

**BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.
REPORT ON THE SEARCH FOR
SANSKRIT MSS. IN THE BOMBAY
PRESIDENCY, DURING THE YEAR
1880-1881**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649469093

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Cover @ 2017

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REPORT
ON
THE SEARCH FOR SANSKRIT MSS.
IN
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
DURING
THE YEAR 1880-81.

BY
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Bombay:
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPÔT.
1881.

No. 17 of 1881.
MS.

From Dr. F. KIELHORN,
Professor of Oriental Languages,
Deccan College,

To K. M. CHATFIELD, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Bombay.

Deccan College, 2nd May 1881.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the search for Sanskrit Manuscripts during the year 1880-81.

2. Up to the middle of September the work in connection with the search for MSS. was divided between Dr. Bühler and myself ; after Dr. Bühler's departure the whole work in both the Northern and the Southern Circles of the Presidency and the territories attached to it was entrusted to me. I have also had charge of all the MSS., collected by order of the Government of India since 1868, which are deposited in the Library of the Deccan College.

3. The work done during the year may be considered under the following heads :—

1. The collection of information regarding the existence of ancient Libraries, and the search for particular books.
2. The preparation of rough lists, or of detailed catalogues, of Libraries likely to contain old or rare MSS.
3. The purchase of MSS. for the Government collection.

To this may be added:—

4. A statement of the total number of MSS. hitherto collected, and of the use made of them by different scholars.
4. The first part of the work has been chiefly entrusted to native agency. Dr. Bühler left India before the commencement of the travelling season; and I have been prevented by my duties in the College and by the work of cataloguing the numerous MSS. acquired during the year, from leaving Poona during the cold weather. The main result of such inquiries as I was able to make by letter has been the discovery, in the Southern Circle, of four ancient Jain Libraries which contain a large number of paper and palm-leaf MSS. In the Northern Circle the native agents employed have made six tours. They were specially directed to acquire ancient palm-leaf MSS., and to search for works of the Maitrāyaṇīya Śākhā of the Yajurveda and of the Paippalāda Śākhā of the Atharvaveda. For the former purpose they again went to Cambay and Pāṭhan (Aṅhilwād), where this time their labours were very successful, and in carrying out the orders for the search of Vedic books they travelled through the districts of Surat, Broach, Kaira, the Gaikwari territory and Kathiawār. Their endeavours to procure MSS. of the Paippalāda Śākhā were fruitless, but they succeeded in procuring a considerable number of works of the Śaunaka Śākhā of the Atharvaveda and of the Maitrāyaṇīya Śākhā.
5. With the assistance of a former pupil, Mr. Paranjpe, who is now a Professor in the Kolapur College, I have obtained rough lists of the MSS. in two of the Jain Libraries mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Of works which would interest Sanskrit scholars generally these lists mention hardly any besides the *Śākaṭyana* and *Jainendra-vyākaraṇas*, but they give the titles of many Jain

works which have not yet been met with elsewhere, and it has therefore been considered advisable to arrange for the preparation of accurate catalogues of the contents of these two as well as of the two other libraries which have been discovered. The palm-leaf MSS. in these Southern collections and some of their paper MSS. are written in the Canarese character.

6. In the Northern Circle catalogues were prepared, under the supervision of Dr. Bühler, of a small private Library and of the large Saṅghavi Bhaṅḍār at Pāṭhan. Both these Libraries contain only palm-leaf MSS., the former 89, and the latter 527. Of the MSS. of the smaller Library 26 are dated, the oldest Saṁvat 1186, and the latest Saṁvat 1456; 22 of the dated MSS. were written between A.D. 1150 and 1300, one before, and three later. Of the 527 MSS. of the Saṅghavi Bhaṅḍār 143 are dated; of these the oldest bears the date Saṁvat 1120, and the latest the date Saṁvat 1505. The number of those written during the 14th century of the Christian era (more accurately between A.D. 1290 and 1390) is surprisingly small, a fact which probably may be accounted for by the unsettled state of the country after the fall of Aṅḥilwād in A.D. 1297.

7. However valuable these two collections may be for researches regarding the Jain religion and literature and for the history of Gujarāt, it is a matter for regret that among the old MSS. which they contain only the following (the titles of which are given from the MS. list) are likely to interest Sanskrit scholars generally:—

1. *Anekārthasamuchchaya* by ŚāśvATA; 93 ll.; Saṁvat 1240 (copied for Government).
2. *Alaṅkāravṛitti*; 305 ll.; incomplete.
3. *Uṇādisūtravṛitti* by HEMACHANDRA; 155 ll.
4. *Kātantravṛittivivarāṇa* by TRILOCHANADĀSA; 288 ll.
5. *Kāvyaḍarśa* by DAṆḍIN; 49 ll., incomplete; Saṁvat 1190.
6. *Kāvyaḍalaṅkāra* by VĀMANA; 36 ll.
7. *Gauḍavadhakāvya*; 110 ll.; Saṁvat 1286.

8. *Chhandānuśāsanaṅgī* by VĀGBHAṬṬA ; 78 ll.
9. *Chhandovṅgī* by HALĀYUDHA ; 191 ll.
10. *Tūtparyapariśuddhi* by UDAYANA ; 215 ll.
11. *Naishadhakāvya* ; 125 ll.
12. The same ; 166 ll. ; Saṁvat 1304.
13. The same ; 197 ll. ; Saṁvat 1395.
14. *Nyāyavārttika* ; 64 ll. ; Saṁvat 1492.
15. The same ; 317 ll. ; Saṁvat 1484.
16. *Nyāyavārttikatūtparyāṅkā* by VĀCHASPATIMĪŚRA ; 422 ll. ; Saṁvat 1487.
17. *Pañjikoddyote 'nushangapādaḥ* by TRIVIKRAMA ; 81 ll. ; Saṁvat 1221.
18. *Prabodhachandrodayanōtaka* ; 57 ll.
19. *Rāmanōtaka* ; 186 ll.
20. *Vasantarājāsākuna* ; 130 ll.
21. *Vātsiyanyāyabhāṣya* ; 98 ll.
22. *Vārāhī Saṁhitā* ; 58 ll., Saṁvat 1313.
23. The same ; 224 ll.
24. *Śiśupālavadhakāvya* ; 201 ll.
25. The same ; 184 ll. ; Saṁvat 1296.
26. *Śiśupālavadaśāravṅgī* by VALLABHA ; 178 ll.
27. *Sālamkāra*, *Saptaśaśichhāyā* by JALHAṆADEVA ; 304 ll.
28. *Sūktaratnākaramahākāvya* ; 297 ll. ; Saṁvat 1347.

8. The catalogue of the palm-leaf MSS. in Śāntināth's Bhaṅḍār at Cambay, mentioned in last year's report, has, owing to objections raised by the proprietors, not yet been completed.

9. The total number of MSS. purchased during the year is 413; of these 336 are paper, and 77 palm-leaf MSS. Of the paper MSS. 229 were collected by Dr. Bühler, and 107 by myself. Of the 77 palm-leaf MSS. two (Nos. 26 and

72) were obtained for Dr. Bühler at Cambay; the remaining 75 come from Pāṭhan (Anhilwād), and were purchased by me for Government between December and March last.

10. A description of the palm-leaf MSS., as accurate and full as I could make it in the short time at my disposal, is appended to this report. Here I have only to add a few general remarks. The first point which will strike any one who may examine this collection is the great age of the MSS. which it contains. It is well known that few Sanskrit MSS. in public Libraries are older than two or three hundred years. The oldest of these palm-leaf MSS., the date of which is absolutely certain,* was written exactly 800 years ago, and I may state in general that all the MSS. collected were written during the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries. 20 of the MSS. are dated, and the dates given by the writers are:—

- No. 57. Saṁvat 1138 = A.D. 1081.
 Nos. 35 and 36. Saṁvat 1145 and 46 = A.D. 1088 and 89; during the reign of Karnaḍeva.
 No. 53. Saṁvat 1176 = A.D. 1119.
 Nos. 41—43. Saṁvat 1179 = A.D. 1122; during the reign of Jayasingha.
 No. 58. Saṁvat 119—(?) = between A.D. 1133 and 42.
 No. 13. Saṁvat 1218 = A.D. 1161; during the reign of Kumārapāla.
 No. 8. Saṁvat 1264 (?) = A.D. 1207 (?); during the reign of Bhūmadeva II.
 No. 38. Saṁvat 1294 = A.D. 1237.
 No. 47. Saṁvat 1300 = A.D. 1243.
 No. 28. Saṁvat 1304 = A.D. 1247.
 No. 62. Saṁvat 1315 = A.D. 1258.
 No. 3. Saṁvat 1332 = A.D. 1275.

* The MS. No. 7 seems to have been written in Saṁvat (?) 962; but I cannot be perfectly certain about this, because the last leaf of the MS. is much damaged and the writing on it effaced. (See below page 9.)

No. 60. Śaṁvat 1340 = A.D. 1283.

Nos. 2 and 5. Śaṁvat 1342 = A.D. 1285.

No. 34. Kaliyuga 4398 = A.D. 1297; during the reign of Rāmachandradeva.

No. 37. Śaṁvat 1359 = A.D. 1302.

* 11. But the age of the palm-leaf MSS. is proved, not merely by these dates, but also by the interesting fact that in nearly all of them the leaves, in addition to being numbered on the right hand side with the ordinary numeral figures now in use, are also numbered, on the left hand side, with the more ancient numerals which have been described by Paṇḍit Bhagvānlāl Indrajī in the Indian Antiquary, vol. VI page 42. The principal of this more ancient system of numeration is this, that separate signs are used for the numerals from 1 to 9, separate signs for 10, 20, 30, &c., up to 90, and separate signs again for the numerals 100, 200, 300, &c., and that in combining these signs those for 10, 20, 30, &c. are placed above those for 1, 2, 3, &c., and those for 100, 200, 300, &c. above those for 10, 20, 30, &c. *E. g.* 281 is denoted by सु०८१

where सु is the sign for 200, ० the sign for 80, and १ the sign for 1; 199 by सु०१९९ , where सु is 100, १९ 90, and ९ 9; 140

by सु०४० where ४ is 40; 101 by सु०१ &c. To my knowledge, this system of numeration by means of letters or syllables is never employed in any paper MSS., and there are indications that it had ceased to be understood even when these palm-leaf MSS. were being written.

12. In the MSS. examined by me the forms of some of these ancient numerals slightly differ from those copied by Paṇḍit Bhagvānlāl from two Jain MSS.