

Notes from Pranavavada ed. Sreenivasarchariar, intro to Vol. I.

[paraphrase]

p. 23

Ven. Swami Yogananda had taught some 30 years ago Pranavavada to certain of his pupils. [His organisation may still be in possession of the Ms.]

He refers to Gārgyāyana's three other works

Lokadarpana
Pranavabodha
PranavasAra

He (Yogananda) has prepared a karika (included in this publication as Pranava Vadartha Deepika) on difficult parts of Pranavavada.

p. 49

Gargyayana: "Pranavavada comprises 16000 verses [...] What I was capable of getting up from Pranavārṇava, and what else I could acquire by actual experience as to the principles of philosophy, I have tried to embody here."

p. 60

Swami Yogananda: "Our own acquaintance with the work began thirty years ago."

[This intro has been published in 1915. Yogananda is apparently speaking of the year 1885, or some time around that year. The first volume of Bhagavan Das' English version was published in 1910.]

Notes from Pranava-vada, Bhagavan Das, Vol. I, preface

[paraphrase]

p. vii

Extracts from Das' letters to his brother were published by him in the Prashnottara of March, April and May 1897. (This magazine was later called Indian Theosophist.) Portion of these were published in Lucifer of May 1897. They contain his impressions of Paṇḍit Dhanarāja.

p. xviii

Old and valuable Mss exist in the country beyond the "Sharayū", forming the districts of Gorakhpur and Bastī.

p. xxiv

Dhanarāja on how he came to find the Nārādīya-Bhāṣya: "Our family are residents of the village of Belhar Kalāñ in Tahsīl Khalīlābād of the Bastī District (in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India). My grandfather was a very learned Paṇḍit. [...] He kept up a private pāthashālā (school). [...]"

p. xxxi

Bhagavan Das has taken down 16000 couplets. [Pranavavada seems to consist of 16000 verses (see above), so he should have recorded the whole text.]

p. xl

In the list of inextant Saṁskṛt works, the names and addresses of possessors of the Mss are mentioned:

Ms 46. A Pranava-vāda Ms was owned by Paṇḍit Jagadīsha of the village of Nautanvā Bazār in Nepal, or District Gorakhpur, twelve or fifteen miles from the boundary of Tahsīl Bānsi, District Bastī. (this was the Ms dictated to Bhagavān Dās)

p. xlvi

Ms 60. Another Pranava-vāda Ms was owned by Paṇḍit Mannu Deva, son of Paṇḍit Parameshvara Datta, of the village of Hardoi, Nepal, on the boundary between Nepal and Tahsil Mahārājganj of District Gorakhpur.

p. xlvii

Ms 68. A third Pranava-vāda Ms was owned by Paṇḍit Girija Datta of the village Barauli, Tahsil Barhal, District Gorakhpur.

[Between 1902 and 1947, there was an administrative province called "United Provinces of Agra and Oudh", corresponding approximately to present-day Uttar Pradesh and Uttarkhand. It consisted of 9 "divisions" with a total of 48 districts. The districts mentioned here are Bastī and Gorakhpur. The district Gorakhpur then included the present-day Deoria and Maharajganj districts. In rural areas, the districts consisted of blocks or tehsils (here spelled tahsil), which in turn consisted of villages, the gram panchayats.]

p. xlviv

Another work of one Gārgyāyana of 4000 śloka measures is mentioned, entitled Yoga-darpaṇa.

Ms 48. It was owned by Paṇḍit Rāma-Pratāpa from the village of Sonaurā, P.O. Mendāwal, Tahsil Khalilābād, District Bastī.

Table of Locations

	Country	District	Tehsil	Village
Paṇḍit Dhanarāja's family	India	Bastī	Khalilābād	Belhar Kalāñ
Ms no 46.	India	Gorakhpur	twelve or fifteen miles from the boundary of Tahsīl Bānsi, District Bastī	Nautanvā Bazār
Ms no 60.	Nepal	on the boundary between Nepal and Tahsil Mahārājganj of District Gorakhpur		Hardoi
Ms no 68.	India	Gorakhpur	Barhal	Barauli
Ms no 48.	India	Bastī	Khalilābād	Sonaurā, P.O. Mendhāwal