Report on the search for Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882-83 / by Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar.

Contributors

Bhandarkar, Ramkrishna Gopal, Sir, 1837-1925.

Publication/Creation

Bombay: Government Central Press, 1884.

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ew6c2b4u

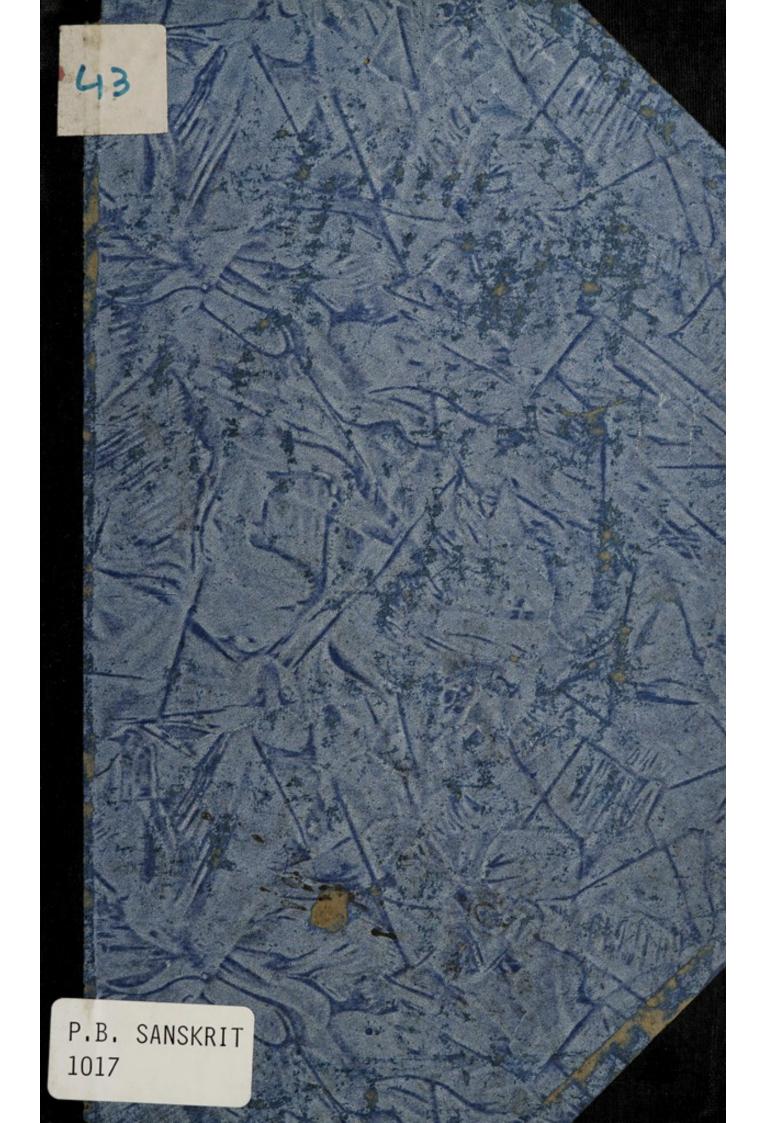
License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection 183 Euston Road London NW1 2BE UK T +44 (0)20 7611 8722 E library@wellcomecollection.org https://wellcomecollection.org



P. B. SANSKRIT 1017



500)



REPORT

ON

THE SEARCH FOR SANSKRIT MSS.

IN

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

DURING

THE YEAR 1882-83.

BY

R. G. BHANDARKAR, M.A.,

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENT
1984,



P. B. SANSKRIT 1017

Corrections and Additions.

Page 19, line 19, for Ânandatîrtha's Bhâratatâtparyanirṇayanyâya-samgraha read the Bhâratatâtparyanirṇayapramâṇasamgraha.

Page 19, line 21, for his read Anandatirtha's.

Page 19, line 22, after (No. 711). read The Bhâratatâtparyanirṇayapramāṇasaṅngraha is a collection of texts from the epics and Purâṇas supporting some of the statements of Ânandatîrtha in his Bhâratatâtparyanirṇaya. The name of the author is not given

Page 19, line 8 from bottom, for twenty-four read twenty-three.

Page 21, line 6, for The first four read The first three.

Page 31, line 21, after Kauśika. add In a manuscript of the Jyoti-ratnamâlâ with the commentary of Mahâdeva-existing in a private library at Nasik, occur a few verses at the end, in one of which the date of the composition of the commentary is given as 1185 Saka or 1263 A. D. (U. 1., Appendix II.). S'rîpati, therefore, must have lived previous to the latter half of the thirteenth century.

Page 32, line 15, for Kumarsimha read Kumarasimha.

Page 41, line 8, for DD, read JJ.

Page 44, line 4 from bottom, for Châlukya race read Chaulukya race.

Page 55, against No. 5, for Ashtakas VII. and VIII. read Ashtaka VIII., and under Remarks, add Leaf 1 belongs to a MS. of Ashtaka VII.

Page 59, against No. 52, under Remarks, for Do. read Incomplete.

Page 59, against No. 53, enter Samvat 1799.

Page 59, against No. 65, Śântiparvan—Mokshadharma, under No. of leaves, for 277 read 217.

Page 71, against No. 217, for Samvat 1656 read Samvat 1654.

Page 72, against No. 223, under Author's Name, after Jagannâtha add Sarasvatî.

Page 85, from against No. 394 under Author's Name transfer Trivikramabhatta to against No. 393.

Page 90, against No. 467, under Remarks, add Same work as No. 469.

Page 93, against No. 502, under Name of Work, dele Chapters I.—III. B 904



No. 55 of 1883.

Deccan College, Poona, 6th September, 1883.

To

K. M. CHATFIELD, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report on the search for manuscripts during the year 1882-83 and on the state of the collections at present in my charge.

EXPENDITURE.

From the beginning of the official year to about the middle of September last I was in sole charge of the operations in connection with the search. Thereafter, the work, as well as the funds, were divided between Professor Peterson and myself. Out of the grant of Rs. 8,000 I had up to September spent Rs. 2,500, and the balance, after deducting Rs. 548 which had to be set apart for inscriptions, was Rs. 4,952. Out of this one-half or Rs. 2,476 was placed at the disposal of Professor Peterson and the other half was entrusted to me. Of this I spent Rs. 2,455-0-6, so that, in all, my expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 4,955-0-6. Manuscripts of the value of Rs. 439-0-9 paid for out of this amount were, as stated in the last year's report, included in the list then submitted, wherefore the results now to be reported have cost Government Rs. 4,515-15-9. Of this amount Rs. 3,473-13-0 were paid for the 772 manuscripts entered in the

accompanying list, and the remainder, Rs. 1,042-2-9, was spent on the salaries and travelling expenses of the agents and Sastrins employed for collecting manuscripts and cataloguing private libraries.

Number of manuscripts purchased in Gujarat and the Maratha Country.—The catalogue which forms Appendix I. of this report is divided into two sections, in the first of which are entered manuscripts collected in Gujarat and in the second those purchased in the Maratha Country. The Gujarat section comprises Nos. 1—486 and the other, Nos. 487—772. I will now give a brief analysis of the collection noticing all the particulars of a literary and historical importance which from a hasty examination of the manuscripts I have been able to gather.

CLASS I .- VEDAS.

Under the head of Vedas including Upanishads are entered two complete copies of the Vajasaneva Samhita, one in each section, (Nos. 12, 13 and 495), and one of the Pada text of the Kanva Sakha of that Veda, (No. 489). Nos. 3 and 4 are complete copies of two of the four principal song-books of the Sâma Veda. We have also in this class manuscripts of eight out of the fourteen Kandas or divisions of the Satapatha Brâhmana and double copies of some of them. No. 14 is a copy of a part of Uata's Bhâshya or commentary on the Vâjasaneya Samhità. The fragment begins in the middle of Chapter II. and extends up to about the end of Chapter XXI; but a good many intermediate leaves are wanting. No. 16 is a copy of the latter part of the same work and begins with Chapter XIX. and comes down to the end, one intermediate leaf only being lost. This was transcribed in the Samvat year 1431 corresponding to 1375 A.D. and is one of

the oldest paper manuscripts we possess. No. 14, and No. 15, which is another fragment of the first part extending from Chapters XII. to XVIII., also look as old if not older, though they bear no date. The date of No. 16 itself shows that Ûaṭa or Uvaṭa, the author, must have flourished at least five hundred years ago; but there is a statement in that

Manuscript as well as in No. 14 which enables us to determine the precise period when he

lived. In the colophon of manuscripts of this author's works and at the end of some of the chapters a couplet occurs, in the first line of which the name of his father is given as Vajrata and the place where he lived as Anandapura. The sense of the second line of the couplet as it usually occurs in manuscripts of the Mantrabhâshya is: "this commentary on the Mantras was composed after a mature deliberation of [the sense of] words and sentences." But in the manuscripts I am speaking about, instead of the words in Italics we have in several places "while Bhoja was ruling over the earth" or "while Bhoja was governing his kingdom." Anandapura has been identified with Vadanagar in Upper Gujarat, and though Hwan Thsang, the Chinese traveller, tells us that in his time the district in which the town was situated formed part of the kingdom of Mâlvâ, still it is questionable whether the town belonged to the kings of that country in the time of Bhoja, especially since a powerful kingdom had been established, a good many years before Bhoja came to the throne, at Anahilapattana not far from Vadanagar. But the point is placed beyond doubt by another couplet occurring at the end of the tenth Chapter of No. 14, in which Uata tells us that "he composed the Mantrabhâshya while living in Avantî and while Bhoja was ruling over the country." This shows that though Vajrata, the father of our author,

lived at Ânandapura, Ûaṭa himself lived in Mâlvâ at the time when he wrote his work. The Bhoja therefore mentioned by him must undoubtedly be the celebrated prince of that name who ruled over the country from about 996 to 1051 A. D. (See A., Appendix II.)

No. 487 is entitled Ashtottarasatopanishad or the hundred and eight Upanishads. Upanishads. The original Upanishads formed parts of the Vedas and these are really works of great antiquity; but treatises of this nature gradually multiplied, many of them being devoted to the exaltation of particular deities and to the furtherance of such other sectarian objects. Most of them are referred to the Atharva Veda, a circumstance partially due to the fact that the literature belonging to this Veda was not clearly defined and specified by the ancient scholars of India. The number of Upanishads extant is now estimated at about 250. But at some period which cannot be very distant, 108 of these were chosen as the best and their names given in one of them entitled Muktikopanishad and their study enjoined. The Upanishads in our No. 487 are the same as those mentioned in the Muktikopanishad and are written and arranged exactly in the same order. But out of the 108, twothe Taittirîya and the Mantrika-have dropped out somehow, though their names are given in the table of contents attached to the manuscript. the Gujarat section also contains thirty-six treatises of this class and some of them are different from those enumerated in the Muktikopanishad. Lists of the Upanishads occurring in these two manuscripts are given in Appendix II. (See B). Besides these we have detached copies of several of them. It is not often that so many Upanishads are found in a single collection of manuscripts.

CLASS II.—VEDÂNGAS AND SACRIFICIAL MANUALS.

In the class of Vedångas and Sacrificial Prayogas or Manuals there is in the Gujarat section a copy of Devayajnika's Bhashya or commentary on the Anukramanikâ of the Vâjasaneya Samhitâ, (No. 25), and in the Maratha section a copy of two chapters of his commentary on Kâtyâyana's sacrificial Sûtras, (Nos. 504 and 505). Of this last a copy of four chapters was procured by me last year. There is also a manuscript of the first three chapters of another Bhâshya on this Sûtra by an author whose name is not given. Last year's collection contained copies of the commentaries of Karka, Gadadhara, Harihara, on Pâraskara's Grihya Sûtra and this year one of Jayarâma's commentary on the same, (No. 512), has been added. There are manuscripts of dependent treatises also such as the Pratijna Sûtra, the Bhâshika Sûtra, Yâjñavalkya Sikshâ, &c., (Nos. 26, 28, and 513-521). In the Maratha section there are manuscripts of several sacrificial Manuals belonging principally to the Vâjasaneya Sâkhâ, (Nos. 522-541).

CLASS III.—ITIHÂSAS, PURÂNAS, MÂHÂTMYAS AND STOTRAS.

The object in making collections of manuscripts is, I apprehend, not only to procure copies of rare works but also to secure materials for critical editions of such as though not rare are of great importance, or for the determination of the correct text of any particular passage in them whenever a weighty issue hangs on it. In making my purchases I have always this object in view. In the department of Itihâsas and Purâṇas therefore I have on no occasion rejected a good manuscript of the whole or a portion of the Mahâbhârata offered for sale, though the work has

been printed once in Calcutta and twice in Bombay. But in all cases I paid a good deal less than the ordinary price. One copy of the Mahâbhârata was purchased in 1879 at the rate of one rupee for a thousand Slokas, and a copy of each of ten books of the epic with commentaries at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0. In this year's collection in the Gujarat section there are manuscripts of eleven books, two of which from the dates given in the colophon appear to be 300 years old. The others also look as old though they bear no dates. They were paid for at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0; (Nos. 56-67.) In the Maratha section there is a copy of the whole of the Mahâbhârata with the exception of the Sântiparvan or the twelfth book, and a copy of the Harivamsa; (Nos. 565, 566 and 579). These are about two hundred years old, and the price paid was Rs. 1-12-0 per thousand, which was the uniform rate at which a large lot of manuscripts was purchased at Nasik. In this class there are also manuscripts of the Vasishtha Ramayana, the Markandeya, the Vishnu and the Vâmana Purânas, and of a good many Mâhâtmyas of shrines or rivers, such as the Mâhâtmya of Jagannâtha in Orissa, of which we have two copies, one engraved on Tâla leaves and the other written on paper, and the Prabhasa Mâhâtmya.

CLASS IV.—DHARMAŚÂSTRA OR RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL LAW.

As belonging to the Smriti branch of the literature of the Hindu Law, religious and civil, I have to announce the acquisition of a valuable commentary on the Manu Smriti by Râghavânanda, (No. 110). There are also old copies of the Yâjñavalkya Smriti and of Vijñâneśvara's commentary on it, the Mitâksharâ, one of which was transcribed in Samvat

1535 or 1479 A.D., that is more than 400 years ago, (No. 106). We have a somewhat mutilated manuscript of a work entitled Jnanabhaskara, (Nos. 96-97), which consists of a dialogue between Sûrya, the Sun deity, and Aruna, his charioteer. and another of that part of it which treats of the duties of widows. Of digests and manuals, which form an extensive branch of the modern literature of the subject we have an old copy of the Madanaparijata, (No. 599), which is considered a work of much importance, and treatises on the domestic rites of the followers of the White Yajurveda entitled Samskârabhâskara, (Nos. 115 and 611), by Khandabhatta, the son of Mayûreśvara, and Samskârapaddhati, (Nos. 114 and 610), by Gangâ-Madanapârijâta is so called because its author Viśveśvara was patronized by a prince named Madanapâla whose history is given in the introduction to the work. This introduction Professor Aufrecht gives in his notice of the work in the Oxford Catalogue. Nos. 614, 615, and 618 are commentaries on works detailing the duties of the followers of Madhva, the originals of which were written by Madhvâchârya himself. The last of these manuscripts contains the original also. Nos. 616 and 617 also belong to that sect. Besides other works which are well known we have a large number of manuscripts of rituals employed on special occasions.

CLASS V.—POEMS, PLAYS, FABLES, &c.

Among the poems and plays and the commentaries thereon collected this year may be mentioned a large fragment of Ekanâtha's commentary on the Kirâtârjunîya, (No. 136), eleven cantos of the Raghuvamśadarpana by Hemâdri, (No. 161), an anonymous commentary on the first eight cantos of the Kumârasambhava, (No. 139), four different

glosses on the Meghadûta, (Nos. 157—160), a complete copy of a commentary on the Naishadhîya by Narahari, (No. 146), two commentaries on the Khandapraśasti, (Nos. 140 and 620), two old copies of Kâdambarî, (Nos. 134 and 135), a manuscript of the Panchatantra more than five hundred years old, (No. 147), and two poems entitled Rukminîśavijaya and Tîrthaprabandha by Vâdirâjatîrtha with commentaries, (Nos. 622, 623, 632 and 633). There is a copy of the Madhvavijaya or the triumphant career of Madhva, (No. 627); but several of its leaves are missing. The last three works belong to the Mâdhva sect, and Vâdirâja, said to be the same as Kavîndra, was one of Anandatîrtha's successors, being the eighth in the list given in Appendix II. He died in 1261 Saka or 1339 A.D. (C., Appendix II.)

One of the commentaries on the Khandapraśasti is by Gunavinaya, a Jaina, and Gangâdâsa and Nathe other by Gangadasa, who rahari. in a stanza at the end of each section gives Pochiya as the name of his father and Mahâlakshmî as that of his mother. He assumed the name of Jñananda after he had renounced the world and become a samnyasin or recluse. stanza is given by Professor Aufrecht in his notice of this work; but it is worthy of observation that the line in which his having become a recluse is mentioned occurs for the first time in the stanza at the end of his commentary on the Râma avatâra, or the seventh incarnation of Vishnu, so that he seems to have assumed that condition after he had finished his commentary on the first six avatâras or incarnations; (See D., Appendix II). The commentary on the Naishadhîya also contains at the end of each canto a stanza in which the author gives his name as Narahari and states that he was the son of one Svayambhû "whose feet were incessantly adored by the king of Trilinga" by his wife Nâlamâ, and that he was treated with kindness by Vidyâranya, the Yogin, who probably was his guru or preceptor. The king of Trilinga or Telangana, alluded to here, must very likely be a prince of the Vijayanagara dynasty, and if the Vidyâranya mentioned by the writer was the same as Mâdhava, who, when he renounced the world, assumed that name, our author flourished in the latter part of the fourteenth century during the reign of Harihara; (E., Appendix II).

Of the minor poems one is the Gîta-Râghava which is one of the several imitations of Jayadeva's Gîta-Gîta-Râghava.

Prabhâkara.

Of the minor poems one is the Gîta-Râghava which is one of the several imitations of Jayadeva's Gîta-Govinda, the hero here being Râma instead of Krishna.

The author's name is Prabhâ-

kara. He was the son of Bhûdhara, and wrote his work in Samvat 1674. Another small poem is the Bhâvaśataka by Nâgarâja. It consists of a hundred and one verses, some of them in the Prâkrit, in each of which a certain person is represented to be doing a certain thing in a certain condition, and the reason why he or she does so or

the inner sense of the verse Bhâvaśataka. is meant to be found out by Nâgarâja. the reader. It is, however, given at the end of the verse. Nagaraja, the author, is spoken of at the end of the poem as a king who was the ornament of the Taka race and in whom the goddesses of Prosperity and Learning having ceased to quarrel lived in harmony with each other. "He was the son of Jalaya (?) whose fame was sung by a host of bards and who was a praiseworthy offshoot of the Taka race." Jalaya's father was Vidyâdhara who belonged to the Kârpaya (?) gotra and obtained very great prosperity by worshipping the feet of Kedara; (F., Appendix II). The

Tâka race here mentioned is probably the same as that to which Madanapâla, the patron of the author of the Madanapârijâta, noticed above, belonged. It was a family of petty Chiefs whose capital was, as stated in the introduction to the latter, a town of the name of Kâshthâ situated on the Yamunâ to the north of Delhi. Another small poem entitled

Bhairavaśâhanavaratna.

Bhairavaśâba.

Bhairavaśâhanavara s a ra t n a, (No. 152), contains 41 verses depicting the nine Rasas or poetic sentiments. The hero

is a prince named Bhairavaśâha of the Râshtraudha or Râthor race, who was the son of Pratâpa and whose capital was Mayûrâdri; (G., Appendix II). In the Kîrtikaumudî, a Pratâpamalla of the Râshtrakûṭa race is mentioned as a dependent of the Chaulukyas of Anahilapattana. Râshtrakûṭa is the Sanskrit form of Râshtraudha or Râthor, but whether this Pratâpamalla was the same as the father of our hero cannot be determined with certainty. Bhairavaśâha is in some of the verses called Bahirammaśâha which looks like a thoroughly Mahomedan name. But it is not impossible that a Rajput may have adopted it. We have also a copy

of a poem called Râmaśataka, Râmaśataka. (No. 166), which contains a Someśvara. hundred verses in praise of Râma, the seventh incarnation of Vishnu. In a verse at the end, which is the 101st, we are told that the poem was composed by Someśvaradeva in half a Yâma or an hour and a half. Who this Somesvara was is not stated in the manuscript, but in another copy of the poem since procured he is represented as the Purolita or priest of 'Gûrjareśvara' or King of Gujarat. This Someśvara, therefore, was the same as the author of the Kîrtikaumudî who was the chaplain or priest of Lavanaprasada and his son Vîradhavala, the founders of the Vâghelâ branch of the Chaulukya dynasty of Gujarat; and the line about the poem being written in half a Yâma occurs, word for word, in an inscription composed by him found at Dabhoi in the territory of the Gâikavâd; (Kâthavaṭe's Kîrtikaumudî, Intr., p. ix).

CLASS VI.-VYÂKARANA OR GRAMMAR.

In grammar I have to announce the acquisition of another copy of the Mahâbhâshya with the commentary of Kaiyata, (No. 185). It wants the first Pâda only, but in other respects it is a very good manuscript. There is also a fragment of a commentary on the Siddhantakaumudi, (No. 189), by an author not much known named Râmakrishnabhatta. The works of Bhattojidîkshita and Nâgojibhatta with their commentaries, which, along with a portion of the Mahâbhâshya, are exclusively studied by modern Pandits who devote themselves to grammar, are also well represented in this year's collection as they were in last year's. Of works belonging to other systems of grammar we have Bopadeva's Kayikalpadruma and a voluminous commentary on the Sârasvata by Râmabhatta, the son of Narasimha, and another entitled Såradîpikâ, both of which however are incomplete, (Nos. 193 and 194).

CLASS VII.—KOŚAS OR LEXICONS.

Among the Kośas or lexicons collected this year there is a manuscript of Halâyudha, four hundred years old, (No. 645), and a copy of the Anekârthatilaka by Mahîpa, (No. 202). In the Gujarat section there is a manuscript entitled Anekârthadhvanimañjarî, (No. 199), and in the Maratha section, another entitled Nânârthamañjarî, (No. 648). On examination I find that they are both copies of the same work. In No. 199, the name of the author is given as Mahâchhapaṇaka, chha being put for ksha, and the work is referred to the Kâśmir âmnâya or

Kâśmir literature. In the group of Jaina works there is a copy of the Siddhaśabdârnava by Sahajakîrti, a lexicon that is quoted by Mallînâtha and mentioned by other writers, (No. 466).

CLASS VIII.—POETICS AND METRICS.

In the class of Poetics and Metrics we have a mutilated copy of a work unknown before entitled Kâvyâlamkâraśiśuprabodha by Puñjarâja, (No. 210), an old manuscript of Rudrabhaṭṭa's Śṛingâratilaka, two copies of the Kâvyaprakâśa with fragments of commentaries, two works of Appayadîkshita, and Bhânudatta's Rasataraṅgiṇi, of which about a leaf

Puñjarâja, author of the Kâvyâlamkârasiśu-prabodha. is wanting at the end, and his Rasamañjarî. Puñjarâja was the son of Jîvanendra and is spoken of as the ornament of

the Mâlava circle and as belonging to the family of Srîmâla. He is, therefore, the same as the author of

Dhvanipradîpa, another work of the same. the commentary on the Sârasvata grammar. Puñjarâja mentions another larger work of his,

entitled Dhvanipradîpa; (H., Appendix II).

In the sixth chapter of the Rasatarangini, Bhanudatta excuses himself from Bhânudatta. giving details about certain points because he says they are given in the Rasamanjarî. From this it is clear that the author of both was the same; but there is some question as to his native country. In Professor Aufrecht's copy of the Rasamañjarî it is spoken of as 'Vidarbhabhûh,' or the land of the Vidarbhas, and the manuscript before me agrees with his. But Dr. Burnell in his Catalogue of the Tanjor Manuscripts calls him Maithila Bhânudatta, i. e., Bhânudatta, the native of Mithilâ, and the copy of the Rasamanjarî purchased by me in 1879 and another procured since the close of the year have Videhabhûh instead of Vidarbhabhûh, i.e., the land of the Videhas of which Mithilâ was the capital. That Vidarbhabhûh is a mislection is shown by the fact that the author represents the river of the gods or the Ganges as flowing through his country; while the country of the Vidarbhas, which corresponds to the modern Berars, is situated to the south of the Narmadâ.

The commentary which accompanies our Rasamañjarî is called Vyangyâr-Ananta Pandita. thakaumudî and was composed by Ananta Pandita, the son of Tryambaka Pandita. The father of this last was Bâlo Pandita and his again was Nîlakantha Pandita. The family lived at Punyastambha, the vernacular Puntâmbem, situated on the river Gautamî or Godâvarî. Puntâmbem is a town in the Ahmadnagar District. The commentary was written at Kâśî or Benares in the year 1692 for Chandrabhânu, who was king of Kâśî at Chandrabhânu was the son of Vîrathe time. senadeva and grandson of Madhukaraśaha who was the son of Kâśîrâja. The date given by the author must be understood as referring to the Vikrama era; for if we take the era to be the Saka, the Vikrama year corresponding to 1692 Saka will be 1827, while the manuscript itself was transcribed in 1817 Vikrama.

There are in this class incomplete manuscripts of a work on Prâkrit prosody attributed to Pingala and of a commentary on it by Manoharakrishna.

CLASS X.-VEDÂNTA.

Samkarâchârya's system.—Our acquisitions in the department of the Vedânta have been very valuable this year. First, we have Śamkarâchârya's

Bhâshyas or commentaries on the Brihadâranyaka and seven other Upanishads, (Nos. 247 and 227—230), and Nârâyana's Dîpikâs or glosses on forty-six treatises of that class, (No. 233); (J., Appendix II.). Then there is a copy of Ānandajñâna's gloss, (No. 248), on Śańkarâchârya's Bhâshya on the Brihadâranyaka, of the Vârtika or commentary in verse, (No. 249), on the same Bhâshya by Sureśvarâchârya who was a pupil of Śańkarâchârya, and of a commentary on the fourth chapter of this Vârtika by Ānandajñâna, (No. 250). Similarly there are copies of Śańkarâchârya's exposition of the Mahâvâkyas, or the great Upanishad texts declaratory of the identity between the supreme and the individual souls, (Nos. 256 and 661). We have also got Ānandajñâna's

Works based on the Brahmasûtra. voluminous commentary, (No. 266), on Samkarâchârya's Bhâshva on the Brahmasûtra

which is very valuable and which I now use for my lectures on the Bhâshya, a portion of which has to be got up by students who take up English and Sanskrit as an optional subject for the B.A. Examination. I may also mention a copy of the second half of the Samkshepaśârîraka, or substance of Samkarâchârya's Bhâshya, (No. 268), by Sarvajñâtman who was a pupil of Sureśvarâchârya and grandpupil of Samkarâchârya. There is also a copy of a commentary by one Râmatîrtha, (No. 269), on the fourth or last chapter of this work.

In a stanza at the end of the Samkshepaśârîraka

A prince of the race of Manu,

of Manu,

of the race of Manu, who belonged to a Kshatriya family and whose orders were nowhere disobeyed, was ruling over the earth."

Who this Aditya of the race of Manu was, it is difficult to determine. But princes of the early Châlukya dynasty which ruled

over the Deccan from the Narmadâ to Mysore spoke of themselves as belonging to the Manavya gotra or, as the word might be interpreted, to "the race of Manu;" and there were several of them the second part of whose name was Aditya, such as Vikramâditya, Vinayâditya, and Vijayâditya. But the sovereignty of the country was wrested from them by another family known by the name of the Râshtrakûtas before the Saka year 675 or 753 A.D.; while Samkarâchârya, the preceptor of our author's teacher Sureśvara, is said to have been born in 710 Saka or 788 A.D. The Châlukyas, however, were not exterminated by the Rashtrakûtas and they probably governed a small province as their dependents. But our information with regard to them after the extinction of their power is very scanty. There were two princes among them of the name of Vikramâditya, and perhaps Sarvajñâtman alludes to one of these. If, however, the description given by him is considered hardly applicable to a minor chief and the family of Manu spoken of by him was really the early Châlukya dynasty, Samkarâchârya's date must be pushed backwards to about the year 680 A.D. so as to place his grandpupil in the reign of at least the last king whose name terminated in the word Aditya, viz., Vikramâditya II. Vikramâditya II. ceased to reign in Saka 669 or A.D. 747. If, on the other hand, we place Sarvajñâtman in the reign of the first prince whose name terminated in the word Aditya, i. e. Vikramâditya I., who was a powerful monarch and who ceased to reign in Saka 601 or 679 A.D., Samkaracharya must be referred to about the end of the sixth century. (K., Appendix II.)

Among the Vedântic works based on Purânic originals may be noticed the Yajñavaibhavakhanda, (No. 666), with a commentary by

Mâdhavâchârya, the pupil of Samkarânanda, and the Brahmagîtâ said to form a part of the same Khaṇḍa with a commentary by the same author, (No. 260). Of those based on episodes of the Mahâbhârata we have Samkarâchârya's Bhâshya or authoritative commentary on the Bhagavadgîtâ, one copy of which is 472 years old, (No. 252), and his Bhâshya on the Vishṇusahasranâma. Of the inIndependent treatises. dependent treatises on the subject composed by the great teacher we have copies of eight, most of them with commentaries (Nos. 225, 231, 232, 243, 244, 261, 656, 667), and of those composed by his followers we have ten (Nos. 222—224, 235, 237, 238, &c.).

System of Madhva.—In the Maratha section of the collection there are fifty-five manuscripts (Nos. 668—722) of forty-four different works expounding the system of the Vedânta promulgated by Madhva who is also known by the names of Ânandatîrtha, Pûrṇaprajña and Madhyamandâra. Ânandatîrtha was the first pontiff or head of the con-

Succession list of the High-priests of the sect.

gregation he founded, and the members of his sect have kept a regular list of his successors to the present day together with

the dates of their death. Copies of the list however found in the possession of different persons differ from each other in a few respects. It appears that in the older lists the year of the cycle of sixty years in which each High-priest died was alone given, and from this was determined the Saka year. But this method is uncertain and liable to error if in any case the pontificate of any one of these extended over more than 60 years. I have compared three lists, one from Poona, another from Miraj, and the third lithographed at Belgaum, and found that the principal disagreement between the last two is due to this source. The second however appears to

be correct, since the third assigns to two successive pontiffs, i.e., the eleventh and the twelfth, sixty and fifty-eight years. The results of the comparison are given in L., Appendix II. It will be seen from the list there given that Anandatîrtha died in Saka 1119 corresponding to 1197 A.D.

The system founded by Anandatirtha is so bitterly hostile to that of Samkaracharya that its followers consider the latter teacher to be an incarnation of a Daitya or demon whose object was to deceive mankind. According to Samkara's system the world is an unreality and the only reality is an uncondi-

Comparison of the doctrines of Samkara and Madhya.

tioned and blissful soul. All conditions or limitations of which our soul is conscious, all feeling, even the sense of indi-

viduality, and the external world, arise from the development of a certain principle which consists of ignorance and which represents the soul as otherwise than what it really is and generates mere appearances. When this principle is got rid of, the soul is free from all limitations and the appearances are dissolved, and being free from all misery, it resumes its pristine condition. This doctrine is condemned in unqualified terms by Madhva and his followers who maintain that the world is real, the feeling of individuality which separates one soul from another and from the inanimate world represents something that is real, God as different from the individual souls and from the world is real, that the relation between the individual soul and God is like that between a servant and his master, and that by worshipping and serving this master the individual soul is exalted and becomes like God in most respects. These are the speculative doctrines of Madhva. Practically he enjoins the worship of

Vishnu who is represented as the supreme God.

The Vedânta has what are called three Prasthânas or sources (literally, starting points), viz. the Upanishads, the Brahmasûtra by Bâdarâyaṇa, and the Bhagavadgîtâ and such other episodes from the Mahâbhârata and the Purâṇas. Hence it is necessary that each system should have its own way of interpreting these treatises; and accordingly each has its own Bhâshyas or authoritative commentaries on them. The works of Sankarâchârya on these three sets of originals existing in our collection have been noticed, and I shall now proceed to examine those

Works based on the Upanishads. Out of the forty-four works mentioned above seven are Ânandatîrtha's

Bhâshyas on seven of the principal Upanishads, two of them having glosses by two of his successors. Our manuscript of the Bhâshya on the Brihadâran-

Works based Brahmasûtra.

yaka, which is the largest of the Upanishads, is incomplete. We have a copy of Anandatîrtha's Bhâshya on the Brahmasûtra, (Nos. 704—706),

of what is called his Anuvyâkhyâna of it which is of the nature of an independent treatise expounding the contents of the Sûtra, (No. 709), and of the Anubhâshya or a summary of the Sûtra, (No. 708). Ânandatîrtha's treatises are generally very short, but there are large commentaries on them, princi-

pally by Jayatîrtha, the sixth in the succession list who died in 1190 Saka or 1268 A.D. Jayatîrtha's name before he was raised to the pontifical seat was Dhoṇḍo Raghunâtha, and he was a native of Maṅgalaveḍheṁ near Paṇḍharpur. In the collection there are manuscripts of Jayatîrtha's commentary on the Brahmasûtra Bhâshya entitled Tattvaprakâśikâ, (No. 679), and of two commentaries on this again one

entitled Abhinavachandrikâ, (No. 669), by Satyanâthatîrtha, the twentieth in the succession list who died in Saka 1595, and the other called Tâtparyanirṇaya by Vyâsayati the fifteenth, who died in Saka 1481, (No. 691). The first two, however, come down to the end of the second chapter, there being four in all, and the third is but a fragment. Jayatîrtha's commentary on the Anuvyâkhyâna is called Nyâyasudhâ, of which we have got about one-half, (No. 695). No. 713 is a copy of the Bhâvaprakâśa, a commentary by Nṛisimha on the last of Ânandatîrtha's works on the Brahmasûtra, the Anubhâshya.

Works based on Purânic originals. The works in our collection of Ânandatîrtha's school on the third source of the Vedânta are

three, viz., a commentary on the Bhagavadgîtâ, (No. 677), not by Ânandatîrtha but by Vidyâdhirâja, the immediate successor of Jayatîrtha, who died in 1254 Saka or 1332 A.D., Ânandatîrtha's Bhâratatâtparyanirnayanyâyasanigraha, (No. 712), and a small fragment of his Bhâgavatatâtparyanirnaya,

Independent works of Madhvacharya we have ten with the commentaries

of Jayatîrtha and in some cases a gloss on these latter by Vyâsatîrtha. One of the most important of these is the Vishnutattvanirnaya, of Jayatîrtha's commentary on which we have two copies, (Nos. 719—721). Two more works of Ânandatîrtha have been noticed in connection with Dharmaśâstra, so that we have copies of twenty-four out of the thirty-seven works attributed to him in certain memorial verses which are given in M., Appendix

Independent's works by the followers of Madhva.

II. We have also manuscripts of eight independent works written by the followers of Madhva, and No. 275 in the

Gujarat section also belongs to this school.

System of Râmânuja and Nimbârka.—Another system of the Vedânta was founded by Râmânuja in

the south and by Nimbarka Doctrines. who was a southern Brâhman in the north. There is not much difference between the doctrines of these teachers. According to them there is a unity of substance as well as plurality. The individual souls and the inanimate world form one substance with God in so far as he animates them. He is the soul of our souls and the soul of the world, and these are his body; and as the human soul with the human body forms one individual, so does the supreme soul with his body, viz., the world and the dependent souls, form one substance. Thus we have unity. But plurality also is true in so far as the distinction between the three the supreme soul, the dependent souls, and the world—is never obliterated. Practically, Râmânuja enjoins the worship of Narayana generally, but Nimbarka seems to have attached particular importance to the Krishna incarnation and in this respect was a precursor of Vallabhâchârya. We have no work expounding Nimbarka's system in the collection, but there is a manuscript of a tract entitled the

Sishṭagîtâ. Sishṭagîtâ, (No. 83), in which all great persons from Brahmâ, Siva, and Vyâsa down to Bhaṭṭojidîkshita and Chaitanya are represented as having held a meeting at Kâśî and extolled the doctrines of Nimbârka and recommended them to all mankind. According to one of the speakers all inconsistent doctrines finally resolve themselves into those of Nimbârka as rain-water wherever it may drop finally reaches the ocean and is absorbed in it. There is a copy of another work belonging to the sect entitled

Harigurustavamâlâ, (No. 84), which contains Stotras referring to Vishņu in one or more of his forms and to the

gurus or leaders of the sects. In connection with

Succession list of the High-priests is given which contains forty

names up to Govindadeva, the author of the work; (N., Appendix II.). The first four of these are mythological persons. The thirtieth from Nimbârka is a

Keśava Kâśmirin, the author of a Sûtra-bhâshya.

Keśava Kâśmirin, the Kâśm on the

person of the name of Keśava Kâśmirin who wrote a Bhâshya on the Vedântasûtra. It is published in the eighth volume of

the Benares Journal, the Pandit. In the introduction Keśava renders his obeisance to Nimbârka and speaks of Śrînivâsa, his immediate successor, as the author of the principal Bhâshya. He also mentions Sundarabhaṭṭa and others occurring in our succession list and his preceptor Mukunda.

System of Vallabhâchârya.—Of the latest system of the Vedânta, that founded by Vallabhâchârya, we have copies of five works (Nos. 270—274).

CLASS XI.—THE NYÂYA AND VAIŚESHIKA SYSTEMS.

The founder of the Nyâya system was Gautama of whose Sûtra No. 748 is a Commentaries on the copy. The Bhâshya or author-Sûtras. ised commentary on this is that by Vâtsyâyana, a manuscript of which was purchased by me in 1879. In the present collection there is a fragment equal to about one-fourth of the whole of a more modern commentary entitled Nyâyarahasya, (No. 743), by Râmabhadra who represents himself as the son of Bhattacharya-This person was in all probability chûdâmani. the same as Jânakînâthabhattâchâryachûdâmani, author of the Nyâyasiddhântamañjarî, to be

hereafter mentioned. The Sûtra of Gautama and that of Kaṇâda, the founder of a kindred system, the Vaiśeshika, are however rarely studied in modern times. The literature of the two systems, the study of a portion of which at least is considered indispensable to one who wishes to become a Naiyâyika or Nyâya Paṇḍit, was developed in Bengal during the last six or seven hundred years.

Literature centering itself round the Tattvachintâmani. It centres principally round one book entitled Tattvachintâmaṇi by Gaṅgeśamahopâdhyâya. Of the first and fourth

part of this we have manuscripts in the present collection, (Nos. 731 and 732), and of a large portion of the third in addition to these two, in last year's. There is a commentary on this work entitled Chintâmaniprakâśa by Ruchidatta who speaks of himself in one place as a pupil of Jayadeva, probably the same as the author of another commentary called Aloka, and in another as having learnt the whole Sastra or system from a number of teachers. There is a copy of the first part of this work, (No. 279), and another of the second part, (No. 278), amongst our acquisitions of this year. This commentary, however, is very rarely read, and the one generally studied in modern times is that entitled Dîdhiti by Raghunâthabhattaśiromani, of the second part or Anumanakhanda of which we have a copy, (No. 740). We have also manuscripts of the Anumanakhanda or inference portion of Mathurânâtha's commentary on Gangesa's work, (Nos. 757-759), and of the Pratyakshakhanda or first part and the Sabda or fourth of the same in last year's collection. The Dîdhiti again has been commented on by this same Mathurânâtha who represents himself as the son of Râma, by Jagadîśa, by Bhavananda, and by Gadadhara, and the Aloka mentioned above by the first and the Sabda or fourth

portion of it by the last. All these are largely represented in this and last year's collections. These commentaries instead of elucidating the system

Nature of that Literature. have in a sense mystified it. The great object and aim of the writers is accuracy of

thought and speech. But to attain this they have invented a very difficult and artificial terminology and by its means seek to define every thing they are concerned with in their branch of learning in a manner to obviate all possible objections, howsoever flimsy and ridiculous. Their definitions have thus become unwieldy and usually consist of an extremely long compound and are unintelligible to all except the initiated. Still the end they seek to attain is good, and their method is to a certain extent worthy of adoption, especially in its application to grammar or to the accurate determination of the sense of words and sentences, (Sabdakhanda). Whatever is useful in their mode of treatment can however be acquired by studying the little manuals on the Nyâya and Vaiśeshika systems with some of their smaller commentaries, and these I shall now proceed to notice.

One of the larger manuals is the Nyâyasiddhân-

Manuals of the Nyâya and Vaiśeshika systems with commentaries. Nyâyasiddhântamañjarî and commentaries. tamañjarî by Jânakînâthabhaṭṭâchâryachûḍâmaṇi, of which Nos. 745 and 746 are copies. There is another in my collection of 1879. A

valuable commentary on this is the Tarkaprakâśa by Śrîkantha or Śitikantha, a fragment of which we have in this collection, (No. 737), but a complete copy in that of 1879. The Naiyâyika of modern times, whose study of the works of Mathurânâtha, Jagadîśa, and Gadâdhara is restricted to the parts on Anumâna or inference and Sabda or interpretation, derives his knowledge of the Pratyakshakhanda

or the first part from the Tarkaprakâśa. Another commentary on the work is by Śrîkṛishṇanyâya-vâgîśabhaṭṭâchârya, of the Śabdakhaṇḍa of which No. 747 is a copy; and No. 742 is a small fragment

Bhâshâparichchheda and commentaries.

of a third entitled Nyâyaratnâ-valî. The Bhâshâparichchheda by Viśvanâthapañchânana is

another manual which is always studied along with the Siddhântamuktâvalî, a commentary on it by the author himself. There are two copies of the first, (Nos. 288 and 727), and one of the second, (No. 292), in our collection. Another work of this nature is the Padârthamâlâ of Jayarâmapañchânana, of which we have a fragment, (No. 753).

Of the smaller manuals the Tarkasamgraha is

The Smaller Manuals.
Tarkasamgraha and
commentaries.

the one generally studied. It has a great many commentaries of which we have two, the Tarksamgrahadîpikâ, (No.

738), attributed to the author of the manual himself, and the Tarkachandrikâ by Vaidyanâtha Gâdgile (No. 736). The Tarkâmrita of Jagadîśa, the Saptapadârthî of Sivâditya and the Tarkabhâshâ of Keśavamiśra are similar works; but the last follows the system of Gautama. On the first there is a

Tarkâmrita and commentaries. commentary called Tarkâmritachashaka by Gangârâma Jadi who was the son of Nârâyana,

pupil of Nîlakantha, and son of the daughter of Dinakara the author of the Muktâvalîprakâśa, a commentary on the work of Viśvanâtha noticed above. No. 277 is a commentary on this Chashaka, apparently by the author himself, without the original. Gangârâma states that his work was looked over by his grandfather; (O., Appendix II.). Another commentary on the Tarkâmrita entitled the Tarkâmritataranginî is in my collection for 1879. The Padârthachandrikâ by Seshânanta, of which we

have two good copies, (Nos. 286 and 287), is a com-Saptapadârthî and mentary on the second, the Saptapadârthî, and there is a

Commentary on this again by Nrisimha of which we have a small fragment, (No. 750). Another commentary in the collection on Sivâditya's manual is by a Jaina named Jinavardhanasûri, (No. 291), and a third entitled Mitabhâshinî by Mâdhava Sarasvatî is among the manuscripts collected by me in 1879. Jinavardhanasûri

Jinavardhanasûri's is represented in the colophon to have been the successor of

Jinarâjasûri, High-priest the Kharataragachchha; (P., Appendix II.). Jinarâja died in 1461 Samvat or 1405 A.D., and Jinavardhana occupied the seat vacated by him till 1475 Samvat when he was deposed on account of his having transgressed one of the vows; (Ind. Ant., Vol. XI., p. 249). Jinavardhana appears to have been a zealous student of the Nyâya. Among the palmleaf manuscripts in our collections, No. 28 of 1880-81 which is a copy of Udayana's Tâtparyapariśuddhi is stated at the end to have belonged to Jinavardhanasûri the successor of Jinarâjasûri, and the year there given is 1471 Samvat; (Prof. Kielhorn's Report for 1880-81, p. 19). Sivâditya the author of the Saptapadarthi commented on by Jinavardhana, must thus have flourished before the fifteenth cen-

Tarkabhâshâ and tury. The third manual or Tarkabhâshâ has been commented on by Govardhana-

miśra, Mâdhavabhaṭṭa, and Chinnabhaṭṭa. Govardhanamiśra was the son of Balabhadra and his wife Vijayaśrî, and had two elder brothers named Padmanâbha and Viśvanâtha. He was the pupil of Keśavamiśra, the author of the work on which he has commented; (Q., Appendix II). Of Govardhanamiśra's work we have two copies, (Nos. 282 and

Chinnabhaṭṭa's date. 283), and one of that of Mâdhavabhaṭṭa, (No. 284), and of that of Chinnabhaṭṭa, (No. 285). The last is called Tarkabhâshâprakâśikâ. Chinnabhaṭṭa was the son of Sahajasarvajña and the younger brother of Sarvajña and was patronized by Harihara, king of Vijayanagara. He thus lived in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and the Tarkabhâshâ therefore commented on by him must have been considerably older.

CLASS XII.—JYOTISHA.

The Hindu Jyotisha is divided into three branches entitled Siddhânta, Samhitâ, branches and Horâśâstra. The first is (Skandhas). also called Ganita and comprehends Mathematics and Astronomy proper; the second embraces a variety of miscellaneous subjects, -science, astrology, alchemy, portents, omens, &c.and the third comprises Horoscopy or Jataka and Tâjika or judicial astrology and divination. Of works belonging to the first branch we have a copy of the Sûryasiddhânta, (No. 360), and Siddhântas or Ganita. of the Brahmasiddhânta in six chapters described as forming the Sakalyasamhita, (No. 345). There is also a manuscript of the first Bhâskarâchârya's works. part of Bhâskarâchârya's Siddhântasiromani, (No. 357), and of the Golâdhyâya or the fourth chapter with the author's annotations entitled Vâsanâbhâshya, (No. 358). This last manuscript was transcribed in Samvat 1576 or A.D. 1520. We have three copies of this author's Karanakutûhala, a Karanakutûhala. work which expounds methods of various astronomical calculations, and among them that of determining the positions of the Sun, Moon, and Planets at any given time from their positions

on a certain day in a certain year, (Nos. 293—295). This year or epoch in the present work is, as is well

Date of the work, saka 1105. known, 1105 Saka or 1183 A.D., and Bhâskarâchârya was born in 1036 Saka as he himself tells

us in the Siddhântaśiromani which he wrote in the thirty-sixth year of his age. The methods given in Karanas differ from those given in the Siddhântas in this, that while the latter use as an epoch the beginning of a Kalpa or a fabulous period of an extremely long duration, and consequently involve tedious multiplications and divisions, the former take their start from a certain year of the Saka era as an epoch and are less cumbrous. The astronomical data are the same as those given in the Siddhântas. Our author's Karana follows the data given in the Brah-

Brahmatulya. masiddhânta and is hence called Brahmatulya or "like the Brah-

ma." There are three other copies of the Karana with the commentaries of Sodhala, Padmanâbha, and Samkarakavi, the pupil of Harsharatna, (Nos. 296—238). Our manuscript of the first was transcribed in 1519 Samvat or 1463 A.D., i.e., 280 years after the work had been composed by Bhâskarâchârya. The last commentator exemplifies the author's rules by

Samkarkavi's date, making actual calculations for the Saka year 1541 or 1619

A.D., which therefore is the date

of his work. Śamkarakavi mentions Śrîpati, Brahmârka, and Keśava to be noticed below; (R., Appen-

Brahmatulyatippaṇa, Śaka 1523.

Khetakasiddhi, Śaka 1500. dix II). No. 344 is an anonymous work containing calculations according to Bhâskara's rules for the Saka year 1523. No. 303 is entitled Khetaka-of astronomical calculations

siddhi or methods of astronomical calculations and its epoch year is 1500 Saka or 1578 A.D. The author's name is Dinakara who also wrote a

small tract called Chandrarki, of which No. 308 is a

Dâmodara's Bhaṭatulya, Saka 1339. copy. No. 346 is a manuscript of a Karaṇa by Dâmodara, the pupil of Padmanâbha, based on

the astronomical data given by Aryabhata, and hence it is called Bhatatulya. Dâmodara's epoch is 1339 Saka corresponding to 1417 A.D., and the manuscript is dated 1559 Samvat or 1503 A.D.; (S., Appendix II.).

Śrînâtha's Grahachintâmaṇi, Śaka 1512. No. 304 is the Grahachintâmaṇi by Śrînâtha son of Râma and younger brother of Raghu-

nâtha; and the year used as an epoch is 1512 Saka. This Râma was probably the same as the author of the Muhûrtachintâmani. There is also a copy of another Karana entitled Karana

Brahmadeve's Karana.

naprakâśa, (No. 299), by Brahmadeva, son of Chandrabhaṭṭa. But its first leaf is lost and that of another manuscript substituted in its

place; hence its epoch cannot be easily made out.

Amongst a number of manuscripts, however, since

collected in the Maratha coun-

try, I found the first two or three leaves of a copy of this Karana, and these have been added to No. 299. From the first two verses, I gather that Brahmadeva follows the astronomical data given by Âryabhaṭa and the S'aka year used by him as an epoch is 1014; (T., Appendix II.). This, therefore, is the oldest of the Karanas in the present collection.

There is in the collection a copy of the Grahalâghava, (No. 306), with the

Ganeśa's Grahalâghava with Viśvanâtha's commentary. illustrative commentary of Viśvanâtha. This is the work that is ordinarily used by the Hindu

astronomers and astrologers of the day. The author's name is Ganeśa, who was the son of Keśava, himself the author of a Jâtakapaddhati to be men-

tioned below and other works. They belonged to the Kausika Gotra and lived Ganeśa, native at Nandigrâma which name is Nândgâmv near Janjirâ. Nândgâmv in the vernacular. This is placed by Colebrooke near Devagiri, the modern Daulatâbâd, that is, he identifies this Nândgâmv with a town of that name in the Nâsik District on the G. I. P. Railway line. But in the manuscript before me I find a statement of Ganeśa himself that his Nandigrâma was situated in Aparânta which is the Sanskrit name for Northern Konkan, and the commentator mentions in the introduction that it was situated near the sea-coast (U., Appendix II). Ganeśa's Nandigrâma, therefore, is the Nândgâmv which is about four miles to the north of Janjira and forty miles to the south of Bombay and is now in the territory of the Habasi Chief.

The epoch year in Ganesa's Grahalâghava is 1442 Saka corresponding to 1520 A.D., and the year for which the illustrative calculations are made by Visvanâtha is 1534 Saka, or 1612 A.D. There is another work of Ganesa entitled

Śaka 1534.

Pâtasâranî, Saka 1444.

Pâtasâranî with Viśvanâtha's commentary, (No. 335). The Saka year occurring in the former is 1444 and Viśvanâtha's

explanatory calculations are for the year 1553 Saka.

Of the second branch of the Jyotisha I have to announce the acquisition of the Samhitâ Branch. Todar an alla's Jyotihsukha Samhitâ. Samhitâskandha, (No. 317), of Todaramalla's Jyotihsukha. This is one of the volumes of what might be called an encyclopædia of Indian science and lore entitled Todarânanda caused to be compiled by Todaramalla who is represented to have been a Râjâ and who was the financial minister of the

Horâśâstra or third branch of the Jyotisha. Emperor Akbar. Of the third branch we have got a large lot, and first I shall speak of the Jâtakas or works teaching the casting of nativities.

The first that deserves mention is Varâhamihira's Brihajjâtaka with two commentaries, one by Mahî-

Jâtakas of Varâhamihira and others. dâsa and the other by Mahîdhara (Nos. 341—343). There is a copy of Utpala's commentary

on it in the last year's collection. Then we have in the present collection a manuscript of Utpala's commentary on the Shaṭpañchâśikâ by Pṛithuyaśas, the son of Varâhamihira, (No. 355). No. 311 is a copy of the Jâtakapaddhati by Śrîpati who flourished before Keśava of Nandigrâma, the father of Gaṇeśa, and No. 312 of a commentary on it by Mâdhava. No. 314 is a copy of the Jâtakapaddhati composed

Jâtakpaddhati by by Keśava of Nandigrâma with Keśava, father of a commentary written by himself. In this he refers to or quotes the following works and authors with others

whose dates are well known:-

Kalyâṇavarman Keśavamiśra. Jîvaśarman. Dâmodara. Mhâlukapaddhati. Yayana. Râmakrishnapaddhati. Vallayupaddhati. S'rîpati. S'rîdharapaddhati. S'rîdharâchârya. Sârâvalî.

Horâmakaranda.

The Śrîpati mentioned by Keśava is the same as the author of No. 311, since a quotation from Śripati in Keśava's work is found in that manuscript. There is a copy of the Horâmakaranda in last year's collection. The author's name is Guṇâkara, who was the son of another Śrîpati. Another commentary on Keśava's Paddhati by Viśvanâtha, the son of Divâkara, we have in last year's collection. The

Śaka 1508. illustrative calculations in it are made for the year 1508 Śaka or 1586 A.D. Viśvanâtha therefore wrote this commentary twenty-six years before that on Ganeśa's Grahalâghava. There are manuscripts of several other Jâtakas among which may be mentioned the

Grahalâghava. There are manuscripts of several other Jâtakas among which may be mentioned the Yavanajâtaka, (No. 349), which is probably the one referred to by Keśava of Nandigrâma. The date of the manuscript is 1621 Samvat or 1565 A.D. We have, however, not got a complete copy of this Jâtaka and the section on the subject of Keśava's

Jyotîratnamâlâ. quotation is wanting. No. 316 is Śrîpati's Jyotîratnamâlâ with a commentary by Mahâdeya, the son of Luniga. Whether this Śrîpati is identical with the author of the Jâtakapaddhati it is difficult to determine. The author of the Jyotîratnamâlâ was the son of Nâgadeva and grandson of Keśava who of course was a different person from the father of Ganeśa. This Keśava belonged to the Kâśyapa Gotra, while Keśava of Nandigrâma was a Kauśika.

No. 348 is a copy of a commentary on Keśava's Muhûrtatattva by his son Gateva.

Muhûrtatattva by his son Ganeśa. We have also a copy

Muhûrtachintâmani by Râma who gives his genealogy thus:—In Dharmapura on the

banks of the Narmadâ there lived a learned man of the name of Chintâmani who knew a great many Sâstras including Jyotisha. He had a son named Ananta who was an astrologer and wrote a Jâtakapaddhati and a commentary on the Kâmadhenu.— Nos. 300 and 301 are copies of a Kâmadhenu, very probably the same as this.—Ananta had two sons

His date. Nîlakantha and Râma, the latter of whom was the author of the work before us. He wrote it at Benares in 1522 Saka or 1600 A.D.

We have several manuscripts of works on what is called Tâjika or general astro-Tâjika. logy, of which I shall notice Samarsimha's Tâjikasâra. a few. Nos. 320-322 are copies of different parts of the Tajikasara by Samarasimha. The author traces his descent to Chandasimha, of the Prâgvâta family, who was a minister of the Chaulukya kings of Gujarat. He was probably the same person as Chandapa, who, as stated by Someśvara in the Kîrtikaumudî, (III., 1-4), also belonged to the Prâgvâta family and was a Mantrin or counsellor and an ancestor of Vastupâla. From Chandasimha sprang Sobhanadeva who had a son of the name of Sâmanta. Sâmanta's son was Kumarsimha who was the father of our author. No. 322, which is a copy of the third section of the work, was transcribed in 1491 Samvat corresponding to 1435 A.D.; (V., Appendix Tejahsimha's Daiva-II). No. 327 is Daivajâñjñålamkriti. lamkriti by Tejahsimha. pedigree of the author is given in the colophon, but the reading is very corrupt and what appears likely Tejahsimha like Samarasimha belonged to the Prâgvâta family, but he is much older than the Sårangadeva of the Chaulukya dynasty of Gujarat, who reigned from 1277 to 1297 A.D., had a Mantrin or counsellor whose name appears to have been Vikrama. Of him was born another Mantrin of the name of Vijayasimha, and his brother was

We have also a copy of the Tâjikâlamkâra by Sûrya's Tâjikâlamkâra. Sûrya, (No. 326), who lived at Pârthapura on the northern bank of the Godâvarî. His father's name was Jñânarâja who was himself an astronomer of great repute, being the author of a work called the Siddhânta-

Tejahsimha, the author of the work before us. (W.,

Appendix II.).

sundara, (see Colebrooke's Essays). Sûrya gives a list of his own works at the end of the Tâjikâlamkâra. The passage is corrupt; but on comparing it with another copy of it given by Professor Weber in the Berlin Catalogue I find he wrote the following works:—Glosses on (1) the Lîlâvatî and (2) the Bîjagaṇita; (3) computations according to Śrîpati's Paddhati, (4) a new Bîjagaṇita, (5) Tâjika, the present work, (6) another Tâjika, (7) a Kâvyâshṭaka, and (8) Bodhasudhâkara, a Vedântic work; (X., Appendix II.). The dates 1460 and 1463 Śaka are given by Colebrooke as occurring in two of his works.

No. 318 is a manuscript of the Tâjikakaustubha by Bâlakrishna who lived at Tâjikakaustubha by Jambusara. His father was Bâlakrishna. great-grand-Yâdava whose father Râmajit (Râmji) was, according to Bâlakrishna, a very learned man and lived at a place situated on the northern bank of the Tapi. Ramajit had a son of the name of Narayana and his son was Ramakrizhna who was the father of Yâdava. Bâlakrishna's other works are: - Stotras of Narayana, Samkara, Sivâ (Durgâ), Ganapati and Trivenî, Yoginyashṭadaśâkrama, of which we have a copy, and Samkrântinir naya; (Y., Appendix II.).

Another manuscript that deserves notice is called Manittha Tâjika. Manitthatâjika, (No. 324), and the work is ascribed to Manitthatâjika. Manittha is mentioned by Varâhamihira in his Jâtaka and identified by Professor Weber with Manetho, author of the Apotelesmata. Varâhamihira's commentator Utpala quotes passages from the work attributed to Manittha which however I have not been able to find in the present manuscript. A man of the name of Manittha could not have composed this treatise, since in one place the author

says he is "going to give what is stated by Manittha and others" with reference to a certain subject. The work is a modern compilation, since the name "Tâjika" itself for astrology was adopted by Hindu writers in about the thirteenth century, while Varâhamihira who mentions Manittha flourished in the early part of the sixth. The author's object was to state the views of foreign writers whom he speaks of as "Yavanas" or "ancient Yavanas," and he uses Manittha's name only because he was acquainted with the tradition which represented him to be a distinguished foreign writer on astrology. (Z., Appendix II.).

I may also here mention a manuscript of a work entitled Pârasîprakâśa, (No. Pârasîprackâśa by Sedângarâya. In this work are given methods for converting Hindu into Mahomedan dates and vice versâ and the Arabic and Persian names of the days of the week, the months, the planets, the constellations, the signs of the zodiac, &c. Several Arabic technical terms of astronomy and others that are ordinarily used in astrological treatises are explained, and the influences of the planets in different positions are mentioned. The book is intended for the use of astrologers and was written for the pur-

Written during the reign of Shah Jehan.

pose "of pleasing the emperor Shah Jehan and gaining his favour;" (AA., Appendix II.).

Shah Jehan was on the throne of Delhi from 1627 to 1657 A.D., and the date of the composition of this treatise is 1565 Saka and 1053 A.H. corresponding to 1643 A.D. This Vedângarâya was the same person as the father of Nandikeśvara, the author of a work entitled Ganakamandana which is a sort of introduction to the study of astronomy. In that work, a copy of which exists in my collection for 1881-82, Nandikeśvara states that his father's name was

Mâlajit (Mâlji), that he was conversant with the Vedas and Vedângas, and got from the emperor of Delhi (Dhillhîśvara) the title of Vedângarâya. Mâlajit or Vedângarâya was the son of Tigalâbhaṭṭa who was the son of Ratnabhaṭṭa. Ratnabhaṭṭa lived at Srîsthala in Gujarat.

Copies of a few works on divination will also be

Works on Divination. Bhoja's Vidvaj janavallabha. found entered in the accompanying catalogue. One of them is entitled Vidvajjanavallabha, (No. 337), and is ascrib-

ed to king Bhoja who is represented to have been a powerful sovereign; (BB., Appendix II.).

The last manuscript in this class that I shall notice

Narapatijayacharyâ is the Narapatijayacharyâ, (No. 331), a treatise on omens by Narapati. The author wrote

this book at Anahilapattana in the reign of Ajayapâla who occupied the Chaulukya throne from 1174 to 1177 A.D.; (Ind. Ant., Vol. VI., p. 213). He finished the work on Tuesday the first of the light half of Chaitra in the year 1232 of Vikrama corresponding to 1176 A.D. Narapati's father was Âmradeva who lived at Dhârâ, the capital of Mâlava, which country was, according to our author, the "abode of learning." There is another copy of the Narapatijayacharyâ in last year's collection, (CC., Appendix II.).

CLASS XIII.-MEDICINE.

In the class of works on Hindu Medicine we have

Charaka, Suśr u ta, Vâgbhata. The last transcribed for a Parsi in A.D. 1430. fragments of the Charaka and Suśruta Samhitâs and a copy of Vâgbhaṭa's important work, the Ashṭângayogahṛidaya, which however is incomplete. The

last manuscript was caused to be transcribed in the Samvat year 1486 or 1430 A.D. at Bhrigukshetra or

Bharoch by Arddhasera (Ardesar) who was a learned Âdhyâru or priest of the Pârasîka race for his son to study. This shows that about four hundred and fifty years ago Parsi priests valued and cultivated the study of Sanskrit lore (CC.1, Appendix II.) There are several other smaller treatises, and among them may

be mentioned two copies of Bo-Bopadeva's Śataślokî. padeva's Sataślokî and another of his commentary on the work, which however wants a few leaves, (Nos. 378-380). Bopadeva, as is well known, was the son of Keśava and pupil of Dhaneśa. He was patronized by Hemâdri, the minister of Mahâdeva, the Yâdava king of Devagiri. is however mentioned not in his medical treatises but in the Harilîlâ, a summary of the Bhâgavata. At the end of the Sataśloki it is stated that both Bopadeva's father and teacher lived at a place called Sårtha situated on the banks of the Varadå. deva therefore was a native of Berâr. (DD., Appendix II.).

CLASS XIV.—TÂNTRIKA LITERATURE.

Of the Tântrika literature we have manuscripts of two Tantras, the Sivarahasya and the Gautamîya-mahâtantra, (Nos. 400, 401, and 385). The rest are digests or extracts from some of the larger Tantras, one of the former being the Tantrasâra by Kṛishṇânandabhaṭṭâchârya, (No. 388).

CLASS XV.-ART.

There are copies of four works on technical subjects. Two of these are on architecture, one entitled Râjavallabhamaṇḍana, (No. 404), and the other Vâstumaṇḍana, (No. 405). In the colophon of the first it is stated that Maṇḍana, a Sûtradhâra

Mandana's works. or architect, who was in the service of Kumbhakarna, king of Medapâta, composed the work, and by his devotion to Ganapati and to his teacher and the propitiation

of the Goddess of Learning he expounded the "art of building as taught by the Munis;" (EE., Appen-

Mandana patronized by Kumbho of Mevâd.

and a king of the name of Kumbho ruled over the country according to Tod from 1419 to 1469 A.D. He had a taste for the arts and constructed many temples as well as strongholds. It is not unlikely, therefore, he had in his service persons who had read the literature of architecture and could compose such treatises as the one under notice. Vâstumaṇḍana also is ascribed to Maṇḍana, and it is stated that he wrote this work at the request of his son Devasimha. He is here spoken of as the son of Kshetra; (FF., Appendix II.).

The third work entitled Kundamârtanda treats of the construction of altars according to the Sulva Sûtras composed by the Rishis of old.

The author is Govinda who was the son of Gadâdhara and lived at Junnar. The manuscript contains a commentary by Ananta, the son of Siddheśvara. The original was composed in 1613 Saka or 1691 A.D. and the commentary in 1614 Saka or 1692 A.D., (No. 770).

The last of the four is a commentary on the SamCommentary on the Samgîtaratnâkara.

Sam

such as Merutunga and Râjavallabha, who in their life of Bhoja speak of Tailapa as king of Telangana. Telangana is the same as the Ândhra circle and the Yâdavas succeeded the Châlukyas as rulers of the country. In Professor Aufrecht's catalogue there is a notice of a manuscript of the Samgîtaratnâkara by Sârngadeva, in the introduction to which Singhanadeva, who appears to have been the author's patron, is mentioned. A commentary on his work, therefore, written either by himself or some other court dependent may have been dedicated to the king. (GG., Appendix II.).

CLASS XVI.-MISCELLANEOUS.

Under the heading "Miscellaneous" there are three manuscripts, one of which Lekhapañchâśikâ. possesses a good deal of his-It is entitled Lekhapañchâśikâ, torical importance. or fifty letters or deeds, (No. 410). The author's name is not given at the end and the first leaf is missing. The work contains forms of letters, deeds, patents, bonds, &c., and is divided into two parts. The names being variable are in most cases represented by the word amuka, i.e., "a certain one" or namanamatah, i.e., "by a certain name." The date, however, used in the forms which constitute the second part is Monday the 15th of the light half of Vaisakha, Samvat 1288, except in one case where it is the 3rd of that half. This date is meant of course to serve as an example; but the author's having used that in particular may safely be regard-

Author's date, Samvat 1288.

ed as showing that he wrote
his work in Samvat 1288, i.e.
in 1232 A.D. The manuscript
itself was transcribed in 1536 Samvat or 1480 A.D.
In a few cases, the names of real persons also are
used as examples, wherefore the deeds in which they
occur must be considered to be such as it was pos-

Tâmraśâsana or copperplate grant by Lavaṇaprasâda. or a royal deed of grant to be inscribed on copper. In this

the grantor that is introduced is Lâvaṇyaprasâda, son of Ânaladeva of the Chaulukya family, and what is represented to have been granted by him is a village, not named, for the worship of Somanâtha. Lâvaṇyaprasâda was a Râṇaka, i.e., a Râṇâ and a Maṇḍalâdhipati or a dependent chief. The grant is represented to have been executed in the reign of Bhîmadeva while Bhâbhûya was his minister. Bhîmadeva's name is preceded by those of all the Chaulukya princes who reigned at Anahilapattana, and they are as follows:—

- 1. Mûlarâja.
- 2. Châmundadeva.
- 3. Vallabhadeva.
- 4. Durlabhadeva.
- 5. Bhîma or Brihadbhîma.
- 6. Karnadeva.
- 7. Jayasimha.
- 8. Kumârapâla.
- 9. Ajayapâla.
- 10. Mûladeva.

11. Bhîmadeva.

This agrees with the genealogy given by other writers. Bhîmadeva was the reigning sovereign in Samvat 1288 according to them also, and we see that Lavaṇaprasâda, whose grandson Vîsaladeva finally took possession of the throne at Anahilapattana, had at that time acquired sufficient influence to be considered worthy of being introduced as the grantor of a village. He appears to have been the de facto sovereign of Gujarat at the time. (HH., Appendix II.).

Another such deed in the work before us is a treaty of alliance between Simbanadeva and Lavanaprasada.

Treaty of alliance between Simbanadeva who is styled Maha-rajadhiraja or king of kings, i.e., paramount sovereign, and

Lâvanyaprasâda who is called a Mahâmandaleśvara.

The place where the treaty is concluded is the "victorious camp" and the provisions are that "each of these two princes should confine himself to his own country as before; neither of them should invade the territories of the other; if a powerful enemy attacked either of them they should both undertake a joint expedition against him; if only the general of an enemy did so, troops should be sent to encounter him; and if a prince from the country of either fled into that of the other taking away a certain valuable thing he should not be allowed quarter and the thing removed by him should be restored." Singhana who is also called Simhana was the most powerful of the Yâdava princes of Devagiri and reignfed from 1131 to 1169 Saka or 1209 to 1247 A.D. He invaded Gujarat twice at least, once in the time of Lavanaprasada and on another occasion when his grandson Vîsaladeva was on the throne. Of the first invasion Someśvara gives a graphic account in his Kîrtikaumudî. All Gujarat was terrified when the intelligence of Singhana's march against the country was received, and Lavanaprasåda and his son Vîradhavala proceeded at once to meet him. But being attacked from behind by four princes of Marvad and abandoned by the chiefs of Godraha and Lâta, the father and son retreated. The army of Singhana, however, did not advance. But Someśvara does not give us any reason further than what is involved in the observation, which is simply rhetorical and not historical, that "deer do not follow the path of a lion even when he has abandoned it." The reason, however, is supplied by the document before us. Though the object of our author was to give the form of a treaty of alliance, he could not have thought of using the names of Singhana and Lavanaprasada unless such a treaty had been actually concluded between them, and it should be remembered that Singhana's invasion of

Gujarat must have taken place but a short time before the composition of the treatise. Instead of giving a blank form, therefore, the author must be supposed to have here placed before us what might be considered a specimen of a treaty. Singhana, therefore, did not advance when Lavanaprasâda and his son retreated, because the two latter had submitted to him and concluded a treaty of alliance. (DD., Appendix II.)

No. 409 is a work composed by one Dalapatirâya for a prince named Mådhava-Yâvanapari pâtyâ simha, who is styled Sårva-Râjarîti. bhauma or "paramount sovereign." It contains forms of letters and orders from a king to his subordinates written in Sanskrit according to the manner prevalent among Mahomedans and also Sanskrit equivalents of Mahomedan political terms. From the Savâi Mâdhavrâv. colophon Mâdhavasimha the Sârvabhauma appears to have been Savâi Mâdhavrâv or Mâdhavrâv II. of the Peshwa dynasty of Posna.

CLASS XVII.—JAINA LITERATURE.

(A.) Sûtras and their commentaries.—Of the literature of the Jainas we have sixty-one manuscripts in Sanskrit and the old Prâkrit and eight in the vernacular. There are sixteen of the Sûtras and their commentaries, among which may be mentioned a new commentary on the Kalpasûtra entitled

Kalpamañ jarî by Sahajakîrti.

Independent treatises on religion and philosophy. Kalpamañjarî by Sahajakîrti, (No. 421). This was composed in 1685 Samvat while Jinarâja was the head of the Kharataragachchha. We have also copies of independent treatises on religion and philosophy,

among which may be mentioned the Anekaśastrasa-

rasamuchchaya, (No. 413), which looks like a collection of several small works by different authors; the Vivekavilâsa, (No. 455), by Jinadattasûri, in which the author gives the principles of several branches of learning and which also contains moral as well as religious precepts; the Shaddarśanasamuchchaya, (No. 460), giving a brief account of the Brâhmanic as well as Jaina and Bauddha systems of philosophy; and the Samayasâraprâbhrita, (No. 462), a work belonging to the Digambara sect, by Kundakundâchârya, who was a celebrated teacher of that sect. The Sûktamuktâvalî of Somaprabhâchârya, (No. 469), may also be mentioned in this connection. Somapra-

Somaprakhâchârya's Sûktamuktâvalî. bhâchârya represents himself to be the pupil of Vijayasimha who occupied the seat of High-

priest after Ajitadeva; (KK., Appendix II.). All these names occur in the succession list of the pontiffs of the Tapâgachchha, and Somaprabhâchârya seems to have lived in the latter part of the twelfth century. (Ind. Ant., Vol. XI., p. 254).

(B.) Grammar and Lexicons.—We have copies of the Deśînâmamâlâ of Hemachandra, (No. 438), of the Siddhaśabdârṇava of Sahajakîrti, (No. 466), mentioned above, of Hemachandra's Prâkrit Grammar, (No. 458), of the Sabdabhûshaṇa, (No. 457), a metrical treatise on grammar by Dânavijaya, (LL., Appendix

Harshakîrti's Dhâtupâṭha with a commentary. II.), of a Dhâtupâtha or list of roots according to the Sârasvata system together with a commentary by Harshakîrti,

(Nos. 439 and 440), all of which belong to the branches of Lexicography and Grammar. In the Vritti or commentary on his Dhâtupâtha, Harshakîrti gives the senses as well as the verbal and other forms of the several roots quoting the Sârasvata Sûtras, and sometimes mentions idiomatic modes of expression. The work thus resembles, to some

extent, Mâdhava's Dhâtuvritti. Harshakîrti was the High-priest of the Nâgapurîya branch of the Tapâgachchha and was the pupil of Chandrakîrti. He mentions the following eminent persons belonging to his sect who were honoured by kings and emperors:—

(1) Jayasekhara, who was adored by Hammîra.

(2) Vajrasena, to whom at the suggestion of Sîhada the emperor Allâvadi gave a valuable garment and Pharmâna (firman) in the town of Rûnâ,

(3) Ratnasekhara, to whom Perojasahi gave

valuable garments.

(4) Hamsakîrti, a Pâthaka or reader, whose greatness was manifested before Sâhi Sikandara.

(5) Ânandarâya, who obtained the title of Râya

from Humâûm.

(6) Chandrakîrti, highly honoured by Sâhi Sâlema.

(7) Padmasundaragani, who defeated a great Pandit in argument at the court of Akbar and was rewarded by the emperor with a garment, a village, an easy chair (sukhâsana), and other things.

(8) Pachchâ, a Pâṭhaka, honoured by Mâladeva, king of the Hindus at Yodhapura (Jodhpur).

Of these Hammira was the celebrated Chohan prince who ruled over Mevâd from 1301 to 1365 A.D. and successfully resisted the encroachments of the Mahommedans. Allâvadi must be Allauddin Khilji who occupied the throne of Delhi from 1295 to 1316 A.D. Perojasâhi must be Pheroz Shah Taghlak who reigned from 1351 to 1388 A.D., and Sâhi Sikandara, Sikandar Shah Lodi (1488—1518 A.D.). Humayun's first reign extended from 1530 to 1540 A.D.; Salem Shah (1545—1553 A.D.) was one of the Delhi emperors who ruled during the period of his humiliation, and Akbar, the celebrated Mogul prince, reigned from 1556 to 1605 A.D. Mâladeva was a

prince of the Råthor family who reigned at Jodhpur from 1532 to 1583 A.D. Chandrakîrti who was honoured by Salem Shah was our author's teacher; (MM., Appendix II.).

C. Plays.—No. 418 is a copy of the first act of the Karpûramañjarî, a dramatic Karpûramañjarî. play in the Prâkrit in four acts, and No. 419 of the second act. In the colophon of both manuscripts the play is ascribed to a Vâchanâchârya, pupil of Jinasâgara, who is styled the "sun in the sky of Kharatâna." Jinasâgara was the first High-priest of a new branch of the Kharatara sect which was established in Samvat 1686 or 1630 A. D. (Ind. Ant., Vol. XI., p. 250). The Karpûramañjarî, however, of which we have two acts here, is the same as that written by Rajasekhara, the preceptor of Mahendrapâla, who flourished about the tenth century, and even his name is mentioned in the introduction.

D. Historical, Biographical and Legendary Works.—Among works of a historical, biographical, and legendary nature we have Merutunga's Bhojaprabandha, (No. 450), Râjavallabha's Bhojacharitra, (No. 449), Sumatigani's Lives of certain Jaina Highpriests, (No. 426), originally forming part of his Vritti or exposition of Jinadatta's Ganadharasârdha-sataka, a Gurvâvalî or succession list of teachers, (No. 427), Pârsvanâthacharitra, (No. 444), Pândavacharitra, (No. 443), Râmacharitra (No. 452), &c. In the Bhojaprabandha, Merutunga states that in

Merutunga's Bhojaprabandha. Bhoja's date. Samvat 1078 when Bhoja ruled over the Mâlava circle, Bhîma, the paramount sovereign of the Châlukya race, governed

Gujarat. This cannot be the date of Bhoja's accession. According both to Merutunga and Râjavallabha, Muñja, the uncle and predecessor of Bhoja,

crossed the Godavari against the counsel of his aged minister Rudrâditya and invaded the dominions of Tailapa, the founder of the later Châlukya dynasty of the Dekkan. He was defeated and taken prisoner. At first he was well treated by his captor, but when secret intrigues for his release were discovered, Tailapa subjected him to indignities and put him to death. This last fact is mentioned in Tailapa's inscriptions also. Now Tailapa, we know, died in 920 Saka or after 919 years of the era had elapsed. This corresponds to 998 A.D., wherefore Muñja must have been slain by Tailapa before that year. A Jaina author named Amitagati tells us at the end of his Subhâshitaratnasamdoha, as was first pointed out by Colebrooke, that he wrote or compiled the work in Samvat 1050 or 994 A.D. while Munja was reigning at Dhârâ. (NN., Appendix II.). Muñja therefore must have been put to death by Tailapa between 994 and 998 A.D., or about the year 996. Bhoja was crowned king after him, and since he is said to have reigned for fifty-five years, he must have died about 1051 A.D.

Sumatigani was a pupil of Jinapatisûri, the fortysixth head of the Kharataragachchha, who died in 1277

of the Yugapradhânas or Jaina Pontiffs. gachchha, who died in 1277 Samvat or 1221 A.D. His work* contains an account of the lives

of Vardhamâna, Jineśvara, Jinachandra, Abhayadeva, Jinavallabha, and Jinadatta, who were the High-priests of the sect successively. In the account of Vardhamâna that sage is represented to have gone

Vardhamâna. to the court of Durlabha, the Chaulukya king of Anahilapattana, who reigned from 1010 to 1022 A.D. and held

^{*} This manuscript was read and a short abstract of it prepared for me by Mr. Shridhar R. Bhandarkar, M.A. The above is based on that abstract.

adebate with the Chaityavâsins or those Jaina teachers who advocated the propriety of a residence in temples. His opponent was Sûrâchârya, with whom however he did not hold a controversy in person but directed his pupil Jineśvara to do so. Vardbamâna was victorious and was highly honoured by the king, whereupon the Chaityavâsins left the town. Jineśvara had the title Kharatara ("very keen") given to him on the occasion of the debate, and when he succeeded his master Vardhamâna, it became the name of the Gachchha or sect which he led. Jineśvara is repre-

Jineśvara.

sented to have gone on some occasion to Âśâpallî and Diṇḍi-yâṇaka on visitation. At the former place he composed in Samvat 1092 or 1036 a.d. a kathâ ("story") entitled Līlâvatî. When he was at Diṇḍiyâṇaka he asked of the Chaityavâsins of the place for the loan of some book which on account of their disagreeable relations with him they refused. He then wrote the Kathânakakośa in the four rainy months, composing during the last two watches of the night as much as was necessary to read to his audience the next morning.

Jinachandra succeeded Jineśvara. He composed the Samvegarangaśala containing 18,000 ślokas in Chhatravallîpurî in Samvat 1125. In Javalipura he explained the Gâtha beginning with Chîvandaṇamâvâsyaya, and the doctrines taught by him were noted down by a pupil and embodied in a tract entitled Dinacharyâ containing 300 ślokas. Jinachandra's succes-

Abhayadeva, sor was Abhayadevasûri, the author of Vrittis or comments on nine of the Angas of the Jainas. A long story is related as to how he was led to compose these commentaries. He had been afflicted with an incurable disease that rendered him unfit for any work of the kind; but a certain deity appeared to him in a dream

and directed him to go to Stambhanakapura (Cambay?) where there was an image of Pârśvanâtha. He went there, bowed down before the image, and composed while standing the Namaskâradvâtrimśikâ or "thirty-two bows," beginning with Jayatihuyana. The last two of these stanzas he was obliged to omit at the request of the deities, so that the Stotra or hymn now contains thirty only.

The next head of the Gachchha was Jinavallabha. He had the eight grammars of Jinavallabha. Pânini and others by heart and was conversant with the Mahâkâvyas or great poems, Meghadûta and others, as well as all the other kâvyas or poems, with the works on poetics of Rudrata, Udbhata, Dandin, Vâmana, Bhâmaha, and others, the eighty-four dramatic plays, the whole of the Jyotihśastra, all metrical works such as those of Jayadeva and others, the Anekantajayapataka of Abhayadeva and other works that expounded the doctrines of Jinendra (i.e. Jainism), and with works of other systems of philosophy such as the Nyâya treatises Tarkakandalî and Kiranâvalî, and Samkaranandana and Kamalasila. He was regarded as a man of learning at Chitrakûta (Chittor), and many people, even such as belonged to other systems of religion, resorted to him and got their doubts cleared; (OO., Appendix II.). Jinavallabha caused temples of Mahâvîra and Pârśvanâtha to be constructed at Chitrakûta and of Neminâtha at Nâgapura and Naravarapurî. On one occasion two Pandits from a foreign country went to the court of Naravarman, the grandson of Bhoja, at Dhârâ, and proposed some poetic riddle, which the Pandits of Narvarman were not able to solve. At the suggestion of a courtier the riddle was sent by the king to Jinavallabha, who solved it at once, and the solution was sent to Naravarman with all despatch. On this account, when after some time Jinavallabha went to Dhârâ, Nara-

varman received him with great honour and offered him a large sum of money. This he declined to accept, but asked the king to make some endowment to the temples constructed at Chitrakûta. Naravarman died in 1190 Samvat or 1134 A.D. according to an inscription deciphered by Colebrooke. The installation of Jinavallabha in the place of Abhayadeva took place after he had done all that is related above. He did not long survive this event, having died six months after in the last quarter of the night on the twelfth of the dark half of Kârtika in Samvat 1167, i.e. 1111 A.D. He wrote the following works:—(1) Sûkshmârthasiddhânta, (2) Vichârasâra, (3) Shadaśîti, (4) Sârdhaśataka, a karma grantha, (5) Pindaviśuddhi, (6) Paushadhavidhi, (7) Pratikramanasâmâchârî, (8) Samghapattaka, (9) Dharmašikshâ, (19) Dvådasakulaka, (11) Prasnottarasataka, (12) Sringåraśataka and many other kâvyas, (13) Sârasvataśatasamkhyastuti, and (14) Stotras; (PP., Appendix II.). Several of these exist in the Government collections deposited in this college, while in the present collection there is a stotra written by him.

Jinadatta, the author of the work on which Sumatigani comments, succeeded. Jinadatta. He was the son of Bâhadadevî and Vâchhika, and was born in Samvat 1132 or 1076 A.D. He read his Panjika at the Dharmaśala of Bhâvadâchârya and was taught all the Siddhântas by Harisimhâchârya. He was installed in Jinavallabha's place at Chitrakûta by Devabhadrâchârva. On one occasion he went to Ajayameru (Ajmir), where he was well received by Arno, the king of the country. At the request of the Sravakas of the place the king granted a site for Jaina temples, and on a second visit Jinadatta laid the foundation stones. He made many converts to Jainism as well as to his particular sect. He wrote the Ganadharasaptati for exorcising a man possessed by a ghost and also a

Chachcharî on the precepts engraved by Jinavallabha on the walls of certain temples. He once went to Naravara and thence to Tribhuvanagiri where he preached the truth to king Kumârapâla.

Besides the works named above Sumatigani quotes from or refers to the following:—Pravachanasâra, a Smriti, Bharataśâstra, Damâdhyâya, a Prayoga, Avasyakachûrni, Dasavaikâlika, Chitrakûtîyapraśasti by Jinavallabha, and Upadeśamâlâ. He also quotes some verses which are now found in the Pañchatantra.

The Râmacharitra in prose was composed by Devavijayagani, pupil of Râja-Râmacharitra. vijayasûri, who himself was a pupil of Vijayadânasûri, the Yugapradhâna or head of the Tapagachchha. It was written at Srîmâlapura in Marusthalî or Mârvâd in the year 1652 Samvat or 1596 A.D. in the reign of Akbar. author tells us that in the composition of his work he followed Hemachandra's Râmâyana and that he wrote it in prose, though there was a Râmacharitra in verse in the Prâkrit as well as Sanskrit, to divert himself and also to put an end to his Karman. (QQ., Appendix II.).

Examination of private Libraries.—As to the other branch of the work the libraries of the following persons at Nasik have been catalogued this

Sitârâmas'âstrî Paţvardhan. Nârâyanas'âstrî Sâthe. Vishnu Gangâdhar Mâchegan. Devrâv Hosing. Achyutas'âstrî Dâtâr.

Râmas'âstrî Châmdorkar. Yadus'âstrî Takle. Govindbâbâ Vaidya.

Eighteen libraries were reported to have been catalogued last year; so that twenty-six in all have been examined at Nasik. The printing of these catalogues has now been begun. There is very little work left to be done at Nâsik and my Sâstrî intended to go to Trimbak to catalogue the private collections existing there. But in the month of June last he was carried off by cholera, which prevailed widely at Nasik about that time. He was a man of learning and great intelligence and did very good service. He possessed much influence with the people at Nasik and hence was able to examine for us so many collections at the place. Otherwise the jealousy as regards one's literary treasures is still so strong that it would not have been possible to do that amount of work there.

Account of the Manuscripts in the Government Collections.—I will close this report by a short account of the present state of the collections in my charge. The following table will show the number of manuscripts collected for Government each year since 1868-69 and the number lent to scholars and forwarded to Germany to be catalogued according to Professor Kielhorn's scheme:—

Zaguria Zaguria Zaguria		Total Number of Ma-	LENT	of Manu	sent to Europe	Number of Manu- scripts	
Collection o	f	nuscripts collect- ed.	In Europe.	In America.	In India.	to be catalogued.	now in the Library.
1868-69		47	1		1	3	42
1869-70		120	5		3	1	111
1870-71		57	1		3		53
1871-72		422	61		6	11/2	408
1872-73		200	5		5	1	189
1873-74		289	6		10	5	268
1874-75		54			3		51
1875-76		838	29		. 16	89	704
1877-78		54					54
1879-80		428	10	8	6		404
A 1879-80		125					125
1880-81		413	11	5	11	2	384
1881-82		196	3		2	11	180
A 1881-82		467			2		465
1882-83		772	1		•••		771
Total		4,482	781/2	13	68	1131	4,209

Thus the total number of manuscripts in the collections is 4,482, of which $78\frac{1}{2}$ have been lent to scholars in Europe, 68 in India, and 13 in America, while $113\frac{1}{2}$ have been sent to be catalogued, $22\frac{1}{2}$ to Professor Kielhorn, 33 to Professor Pischel, and 58 to Professor Jacobi. In all $273\frac{2}{5}$ manuscripts are out, and the rest, 4,209, are in the library.

Ages of Manuscripts.—Of the 4,482 manuscripts about a third bear dates. There are 108 written on palm-leaves of which 37 are dated. Three were transcribed in Samvat 1138, 1145, and 1146, corresponding to 1082, 1089, and 1090 of the Christian era; eight, from Samvat 1164 to 1218, i.e. from 1108 to 1162 A.D.; twenty, from Samvat 1260 to Kali 4398, i.e. from 1204 to 1297 A.D.; and six, from Samvat 1359 to 1450, i.e. from 1303 to 1394 A.D.

The earliest paper manuscript in the collection was transcribed in 1376 Samvat, Paper Manuscripts. corresponding to 1320 A.D., and there are eight bearing dates from 1426 to 1454 Samvat, i.e. from 1370 to 1398 A.D. There are 48 transcribed in the first half of the fifteenth century of the Christian era and 91 in the latter half. In some of the published lists an earlier date than 1376 Samvat occurs against one or two manuscripts; and one is represented to have been transcribed in Samvat 1401. I have examined the manuscripts themselves and found all these entries to be erroneous. I have however not been able to examine one manuscript the date of which is in the list given as 1415 Samvat, as it has been lent. The rest of the dated manuscripts were transcribed after the close of the fifteenth century.

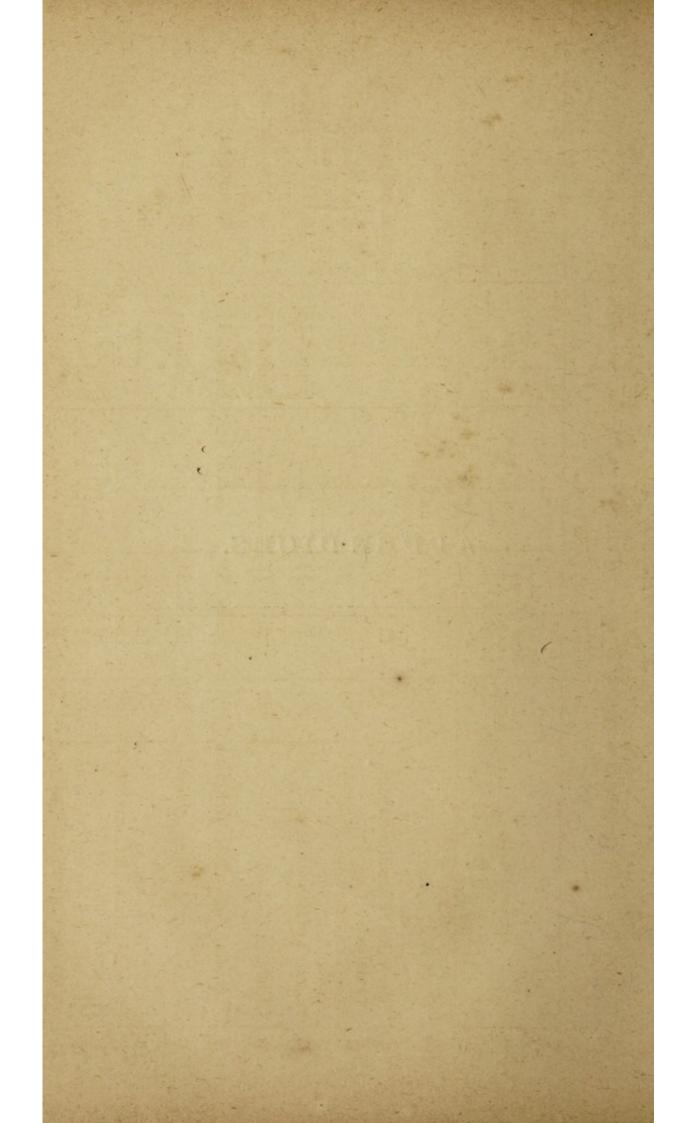
Manuscripts written on palm-leaves are found in Gujarat and Mârvâd, principally at Cambay, Pâtan,

and Jesalmir. From the above statement it is clear that in Gujarat and Mârvâd palm-leaves were used as a writing material before the introduction of paper. The earliest palm-leaf manuscript we possess was, it will be seen, written in 1082 A.D., and our earliest paper manuscript in 1320 A.D. So far as our present researches go, therefore, paper did not come into use till the beginning of the four-teenth century; and since our latest palm-leaf manuscript is dated 1450 Samvat or 1394 A.D., it appears that palm-leaves continued to be used as well as paper till about the end of that century. From the beginning of the fifteenth we find paper only employed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
R. G. BHANDARKAR,
Professor of Oriental Languages.

APPENDICES.



APPENDIX I.

A Catalogue in English of Manuscripts collected during the year 1882-83.

I.—GUJARAT SECTION.

1	
ı	
ł	3 3 42
1	
1	THE PARTY OF THE P
ı	ri.
ı	REMARKS.
1	2
1	3
1	No.
1	. 2
ı	
ı	5 44
1	
1	Miles Committee
ł	
L	
Г	SAME OF THE PARTY
1	
ı	
1	
1	Age.
1	20
1	
1	A THE REAL PROPERTY.
1	20
1	THE ASSESSED
1	
١	
1	ie ie
1	Author's Name.
1	Za Za
1	4
1	02
1	6
1	43
1	T T
١	4
1	No. of No. of lines letters on each in each line. Page.
3	ac ac
	ii.e tt.
8	THE N
8	
9	d
8	of og of
8	og e no
9	P.H. H.G.
-	1 0
•	
ı	
	do se
The state of	of.
	To. of
	No. of leaves.
	No. of leaves
	No. of leaves
The state of the s	No. of leaves
Mary and Assessment of the Party of the Part	No. of leaves
The state of the s	No. of leaves
The state of the s	No. of leaves
The state of the s	No. of leaves
The state of the s	
	Name of Work.
	Name of Work.

CLASS I-VEDAS INCLUDING UPANISHADS.

	1st leaf wanting.	1st two leaves and some	Samvat 1712. I.—XXIII. Prapâtha-	Samvat 1704. I.—VI. Prapathakas;	Samvat 1520. Leaf 33 wanting.	Leaf 21 wanting.	Complete.	Do.		J Do.
TADS.			Samvat 1712.	Samvat 1704.	Samvat 1520.			Samvat 1610.	Samvat 1740.	Samvat 1844.
1- VEDAS INCLUDING OFANISHADS.					1.					
DAS INC	28	22	24	27	34	26	88	40	38	8
	12	6	4	7	12	9	10	12	12	9
CLABB	21	09	414	85	99	53	4	9 19	85	4
	Atharvana Pürvottaratâpanîyo-	panishad. Aranyakopanishad Sâmkhyâ-	yana. Uhagâna of Sâmaveda	4 Ühyagâna of do	Rigveda, Pada text, Ashtakas	Keśirâju Brâhmana, (Devá ha	Ganasânti Brâhmana	Purushasûkta with Commentary Mantrabrâhmana of Sâmayeda	Mundaka and other Upanishads.	Yajurveda Brahmopanishad
1	1	63	3	4	33	9	4	00	10	11

APPENDIX I-continued.

		1
	REMARKS.	
	Age,	
	Author's Name.	c
	No. of letters in each line.	
	No. of No. of lines letters on each page. line,	
	No. of leaves.	
	Name of Work.	
1	No.	

CLASS I.—Vedas including Upanishads—continued.

	Complete.	Do.	Le	some more wanting. Leaves 1, 2, 37—48, 55,	57, and 61 wanting. Complete.	Do.	Leaf 15 wanting.	Complete.			ing. Some leaves at the end	wanting. Do.	Complete.
	Samvat 1528. Complete.	Samvat 1736.			Samvat 1431.					Samvat 1672.			Samvat 1806. Complete.
			Uvata or Ûața.	Do	Do								
	32	28	36	98	40	19	34	28	20	17	25	20	37
	8	5	10	11	12	00	12	6	7	9	00	8	12
	130	149	160	61	108	75	52	92	124	141	72	57	49
	12 Yajurveda Samhitâ Vâjasaneya,	Do. Part II	Yajurveda Mantrabhâshya, Chaps.	Ya	Yajurveda Mantrabhâshya, Chaps.	S'atapatha Brâhmaṇa, Kâṇḍa IV.			K	Do. Kâṇḍa X.	Do. beginning with	Do., Hastighata Kâṇḍa, or	dan
-	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	77	22	23	24

CLASS II.-VEDÂNGAS.

42 Devayâjñika Samvat 1602. First eightleaves want-ing.	Samvat 1914. Complete.	Complete.
Samvat 1602	Samvat 1914, Complete. Samvat 1548. First ten an	-
Devayâjñika		37 Yâjñavalkya
4.2	24	37
12	0 0	11
128	272	6
of the	Smriti,	
Anukramanikâbhâshya Vâjasaneyins.	Charanavyûha Sânkhâyana Grihya Commentary on	Sikshâ
25	26	28

CLASS III.-Itihâsas, Purânas, Mâhâtmyas and Stotras.

Complete. Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Leaf 2 wanting.
	Samvat 1737.	Samvat 1858.		Samvat 1777.	Samvat 1805.		
			Com.—Râmâ-				
34	25	24	48	25	29	30	18
8 14	11	10	14	10	6	10	6
8 171	77	9	314	256	144	31	13
29 Anusmṛiti 30 Âdi Purâṇa—Vṛindâvanamâhât-	Kârtikamâhâtmya from Padma Purâna.	Kâyajvalîvratakathâ from Vâ- mana Purâna.	Kâsîkhanda from Skanda Pu-râna with Commentary.	Kedârakhanda from Skanda Purâna.	Ganapatikhanda from Brahma-	Gayâmâhâtmya from Śvetavâ-	37 Gotrirâtrakathâ
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

APPENDIX I.-continued.

	- 8
	REMARKS
	E
	EN
	R
3	
1	o o
	Age.
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1e.
	an
	Author's Name
	.00
	or
	r P
	THE STATE OF THE S
	4
1	
	No, of lines letters on each line. Page.
	e er
	tt.
١	LE'E
1	
1	of ch
1	ea ige
ı	Da H
1	0
1	# :·
١	No. of leaves.
1	0.0
1	
	le N
1	le N
1	le N
	le N
	- le N
-	le N
-	le N
+	le N
-	
+	
+	
	Name of Work.
	Name of Work.

CLASS III.—Itthâsas, Purânas, Mâhâtmyas and Stotras—continued.

Complete. Chapters I.—XXI. Complete. Do. Engraved on	Do. Do. Do.	Do.	Incomplete. Complete. Do.
		Samvat 1827 Samvat 1849.	Samvat 1529. Incomplete. Samvat 1833. Complete. Do.
20 20 80 80	224 250 41 20 41	19 49	30
C1004	7 2 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 13	110
53 84 320 176	12 38 23 23 23 24 25	122	25 11 11
Gautamîmâhâtmya Chaṇḍa Purâṇa Jagannâthamâhâtmya Do	Jitam te Stotra Dankapuramâhâtmya Tulasîmâhâtmya Do	Draupadîvastraharana Dvârakâmâhâtmya from Prahlâdasamhitâ.	Dvârakâmâhâtmya from Skanda Purâṇa. Nâgapañchamîvratakathâ from Rudrayâmala. Pañchasûkta from Purâṇas
38 39 41 41			

Do. Chapter I.—XXX.	Complete.	Do. Do. A few leaves at the end	Complete.	Do. Do. Incomplete		[Do.:	{ Do.	Incomplete. Complete. Do.	Do.
					Samvat 1674.		Samvat 1617.		
		Vyâsa Do	Do	Do.			Do	Do	Text.—Prithvî- dharâchârya. Com.—Padma-
38	24	1444	42	88	9.88	3	44	89	42
9 11	6	21. 01. 00. 8	13	0101	2222		→ 12	15	13
251 56	co	46 99 370 478	80	274 246	191	c1	57	3 401 31	18
Prabhâsakhaṇḍa Brahma-	Bhagavadgîtâmâhâtmya from	Bhâgavatamâhâtmya Bhârata,—Sabhâparvan Do.—Aranyaparvan Do.—	Do.—Virâṭaparvan	Do.—Udyogaparvan Do.—Bhîshmaparvan	Do.—Karnaparvan Do.—Gadâparvan Do Monselenguran	Moksha- dharma.	Do.—Sântiparvan A p a d - dharma.	Do.—Ânuśâsanikaparvan Do.—Aśramavâsikaparvan	Bhuvaneśvaristotra
52	54	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	59	60	63	FI D	65	99	89

APPENDIX I.—continued.

REMARKS.	
Age.	
Author's Name.	
Number Number of lines of letters on each in each page.	
Number of leaves.	
Name of Work,	
No.	-

CLASS III.—ITHASAS, PURANAS, MAHATMYAS AND STOTRAS—continued.

		he end				want-	
	1	es at t				leaves	
plete.		few leave wanting.	Complete.			t 13	Complete.
Com	Do.	A fer	Com	Do.	Do.	First ing.	Com
1866.	1757.	1619.			1730.	1748.	
Samvat 1866. Complete.	Samvat 1757.	Samvat 1619. A few leaves at the end wanting.			Samvat 1730. Samvat 1775.	Samvat 1748. First 13 leaves wanting.	
			mîki;	ry—	11		
			48 Text.—Vålmîki; Chandrikâ—	Atmasukha. Commentary— Mahûdhara.	Do.		
			Text. Che	Atr Com Ma			
20	28	98	48	61	42	23	24
10	00	10	10	6	9 14	7	6
118	191	226	400	24	41	33	21
Vârâ-	Vâyu		enta-	-VI.			
rom			ogavâsishtha, with Commenta-	and Samsåratarani on IV.—VI.		<₫	ra
ya fi	fro fro	ana	with (anî or	do.	akath	nastot
hâtm	tmys	a Pur	tha,	ratar		avrat	ranân
râmâ	ha Purâṇa. Iâghamâhât	una.	-Cha	Sams	Do.	ınâth	sahas
69 Mathurâmâhâtmya from Vârâ-	ha Purâna. Mâghamâhâtmya from	Furaņa. Mârkaņdeya Purâņa	Yogavâsishtha, with Commenta-	and Samsåratarani on IV.	Do.	Raghunâthavratakathâ	77 Lalitâsahasranâmastotra
69	20	11	72	73	47.	92	122

Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Samvat 1714. Samvat 1759.		Samvat 1775.				
				Nimbârkaśishya	Rådhikådåsa	
35	32	34	43	16	33	-
12 9	10	13	13	8	10	
245	63	33	21	22	63	
78 Vâmana Purâṇa 79 Vishnuvṛiddhasahasranâmastotra	from Padma Purâna. Vyankatagirimâhâtmyafrom Vâ-	Sivagîtâ from Padma Purâna	do	Sishtagîtâ	Harigurustavamâlâ	
78	80	81	85	83	84	

CLASS IV.—DHARMASÂSTRA OR RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL LAW.

Samvat 1618. Do. Samvat 1832. Do. Samvat 1791. Leaves 2—4 wanting. Samvat 1811. Chaps. I.—XII. Complete. Samvat 1621. Leaves 59 & 60 wanting. Samvat 1651. Incomplete. Samvat 1804. Do. Samvat 1804. Do. Samvat 1807. Leaves 40—137. Leaves 148—189. A few leaves in the middle wanting.
Nâgadeva Mâdhavâchâr Nrisimhâchâr Do. Râmachandra Apâdeva Vasishrhā
22222222222222222222222222222222222222
~~ 11 12 13 0 8 1 13 0 8 1 13 0 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
255 111 163 172 1111 811 88 88 88 88 88
11111111111111111
Âchârapradîpa Upanayanakarmapaddhati Upavîtakarman Karmapradîpa Karmavipâka Kâlanirnaya Kâlanirnaya Kâlanirnayadîpikâ, Gloss on Do Krityaratnâvalî Grahapîthamâlâ Grahasântipaddhati Jñânabhâskara
98888888888888888888888888888888888888

APPENDIX I.-continued.

REMARKS
AB
EM
H
STREET, SANS
Age.
(policy beauty)
ıme
Na
Author's Name
hoi
Lut
a .
5 % -
ter ter ach
Number of letters in each line.
The state of the s
Number of lines of letters on each page.
Number of lines on each page.
P o o d
Number of leaves.
Nun f le
70
and the second
*
Name of Work.
ξV
0 0
am am
Ä
10 mm 195 193
The second secon
No.

CLASS IV.—DHARMASASTRA OR RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL LAW—continued.

Complete. Do.	Do.	A few leaves wanting at	03	Complete.	Do.	Do.		
Samvat 1596.		-	02 02	Sommot 1806	Damyac 1000.	Samvat 1535.	Samvat 1709.	Same and and
	Bhattoji Dîk-	Mahâdeva	Râmajit	Gangadhara	Vijnanesvara	Do	Do	The state of the s
28 28	22	37	32	36	35	35	56	
18	12	6	∞ ∞	10	13	13	16	No Section
120 33	5	288	25	33	66	129	54	
					100		1	1
Jūânabhâskara—Vidhavâdharma Trimsachchhlokî with comment-	Daśaślokî, Commentary on	100 Dharmatattvasamgraha	Navagrahamakhasânti	Prayogapaddhati	Mitâksharâ, Chap. I	Do., Chaps. II. & III	Chap. III.	

last						
First leaf and the last six wanting.		Do. Do. Do. First leaf wanting.				sing.
af and		af wa	te.			te. te.
irst leaf and six wanting.	Do.	Do. Do. irst le	Complete. Do.		Do.	Complete. Leaf 18 wanting. Complete.
E S	6 6 6				,;	
180	184	165(725. 184.	718.		186	167
Samvat 1801 Complete	Samvat 1840. Samvat 1778.	Samvat 1650. S'aka 1725 Samvat 1844.	S'aka 1718	Samvat 1765. Samvat 1809.	Samvat 1865.	Samvat 1675.
THE R. L. L.		itta	: .		eva-	Fim-
rânaı f Vi		âdhara dabha 	adeva	ara antha	Kânh a D atta.	of D
Râghavânanda.	śvara. Mahîdâsabhaṭṭa	Gangâdhara Khandabhatta	Rudradeva	Samkara Nîlakantha	Son of Kânhada Yâjñika Deva- ṇabhaṭṭa.	Pupil of Nim-
R S						
34	502	17 32 32 24 24	82	22 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	88 88	327
10	111	110 8 8	10	112 6	12 9	111 138 9
266	111	124 100 15 28	13	153	174	119 31 48
no .	ent-	 tary	apa-	1111	::: :::	111
ntary	Comment		Prat		vipâk <i>lstra.</i>	€ Ę
mme	C		from		arma ırmasc	âra nañja
, Co	ajape	hati. kara hya aya,	Ihati	lhati lâna. krâdh kha.	kå . Dhan	vicha ânan Ihati
nriti.	hâna	padd tbhâs bhâs mirn	spade	samâ ayûk	graha undri uava	asadi apur pade
Râghavânandî, Commen Manusmriti. Rudrakalpatarunibandha	Rudravidhâna Shadangarudrajapa,	ary on. Samskårapaddhati Samskårabhåskara Samdhyåbhåshya Samnyåsanirnaya, C	Samnyâsapaddhati Samnyâsapaddhati from Pratâpa- nârasimha.	Sarinyâsapaddhati Sarinyâsavidhâna Sarinyâsisamârâdhana Samayamayûkha	Sârasangraha—Karmavipâka Smritichandrikâ Vaishnava Dharmaśdstra.	Dîkshâmâsâdivichâra Bhâgavatapurânamañjarî Samnyâsapaddhati
Râg] Ma Rudh	Rud	Sami Sami Sami	Sam Sam nân	Sam Sam Sam	Sara	Díks Bhâg Sam
110 Råghavånandî, Commentary on Manusmriti. 111 Rudrakalpatarunibandha	112	114 115 116 117	118	122	125	126 127 128

APPENDIX I.—continued.

REMARKS.		Cantos IX. to v. 44 of XVIII. First canto. A few leaves wanting at the end.
Age.	Samvat 1771. Samvat 1793.	Samvat 1522.
Author's Name.	CLASS V.—Poems, Plays, Fables, &c. 6 14 44 Kokasambhava. 16 9 32 Râmachandra 9 7 19 Jagannâtha 73 9 33 Mudgala 296 8 32 Bâṇa 280 10 32 Do	Ekanâtha
Number of letters in each line.	32 38 119 38 38 38 38 38	48
Number of lines of letters of on each leaves.	V.—P. 14 10 10 10 8 8	11
Number of leaves.	3LASS 6 16 8 9 73 296	30
Name of Work.	Amaruśataka, Commentary on Âryâstuti Karunâlaharî Karnânandaprakâśinî, a Commentary on Kṛishṇalilâ. Kâdambarî	Kirâtârjunîya, a Commentary on, entitled Prasannasâhitya- chandrikâ. Kirâtârjunîya, a Commentary on.
No.		136

Samvat 1797. Cantos I.—VII. Cantos I.—VIII.	First leaf and the last	20	First three leaves	Complete.	Canto VI, without the first three verses.	Complete—22 Sargas	First two leaves want-	First 23 leaves and some at the end	wanting. Complete. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
		Samvat 1706.		Samvat 1854.			Samvat 1534.		Samvat 1676. Samvat 1892. Samvat 1719. Samvat 1821. Samvat 1610.
Kâlidâsa Text—Kâlidâsa Com.—unknown	Gangadasaalias	Com.—Nårå-	yana. Prabhâkara	Bilhana	Lsânadeva	Narahari		Lakshmana- bhatta.	Krishnamiśra Jagannatha Nagaraja Dînanâthasûri Ballâla
88.	41.	500	93	24	41	48	40	32	28.88.82.82.82.44.22.82.44.72.82.42.42.42.42.42.42.42.42.42.42.42.42.42
13	11,	13	12	9	12	21	11	10	1081110
87	44	27	16	20	21	158	121	45	825 159 159 159 159
Kumârasambhava, with a commentary entitled Sukhâva-	M	Gitagovinda, with a comment-	ary. Gîtarâghava		Naishadha, Commentary on	Do., Commentary on	Pañchatantra	Padyarachanâ	Prabodhachandrodaya Bhâminîvilâsa Bhâvasataka Bhairavanavaratna Bhojaprabandha "" Mâdhavânalakathânaka Do.
138 в 90	041-9	141	142	143	145	146	147	148	149 150 151 152 153 154

APPENDIX I. - continued.

1	THE PROPERTY OF
	oi ·
	REMARKS.
	A.
	EM
1	E.
1	
	CONTRACTOR OF SECOND
-	
1	
1	Age.
1	A
	COLUMN TO THE
-	
	ė,
-	am.
	Author's Name
	8
	ior
	th
	An
1	
-	Number of letters in each line.
	aclascie.
	let lin
1	Z d.ii
-	
1	Number of lines on each page.
	un i li
	Noon
-	
-	Yumber fleaves.
	ea
1	Nu eft
1-	40
	ork.
	Work.
	f Work.
	of Work.
	ne of Work.
	fame of Work.
	Name of Work.
	No. Name of Work.

CLASS V.—POEMS, PLAYS, FABLES, &c.—continued.

Complete. Do. Incomplete.	Complete.	Do.	Cantos VXV.	Complete.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Samvat 1642. Complete. Samvat 1617. Do. Samvat 1626. Incomplete.	Samvat 1759.					Samvat 1670.	Samvat 1672.
Kâlidâsa	Lakshmînivâsa. Samvat 1759. Complete.		Hemâdri, son of		Vițțhalesvara Kavirâja	S'asadhara	Somesvara
28.57.68	42	64	36	32	35	30	36
111 18 6	15	18	91	11	- 6	10	10
13 41 29	19	17	127	4	50	158	14
on	nentary	y on,	rarana	:		п	-
156 Meghadûta Commentary on 158 Do., another Commentary	Do., another Commentary	Do., a Commentary on	161 Raghuvamsadarpana	162 Raghuvamsasamkshepa	Kasasarvasva Râchavapândavîva	PAUL I	166 Râmaśataka

Leaves 1—14, Prasanna- raghava; and 68—78	Vidagdhamâdhava. Both incomplete. First two Acts complete; third incomplete.	Incomplete.	Do.	Samvat 1739. First four leaves	wanting. Complete.	Do. Leaves 23—41 and a	ing.
			Commerce 1680	Samvat 1739. First			
43 Jayadeva	40 Râjaśekhara	Bilhana		Amaru		Panditarâja Text—Mayûra;	Com.—Tribhu-
43	40	30	. 34	300	28	38	
6	, 13	10	13	14	6	7	
24	14	34	84	40	69	847	
167 Vidagdhamâdhava and Prasan-	168 Viddhasalabhañjikâ	Bilhanapanchásika		Do., Commentary on	amv	Sudhâlaharî Sûryasataka with commentary .	
167	168	169	171	173	174	175	

•	
-	
GRAMMAR.	
-	
_	
-	
-	
-	
_	
-	
_	
-	
- 5	
0.00	
_	
-	
- 100	
_	
~	
_	
-	
OR	
-	
- 1	
-	
-	
-	
100	
100	
-	
-	
-	
~	
_	
_	
-	
-	
-	
200	
d	
3	
Y	
YA	
YA	
YA	
VYA.	
VYÄ	
VYÄ	
· V YA	
-VYÄKARANA O	
-VYA	
·-VYĀ	
V XÃ	
L-VYĀ	
1VYA	
IVYA	
1VYA	
VIVYĀ	
VIVYA	
VIVYA	
VIVYA	
VIVYĀ	
VIVYĀ	
/I	
CLASS VIVXA	
/I	

Complete.	6. Do.	Do.	Incomplete.
	Samvat 173		
Bopadeva	pânı. Pânini	Bhîma	Do
30	32	98	36
10	11	6	11
220	17	54	32
11	•	:	-:
177 Kavikalpadruma	9 Dhâtupâtha	Paribhâshârthamañjarî	Do.
177	179	180	181

APPENDIX I.-continued.

	REMARKS.		Parichchhedas I—VIII.	Incomplete. Do. First påda only want- ing.	OA	-From Declensions to the end of Taddhita.
	Age.	inued.			Samvat 1826. Samvat 1848.	
	Author's Name.	CLASS VIVYÂKARANA OR GRAMMAR-continued.	30 Text—Vararu- chi; Comment- ary—Bhâ-	maha. Îsvarânanda Text—Patañjali; Commentary—	Kâtyâyana Nâgesabhatta Râmakris h n a- bhatta.	
	No. of letters in each line.	ANA OR	30	35 82 64	24 16 48 36	
	No. of lines on each page.	VYÂKAI	=	10 14 18	128	
	No. of leaves.	VI.	20	13 28 849	6 37 458 197	
	Name of Work.	CLASS	182 Prâkṛitaprakâśa	Prâkritasamskâra Bhâshyapradîpa, Exposition of Mahâbhâshya with Pradîpa	Mûlaparibhâshâ Vârtikapâtha Vaiyâkaraṇasiddhântamañjûshâ Vaiyâkaraṇasiddhântaratnâkara.	
1	No.		182	183 184 185	186 187 188 189	

nvat 1865. To the end of Kâraka.	First påda.	Incomplete. Seven leaves wanting.	To the end of Kridanta,	Complete.	Do.	Do.
Samvat 1865.	Samvat 1850. First påda.					
Hari Dîkshita Samvat 1865.		Râmabhaṭṭa	64 Bhattoji Dîk-	Do.	Jayakrishna	Do
38	40	38 488	64	28	32	44
00	17	12 16	27	8	11	15
1111 407	30	359	75	91	38	39
190 Laghuśabdaratna Com-	mentary on. Sabdakaustubha, Commentary	Sârasvata, Commentary on Do., Commentary on, en-	Siddhântakaumudî	Do.—Vaidikî, Svara, Lingâ-	Do.—Vaidikî, Commentary	Do.—Svara, Commentary on.
190	192	193	195	196	197	198

CLASS VII.-Kos'AS OR LEXICONS.

Mahâkshapana- Samvat 1820. Complete.	ka. ShânuDîkshita. Samvat 1705, Kâṇḍa II. Shanamjaya Complete. Iahîpa Do.	Sa
32 Mah	ka. 47 Bhânul 40 Dhanar 52 Mahîps	32 Mahîdâs
111	1124	10
11	218 6 21	4
199 Anekârthadhvanimañjarî	Amarakośa, Commentary on Nâmamâlâ Mahîpakośa or Sabdaratnâkara	—Anekârthatilaka. Mâtrikânighanta
199	200	203

APPENDIX I.-continued.

REMARKS.		Complete. Do. 1st leaf wanting.	Stray leaves. To the middle of Chap. III; leaves 51—66	wanting. Chaps. IV—VII.	To Chap. VIII; several intermediate leaves	lost. Complete.	1st leaf wanting; some leaves eaten by	worms.
Age.	ICS.	a. Samvat 1664. S'aka 1582 Samvat 1753.				*	8	
Author's Name.	CLASS VIII.—POETICS AND METRICS.	all	Jayarâma Paramânanda .	Vatsalâñchhana	Puñjarâja		Pingala	
No. of letters in each line.	II.—Pe	21 28 28	40	40	23	49	36	
No. of lines on each page.	SS VI	100	16	10	6	91 -	10	
No. of leaves.	CLA	49 73 166	19	7.9	52	12	26	
Name of Work.		ak	Do., Commentary on	Do., Commentary on, entitled Sårabodhinî.	Kâvyâlamkârasisuprabodha	Kuvalayânandakârikâ with a	Pingalasâstra, Prâkrita	
No.		204 205 206	207	209	210	211	212	

A fragment.	krishna. S'rî Kukkoka Samvat 1711. Leaf 15 wanting. Text—Bhânu; Samvat 1817. Complete. Co m m e n t-	Do.	46 Rudrabhatta Samvat 1656. To Chap. III.; leaves 1 and 4 wanting.
	Sar		Sar
58 Text—Pingala; Commentary —Manohara-	krishna. S'rî Kukkoka Text—Bhânu; Co m m e n t-	ary—Ananta Pandita. Appa Dîkshita.	Rudrabhatta
58	80 44	48	46
13	9 12	12	6
10	15	13	28
Do. do. with commentary. 10	Ratirahasya Rasamañjarî, with commentary.	:	
0.	r, r	æ	aka
Do. d	214 Ratirahasya 215 Rasamañjarî,	216 Vrittivårtika	217 Sringâratilaka
	Rati	Vritti	Śŗiii
213	214	216	217

CLASS IX.—Sânkhya and Yoga.

Samvat 1732. Complete. Samvat date looks like 1172 but must be 1772.	Do.
Vâcha spati- miśra. Do Gorakshamiśra.	Svâtm â r â m a Yogin.
24	48
13 8 10 10	16
36 88 68	15
1 11 75	i
218 Sâmkhyatattvakaumudî 219 Do. 220 Yogachintâmaņi	221 Hathapradîpikâ
218 219 220	221

APPENDIX I.-continued.

	KS.			т. П.				
	REMARKS,		Complete.	Kavalas I.—V. Kavalas I. & II.	Complete.	Do.	Do.	Do.
The second secon	Age.			Samvat 1739. Kavalas I Kavalas I. &			- 28	Samvat 1816.
	Author's Name.	CLASS X.—Vedânta.	36 Râmakṛishṇa	Jagannâtha Jagannâtha Sarasvatî;	Commentary -unknown. Text-S'am- kara; Com- mentary—un-	known. Samkara	Ditto	Ditto
	Number of lines of letters on each page.	SS X	98	26	24	41	02	26
	Number of lines on each page.	CLA	10	10	9	17	14	7
	Number of leaves.		14	41	69	22	24	17
	Name of Work.		222 Advaitaviveka with comment-	Advaitâmrita Do. with commentary .	Âtmabodha with a gloss	Atharvana Mundakopanishad-	îsa, Kena, Katha, Prasna, Munda, Aitareya, and Taittirîya, Bhâ-	shya on. Îsâvâsyabhâshya
	No.		222	223	225	226	227	228

Do	Do.	See J., Appendix II.	Complete. Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sections I.—VIII. Complete.	Do.	Do.
Samvat 1816. m- kâ-			Samvat 1840				Samvat 1741			
-Boogs	matirtha. Ditto	Nåråyaṇa	Govindarâma	Text-Vidyara-	nya; Com.— Râmakṛishṇa. Vâsudevendra-	sishya. Text-Vidyâra-	nya; Com.— Râmakrishna. Śamkara	Dattâtreya	Text—Vidyåra-	nva; Com.— Râmakrishna. Sureśvara
32 40 40	40	4.0	42 32	43	44	35	39	328	42	34
13 13 7	12	10	10	6	16	12	13	66	11	12
17 9 124	46	677	19	49	67	51	37	24	14	63
Do. Upadeśasâhasrî, in verse, with commentary.	Do., in prose, with com-	Upanishads with Dîpikâs or	Omkâramâhâtmya or Gîtâsâra Govindavilâsa	Chitradîpa with commentary .	Tattvåvabodha	Triptidîpa with commentary	Taittirîyopanishadbhâshya	Ostagita Dvadasamahavakya,a Comment-		mentary. Pañchîkaraṇavârtika
622 23 625 E 904—1	232	233	234	236	287	238	239	240 241	242	243

APPENDIX I.-continued.

1							
No.	Name of Work.	No. of leaves.	No. of lines on each page.	No. of letters in each line.	Author's Name.	Age.	REMARES.
		CLA	SS X	-Vера́в	CLASS X.—Vedânta—continued.		
244	Pañchîkaranavârtika, Dvâdaśa- mahâvâkyasiddhânta, and Ma-	58	S	28	28 Sankara		Complete.
245 246 247	hâvâkyârtha. Pranavakalpa Prabodhamañjarî Brihadâranyakabhâshya	21 13 164	===	32 32 46	Vaikuntha S'amkara		Do. First 16 leaves wanting; Chap. VIII. comes
248	Do., a Commentary on	353	10	50	Ânandajñâna	Samvat 1727.	up to the end of the third Brâhmaṇa. Complete. A few
249	Do., Vârtika on Brihadâranyakavârtika, a Com-	463	40	40	Suresvara Ânandajñâna	Samvat 1728. Samvat 1771.	leaves eaten through by worms. Complete. Do.
251	Brahmasûtra	24	9	24	Bâdarâyana		Do.

	6					the			
Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Incomplete. Complete.	Do. Do.	Incomplete. A few leaves in middle wanting.	Complete.	First leaf wanting.	Complete.
Samvat 1468.		Samvat 1745.	2 0	Samvat 1735. Samvat 1889.		Samvat 1721.		Samvat 1812.	Samvat 1822. Complete.
Bhashya-	Do Commentary—	S'amkara Text.—Vidyâra- nya; Com.—	Kamakrishņa.	Commentary— M â d h a v â-	chârya. S'amkara Dharm a r â j a-	Râmakrishna Text—Vidyâra- nya; Com.—	Kamakrishna. Nrisimhasaras-	Anandajñâna	
35	es es 50 x3	40 24 37	26	3 3 3	40	30	34	30	37
16	14	1000	10	12	13	111	13	00	6
137	165	111 4 4	25	121	27	62 80	58	1172	196
Bhagavadgîtâ with Bhâshya	Do. Bhagavadgîtâ with commentary.	Mahâvâkyârtha Mahâvâkyaviveka with commentary.	Mânasollâsa, a Commentary on Dakshinâmûrtistotra.	Do. Yajñavaibhavakhanda—Brahma- gîtâ, with commentary.	Vivekachûdâmaņi Vedântaparibhâshâ	Do., a Commentary on Vedânta—Discourses from the Pañchadasî.	Vedântasâra, a Commentary on.	S'amkarabhâshya, a Comment- ary on.	Sivatattvaviveka
252	253	255 256 257	258	259 260	261 262	263	265	266	267

APPENDIX I.-continued.

	ĺ
	į
The second second	i
o's	ļ
REMARKS	ì
3	ì
EN	ŀ
24	Ì
	Į
	۱
	ļ
	Į
	۱
	Į
	ł
Age.	l
A	l
PAGE BUILDING	-
NEW YORK THE STATE OF	1
	1
	1
ie.	1
am	1
Author's Name.	-
20 6	ľ
101	l
ıtı	١
Ar	١
	l
4 5 0	١
of of ach	۱
E. e. t. o.	I
E.S.N	۱
No. of No. of lines letters on each page. line.	۱
es ac	۱
No. of lines on each page.	١
4 5 7	١
4,	ı
o ves	l
No. of leaves.	1
43	1
	1
10 CO	1
STEEL STEEL	1
	1
	1
74	
Name of Work	
8	
of	
ne	
an	
Z	
2 10 0 10 20	
A SECTION OF	
Branch Color	
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	1
CARD OF THE PARTY	
To.	
No.	

CLASS X.—Vedânta—continued.

269	Systems of Vallabha and Madhva.	88 8	10	45 27	45 Sarvaj ñ â t m a- mahâmuni. 27 Râmatîrtha		Last two Chapters. Chapter IV.
270 271 272 273 274 275	Bhaktiratnâvalî Do Bhaktisiddhântavivriti Vivekadhairyâśrayavivriti Samarpaṇagadyârtha Vishņubhaktichandrodaya	40 47 11 41 18 101	117998	22 24 18 18 48 28 28	Vishnupurî Gokulanâtha Gokulotsava Vallabha Nrisimhayâran.	Samvat 1712 Samvat 1781.	Complete. Do. Do. Do. Do. The and some at the end, wanting.

CLASS XI.-NYÂYA AND VAIŚESHIKA.

Complete. Do.	Do.	Incomplete. Up to Arthâpatti.				Complete.	Do.	Do. First two leaves want.	ing. Complete.	Do, Do.
								Sam		Samvat 1685. Samvat 1763.
Yâdava Gangârâma	Ruchidatta	Do (Of the portion to the end of	the Vyâpti- rahasya) Ma-	thurân ât ha; (thence up to	Arthapatti)	Vis van åt hå-	Govardhana	Mådhavabhatta.	S'eshânanta	Do Viśvanâtha Pañ- chânana.
38	40	45				29	30.0	56	35	34.
11 7	11	10		17.0		14	00 ;	17	13	8 8
21 256	140	169 269				6	61	282	51	39
Anumânamañjarîsâra Chashakatâtparya, a Comment-	ary on. Chintâmaniprakâsa—Anumân a-	Do.—Pratyakshakhanda Chintâmani, a Commentary on				Tarkadîpikâ	Tarkabhâshâprakâśa	Do. Tarkabhâshâvivarana	Tarkabhâshâprakâsikâ Padârthachandrikâ, a Comment-	ary on the Saptapadârthî. Do. Bhâshâparichchheda
276	278	279				281	282	283	285	287

... | Samvat 1789. | Complete.

Bhâskara

32

| Karanakutûhala or Grahâgama-

293

kutûhala.

Samvat 1607. Samvat 1870.

Do. o.

Samvat 1519. Samvat 1796.

Com.—Sodhala. Commentary— Padmanâbha.

35 28 35 28 35 28

with commentary

Do.

Do.

294 295 296 297

Do.

APPENDIX I.-continued.

REMARKS.		Complete, Do. Do.
Age.	ontinued.	Samvat 1751. Complete, Do. Bainvat 1758. Do. Do. Drynation.
Author's Name.	XI.—NYÂYA AND VAIŚESHIKA—continued.	32 S'ivâditya Samvat 1751. 48 Do Samvat 1751. 54 Jinavardh a n a- Samvat 1758. 54 Vi ś v a n â t h a Pañchânana. 55 Pañchânana. Pañchânana.
No. of letters in each line.	ÂYA ANI	32 48 64 34 34
No. of lines leaves. page.	I.—Ny	13 19 9 8
No. of leaves.	CLASS X	13 25 71 71 HA OR
Name of Work.	CL	289 Saptapadårthî 13 7 82 S'ivâditya Samvat 290 Do. a Commentary on 25 19 64 Jinavardh a n a sûri. Siddhântamuktâvalî 71 9 34 Vi ś v a n â t h a Pañchânana. Pañchânana. CLASS XII.—Jyotisha or Astronomy, Astrology, and Divination.
No.		289 290 291 292

wanting.	
Do Leaf 6th wanting. Complete. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do	Do.
Samvat 1802. Samvat 1682. Samvat 1726. Samvat 1796. Samvat 1824. Samvat 1814. Samvat 1841. Samvat 1841. Samvat 1840. Samvat 1840. Samvat 1840. Samvat 1809.	Sanvat 1665.
S'amkarakavi Samvat 1802. Brahma deva, Samvat 1682. son of Chand- rabhatta. Dinakara Samvat 1726. S'rînâtha Samvat 1803. Višvanâtha Samvat 1814. Dinakara Samvat 1841. S'rîpati Samvat 1799. S'rîpati Samvat 1840. S'rîpati Samvat 1840. S'rîsuka Samvat 1809. Kešava Samvat 1809. Kešava Samvat 1809. Kešava Samvat 1809.	Text—S'rîpati; Com.—Mahâ- deva.
04 2 23 24 22 23 24 23 24 23 24 23 24 23 24 23 24 23 24 23 24 <t< td=""><td>36</td></t<>	36
11 6 12 6 13 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12
09 11 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	138
Do. with commentary and illustrative calculations. Karanaprakâsa Kâmadhenupaddhati Illustrative calculations of. Kheṭakasiddhi Grahayoginidasâ Grahayoginidasâ Grahayoginidasâ Grahalâghava, Illustrative calculations of. ChandesvarajâtakaJâtakâshṭa-kavarga. Chandrakârachintâmaṇi Jâtakakarmapaddhati Do., a Commentary on Jâtakachandrikâ Jâtakachandrikâ Jâtakachandrikâ Jâtakapaddhativivaraṇa Jâtakapaddhativivaraṇa Jâtakapaddhativivaraṇa	Jyotîratnamâlâ with comment- ary.
298 299 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 3	316

à à à à à

Samvat 1803. Samvat 1672.

Sûryadaivajña. Tejahsimha ...

422242

8 11 12 10 10

Yajña...

Dhruvabhramanayantra

Daivajñâlamkṛiti ... Dvâdašabhâvavichâra

325 326 327 328 328 329

Tajikasaroddhara ...

Tâjikâlamkâra

... | Samvat 1825.

Vâmana

APPENDIX I.-continued.

REMARES.	nued. Complete. Do. First leaf wanting. Complete. Do. Do. Do.
Age.	Samvat 1672. Complete. Samvat 1797. Do. Do. Eirst leaf Saka 1458. Complete. Samvat 1491. Do. Do.
Author's Name.	7, Astrology and Divination Samvat 1672. Complete. 30 [Todaravarman .] Samvat 1672. Complete. 45 Bålakrishna 50. Samvat 1797. Do. 50 Samarasimha 50. Saka 1458. Prirst leaf. 52 Do. Saka 1458. Complete. 53 Do. Samvat 1491. Do. 54 Do. Samvat 1491. Do. 54 Manitthâ-chârya. Do. Do.
Number of letters in each line.	30 45 50 50 32 32 32 32 32 32 32
Number of lines of letters of on each leaves.	ASTRON 11 11 12 8 9 7 13
Number of leaves.	15HA OB 171 171 24 41 24 68 68 14 72
Name of Work.	Todarânanda—Jyotihsukha-
No.	317 320 321 322 323 324 324

Incomplete, Complete, Do. Do. Do.	Do. First leaf wanting. Complete. Do. First leaf wanting. Complete. Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	Do. Incomplete. Leaves	Complete,
Samvat 1644. Samvat 1796. Samvat 1813. Samvat 1881.	Sam Sam	Samvat 1796. Samvat 1861.		Sarivat 1621.	Samvat 1796.
Narapati Keśava Prajâpatidâsa Text—Ganeśa:	Commentry—Viśvanâtha. Vedângarâya Bhojadeva Brahmârka Kâśînâtha Kâśînâtha Siddhanârâyaṇa Varâhamihira . Mahîdâsabhaṭṭa Varâhami h i r a and Mahî-		Dâmodara Râmadaivajña .	Gaņeśadaivajña 	Bâlakrishna
22 4 6 5 2 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	888 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188	32 44	24 38	26 28	20
101113	101101111111111111111111111111111111111	13	==	110	11
154 7 10 10	112 21 21 30 95 110	31	230	116	co
Nakshatrajâtakâdibhâvaphala Narapatijayacharyâ Nâvapradîpa Pañchapakshipraśnagrantha Pañchasaranirṇaya Pâtasâranî with commentary	Pârasîprakâsa Prasnajñâna Prasnadîpikâ Prasnadîpikâ Brihajjâtaka Brihajjâtaka Brihajjâtaka with commentary.	Brahmatulya, a Gloss on Brahmasiddhânta of S'âkalyasain-hitâ.	Bhatatulya, a Karanagrantha Muhûrtachintâmanî with com- mentary.	Muhûrtatattva, Commentary on Yavanajâtaka	350 Yoginîdasâkrama
0 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	\$33 \$33 \$34 \$34 \$34 \$34 \$34 \$34 \$34 \$34	344 345	346	348	350

APPENDIX I.-continued.

	Š
-	REMARKS,
	r wa
1	RI
4	
	-
1	Age.
	A
-	me
	Na
	Author's Name.
	ho
	Int
	4
100	4 5 5
-	territaria
-	No lett lin e
	No. of No. of lines letters on each page.
	of es ach
	No. lin n e pag
N	No. of leaves.
	To.
	44
5	
-	Res Charles
	Name of Work.
	W
	of
	ne
	Naı
-	
	Shall state of
	-
-	No.
-	4

CLASS XII.—JYOTISHA OR ASTRONOMY, ASTROLOGY AND DIVINATION—continued.

Complete. Do. Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Incomplete.	Do.
Samvat 1797. Complete. Samvat 1811. Do. Samvat 1796. Do.	Samvat 1803. Samvat 1891.	bhatta. Govindakav î s- Samvat 1858.	Samvat 1576.	Samvat 1833.	Samvat 1801. Samvat 1810.
<u></u>		î ś-S	::	:	:
Chintâmaņi	Com.—Utpal a-	bhatta. Govindakav	vara. Bhâskara Do.	Do.	Mahâdeva
322	32	37	40	32	30 80
11321	12	13	10	130	12 23
26	16	25	28	16	122
351 Yoginîdasâjñâna	Râjâvalîphalagrantha Shatpañchâsikâ with comment-	ary. Samvitprakâsa	Siddhântasiromani—Part I Do. —Golâdhyâya with Vâ-	Do. —Golâdhyâya	Stríjanmapatríbhávádhyáya Horápradípa, with commentary in Vernacular.
Yoginîda Ramalac Râjâvalî	Râjâ Shatj	356 Samv	357 Sidd	359 Sûr	Strrij

CLASS XIII.—VAIDYAKA OR MEDICINE.

Incomplete. Complete.	Do. 232—278 leaves only.	Complete.	First leaf wanting. One leaf wanting.	Complete. Do. 37th leaf wanting.	Leaves 7, 8, 10 and 11	Complete. Leaves 43—55 want-	165—220 leaves only—a few leaves in the	103—148 leaves only. Complete.
Samvat 1486 Incomplete.	Samvat 1791	Samvat 1779	Samvat 1811	Samvat 1842		Samvat 1848		Samvat 1555
Vâgbhata Mâdhavopâdh-	Susheņa Hemâdri		Charaka Kshemaśar m â-	Trimalla Dhanvantari Commentary— Mah â d e v a -	paņdita.	Lolimbarâja Śrîkanthadatta.		Râma
378	455	888	38	26 27 38	37	34	37	40
9 111	15	15	66	9 14	12	6 17	13	==
249 89	10 47	14	49	16 15 49	111	27 68	88	46
Ashtângayogahridayasamhitâ	Âyurvedamahodadhi-Rasavîrya Âyurvedarasâyana, Comment-	Ayurvedasâstra-Vriddhayoga-	Charakasamhitâ—S'ârîraka	Dravyagunaśataślokî Yogachintâmani Rasapaddhati with commentary.	Rasâvatâra	Vaidyajîvana Vyâkhyâkusumâvatî	Vyâkhyâmadhukośa	Samkara—Vaidyakasâra
363	365	367	368	370 371 372	373	874 875	376	377

APPENDIX I.-continued.

REMARKS.		Complete. Do. Incomplete.	Leaves 9—12 wanting. 48—88 and 92—118 leaves only.		Complete,	Do.	Do.	Samvat 1743 As far as Ullâsa XI.
Age.	ntinued.	Samvat 1760 Complete. Samvat 1760 Do. Samvat 1771 Incomplet	Samvat 1524 Samvat 1647	URE.		Samvat 1839	Samvat 1733	
Author's Name.	CLASS XIII VAIDYAKA OR MEDICINE continued.	Bopadeva Do.	Giddharshi	CLASS XIV.—TÂNTRIKA LITERATURE.			Kamal akara-	Pûrņânanda
No. of letters in each line.	DYAKA	222	26	IV.—T	34	21	32 26	40
No. of lines on each page.	I.—VA1	16 14 16	110	ASS X	10	10	10 17	10
No. of leaves.	SS XII	23 18 66	89	CL	œ	114	113	21
	CLAS	:::	::		from	and	.: :	
Name of Work.		Sataslokî Do Do. with commentary	Siddhayogamâlâ Sauśruta—Sûtrasthâna		Kârtavîryârjunakavacha	Gâyatrîsahasranâman	Gautamîya Mahâtantra Chaṇḍîvidhânapaddhati	Tattvânandataranginî
No.		378 379 380	381		383	884	385 386	387

Complete.	25 Patalas. Complete.	Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	As far as the 9th pa-	Complete.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Samvat 1685 Complete.	Samvat 1897							Samvat 1833 Samvat 1764		
Krisbnanda-	bhattacharya.		Trivikrama-	onația.		Ânandanâtha Yogipravara.		; •	Isvaray ogin	Omarupananda
46	36 24	32	28 32 32	16	28	21	24	28	43 28	29
6	∞ ∞	10	8 9 10	10	10	7	6	10	6.8	13
337	38	8	16 40 19	27	38	72	6	545	95	25
Tantrasâra	Dakshinamûrtisamhita Batukapañchângaprayoga pa d-	Mantraparayana and Tripuro-	Mantramuktâvalî Mantraratnamañjûshâ Mantrasâstra Ûrdhvâmnâya	Mahâkâlîsûkta from Rudrayâ-	Yogasârasamuchchaya from Akulâoamamahâtantra.	Yoginîhridayadîpikâ	Râmastavarâja from the Sanat-	Satachandîpaddhati Sivarahasya — Himavatkhanda Rl. VII	Srîparâpûjana do	Samkshepårchanavidhi
388	380	391	392 393 394	395	396	397	868	399	401	403

APPENDIX I.-continued.

				e 4th	99.		
REMARKS.	Complete.	Do.	Incomplete.	As far as the Adhyâya.	Samvat 1536 First leaf wanting.		Complete. Do.
Age.	R ART. Samvat 1578	Samvat 1675				(a).	Samvat 1652
Author's Name.		Do	Singabhûpâla .		CLASS XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS. 12 42 10 42 12 32 Dalapatirâya 12 38 12 38	CLASS XVII.—JAINA LITERATURE (a).	Hemachandra
No. of letters in each line.	-Ś11.PA	32	48	32	VI.—A	II.—JA	52
No. of lines. on each page.	S XV.	13	10	12	ASS X 10 10 9 9 12	SS XV	111 13
No. of leaves.	CLAS 30	35	93	00	CI 48 39 20 20	CLA	9 162
Name of Work.	Râjavallabhavâstuśâstra	Våstumandana	Sangîtaratnâkara, Commentary	SamgîtaratnâkaraPiṇḍapraka- raṇa Sârîra.	Chaturangavilâsamanimañjarî Yâvanaparipâtyanukrama Lekhapañchâśikâ		Anuttarovavâisûtra Anuyogasûtra, Commentary on.
No.	404	405	406	407	408 409 410		411

						01						
Leaves 1—5 and 10—22 wanting.	First leaf wanting. Complete.	First leaf wanting.	Leaves 1—18, 82— 102, 104—113, 115— 125 and 127—132	wanting.	3rd leaf wanting.	Complete.	Do.	Incomplete.	Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	
Samvat 1461 Leaves		Samvat 1566				Samvat 1677.	ě	i			Samvat 1721. Samvat 1758.	
	Hemachandra. Dharma d âs a-	Sain		Vâchanâchârva	Do	Dharmasâgara.	Sahajakîrti	Punil of Var-	dhamânasûri. Amarasimha	Dharmasekha- ragani. Sumatigani, pu-	pil of Jinapati.	
40	56	38	09	37	35	36	46	45.	47	09	40	
10	16	13	17	F	7	6	15	19	17	17	15	
43	38	29	11		11	821	128	122	99	27 63	20	
Anekaśastrasarasamuchchaya	Anekârthasamgraha Upadesamâlâprakarana (in Prâ-	krit). Upâsakadaśângasûtra (in Prâ-	Oghaniryukti with commentary.	T &-1:	Karmûraman jarî—Jayanika I	Kalpakiranâvalî, a commentary	on the Kalpasûtra. Kalpamañjarî, a commentary on	Kalyanamandirabalavabodha	Kâvyakalpalatâ with the Sûtras.	Kshullakabhavâvaliprakaraṇa Ganadharasârdhasatakavritti —	Lives of Vardhamâna and others Gurvâvalî Chatuhsaranap a i nnâ, with	commentary in Vernacular.
413	414	416	417	110	418	420	421	422	424	425	427	

APPENDIX I.-continued.

1	
1	
1	
1	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
17/	
1	· rà
-	REMARKS.
	2
	2
	3
	E E
	22
1	
1	
-	
1	
1	ni ni
	Age.
	4
-	
1	THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF
1	
100	
	211
	e
1	2
	ದೆ
	A
	Author's Name.
	2.
	0
	,d
	#
-111	3
	4
	No. of No. of lines on letters each in each line.
	0 20 3
-	tees
-	E C
1	T S II
	ADMONSTAGE CO.
1	Dod.
17.	. 8 2 80
	o a sa
	Z.H P
3	s. s.
	. 0
1	No. of leaves.
1	ZeZ
	THE REAL PROPERTY.
-	
	Name of the Owner
1	
	Reconstitution of
	The state of the state of
100	THE PERSON NAMED IN
1	S. C. State of the second
1	MAN THE RESIDENCE
1	Ji .
	E
	Name of Work.
1	5
100	ofo
1	m
	ū
1	2
	7
	H
16.4	
	THE PARTY OF THE P
1	The state of the s
11 1	The state of
1	
-	and the second
1	·
3 3	Z
1	A
	No.

CLASS XVII.-JAINA LITERATURE (a)-continued.

Samvat 1686, First three leaves	wanting. Complete.	Do.	234—338, leaves only.	leaves wanting.	Complete.	Do.	Do. Do.
Samvat 1686.		Samvat 1655.					Samvat 1703.
	1		Indranandi		Sayyambhava-	ganadhara. (Avachûri) Ti-	Jinavallabha
40	37	38	53		51	72	48
11 13	14	15	15		15	21	14
65	63	113	94		14	24	19
429 Chandraprajñaptisûtra 430 Jñâtâdharmakathâsûtra	Jyotishkasâra—Mandalavichâra.	-Parvan VII.	433 Darsanaratnâkara		434 Daśavaikâlikasûtra	Do. with Avachûri	436 Daśâśrutaskandhasûtra
429 430	431	101	433	-	434	435	436

A few leaves wanting	Complete. Do.	Firs	Samvat 1570. 1st leaf wanting. Samvat 1498. Do. 12th leaf wanting.	O	Farrchchheda. Complete. Do. Do.
	Samvat 1691.	Samvat 1609. Samvat 1451.	Samvat 1570. Samvat 1498.	Samvat 1652.	
Hemachandra	Harshakîrtisûri. (Of both) Do.	Devaprabhasûri. Bhâvadevasûri.	Abhayadevasûri Râjavallabha Meru t u n g â-	Hemachandra . Devavijayagaņi. Dharmadâsa	Jinadattasûri Bhadrabâhu Dânavijay o p â- dhyâya.
49	33 46 55	53 38 32 50	56 54 44 44	60 41 61 66	82 32 32
12	13	1222123	13 15 15 15	22 13 17 21	13
09	20 69 8	166 181 325 35	372 400 38 19	28. 155 6	12.
438 Desînâmamâlâ with Vritti	Dhâtupâtha of the Sârasvata Do. with commentary Navatattvaprakarana with com-	mentary in Vernacular. Nisîthasûtra Pâṇḍavacharitramahâkâvya Pârśvanâthacharitramahâkâvya. Prajñâpanâsûtra Prajñâpanâsûtra Prasnavyâkaraṇasûtra (in Prâ-	Bhagavatîsûtra Bhojacharitra Bhojaprabandha	Yogasâstra, Prakâsas of, with commentary in Vernacular. Râmacharitra Vasudhârâmahâvidyâ Vidagdhamukhamaṇḍana	Vivekavilâsa S'atrumjayakalpa S'abdabhûshana, a grammar
438	439 6 8 440 6 441	2 8 4 5 9 4 4 4 4 4 4 04—12	447 448 449 450	451 452 453 454	455 456 457

APPENIDIX I.—continued.

	REMARES:		Complete.	Do. Do.	Leaves 1—6 and 16—48 wanting.—A Digambara work.	Complete.	Do. Do.	Do.
	Age.	d.		Samvat 1582. Samvat 1661.				Samvat 1811.
	Author's Name.	CLASS XVII.—JAINA LITERATURE (a)—continued.	56 Hemachandra	Sântisûri Text—Hari-	bhadra; Com. —His pupil. Kundaku n d â- chârya.			Sahajakîrti Somapr a b h â- chârya.
	No. of letters in each line.	TERATU	56	35 16 50	87	47	32	58 25
	No. of lines on each page.	AINA L	15	15 7 17	14	17	17	17 19
	No. of leaves.	/II.—J	9	252 25	144	15	122	44
	Name of Work,	CLASS XY	458 S'abdânuśâsana—Chapter VIII.	Śantistaya Shaddarśanasamuchchaya Do. with commentary	Samayasâraprâbhṛita with com- mentary.	Samudrapâlitâdhyayana with	Samyaktvakaumudî in prose Siddhachakramahimakathâ	Sindûraprakaraprakarana
1	No.		458	459 460 461	462	463	464	466

Do.	Do.		Complete. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.		Complete. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Samvat 1713. Samvat 1514.	Samvat 1748.		Samvat 1766. Samvat 1812. Samvat 1755. Samvat 1680. Samvat 1698,	VERNACULAR.	Samvat 1896. Samvat 1809. Samvat 1853. Samvat 1887. Samvat 1803.
Somaprabha-	До	VERNACULAR.	Râjendrasâgara Matikuśala Kaurapâla Vânârasî.	-BRÂHMANIYA WORKS IN THE	Tulasîdâsa Manikadâsa Manokaradâsa . Bhagavândâsa . Manoharadâsa . Do Triv i k r a m â-nanda.
40	48 40	S IN THE	36 44 44 50 50 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	ÂHMANI	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35
13	16	A WORKS	11 24 75 55 11		0110111
41	18	-JAINA	11 12 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	N XVIII	80 84 64 26 119 501
Simhâsanadvâtrimsatkathâ	Do. with commentary	(9)	Abutîrthamâlâ Kshetravichâra Kshetrasamâsa Chandralekhârâsa Râthodaratanamaheśadâsotarîva-chanikâ. Do Vayarakumârarâsa Sûktamuktâvalî	CLASS	Aranyakânda Jiânamañjarî Bhagavadgîtâ Vedântamahâvâkya
468	470		4774 4775 4776 4774 4777 4779		480 482 484 484 485 486 486

APPENDIX I.-continued.

	REMARKS.
	Age.
	Author's Name.
-	No. of letters in each line.
-	No. of lines on letters each page. line.
	No. of leaves.
The second secon	Name of Work.
1	No.

II.-MARATHA SECTION.

CLASS I.—VEDAS INCLUDING UPANISHADS.

The Taittiriya and Mantrika Upanishads	wanting. Complete.	Incomplete.	Complete.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.,
		Śaka 1532				***************************************	· · · · · · · · · · · ·		Samvat 1816.
38	25	32	26	28	88	28	28		30
14	7	8	8	6	10	6	8		~
542	7	88	00 4	00	-8	6	16		168
487 Ashtottarasatopanishadah, or 108 Upanishads.	Atharvanamundakopanishad	Kanvasâkhâ, Pada text of	Kenopanishad	Chhândogyopanishad	Talavakâropanishad	Praśnopanishad	Brihadaranyopanishad—Chap-	ter VI.	Vâjasaneyasamhitâ
487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494		495

Do.	Samvat 1680. First 22 leaves wanting. Saka 1725 Complete. Incomplete.	Complete. Leaves 38—42 wanting.
Samvat 1610. Do.	Saka 1725 Complete.	Samvat 1782. Complete.
		11
27	22822	30
8	270	111
165	132	73
Śatapatha-Brâhmana—Kânda I.	—Haviryajña. Do. — do. — do Do., Kâṇḍa II.—Ekavai. Do., Kâṇḍa IV.—Graha-	Do., Kâṇḍa V.—Sa vai. Do., Kâṇḍa X
496	497 498 499	500

CLASS II.—Vedângas and Sacrificial Manuals.

	Complete.	Do.	Sommet 1696 First two loaves went.	ing the leaves want-	mg.	Complete.	Incomplete.		51-77 leaves.	Incomplete	Do Do	2 Kândas	Complete.	
		Saka 1717	Soring 1696	Samvar 1020		Samvat 1848. Complete.		Saka 1662					Samvat 1858. Complete.	
			VALETTO DOTTO	I ajnika Deva		Do	Do	Kâtyâyana		Katuanon	тапуауана	Do	Jayarâma	
gas.	13	44	44	50	7. 4.	36	50	26	52	00	000	000	61	
(a) Vedangas.	7	6,	07	0	,	111	8	11	11	0	0 9	0 9	11	
(a)	20	5 42	19	00	100	5. 25	50	36	27	76	00	100	78	
	-III	Com-		Com-		:		:	Com-		:		Com-	
	Ekâksharî Baita—Chaps. I.—III.	Kâtyâyana Srautasûtra,	mentary on-Chaps. I	Do.,	mentary on-Chap. X.	Do. doChap. XXV	Do. do.		Do.,	mentary on.	Katyayana Grinyasutra	Do.	Do.	mentary on.
	502	503	1000	504		505	506	507	508		500	510	519	210

APPENDIX I.—continued.

	REMARKS.			Complete.	Chap. V. Incomplete.	Do.	Do. Complete.	Incomplete.		80—146 leaves.	Complete.
	Age.	continued.					Saka 1713	Saka 1722			
	Author's Name.	CLASS II.—Vedångas and Sacrificial Manuals—continued.	(a.)—Vedángas—continued.	Dayâśamkara	Uvata	Kama	Anantabhatta	Gopfnåtha	(b.)—Sacrificial Manuals.		
	No. of letters in each line.	SACRIF	ingas-	36	28 33	40	52 33	24 24	acrificia	29	20
	No. of lines on each page.	AS AND	-Vedi	8 4	11 6	12	100	8	$(6.)$ — S_{ℓ}	6	12
	No. of leaves.	VEDÂNG	(a.)	8	10	1	12	60	(-	67	61
	Name of Work.	CLASS II.—		Jatápatalavyákhyá Pratijñásútra and Navakandiká-	Prâtisâkhya, Commentary on Prâtisâkhya, Commentary on	Jyotsnå.	Pratisakhyavyakhya Bhashikavritti	Snånasûtradîpikâ	· 1000	Agnishtomaprayoga of the Vâ-	Agrahâyaneshtikâlanirnaya of the Vâjasaneyins.
1	No.			513	515 516 516	220	519	521		522	523

Do	Do.	Incomplete.	Do.	Complete.	Do.		Leaf 3 wanting.	Complete.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Incomplete.	First 4 leaves wanting.	Complete.
	Śaka 1704			Śaka 1667	Śaka 1761	Śaka 1719		Śaka 1712		•••	Samvat 1834.			
Gangad hara-	bhatta. Murâri			Deva	Naraharibhatta. Saka 1761			•		Nârâyana Pan-	dita.			
40	24	38	53	31	25	22	25	24	22	32	36	41	40	28
10	8	6	6	6	7	6	8	6	6	12	6	12	10	6
88	37	26	26	40	12	17	55	6	11	15	27	C1	138	14
524 Adhânapaddhati of the Vâjasa-	H	Châturmâsyaprayoga of the	5	Ö.	A.	-	<u>A</u>	A		Pishtapasukhandanamîmâmsâ	P	4	-20	Srautaprayogas of the Vâja- saneyins.
524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538

APPENDIX I.-continued.

ı		
1		
۱	oń	
۱	RK	
I	REMARKS.	
Ì	(E)	
1	-	
١		
١		
1		
I		
I		
I		ı
I	Age.	ı
Ì	A	ı
1		
1	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
1	The state of the s	
ı	ė.	
1	ап	
1	Author's Name.	
1	or's	
1	the	
1	Au	
1		
1	No. of lines on letters each page.	
١	ter sac	ı
١	No lettlett lin	ı
١		ļ
١	of on or	۱
ı	o. oag	ı
ı	N.H. H.	ı
i		ı
Į.	ves ves	ı
		١
	No. of leaves.	
	lea lea	
	N. lea	
	N. lea	The second named in column 2 is not a se
	N. lea	The state of the s
	N. lea	The second secon
		THE RESERVE AND PERSONS ASSESSED.
The state of the s		
The state of the s		
The state of the s		
The second secon	Name of Work.	
The second secon		
The second secon		
The state of the s		
The state of the s		
The state of the s	Name of Work.	
The state of the s		

CLASS II.—Vedângas and Sacrificial Manuals—continued.

(b.)—Sacrificial Manuals—continued.

		wan
Complete.	Do.	First 46 leaves ving.
0		臣.
	Samvat 1855	
24	87	28
11	7	10
9	107	130
of the Vâ-	of the	âja-
the	jo	the Vâja-
of	na	the
539 Sâyamprâtarhoma	Jasaneyms. Somapadârthakatha	Somaprayoga of saneyins.
539	540	541

CLASS III.-Itihâsas, Purânas, Mâhâtmyas and Stotras.

te.			
Complete		è. è.è	
Śaka 1780		Samvat 1899.	
		Ashtaka-	(Kâlidâsa.
18	16	19	
6 2	9	10	
15	32	22	1
	-	pur	
542 Anantavratakathâ and pûjâ	548 Rishipanchamîkathâ and pûjâ	544 Gaigasahasranaman an	Ashtaka.

Incomplete.	Samvat 1703. Leaves 1113 wanting.	Do.	Leaf 2 wanting. Complete.	Do.	Incomplete. Complete.	Do.	Do.	First 3 leaves and a few at the end wanting.	Complete.
	Samvat 1703.		S'aka 1699				S'aka 1760		Samvat 1782, Complete.
Râmachandra								•	
21	32 30	30	24 37	26	38 46	46	21 30	54	30
8	89	6	8 21	00	15	12	13	12	10
3 3 7	92	6	79	6	10 37	25	82	78	100
Ganeśabrahmaviveka	Garuda Purâna—Pretakhanda Turajâsahasranâman from Skan-	Trimsatîstotra from the Lalito- pâkhyâna in Brahmâṇda Purâ-	na. Nasikakshetramahatmya Pañchavatîmahatmya from Pad- ma. Purâna.	Pañcharâtrâgama-Jitam te Sto-	Prayagamahatmya from Brahma	Brahma Purâṇa—Śrîrangamâ-	Bhaktiratnâvalî or Collection of Verses from the Bhâgavata with commentary.	Bhâgavata, Skandha II, with commentary.	Bhâgavata, Skandha VI, with commentary.
545	949 в 904—	-13 -13	549	551	552	554	555	557	558

... Santi Parvan wanting.

S'aka 1616 Complete. Bhâva Sam-

48

16

mani. Bhârata from Âdi to Bhîshma 1,047

Parvan.

565

48

16

725

Bhârata from Drona to Svargâ-

566

rohana Parvan.

vatsara. Do.

APPENDIX I.-continued.

REMARKS.		ete. te.	ete.	e.		ete.
. ж	ed.	Incomplete.	Incomplete.	Complete.	Do.	Incomplete.
Age.	TRAS—continu					
Author's Name.	PURÂNAS, MÂHÂTMYAS AND STOTRAS—continued.	Commentary by	Sridhara.		Satyâbhinava- vati.	
No. of letters in each line.	AS, MÂ	45	32	34	41	33
No. of lines on each	PURÂN	15	14	11	7 12	10
No. of leaves.	гіна́вав,	67 94	132	34	64 68	,
		with	, with		, on,	on,
Name of Work.	CLASS III—ITIHÂSAS,	559 Bhâgavata, Skandha VII 560 Do. do.	Commentary. Bhâgavata, Skandha X, with	Bhâgavata, Skandha XII	Bhâgavata, Commentary Skandhas X & XI.	Bhâgavata, Commentary on, entitled Bhagavallîlâchintâ-
Nar		Bhâgavata, Do.	Commentary. Bhâgavata, Si	Bhâgavata, Sk	Bhâgavata, Comme Skandhas X & XI.	Bhâgavata, entitled
No.		559	199	562	563	564

Leaves 105119 want-	ing. Complete.	Incomplete.	Do.	Do.			Complete.		Do.	Do.			Do.		First 3 leaves wanting.		Incomplete.		ರ	Do.
		A. Samer							S'aka 1715											Samvat 1607.
-	Achyutásrama.			Commentary by	Ratnagarb h a	Bhattacharya.				Both by Viśva-	nâtha Nârâ-	yana.	Jan							• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
32	35	25	34	54			28		16	40			28		34		34		26	40
11	13	6	13	14			11		7	8			1		11		14		11	14
123	74	12	17	447			24	-	142	15		E.	10		50		36		10	414
567 Mâghamâhâtmya from Vâyu	Purâna. Râmanâmamâhâtmya	Râmastutivyâkhyâ	Vajrapañjarastotravyâkhyâ	Vishnu Purana with comment-	ary.		Vyankațesamâhâtmya from Bra-	hmânda Purâna.	Sivagîtâ from Padma Purâna	Sivastuti and Commentary	一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一		Śrînivâsakavachântastotras from	Agni Purâna.	Skanda Purâņa—Kârtikamâhâ-	tmya.	Skanda Purâṇa—Mârgasîrsha-	mâhâtmya.	Haritâlikâvratakathâ and pûjâ.	Hariyamsa
292	568	569	570	571			572		573	574			575		576		577		578	579

CLASS IV. - DHARMAŚASTRA OR RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL LAW.

(a)—General.

Complete.	
32 38	
16 9	
- ::	
o Adhyâyopâkarmaprayoga 1 Anteshtiprayoga	
58(

APPENDIX I.-continued.

		ı
		ı
	EMARKS	
	AR	ı
	EM	ı
1	E	ı
		ı
		ı
i		۱
ı		ı
1	- 15 O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ı
		ı
ı		ł
ì	Age.	ı
ı	Ag	ı
		-
		-
		-
	e.	-
	an	-
	No	-
	Author's Name.	-
	101	
7	ıtı	ı
7	Au	ı
1		l
i	4 24	ı
	o . o . ac . er . ee . ee . ee . ee . ee . ee . e	ı
	No ett lin	ı
	44.3	ı
	No. of lines on letters each line. page.	ı
-	s ch	ı
	No ne ea pa	ı
	H	ı
	No. of leaves.	١
	Ve Ve	l
	ea N	l
		-
	The second	
	and the second	
	THE REAL PROPERTY.	-
	74	1
	10	1
	1	1
		P
	of	
	le of	
	ame of	
	Name of Work	-
	Name of	
	No. Name of	

CLASS IV. - DHARMASASTRA OR RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL LAW-continued.

(a)—General—continued.

Complete. Do. Incomplete.	Complete.	Do.	Do. Do. Incomplete. Do. Do.
		Śaka 1669 .	Saka 1678.
Govindâchârya.	Bhattoji Dîk-	Kamalâkara Raghu n â t h a-	
23 40 40	41	28	22 82 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
9 14 10	10	9	7 0 10 14 0 0
36	11	35	10 10 4 8 4 21
naśânti ra, Sâvana,	уа		ritya om a Purâṇa
582 Kâkamaithunadarśanaśânti 584 Kâlabheda—Chândra, Sâvana,	585 Gotrapravaranirnaya	586 Do. 587 Do.	588 Goprasavaśânti 589 Grahadîpikâ 590 Grahayajña 591 Tîrthaprâptadinakritya 592 Dvârayâtrâvidhi from a Purâṇa 593 Pallîsaraḍaśânti

Incomplete.	Complete.	Incomplete. Complete. Incomplete. Two or three leaves at	the end wanting. Complete.	Do. Incomplete.	Complete.	First twelve leaves and	23 63	Complete. Do.
		Śaka 1677	Śaka 1646					
Rudradeva, son of Toro-Nârâ-	yana.	Dinakara Râma		Nârâyaṇa	Dhuṇḍi Vijñâneśvara	Anandavana,	ndavar	Gang â d h a r a Dîkshita.
29	30	28 46 38	31	29	26	30	18	83 83 70 70 70
10	6	80001	13	116	127	8	10	111 9
41	16	22 97 844 844	00	19	11 54	123	32	81 81
594 Pürtaprakâśa from Pratâpanâra- simha.	Н	RAPA	Do. — Sâpiṇḍya-		The same	Yâjñavalkya Smriti 6 Râmârchanachandrikâ	607 Vivâhapaddhati	Vyatipâtajananasânti 9 Shashtipûrtisânti 0 Samskâragangâdhara
594	595	596 597 598 599	009	601	603	605	09	608 609 610

APPENDIX I.—continued.

		•
		i
	REMARKS.	
	B	
9	TA .	
1	E	
	R	
-		-
	POR COLUMN S	ı
		ľ
		ı
		ı
		ı
	ė ·	ı
	Age.	ı
	100 / 10 CONT.	
	Contract of the contract of th	
	ie.	
*	Author's Name	
	Z	ı
	.00	ı
200	or	
	Eh	
	E	d
	A	
19		
1	of child	ı
	ne es	-
	LE LE	
	No. of letters in each line.	
	No. of lines on each page.	
	se ch	ľ
	No No	ı
	42 -	ı
		ı
	es of	ı
	. o ve	ı
	No. of leaves.	
	The second secon	
	- 787.	
	- 1965	
	- 1965	
	- Marie	
	ork.	
	Vork.	
	f Work.	
	of Work.	
	ne of Work.	
	ame of Work.	
	Name of Work.	
	Name of Work.	
	Name of Work.	
	Name of Work.	
The state of the s	Name of Work.	
	Name of Work.	
	Name of Work.	
The state of the s		
	No. Name of Work.	

CLASS IV.—DHARMASÂSTRA OR RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL LAW—continued.

(a)-General-continued.

611, Samskârabhâskara
g ₂

Complete. 33 Jayatîrtha. (The original by Ananda-tîrtha). 6 31 614 Karmanirnaya, Commentary on.

(b)-Of the followers of Madhva.

Incomplete.	Leaves 1, 19, 51 and 52 wanting.	Leaves 60, 61, 64, 180 and 181 wanting.	
		1	
42 Roți Vyankațâ- chârya. 32 Vidvâdhîsamuni	Narayana	30 Text—Ânanda- tírtha; Dîp.— Nârâyaṇâ-	chârya.
42 82	27	30	
8 L	11	∞	
104	56	221	
the	:	:	-
ry on. Gloss on the 104 ry on. 6		Dîpikâ	
Glos n.	nsâ	with	
615 Karmanirnaya, Commentary o 616 Dinatrayanirnay	Dinatrayamîmâr	618 Sadâchârasmriti with Dîpikâ	
615	617	618	

CLASS V.—POEMS, PLAYS, FABLES, &c.

To the end of Canto XVII. Leaves 14—21, 116 and 126 want-	mg. Complete,	Do.		
		ommentary by Samvat 1782.		
	Commentary-	Commentary by	bhatta at the	suggestion of Bhîkadâsa.
22	26	40		
4	11	10		
127	06	06		
	with com-	621 Gitagovinda with commentary		
619 Kirâtârjunîya	620 Khandaprasasti with	Gîtagovinda wi		
619	620	621		

APPENDIX I.-continued.

	REMARKS.		Complete. Do.	Incomplete. Complete. Leaves 19, 21, 23—25 wanting. Incom-	plete. Incomplete. A leaf or two wanting at the end.	Canto III.; Canto IV.	Complete. Do.
	Age.	-continued.					Śaka 1749
The state of the s	Author's Name.	CLASS V.—Poems, Plays, Fables, &c.—continued.	Vâdirâjatîrtha. Nârâyaṇâchârya	Keśava Paņģita	Nârâyanâchârya Kâlidâsa	Dinakaramiśra .	Śrîharsha Both by Dai-
	No. of letters in each line.	is, Pla	33	43 37 68	30	47	25 29
	No. of lines on each page.	.—Poen	13	13 18 16	8 10	13	13
	No. of leaves.	ASS V	30	11 14 43	94	20	325
	Name of Work.	CL	622 Tîrthaprabandhakâvya Comment-Do., Bhâvaprakâ-sikâ.	HHH	627 Madhvavijaya 628 Raghuvaniśa	Do., Commentary on	630 Ratnâvalî 631 Râmakṛishṇakâvya with com- mentary.
	No.		622	624 625 626	627	629	630

Leaves 1—7 and 21 wanting. Canto I.		Incomplete. Leaves 1—3 wanting.		Complete. Leaf 2 wanting.	the first three classes.	Up to the end of Declensions. Up to the end of Con-	jugations. Kridanta or Verbal	Complete.	Up to the end of Prâti- padikasamjñâsûtra.
	1-	S'aka 1750		Samvat 1680.					
32 Vâdirâjatîrtha .	37 Nârâyanâchârya	Dharmadâsa	CLASS VIVYÂKARANA OR GRAMMAR.	Ujjvaladatta Sanvat 1680. Complete. Ananta		Varadarâja Do	. Do	Bhatfoji Dîk- Shita.	Hari Dîkshita .
32	37	39	(ÅKABA)	39 42	56	80	26	04	40
11.	10	113	T.—V3	7 41 6	6	13	6	19	} 11
114	421	18 4	ASS	122	18.	80	252	99	35.22
T	on,	11	CI	III	-	: :	: 7	ds	
Rukminîsavijayakâvya	Do., Commentary entitled Bhâvaprakâśikâ.	Vidagdhamukhamandana Srînivâsachampû		Unådisútravritti Kårakachakra	Prayogamukhamandan	Madhyakaumudî	Do.	Manoramâ. \ of compounds. \ 2. Taddhita	Sabdaratna
632	86 904—14	634		636 637 638	639	640	642	643	644

APPENDIX I.-continued.

7					
REMARKS.		Complete. Do. Incomplete. Complete. Incomplete.		Complete.	Incomplete. Complete. Incomplete.
Age.		Halâyudha Samvat 1540. Complete. Sadâchârya S'aka 1574 Incomplet S'aka 1710 Complete. Bhânu Dîkshita. Incomplet			S'aka 1759
Name,	CONS.	ya aya kshita.	ETRICS.	Siva-	
Author's Name,	CLASS VII.—Kos'As or Lexicons.	Halâyudha Sadâchârya Dhanaṁjaya Bhânu Dîkshita.	VIII.—POETICS AND METRICS.	Tripâthî	rama. Bhânu Kâlidâsa Vâgbhata
No. of letters in each line,	-Kos'ı	18 28 30 33 33	-Poet	36	31 39 34
No, of lines on each page.	S VII.	1111100		111	12 9 12
No, of leaves,	CLAS	77 6 18 16 106	CLASS	6	34 4 11
		 		-	
, i		commentary			111
Name of Work,		Abhidhânaratnamâlî Ekâksharanighanta Dhanamjayakośa Nânârthamañjarî Vyâkhyâsudhâ, a on the Amarakośa		Navarasaratnahâra	Rasataranginî Srutabodha V âgbhatâlam kâra
No.		645 646 647 648 649		650	651 652 653

CLASS IX.—SAMKHYA AND YOGA.

Incomplete. First chapter.	
- :	
Patañjali	
49	
68	
29	•
11	
ndî	
vakaun	
54 Sâmkhyatatt 55 Yogasûtra	
654	Service of the servic

CLASS X.-Vedânta.

(a)—Samkaráchárya's or Advaita.

Complete.	Do. Incomplete. Do.	Complete. Do.	Do.	Do.
		Samvat 1871.	Samvat 1708.	
Text—S'amka-râchârya. Com. —V â m a n a Pandita.	Narahari Chaturdhara Vidyâraṇya	Do. Samkaracharya S	Do Dharm a r â j a-	Sadânanda
53	45 45	28	48	36
6	41 51 41	11 11	15	12
35	11 36 41	(99 16 39	36	12
656 Aparokshânubhûti with a Marâ- thî commentary.	657 Atharvanopanishadvyâkhyâ 658 Ganapatigîtâbhâshya 659 Pañchadasî		662 Vishnusahasranâmabhâshya 663 Vedântaparibhâshâ	664 Vedântasâra
656	657 658 659	660	663	664

APPENDIX I.-continued.

REMARKS.			Complete.	Part I.	Complete.			Saka 1742 Leaves 33-42 and	241—243 wanting. Chapters I. & II.
Age,								Saka 1742	
Author's Name.	CLASS X.—Vedânta—continued.	(a)—B amkaracharya's—continued.	Madhus ûda na-	Com.—Mådhavå-	Text.—Samkarâ-	Com.—R â m a-	Madhva's or Dvaita.	37 Vanamâlin	Satyanâthayati.
No. of letters in each line.	-Vedân	acnary	35	57 (0	45 1		va's or	87	38
No. of lines on each page.	38 X	5 аткаг	11	12	12		-Madh	6	15
No. of leaves.	CLAS	(a)-	55	189	46		(6)	269	156 87
Name of Work.			665 Siddhântabindu	Sûtasamhitâ—Yajñavaibh a v a-	Saundaryalaharî with comment-			668 Advaitasiddhikhandana	Abhinavachandrikâ, a com- mentary on Tattvaprakâsikâ. 156
No.			665	999	299			899	699

Complete.	Do.	Do.	Do	Incomplete.	Complete	Do.	1	Incomplete.	Do.	Chapters I—II.		Incomplete,		Complete.	Do.	Leaf 2 wanting.		Complete.	Incomplete.	Complete.	•	Do.	Ď.	
S'aka 1544	S'aka 1544													*******								Saka 1664		
Anandatîrtha S'aka 1544 Complete.	Vyåsatîrtha	Anandatírtha	Do		Torrotântho	Vyâsatîrtha		Vidyâdhirâja		Jayatîrtha		Do	(Do	Do	Vyâsayati		Jayatîrtha	Do:	Yadupati		Jayatırtha	Anandatirtha Do	
34	40	18	32	88	44	40		37	53	40		83		42	32	45		32	42	32		26	25	
10	11	6	6	00	10	14		00	12	11		13		10	10	15		7	12	15	,	11	110	
9	13	9	00	16	16	10		124	12	176		19		13	16	29		13	4	13		10 ,	16	
670 Atharvana Mundaka Upanishad,	a Dassinga on. do., a Gloss	îsâvâsya, a Bhâshya on	Do. do	Aitareyopanishad, a Comment-	ary on.	Do., a Comment-	ary on.	Gîtâ, a Commentary on	Tattvanirnaya, a Gloss on	Tattvaprakâsikâ, a commentary	on Madhvabhâshya.	Tattvaprakâsikâvivarana (Upâ-	dhikhandana).	Do	Do	Tattvaprakâsikâvyâkhyâvivriti	(Mandâramañjarî).	Tattvavivekavivarana	Do	Tattvasankhyâna, a Comment-	ary on.	Tattvasamkhyanavivarana	Tattvoddyota (original) Tattvoddyota	
670	671	672	673	674	, L	929		677	678	629		089		681	685	683		684	685	989		687	689	

APPENDIX I.-continued.

	REMARKS.	Complete. Incomplete. Complete. Do.	Incomplete. Do.
	Age.	S'aka 1544. Complete. S'aka 1592 Incomplete. S'aka 1706 S'aka 1698. Do. S'aka 1698. Do.	
	Author's Name.	CLASS X.—Vedanta.—continued. (b)—Madhva's or Dvaita.—continued. 5 10 36 Bhâshya—Â- nandatîrtha. Commentary— Vyâsayati. 62 11 42 Vyâsayati. 13 10 35 Anandatîrtha 14 8 34 40 12 36 Text.—Ânanda- tîrtha. Com.— Govindamiśra.	Jayatîrtha Râmâchârya
	No. of letters in each line.	VEDÂNT VEDÂNT 36 36 35 35 35 36 36	56
	No. of lines on each page.	S X.— udhva's 10 10 11 12	11 11
	No. of leaves.	CLAS (b)—Mo 5 62 13 14 40	158 18 49 22 22
	Name of Work.		Nyâyasudhâ, a commentary on Brahmasûtrânuvyâkhyâna. Nyâyâmritataranginî, a com- mentary on Vyâsatûrtha's Nyâ- yâmrita.
-	No.		969

Do. Complete.	Incomplete. Complete. Do.	Bhâshya—Ânan- Samvat 1678. Chaps. V.—VII. Com.—Raghût-	First three pådas of	Incomplete. A few leaves	Incomplete. Complete.	Chaps. I.—III. Nine Prakaranas.	
	Saka 1594 S'aka 1544	Samvat 1678.					
Do Orig.—Ânanda-thrha. Vivaraṇa	Jayatîrtha Do	Bhâshya—Ânan- datîrtha. Com.—Raghût-	tamayati. Ânandatîrtha .	Do	Ânandatîrtha	Do Text—V a n a - mâlin. Commentary— Unknown.	
85 41	31 21 21 34	33	29	325	45	44	
11	8 11 9 12	H	7	13	11 8 8	1144	
26 10	19 30 72 4	23 29 14	32	58	39	25 42 28 42	
Do. do	Pramânapaddhati Pramâlakshana, a Commentary on, entitled Nyâyakalpalatâ.	Brihadâranyabhâshya, a Commentary on.	Brahmasûtra, a Bhâshya on	Do. do	Brahmasûtra, a Gloss on Brahmasûtrânubhâshya	Brahmasûtrânuvyâkhyâna Bhaktiratnâkara,with commentary.	
698	699 700 701	703	704	705	707	709	

APPENDIX I.—continued.

REMARKS.			Skandha X. and a por- tion of Skandha II.	Chaps. IV.—XXXII.	Complete.	Do.	-	
Age.							~	
Author's Name,	X.—Vedânța—continued.	(b)-Madhva's or Dvaita-continued.	35 Anandatirtha		Nṛisimha	Vyâsayati	28 Orig.—Ânanda- tîrtha.	Viv.—J a y a- tîrtha.
No. of letters in each line,	/EDÂNȚA	or Dva	35	29	39	31	28	
No. of lines on each page.		adhva's	6	10	6	12	7	
No, of leaves.	CLASS	\overline{W} —(9)	43	37	22	98	14	
Name of Work.			711 Bhâgavatatâtparyanirnaya	Bhâratatâtparyanirnayapramâna-	Bhâvaprakâsa, a commentary on	Anubhasnya. Bhâvaprakâsikâ, a gloss on Jayatîrtha's Commentary on Pranafichamithyâtvânnmânakhan-	dana. Mâyâvâdakhaṇḍanavivaraṇa	
No.			711	712	713	714	715	

Do. Leaf 1 wanting. Complete. Leaves 11, 12, 15—20, 159 and 160 wanting. Leaves 1, 99, and 162 wanting. Incomplete.		Complete.		Complete.	Do. Do.	Do.
S'aka 1589 Samvat 1741.		S'aka 1739				
Do S'rînivâsa Vanamâlin Ânandatîrtha Jayatîrtha Do		Sûtra—S'â ņḍ i- lyamuni. Bhâshya— Sva- pneśvara.	CLASS XI.—NYÂYA AND VAISESHIKA.	:	Raghudeva Vis vanâtha	Jayarâma
25 31 50 40 39 16	eti.	88	AND VA	32	46 40 29	36
110011111111111111111111111111111111111	(c).—Bhakti.	12	VYÂYA .	11	9 10 111	11
111 138 63 30 167 180	(9)	32	XI.—1	17	927	14
Do. a Gloss on. Vishnutattvanirnaya Do., a Commentary on. Do. do		Bhâshya.	CLASS	Anumitiparâmarśakâryakâraņa- bhâva.	Akhyâtavâda a. Gloss on Kârikâvalî	Kârakavyâkhyâ
27 127 127 128 127 128 127 128 127 128 127 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128		723		724	725 726 727	728

APPENDIX I.-continued.

REMARKS.		Incomplete. Complete. Incomplete.	A few leaves wanting. Incomplete. Complete. Complete. Complete. Complete. Complete. Complete. Complete. Complete. Lucomplete. Do. Incomplete.
Age.	inued.		S'aka 1644 S'aka 1711 S'aka 1734
Author's Name.	-NYÂYA AND VAIŚESHIKA—continued.	Gadâdhara Do Gangeśa Maho- pâdhyâya.	Do Jagadísa Do Vaidy a n â th a Gâdagija. S'rîkantha Annambhatta Do Raghudeva Vâsudeva
No. of letters in each line.	AND V	500	14.48.88.88.89.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49
No. of lines on each page.	-Nyâya	10 15	8 6 1 1 2 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6
No. of leaves.	CLASS XI	24 4 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	171 822 223 144 144 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145
Name of Work.	CLAS	Gâdâdharî—Vyâptivâda Do. —Sâmânyanirukti Chintâmaṇi—Pratyakshakhaṇḍa	Do. —S'abdakhanda Jâgadîsî—Vyâptivâda Do. — do Tarkachandrikâ, a commentary on Tarkasamgraha. Tarkaprakâsa Tarkasamgrahadîpikâ Dîdhiti—Sâmânyanirukti Dîdhiti—Sâmânyanirukti Nañarthavâda Nyâyaratnâvalî, a commentary on the Siddhântamañjarî.
No.		729 730 731	732 734 735 735 735 740 741 742

Leaves 3, 4, 13 and 14	Leaves 1, 17 and 22 wanting. Incomplete	at the end. Leaves 1, 2, 19 and 20 wanting.	Three prakaranas, viz., Pratyaksha, Anumâ-na, and Upamâna.	S'abdakhanda.	Incomplete.	Up to the end of Ud-		Incomplete.	Do.	Complete.	Incomplete. Complete.	Incomplete.	
		:			S'aka 1739		30°5.1						
39 Râmabhadra		Jânakî n â t h a Chûdâmani.	Do	Śrîkrishņa	Nyayavagisa. Gautamamuni	Orig. —Seshâ-	-Nrisimhå- chârva.		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Jayarama	Bhavânanda Mathurânâtha .	Do	
39	46	41	35	40	42	23		34	33	44	35	41	
11	10	15	8 ~~	14	6	6		11	13	12	8 14	00	
42	47	25	15	65	13	46		23	31	21	16	14	
743 , Nyâyarahasya, a commentary on	Nyâyasûtra	Nyâyasiddhântamañjarî	Do	Do., Com-	mentary on. Nyâyasûtra	Padârthakhandana Padârthachandrikâ, a Comment-	ary on.	Padarthadînikâ		Padârthamâlâ Danâmararâvâda	Bhavânandî—Vyâptivâda	sharahasya. Mûlamathurânâthî—Vyâptigra-	hopâya.
743	744	745	746	747	748	749		72.1	752	753	755	757	

APPENDIX I.-continued,

REMARES.	Up to the end of Sid	dhantalakshana. Complete. Incomplete.	Commodato	Do.		Complete,
Age.	mued.		0171 -1770	Saka 1749 Complete.		
Author's Name.	-Nyâya and Vaiseshika-continued.	Do		Kama Brihaspati	II.—VAIDYAKA OR MEDICINE.	36 Lakshmana
No. of letters in each line.	AND V	53	XII.	25.	-VAIDYA	98
No. of lines on each page.	-Nyâya	12.8	LASS	1 8	XIII.	7
No. of leaves.		13		4 r	CLASS	150
Name of Work.	CLASS XI.	- Hetvåbhåsas.		ramani	D	gachandrikâ
	758 Mûlamathurânâthî	Do. — Het		762 Nuhûrtachintâmani 762 Svapnâdhyâya		763 Vaidyakayogachandrikâ
No.	758	759	-	761		292

CLASS XIV.-Tântrika Literature.

Up to the end of Pa-	Complete.	Saka 1608 Leaf 11 wanting.	Incomplete.	Complete.	Do.		47 Anantabhațța, Śaka 1672 Complete.
		Sake					Śak
24 Siddhan âg âr-						CLASS XV.—Silpa or Art.	Anantabhatta,
24	27	19	24	18	25	XV.—S	47
80	6	9	10	œ	6	ASS	18
48	26	53	18	23	21	CI	26
764 Kakshaputî	H	Bhavânîsahasranâman from Ru-	Mantrasâstra, a portion of a	Lakshmîhridayastotra from	Lalitâsahasranâman		770 Kundamårtanda with comment-
764	765	992	767	894	694		770

CLASS XVIII.-WORKS IN THE VERNACULAR.

Leaves 1—4 wanting.	Complete.
Jñânadeva	
27	20
15	6
101	55
Mahâvâkyavivaraņa	Vâkyavṛitti, a Commentary on
771	772

tinued
~
a)
- 23
-
22
contr
100
~
-
-
0
- 1
-
H
_
4 4
M
rv
1
-
_
-
0.
-
APPENDL
1
-
-
47.50

भरनवर्षाधीश्वर्धे मोहमयीप्रदेशे १८८२-१८८३ खिस्तवत्मरे संगृहीतानां पुस्तकानां मूचिः।

-	अविशिष्टं किमपि पूर्णी ऽपूर्णी वा.			प्रथमपत्रं नास्ति.	प्रथमं पत्रद्वयं नैव. अन्ते च कानिचित्पत्राणि न.	१-१३ प्रपाठकाः-समग्रम्.		w	११ पत्रस्याभावः	ममत्रम्.	समग्रम.
	लेखनकाल:			:-	:	संबत् १७१२	संवत् १७०8	संबत् १९२०	:		
	ग्रन्थकृतो नाम.	त :	बहो बेद्राः			•••	***	•••	*		:
	पृष्ठग- पिङ्का- तपिङ्कि-ताक्षर- संख्या. संख्या.	अ-गुर्निरदेशनः	वर्गः प्रथमः सोपनिषदो वेदाः	126 96	00	2000	900	35	w	१० अस	15 80
1220122	पत्र ति संख्याः सं		वर्गः प्रथ	88 I	गाखा- ६०	20 20	₹ ::	w	e, 2,	20	w
मर्गववावाचान्यव माहम्माप्रस्ता	ग्रन्थन।म.			। आथर्वणपूर्वेत्तरतापनीयोपनिषत् ११	आरण्यकोपनिषत् सांख्यायनशाखा- याः.	ऊहगानं सामवेदस्य	ऊह्यगानं तस्यैव	ऋग्वेदपदानि-अष्टमाष्टकम्	केशिराजुबालणम्-देवा ह वे.	गणशान्तित्रासणम्	पुरुषमूक्तं व्याख्यया सह
100 CO	श्रनुक- माङ्गः			~	~	w	200	•	w	9	>

संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णाः.	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्ण स्.	१-९,८-२९, अन्यानि च	पत्राणि न.	8,2,30-86,99,90,	६१ पत्राणि न सन्ति.	संपूर्णाः.	संपूर्णम्.	१५ पत्रस्याभावः	संपूर्णः	संपूर्णः	९९-१०७पत्राणिन सन्ति.	तु. भनते.
मिनत १६१०	संबत् १७४०	संबत् १८१४	संबत् १५२८	मंबत् १७३६	:		•••		संबत् १८३१	:	:	:	:	संबत् १६७२	:
:			:	:	उषट:		स एव		स एब		:				
0 00	35	V	200	24	3		(A)		000	200	20	34	00	2	20
00	2	w	V	5	0~		~		2	V	œ.	o/	9	w	~
200	50	20	230	886	032		~		200	59	65	63	858	200	65
:	:	:	P.6	bi			:		:	:	:	:	:	:	-
मन्त्रब्राक्षणम् (सामवेदस्य)	वद:	पिनिषत्	यजुर्वेद संहिता बाजसनियनां		यजुवेदमन्त्रभाष्यम्—- अध्यायाः १ —-		तदेव-अध्यायाः ११-१८		तदेव-अध्यायाः १६-८०	शतपथत्राक्षणम्-चतुर्थकाण्डम्	तदेब-पञ्चमकाण्डम्	: काण्ड:	तदेव-अष्टमः काण्डः	तदेव-दश्मः काण्डः	तदेन-त नै सत्येखादि
मन्त्रद्यास्त्रणम्	मुण्डकाबुपानिषद:	यजुर्वेदे ब्रह्मीपनिषत्	यजुनैदर्गहित	सब	यजुर्वे दमन्त्र	26.	तदेव-अध		तदेव-अध	शतपथत्राह	तदेब-पञ्	तदेव-षष्ठः काण्डः	तदेव-अष्ट	तदेव-दश	तदेव-स

	•
- 7	100
	0
	-continued
	8
	2
	85
-	150
	40
	-
	C
	2
	ю
	п
	,
	-
	_
- 20	
- 84	•
-	ж.
	-
	_
w	
•	
-	_
-	
	-
r	_
	-
16	_
	_
-	
-	ш
Lo.	
	١.
1	-
-	-
	AFFENDIX

	हेखनकाल: अविशिष्टं किमिप पूर्णो ऽपूर्णो वा.	ਲ, ਆਹੇ.	संबत् १८०६ संपूर्णा.		संवत् १६०२ आदिमान्यष्ट पत्राणि न मित.	संवत् १९१८ संपूर्णः संवत् १९४८ १-१०,२७–३९ पत्राणि	संपूर्णा.
continued.	प्रन्थकतो नाम.	:	:	-वेदाङ्गानि.	देवयाा झेकाः	:::	याज्ञवल्क्यः
The second of the	पत्र- तपाङ्कि ताक्षर- संख्या. संख्या. संख्या.	000	9	वर्गो द्वितीयः-	20	00 W	36
	पृष्ठग तपाड़े संख्या		2	वर्म	2	0 V	~
	पत्र- संख्या.	95	0/ 00		25	6 m	or
	यन्थनाम.	तदेव-नवमं काण्डम्-हास्तिघट- काण्डम.	सामनेदरहस्योपानेषद्		अनुक्रमणिकामाष्यम् (वाजसनेयि- १२८ नाम).	चरणञ्जूह: शाङ्कायनगृह्यस्मृतिविवरणम्.	
1	भूतुम् माङ्गः	2	200		5	2 2 20	3

वर्गस्नृतीयः – इतिहांसपुराणमाहास्म्यस्तात्राणि.

в904—16

संप्रणी:	संप्रणेम.	9696		:	१७७७ संपर्णः	5000	:	(6 .	द्वितीयपत्राभावः	संप्रणेम.	एकविंशतिरध्यायाः मन्ति		संपूर्णम्—ताल्पत्रेषु लिखि	संपूर्णम्.
		संबत्	संबत्		संवत्	संबत्								
	:		:	टी. रामानन्दः		•	•			:			:	•
0	20	50	00	>8	50	30	9		2	30	50	00	6>	0
~	20	~	0~	00	0~	or	0~		ď	20	of .	V	20	9
~	20%	99	w	30 00	200	20 20 2	20		8	8	8>	330	~ CE	2
अनुस्मृतिः	आदिपुराणे बुन्दावनमाहात्म्यम्	कारिकमाहात्म्यं पद्मपुराणे.	कायज्वलीव्रतकथा वामनपुराणे	नाशीखण्डः स्मान्दे सटीमः	केदारखण्डः स्कान्दे.	गणपतिखण्डो ब्रह्मभैवते	गयामाहात्म्यं बागुपुराणस्यश्वेतवारा-	हकल्पोक्तम्.	गोत्रिरात्रकथा	गीतमीमाहात्म्यम्	चण्डपुराणम्	जगनाथमाहात्म्यम्	तदेव	जितं ते स्तीत्रम्
00	9	2	30	3	30	8	8		30	3	30	000	20	60

APPENDIX I.—continued.

अवशिष्टं किमपि वूर्णो ऽपूर्णे वा.	संवर्णम.	संपर्णम.	संयूर्णम्.	संपूर्णम्.	संयूणम्.	संपूर्णम्.	ज़िटितम्.	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णम्.	ब्रुटितम्.	१-३० अध्यायाः
लेखनकाल:	सं	म:		संबत् १८२७ सं	:	संवत् १८४६ सं	संबत् १९२९ ज्ञ	8633		::	संबत् १७९९ ।
यन्थकतो नाम.	:			दुर्वासाः					か か は か か か か か か か か か か か か か か か か か		
पाङ्केग- ताक्षर- सख्या.	0 00	00	0	a	20	000	30	90	90	35	000
गुष्टमा तप्ति संख्या	2	20	0	o	0	82	0~	~	82	o/	2
पत्र- संख्या.	35	N m	00	o/	2	9%	50	9	~	299	w
मन्यनाम.	ड <u>ङ</u> पुरमाहात्म्यम्		तदेव	देवीमहिस्नः स्तोत्रम्	द्रीपदीवस्त्रहरणम्	द्वारकामाहास्म् प्रन्हादसंहितायाम्.	द्वारकामाहात्म्यं स्कन्दपुराणे	नागपञ्चमीव्रतकथा हदयामळे	पञ्चसूक्त्म पुराणान्तरीतानि सूक्तानि	प्रभासखण्डम्	महाखण्डं महायेवत

		*								वं न						
संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णम,	जुटितम्.	संपूर्णम.	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णम.	जुटितम्.	संपूर्णम्.	आदिमं पत्रद्वं	संपूर्णम.	(संपूर्णम्	र संपूर्णम.	ब्रिटितम्.	संपूर्णम.	संपूर्णम्.
:									संबत् १६७८		:	A A COLOR OF THE PERSON OF THE	संबत १६१७			
		ब्यासः	स एव.		स एव.			स एव.	स एव.	स एव.	स एव.		स शवः		स एव.	स एव.
85	~~	0 00	68	20	20	2	0 20	0 00	0 23	en en	30		200		30	0 00
or	80	02	02	V	23	0~	02	00	02	02	0~	-	7 23	(0	5
m	45	88	300	>98	°>	390	305	95	200	79	20	200	95	m	208	38
:		•	:	:		7		:						·		
भगवद्गीतामाहात्म्यं बराहपुराणे	भागवत माहात्म्यम्	मारते समापर्वे	भारत आरण्यपर्व	भारत आर्ण्यपर्व	भारत विराटपर्व	भारत उद्यागपर्व	भारते भीष्मपर्वे	भारते तदेव	भारते कर्णपर्	भारते गदायर्व	भारते मौसल्पर्व	भारते शान्तिषर्न-मोक्षयमीः	-आपद्धमीः	-राजधर्माः	भारत आनुशासानिकपर्व	भारत आश्रमवासिकपर्व
20	5	5	95	25	00	0	45		00	805	00	5			405	9

APPENDIX I.—continued.

मापे पूर्णो							ज पत्राणि न
अविशिष्टं किमापे पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.	संपूर्णम.	संपूर्णम्. संपूर्णम्.	जुटितम्. संप्णेम्.	\$	संपर्णम.	संपूर्णम्.	सप्णम्. आबानि त्रयोदम पत्राणि नः
लेखनकालः	:	संबत् १८६६ संबत् १७५७	संबत् १६१९	441			संबत् १७७५
प्रन्थकतो नाम.	मू. एथवीधराचार्यः टी. पद्मनाभः	::	म. वाल्मीिकः	चन्द्रिका—आत्म-	टी. महीधरः	टी. स एव.	टा. स ्व.
गङ्गि- जाक्षर- संख्या.	20	2 %	₩ 20 ₩ 20		2	20 6	2 8
प्रष्ठम-पिङ्कम- तपिङ्कि-ताक्षर- संख्या. संख्या.	2	2 V	000		ď	0/0	0 9
पत्र- संख्या. तपिङ्ग- ताक्षर- संख्या. संख्या.	~	200	3000		00	20 0	3 8
	:	:	दोका	संसार-	:	:	: :
यृन्थनाम.	६८ भुवनेश्वरीस्तोत्रम्	मधुरामाहात्म्यं वाराहपुराणे. माघमाहात्म्यं वायुपुराणे.	मार्केण्डेयपुराणम् योगवासिष्ठं सटीकम् । १-३ टीका	नवन्दिका । 8−६,	योगवासिष्ठसारं सटीकम्	तदेव सटीकम	रघुनाथवतकथा
भतुक्त- माङ्गः	w	000	200	4	63	200	· w

संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णा.			संपूर्णः	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णम्.	१-८ पत्राणामभावः	१-१२ अच्यायाः	संपूर्ण:	५९,६० पत्रयोरभावः
: -	संबत् १७१8	संवत् १७५९	- X	संवत् १७७९		:	:			सिवत् १६१८	संबत् १८३२	संवत् १७९१		संबत् १८११		संबंत १६२१
		The state of the s		The state of the s		निम्बार्काश्वाष्यः	साधिकादासः		मैशालम्.	नागदेवः	:		:		माधवाचार्यः	नृसिंहाचार्यः
20	30	2	an	20	80	00°	8		थःध	00	200	00	200	a	36	om
0	2	or	00	2	8	~	0~		वर्गश्चन्धः	00	02	~	45	23	~	0
23	586	00	ir	88	20	65.	8		ט	39	~	20	5	or	883	80%
		:	राजे.				:	-		:	:	:	•		:	:
७७ लिलतासहस्त्रनामस्तोत्रम्	बामनपुराणम्	बिष्णुबृद्धसहस्त्रनाम पद्मपुराणे	न्यद्धटागिरिमाहात्म्यं बाराहपुराणे.	16	सव	शिष्टगीता	हरिगुहस्तवमाला			८५ आचारप्रदीपः	उपनयनकर्मपद्धतिः	उपवातकर्म .	कर्मप्रदीप:	कर्मीवेपाकः	कालीनर्णयः	-
99	20	80	°	~	3	2	2			5	37	2	४	%	60	~

APPENDIX I.-continued.

अविशिष्टं किमपि पूर्णी ऽपूर्णी वा.	हिण्डितम्. संपूर्णाः संपूर्णाः संपूर्णाः ४०-१३७ पत्राणि। १७५-१६२ पत्राणि। १८८-१८९ पत्राणि। संपूर्णम्. संपूर्णम्. संपूर्णम्.
लेखनकाळ:	संबत् १६९१ संबत् १८९७ संबत् १८०१ संबत् १६०७ संबत् १६०७ संबत् १९६६
प्रन्थकतो नाम.	मृसिहाचार्यः सामचन्द्रः अपादेवः वसिष्ठः भट्टोजिद्धितः महादेवः
पाङ्किंग- ताक्षर्- संख्या.	
प्रष्ठम-पिङ्कम- तपिङ्कि-ताक्षर- संख्या. संख्या.	
पत्र- संख्या.	= ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
प्रन्थनाम.	काल्डीनर्णयदीपिकाविवरणम्. क्यरत्नावली यहपीठमाला यहशान्तिपद्धितः शानभास्करे विधवाधम्प्रकरणम्. (त्रेशच्छ्रोकी सटीका दशस्त्रीकीविवरणम्
भूतुम् माङ्:	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

संयूजा.	१०-१२ पत्रामावः	संपूर्णो.	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्णों.	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्णम्.	आदिममन्तिमानि च ष्ट् पत्राणि न मन्ति.		संयूर्णम्.	संपूर्णम्.	संप्रणाः	संपूर्ण:	संप्रणेम्.	प्रथमपत्राभावः
	संबत् १६७३		संबत् १८०६	:	संबत् १९३९		•	संवत १७०९	:	संबत् १८०१	संबत् १८८०	संवत् १७७८	संबत् १६५०	शक १७१५	संबत् १८८४	:
	रामजित्.	गङ्गधर.	नीं खक्त पटः	विज्ञानेश्वरः	स एव.	स एव.	विज्ञानेस्राः	याज्ञवल्क्यः	राघवानन्दः	विश्वेश्वरपुत्र:	:	महीदासभट्टः	गङ्गासर	खण्डमहः	:	:
0	an	es es	20 00	er	m	200	5	20	20	30	25	05	2	S. W.	S. E.	20
~	V	00	ď	82	er	or	w/ ~	o/	0 ~	0	~	w ~	0	~	or	V
50	30	88	502	66	200	392	20	°	w w	585	~	5	858	008	50	2
:	:		:	•		•		:			:	:	:	:	:	:
। नवग्रहमखशान्तिः	निबन्धनवनीतम्	प्योगपद्भित:	प्रायिश्वतमयुखः	मिताक्षरायां प्रथमोध्यायः	मिताक्षरायां हितायतृतायाध्यायी.	-	मिताक्षरायां प्रायाश्वनाध्यायः		राघवानन्दा मनुस्मृतिन्याह्या.	क्द्रकल्पतकानवन्धः	स्रावधानम्	षड त्र कड जपभाष्य्य	1000	संस्कारभास्करः	संख्याभाष्यम्	संन्यासनिर्णयविवरणम्
80%	200	803	200	000	300	90%	200	800	0 00	828	200	800	20	500	000	3 % 6

APPENDIX I.-continued.

अविशिष्टं किमापे पूर्णो ऽपूर्णो वा.		नव.
अविशिष्टं ऽपू	संपूर्णां. संपूर्णां. संपूर्णां: संपूर्णां: संपूर्णां:	संपूर्णः १८ पत्र मे संपर्णः
लेखनकाल:	शक १७१८ संबत् १७६९ संबत् १८०९ संबत् १८०९	संबत् १६७५
प्रन्थकतो नाम.	••• ६६देवः गंकरः ••• नाल्कण्ठः कान्हडसुतः याज्ञिकदेवणभट्टः	
पिङ्कर्ग ताक्षर- संख्यां.	2 m m m m m m m	2 2 2
रुष्टम- तर्पाङ्क संख्या.		~ ~ ~
पत्र- संख्या.		2 ~ 20
	- : : : : : : : :	
यःथनाम.	संन्यासपद्धातीः संन्यासपद्धातीः संन्यासपिद्धातीः संन्यासपिद्धातम् संन्यासपिद्धातम् संन्यासिसमाराथनम् संन्यासिसमाराथनम् संन्यासिसमाराथनम् संन्यासिसमाराथनम् संन्यासिसमाराथनम् संन्यासिन्दिकाः	्राकानात्ताद्वावयारः भागवतपुराणमञ्जरी सन्यासपद्धातैः
भा अन्य भारतः		276

प्रथमसर्गः । अन्ते खिण्डतः सप्त सर्गाः सीन्तः
संबत् १९२२ संबत् १७९७
बोकानन्द <i>ः</i> कालिदासः
2 2
~ ~
o ~
किरातार्जनीयकाव्यटीका कुमारसंभवकाव्यम्
१३७ मि

APPENDIX I.-continued

अवशिष्टं किमापे पूर्णो ऽपूर्णेत् वा.	अष्ट सर्गाः सन्ति ।	आवन्तपत्रे न स्तः	द्वादश सर्गीः। प्रथमपत्रा-	आद्यपत्रत्रयं नास्ति.	संपूर्णा.	संयूणी.	आवश्चोकत्रयविहीनः षष्ठः	सगः संपूर्णा–२२ सगीः प्रथमपत्रद्याभावः	
लेखनकाल:	:	:	संबत् १७०६	:		संबन् १८५४		संबंद १६३४	200
यन्यक्तो नाम.	मू० कालिदासः	गहादासी ज्ञानान-	न्द प्रस्नामा. टी. नारायणः	प्रभाकरः	विल्हण:	केशव:	ईशानदेव:	नरहारि:	The second second
रष्ठग- पांड्रग- तपिंड ताक्षर- संख्या. संख्या.	8	20	. 0	8	20	200	200	₩ 0 00	,
पृष्ठम- पाङ्कम- तपाङ्क ताक्षर- संख्या. संख्या.	2	~	2	2	o	~	20	~~~	
पत्र-	2	20	200	w	9	00	20	250	111
ग्रन्थनाम.	कुमारसंभवकाव्यं सुत्यावनाध्यटी-	खण्डप्रशस्तिव्याख्या तिलकानास्नी.	गीतगोविन्दं सटीकम्	गीतराघवम्	चौरपञ्चाशिका	नृसिंहचम्पू:	नैषधकाब्यटीका	नैषधकान्यटीका पञ्चतन्त्रम	
म अंतुम	736	082	882		200	∞ ∞	500	\$ 8 00	

१-१३ पत्राणे न। अन्ते	खिण्डता.	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्णम.	संपूर्णम.	संपूर्णम.	संपूर्णा.	खांग्डता.	संपूर्णाः	संपूर्णा.	५-१९ सर्गीः	संपूर्ण:	ग्राम.	ग्रीम.
~				H.	#	_		£80 H	६८२ सं	६१७ सं	1000		High	٠	H	H	H
		संबत् १६७६	संबत् १८९२	:	:	संबत् १७१९	संबत् १८२१	संबत् १६	~	~	संबत् १६२६	सन्त १७५९	:	:			
ल्हमणमहः		क्रव्णामिश्रः	जगलाय:	नागराञ्जनुपः	दीननाथसूरिः	बह्डाल:		आनन्दाधरः	काल्डिदासः	:	:	ळक्ष्मीनिवासः	:	हेमाद्रिरियर्सुनुः	:	विद्वेत्रेयर:	क्रीवराजः
00		e m	2	00	35	200	9%	30	w m	30	34	200	200	es,	30	00	30
00		00	2	80	0.	02	~	00	~	>2	w	50	2	45	~	9	~
600		0	55	.0	5	3	20	5	23	00	30	20	2	220	00	30	05
:	7	:	:	:	•		i	:	:	:		:	मेघलता.	•			•
१ 8८। पद्यस्चना		प्रबोधचन्होदयः	मामिनीविलासः	भावशतकम्	भैरवनवरसरत्नम्	मोजप्रबन्यः	माध्वानलक्षानकम्	तदेव	मेघदूतकाव्यम्	मेघदत्तकान्यस्य टीका	मेघदूतकाब्यस्य टीका	मेघदूतकाब्यपाञ्जका	000		रघत्रंशसंसपः	रमसर्वस्त्रम	राघनपाग्डवीयकाब्यम्
186		\$86	050	188	265	263	2000	550	200	952	266	290	000	888	200	283	2003

APPENDIX I .- continued,

		-		-		-	
भनुक-	ग्रन्थनाम.	पत्रसं-	पृष्ठग तगाङ्क संख्या	पाङ्किंग ताक्षर- संख्या.	प्रन्थकतो नाम.	लेखनकाल:	अविशिष्टं किमापे पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.
www w w 000000000000000000000000000000	१६५ राघन पाण्डमीयस्य टोका १६६ रामशतकम् १६७ विद्राधमाधननाटकं प्रसन्तराघनं च- १६८ विद्रशालभिज्ञकान्यम् १७० वेतालपञ्चाशिका १७० श्रेह्नारशतकम् १७२ श्रुह्नारशतकम् १७२ श्रुह्नारशतकम् १७२ सितास्ययंग्रेह्नमन्ताटकान्तर्गतः १७४ सीतास्ययंग्रेह्नमन्ताटकान्तर्गतः १७४ सीतास्ययंग्रेह्नमन्ताटकान्तर्गतः	and		www. 30 00 www. or www. or www. or www. or	श्राध्यरः सोमेश्वरः नयदेवः विह्हणः शिवदासः माघः अमर्षः 	संबत् १६७२: संबत् १६८०: संबत् १६८० संबत् १६८०	संपूर्णा. १-१८ प्रसन्तराघवम् । १-१८ प्रसन्तराघवम् । ६८-७८ विदग्धमाधवम् । उभयभि जुटितम् । अङ्द्धयं संपूर्णं तृतीयश्च ज्ञाटितः । संपूर्णम्. संपूर्णम्. दितीयपत्राभावः १-८ पत्राणि न.

१३-8१पत्राणि न । अन्ते च कानिचित्		संपुणी:	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्णा.	ज्ञादेता.	१-८ परिच्छेदाः		असंपूर्ण:	खाण्डतम्.	प्रथमपादं विना समग्रम.	संप्रणी:	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्णा.	षडालेडादि तद्वितान्तम	1 H
:		•	:	संबत् १७३६	•	:			•••		::	•	संबंत १८२६		संबंत १८8८	
मू.—मयूरः टी.—त्रिमुबनः	वृगः षष्ठः-व्याकरणशास्त्रम्.	बोपदेव:	श्रेषचत्रपाणिः	पारिगानि:	भीमः	स एव	मु. वर्षाचेः	बृत्ति-भामहः	•••	ईश्वरानन्दः	पतञ्जालः		कासायनः	नागेशभृष्टः	रामकृष्णमहः	
×	-्वा	es.	20	3	es es	8	es es		8	2	00	00	8	28	100	
~	- BB:	V	0 2	~	o	~	0~		0	20	2	o/	00	~	20	
30 9	वर्ग	°	20	2	00	33	°		2	2	000	w	30	258	200	
i		:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:		:
१७६ सूर्यशतकं सटीकम्		काविकल्पद्धमः	ं कारकावेचारः	र बातुपाठः	वरिभाषार्थमञ्जरी	the training the state of the s	। पाकतमकाशः		। पाकतसंस्कारः		। महाभाष्यं सन्नैयटम्	, मूलपरिभाषाः		वैयाकरणासिद्धान्तमञ्जूषा.		मी पुद्रिव्याख्या
30%		99%	20%	800	80°	323	200	-	363	802	500	30	922	2	266	

APPENDIX I.- continued.

अवाशिष्टं किमपि पूर्णो- ऽपूर्णो वा.	संपूर्णा. संपूर्णा. संपूर्णा. विष्टिता. पूर्वकदन्तान्ता. संपूर्णा. संपूर्णा. संपूर्णा.	
लेखनकाल:	संबत् १८६५ संपूर्णा संबत् १८९० संपूर्णा संबत् १८९० संपूर्णा सम्पूर्णा संबत् १८९० संपूर्णा संबत् १८९० संपूर्णा	المعن المولا
प्रन्थकतो नाम.	हरिद्दाक्षितः वैद्यनाथः साममहः स एव. जयकृष्णः स एव. स एव. नकोशाः महाक्षपणकः	मानुद्राख्यः
पिंद्धिंगः ताक्षर- संख्याः		200
पृष्ठग- तपाङ्क संख्या.	0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
पत्र- संख्या.	200 m m 00 0 m m 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 311 1000
ग्रन्थनाम.	ल्धुशब्दर्श्नं कारकान्त्म् ल्धुशब्दर्श्नं कारकान्त् शब्दकौस्तुभव्यात्या नवाद्वियाः सारस्वतटीका सारस्वतटीका सारदीपिका सिद्धान्तकौमुदी सिद्धान्तकौमुदीविदकीव्याख्या सिद्धान्तकौमुदीविदकीव्याख्या सिद्धान्तकौमुदीविदकीव्याख्या	
भूतुम् मा कल		144

संप्रणी. संपूर्णः	संपूर्ण:		मियूणे:	संपूर्ण:	नादिमं पत्रम्.	जुटितातीय.	तृतीयोछासमध्यान्ता ।	५१-६६ पत्राणि नोप-	लब्धानि.	8-७ उछासाः	अष्टमाध्यायपर्यन्तः। मध्ये	नष्टानि पत्राणि।	संपूर्णाः
: :	सम् १८०८ संपूर्णः		संबत् १६६८	शक १९८२	संबत् १७५३	:				:	•		
धनंजयः महीपः	महीदासः	वगोष्टमः - छन्द्रोऽलं कारशास्त्रे.	कल्याणमञ्जः	मस्मदः	स एव.	जयराम:	प्रमान-दः			बत्सलौञ्छनः	पुञ्जराजनृपतिः		
0 %	e m	न्दो ऽसं	20	000	25	000	36			000	80		000
5. 20	0 ~	H:	0	0	9	45	V		,	0~	o		w ~
wo	.00	वगोल	000	63	1 60 ES	%	~			00	65		20
२०१ नाममाला २०२ महीपकोशापरनामशब्दरत्नाकरस्या-	नेकार्थतिलकः ३ मातृकानिघण्टः		२०४ अनद्भरङ्गः	भ काव्यप्रकाशः	स एव.	२०७ तस्य टीका.	संब			्रीम सारबोधिनी	काब्यालंकारशिज्यमवीषः		१११ कुबल्यानन्दकारिकाः सन्याख्यानाः। १२
200	80		80%	209	808	200	200			206	280		222

APPENDIX I.- continued.

अवशिष्टं किपापे पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों बा.	आदिमं पत्रं नास्ति । कीटै. विलुसानि च कानिचित्प-	त्राणि. अरुपांश्वमात्रम्.	संबत् १७११ १९ पत्रं नास्ति.	संपूर्णा.	तृतीयपीरिच्छेदपर्थन्तः. १, ४, पत्रे न.
लेखनकाल:	:	:	संबत् १७११	भवत् १८१७	संवत् १६५८
प्रन्थकतो नाम.	पिङ्लाचार्यः	म. स एव	टी. मनोहरकष्णः श्रीकुक्कोकः	मू. भानुः टी. अनन्तपाण्डतः अप्पदीक्षितः	इसह:
	w w	25	o m	∞ ∞ ∞	60° 00
पृष्ठग- पिङ्कम- तपिङ्क- ताक्षर- सख्या. संख्या.	0	2	0 2	2 2	•
पत्र संख्या.	w	0 2	52	2 2	2
ग्रन्थनाम.	२१२ पिङ्कशास्त्रं प्राकतभाषायाम्.	११३ तदेव सटीकम्		रसमञ्जरा सटाका वृत्तिवार्तिकम्.	गुङ्गरातेलकः
माङ्ग	222	2	288	5 ° 6	2 %

वर्गी नवयः--सांख्ययोगी.

в 904—18

संबत् १७३२ संपूर्णः ११७२।प्रमा- दोयामाते मा- ति।१७७२ इस्यबर्घम्. संपूर्णः	संबत् १७३९ पञ्चमकाबलपर्यन्तम्. हितीयकाबलपर्यन्तम्. संपूर्णः संपूर्णः
वाचस्पाति।मेश्रः स एव. गोरक्षमिश्रः स्वात्मारामयोगीः	वम्. रामकृष्णः ।थसरस्वती. स एव निराचार्यः
m 0 00 00 00 00	ह्यामः—वेदान्तशाह -बांकराचार्यसंप्रदायः १० ३६ टी. १५ १८ म. १५ १८ म. इ
V m o w	त्यामः व्यामः वयामः वयाम
o m m o	
११८ संख्यतत्त्वकीमुद्धे. ११९ सेत. ११० योगचिन्तामाणः:	२२२ अद्वैताविवेकः सटीकः २२३ अद्वैतामृतम् २२४ तदेव सटीकम् २२६ आत्मबोधः सटिपणः १२६ आधर्षणमुण्डकोपानिषद्वाष्यम्

APPENDIX I.-continued.

अविशिष्टं किमपि पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.	संपूणानि.	संपूर्णम्.	संप्राः:	संपूर्णम्.	संयूणी.		संपूर्णा.		अन्ते विण्डितो यन्य	संपूर्णम्.
लेखनकाल:	:	संबत् १८१६	संबत् १८१६	:	संबत् १८८२		*		:	:
प्रन्थकतो नाम.	शंकराचार्थः	स एव.	स एव.	स एव.	मू. शंकराचार्यः	टी. रामतीथैः	मू. शंकराचार्यः	टी. रामतिथिः	दी. नारायणः	
पृष्ठम- पिड्डिंग- तपाड्डिं- ताक्षर- संख्या, संख्या.	09	w w	35	32	88		000		0 00	23
पृष्ठम- विद्धम- तपाद्ध- ताक्षर- संख्या, संख्या.	20 2	9	9	00	2		2		0~	0~
पत्र- संख्या.	20	2~	2	0	828		200		9003	00
मन्थनाम.	२२७ ईशके नकठप्रश्वमुण्डैतरियतैतिरियोप- निषदां भाष्याणि.	११८ ईशाबास्य भाष्यम्	२१९ तहें व	तदेव	२३१ उपदेशसाहस्री सटीका (पद्यबन्धः) १२8		२३२ उपदेशसाहस्ती सटीका(गच बन्धः) 8६		२३३ उपनिषदः सदीपिकाः	ओं कारमाहात्म्यं गीतासारापरनाम.
म धुन	226	234	226	230	238		232		233	238

नंपूर्णः	संपूर्ण:		संपूर्ण:	संपूर्ण:		संपूर्णम.	अष्ट प्रत्यापि.	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णः		संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णानि.	संवर्ण:	संपूर्णा.
संबत् १८४० संपूर्णः	:		.:.	:		संबत् १७८१			::		:	:	:	-
गोविन्द्रशमः	मू. विद्यार्ष्यः	ही. रामकृष्णः	वासुदेवेन्द्राशिष्यः	मू. विद्यार्ण्यः	टी. रामकृष्णः	शंकराचार्यः	दत्तात्रेय:	•	मू. विद्यार्पयः	टी. रामकृष्णः	सुरेश्वराचार्यः	शंकराचार्यः	:	बेकुण्ठः
32	00 m		20	30		0/	24	or m	20		20	36.	a m	a m
or .	0		8	2		23	0	ď	~	V.	2	V	~	~
50	0/00		0.	05		36	200	34	20		m	26	2	~
२३५ गोविन्दावेलासः	िच त्रदीपः सटीकः		२३७ तत्त्वावनीयः	१३८ तृपिदीपः सटीकः		२३९ तैतिसीयोपनिषद्घाष्यम्	दचगीता	द्रादशमहावाक्यविवर्णम्	पञ्चकोशिषेकः सटीकः	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		पञ्चीकरणवातिकं द्वाद्यमहावाक्य- सिद्धान्ते महावाक्याधेश्व.	२ ४ ६ पणवम्रह्मः	२ ८ ६ प्रबाधमञ्जरी
3	33		रुड़ि	230		236	086	188	800		200	20	30	30

APPENDIX I.-continued.

	अवशिष्टं किमापे पूर्णो ऽपूर्णो वा.	१-१६ पत्राणि न। अष्टमा- ध्यायश्व ततीयब्राह्म-	णान्तः सङ्ग्रा । कानिवित्पत्राणि	मादकार हुसानि. संपूर्णाः संपूर्णाः संपूर्णाः संपूर्णाः संपूर्णाः संपूर्णाः
	लेखनकाल:		संबत् १७२७	संबत् १७६९ संबत् १७७१ संबत् १७६८ संबत् १७८९
	यन्यकतो नाम.	शकराचार्यः	आनन्द ज्ञानः	सुरेश्वराचार्यः आनन्दज्ञानः बाद्दायणः भा. शंकराचार्यः भा. स एव टी. श्रीधरः
	प <u>ोङ्क</u> ग- ताक्षर् संख्या.	405° 200	0	o or so or m or o
	पृष्ठम- पाङ्कम- तपाङ्क-ताक्षर- संख्याः संख्याः	~	0 2	0 9 6 6 0 0 0 0
	पत्र- संख्या,	00 w	er er	80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
				षष्ठाध्याय:-
	ग्रन्थनाम.	बृहदारण्यकभाष्यम्	२४८ तस्यैव टीका	तस्यैव वार्तिकम् बृहदारण्यकवार्तिकटीका ब्रह्मसूत्राणि भगवद्गीता सभाष्या सैव तथैव भगवद्गीता सटीका सैव तथैव
1	भ माल माल	986	786	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

संपूर्ण:	संपूर्ण:		संपूर्ण:	खा ⁰ डतः	संपूर्णा.	संपर्ण:	intoli.	अपूर्ण.	मध्ये कानिचित्पत्राणि न.		संपूर्णा.	प्रथमपत्राभाव:	संपूर्ण:	अन्तिमाध्यायद्वयम्.	चतुर्थाध्यायः
:	:		:	संबत् १७३९	संबत् १८८९			:	संवत् १७२१		:	संबत् १८१२			:
शंकराचार्यः	मू. विद्यारण्यः	टी. रामक्षणाः	:	:	टी. माथवाचायैः	शंकराचार्यः	धर्मराजभट्टः	रामकृष्ण:	मू. विद्यारण्यः	टी. रामक्षणः	नृसिंहसरस्वती.	आनन्दज्ञान:		सर्जात्ममहामुनिः	रामतीयै:
20	36		es es	an	8	0 00	3	om	20		20	0	30	00	90
0~	0~		00	V	20	2	8	~	2		2	V	or	00	0~
20	00		3	00	222	9	a	S. S.	°		20	8863	45° 00°	20	V
महावाक्यार्थः	महाबाक्यविवेकः सटीकः		२५८ मानसोछासःदक्षिणामूर्तिस्तोत्रर्धा-	 स एव	यज्ञवैभवखण्डे ब्रह्मगीता सटीका	विषेक्तचूडामाणिः	1000	तस्याष्टीका.	बेदान्तप्रकरणाानि सटीकाानि.		वेदान्तसारटीका	शांकरमाण्यटीका	शिवतत्त्रविवेकः	संक्षेपशारीरकम्	२ ६ ९ तस्य टीका
5	350		266	000	380	2 30	S. S.	800	30		28	300	9 80	286	05

APPENDIX I.—continued.

अवशिष्टं किमापे पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.		संपूर्णा. संपूर्णा. संपूर्णा. संपूर्णा. १–३, ५, ७–१५, १७– १० पत्राण्यन्ते च कानि-	विस.
लेखनकाल :		संबत् १७१२	
मन्यकतो नाम.	इ.—बल्खभमध्वसंप्रदायी.	बिष्णुपुरी स एव गोकुळनाथः गोकुळोत्सव: ब्छभ:	
पाहुःग- ताक्ष- संख्या	ब्छभ मध	mamam a	1
पाङ्ग- पाङ्ग- संख्या.	hở	V 0 0 0 0 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	
पत्र- संख्याः		0 9 0 0 0 0	
ग्रन्थनाम.		भाक्तरत्नावली सैव भक्तिसिद्धान्तविवृतिः विवेकधेर्याश्रयविवृतिः समर्पणगद्यार्थः	
अन्म मा अन्		२७०१ सैव २७१ सैव २७२ मक्तिसद्धान्तिविवृतिः २७३ विवेक्षेयिश्यविवृतिः २७१ समर्पणगद्यार्थः २७६ विष्णुभक्तिचन्द्रोद्	
मल	1	annan a	

वर्ग एकाद्याः —वैशिषिकन्यायशास्त्रे.

संपूर्णः	संपूर्णा. संपूर्णम्.	खिनिडनर.		संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णः
:	: ;	: :		::	
याद्व:	गङ्गाराम: म् हिवदतः	स एव. व्याप्तिरहस्यान्तं	मथुरानाथः। गदाधरापि ततो- नन्तरमथीपनिषये- न्त्रम	तिस्र नाथात्रमः गोवधनः	स एव.
3	0 m 00	0 5		or or	38
~	9 ~	0 0		20 V	5
20	\$ 00 00 \$ 00 00	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	**	0 ~ w	26 29
२७६ अनुमानमञ्जरीसारः	२७७ चषकतात्पर्यटीका २७८ चिन्तामाणिप्रकाशःअनुमानखण्ड-	२७९ स एव—प्रयक्षखण्डम् , २८० चिन्तामणिटीका		२८१ तर्कशोपका २८२ तर्कमाषाप्रकाशः	
अनु	चषक चिन्त	स एव चिन्त		तकेव	सएब
200	200	366	. / /	20	१८३ सएन

APPENDIX I.-continued.

अवशिष्टं किमापि पूर्णा		संवर्णम.	आद्यपत्रे न.		संपर्णी.	संवर्ण:	संपणीं.	संपण्].	संपर्णी.	
लेखनकाल:		संबत् १६६२ सं		<u>/-</u>	5	संबत् १७६३	संबत् १७५१		संबत १७६८ सा	
यन्थकतो नाम.	c- c	माधवभट्ट:	चित्रमहः	शेषानन्तः	स एव	विश्वनाथपञ्चाननः	शिवादिय:	स एव.	जिनवधनमारि:	
माङ्ग्रेग- ताक्षर-	संख्या.	w 5	0	9	20	a	a m	200	20	0 00
एष्टम-पाङ्केम- तपाङ्के-ताक्षर-	मंख्या संख्या.	9~	9	8	2	V	9	8	00	0
पत्र- संख्या.		9	20	~	30	25	82	000	50	09
मन्थनाम.		२८ ८ तक्तमाषाविवरणम्	२८५ तकेमाषाप्रकाशिका	१८६ परार्थचिन्द्रका सप्तपदार्थाटीका	:	रिच्छेद:	::		सप्तपदार्थीं टीका	१९२ सिद्धान्तमुक्तावली
		नक्भाष	तकमा	पदार्थन	सेव	२८८ माषापरिच्छेदः	१८६ सप्तप्तार्थी	सेव	सप्तदा	मिद्धान्त
अनुक्रः		328	369	200	१८७ सेव	366	366	460	368	262

100
2/
p/
000 audi0
西
111
तिषश
K
-
20.00
-
110
Section.
-
(=
110
त्यो,
100
1200
1
D/R
bear
10
100
Bu no
100
7-
वर्गा
274
100

संपूर्णम्.	संपर्णम,	संप्रणम.	संवर्णम्.	संप्रणेम.	संयुगिम.	संपूर्ण:	ह पत्रं न.	संपूर्णा.	संप्रणम.	संपूर्णा.	संप्रण:	संनूणां.	संपूर्ण मृ.
संबत् १७८९	संबत् १६०७	संबत् १८७०	संबत् १९१९	संबत् १७९६	मंबत् १८०२	संबत् १६८२	:	सेवत् १७२६	संबत् १९०९	संबत् १७९६	संबत् १८२८	:	संबत् १८०३
भास्करः	स एव	स एव	टी. सोदलः	टों. पद्मनाभ:	शंकरकावे:	चन्द्रभद्दमुतब्रह्मदेबः	:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		दिनकारः	श्रीनायः	••	विश्वनायः
or or	25	a	45	30	0 20	25	20	00	30	00	00	ens.	400
V	V	o'	2	23	5	~	or	~	80	ď	20	23	00
5	50	20	2	20	0	~	0 2	0~	00	w	5	5	05
ापर-	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:		-:
१९३ करणकुत्रुक यहागमकुत्रुहरु।पर-	to	तदेव	तदेव सटीकम्	२९७ तदेव नाभैदारीकया साहितम्.	१९८ तदेन सटीकं सोदाहरणं च	२९९ करणप्रकाशः	कामधेनुपद्धति :	सेव	क शवीपद्धत्युदाहरणम्	लेटमासिद्धः	यहांचन्तामाणः	यहयोगिनोदशा	३०६ यह अघवस्यादाहरणम्
203	368	200	300	200	286	200	0 0	300	300	303	300	300	400
B 904-	-19												

APPENDIX I.-continued.

अवशिष्टं किमापे पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.	संपूर्णः संपूर्णः मृत्यार्दशत्पटलानि. भावाध्यायः संपूर्णाः संपूर्णाः संपूर्णम्. संपूर्णम्.
छेखनकाल:	संबत् १८१४ संबत् १८८१ संबत् १८६६ संबत् १८०९ संबत् १८०९ संबत् १८०९ संबत् १८०९ संबत् १८०३
प्रन्थकतोः नाम.	 हेनकर: आधिव: माधव: माधव: केशव: आशुक: आशुक: स्रीपिति:
ग्रष्ठग- पड्डिंग- तपाङ्के ताक्षर- संख्याः संख्याः	20 20 0 0 0 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
	m or o m v m or oo v or
पत्र- संख्या.	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
यन्थनाम.	चण्डेश्वरजातके नातकाष्टकवर्गः चन्द्रार्कः चन्द्रोन्मीलिनी चमरकारिचन्तामाणः नातककर्मपद्धातेः नातकपद्धातिविवरणम् नातकपद्धातिविवरणम् नातकालेकारकर्मे
मा अ	9 V 0' 0 ~ 0 ~ 0 ~ 0 ~ 0 ~ 0 ~ 0 ~ 0 ~ 0 ~

सियक:		संपूर्ण:	संवर्ण:	प्यमपत्राभाव:	संपूर्णः		संत्र्जा:	संत्रणः	संपूर्णी.		संपूर्ण:	संपूर्णः	संपूर्णी.	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्णम्,	लिग्डितम.	संपूर्णा.
। संबत् १६७२		संबत् १७९७			शक १८९८	Town .	संवत् १८६१	•	-		संबत् १८२६	:	संबत् १८०३	संवत, १६७२			संबत् १६८४
तोडरवर्मा.		बास्टक्रव्णः	स एव	समरासिंह:	स एव		स एव		द्विती॰ मणित्या-	चार्यः	बामन:	सूर्यदेवज्ञ:	तेज:सिंह:		यज्ञ:	::	नरपाते:
30		00	3	05	8		2		3		20	w	3		3	20	0 00
2		20	~	20	V		ď	9	80		V	0~	~	2	0~	0~	23
000		36	20	00	Vw w		00	00	00		~	00	~	00	5	ď	200
३१७ टोडरानन्दान्तर्गतज्याति:मुखसंहिता-	स्कर्धः	३१८ ताजिमकीस्तुमः	स एव	ताजिकतन्त्रसारः	३२१ ताजिकतन्त्रतारी गणकभूषणापर-	नामा.	३२२ स एव-नृतीयाध्यायः		ताजिकसारो मणित्यताजिकप्रन्थश्च		३२६ ताजिकसारेग्द्वारः	३२६ ताजिकालंकारः	३२७ देवज्ञालंकातेः	३१८ द्वादशमाविषेचारः	३२९ धुवसमणयन्त्रम्	३३० नक्षत्रजातकादिभावफलम्	१३१ नरपातजयचयी
			0.5	320				-			400	4.0	(D)		O.F	0	

APPENDIX I.-continued.

1 4-	1		
अविशिष्टं किमपि पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.	संपूर्णः संपूर्णः संपूर्णः संपूर्णः	संपूर्णः प्रथमपत्रं विना, संपूर्णः संपूर्णः प्रथमपत्राभाव:	संयुव्यास.
लेखनकाल:	संतत् १७९६ संवत् १८१३ संवत् १८८१		* ***
प्रन्थकतो नाम.	केशवः ग्रजापातेदासः मू. गणेशः टी. विश्वनाथः	बेदाङ्गरायः भोजदेवः ब्रह्मार्कः काशीनाथः सिद्धनारायणः	न्ताहामाहरः
एष्ठग- पांड्रग- तपांड्र-तांसार- संख्या. संख्या.	0 0 m 00	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	32
पृष्ठग- पांड्रग- तपांड्र- ताक्षार- संख्या. संख्या.	a o m a a a	mrrrrw o	0
प्ञ-	9506	20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2
मन्थनाम.	नाबप्रदीपः पञ्च गक्षिप्रश्नयन्यः पञ्चश्वारानेर्णयः पातसार्णो सटीका		मृहरमात्र मम
भान भार	w w w w w w w w w w o o	m m m m m m m m m m m m	101

中

	36 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णः संपूर्णः संपूर्णः संपूर्णः न स्तुः संपूर्णः संपूर्णः संपूर्णः संपूर्णः संपूर्णः
संवत् १८०१ संवत् १८०४	संबत् १९६६ संबत् १८६१ संबत् १९६६ संबत् १९६६ संबत् १८९६ संबत् १८०३ संबत् १८०३
महीदासभट्टः मू. वराहमिदिरः टी. महीधरः	दामोदरः रामदैवज्ञः गणेशदैवज्ञः चिन्तामाणिः
ar 0 mr 20	wood was a www as a w
50	
500	
: :	
१८२ वृहज्जातकाविवरणम् १८३ वृहज्जातकं सटीकम्	१८ १ व मातुल्याटेप्पणम् १८ ५ व मातुल्याटेप्पणम् १८ ५ व मातिद्धा-तःशाकल्यसीहितायाम् १८ ६ मटतुल्यनामा करणग्रन्थः १८ ७ मुहू रेतिनाटीका महूर्रतनामाणेः सटीकः १८ प्रवनजातकम् १८ व प्रांगिनीदशाक्षानम् १६ १ वागिनीदशाक्षानम् १६ १ वाग्रावली
00 00 00 00	20 20 20 20 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30

APPENDIX I,-continued.

	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	
अविशिष्टं किमपि पूर्णो ऽपूर्णो वा.	मंपूर्णः संपूर्णः मंपूर्णः मंपूर्णः मंपूर्णः संपूर्णः	ज्रःटिता. संपूर्णः
छेखनकाल:	संबत् १८५८ संबत् १८३३ संबत् १८३३ संबत् १८०१ संबत् १८९१	संवत् १८८६ जुःटिताः
प्रन्थकृतो नाम.	गोविन्दक्तभीक्षरः भास्करः स एव स एव महादेवः -वैद्यक्रम्.	बाग्मटः माधबोपाध्यायः
एष्टम- पाङ्कम- तगाङ्क नासर- संख्याः संख्या	0 0 44 04 04 0	9 V
पृष्ठम- पाङ्कम- तर्पाङ्क नासर- संख्या संख्या	1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	o ~
पत्र- संख्या.	2 4 2 2 2 2 2 p	388
ग्रन्थनाम.	३५६ संविद्यकाशः ३५७ सिद्धान्तिशिरोमिणिः-पूर्विद्धम्. ३५८ स एव-गोल्डाध्यायः बासनाभाष्यस- हितः. १६० सूर्यसिद्धान्तः ३६० सूर्यसिद्धान्तः ३६० सूर्यसिद्धान्तः ३६० सूर्यसिद्धान्तः	३६३ अष्टाङ्गोगहरयसंहिता ३६४ आयुनेदम्भाशः
म स	mmm mmm m a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	W W W

संपूर्ण:		१३१-१७८ पत्राणि.	संपूर्णम्.	प्रथमपत्रामाबः	पत्रमेलं न.	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्ण:	३७ पत्रं न.		७,८,१०,११ पत्राणि न.	संपूर्णम्.	8३-९९ पत्राणि न स-	ਿੰਗ.	१६५-१२० पत्राण्येन ।	मध्ये कानिवित.	संबत् १५५५ १०३-१८८ पत्रााणि.
संबत् १७६१ सिंपूणी:			स्वत् १७७९	:	संबत् १८११	:	संबत् १८४२		•	:	सबत् १८४८	•		:		संबत् १५५५
सुषेण:		हमादि:	••	चरकः	क्षेमश्रमीचार्यः	त्रिमछ:	ं घन्वन्तरिः	टी.महादेवपाण्डतः		:	ल्रोलिम्बराज:	श्रीकण्ठद्रतः		:		Section 2
20		50	34	34	34	es es	20	34		9 8	20	05		9		0 00
50		2	5	0	o	ď	ď	20		25	405	2		~		~
02	1	98	30	0/ 20	59	w ~	5	0/ 00		2 2 2	9	w		V m		ري. ص
३६५ मायुनेदमहोदधी रसवीर्यमताधि। १०	कार:	आयुर्वेदरसायनस्य टीका	आयुनंदशास्त्र वृद्धयोगशतकम्	चरकसंहिता-शारीरकम्	चिकित्सासारमंत्रहः	इन्यगुणशतस्त्रोकी	योगाचिन्तामाणः	रसपद्धातेः सटीका		स्सावतार:	वेद्य जीवनम्	३७५ व्याख्याकुसुमावली			३७६ व्याख्यामधुक्तीशः	
38.9		388	386	738	380	000	30%	362		363		300	-		30 %	

APPENDIX I.-continued.

अवशिष्टं किमापे पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.		8८-८८,९९-११८ पत्रा- गि. संपूर्णम्.
हेखनकाल:	संबत् १६४२ सबत् १७६० संबत् १७७१ संबत् १९२४	संबत् १६४७
यन्थकतो नाम.	रामः भोपदेवः स एब ह्योःस एव स्योःस एव	११ ३३ वर्गश्चनुद्देश:-मन्त्रतत्त्रतास्त्रम्. १० ३४
गड़िया- मि आक्षर- संख्या.	20 0 0 0 0 W	E
पृष्ठमा पांड्रमा तपाड्ड नाक्षर- संख्या संख्या.	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	१९
पत्रः	2 m v w o	~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		उड्डामरतन्त्रो
ग्रन्थनाम.	३७७ शंकराष्ट्रयेव्यक्तसारः ३७८ शतशोकी ३७९ सेव ३८० सेव सटीका ३८१ सिद्धयोगमाला	३८२ सीश्रते सूत्रस्थानम् ३८३ कार्तवीयजिनकवचम् उड्डामरतन्त्रो- क्तम्.
क्षां से	m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m	ST ST

संपूर्णम.	संपूर्णम.	संपूर्णा.	एकादशोछासान्ता.	संपूर्णः	पञ्चिविशतिः पटलानि.	संयूणां.	संपूर्जे.	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्णम्.	नवमपटछान्ता.	संपूर्णा.		संपूर्णः	संपूर्णी.
संबत् १८३६	संबत् १७३३	:	संबत् १७१३	संवत् १६८५	:	संबत् १८९७	:	:			:	:	:		:	संबस् १८३३
:	•••	कमलाक्समङ्	पूर्णानन्दः	क्ष्णानन्द्रभट्टाचार्यः				:	त्रिविकमभट्टः	::		**	आनन्दनस्थयो-	गिप्रबरः		:
~	3	es.	000	w 00	8	20	30	30	3	30	w ~	30	~		00	20
•	02	9~	0~	0	V	V	0~	V	or	0 %	0~	0~	9		0	0
8 8 8	8 3	%	00'	336	34	800	V	₩.	0 00	00	20	30	65		0	63
३८ ४ गायत्रीसहस्रनामादि	३८५ गीतमीयमहातन्त्रम्	६ चण्डीविधानपद्धातिः	्र १८७ तत्त्वानन्दतराङ्गणी	तन्त्रसारः	३८९ दक्षिणामूर्तिसंहितापटलानि	बटुक्तपञ्चाङ्गपयोगपद्धतिः	१ मन्त्रपारायणं त्रिपुरोपानेषच	र मन्त्रमुक्तावली	३ मन्तरतमञ्जूषा	मन्त्रशास्त्र ऊध्नीम्नायः		३ ९ ६ यागसारसमुचय:-अकुलागममहातन्त्रे.	३९७ योगिनीहृदयदीपिका		३९८ रामस्तवराजः सनत्कुमारसंहितान्तर्गतः	३९९ शतचण्डीपद्धतिः ५३
300	369	36	300	366	36	360	368	362	303	300	30	36	300		380	300

APPENDIX I.-continued.

अविश्वष्टं किमपि पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.	संपूर्णम्. संपूर्णम्. संपूर्णः संपूर्णः	संपूर्णम्. संपूर्णम् त्रुटिता. चतुर्याध्यायपर्यन्तम्.
लेखनकाल:	संबत् १७६8	संवत् १६७८ संवत् १६७५
प्रन्थकृतो नाम.	 ईश्वरयोगिषिदूपा- नन्दः	पञ्चद्यः.—शिल्पसंगीतशास्त्रे. १८ ३८ मण्डनसूत्रधारः १३ ३२ स एव १० १८ सिङ्मपालः १२ ३२ सिङ्मपालः
पृष्ठम- पिङ्कम- तपिङ्क- ताक्षर संख्या- संख्या.		The man was man
I IC H	∞ or \ m	20000
पत्र- संख्या.	20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	a m m m
ग्रन्थनाम.	शिवरहस्यम्—हिमवत्वण्डे सप्तम तदेव——सप्तमांशः श्रीपरापूजनम्. संक्षेपार्चनिविधिदेंव्याः	808 राजवछमं वास्तुशास्त्रम् 80६ वास्तुमण्डनम् 80६ संगीतस्त्नाकस्टीका 80७ संगीतस्त्नाकरे पिण्डप्रकरणंशासीस्म्
भानमा माल	0 0 0 0 0	20 5 60 9 0 0 0 0 20 20 20

वर्गः कोडशः - प्रभीणैकानि.

संपूर्णा. संपूर्ण: प्रथमपत्राभाव:			संपूर्णम्.	सपूर्णा.	१-६,१०-२२ पत्राणि न.	प्रथमपत्राभावः.	संपूर्णम.	प्रथमपत्राभावः	१-१८,८१-१०२,	808-883,889-888,	१२७-१३२ पत्राणि न.
संबत् १५३६				सनत् १६५२	संबत् १८६१	:	:	संबत् १५६६			ge.
दलपातिसाय:	सप्तद्यःजैनीयग्रन्थाः	अ-संस्कतप्राकतानिबद्धाः		हमचन्द्र:		हेमचन्द्रः	धर्मदासगीपाः		:		
or or v	याः याः	हतप्राकृत	000	00	0 00	5	9 8	34	0		
000	सप्तद	अ-संस्	~	8	0~	8	8	8	2		
₩ 00 00 00 m 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	वर्गः		o/	200	80	3	20	00	99		
1111			•	:	:		:	:	:		N.
८०८ चतुरङ्गिकासमीणमञ्जरी ४०९ यावनपरिपाटयनुक्रमः ४१० छत्वपञ्चाशिका			११ अणुत्तरीववाइमूत्रम्	अनुयोगसूत्रस्य टीका	अनेकशास्त्रसारममुचयः	अनेकार्थसंग्रहः कोशः					
0 0 ~			~	3 3 3	2	20	0	~ ~	9~		

APPENDIX I.-continued.

अवशिष्टं किमपि पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.	संपूर्णा. ३ पत्रं न. संपूर्णा. संपूर्णा: संपूर्णा: संपूर्णा: संपूर्णा: संपूर्णा:	संपूर्णा.
लेखनकाल:	संबत् १६७७	। सन्त १७२१
यन्थकतो नाम.	बाचनाचार्यः स एव धर्मसागरः सहजिक्षान्दैः वर्षमानसूरिशिष्यः धर्मशेखरगाणिः जिनपातिशिष्यः	
गड़िम- मिसर- संख्या,	9 5 m m 2 2 m 3 9 0	0
पत्र- तपाहुः ताक्षर- संख्याः संख्याः	~ 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5
पत्र-	vard arway m	9
मन्थनाम.	४१८ कपूरमञ्जरीनाटकं-प्रथमा जवनिका ४१८ तदेव-द्वितीया जवनिका ४१० करूपाकिरणावली करुपसूत्रटीका ४११ करुपमञ्जरी करूपसूत्रटीका ४१३ करुपमञ्जरी करूपसूत्रटीका ४१३ काल्यकरूपलता ससूत्रा ४१३ काल्यकरूपलता ससूत्रा ४१६ सुस्डकभवावित्रिप्रकरणम् ४१६ गणधरसाध्रेशतकबुत्यन्तर्गतवर्धमा-	४ १७। गुवाबला
अनुभ- माङ्:		9

संपूर्णों.	संपूर्णम्.	प्रथमपत्रत्रयं नास्ति.	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्ण.	१३8-३३८पत्राणि सन्ति.	मध्ये काानिवित्र.	. संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णम्.	अन्ते कानिचित पत्राणि न.	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्णम.	संपूर्णम्.
संबत् १७५८ संपूर्णा.	•	संवत् १६८६		संबत्१६५५	:		:	:	•	संबत् १७०३	:		संबत् १६९१		संबत् १६०९
:	:	:			इन्द्रनान्दः		श्चयंभवगणधरः	अव ःतिल्काचार्यः	:	जिनबस्तुम:	हेमचन्द्र:	हर्षकीतिंस्रोर:	स एव द्रयो:		
es.	0 20	0 4	9	2	8		05	20	>20	34	80	2	400	50	9 00
2	~	2	20	5	5		50	00	20	80	9~	8	2	V	50
0	5	98~	'n	m 00	00		20	20	00	m	0	00	0 00	V	w ~
di	:	:	:	मपर्			:	•	:	:	•	:	:	*	:
चतुःशरणाख्यपइना भाषासिहिता	चन्द्रप्रशिप्तत्रम्	ज्ञाताधर्मकथासूत्रम्	ज्योतिष्कसारे मण्डलविचारः	त्रिषाष्टिशळाकापुरुषचारित्रे सप्तमपर्व अष्रमण्डे	दर्शनरत्नामरः		दरावैकालिकसूत्रम्	तदेव सावचारि	दशाश्वतस्कन्धसूत्रम्	द्धारियस्यस्तोत्रम्	देशीनाममाला सबृतिका	धातुपाठः सारस्वतस्य	स एव सटीकः	नवतत्त्वप्रकारणं सभाषम्	निशीथसूत्रम्
258	826	0 8 8	838	2 8 3	8 8 8	2000	8 8 8		35 3	988	834	830	0000	200	288

APPENDIX I.—continued.

अविशिष्टं किमापे पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.	प्रथमपत्राभावः प्रथमपत्राभावः संपूर्णम्, प्रथमपत्राभावः म्यूर्णम्, संपूर्णम्, हादशपत्रं नास्ति, संपूर्णाः संपूर्णाः संपूर्णाः संपूर्णाः संपूर्णाः संपूर्णाः संपूर्णाः
लेखनकाल:	संवत् १८६१ संवत् १९७० संवत् १८६८ संवत् १६६२
यन्थरुतो नाम.	देवप्रमस्तिः मावदेवसूरिः अभयदेवसारिः गिरुद्धाचार्यः हेमचन्द्रः हेमचन्द्रः हेवविजयगाणिः घर्मदासः
पाहेना- ताक्षर संख्या.	m / 2 0 m 20 0 20 0 0 0 m m
रुष्ठमा तपाङ्के संस्था.	m m ~ m m w ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
पत्र- संख्याः	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
यन्थनाम.	पाण्डवचारित्रं महाकाव्यम् पार्श्वनाथचारित्रं महाकाव्यम् प्रश्नापनासूत्रम् प्रशापनासूत्रम् प्रभव्याकरणदूत्रं प्राकृते भगवतीसूत्रम् भगवतीसूत्रम् भोजचारित्रम् भोजप्रबन्धः योगशास्त्रस्य प्रकाशाः सभाषाः रामचरित्रम् वसुधारामहाविद्या
अनुभ- माङ.	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2

संपूर्ण:	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्णम्.		संपूर्ण:	संपूर्ण:				१-६, १६-8८पत्राणिन.	दिगम्बर्यन्यः	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णा.	संवर्ण:	संपूर्णम.
:		:		:	:	संबत् १५८२	संबत् १६६१		:		:	:			संबत् १८११
जिनदचसारिः	भद्रबाहु:	दानविजयोपा-	ध्याय:	हेमचन्द्र:	शान्तिसूरिः		मु. हारिभद्रः	टी. ताच्छिप्यः	कुन्दकुन्दाचार्यः			. :	::	सहजमीतिः	सोमप्रभाचार्यः
20	3	3		w	3	45	05		30		9 %	32	00	3	25
~	0 ~	8		5	5	9	9~		20		9~	9~	5	200	00
68	~	20		w	~	2	50		20 20		5	00	20	200	20
8९९ विवेकावेलासः	् शत्रंजयक्षः	शब्द भूषणनाम कव्याकरणम्.		8९८ शब्दानुशासनस्याष्टमः प्राकृताध्यायः		षड्दशनसमुचयः	स एव सटीकः		समयसारप्राभृतं सटीकम्		8 है ३ समुद्रपालिताध्ययनं भाषासाहितम्	सम्यक्तवकीमुदी (गद्यम्)	। सिद्ध च ममाहिमकथा	सिद्ध शब्दाणीयः	8 ६७ सिन्दूरप्रकरप्रकरणं सूक्तिमुक्तावळी वा.
558	30	958		258	866	038	200		200		400	2000	538	405	9 45 30

APPENDIX I.-continued.

अवाद्याष्ट्रं किमापे पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.	संपूर्णा. संपूर्णा. संपूर्णा:		संपूर्णोः संपूर्णोः संपूर्णोः
लेखनकाल:	संबत् १७१३ संबत् १५११ संबत् १७४८		संबत् १७६६
प्रन्थकतो नाम.	 से. स एव.	इक्नेनीयभाषात्रन्थाः	राजेन्द्रसागरः
गाङ्केग- ताक्षर- तंख्या.	0 0 0 0	निविमा	0 9 60
रष्टम-पाङ्केम- तपिङ्क-ताक्षर- संख्याः संख्याः	m / w 20	har	~ ~ ~
पत्र- संख्या.	~~ V 9 ~~~~		m 2 %
1999			:::
प्रन्थनाम.	४६८ सिंहासनद्वात्रिंशत्कथी ४६९ स्तिमुक्तावली ४७० सेन सटीका ४७०१ सूत्रोद्धृतकथाः		८७२ आत्रुतीर्थमाला ८७३ क्षेत्रविचारः ८७१ क्षेत्रसमासः
म अंतु म	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$		6 8 3 3 3 3 3 3

संपूर्ण:	संपूर्णाः	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णः	संपूर्णा.			संपूर्ण:	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्णी.	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णानि.	संपूर्णानि.	संपूर्णम्.
संबत् १८१२		संबत् १७५५	संबत् १६८०	संबत् १६९८			संबत् १८९६	संनत् १८०९	संबत् १८५३		संबत् १८८७	संबत् १८०३	:
मतिकुशलः	•	:	The state of the s	क्रीरपाल्बानारसी.		वमोऽहाद्यः—त्राह्मणभाषात्रन्थाः	तुल्सीदासः	माणेकदासः	मनोहरदासः	भगवानदासः	मनोहरदास:	स एव	त्रिविक्तमानन्दः
200	20	20 00	05	20			200	er	an	w w	8	2	9
9~	5	5	5	~		ऽछाद्रश	0~	~	00	0	0~	00	~
2	2	~	00	5		वगाः	~ ~	°	20	20 45	es es	2	000
:	नेका.		•	•				2		:	:	:	
8७५ चन्द्रलेखारासः	राठोडरतनमेहशदासोतरीवचि	सैव	४७८ वयरकुमाररासः	8७९ सून्तमुन्तावरो			४८० आरण्यकाण्डः	8८१ कावितप्रबन्धः	8८२ हानमञ्जरी	४८३ मगबद्गीता	8८८ वेदान्तमहावाक्यानि	४८५ तान्येव	४८६ सारसंग्रहज्ञानभूषणभाष्यम्.
508	308	998	208	800	100		000	200	8८५	8८३	828	528	\$ 200 m
1	в 9	004-	-21										

APPENDIX I.—continued.

	अविशिष्टं किमपि पूर्णों ऽपूर्णे वा.			तितरीयमन्विकोपनिषद्भयां विनाः	संपूर्णा.	खाण्डतानि.	संव्जे.	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णा.
	लेखनकाल:			:	:	शक १५३२	:		:	
	यन्थकती नाम.	महाराष्ट्रदेशतः	वगः प्रथमः —सापानषद्। वेदाः	:	:	:				:
-	गङ्गिन- ताक्षर- संख्या.	हारा	-सावाः	2	29	e e	w	34	34	34
1	पृष्ठग-पड़िग- तपाङ्कि-ताक्षर- तहण. संख्या.	- H	शमः –	20 20	9	~	منہ	o/	00	0
-	पत्र- तपाहु- ताक्षर- संख्या. संख्या. संख्या.	0	वगः प्र	685	9	28	m 00	V	8	0
1				79	:			:	•	•
-	ग्रन्थनाम.			८८७ अष्टोत्तरशतोपनिषदः	8८८ आथर्वणमुण्डकोपानिषत्	४८९ कण्बशाखापदानि	केनोपानेषद् माण्डुक्योपानेषञ्च.		तल्बनारापानेषत्	४९३ पश्रोपानेषत्
-	मा अस्त			9>8	38	86	000	868	865	863

संपूर्णः	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णम्.	आदिमानि२२पत्राणि न. संपूर्णम्.	खिण्डतम्. संपूर्णम्. ३८-४२ पत्राणि न सन्ति.		संपूर्ण: संपूर्णा:
:	संवत् १८१६	संबत् १६१० संपूर्णम्.	संबत् १६८० शक १७२९	संवत् १७८२		शक १७१७
:			: :		-वेदाङ्गाने श्रीतकर्मप्रयोगाश्व. अ-वेदाङ्गानि.	
1 36	o m	9%	25	220	मूगने श्रीत बेहाङ्ग नि.	8 8 8 8
V	9	V	V 9	2 ~ 0	विद्या अ	9000
8	(286	on on	800	20 00 9	तियः-	अ- - ८ - ८ - ८ - ८ - ८ - ८ - ८
8९8 बृहदारण्योपनिषत्—षष्ठाध्यायः	४९९ वाजसनेयशाखासंहिता	8९६ शतपथत्राक्षणस्य हावियेजनाम प्रथ-	भकाण्डम्. 8९७ तदेन १९८ शतपथत्राह्मणस्य एकवैद्रितीयका-	पडम्. 8९९ तस्यैव प्रहकाण्डं चतुर्थम् ९०० तस्यैव सवैकाण्डम् ९०१ तस्यैव दशमं काण्डम्	वर्गो द्वितीयः-	५०२ एकाक्षरीबैटः ५०३ कास्यायनश्रीतसूत्रभाष्यम् १–३ अ- 58२ स्यायाः

APPENDIX I.-continued.

And the second s	अवाशष्टं किमपि पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वाः	प्रथमपत्रद्वयाभाव:	संपूर्ण:	खिण्डतम्.	खांग्डतम्.	५१-७७ पत्राणि वर्तन्ते.	खिंग्डितम्.	खिण्डितम्.	काण्डद्व गम्.	संग्रोम.
	ळेखनकाछ:	संबत १६२६	संवत् १८८८ संपूर्णः	***************************************	शक १६६२	***		•	:	संबत् १८५८ संयूर्णम.
	यन्यकृतो नामः	याशिकदेव:	स एव.	स एव.	कासायनः		कासायन:	स एव.	स एव.	जयराम:
-	प <u>िल्</u> मा- ताक्षर- संख्या.	a m	ens.	05	w	25	34	00	00	w
	पत्र- तपाङे- पहिना- र्ह्या. संख्या. संख्या. संख्या.	V	~	V	~~	20	V	w	40	22
	पत्र- तंस्त्या.	w	(83)	00	w	20	20 82	36	Se se	79
		:शमा-	:		•	:	•	•		:
	यन्थनाम.	कास्यायनश्रीतक्षत्रभाष्यम्—दशमा- ध्यायः .	५०५ तदेव-पञ्चाविशातितमोध्यायः	तदेव	कात्यायन श्रीतसूत्रम्	तस्यैव माध्यं श्रीमाष्यामियम्	५०९ कास्यायनगृद्यसूत्रम्	तदेव	तदेव	५१२ कालायनगृद्यसूत्रभाव्यम्
-	अनुक- माङ्	000	505	800	905	200	800	025	615	989

17.	7.	पञ्चमाध्यायः	लिविडतम्	खिण्डता.	खींण्डता.	T	खिण्डत:	<u>1</u> ,		८०-१४६ पत्राणि सन्ति	٠:	. <u>.</u>	й.
संपणीं.	संपूर्णे.	पञ्च	खि	खि	खिंग	मंपूर्णा.	खि	संपूर्णा.	,	°	संपूर्णः	संपूर्णी	संपूर्ण:
:	•		:	::		शक १७१३		शक १७२२		:	:	:	शक १७०४.
दयाशंकरः	:	उबट:	स एव.	स्तमः	अनन्तभट्टः	महास्वामी.	:	गोपीनाथः	III :	:	;	गङ्गध्मस्	मुरारिः
30	20	30	2	000	2	35	20	80	-श्रौतकर्मप्रयोगाः.	36	0	. 0	80
9	V	~	or	2	~	00	00	V		ď	2	00	V
- 38	V	02	78	~	~	2	2	0	hir	9	a	8	9
५१३ जटापटलन्याख्या	५१४ प्रतिज्ञासुत्रं नवकाणिडकासूत्रं च	५१६ प्रातिशारव्यमाष्यम्	तदेव	प्रातिशाख्यभाष्यं ज्योत्सा	प्रातिशाख्यव्याख्या	भाषिकवृत्तः	५२० सर्व ानुक्रमः	५२१ सानमूत्रदीपिका		५२२ अग्निष्टोमप्रयोगः वाजसनेयिनाम्	५२३ आग्रहायणेष्टिकाल्हिनेणयः वाज०	आधानपद्वातीः वाज॰	इष्टिकालनिर्णयः वाज॰
6 3 3	865	686	200	925	480	686	620	978		999	693		828

APPENDIX I,—continued.

	अवाह्य किमापे पूर्णा ऽपूर्णो वा.	खाण्डत:	खिण्डत:	संपूर्णा.	संप्राम.	संपूर्णम.	३ पत्रं नास्ति.	संपर्णम.	संपूर्णम.	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णा.	खाण्डतम्.	१-8 पत्राणि न सानित.
	लेखनकाल:	:	:	शक १६६७	शक १७६१	शक १७१९	:	शक १७१२	•		संबत् १८३४	::	
	प्रन्थक्तो नाम.	:		देव:	नरहारिमट्टः	::	:			नारायणपा ⁰ डतः	:	:	
	पाहुःग- ताक्षर- संख्या.	35	63	30	20	35	50	00	22	32	es es	200	000
	पृष्ठग- तपा <u>ड</u> ़े- संख्या.	0	or	or	9	o	V	0	or	00	or	2	02
	पत्र- संख्या.	es es	8	000	20	2	25	or	~	50	26	0	135
			•	•			•	:	:	•	•		:
	ग्रन्थनाम.	चातुर्मास्यप्रयोगः बाज०	ज्योतिष्टोमःबाज०-उत्तराद्धः	दर्शपूर्णमासपद्धातिः बाज०	NO.	दर्शपूर्णमासहीत्रं वाज०	ho	निरूदपशुहीत्रं वाज॰		पिष्टपशुखण्डनमीमांसा	पौर्णमासिष्टः वाज॰	प्रातमीध्यंदिनसवनं बाज	१३७ श्रीतकमम्प्रयागाः बाज०
The state of the s	सन्म- माङ्ग	928	985	990	998	630	938	932	633	638	939	938	959

- H - H	१ सपूर्णम्. १-8 ६ पत्राणि न सन्ति.		मंपूर्ण.	संपूर्जे.	संपूजे.	खिटत:	११-१३ पत्राणि न. संपर्णम.	संवर्णम्.
	(शक्रिं		शक १७८०	. ::	संबत् १९०३ संबत् १९०३	:	संबत् १७०३	i
:::		वर्गस्तृतीयः — हतिहासपुराणमाहात्म्यस्तोत्राणि.	:	:	ि नालेदासः	रामचन्द्रगणेशः	::	
2 20 0	2 2	राणमा	2	405	02	~	a w	000
0 ~ 9	2	ोहासपु	0	w	0 2	V	V es	0
20 W C	0, 0	18	50	e e	~	~ 9	000	or
111	: :	नृतीय:		:	~:	<u>:</u>		खाले-
५३८ शोतप्रयोगाः बाज० ५३९ सायंप्रातहोमः बाज० ६०० मोममहार्थकथनं बाज०	९८१ सिमप्रयोगः वाज०	वर्गेस	५४२ अनन्तव्रतभ्या पूजा च.		काशीलण्डे गङ्गसहस्रनाम अष्टकं च	५८५ गणेशब्रह्मविषेकः	गहडपुराणे प्रेतखण्डः तुरजासहस्त्रनाम स्कन्दपुराणोत्तम्.	त्रिंशतीस्तोत्रं ब्रह्माण्डपुराणस्थलाले- तोपाख्यानान्तर्गतम्.
536	200		685	583	20 20 5	585	8 3 3	285

APPENDIX I.-continued.

F.		न। अ- कानिवित
अबिश्चष्टं किमपि पूर्णे। ऽपूर्णे वा.	हितीयं पत्रं न. संपूर्णम. संपूर्णम. शुटितम. संपूर्णम. संपूर्णम. संपूर्ण.	आदिमपत्रत्रयं न । नितमानि च कानि पत्राणि न.
लेखनकाल:	शक १६९९ शक १७६०	
प्रन्थकतो नाम.	:::::::	
पिंड्रिंग- ताक्षर्- संख्या.	20 9 W V W W W O	20
रष्टमा-विद्धमा तपाङ्क- ताक्षर संख्या. संख्या	V Z V Z Z Z Z Z Z Z	~
पत्र- संख्या.	3 7 0 0 3 5 0 ° 5 .	5
प्रन्थनाम.	५८९ नासिकक्षेत्रमाहात्म्यम् ५९९ पञ्चवटीमाहात्म्यं पद्मपुराणोन्त्म् ५९१ पञ्चरात्रागमोन्तं जितंतेस्तोत्रम् ५९२ पुरूषोत्तममाहात्म्यम् ५९३ प्रयागमाहात्म्यम् ५९३ ब्रह्मपुराणे श्रीरङ्गमाहात्म्यम् ५९६ ब्रह्मवेवतिसारम् ५९६ मानिरत्नावन्यामिधभागवतस्त्रीकसंत्र- ६९६ मानिरत्नावन्यामिधभागवतस्त्रीकसंत्र-	५९७ मागवते द्वितीयस्कन्धः सटीकः.
थ नुम- माङ्गः	3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	955

											१९ पत्राणि न.			
सपूर्ण:	खिण्डित:	संपूर्व:	खिण्डित:	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्णा.	खिण्डिता.	संपूर्णम.		संप्रणीम.		809-886	संपूर्णम.	ज्ञाहिता.	ज़िटेता.
संबत् १७८१		:		:	:		शक १६१६	भीव	शक १६१६	भाव	:	::	•••	:
•	::	टी. श्रीधरः	:	:	टी. सत्याभिनव- यतिः	:	•					अच्युताश्रमः	**	•
or	50	36	20	20	~ ~	33	>2		28		8	3	50	30
0	50	02	20	~	2	0	\$		ew ~		~	2	or	8
000	9	20/	33	20	20 V 20 20	88	9802		७१७		853	20	2	2
९५८ भागवते षष्ठस्कन्धः सटीकः	५९९ भागवते सप्तमस्कन्धः	५६० भागवते सप्तमस्कन्धः सटीकः	५६१ मागवतदशमस्कन्यः सटीकः	५६२ मागवते द्वादशस्कन्यः ३४	५६२ मागवतटीका—दशमैकादशस्कन्यै।	९६४ मागबतटीका भगबछीलाचिन्तामाणैः। ३३	५६५ मारतमादिपवादि भीष्मपवन्तिम् १०8७		५६६ तदेव होणपर्वादि स्वग्रीरोहणान्तं ७२५	शान्तिपर्व विना.	५६७ माघमाहात्म्यं वायुपुराणोत्तम्	५६८ रामनाममाहात्म्यम्	५६९ रामस्तुतिन्यास्या	५७० वज्रपञ्जरस्तोत्रव्याख्या.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

अवशिष्टं किमापे पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.	ब्राटेतम्.	संपूर्णम.	संपूर्णों.	संपूर्ण.	/	सवुणान.		आहिं मपत्रत्रयामावः	खिण्डितम्.	संपर्ध.	संपूर्ण:
लेखनकाल:	:		शक १७१५	•						•	संबत् १६०७
प्रन्थकतो नाम.	टी. रत्नगर्भभट्टा-			विश्वनाथनारायण	उभयोः कर्तां.	70 J.					
पाङ्केग. ताक्षर- संख्या.	8	35	8	000		35		30	20	w	000
ग्रष्ठग-पड़िना. तपड़ि-ताक्षर- संख्या. संख्या.	00	~	9	V		9		~	00	~	20
पत्र संख्या.	988	20	600	50		0~	. 70	.05	es es	02	8 8
		•	•			(आप्री	•	:		:	
ग्रन्थनाम.	५७१ विष्णुपुराणं सटीकम्	९७२ व्यक्टेशमाहात्म्यं ब्रह्माण्डे	६७३ शिवगीता पद्मपुराणे	शिवस्तुतिः टीका च	THE REAL PROPERTY.	९७९ श्रीनिवासकवचान्तस्तोत्राणि	पुराणोक्तानि).	९७६ सन्द्युराणोक्तकार्तिकमाहात्म्यम्	९७७ तनेव मार्गश्रीषमाहात्म्यम्	५७८ हारितालिकाव्रतक्या पूजा च	५७९ हारिवंशः
अनुभ-	205	505	603	805		505	- Company	305	905	2005	रेल रे

वर्गश्चनुथः — धर्मशास्त्रम्. अ—साधारणम्.

. संपूर्णः	: विण्डित:	. संपूर्णः			. संपूर्णः	000	संपूर्ण:	. सपूजां.		. त्राटतः	ज़िटेतम्.	. त्रुदित:	१७०३ सिपणी:
-			:	•		शक १	•	•	शक १६७८	•	•	•	शक श
	:	गोविन्दाचारिः		:	महोजिद्गीक्षितः	कमलाकार:	रघुनाथभट्टः	::	•	. !	:	:	_
200	2	8	°∞′ ∞	000	20	3	en,	30	32	35	es es	20 20	000
0	0	0	20	02	°~	0	3	9	0	0	0	80	0
45	33	30	a	90	~	36	200	5	36	30	V	00	~
•	:		•	•	:	:	:	:		:	•	•	:
५८० अध्यायोपाकभैपयोगः	५८१ अन्तेष्टिप्रयोगः	५८२ अशीचनिर्णयः	५८३ काकमैथुनदर्शनशान्तिः	९८४ कालमेदः-चान्द्रसावनादिः	९८५ गोत्रप्रवर्गनेर्णयः	५८६ गोत्रप्रवरानिणयः	५८७ गोत्रप्रवरानेणेयः	५८८ गाप्रमम्यान्तिः	५८६ ग्रहद्वापिका	५६० प्रहयज्ञः	५०१ तिर्थप्राप्तदिनकसम्.	५६२ हारयात्राविधिःपुराणाकः	६०३ पळीमग्रह्यातिः
100	308	3	3	825	30	375	30	ورد	30	960	205	665	603

APPENDIX I.-continued,

अवशिष्टं किमापे पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.	खांगेडतः:	संपर्णा.	त्रहित.	संवर्ण:	ज्ञादेता.	द्वित्राज्यन्तिमानि पत्राणि	गतामि,	संपुर्ण:	संपूर्ण:	ज़ाहेत:	संपूर्णः
लेखनकाल:	:	•		शक १६७७	:			शक १६८६		::	•
यन्यकतो नाम.	तोरोनारायणा- त्मजहद्रदेव:			दिनकारः	सामः				नारायण:	:	धुविद:
प्टिंग- जाक्षर- संख्या.	38	9	2	000	45	36	1	200	36	32	w
पृष्ठमा-पिङ्कमा- तपाङ्क- नाक्षर- संख्या-संख्या-	~	0	V	ď	or	23	VO.	m	w ~	2	9
पत्र- संख्या.	20	8	3	96	200	200		V	20	2	~
			:	4:	:	:		:	:	:	•
यन्थनाम.	प्रतापनारासेंहे पूर्तप्रकाशः		प्रयोगसारः	प्रायक्षित्तादनकरोह्योतः	५९८ पायाश्वित्तदीपिका	५९९ मदनपारिजातकः	4	तत्रेव सापिण्डयानणयः	मातृगोत्रनिर्णयः	मासानिर्णयः कुतिथिद्धयात	मासादि।नेर्णयः
भन्तुक- माङ्ग	30 5	466	608	999	286	466		000	203	So S	E03

संपूर्ण:	संपूर्णा.	0	आन्तमानां च केषांचित.	1	1	संपर्णा.	संपूर्णी.	संवर्ण:	अक्षीवगहपर्यन्तः		वित्र में	संपूर्णा.		संपूर्णा.	ज्ञाटेतम्.	
:	::	:		:				:	शक १७७३		:	शक १७६०			:	
विज्ञानेश्वरः	***	मुकुन्दवन।शिष्य	आन-द्वनः	•				गङ्गाधरदीक्षितः	मयूरेश्वरमुत्तल-	ण्डभट्टः		अपदेवः		म्. आनन्दतीर्थः	टी. नयतीय: वि. रीटिन्य दु-	दावाय:
5	00	9		22	00	22	32	20	29	96	2	2	-मध्वसंप्रदायः	2	20	
2	0~	V		0~		9	~	ď	0	•	V	20	—मध्य	0	V	
85	0	123		33		w	m	~	092		2	m	ho	38	0 ~	
:	:	:		:		:	:	:	:		:	:		:		-
६०४ मिताक्षरा—आचारः	६०५ याज्ञबळ्क्यस्मृतिः	६०६ सामार्चनचान्द्रका		६०७ विवाहपद्धतिः		६०८ व्यातपातम् नन्या। तः	६०९ षाष्ट्रपूर्तिशान्तिः	६१० संस्कारगङ्गाधरः	६११ संस्कारमास्करः	क मर्बनोगदासित्रनोगदम	द्रिर्दा वनवानम् अवानम्	६१३ सापिण्ड्यकल्पलता		६१४ कर्मनिर्णयटीका	६१५ कमीनिणयटीकाविवरणम्	

APPENDIX I,—continued.

अवाशिष्टं किमापि पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.	संपूर्णः १९, ५१, ५२, पत्रा-	श्व म सन्ति. ६०,६१,६४,१८०, १८१ पत्राणि न सन्ति.		सप्तद्भासर्गपर्यन्तम्. १४-२१,११६,१२६	पत्राणि न सान्ति. संपूर्णा.
लेखनकाल:			ij	:	
गन्थकतो नाम.	विद्याधीशमुनिः नारायणः	मू.आनन्दतीर्थः दी. नारायणाचार्यः	वर्गैः पञ्चमःकान्यनाटककथाख्यायिकाः		२६ टी. गुणविनयः
रष्टमा पङ्गि- तपाङ्के-ताक्षर- संख्या. संख्या.	2 3	0	काब्यन	62	en.
पत्न- संख्या: संख्या: संख्या: संख्या:	9 00	V	Ē	9	~
पत- संख्या.	w w	25	ी: पडि	{26	. °
	::	•	4	•	•
अन्यनाम.	दिनत्रयनिर्णयः दिनत्रयमीमांसा	६१८ सदाचारस्मृतिः सदीपिका		६१९ ।कराताजुनीयं कान्यम्	लण्डप्रशस्तिः सटीका.
भ तुम- मालः	m m m	28		w	630

संपूर्णम्.	मंपूर्णम. संपूर्णा.	ज्ञाहतः संपूर्णाः १९,२१,२३,२१,	पत्राणि न. जुटितः अन्ते पलद्वयमात्रं जुटितं	स्यात्. तृतीयसगीश्वतुर्थस्यचांश- मात्रम्.	संपूर्णम.
संबत् १७८२	::	:::	::		शक १७४९
टी. भीकदासका- संबत् १७८२ संपूर्णम्, रितनारायणभट्टः	बादिराजतीर्थः नारायणाचार्यः	केश्वपण्डितः	नारायणाचार्यः कालिदासः	दिनक्सिशः	श्रीहर्षः उभयोः कर्ता दैवज्ञः
0 00	m m	20 m w	o or	9 %	2 %
02	した	m m w	v °	m a	m 9
00	8 m	~ ~ ~ ~	3 8 8	°	2 %
<u>*</u>	::	::::	•		::
६२१ वातगोविन्दं सटीकम्	६२२ तिथिपवन्धकान्यम्. ६२३ तस्यैवटीका भावप्रकाशिकाख्या	 श नरकासुरवधव्यायोगः शृसिंहचम्पुः भामिनीविल्यासटीका 	६२७ मध्यविजय: ६२८ रघुवंशः	ह् २९ रघुमंत्राटीका	o स्नावलीनाटकम्. १ समकष्णकाव्यं सटीकम्
en .	en en	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	en en	ew ew	m m

APPENDIX I.-continued.

) dd () dd ()	6,2%,	1-84,	पत्राणि	1	:	
अबिशिष्टं किमपि पूर्णों ऽपूर्णें वा.	प्रथमसर्गाभावः।१-७,२१, पत्राणि न सन्ति.	पथमसगाभावः। १-8१,	३१६-३१६	ज्ञाटितम्.	आदिमपत्रत्रयामानः	संपूणां. द्वितीयपत्रं न.
लेखनकाल:	:	•		शक १७५०		संबत् १६८० संपूर्णा.
प्रन्थकतो नाम.	बादिराजतीर्थः	नारायणाचार्यः		धर्मदासः	श्रीनिवासः	ह्याकरणशास्त्रम्. ३९ डउउवलद्दाः ४१ सनन्तः
गङ्गा- तासर- संख्या.	e m	9		8	9 %	36 88
रष्टम- वाह्नम- तपाहे तासर- संख्या संख्या.	~	0~		~	2	48:- 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
पत्र- संख्या.	8	858	*	2	200	वर्गः १२२ १३२
	•		**			
प्रन्थनाम.	६३२ हिमिणीशाविजयकान्यम्	तस्यैन टीका (मावप्रकाशिका)		विदग्धमुखमण्डनम्	श्रीनिवासचम्पू:	६३६ उणादिसूत्रवृत्तिः ६३७ कारक्तचक्रम्
अनुम- मालु:	433	200		m m	5	es es

प्रथमगणत्रयधात्नाम्. संपूर्णम्, प्रतिस्तानम्	नाडुड्डा या. तिडुन्तान्ता. कदन्तम्.	संपूर्णा.	प्रातिपादिकसंबासूत्र- पर्यन्तम्.		संपूर्णः अटितः संपूर्णाः श्रिटेताः
::	: : :	:	:		संबत् १५४० राक १५७८ राक १७१०
	म एब स एब स एब	रमहोजिदीक्षित:	हरिदीक्षितः	वर्गः सप्तमः —कोशाः	हलायुधः मदाचार्यः घनंजयः
20 62 6	2 0 %	5 0 00	0 00	सप्तम:-	2 2 0 0 m
000	v m or	2 00	~	वर्गः	~~~~~
5 2 3	z ° z	or w	2 2		3 m 5 m 0
	: : :	::	:		
	मध्यकीमुद्दा सैव सैव	मनोरमा-१ समासान्ता १तद्धितम्.	शब्दरत्नम्		६४६ एकाक्षरानेघण्टः ६४६ एकाक्षरानेघण्टः ६४७ घनंजयकोशः ६४८ ना नार्थमञ्जरी ६४९ व्याख्यासुधा अमरकोश्वरीका
	00 00 00 00 00 00 004—23	00 00	00 00 (us'		20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20

APPENDIX I.-continued,

अविशिष्टं किमपि पूर्णे। ऽपूर्णे वा.		संपूर्ण:	त्राटेता.	संपूर्ण:	भूटित:		ज़ीटेता.	प्रथमाध्याय:
ठेखनकाळ:		::	:	शक १७५९	:		:	
यन्यकतो नाम,	वर्गोऽष्टमः-छन्दोऽलंकारयास्त्रे.	त्रिपाठीशिवराम:	भानुः	कालिदास:	बाम्मटः	वर्गो नवमः-सांख्ययोगौ.	:	पतञ्जालिः
पहिसा- ताक्षर- संख्या.	म्ब्रा इस	es.	~	30	20	:- - - - - - - - - - -	000	000
रुष्ठग- पहिना- तपाङ्ग-ताक्षर- सख्याः संख्या.	ਤਸ:−ਫ਼	~	25	o	2	। निवम	0	V
पत्र- संख्या	वर्गोडि	w	300	00	~	च	35	405
		:						
प्रन्थनाम.		६५० नवरसरतहारः	१ रसतराङ्किणी	१ श्रुतबोधः	१ बाग्मटालंकारः		६५४ सांख्यतत्वक्रीमुदी	६५५ योगसूत्रम्
अनुक्र- माङ्गः	1	\$ 50	868	658	863		55	5

वेगै। द्यमः-वेदान्तशास्त्रम्. अ-शंकराचार्यसंप्रदायः

संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णा.	श्रीदितम.	ज्ञाटितम्.	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्ण.	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्ण:	प्रथमभागः
:		:	:	::	संबन् १८७१ शक १७३६	संबत् १७८८		:	:	:
मू. शंकराचार्यः टी. बामनपाण्डितः	नरहारिः	चतुधर:	विद्यार्ण्य:	स एव.	शंकराचार्थः	स एव.	धर्मराजुमटुः	सदानन्द:	मधुसूदनसरस्वती.	टी. माधवाचार्यः
8	00	200	20	35	er or	28	3	8	30	95
•	20	0	20	9	~	5	~	22	~	2
er,	~	w w	33	000	er er	es es	0 %	2	35	328
म्लम	i	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	किम
६५६ अपरोक्षानुभूतिः महाराष्ट्रीटीकया	६५७ आथर्वणोपानेषद्वाच्या	६५८ गणपतिगीताभाष्यम्	६५९ पञ्चदशी	६६० पञ्चदशीचित्रदीपः	महावाक्यविवरणम्	६६२ विष्णुसहस्त्रनामभाष्यम्.	ह् ६३ वदान्तपरिभाषा	बेदान्तसारः	६६५ ।सिद्धान्तिबिन्दुः	६६६ मूतसाहितायां यज्ञैनमबावण्डं सटीकम्
w Sw	958	250	9	0 W	w w	600	800	20 43	500	405

APPENDIX I.—continued.

अविशिष्टं किमाप पूर्णे। ऽपूर्णों वा.	संपूर्णा.		शक १७८२ ३३-१२,२८१, २८२,
लेखनकाल:	:		शक १७८२
यन्यकतो नाम.	मू. शंकराचाय: टी. रामचन्द्र:	मदायः	वनमाली.
पिडिंग- ताक्षर- संख्या.	50	इ—मध्वसंप्रदायः	98
ग्रष्ठग- पिङ्किग- तपाङ्के ताक्षर- संख्या संख्या.	2	hir	o
पत्र-	200		8
यन्थनाम.	६६७ सीन्द्रयलहरी सटीका		६६८ अद्वैतासिद्धिलण्डनम्
अनुक्र-	99 W		w w

शक १७८२ ३३-8२,२८१, २८२,	पृष्ट २, पत्राणि न. प्रथमद्वितीयाध्यायी.	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णाः
शक १७८२	:	शक १५४४	शक १५८८
वनमार्छी.	सत्यनाथयतिः	आनन्दतर्थिः	ब्यासतीर्थः
30	N. S.	27	0000
o/	189	0~	8 80
 	\$ 2	w	23
६६८ अद्वेतासाद्धावण्डनम्	अभिनवचान्द्रका तत्त्वप्रकाशिका- १५६ व्याख्या.	६७० आथर्वणमुण्डकापानिषद्घाष्यम्	६७१ तस्य व्याख्या
w	wr wr	093	293

(संपर्णम.	संपर्णम.	ज्ञाहिता.	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्णा.	ज़ुटिता.	ज़ीटता.	प्रथमद्भितीयाध्यायी.		ज़िटतम.	सपूर्णम.	संपूर्णम्.	द्वितीयपत्राभाव:		संपूर्णम्.	त्रुटितम्.	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णम.
:	:	:	•	:	:	•	::		::	:	:	:		:	:	:	शक १६६८
आनन्दतीर्थः	स एव.		जयतीर्थः	व्यासतीर्थः	विद्याधिराजः		जयतीर्थः		स एव.	स एव.	स एव.	व्यासयतिः	,	जयतीर्थः	स एव.	यह्पातेः	जयतीर्थः
22	200	200	93	0 20	36	63	000		30	60	30	00		c a	200	32	200
of	of	V	0~	20	V	20	~		~	02	0~	5		9	2	5	
405	m	400	3.	0~	200	2	000		00	8	8	00		8	20	80	00
:	:	:		:	:		िकार	उपाधित-	:	:	:	तेः (मन्दा-	:	:	:		:
६७२ ईशावास्यभाष्यम्	६७३ तदेव	६७४ ऐतरेयोपनिषद्दीमा	६७५ कथालक्षणविवरणम्	६७६ कथालक्षणविवरणटीका	६७७ मीताटीका	६७८ तच्वानिर्णयाद्विष्पणी	६ ७९ तत्त्वप्रकाजिका मध्वमाष्यटीका	६८०। तस्वप्रकाशिकाविवरणम् (उपाधिख-	ण्डन्म)	६८१ तदेव	६८२ तदेव	६८३ तत्त्वप्रकाशिकाञ्याख्याविद्यातिः (मन्दा-	समञ्जरी)	६८८ तत्त्विवेकाविवरणम्	६८६ तदेव	६८६ तत्त्वसंख्यानटीका	६८७ तत्त्वसंख्यानाविवरणम्
3	803	203	503	80 W	003	203	8 60	\$ 60		8/3	8/3	\$ 63	State of the last	200	5/3	1 43 V	50

APPENDIX I.-continued.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
अवशिष्टं किमापे पूर्णों ऽपूर्शे वा.	संपूर्णः संपूर्णः संपूर्णम् अटिताः संपूर्णम्,	संपूर्णानि. ज़िटेता.
लेखनकाल:	साम १५88 साम १५९२ साम १५९२	शक १६९८
मन्यकतो नाम.	आनन्दतीर्थः स एव. भा. आनन्दतीर्थः टी. ब्यासवातः व्यासतीर्थः आनन्दनीर्थः	 मू. थानन्दतीर्थः टी. गोविन्दमिश्रः जयतीर्थः
पाङ्किग- ताक्षर- संख्या.	00 82 00 W W W	n m s
रष्ठम- पङ्किम- तपङ्कि-ताक्षर- संख्याः संख्या.	222 2 2	2 2
पत्र- संख्या.	0 W 0 W 0 0 0	000 25
ग्रन्थनाम.		६९४ द्रादशस्तोत्राणि सटीकानि ४० ४० हि९५ न्यायमुधा ब्रह्मसत्रानव्याख्यानटीका. १५८
अनुक्र-		2 m m m

ज्राटेता.	जुटिता.	संपूर्णम.	1	त्रु देतम्.	स् चर्चा.	संपूर्णा.		५,६,७ अध्यायाः	प्रथमाध्यायस्यादिमपाद त्रयं नास्ति.	त्रुटितम्. संपूर्णम्. कान्दिचित्पत्राणि विद्याणानि.
:	:	:		शक १५९४		:	शक १५८८	संबत १६७८	:	::
स्माचार्यः	स एव.	मू. आनन्दतिधः	ावे. जयतीर्थः	जयतीर्थः	स एव.	स एव.	आनन्दत्तियः	मा. आनन्दतीर्थः टी. रघूतमयातेः	आनन्द्रतीधुः	स एव.
405	30	98		2	es es	~	00	8	30	2 %
~	2	~		V	~	or	25	~	9	or m
2000	ar or	02		00	90	65	m		er	₹ % 2 %
न्यायामृततराङ्किणी (ज्यासतीर्थंकत <mark>१८)</mark> न्यायामृतटीका) २२	सैव	६९८ प्रपञ्चिमध्यात्वत्वण्डनविवर्णम्		तदेव	प्रमाणपद्धतिः	प्रमालक्षणटीका (न्यायकल्पलता)	प्रश्नोपनिषद्यीपिका	बृहदारण्यभाष्यटीका	ब्रह्मसूत्रभाष्यम्	७०५ तदेव ७०६ तदेव
\$ 50°	६९७ सैव	286		866	000	200	600	0 9	3009	5 W

APPENDIX I.—continued.

अवाशिष्टं किमपि पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.	ज़िटता.	संस्ताम.	१,२,३ अध्यायाः.	नव प्रकरणानि.	द्यामस्कन्धा द्वितीयस्य	च काश्वदशः	8३२ अध्यायाः	संपूर्ण:	संपूर्णाः	
लेखनकाल:	:	:		:	•				•	
प्रन्थकतो नाम.	•	श्रान-द्रतायः	स एव.	मू. वनमाली.	आनन्दतीर्थः			नृसिंह:	व्यासयाते:	
गङ्गि- ताक्षर- संख्या.	90 0	e.	30	20	30		38	30	30	
पृष्ठग-पिङ्गि- तपाङे- तपाङे- ताक्षर- संख्या-संख्या-	~ \	(00	200	20	ď		0~	0	2	
पत्र- संख्याः	8	200	35	00	80		30	20	w	
मन्यनाम.	৬০৩ প্রল্লনুসন্যাহ্যা	७०८ व्यक्तप्राधामाष्यम्	७०० ब्रह्मसूत्रानुव्याख्यानम्	७१० माक्तिरलाकरः सटीकः	७११ मागबततात्पर्यानिर्णयः		७१२ मारततात्पर्यनिर्णयम्माणसंग्रहः	७१३ भावप्रकाशः-अणुभाष्यटीका.	७१८ भाषप्रकाशिका जयतीर्थकतप्रपञ्च-	ामध्यात्वानुमान्त्वण्डनव्याख्याया- ष्टीका.
म स्मेम	909	>09	000	0 6	688		689	683	829	

सिप्णीम.	शक १५८९ संप्रणेम.	स्त्रा:	संबत् १७११ प्रयम्पत्रामावः		88,89,89-20,898,	१६० पत्राणि न.	१,९६,१६२ एतानि प-	त्राणि न.	विधिडतम्.		शक १७३९ संपूर्णम्.
म. आनन्दतीय:	ानः जयतायः जयतीर्थः	श्रीनिवासः	वनमाली	आनन्दतीर्थः	जयतीर्थः		स एव.		:	÷.	३८ सू. शाणिडह्यमुनिः
200	50	38	•	36	0 00		36		w ~	-माक्तिसंप्रदायः	2
9	0	20	2	0~	~		~		9	मान	0
20	~	m	es as	0	98%		600		2	d d	ar
	:	:	•	•	:		:		:		-:
७१५ मायाबाद खण्डनविवरणम्	तदेव	तस्यैव टिप्पणी	माहतमण्डनम्	बिष्णुतत्त्वानिर्णयः	तस्य टीका		संब		७२२ विष्णुपञ्चक्रम्		७२३ मिनिमीमांसासूत्रं सभाष्यम्
500	w 9	929	20	000	069	*	200		670		60

в 904-24

APPENDIX I.-continued.

		1					1					
	अवाशेष्टं किमापे पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.		संपूर्णः	संपूर्ण:	संचूर्णा.	संपूर्णा.	संपूर्णा.	ज्राटित:	संपूर्णा.	ज्रुटितम्.	कानिचित्पत्राणि न.	ब्रिटित:
	लेखनकाल:		:	:	:			•••			:	
	यन्थकतो नाम.	न्यायवैशेषिकशास्त्रे.	::	:	रघुदेन:	विश्वनाथपुरुचाननः	जयराम:	गदाधरः	स एव.	गहे शमहोपाध्याय:	स एव.	जगदींशः
	पाईसा- ताक्षर- संख्या		33	50	0 00	30	30	>8	00	. 05	200	500
	रष्टम- नपाङ्गे स्ट्या	दशः	2	ď	00	~	~	0	02	5	V	0
	पत्र-	वर्ग एक।	9~	w	36	0	20	200	00	30	200	35
		ज	भाव:	:	•	•	:	:	:			•
	मन्थनाम.		७२८ अनुमितिपरामर्शकार्यकारणमावः	७२५ आख्यातबाद:	तस्य व्याख्या	कारिकावली	७१८ कार्कव्याख्या.	७२९ गादाघरी-ज्याप्तिबादः	सैव-सामान्यानेहाक्तः	चिन्तामाणि:-प्रसप्तावण्डम्	म एव-शब्द खण्डम्	जगदीशी-न्याप्तिवाद:
-	अनुम- माङ्गः		829	639	628	626	634	636	630	63%	632	633

संपूर्ण:	ज़िटता.	संपणी.	ज्ञाटेत:	संपूर्णा.	ज़ाहेता.	संपूर्णम्.	संपूर्ण:	ज्ञाटिता.	३,४,१३,१८ पत्राणि न.	१,१७,२२ पत्राणि न.	अन्ते च त्रुटितः	१, २, १९,२० पत्राणि	न सन्ति.	प्रसक्षमनुपानमुपमानिपित ज्ञीणि प्रकरणानि.	श्वद खण्डम.	
:	:	शक १६४४	:	शक १७११		शक १७३८		•••						:	:	
स एव.	स एव.	बैद्यनाथगाडागेळ:	श्रीकप्टः	अनंभट्टः	शिरामाण:	स एव.	रघुदेव:	बामुदेव:	सममदः	:		जानकािनाथ-	चूडामुणेः	स एव.	श्रीकृष्णन्यायवा- गीडाभटः	.2 41411.
3	500	39	600	38	40° 20	30	50	0 00	30	45		20		3	000	
~	0	00	w/ ~	02	20	o	20	0~	~	0~		5		V	20	
55	20	36	2	30	20	932	50	20	60	900	200	25		35	5	
:	:		:	:	:	-	:	डांका.	:	:		:		:	i	STATE OF
७३८ सेव-स एव	सैव-सामान्यनिहासिः	तर्भचिन्द्रमा तर्भसंत्रहटीमा	तकैप्रकाशः	तर्कसंग्रहद्वीपिका	दीधिति:-सामान्यनिहाक्तिः	सैव-अनुमानखण्डम्	नञर्थवाद:	७१२ न्यायरत्नावली सिद्धान्तमञ्जरीटिना.	न्यायरहस्यं न्यायसूत्रटीका			न्यायसिद्धान्तमञ्जरी		सन.	७४७ न्यायासिद्धान्तमञ्जरीटिका	
938	636	43 AB	630	250	936	089	289	685	683	200		589		30 9	900	

APPENDIX I.-continued.

(
अवाशेष्टं किमापे पूर्णो ऽपूर्णों वा.	ब्राटितो प्रन्यः संपूर्णम्. उद्देशपर्यन्ता.	त्रुटिता. त्रुटिता. त्रुटिता. संपूर्ण: त्रुटित:	जुटित: सिद्धान्तस्थान्ता.
लेखनकाल:	शक १७३९	:::::	: ::
यन्थक्रतो नाम.	गीतममुनिः शिरोमीणः नृसिंहाचार्यः	जयरामः जयरामः भवानन्दः मधरानादः	स एव.
पांद्रिंग ताक्षर- संख्या.	20 20 m	20 m m 20 20 m	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
रष्ठग- तप हे सस्या.	0 00 0	a m m a va	VV
पत्र- संख्या.	m m m	w ~ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	20 5
प्रन्थनाम.	७४८ न्यायसूत्राणि ७४९ पदार्थवण्डनम् ७५० पदार्थचन्द्रिकायाः शेषानन्तकताया- ष्र	७५१ पदार्थदीपिका ७५२ सेव ७५३ पदार्थमाला ७५३ परामर्शकारणपक्षतावादः ७५६ भवानन्दीन्याप्तिवादः	७९७ मूलमथुरानाथित्याप्तिप्रहोपायः ७९८ मूलमथुरानाथी
अनुक्र. माङः	> 20 0 5 9 0	2 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	959

संपूषां: त्रुटितानि.	संपूर्ण: संपूर्ण:		संपूर्णी.		एकाद शपटलप्यन्ता.	संपूर्ण स.	शक १६०८ एकादशपत्राभावः
::	शक १७४३		:		:	•	शक १६०८
स एव.	वर्गो द्वाद्यः—ज्यांतिष्याखम. २ ११ २८ रामः ७ ८ २५ बृहस्पतिः	शकम्.	ल्डह्मणः	मन्त्रतास्त्रम्.	सिद्धनागाजेनः	:	:
200 S	१ १८ ।	वर्गस्त्रयाःवैद्यकम्	w w	-मन्त्रत	20	20	2
V 22	इस स्थाप	त्रयोद	9	क्या:	~	or	w
E 2	८५ , वम्	वर्ग	050	वर्गश्वतुद्दाः-	\	8	8
७५९ सैव—हेत्वाभासाः ७६० सामान्यनिहासिक्रोडानि.	७६१ मुद्दतिचन्तामणिः ७६२ स्वप्ताध्यायः		७६३ विद्यमयोगचन्द्रिका	סו	७६४ कसपुटी	७६५ देवीपूजापकरणं निगमोक्तम.	७६६ मवानीसहस्त्रनाम ६ दयामलोक्तम्.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

अवशिष्टं किमापे पूर्णों ऽपूर्णों वा.	त्राटेतम. संपूर्णम. संपूर्णम.	मंपूर्ण:	आदिमपत्रचतुष्टयाभावः संपूर्णा,
लेखनकाल:	: ::	शक १६७२	:::
यन्थकतो नाम.	१८ १० २४ २३ ८ १८ २१ ९ २५ वर्गः पञ्चद्यः—शिल्पशास्त्रम्.	8७ अनन्तभट्टः	ज्ञानदेव:
पड़िंग- ताक्ष- संख्या	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8.0 मासम्म	200
रष्ठगत- पिङ्का- पिङ्क ताक्ष- संख्या. रसंख्या	् ० ८० ००००००००००००००००००००००००००००००००		20
पत्र- विख्याः	१८ १३	२६ १८ वगों ऽष्टाद्याः-	0 %
मन्थनाम.	७६७ मन्त्रशास्त्रप्रकरणं किंचित् ७६८ लक्ष्मीहृदयस्तोत्रमाथवीणरहस्योक्तम्. ७६९ लिलितासहस्त्रनाम	७७० कुण्डमातेण्ड: सटीकाः बग	७७१ महाबाक्यविवरणम् ७७२ बाक्यवृत्तिटीका
सन्भः सन्भः	9 9 9 9 43 63 9 0 0	99	200

APPENDIX II.

A.

From Uvața's Mantrabhâshya, No. 14, Fol. 50 a. ऋष्यादीश्व पुरस्कृत अवन्यामूअटो वसन् । मन्त्रभाष्यभिदं चक्ते भोजे राष्ट्रं प्रशासाति ॥

Fol. 135 b, 145 a, No. 15, Fol. 35 a.

आनन्दपुरवास्तव्यवज्ञटाख्यस्य सून्ना । मन्त्रभाष्यमिदं कृप्तं भोजे पृथ्वी प्रशासाति ॥

On another copy of the Bhâshya of the last chapter under No. 15 we have—

भोजराज्ये प्रशासात for भोजे राज्यं प्रशासाति।

B.

No. 489 contains the following Upanishads:-

- 1 Îs'âvâsya. ईशावास्य-पत्रा-णि २.
- 2 Kena ... केनोपनिषत् २.
- 3 Katha ... कठोप०७.
- 4 Pras'na... प्रश्लाप० ५.
- 5 Mundaka. *मुंडको० ४.
- 6 Mâṇḍû- मांडूक्यो०२. kya.
- 7 Taittirîya तैत्तिरीयो॰. (wanting).
- 8 Aitareya. ऐतरेया॰ ४.
- 9 Chhândo- छांदोग्या० ४३.

- 10 Brihadâ- बृहदारण्यको० ५० ranyaka.
- 11 Brahman. ब्रह्मो॰ २.
- 12 Kaivalya. कैवल्यो० २.
- 13 Jâbâla. जाबालो० २.
- 14 S'vetâs'- श्वेताश्वतरो० ६. vatara.
- 15 Hamsa... हंसी ० २.
- 16 Arunika. आरुणिको० २.
- 17 Garbha... गर्भो ० २.
- 18 Nârâyana. नारायणो० २.
- 19 Parama- परमहंसो॰ २.

^{*} The nasals are in this Appendix mostly represented by a dot. They are usually so represented in Manuscripts, and our copyists are accustomed to write them thus. Their restoration would only have caused a good deal of what might well be considered unnecessary trouble.

- 20 Amrita- अमृताईंदू० २. bindu.
- 21 Amrita- अमृतनादो० २.
- 22 Atharva- अथर्वाशास्त्र 8. s'iras.
- 23 Atharva- अथर्वशिखो॰ २. s'ikhâ.
- 24 Maitrâ- मैत्रायण्यु० ६. yanî.
- 25 Kaushîta- कीषीतक्यु॰ १०.
- 26 Brihajjâ- बृहज्जाबालो० 8. bâla.
- 27 Nṛisimha- नृसिंहतापिन्यु० ८. tâpinî.
- 28 Kâlâgni- कालागिरहो० १. rudra.
- 29 Maitreyî मैत्रेब्यु 8.
- 30 Subâla ... सुवालो॰ ५॥.
- 31 Kshurikâ क्षरिको॰ ॥.
- 32 Sarvasâra सर्वसारो० अनुभवor Anu- सारो० वा १. bhavasâra.
- 33 Mantrikâ मात्रिको० २. (wanting).
- 34 Nirâlam- निरालंबो० २. ba.
- 35 Rahasya. रहस्यो० ४.
- 36 Vajrasû- वज्रसूच्यु० २.

- 37 Tejobindu तेजोबिंदू० १५.
- 38 Nâdabin- नादावॅंदू ० 8.
- 39 Dhyâna- ध्यानिवंद्० ६. bindu.
- 40 Brahma- ब्रह्मविद्यो० ५. vidyâ.
- 41 Yogatat- योगतत्त्वो॰ ६.
- 42 Atmabo- आत्मबोधो० ३.
- 43 Nârada- नारदपरिव्राजको० parivrâja- १८.
- 44 Tris'ikhi- त्रिशिखिब्राह्मणो० brâhma- ७. na.
- 45 Sîtâ ... सीतो॰ ३.
- 46 Yogachû- योगचूडो॰ ५. dâ.
- 47 Nirvana. निर्वाणो० २.
- 48 Maṇḍala- मंडलब्राह्मणी० ५. brâhmaṇa.
- 49Dakshina- दक्षिणामून्यु॰ २.
- 50 Sarabha. शरभा ० २.
- 51 Skanda. स्कंदी० १.
- 52 Mahânâ. महानारायणी॰ râyaṇa. २३.
- 53 Târakâ... तारको० ४.
- 54 Râmara- रामरहस्यो ८.

- 55 Râmatâ- रामताापिन्यु० १२.
- 56 Vâsude- वासुदेवो० २.
- 57 Mudgala. मुद्रलो० ३.
- 58 S'ândilya. शांडिल्यो० १२.
- 59 Paingala. पैंगलो० ८.
- 60 Bhikshu- भिक्षको० २. ka.
- 61 Mahopa- महोपानेषत् २8. nishad.
- 62 S'ârîraka. शारीरको० २.
- 63 Yogas'i- योगशिखो॰ १२. khâ.
- 64 Turîyâtî- तुरीयातीतावधूतो० tâvadhûta. २.
- 65 Samnyâ- संन्यासो० ६.
- 66 Parama- पर्महंसपरित्राजhamsapa- को ०३. rivrâjaka.
- 67 Akshamâ- अक्षमालिको० ३. likâ.
- 68 Avyakta. अन्यक्तो० ३.
- 69 Ekâksha- एकाक्षरो० २. ra.
- 70 Annapûr- अन्तपूर्णो० ११.
- 71 Sûryâ- सूर्याथवाँगिरसो० tharvân- २. girasa.
- 72 Akshi ... अक्यु० ३. в 904—25

- 73 Adhyât- अध्यात्मो० ३.
- 74 Kundikâ. कुंडिको॰ २.
- 75 Sâvitrî... सावित्र्यु० २.
- 76 Âtman ... आत्मो॰ २.
- 77 Pâs'upata-पाशुपतब्रह्मो॰ रै॰ brahman.
- 78 Parabrah- परत्रहो॰ ३. man.
- 79 Avadhûta अवधूतो० २.
- 80 Tripurâta- त्रिपुरातपनो ॰ <-
- 81 Devî ... देव्यु॰ २.
- 82 Tripurâ .. त्रिपुरी ० २.
- 83 Katha ... कठा० ३.
- 84 Bhâvanâ. भावनो॰ २.
- 85 Rudrahri- स्ट्रहृद्यो० २. daya.
- 86 Yogakun- यागकुण्डल्यु० ६. dalî.
- 87 Bhasma- भस्मजाबालो० ५. jâbâla.
- 88 Rudrajâ- हरजाबालो ० ३. bâla.
- 89 Gaṇapa- गणपत्यथर्वशीर्षी tyathar- २. vasîrsha.
- 90 Dars'ana.. दर्शनो ० ७.
- 91 Târasâra.. तारसारो॰ २.
- 92 Mahâvâ- महावाक्यो॰ २٠ kya.

- 93 Pancha- पंचत्रहोि० २. brahman.
- 94 Prâṇâgni- प्राणाभिहोत्रो॰ २. hotra.
- 95 Gopâlatâ- गोपालतापिन्यु॰ pinî. ६.
- 96 Krishna... कृष्णी० २.
- 97 Yâjña- याज्ञवल्क्यो० २. valkya.
- 98 Varâha... वराहो० ९.
- 99 S'âṭyâ- शाट्यायन्यु॰ २. yanin.
- 100 Hayagrî- हयग्रीवो० २. va.

No. 10 contains the following Upanishads:-

- 1. Mundakopanishad मुण्ड-कोपानेषद्.
- 2. Praśnopanishad प्रभो .
- 3. Brahmavidyopanishad ब्रह्मिबेरी।
- 4. Kshurikopanishad ধ্-
- 6. Atharvasira-upanishad

 अथवीशारउ॰
- 7. Atharvasikhopanishad अथर्वशिखो ॰
- 8. Garbhopanishad गर्भो •
- 9. Mahopanishad महो o

- 101 Dattâtre- दत्तात्रेयो० २. ya.
- 102 Gâruḍa... गारुडो॰ ३.
- 103 Kalisam- कलिसंतरणो० १. taraṇa.
- 104 Jâbâli ... जाबाल्यु ० १.
- 105 Saubhâ- सीभाग्यलक्म्यु०३. gyalakshmî.
- 106 Sarasvatî- सरस्वतीरहस्यो ० ४ rahasya.
- 107 Bahvri- बहुचो० २.
- 108 Muktikâ.. मुक्तिको० ई.
 - 10. Brahmopanishad ब्रह्मो ॰
 - 11. Prâṇâgnihotropanishad प्राणाभिहोत्रो०
 - 12. Mâṇḍûkyopanishad मा-ण्डूक्यों सगौडपादीय-कारिका.
 - (Âgamaprakaraṇa, Vaitathyâkhyaprakaraṇa, Advaitâkhyaprakaraṇa, and Alâtaśântyâkhyaprakaraṇa, being the Kârikâs of Gauḍapâda on the Mâṇḍûkyopaṇishad).
 - 13. *Nîlarudropanishad नी-
 - 14. Nâdabindûpanishad ना-दिनन्दू०

*Those marked with an asterisk do not occur in the last list.

- 15. Brahmabindûpanishad (called Amritabindu in the other MS.) ব্লল-বিল্ফু
- 16. Amritabindûpanishad (called Amritanâda in the other MS.) अमृत-
- 17. Dhyânabindûpanishad ध्यानबिन्दू ०
- 18. Tejobindûpanishad ते-जोविन्दू०
- 19. Yogasikhopanishad यो-गशिलो॰
- 20. Yogatattvopanishad यो-गतत्त्वो०
- 21. Samnyâsopanishad सं-
- 22. Aruneyopanishad आह-
- 23. *Kaṭhaśrutyupanishad (or Kaṭharudropanishad) कठशुत्यु० कठहरो० वा
- 24. *Pindopanishad fursto

- 25. Atmopanishad आत्मो॰
- 26. Nṛisimhatâpinyupanishad नृत्तिहतापिन्यु o
- 27. Atharvavallyupanishad (same as Kathopanishad) অথবিৰস্তযু কঠাণনিঘৰभिना
- 28. Kenopanishad केना ॰
- 29. Nârâyanopanishad ना-रायणो॰
- 30. Mahânârâyanopanishad महानारायणो॰
- 31. *Sarvopanishatsâra सर्वी-पनिषत्सारः
- 32. Hamsopanishad हंसी॰
- 33. Paramahamsopanishad
- 34. Taittirîyopanishad तै-
- 35. Gâruḍopanishad गा-
- 36. Kâlâgnirudropanishad कालाग्निद्रो०

*Those marked with an asterisk do not occur in the last list.

C.

From the Rukmiṇîśavijayakâvya, No. 632, Canto II आदी. Beginning.

ततो यशोदां स्वकुलस्य पुण्यलसद्यशोदां हि करिष्यमाणः ॥ स गाकुलं गाकुलगोपपुंजाविभाषितं पाविशद्बननेत्रः ॥ १ ॥ विकीर्णपुष्पांबुद

छंबिंचंद्रमहःपताका नववारितिक्ता ॥ कणींद्रकंठोदररत्नकांतिविचित्रता सा गृहवीथिकासीत् ॥२॥ कणावलीतोरणभाग्विमानवितानयुक्तोरगराजमी-लेः ॥ पतत्पयोबिंदुसिताक्षता सा स्थली निक्काथिप विभूषितेव ॥ ३ ॥ विमुक्तवर्गाधिपातिंपातिं श्रीः शिशुं तमालोक्य विलिज्जितेव ॥ इयेष दोषांतर एव गंतुं स्वयं गृहीतार्भकरम्यरूपा ॥ ४ ॥ हरेः प्रिया तद्भगिनीत्वमित्थमुपेयुषी तत्र न सा स्थिरासीत् ॥ मनोजमूर्यं अरतस्तदीयविज्ञालवक्षस्थलमेख तृप्ता ॥ ६ ॥

अंते. End.

उषाभिधायां .स च वज्रसंज्ञमजीजनदेशिनगौधवज्रं ॥ तमः-समुन्मूलनमुज्ज्व्लंतमुषस्यसीतांशाभिवादयाद्रिः॥ ३२ ॥ यः पृथ्वीपतिमी-लिरत्नघटितश्रीपादपीठः क्षितौ यः स्वर्गीश्वरफालमंडनकरश्रीपादरेणुदिवि ।। यः श्रेयःपथपांथसज्जनमनःपाथेयगेयोदयस्तस्य द्वारवती पुरी प्रियतमा सेयं बभूवासमा ॥ ३३ ॥ मध्येसमुद्रं मणिमं जुमौलिविद्योतिताशादशकः स देवः ॥ अद्यापि भैष्म्या सह भासयंस्तामाद्यः पुमानार्यवृतः किलास्ते ॥ ३४ ॥ कुशस्थली सा कुशलैकगम्या प्रशस्तकीर्तेः प्राथिता पुरीयं॥ शरीरिणां सर्वपुमर्थसार्थकरी नरीनर्तु मदंतरंगे ॥ ३५ ॥ वंदारुद्विजवर्यवां-छितनिजध्यानः क्षमाशंकरः स्ववीग्मित्रजवर्ण्यदिग्विततिकृत्कमौँघराज्यकरी ॥ ह्राणीपतिमान्यराजितगातिः सत्यासहायः सतां तां रेमे वरदः स्वबंधु-रुचिरां रक्षनपुरीमहुतां ॥ ३६ ॥ कृष्णस्योदयवर्णनैः सुचरितस्तो-मस्तवैः सूक्तिभिः सुश्लोकैः सुभगा रसैश्व विविधैः स्वानंदसर्गैवृता॥ दुष्टागम्यनिजार्थतोषितलगा सास्याः केतेर्वेलरीं विभाणेव विभाति विदुलपुरी विष्वक् सुवर्णीजवला ॥ ३७॥ यास्मिनमंगलदेवताखिलजग-न्माता रमा नायकी पद्मापद्मभव।दिसेव्यचरणस्तद्वल्लभो नायकः ॥ अश्व श्रीवदयापयो बिधक लित पारयोक्ति रत्नो ज्वलं तद्दासानुगवादिराजरचितं काव्यं विभाव्यं बुधैः ॥ ३८ ॥ कृष्णः काव्यकते स्वहस्तकमलच्छत्रं पदद्या त्प्रभुः सच्छास्त्राभिधरम्यराजपदवीं सुज्ञानयानं मुदा ॥ स्वांध्याराधनकंकणं करयुंगे कैंकर्यहारं गले स्वात्मानं हृदि निखचितनधनं सांद्युक्तिरत्नान्यपि ॥ ३९॥ हंसानां इदयंगमं कविलसइंगादृतं मौक्तिकप्रव्याप्रयोक्ति नवं

प्रबंधजलजं पादेपितं स्याद्धरेः ॥ लक्ष्मीरम्यकरे वरामरततेः सन्मानसे शारदानंदं तत्पवनः स्वहत्कृतगुणं विस्तारयत्वंजसा ॥ ४० ॥ रोम्णां हर्ष-णकारिणि श्रवणतः पापाधिवध्वंसिनि प्रेम्णा चिंतयतां विचित्रविमल-श्राध्यार्थसंदायिनि ॥ संजाते भुवि स्विमणीशिवजये सद्वादिराजोदिते सर्गी-भूत्सुरमंडलीषु सुतरामेकोनिवंशो मुदां ॥ ४१ ॥ इति श्रीमत्कविकुलिल-कश्रीवादिराजपूज्यचरणिवराचिते स्विमणीशिवजये महाकाव्ये एकोनिवंशः सर्गः॥

D.

From the Khandapras'astiţîkâ, No. 140.

- Fol. 15 a. भदृश्रीपोचियाख्याद्भुधवरतिलकाद्गंगदासं यभार्यं देवी सौभाग्ययुक्ता ह्यजनयदपरागं महालक्ष्मिसंज्ञा। तेनास्मिन् रच्यमानेखिलबुधजनसंतोषदायिन्यवृद्धे रामाकारस्य विष्णोरजानि नुतिरियं व्याक्रियामंडने हि ॥
- Fol. 24 a. The 3rd and 4th lines are :—
 सोयं प्राप्ते यतित्वे रचयति रमणीं रामचन्द्रस्य कीर्तिं
 ज्ञानानन्दो हनूमत्कृतनुतिघटनाव्याकियामंडने सिमन् ॥

E.

From the Naishadhakâvyaṭîkâ of Narahari, No. 146. Fol. 49 b, and 50 a.

यं प्राप्तत त्रिलिङ्गिक्षितिपतिसतताराधिताङ्गिः स्वयंभूः पातित्रयैकसीमा सुकविनरहारें नालमा निर्मलश्रीः। यं विद्यारण्ययोगी कलयित रूपया तत्कृती दीपिकायां सर्गः षष्ठो वरिष्ठः क्षितिपतिचरितश्चार्रनीराजितोभूत्॥ In other places we have नालमा यं च माताः

F.

मिला the Bhâvaśataka of Nâgarâja, No. 151.

आसीत्कार्पयगोत्रसागरसुधाधामासुकामा [१] पुनः
श्रीविद्याधर इत्यशेषभुवनः[न] प्रख्यातनामागृतः

यः केदारपदारविंदु [द] युगलः [ल] प्रत्यु [य] प्रपूजाविधिधिः]

प्राप्ताशेषपवित्रभव्यविभवैः सार्थीकृतार्थिश्रमः ॥

तत्पुत्रः सर्विमत्रं सरसकविकुलस्तूयमानौ [नो] स्कीति [ः]

प्रख्यातौ [तो] जालयाख्यो जगित विजयते टाकवंशप्रशस्यः ।

विष्णुदैत्येंद्रबुद्धव्यतकरण[व्यतिकरणरण] व्याकुलत्वात्स्वभार्यौ

लक्ष्मी निक्षिप्य यस्मन् [सिमन्] व्यवहरदिनशं स्वेच्छया स्वच्छिचित्ते ॥

तस्माज्जातः सुजातौ नि [तीर्नि] जगुणमणाभि : प्रीणिताशे-षलोकः

कोकाहंकारकारिस्मितमहि [म] मुखष्टाकवंशावतंयः[सः]।
भाति श्रीनागराजो परनृपतिशिरोर्द [द] शिंताद्यप्रतापे [पो]
राजेते यं सभेते विगलति [लित] कलह [हे] वाक् च पद्मालया च ॥

G.

From Bhairavasâhanavarasaratna, No. 152.

भैरवसाहनवरसरत्नम् प.१ ए. १ पं. १.

Beginning. Fol. 1a., l. 1. श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥ वागीश्वर्ये नमः गणेशानं मानं सकलपुरुषार्थैकघटनेऽटने शास्त्राटब्यामृजुगति-

ममंदादरजुषाम् ॥

प्रणम्याथो देवीं वचननिचयैकप्रभुमिमां महाराजश्रीमद्वाहरमरसान् विम सकलान् ॥ १॥

End.—श्रीमद्भैरवसाहस्य रसरत्ननिरूपणम् ॥ अकारि विदुषां प्रीसै दिननाथेन सूरिणा ॥ ४१ ॥

इति श्रीमत्सकलसामंतसीमंतिनीसीभाग्यसंभावनानेपुणश्रीमत्पी-ढराष्ट्रीढकुलतिलकश्रीमद्भैरवसाहरसरत्नानेरूपणं नाम ॥श्रुभमस्तु.

H.

From Punjaraja's Kavyalamkarasisuprabodha, No. 210.

काव्यालंकारः प. १ १. १ पं. १. Beginning Fol. 1a., l. 1—
गंधेंक्रपगीयमानचिरतः प्रीया मिल्छोचने।
लीलाचंचलकर्णतालचाकेता उड्डीय कुंभस्थलात् ॥
व्यालीनां भ्रमरावलीं *चिटुतलेलंकाररूपां दधन् [त्]
कस्तूरीतिलकोपमां स जयित श्रीमान् गणानां पतिः ॥ १ ॥
अन्ते प. ७० पृ. २ पं. १ End. Fol.—70 i., l. 1—
सोयं श्रीपुंजनृपतिः परोपकृतिकीतुकी ॥
व्यधत्त काव्यालंकारं श्रोतृव्युत्पत्तिसिद्धये ॥ १०३ ॥
इति श्रीमालकुलश्रीमालभारमालवमंडलालंकारश्रीजीवनेंद्रनंदनमफरलमिलकश्रीपुंजराजावरिचिते शिशुप्रवोधे काव्यालंकारेलंकाराध्यायोष्टमः समाप्तः ॥

J.

No. 233 contains Nârâyaṇa's Dîpikâs on the following Upanishads:—

1 Muṇḍakopanishaddîpikâ.	मुण्डकोपनिषदीपिका. १-१७पत्राणि.
2 Pras'nopanishaddî	प्रश्नोपनिषद्दी॰ १८-३६
3 Brahmavidyopanishaddî.	ब्रह्मविद्योपनिषद्गी० ३७-३९
4 Kshurikopanishaddî	क्षुरिकोपनिषद्दी० ४०-४७
5 Chûlikopanishaddî	चूलिकोपनिषद्दी० १८-५१
6 Atharvas'îrshopanishaddî.	अथर्वशीर्षापानिषद्गी० ५२-६३
7 Atharvas'ikhopanishaddî.	अथर्वशिखोपनिषद्दी० ६४-६८

^{*} चिदुः कुंभयोर्मध्यभागः

8 Garbhopanishaddî	गर्भीपनिषद्दी॰ ६९-७३
9 Mahopanishaddî	महोपनिषदी० ७३-८०
(Fols. 75-78 wanting.)	(अत्र ७५७८ पत्राणि न सन्ति).
10 Brahmopanishaddî	ब्रह्मोपानिषद्यी० ८०-८७
11 Prâṇâgnihotropanishaddî.	प्राणामिहोत्रोपनिषद्दी०८८-९०
12 Mâṇḍûkyopanishaddî	माण्डूक्योपनिषदी०. ९१-२३५
(in four divisions.)	(अत्र चत्वारि प्रकरणानि सन्ति).
13 Nîlarudropanishaddî	नीलहरोपानेषदी॰२३६२३९
14 Nâdabindûpanishaddî	नादिबन्दूपनिषदी०२३९२४२
15 Brahmabindûpanishaddî.	ब्रह्मबिन्दूपानिषद्दी ० २४२ — २४४
16 Amritabindûpanishaddî	अमृताबिन्दूपनिषद्दी० २४५२५६
17 Dhyânabindûpanishaddî	ध्यानबिन्दूपनिषद्दी० २५७—२६३
18 Tejobindûpanishaddî	तेजोबि-दूपानेषद्दी ० २६४ — २६६
19 Yogas'ikhopanishaddî	योगशिखोपनिषद्दी ०२६६ — २६८
20 Yogatattvopanishaddî	योगतस्वोपनिषद्दी॰ २६८—२७१
21 Samnyâsopanishaddî	संन्यासोपीनषदी०२७२—२९६
22 Âruṇeyopanishaddî	आरुणेयोपनिषद्दी ० १९६ — ३०३
23 Kathopanishaddî	कठोपनिषदी०३०३—३०७
24 Piṇḍopanishaddî	पिण्डोपानिषद्दी०३०८
25 Âtmopanishaddî	आत्मोपनिषद्दी॰३०९—३१०
26 Mahopanishaddî	महोपानिषद्यी॰३११—३३६
(This is a different work	
from No. 9. It is in four	इयमन्या महोपानेषत्। अत्र चःवारि
sections).	प्रकरणानि
27 Nṛisimhapûrvatâpanîyopa-	नृसिंहपूर्वतापनीयापनि-
nishaddî.	षदी॰३३६—३४७
28 Shadvaktropanishaddî	षड्डकोपनिषदी०३४८—३४९
29 Nrisimhottaratâpanîyopa-	नृसिंहोत्तरतापनीयोपनि
nishaddî.	षदी०३५०—8०५
	001

30 Kathavallyupanishaddî	कठवल्ल्युपनिषद्दी० ४०६ — ४३०
(Six Vallîs.)	(अत्र षडुल्र्यः)
31 Kenopanishaddî	केनोपनिषद्धी॰ ४३१ — ४४४
32 Nârâyanopanishaddî	नारायणापनिषदी ० ४४५ — ४५६
33 Âtmabodhopanishaddî	आत्मबोधोपनिषद्दी० ४५६-४५७
34 Mahânârâyanopanishaddî.	महानारायणोपनिषद्दी०४५८४९०
35 Râmapûrvatâpanîyopani- shaddî.	रामपूर्वतापनीयोपनिषद्यी० ४९१—५१८
36 Râmottaratâpanîyopani-	रामोत्तरतापनीयोपनिषदी०
shaddî,	986-438
37 Sarvopanishaddî	सर्वोपनिषद्दी ० ५३५—५३८
38 Hamsopanishaddî	हंसोपानेषद्दी०५३९—५४४
39 Paramahamsopanishaddî.	परमहंसोपनिषद्दी० ५४५ — ५५५
40 Jâbâlopanishaddî	नाबालोपनिषदी॰५५६५६३
41 Kaivalyopanishaddî	कैवल्योपनिषद्दी०५६४ — ५६५
42 S'ikshâ-Brahmavidâ-Bhṛi-	शिक्षात्रहाविदाभृगिवाति-
gûpanishaddî.	वलीत्रितयदी० ५६६ — ५९०
(Leaves 571-589 and	(अत्र ५७१—५८९, ५९१—-५९४
591—594 missing.)	च पत्राणि न सन्ति.)
43 Kâlâgnirudropanishaddî	कालामिसद्रोपनिषद्यो० ५९५—५९६
44 Gopâlatâpanîyopanishaddî.	गोपालतापनीयोपनिषद्यी०
	५९७—६०५
(Leaf 605 wanting.)	(अत्र ६०९ पत्रं नास्ति.)
45 Krishnapûrvatâpanîyopa-	कृष्णपूर्वतापनीयोपानेषद्यो •
nishaddî.	६०६—६१७
46 Krishnottaratâpanîyopani-	कृष्णोत्तरतापनीयोपानेषद्द <u>ी</u> ०
shaddî.	£9<-£39
47 Krishnopanishaddî	कृष्णोपनिषदी॰६३५६४२
48 Vâsudevopanishaddî B 904—26	वासुदिवापनिषदी६४३ —६४७

49 Gopîchandanopanishaddî.

50 Svetásvataropanishaddî ...

(Leaves 655-657 wanting.)

51 Prathamopanishaddî.

52Fragment of some unknown Upanishaddî. गोपीचन्दनोपनिषदी० ६४८—६५३
श्वेताश्वतरोपनिषदी० ६५४—६८६
(अत्र ६५५—६५७ पत्राणि न सन्ति)
प्रथमोपनिषदी० ...६८७—६९४
कानिचित्पत्राणि कस्याश्विदुपनिषदो
दीपिकायाः ६९४—६९७

K.

From the Samkshepaśârîraka, No. 268.

श्रीदेवेश्वर्पादपङ्कतरजःसंपर्कपूताशयः सर्वज्ञात्मगिराङ्कितो मुनिवरः संक्षेपशारीरकम्।

चके सज्जनबुद्धिवर्धनमिदं राजन्यवंश्ये नृषे श्रीमसक्षतशासने मनुकु-लादिसे भुवं शासाति॥

L.

Anandatirtha was born on the 4th of the dark half of Ashâdha in Kali 4220, corresponding to S'aka 1040, and in the Vilambin Samvatsara. He was made a Samnyasin by Achyutaprekshâchârya and afterwards went to Badarikâśrama and came back in 1057 S'aka, Ananda Samvatsara, bringing with him idols of Digvijaya Râma and Vedavyâsa. He was raised to the seat of High-priest in the presence of kings. Padmanabhatirtha, Naraharitirtha, Mâdhavatîrtha and Akshobhyatîrtha were his pupils. Naraharitîrtha was sent to Jagannâtha, in Orissa, to bring the original idol of Râma and Sîtâ. Anandatîrtha went from country to country putting down the advocates of the doctrine of Mâyâ and others and established the Vaishnava creed. He died on the 9th of the light half of Mâgha in 1120 Saka current and the Pingala Samvatsara, having raised Padmanabhatirtha to the seat of Pontiff in the presence of all his disciples.

203

APPENDIX II.-continued.

Succession list of the High-priests of the Madhva Sect.

1								
No.	Name.		DATE	DATE OF DEATH.		Name before initia-	Place of inter-	
1		Samvatsara.	Śaka.	Month.	Day.	tion.	ment.	Notes.
-	Anandatirtha	. Pingala	9111	Mâgha	9 8.	Våsudevåchårya	Badarikâśrama.	1
2	Padmanâbhatîrtha	. Raktâkshi	1126	Kârtika	14 v.		Anegundi	1 Anandabhatta Bel
63	Naraharitirtha	. Śrimukha	1135	Pausha	7 v.			1 Śamaśastria, Bel.
4	Mâdhavatîrtha	Vikŗiti	1152	Bhådrapada.	3 V.	Vishņusastrin	Hampi	2 Chakratirtha, Bel 1 Govindasastrin, Bel.
10	Akshobhyatirtha	. Plavanga	1169	Mârgasirsha	5 v.	Govindasastrin	Malkhed	² Maṇṇur, Bel. 1 Viśvāvasu. Bel. 1 P.
9	Jayatîrtha	Vibhava	1190	Ashâdha	5 v.	Dhoṇdo Raghunâtha.	Do	agrees with M. Native of Mangalaye.
7	Vidyâdhirâjatîrtha	Angiras	1254	Vaiśâkha	3 6.	Krishnabhatta	Yaragal.	dhem,
8	Kavindratirtha	Pramâthin .	1261	Chaitra	9 8.	Våsudevasastrin		11257, M.; P. and Bel.
	-	1			01	67		sara.
2	Vagisatirtha	Subhânu	1265	Do	2 v.	Rangacharya	Do	1 P. agrees with M.; Bel.
								has Sarvajit and 1269 Saka,
			10 m					² S v. Bel. ³ Raghunâthâchârya, Bel.

APPENDIX II. -continued.

Succession list of the High-priests of the Madhva Sect-continued.

	Notes		1 Vaisakha, Bel.	2 4 v., Bel. 3 Yaragal, Bel.	1 1424, Bel. 2 Vishnusastrin, Bel. 3 Malkhed, Bel.	11479, Bel.	2 Tirakallur-Dakshapinâ-kini, Bel.	1 1541, Bel. 2 3 \$., Bel.	1 1553, Bel.	11557, Bel. 2 11 s., Bel.	1 Ranganathacharya, Bel.
	Place of inter-	ment.	Yaragal		Do	Do	Pinaki	Pinaguṇḍi	Ekachakra	Paṇḍharpur	Sangali
	Name Defore initia-	tion.	Mâdhavasâstrin		Kṛishṇaśâstrin	Râmachandraśâstrin.	Do	Vyâsâchârya	Nṛisimhâchârya	Pradyumnâchârya	Janârdanâchârya
100000000000000000000000000000000000000		Day.	6 8.		1 v.	3 v.	11 v.	201	14 v.	12 8.	6 8.
	DATE OF DEATH.	Month.	Pausha		Mârgaéirsha	Jyeshtha	Pausha	Chaitra	Pausha	Kartika	Phálguna
	DATE 01	Śaka.	1298	nor .	1364	1419	1457	1481	1493	1497	1560
The state of the s		Samvatsara.	Nala		Dundubhi	Pingala	Manmatha .	Siddhârthin	Prajapati	Yuvan	Bahudhânya
The state of the s	Nome	Manio	ha	Vidyanidnikirkia	Raghunathatirtha	Raghuvaryatirtha	Raghûttamatîrtha	Vedavyâsatirtha	Vidyâdhiśatírtha	Vedanidhitirtha	Satyavratatirtha
1	2	340.	02 :	=	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

10 f. Raghunâthâchârya Nivritîsangama. 1 Raghupatyâchârya, Bel.		1 14 s., Bel. 2 Kesavacharya, Bel.	1 Krishnacharya, Bel. 2 Kollur, Bel.	M. puts between 21 and 22 one of the name of Satyâdhirâjatîrtha, who occupied the seat for about ten days.	 Pingala 1659, Bel. 11 v., Bel. Sallacharya, Bel. 	1 1664, M.	z Manamadnuri, Bei.	Râghavendrâchârya, Bel-	1 Santi Bedanur, Bel.		1 15 \$, Bel.	1 Ghuļi-balāchārya, Bel.	" 7 f., Bel. 2 Gurlahosur, Bel.
Nivritisangama.	Vîrchoļa	Nâchâraguṇḍi	Koḍtikollur		Āraņi	Bhagyanagar	Såvnur.	Mahishî	Santi Binur	Hole Honur.	Mahisur	Do	Santi Binur
Raghunathacharya	Do	Narasimhâchârya Nâchâraguṇḍi	Keśavâchârya		Do	Râmachandrâchârya. Bhagyanagar	Râmâchârya	, Do	Krishnacharya	Annayyâchârya	Śrinivāsachārya	Bâlâchârya	Gurâchârya
	11 \$.	14 v.	2 v.		12 v.	13 8.	1 v.	2 8.	7 8.	13 v.	5 8.	30 v.	1 6 £.
Margasirsha	Do	Jyeshtha	, Do		Chaitra	Do	Phâlguna	Jyeshtha	Śravaņa	Do	Ashâdha	Phâlguna	Aśvina
1582	1595	1628	1648		1991	1666	1705	1716	1719	1752	1763	1763	1785
Sarvajit	Pramâdin	Vyaya	Parâbhava .		Siddhârthin	Raktâkshin.	Sobhana	Ananda	Pingala	Vikriti	Plava	Plava	Rudhirodgå-
Satyanidhitirtha	Satyanâthatirtha	Satyâbhinavatirtha	Satyapūrnatīrtha		Satyavijayatirtha	Satyapriyatîrtha	Satyabodhatîrtha	Satyasamdhatirtha	Satyavaratírtha	Satyadharmaththa Vikriti	Satyasamkalpatîrtha	Satyasamtushtatirtha.	Satyaparâyanatirtha Rudhirodgâ-
19	20	21	55	The state of the s	23	24	13	26	27	28	53	30	31

Succession list of the High-priests of the Madhva Sect-continued.

			DATEOR	DATE OF DEATH				
	Name.		To die	DEATH.		Name before initia-	Plac	Notes
-		Samvatsara. S'aka.	S'aka.	Month.	Day.	tion.	ment.	Notes.
yal	32 Satyakâmatirtha	Prajâpati	1793	Pausha	30 v.	Śrînivāsāchārya	Atakur, then Râi- 1 6 v., Bel. chur.	1 6 v., Bel.
ye	Satyeshtatirtha	Angiras	1794	Bhâdrapada 11 \$.		Narasimhâchârya	Âtakur	M. omits all except the
ya	34 Satyaparákramatírtha . Pramáthin .	Pramâthin .	1801	Âśvina	6 8.	Śrinivāsāchārya	Chittâpur	18 £., Bel.
ya	35 Satyavíratirtha			-		Bodharâyâchârya		Now living.

M. represents the list procured at Miraj; Bel. represents the list published at Belgaum; P. represents the list procured at Poona; \$. represents the light half of a month; v. represents the dark half of a month.

M.

Works composed by Madhva.

॥ श्री० अथ ग्रंथमालिकास्तोत्रप्रारंभः॥ कृष्णं विद्यापातं नत्वा पूर्णबोधार्थसद्गरून् ॥ ग्रंथान्मध्वश्वकारासी सप्तत्रिशदमंदधीः॥१॥ गीताभाष्यं चकारासी प्रथम तृष्टिदं हरे: ॥ भाष्याणुभाष्ये चक्रेऽथ अनुब्याख्यानमव्ययं ॥ २ ॥ संन्यासपद्धतिं चक्रे न्यायशास्त्रनिकंतने॥ प्रमाणलक्षणं नाम कथालक्षणसंज्ञकं ॥ ३॥ उपाधिखंडनं चके मायाबादस्य खंडनं॥ चके प्रपंचिमध्यात्वमानखंडनमुच्चधीः॥ ४॥ चकार तत्त्वसंख्यानं साधनं तत्त्वदर्शनं ॥ ग्रंथं तस्वविवेकारूपं तस्वोदयोतं हरेः प्रियं॥ ५॥ कर्मनिर्णयनामानं ग्रंथं न्यायार्थकृहितं॥ सुखतीर्थयातिश्वके विष्णुतत्त्वविानिर्णयं ॥ ६ ॥ ऋग्भाष्यं च चकारासी सर्ववेदार्थीनर्णयं॥ ऐतरेयं तैतिरीयं बृहदारण्यमेव च॥ ७॥ ईशाबास्यं काठकं च छांदोग्यायवीणे तथा॥ मांडूक्यं नाम षट्पइनं तथा तलवकारकं ॥ ८॥ चके भाष्याणि दिव्यानि दशोपनिषदां गुरः॥ निर्णयं सर्वशास्त्राणां गीतातात्पर्यसंज्ञकं ॥ ९ ॥ नरसिंहनखस्तोत्रं चक्रे यमकभारतं॥ द्वादशस्तीत्रमकरोत्कृष्णामृतमहार्णवं ॥ १० ॥ तंत्रसारं चकारासी सदाचारस्मृतिः [तिं] सुधी:॥ श्रीमद्भागवतस्यापि तात्पर्यं ज्ञानसाधनं ॥ ११ ॥ महाभारततात्पर्यनिर्णयं संशयाच्छदं॥ यातिप्रणवकल्पं वा प्रणवार्थपकाशकं॥ १२॥ जयंतीनिर्णयं चक्रे देवकीगर्भजन्मनः॥

कृष्णस्य कृष्णभक्तीयं द्वैपायनकरावुमी [Sic] ॥१३॥ एतेषां पाठमात्रेण मध्वेशः प्रीयते हरिः॥ इति स्रथमालिकास्तीत्रं संपूर्णं श्रीकृष्णार्पणमस्तु॥

N.

Succession list of the High-priests of the Sect founded by Nimbarka. From the Harigurustavamâlâ; No. 84.

(A). Fol. 28 a-30 b.

२८ पत्रस्य निरंकं प्रष्ठमारम्य ३० पत्रस्य सांकपर्यतं. श्रीमद्वंद वनं देवं भाष्यकारं प्रणम्य च ॥ आचार्यवंदनां वक्ष्ये भक्तिविद्योपशांतये ॥ २ ॥ राधाकृष्णावहं वंदे हंसरूपं महागुरं॥ महानंदमयं श्रीमड्डैताऽद्वैतमतपदं॥२॥ तस्य शिष्यं कुमारं वै वंदे सर्वसतां पति॥ कताचार्यं महाचर्यं चतुराकातिधारिणं ॥ ३ ॥ तस्य शिष्यशिरोरतं नारदं भवपारदं॥ त्रेतायुगाचार्यवर्षं प्रेमभक्तिविशारदं॥ ४॥ तस्य शिष्याधिपं वंदे द्वापरे भक्तिदायकं॥ निवादित्यं सदानित्यं कृष्णपूजाविधायि(य)कं ॥ ५ ॥ तस्य शिष्यं महाचार्यं श्रीनिवासं महाईणं॥ घोरे कलियुगे प्राप्ते कृष्णनामोपदेशिनं ॥ ६ ॥ तदंतवासिनं वंदे विश्वभक्तिपदं श्वमं॥ विश्वाचार्यं जगद्वंदां स्वामिनं सक्छेश्वरं ॥ ७ ॥ तच्छिष्यं सर्वदा वंदे पुरुषे।त्तमनामतः ॥ आचार्यशेखरं श्रीमद्धंसवंशयशस्करं ॥ ८॥ तस्य शिष्यं विलासाख्यं भक्तवाःसब्यसागरं ॥ आचार्यराजकं बंदे भक्तिकंजप्रभाकरं ॥ ९॥ श्रीस्वरूपाचार्यपालं वंदे श्रीमन्महाप्रभुं ॥

आनंदरसकूपारं सत्यसंधविचक्षणं ॥१०॥ श्रीमाधवाचार्यवर्यं तस्य शिष्यं गुणाकरं ॥ राधाकृष्णयशोगीतं चाश्रयं भक्तपक्षिणां ॥ ११ ॥ बलभद्राचार्यदेवं तस्य शिष्यधुरंधरं॥ वंदेहं सततं श्रीमद्भक्तिवृक्षालवालकं ॥ १२ ॥ पद्माचार्यभहं वंदे तस्य शिष्यगणाधिपं ॥ श्रीमतं दिग्बिजेतारं नेतारं साधुतः पति [?] ॥ १३॥ इयामाचार्यमहं वंदे तस्य शिष्यजनेश्वरं ॥ सदाचारप्रकाशं वे त्रासकं भक्तविरिणां ॥ १४ ॥ श्रीगोपालाचार्यधुर्यं तस्य शिष्यमहेश्वरं ॥ वंदेहं सर्वदा श्रीमद्वेदवेदांतपार्गं ॥ १५ ॥ ताच्छिष्यं श्रीकृपाचार्यं वंदेहं सखवायिकं ॥ राधाक्षणकपामूर्तिं रसाधीशपदायि(य)कं ॥ १६ ॥ देवाचार्यमहं बंदे तस्य शिष्यसुखावहं ॥ सर्वलोकाविजेतारं वादिनागगणे हारें॥ १७॥ गुणागुणसतां नेता पापभेत्ता कुयोगिनां ॥ महाधुर्यः सर्वदा मां देवाचार्यः प्रसीदतु ॥ १८ ॥ श्रीमत्सुंदरभट्टं तच्छिष्यछत्रं द्विनेश्वरं ॥ वंदे राधाकृष्णलीलागायि(य)काचार्यनायि(य)कं ॥ १९॥ ताच्छिष्यं श्रीपदानाभं वंदेहं प्रेमसागरं ॥ व्रजलीलाप्रकाशं श्रीरसाधीशे सुनागरं ॥ २०॥ उपेंद्रभद्दनामानं वंदे तिच्छिष्यनायकं ॥ राधाक्षणमहालीलागाथि(य)कं प्रेमदायि(य)कं ॥ २१॥ ताच्छिष्यं श्रीरामचंद्रं भट्टं बंदे महाप्रभुं ॥ वृंदावनेशालीलानां प्रकाशं रागमार्गगं ॥ २२ ॥ तच्छिष्यं श्रीवामनाख्यं भट्टं वंदे जनाधिपं ॥ वेदागमपुराणानां सारंसारं प्रकाशकं ॥२३॥ ताच्छिष्यं श्रोकष्णभट्टं कष्णभक्तारिमर्दनं ॥ वंदेहं सर्वदा तं वै भक्तिविद्यार्दनं सतां ॥ २४॥

वंदे पद्माकरं भट्टं भट्टाचार्यगुरुं सदा ॥ तिच्छिष्यगणमुख्यं श्रीहंसधर्मप्रकाशकं ॥ २५ ॥ वंदेहं तिच्छिष्यवर्यं श्रीमच्छ्रवणभट्टकं ॥ श्रीमद्वंदावने राधारुष्णलीलाविहारदं ॥ २६ ॥

तिच्छिष्यं श्रीभूरिभट्टं वंदे भूरिगुणाकरं॥ अज्ञानतिमिरांधानां भक्तिरूपं विभाकरं ॥ २७ ॥ तिच्छिण्यं माधवं भट्टं वंदे भूदेवसद्भारं।। माधवानंददातारं पातारं सर्वदा सतां ॥ २८॥ वंदेहं श्रीरयामभट्टं स्यामस्यामागुणार्णवं ॥ मंडनं सर्वसाधूनां भंडनं साधुवैरिणां ॥२९॥ तिच्छ पूर्यं सर्वदा वंदे श्रीमद्गोपाल भट्टकं ॥ गोपीगोपाललीलानां मंदिरायतसुंदरं ॥ ३०॥ श्रीबलभद्रभट्टं तिच्छण्यं विद्यानिकतनं ॥ महोदारं जनाधारं प्रचारं भक्तिसंपदां ॥ ३१॥ श्रीमद्रोपीनाथभट्टं वंदे तच्छिष्यभूषणं ॥ अविरोधमताध्यक्षं विरोधमतदूषणं ॥ ३२ ॥ ताच्छिष्यंश्रीकेशवाख्यं भक्तं वंदे सभुक्तिदं ॥ मंत्रार्थदायि(य)कं श्रीमन्मंत्रराजविधायि(य)कं ॥३५॥ श्रीमंतं गंगलं भट्टं वंदे मंगलमूर्तिकं ॥ निर्गुणानां सतां निसं प्रेमभक्तिप्रपूर्तिकं ॥ ३४ ॥ तच्छिष्यवर्यं जनवैरिचंडं काइमीरिणं केशवभट्टमंडं ॥ वंदे सदा ब्रह्मतेजोभिकुंडं दि। जिन्नु सं शारदावासतुंडं ॥ ३५ ॥ भत्तयालवालं हरिदासघालं दासारिकालं भजने रसालं।। काइमीरिणं केशवभद्दशिष्टं वेदे सदाहं हरिभक्तिनिष्ठं ॥ ३६ ॥ तच्छिष्यं सर्वदा वंदे श्रीमछीभट्टनामकं ॥ अनंतभक्तकर्तारं भतीरं प्रेमसंपदां ॥ ३७ ॥ ताच्छिष्यं श्रीहरिव्यासं देवं देव्यादिसद्गरं॥ वंदेहं सान्वदानंदं राधाकृष्णस्वरूपकं ॥ ३८॥ तस्य श्रीपरशुरामदेवं शिष्यमहामुनिं ॥

सर्वशास्त्रार्थतत्त्व सिद्धिमत्र जगद्ग हं ॥ ३९॥ श्रीहरिवंशदेव तिच्छिष्यं विद्यापयोगिधि॥ वंदेहं भक्तपं भूमावनाचारप्रणाशनं ॥ ४०॥ श्रीमत्रारायणं देवं वंदे तिच्छिष्यमंडनं ॥ नरराजगुहं श्रीशं ध्रुवं भक्तारिभंडनं ॥ ४१॥ तिच्छष्यवछमं वंदे श्रीमहृंदावनं सुरं। विवादिसम्बद्धपं च भक्तभूपं सतां गुहं॥ ४२॥ पठेद्यो वै महाभक्त आचार्यवंदनामिमां॥ तस्य लोके परे वापि भक्तिविद्यं [द्यो] न जायते॥ अ० तत्सिदिति श्रीसर्वीचार्यभगवार्ववादिस्यपदाधिराजश्र

अं तत्सदिति श्रीसर्वाचार्यभगवानिबादियपदाधिराजश्रीवृदावनदे-वपद्टालंकारश्रीगोविददेवेन कृती श्रीआचार्यवंदनास्तवं(वः) समाप्तं(मः) ।।

(B). 37 b. - 38 b.

List in Hindî.

हरिगुहस्तवमालायामाचार्यनामरःनावलीस्तवः

३७,३८ पत्रस्थमिदं.

धादि श्री इंसरूपि नारायणजू १ तिनके शिष्य श्री सनकादिजू २ तिनके शिष्य श्री नारदजू ३ तिनके शिष्य श्री निवादित्यजू १ तिनके शिष्य श्री श्रीनिवासाचार्यजू ९ तिनके शिष्य श्री विश्वाचार्यजू ६ तिनके शिष्य श्री पुरुषोत्तमाचार्यजू ७ तिनके शिष्य श्री विश्वासाचार्यजू ८ तिनके शिष्य श्री स्वरूपाचार्यजू ८ तिनके शिष्य श्री माधवाचार्यजू १० तिनके शिष्य श्री बलभद्राचार्यजू ११ तिनके शिष्य श्री पद्माचार्यजू १२ तिनके शिष्य श्री इयामाचार्यजू १३ तिनके शिष्य श्री गोपालाचार्यज् १४ तिनके शिष्य श्री गोपालाचार्यज् १४ तिनके शिष्य श्री कृपाचार्यज् १५ तिनके शिष्य श्री गोपालाचार्यज् १६ तिनके शिष्य श्री सुदरभद्दज् १७ तिनके शिष्य श्री पद्मानभद्दज् १८ तिनके शिष्य श्री पद्मानभद्दज् १८ तिनके शिष्य श्री पद्मानभद्दज् १९ तिनके शिष्य श्री पद्मानभद्दज् २० तिनके शिष्य श्री वामनभद्दज् २१ तिनके शिष्य श्री गमचंद्रभट्टज् २० तिनके शिष्य श्री वामनभद्दज् २१ तिनके शिष्य श्री एद्माकरभद्दज् २२ तिनके शिष्य श्री पद्माकरभद्दज् २३ तिनके शिष्य श्री एद्माकरभद्दज् २३ तिनके शिष्य श्री एद्माकरभद्दज् २३ तिनके शिष्य श्री श्रवणभद्दज् २४ तिनके शिष्य श्री पद्माकरभद्दज् २३ तिनके शिष्य श्री एद्माकरभद्दज् २३ तिनके शिष्य श्री श्रवणभद्दज् २४ तिनके शिष्य श्री पद्माकरभद्दज् २३ तिनके शिष्य श्री पद्माकरभ

रिभद्दन् २५ तिनके शिष्य श्री माध्वभद्दन् २६ तिनके शिष्य श्री स्थामभद्दन् २७ तिनके शिष्य श्री गोपालभद्दन् २८ तिनके शिष्य श्री गोपीनाथभद्दन् ३० तिनके शिष्य श्री गोपीनाथभद्दन् ३० तिनके शिष्य श्री केशवभद्दन् ३१ तिनके शिष्य श्री गंगभद्दन् ३२ तिनके शिष्य श्री केशवकाश्मीरिभद्दन् ३३ तिनके शिष्य श्री श्रीभद्दन् ३४ तिनके शिष्य श्री श्रीभद्दन् ३४ तिनके शिष्य श्री श्रीभद्दन् ३४ तिनके शिष्य श्री हरिव्यासदेवन् ३५ तिनके पद्दश्री श्री परशुरामदेवन् ३६ तिनके पद्दश्री श्री हरिवंशदेवन् ३७ तिनके पद्दश्री श्री नारायणदेवन् ३८ तिनके पद्दश्री श्री वृंदावनदेवन् ३९ तिनके पद्दश्री श्री गोविंददेवन् ४० पठेदिदं यो हि भक्ता क्वा चिनामावलीस्तवं॥

पठेदिदं यो हि भक्ता किया]चार्यनामावलीस्तवं ॥ तस्य साक्षात्परेशी श्रीराधाकृष्णी प्रसीदतः ॥ इति श्रीआचार्यनामरत्नावलीस्तवं(वः) समाप्तं (प्तः) ॥

(C)

1 Nimbârka.

2 S'rînivâsâchârya.

3 Viśvâchârya.

- 4 Purushottamâchârya.
- 5 Vilâsâchârya.
- 6 Svarûpâchârya.
- 7 Mâdhavâchârya.
- 8 Balabhadráchárya.
- 9 Padmâchârya.
- 10 Syâmâchârya.
- 11 Gopâlâchârya.
- 12 Kripâchârya.
- 13 Devâchârya.
- 14 Sundarabhatta.
- 15 Padmanâbhabhatta.
- 16 Upendrabhatta.
- 17 Râmachandrabhatta.
- 18 Vâmanabhatța.
- 19 Krishnabhatta.

- 20 Padmâkarabhatta.
- 21 Śravanabhatta.
- 22 Bhûribhaṭṭa.
- 23 Mâdhavabhatta.
- 24 Syâmabhaṭṭa.25 Gopâlabhaṭṭa.
- 26 Balabhadrabhatta.
- 27 Gopînâthabhatta.
- 28 Keśavabhatta.
- 29 Gangabhatta.
- 30 Keśava Kâśmîrin.
- 31 S'rîbhatta.
- 32 Harivyâsadeva.
- 33 Paraśurâmadeva.
- 34 Harivamsadeva.
- 35 Nârâyaṇadeva.
- 36 Vrindâvanadeva.
- 37 Govindadeva.

0.

From the Chashakatâtparyaţîkâ of Gangârâma Jaḍi; No. 277.
Fol. 2, a. नीलकण्ठस्तच्छर्भा गुरूर्पदेष्टा तस्मै नमोनमः ।
Fol. 2, b. किंच सम्रहश्चन्द्रचडो योम्रणीः सर्वश्रेष्ठस्तस्य तनयो

गणेशो यस्याप्रे तिष्ठाति यदाराध्यो भवतीिन यावत्तं नारायणाभिधं तातं वन्दे नीमि स्तीमि च ।

Fol. 3, a. सुधियः प्रतिभाजुषो गङ्गारामेण मया मुक्तावलीप-काजात्तनामकास्मन्मातामहत्रन्थात्स्पुरिते निष्पने चषके पानपात्रे...। Fol. 3, b. इति श्रीजङ्गुपनामकगङ्गारामविराचितायां चषक-तात्पर्यटीकायां श्रीकव्याख्या ॥

End: Fol. 225, b. स्वकीर्धनुवृत्तये आशास्ते चषकोति ।
चषकः सुवर्णस्य साभिप्रायपदस्य स्पर्जीऽभिप्रेतार्थयहणोपायो यस्य तत्।
दिनकरेणास्मन्मातामहेन कर्त्रा करेण लेखनत्वात्करणेन कतः परामर्शः
शोधनं यस्य तत् नगदीशस्य य्रन्थकर्तुभन्थनं शास्त्रार्शवालोडनं दुरूहशास्त्रमननाभिति यावत् तस्य कल्पो.....कल्पतरुक्षं फलं
काभितार्थप्रकाशकत्वात्तादित्थं व्याख्यातं तर्कामृतमाकल्पं पिवन्त्वियाशिव्यत्तित्सव इत्यार्थिकमत्र कर्तृपदमध्याहार्यम् ।

P.

From Jinavardhanasûri's Commentary on the Saptapadârthî; No. 291, Fol. 25, a.

सप्तपदार्थीटीका प. २५ ए. १ पं. १४ इति श्रीखरतरगच्छे श्रीजिनराजसूरिपट्टे श्रीजिनवर्द्धनसूरिविरचिता सप्तपदार्थीटीका समाप्ता ॥

Q.

From Govardhana's Tarkabhâshâprakâśa; Nos. 282 and 283.

यत्तर्कभाषामनुभाषते स्म गोवर्द्धनस्तर्ककथासु धीरः । तेनानवदोन सुधांशुगौरी कीर्त्तिगुरूणाममृताधिकास्तु ॥ विजयश्रीतनूजन्मा गोवर्धन इति श्रुतः । तर्कानुभाषां तनुते विविच्य गुरुनिर्मितिं ॥ श्रीविश्वनाथानुजपद्मनाभानुजो गरीयान्बलभद्रजन्मा । तनोति तर्कानिधिगस्य सर्वान् श्रीपद्मनाभादिदुषो विनोदं ॥

R.

From the Brahmatulyodâharana; No. 298, Fol. 1, b. ब्रह्मसिद्धांततुल्योदाहरणं.

प्रथमसांकपृष्ठे । श्लोक ६ बादौ
गुरुवरमितशयवंतं श्रीमंतं हर्षरत्ननामानं ॥
करणकुत्हलवृत्तिं नत्वा वक्ष्ये सयुक्तिकामेतां ॥ ७ ॥
श्रीश्रीपितिविहितकेशवपद्धती द्वे ब्रह्मार्कशीघ्रखगसिद्धिमधो विवृत्य ॥
माला च पर्वसहिता वृहतीित तस्या सारस्य ताजिकधरा विवृती
अनुद्धां [?] ॥ ८॥

S.

मिटल विकालवाय's Bhaṭatulya; No. 346, Fol. 1, a.
भटतुल्यनामा करणग्रन्थः प. १ ए. १ पं. १.
जयित भूवलयेऽवृधिमेखले प्रथितकीर्त्तिरसी जनको गुरुः ॥
य इह मौद्ध्यतमःप्रशमेश्वमान् हिद जनस्य हि चित्कजवोधने ॥ १ ॥
दामोदरः श्रीगुरूपद्मनाभपादारिवंदं शिरसा प्रणम्य ॥
प्रयब्दशुद्ध्यार्थभटस्य तुल्य विदां मुदेऽहं करणं करोमि ॥ २ ॥
गोदेवंदु १३३९ विहीनशाकगुणिता वारादिका गुणाः
स्वस्वक्षेपयुताश्च मध्यमरवी मेखा [धा] दिगे स्युर्धु [ध्रु] वाः ॥
वारादिभृगुतोब्दपः स च भवेत् प्राङ्कध्यदशाँततः
शुद्धिन्यूनदिनावशेषघिटकादोनोनितातस्यात् स्कुटाः ॥ १ ॥

T.

From Brahmadeva's Karanapraka's ; No. 299.

बहाच्युतित्रनयनार्कश्चांकभौमसीम्येज्यशुक्तशनिवागिधपानगणेशं ।

नत्वाहमार्यभटशास्त्रसमं करोभि श्रीब्रह्मदेवगणकः करणप्रकाशं ॥१॥
शाकः शकदशो १०१४ निता रिव १२ गुणश्चित्रादिमासान्वितो दिस्थो दस्त २ हतो दिराम ३२ सहितोधो भूपनंदै ९१६ ईतः ।

लब्धोनो विहतः शिलीमुखरसै ६५ राप्ताधिमासैर्युतः स्वित्र ३० शः सिताथिद्विधाकररसै ६२ र्युक्तस्ततोधः कृतः॥

U.

From Ganeśa's Grahalâghava with Viśvanâtha's commentary; No. 306, Fol. 1, a.

ग्रहलाघवटीका. प. १ ए. १ पं. २.

आदिः।

ज्योतिर्विद्धुरूणा गणेशगुरूणा निर्म्थ्य शास्त्रांबुधि यचके प्रहलाघवं विवरणं कुर्वेस्य तत्प्रीतये ॥ स्मृत्वा शंभुसृतं दिवाकरसुतस्तद्विश्वनाथः कृती जाप्रज्ज्योतिषवर्गगे।कुलपरित्राणाय नारायणः ॥१॥ प. १ ए. १ पं. १०.

श्रीमत्कीशिकम् निश्रेष्ठवंशोद्भवो जलिधमी ती । शिनकटवर्ती नांदे ग्रामनिवासिसकल भूमंडलपितपूर्णितचरणयुगलांभो हहेनि खिलशास्त्रार्थ-प्रवीणाष्टादशिसद्धांतोपवर्तिको विदसमस्ते वेया करणाग्रणि [णीः] अगण्णितशास्त्राविचारसारचतुरी अयोति वित्कुलावतंसः श्रीमत्केशवदेवज्ञान्सकं श्रीमद्रणेशदेवज्ञ अवर्थी ग्रहलाघवा एयं करणं चिकी पुस्त त्रादी निर्विष्ठेन ग्रंथसमाहयर्थं तत्परिचा [च] यार्थं च आशि [शी] निम्हित्यावस्तु निर्देशात्मका नांश्र [श्र] तिदेवता गुरू [हि] वाक् निर्देशात्मकं मंगलं वसंता तिलक्षया बधाति ॥

Fol. 69, a. अन्ते प. ६९ ए. १ पं ११.
नांदेग्राम इहापरांताविषये शिष्यादिगीतस्तुतियोभूत्कोशिकवंशजः सकलसच्छास्त्रार्थवित् केशवः ॥
सूनुस्तस्य तदंन्हिपद्मभजनाल्जब्धाववेधांशकं
स्पष्टं वृत्तविचित्रमल्पकरणं चैतद्गणेशोकरीत् ॥ २ ॥•••
गोलग्रामनिवासिनो गुरूपददंद्वाब्जभक्तौ रतस्यासीत्तत्र दिवाकरस्य तनयः श्रीविश्वनाथाह्वयः ॥
तेनदं ग्रहलाघवस्य गणितं स्पष्टीकृतं तद्भुधेः
शोध्यं शुद्धामदं तदा तु गणकैः स्वाते सदा धार्यताम् ॥१॥
इति श्रीदैवज्ञवर्थदिवाकरात्मजविश्वनाथविरचितं ग्रहलाघवस्योदाहरणं

*The MS repeats the words आत्मज and वर्यः

U. 1

From a manuscript of S'rîpati's Jyotîratnamûlâ with Mahâdeva's टोकांते.

शरवसुशशिसोमैः ११८५ संमिते शाककाले नभिस सितचतुर्थ्यामिदुपुत्रस्य वारे॥ निजमातिपरिणामात्तत्तन्त्रेन तेन विवृतिरिति किल श्रीश्रोपतिप्रोक्तशास्त्र॥४॥

V.

From the Tâjikatantrasâra; No. 322, Fol. 15, b.

ताजिकतन्त्रसारः प. १५ ए. २ पं. १ .

चौलुक्याक्षितिपालमूलसकलब्यापारपारंगमः

प्राग्वाटान्वयभूर्वभूव सचिवः श्रीचंडसिंहाह्यः॥

श्रीमान् शोभनदेव इत्यभिजने तस्याभवत् सञ्जनः

श्रीसामंत इति प्रशांतसुमातिस्तस्मादभूदंगभूः॥ २०३॥ तस्यात्मकः समजनिष्ट कुमारसिंहनामा प्रमाणितगुहर्गारिमाउयगेहः॥ तत्सूनुना गणकभृंगमुदे स्मरेण गंधोभ्युदिश्रियत ताजिकपद्मकोशात्

॥ २०४॥
यत्तार्तीयकतंत्रतः स्मृतिमिदं खेटात्मयोगावली
पृच्छावर्षफलांकितं द्वुतमातिः सत्तंत्ररत्नत्रयम् ॥
आकल्पं किल कल्पिय्यति गले भाजिष्णु सोतःसमं
भावि [वी] न्यत्र शुभाशुभानि निगदन् दुग्नं यशः प्राप्स्यते [तिः]
॥२०५॥

इति प्राग्वाटान्वयकुमारसिंहात्मजसमरसिंहसमुद्धृते ताजिकतंत्रसारे गणकभूषणनामि वर्षप्रलाध्यायस्तृतीयतंत्रं समाप्तिमाते ॥ संवत् १४९१ वर्षे मार्गशीर्षविदि १० गुरौ ज्योतिःश्रीविश्वरूपानुचरेण चतुभुजेन स्वप-टनाय लिखितं ॥

W.

From the Daivajñâlamkṛiti of Tejaḥsimha; No. 327, Fol. 21. देवज्ञालंकि:

लक्ष्मीर्यस्य प्रतेन [ने] स्वयमचलिमहाचंद्रतारं निवेशं यस्मिन् मुक्ताफलेतिप्रगुणतरगणा दोषपंत्तया विमुक्ताः॥ यस्मिन् विश्रामभाजः परमपृथुतरश्रेणयः सज्जनानां सोयं प्राग्वाटवंशो जगति विजयतेन ल्पशाखातिशाली॥१॥ स्फूर्जचालुक्यवंशोद्भवनृपतिवो[शिरो]भूषणीभूतकीर्तिः [तेः]

श्रीमच्छारंगदेवाह्नयपुरुषग[प]तेः पादपद्मप्रसादात्॥ सर्वव्यापारभारं सम्स्वमपगतः सहुणोदे[णीघै]कपात्रं तत्र श्रीविक्रमाह्ने[ह्ने]जिन विजितिरपुर्भंत्रिणः सत्यामेत्रम्॥२॥ मंत्री तस्मादथादौ धृतविजयपदा[दां]सिंहसंज्ञां दधानो जज्ञे विद्वज्जनानां हृदयकुमुदमुदावा[दायिवा]क्चेरिकाभूत्॥ साहित्यन्यायवादप्रमुखपरिणमत्सर्वशास्त्राव्धिपारं प्राप्तः सौख्यैकपात्रं विनयन(य)मुखेः सहुणौर्गीतकीर्तिः॥३॥ तस्योचैर्मान्यवंधुस्तनुजरजिननी [स्तनुजित्रकानि] ख्यातमादौ च तेजः प्रांते सिंहति नाम प्रदधदवनतः सर्वदा सदुष्टणां॥ किंविछब्धप्रवीधः पृथुमितिवदुषां पादपद्मप्रसादात् सिंहि किं। सज्जनानां विनयनययुत्तो लोकदुर्वावयभीरः ॥ १॥ देवजालंकतीति पाधितमवितथं संज्ञया स प्रतेने तेनेदं वत्सरीयं फलमिह सकलं सर्वलोकोपकयै॥ हज्जीवंति[ती]विभूषाभरणगणनया विभते ये प्रहेंद्राः श्रश्चद्भम्तामायामृतिधनगुरुतामैत्रभाजोत्र ते स्युः॥ ६॥

According to the way in which I here propose that stanza 4 should be corrected, Tejahsimha was the son of Vijayasimha and not his brother. Vikrama also would appear to be rather a friend of the minister of S'ârangadeva than the minister himself, though he must have held some high office.

इति श्रीताजिकालंकारे दैवज्ञसूर्यविराचिते सहमाध्याये दशमस्समाप्तीयं ग्रंथः॥

* The part here enclosed within rectangular brackets is from Prof. Weber's Berlin Catalogue.

Y.

From the Tâjikakaustubha of Bâlakrishna; No. 318, Fol. 36, b. ताजिककौस्तुभ: प. ३६ ए. २ पं. ९.

या ताप्युत्तरतीरसंश्रयवती ख्याता प्रकाशापुरी
यश्चासीदिह याज्ञवल्क्यतिलकः श्रीरामजित् पंडितः ॥
षट्शास्त्राध्ययनाधिराट् समभवन्तारायणस्तत्सुतः
स्तत्सूनुन्यो।दिवित्समभवद्यो रामकृष्णाभिधः ॥ १५ ॥
तदंगजो यादवभट्टनामा नानागमार्थाकलितो बभूव ॥
साहित्यपीयूषसृघोषितांगः श्रितप्रकाशो जगाति प्रसिद्धः ॥ १६ ॥
इह यादवभद्दुजातजन्मा कृतजंब्सरआल्यस्ततान ॥
स हि ताजिककौस्तुभाभिधानं कमनीयं भिव बालकृष्णभट्टः ॥ १७ ॥
श्रीनारायणशंकरस्तवनके स्तीत्रं शिवायास्ततो

श्रीनारायणशंकरस्तवनके स्तीत्रं शिवायास्तती यंत्रोद्धारयुतं महागणपतेः स्तीत्रं त्रिवेण्यास्ततः ॥ योगिन्यष्टदशाक्रमश्च तरणेः संक्रांतिजो निर्णयः पल्याकस्य विराजते कृतिरियं पांडियर्चितामणिः ॥ १८ ॥

Z.

From the Manitthatâjika; No. 324, Fol. 1a, 2b, & 8a. मणित्थताजिकप्रन्थः

• आदौ। पूर्वं प्रणम्येश्वरपादपदां ततो भवानीं गणनायकं च ।। करोभि रम्यं फलमत्र हायनं भवंति तज्ञा ज्ज्ञा विदितेन येन ।। ९ ॥ प. १ पृ. १ पं ११.

बलाबलज्ञानिवना कदाचित् । विवेचनं नैव शुभाशुभस्य ॥ ततः प्रवक्ष्ये यवनानुसारात् । बलाबलं यद्भुहसंभवं च ॥ < ॥

प. २ पृ. २ पं १. कष्टात्तथा कष्टतरं निरुक्तं युक्तं दशायां यवनै[:] पुराणै:॥

वृथा फलं हायनमत्र यस्मान्त जीवितं हायनारिष्टयोगात् ॥ १७॥
रिष्टानि यस्मात्प्रथमं प्रवक्ष्ये माणित्थपूर्वैः काथितानि यानि ॥
प. ८ पृ. १ पं. १. अन्ते ।
मंदे जलाश्रयमहीरुहरोहकर्मवाणिज्यकृष्यविनल्ब्धियोधिवीर्ये ॥
मध्ये तु मध्यमधमे तु सुहृद्विपत्तिकष्टं कियाविफलतानिलरुक्विकाराः
॥ १० ४॥
इति वर्षेशानां फल्म् ॥
इति श्रीमणित्थाचार्यविर्चिते [तो] मणित्थताजिकः समाप्तः॥

AA.

From the Pârasîprakâśa of Vedângarâya ; No. 336, Fol. 1, a.

पारसीप्रकाश: प. १ पृ. १ पं. १.

नत्वा श्रीमुवनेश्वरी हरिहरी छंबोदरं च द्विजान् श्रीमच्छाहजहांमहेंद्रपरमप्रीतिप्रसादाप्तये॥ ब्रूते संस्कृतपारसीकरचनाभेदपदं कीतुकं ज्योतिः शास्त्रपदोपयोगि सरछ वेदांगरायः सुधीः॥ १॥ संस्कृतोक्तिविदि पारसीज्ञता पारसीविदि च संस्कृतज्ञता॥ तद्व[द्वृ]याविदि च तद्व[द्वृ]यज्ञता जायते तु तदधीयतामिदम्॥२॥ ... तत्रैव पं. ११। अथ सन्नोपिर हिंदुकशाकमासज्ञानोपायः॥

2311

विह्यानीश्वि २ निव्नः खखाभ्रांक ९०० भागिर्युतोक्षांगलब्धाधिमासीर्वेह्यनः॥ द्युनाथाप्तरोषे मधोर्मास इष्टः खखाक्षेदु १५०० युक्ते च लब्धे तु शाकः॥ अस्योदाहरणम्

सनस्तर्कवस्वंक ९८६ हीनोर्क १२ निन्नो महर्मादिमासान्वितोधिस्त्रदस्तैः

सनः १०५३ तर्कवस्वंक ९८६ हीनो जातः ६७ अर्कनियो जातः ८०४ महर्मादिवर्त्तमानमास ५ रिवल्व तेन युक्ते जातः ८०९ अधिस्त्रदस्ते २३ विहीने जातः ७८६ द्विनिये जातः १५७२ ततः खखाम्रांक ९०० भागैर्युते जातः १५७३ अक्षांगै ६५ भक्तिधिमासैहपरि हीने जातः ७८५ द्वादशभ-

क्ते लब्धं ६५ शेषं ५ तेन त्रैदे [चैत्रादि] वर्त्तमानः पंचमः शुक्कादिश्रा-वणो मासः ६५ लब्धमध्ये १५०० एतद्युक्ते जातो वर्त्तमानशाकः १५६५॥

BB.

From Bhoja's Vidvajjanavallabha ; No. 337, Fol. 10, a. पश्चानम् प. १० ए. १ पं. १०.

अन्ते । आख्या दालिल ?]वारिराशिरशनविच्छेदिनीं मेदिनीं शास्येकां नगरीमिव प्रतिहतो[त]पत्यिथिनो यस्य सा ॥ प्रश्नज्ञानिषदं स पार्थिवशिरोविन्यस्तपादांबुजः श्रीविद्वज्जनवल्लभाख्यमकृत श्रीभोजदेवो नृपः॥ ८१ ॥ इति श्रीमह्याराजाधिराजभोजदेवाविराचिते प्रश्नज्ञाने चिताध्यायोष्टादशः॥ १८ ॥

CC.

From the Narapatijayacharyâ; No. 331, Fol. 154, a. नरपतिजयचर्या-प. १५४ पृ. १ पं. ६

अन्ते-विद्यालये मालबसंज्ञदेशे धारापुरीरम्यनिवासवासी ॥ नानागमजो नृपलोकपूज्यो नाम्नाम्रदेशे विद्युधः प्रसिद्धः ॥ १ ॥ स्वरबलकलेवेत्ता देहतत्त्विष्वभिज्ञो विदितशकुनशास्त्रस्तंत्रभंत्रप्रवीणः ॥ कलितगणितसारश्चारुचूडामणिज्ञो नरपति।रितिनामा तस्य पुत्रो बभूव॥२॥

ज्ञाने यः सर्वज्ञो नृपगणपूज्यः सरस्वतीसिद्धः ॥
तेन कृत शास्त्रिमदं प्रचुरगुणं दोषरिहतं च ॥ ३ ॥
यो वोत्ते शास्त्रमेतद्वरमुखकाथितं सुयुक्तिसंयुक्तम् ॥
निवसति सदा समग्रा ज्ञानश्रीस्तस्य करकमले ॥ ४ ॥

विक्रमार्कगते काले पक्षािमानु १२३२ वस्सरे मासे चैत्रे सिते पक्षे प्रतिपद्भौमवासरे ॥ ५॥ श्रीमयणहिलनगरे ख्याते श्रीअजयपालनृपराज्ये॥ श्रीमन्तरपतिकविना राचितामिदं शाकुनं शास्त्रम्॥ ६॥ षद्भिरंगैश्वकारेदं नृपतीनां जयावहम्॥ अनुष्टुब्छंदसां श्लोकैः सार्द्धपंचसहस्रकैः॥ ७॥

इति श्रीपंडितश्रीनरपतिविरचितायां नरपतिजयचर्यायां स्वरोदये शाकुनं शास्त्रं समाप्तामिति ॥

CCI.

From the Ashtangayogahridaya; No. 363, Fol. 25, b. of the Kalpasthana.

संवत् १४८६ वर्षे माघवादे १ गुरावदोह श्रीभृगुक्षेत्रे पारसीकवंशपवीण आध्या र श्रीअद्भेतर [र : ?] सुतस्याध्ययनाय कल्पसिद्धिस्थानम-लीलिखत् ॥

DD.

From Bopadeva's S'atas'lokî; No. 378 and No. 2., Fol. 23, b. शतश्चोकी प. २३ ए. २ पं. २.

देशानां वरदातटं वरमतः सार्थामिधानं महा-स्थानं वेदपदं सदम्रजगणाम्रण्यं सहस्तं द्विजाः ॥ तत्रामीषु धनेशकेशवविदौ वैदौ वरिष्ठा क्रमा-चक्रे शिष्यसुतस्तयोः कृतिमिति श्रीबोपदेवः कृषिः ॥ ९९ ॥ कैलासाचलमीलिमंडनमणेनृत्योत्सवे यद्यशो गायंति त्रिदशांगनाः कलरणदंभीरतारस्वरैः ॥ चक्रे चंद्रकलांशगोपितशतश्लोकीं पदाल्हादिनीं स त्रैलोक्यकवींद्रचक्रतिलकः श्रीबोपदेवः कृषिः ॥ १०० ॥

EE.

From the Rajavallabhamandana; No. 404, Fol. 30, a.

३० पत्रे निरंकपृष्ठे.

अन्ते । श्रीमदेपाटे नृपकुंभकर्णस्तदंधिराजीवपरागसेवी । स मंडनाख्यो भुवि सूत्रधारस्तेन कृतो भूपातेवछभोऽयम् ॥ ४३ गणपतिगुरूभक्तया भारतीपादतुष्ट्या मुनिमतिमदमुक्तं वास्तुशास्त्रं सुवृत्तं ॥

गणितमापि च सारं शाकुनं सारभूतं भवतु चतुरयोग्यं विश्वकर्मप्रसादात् ॥ इति वास्तुशास्त्रे राजवल्लभमंडने शकुनलक्षणं॥ संपूर्णं चतुर्दश संवत् १५७९.

FF.

From the Vastumandana; No. 405, Fol. 35, b.

सुतेन देवसिंहेन पार्थितः क्षेत्रनन्दनः । स्थपित [:] सृजित स्मेदं मंडनो वास्तुमंडनम् ॥ ९ ॥ इति श्रीसूत्रधारमंडनिवरिचते वास्तुशास्त्रे वास्तुमंडने प्रकीर्णकाध्याया

ऽष्टमः॥

GG.

From the Samgîtaratnâkaratîkâ; No. 406.

संगीतरताकरटीका त्रु. पं. ४.

अन्ते। गीतगुणान् कथय [ति] व्यक्तमिति व्यक्तादयो दश गुणा भवंति तेषां लक्षणं कथयाते तत्र व्यक्तमिति सुगमं॥ गीतदोषानाह सु— गमिति॥ लोकेन शास्त्रेण च दुष्टत्वं कालविरोधः निषिद्धकाले गानं श्रुतिविरोधो हीनश्रुतित्वं॥ इति गीतदोषाः॥ इति श्रीमदं-श्रमंडलाधीश्वरप्रतिगंडभैरवश्रीअनवोतं ---- मुजबलभीम-श्रीसिंगभूपालविरचितायां संगीतरत्नाकरटीकायां संगीतसुधाकराख्या-यां प्रवंधाध्यायश्चतुर्थः समाप्तः॥

HH.

From the Lekhapañchâs'ikâ; No. 410, Fol. 6 b. -8 b.

लेखपञ्चाशिका प. ६ पृ. २ पं. १२.

अथ ताम्रशासनम् ॥

श्रीनृपविक्रमसमयातीतसंवत्सरशतेषु द्वादशसु अष्टाधिकाशीत्याधि केषु संवत्सरांतः. वैशाषमासे शुक्रपक्षे तृतीयायां गुद्दवासरेऽस्यां

संवत्सरमासतिथिवारपूर्वं शासनपत्रिमदं । अत्रांकितोऽपि संवत् १२८८ वर्षे वैशाषशादि ३ गुरावचेह श्रीमदणहिल्पाटके समस्त-राजावलीसमलकतमहाराजाधिराजसमलंकृतमहाराजाधिराजपरमेश्वर-परमभद्दारकउमापतिवरलब्धपाढपतापश्रीवृहन्मूलराजमूलदेवपादान् [नु] ॥ १ ध्यातमहाराजाधिराजपरमेश्वरपरमभद्दारकउमापतिवर-लब्ध पाढपतापश्रीचामुंडदेवपादान् [नु] ॥ २ ध्यातश्रीकारे-राजनंदनशंकरश्रीवलभदेवपादान् [नु] ॥ ३ ध्यातश्रीमहाराजा-धिराजश्रीदुर्लभदेवपादान्ं [नु]॥ ४ ध्यानरतमहाराजाधिराज-श्रविहद्भीमपादान् [नु]॥ ५ ध्यानरतमहा० श्रीमत्कर्णदेवपादान् [नु] ॥ ६ ध्यानरतमहाराजाधिराजारिपुराज्यलक्ष्मीस्वयंवरावरवेकजिणे-[?]अवंतीनाथत्रिभुवनमंडनश्रीमज्जयसिंहदेवपादान् [नु] ॥ ७ ध्या-तवरदीकृतांगणविनिजिंजतशाकंभरीभूपालश्रीकुमारपोलदेवपादान् [नु] ॥ ८ ध्यातपंचमाक्रांतसपाद लक्षलक्ष्मीपालश्रीमदजयपालपादा-न् [नु] ॥ ९ ध्यातबालनारायणावताररणांगणविनिर्जितगूर्जिरा-धिकाराधिराजश्रीमूलदेवपादान् [नु]।। १० ध्यातस्मिनवसिद्धरा-जरिपुराज्यलक्ष्मीस्वयंवरश्रीमद्भीमदेव ऋल्याणविजयराज्ये द्योपजीविनि प्रभुभिक्तिसिद्धमंत्रैकाभ्यसनव्यसानीने सुनयानुरंजि-तगीयमानगुणीघे महामाखश्रीभाभूये श्रीश्रीकरणादिसमस्तमुद्रा-परिपंथयती खेवं काले प्रवर्तमाने प्रभोः हामंडलाधिपतिराणकश्रीलावण्यदेवपसादेन प्रसादपत्तालायां भुज्य-मानखेटकारापथके तिनयुक्तदं डश्रीमाधवप्रभृतिपंचकुलप्रतिपत्ती ताम्रशासनं लिख्यते यथा ॥ श्रीमचौलाक्यवंशान्त्रये प्रसूत-राणकश्रीआनलदेसुतमहामंडलेश्वराधिपतिश्रीराणकलावण्यप्रसाददे-वः स्वापितुरात्मनश्च परमपुण्याभिवृद्धये अग्नितीर्थे स्नात्वा त्रिभुवन-स्वामिनं श्रीसोमनायं पंचांगपूजीपहारविधिना समस्यच्य नमस्कृत्य संसारासारतां विचिख दृष्टिगाचरगतानां समस्तपा[प]दार्थ-वस्तूनामनित्यतां सम[सं] हर्ययमुना प्रकारेण नलिनीदलगतजलदत-रलतरं यौवनं जीवितव्यं च प्रहरद्वयसदशीछाया लक्ष्मीर्विषपाया विषया दुःखप्राया भोगाः पुत्रमित्रकलत्रादिकं च स्वार्थसंपया नि-

विकारमन्यथा सविकारीति युक्तचा इदमपि च परं संसारादिकं विलिसितं च क्षणदृष्टविनष्टं चेत्याकलच्य सर्वमप्यनिसं निश्चिस केवलो धर्मकीर्तिश्व तस्मात् परलोकसुखाय देवब्राह्मणान् गुरूंश्च सुवर्ण-रूप्याभरणवस्त्रादिभिः संपूज्य तनिवासिनो ब्राह्मणोत्तमान वियु-क्तयाधिकरणो प्रापे जनपादान् मठस्थानाधिपतीन् राजपुत्रांश्व दानेन कांश्विद्रसनसन्मानेन कामलाप्य [?] संभाष्य च बाधयन् सर्वेषां विदितं शासनं चकार । अस्मिन् खेटकाधारपथके अमुकग्राम-स्वसीमापर्यंतः सवृक्षमाकुलः सकाष्ठतृणोदकोपेतः सर्वस्वीयसीमोपेतो नवनिधानसहितः पूर्वरूढ्या पलमानदेवदायब्रह्मदायवर्जं श्रीदे-वपत्तनवास्तव्यप्रयक्षजनकठ०अमुकाय श्रीसोमेश्वरदेवस्य पंची-पचारसान्पजादिनैवेदादिनिमित्त अमुकपूर्वमस्माभिः शासने पदत्तः॥ प्राम्याघाटं। यथा ॥ अयं चतुराघाटोपलक्षितं प्रामं प्रदत्तामिखवगम्य तिनवासिभिज्जनपदैर्श्रामस्यास्य भोगकरिहरण्यादिकं सर्वमपि श्री-सोमनाथदेवस्य पूजार्थं प्रययं जनकठ०अमुकाकस्य समर्पयितव्यं ॥ संपादनीयं च ॥ सामान्यमत्पुण्यफलमेतदवगम्य मद्रंशजैरन्यैरापि भुवो भोक्तिरस्मत्प्रदत्तधर्मदायोऽनुगंतव्यः ॥ पालनीयश्च ॥ उक्तं च ॥ भगवता व्यासेन ॥

बहुभिर्वसुधा भुक्ता राजिभः सगरादिभिः । यस्य यस्य यदा भूमी तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् ॥ १ षष्टिर्वर्षसहस्त्राणि स्वर्गे तिष्ठाते भूमिदः । आछेत्ता चानुमंता च तान्येव नरकं वसेत् ॥ २ स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेच्च वसुंधरां । स विष्टायां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिः सह मज्जिते ॥ ३

इह हि जलदलीलाचंचले जीवलोके तृणतुषलघुसारे सारसंसारसारे। अपहरित दुराश:शासनं देवतानां नरकगहनगर्चावर्चपातो धुवोयम्॥ ४ दत्त्वा दानं भाविनः पार्थिवेद्रान् भूयो भूयो याचते रामचंद्रः। सामान्योऽयं दानधर्मी नृपाणां स्वे स्वे काले पालनीयो भवद्भिः॥ ९ यानीह दत्तानि पुरा नरेंद्रैदीनानि धर्मार्थयशस्कराणि। निर्माल्यवंति [वान्त] प्रतिमानि तानि को नाम साधुः पुनराददीत ६॥

वं [विं] ध्याटवीषु तोयेषु शुष्ककोटरवासिषु ।
कृष्णसर्पाः प्रजायंते दत्ता [त्त] दानापहारिणः ॥ ७
मम वंशक्षये क्षणि कोऽपि राजा भविष्यति ।
तस्याहं करलगोऽस्मि मम दत्तं न चालयेत् ॥ ८
मांधाता स महीपतिः कृतयुगेऽलंकारभूतो गतः
सेतुर्येन महोदधौ विरचितः कासौ, दशास्यांतकः ।
अन्य चापि युधिष्ठिरप्रभृतयो यावद्भवान् भूपते
नैकेनापि समं गता वसुमती मन्ये त्वया यास्यति ॥ ९ ॥

JJ.

From the Lekhapañchâśikâ; No. 110. Fol. 19, b. प. १९ ए. २ पं. ७. यमलपत्रं यथा ॥

संवत् १९८८ वर्षे वैशाषशुदि १९ सोमेऽ दोह श्रीमद्रिजयकटके महा-राजाि राजशीमात्सेंहणदेवस्य महामंड लेश्वरराणकश्रीलावण्यप्रसादस्य च संरा जिल्ला श्रीश्रीमित्सेहणदेवन महामंड लेश्वरराणश्रीलावण्यप्रसादेन पूर्वक रेशे रहणीयं। केनापि कस्यापि भूमी नाक्रमणीया। उभयो जद्यः कोपि बलिष्ठः [ष्ठ] शत्रुणा गृह्यते तदा तस्य शत्रोरूपर्युभा-भ्यामपि कटकं कर्त्तव्यं। अथ च शत्रुदं डाधिपो गृह्याति। तदा दलेन संवा-हना कार्या। यद्युभयोरपि देशयोर्भध्यात्कोऽपि राजपुत्रः किमपि विनाश्या-परदेशे प्रविशति। तदा स्वदेशे केनापि स्थानं न दातव्यं॥ अन्यत्र विनष्टं समरा [रो] पनी [णी] यं लिखितविधेः पालनाय व्यभिचाररक्षणाय दत्तप्र-तिभूः। दत्तांतरदेवश्रीवैद्यनाथपत्रमुत्पाटितम्।

KK.

From the Sûktamuktâvali; No. 469, Fol. 11 a. and No. 470, Fol. 18 a.

सूक्तमुक्तावलि. प. ११ पृ. १. अभजदिनितिवद्यो वादवादादिवज्ञो नृपतिविबुधवंद्यो गौरसेनांत्रिकंज-मधुकरसमतां यः सोमदेवेन तेन व्यरिच मुनिपराजा सूक्तिमुक्तावलीयम्॥९५ В 904—29

इति सोमदेवसूरिविराचिता सूक्तिमुक्तावली समाप्ता ॥ सटीकसूक्तमुक्तावली प. १८ ए. १ पं. १०

अभजदिजतदेवाचार्यपट्टोदयाद्रियुमणिविजयसिंहाचार्यपादारविंदे मधुकरसमतां यस्तेन सोमप्रभेण व्यरिच मुनिपराज्ञा सूक्तमुक्तावलीयम् २

इति श्रीसोमप्रभसूरिविराचितं सिंदूरप्रकराख्यं शास्त्रं शतकं समाप्तम् ॥

LL.

From the S'abdabhûshana of Dânavijaya; No. 457, Fol. 1.

शब्दभूषणन याकरणम्.

पथमपत्रे २ एष्ठे ॥ श्लो. २

अइ उ ऋ ल इसेते समानाः पंच कीर्तिताः ॥ तेषां मिथो व्हस्वदी-घष्ठुतेभदाः सवर्णकाः २ व्हस्वदी घष्ठताख्यः [ख्याः] स्युस्त एकदित्रिमा का॥ संध्यक्षराभिधा एए ओ अ [औ] व्हस्वेण वर्जिताः ३ चतुर्द त्येते उभये मिलिताः स्वराः॥ अवर्णवर्जितास्सर्वे स्वरास्स्युनीमिसंजिताः ॥ तानि. त्रयस्त्रिज्ञात् हादिसांतान्यनुक्रमात् १ षट्पदी गृह्यमाणः पूर्ववर्णी वर्णनांस्येन तेषु च प्रत्याहारस्तदाख्यःस्यादबाद्याते [स्ते]च विंशति[ः]५ व्यंजनानि हसा वाच्याः स्वरहीनं च व्यंजनं तेष्वकारमुखोचारार्थत्वादित्संज्ञको भवेत् ६ प्रयोगे दश्यमानश्वोदितः केनापि हेतुना ॥ वर्णी वर्णगणो वा स इसंजो लोपभाग्भवेत् ॥ ७ ॥ वर्णस्यादर्शनं लोपो लोपश् वर्णिवरोधतः आगमो मित्रवत् ज्ञेयः आदेशः शत्रुवत् ध्रुवं ८ संयोगो हि यत्र स्युः स्वरानांरिता हसाः कवर्गीद्याःपंच वर्गाः पंचपंचाक्षरात्मकाः ९ गुणोय्वृणां स्यादेदोदर औरऔ वृद्धिबच्यते टिसंज्ञोंसस्वरः स्याद्वा शब्देवर्णस्तदादिकः १०

अंते । इति ताद्धिताधिकारः संपूर्णः इति...श्वीविनयराजसूरिशिष्यो-पाध्यायश्वीदानविजयविरचिते शब्दभूषणे स्याद्यंताधिकारः प्रथमः

MM.

From Harshakîrti's Dhâtupâțha, and his commentary on it; Nos. 439 and 440, Fol. 69 a.

धातुपाठः ॥

प. ६९ ए. १ पं. ३

गछे यत्र पवित्रितावनितले हम्मीरदेवार्चितः सूरिः श्रीजयशेखरः सुचरितश्रीशेखरः सद्गणः। रूणायां पुरि साहिडस्य वचनादछावदीभूभूजा सद्वासः फुरमानदानमहितः श्रीवजसेनो गुदः ॥ १ स्रिश्रीप्रभुरत्नशेखरगुरुविद्यानिधियं मुदा सत्क्षीमैः किल पर्यधापयदरं पेरोजसाहिप्रभुः। श्रीमत्साहिसिकंदरस्य पुरतो जातः प्रत दिल्यां नागपुरीयपाठकवरः श्रीहंसकीत्त्या[त्त्यां] हुयः॥ २ आनंदं जनयन् सदा मुनिजनेष्वानंदरायः सम भूत् पादाद्यस्य चिराय रायपदवीं श्रीमान हमाऊंन्पः। श्रीमत्साहिसलेमभूमिपातेना संमानितः सादरं सूरिः सर्वेकिं दिकाकिलतधीः श्रीचंद्रकीर्तिप्रभुः॥ ३ साहे: संसदि पद्मसुंदरगणार्जित्वा महापंडितं क्षीमग्रामसुखासनाद्यकबरश्रीसाहितो लब्धवान । हिंदुकाधिपमालदेवनृपतेर्मान्यो वदान्योधिकः श्रीमद्योधपुरे सुरोप्सितवचाः पचाहुयः पाठकः॥ १ तद्रछामलमंडनं सुविहितश्रीचंद्रकीर्त्तप्रभोः शिष्यः सूरिवरः स्फुरबुतिभरः श्रीहर्षकीर्तिः सुधीः। तेनेयं रचितात्मिनार्मेत्राभश्रीधातुपाठस्य सद्-वृत्तिः स्फुर्तिमियर्तु यावदुदितः श्रीपुष्पदंताविमी॥ ५ धातुपाठस्य टीकेयं नाम्ना धातुतरंगिणी प्रक्षालयतु विज्ञानामज्ञानमलमांतरं ॥ ६ शुद्धबोधजलागाधामिमां धातुतरंगिणीम् अवगाह्य बुधाः सम्यक् कुर्वितां निर्मलां मातिम् ॥ ७

इति श्रीमनागपुरीयतपागछाधिपभद्वारकश्रीहर्षकीर्त्तिसूरिविरचितं स्वो-पज्ञधातुपाठविवरणं संपूर्णम् समाप्ता चेयं धातुतरंगिणीनाम्नी धातुपाठटीका॥

N N.

From the Subhâshitaratnasamdoha of Amitagati; No. 782 of 1875-76.

अन्ते। समारूढे पूतित्रदशवसितं विक्रमनृपे सहस्त्रे वर्षाणां प्रभवति । हे पञ्चाशदिके । समाप्तं पञ्चम्यामबाति धरणीं मुञ्जनृपती सिते पक्षे पीषे बुधहितिमिदं शास्त्रमनघम् ।

य

00.

From Sumatigani's Lives of Jaina Pontiffs; No. 426, Fol. 13 b. प. १३ प. २ पं. १५.

ते च श्रीजिनवल्लभगणिवाचनाचार्याः समस्तिवद्यानिधीभूताः कथं तथाहि सर्वसिद्धांतवेदिता सूत्रतोर्थतश्च कंठस्थपाणिन्याद्यष्टव्याः त्या मे-घदूतादिमहाकाव्यादिस्वकाव्यस्द्रदे।द्भटदं डिवामनभामहाद्यलंकार्यः गाशीति-नाटकसमग्रज्योतिषशास्त्रजयदेवादिनिः शेषछंदो निग्रंथ जिनेद्रमतव्यवस्थाप-काभयदेवानेकांतजयपताकादितर्ककंदली [† किरणावली] न्यायशंकरनं-दनकमलशीलादिपरसमयतकिनिष्णाता अतस्तत्सीरभ्येण श्रीचित्रकृटे प्रकर्षण विख्याताः संजाताः ॥

* Another MS. has ग्रंथ for निग्रंथ. † Another MS. adds this.

PP.

From Sumatigani's Lives of Jaina Pontiffs; No. 426, Fol. 17 b. प. १७ ए. २ पं. ११.

अद्यापि येषां भगवतामवदातचरितिनिधीनां श्रीमहकोटसप्तवर्षप्रामित-कृतिनवासपरिशीलितसमस्तागमानां समग्रगछादृतसूक्ष्मार्थसिद्धांतावेचारसार-षडशीतिसार्द्धशतकाख्यकर्मग्रंथपिंडविशुद्धिपौषधविधिप्रतिक्रमणसामाचारी-

संघपट्टकधर्मशिक्षाद्वादशकुलकरूपप्रकरणप्रश्लोत्तरशतकशृंगारशतकनानाप्रका-रविचित्रचित्रकाव्यसारस्वतशतसंख्यस्तुतिस्तोत्रादिरूपकार्तिपताका सकलं महीमंडलं मंडयंती विद्वज्जनमनांसि प्रमादयति

QQ.

From the Râmacharitra of Devavijayagani; No. 452, Fol. 155 a. रामचरित्रम् प. १५५ ए. १ पं. ७.

इति श्रीमत्तपागछे भट्टारकश्रीहीरिवजयमूरिराज्ये आचार्यश्रीविजयसेनसूरियीवराज्ये पं०श्रीदेविवजयगणिविरिचिते गद्यबंधे श्रीरामचित्रे
श्रीरामिवर्णगमनो नाम दश्चमः सर्गः ॥ १० ॥ समाप्तं चेदं रामायणम्।
श्रीः इदं रामायणं प्रायेण श्रीहेमाचार्यकतरामायणं उपजीव्य मया कतमिति संस्कृतभाष्येव लिखितं । सत्योप प्राकृतपद्यबंधचरित्रे तथा सत्यिप
संस्कृतपद्यबंधचरित्रे मया आत्मिवनोदार्थं कर्मक्षयार्थं च गद्यबंधन कृतिमिति॥
स्विति श्रीमत्तपागछे भट्टारकप्रधानश्री ५ युगावजयदानसूरिशिष्यआचार्यश्रीराजावजयसूरिशिष्यपं०श्रीदेविजयगणीभिवरिचतं समाप्तं चेदं
श्रीरामायणं ॥ संवत् १६५२ वर्षे आश्विनमासे कृष्णपक्षे दशम्यां तिथौ
गुहपुष्ययोगे श्रीमत्महस्थल्यां ज्येष्ठस्थित्यां स्थितेन पं०श्रीदेविजनयेन श्रीमालपुरनगरे श्रीमदक्षव्यां ज्येष्ठस्थित्यां स्थितेन पं०श्रीदेविजनयेन श्रीमालपुरनगरे श्रीमदक्षव्यां ज्येष्ठस्थित्यां स्थितेन पं०श्रीदेविजन-



