CHAPTER I

SOURCE MATERIAL
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1 PRIMARY SOURCES

The critical edition of Rādhava-Yadavīya-Mahākāvyam (RYM) written by Vasudeva Praharāja (VP) of Orissa during 18th century A.D. is based on the following five Manuscripts (Mss).

1.1 Manuscript 'Ka'

This is a paper Manuscript (Ms) bearing No.S.Ms/2 of the Ms library of the Orissa State Museum(OSM), Bhubaneswar. It contains 290 pages written in legible Oriya scripts measuring 33.5 x 21.8Cm. There are 16 to 20 lines in each page and 11 to 16 letters in each line. The text of the Ms is complete and contains 10 Cantos and 369 verses in all. The Ms also contains commentary on the work.

The place and date of copy of the Ms is not known. It has been acquired before 1.4.1950 by the provincial museum established at Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Orissa. Subsequently it has been taken over by the OSM, Bhubaneswar.

Most of the Kāvyā Mss have been collected from the district of Bolangir, according to the statement made by Pandit N. Mishra, Curator, Sanskrit Studies, OSM, Bhubaneswar. So it is expected that this paper Ms of RYM has been collected from Bolangir district. The date of copy of the Ms is also not known. The name of the scribe is Pandit Lingaraj Mishra of Ganjam district. There is no colophon. The Ms has been preserved in three volumes in good condition.

1.2 Manuscript 'Kha'

The Ms 'Kha' bearing No.L/69(b) is preserved in the Ms library of the OSM, Bhubaneswar. This is a palm leaf Ms and contains 88 folia in all, out of which the folia No.1 to 45 contain the work called Varadābhudaya Campū by Venkatacarya. The folio No.46 remains blank. The folia No.47 to 88 contain the text of RYM by VP. This is written in legible Oriya characters. There are four to seven lines in each side of each folio measuring 35.5 x 3.7Cms. Three to four lines in the middle portion constitute the text and other lines around the text form the body of the commentary. The letters in each line of the text are 49 to 70 in number.

and the commentary contains about 80 to 110 letters approximately. The original inception of the Ms is not traced out.

This is a complete Ms which contains 10 cantos and 293 verses in all. Further it is supplemented by the note of commentary. This has been preserved in tact. The Ms has been collected from Kishore Chandra Rajguru of Khalikote in the district of Ganjam on the 5th January, 1956. There is no colophon or the name of the scribe at the end.

1.3 Manuscript 'Ga'

The Ms 'Ga' bearing No. R.3733 is preserved in the Government Oriental Manuscript Library (OML), Madras. This has been noticed in the catalogue No.2080 S.R. The substance of the Ms is written in paper and contains 92 pages measuring 25.5 x 24Cms. This is written in Devanagari script. There are fourteen to twenty lines in each page and fourteen to twenty-eight letters in each line. This is a full-fledged Ms which bears 10 cantos and 293 verses. This is identical with the Ms 'Kha' in respect of content, verse and commentary.

The Ms has been transcribed in the year 1921-22 from the Ms of M.R. R. Harihar Rajguru of Chochina (Chhachina) Jagannathpuram, Kodala in the district of Ganjam, Orissa. This has been compared with the original Ms on 22.2.1922. There is no colophon, or the name of the scribe or the date of copy at the end.

1.4 Manuscript 'Gha'

The Ms 'Gha' bearing No. L/754 is preserved in the Ms Library of OSM, Bhubaneswar. This is a palm leaf Ms containing 45 folia measuring 34 x 3Cms. There are two to six lines in each side of each folio written in Oriya characters. There are 60 to 80 letters in each line of the text and 90 to 105 in each line of the commentary. The text is incomplete and bears 7 cantos and 209 verses. The text is fairly written and the commentary is illegible in some places. The condition of the Ms is good. The date of the copy and the name of the scribe are not mentioned.

This palm leaf Ms has been acquired from Nageswartangi, the adjoining area of the capital town Bhubaneswar in the district of Puri on the 13th October, 1982. This has been collected from Sri Gokulananda Mohanty C/O Lingaraja Ratha At/P.O. Dasarathapur, Via-Jajpur in the district of Cuttack, Orissa.
1.5 Manuscript 'N'

The Ms 'N' bearing the No. L/538 is preserved in the Ms Library of OSM, Bhubaneswar. This is a palm leaf Ms containing 150 folia measuring 36 x 3.7Gms. There are five lines in each folio written in Oriya characters and each line contains 43 to 100 letters.

This is an incomplete Ms which contains 4 cantos and 138 verses only. There are commentaries of some verses of this Ms. This has been collected from Sri Narasingha Mishra, Manikarnika Sahi, Puri town, Orissa on 14th May, 1974. Some folia of the Ms are destroyed. The condition of Ms is not good. The date of the copy and the name of the scribe are not given.

2 SECONDARY SOURCES

2.1 Catalogues

For the critical edition of RYN and the study on similar works as well as the Dvissandhana (DS) Kāvyas, the following works have been followed.
2.1.1 A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts of Orissa, Vol.II, OSM.

This catalogue presents a glowing picture about Orissa's valuable contribution to the branches of Sanskrit literature like Kāvya, Alamkāra and Saṅgīta edited by Late Kedarnatha Mahapatra, curator, OSM and published by Sri G.K. Brahma, Secretary, Orissa Sahitya Academy (OSA), Bhubaneswar in the year 1960.


It is a catalogue of Sanskrit Kāvyas bearing the No. S.R.2080 preserved in the OML, Madras. It has been written by M.m S.Kuppuswami Shastri in the year 1919 and completed in the year 1922. It was published in the year 1927.

2.1.3 Alphabetical Index of Sanskrit Manuscript, Adyar Library, Madras.

This is a book on Sanskrit Mss of Kāvyas, dramas and other works which are shown alphabetically. This has been written by V. Krishnamacharya and published in the year 1944.
2.1.4 An Alphabetical Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts, Part II, OSM.

This catalogue represents the Sanskrit works of Orissa alphabetically in form of MSS. This has been edited by Sri Nilamani Mishra, curator, OSM, Bhubaneswar and published in the year 1974.

2.1.5 An Alphabetical Catalogue of Authors, OSM.

This book presents the authors of Orissa alphabetically, those who have immense contribution towards the field of Sanskrit literature. This has been edited by Sri Nilamani Mishra, Curator, OSM in the year 1983.

2.1.6 An Alphabetical List of Manuscripts in the Oriental Institute, Baroda, Vol. II, Utkal University Library.

This is a book which gives the list of Sanskrit MSS alphabetically preserved in the UU Library, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar. This has been compiled by Raghavan Nambiyar and published in the year 1950 from Oriental Institute, Baroda. This book comes under the Gaekwad’s Oriental Series No. CXIV.

This book is found in the OSM, Bhubaneswar. It gives a detailed list of Sanskrit Mss. It has been published by order of the Secretary of the State for India at the Clarendon Press, Oxford in the year 1935. It has been compiled by A.B. Keith. The catalogue No. is 7133.

2.1.8 New Catalogues Catalogorum, Vol. IX.

This Catalogue represents the alphabetical Sanskrit allied works and authors. It has been compiled by K. Kunjunni Raja and is found in the Parija Library, UU. This has been published in the year 1977 from the University of Madras.

2.1.9 Catalogue of Sanskrit and Prakrit Manuscripts, Part II.

This catalogue presents the Sanskrit and prakrit works like Veda, Vedāṅga, Purāṇas and Kāvyas. It is preserved in the UU Library. This has been compiled by Muniraja Sri Punyavijayji and edited by Pt. Ambalal P. Shah. It has been published in the year 1965 from Bharatiya Sanskriti Vidyāmandira, Ahmedabad.
2.1.10 **Athagarh Raīya Rājamālā.**

This is a catalogue on the chronological history of the kings of Athagarh kingdom or estate in the district of Ganjam. This has been preserved in the Museum Library of the Berhempur University, Bhanja Vihar. It has been written by Govinda Haricandan during the kingship of Virakesara Deva.

2.2 **Printed Books**

For the edition of RYM, the following printed books on the political and cultural history of Estates of Orissa have been studied.

2.2.1 **Khurdā Itiḥāsa** by Kedarnatha Mahapatra which is written in Oriya and published from Bhubaneswar in 1969. This work deals on history and culture of Orissa.

2.2.2 **Prāchīna Utkala** by Jagabandhu Singh written in Oriya which deals with the cultural history of ancient Orissa beginning from 1568-1926. It has been published from Cuttack in the year 1964.

2.2.3 **Odiśā Itiḥāsara eka Ajñāta Adhyāya** by Chakradhar Mahapatra, written in Oriya, deals exclusively on activities of royal families of Orissa. It has been published from Cuttack in the year 1969.
2.2.4 *Vasu Prabhā* by Jagannatha Mahapatra of Purusottampur deals with the life, works and activities of the poet VP. It is written in Oriya and published from Berhampur, Ganjam District in the year 1984.

2.2.5 *History of Orissa* by H.K. Mahatab, Vol. I and II, published from Prajātantra Prachāra Samiti, Cuttack in the year 1959. It is written in English and which gives a clear-cut picture about the History of Orissa.

2.2.6 *Side lights on History and Culture of Orissa* by M.N. Das, published from Vidyāpuri, Cuttack in the year 1977. It gives a vivid picture about the History and Culture of Orissa.


2.2.8 *History of Orissa* by N.K. Sahu, published from Nalanda, Binodebehari, Cuttack in the year 1980.

2.3 Printed Journals

For the critical edition of *RYM* the following printed journals have also been consulted.

This has been edited by V.S. Sukthankar and Shaikh Abdul Kadir. From this journal an article named as "the authors of the Raghava-Pândavíya and Gadya Cintāmani" written by A. Venkata Subbiah has been taken into account for reference.


In this Journal there is a topic captioned as "Some aspects of the Study of Classical Sanskrit Literature" by Rasiklal C. Parikh which has been consulted for the present work.

2.3.3 K.B. Pathaka Commemoration Volume, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, 1934.

In this Journal E.V. Vira Raghavacharya has written an article known as "Dvyarthi and Trayarthi Kavyas in Sanskrit Literature" which has been referred to.


In this Journal there is an article entitled "Dhananjaya and his Dvisaṁdhāna" written by A.N. Upadhye. This has been referred to in this work.
D.R. Mankad's article named as "Chronological Distance between Rama and Krsna" has also been consulted.

3 TEXTUAL CRITICISM

The RYM by VP is one of the important DS-Kavyas known so far in Sanskrit literature of India. It stands next to RP of Dhanañjaya and Kavirāja Śūri. The editing of RYM is based on the five Mss as described earlier. The text of the Mss 'Ka', 'Kha' and 'Ga' are complete but the Mss 'Gha' and 'N' are incomplete.

Some of the verses in the Ms 'Ka' are not found in the Mss of 'Kha', 'Ga', 'Gha' and 'N'. Similarly some verses in the Mss of 'Kha' and 'Ga' are not found in the Mss of 'Ka', 'Gha' and 'N'. So also some of the verses of Ms 'Gha' are not seen in the Mss of 'Ka', 'Kha', 'Ga' and 'N'. There are some verses in Ms 'N' which are not found in the Mss of 'Ka', 'Kha', 'Ga' and 'Gha'. So all these different verses are shown in the Appendix as excess verses canto-wise. Perhaps these verses have been composed by the scribes themselves at the time of copying out the Mss and these are
may be interpolated verses. As the excess verses are shown in the Appendix the serial Nos. of the verses in each canto of each Ms have differently been recorded. As a result, the total Nos. of verses of the edited text have been changed. Hence, the edited text contains 306 verses in all.  

The verses incorporated in the edited text have been determined according to the agreement of all the Ms and on the basis of the continuity and coherence of the subject matter.

The peculiarity of adding verses to the main text is found in 'N' Ms. The scribe at the time of copying out the text has added two to three verses composed by him. The added verses have been composed by twisting some words, line or lines of the main verse and do not contain the serial Nos.

4. Canto I contains 24 verses; II-49; III-38; IV-38; V-33; VI-33; VII-24; VIII-20; IX-28 and X-19.

5. āsīd ājastutvyayaśah samrādhah tadanvayaśya prathanāya sūrah/ kṣatresu naksatratayā matesu ya indumatyādaranīya āsīt//8
gunairajodasavivarjito'bhū ttadanvayaśa prathanāya sūrah/ kṣatresu naksatratayāmatesu ya indumatyādaranīya āsīt//x

punairajodasavarjitaṁā tadābhavat kṣaunipatih sa sūrah/ kṣatresu naksatratayāmatesu ya indumatyādaranīya āsīt//x
In all the Mss it is found that the scribes at the time of copying out the work have written the 'S' instead of 'Ś', 'Ś' instead of 'Ś' and 'Ja' in lieu of 'Ya' and vice versa. At the time of editing, all those scribal errors have been corrected as and when it is necessary.

There are some differences found in the description of the subject matter of the work. The Śravana-Kumāra episode is not found in the Mss of 'Kha', 'Ga' and 'N'. But it is described in the Mss of 'Ka' and 'Gha'. The Ms 'Ka' is silent about the story of Savarī whereas the same is found in 'Kha', 'Ga' and 'Gha' Mss.

The great discrepancy lies in the Mss 'Kha' and 'Ga' which do not contain the benedictory verses or the verses in admiration of the honest and condemnation of the dishonest according to the convention of a Kāvyā. But the same have been described in the Mss of 'Ka', 'Gha' and 'N' which are accepted in the edited text.

The description of genealogy of the kings of solar and lunar dynasties seen in canto-I of the Mss of 'Kha' and 'Ga' have been incorporated in canto-IV in the edited text.

6. RYM, II.2-7.
7. ibid., VI.13.
8. ibid., I.1-2.
to maintain the coherence of the subject matter in conformity with the 'Ka', 'Gha' and 'N' Mss.

The differences, additions and omissions found in the Mss have been given under foot notes at suitable places.