

## A Preliminary List and Description of the Nyāyamañjarī Manuscripts

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**Abstract** The present paper is an inventory and a description of the known manuscripts of the Nyāyamañjarī, meant as a tool for philological research on Bhaṭṭa Jayanta's magnum opus. The inventory is gradually built through a systematic analysis of archival data found in catalogi catalogorum, bibliographies of catalogues, individual catalogues, unpublished lists, and editions of the Nyāyamañjarī. The list is followed by a concise description of each manuscript, including an external description, an outline of the contents, and historical information.

**Keywords** Jayanta Bhaṭṭa · Śitikaṅṭha · Nyāyamañjarī · Nyāya · Śāradā · Kashmir · Manuscriptology · Codicology · Textual criticism · Manuscript catalogues · Manuscript description · Catalogus Catalogorum

A critical edition, regardless of the chosen editorial method, requires a solid documentary foundation, which begins from an accurate and thorough inventory of all the textual material potentially available.<sup>1</sup> The present paper is meant to facilitate and encourage the philological research of scholars who intend to study the *Nyāyamañjarī* of Bhaṭṭa Jayanta (NM) by providing a list and disambiguation of the known manuscript sources of the NM, as well as a concise description of these sources.

An inventory of the existing manuscripts and editions is an indispensable foundation of any well documented critical edition. Thorough inventories and descriptions, however, are seldom found in introductions to editions, due to at least

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<sup>1</sup> The demonstration of the importance of a sound documentary basis was one of Lachmann's great achievements, explains Timpanaro (2003, p. 88): "[...] *primum recensere!*".

two major reasons. First, critical editions rarely cover the full span of works, except for very short ones, so the documentation justifiably embraces only manuscripts relevant to the portion that is about to be edited. Second, introductions of critical editions are often quite bulky, since they need to convey a great amount of information related to the applied method, to the historical background, to the genealogy of the transmission, etc.; therefore, a documentation of not directly relevant manuscript sources is generally left out for pragmatic reasons, and the precious ground-work done by zealous editors risks to be left unpublished. Yet, a wide dissemination of the inventorial research done in preparation of sound editions is certainly desirable and contributes to the growth of the discipline by saving the time and energy of specialists, who can thus easily locate the needed manuscript sources. In classical studies the separate publication of such inventories is well established in the form of “special catalogues”, which can be catalogues of manuscripts of a single work, author, discipline, tradition, epoch, genre, etc.<sup>2</sup>

The following list of NM manuscripts is of course not conclusive, since it is very likely that more NM manuscripts will be discovered in the enormous quantity of not yet surveyed manuscript material in South Asia. As for the published catalogues, however, it is intended as fairly exhaustive. It was gradually built through the following progressive steps:

1. consultation of the *catalogi catalogorum*;
2. consultation of individual catalogues;
3. consultation of published and unpublished hand-lists, indexes, and registers;
4. identification of the manuscripts used in printed editions in the above mentioned catalogues;
5. integration of manuscripts information gathered from colleagues.

One should keep in mind that when compilers of the *Catalogus Catalogorum* (CC) and the *New Catalogus Catalogorum* (NCC) gathered entries of a given work that was detected in more than one catalogue, they did not necessarily check whether such entries referred to one or more physical manuscripts, as it will be seen below in some cases of NM records. A single manuscript, indeed, may have been recorded again in a new catalogue, for instance after a library reshuffle, under a different number; or, it may have been shifted from or to a different collection or library, and thus be recorded in other hand-lists or catalogues under an altogether different identifier. Also, the information about authors and works found in catalogues often needs to be taken with a grain of salt, since general catalogues cannot be specialized in every genre and mistakes are always a distinct possibility. Since a *catalogus catalogorum* is a meta-catalogue containing mostly second-hand information, such errors can be reproduced along with new potential errors. To assess the reliability of the information, it is therefore important to unravel the information from *catalogi catalogorum* by reconstructing the path synthesized in their records, and gather all the available data about published and unpublished inventories, lists and catalogues. In the best scenarios, one could even trace back a

<sup>2</sup> On possible types of special catalogues, see Petrucci (2001, pp. 117–119). A well-known example of special catalogue is Shullian (1981).

detailed description of the manuscript contained in a descriptive catalogue, where decisive pieces of evidence such as an incipit or a colophon could be provided. For all this purposes, the amount of information found in the bibliographies of catalogues done by Janert (ABC) and Biswas (BBC) cannot be overestimated. Without these works, the interpretation of many forgotten names of lists and catalogues mentioned in CC and NCC would be extremely difficult, if not impossible.

## 1 A Preliminary List of NM Manuscripts

### 1.1 Catalogus Catalogorum Records

Aufrecht registered three NM entries (CC, vol. 1, p. 309):

- **Ph 13**
- Report XXV (see description below, **BORI 390/1875–76**)<sup>3</sup>
- **Rā 13.14**

According to the *legenda* in CC, vol. 1, *Introduction*, p. v, **Ph 13** refers to the “Pheariçt [pheharist] Saṃskṛita ke Pustakon kā [Hindi, “List of Sanskrit Manuscripts”] 16 pages in 8”. Biswas (BBC, p. 220) located this list at the University of Madras, Department of Sanskrit. Nothing more is known about this entry.

**Rā 13.14** refers to the “Pustakānām Sūcipatram, 48 pages in 8”, a list referring to the collection of Paṇḍit Rādhākṛṣṇa of Lahore. The list was compiled by the Kāśmīrī paṇḍit named Rājarāma Śāstrī, as for the colophon at the end: *likhitam paṇḍitarājarāmaśāstriṇā kāśmīrivāsinā*. Biswas (BBC, p. 237) mentions this collection under Rājarāma Śāstrī’s name, without specifying Rādhākṛṣṇa’s, while Janert (ABC, p. 144) reports the bare information from the CC. The printed list of the Rādhākṛṣṇa collection, a copy of which is preserved in Tübingen, records the NM manuscript at p. 13, no. 119. The list is also available in Berlin and London (India Office). It was likely compiled or printed in 1871 or before, according to a hand-written note present in the first page of the Tübingen copy. The number 13 in the CC entry may refer to p. 13 of this Sūcipatra.

Report XXV refers to Cat. Report 1875, p. XXV, where the manuscript purchased in 1875 by Georg Bühler is described. Bühler was appointed by the Bombay Presidency of the British Government to search for Sanskrit manuscripts in areas of central and northern India. In his Report this manuscript is listed with the catalogue no. 390 (see description below, **BORI 390/1875–76**).

### 1.2 New Catalogus Catalogorum Records

The NCC (NCC10, p. 256) records the entries of NM manuscripts as follows:

<sup>3</sup> The sigla in bold typeface are used in this paper as identifiers for cross-reference purposes. In each siglum, an acronym of the last known repository is followed by the manuscript number of the library, in this case Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, manuscript no. 390/1875–76.

Adyar II. p. 98a. Adyar D. VIII 463. BORI. 390 of 1875–76. Luck. Uni. p. 40. Mad. Uni. R. K. S. 543. Mt. 3631 (a) (inc.). Mysore I. p. 392. Report XXV. Skt. Coll. Ben. 1897–1901, p. 14 (no. 50).

This piece of information needs to be disentangled, first of all according to the bibliographical information on catalogues given in the Abbreviations, NCC1, VIII–XXIX and in their revised version (NCC Abbreviations). As it is often the case with *catalogi catalogorum* entries, manuscripts are registered more than once under different labels:

- Adyar II. p. 98a. This entry refers to Cat. AL 1928, p. 98 (cf. NCC1, p. i; ABC, p. 93; BBC, p. 155). In the catalogue, the manuscript is listed as “24 C 16 *ke* 280 (*atiśīthilā* [“very brittle”])”. According to Cat. AL 1926, vi–viii, 24 stands for the shelf, C for the row, and 16 for the manuscript number; *ke* stands for Kerala, Malayālam [script], and 280 is the number of pages of the manuscript (see description below, **AL 70179b**).
- Adyar D. VIII 463. This is most likely not a NM manuscript, but rather a *Nyāyasiddhāntamañjarī* one: although listed as *Nyāyamañjarī*, in Cat. AL 1928, p. 115, it is attributed to Jānakīnātha and not to Jayanta. That it is Jānakīnātha’s work is also confirmed in the concordance given in the appendix of Cat. AL 1972, p. 548.
- BORI. 390 of 1875–76. The 1875–76 BORI collection refers to the manuscripts purchased by Georg Bühler on behalf of the Bombay Presidency in those years (cf. ABC, p. 126; BBC, pp. 226–227). It corresponds to Report XXV in the *Catalogus Catalogorum* (CC) above (see description below, **BORI 390/1875–76**).
- Luck. Uni. p. 40 (**LU 45440**). This manuscript is catalogued in Cat. LU 1951, p. 40 (cf. ABC, p. 90; BBC, p. 153): Serial No.: 132; Call No.: 181–412 J35; Author: Jayanta Bhatta [*sic*]; Title: *Nyāyamañjarī*; Accession No.: 45440.
- Mad. Uni. R. K. S. 543 (**MU RKS 543**). In the original edition of NCC (1949), p. xxi, the “Mad. Uni. R. K. S.” siglum is described as “[A] hand-list of 577 Sanskrit manuscripts of the late R. Krishnasvami Sastri, Sub Registrar, Tanjore, acquired for the Madras University by R. A. Sastri.” The revised edition, NCC1, p. xiii, adds “[I]n the Sanskrit Department, University of Madras”. The list is still unpublished (BBC, p. 178).
- Mt. 3631(a) (inc.) (**GOML R. 3631a**). “A Triennial Catalogue of Manuscripts [...]” Cat. GOML 1927, p. 5369 (cf. NCC1, p. xiv; ABC, p. 98; BBC, p. 163). The number 3631 is the serial number of the Triennial catalogue (see description below, **GOML R. 3631a**).
- Mysore I. p. 392. This manuscript is listed in Cat. GOL 1922, p. 392 (cf. NCC1, p. xiv; BBC, p. 187) (see description below, **ORI C-1374**).
- Report XXV. Same as BORI 390 and Report XXV above (see description below, **BORI 390/1875–76**).
- Skt. Coll. Ben. 1897–1901, p. 14, no. 50. The NCC reference is to Cat. SC 1902, p. 14, no. 50. In Cat. SBhL 1962 the same manuscript is listed under serial no. 33668, repeating the same access no., i.e. 3465 (see description below, **SSV 3465**).

### 1.3 Further Catalogued NM Manuscripts

The following are additional manuscripts of the NM listed in individual catalogues, but not in the CC or NCC.

- (**GJ 833/52**) Ms. no. 833/52, preserved at the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Ganganath Jha Campus, formerly Ganganath Jha Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha and Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Allahabad (Cat. GJRI 1967, 548–549).
- (**NSUB MU II 26**) Ms. Mu II 26, preserved at the Niedersächsische Staats-und Universitätsbibliothek, Göttingen (Cat. VOHD 1970, p. 228).
- (**NSUB MU I 95**) Ms. Mu I 95, preserved at the Niedersächsische Staats-und Universitätsbibliothek, Göttingen (Cat. VOHD 1970, p. 229).
- (**AS G-10991**) Ms. no. G/10991, preserved at the Asiatic Society, Kolkata (Cat. AS 1957, pp. 105–108).
- (**ABhSP 2381**) Ms. no. 2381, preserved at the Akhila Bharatiya Sanskrit Parishad, Lucknow (Cat. LA 1970, p. 345).
- (**GOML R. 3583**) A manuscript in the Government Oriental Library, Madras. S. no. 5803, a. no. R. 3583 (Cat. GOML 1938, p. 217). An additional number, S. R. 1712, is also given in the microfilmed page containing the manuscript information. The number 3583 is the serial number from Cat. GOML 1927, p. 5321. In the microfilmed copy of the catalogue page available to me, the number of the microfilm reel, 1136, is also added by hand. The number 5803 is the serial number in Cat. GOML 1938, p. 217.
- (**ORL 1088**) Ms. no. 1088, preserved at the Oriental Research Library, University of Kashmir, Srinagar (Cat. SORL 1989, p. 94).
- (**ORL 1933**) Ms. no. 1933, preserved at the Oriental Research Library, University of Kashmir, Srinagar (Cat. SORL 1989, p. 94).
- (**ORL 2179**) Ms. no. 2179, preserved at the Oriental Research Library, University of Kashmir, Srinagar (Cat. SORL 1989, p. 94).
- (**BHU C-1015**) Ms. no. C1015, preserved at the Central Library, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
- (**BHU C-4666**) Ms. no. C4666, preserved at the Central Library, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.<sup>4</sup>

I also came across some further NM catalogue entries that most likely refer to the *Nyāyasiddhāntamañjarī* and erroneously mention Jayanta as the author, as it is the case with Adyar D. VIII 463 in the NCC, listed above. For instance, at the Osmania University Library in Hyderabad, there is a record of four “*Nyāyasiddhāntamañjarī*, also called *Nyāyamañjarī*” manuscripts ascribed to Jayanta, one in Telugu script (17th c.), complete and damaged, and three in Devanāgarī script (18th c.), fragmentary (Cat. OUH 1964, pp. 160–161). These, however, are most likely references to Jānakīnātha’s later work, since the extant parts are described in the catalogue

<sup>4</sup> For **BHU C-1015** and **BHU C-4666**, I could not yet consult the catalogue of the Library, Cat. BHU 1971.

according to the division of the *Nyāyasiddhāntamañjarī* (*pratyakṣaparicchedaḥ*, etc.), and not according to those of the NM (*prathamam āhnikam*, etc.).

#### 1.4 Further Non-Catalogued NM Manuscripts

Three further NM manuscripts came to my attention through the personal communication with colleagues, and to date I could not find any printed catalogue or list mentioning or describing them.

- (**DC 10663**) Ms. no. 10663, preserved at the Deccan College, Pune.
- (**AA 5329**) Ms. no. 5329, preserved at the Anandashram, Pune.
- (**MDUC 2606**) Ms. no. 2606, preserved at the Malayalam Department of the University of Calicut.

In conclusion, among the NM entries in CC and NCC there are still three manuscripts, **MU RKS 543**, **Ph 13** and **Rā 13.14**, whose identity or location remains unclear. Light on **MU RKS 543** may be shed by the staff at the University Library in Madras. As for **Ph 13** and **Rā 13.14**, one possible source for further clarification could be some additional record at the NCC Office in Madras.

## 2 Description of the NM Manuscripts

In the following I will supply a concise external description, an outline of their extent, and some historical information about these manuscripts, derived from the direct examination of their photographs, microfilms, or photocopies, as well as from the descriptions given in catalogues. Copies of one manuscript (**ABhSP 2381**) were not available to me, so in its case the description is based on the information from the catalogue and on the collation by Kei Kataoka (see KKC and KKd).

The manuscripts are alphabetically ordered according to the place where the manuscript is presently located. The headings mention the city and the last known repository. The abbreviated form with number, used in this paper for cross referencing purpose, is repeated in parentheses at the end of the heading.

The external description of the manuscripts, in smaller typeface, mentions in order all or some of the following: date of the manuscript, available only in two cases<sup>5</sup>; number of leaves; size of leaves in millimeters (height × width); support (paper, birch-bark, palm-leaf); script. Lastly, the nature of the consulted copy (photocopy, digital photographs, microfilm) is also mentioned.

<sup>5</sup> Only two of the 18 described manuscripts are dated, **BORI 390/1875–76** and **SSV 3465**, respectively Śāka 1394 (CE 1472) and Saṃvat 1794 (CE 1736–1737), so the earliest extant manuscript was written about five centuries after the composition of the NM. Bhaṭṭa Jayanta wrote the NM between the last quarter of the 9th century and the beginning of the 10th. For evidence about the date and other biographical information, see Frauwallner (1936, pp. 267–268); Hacker (1951); Oberhammer (1962, p. 146); Gupta (1963, pp. 9–12); Matilal (1977, pp. 92–94); Potter (1995, pp. 345–346); Slaje (1986, p. 245 *et passim*); Dezső (2005, Introduction); Kataoka (2007b); Slaje (2012).

The extent of the manuscripts has been determined as carefully as possible. Incipit and explicit of the whole text in the case of complete manuscripts, and of major portions of text in the case of incomplete ones, are provided to give possible clues about the scribe's personality, and to facilitate a precise assessment of the missing parts. In the case of the only two dated manuscripts, the extract of the colophon is separately quoted. Extracts are not strictly diplomatic: obvious errors have been occasionally corrected. Punctuation marks specific of script (dots, half *daṇḍas*, etc.) are all rendered as slashes.

Miscellaneous notes, including historical information, and bibliographical references close the descriptions.

## 2.1 Allahabad, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Ganganath Jha Campus, Formerly Ganganath Jha Research Institute (GJ 833/52)

668; 105 × 275; paper; Devanāgarī; photocopies.

- Contents: Contains the complete text. Foll. 1–668 in the original foliation, with occasional repetition and eye-skips or repetitions of foliation.
- Incipit: [1v1] *śrīgaṇeśāya namaḥ om namaḥ śāśvatikānamadajñānaiśvarya-mayātmane* [...] (KSV I 1,1).
- Explicit: [668v7–8] [...] *prapannajanasamkalpavṛkṣāya śambhave // iti śrījayaṃtabhaṭṭakṛtāyām nyāyamañjaryām dvādaśam āhnikam / samāptā ceyam nyāyamañjarī śubham //* (KSV II 718,9–12).
- Notes: It was used in the two volumes of the Mysore edition. In KSV, vol. I, its variants are listed in the appendix, since the manuscript was obtained only after the completion of the apparatus. In KSV, vol. II, it is collated in the apparatus with the siglum ca (KSV, vol. I, Prastāvanā, p. ii). It is a direct copy of **ORI C-1374** above, at least as far as NM 6 is concerned,<sup>6</sup> as evident to me after a thorough stemmatic analysis of that *āhnika*.<sup>7</sup> This fact seems to have escaped the attention of Varadācārya, who collated both manuscripts in his edition.
- Bibliography: Cat. GJRI 1967, p. 549; KKa, p. 118; KKb, p. 135; KKc, p. 60; KKd, p. 129.

## 2.2 Chennai, Adyar Library (AL 70179b)

142; 60 × 480; palm-leaf; Malayālam; digital photographs.

<sup>6</sup> Kataoka, after studying the beginning of NM 5, reaches a different conclusion, i.e. that the two manuscripts derive from a common exemplar (see KKh, pp. 11–13).

<sup>7</sup> A critical edition of NM 6, based on the collation of all the available manuscripts and a thorough stemmatic analysis is presently in its final editing process and will soon be published.

- Contents: NM 1–5 are lost. Contains NM 6–12, but with several missing folios and the serious damage on most leaves. In the original foliation, written in letter numerals of the alphabetical variety (see Grünendahl 2001, p. xiv), NM 6 began probably on folio *ka*<sup>8</sup> and ends at *jhau*; foll. *ka* and *kā* are missing, and the extant part begins from *ki*. Perhaps *ka* was empty, used as cover, or the manuscript began from the recto side, according to the missing amount of NM 6 text at the beginning.
- Incipit: [3r1 (*ki*)] -*ntaniyah avyatireke ta eva te varṇā iti kathan na bodhakā* [...] (KSV II 147,7).
- Explicit: [142v6 (*jhau*)] (KSV II 718,10).
- Notes: The first catalogue record of this manuscript is found in Cat. AL 1911, p. 182, where it is mentioned without manuscript number as follows: “*Nyāyamañjarī* by Jayantabhaṭṭa; No. of copies: 1; Character: Malayālam”. It is then mentioned in Cat. AL 1928, p. 98 as “24 C 16 ke 280 (*atiśithilā*)”, i.e. shelf 24, row C, ms. no. 16, leaves 280, very brittle. The manuscript number given in the new Adyar catalogue is different (Cat. AL 1972, 82–83): Acc. No. 70179(b); however, the number of folios given in the two catalogues (140 = 280 pages) and the mention of the brittle state suggest that it is the same manuscript, and that it was already mutilated back in 1911. The manuscript is collated in KSV (see KSV, vol. II, *Bhūmikā*, p. viii), with the siglum *gha*. The extent of the manuscript (missing the first five *āhnikas*) and the direct evidence encountered throughout my collation of NM 6 confirm this identity. The Malayālam script presents features of the Grantha of the Eastern variety described in Burnell (1878, p. 41). From the digital photographs it appears extremely brittle. It is severely damaged, with loss of material throughout; several leaves have eroded margins, fragmented parts and mutilated halves; occasionally there are fading portions of text.
- Bibliography: Cat. AL 1911, p. 182; Cat. AL 1972, pp. 82–83; KSV, vol. II, *Bhūmikā*, p. viii.

<sup>8</sup> According to Grünendahl (2001, p. xiv), before *ka* there would be 55 numbers, but this does not work in this case: from *ka* to *jhau* there are factually nine *vargas* (*ka* to *jha*):  $9 \times 16 = 144$ ,  $- 2$  (*jahā* and *jham*) = 142. There are 142 leaves that cover NM 6–12. Four leaves are missing in NM 8–9. So 55 leaves would not be sufficient to cover NM 1 to NM 5, which at the ratio of the second part should employ about 176 leaves. It is therefore more likely that the count of the first, missing part of the NM in this case started from *ka*, and not from the vowels as in the case of the samples examined by Grünendahl, and it was started anew beginning with NM 6 (cf. also the partitions in **BORI 390/1875–76** and in **BHU C-1015**).



### 2.3 Chennai, Government Oriental Manuscripts Library (**GOML R. 3583**)

129 (Cat. GOML 1927, p. 5321); 396 × 44 mm (15 5/8 × 1 3/4 inches, see Cat. GOML 1927, p. 5321); palm-leaf; Malayālam; digital photographs.

**Extent:** Contains fragmentary parts of NM 7–12.

**Notes:** Information from Cat. GOML 1927, p. 5321: “R. No. 3583. Śrītāla. 15 5/8 × 1 3/4 inches. Foll. 129. Lines, 9 in a page. Malayālam. Slightly injured. Purchased in 1920–1921 from M. R. Ry.<sup>9</sup> Payyūr Nīlakaṇṭha Paṭṭeri, Kunnankulam post, Cochin State. Gautamasūtratātparyavivṛtiḥ: Nyāyamañjarī. Fol. 129 is left blank. A learned amplification of certain aphorisms of the Nyāyadarśana. This work has been published as No. 10 in the Vizianagram Sanskrit Series. By Jayantabhaṭṭa. Contains the Āhnikas 7–11 complete and Āhnika 12 incomplete, but wants the beginning in the seventh Āhnika. Beginning: *uta dve ete smṛtyanubhavajñāne / [...]*”. Information from Cat. GOML 1938, p. 217: “Serial No.: 5803; Name of the work in Sanskrit: Gautamasūtratātparyavivṛtiḥ Nyāyamañjarī; Name of the Author: Jayantabhaṭṭa; Subject matter: Nyāya; Substance: Palm-leaf; Character: Malayālam; Extent: Incomplete; Reference to the Des. or Tri. Catalogue or Shelf number: R. 3583”. Information from microfilm label: “Record No: 17823; Roll No: 1136; Date of filming: 24-7-96; Bundle No: S. R. 1712; Triennial catalogue volume: 3583, IV-I–B; Author: Jayantabhaṭṭa; Title: Gautamasūtratātparyavivṛtiḥ Nyāyamañjarī; Subject: Nyāya; Language: Sanskrit; Script: Malayālam; No. of Folios-Pages: 130 (Fol. 1a–130b); Incomplete; Remarks: Brittle, Injured”. The manuscript is perhaps the one collated in KSV (see KSV, vol. II, *Bhūmikā*, p. viii), with the siglum *na*.

**Bibliography:** Cat. GOML 1927, p. 5321; Cat. GOML 1938, p. 217; KSV, vol. II, p. viii.

### 2.4 Chennai, Government Oriental Manuscripts Library (**GOML R. 3631a**)

89 (Cat. GOML 1927, p. 5369); 375 × 44 (14 3/4 × 1 3/4 inches, see Cat. GOML 1927, p. 5321); palm-leaf; Malayālam; microfilm.

**Extent:** Contains fragmentary parts of NM 7–12.

<sup>9</sup> M. R. Ry. is an abbreviation of Mahārājārājaśrī, according to Grünendahl (2001, p. 52).

- Notes: Information from Cat. GOML 1927, p. 5369: “R. No. 3631. Śrītāla. 14 3/4 × 1 3/4 inches. Foll. 89. Lines, 8 in a page. Malayalam. Much injured. Purchased in 1920–1921 from M.R.Ry. Payyūr Nīlakaṇṭha Paṭṭeri, Kunnankulam post, Cochin State. Nyāyamañjarī: Gautamasūtratātparyavivṛtiḥ. Foll. 1a–26b. [...] Contains the 12th Āhnikā complete, but wants the beginning and the leaves are in disorder. End: [...] *prapannajanasāṅkalpakalpavṛkṣāya śambhave // Colophon: iti śrībhāṭṭajayantasyakṛtau nyāyamañjaryāṃ dvādaśam āhnikam // samāpta ceyaṃ nyāyamañjarī*”. Information from Cat. GOML 1938, p. 218: “Serial No.: 5804; Name of the work in Sanskrit: *Gautamasūtratātparyavivṛtiḥ Nyāyamañjarī*; Name of the Author: Jayantabhaṭṭa; Subject matter: Nyāya; Substance: Palm-leaf; Character: Malayālam; Extent: Incomplete; Reference to the Des or Tri Catalogue or Shelf number: R. 3631(a)”. Information from a manuscript label, on a fly-leaf: “Nyāyamañjarī, SR. 1760, R. 3631”. The number “SR. 1760” is provided also on a sticker on the wooden cover. It is possible that **GOML R. 3631a** and **GOML R. 3583** are fragmented parts of what was originally a single manuscript and so far, indeed, I could not detect any overlapping parts that would falsify this hypothesis.
- Bibliography: Cat. GOML 1938, p. 218; KKa, p. 118.

## 2.5 Göttingen, Niedersächsische Staats-und Universitätsbibliothek (NSUB MU II 26)

18; 215 × 140; paper; Śāradā; microfilm.

- Extent: Contains about one third of NM 1. Foll. 1–18 in the original foliation.
- Incipit: *svasti / oṃ namo gaṇapataye / oṃ śrīśāradācarāṅakamalebhyo namaḥ / oṃ namaḥ śrīparameśvarāya kṣityādikartre / oṃ namaḥ śrīmahātripurasundaryai // oṃ namaḥ śāśvatikānandajñānaiśvarya-mayātmane [...]* (KSV I 1,1).
- Explicit: [...] *kriyāsv abhāvatvāt tasya parokṣaṃ tad ayuktam na* [18r20] (KSV I 45,5).
- Notes: Contains marginalia related to Cakradhara’s *Nyāyamañjarīgrant-hibhaṅga* (see Muroya 2009–2010, pp. 226–228).
- Bibliography: Cat. VOHD 1970, p. 228; KKd, p. 129; Muroya (2009–2010, pp. 226–228).

## 2.6 Göttingen, Niedersächsische Staats-und Universitätsbibliothek (NSUB MU I 95)

15; 245 × 175; paper; Śāradā; microfilm.

- Contents: Contains about half of NM 1. Foll. 1–15 in the original foliation.

- Incipit:** [1v1–2] *om svasti śrīgaṇeśāya sarvavignadhvaṃsine namaḥ // om namo viṣṇave om namaḥ śāśvatikānandajñānāiśvāryamayātmane [...]* (KSV I 1,1).
- Explicit:** [...] *adhigatam artham adhigamayatā pramāṇena piṣṭam piṣṭam syād iti* [15v27] (KSV I 80,8).
- Notes:** Contains marginalia related to Cakradhara’s *Nyāyamañjarīgrant-hibhaṅga* (see Muroya 2009–2010, pp. 226–228).
- Bibliography:** Cat. VOHD 1970, p. 229; KKd, p. 129; Muroya (2009–2010, pp. 226–228).

## 2.7 Kolkata, Library of the Asiatic Society (AS G-10991)

375; 150 × 320; paper; Devanāgarī; microfilm.

- Extent:** Contains NM 1–10. Foll. 1–375 in the original foliation.
- Incipit:** [1r1] *om śrīgaṇeśāya namaḥ om namaḥ śivāya gurave // om namaḥ śāśvatikānamdajñānāiśvāryamayātmane [...]* (KSV I 1,1).
- Explicit:** [...] *prāyaiḥ śakyo na pakṣaḥ kṣapa[375v]yitum iti hi vyāharad vṛttikāraḥ avayavapadārthaḥ // bhaṭṭajayamtakṛtau nyāyamañjary-ām daśamam āhnikam samāptam //* (KSV II 583,4–6).
- Notes:** There are marginalia with passages from the GBh (see Muroya 2009–2010, p. 226).
- Bibliography:** Cat. AS 1957, 105–108; Muroya (2009–2010, p. 226).

## 2.8 Lucknow, Akhila Bharatiya Sanskrit Parishad (ABhSP 2381)

138; 283 × 205; paper; Śārādā; copies not available.

- Extent:** NM 1–3 and part of NM 4. Foll. 1–138 in the original foliation.
- Incipit:** *svasti om namaḥ sarasvatyai śrīśārādāyai namaḥ om śrīgaṇeśāya - namaḥ śreyase om namaḥ śāśvatikānandajñānāiśvārye mayātmane [...]* (KSV I 1,1; see KKd, p. 139).
- Explicit:** [...] *vatsaḥ prcchati* (KSV I 630,1; see KKb, p. 139).
- Notes:** “It was donated to the ABhSP by Paṇḍit Vidyeśvaranātha Rājādāna, a Lucknow resident. Worm-eaten” (Cat. LA 1970, p. 345).
- Bibliography:** Cat. LA 1970, p. 345; KKb, p. 135; KKc, p. 61; KKd, p. 130.

## 2.9 Mysore, Oriental Research Institute (ORI C-1374)

392; 155 × 330; paper; Devanāgarī; digital photographs.

- Extent:** Contains the complete text. Foll. 1–291 in the original foliation.
- Incipit:** [1v1] *om śrīgaṇeśāya namaḥ om śrīśārīkābhagavatyai om śrīguru-caraṇakamalaparāgapuṇyebhyo namaḥ om namaḥ śāśvatikānam-dajñānāiśvāryamayātmane [...]* (KSV I 1,1).

- Explicit: [291v13] *-kuraśriye prapannajanasamkalpakalpavṛkṣāya śambhave // iti śrījayaṃtabhaṭṭakṛtāyāṃ nyāyamañjaryyāṃ dvādaśam āhnikam samā[291v14]ptā ceyam nyāyamañjarī śubham* (KSV II 718,10–12).
- Notes: It was used in the two volumes of the Mysore edition, with the siglum *ka*. See KSV, vol. I, *Prastāvanā*, p. ii, where the editor describes it as “a paper manuscript situated at the [Mysore] Research Library” (*etatsamśodhanālayasthaḥ kāgadapatrātmakaḥ kośaḥ [...]*), without a more precise identification; my collation of NM 6 confirms the identity.
- Bibliography: Cat. GOL 1922, p. 392; KKh, p. 11.

## 2.10 Pune, Anandashram Sanstha (AA 5329)

64; 155 × 330; paper; Devanāgarī; photocopies.

- Extent: Contains parts of NM 5–7. Foll. 238–247 + 250–303 in the original foliation. It begins with the last third of NM 5, continues with the full NM 6, save for the first three folios and for fol. 265, and ends with the beginning of NM 7.
- Incipit: [204r1] *-stīti tataś ca hananasya [...]* (NM5, KSV II 112,12).
- Explicit: [303v11] *praveśaḥ kṛśānor anumīyate tena vegavatā vahnidravyeṇa nodanād abhighātād vā nūnaṃ ghaṭādyarambhakeṣv avayaveṣu kriyā* (KSV II 286,8).
- Notes: The extent, calligraphy, and format of AA 5329 coincide exactly with those of the displaced part of NM 5–7 missing in DC 10663 below. The photocopies were obtained by Takuya Ono on 4.3.2004.

## 2.11 Pune, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (BORI 390/1875–76)

Śāka 1394 [CE 1472]; 432; 130 × 130; birch-bark, bound; Śāradā; digital photographs.

- Extent: The manuscript is presently constituted of 432 leaves (435 according to Cat. Report 1875, p. XXV). The original foliation runs up to NM 3 and restarts from NM 4: 3–149 (= NM 1–3) + 1–270 (= NM 4–12) + 282–286 (an unidentified work) + 7 (parts of *Raghuvamśa* 15.11–78). Except for occasional missing leaves, the NM is complete. The first two folios are lost.
- Incipit: [3r1] *-lāviharāṇodyataiḥ [...]* (KSV I 3,9).
- Explicit: [...] *prapannajanasamkalpakalpavṛkṣāya śambhave //* [270v17] (KSV II 718,10).

- Colophon:** [270v18] *ity ācāryārjunasvāmiputraśitikaṅṭhasvāmilikhitāyāṃ bhāṭṭajayantasya kṛtau nyāyamamañjaryāṃ dvādaśam āhnikam // samāptā ce* [19] *yaṃ nyāyamamañjarī // śiṣyān adhyāpayitum śitikaṅṭhasvāminā guruṇā [(271)r1] gautamamatattvavidā(tva)ritam śrīnyāyamañjarī likhitā // oṃ namaś śrī[2]śāradāyai // oṃ namo mahāgaṇapataye // iti śubham astu lekha[3]kapāṭhakayoḥ // śāke 1394 āśva śuti 10 //*
- Notes:** The manuscript was written in Kaśmīra in śāka 1394 (1472 CE).<sup>10</sup> It is signed by Ācārya Śitikaṅṭha Svāmī, son of Arjuna Svāmī. Ācārya Śitikaṅṭha was also the author of a commentary (*Nyāsa*) of Jagaddhara's (14th c.) grammatical work *Kātantrabālabodhinī* (see Coward and Kunjunni Raja 2001, p. 486 and NCC 3, p. 317), as confirmed by the identical form of the signature in a *Nyāsa* manuscript listed in VOHD 6219 (2.17, p. 111), *ity ācāryārjunasvāmiputraśitikaṅṭhasvāmi...*, as well as by the date, which in VOHD 6219 is Śāka 1393, the year before the date of BORI 390/1875–76. In the digital photographs seen by me (taken between 2004 and 2007), several leaves are damaged, with missing fragments and peeled-off areas; most leaves had been framed with a white ribbon, probably to contain the typical birch-bark deterioration. The ribbon occasionally hides lines or parts of lines, marginalia, and foliation.<sup>11</sup>
- Bibliography:** Cat. Report 1875, p. XXV; Cat. DC 1888, p. 95; GDh, *Bhūmikā*, p. 5; Muroya (2009–2010, pp. 27–29).

## 2.12 Pune, Deccan College (DC 10663)

254; 155 × 330; paper; Devanāgarī; photocopies.

- Extent:** Contains NM 1–4, part of NM 5, and part of NM 7 (see AA 5329 above). Foll. 1–195 + 204–237 + 303–327 in the original foliation. NM 1–4 are almost complete, except for 4–5 leaves missing at the end of NM 4. NM 5 has a gap of about five leaves at the beginning and lacks about one third of the *āhnika* at the end. NM 7 lacks the first nine leaves (foll. 295–303) and is otherwise complete.
- Incipit:** [1v1] *oṃ svasty astu // śrīgaṇeśāya namaḥ // namaḥ śāsvatikānāṃdajñānaiśvaryamayātmane [...]* (KSV I 1,1).

<sup>10</sup> According to the year, month, and lunar day given in the colophon, the manuscript was completed on Saturday, September 12, 1472, as calculated by the on-line *pañcāṅga* of Michio Yano ([www.ccyotosu.ac.jp/yanom/pancanga/index.html](http://www.ccyotosu.ac.jp/yanom/pancanga/index.html)).

<sup>11</sup> For more details about Ācārya Śitikaṅṭha and his works, see Sanderson (2007, p. 301) and Muroya (2009–2010, pp. 27–29).

- Explicit: [327v4] *-pacitaparīṇamatkarmapākopānītaṃ duḥkhaṃ saṃtyajya niḥśreyasam akhilatayānītaṃ āptuṃ yateta // iti śrījabhaṭṭajayaṃ* [327v5] *takṛtau nyāyamañjaryāṃ saptamam āhnikāṃ //* (KSVII 359,7–9).
- Notes: I could not find any catalogue or other bibliographical reference. The fly-leaf of the manuscript reads “Nyāyamañjarī | First 7 Ahnikas | Acc. No. 10663 | Deccan College | Pune | 33 × 15.5 cm | Line = 11 | Folios = 372 c | Letters 45”. The missing portion coincides with **AA 5329** above.

### 2.13 Srinagar, Oriental Research Library (**ORL 1088**)

167; 150 × 240; paper; Śāradā; digital photographs.

- Extent: Contains NM 1–4, foll. 2–189 in the original foliation, and one stray folio of NM 8 (KSV II 364,9–369,8). As for NM 1–4, the first folio is missing, the missing portion corresponding to the verso of the first folio, and NM 4 is incomplete.
- Incipit: [2r1] *guṇaiḥ santaḥ prahr̥ṣyanti citram eṣāṃ viceṣṭitam [...]* (KSV I 4,6).
- Explicit: [...] *kūṭasyānityatve pravāha* [189v16] (KSV I 641,7).
- Bibliography: Cat. SORL 1989, p. 94.

### 2.14 Srinagar, Oriental Research Library (**ORL 1933**)

99; 150 × 240; paper; Śāradā; digital photographs.

- Extent: Contains part of NM 5–8. NM 5 lacks a few folios at the beginning. NM 6–7 are complete, save for occasional missing folios, and NM 8 is incomplete, lacking about one fourth of the *āhnika*. Foll. 210–309 in the original foliation.<sup>12</sup>
- Incipit: [210r1] *kalpitaṃ tu tat vaktum aśakyam kalpanayaiva [...]* (KSVII 20,12).
- Explicit: [...] *iti coditaṃ parihṛtaṃ tad bhāṣyakāreṇa* [309v16] (KSV II 405,14).
- Notes: There are frequent changes of hand. The chapter-endings with Śitikaṇṭha’s signature (see **BORI 390/1875–76** above) have been occasionally copied at the end of *āhnikas* and later crossed out. This shows that **BORI 390/1875–76** was an ancestor of **ORL 1933**, at least for some of its parts.
- Bibliography: Cat. SORL 1989, p. 94; KKf, pp. 18–19.

<sup>12</sup> According to Kataoka (KKf, p. 19), the manuscript is constituted of 98 leaves, while I counted 99 of them. Also, the text edited by him is contained in foll. 200–202, which I failed to detect in the photographs seen by me.

2.15 Srinagar, Oriental Research Library (**ORL 2179**)

68; 150 × 240; paper; Śāradā; digital photographs.

**Extent:** Contains NM 3–4. NM 3 lacks the first leaf. NM 4 is incomplete. Foll. 2–65 in the original foliation. Contains also three stray folios of NM 1, foll. 6–8 in the original foliation, corresponding to KSV I 28,8–43,7–8.

**Incipit:** *upadeśatvaprasaṅgaḥ śabde ca [...]* (KSV I 398,9).

**Explicit:** *[...] yat tu trikālānavacchinnaḥ kathaṃ pratyakṣa-* (KSV I 633,1).

**Bibliography:** Cat. SORL 1989, p. 94.

2.16 Thenjipalam (Malappuram District), Malayalam Department of the University of Calicut (**MDUC 2606**)

188; ca. 50 × 480 (inferred from photographs); palm-leaf; Malayālam; digital photographs.

**Contents:** Contains the complete NM 1–6 and about one third of NM 7. In the original foliation, the first leaf is foliated as *śrī*, and is followed by foll. 1–187 in letter numerals (1 = *na* – 187 = *ñā-cha-gra*) (see Grünendahl 2001, p. 94).

**Incipit:** [1r1]*hariḥ oṃ mahāgaṇapataye namaḥ namaś śāsvatikānandaj-ñānaiśvāryamayātmane [...]* (KSV I 1,1).

**Explicit:** *[...] kiṃ sa evāyaṃ stambha ity ekaṃ jñāna-* [187v10] (KSV II 308,10).

**Notes:** The manuscript is listed in a register of the Library, p. 156, as No. 2606, *Nyāyamañjarī – Nyāyasutrayyākhyā*. At p. 14 of another list, a collection of 191 manuscripts (2603–2793), to which **MDUC 2606** belongs, is mentioned along with the previous owner, Sri K. V. Ravinamputhiripadu, Killimangalathu Mana, Killimangalam P. O, Cheruthuruthy (Thrissur District).<sup>13</sup> The same manuscript is identified by Kataoka (e.g. KKh, p. 11) with the number 2602.

**Bibliography:** KKb, p. 135; KKc, p. 60; KKd, p. 129; KKe, p. 6; KKh, p. 11.

2.17 Varanasi, Banaras Hindu University (**BHU C-1015**)

114; 202 × 350; paper; Devanāgarī; digital photographs.

<sup>13</sup> The Department of Sanskrit of the University of Calicut (founded in 1969) was created in 1977, and the Department of Malayalam in 1971. The latter, according to the website (<http://www.universityofcalicut.info>, consulted in January 2012), takes care of the collection of manuscripts, called Thunchan Manuscript Repository.

- Extent:** Contains NM 1–4, the very beginning of NM 5, and part of NM 8–9. Foll. I. 1–83 + II. 50–79 in the original bipartite foliation. NM 1–4 is complete. Only the first and half folios of NM5 are preserved, ending with [83v23] *-yādiṣv asti // athavā // śāvaleyādisvalakṣasamudāyam [...] so py aghaṭamāna eva samudāyivyatirekeṇa tasyānu-* (KSV II 15,9–11). The last third of NM8 and the complete NM 9–10 are also preserved.
- Incipit:** [1v1] *om namaḥ śivāya gurave // om namaḥ śāsvatikānaṃdajñā-naiśvaryamayātmane [...]* (KSV I 1,1).
- Explicit:** [80r17] *-yitum iti hi vyāharad vṛttikārah // avayavapadarthaḥ // iti śrībhāṭṭajayaṃtasya kṛtau nyāyamañjaryām daśamam āhnikam samāptam // śubham astu sarvajagatām parahitaniratā bhavaṃtu bhūtagaṇāḥ // doṣā prayāmtu śāntim sarvatra sukhe bhavaṃtu lokāḥ // śubham // śubham* (KSV II 583,4–7).
- Notes:** The library label on the cover reads “228. [corrected to 237 by hand] Nyayamanjari | by Bhattajayanta | Calligraphy | (Big Size) | pp. 160” in type, and “C. No. 1015”, and other unintelligible numbers written by hand. Thus it describes the manuscript as being composed of 160 pages, i.e. 80 folios; the mistake may have been caused by a superficial glance at the foliation of the first and last folios only. In the bipartite foliation, in an approximate calculation, the second part must have started again from 1 soon after the preserved fol. 83 at the beginning of NM 5. The original manuscript was possibly already missing NM 11–12, judging from the elaborate colophon at the end of NM 10. The margins of the first four folios are filled with notes, containing passages of the *Granthibhaṅga* (see Muroya 2009–2010, pp. 228–229).
- Bibliography:** Cat. BHU 1971; KKa, p. 118; KKb, p. 135; KKc, p. 60; KKd, p. 129; Muroya (2009–2010, pp. 228–229).

## 2.18 Varanasi, Sampurnanand Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya, Sarasvati Bhavan Library (SSV 3465)

Samvat 1794 (CE 1736–1737); 320; 130 × 240; paper; Devanāgarī; photocopies.

- Extent:** Contains the complete text. Foll. 1–320 in the original foliation.
- Incipit:** [1v1] *śrīgaṇeśāya namaḥ om svasti om namaḥ śāsvatikānandajñā-naiśvaryamayātmane [...]* (KSV I 1,1).
- Explicit:** *-prapannañānasaṃkalpakaḥpavṛkṣāyaśambhave // śrījayaṃtabhaṭṭakṛtāyām nyāyamañjaryām dvādaśam āhnikam samāptā ceyam nyāyamañjarī // [320v7](KSV II 718,10).*
- Colophon:** [320v8] *śubham astu sarveṣāṃ lekhakāḥ samvat 1794 mārgaśīrasu 4 amātyavāra pure (?)*.



Notes: In Cat. SC 1902, p. 14, it is described as follows: “Devanāgarī script on paper, foll. 320, Saṃvat 1794 (CE 1736–1737)”. In this very list it is also confirmed that the manuscript was used as the source of GDh ([...] *yasmād vijayanagarasaṃskṛtasīrījasaññīkāyām* [...] *nyāyamañjarīpustakaṃ mudritam*). The manuscript contains frequent corrections, interlinear and in margins. Some of these appear to be by a second hand, written in a thinner trait. Several emendations are not clearly visible in the photocopies. The presence of lost emendations can be in many cases inferred from the presence of interlinear correction and reference marks. It is likely that two different hands corrected the manuscript, and it cannot be excluded that one of them may even be Gaṅgādhara’s own. The date is written in a second hand. The manuscript is read with some difficulty, because of the thin and transparent paper that reveals the ink of the back side and can hide or blur, particularly, the frequent interlinear corrections.

Bibliography: Cat. SC 1902, p. 14; Cat. SBhL 1962; GDh, *Bhūmikā*, p. 5.

### 3 A Synopsis of the Descriptive List

In conclusion, the following manuscripts, although explicitly mentioned in catalogues and editions, still need to be located and examined:

- **MU RKS 543, Ph 13 and Rā** 13.14, attested only in the CC and in the NCC.
- **BHU C-4666** is supposedly listed in Cat. BHU 1971, although I could not yet consult this catalogue. Recent attempts to retrieve it failed because it was not found on shelf by the staff at the Library.
- **LU 45440**, catalogued in Cat. LU 1951, p. 40.
- **MyA**, a transcript owned by Ātmakūru Dīkṣācārya, cited in the Mysore edition. In KSV, vol. I, *Prastāvanā*, p. i, this document is described as follows: “While engaged in searching for other documents, we heard that there was one document in the Parakāla Maṭha in Mysore, but [...] we went there to collect it and we found that this document was not available. Still, we have found that there is now a text owned by Ātmakuru Dīkṣācārya which was edited on the basis of that document, [...]”. On the basis of this description, a possible conjecture is that **MyA** may have been a transcription of an unidentified manuscript, as suggested in KKa, p. 117.

The following table provides an overview of the manuscripts surveyed in this paper. The first column indicates the sequential order in which they have been described above. The second column mentions the place where they are currently preserved, the third the manuscript identifier, the fourth the content and the fifth the script (D = Devanāgarī, M = Malayālam, Ś = Śāradā). The sixth column cites editions that have used the manuscripts.

Located manuscripts of the *Nyāyamañjarī*

	Place	Identifier	Extent	Script	Editions
1	Allahabad	<b>GJ 833/52</b>	NM 1–12	D	KSV; KKa; KKb; KKc; KKd; KKe; KKf; KKg; KKh
2	Chennai	<b>AL 70179b</b>	NM 6–12	M	KSV
3	Chennai	<b>GOML R. 3631a</b>	NM 7–12	M	KSV; KKa
4	Chennai	<b>GOML R. 3583</b>	NM 7–12	M	KSV
5	Göttingen	<b>NSUB MU II 26</b>	NM 1	Ś	KKd
6	Göttingen	<b>NSUB MU I 95</b>	NM 1	Ś	KKd
7	Kolkata	<b>AS G-10991</b>	NM 1–10	D	None
8	Lucknow	<b>ABhSP 2381</b>	NM 1–4	Ś	KKc; KKd
9	Mysore	<b>ORI C-1374</b>	NM 1–12	D	KSV1; KSV2; KKg; KKh
10	Pune	<b>AA 5329</b>	NM 5–7	D	None
11	Pune	<b>BORI 390/1875–76</b>	NM 1–12	Ś	GDh
12	Pune	<b>DC 10663</b>	NM 1–7	D	None
13	Srinagar	<b>ORL 1088</b>	NM 1–4	Ś	None
14	Srinagar	<b>ORL 1933</b>	NM 5–8	Ś	KKf
15	Srinagar	<b>ORL 2179</b>	NM 3–4	Ś	None
16	Thenjipalam	<b>MDUC 2606</b>	NM 1–7	M	KKb; KKc; KKd; KKe; KKf; KKg; KKh
17	Varanasi	<b>BHU C-1015</b>	NM 1–5, 8–9	D	KKa; KKb; KKc; KKd
18	Varanasi	<b>SSV 3465</b>	NM 1–12	D	GDh

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### Manuscript Catalogues and Editions, with Abbreviations

- ABC Klaus L. Janert (1965). *An Annotated Bibliography of the Catalogues of Indian Manuscripts*. Wiesbaden: F. Steiner.
- BBC Subhas C. Biswas, ed. (1998). *Bibliographic Survey of Indian Manuscript Catalogues. Being a Union List of Manuscript Catalogues*. Delhi: Eastern Book Linkers.
- CC Theodor Aufrecht (1962). *Catalogus Catalogorum. An Alphabetical Register of Sanskrit Works and Authors*. Two volumes. Or. ed. 1891, 1896, 1903, in three parts. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner.
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- Cat. BHU 1971 Ram Shankar Tripathi, ed. (1971). *Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in Gaekwad Library, Bharat Kala Bhavan Library and Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Library*. Varanasi: Banaras Hindu University.
- Cat. DC 1888 Shridhar R. Bhandarkar (1888). *A Catalogue of the Collections of Manuscripts deposited in the Deccan College*. Bombay: Government Central Press.
- Cat. GJRI 1967 Umeśa Miśra, ed. (1967). *Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in Ganganatha Jha Research Institute*. Vol. 1. Allahabad: Ganganatha Jha Research Institute.
- Cat. GOL 1922 E. U. (1922). *Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Library of Mysore*. Mysore: Government Branch Press.
- Cat. GOML 1927 (1927). *A Triennial Catalogue of Manuscripts Collected During the Triennium 1919–20 to 1921–22 for the Government Oriental Manuscript Library, Madras*. Vol. 4.1. Prepared under the orders of the Government of Madras. Madras: Government Press.
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