Bihar and Orissa Research Society

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THE JOURNAL OF Dr. FRANCIS BUCHANAN from October 1810 to April 1811 when carrying out his Survey of the

DISTRICT OF BHAGALPUR

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. By C. E. A. W. OLDHAM, C.S.J.

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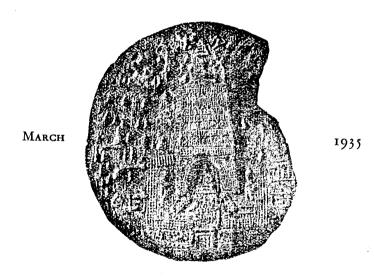
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SANSKRIT PALM-LEAF MSS. IN TIBET

By Tripițakâcharya Rāhula Sānkrityāyana

During my last journey to Tibet in 1929-30, I was able to collect a mass of Tibetan works, either originally translated from Sanskrit or Indian Vernaculars, or original works composed by Tibetan scholars themselves. Though I had heard numerous rumours about the existence of Sanskrit Palm-leaf MSS, but after search I found them unfounded. After several trials I drew the conclusion, that there was hardly much of a possibility of getting Palm-leaf MSS. in Tibet. But on my return, while studying the materials thus collected there for my little monograph in Hindi entitled "A Short History of Buddhism in Tibet" (तिब्बतमें बोद्धभने), I felt convinced about the existence of them, at least a hundred in number.

Last time, after my return from Tibet, I felt it necessary to restore some of the great works of the Buddhist logicians, from Tibetan to Sanskrit. In fact I was restoring the Pramāṇa-Vārtika of Dharmakīrti, when a friend of mine wrote to me that the work in original Sanskrit was discovered by the Royal Preceptor Paṇḍita Hemarāja Sarman of Nepal, whose knowledge of Sanskrit is encyclopædic and love for it, proverbial; so I gave up the tasks and thought it prudent to see first those Sanskrit MSS. which were still preserved in Tibet, before taking any restoration work, lest it might prove an useless labour after the discovery of the original MSS. One thing that prompted me to under

take the second tour of Tibet was to search for those ancient Palm-leaf MSS. originally taken from India. I remained on Tibetan soil from April 4, till November 10, 1934—about six and a half months.

Though the import of palm-leaf MSS. begins from the middle of the seventh century during the reign of the Emperor Srong-btsan-sgam-po (630-693 A.D.) their number was very few. Intense activity in the field of translation is witnessed during four centuries, viz., from the middle of the ninth century to the middle of the thirteenth century. During this period many thousands of palm-leaf MSS. were taken to Tibet, and in the normal course, they ought to be found there. But we know that great monasteries of Bsam-yas and Tho-gling (near Mansarowar) were destroyed by fire, in which many precious collections were burnt. Though the monastery of Sa-skya, where many hundreds of Sanskirt books were translated into Tibetan, was never destroyed after its ascendance, yet, later hierarchs did not care for these MSS, which had no meaning for them; and, they allowed the scholars of their sect to take the MSS. away to their monasteries. In fact, the MSS. which are found in the monasteries of Sha-lu and Ngor, originally belonged to Sa-skya. There are two other causes which are responsible for the disappearance of the MSS. The devout people consider it a great meritorious deed to enshrine the palmleaf MSS. inside a stupa or image. In this way hundreds of books are now beyond our reach. I heard at Sa-skya that a palm-leaf MS. copy of Dharmakirti's great work Pramāṇa-vārtika is enshrined inside an image of him, kept in one of the chapels of the Lha-khang-chen-mo

of Sa-skya. A few years back, an old stucco image in Bsam-yas had fallen down and inside it many such MSS. were found. The image was reconstructed and MSS. were put back into it again. The other practice is more atrocious. In some of these monasteries Lamas cut the MSS. in pieces and offer them to those pilgrims who bring rich presents. These small pieces are said to possess the miraculous power of healing all kinds of diseases when a drop of water in which the piece has been dipped is administered to the patient.

After reaching Lhasa on the 19th May, 1934, I began to search for MSS. The first MS. I saw was a commentary (पञ्जिका) on the Siśupāla-badham of Māgha by Bhavadatta, along with a few pages of a grammatical work. These MSS. were afterwards purchased and now they are preserved in Patna Museum. Next to that, a Palm-leaf MS. of a commentary on Abhisamayālankāra by Buddhaśrījñāna (a co-student of the Acarya Haribhadra, the famous commentator of several philosophical treatises, and a disciple of the Acārya Sāntarakṣita) was brought to me. Its size is $12\frac{3}{4}"\times 2"$ and contains 27 leaves. The owner was reluctant to disclose his name, but he allowed it to be photographed. I saw a copy of the Aṣṭasāhasrikā Prajñā-Pāramitā with a Nepalese merchant, written in Rañjana character, and more than a hundred pages of the Satasāharikā Prajñā-Pāramitā, the latter being the property of the heirs of the late Tergi-Thai-Je. Though they were of no great importance, yet they encouraged me to further pursuit. I was very much helped by the enlightened Sä-ku-śo of the feudal house of Zur-khang, whose mother is the direct descendant of Srong-btsan-

sgam-po (630-693 A.D.), the first emperor and maker of Tibet. One day, the second (brother) Sä-ku-śo of Zur-khang brought the news, that they have got some palm-leaf MSS. in the library of Kun-bde-gling monastery, which were recently discovered while they were preparing a catalogue of the books. On the 18th June, he took me to that monastery which is not far from the famous POTALA PALACE. Only two MSS. were shown, and my joy knew no bounds when I found one of them to be a commentary on the Vādanyāya of Dharmakirti by Ācārya Sāntarakṣita, the famous author of the Tatvasangraha. I found it difficult to persuade the authorities to allow me to take a photograph of the work; and I was advised to see the Ka-lon Lama, one of the four Ministers of the Tibetan Government. When he heard of my mission, he appreciated it very much, and at once sent for the officer-in-charge. He ordered that I should be allowed to take photographs of any MS. I thought useful. Ka-lon Lama also told me, that he would issue a general permit from the Cabinet to get help from all local authorities as well as private individuals. After the death of Dalai Lama, he was the most influential man in Tibet, but he also died a few days afterwards, which is an irreparable loss to Tibet.

I had heard from Re-ding-rin-po-che, the Regent King of Tibet, that his monastery possesses a half-burnt palm-leaf MS. which originally belonged to the collection of books which the Ācārya Dīpankara Śrījñāna (982-1054 A.D.) brought with him from India. I was very keen to see that MS. and the Regent gave me a letter to the officer-in-charge of his monastery, but

owing to a serious omission in the letter, the officer could not show it to me. I was informed that it was a half-burnt copy of the Prajñā-pāramitā.

After my return from Re-ding, I intended to visit Lho-kha Province, where in the monasteries of Bsamyas and Smin-do-gling I heard about the existence of some MSS. About Bsam-yas, I was told that it has got two or three palm-leaf MSS. which are in the custody of the local magistrate (Dzong), and it is not possible to see them without a special permission of the Cabinet. The Chief Lama of Smin-do-gling, who is also one of the heads of Nig-ma-pa sect, told me that his monastery possessed four MSS. He was very eager to take me to his monastery which is only two days' journey from Lhasa. But as I had spent more than a month in the hope of getting the letter from the Cabinet, there was little time left at my disposal. Moreover, I heard that those four MSS. are duplicate copies of the Astasāhasrikā, and Karuņā-puņdarīka(?). In Lho-kha, some of the monasteries belonging to Sa-skya sect may possess palm-leaf MSS., but their number will not be considerable.

Information received from reliable sources disclosed the possibility of the existence of many MSS. in the monasteries of Tsang. Finding that there would still be much delay in getting the permit from the Cabinet, and as winter was approaching, I left for Tsang. I visited some of the ancient monasteries of that province. In the monasteries of Spos-khang-tshog-pa (one day's journey from Gyan-tse), Sha-lu (a few hour's journey from Shi-ga-rtse on Gyantse side), Ngor (one day's journey from Shi-ga-rtse) and Sa-skya, I saw some of

the MSS. which are described in the following pages. The list of the MSS. in Sha-Lu monastery is not complete. I was told that there are still some palm-leaf MSS. in the heap of Tibetan MSS. which are stored in a big room there and many more hands are required to sort them out than what they possessed at that time.

The people, who had seen them with their own eyes, told me that Na-rig-ri-phug monastery (about half a day's journey from Shi-ga-rtse) possesses two palm-leaf MSS. At Ngor I met a Lama of the Thub-rtan-rnam-rgyal monastery of Rta-nag (two days' journey from Shi-ga-rtse) who told me that his monastery possesses two palm-leaf MSS. The contents of these four MSS. are not known.

If a search is properly made, we can discover some more MSS. in the province of Tsang, A few monasteries of the Kham province (eastern Tibet) are also said to possess some.

different Sanskrit manuscripts in Tibet Pages of

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T. Preserved in Tibetan Translation.

 $^{^{-1}}$ Colophone runs—"....प्रबद्धमानश्रीमन्महीपाल (९७४-१०२६ A.D.)कत्याणं भूय(?)राज्ये सम्बत् \dots

²In the Colophone—"....सम्बत् आ......(N.E. 200?=980? A. D.)

or 1152 A. D.) श्रावणकुष्ण एकादश्यां लिखितं मया। राजाधिराजपरमेश्वरपरमभट्टारकः श्रीमदानन्ददेवपादीयविजयराज्ये शुभदिने ॥ शान्तरिष्ट [? ०रक्षित]पादानामिति **ग्र**न्थस्यास्य प्रमाणञ्च नियुतैर्ञवशताधिकं । सहस्रद्वितयं सम्यक्संख्यातम्पूर्व्वशूरिभः ॥ . . ." -"कृतिरियं ³In the Colophone (Page 89b)-

^{*}Stan-gyur Mdo CII. 2, CXII. 4.

."सर्वास्तिवादी शाक्यभिक्षु अश्वघोषः… ।"

¹In the Colophone-

II. Spos-khang monastery (near Gyantse)

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²Written on paper.
³ This book originally belonged to Bya-yul-lo-tsa-va (1201 "आर्यमहासांधिकानां लोकोत्तरवादिनाम् *In the Colophone-



Illustrations of wooden covers of Indian MSS in Tibet (Kun. de. gling monastery)



Spos-khang





Ṣa-hu

Ngor Volumes of Indian MSS in Tibet

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ा 1 In the Colophone—"सम्बत् ४०२ $^{(}$ N. E.=1282 $^{(}$ A $^{.}$ D. $^{(}$) पौष्यकुष्णदशम्यां सोमवाशरे श्रीमहाराजपरमेश्वर परमभटारिक श्री श्री अन्तत्मल्ल्देवस्य विजयराजे ।"

*These works are already published in the Bibliotheca Indica.

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¹ The work is already published in the Bibliotheca Indica. ²In the Colophone—"पंडितस्थविरगुणाकरगुप्तशिष्यस्य शुभाकरगुप्तस्य ।"

3 The owner of the Ms. was the translator Ba-ri Rin-chen-grub (1102-1111 A. D.) *गृहयतत्त्वोपदेश in T

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¹The Indian paṇḍita (1066A. D.), teacher of the translator Ba-ri-lo-tsa-va.

² भगवद्गुण रत्नसंचयगाथापंजिका in T

³Owner of this book was the Indian paṇḍita मिषकश्रोज्ञान, a contemporary of Bu-ston(1290-1364A.D.)

⁴The Colophone says—"आसीत्सौगतो नाथः प्रजायाः पृथुविकमः। ध मै पा ल (74०-8०० A. D.) इति स्थातो राज्ञे महोदये ।। श्रीनालन्दाविहारे स्मिन् क्रितिभिक्षुजितेन्द्रियः । वीर्यश्रीदत्तनाम्नेदं कृतं तेन निवन्धनं ।। त्रयोदशशतान्यस्य रुलोकारच पञ्चसप्तति:।" पु

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In the Colophone—"...सम्बत् ५१ पौषदिनं पुस्तकेयं भिक्षुशीलाकरगुप्तस्य।"

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श्रीपरघरमुत साघु श्रीमूरिघरस्य...सम्बत् पूर्णिमायान्तियौ पूर्वफाल्गुणी-३० बुघवारे स्र व न रा ज देवस्य विजयराज्ये ... फाल्गुण दिने … महायानयायिनः परमोपासक जयपुरीय 坏 १३३४ (1277 A. D.) श्रीकोणनगरे ¹ In the Colophone. नक्षत्रे सिंहराशौ चन्द्रे।"

^{2&}quot;महापंडितमहामंडलाचार्य ।"

³ "पण्डितस्थविर।"

⁴ The last leaf and two wooden covers have beautiful paintings.

⁵ Beautiful paintings on three leaves and two wooden covers.

D) गते नेपालवत्सरे। राज्ञो ह्य (?) "योगीन्द्रगांगडी। शिखिनेत्रयुते वहनौ (323 N. E.=1203 A. ⁶In the Colophone-

रिमल्लदेवस्य ख्याते मुकीर्तिमालिन: ॥ मासे दुस्थिति सितेपक्षे दशम्याम्बुधवासरे ।" 7Beautiful paintings on five leaves and two wooden covets.

[&]quot;सौराजभद्रमुतस्य परमोपासकरिसोकस्य यदत्रपुष्यं… महाराजाधिराज … क परमसौगत श्रीमद्रा-मपालदेव (1078-1120 A. D.) प्रबद्धमानविजयराजसम्बत् ८ जेष्ठदिने ६ केंडगलकोदो लिखितेयं...।' ⁸In the Colophone—

श्रीलजलुँक फाल्नोव (289 N. E.=1169 A. D.) ... श्रीमच्छंकरदेवराज्ञे भाद्रपद .. ۰۰ अछत (283 N. E.=1163 A. D.) B -"सम्बत् अ In a later ink-कृष्णाष्टम्यां गुक्रदिने जेष्ठनक्षत्रे मीनसंक्रान्ति महापर्वान प्रसस्तानि ।" (?)बास्तव्य गंगाराणकेन लिखितेयमिति।"... -"सम्बत् ² In the Colophone_

Incomplete ", 2	Complete		Illustrated	*	*	*	
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कुटिल रंजन	मागधी		रंजन		:	:	
::	दुव्वॅकमिश्र		T:	:	:	:	:
गुहयसमाज $ \mathrm{T} $ शतसाहस्रिका प्रज्ञा पारमिता $^1 \mathrm{T} $	न्यायविन्दु अनुदोका (धर्मोत्तरप्रदीष ³)	(हेतुविन्दु-अनुदीका) ‡	महामंत्रानुसारिणी महाविद्याराज्ञी $^5 \; \mathrm{T} \ldots$	महासहस्रप्रमर्दिनी $^{5}\ \mathrm{T}$	महामायूरी विद्याराज्ञी $^5 \ { m T}$	सीतवती महाविद्याराज्ञी $^5~{ m T}$	महाप्रतिसरा महाविद्याराज्ञी 5 $^6\mathrm{T}$
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XI	×		X				

The last leaf and wooden cover have multi-colour paintings.

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मागधी	दुर्गींसह मेथिली मंजुग… े नेवारी	 सागधी	। T(यशोमित्र) "	T वीर्यश्रीदत्त ³ "	त्लाकरशान्तिपाद⁴ मैथिली पुरुषोत्तमदेव "
••		कालचक्रतंत्र 2 ी सांकथ्यविनिश्चय	${ m from}$ अभिधमंसमुच्चयभाष्य $({ m a}\dot{ m u})$ विनिश्चयसूत्र ${ m T}$	श्चयसूत्रनिः	छ•दारत्नाकर ∑ रत्नाक भाषावृत्ति
81. 82.	83. 84.	85. 86.	87.	88 0	89. 90.
6. I.		i	4	÷.	4
XII	XIII	XX			XVI

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² Begins from Chapter xxxvIII.

³ A sub-commentary on Dharmottara's gloss on Dharmakirti's work न्यायिनिन्दु।

on Dharmākaradatta's gloss on Dharmakirti's work हेतुनिन्ड A sub-commentary

⁵ They are also called पंचरक्षा।

परमसौगत श्रीमद् गोविन्दचन्द्रदेव $(1110-55A.\ D.)$ स्य प्रवर्द्धमान विजयरा \dots सम्बत्सरे लिखयमानं श्रामणमासि शुक्लपक्षे पञ्चम्यान्तिथौ बृहस्पतिवारे स्थविर जया करगुष्तस्य ... कल्याणसहस्रभाजनस्य "शाक्यभिक्षोः 6 In the Colophone— चित्रनक्षत्रे श्रीविकम ...।"

त्रियोदस्या वरसाधिक (N. E.=1305 A. D.) दिवसाधिके षण्मासाधिके परमोपासक श्रीमुक्तिदासेन स्त्रिखितम् ।" पंडित" In the Colophonedonor आदित्यवत्सरे मघनखते ... (1 "महामंडलाचार्य तियो

[&]quot;सम्बत् ३१० (३10 N. E.=1190A. D.) श्रावण शुक्छ ...।" It is preserved in Nepal Darbar Library (New Series) d. 292,602. ² In the Colophone

महोदये। श्रीनालन्दा =1190 A. D.) ³ In the Colophone—"आसीत्सौगतो नाथ: प्रजाया: पृथुविकम:। घर्मपाळ इति स्थातो राज्ञो तस्य मह विहारेस्मिन् भूतो भिक्षुजितेन्द्रिय:।वीर्यश्रीदत्त नाम्नेदं कृतं तेन निबन्धनम्।अलेखि श्रावणे शुक्ले रध्नचन्द्राग्नि (310N.E.. हायने।"

^{4 &}quot;कल्जिकालसर्वज्ञ।"

PALM-LEAF MSS. IN TIBET

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सरोठववज्र	:	:	नागार्जुन	चन्द्रकोति	शाक्यमित्र	चन्द्रकोति	अंगुरियाद	:	:	:	जयरक्षित	:	सर्वधर	
हेवज्ञटिप्पण	हेवज्रटीका 1	हेबज्रसाधन (तत्त्वावतार)	पंचकम T	बन्नसत्त्वसाधन T	अनुत्तरसंबर	उत्पत्तिकमसाधन	দিভীঙ্গন T $(?)$	बल्तिरचाधिकार	कर्मान्तविभागमेलावण etc.	च्याकरण (?)	श्रामणेरकारिका टीका	उपसम्पदाज्ञीत	त्याद्यन्तप्रिश्या $($ कलाप $) \ { m T}$	1
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ï	5	÷	ï	7	3.	4	÷	છ	;	∞	i	5.	ij	
XVII			XVIII								XIX		XX	

= 9 % -"सम्बत्सर २१० (? 1090 A. D.) माघमासे श्री र उ घर्ममहाविहारस्थाने तस्मिन् वर्षे संघभट्टारकै: पञ्चाशतम् शुद्ध धान्यमानिकाः प्रदत्ता अङकतोपि धान्यमानि ५० ॥ द्वितीयवर्षे शिवका तण्डुलघान्ये पञ्चाशन्मानिकाः । अङकतोपि धान्य-मानि ५०॥ तृतीयवर्षे आर्द्रधान्यमानिकाः सार्द्धदश जट्टल्थामस्य भूषमुसंज्ञाग्रामस्य घान्यमानि सर्प्त[दश्]। अङकतोपि घान्यमानि चतुर्थे जट्टलग्रामस्य धान्यमानिका दश ...।" ¹ In the Colophone-

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वसेबन्ध "			कृदिला	जिनेन्द्रबृद्धि मैथिली	शान्तिदेव मागधी	:	:	चन्द्रकोति "	(अवलोकितेश्वर),,	
अभिधर्मकोशकारिका T			(बज्जयान ग्रन्थ)	ग ु	बोधिचर्यावतार T	(बज्रयान work)	(गुहचसमाज-)प्रदीपोद्योतन	टीका ⁴ा	कालचक्रटीका [ः] T	विमल्प्रभा
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¹ Nepal Darbar Library (New S.) q. 220. and ते 661. 768.

तिडिणी कश्मीराधिष्ठाने ... श्री प्रज्ञावर्मणः। ... (?) श्रीमन्महीपालदेव विजयिनि।" चर्खलदेशजन्मा ²In the Colophone---"उत्तरापथिक जुति ग्रामे हरिवनधर्मविहारे सम्बत् ४५८(?)

राज्ये ... ५६ श्रीमद्वीरसिंहदेवस्तन्यमानायां तीरभुक्तौ शाल्मलीपाटके छात्रश्रीशुभद्धकदाक्षेन … मार्ग शुदि १४ कल्जिगेदवरगुरुव्याल्यात् महापंडित स्थविर साधुकीतिचरणै: ।" ³ "लक्ष्मणदेवषट्पञ्चाशताब्दीय तमिदं

^{*}Donor is"श्रामणेर गुणाकरपाल"। ⁵Nepal Darbar Library (New S.) ते 600.

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23 7,8 Complete (?)	"(5)	"(5)			(5)"	Complete			*	*	"
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103×2	$II\frac{1}{3}\times 2\frac{1}{3}$:		103×21	$11\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{3}$ 1-8	"	11	**	:	11
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दण्डी	:	मेत्रेय	:		आर्यदेव	सरोक्हपाद हु	अद्वयवङ्ग	दिवाक र चन्द्र			:
काव्यादर्श T	विशिकाविवृति	सूत्रालंकार T	अभिसमयसमुच्चयटीका	हेवज्ञडाकिनीजालमहातंत्रदीका	(वज्ररत्नावली)	हेवज्ञसाधनोपियक	हेवज्ञास्ययुगनद्ध 🎹	हेवज्ञसत्वविकाश	हेवज्रसाधन ज्ञानप्रदीप	चित्तविशुद्धि	हेवञ्जबलिविधि
114.	115.	116.	117.	118.		.611	120.	121.	122.	123.	124.
ï	5	3.	4			ï	5.	3.	4	÷	9
XXIV				XXV		XXVI					

.. परमोपासक श्रीअन्तव विजय-राज्ये प्रबद्धमान धर्मोयं मदनपालदेव (1134-53 A. D.) ¹In the Colophone—"कृतिरियं योगिन: केलिकुलिशस्य (=लीलावजस्य)। देय घोषस्य ... परमेश्वर परमभट्टारक परमसौगत महाराजाधिराज श्रीमत् सम्बत् १९ भाद्रदिने १३।" ²On this page the Paṇḍita (Vajrapāṇi) who translated this work into Tibetan Stan-gyur. Rgyud. प्रसादिकरणैः स्फुरितात्मतत्त्वरत्नप्रभाः (sic?)प्रहतान्धकारः। यस्य (sic) अनाविलदृशः स्वविलासमुच्चैः तस्मैः (sic) नमः क्रतिरियं गुरुभास्करस्य ॥" teacher—the author—"यस्य eulogizing his verse, 22, inserted a XLVI. परिकु

[J.B.O.R.S.

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अवधूतिपाद	शाक्यरक्षित	अनद्भावश्र	"	करणाबलवज्ञ	दिवाक रचन्द्र	गर्भपाद	अललबस	आनन्दगर्भपाद	महदपाद	सहजवञ्च	शाश्वतवञ्च	•	:	सानवध्र	समाधिवञ्च	:
. हेवज्रविशृद्धिसाधन 1 $^{ extstyle ext$. हवज्रसाधन 📗		भवशुद्धि	परमगंभीरोतानक्रम	हेरकसाधन T	= ,	हरकभट्टारकसाधन -	हेवज्ञसाधन	"	(हेबज्र) पुजाविध	ऑभसमयकम	हेवज्ञसाधन		हेवज्ञस्तुति	
125.	170	127.	128.	129.	130.	131.	132.	133.	134.	135.	136.	137.	138.	139.		141.
۲°	ċ	6	o O	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	· 61	5 0.	21.	22.	23.

¹ "हेवज्यविशुद्धनिधि" in T.

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24.	142.	हेवज्रचक्रींबशिका	सरोष्हवज्ञ	*	"	-2 31		Complete
25.	143.	हेष्कस्त्रुति	कण्हपा	=		-231	*	11
26.	144.	हेवज्ययोगिनीस्तुति	:	:	**	-235	=	
27.	145.	नैरात्म्यस्त्रुति	:	*	11	-235	=	
28.	146.	नैरात्म्यसाधन	:	2	11	-245	2	*
29.	147.		रत्नाकरशांति		*	- 249	:	*
30.	148.	"	<u> दिवाक रचन्द्र</u>	"		-267	2	11
31.	149.	बलिचकविधि	:	:	11	-271	:	**
XXVII	150.	अमरकोशटीका [।]	<u>सुभूतिचन्द्र</u>	मागधी	मागधी $12{ imes}2rac{1}{3}$	192-389	7,8	Incomplete
		(कविकामधेनु)						
XXVIII	151.	π c	:	•	$10\frac{1}{3}X2$	123	~	Complete
XXIX 1.	152.	कलापच्याकरणटीका	उत्सवकीति	"		123	~	Incomplete
2.	153.	153. त्रिलिङ्गप्रकरण	सं	:	ı.	88	9	Complete
XXX	154.	ा ऽ4∙ ∙ (महायान) सूत्र	:	*	$7\frac{1}{3}\times2$	174	~	
XXXI	155.	हेरकामिधानमंत्रोद्धार etc.	:	मेथिली	12×2	:	~	Incomplete

 $^{^1}$ In the Colophone—"सम्बत् ३१३ ($_{313}$ N. E.= $_{1191}$ A. D.) फाल्गुण कृष्ण तृतीया बृहस्पति.....।" Lal Chand Library (D. A. V. College, Lahore) contains one MS. of it.

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•	.•	IOX33	8.2 × 5.2 ×	103×2	"	102×15	: :	6×1.2	73×15	82×11	÷ ‡	$51\frac{1}{3}\times1\frac{1}{3}$
	:	नागरी	शारदा	मागधी	=	नेवारी	:	नागरी	"	मेथिली	नागरी	, हु हुः हुः
	:	गोविन्दनाथ	जेतारियाद	:	$^3 extbf{T}$ वसुबन्धु	:	वनरत्न	:	:	:	:	Tamil
156. Loose leaves	on व्याकरण, लक्षण etc.	ाऽ7. रसप्रकाशमातेण्ड*	ाऽ8. नैराल्म्यसिद्धि*		16 ः मध्यान्तविभङ्गकारिकाभाष्य $^3 \mathrm{T}$ वसुबन्धु	161. वनरत्नस्थविरस्तोत्र	162. अचलकभद्दय T	163. एकजदास्तोत्र	164. गणपतिहृदयधारणी	165. पंचरक्षावित	166. बद्धसूची	167. Loose leaves
XXXII		XXXIII 1.	2.	XXXIV 1.	2.	3.	4	XXXV 1.	2.	3.	4	XXXVI

In the beginning of the book (which is in modern Năgari character) the author writes—"मुर्जेरावल्योत्पन्ने शूरादिस्यद्विजोत्तमः। तस्योद्भव मुतः ज्ञातो गोविदः शिवपूजनः।"
 Păli Dhammapada, translated into Samskrit by the Indian paṇḍita=चननरत्त (1384-1468 A. D.) wh

who was ordained in Ceylon. "मनो (Sic) युर्वेगमा.....।"

³ "मध्यान्तविभंग टीका" in Stan-gyur. Mdo. XLIV.

^{*} Written on paper.

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^{&#}x27;'क्रतिरियमाचार्यधर्मकीर्तिचरणानां ।। त् ।। अलेखिवागीश्वरेणेति ।'' ¹ In the Colophone

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महाराजाधिराज महासामन्ताधिपति A.D.) राज्य सम्बत् १७ प्रवरमहायानयायिन: सर्वाश्रमाणामपि मण्डनाय दिवापि रात्रावपि भास्वराय ॥* तस्यानुजो विकममाणनामा शत्रून्समुत्साय भृश भुजाभ्याम् । रत्नित्रियाय नित्यं। लोकत्रयेध्वान्तविनाशनाय। उच्छेदमत्रापि कुटुम्बभेदादाशङक्य सौध्रात्रविबृद्धसिद्धिः व्याजेन यस्य सितिरक्षणार्थं धर्मावतारं पुनरप्यकार्षीत् ।। (1134-53 वङरोच्छेदो न केपामभवदिह महीमण्डले पार्थिवानाम् एतस्मिन्मानवङशे स्वयमधिकलसत्कर्मानिर्माणरम्ये सत्यत्यागप्रतापाभ्युदयनयदयाचार्तानःसीमसौम्ये मर्यादारक्षितक्ष्माबँज्यमुखशतं सार्द्धमासन्नरेन्द्राः ॥ श्रीमन्मदनपालदेवस्य श्रीधर्ममाणनपैतिर्ब्बभूवं तनयो नयनिपुणः विक्रमाणस्य "देयधर्मोयं र्) भता 짰 आवेष्ठॅयन्भूमिमिमामका 6" ¹ In the Colophone page 68b-माण्डलिक श्री रुद्रमाणसुत परमोपासक राजपुत्र सत्वराशेरनुत्तर ज्ञान फलावाप्तय इति ॥

[&]quot;शाक्यभिक्षु विजयभद्र -"महासांघिकलोकोत्तरवादी ।" In the Colophone-² This book belonged to the Sect-

विधास्ये।" A copy of this book is found in the collection of परमकण्ठविभूषणानि "नानाकवीन्द्रवचनानि मनोहराणि संख्यावतां लिखितमिदम्।" 3 In the beginning of the book author says-समुच्वयमनर्घमहं the Rājaguru Paṇḍɪtarāja Hemarāja Śarman (Nepal). महाकवीनां तेषां आकम्पकानि शिरसश्च

^{*} Is in course of publication as an Appendix to the next June issue of J.B.O.R.S. †Appearing as an Appendix in the next March issue of J.B.O.R.S.