salilapra-sthānam
- p. 107, v. 19.1+ °vinivāritamārgaprasthitiḥ → °vinivāritāmārgaprasthitiḥ, e.c., against Ms A and HJMtib *lam du 'gro ba bzlog par byas pa dan* (P. Khoroché's suggestion)
- p. 108, v. 19.6+ ivāmanyat → ivāmanyata
- p. 108, v. 19.8+ prāyacchata → prāyacchat
- p. 113, v. 19.37a punā radanodbhavavismitaḥ → punāradanodbhavavismitaḥ
- p. 113, v. 19.38d gamito 'dya matkṣayam (secunda manu) → gamito yamākṣayam (prima manu), against HJMtib *de ni bdag gis zad byas gyur*

- p. 113, v. 19.41b parisphuraddalaḥ (prima manu) → parisphuratt**vacah** (secunda manu, in margine), against HJMtib *kun nas 'phros pa'i 'dab ma can*
- p. 115, v. 20.1+ rāja babhūva → rāj**ā** babhūva
- p. 115, v. 20.2d salilānīva → salilān**ī**va
- p. 117, v. 20.11b kṣaranta → kṣarant**ya**
- p. 117, v. 20.14b yāto → yā**te**
- p. 117, v. 20.14c saṃbhṛtakṣīrau → saṃbhṛtakṣī**rau**
- p. 118, v. 20.20+ atha sa rāja → atha sa rāj**ā**
- p. 118, v. 20.20+ atha ca candro → Delete ca?
- p. 119, v. 20.26a tal lohitasya → tallohit**asya**
- p. 120, v. 20.28c tadāśubhadhvaṃsi → tad**ā** śubhadhvaṃsi, against HJMtib *mi dge 'joms pa'i*
- p. 120, v. 20.29b viśvāsanīyam → viśvāsan**ī**yam
- p. 120, v. 20.29c bako 'pi → bako **hi**
- p. 120, v. 20.30+ khaṇḍadhāraṃ pratikopena → khaṇḍadhāraṃ **prati kopena**
- p. 121, v. 20.35a vyālokayan → vyālo**k**ayan
- p. 123, v. 20.51c payodharau → payodhar**ā**
- p. 123, v. 20.51+ agnisatkāraṃ → agnisam**ṣ**kāraṃ
- p. 123, v. 20.52a māṃ putrakavṛkṣaṃ vṛddhyai (thus Ms A, but unmetrical) → māṃ *putravṛkṣaṃ *saṃ**v**ṛddhyai [*ma-vipulā*, but saṃ-√*vṛdh* not attested in HJM!]
- p. 128, v. 22.15+ saratsalila° → saritsalil**ā**°
- p. 131, v. 22.34+ rajovāca → rājovā**ca**
- p. 131, v. 22.36c eṣāṃ → teṣā**ṃ**
- p. 132, v. 22.38+ mahārajah → mahārāj**aḥ**
- p. 135, v. 22.62+ neṣyamīti → neṣyām**ī**ti
- p. 135, v. 22.62+ aham → aha**m**
- p. 136, v. 22.71a bhikṣunāsāditam → bhikṣu**ṇ**ā-sāditam
- p. 139, v. 32.19d ākulatām → ākulatā**m**
- p. 140, v. 32.24a saṭā vyālambya (A) → saṭā**m** vyālambya (e.c.)
- p. 143, v. 32.45+ śrūyatām → śrūyatā**m**
- p. 143, v. 32.46a dviṣadi → dviṣat**i**
- p. 143, v. 32.46+ vimucyatām → vimucyetā**m**
- p. 143, v. 32.46+ ātmanam → ātmān**a**m
- p. 145, v. 32.60b jahāti || → jahāti |
- p. 146, v. 32.69c aruṃtudah → aruṃtudā**ḥ**
- p. 149, v. 32.94a kṣubhnāty → kṣubh**ṇ**āty

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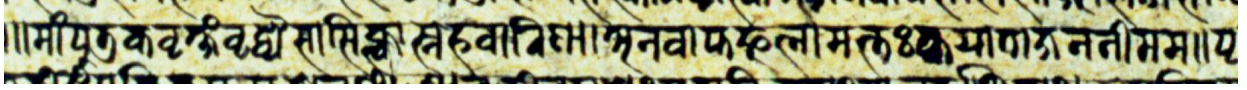
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This is the metrically faulty stanza 20.52 printed on p. 123: Ms A, fol. 19a3

32. Siṃha

trṇam api rakṣanti budhā yatnena mahīyasānyakṣiptam |
prajāṅguravaḥ kiṃ punar aśrāntāḥ prāṇinikṣepam || 1 ||

tadyathānuśrūyate

dhautarajatastambhānurūpasatuhinaśikharāgraskhalanaparijarjarikṛta-
jaladharasya muktācūrṇanikaradhavalaprāleyoparivyādhagaṇānusrta-
marakhuramārgasya haravṛṣabhaviṣṇollekhaviṣamīkṛtavividhahukṣer
anekabhūṛjasaraladevadārunamerupadmakavānaśāyāmanikurṇjasya pra-
sṛtanirjharasalilakṣālitamūlabhūmeh kṣaṇadāsamayajvalitamahauśadhi-
tvāt kṛtapradīpasahasasyeva vidyādharamithunaparibhogasurabhikṛta-
mānasasaraṣṭiraparyantaḥāgrhakāntarasya kvacit kesaritalaprahāravinī-
pātibhūṭprasphuritanyānukaraṇakṣepotkṛhātātṛṇasya kvacid umācara-
natalālaktakāṇkitaśādvāśāyāmbhūmer anyatra śakunituṇḍakhaṇḍita-
parinatataruphalākīrṇopavanāntarasya pavanavitanyāmanocāvacakusu-
magandhasurabhēḥ surabhimāsaprārabdhaviṭapimukulāṅkurasya kura-
ravinipātaśābdabhīṣaśakunikulavimucyāmanāgaṅgātīrasalīlasya salīla-
kinnaramithunagītaśraṇaṇīśālmārgakulasya tuṅgaśikharatayā kṣīra-
sāgarasyevoccatām upagatasya himāgirer ekadeśe sādaram iva tarubhūḥ
kusumārcitadvāśāśīlātām haritatrṇāṅkurodbhedaśāyāmaparyantām vi-
kacakamalena sarasābhyalaṃkṛtasamīpām anātimahatīm guhām adhy-
āvasaṇn atibahalaharidṛśāśīlābhīṣīktadukūlasūtraparīpīṅgakesaranirud-
dhakandharāḥ kīśalayasukumāralolataraṇīhvaḥ kīṃcitparimlānātīmukta-
kakusumarāśīparīpāṇḍuvīgrahaḥ śāśīkalākoṭīkuṭīlāṭīkṣṇadāṃśtrah pr-
thūṛasakaḥ pīvaraprakoṣṭhaḥ pratanumadhyah sphurīṭakhadīrāṅgarāka-
pīlanayanayugalaḥ śyenatūṇḍavṛjīnanakhāṅkuraḥ śyāmaprāntavāladhīr
alaṃkāra iva tuhināgirer aninditāṅgo nāma kadācid anutṛṣītadvīrada-
mrgo mrgādhipatir bodhisattvo babhūva |

avetya tasyātha nisargabhadratām
muner iva prāṇīṣu bhadracetasaḥ |

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Haribhaṭṭakṛtā Jātakamālā

svabhāvabhadraḥ kamanīyalocaṇa
mudā mrgā bandhum ivainam anvayūḥ || 2 ||

śamānvīṭaḥ kesaravalkākulo
mrgānuyāto mrgarājatāpasah |
śanāḥ sa nīṣkramya guhotājāntarāc
cakṣāda pakvāni phalāni śākhinām || 3 ||

phalopayogāya vanāntare caran
sa khelagāmi calacārukesarah |
mahāgrhasthair atithīpriyair iva
pratīkṣyate smāṭhīvan mahīruhaiḥ || 4 ||

guhāntarān nīpatato himātyaye
prakāśatalor atimātrajrmbhanāt |
tatāna tasyāṅgasukhaṃ purah śanair
divākaraḥ prabhīṭavan navātapam || 5 ||

ayaṃ mrgāṇāṃ patir atra bhūdhare
patatṛṇāṃ tārksa ivoruvikramah |
itīva tasyoparī jātasambhramā
nīśākaracchatram adhārayan nīśā || 6 ||

papau sa yasyām saritī kṣapākara-
prasannam ambhaḥ śīśiram tātaṣṭhīṭaḥ |
kṛtārtham ātmānam amanyateva sā
sphuṭaṃ jahāseva ca phenapaṅktibhīḥ || 7 ||

himācalas tena vīśuddhacetasā
mahātmanā kesarīṇā samāśrīṭaḥ |
mahāntam ātmānam atīva bhāṣato
mudeva mene kanakācalād api || 8 ||

kva ca bhuvanabhayaṃkaraṃ haritvaṃ
kva ca karuṇāsyā gariyāśī mrgēṣu |
itī munim iva tām sthīṭaṃ himādrau
mrgarīpavo 'pi mrgādhipaṃ praṇemuḥ || 9 ||

atha kadācit tasya mrgapater avanipater iva salīlam āsannakusumitalatā-
nartakīśalayāṅgulīsamāhanyamānamadhukarāśreṇīviṇāśābdaramaṇīye

Two specimen pages from the editio maior, illustrating Haribhaṭṭa's mature style of prose and verse