

CATALOGUE OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS

IN THE

Panjab University Library

VOLUME I.



1932

PREFACE.

The "Woolner Collection" of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Panjab University Library had a very humble beginning. About half a dozen manuscripts were acquired in the eighties, when Pandit Kashinath Kunte catalogued some of the famous manuscript libraries at Lahore, Gujranwala and Delhi. Thereafter no systematic attempt was made to collect them until 1913, when Dr. Banarsi Das, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Hindi, Oriental College, then a student of the M.A. Class, incidentally brought to the notice of the Principal, A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., F.A.S.B., the availability of Sanskrit manuscripts which could be purchased on reasonable terms. Since then the collection grew steadily during the tenure of the office of Principal A. C. Woolner, as Honorary Librarian, and now contains 6,782 manuscripts.

The collection as it stands, is fairly representative of the various branches of the Sanskrit Literature. There are some important works in Hindi and Prakrit also. Most of the manuscripts are written on paper in the Devanāgarī script and a few are written in Śāradā and local forms of Devanāgarī like Kaithī, etc. The palm-leaf manuscripts are written in South Indian scripts, chiefly Andhra, Tamil and Nandināgarī.

Originally it was intended to publish a Catalogue Raisonné and a beginning was made in 1925. But when about 500 manuscripts were descriptively catalogued, it was realised that the scheme would prove rather expensive. It was, therefore, decided that with a view to enable scholars to make use of our fairly rich collection of Vedic manuscripts, a hand-list indicating size, date, script, condition and subject of the text of each manuscript with a further reference, where possible, to manuscripts of the same work described in other catalogues, be published.

It may be noted that there are important manuscripts (Nos. 121, 122, 129, P. 23), (Nos. 133-135 and 142, P. 24), under Veda Lakṣaṇa which are likely to repay a closer study. Other noteworthy manuscripts are lucidly described by Pandit Bhagvad Datta, B.A., Superintendent, Research Department, D.A.-V. College, Lahore, in his critical introduction.

The Library Committee is much indebted to Mr. R. A. Shastri for his valuable assistance in collecting manuscripts

LAHORE

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and for preparing the press copy, to Pandit Bhagavad Datta for writing an enlightening introduction and seeing the work through the Press and to Dr. Banarsi Das Jain, M.A., Ph.D., for his critical evaluations of the manuscripts offered for sale.

The Librarian is grateful to his assistant, Pandit Bala Sahaya Shastri, for his enthusiastic assistance in the preparation and the publication of this Catalogue.

Any suggestions for the improvement of the other parts will be gratefully received.

LABHU RAM,
LIBRARIAN,
Panjab University Library,
Lahore.

1st July, 1932.

INTRODUCTION.

The Panjab University Collection of Sanskrit manuscripts now presented to the Sanskrit scholars for the first time is unique and important in many respects. The collection is fairly rich in manuscripts written in Devanāgarī, Śāradā, Nandīnāgarī, and other South-Indian scripts. The most rare and important of the Vedic and other manuscripts are described below.

1. SAMHITĀ.

In the section of Samhitās there are two important manuscripts. The first is the fragmentary manuscript of Kapisthala Samhitā (P. 4, No. 60). It comprises of 13 leaves only from the beginning. It supplies some variants to the well-known Benares manuscript. The other one (P. 6, No. 95) is the Jaiminiya Samhitā manuscript. It is a rotograph copy of an original palm-leaf, possessed by a private owner in the South. Although the Jaiminiya Samhitā has been edited by Dr. W. Caland, yet this manuscript is important, as it gives the various Gānas of the Jaiminiya recension.

Besides these two, there are two Rcaka manuscripts (P. 131, Nos. 2, 3). These are rotograph copies of the originals in the possession of Mr. Hafiz-ur-Rahman of Dar-ul-Ishaat Ulum, Lahore. Two other Rcaka manuscripts entered as Prāyascitta under Dharma section (P. 95, Nos. 418, 419) are very important. These Rcaka manuscripts differ to some extent from the manuscripts of Oxford, Paris, Tuebingen and Berlin. Certain Brāhmaṇa portions of the lost Katha Brāhmaṇa, not found in other Rcakas, are found here.

2. COMMENTATORS OF SAMHITAS.

Of the commentaries on the Rgveda there is an almost complete copy of the commentary of Venkata Mādhava on the Rgveda. It comprises of 61 chapters. It is only in Lahore that two copies (one under description and the other in the D. A. V. College Research Library) of this text are found, which contain the commentary on the fourth Aṣṭaka, unknown elsewhere (P. 131, No. 1).

As regards the manuscripts of the Bhāṣya of Sāyana they do not improve upon Max Muller's text, although giving a few

important variants (P. 3, Nos. 32-35).

The manuscript of the commentary of Atmānanda on Asya Vāmīya Sūkta of the Rgveda is the third so far known.

Of the commentary on the white Yajurveda Kānva Śākhā those of Sāyana, (P. 131, Nos. 5 and 6) and Ananda-bodha (P. 4, No. 65) are important.

3. BRĀHMANAS AND THEIR COMMENTARIES.

Amongst the Brāhmanas of the Rgveda, the commentary of Śaḍgurusīya on the Aitareya (P. 131, No. 4) is another independent manuscript added to the scanty list of the already known ones. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa Bhāṣya on the Vth Kānda (P. 131, No. 15) is not the commentary of Sāyana. The colophon does not give the author's name. From the style it appears to be the Bhāṣya of Harisvāmī, fragments alone of which are found in Benares, Poona and the D. A.-V. College, Lahore.

There is an old manuscript of the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa (P. 5, No. 80). Its colophon is important and is reproduced here:—

इति पंचमः प्रपाठकः समाप्तः ॥ श्री संवत् १४६० शर्षि श्राद्धपद शुद्धि
६? गुरो स्वति श्री नपंडे (?) ग्रामे महाराणा श्री उदयसिंहविजयराज्य
महं श्री प्र जुंनदेव प्रतिपत्तौ

Further comments on this manuscript are given in the "Remarks" column of p. 5.

4. VEDA—LAKṢANA.

Atharva Prātisākhya was printed in 1923 in the Panjab University series. Only one manuscript of its commentary was known till then at Alwar. There is a second manuscript (P. 18, No. 5) of the same. The Kāndānukramaṇikā of the Taittirīyas was printed long ago by Webber and also in the Mysore series. There are two manuscripts of a commentary on this important work (P. 21, Nos. 62 and 63). Of the ten works of Sāunaka for the protection of Rgveda mentioned by Śaḍgurusīya in his Introduction to the Bhāṣya of Rksarvānukramaṇī, the Pāda Vidhāna was so far unknown: Aufrecht at least does not mention any manuscript of it. Here is a complete manuscript

(P. 22, No. 106). It begins:—

श्री गणेशाय नमः ॥

ऋक्षु पादाः मांशयिका भवन्ति दुराज्ञानाश्चापि भवन्ति केचित् ।
तदनु संदृश्येदं निबोधताचार्येण शौनकेनेदितं यत् ॥१॥

The colophon runs thus:—

इति शौनकाचार्योक्तं पादविधानं समाप्तं ॥

5. ŚRAUTA.

Of the Śrauta texts proper there is an original palm-leaf manuscript of the Śrauta of Bhāradvāja. It extends up to the IXth Prasna. The following commentaries and prayogas on the Śrauta Sūtras are worthy of note:—

1. Viṣṇugūḍha's prayoga on Asvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra. (P. 44, No. 193).

2. Deva Yājñika's Bhāṣya and Paddhati on Kātyāyana Śrauta (P. 135, Nos. 66-75; P. 46, Nos. 233-237 and P. 134-135, Nos. 55-65). Webber published the Bhāṣya of Deva on 11 chapters only. The present material supplies almost the complete Bhāṣya.

3. Big fragments of the commentaries of Kapardi and Dhūrtasvāmī on Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra are important.

4. There are two manuscripts of a commentary of Somāditya on Vaitāna Śrauta (P. 60, Nos. 563, 564). It quotes an old commentator of the name of Vācaspati.

6. GRHYAS.

Kāthakagrhyapañcikā and Kāthaka Grhya sūtra mantra bhāṣya are two important Grhya works. Both the works have been published at Lahore and Srinagar, but they require further elucidation and the present manuscripts will prove very helpful to any scholar who undertakes its fresh editing.

Another rare work appertaining to this branch of literature is a commentary on the Baudhāyana Grhyasūtra. No other manuscript of a commentary on this Grhya has so far come to my knowledge.

7. DHARMAŚASTRA.

The Dharmasāstra section although quite fairly represented does not possess rare works.

8. MIMĀMSĀ.

Tantra Ratna of Pārthasārathi Misra (Nos. 6, 7, P. 110 and Nos. 109-115, P. 137) is a valuable manuscript. An edition of this work is forthcoming from Benares. The Tantravārtikavākhvā of Sucarita Misra is another rare work (Nos. 116-118, P. 137). This latter work is also now being published at Trivandrum.

The school of Prabhākara is represented by the Pañcikā of Śālikanātha (No. 21, P. 111), and Vākyārthavivṛtti (No. 58, P. 112).

Adhvaramīmāmsākutūhalavṛtti of Vāsudeva Dīkṣita (No. 2, P. 110) is a rare and important commentary on the Sūtras of Jaimini. Its edition stopped with the 3rd adhyāya. The present manuscript contains adhvāyās 7-11.

Laghuvārtikavyākhyā is another important mīmāmsā work (No. 57, P. 112).

9. TANTRA.

Amongst the Tantra works the Dāsarathīya tantra (No. 99, P. 118) is an important find. It is an extensive work and requires a careful study. The collection is rich in having some important samhitās of the Pañcarātra school. The names

Parāsara Samhitā (No. 118, P. 119); Pādma Samhitā (No. 125, P. 119); Bādarāyana Samhitā (No. 143, P. 120); Mahādeva Samhitā (No. 180, P. 121) and Vaikhānasa Samhitā (No. 224, P. 123) are worthy of note.

Visvāmītra Kalpa (No. 214, P. 123) is another important work belonging to this branch of literature. Samavatattva dīpikā and its commentary (Nos. 281, 282, P. 125) are both important.

10. ŚAIVA.

The Śaiva section contains important Śaivāgama manuscripts, but almost all have been printed in the Kashmir series. Two manuscripts of Caturvedatātparya of Haradatta with commentaries by two different authors (Nos. 9, 10, P. 128) are rare. A large fragment of Śivarahasya (No. 43, P. 129) is worthy of note. This voluminous work is quoted by the

Taittirīya Samhitā commentator Bhaṭṭa Bhāskara Misra of the 10th century in his Rudrabhāṣya.

OLDEST DATED MANUSCRIPT.

The oldest dated manuscript of this collection is the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa manuscript dated Samvat 1460, already mentioned. There are two manuscripts from the defunct library of the famous Kavindrācārya.

With these short remarks this part of the Catalogue is now placed before the scholarly world. The next part will bring forth equally valuable manuscripts of other branches of Sanskrit literature to the notice of the Sanskrit scholars.

BHAGAVAD DATTA,

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Alwar.	Catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the library of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar 1892.
A.S. Cat.	Descriptive catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Government Collection under the care of the Asiatic Society of Bengal by M. M. Haraprasad Shastri V. 2, 1923.
Baroda list.	Descriptive catalogue of manuscripts in the Central Library Baroda V. 1. 1925.
Bik.	Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Library of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1880.
Burnell.	Classified index to the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Palace at Tanjore prepared for the Madras Government by A. C. Burnell.
Contd.	Continued.
C. S.	Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College prepared under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Hrishikēsa Śāstri and Śiva Chandra Gui. Vols. 1—2.
D. C.	Date of composition.
Deccan College. Poona list.	Descriptive Catalogue of the Government collections of manuscripts deposited at the Deccan College Poona. V. 1, 1916.
Hu.	Reports on the Sanskrit manuscripts in Southern India by E. Hultzsch. 3 V. 1895-1905.
Indische Studien	V. 18.
I. O.	Catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Library of the India Office.
Kane.	History of Dharma Śāstra by P. V. Kane V. 1, 1930.
L.	Notices of the Sanskrit manuscripts by Rājendra lala Mitra.
Oxf.	Catalogie Codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Bodleianae pars octava Codices Sanscriticos Complectens. confecit. Th. Aufrecht A.M. 1864.
P. L.	Palm leaf.
Peters.	Fourth report of operations in search of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bombay Circle by Prof. Peter. Peterson, 1894.
SCH.	Descriptive catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Aayar Library (Theosophical Society) by F. Otto Schrader, 1908 V. 1.

Se.	Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Government Oriental manuscripts Library, Madras.
Vel.	Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit and the Prakrit manuscripts in the Library of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society compiled by P. D. Velankar, V. 2.
अ.	अध्याय
अनु.	अनुवाक
आंध्र.(तेलुगु)	लिपि
आ.	आरण्यक
उ.	उत्तर
उप.	उपनिषद्
क.	कल्प
कवीन्द्र list,	Kavīndrācārya list. (Gaekwad's Oriental series XVII. 1921,
कां.	काण्ड
का	कारिका
के.	केरल (मलयालम) लिपि
खं.	खण्ड
त.	तरंग
द्र.	द्रविड़ (तामिल) लिपि
न. ना.	हन्दीनागरी
प.	पटल
पार.	परिच्छेद
पा.	पाद
पू.	पूर्व
प्र.	प्रश्न
प्रपा.	प्रपाठक
प्रवरप्र.	प्रवर प्रश्न
ब्रा.	ब्राह्मण
भा.	भाष्यकर्त्ता
मं.	मण्डल

सू.	मूलकर्त्ता
बं.	बंगला लिपि
व्या.	व्याख्याकार
व्या. व्या.	व्याख्या-व्याख्याकार
श.	शक सम्वत्
श्लो.	श्लोक
सं.	सम्वत्
सू.	सूत्र

CONTENTS.

Preface	..	..	..	..	iii
Introduction	..	..	..	..	v
Abbreviations	..	..	..	..	x
Veda	..	..	..	..	1-17
Vedalakṣaṇa	..	..	..	..	18-25
Upaniṣad	..	..	..	..	26-35
Srauta	..	..	..	..	36-66
Gṛhya	..	..	..	..	67-76
Dharma	..	..	..	..	77-109
Mīmāṃsā	..	..	..	..	110-113
Tantra	..	..	..	..	114-127
Śaiva	..	..	..	..	128-130
Appendix	..	..	..	..	131-138