CATALOGUE OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS

IN THE

Panjab University Library

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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 Kunje 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 Hindit, 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 Devanagari script and a few are written in Sāradā and local forms of Devanagari like Kaithi, etc. The palm leaf manuscripts are written in South Indian scripts, chiefly Andhra, Tamil and Nandinagari.

Originally it was intended to publish a Catalogue of these 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 Veda 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 Latina which are likely to repay a closer study. Other noteworthy manuscripts are briefly described by Pandit Bhagwad 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.
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 Devangari, Sāradā, Nandinī-γari, and other South-Indian scripts. The most rare and important of the Vedic and other manuscripts are described below.

1. SAMHİTİA.

In the section of Samhītās there are two important manuscripts. The first is the fragmentary manuscript of Kapisthala Samhītā (P. 4, No. 60). It comprises 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 Samhītā manuscript. It is a rotothograph copy of an original palm-leaf, possessed by a private owner in the South. Although the Jaiminiya Samhītā has been edited by Dr. W. Calkind, yet this manuscript is important, as it gives the various Gānas of the Jaiminiya recension.

Besides these two, there are two Reaka manuscripts (P. 131, Nos. 2, 3). These are rotothograph copies of the originals in the possession of Mr. Haïz-ur-Rahman of Dar-ul-Ishaar, Lahore. Two other Reaka manuscripts entered as Prayāscita under Bharma section (P. 95, Nos. 418, 419) are very important. These Reaka manuscripts differ to some extent from the manuscripts of Oxford, Paris, Tübingen and Berlin. Certain Brāhmaṇa portions of the lost Katha Brāhmaṇa, not found in other Rekas, are found here.

2. COMMENTATORSS OF SAMHĪTAS.

Of the commentaries on the Rgveda there is an almost complete copy of the commentary of Venkata Madhava on the Rgveda. It comprises 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 Śaṅkara 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 Atmananda on Asya Varniya Sūkta of the Rgveda is the third so far known.

Of the commentary on the white Yajurveda Kānyā Sākhā those of Sāyana, (P. 131, Nos. 5 and 6) and Anandabodha (P. 4, No. 65) are important.

3. BRAHMANAS AND THEIR COMMENTARIES.

Amongst the Brāhmaṇas of the Rgveda, the commentary of Sadgurusya on the Aitareya (P. 131, No. 4) is another independent manuscript added to the scanty list of the already known ones. Satapatha Brāhmaṇa Bhāṣya on the Vṛtth Kāṇḍa (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 Hariśvāmī, 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. 8, No. 80). Its colophon is important and is reproduced here:

शिवं पंचं: प्राणा: समान: || श्री मन्द्रि १५३० वर्षे साप्ताह श्रुति
| सुंगोरे स्वरूपे श्री नवौषे (!) प्राणे महात्माय श्री श्रवणिलोकाचित्वाय
| महे श्रवणे गृहलोकविनी

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

4. VEDA—LAKSANA.

Atharva Prāṭisādhyā 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 Kāndāṅkūramāṇikā of the Taḻtiriyas 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 Śāṅkaka

for the protection of Rgveda mentioned by Sadgurusya in his Introduction to the Bhāṣya of Rksarvāṃkūramāṇikā, the Pāda Vīdhāna was so far unknown. At least it does not mention any manuscript of it. There is a complete manuscript

(P. 22, No. 106). It begins:

श्री सोन्याय समान: || जयमये मये भक्ति: चक्षुः सर्वाधिकाराय चक्षुः केवलदस्य: ||

The colophon runs thus:

श्री हरिष्वामी: सर्वाधिकाराय समान: ||

5. SRAUTA.

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

2. Deva Yāṇika's Bhāṣya on Kaiṭyāyana Śrāuta (P. 133, Nos. 66-75; P. 46, Nos. 233-237 and P. 134135, 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 Śrāuta Śūtra are important.
4. There are two manuscripts of a commentary of Somātīya on Vātāna Śrāuta (P. 60, Nos. 503, 564). It quotes an old commentator of the name of Vācaspati.

6. GRHYAS.

Kāthaka-grhyapāṇeśka and Kāthaka Grhyāśūtra mantra bhāṣya are two important Grhyā works. Both the works have been published at Lahore and Srīnagar, 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 Grhyāśūtra. No other manuscript of a commentary on this Grhya has so far come to my knowledge.

7. DHARMAṢASTRA.

The Dharmaṣastra section although quite fairly represented does not possess rare works.
8. MIMAMSA.

Tantra Ratna of Pārśhasārathi Miśra (Nos. 6, 7, P. 116 and Nos. 109-115, P. 137) is a valuable manuscript. An edition of this work is forthcoming from Benares. The Tantraśāntukāvākhyā of Sutarita Miśra 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 Pañcarāja of Śālikanātha (No. 21, P. 111), and Vākyārthavivekī (No. 58, P. 112).

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

Laghuśāntukāvākhyā is another important mīmāṃsā work (No. 57, P. 112).

9. TANTRA.

Amongst the Tantra works the Dāśarathīya 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 Pāṇcarātra school. The names Parasara Samhitā (No. 118, P. 119); Pādma Samhitā (No. 125, P. 119); Bādarāyana Samhitā (No. 143, P. 120); Mahādeva Samhitā (No. 180, P. 121) and Vaikhipāsa Samhitā (No. 224, P. 123) are worthy of note.

Visvaśāntu Karha (No. 214, P. 123) is another important work belonging to this branch of literature. Simhatātattva dipikā 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 Catuvṛttatātparya of Haradatta with commentaries by two different authors (Nos. 9, 10, P. 128) are rare. A large fragment of Svarahāasya (No. 43, P. 129) is worthy of note. This voluminous work is quoted by the Taittirīya Samhitā commentator Bhaṭṭa Bhāskara Miśra of the 10th century in his Rudrabhāṣya.

OLDEST DATED MANUSCRIPT.

The oldest dated manuscript of this collection is the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa manuscript dated Sāvat 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.
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, 1926.

Bik.
Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Library of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaneer, 1889.

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.

D. C.
Date of composition.

Deccan College.

Hn.
Reports on the Sanskrit manuscripts in Southern India by E. Hultsch. 3 V. 1895-1905.

Indische Studien.
V. 18.

L. O.
Catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Library of the India Office.

Kane.
History of Dharma Shastria by P. V. Kane V. 1, 1900.

L.
Notices of the Sanskrit manuscripts by Rajendra Ila Mitra.

Oxf.

P. L.
Palm leaf.

Peters.
Fourth report of operations in search of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bombay Circle by Prof. Peter Petersen, 1904.

SCH.
Descriptive catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Rayar Library (Theosophical Society) by F. Otto Schrader, 1908 V. 1.
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