

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

1. Collection of information regarding Libraries. 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 (Aṇhilwād), 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
2. Preparation of lists and catalogues.

of the Jain Libraries mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Of works which would interest Sanskrit scholars generally these lists mention hardly any besides the *Śākaṭāyana* 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 Saṃghavi Bhaṇḍār 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 Saṃvat 1186, and the latest Saṃvat 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 Saṃghavi Bhaṇḍār 143 are dated; of these the oldest bears the date Saṃvat 1120, and the latest the date Saṃvat 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 Aṇhilwād 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.; Saṃvat 1240 (copied for Government).
2. *Alaṃkāravṛitti*; 305 ll.; incomplete.
3. *Uṇādisūtravṛitti* by HEMACHANDRA; 155 ll.
4. *Kātantravṛittivivarāṇa* by TRILOCHANADĀSA; 288 ll.
5. *Kāvyaḍarśa* by DAṆḌIN; 49 ll., incomplete; Saṃvat 1190.
6. *Kāvyaālaṃkāra* by VĀMANA; 36 ll.
7. *Gauḍavadhakāvya*; 110 ll.; Saṃvat 1286.

8. *Chhandânusâsanavṛitti* by VÂGBHAṬṬA ; 78 ll.
9. *Chhandovṛitti* by HALÂYUDHA ; 191 ll.
10. *Tâtparyapariśuddhi* by UDAYANA ; 215 ll.
11. *Naishadhakâvya* ; 125 ll.
12. The same ; 166 ll. ; Saṁvat 1304.
13. The same ; 197 ll. ; Saṁvat 1395.
14. *Nyâyavârttika* ; 64 ll. ; Saṁvat 1492.
15. The same ; 317 ll. ; Saṁvat 1484.
16. *Nyâyavârttikatâtparyatikâ* by VÂCHASPATIMIŚRA ; 422 ll. ; Saṁvat 1487.
17. *Panjikoddyote 'nushangapâdaḥ* by TRIVIKRAMA ; 81 ll. ; Saṁvat 1221.
18. *Prabodhachandrodayanâṭaka* ; 57 ll.
19. *Râmanâṭaka* ; 186 ll.
20. *Vasantarûjaśâkuna* ; 130 ll.
21. *Vâtsîyanyâyabhâshya* ; 98 ll.
22. *Vârâhî Saṁhitâ* ; 58 ll., Saṁvat 1313.
23. The same ; 224 ll.
24. *Śiśupâlavadhakâvya* ; 201 ll.
25. The same ; 184 ll. ; Saṁvat 1296.
26. *Śiśupâlavadhasâravṛitti* by VALLABHA ; 178 ll.
27. *Sâlamkârâ Saptasatîchhâyâ* by JALHAṆADEVA ; 304 ll.
28. *Sûktaratnâkaramahâkâvya* ; 297 ll. ; Saṁvat 1347.

8. The catalogue of the palm-leaf MSS. in Śântinâth's Bhaṇḍâr 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,
 3. Purchase of MSS. , 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 Pâṭhan (Aṇhilwâd), 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. Saṃvat 1138 = A.D. 1081.

Nos. 35 and 36. Saṃvat 1145 and 46 = A.D. 1088 and 89; during the reign of Karnadeva.

No. 53. Saṃvat 1176 = A.D. 1119.

Nos. 41—43. Saṃvat 1179 = A.D. 1122; during the reign of Jayasingha.

No. 58. Saṃvat 119—(?) = between A.D. 1133 and 42.

No. 13. Saṃvat 1218 = A.D. 1161; during the reign of Kumârapâla.

No. 8. Saṃvat 1264 (?) = A.D. 1207 (?); during the reign of Bhîmadeva II.

No. 38. Saṃvat 1294 = A.D. 1237.

No. 47. Saṃvat 1300 = A.D. 1243.

No. 28. Saṃvat 1304 = A.D. 1247.

No. 62. Saṃvat 1315 = A.D. 1258.

No. 3. Saṃvat 1332 = A.D. 1275.

* The MS. No. 7 seems to have been written in Saṃvat (?) 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. Samvat 1340 = A.D. 1283.

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

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

No. 37. Samvat 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 सु, ८, १

where सु is the sign for 200, ८ the sign for 80, and १ the sign for 1 ; 199 by सु, ८, १, where सु is 100, ८ 90, and १ 9 ; 140

by सु, ४, ० where सु is 40 ; 101 by सु, ०, १ &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.

The numerals 1, 2, and 3 are denoted by the ordinary numeral figures १, २, and ३.

The sign for 4 is ष्क, or ऋ, or (in Nos. 20 and 21) ष्क. As ऋ has been supposed to be the *Fihvâmûliya* plus *ka*, I may state that in No. 61 where that sign is used for 4, the *Fihvâmûliya* + *ka* are denoted by the ordinary sign ऋ.

The sign for 5 is everywhere like the ordinary Devanâgarî ह्र, or (very rarely) ह्र.

The sign for 6 corresponds generally to ऋ; sometimes we find ऋ, or ऋ, or (very rarely) ऋ or ऋ.

The sign for 7 is either ऋ or ऋ.

The sign for 8 is either ऋ or ऋ, or very rarely ऋ.

The sign for 9 is generally the old sign for ओ, but in one or two MSS. the Anusvâra is omitted. The principal forms occurring in the MSS. examined are : ओ, ओ, ओ, ओ and ओ. That the sign for 9 is nothing but the syllable ओ, is clear also from the fact that many Sanskrit MSS. begin with what looks like ओ, but is really the word ओ. In most MSS. ओ is repeated after the sign ओ, because the meaning of the latter had ceased to be understood.

The sign for 10 is ऋ or, more rarely, ऋ.

The sign for 20 is थ or थ, or rarely थ or थ.

The sign for 30 is ला or ला.

The sign for 40 is ऋ or, rarely, ऋ or ऋ or ऋ.

The numeral 50 is denoted by the sign ६ or ६.

The signs for 60 and 70 are थु or थु, and थु or थु.

The sign for 80 is ओ or ओ, or, very rarely, ओ; in No. 61, where the first sign is used, the same sign is used for the *Upadhmanîya*.

The sign for 90 is ८३, or, very rarely, ८३.

The sign for 100 is सु, for 200 सु, for 300 स्ता, and for 400 स्तो.

13. Some variations from the above are owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the writers. In No. 66 the sign ओ is used for 50, and ६ for 80. In No. 3 the three first leaves

are numbered स्व, स्ति, and श्री; in No. 7, 20, and 32, simply
^{१ २ ३}
 स्व, स्ति, and श्री, without the addition of १, २, and ३; in No. 24
 the numerals 1, 2, and 3 are *throughout* denoted by स्व, स्ति,
 and श्री, *e.g.* थ is 21, थ 22, and थ 23. In No. 19 the leaves
^{स्व स्ति श्री}
 4 to 9 are correctly marked with the signs given in the preced-
 ing paragraph, but on the later leaves the same numerals are
 denoted by the ordinary numeral figures ४, ५, ६ etc.; *e.g.* 67 is
 थु, 109 सु, 138 सु &c.
^{७ ८ ९}
^{ला}

Finally, it deserves to be stated that in some cases those leaves of a MS. which happen to be more modern than the rest of the MS. are numbered only with the ordinary numerals. For details see the list of the MSS. Nos. 4, 26, 38, &c.

14. Notwithstanding their great age many of these palm-leaf MSS. are exceedingly well preserved, and I feel no hesitation in saying that, with reasonable precautions, they will last as long again as they have lasted already. The state in which the MSS. were made over to me did certainly not indicate that any particular care had been bestowed on their preservation; yet in most cases the material of which they consist shows no signs of decay, and the writing is as clear and distinct as in the best modern paper MSS. These facts tend to disprove the generally prevailing notion that MSS. in India will not last beyond a few centuries, and give rise to the hope that we may yet discover in the old libraries of this country MSS. far more ancient than those which have been obtained already.

When the MSS. were first brought to me they formed huge bundles of palm-leaves, in which frequently the leaves of one MS. were mixed up with those of one or more other MSS. I have myself examined every single leaf, have with the help of my assistants put together what belongs together, and have had the leaves of each MS. put between wooden boards, so as to ensure their preservation and to facilitate their being used by other scholars.

15. As I have read portions of every MS., I am able to state that nearly all of them have been written with care and are very correct. From the remarks which occur at the end of some MSS. it may be inferred that the copyists were well paid, and that as long as four or five hundred years ago palm-leaf MSS. were valuable possessions. Of the MSS. in this collection Nos. 2 and 5 were purchased in A.D. 1344 for a large sum of money by a certain Mohaṇa, and presented by him for the spiritual welfare of his mother to the sage Jinalabdhi-sûri; and No. 58 was copied at the expense of a lady, and presented by her to the sage Devabhadra. A similar story appears to be told at the end of No. 60.

16. The short account of the palm-leaf MSS. given below will, I trust, enable others to judge for themselves of their value. I am aware that the collection will chiefly interest those who specially devote themselves to the elucidation of the history of the Jain religion and literature; at the same time I believe that Sanskrit scholars generally will find in it some interesting works which hitherto were either altogether unknown, or of which only very modern or incorrect, or imperfect copies were accessible.

17. The 336 paper MSS. acquired during the year may be classified thus:—

1. Veda: Samhitâ, Brâhmaṇa, and Sûtra. .	31 MSS.
2. Vedâṅga, Upanishads, Prayogas, and similar tracts	117 „
3. Purâṇa and Mâhâtmya	12 „
4. Poems, Plays, and Fables	32 „
5. Grammars and Glossaries.....	30 „
6. Poetics and Metrics	5 „
7. Philosophy	20 „
8. Dharma	17 „
9. Astronomy and Astrology	7 „
10. Medicine.....	1 „
11. Technical books.....	7 „
12. Mantra-tantra works	3 „
13. Jaina works, not included in the pre- ceding	54 „

The titles of the works which these MSS. contain and the names of their authors, the number of leaves of each MS. and its extent in Slokas, and the dates of those MSS. which are dated, are given below.

18. The number of MSS. belonging to the Government collection which are now under

4. Total number of MSS. my charge amounts to 2,904.
hitherto collected.

35 of these contain works in Kâśmîrî, Hindî, and Persian; about one thousand are Jain, and the rest Brahminical MSS. 81 are palm-leaf MSS., 68 on Bhûrjapattra, and the rest on paper.

19. In addition to the MSS. used by myself, 99 MSS. are on loan with different scholars in Europe and in India.

The scholars in Europe to whom MSS. have been lent are:—

Professor Aufrecht, Bonn.

Mons. Barth, Paris.

Professor Bühler, Vienna.

Professor Delbrück, Jena.

Professor Eggeling, Edinburgh.

Professor Goldschmidt, Strassburg.

Professor Jacobi, Münster.

Professor Jolly, Würzburg.

Dr. Klatt, Berlin.

Professor Müller, Oxford.

Professor Roth, Tübingen.

Dr. von Schröder, Jena.

Dr. Zachariae, Greifswald.

The scholars in India are:—

Professor Bhandarkar, Bombay.

Dr. Hoernle, Calcutta.

Dr. Kunte, Bombay.

The Hon'ble V. N. Mandlik, Bombay.

Rão Saheb S. P. Pandit, Bombay.

Professor Paranjpe, Kolapur.

Professor Peterson, Bombay.

Dr. Râjendralâl Mitra, Calcutta.

Dr. Thibaut, Benares.

Mr. Vâmanâchârya, Poona.

20. I append to this report (**A**) a description of the palm-leaf MSS., and (**B**) a classified list of the paper MSS. acquired during the year. As Government desire this report to be submitted at an early date, my remarks on the MSS. are necessarily short, but they will, I trust, suffice to enable other scholars to identify the works contained in the collection. As I consider the palm-leaf MSS. to be of very great value, I have endeavoured to describe the state each MS. is in as accurately as possible. I have also copied all statements regarding the authors of the different works and the writers by whom the MSS. were written, and any other interesting details concerning the history or former possessors of particular MSS. In reproducing these remarks I have strictly adhered to the readings of the originals before me, and have abstained from correcting even the most palpable blunders. —In an Appendix I give a list of the MSS. collected during the year 1873-74, which has not yet been submitted to Government. A catalogue of the MSS. purchased by Dr. Bühler in 1879-80 is in preparation, and will be published together with the report for the current year.

21. The total expenditure on account of the search for MSS. during the year 1880-81 is Rs. 6,728-7-9. Dr. Bühler's as well my own accounts have been rendered to the Accountant General.

22. In concluding this report I venture to express my hope that the results attained during the year will be consi-

dered to compare favourably with those of former years. That many old and valuable works have been added to the Government collection, is a piece of good fortune ; but I may say for myself that during the last five months I have devoted all my spare time to the task of properly arranging and cataloguing the MSS. collected so as to render them easy of access and useful to my fellow-students.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. KIELHORN,

Professor of Oriental Languages.
