SECTION A

Detailed Account Of The Manuscripts.

Four mss. were available to me; one from the Gujarati Department, M.S.Uni. of Baroda, Baroda and three from the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. A Baroda manuscript (B) is taken as an exemplar as the vulgate text for the sake of convenience and availability, and P₁P₂ are collated with it. P starts from canto XII, and hence it is ignored at this stage, as I am editing the text upto canto XI only. Whenever there is confusion in reading of B, P₁P₂, the reading of P₂ is preferred because it seems to be authentic.

\[ B = \text{Baroda M.S.} \]

1. Owner: - Gujarati Dept. Library. Faculty of Arts, M.S.University of Baroda, Baroda.

2. Accession No:- 26177 (old 126)

3. Dated or undated:- 14th - 15th cent. (as indicated on the cover-page)


5. Folios:- 286 as per record (actually 285).

6. Size:- 26 cm x 10½ cm.

7. Lines:- 11, 12 and sometimes 15.

8. Letters:- 43, 44, 48 (due to change of scribe)

9. Script and style:- Devnagari, prsthāṭrā.

11. Lacunae:- Incomplete. Missing after XXII - 115. Occasionally the text, the introductory remarks to some cantos and the entire 13th canto are missing. Sometimes another commentary which differs from the one in P2 is copied.
On folio 48a, 6th line, (on XXI 90) there is a remark: "ते ते (तः कर्मभागाः यथाप्राप्तं / जगविषयं)."

12. Remarks:- Folios numbered, but not serially. From XII 97 till the end of canto, the verses are numbered wrongly.

For additions:- ṥ and v signs with figure indicating number of the line are given.

For corrections:- (i) The letter is dropped with the vertical stroke above, as e.g. \( \tilde{\text{V}} \tilde{\text{R}} \tilde{\text{M}} \) (lecto) \( \tilde{\text{M}} \tilde{\text{G}} \) sec. m) which is to be read as \( \tilde{\text{M}} \tilde{\text{G}} \).

(ii) Numericals 1 & 2 are put on letters to indicate transposition, as e.g. \( 3 \tilde{\text{R}} \tilde{\text{M}} \tilde{\text{M}} \) i.e. it is to be read as \( 3 \tilde{\text{R}} \tilde{\text{M}} \tilde{\text{M}} \). Generally the \( \tilde{\text{M}} \tilde{\text{G}} \) of the verse is given at some places, (II. 23, 28 - 32; IV \& 3-65), however, full text of the stanza is given and then commented. The first half and the latter half, of the verses are somewhere interchanged (III, 87, IV, 51, XI, 84 etc.). There are many cases (I, 78-86, III, 94-96, V, 1-77, 74, 79-133 etc.) where another com. is supplied due to non-availability of the original one. The commentary on many verses such as (I, 24, VI, 95, 113; VII - 1-2, IX, 83, XII, 40, 110 - 113 etc.) is found missing.

In some verses e.g. (I. 91, 92; II, 86, IV, 79, X, 108 etc.) the commentary is dropped haplographically. The copyist has at times misread the prsthāmātra while copying from his exemplar.
Thus:-

1.  $\text{सूक्त}_\text{सील}$ is read as $\text{सूक्त}_\text{सील}$ and emended as $\text{लिङ्क}_\text{साल}$ (I.73).

2.  $\text{त्रिण}_\text{सील}$ is read as $\text{त्रिण}_\text{सील}$ and copied as $\text{त्रिण}_\text{सील}$ (I.108).

3.  $\text{सूक्त}_\text{सील}$ is read as $\text{सूक्त}_\text{सील}$ and copied as $\text{सूक्त}_\text{सील}$ (II.34).

4.  $\text{दृश्य}_\text{सील}$ is read as $\text{दृश्य}_\text{सील}$ and copied as $\text{दृश्य}_\text{सील}$ (VIII.11).

5.  $\text{सूक्त}_\text{सील}$ is read as $\text{सूक्त}_\text{सील}$ and copied as $\text{सूक्त}_\text{सील}$ (XI.128).

etc.

The names of the $\text{सूक्त}_\text{सील}$ in B. do not agree with those given in P. They may have been supplied from some other compa., possibly vidyādharī.

13. Scribal Peculiarities:- It is written in two diff. hands. Scribe’s name is not given.

The scribe writes $\text{त}_\text{सील}$ for $\text{त}_\text{सील}$, $\text{०}$ for $\text{०}$, and $\text{०}$ for $\text{०}$. To indicate repetition, he inserts fig.2 after the word. e.g. $\text{दृश्य}_\text{सील} = \text{दृश्य}_\text{सील} \text{दृश्य}_\text{सील} \text{दृश्य}_\text{सील}$ (VIII.37).

14. Beginning:- It begins with $\text{पुरुष}_\text{सील}$ $\text{मर्ग}_\text{सील}$. The beginning of the XXII$^	ext{rd}$ canto is $\text{पुरुष}_\text{सील} \text{मर्ग}_\text{सील}$ (XX.115).

15. End:- $\text{पुरुष}_\text{सील} \text{मर्ग}_\text{सील} \text{पुरुष}_\text{सील} \text{मर्ग}_\text{सील} \text{पुरुष}_\text{सील} \text{मर्ग}_\text{सील}$ (XX.115).

Poona MS.

1. Owner:- Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

2. Accession No:- 415 (new 30)

3. Dated or undated:- V, Samvat 1442 (1386 A.D.)
4. Material:— Old Unglazed paper.
5. Folios:— 115.
6. Size:— 26½ cm x 11½ cm.
7. Lines:— 12.
8. Letters:— 35.
9. Script and style of handwriting:— Devanāgarī; Prasthamātrā.
10. Condition:— Quite old.
11: Lacunae:— Incomplete.
12:- Remark:— The leaves of the MS are arranged haphazardly and are numbered wrongly.
   It is copied on Thursday, Thirteenth day of dark fortnight of Margasirsha, V.Samvat 1442 (1386 A.D) , for the study of Malik Mufarriha at Vejalpura. There is a sup. mg. remark on the last folio, b- २५३ एवं, राशि विशेष (१३८६ A.D )
13. Scribal Peculiarities:— Scribe's name is not found. Instead of giving name, the scribe mentions his occupation as ( 'मदन' (१) लिखित रहे ) which means weapon-dealer.1.

1. Vide 'After the death of Dāmghani, the next Governor of Gujrat, appointed by Sultan Firaz was Malik Mufarrah Sultani who is also known under the titles of farhat-ul-Mulk and Rastikan. He ruled the province for the prolonged period of fifteen years from 1377 to 1391'. M.S.Commissariat:History of Gujarat, chap.V, P.46.

I thank Prof. R.N. Mehta, (Head, Dept. of Archaeology, Faculty of Arts, M.S.Uni. of Baroda, Baroda) for drawing my attention to above information.
14. **Beginning:** Begins with XII. 38.

15. **End:**

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**Notes:**

1. **Owner:** Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.


3. **Dated or undated:** V. Samvat 1473 (1417 A.D).

4. **Material:** Old thick unglazed paper.

5. **Folios:** 305.

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P1 = Poona Ms.
6. Size:— 27½ cm x 11½ cm; 24½ cm x 9½ cm. (This MS is made up of two different sets, as indicated by the different size and handwriting of two sets.)

7. Lines:— 10 or 12.

8. Letters:— 38 to 50 each.


10. Condition:— Quite old. Most of the folios are having small holes.

This MS consists of two different sets. One having bigger size of folios (X-157). The other one smaller size (Canto XI- XII). The folios of canto 13 to 15 and 16,17 were taken by somebody, who did not return the same as per sec.m. remark on folio 220. The comm. en-XVII onwards follows original lot.

11. Lacunae:— Nil.

12. Remark:— Numbered serially and systematically at the beginning of the stanza instead of at the end as per general practice.

For addition — \( \vee \) sign.

For omission — \( \wedge \) vertical line above the letter.

The manuscript adds discussions on various subjects like grammar, Jyotiṣa and Alāṅkāraśāstra. The references from the lexicons like Amarakośa etc., Upanisads, Nirukta, Kamaśāstra etc. are copied in toto. The discussions on different Alāṅkāras in different stanzas seem to be borne—

— vii—
borrowed from another source possibly SahityavidyadharT. The metres are given without definition. Many verses are added at the end of the composition.

Chronologically, this MS is older than P₂ and so, it is called P₁.

It gives the date of the composition of the Naiśadhaṭṭha-dīpikā as Vikramśaṃvat 1353 (1297 AD) on Saturday of bright fortnight in the month of Bṛhadāpāda.

13. Scribal Peculiarities: Joshi Narapati are audīya Brahmin copied at for the study of Mahannarayana and others, sons of the minister Bhābhala, of nāgara caste. On folio 1A, it is written in Gujarati; प्रेमजी-नाथजी टीका. सं. 712. गुप्तार्थको. (Here ends the commentary of Śāntu on Naiśadha; it belongs to Bhāra Kṛṣṇārāma).

14. Beginning:—


devadātā māhuḥ
dhāraṇī kāmitā

15. End:—
This MS appears to be a mischcodex and hence is not much reliable.

Poona MS.

1. Owner: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.


3. Dated or undated: V. Saṅvat 1679 (1623 A.D)


5. Folios: 140.

6. Size: 25½ cm x 10½ cm.

7. Lines: (1) (4) 6 - 7 lines. (2) (3) 17 - 19 lines. Text in the middle 8-10 lines.

8. Letters: (1) (4) 50 letters each line. (2) (3) 19 letters each line.

9. Script and style of handwriting: Devanāgarī; Prāśthāmaṭrā Pancāpāṭhī, with the design of square with the apex upward. Begining and end of the verses and the cantos are marked with red.


11. Lacunae: Nil.


On the first and the last folio, the owner's name is written as बहुदकार विद्वानः ओपिन. In the colophon...
of canto XXII the information is given that it is written by

Falguna Purnima of V.Samvat 1679 (Falgun Purnima = 1623 A.D)

It is surprising that at the end of canto XI on folio 71b lecto another colophon gives subsequent date bright half of Sravana, V. Samvat 1680 (1624 A.D). No. of additions are very few.

The concluding stanza by CP is given fully at the end of Ist canto and afterwards only ab are given as सदाचाराभ्यासन

The names of the सर्णार are also मृत्यु given in all the cantos. On I, 145, the full discussion of Naisadha being a सर्णार is introduced with the definition quoted from अनायाशायि (of मुद्र)

13. Scribal Peculiarities:- Scribe's name is tried to rub out.

The scribe writes थप for थम; ठ for ठ etc. and घन is generally dropped.

14. Beginning:-

15. End:-

X....
Oriental Institute, Baroda has two manuscripts: Sr.No. 365, 366; Acc.No. 358, 354; folios 11 and 9 and on cantos II & V respectively. etc. is written but on scrutinizing it is found that they do not represent .

Another MS entitled Naisadhātipiκa Sr.No. 404, Acc.No. 120, folios 27 - 350 of V. Saṁvats 1712 (1656 AD) constitutes the text of the & not .

The script of the above three MSS is .

Pedigree of MSS.

Due to paucity of manuscript material, it is difficult to present pedigree of the mss. However a tentative pedigree can be shown as under:-

\[
\begin{align*}
V & \xrightarrow{X} Y \\
B & \xrightarrow{X} Y \\
Z & \xrightarrow{X} Y
\end{align*}
\]

\[ V = \text{Vidyādharī.} \]