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TEXTS, DOCUMENTS, AND EXTRACTS

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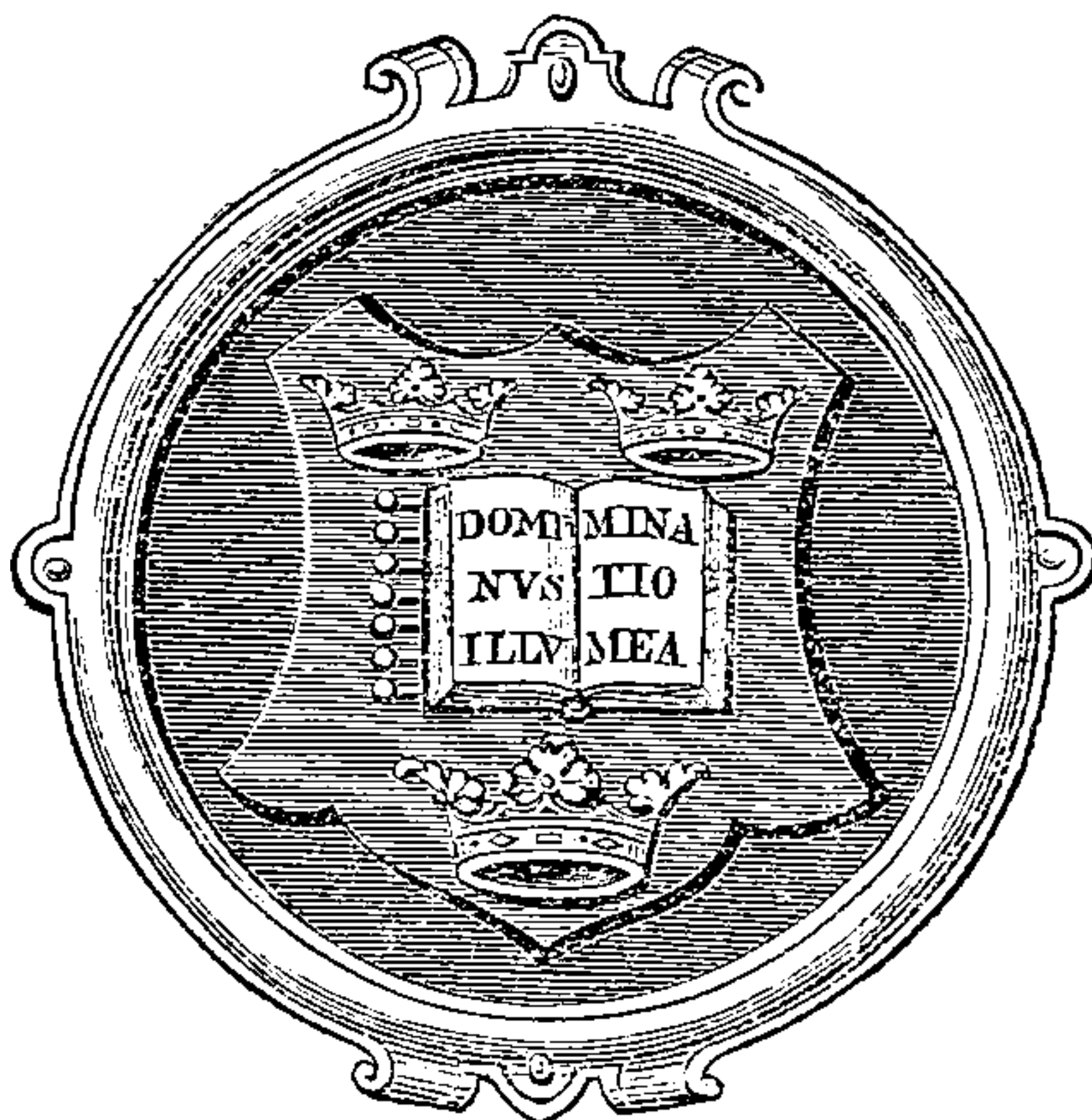
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BUDDHIST TEXTS FROM JAPAN

EDITED BY

F. M. MÜLLER, M.A.



Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

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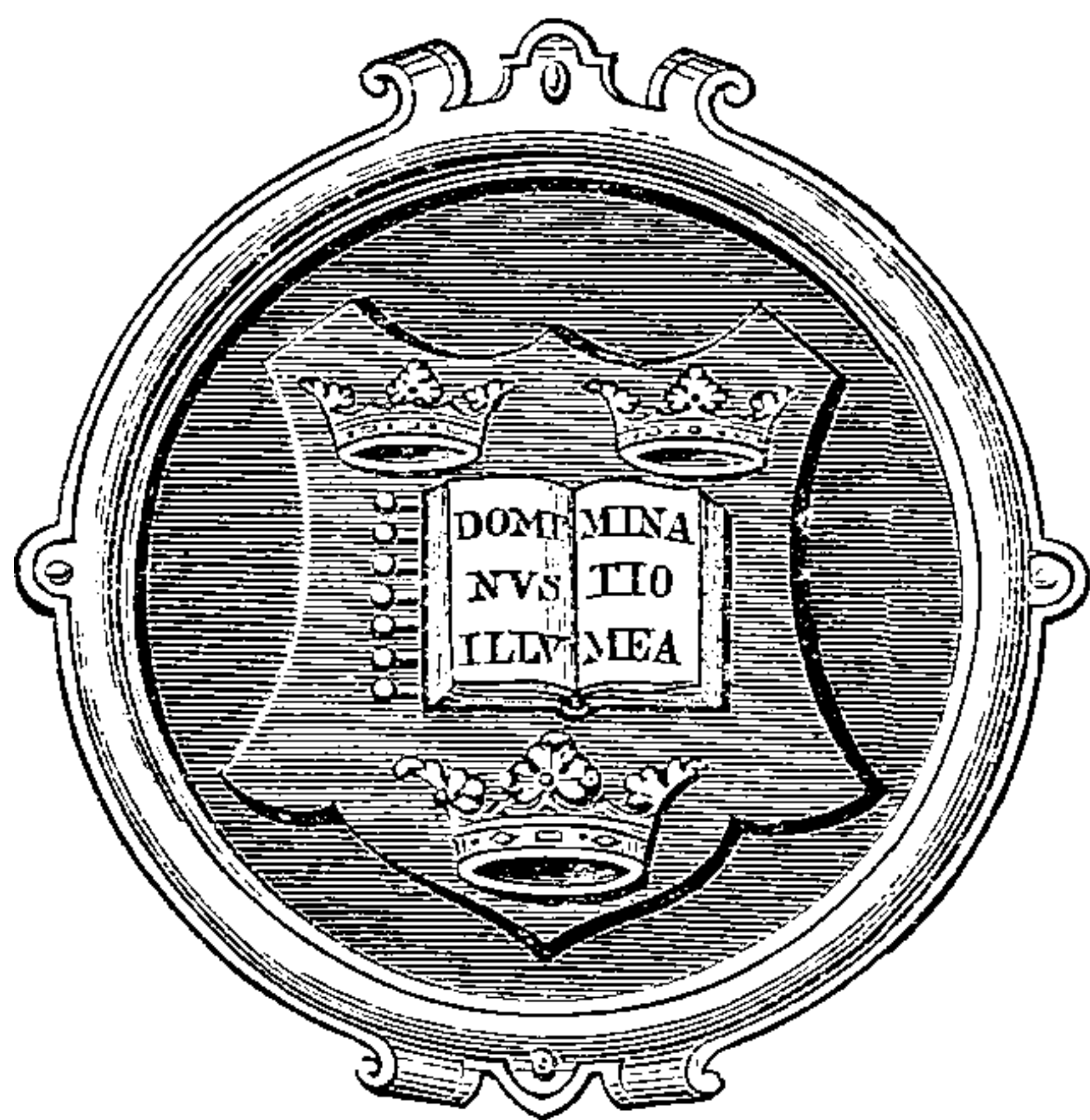


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BUDDHIST TEXTS FROM JAPAN.

IN a paper which I read before the Royal Asiatic Society on the 16th of February, 1880, and which was published in the April number of the Journal of that Society, I explained how the thought that there might be Sanskrit texts still existing in Japan was suggested to me by a copy of a Chinese vocabulary, published in Japan, which the Rev. Dr. Edkins received at Yokohama from the Rev. Dr. Nathan Brown in July, 1873, and which he kindly left with me during his last stay in England. This vocabulary gives the Sanskrit equivalents for the Chinese words, the Sanskrit words being first written in a peculiar Buddhist alphabet, and afterwards transliterated both with Chinese and Japanese letters. Such a publication gave me a conviction that an interest in Sanskrit must have been kept up in Japan from its first conversion to Buddhism about 600 A.D. to a comparatively recent date, for the book given to Dr. Edkins at Yokohama did not strike me as very old, and I could not help hoping that, in spite of the great political convulsions through which Japan has passed during the twelve centuries that have elapsed since its conversion to Buddhism, some relics of Sanskrit or Pâli MSS. might have escaped destruction, and be still preserved in some of the old monasteries and temples of that country.

When therefore, during the course of the year 1879, two Buddhist priests, first, Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio, and afterwards Mr. Kasawara, who had been sent to England by the most influential and liberal-minded sect, the Shinshu¹, arrived at Oxford to learn Sanskrit, I strongly urged them to make inquiries among their friends at home about the existence of Sanskrit MSS. or printed texts, and in December (1879) Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio brought me a book which a Japanese scholar, Mr. Shuntai Ishikawa, had sent to me, containing a Sanskrit text, which he wished me to correct and send back

¹ Founded by Shinran, in the thirteenth century A.D. Shinran was a disciple of Genku, who had established the doctrine of Zîodo (Sukhâvatî or the Pure Land) in Japan in A.D. 1174. In China this sect dates from the Liang dynasty (502-557 A.D.).

to him to Japan. The Sanskrit was written in the same old Buddhist alphabet as the vocabulary, in perpendicular, not in horizontal, lines, and was accompanied by a Chinese translation and a Japanese transliteration. Although this Sanskrit text of the smaller Sukhâvatî-vyûha text was very corrupt, I succeeded in restoring it to a certain extent, and published it, with an English translation and notes, in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (April 1880)¹.

The publication of that Sanskrit text attracted the attention of Mr. Wylie, who wrote to me on the 3rd of March that he had brought a number of books from Japan, some of which seemed to him to contain Sanskrit texts. When these books were sent to me for examination, I found that most of them contained specimens of Sanskrit alphabets only, scraps of facsimiles in different varieties of the old Buddhist alphabet, unmeaning Tantras and Dhâraṇîs; but in addition to these, I found at least two continuous texts, the *Vagrakṣhedikâ* and the *Pragñâ-hṛidaya-sûtra*.

There was also among them a second Chinese-Sanskrit-Japanese vocabulary, called the 'Thousand Sanskrit and Chinese Words,' a well-known work, which, however, became of great interest to me, because it contained some curious information on fragments of ancient Sanskrit MSS. preserved in Japan. The vocabulary in question was arranged by I-tsing, who left China for India in 671, about twenty-seven years after Hiouen-thsang's return from India to China. In the Japanese edition of that vocabulary it was stated that the text had been brought from China to Japan by Zikaku, a Japanese priest, who went to China in 838, and returned to Japan in 847. In 884 another Japanese priest, Riomyu, copied the vocabulary from a text belonging to the priest Yuikai. The edition brought from Japan by Mr. Wylie² had been published there in 1773, but an earlier edition by a priest called Zakumio dates from the year 1727.

In the preface of Zakumio's edition the following curious passage occurs: 'This vocabulary is generally called, "One Thousand Sanskrit and Chinese Words." And it is stated in Annen's work that it was

¹ See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 47. The preface is written in Chinese and dated 1773, by the Japanese editor Ziomyio.

² See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 6.

first brought from China by Zikaku. I have corrected several mistakes in this vocabulary, after comparing many copies; yet the present edition is not free from blunders. I hope the readers will correct them, if they have better copies.'

'In the monastery of Hôriuzi, in Yamato, there are preserved the Pragñâ-pâramitâ-hṛīdaya-sûtra and Sonshio-dhâraṇi, written on two palm-leaves, handed down from Central India; and at the end of these, the fourteen sounds of Siddham (alphabet) are written. In the present edition of the vocabulary the alphabet is in imitation of that of the palm-leaves, except such forms of letters as cannot be distinguished from those prevalent among the scribes of the present day.'

'Of the letters on the palm-leaves, the second of the dentals [i. e. the palatals] and the second of the labials, viz. ढ [ढ] and ॢ [ॢ], are rejected (in this edition), because these (being unusual in style) are difficult to distinguish. But those forms, viz. the second of the linguals, ढ [ढ], and the second and the fourth of the gutturals [i. e. dentals] ञ [ञ], ॢ [ॢ], and the vowels, ॠ [i], ॡ [e], and ॢ for ॣ [ri], are used (in the edition) in spite of their strange characters, because there is no fear of confusion (in employing them),' etc.

Here then was conclusive evidence that, so late as 1727, palm-leaves, containing the text of Sanskrit Sûtras, were still preserved in the monastery of Hôriuzi. That monastery is one of eleven famous monasteries founded by prince Umayado, who died A.D. 621. It stands in the town of Tatsuta, in the province Yamato, near Kioto, the ancient or western capital of Japan.

The wish which I expressed that somebody acquainted with Buddhist literature should visit that monastery and send me copies of these ancient palm-leaves was fulfilled more readily than I had any right to expect.

On the 2nd of August (1880) Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio wrote to me that he had received a letter from Japan, dated the 23rd of May, written by Mr. Shigefuyu Kurihara in Kioto, who says that he, in company with two young Buddhist priests, Kuken Kanematsu and Yiukey Ôta, were commissioned by their monastery, the Eastern Hongwanji in Kioto, to visit several places in search of Sanskrit MSS. He first went to a monastery called Kôkizi in the province of Kawaki, but the head-priest, Kaishin Kurehito, being absent, he was not allowed to see the Sanskrit

MSS. This monastery belongs to the Shingon or the Tantra sect, and it is famous as the former abode of Hôgo, who published the edition of the small Sukhâvatî-vyûha in A.D. 1794. The teacher of Hôgo was Ziun (so Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio was informed by the head-priest of Kôkizi), and he seems to have been an active collector of ancient Sanskrit texts. But in a letter published by Kaishin Kurehito, in a Japanese newspaper, called Mei-kiô-shin-shi, i. e. 'New Record for illustrating the teaching of Buddha,' dated April 1880, he states that Ziun, the teacher of Hôgo, could collect three Sanskrit texts only during his lifetime, viz. (1) the small Sukhâvatî-vyûha, (2) the Pragñâpâramitâ-hṛidaya-sûtra, and (3) the Bhadrakari-pranidhâna. A fourth text, the Vagrakṣhedikâ-pragñâpâramitâ-sûtra, was discovered after his death by one of his disciples, Kidô.

Afterwards, on the 28th of April, 1880, Mr. Shigefuyu Kurihara and his friends went to the monastery of Hôriuzi, a monastery which formerly was independent, the priests studying the principles of the four Chinese Buddhist sects, viz. Hossô, Sanron, Shingon, and Ritsu, but which at present belongs exclusively to the Shingon sect. Here they were told by the head-priest, Giokio Kibaya, that the priests had lately sent their valuables, and among them those very palm-leaves, mentioned as still preserved there in 1727, to the Imperial Court.

They gathered, however, the following information from a book, entitled Ikaruga-ko-zi-ben-ran, i. e. 'Memorandum on the ancient affairs concerning a place called Ikaruga' (where prince Umayado lived about A.D. 600), compiled by a priest of the name of Kakuken :—'Among the treasures of the monastery were formerly to be found—

'1. Niô, i. e. a cymbal used in Buddhist temples.

'2. Midzu-game, i. e. a water-vessel.

'3. Shaku-gio, i. e. a staff, the top of which is furnished with metal rings, as carried by Buddhist priests.

'4. Kesa, i. e. Kashâya, a scarf worn by Buddhist priests across the shoulder, which is said to have belonged to Bodhidharma (A.D. 520)¹.

'5. Haki, i. e. a bowl, which is said to have belonged to Bodhidharma.

'6. Palm-leaves which contain the Son-shio-dhâranî and the Pragñâ-(pâramitâ)-hṛidaya-sûtra.

'These things are said to have been in the possession of some Chinese

¹ Eitel, Handbook, s.v. Bodhidharma.

priests, named Hwui-sz' (Yeshi) and Nien-shan (Nenzen), and four others successively, who lived in a monastery on the mountain called Nan-yo (Nangaku) in the province of Hăng (Kô) in China¹. In the thirty-seventh year of the age of Prince Umayado (who after his death was called Shistoku, i. e. wise and virtuous), i. e. in 609 A. D., a retainer of the Mikado Suiko, Ono Imoko by name (he was twice sent to China as ambassador, in 607 and 608 A. D.), brought these things to Japan from the country of the Great Zui (i. e. China under the Sui dynasty, 589–618 A. D.).'

In a later letter, dated August last, and received on the 7th of October, written by the two companions of Mr. Shigefuyu Kurihara, Kanematsu and Ôta, we were informed that the palm-leaves had not been actually sent to the Imperial Court, but kept in Nara, a town close to the monastery of Hôriuzi, where an Exhibition of ancient works of art was then taking place. But instead of being in the Exhibition, it turned out that these palm-leaves were kept in the Imperial treasure-house, called Shôzôin, close to the Exhibition, and could not be seen without an order from the Home Department. That order arrived, however, in the beginning of June, and on the fourth of that month the two young priests saw the long sought-for palm-leaves. They were kept in a box covered with a net of strings, and difficult to see. The two palm-leaves were written on one side only, and the letters were very small and sometimes illegible. With the help of a copy, however, of these palm-leaves, made about the middle of the seventeenth century, by a priest called Ziogon (who had added to his copy a transliteration and a literal translation in Chinese), they were able to read the original, and to make a new copy of it². Each leaf contained seven lines, and the

¹ Hăng-shan, 'the Hăng mountain,' is generally called Nan-yo, 'the southern high mountain.' It is 'the southern of the five mountains, which lies in Hăng-keu-fu, "the prefecture or subdivision Hăng-keu," on the west side of the river Siang in Hunan, a modern province in China; it is about 3000 feet high, and appears to be part of an ancient mountain range, whose summits only are visible at present, and formed the northern rim of a basin, in which coal measures and soft red sandstone predominate.' Wells Williams' Chinese Dict., p. 169.

² A copy of Ziogon's copy, collated with the original, was sent. It begins with the *Pragñâ - pâramitâ - hrîdaya - sūtra*, *Om namaḥ sarvagñâya, âryâvalokitesvara-bodhisattvo* etc. Then follows the *Son-shio dhâramî*, *Namas trailokyaprativisishâtâya buddhâya*. See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 37; No. 45 b; No. 46 a; No. 61; No. 62; No. 63.

BUDDHIST TEXTS FROM JAPAN.

alphabet was the same as that found on a palm-leaf in the monastery Kairiuwozi ('Sagaranâgarâgavihâra').

In the same letter, Kuken Kanematsu and Yiukey Ôta, giving an account of their further researches for Sanskrit texts, described, first of all, a palm-leaf (six lines on each side) belonging to the monastery of Kairiuwozi at Nara, which, having been sent to the Exhibition at Nara, was shown to them during their visit in April. Many passages, they say, were worm-eaten, and the writing small and frequently illegible¹.

Secondly, they sent a copy of another palm-leaf (four lines on each side) which they saw in April in the city of Ôsaka. It had been sent to an exhibition from the monastery Kigenzi (monastery of the eye of wisdom) in the city of Ôsaka. This palm-leaf is said to have been brought to Japan by a Japanese priest, Yenkin (better known by his posthumous title Kishio Daishi), who went to China in 853 A.D. and stayed there till 858².

Thirdly, they sent a copy of a palm-leaf, kept in a monastery called Honsenzi in the city of Ôsaka, and which they had copied in June. They say that a similar palm-leaf is found in a monastery called Saihozi, at Fushimi near Kioto, the monastery to which one of them, Kanematsu, belonged, and that others may be found in different monasteries in Japan, though no one knows what the alphabet and the language of these palm-leaves are. While the Sanskrit MSS. are not exactly palm-leaves, but rather strips of wood, written on with black ink and a writing brush or Chinese pencil, these MSS. in the unknown alphabet are written on the leaves of a tree.

The transcript sent of this MS. turned out to be a Pâli text written in Kamboga letters, and contained, as Dr. Oldenberg informed me, a short fragment of the famous Vessantara Sutta.

At the same time these two young priests sent us, in the name of their monastery, carefully executed copies of two other texts:—

1.³ A short Dhârazi, called Son-shio-shio-shin-zu, i.e. Honourable-excellent-small-mind-dhârazi. It was copied from the original, a dark blue paper with silver paint, and is in the handwriting of a famous Chinese priest, named Kanshin, who came to Japan in A.D. 753, and

¹ Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 51; No. 59.

² See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 52.

³ Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 63 c, d.

BUDDHIST TEXTS FROM JAPAN.

became the founder of an old sect called Ritsushiu, i.e. the Vinaya sect. The original is in the possession of the monastery Tô-shiodaizi, which was founded by Kanshin, at Nara, in Yamato. They sent a copy of the Dhâranî only, but the MS. contains besides five Tantras, which had already been published.

2. A copy of a copy, preserved at a large monastery, generally called Hasedera, of the Shingon sect at Hase in Yamato, containing a larger text of Pragñâ-pâramitâ-hṛidaya-sûtra. That copy contains a Chinese translation and transliteration by an Indian priest, called Pragñâ, of the Thang dynasty. The original is believed to have been brought from China by a Japanese priest, Yeun, a disciple of Kukai (died A.D. 835), the founder of the Shingon sect in Japan, and preserved among the treasures in a monastery called Shôkiiin, on the mountain Kôya, in the province of Kii. Copied 9th of July, 1880¹.

While I was engaged in reading and correcting these copies, I received two parcels of copies and facsimiles of ancient Sanskrit MSS. preserved in Japan, sent to me by Mr. Satow, the learned Secretary of the English Legation at Yedo, through Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain, of the Royal Naval College at Yedo, then on leave of absence in England. These two eminent Japanese scholars had seen my letters in the *Times* and *Athenæum*, and had used their influence to procure for me information on any Sanskrit or Pâli MSS. that might have escaped destruction in Japan.

Mr. Satow wrote from Yedo on October 21, 1880 —

‘Upon reading the account of your paper “On the Discovery of Sanskrit Texts in Japan,” I at once addressed myself to the Abbot of Hôriuzi, whose acquaintance I had made some time previously, and received the same answer which, as I learn from your letter of August 2, has already been forwarded to you by the friend of your pupil Mr. B. Nanjio, viz. that the MSS. had been forwarded to the Mikado, and were deposited in the Imperial store-house.

‘I at once sought an interview with H. E. Iwakura Tomomi (who, eight years ago, visited England as Chief Ambassador of the Mikado), and obtained from him a promise that not only the Hôriuzi MSS., but also any other that might exist in Japan, should be copied for transmission to you, and this promise he has already partly fulfilled.’

¹ See Cat. Bodl. Japan, No. 63 d.

BUDDHIST TEXTS FROM JAPAN.

I received, first of all, a roll¹, containing facsimiles of the following MSS.:—

1. A palm-leaf, attributed to Ârya Ânanda, and brought from China by the monk Yenkin, better known under his posthumous title of *Kishio Daishi* (b. 815, d. 892), who had studied Sanskrit in that country (853–858 A.D.) under *Pragñatara*, a *San-zô-hosshi*, i.e. *Tripitaka-law-teacher*, of the *Nâlanda* monastery in Central India. The original, a gift of *Pragñatara*, is now preserved at the monastery of *Raikôzi*, at *Sakamoto* near *Kioto*². It contains fragments of a *Dhâraṇi*, and begins with *Namaḥ sarvabuddhabodhisattvebhyaḥ*.

2. A palm-leaf MS., attributed to *Kâsyapa*, originally preserved at *Hôriuzi* in *Yamato*, now transferred to the Japanese Court. It contains the *Pragñâ-pâramitâ-hṛidaya-sûtra*, the *Sonshio dhâraṇi*, i.e. the *Ushnîsha-vigaya-dhâraṇi*; also some Sanskrit letters³.

3. A MS. from the pen of *Pragñatara*, brought from China by his pupil *Kishio Daishi*, and preserved in the monastery *Onziozi*, also called *Miidera*, in *Omi* near *Kioto*⁴.

Besides this roll, Mr. Satow sent another facsimile of No. 2, the MS. attributed to *Kâsyapa*⁵; and a facsimile of three leaves, preserved at *Ki-on-in* in *Kioto*⁶. ‘No Japanese scholar,’ he adds, ‘has been able to give me an account of the contents, the language, and character in which they are written.’ One is a Pâli text in Burmese letters, the other a Singhalese text in Singhalese letters. Mr. Rhys Davids and Dr. Oldenberg inform me that it is impossible at present to determine from what works they are taken.

Lastly, the head-priest of *Kôkizi* sent Mr. Satow the following transcripts, which were likewise forwarded to me through Mr. Chamberlain:—

1.⁷ A copy of the *Hôriuzi* palm-leaf. This must have been made from an old copy, preserved at *Kôkizi*, for the original had been sent to the Mikado.

¹ Cf. Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 45.

² Of this palm-leaf I have no other copy.

³ Cf. Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 46 a; No. 61; No. 62; No. 63 a, b.

⁴ This is published, more completely, in the *Akshara-gio*; Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 46 e, 3.

⁵ Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 61.

⁶ Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 60.

⁷ Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 60.

2.¹ The 'Praise of the Works and Vows of Samantabhadra.' Of this I had seen already a printed copy, sent to me from Japan, and a MS. from the Royal Asiatic Society.

3.² A copy of a palm-leaf preserved at Kôkizi. This is published in Akshara-gio.

4.³ Copy of a palm-leaf belonging to the monastery of Zuisenzi at the village of Kioshi in the province of Yamashiro.

5. The five volumes, called Akshara-gio⁴, four of smaller, one volume of larger size, containing, besides copies of MSS. already mentioned, one copy of a new MS., viz. a palm-leaf belonging to the monastery of Tô-Shiodaizi near Nara, in Yamato.

We have, therefore, the following documents now accessible to us, all, with one exception, brought to light in Japan during the last few years :—

1. The Vocabulary, given by Dr. Brown to Dr. Edkins, and lent by Dr. Edkins to me. See p. 1 Selected Essays, vol. ii. p. 338. It was published in Japan in A.D. 1732. A second copy of this work (A.D. 1732) exists in Mr. Wylie's collection, Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 6. We learn from the preface that it was compiled by a Shaman of the monastery of Kwan-ting in China, who came from the country of Kwei-tsi (Kharakhar⁵), an ancient kingdom and city of Eastern Turkestan, N. of the Bosteng lake, at the foot of the Tien-shan. His priestly name was Liyen (Reigon, in Japanese), and he is supposed to have lived between A.D. 713 and 847. His official titles were Hon-gio-tai-toku, 'the great virtuous one (Bhadanta), who translates the Sûtras,' and Kan-rin-tai-shio, i.e. 'waiting in Han-lin (Kan-rin, in Japanese) to be called.' This Han-lin

¹ Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 56.

² Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 57.

³ Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 58.

⁴ See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 46.

⁵ Dr. Edkins remarks that Kwei-tsi continued to send tribute to China down to A.D. 1072. The town is said to be identical in site with the modern city Ku-ke-king (lat. 41, 37; long. 82, 55; see Porter Smith's Geographical Vocabulary). The King of Kwei-tsi, named Kalipushpi, was invested by the Emperor of China, Kaou-tsung, with the title of Kwei-tsi-wang. Dr. Edkins adds that the capital of China being mentioned as Kumudana in the 39th leaf, the book must be regarded as belonging to the Tang dynasty, A.D. 618 to 907. Kumudana, here written in Sanskrit and Japanese characters under King-sze, 'metropolis,' was only used, so far as we know, in the time of the Arabian travellers for the Chinese capital.

was a kind of College, founded in A. D. 713, under the Tang dynasty, a resort for Buddhist priests, Taoist doctors, diviners, etc., ready to be summoned to do service under government, and set apart for literary scholars under the Ming dynasty, 1367 A. D.

2. 'The Thousand Sanskrit and Chinese Words,' published in Kioto, 1773. This glossary was compiled by I-tsing, in A. D. 671, brought to Japan by Zikaku (ninth century), and edited there by Zakumio, in 1727. See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 6. It mentions the palm-leaves in the monastery of Hôriuzi. See Selected Essays, vol. ii. p. 368.

3. Sukhâvatî-vyûha-mahâyâna-sûtra, edited by Ziomio, 1773; edited by M. M., Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1880. See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 47. There exists in Japan another edition of the text with three Chinese translations, published by Hôgo; also a grammatical analysis of the text in four volumes.

4. Vagrakṣhedikâ-pragñâpâramitâ, MS. copied at Kôkizi by Kane-matsu, September 1880; text, Chinese transliteration, and three Chinese translations; see Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 54. Another copy of Sanskrit text only, made by Kaishin Kurehito at Kôkizi; see Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 55. For a Chinese translation, see Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 1.

5. Samantabhadraḥarîstotra, MS. copied at Nyogwanzi by Kaigon Fugimura, July 1880, and sent by Mr. Satow; see Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 56.

6. Pragñâ-pâramitâ-hṛidaya-sûtra, in a longer and a shorter form, generally followed by the Ushnîsha-dhâraṇi. The text is found in the following copies, Cat. Bodl. Japan., Nos. 45b, 46a, 61, 62, 63; see also No. 37.

These are all the complete texts which have hitherto been discovered in Japan. Besides these, a number of fragments, mostly written on single palm-leaves or sheets of wood or paper, have been found in the ancient monasteries, while some have lately been transferred to the Imperial Government. They are curious on account of their age, which in some cases seems well attested; they are in fact the oldest Sanskrit MSS. now in existence: but they are too fragmentary and too much injured to yield as yet any valuable results. I have tried to arrange them according to the monasteries in which they were found:—

1. Hôriuzi, province of Yamato, head-priest Giokio Kibaya: Pragñâ-

pâramitâ-hṛidaya-sûtra, and Ushnîsha-dhâraṇi, now transferred to the Imperial Government. They existed at Hôriuzi in 1727, when they were seen by Zakumio; were copied by Ziogon in the seventeenth century; brought to Japan in 609 A. D.; may have belonged to Bodhi-dharma (A. D. 520), and were attributed to Kâsyapa. See Cat. Bodl. Japan., Nos. 45b, 46a, 61, 62, 63.

2. Kairiuwozi at Nara, province Yamato: palm-leaf. See Cat. Bodl. Japan., Nos. 51, 59.

3. Kigenzi at Ôsaka, province Settsu: palm-leaf, brought from China in 858 by Kishio Daishi. See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 52.

4. Raikôzi at Sakamoto near Kioto, province of Ômi: palm-leaves, containing a Dhâraṇî (attributed to Ânanda), given to Kishio Daishi, when in China, by Pragñatara of Nâlanda. See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 45.

5. Honsenzi in Ôsaka: palm-leaf, containing fragment of Pâli Vesantara-sutta in Kamboga letters. See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 53.

6. Saihozi at Fushimi near Kioto: palm-leaf, like the preceding one; see Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 53.

7. Tô-shiodaizi at Nara, province Yamato: dark blue paper with silver writing, containing a Dhâraṇi, written by Kanshin, who came to Japan A. D. 753, and founded the monastery; copied by Kanematsu and Ôta. Some Mantras or Tantras contained in the same MS. have not yet been copied. See Cat. Bodl. Japan., Nos. 63c, 46d.

8. Hasedera at Hase, province Yamato: Pragñâ-pâramitâ-hṛidaya-sûtra (larger text). A copy of the original which was brought from China to Japan in the ninth century, by Yeun, a disciple of Kukai (died 835). See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 63d, and Mr. Wylie's book, printed in China.

9. Shiôkîin, province Kii: the Pragñâ-pâramitâ-hṛidaya-sûtra, the original, of which the above was copied.

10. Miidera (also called Onziozi) near the Biwa lake, province of Ômi: writing of Pragñatara, brought to Japan by his disciple Kishio Daishi, 858 A. D., containing short Mantras. See Cat. Bodl. Japan., Nos. 45c, 46e.

11. Onziozi; see Miidera.

12. Ki-on-in, in Kioto: palm-leaf, containing Pâli texts. See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 60 (also No. 53).

13. Kôkizi, province of Kawaki: palm-leaf, copied by Kaishin Kurehito, head of the monastery. See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 57; also in Akshara-gio, Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 46 b. Hôgo, who published the smaller Sukhâvatî-vyûha, A.D. 1794, lived at Kôkizi, and was the pupil of Ziun; see p. 4, l. 4.

14. Nyogwanzi: Samantabhadra \acute{c} arîstotra, copied by Kaigon Fugimura of Nyogwanzi. See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 56.

15. Zuisenzi at Kioshi, province Yamashiro: palm-leaf. See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 58.

16. Shioriozi at Saga near Kioto: palm-leaf. See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 46 c.

17. Sairaizi, province of Ise. See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 46.

18. Hongwanzi, Eastern, in Kioto: monastery of Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio, Kasawara, Kuken Kanematsu, and Yiukey Ôta.

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V A G R A K K H E D I K Â.

THE first Sanskrit text which I have endeavoured to restore from MSS. lately discovered in Japan is the *Vagrakkhedikâ* or Diamond-cutter, long known to us from translations as one of the most famous metaphysical treatises of the Mahâyâna Buddhists. The most important translations are the Chinese, the Tibetan, and Mongolian.

The Mongolian is mentioned by Burnouf, in his *Introduction à l'histoire du Bouddhisme*, as having been presented by the Baron Schilling de Canstadt to the Institut de France in 1837.

The Tibetan translation was published with a German translation by I. J. Schmidt, in the *Mémoires de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de Saint-Petersbourg*, VI^m^e Série, Tome Quatrième, 2^m^e livraison, 1837, under the title *Über das Mahâyâna und Pradschnâ-Pâramitâ der Buddhen*.

Of the Chinese translations I am able to give the following account, chiefly supplied to me by Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio:—

There is (1) a Chinese translation of the *Vagrakkhedikâ-pragñâpâramitâ-sûtra*, called *Kin-kang-pan-zo-po-lo-mi-king*, by Kumâragîva¹, of the latter Tshin dynasty (384–417 A.D.), with an Imperial preface by the Emperor *Khang-tsu* of the Ming dynasty, dated A.D. 1411. Under the same dynasty a commentary on Kumâragîva's translation was composed by two Buddhist priests.

(2) A second translation is the work of Bodhiruki, of the Northern Wei dynasty (386–534 A.D.). He was the teacher of Donran, the third patriarch of the Sinshu sect.

(3) A third is ascribed to Paramârtha, A.D. 562.

(4) A fourth, which is so literal and mot-à-mot as to be unintelligible to a Chinese without the Sanskrit text, was composed by Dharmagupta (589–618 A.D.).

¹ See Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 1.

There are two more translations; the one (5) written by the famous Hiouen-thsang, the other (6) by the hardly less famous I-tsing, both living during the Thang dynasty (618–907 A.D.). The translation of Hiouen-thsang forms part also of his translation of the whole of the Mahâpragñâpâramitâ-sûtra, constituting its ninth part¹, so that possibly it may have belonged originally to that great collection.

But although the large number of translations testify to the high estimation in which this work was held, and prove that it had become famous, if not canonical, at least in the fourth century of our era, no MS. of the original Sanskrit text had, as yet, been met with among the large collections of Buddhist works which we owe to Mr. Hodgson and others. It was known from some remarks of Burnouf's (Lotus, p. 338) that he was in possession, not only of the Tibetan translation, but also of the Sanskrit original of the *Vagrakkhedikâ*, but after his death nothing more was heard of this.

By a most unexpected and fortunate concurrence of circumstances we have now come into possession of three more or less independent classes of Sanskrit MSS. containing the text of the *Vagrakkhedikâ*, one coming from Japan, the other from China, the third from Tibet.

I. The manuscripts and printed texts of the *Vagrakkhedikâ*, lately sent from Japan, have been described in Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio's Catalogue, Nos. 54 and 55. The first, which I received the 15th of February, 1881, was a copy made by Kanematsu, who had been sent for that purpose by the monastery of the Eastern Hongwanzi to the monastery of Kôkizi, which possesses the large collection, called Bon-gaku-shin-rio, i. e. 'a ferry-beam for the study of Sanskrit,' of which the *Vagrakkhedikâ* forms the 320th fasciculus. This collection was made by Ziun, the former president of the monastery, and by his disciples, Hôgo, Kido or Hozu, and others, during the last century. The copy contains the Sanskrit text, a Chinese transliteration, a Chinese literal version, and the two translations by Kumâragîva (about 401) and Dharmagupta (about 605).

The second copy was sent to me by Mr. Satow, and was made at the same monastery of Kôkizi, probably by Kaishin Kurehito. It contains the Sanskrit text only.

As these two copies are taken from the same original, probably the

¹ See Catalogue of Tripiṭaka by Bunyiu Nanjio, Nos. 10–15.

one which was first discovered in Japan by *Kido*, after the death of his teacher *Ziun*, they represent one authority only, though the one sometimes helps to make the other more legible.

II. The text that has come to us from Tibet is one of the block-printed books presented, I believe, by Baron Schilling de Canstadt to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. I have to return my sincere thanks to the Imperial Academy and, more particularly, to Baron de Rosen, for their great kindness in allowing me to collate this valuable text at Oxford. It contains the Sanskrit text, a Tibetan transliteration, and a Tibetan translation, but seems to have been printed in China. The Tibetan text with a German translation was published by Schmidt in 1837 (see p. 15).

III. Most unexpectedly, while I was engaged in restoring the text of the *Vagrakkhedikā*, I received from Mr. Wylie a book which had been given to him at Peking. It is likewise a specimen of block-printing, and the same text is printed twice on both sides of the page. It is a small quarto volume, folded, and printed in red. The very first text which it contains is the *Vagrakkhedikā*, followed by the *Avalokitesvara-sūtra*, the *Pragñāpāramitā-hṛdaya-sūtra*, the *Aparimitāyuh-sūtra* (not the *Sukhāvatī-vyūha*), and a number of *Dhāraṇīs*.

This is, so far as we know at present, the only Sanskrit book ever printed in China which has come to Europe, and it shows again that China must still be full of Sanskrit Buddhist MSS., if we only knew where to look for them.

The text of the *Vagrakkhedikā*, as handed down to us in China, Tibet, and Japan, is on the whole the same. Even what seem to be mere useless repetitions occur in all. When there is a difference, the Japanese text generally gives an independent and shorter form, as compared with the text of the Chinese and Tibetan books. But we must not ascribe too much importance to this, for it is known that some of the Chinese translators, *Kumāragīva*, for instance, shortened the Sanskrit texts of the Buddhist *Sūtras* in their translations, and this may have reacted on the originals.

I have restored the text as well as it could be done, following chiefly the Chinese and Tibetan authorities, though occasionally giving preference to the Japanese text. I have not attempted to give all the various

readings, many of which are misprints only, easily corrected by any one who is accustomed to the style of the Mahâyâna-sûtras. Now and then the Chinese translations enabled me to restore the true reading, and I have great pleasure in acknowledging the ready help which I received, while preparing this text, from my two Japanese pupils, Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio and Mr. Kasawara. Many of the collations, particularly where there existed Japanese or Chinese transliterations, were made for me by them, and must rest therefore on their authority. The help to be derived from the Chinese translations, numerous as they are, is less, however, than might have been expected. It is a marvel indeed how Chinese Buddhists could acquire such a knowledge of Sanskrit as to converse with Indian Buddhists and learn from them the meaning of Buddhist metaphysics; and it is equally wonderful how Indian Buddhists could have learnt so much of Chinese as to find in that language exact renderings of the abstract philosophical terms of Buddhist religion and philosophy. From what I have seen, I doubt whether even the best Chinese scholars can derive an accurate understanding of the *Vaṅgrakṣhedikâ* or similar works from the translations even of the best translators, unless they can first read them in the original Sanskrit. When they had done that, my two pupils were often able to understand far better what Hiouen-thsang and others must have wished to express, while they seemed unable, without this, to discover any definite and translateable meaning in the Chinese versions, even when they knew them almost by heart.

One thing, however, I have adopted from Kumâragîva's translation, namely, the division into paragraphs. Though I do not throughout approve of it, yet as it was made by the heir-apparent of Wu-ti the first Emperor of the Liang dynasty, who died A. D. 531¹, it seemed to me to carry too high an authority to be lightly set aside.

I hope to give an English translation of this and other Buddhist Sûtras in one of the volumes of the 'Sacred Books of the East.'

F. MAX MÜLLER.

OXFORD, June 1881.

¹ Cat. Bodl. Japan., No. 1.

॥ वज्रच्छेदिका ॥

॥ नमो भगवत्या आर्यप्रज्ञापारमितायै ॥¹

एवं मया श्रुतं । एकस्मिन्समये भगवाञ्श्रावस्त्यां विहरति स्म जेतवनेऽनाथपिंडदस्यारामे महता भिक्षुसंघेन सार्धमर्धच-
योदशभिर्भिक्षुशतैः संबहुलैश्च बोधिसत्त्वैर्महासत्त्वैः । अथ खलु
भगवान्पूर्वाह्णकालसमये निवास्य पात्रचीवरमादाय श्रावस्तीं
महानगरीं पिंडाय प्राविशत् । अथ खलु भगवाञ्श्रावस्तीं महा-
नगरीं पिंडाय चरित्वा कृतभक्तकृत्यः पश्चाद्भक्तपिंडपातप्रतिक्रांतः
पात्रचीवरं प्रतिशाम्य² पादौ प्रक्षल्य न्यषीदत्प्रज्ञप्न एवासने पर्यंक-
माभुज्य⁴ ऋजुं कायं प्रणिधाय प्रतिमुखी⁵ स्मृतिमुपस्थाप्य । अथ
खलु संबहुला भिक्षुवो येन भगवांस्तेनोपसंक्रमन् उपसंक्रम्य⁶
भगवतः पादौ शिरोभिरभिवंद्य भगवंतं त्रिष्वदक्षिणीकृत्यैकांते
न्यषीदन् ॥ १ ॥

तेन खलु पुनः समयेनायुष्मान्सुभूतिस्तस्यामेव पर्षदि संनि-
पतितोऽभूत्संनिषण्णः । अथ खल्वायुष्मान्सुभूतिरुत्थायासनादे-
कांसमुत्तरासंगं कृत्वा दक्षिणं जानुमंडलं पृथिव्यां प्रतिष्ठाप्य येन

¹ ॥ नमः सर्वज्ञाय ॥ J.

² शाप्य Ch. T. शाम्य J.

³ दङ्गवान् Ch. T.

⁴ ज्या ऋ J. Ch. ज्या रि T.

⁵ अभिमुखां J.

⁶ संक्रमनुपसंक्रम्य Ch. संक्रम्य T.

संक्रांता उपसंक्रम्य J. The augment is frequently omitted.

भगवांस्तेनांजलिं¹ प्रणम्य भगवंतमेतद्वोचत् । आश्चर्यं भगवन्प-
रमाश्चर्यं सुगत यावदेव तथागतेनार्हता सम्यक्संबुद्धेन बोधिसत्त्वा
महासत्त्वा अनुपरिगृहीताः² परमेणानुग्रहेण । आश्चर्यं भगवन्पा-
वदेव तथागतेनार्हता सम्यक्संबुद्धेन बोधिसत्त्वा महासत्त्वाः परीं-
दिताः परमया परींदनया । तत्कथं भगवन्बोधिसत्त्वयानसंप्रस्थितेन
कुलपुत्रेण वा कुलदुहित्रा वा स्यातव्यं कथं प्रतिपत्तव्यं कथं चित्तं
प्रग्रहीतव्यं³ ॥

एवमुक्ते भगवानायुष्मंतं सुभूतिमेतद्वोचत् साधु साधु सुभूते
एवमेतत्सुभूते एवमेतद्यथा वदसि । अनुपरिगृहीतास्तथागतेन
बोधिसत्त्वा महासत्त्वाः परमेणानुग्रहेण परीदितास्तथागतेन बो-
धिसत्त्वा महासत्त्वाः परमया परींदनया । तेन हि सुभूते शृणु साधु
च सुष्ठु च मनसिकुरु । भाषिष्येऽहं ते यथा बोधिसत्त्वयानसंप्र-
स्थितेन स्यातव्यं यथा प्रतिपत्तव्यं यथा चित्तं प्रग्रहीतव्यं । एवं
भगवन्नित्यायुष्मान्सुभूतिर्भगवतः प्रत्यश्रौषीत्⁴ ॥ २ ॥

भगवानस्यैतद्वोचत् । इह सुभूते बोधिसत्त्वयानसंप्रस्थितेनैव
चित्तमुत्पादयितव्यं यावंतः सुभूते सत्त्वाः सत्त्वधातौ सत्त्वसंग्रहेण
संगृहीता अंडजा वा जरायुजा वा संस्वेदजा वौपपादुका वा
रूपिणो वारूपिणो वा संज्ञिनो वासंज्ञिनो वा नैव संज्ञिनो
नासंज्ञिनो⁶ वा यावान्कश्चित्सत्त्वधातुर्प्रज्ञप्यमानः प्रज्ञप्यते ते च

¹ अंजलिं J. अंजलि Ch. अंजालि T.

² अनुगृहीताः J.

³ Cf. § 17.

⁴ प्रतिश्रौषीत् T.

⁵ भगवानेतद्वोचत् J.; no MS. has अस्मै तद°.

⁶ नैव संज्ञिनो

वोऽसंज्ञिन J. नैव संज्ञिनो वासंज्ञिनो वा संज्ञिनो Ch. नैवासंज्ञिनो वा संज्ञिनो वासंज्ञिनो T.

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तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते लक्षणसंपदा तथागता द्रष्टव्यः । सुभूति-
राह । नो हीदं भगवन् न लक्षणसंपदा तथागतो द्रष्टव्यः । तत्कस्य
हेतोः । या सा भगवन् लक्षणसंपत्तयागतेन भाषिता सैवालक्ष-
णसंपत् । एवमुक्ते भगवानायुष्मंतं सुभूतिमेतद्वोचत् । यावत्सुभूते
लक्षणसंपत्तावन्मृषा यावदलक्षणसंपत्तावन्न मृषेति हि लक्षणा-
लक्षणतस्तथागतो द्रष्टव्यः¹ ॥ ५ ॥

एवमुक्त आयुष्मान्सुभूतिर्भगवंतमेतद्वोचत् । अस्ति भगवन्के-
चित्सत्त्वा भविष्यन्त्यागतेऽध्वनि पश्चिमे काले पश्चिमे समये
पश्चिमायां पंचशत्यां² सद्धर्मविप्रल्लोपकाले वर्तमाने य इमेष्वे-
वंरूपेषु सूत्रांतपदेषु भाषमाणेषु भूतसंज्ञामुत्पादयिष्यंति । भग-
वानाह । मा सुभूते त्वमेवं वोचः⁴ । अस्ति केचित्सत्त्वा भवि-
ष्यन्त्यागतेऽध्वनि पश्चिमे काले पश्चिमे समये पश्चिमायां पंच-
शत्यां सद्धर्मविप्रल्लोपे वर्तमाने य इमेष्वेवंरूपेषु सूत्रांतपदेषु
भाषमाणेषु भूतसंज्ञामुत्पादयिष्यंति । अपि तु खलु पुनः सुभूते
भविष्यन्त्यागतेऽध्वनि बोधिसत्त्वा महासत्त्वाः पश्चिमे काले
पश्चिमे समये पश्चिमायां पंचशत्यां सद्धर्मविप्रल्लोपे वर्तमाने
गुणवंतः शीलवंतः प्रज्ञावंतश्च भविष्यंति य इमेष्वेवंरूपेषु सूत्रां-
तपदेषु भाषमाणेषु भूतसंज्ञामुत्पादयिष्यंति । न खलु पुनस्ते
सुभूते बोधिसत्त्वा महासत्त्वा एकबुद्धपर्युपासिता भविष्यंति नैक-
बुद्धावरोपितकुशलमूला भविष्यंति अपि तु खलु पुनः सुभूते

¹ Cf. §§ 13; 20; 25. ² पंचाशत्यां Ch. J. T. ³ इमेष्वे° Ch. J. T. ⁴ वोचत्-Ch.
वोचः J. वोचद् T. ⁵ संज्ञा Ch. J. T.

अनेकबुद्धशतसहस्रपर्युपासिता अनेकबुद्धशतसहस्रावरोपितकु-
शलमूलास्ते बोधिसत्त्वा महासत्त्वा भविष्यन्ति य इमेष्वेवरूपेषु
सूत्रांतपदेषु भाषमाणेष्वेकचित्तप्रसादमपि प्रतिलप्स्यन्ते । ज्ञातास्ते
सुभूते तथागतेन बुद्धज्ञानेन दृष्टास्ते सुभूते तथागतेन बुद्धचक्षुषा
बुद्धास्ते सुभूते तथागतेन । सर्वे ते सुभूतेऽप्रमेयमसंख्येयं पुण्य-
स्कंधं प्रसंविष्यन्ति प्रतिग्रहीष्यन्ति । तत्कस्य हेतोः । न हि सुभूते
तेषां बोधिसत्त्वानां महासत्त्वानामात्मसंज्ञा प्रवर्तते न सत्त्वसंज्ञा
न जीवसंज्ञा न पुद्गलसंज्ञा प्रवर्तते । नापि^३ तेषां सुभूते बोधि-
सत्त्वानां महासत्त्वानां धर्मसंज्ञा प्रवर्तते । एवं नाधर्मसंज्ञा । नापि
तेषां सुभूते संज्ञा नासंज्ञा प्रवर्तते । तत्कस्य हेतोः । सचेत्सुभूते
तेषां बोधिसत्त्वानां महासत्त्वानां धर्मसंज्ञा प्रवर्तते स एव तेषामा-
त्मग्राहो भवेत्सत्त्वग्राहो जीवग्राहः पुद्गलग्राहो भवेत् । सचेदधर्म-
संज्ञा प्रवर्तते स एव तेषामात्मग्राहो भवेत्सत्त्वग्राहो जीवग्राहः
पुद्गलग्राह इति । तत्कस्य हेतोः । न खलु पुनः सुभूते बोधिसत्त्वेन
महासत्त्वेन धर्म उद्गृहीतव्यो नाधर्मः । तस्मादियं तथागतेन संधाय
वाग्भाषिता^५ । कोलोपमं धर्मपर्यायमाजानद्भिर्धर्मा एव प्रहा-
तव्याः प्रागेवाधर्मा इति^७ ॥ ६ ॥

^१ साहस्र T. ^२ प्रभ T. ^३ अपि CP. T. ^४ चेद्धर्म Ch. T. ^५ दिदं तथागतेन
सन्वाय भाषितं J. दिसंसन्वय तथागतेन वग्भाषिताः T. दियं सत्त्वाय तथागतेन वाग्भाषिता । Ch.
Hiouen-thsang, as Mr. Kasawara informs me, translates this passage by: 'Therefore
it is spoken by the Tathâgata in a *hidden sense*.' On the strength of this and a note
of Burnouf's (Lotus, p. 343) I have tried to restore the original text. ^६ कोलो°
यमाजा° J. अकोलो° यमजा° Ch. T. ^७ The Abhidharma-kosha-vyākhyâ (fol. 18 a)
reads धर्मा अपि.

पुनरपरं भगवानायुष्मन्तं सुभूतिमेतद्वोचत् । तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते अस्ति स कश्चिद्धर्मो यस्तथागतेनानुत्तरा सम्यक्संबोधि-
रित्यभिसंबुद्धः² कश्चिद्वा धर्मस्तथागतेन देशितः । एवमुक्त आयु-
ष्मान्सुभूतिर्भगवंतमेतद्वोचत् । यथाहं भगवन्भगवतो भाषित-
स्यार्थमाजानामि नास्ति स कश्चिद्धर्मो यस्तथागतेनानुत्तरा
सम्यक्संबोधिरित्यभिसंबुद्धः⁵ नास्ति धर्मो यस्तथागतेन देशितः⁶ ।
तत्कस्य हेतोः । योऽसौ तथागतेन धर्मोऽभिसंबुद्धो देशितो
वा अग्राह्यः सोऽनभिलष्यः । न स धर्मो नाधर्मः । तत्कस्य
हेतोः । असंस्कृतप्रभाविता ह्यार्यपुद्गलाः ॥ ७ ॥

भगवानाह । तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते यः कश्चित्कुलपुत्रो वा कुल-
दुहिता वेमं⁷ त्रिसाहस्रमहासाहस्रं लोकधातुं सप्तरत्नपरिपूर्णं कृत्वा
तथागतेभ्योऽर्हद्भ्यः सम्यक्संबुद्धेभ्यो दानं दद्यात् अपि नु स
कुलपुत्रो वा कुलदुहिता वा ततो निदानं बहु⁸ पुण्यस्कंधं
प्रसुनुयात् । सुभूतिराह । बहु भगवन् बहु सुगत स कुलपुत्रो
वा कुलदुहिता वा ततो निदानं पुण्यस्कंधं प्रसुनुयात् । तत्कस्य
हेतोः । योऽसौ भगवन्पुण्यस्कंधस्तथागतेन भाषितः अस्कंधः स
तथागतेन भाषितः । तस्मात्तथागतो भाषते पुण्यस्कंधः पुण्यस्कंध
इति । भगवानाह । यश्च खलु पुनः सुभूते कुलपुत्रो वा
कुलदुहिता वेमं त्रिसाहस्रमहासाहस्रं लोकधातुं सप्तरत्नपरिपूर्णं

¹ बोधिरभि Ch. J. T. ² संबुद्धा J. ³ धर्मस्त Ch. T. ⁴ धिरभि J. ⁵ Cf. §§ 17; 22.

⁶ भाषितः Ch. भाषितः T. ⁷ J. has इमां, but otherwise लोकधातुः is used throughout as a masculine. ⁸ बहुतर Ch. T.

कृत्वा तथागतेभ्योऽर्हद्भ्यः सम्यक्संबुद्धेभ्यो दानं दद्यात् यश्चेतो धर्मपर्यायादंतश्चतुष्पादिकामपि गाथामुद्गृह्य परेभ्यो विस्तरेण देशयेत्संप्रकाशयेद्यमेव ततो निदानं बहुतरं पुण्यस्कंधं प्रसुनुयादप्रमेयमसंख्येयं । तत्कस्य हेतोः । अतो निर्जाता हि सुभूते तथागतानामर्हतां सम्यक्संबुद्धानामनुत्तरा सम्यक्संबोधिरतो निर्जाताश्च बुद्धा भगवंतः । तत्कस्य हेतोः । बुद्धधर्मा बुद्धधर्मा इति सुभूतेऽबुद्धधर्माश्चैव ते तथागतेन भाषिताः । तेनोच्यन्ते बुद्धधर्मा इति ॥ ८ ॥

तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते अपि नु स्रोतश्चापन्नस्यैवं भवति मया स्रोतश्चापत्तिफलं प्राप्नमिति । सुभूतिराह । नो हीदं भगवन् । न स्रोतश्चापन्नस्यैवं भवति मया स्रोतश्चापत्तिफलं प्राप्नमिति । तत्कस्य हेतोः । न हि स भगवन्कंचिद्धर्ममापन्नः । तेनोच्यते स्रोतश्चापन्न इति । न रूपमापन्नो न शब्दान्न गन्धान्न रसान्न स्पृष्टव्यान्धर्मानापन्नः । तेनोच्यते स्रोतश्चापन्न इति । सचेद्भगवन् स्रोतश्चापन्नस्यैवं भवेन्मया स्रोतश्चापत्तिफलं प्राप्नमिति स एव तस्यात्मग्राहो भवेत् सत्त्वग्राहो जीवग्राहः पुद्गलग्राहो भवेदिति ॥

भगवानाह । तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते अपि नु सकृदागामिन एव भवति मया सकृदागामिफलं प्राप्नमिति । सुभूतिराह । नो हीदं भगवन् न सकृदागामिन एव भवति मया सकृदागामिफलं प्राप्नमिति । तत्कस्य हेतोः । न हि स कश्चिद्धर्मो यः सकृदागामित्वमापन्नः । तेनोच्यते सकृदागामीति ॥

भगवानाह । तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते अपि न्वनागामिन एव

भवति मयानागामिफलं प्राप्तमिति । सुभूतिराह । नो हीदं भगवन् नानागामिन एवं भवति मयानागामिफलं प्राप्तमिति । तत्कस्य हेतोः । न हि स भगवन्कश्चिद्धर्मो योऽनागामित्वमापन्नः । तेनोच्यतेऽनागामीति ॥

भगवानाह । तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते अपि न्वर्हत एवं भवति मयार्हत्त्वं प्राप्तमिति । सुभूतिराह । नो हीदं भगवन् नार्हत एवं भवति मयार्हत्त्वं प्राप्तमिति । तत्कस्य हेतोः । न हि स भगवन्कश्चिद्धर्मो योऽर्हन्नाम । तेनोच्यतेऽर्हन्निति । सचेद्भगवन्नर्हत एवं भवेन्मयार्हत्त्वं प्राप्तमिति स एव तस्यात्मग्राही भवेत् सत्त्वग्राही जीवग्राहः पुद्गलग्राही भवेत् ॥

तत्कस्य हेतोः । अहमस्मि भगवंस्तथागतेनार्हता सम्यक्संबुद्धेनारणाविहारिणामग्यो निर्दिष्टः । अहमस्मि भगवन्नर्हन्वीतरागः । न च मे भगवन्नेवं भवति अर्हन्नस्यहं वीतराग इति । सचेन्मम भगवन्नेवं भवेन्मयार्हत्त्वं प्राप्तमिति न मां तथागतो व्याकरिष्यदरणाविहारिणामग्यः सुभूतिः कुलपुत्रो न क्वचिद्विहरति तेनोच्यतेऽरणाविहार्यरणाविहारीति ॥९॥

भगवानाह । तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते अस्ति स कश्चिद्धर्मो यस्तथागतेन दीपंकरस्य तथागतस्यार्हतः सम्यक्संबुद्धस्यांतिकादुद्गृहीतः । सुभूतिराह । नो हीदं भगवन् नास्ति स कश्चिद्धर्मो यस्तथागतेन दीपंकरस्य तथागतस्यार्हतः सम्यक्संबुद्धस्यांतिकादुद्गृहीतः¹ ॥

¹ Cf. § 17.

भगवानाह । यः कश्चित्सुभूते बोधिसत्त्व एवं वदेदहं क्षेत्रव्यू-
हान्निष्पादयिष्यामीति¹ स वितथं वदेत् । तत्कस्य हेतोः । क्षेत्रव्यूहाः
क्षेत्रव्यूहा इति सुभूतेऽव्यूहास्ते तथागतेन भाषिताः । तेनोच्यन्ते
क्षेत्रव्यूहा इति ॥

तस्मात्तर्हि सुभूते बोधिसत्त्वेन महासत्त्वेनैवमप्रतिष्ठितं चित्त-
मुत्पादयितव्यं यन्न क्वचित्प्रतिष्ठितं चित्तमुत्पादयितव्यं न रूप-
प्रतिष्ठितं चित्तमुत्पादयितव्यं न शब्दगंधरसस्पर्शव्यधर्मप्रतिष्ठितं
चित्तमुत्पादयितव्यं । तद्यथापि नाम सुभूते पुरुषो भवेदुपेतकायो
महाकायो यत्तस्यैवंरूप आत्मभावः स्यात्² तद्यथापि नाम सुमेरुः
पर्वतराजः तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते अपि नु महान्स आत्मभावो
भवेत् । सुभूतिराह । महान्स भगवन्महान्सुगत स आत्मभावो
भवेत् । तत्कस्य हेतोः । आत्मभाव आत्मभाव इति भगवन्न भावः
स तथागतेन भाषितः । तेनोच्यत आत्मभाव इति । न हि भगवन्स
भावो नाभावः । तेनोच्यत आत्मभाव इति ॥ १० ॥

भगवानाह । तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते यावत्यो गंगायां महानद्यां
वालुकास्तावत्य एव गंगानद्यो भवेयुः तासु या वालुका अपि
नु ता बह्व्यो भवेयुः । सुभूतिराह । ता एव तावद्भगवन्बह्व्यो
गंगानद्यो भवेयुः प्रागेव यास्तासु गंगानदीषु वालुकाः । भग-
वानाह । आरोचयामि ते सुभूते प्रतिवेदयामि ते यावत्यस्तासु
गंगानदीषु वालुका भवेयुस्तावतो लोकधातून्कश्चिदेव स्त्री वा
पुरुषो वा सप्तरत्नपरिपूर्णं कृत्वा तथागतेभ्योऽर्हद्भ्यः सम्यक्सं-

¹ ष्यामि J. ष्यमति Ch. ष्यमिति T.

² Cf. § 17.

बुद्धेभ्यो दानं दद्यात् तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते अपि नु सा स्त्री वा पुरुषो वा ततो निदानं बहु पुण्यस्कंधं प्रसुनुयात् । सुभूतिराह । बहु भगवन्बहु सुगत स्त्री वा पुरुषो वा ततो निदानं पुण्यस्कंधं प्रसुनुयादप्रमेयमसंख्येयं । भगवानाह । यश्च खलु पुनः सुभूते स्त्री वा पुरुषो वा तावतो लोकधातून्सप्तरत्नपरिपूर्णं कृत्वा तथागतेभ्योऽर्हद्भ्यः सम्यक्संबुद्धेभ्यो दानं दद्यात् यश्च कुलपुत्रो वा कुलदुहिता वेतो धर्मपर्यायादंतशश्चतुष्पादिकामपि गाथामुद्गृह्य परेभ्यो देशयेत्संप्रकाशयेद्यमेव ततो निदानं बहुतरं पुण्यस्कंधं प्रसुनुयादप्रमेयमसंख्येयं ॥ ११ ॥

अपि तु खलु पुनः सुभूते यस्मिन्पृथिवीप्रदेश इतो धर्मपर्यायादंतशश्चतुष्पादिकामपि गाथामुद्गृह्य भाषेत वा संप्रकाशयेत वा स पृथिवीप्रदेशश्चैत्यभूतो भवेत्सदेवमानुषासुरस्य लोकस्य कः पुनर्वादो य इमं धर्मपर्यायं सकलसमाप्तं धारयिष्यंति वाचयिष्यंति पर्यवाप्स्यंति परेभ्यश्च विस्तरेण संप्रकाशयिष्यंति । परमेण ते सुभूत आश्चर्येण समन्वागता भविष्यंति । तस्मिंश्च सुभूते पृथिवीप्रदेशे शास्ता विहरत्यन्यतरान्यतरो वा विज्ञगुरुस्थानीयः¹ ॥ १२ ॥

एवमुक्त आयुष्मान्सुभूतिर्भगवंतमेतद्वोचत् । को नामायं भगवन्धर्मपर्यायः कथं चैनं धारयामि । एवमुक्ते भगवानायुष्मंतं सुभूतिमेतद्वोचत् । प्रज्ञापारमिता नामायं सुभूते धर्मपर्यायः । एवं चैनं धारय । तत्कस्य हेतोः । यैव सुभूते प्रज्ञापा-

¹ Cf. § 15.

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धर्मपर्यायादंतशश्वतुष्पादिकामपि गाथामुद्गृह्य परेभ्यो देशयेत्संप्र-
काशयेद्यमेव ततो निदानं बहुतरं पुण्यस्कंधं प्रसुनुयादप्रमेय-
मसंख्येयं ॥ १३ ॥

अथ खल्वायुष्मान्सुभूतिर्धर्मवेगेनाश्रूणि प्रामुंचत् सोऽश्रूणि
प्रमृज्य भगवंतमेतदवोचत् । आश्चर्यं भगवन्परमाश्चर्यं सुगत
यावदयं धर्मपर्यायस्तथागतेन भाषितोऽग्रयानसंप्रस्थितानां
सत्त्वानामर्थाय श्रेष्ठयानसंप्रस्थितानामर्थाय¹ यतो मे भग-
वज्ज्ञानमुत्पन्नं । न मया भगवन्नात्वेवरूपो धर्मपर्यायः श्रुतपूर्वः ।
परमेण ते भगवन्नाश्चर्येण समन्वागता बोधिसत्त्वा भविष्यन्ति य इह
सूत्रे भाषमाणे श्रुत्वा भूतसंज्ञामुत्पादयिष्यन्ति । तत्कस्य हेतोः ।
या चैषा भगवन्भूतसंज्ञा सैवाभूतसंज्ञा । तस्मात्तथागतो भाषते
भूतसंज्ञा भूतसंज्ञेति ॥

न मम भगवन्नाश्चर्यं² यदाहमिमं धर्मपर्यायं भाषमाणमव-
कल्पयाम्यधिमुच्ये । येऽपि ते भगवन्सत्त्वा भविष्यन्त्यनागतेऽध्वनि
पश्चिमे काले पश्चिमे समये पश्चिमायां पंचशत्यां सद्धर्मविप्र-
लीपे वर्तमाने य इमं भगवन्धर्मपर्यायमुद्गृहीष्यन्ति धारयिष्यन्ति
वाचयिष्यन्ति पर्यवाप्स्यन्ति परेभ्यश्च विस्तरेण संप्रकाशयिष्यन्ति
ते परमाश्चर्येण समन्वागता भविष्यन्ति ॥

अपि तु खलु पुनर्भगवन् तेषामात्मसंज्ञा प्रवर्तिष्यते³ न
सत्त्वसंज्ञा न जीवसंज्ञा न पुद्गलसंज्ञा प्रवर्तिष्यते नापि तेषां
काचित्संज्ञा नासंज्ञा प्रवर्तते । तत्कस्य हेतोः । या सा भगवन्नात्म-

¹ Cf. § 15.² After आश्चर्यं J. has भवेत्.³ प्रवर्तते Ch. T.

संज्ञा सैवासंज्ञा । या सत्त्वसंज्ञा जीवसंज्ञा पुद्गलसंज्ञा सैवासंज्ञा ।
तत्कस्य हेतोः । सर्वसंज्ञापगता हि बुद्धा भगवन्तः ॥

एवमुक्ते भगवानायुष्मन्तं सुभूतिमेतदवोचत् । एवमेतत् सुभूते
एवमेतत् । परमाश्चर्यसमन्वागतास्ते सत्त्वा भविष्यन्ति य इह सुभूते
सूत्रे भाष्यमाणे नोत्तसिष्यन्ति न संचसिष्यन्ति न संचासमापत्स्यन्ते ।
तत्कस्य हेतोः । परमपारमितेयं सुभूते तथागतेन भाषिता यदुतापा-
रमिता । यां च सुभूते तथागतः परमपारमितां भाषते¹ तामपरि-
माणा अपि बुद्धा भगवन्तो भाषन्ते । तेनोच्यते परमपारमितेति ॥

अपि तु खलु पुनः सुभूते या तथागतस्य क्षांतिपारमिता
सैवापारमिता । तत्कस्य हेतोः । यदा मे सुभूते कलिङ्गराजाङ्ग-
प्रत्यङ्गमांसान्यच्छैत्सीत्तस्मिन्समय आत्मसंज्ञा वा सत्त्वसंज्ञा वा
जीवसंज्ञा वा पुद्गलसंज्ञा वा नापि मे काचित्संज्ञा वा-
संज्ञा वा बभूव । तत्कस्य हेतोः । सचेन्मे सुभूते तस्मिन्समय
आत्मसंज्ञाभविष्यद्वापादसंज्ञापि मे तस्मिन्समयेऽभविष्यत् ।
सचेत्सत्त्वसंज्ञा जीवसंज्ञा पुद्गलसंज्ञाभविष्यद्वापादसंज्ञापि मे
तस्मिन्समयेऽभविष्यत् । तत्कस्य हेतोः । अभिजानाम्यहं सुभूते
ऽतीतेऽध्वनि पञ्च जातिशतानि यदहं क्षांतिवादी ऋषिरभूवं ।
तचापि मे नात्मसंज्ञा बभूव न सत्त्वसंज्ञा न जीवसंज्ञा न पुद्गल-
संज्ञा बभूव । तस्मात्तर्हि सुभूते बोधिसत्त्वेन महासत्त्वेन सर्वसंज्ञा

¹ भाषितः यां च तथागतः परमपारमितेन भाषिते J. ² Eitel, Handbook of Chinese Buddhism, pp. 49 and 55, gives कालिराज, and this, as Mr. Nanjio informs me, is the reading presupposed by the Chinese translations. One Chinese transliteration, however, points to Kaliṅga-râgâ. कलिङ्ग Ch. J. T.

विवर्जयित्वानुत्तरायां सम्यक्संबोधौ चित्तमुत्पादयितव्यं । न रूप-
प्रतिष्ठितं चित्तमुत्पादयितव्यं न शब्दगंधरसस्पर्शधर्मप्रतिष्ठितं
चित्तमुत्पादयितव्यं न धर्मप्रतिष्ठितं चित्तमुत्पादयितव्यं नाधर्म-
प्रतिष्ठितं चित्तमुत्पादयितव्यं न क्वचित्प्रतिष्ठितं चित्तमुत्पादयि-
तव्यं । तत्कस्य हेतोः । यत्प्रतिष्ठितं तदेवाप्रतिष्ठितं । तस्मादेव
तथागतो भाषते अप्रतिष्ठितेन बोधिसत्त्वेन दानं दातव्यं । न
रूपशब्दगंधरसस्पर्शधर्मप्रतिष्ठितेन दानं दातव्यं¹ ॥

अपि तु खलु पुनः सुभूते बोधिसत्त्वेनैवंरूपो दानपरित्यागः
कर्तव्यः सर्वसत्त्वानामर्थाय । तत्कस्य हेतोः । या चैषा सुभूते सत्त्व-
संज्ञा सैवासंज्ञा । य एवं ते सर्वसत्त्वास्तथागतेन भाषितास्त
एवासत्त्वाः । तत्कस्य हेतोः² । भूतवादी सुभूते तथागतः सत्यवादी
तथावाद्यनन्यथावादी तथागतः । न वितथवादी तथागतः ॥

अपि तु खलु पुनः सुभूते यस्तथागतेन धर्मोऽभिसंबुद्धो
देशितो निध्यातो न तत्र सत्यं न मृषा । तद्यथापि नाम सुभूते
पुरुषोऽंधकारप्रविष्टो न किञ्चिदपि पश्येत् एवं वस्तुपतितो
बोधिसत्त्वो द्रष्टव्यो यो वस्तुपतितो दानं परित्यजति । तद्यथापि
नाम सुभूते चक्षुष्मान्पुरुषः प्रभातायां रात्रौ सूर्येऽभ्युद्गते नाना-
विधानि रूपाणि पश्येत् एवमवस्तुपतितो बोधिसत्त्वो द्रष्टव्यो
योऽवस्तुपतितो दानं परित्यजति ॥

अपि तु खलु पुनः सुभूते ये कुलपुत्रा वा कुलदुहितरो वेमं
धर्मपर्यायमुद्गृहीष्यन्ति धारयिष्यन्ति वाचयिष्यन्ति पर्यवाप्स्यन्ति

¹ Cf. § 4.

² तत्कस्य हेतोः left out here in Ch. T.

परेभ्यश्च विस्तरेण संप्रकाशयिष्यंति ज्ञातास्ते सुभूते तथागतेन बुद्धज्ञानेन दृष्टास्ते सुभूते तथागतेन बुद्धचक्षुषा बुद्धास्ते तथागतेन । सर्वे ते सुभूते सत्त्वा अप्रमेयमसंख्येयं पुण्यस्कंधं प्रसविष्यंति प्रतिग्रहीष्यंति ॥ १४ ॥

यश्च खलु पुनः सुभूते स्त्री वा पुरुषो वा पूर्वाह्नकालसमये गंगानदीवालुकासमानात्मभावान्परित्यजेत् एवं मध्याह्नकालसमये गंगानदीवालुकासमानात्मभावान्परित्यजेत् सायाह्नकालसमये गंगानदीवालुकासमानात्मभावान्परित्यजेत्¹ अनेन पर्यायेण बहूनि कल्पकोटिनियुतशतसहस्राण्यात्मभावान्परित्यजेत् यश्चेमं धर्मपर्यायं श्रुत्वा न प्रतिक्षिपेत् अयमेव ततो निदानं बहुतरं पुण्यस्कंधं प्रसुनुयादप्रमेयमसंख्येयं । कः पुनर्वादी यो लिखित्वोद्गृह्णीयाद्धारयेद्वाचयेत्पर्यवाप्नुयात्परेभ्यश्च विस्तरेण संप्रकाशयेत् ॥

अपि तु खलु पुनः सुभूते अचिंत्योऽतुल्योऽयं धर्मपर्यायः । अयं च सुभूते धर्मपर्यायस्तथागतेन भाषितोऽग्रयानसंप्रस्थितानां सत्त्वानामर्थाय श्रेष्ठयानसंप्रस्थितानां सत्त्वानामर्थाय² । य³ इमं धर्मपर्यायमुद्गृहीष्यंति धारयिष्यंति वाचयिष्यंति पर्यवाप्स्यंति परेभ्यश्च विस्तरेण संप्रकाशयिष्यंति ज्ञातास्ते सुभूते तथागतेन बुद्धज्ञानेन दृष्टास्ते सुभूते तथागतेन बुद्धचक्षुषा बुद्धास्ते तथागतेन ।

¹ From सायाह्न to परित्यजेत् left out in Ch. and T. The Chinese and Tibetan texts write वालुकोपम instead of वालिकासम, and the same variation occurs in other Buddhist texts. ² Cf. § 14. ³ य deest in J. Ch. T.

सर्वे ते सुभूते सत्त्वा अप्रमेयेण पुण्यस्कंधेन समन्वागता भविष्यन्ति ।
अचिंत्येनातुल्येनामायेनापरिमाणेन पुण्यस्कंधेन समन्वागता
भविष्यन्ति । सर्वे ते सुभूते सत्त्वाः समांशेन बोधिं धारयिष्यन्ति
वाचयिष्यन्ति पर्यवाप्स्यन्ति । तत्कस्य हेतोः । न हि शक्यं सुभूतेऽयं
धर्मपर्यायो हीनाधिमुक्तिकैः सत्त्वैः श्रोतुं नात्मदृष्टिकैर्न सत्त्वदृष्टि-
कैर्न जीवदृष्टिकैर्न पुद्गलदृष्टिकैः । नाबोधिसत्त्वप्रतिज्ञैः सत्त्वैः
शक्यमयं धर्मपर्यायः श्रोतुं वोद्गृहीतुं वा धारयितुं वा वाचयितुं
वा पर्यवाप्तुं वा । नेदं स्थानं विद्यते ॥

अपि तु खलु पुनः सुभूते यत्र पृथिवीप्रदेश इदं सूत्रं प्रकाश-
यिष्यते पूजनीयः स पृथिवीप्रदेशो भविष्यति सदेवमानुषासुरस्य
लोकस्य वंदनीयः प्रदक्षिणीयश्च स पृथिवीप्रदेशो भविष्यति
चैत्यभूतः स पृथिवीप्रदेशो भविष्यति¹ ॥ १५ ॥

अपि तु ये ते सुभूते कुलपुत्रा वा कुलदुहितरो वेमानेवंरू-
पान्सूत्रांतानुद्गृहीष्यन्ति धारयिष्यन्ति वाचयिष्यन्ति पर्यवाप्स्यन्ति
योनिशश्च मनसिकरिष्यन्ति परेभ्यश्च विस्तरेण संप्रकाशयिष्यन्ति
ते परिभूता भविष्यन्ति सुपरिभूताश्च भविष्यन्ति । तत्कस्य हेतोः ।
यानि च तेषां सुभूते सत्त्वानां पौर्वजन्मिकान्यशुभानि कर्माणि
कृतान्यपायसंवर्तनीयानि दृष्ट एव धर्मे परिभूततया तानि पौर्वज-
न्मिकान्यशुभानि कर्माणि क्षपयिष्यन्ति बुद्धबोधिं चानुप्राप्स्यन्ति ॥

² अभिजानाम्यहं सुभूते अतीतेऽध्वन्यसंख्येयैः कल्पैरसंख्ये-
यतरैर्दीपिकरस्य तथागतस्यार्हतः सम्यक्संबुद्धस्य परेण पर-

¹ Cf. § 12.

² तत्कस्य हेतोः Ch. T. before अभिजानाम्यहं.

तरेण चतुरशीतिबुद्धकोटिनियुतशतसहस्राण्यभूवन्ये मयारागिता
आराग्य¹ न विरागिताः । यच्च मया सुभूते ते बुद्धा भगवंत
आरागिता आराग्य न विरागिता यच्च पश्चिमे काले पश्चिमे
समये पश्चिमायां पंचशत्यां सद्धर्मविप्रलोपकाले वर्तमान²
इमानेवंरूपान्सूत्रांतानुद्गृहीयन्ति धारयिष्यन्ति वाचयिष्यन्ति पर्य-
वाप्स्यन्ति परेभ्यश्च विस्तरेण संप्रकाशयिष्यन्ति अस्य खलु पुनः
सुभूते पुण्यस्कंधस्यांतिकादसौ पौर्वकः पुण्यस्कंधः शततमीमपि
कलां नोपैति सहस्रतमीमपि शतसहस्रतमीमपि कोटितमीमपि
कोटिशततमीमपि कोटिशतसहस्रतमीमपि कोटिनियुतशतसह-
स्रतमीमपि संख्यामपि कलामपि गणनामप्युपमामप्युपनिषद-
मपि³ यावदौपम्यमपि न क्षमते ॥

सचेत्पुनः सुभूते तेषां कुलपुत्राणां कुलदुहितृणां वाहं पुण्य-
स्कंधं भाषेयं यावत्ते कुलपुत्रा वा कुलदुहितरो वा तस्मिन्समये
पुण्यस्कंधं प्रसविष्यन्ति प्रतिग्रहीष्यन्ति उन्मादं सत्त्वा अनुप्राप्नुयु-
श्चित्तविक्षेपं वा गच्छेयुः । अपि तु खलु पुनः सुभूते अचिं-
त्योऽतुल्योऽयं धर्मपर्यायस्तथागतेन भाषितः । अस्याचिंत्य एव
विपाकः प्रतिकांक्षितव्यः ॥ १६ ॥

अथ खल्वायुष्मान्सुभूतिर्भगवंतमेतद्वोचत् । कथं भगवन्बो-
धिसत्त्वयानसंप्रस्थितेन स्यातव्यं कथं प्रतिपत्तव्यं कथं चित्तं
प्रग्रहीतव्यं⁴ । भगवानाह । इह सुभूते बोधिसत्त्वयानसंप्रस्थितेनैव

¹ Instead of आरागिता आराग्य etc. J. has आराधिता आराध्य etc., but विरागिताः.

² न इमान् deest in J. ने य इमान् Ch. T. ³ निषदमपि Ch. T. निशामपि J. ⁴ Cf. § 2.

चित्तमुत्पादयितव्यं सर्वे सत्त्वा मयानुपधिशेषे निर्वाणधातौ
परिनिर्वापयितव्याः । एवं च सत्त्वान्परिनिर्वाप्य न कश्चित्सत्त्वः
परिनिर्वापितो भवति । तत्कस्य हेतोः । सचेत्सुभूते बोधिसत्त्वस्य
सत्त्वसंज्ञा प्रवर्तेत न स बोधिसत्त्व इति वक्तव्यः । जीवसंज्ञा वा
यावत्पुद्गलसंज्ञा वा प्रवर्तेत न स बोधिसत्त्व इति वक्तव्यः¹ ।
तत्कस्य हेतोः । नास्ति सुभूते स कश्चिद्धर्मो यो बोधिसत्त्वयान-
संप्रस्थितो नाम ॥

तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते अस्ति स कश्चिद्धर्मो यस्तथागतेन दीपं-
करस्य तथागतस्यांतिकादनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुद्धः ।
एवमुक्त आयुष्मान्सुभूतिर्भगवंतमेतदवोचत् । यथाहं भगवन्
भगवतो भाषितस्यार्थमाजानामि नास्ति स भगवन्कश्चिद्धर्मो
यस्तथागतेन दीपंकरस्य तथागतस्यार्हतः सम्यक्संबुद्धस्यांति-
कादनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुद्धः । एवमुक्ते भगवानायुष्मंतं
सुभूतिमेतदवोचत् । एवमेतत्सुभूते एवमेतत् नास्ति सुभूते स
कश्चिद्धर्मो यस्तथागतेन दीपंकरस्य तथागतस्यार्हतः सम्यक्सं-
बुद्धस्यांतिकादनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुद्धः² । सचेत्पुनः सुभूते
कश्चिद्धर्मस्तथागतेनाभिसंबुद्धोऽभविष्यत्³ न मां दीपंकरस्तथा-
गतो व्याकरिष्यद्भविष्यसि त्वं माणवानागतेऽध्वनि शक्यमुनिर्नाम
तथागतोऽर्हन्सम्यक्संबुद्ध इति । यस्मात्तर्हि सुभूते तथागतेनार्हता
सम्यक्संबुद्धेन नास्ति स कश्चिद्धर्मो योऽनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधि-
मभिसंबुद्धस्तस्मादहं दीपंकरेण तथागतेन व्याकृतो भविष्यसि

¹ Cf. § 3.² Cf. § 10.³ आत् Ch. J. येत् J.⁴ मानवा J. Deest in Ch. T.

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तत्कस्य हेतोः । अस्ति सुभूते स कश्चिद्धर्मो यो बोधिसत्त्वो नाम । सुभूतिराह । नो हीदं भगवन् नास्ति स कश्चिद्धर्मो यो बोधिसत्त्वो नाम । भगवानाह । सत्त्वाः सत्त्वा इति सुभूते असत्त्वास्ते तथागतेन भाषितास्तेनोच्यन्ते सत्त्वा इति । तस्मात्तथागतो भाषते निरात्मानः सर्वधर्मा^१ निर्जीवा निष्पोषा^२ निष्पुद्गलाः सर्वधर्मा इति ॥

यः सुभूते बोधिसत्त्व एव वदेदहं श्रेत्रव्यूहान्निष्पादयिष्यामीति स वितथं वदेत्^३ । तत्कस्य हेतोः । श्रेत्रव्यूहा श्रेत्रव्यूहा इति सुभूते अव्यूहास्ते तथागतेन भाषिताः । तेनोच्यन्ते श्रेत्रव्यूहा इति ॥

यः सुभूते बोधिसत्त्वो निरात्मानो धर्मा निरात्मानो धर्मा इत्यधिमुच्यते स तथागतेनार्हता सम्यक्संबुद्धेन बोधिसत्त्वो महासत्त्व इत्याख्यातः ॥ १७ ॥

भगवानाह । तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते संविद्यते तथागतस्य मांस-चक्षुः । सुभूतिराह । एवमेतद्भगवन् संविद्यते तथागतस्य मांस-चक्षुः । भगवानाह । तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते संविद्यते तथागतस्य दिव्यं चक्षुः । सुभूतिराह । एवमेतद्भगवन् संविद्यते तथागतस्य दिव्यं चक्षुः । भगवानाह । तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते संविद्यते तथागतस्य प्रज्ञाचक्षुः । सुभूतिराह । एवमेतद्भगवन् संविद्यते तथागतस्य प्रज्ञाचक्षुः । भगवानाह । तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते संविद्यते तथागतस्य धर्मचक्षुः । सुभूतिराह । एवमेतद्भगवन् संविद्यते तथागतस्य धर्मचक्षुः । भगवानाह । तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते

^१ निस्तत्त्व सर्वधर्मः J.

^२ निष्पोषा deest in J.; translated by Kumāragiwa. See

Childers s. v. poriso.

^३ सोऽपि तथैव वक्तव्यः J.

संविद्यते तथागतस्य बुद्धचक्षुः । सुभूतिराह । एवमेतद्भगवन्संविद्यते
तथागतस्य बुद्धचक्षुः ॥

भगवानाह^१ । तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते यावत्यो गंगायां महानद्यां
वालुका अपि नु ता वालुकास्तथागतेन भाषिताः । सुभूतिराह ।
एवमेतद्भगवन्नेवमेतत्सुगत भाषितास्तथागतेन वालुकाः । भग-
वानाह । तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते यावत्यो गंगायां महानद्यां वालु-
कास्तावत्य एव गंगानद्यो भवेयुः तासु या वालुकास्तावंतश्च
लोकधातवो भवेयुः कच्चिद्बहवस्ते लोकधातवो भवेयुः ।
सुभूतिराह । एवमेतद्भगवन्नेवमेतत्सुगत बहवस्ते लोकधातवो
भवेयुः । भगवानाह । यावंतः सुभूते तेषु लोकधातुषु सत्त्वास्तेषामहं
नानाभावां चित्तधारां प्रजानामि^२ । तत्कस्य हेतोः । चित्तधारा
चित्तधारेति सुभूते अधौरषा तथागतेन भाषिता । तेनोच्यते
चित्तधारेति । तत्कस्य हेतोः । अतीतं सुभूते चित्तं नोपलभ्यते ।
अनागतं चित्तं नोपलभ्यते^३ । प्रत्युत्पन्नं चित्तं नोपलभ्यते ॥ १८ ॥

तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते यः कश्चित्कुलपुत्रो वा कुलदुहिता वेमं
चिसाहस्रमहासाहस्रं लोकधातुं सप्तरत्नपरिपूर्णं कृत्वा तथागतेभ्यो
ऽर्हद्भ्यः सम्यक्संबुद्धेभ्यो दानं दद्यात्^४ अपि नु स कुलपुत्रो वा

^१ T. inserts तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते यावत्यो गंगायां महानद्यां वालुकास्तथागतेन भाषिताः ।
सुभूतिराह । एवमेतद्भगवं । एवमेतत्सुगत भाषितास्तथागतेन वालुकाः । भगवानाह । साधु साधु
सुभूते । Ch. has only साधु साधु सुभूते after भगवानाह । J. gives a shorter text : यावत्यो
गंगानद्यां वालिकास्तावन्यो गंगानद्यो भवेयुः इति तासु या वालिकास्तावंतश्च लोकधातवो भवेयुः .

^२ प्रजानीयात् Ch. प्रजानीयः J.

^३ T. has वोपलभ्यते three times, Ch. has नो°,

वो°, and नो°.

^४ T. repeats तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते.

कुलदुहिता वा ततो निदानं बहु¹ पुण्यस्कंधं प्रसुनुयात् । सुभू-
तिराह । बहु भगवन्बहु सुगत² । भगवानाह । एवमेतत्सुभूते
एवमेतत् बहु स कुलपुत्रो वा कुलदुहिता वा ततो निदानं
³पुण्यस्कंधं प्रसुनुयादप्रमेयमसंख्येयं । तत्कस्य हेतोः । पुण्य-
स्कंधः पुण्यस्कंध इति सुभूते अस्कंधः स तथागतेन भाषितः ।
तेनोच्यते पुण्यस्कंध इति । सचेत्पुनः सुभूते पुण्यस्कंधोऽभविष्यन्न⁴
तथागतोऽभाषिष्यत्⁵ पुण्यस्कंधः पुण्यस्कंध इति ॥ १९ ॥

तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते रूपकायपरिनिष्पत्त्या तथागतो द्रष्टव्यः ।
सुभूतिराह । नो हीदं भगवन् न रूपकायपरिनिष्पत्त्या तथागतो
द्रष्टव्यः । तत्कस्य हेतोः । रूपकायपरिनिष्पत्ती रूपकायपरिनि-
ष्पत्तिरिति भगवन् अपरिनिष्पत्तिरेषा तथागतेन भाषिता ।
तेनोच्यते रूपकायपरिनिष्पत्तिरिति ॥

भगवानाह । तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते लक्षणसंपदा तथागतो द्रष्ट-
व्यः । सुभूतिराह । नो हीदं भगवन् न लक्षणसंपदा तथागतो द्रष्टव्यः ।
तत्कस्य हेतोः । यैषा भगवँल्लक्षणसंपत्तथागतेन भाषिता अलक्षण-
संपदेषा तथागतेन भाषिता । तेनोच्यते लक्षणसंपदिति⁶ ॥ २० ॥

भगवानाह । तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते अपि नु तथागतस्यैवं भवति
मया धर्मो देशित इति । ⁷सुभूतिराह । नो हीदं भगवन् तथा-
गतस्यैवं भवति मया धर्मो देशित इति । भगवानाह । यः सुभूते

¹ Ch. and T. use बहुतरं instead of बहु. ² Ch. and T. insert स कुलपुत्रो वा कुलदुहिता
वा ततो निदानं बहुतरं पुण्यस्कंधं प्रसुनुयात् as in § 8. ³ Ch. and T. insert बहुतरं.

⁴ भविष्यति T. Ch. भविष्येत् J. ⁵ भाषिष्यत् T. Ch. भाषिष्येत् J. ⁶ Cf. §§ 5; 13; 25.

⁷ Instead of सुभूतिराह to यः सुभूते, J. has न खलु पुन एवं द्रष्टव्यं यो मां सुभूते.

एवं वदेत्तथागतेन धर्मो देशित इति स वितथं वदेत् अभ्याचक्षीत
मां स सुभूतेऽसतोद्गृहीतेन । तत्कस्य हेतोः । धर्मदेशना धर्मदेशनेति
सुभूते नास्ति स कश्चिद्धर्मो यो धर्मदेशना नामोपलभ्यते ॥

एवमुक्त आयुष्मान्सुभूतिर्भगवंतमेतदवोचत् । अस्ति भगवन्के-
चित्सत्त्वा भविष्यन्त्यागतेऽध्वनि पश्चिमे काले पश्चिमे समये
पश्चिमायां पंचशत्यां सद्धर्मविप्रलोपे वर्तमाने य इमानेवंरू-
पान्धर्माञ्ज्श्रुत्वाभिश्चिद्वास्यन्ति । भगवानाह । न ते सुभूते सत्त्वा
नासत्त्वाः । तत्कस्य हेतोः । सत्त्वाः सत्त्वा इति सुभूते सर्वे ते सुभूते
असत्त्वास्तथागतेन भाषिताः । तेनोच्यन्ते सत्त्वा इति ॥ २१ ॥

तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते अपि न्वस्ति स कश्चिद्धर्मो यस्तथागतेना-
नुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुद्धः¹ । आयुष्मान्सुभूतिराह । नो हीदं
भगवन् नास्ति स भगवन्कश्चिद्धर्मो यस्तथागतेनानुत्तरां सम्यक्सं-
बोधिमभिसंबुद्धः । भगवानाह । एवमेतत्सुभूते एवमेतत् अणुरपि
तत्र धर्मो न संविद्यते नोपलभ्यते । तेनोच्यतेऽनुत्तरा सम्यक्सं-
बोधिरिति ॥ २२ ॥

अपि तु खलु पुनः सुभूते समः स धर्मो न तत्र कश्चिद्विषमः ।
तेनोच्यतेऽनुत्तरा सम्यक्संबोधिरिति । निरात्मत्वेन निःसत्त्वत्वेन
निर्जीवत्वेन निष्पुद्गलत्वेन समा सानुत्तरा सम्यक्संबोधिः सर्वैः
कुशलैर्धर्मैरभिसंबुध्यते । तत्कस्य हेतोः । कुशला धर्माः कुशला
धर्मा इति सुभूते अधर्माश्चैव ते तथागतेन भाषिताः । तेनोच्यन्ते
कुशला धर्मा इति ॥ २३ ॥

¹ Cf. §§ 7; 17.

यश्च खलु पुनः सुभूते स्त्री वा पुरुषो वा यावंतस्त्रिसाहस्र-
महासाहस्रे लोकधातौ सुमेरवः पर्वतराजानस्तावतो राशीन्स-
प्रानां रत्नानामभिसंहत्य तथागतेभ्योऽर्हद्भ्यः सम्यक्संबुद्धेभ्यो
दानं दद्यात् यश्च कुलपुत्री वा कुलदुहिता वेतः प्रज्ञापारमिताया
धर्मपर्यायादंतश्चतुष्पादिकामपि गाथामुद्गृह्य परेभ्यो देशयेदस्य
सुभूते पुण्यस्कंधस्यासौ पौर्वकः पुण्यस्कंधः शततमीमपि कलां
नोपैति यावदुपनिषदमपि न क्षमते¹ ॥ २४ ॥

तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते अपि नु तथागतस्यैवं भवति मया सत्त्वाः
परिमोचिता इति । न खलु पुनः सुभूत एवं द्रष्टव्यं । तत्कस्य हेतोः ।
नास्ति सुभूते कश्चित्सत्त्वो यस्तथागतेन परिमोचितः । यदि पुनः
सुभूते कश्चित्सत्त्वोऽभविष्यद्यस्तथागतेन परिमोचितः स्यात् स
एव तथागतस्यात्मग्राहोऽभविष्यत्सत्त्वग्राहो जीवग्राहः पुद्गल्या-
होऽभविष्यत् । आत्मग्राह इति सुभूते अग्राह एष तथागतेन
भाषितः । स च बालपृथग्जनैरुद्गृहीतः । बालपृथग्जना इति
सुभूते अजना एव ते तथागतेन भाषिताः । तेनोच्यंते बाल-
पृथग्जना इति ॥ २५ ॥

तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते लक्षणसंपदा तथागतो द्रष्टव्यः । सुभूति-
राह । नो हीदं भगवन् । यथाहं भगवतो भाषितस्यार्थमाजानामि
न लक्षणसंपदा तथागतो द्रष्टव्यः² । भगवानाह । साधु साधु
सुभूते एवमेतत्सुभूते एवमेतद्यथा वदसि । न लक्षणसंपदा
तथागतो द्रष्टव्यः । तत्कस्य हेतोः । सचेत्पुनः सुभूते लक्षणसंपदा

¹ Cf. § 16.² Cf. §§ 5; 13; 20.

तथागतो द्रष्टव्योऽभविष्यद्राजापि चक्रवर्ती तथागतोऽभविष्यत् ।
तस्मान्न लक्षणसंपदा तथागतो द्रष्टव्यः । आयुष्मान्सुभूतिर्भग-
वंतमेतदवोचत् । यथाहं भगवतो भाषितस्यार्थमाजानामि न
लक्षणसंपदा तथागतो द्रष्टव्यः । अथ खलु भगवांस्तस्यां वेला-
यामिमे गाथे अभाषत ।

ये मां रूपेण चाद्राक्षुर्ये मां घोषेण चान्वगुः¹ ।

मिथ्याप्रहाणप्रसृता न मां द्रक्ष्यन्ति ते जनाः ॥ १ ॥

धर्मतो बुद्धो द्रष्टव्यो धर्मकाया हि नायकाः ।

धर्मता च न² विज्ञेया न सा³ शक्या⁴ विजानितुं⁵ ॥ २ ॥ २६ ॥

तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते लक्षणसंपदा तथागतेनानुत्तरा सम्यक्सं-
बोधिरभिसंबुद्धा । न खलु पुनस्ते सुभूत एवं द्रष्टव्यं । तत्कस्य
हेतोः । न हि सुभूते लक्षणसंपदा तथागतेनानुत्तरा सम्यक्संबो-
धिरभिसंबुद्धा स्यात् । न खलु पुनस्ते सुभूते कश्चिदेवं वदेत्
बोधिसत्त्वयानसंप्रस्थितैः कस्यचिद्धर्मस्य विनाशः प्रज्ञप्न उच्छेदो
वेति । न खलु पुनस्ते सुभूत एवं द्रष्टव्यं । तत्कस्य हेतोः ।
न बोधिसत्त्वयानसंप्रस्थितैः कस्यचिद्धर्मस्य विनाशः प्रज्ञप्नो
नोच्छेदः ॥ २७ ॥

यश्च खलु पुनः सुभूते कुलपुत्रो वा कुलदुहिता वा गंगानदी-
वालुकासमाँल्लोकधातून्सप्तरत्नपरिपूर्णं कृत्वा तथागतेभ्योऽर्हद्भ्यः
सम्यक्संबुद्धेभ्यो दानं दद्याद्यश्च बोधिसत्त्वो निरात्मकेष्वनुत्पत्ति-

¹ अन्वगुः J. चान्वयो Ch. चान्वयोत् T.

² च न J. चास्य Ch. T.

³ सा J.

स Ch. T.

⁴ शक्यं J. शक्या Ch. T.

⁵ जनितुं J. T. See Childers s. v. gānāti.

केषु धर्मेषु क्षांतिं प्रतिलभते अयमेव ततो निदानं बहुतरं
पुण्यस्कंधं प्रसवेदप्रमेयमसंख्येयं । न खलु पुनः सुभूते बोधिसत्त्वेन
महासत्त्वेन पुण्यस्कंधः परिग्रहीतव्यः । आयुष्मान्सुभूतिराह ।
ननु भगवन्¹ बोधिसत्त्वेन पुण्यस्कंधः परिग्रहीतव्यः । भगवानाह ।
परिग्रहीतव्यः सुभूते नो ग्रहीतव्यः² । तेनोच्यते परिग्रहीतव्य
इति ॥ २८ ॥

अपि तु खलु पुनः सुभूते यः कश्चिदेवं वदेत्तथागतो गच्छति
वागच्छति वा तिष्ठति वा निषीदति वा शय्यां वा कल्पयति न
मे सुभूते भाषितस्यार्थमाजानाति । तत्कस्य हेतोः । तथागत
इति सुभूत उच्यते न क्वचिद्गतो न कुतश्चिदागतः । तेनोच्यते
तथागतोऽर्हन्सम्यक्संबुद्ध इति ॥ २९ ॥

यश्च खलु पुनः सुभूते कुलपुत्रो वा कुलदुहिता वा यावन्ति
त्रिसाहस्रमहासाहसे लोकधातौ पृथिवीरजांसि तावतां लोकधा-
तूनामेवंरूपं मषिं⁴ कुर्यात् यावदेवमसंख्येयेन वीर्येण तद्यथापि
नाम परमाणुसंचयः तत्किं मन्यसे सुभूते अपि नु बहुः स
परमाणुसंचयो भवेत् । सुभूतिराह । एवमेतद्भगवन्नेवमेतत्सुगत ।
बहुः स परमाणुसंचयो भवेत् । तत्कस्य हेतोः । सचेद्भगवन्बहुः
परमाणुसंचयोऽभविष्यत् न भगवानवह्यत्परमाणुसंचय इति ।
तत्कस्य हेतोः । योऽसौ भगवन्परमाणुसंचयस्तथागतेन भाषितः
असंचयः स तथागतेन भाषितः । तेनोच्यते परमाणुसंचय इति ॥

¹ भगवन् T. भगवं Ch. न नु भगवं J.

² तोद्गृहीतव्यः J. नोद्गृहीतव्यः Ch. नो गृही-

तव्यः T.

³ न क्वचिच्चिदा T.

⁴ एवरूपमपि भाग कुर्यात् T. Ch. एवरूपं मषीं कुर्यात् J.

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मिताया धर्मपर्यायादंतश्चतुष्पादिकामपि गाथामुद्गृह्य धारयेद्दे-
शयेद्वाचयेत्पर्यवाप्नुयात्परेभ्यश्च विस्तरेण संप्रकाशयेद्यमेव ततो
निदानं बहुतरं पुण्यस्कंधं प्रसुनुयादप्रमेयमसंख्येयं । कथं च
संप्रकाशयेत्¹ । तद्यथाकाशे²

तारका तिमिरं³ दीपो मायावश्यायबुद्बुदं ।

स्वप्नं च विद्युदभ्रं च एवं द्रष्टव्यं संस्कृतं⁵ ॥

तथा प्रकाशयेत् तेनोच्यते संप्रकाशयेदिति ॥

इदमवोचद्भगवानात्तमनाः । स्थविरसुभूतिस्ते च भिक्षुभि-
क्षुण्युपासकोपासिकास्ते च बोधिसत्त्वाः⁶ सदेवमानुषासुरगंधर्वश्च
लोको भगवतो भाषितमभ्यनन्दन्निति ॥ ३२ ॥

॥ आर्यवज्रच्छेदिका भगवती प्रज्ञापारमिता समाप्ता ॥⁷

¹ संप्रकाश तद्यथाकाशे T. The Japanese text varies considerably, but it may represent the original reading, viz. कथं च संप्रकाशयेत् यथा न प्रकाशयेत् तेनोच्यते संप्रकाशयेत् । तारका तिमिरं दीपो मायावश्यायबुद्बुदा सुपिनं विद्युदभ्रं च पश्येदेवं हि संस्कृतं इति ॥ ² यथा-

काशे Ch. ³ तिमिरं Ch. T. ⁴ मायावश्यय Ch. T. ⁵ It would be easy to

restore the metre by reading पश्येदेवं हि संस्कृतं, but Buddhist poets do not obey the ordinary rules of metre, or rather their rules of quantity in pronunciation differ from those of later grammarians. Svapna, 'dream,' is used as a neuter, like the Pâli supinam.

⁶ ते च बोधिसत्त्वा deest in J. ⁷ वज्रच्छेदिकाप्रज्ञापारमिता (सु) चं: समाप्तं J.

天 携 鹽 通

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身 正 願 對 面 合

子 出 引 向 口 引 引 係 引 引 引

迎 上 行 鉢 羅 泥 聚 引 野 阿 上 鼻 上 世 壽 去 薩 未 叻

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 श्रु. म. द. न. ग. रं. म. पृ. द. व. र. व. व. न. क. क.
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SUKHÂVATÎ-VYÛHA

DESCRIPTION OF SUKHÂVATÎ THE LAND OF BLISS

EDITED BY

F. MAX MÜLLER, M.A.

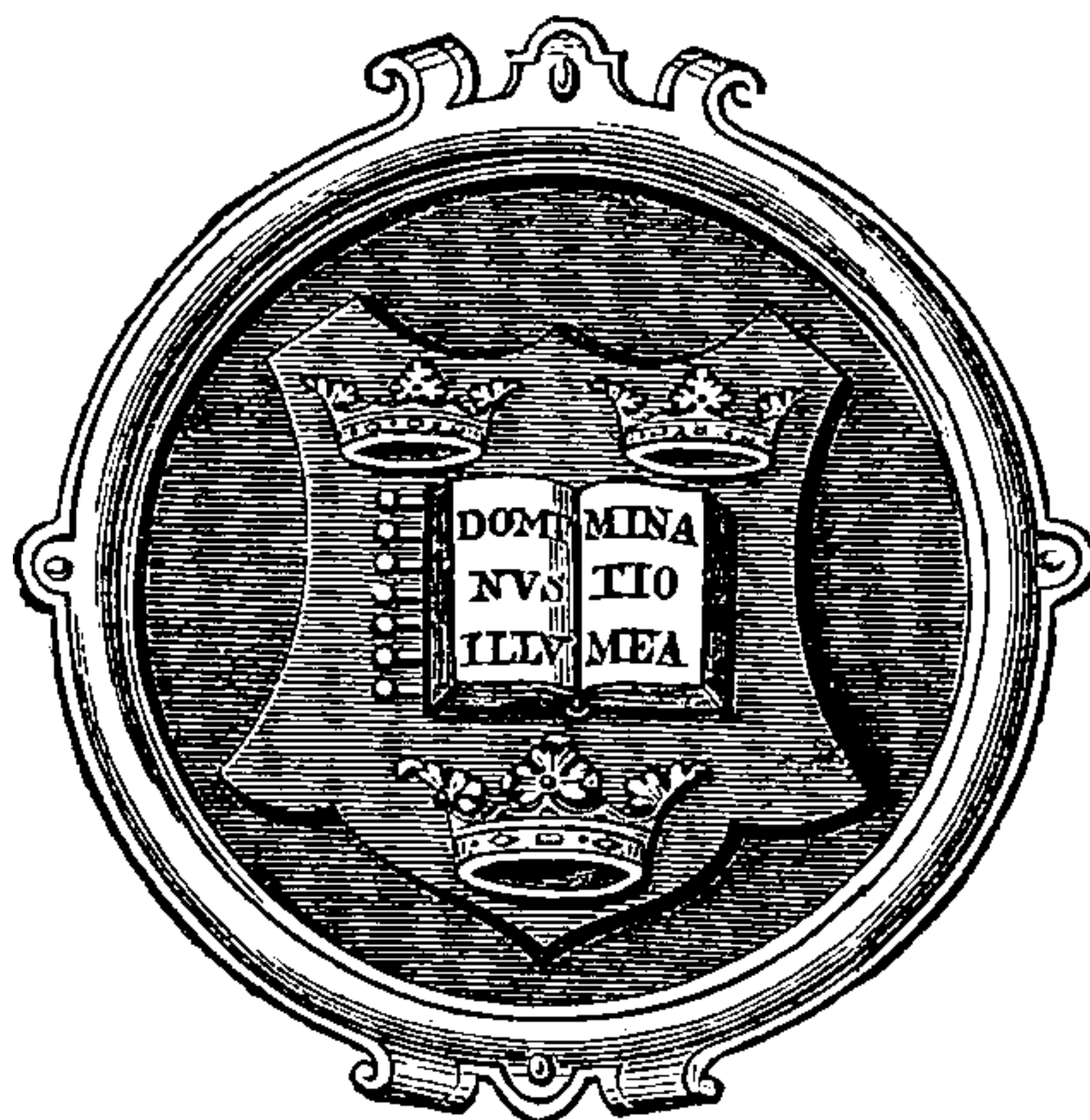
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BUNYIU NANJIO

PRIEST OF THE EASTERN HONGWANZI IN JAPAN

WITH TWO APPENDICES

TEXT AND TRANSLATION OF SAṄGHAVARMAṆ'S CHINESE VERSION
OF THE POETICAL PORTIONS OF THE SUKHÂVATÎ-VYÛHA
SANSKRIT TEXT OF THE SMALLER SUKHÂVATÎ-VYÛHA



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II.

SUKHÂVATÎ-VYÛHA,

DESCRIPTION OF SUKHÂVATÎ,

THE LAND OF BLISS.

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twelve times into Chinese. The first, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth had been lost in China in A.D. 730, when the *Khâi-yuen-lu* was compiled; so that there are now only five in existence in China and Japan. It is true that none of these five Chinese translations agrees entirely with the Sanskrit text, as it was preserved in Nepal, and that they differ also considerably from each other. The following facts, however, are the same in all the translations, and agree also with the Sanskrit text:—viz. the scene of the dialogue is always placed at *Râgagriha*, on the mountain *Gridhrakûta*, and the principal speakers are Bhagavat or Buddha, Ânanda, and Maitreya. The subject is the description of *Sukhâvatî*, together with the history of *Amitâyus* or *Amitâbha*, beginning with his early stage when he was as yet a Bhikshu with the name of *Dharmâkara*, at the time of the Tathâgata *Lokesvararâga*.

According to the *Thu-ki* (No. 1487), a catalogue of the Chinese Tripitaka, compiled about A.D. 664, and the *K'-yuen-lu* (No. 1612), the following is a list of the twelve translations of the Larger *Sukhâvatî-vyûha*:—

(1) *Wu-liân-sheu-kin*, 'Amitâyus-sûtra.' 2 fasc. Translated by *Ân Shi-kâo*, A.D. 148–170, of the Eastern Hân dynasty, A.D. 25–220. (*Thu-ki*, fasc. 1, fol. 5 b.) Lost.

of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. xii. part ii. (1880), pp. 168–186, and afterwards in my *Selected Essays*, vol. ii. pp. 348–363, without the text. A fragmentary English translation of this Chinese translation, by the Rev. S. Beal, was given in his *Catena of Buddhist Scriptures*, pp. 378–383. A French translation, by MM. Ymaizoumi and Yamata, with the Sanskrit text, was published in the *Annales du Musée Guimet*, vol. ii. (1881), pp. 39–64.

(2) *Siâo-wu-liân-sheu-kin*, lit. 'Small Amitâyus-sûtra.' 1 fasciculus. Translated by *Guzabhadra*, of the earlier Suñ dynasty, A.D. 420–479. It was lost already in A.D. 730, when the *Khâi-yuen-lu* (No. 1485), a well-known catalogue of the Chinese Tripitaka, was compiled. See the *Khâi-yuen-lu*, fasc. 14 a, fol. 17 b.

(3) *Khan-tsân-tsin-thu-fo-shö-sheu-kin*, lit. 'Sûtra on the Favour of all Buddhas and the Praise of the Pure Land (*Sukhâvatî*).' 11 leaves. Translated by *Hiouen-thsang*, of the Thên dynasty, A.D. 618–907. No. 199. This translation is somewhat longer than *Kumârâgîva*'s, e.g. it gives the names of the Buddhas of the four corners, beside those of the four quarters and of the nadir and zenith. According to the *K'-yuen-lu* (No. 1612, fasc. 2, fol. 2 b), this Chinese translation is said to agree with the Tibetan translation; for which latter, see the *Asiatic Researches*, vol. xx. p. 439.

(2) Wu-liân-tshîñ-tsiñ-phiñ-tañ-*kiào-kin*, 'Amita-suddha-samyaksam-buddha-sûtra.' 3 or 4 fasc. By *K'* Leu-*kiâ-khân* (Lokaraksha?), A.D. 147-186, of the same dynasty as before. (Thu-*ki*, fasc. 1, fol. 4 a; *K'*-yuen-lu, fasc. 1, fol. 31 a.) First of the five translations still in existence. No. 25 of the Chinese Tripitaka.

(3) Ö-mi-tho-*kin*, 'Amita-sûtra.' 2 fasc. By *K'* *Khien*, A.D. 223-253, of the Wu dynasty, A.D. 222-280. (Thu-*ki*, fasc. 1, fol. 19 a; *K'*-yuen-lu, fasc. 1, fol. 31 b.) Second of the five translations still in existence. No. 26.

(4) Wu-liân-sheu-*kin*, 'Amitâyus-sûtra.' 2 fasc. By *Khân Sañ-khâi* (Saṅghavarman), A.D. 252, of the Wêi dynasty, A.D. 220-265. (Thu-*ki*, fasc. 1, fol. 17 b; *K'*-yuen-lu, fasc. 1, fol. 31 b.) Third of the five translations still in existence. No. 27.

(5) Wu-liân-tshîñ-tsiñ-phiñ-tañ-*kiào-kin*, 'Amita-suddha-samyaksam-buddha-sûtra.' 2 fasc. By Po Yen, A.D. 257, of the same dynasty as before. (Thu-*ki*, fasc. 1, fol. 18 a.) Lost.

(6) Wu-liân-sheu-*kin*, 'Amitâyus-sûtra.' 2 fasc. By *Ku Fâ-hu* (Dharmaraksha), A.D. 266-313, of the Western Tsin dynasty, A.D. 265-316. (Thu-*ki*, fasc. 2, fol. 2 a.) Lost.

(7) Sin-wu-liân-sheu-*kin*, 'New Amitâyus-sûtra.' 2 fasc. By Buddhahadra, A.D. 398-421, of the Eastern Tsin dynasty, A.D. 317-420. (Thu-*ki*, fasc. 2, fol. 23 b.) Lost.

(8) Wu-liân-sheu-*k'*-*kan-tañ-kañ-kiào-kin*, 'Amitâyur-arhat-samyaksam-buddha-sûtra.' 1 fasc. By *Ku Fâ-li*, A.D. 419, of the same dynasty as before. (Thu-*ki*, fasc. 2, fol. 26 a.) Lost.

(9) Sin-wu-liân-sheu-*kin*, 'New Amitâyus-sûtra.' 2 fasc. By Pão-yun, A.D. 424-453, of the earlier Suñ dynasty, A.D. 420-479. (Thu-*ki*, fasc. 3, fol. 19 a.) Lost.

(10) Sin-wu-liân-sheu-*kin*, 'New Amitâyus-sûtra.' 2 fasc. By Dharmamitra, A.D. 424-441, of the same dynasty as before. (*Khâi-yuen-lu*, fasc. 14, fol. 4 a.) Lost.

(11) Wu-liân-sheu-zu-lâi-hwui, 'Amitâyus-tathâgata-parshad,' i. e. the Sûtra spoken by Buddha (Fo-shwo *kin* understood) on the Tathâgata Amitâyus, at an assembly. 2 fasc. By Bodhiruki, A.D. 693-713, of the Thâu dynasty, A.D. 618-907. (*K'*-yuen-lu, fasc. 1, fol. 21 b.) Fourth of the five translations still in existence. No. 23 (5).

(12) Tâ-shañ-wu-liân-sheu-kwân-yen-kin, 'Mahâyânâmitâyur-vyûha-sûtra.' 3 fasc. By Fâ-hhien, A.D. 982-1001, of the later Suñ dynasty, A.D. 960-1280. (*K'-yuen-lu*, fasc. 4, fol. 11 a.) Fifth of the five translations still in existence. No. 863.

None of these twelve Chinese titles reproduces the exact meaning of the title of Sukhâvatî-vyûha, or Amitâbha-vyûha; but on the contrary, almost all of them agree with the title Amitâyur-vyûha, or Amitâyus-sûtra. For the above seven missing translations, see the *Khâi-yuen-lu*, fasc. 14, fol. 3 b seq.

Besides the five translations, there is a work entitled Tâ-ö-mi-tho-kin, lit. 'Large Amitâyus-sûtra,' in two fasciculi, No. 203. It was compiled by a Chinese minister, Wân Zih-hhiu, in A.D. 1160-1162, under the Southern Suñ dynasty, A.D. 1127-1280, and consists of extracts from four of the five translations, Nos. 25, 26, 27, and 863. The compiler, however, did not compare those translations with the Sanskrit text, but trusted simply to his own judgment, or to the spiritual help of Avalokitesvara, for which, as he states in his preface, he had always prayed in the course of his compilation. It is curious that he does not mention Bodhiruki's translation of the same Sûtra (No. 23. 5), which was made more than four centuries before, and is much better at least than No. 863, both in contents and composition.

In the *K'-yuen-lu* (fasc. 1, fol. 21 b), Bodhiruki's translation is said to agree with the Tibetan translation, which is mentioned in the *Asiatic Researches*, vol. xx. p. 408.

If we examine carefully the five translations which are still in existence, we see that, besides their disagreement in minor and unimportant points, there were at least three different texts or copies of the text, differing from each other considerably. The first and second translations seem to have been made from nearly the same text, excepting that all the Gâthâs are left out in the second translation. The third and fourth translations seem to have been taken from almost the same text, excepting that the third translation has several additional chapters, which are given in the first and second translations also. The fifth translation stands by itself.

The exact relation of the Sanskrit text to the five translations may be seen from the following comparative table:—

TEXT.	1ST TRANS. 4 fasc. A.D. 147-186. By Lokaraksha.	2ND TRANS. 2 fasc. A.D. 223-253. By K' Khien.	3RD TRANS. 2 fasc. A.D. 252. By Saṅghavarman.	4TH TRANS. 2 fasc. A.D. 693-713. By Bodhiruḥi.	5TH TRANS. 3 fasc. A.D. 982-1001. By Fâ-hhien.
Adoration, 3 verses. Chap. I (pp. 1-2): 34 Srāvaka- kas.	I, 1 a-2 b: 36 Srā- vakas, 10 Bhik- shuṣṣ, 16 Upā- sakas, 7 Upāsi- kās.	I, 1 a-1 b: 31 Srā- vakas.	I, 1 a-4 b: 31 Srā- vakas, 17 Bodhi- sattvas, with a brief account of Buddha's life as an attribute of the Bodhisat- tvas.	I, 1 a-4 a: 28 Srā- vakas, 13 Bodhi- sattvas, with a brief account similar to that in the 3rd trans.	I, 1 a-1 b: 31 Srā- vakas.
„ 2 (pp. 2-5).	„ 2 b-3 b.	„ 1 b-3 a.	„ 4 b-5 b.	„ 4 a-5 b.	„ 1 b-2 a.
„ 3 (pp. 5-7): 81 Buddhas.	„ 3 b-4 b: 37 Bud- dhas.	„ 3 a-4 b: 34 Bud- dhas.	„ 5 b-6 b: 54 Bud- dhas.	„ 5 b-6 b: 41 Bud- dhas.	„ 2 a-4 a: 38 Bud- dhas.
„ 4 (pp. 7-9): 10 verses.	„ 4 b-6 b: 10 verses, of 8 lines, each line consisting of 5 characters.	„ 4 b-5 a: the sub- ject of verses is briefly given in prose.	„ 6 b-8 a: 10 verses, of 8 lines, each line consisting of 4 characters.	„ 6 b-7 b: 10½ verses, of 4 lines, each line con- sisting of 7 cha- racters.	„ 4 a-5 a: 9 verses, of 4 lines, each line consisting of 7 characters.
„ 5 (pp. 9-10).	„ 6 b-7 a.	„ 5 a.	„ 8 a-8 b.	„ 7 b-8 a.	„ 5 a-5 b.
„ 6 (p. 10).	„ 7 a-7 b.	„ 5 a-6 a.	„ 8 b-9 a.	„ 8 a-8 b.	„ 5 b-6 a.
„ 7 (pp. 10-11).			„ 9 a.	„ 8 b.	„ 6 a.
„ 8 (pp. 11-21): 46 prāṇi- dhānas.	„ 7 b-11 a: 24 pra- ṇidhānas.	„ 6 a-11 a: 24 pra- ṇidhānas.	„ 9 a-15 b: 48 pra- ṇidhānas.	„ 8 b-15 b: 48 pra- ṇidhānas.	„ 6 a-12 b; II, 1 a- 2 a: 36 prāṇi- dhānas.
„ 9 (pp. 21-24): 12 verses.			„ 15 b-16 b: 11 verses, of 4 lines, each line con- sisting of 5 cha- racters.	„ 15 b-16 b: 12 verses, of 4 lines, each line con- sisting of 7 cha- racters.	II, 2 a-3 a: 13 verses, of 4 lines, each consisting of 5 characters.
„ 10 (pp. 25-28).	„ 11 a-11 b.	„ 11 a-11 b.	„ 16 b-18 a.	„ 17 a-19 a.	„ 3 a-5 a.
„ 11 (p. 28).	„ 15 b-16 a.	„ 15 b.	„ 18 a.	„ 19 a-19 b.	„ 5 a-5 b.
„ 12 (pp. 28-30).	„ 11 b-15 a. „ 15 a-15 b: the son of King Agā- tasatru, together with 500 sons of the Sreshṭhin or rich merchant, Kālavat(?), came to hear Buddha's sermon on the 24 prāṇidhānas.	„ 11 b-14 b. „ 14 b-15 b: like 1st trans.	„ 19 a-20 a.	„ 19 b-20 a.	„ 5 b-6 a.
„ 13 (pp. 30-32).			„ 20 a-21 a.	„ 20 a-20 b.	„ 6 a-7 a.
„ 14 (p. 32).			„ 20 a.	„ 20 b-21 a.	
„ 15 (pp. 32-33).	„ 16 a.	„ 15 b-16 a.	„ 18 a-18 b.	„ 21 a.	„ 7 a-7 b.
„ 16 (pp. 33-36).	II, 1 b-4 a.	„ 22 a-23 b.	„ 21 a-22 a, 27 a.	„ 21 a-22 a; II, 4 b-5 a.	„ 7 b-8 b.
„ 17 (pp. 36-37).	I, 16 a-16 b; III, 4 a-7 a.	„ 16 a, 39 b-42 a.	„ 18 b-19 a.	II, 1 a-1 b.	„ 8 b-9 a.
„ 18 (pp. 37-40).	„ 18 a-20 b; II, 4 b.	„ 17 b-19 b, 24 a- 24 b.	„ 23 a-24 b.	„ 1 b-3 a.	„ 9 a-10 a.
„ 19 (pp. 40-42).	„ 16 b-18 a, 20 b; II, 12 b-13 b.	„ 16 a-17 b, 19 b- 20 a, 30 a-31 a.	„ 24 b-25 a.	„ 3 a-3 b.	„ 10 a-10 b.

TEXT.	1ST TRANS. 4 fasc. A.D. 147-186. By Lokaraksha.	2ND TRANS. 2 fasc. A.D. 223-253. By K' K'ien.	3RD TRANS. 2 fasc. A.D. 252. By Saṅghavarman.	4TH TRANS. 2 fasc. A.D. 693-713. By Bodhiruḥi.	
Chap. 20 (p. 42).	I, 20 b-22 a; II, 1 a-1 b.	I, 20 a-22 a.	I, 25 a-26 a.	II, 3 b-4 a.	II, 10 b-11 a.
„ 21 (pp. 43-44).	II, 5 a-5 b. „ 5 b-6 b: on the comfortable state of the Bo- dhisattvas and Arhats after their bathing.	„ 24 b-25 a. „ 25 a-26 a: like 1st trans.	„ 26 a-27 a.	„ 4 a-4 b.	„ 11 a.
„ 22 (p. 44).				„ 5 a.	„ 11 a-11 b.
„ 23 (p. 44).					
„ 24 (pp. 44-45).			II, 1 a.	„ 5 a-5 b.	„ 11 b.
„ 25 (pp. 45-46): 5 verses.					
„ 26 (pp. 46-47).			„ 1 a.	„ 5 b.	„ 11 b-12 a.
„ 27 (p. 47).	III, 7 a-8 a.	II, 1 a-2 a.	„ 1 a-1 b.	„ 5 b-6 a.	„ 12 a-12 b.
„ 28 (pp. 47-48).	„ 8 a-10 b.	„ 2 a-4 b.	„ 1 b-2 a.	„ 6 a-6 b.	„ 12 b.
„ 29 (p. 48).	„ 10 b-13 b.	„ 4 b-7 b.	„ 2 a-2 b.	„ 6 b.	„ 12 b-13 a.
„ 30 (p. 48).	II, 15 a-16 b.	I, 32 a-32 b.	„ 2 b.	„ 6 b-7 a.	III, 1 a-1 b.
„ 31 (pp. 49-54): 19½ verses.	„ 13 b-19 a: 21 verses, of 4 lines, each line con- sisting of 6 cha- racters.		„ 2 b-4 a: 20 verses, of 4 lines, each line con- sisting of 5 cha- racters.	„ 7 a-8 a: 12½ verses, of 4 lines, each line con- sisting of 5 cha- racters.	„ 1 b-2 b: 10 verses, of 4 lines, each line con- sisting of 7 c racters.
	„ 20 b-25 a: a dialogue be- tween Buddha and Agita.	„ 32 b-36 a: like 1st trans.			„ 2 b-3 b: a c logue betw Bhagavat a Avalokitesva
„ 32 (pp. 54-55).	„ 4 a-4 b.	„ 23 b-24 a.	I, 22 a-23 a.	I, 22 a-23 a.	„ 3 b-4 b.
„ 33 (pp. 55-56).			II, 5 a.	II, 8 a.	„ 4 b.
„ 34 (p. 56).	„ 25 a-25 b. III, 1 a-4 a: Bud- dha's speech to Agita.	„ 36 a-36 b. „ 36 b-39 b: like 1st trans.	„ 5 a.	„ 8 a-8 b.	„ 4 b-5 a.
„ 35 (p. 56).			„ 5 a-5 b.	„ 8 b.	
„ 36 (pp. 56-57).			„ 5 b.	„ 8 b.	
„ 37 (pp. 57-58).	II, 6 b-12 b. „ 13 b-15 a: a de- scription of the scene of Ami- tâyus' preaching the law.	„ 26 a-30 a. „ 31 a-32 a.	„ 5 b-6 a. „ 6 a-6 b.	„ 8 b-9 b.	
„ 38 (pp. 58-62).			„ 6 b-8 b. „ 8 b-22 b: like 1st trans.	„ 9 b-13 a.	„ 5 a-6 b.
	III, 13 b-22 a; IV, 1 a-15 a: a full instruction on morality, given by Buddha to Maitreya.	II, 7 b-28 b: like 1st trans.			
„ 39 (pp. 62-64).	IV, 13 a-15 a.	„ 28 b-30 b.	„ 22 b-23 a.	„ 13 a-14 b.	„ 6 b-7 b.
„ 40 (pp. 64-65).			„ 23 a-23 b.	„ 14 b-15 a.	„ 7 b-8 a.
„ 41 (pp. 65-69).			„ 23 b-25 a.	„ 15 a-17 a.	„ 8 a-9 b.

TEXT.	1ST TRANS. 4 fasc. A.D. 147-186. By Lokaraksha.	2ND TRANS. 2 fasc. A.D. 223-253. By K' K'ien.	3RD TRANS. 2 fasc. A.D. 252. By Saṅghavarman.	4TH TRANS. 2 fasc. A.D. 693-713. By Bodhiruki.	5TH TRANS. 3 fasc. A.D. 982-1001. By Fâ-hhien.
Chap. 42 (pp. 69-71): 15 Buddhas.	IV, 15 a-17 a: 13 Buddhas.	II, 30 b-32 b: 13 Buddhas.	II, 25 a-26 b: 13 Buddhas.	II, 17 a-18 a: 13 Buddhas.	III, 9 b-11 a: 13 Buddhas.
„ 43 (pp. 71-73).	„ 17 a-18 b.	„ 32 b-33 b.	„ 26 b-27 b.	„ 18 a-20 b.	„ 11 a-11 b.
„ 44 (pp. 73-75): 10 verses.	II, 19 a-20 a: 11 verses of 4 lines, each line consisting of 6 characters.		„ 4 a-5 a: 10 verses of 4 lines, each line consisting of 5 characters.	„ 20 b-21 b: 10½ verses of 4 lines, each line consisting of 7 characters.	„ 11 b-12 a: 5½ verses of 4 lines, each line consisting of 7 characters.
„ 45 (pp. 75-76).	IV, 18 b.	„ 33 b-34 a.	„ 27 b.	„ 21 b-22 a.	„ 12 b-13 a.
„ 46 (pp. 76-77).			„ 27 b.	„ 22 a-22 b.	„ 13 a.
„ 47 (p. 77).	„ 18 b.	„ 34 a.	„ 27 b-28 a.	„ 22 b.	„ 13 a.

Among the five translations in existence, the third translation has always been considered the best in China and Japan. There are numerous commentaries on it, compiled by Chinese and Japanese Buddhist priests who belonged to various schools.

There is a third Sûtra on the description of Sukhâvatî, which was translated into Chinese twice, with the same title as the Fo-shwo-kwân-wu-liân-sheu-fo-kin, lit. 'Buddhabhâshita-amitâyur-buddha-dhyâna(?) -sûtra.' Sometimes the seventh character 'fo' or 'Buddha' is omitted. Both translations were made under the earlier Suñ dynasty, A.D. 420-479, by two Indians, named Kâlayasas and Dharmamitra respectively. Dharmamitra's translation had been lost in A.D. 730, when the Khâi-yuen-lu was compiled.

This translation by Kâlayasas (A.D. 424, No. 198), Saṅghavarman's translation of the Larger Sukhâvatî-vyûha (A.D. 252, No. 27), and Kumâragîva's translation of the Smaller Sukhâvatî-vyûha (about A.D. 405, No. 200) are called the Three Sûtras of the Pure-Land sect, in China and Japan. Neither the Sanskrit text nor the Tibetan translation of the Sûtra on Sukhâvatî, translated by Kâlayasas, is yet known. But it is equally famous, being commented on by several learned priests. The Sanskrit title of this Sûtra may also have been Sukhâvatî-vyûha, as it contains a minute account of both the animate and inanimate objects in Sukhâvatî, which are to be meditated on by the believers in Amitâyus. The objects are divided into sixteen classes, so that the Sûtra is sometimes called Shi-liu-kwân-kin, lit. 'Sûtra of the Sixteen Kinds of Meditation.'

The Three Sûtras of the Pure-Land sect above mentioned are

commonly called (1) *Tâ-kin* (Dai-kio) or 'Large Sûtra,' (2) *Kwân-kin* (Kwan-gio) or 'Sûtra of Meditation,' and (3) *Siâo-kin* (Shio-kio) or 'Small Sûtra.'

But although the *Sukhâvatî-vyûha* and, more particularly, the Larger *Sukhâvatî-vyûha*, was so widely studied, translated, and commented upon in China and Japan, all efforts for obtaining a MS. of the Sanskrit text, either from Japan or from China or from Corea, have hitherto proved vain, and even the hope of future success has been very much reduced.

I had a visit last year from a Chinese Buddhist, an excellent scholar, Yang Wen-hoei, who has devoted the whole of his life, in connection with his friend *Miâo-khung* (died in 1881), to a new edition of the Chinese Tripitaka. He had travelled for that purpose during thirteen years, collecting alms to enable him to defray the expense of his costly undertaking. He has published already more than 3000 volumes, and he thinks it will take him ten or twenty years more to finish his task. The Chinese Government does not help him, as few only among the officials now believe in Buddhism. He therefore follows, as he said, the old maxim of 'gathering the hairs from under the armpit of foxes, and thus making a garment.' He publishes as much as he can with the alms he is able to collect.

When I asked him whether in his travels from monastery to monastery he had ever met with any Sanskrit or Pâli MSS., he told me that he had never seen any, and that there was at present hardly a single Chinese priest who knew Sanskrit. And when I inquired what he thought could have become of the Sanskrit MSS. which, as we know, were exported from India to China in very large numbers, from the first to at least the twelfth century, he replied that since the time of the Thang and Sung dynasties (A.D. 618-1280) several old pagodas had been burnt, and that the MSS. had most likely perished with them. However, as Sanskrit MSS. had formerly been preserved in such places as Shen-si (the eighth of the eighteen provinces of modern China), Shan-si (the sixth), Ho-nan (the seventh), and Peking, he promised, after his return to his own country, to visit these Northern places, in order to ascertain whether any Sanskrit MSS. might still be discovered there.

When all hope of new material had thus for the present, at least, to be surrendered, it became a question whether it would be possible or desirable to attempt to restore a text of the Larger *Sukhâvatî-vyûha*

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destruction of all frailties are to be known as *Ginas*; all evil dispositions have been conquered by me, therefore, O Upaka, I am a *Gina*, a conqueror.'

Here, again, there is no trace of the vocative Upaka, O Upaka! in Divâkara's translation; and, whatever the Chinese translator may have had before him, it could hardly have been *tenopaka gino hy aham*.

The fact is, that it would be almost impossible to restore a correct and readable text of any single page of the *Sukhâvatî-vyûha*, if it were not for the great uniformity of Buddhist phraseology, and the constant repetitions of the same words and the same phrases.

Take such a passage as p. 41, l. 3. Here the MSS. read :—

A. C. औदारिजुकवतीकाराहारामाहरंति ।

B. औदारियुक्तवतीकाराहारामाहरंति ।

P. औदारिजुकवतिकाराहारामाहरंति ।

I have printed औदारिकयूषफाणीकाराहारमाहरंति, and I believe, after reading the *Lalita-vistara*, p. 331, ll. 5–7, most scholars will agree that the emendation, though bold, is certain.

I had hoped at first that, more particularly for difficult passages, the Chinese translations would have been of great assistance. But, with few exceptions, they have proved of very little use. The Chinese translators, if they were Chinese, do not seem to me to have possessed, as a rule, such a knowledge of Sanskrit as would enable them to make out really difficult passages. They therefore either pass them by, or give the general meaning only, and in some cases a decidedly wrong meaning. The impression left on my mind, after reading some of those Chinese translations, is that they often contain the result of a conversation between an Indian and a Chinese Buddhist; the former explaining rather than translating the words of the original, the latter writing down something that should convey the meaning and be intelligible to Chinese readers.

In some cases the misunderstandings in the Chinese translations are due to the indistinctness of the Sanskrit MSS. Thus in the *Lalita-vistara*, p. 24, l. 4, the Sanskrit text speaks of the king of Hastinâpura, *pândava-kula-prasûta*, 'born of the race of the *Pândavas*.' Divâkara, in his Chinese translation, gives at first the name of the *Pândavas* rightly, but when he comes to the reasons why the Bodhisattva should not be

born in the family of the king of Hastinâpura, he writes : ' Because that king is a eunuch.' Nothing is said of this in the Sanskrit text, and we can only suppose that the Chinese translator or his assistant misread पांडव for पंडक.

I therefore should have preferred to give up the idea of publishing the Sanskrit text of the Sukhâvatî-vyûha, at least for the present, hoping that better MSS. might still be discovered. But my two pupils were very anxious to carry back with them to their own country a Sanskrit text of a work which is of the highest importance to their coreligionists in China and Japan.

The two texts of the Sukhâvatî-vyûha, the smaller and the larger, and the Amitâyur-buddha-dhyâna-sûtra, form together the whole foundation of their religion, while all the other canonical books of the Tripitaka possess in their eyes a secondary authority only. That religion counts millions of followers in China and Japan. It may be called a branch of Buddhism, but on some of the most essential points of religion it differs so widely from what we are accustomed to understand by Buddhism, that much confusion would be avoided by assigning to it a different name altogether. Whereas the religion of Ceylon, Burmah, and Siam may well be called Buddhism, as being founded on the personal teaching of Buddha Sâkyamuni, there is another religion in China, Japan, and Corea, in which the Buddha Sâkyamuni plays a very subordinate part, having only to proclaim the teaching of former Buddhas. As the highest object of this teaching is the attainment of Bodhi or Samyak-sambodhi, Bodhism might be a useful name to distinguish that religion from Buddhism.

To this religion of Bodhism belongs the sect of the 'Pure Land,' and to this sect of the 'Pure Land' belong the two priests, who came to Oxford in 1879 to study Sanskrit with a special view of reading their sacred writings in the original Sanskrit, and testing the correctness of the various and considerably varying Chinese translations to which the members of the Shin-shiu sect have hitherto looked as their highest authorities in matters of faith. They and their coreligionists knew, of course, that the five Chinese translations of the Larger Sukhâvatî-vyûha could not all be correct ; but in order to know which of them was right in any particular place, they felt that it was absolutely necessary to have recourse to the Sanskrit original, from which every one professes to be taken.

Under these circumstances I thought it right to do what could be

done in order to publish a readable and, with the exception of a few corrupt passages, a correct text of the Larger Sukhâvatî-vyûha. I trust that, even though far from perfect, this edition will be productive of some practical good in Japan and China, while I have no doubt that in Europe critical scholars will accord to it the same indulgence which every editio princeps has a right to claim, particularly in a branch of literature hitherto almost unexplored.

The first text composed in this peculiar Buddhist Sanskrit, the Lalitavistara, was published at Calcutta, in 1853-1877, by Rajendralal Mitra.

This was followed in 1873 by the Kâranda-vyûha, published at Calcutta by Satyavrata Samasrami.

In Europe the first attempt at a critical edition of a Sanskrit Buddhist text was made by myself in publishing, with the help of MSS. from Japan, the text and translation with notes of the Smaller Sukhâvatî-vyûha¹.

This was followed by an abridgment of the Meghasûtra, with translation and notes, published by Mr. Cecil Bendall, in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1880.

In 1881 appeared my edition of the text of the Vagrakkhedikâ, the Diamond-cutter, based upon MSS. from Japan, in the Anecdota Oxoniensia, Aryan Series, vol. i. part i.

The last and most important contribution to this new branch of Sanskrit scholarship is the edition of the Mahâvastu, published in 1881, by M. Senart.

These few texts, with the addition of some shorter extracts published from time to time by Hodgson, Burnouf, Foucaux, and Feer, are all that we possess as yet of Buddhist Sanskrit literature; and those who have worked in this recently opened mine, know best themselves how uncertain the ground still is on which they have to stand and to carry on their work.

There is, however, a great difference between the prose and the poetical portions of these Sanskrit texts. The prose portion can be restored with greater certainty and tolerable accuracy, not so much with the help of MSS. which, with the exception of those coming from Japan, seem to be the very worst of Sanskrit MSS., as by means of the constant repetitions and the almost stereotyped character of the general style of these Buddhist Sûtras. It will be seen that in the prose portions I have often

¹ Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1880; Selected Essays, vol. ii. p. 313.

taken very great liberties with the MSS., knowing with almost absolute certainty what was the only possible reading. I had also for these prose portions the assistance of the grammar which, though by no means Pāṇinian, is yet not without definite rules. Another liberty I have taken was to add numbers to the long strings of names.

But in the metrical portions the difficulties are far greater. The metrical dialects of the Buddhist Sūtras have never, so far as we know, been studied grammatically by native scholars. For Pāli and for other Prākṛit dialects we have native grammarians who tell us, at all events, what they thought to be the correct forms. But for the so-called Gāthā dialects we are left without any such help. The MSS. are written by scribes who, whether they were learned or unlearned, had nothing to guide them, whose great temptation, if they were scholars, was to discover Sanskrit forms under Prākṛit disguises¹, or who, if they knew what diplomatic accuracy meant, were left to decipher, as well as they could, the very peculiar and, in some cases, very uncertain letters of the ancient MSS. before them². Burnouf ascribed the introduction, if not the invention, of new words, such as the Pāli *Kāturanta*, instead of the Sanskrit *Katuraṅga*, to the ambiguity of the letters of the ancient alphabets³.

¹ See on this point the excellent remarks of M. Senart, in the Introduction to his edition of the *Mahāvastu*, p. xiii.

² The following is a list of letters most likely to be mistaken for each other ; see Klatt, *De Cāṇakyaē Sententiis*, 1873 ; Senart, *Mahāvastu*, vol. i. p. xi :—

ॐ	ॐ	ण	श	न	भ	म	स	व	श
ॐ	ॐ	ण्ड	शु	न	र	मु	सु	श	ण
कृ	टु	त	न	नु	न	य	ज	श	न
क्रु	ब्रु	त	भ	न	नु	य	घ	शु	ण्ड
ग	श्रु	त	ल	न	न	र	न	श्रु	ग
च	व	त	भ	न	श	र	न	ह	ह
छ	ज	त	ड	ब	च	र	न	ह	ह
ज	य	त	न	ब	व	र	न	स	म
ज्य	ह	त	श	ब्रु	क्रु	ल	न	सु	मु
ट	कृ	त	ह	भ	त	ल	न	ह	ह
ड	त्र	त	य	भ	न	व	व	ह	ह
ढ	ट	न	त	भ	न	व	व	ह	ह

³ Burnouf, *Lotus*, p. 582.

All I can pretend to have done in these so-called Gâthâ-portions is, for all difficult passages, to have put the reader in possession of the evidence supplied by the four MSS., and to have given the rest as the MSS., the metre, and the grammar, so far as they are known, seemed to require. I make no secret of my own dissatisfaction with the little I have been able to do. Still a beginning has to be made, and the difficulties which we have to encounter in these editions principes are after all the same which the classical scholars of the fifteenth century had to face, and which they faced manfully. Many a corrupt passage had to be allowed to stand, and was repeated again and again in subsequent editions, till at last a wider knowledge of the literature and the greater critical ingenuity of later scholars have slowly purified our Greek and Latin texts. It will be the same, I hope, with these texts, and I have little doubt that the Sanskrit scholars of the future will make allowance for the difficulties which we, poor beginners, had to encounter, and be more sparing than certain classical scholars in their use of inepte and absurde, when hereafter they come to publish their critical editions of these Sanskrit texts.

If I have erred, it is, I believe, in having often allowed the readings of the MSS. to remain, when it would have been easy to alter them. Thus on p. 8, l. 17, I have, on the strength of all the MSS., retained ârabhidhya, though it would have been easy to change it into ârabhishya. In a language which allows such gerunds as *krîtvânâ*, *srunîtvâ*, *srînyaya*, *sunitvâ*, *sunitya*, *prâpunîtvâ*, *gahîtvâ*, *gahya*¹, *buddhîtvâ*, *karîtya*, *kariyâna*, *sthihiya*, *dadiya*, *dadia*, etc., I thought that a termination *dhya*, representing the Vedic *dhyai*, might not be impossible; but I must confess that I have never met with an analogous form².

On p. 7, l. 13, *bhosishu* is no doubt a very irregular form, but I left it, because we have the Pâli *ahosi*, which would presuppose a possible Gâthâ form *abhosishu*, instead of the more regular *abhûshishu*³. The use of *s* for *sh* we have in such words as *uposatha*, *upanisâ* (or *upanisâ*), etc.⁴

¹ On p. 8, l. 1, I have left *gâbyâ*, for *gabya*; see E. Müller, *Der Dialect der Gâthâs*, p. 30.

² See Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, vol. ii. pp. 119, 121; E. Müller, *Der Dialect der Gâthâs*, p. 29.

³ See Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, vol. ii. p. 119; E. Müller, *Der Dialect der Gâthâs*, p. 29.

⁴ See Senart, l. c. p. xv.

On p. 19, l. 4, I have left *samânâh*, even in the prose portion, as corresponding to the Pâli participle *samâno* for *sat*.

As we have the Vedic forms in *ebhih* frequently used in the Gâthâ portions, I have hesitated to suppress the form *ebhi*, apparently a singular (like Latin *ibi*), in such passages as p. 7, l. 13; p. 8, l. 8.

There can be no doubt that the Gâthâ dialect admits locatives in *smi* and *smin*, such as *kshanasmi* and *kshanasmin*, also *girismi* and *girismin*. Still occasionally the MSS. are so consistent in writing *kshane'smin*, that one fears to correct it, although we actually find such phrases as *kshanasmi tasmin*. (*Saddharmapundarîka*, v. 60.)

The metre is often a great help in restoring the text of the Gâthâ portions, but here again the license of lengthening short, and shortening long vowels, is evidently very great; and it is by no means clear, whether we should always write a long syllable short, because it counts as a short, and vice versa. Thus on p. 8, l. 9, I have written *bhavishyâmi*, but on the same page, l. 17, I have retained *gaṅgâ*, though one MS. writes *gagâ*. Again, on the same page, l. 7, the last syllable of *samâdhitas* is used short, though followed by *ka*.

On all these points I can speak with great hesitation only. We want a far larger number of texts before we can hope to arrive at safe conclusions. But the more I see of this peculiar Sanskrit, the more I feel convinced that we have in it something really historical, a language not bent and fashioned according to the rules of grammatical schools, but a language such as it was really spoken in different parts of India, before the Renaissance of Sanskrit Literature, about 400 A.D. I look upon the Gâthâ portions, though far less grammatical, as decidedly older than the prose portions, and I think we can even now distinguish between at least two varieties of Gâthâ language, that of the story itself, generally introduced by *tatredam uk̐yate*, and that of poetical portions interspersed in the prose story¹. There is also a marked difference between the Gâthâ dialect of the *Mahāvastu* and that of the *Sukhâvatî-vyûha*, and we shall probably not go far wrong, if we ascribe these dialectic varieties to the different localities in which certain Buddhist schools took their origin. In that case the dialect which we commonly call Pâli, would likewise have to be considered as an ancient local dialect, phonetically

¹ See E. Muller, *Der Dialect der Gâthâs*, p. 3.

far more corrupt than the Gâthâ dialects, but grammatically far more perfect, owing chiefly, I believe, to the scientific grammatical treatment which it received in India itself from a very early time.

I have only to add that the credit, and likewise the responsibility, for the accurate collation of the four MSS. of the Sukhâvatî-vyûha belongs to my friend and pupil, Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio. To him is also due the translation of the Chinese version of the Gâthâ portions occurring in the Sukhâvatî-vyûha, printed with the Chinese text, at the end of this edition, pp. 79-91.

For the sake of students in Japan and China, and chiefly for the benefit of the members of the Shin-shiu sect, I have added the text of the Smaller Sukhâvatî-vyûha, which, though printed in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, is difficult to obtain in those distant countries.

A short account of the Shin-shiu Sect, or, as it is called in China, the Sect of the 'Pure Land,' i. e. Sukhâvatî, from the pen of Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio, will show the true importance of the texts here published in the history of religious thought, and prove, I hope, acceptable to European students of religion to whom hitherto this important branch of Buddhism or Bodhism has been but little known.

HISTORY OF THE 'PURE-LAND' SECT, IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

In China, this sect dates from the fourth century. In A.D. 381 there was a priest named Hwui-yuen, a disciple of Tâo-ân, who founded a monastery on the Lü-shan or the Lü hill. Afterwards he had another monastery built on the east of the hill, where he had a pond dug, in which he planted a white lotus. The twelve leaves of the lotus flower were made to turn according to the waves, and this was used for dividing the day and the night into portions of six hours each. Here Hwui-yuen with his fellow-believers practised his religion, meditating on Amitâyus. After a time there came together one hundred and twenty-three men, who embraced the same belief. Hwui-yuen at once installed the images of the 'Three Holy Beings of the Western Quarter,' namely, Buddha Amitâyus or Amitâbha, and the two Bodhisattvas Avalokitesvara

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vyûha, written by Vasubandhu (Thien-tsin, or Ten-zin)¹. It is entitled *Aparimitâyus-sûtra-sâstra*, or 'Amitâyus-sûtra-upadesa,' No. 1204. On account of the authorship of this treatise, Vasubandhu is looked upon as the second patriarch in teaching the doctrine of Amitâyus or Amitâbha.

It was this Bodhiruki who blamed the Chinese priest Thân-lwân (Don-ran), when the latter asked him whether there was in the Law of Buddha a way of having a long life and even escaping from death. Bodhiruki showed Thân-lwân the *Sûtra of the Sixteen Kinds of Meditation* (on Sukhâvatî),—No. 198, translated A.D. 424,—and explained to him that a man who learns this *Sûtra* only, can be freed from all troubles and obtain a very long life, a life of immeasurable or incomparable length. Thân-lwân then wrote a commentary on Vasubandhu's treatise on the Sukhâvatî-vyûha, in which he quotes Nâgârguna's work already alluded to. He also composed many verses in praise of Amitâyus and his Sukhâvatî, and of Nâgârguna. Thân-lwân (Don-ran) is the third of the seven patriarchs of the doctrine of Amitâyus, according to the Shin-shiu. He died in A.D. 542².

In A.D. 628, Tào-k'ho (Dô-shaku), the fourth patriarch of the Shin-shiu, died. He left one work, which is a collection of accounts concerning the doctrine of Amitâyus. He honestly followed the example of Thân-lwân, and deeply meditated on Amitâyus, repeating the name of this Buddha 70,000 times every day³.

His immediate disciple Shân-tào (Zen-dô), the fifth patriarch of the Shin-shiu, is very famous, as he wrote five works on this doctrine, and taught the people most diligently. One of his five works is a commentary on the *Sûtra of the Sixteen Kinds of Meditation*. He was the greatest teacher of this doctrine in China⁴.

Both before and after these three Chinese patriarchs, there were numerous priests and laymen in China, who are said to have followed this doctrine, though their views were not always the same as those of

¹ For the life and works of Vasubandhu, see the *Tsin-thu-shan-hhien-lu*, fasc. 1, fol. 24 b seq., and No. 6 in Appendix I of my Catalogue.

² For the life of Thân-lwân, see the *Tsin-thu-wan*, fasc. 5, fol. 4 a seq., and *Tsin-thu-shan-hhien-lu*, fasc. 2, fol. 10 b seq.

³ For the life of Tào-k'ho, see the *Tsin-thu-shan-hhien-lu*, fasc. 2, fol. 28 a seq.

⁴ For the life of Shân-tào, see the *Tsin-thu-wan*, fasc. 5, fol. 5 a seq., and *Tsin-thu-shan-hhien-lu*, fasc. 2, fol. 34 a seq.

the patriarchs¹. The schools of Thien-thâi and Shân continue to hold the doctrine of Amitâyus in China, though in a somewhat different way.

In Japan, the principal sect of the doctrine of the 'Pure Land' dates from the twelfth century of the Christian era. But long before that date this doctrine was known there. In A.D. 640 the third Chinese translation of the Large Sukhâvatî-vyûha now in existence was lectured on by a priest named Ye-on, in the presence of the Emperor Ziō-mei². In A.D. 774 a nun, who was called by the official title of *Kiu-ziô*, and who died in her thirty-ninth year, is said to have been a believer in this doctrine³. In A.D. 972 a priest, Ku-ya by name, who died in his seventieth year, and is said to have been a son of the Emperor Dai-gō (reigned from A.D. 898 to 930), taught this doctrine to the people in Kioto, then the Imperial capital³. There is still a certain number of his followers there, who from time to time assemble in a small temple, in which his statue is installed, within the large temple, Roku-haramitsu-ji (*Shat-pâramitâ-vihâra*), in Kioto.

In A.D. 1017 another teacher, Gen-shin, also called Ye-shin, died in his seventy-sixth year⁴. He was a priest of the Ten-dai sect, but truly followed the orthodox doctrine of Amitâyus, agreeing with the opinions of the Chinese priest Shân-tâo (Zen-dô), the fifth patriarch of the Shin-shiu. In A.D. 984-985 he wrote a work entitled *Wô-ziô-yô-shiu*, or 'Collection of Important information on the doctrine of going to be born in Sukhâvatî.' On account of the authorship of this useful book he is considered to be the sixth patriarch of this doctrine, according to the Shin-shiu.

About a century later, there were two priests, Yô-kwan and Riô-nin, the former died in A.D. 1111, and the latter in 1132⁵. Yô-kwan left a work entitled *Wô-ziô-ziu-in*, or 'Ten Causes for going to be born in Sukhâvatî.' Riô-nin founded his sect in A.D. 1127. His sect is called after its principle, Yu-dzû-nen-but-su, or 'Circulation of the Merit of Remembering Buddha Amitâyus or repeating his name,' that is to say,

¹ See the *Tsin-thu-shan-hhien-lu*, or Records or Memoirs of the Sages and Wise Men of the Pure-Land Sect, compiled by Phaṅ Tshâi-thsiṅ, in A.D. 1783; and its continuations, by two others, about A.D. 1850.

² See the *Nihon-shō-ki*, and *Koku-shi-riaku*, fasc. 1, fol. 24 b.

³ Butsu-zô-dzu-i, fasc. 5, fol. 9 b.

⁴ Ibid., fol. 4 a.

⁵ Ibid., fol. 9 b.

when one repeats the name of Amitâyus—(Na-mu-a-mi-da-butsu, i. e. Namo 'mitâyushe or 'mitâbhâya Buddhâya)—for another or others, both will equally receive the favour of Buddha. This is one of the eleven different Buddhist sects in Japan at the present day.

The principal sect of the doctrine of the 'Pure Land' was first established in Japan by Gen-ku, who had the other name Hô-nen, in A.D. 1174, when he was forty-two years of age. He was formerly a priest of the Ten-dai sect, and discovered this doctrine in the works of the Chinese teacher Shân-tâo (Zen-dô), after repeated and careful examinations, to which he is said to have been led by the work of Gen-shin, the sixth patriarch. After his discovery, he left the Ten-dai sect, and taught the people this practical doctrine. He had more than 380 disciples, among whom there were many distinguished priests. He wrote a work at the request of his disciple Yen-shiô, a retired prime minister. In this work he quotes several authorities, and adds many important notes. He also compiled a commentary on the Three Sûtras of the Pure-Land sect. His writings, both in Chinese and Japanese, are numerous. His sect was so flourishing, that many priests of other powerful old sects were very much afraid lest their own sects would perish. They consequently accused him as a false teacher, and in his seventy-fifth year, A.D. 1207, Gen-ku was exiled to the province of To-sa, in the Shi-koku, or Four-Province island. But he was set free and called back to Kioto in A.D. 1211. In the following spring he died, being eighty years of age. There are many works on the life of Gen-ku. He is the last of the seven patriarchs, according to the Shin-shiu sect, established by his greatest disciple Shin-ran, thirteen years after the death of Gen-ku.

Soon after Gen-ku's death, however, some of his other disciples founded their own sects, of which two are now in existence under the same name of Ziô-do-shiu, or 'Sect of the Pure Land.' The founders of these two sects are Ben-a, of the *Kin-zei-ha*, or Sect of the Western Island, where he lived; and Shiô-ku, of the *Sei-zan-ha*, or Sect of the Western Hill near Kioto. Ben-a died in A.D. 1238, and Shiô-ku in 1247¹.

Although Gen-ku established the principal sect of the doctrine of the Pure Land, his leading opinions were almost forgotten after his death. But in A.D. 1224, i. e. the thirteenth year from his death, his

¹ Butsu-zô-dzu-i, fasc. 5, fol. 9 b.

greatest disciple, Shin-ran, established his sect, with the view of maintaining the principles of his teacher Gen-ku. Shin-ran called his sect Ziô-dô-shin-shiu, or True Sect of the Pure Land, now shortened into Shin-shiu, or True Sect. In the same year he compiled a work, collecting numerous maxims and adding short but important notes. Shin-ran was born in the noble family of Hino in Kioto, in A. D. 1173. In his ninth year, A. D. 1181, he became a priest of the Ten-dai sect, which he left in his twenty-ninth year, A. D. 1201. Then he became a disciple of Gen-ku, and shared the misfortune of the latter in his thirty-fifth year, A. D. 1207, when he was exiled to the province of Yeki-gô. Five years after he was set free, and he travelled through the north-eastern provinces during twenty years, preaching the doctrine of the Pure Land. He was in his fifty-second year when he established his sect. After that he wrote several books, both in Chinese and Japanese, in which he firmly established his system of teaching faith and morality equally, while prohibiting strictly all kinds of superstitious practices. In A. D. 1262, Shin-ran died, when he was ninety years of age. Before and after his death, his disciples and descendants (as he was a married priest) have constantly gone to different places, and made the True Sect of the Pure Land known to the people. There are many works on the life of Shin-ran.

There is another and still later sect of this doctrine of the Pure Land, called Zi-shiu, or Sect which performs worship at fixed times—six times in a day and night. It was founded by the Japanese priest Ippen, in A. D. 1276, who died in 1289¹.

Besides the above four sects, viz. Yu-dzû-nen-butsu-shiu, Ziô-do-shiu, Shin-shiu, and Zi-shiu, there is another sect called Ten-dai (Thien-thâi, in Chinese sound), which also holds the doctrine of 'the Pure Land,' while in the six remaining Buddhist sects, still existing in Japan, this doctrine is generally not taught.

The following two tables will show the result of the religious census of 1880, with the dates of the establishment of the eleven Buddhist sects in Japan.

The number of the Shinto temples, and of the preachers and students professing the Shinto faith, has been added for the sake of comparison. The Shinto temples in Japan are numerous, but the number of preachers and students is comparatively small.

¹ Butsu-zô-dzu-i, fasc. 5, fol. 10 a.

1. SHINTÔIST AND BUDDHIST TEMPLES (YASHIRO AND TERA
RESPECTIVELY) IN JAPAN.

SECT.	DATE.	NUMBER.	TOTAL.
Shintô	186,702
1. Hossô	First established about A.D. 660, but included in the Shin- gon from A.D. 1872 to 1882. A.D. 805 „ 816 „ 1127 „ 1174, or about 1220 . „ 1191 „ 1224 „ 1227 „ 1253 „ 1276 „ 1624		
2. Ten-dai ¹		4,785	72,158
3. Shin-gon		12,928	
4. Yu-dzû-nen-butsu ¹		362	
5. Ziô-dô ¹		8,314	
6. Rin-zai		6,155	
7. Shin-shiu ¹		19,208	
8. Sô-tô		14,334	
9. Niki-ren		4,970	
10. Zi-shiu ¹		525	
11. Wô-baku		577	

¹ Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 10 are the sects among which the doctrine of the Pure Land is wholly or partially taught.

2. SHINTÔIST AND BUDDHIST PREACHERS AND STUDENTS.

SECT.	PREACHERS.		STUDENTS.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
Shintô	21,311	110	1,493	68	1,561
1. Hossô					
2. Ten-dai	4,694	60	808	18	826
3. Shin-gon	9,335	71	1,957	18	1,975
4. Yu-dzû-nen-butsu	296	13	111	8	119
5. Ziô-dô	10,427	209	2,188	418	2,606
6. Rin-zai	5,919	135	1,256	157	1,413
7. Shin-shiu	24,699	2	5,194	. .	5,194
8. Sô-tô	16,093	620	3,098	692	3,790
9. Niki-ren	5,370	78	1,202	30	1,232
10. Zi-shiu	497	8	103	. .	103
11. Wô-baku	471	17	99	. .	99
	99,112	1,323	17,509	1,409	18,918

॥ सुखावतीव्यूहः ॥

ॐ नमो रत्नत्रयाय¹ । ॐ नमः श्रीसर्वबुद्धबोधिसत्त्वेभ्यः ।
नमो दशदिगनन्तापर्यन्तलोकधातुप्रतिष्ठितेभ्यः सर्वबुद्धबोधिस-
त्चार्यश्रावकप्रत्येकबुद्धेभ्योऽतीतानागतप्रत्युत्पन्नेभ्यः । नमोऽमि-
ताभाय⁴ । नमोऽचिन्त्यगुणांतरात्मने⁵ ॥

नमोऽमिताभाय जिनाय ते मुने ।
सुखावतीं यामि ते चानुकंपया ॥
सुखावतीं कनकविचित्रकाननां ।
मनोरमां सुगतसुतैरलंकृतां ॥
तवाश्रयं⁸ प्रथितयशस्य धीमतः ।
प्रयामि तां बहुमणिरत्नसंचयां ॥

एवं मया श्रुतं । एकस्मिन्समये भगवान् राजगृहे⁹ विहरति
स्म गृध्रकूटपर्वते महता भिक्षुसंघेन सार्धं द्वात्रिंशता भिक्षु-
सहस्रैः सर्वैरर्हद्भिः क्षीणाश्रवैर्निःक्लेशैरुषितवद्भिः सम्यगाज्ञा-
सुविमुक्तचित्तैः परीक्ष¹⁰चित्तैः परिक्षीणभवसंयोजनैरनुप्राप्तस्व-
कार्थैर्विजितवद्भिरुत्तमदमय¹¹प्राप्तैः सुविमुक्तचित्तैः सुविमुक्तप्र-

¹ In B. only. ² स left out in A. ³ बु left out in A. ⁴ P. adds नमोऽमितायुषे.

⁵ गुणात्तरात्मने A. C. गुणोत्तरात्मने B. गुणाकरात्मने P. ⁶ तत्र A. C. चत्र B.

⁷ तवानु°? ⁸ तथा वाश्रयोम्प° A. तथाश्रयां P. तवाश्रया B. तथा चाश्रयाम्प C.

⁹ नगरे C. ¹⁰ परीक्ष° A. C. P. परिक्ष B. ¹¹ दमसमय P. दमशमय C.

॥ सुखावतीव्यूहः ॥

ज्ञैर्महानागैः षडभिज्ञैर्वशीभूतैरष्टविमोक्षध्यायिभिर्बलप्राप्तिरभि-
ज्ञानाभिज्ञैः स्थविरैर्महाश्रावकैः । तद्यथा । आज्ञातकौण्डिन्येन^१
चाश्वजिता^२ च वाष्पेण^३ च महानाम्ना^४ च भद्रजिता^५ च यशोदे-
वेन^६ च विमलेन^७ च सुबाहुना^८ च पूर्णमैत्रायणीपुत्रेण^९ चो-
रुविल्वाकाश्यपेन^{१०} च नदीकाश्यपेन^{११} च गयाकाश्यपेन^{१२}
च कुमारकाश्यपेन^{१३} च महाकाश्यपेन^{१४} च शारिपुत्रेण^{१५} च^३
महामौद्गल्यायनेन^{१६} च महाकौष्ठिल्येन^{१७} च महाकफिलेन^{१८} च^५
च महाचुन्देन^{१९} चानिरुद्धेन^{२०} च नन्दिकेन^{२१} च कंपिलेन^{२२} च^६
सुभूतिना^{२३} च रेवतेन^{२४} च खदिरवनिकेन^{२५} च वकुलेन^{२६} च^७
स्वागतेन^{२७} चामोघराजेन^{२८} च पारायणिकेन^{२९} च पत्केन^{३०} च^८
चुल्लपत्केन^{३१} च नन्देन^{३२} च राहुलेन^{३३} चायुष्मतां^{३४} नन्देन^{३५} च^९
एतैश्चान्यैश्चाभिज्ञानाभिज्ञैः स्थविरैर्महाश्रावकैरेकं पुद्गलं स्थाप-
यित्वा शैक्षप्रतिपद्युत्तरिकरणीयं यदिदमायुष्मन्तमानन्दं । मैत्रेय-
पूर्वगमैश्च संबहुलैर्बोधिसत्त्वैर्महासत्त्वैः ॥ १ ॥

अथ खल्वायुष्मानानन्द उत्थायासनादेकांसमुत्तरासंगं कृत्वा
दक्षिणजानुमण्डलं पृथिव्यां प्रतिष्ठाप्य येन भगवांस्तेनांजलिं
प्रणम्य भगवंतमेतदवीचत् ।^{११} विप्रसन्नानि तव भगवत इन्द्रियाणि

^१ पूर्णमैत्रायणीपुत्रेण P. The other MSS. read पूर्णेन च मै०.

^२ महाकात्यायनेन C.

^३ च P. न C.

^४ कौष्ठिल्येन A. B. ०लेन P. C.

^५ फिरेन A. स्फिन B. स्फिलेन C.

^६ कर्मिरेण C. कम्पिलेन P. कस्फिलेन? From Karmira to Ānanda left out in A. B.

^७ See, however, Pân. VIII. 4, 5. ^८ पच्छेन, twice, P. पत्थेन, meant for पन्थेन, twice, C.

^९ आयुष्मतेन C.

^{१०} चानन्देन च C. P. See for these names the Smaller Sukhâvatî-

vyûha, § 1; Lal. Vist. p. 1.

^{११} Cf. Lal. Vist. p. 526, l. 7.

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रति जिनविहारेण सर्वज्ञताविहारेण वताद्य तथागतो विहरत्य-
 तीतानागतप्रत्युत्पन्नान्वा बुद्धान्भगवतः समनुस्मरतीति । एवमुक्ते
 भगवानायुष्मंतमानंदमेतदवोचत् । साधु साध्वानंदोदारः खलु त
 उन्मिंजो भद्रिका मीमांसा कल्याणं प्रतिभानं बहुजनहिताय
 त्वमानंद प्रतिपन्नो बहुजनसुखाय लोकानुकंपायै महती जनका-
 यस्यार्थाय हिताय सुखाय देवानां च मनुष्याणां च यस्त्वं तथा-
 गतमर्थं परिप्रष्टव्यं मन्यसे । एवमेव भगवत्स्वानंदस्तथागतेष्वर्हत्सु
 सम्यक्संबुद्धेष्वप्रमेयेष्वसंख्येयेषु ज्ञानदर्शनमुपसंहरन् तथागतस्य
 ज्ञानमुपहन्येत । तत्कस्य हेतोः । अप्रतिहतहेतुज्ञानदर्शनी ह्यानंद
 तथागतज्ञान आकांक्षन्नानंद तथागत एकपिंडपातेन कल्पं वा
 तिष्ठेत्कल्पशतं वा कल्पसहस्रं वा कल्पशतसहस्रं वा यावत्कल्प-
 कोटीनियुतशतसहस्रं¹ वा ततो वीक्षरि तिष्ठेत्² न च तथागत-
 स्येन्द्रियाण्युपनश्येयुर्न मुखवर्णस्यान्यथात्वं भवेन्नापि च्छविवर्ण
 उपहन्येत । तत्कस्य हेतोः । तथा ह्यानंद तथागतः समाधिमुख-
 पारमिताप्राप्तः । सम्यक्संबुद्धानामानंदलोके सुदुर्लभः प्रादुर्भावः ।
 तद्यथौदुंबरपुष्पाणां लोके प्रादुर्भावः सुदुर्लभो भवति एवमेवानंद
 तथागतानामर्थकामानां हितैषिणामनुकंपकानां महाकरुणाप्र-
 तिपन्नानां सुदुर्लभः प्रादुर्भावः । अपि तु खल्वानंद तथागत-
 स्यैव सोऽनुभावो³ यस्त्वं⁴ सर्वलोकाचार्याणां सत्त्वानां लोके
 प्रादुर्भावाय बोधिसत्त्वानां महासत्त्वानामर्थाय तथागतमेतमर्थं

¹ From कल्पशतं to सहस्रं deest in C. B., and कोटीनियुत stands in P. only. ² उत्तरि-
 ष्ठेत् A. P., deest in C. B. ³ अनुभाव C. P. निभाव A. निर्भाव B. ⁴ यत्त्वं?

॥ सुखावतीव्यूहः ॥

परिप्रष्टव्यं मन्यसे । तेन ह्यानन्दं शृणु साधु च सुष्ठु च मनसिकुरु ।
भाषिष्येऽहं ते । एवं भगवन्नित्यायुष्मानानन्दो भगवतः प्रत्य-
श्रौषीत् ॥ २ ॥

भगवानानन्दमेतद्वोचत् । भूतपूर्वमानन्दातीतेऽध्वनीतोऽसं-
ख्येये कल्पेऽसंख्येयतरे विपुलेऽप्रमेयेऽचिंत्ये यदासीत्तेन कालेन
तेन समयेन दीपंकरो नाम तथागतोऽर्हन्सम्यक्संबुद्धो लोक-
उदपादि । १ दीपंकरस्यानन्द परेण परतरं २ प्रतापवान्नाम तथा-
गतोऽभूत् । तस्य परेण परतरं ३ प्रभाकरो नाम तथागतोऽभूत् ।
तस्य परेण परतरं ४ चंदनगंधो नाम तथागतोऽभूत् । तस्य परेण
परतरं ५ सुमेरुकल्पो नाम तथागतोऽभूत् । एवं चंदनोद्द नाम
विमलाननो नाम ७ अनुपलिप्तो नाम ८ विमलप्रभो नाम ९
नागाभिभूर्नाम १० सूर्योदनो नाम ११ गिरिराजघोषो नाम १२ मेरु-
कूटो नाम १३ सुवर्णप्रभो नाम १४ ज्योतिष्प्रभो नाम १५ वैडूर्य-
निर्भासो नाम १६ ब्रह्मघोषो नाम १७ चंदाभिभूर्नाम १८ तूर्यघोषो^३
नाम १९ मुक्तकुसुमप्रतिमंडितप्रभो नाम २० श्रीकूटो नाम २१ सा-
गरवरबुद्धिविक्रीडिताभिज्ञो नाम २२ वरप्रभो नाम २३ महागंध-
राजनिर्भासो नाम २४ व्यपगतखिलमलप्रतिघोषो नाम २५ शूर-
कूटो नाम २६ रणजहो^५ नाम २७ महागुणधरबुद्धिप्राप्ताभिज्ञो नाम
२८ चंद्रसूर्यजिह्मीकरणो नाम २९ उत्तमवैडूर्यनिर्भासो नाम ३० चित्त-
धाराबुद्धिसंकुसुमिताभ्युद्गतो नाम ३१ पुष्पावतीवनराजसंकुसुमि-

^१ नासाभिभू A. B. P. साभिर्भू C. नागाभिभू Chin. transl.

^२ C. inserts वैडूर्यप्रभ.

^३ सूर्य° P. भूर्य° B.

^४ मुकुट° P.

^५ रणजहो A. P.

ताभिज्ञो नाम३२पुष्पाकरो नाम३३उदकचंद्रो नाम३४अविद्यां-
 धकारविध्वंसनकरो नाम३५लोकेन्द्रो नाम३६मुक्तच्छत्रप्रवातस-
 दृशो नाम३७तिष्ठो^१ नाम३८धर्ममतिविनंदितराजो नाम३९सिं-
 हसागरकूटविनंदितराजो नाम४०सागरमेरुचंद्रो नाम४१ब्रह्म-
 स्वरनादाभिनंदितो नाम४२कुसुमसंभवो नाम४३प्राप्तिसेनो नाम
 ४४चंद्रभानुर्नाम४५मेरुकूटो^२ नाम४६चंद्रप्रभो नाम४७विमल-
 नेत्रो नाम४८गिरिराजघोषेश्वरो नाम४९कुसुमप्रभो नाम५०कुसु-
 मवृष्ट्यभिप्रकीर्णो नाम५१रत्नचंद्रो नाम५२पद्मविंब्युपशोभितो
 नाम५३चंदनगंधो नाम५४रत्नाभिभासो नाम५५निमिर्नाम५६
 महाव्यूहो नाम५७व्यपगतखिलदोषो नाम५८ब्रह्मघोषो नाम
 ५९सप्ररत्नाभिवृष्टो नाम६०महागुणधरो नाम६१महातमालप-
 च्चचंदनकर्दमो नाम६२कुसुमाभिज्ञो नाम६३अज्ञानविध्वंसनो
 नाम६४केशरी नाम६५मुक्तच्छत्रो नाम६६सुवर्णगर्भो नाम६७
 वैदूर्यगर्भो नाम६८महाकेतुर्नाम६९धर्मकेतुर्नाम७०रत्नकेतुर्नाम^५
 ७१रत्नश्रीर्नाम७२लोकेन्द्रो नाम७३नेरंद्रो नाम७४कारुणिको
 नाम७५लोकसुंदरो नाम७६ब्रह्मकेतुर्नाम७७धर्ममतिर्नाम७८सिं-
 हो नाम७९सिंहमतिर्नाम८०^६ । सिंहमतेरानंद परेण परतरं८१
 लोकेश्वरराजो नाम तथागतोऽर्हन्सम्यक्संबुद्धो लोक उदपादि

^१ तिष्ठो A. B. गमिष्ठो C, deest in P.

^२ मेरुकूटो A. कूटो B. P. C.

^३ P. inserts तरंगंध?

^४ मिमिर्नाम A. मिमि नाम B. निर्मि नाम C. निमि नाम P.

^५ रत्नकेतुर्नाम in C. only.

^६ For the names of the Buddhas see Lal. Vist. p. 5, and

Childers s. v. buddho.

॥ सुखावतीव्यूहः ॥

विद्याचरणसंपन्नः सुगतो लोकविदनुत्तरः पुरुषदम्यसारथिः शा-
स्ता देवानां च मनुष्याणां च बुद्धो भगवान् । तस्य खलु पुनरानन्द
लोकेश्वरराजस्य तथागतस्यार्हतः सम्यक्संबुद्धस्य प्रवचने¹ धर्मा-
करो नाम भिक्षुरभूदधिमात्रं स्मृतिमान्मतिमान्गतिमान्प्रज्ञावा-
नधिमात्रं वीर्यवानुदाराधिमुक्तिकः ॥ ३ ॥²

अथ खल्वानन्द स धर्माकरो भिक्षुरुत्थायासनादेकांसमुत्तरासंगं
कृत्वा दक्षिणजानुमंडलं पृथिव्यां प्रतिष्ठाप्य येनासौ भगवाँल्लोके-
श्वरराजस्तथागतस्तेनांजलिं प्रणम्य भगवंतं नमस्कृत्य तस्मिन्नेव
समये संमुखमाभिर्गाथाभिरभ्यष्टावीत् ॥

अमितप्रभ अनंततुल्यबुद्धे ।

न च इह अन्य प्रभा विभाति काचित् ।

सूर्यमणिगिरीशचंद्रआभा ।

न तपित³ भोसिषु एभि सर्वलोके ॥ १ ॥

रूपमपि अनंतु⁴ सत्त्वसारे ।

तथ अपि बुद्धस्वरो अनंतघोषः ।

शीलमपि समाधिप्रज्ञवीर्यैः⁵ ।

सदृशु न तेऽस्तिह लोकि कश्चिदन्यः ॥ २ ॥

गभिरु विपुलु सुक्ष्मप्राप्नु धर्मो ।

ऽचिंतितु बुद्धवरो यथा समुद्रः ।

तेनोन्नमना न चास्ति शास्तुः ।

¹ प्रवरणे A. B. ² From here to ध्यानसमाधित (p. 8, l. 7) left out in B. ³ तैपि न A.
तपित C. तपिन P. ⁴ अनेन्द्र P. ⁵ वीर्यैः C. वीर्यः P. विर्यैः A.

खिलदोषाञ्जाह्या अतोऽधिकालं ॥ ३ ॥

अथ बुद्धबला^२ अनंततेजा ।

प्रतपति सर्वदिशा नरेन्द्रराजा ।

तथ अहु बुद्ध भवि^३ धर्मस्वामी ।

जरामरणात्प्रजां प्रमोचयेयं ॥ ४ ॥

दानशमयशीलक्षांतिवीर्यं ।

ध्यानसमाधितश्चैव^४ अग्रश्रेष्ठां^५ ।

एभि अहु व्रतां समाददामि ।

बुद्ध भविष्यमि सर्वसत्त्वचाता ॥ ५ ॥

बुद्धशतसहस्रकोट्यनेका ।

यथरिव वालिक गंगया अनन्ता ।

सर्वत अहु पूजयिष्य नाथां ।

शिववरबोधिगवेषको अतुल्यां ॥ ६ ॥

गंगा^६रजसमानलोकधातू ।

तत्र भूयोऽंतरि ये अनंतक्षेत्राः ।

सर्वत प्रभ मुंचयिष्य तत्रा ।

इति एतादृश वीर्यमारभिध्य ॥ ७ ॥

क्षेत्रं मम उदारु अग्रश्रेष्ठो ।

वरमिह मली संस्कृतेऽस्मि^७ ।

^१ अतो धिकालं A. अतो द्वीपारं P. अतो त्रिपारं C. ऽभिपारं? ^२ बला P.
 वरा A. C. ^३ भवित्वा A. C. P. ^४ समाधितश्चैव A. C. P. ^५ ष्ठां A. B. C. P.
^६ गंगा A. गंगा B. C. P. ^७ संस्कृते स्मिं B. C. Several syllables are wanting; we
 expect some reference to the Bodhimandala.

असदृश निर्वीणधातुसौख्यं ।
 तच्च^१ असत्त्वतया विशोधयिष्ये ॥ ८ ॥
 दशदिशत समागतानि सत्त्वाः ।
 तत्र गता सुख मे दिशन्ति क्षिप्रं ।
 बुद्ध मम प्रमाणु अत्र शिक्षी ।
 अवितथवीर्यबलं जनेमि च्छंदं ॥ ९ ॥
 दशदिशलोकविदसंगज्ञानी ।
 सद मम चित्त प्रजानयन्ति तेऽपि ।
 अविचिगतु अहं सदा वसेयं ।
 प्रणिधिबलं न पुनर्विवर्तयिष्ये ॥ १० ॥ ४ ॥

अथ खल्वानन्द स धर्माकरो भिक्षुस्तं भगवंतं लोकेश्वरराजं
 तथागतं संमुखमाभिर्गाथाभिरभिष्टुत्यैतदवोचत् । अहमस्मि भग-
 वन्ननुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबोद्धुकामः । पुनः पुनरनुत्तरायां
 सम्यक्संबोधौ चित्तमुत्पादयामि परिणामयामि । तस्य मे भग-
 वाञ्छास्ता तथा धर्मं देशयतु यथाहं क्षिप्रमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबो-
 धिमभिसंबुध्येयं । असमसमस्तथागतो लोके भवेयं । तांश्च भगवा-
 नाकारान्परिकीर्तयतु यैरहं बुद्धक्षेत्रस्य गुणव्यूहसंपदं परिगृह्णी-
 यां ॥ एवमुक्त आनन्द भगवाँल्लोकेश्वरराजस्तथागतस्तं भिक्षुमे-
 तदवोचत् । तेन हि त्वं भिक्षो स्वयमेव बुद्धक्षेत्रगुणालंकारव्यूह-
 संपदं परिगृह्णीष्व । सोऽवोचत् । नाहं भगवंस्तत्सहेयं । अपि तु
 भगवानेव । भाषस्वान्येषां^२ तथागतानां बुद्धक्षेत्रगुणव्यूहालंकार-

^१ तच्च ?

^२ भाषस्व । येषां A. C. भाषस्व येषां P. भाषस्व ॥ येषां B.

संपदं यां श्रुत्वा वयं सर्वाकारं परिपूरयिष्याम इति । अथानन्द
स लोकेश्वरराजस्तथागतोऽर्हन्सम्यक्संबुद्धस्तस्य भिक्षोराशयं
ज्ञात्वा परिपूर्णा वर्षकोटीमेकाशीतिबुद्धकोटीनियुतशतसहस्राणां
बुद्धक्षेत्रगुणालंकारव्यूहसंपदं साकारां सोद्देशं सनिर्देशं संप्रका-
शितवानर्थकामो हितैष्यनुकंपकोऽनुकंपामुपादाय बुद्धक्षेत्रानु-
पच्छेदाय² सत्त्वेषु महाकरुणां संजनयित्वा । परिपूर्णश्चत्वारिं-
शकल्पास्तस्य भगवतस्तथागतस्यायुष्प्रमाणं ॥ ५ ॥

अथ खल्वानन्द स धर्माकरो भिक्षुर्यास्तेषामेकाशीतिबुद्धको-
टीनियुतशतसहस्राणां बुद्धक्षेत्रगुणालंकारव्यूहसंपदस्ताः सर्वा
एके बुद्धक्षेत्रे परिगृह्य भगवतो लोकेश्वरराजस्य तथागतस्य³
पादौ शिरसा वंदित्वा प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य तस्य भगवतोऽंतिकात्प्रा-
क्रामत् । उत्तरि च पंचकल्पान्बुद्धक्षेत्रगुणालंकारव्यूहसंपदमुदा-
रतरां प्रणीततरां च सर्वलोके दशसु दिक्ष्वप्रचरितपूर्वा परि-
गृहीतवानुदारतरं च प्रणिधानमकार्षीत् ॥ ६ ॥

इति ह्यानन्द या तेन भगवता लोकेश्वरराजेन तथागतेन
तेषामेकाशीति⁴बुद्धक्षेत्रकोटीनियुतशतसहस्राणां संपत्तिः कथिता
ततो भिक्षुरेकाशीत्युदारप्रणीताप्रमेयतरां बुद्धक्षेत्रसंपत्तिं परिगृह्य
येन स तथागतस्तेनोपसंक्रम्य भगवतः पादौ शिरसा वंदित्वैत-
दवोचत् । परिगृहीता मे भगवन्बुद्धक्षेत्रगुणालंकारव्यूहसंपदिति ॥

¹ एकासते A. B. एकाशत C. एकशते P. Chinese translations put 21 or 84. ² मुपक्ष-

दाय A. मुपक्षेदाय B. मुपच्छेदाय P. C.

³ Here A. and B. insert a *Pranidhâna*

which ought to come in later.

⁴ मेकार्षीत् A. एकाषीत् B. एकाशीते P. C.

⁵ रेकाभ्यु° P. लोकाभ्यु° A. B. रेकाशीत्यु C.

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नानात्वं प्रज्ञायेता¹न्यत्र नाम संवृति²व्यवहारमात्रा देवमनुष्या इति संख्यागणनातो मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥ ५ ॥ सचेन्मे भगवंस्तस्मिन्बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये सत्त्वाः प्रत्याजातास्ते च सर्वे नर्द्धिवशितापरमपारमिताप्राप्ता भवेयुरंतश एकचित्तक्षणलवेन बुद्धक्षेत्रकोटीनियुतशतसहस्रातिक्रमणतयापि मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥ ६ ॥ सचेन्मे भगवंस्तस्मिन्बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये सत्त्वाः प्रत्याजाता भवेयुस्ते च सर्वे जातिस्मरा न स्युरंतशः कल्पकोटीनियुतशतसहस्रानुस्मरणतयापि मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥ ७ ॥ सचेन्मे भगवंस्तस्मिन्बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये सत्त्वाः प्रत्याजायेरंस्ते सर्वे न दिव्यस्य चक्षुषो³ लाभिनो भवेयुरंतशो लोकधातुकोटीनियुतशतसहस्रदर्शनतयापि मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥ ८ ॥ सचेन्मे भगवंस्तस्मिन्बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये सत्त्वाः प्रत्याजायेरंस्ते सर्वे न दिव्यस्य श्रोत्रस्य लाभिनो भवेयुरंतशो बुद्धक्षेत्रकोटीनियुतशतसहस्रादपि युगपत्सद्धर्मश्रवणतया मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

¹ प्रज्ञायते P. प्रज्ञायेत् A. प्रज्ञापयत् B. प्रज्ञयेत् C. ² संवृत्ति A. सवृत्ति B. संवृत्ति P. C. ³ The Pranidhâna with regard to the divyam kakshuh is placed by A. B. in chap. 6, between तथागतस्य and पादौ, beginning with the words स्मरणतयापि and going on to लाभिनो भवेयुः. In C. and P. the Pranidhâna stands here in its right place.

॥९॥ सचेन्मे भगवंस्तस्मिन्बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये सत्त्वाः प्रत्याजायेरंस्ते सर्वे न परचित्तज्ञानकोविदा भवेयुरंतशो बुद्धक्षेत्रकोटीनियुत-
शतसहस्रपर्यापन्नानामपि सत्त्वानां चित्तचरितपरिज्ञानतया मा
तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥१०॥ सचेन्मे भगवंस्तस्मिन्बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये सत्त्वाः प्रत्याजायेरंस्तेषां
काचित्परिग्रहसंज्ञोत्पद्येतांतशः स्वशरीरेऽपि मा तावदहमनुत्तरां
सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥११॥ सचेन्मे भगवंस्तस्मिन्बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये सत्त्वाः प्रत्याजायेरंस्ते
सर्वे न नियताः स्युर्यदिदं सम्यक्त्वे^१ यावन्महापरिनिर्वाणे मा
तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥१२॥ सचेन्मे भगवंस्तस्मिन्बुद्धक्षेत्रेऽनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिम-
भिसंबुद्धस्य कश्चित्सत्त्वः श्रावकाणां गणनामधिगच्छेदंतशस्त्रि-
साहस्रमहासाहस्रपर्यापन्ना अपि सर्वसत्त्वाः प्रत्येकबुद्धभूताः
कल्पकोटीनियुतशतसहस्रमभिगणयंतो मा तावदहमनुत्तरां
सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥१३॥ सचेन्मे भगवंस्तस्मिन्बुद्धक्षेत्रेऽनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधि-
मभिसंबुद्धस्य प्रमाणिकी मे प्रभा भवेदंतशो बुद्धक्षेत्रकोटीनियु-
तशतसहस्रप्रमाणेनापि^२ मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिम-
भिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥१४॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्ननुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुद्धस्य

^१ See Childers s. v. râsi.

^२ प्रमानेनापि P. प्रमानापि A. B. प्रमाणेनापि C.

तस्मिन्बुद्धक्षेत्रे सत्त्वानां प्रमाणीकृतमायुष्प्रमाणं भवेदन्यत्र प्रणि-
धानवशेन मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥ १५ ॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्यायुष्प्रमाणं^१ पर्यंतीकृतं भवे-
दंतशः कल्पकोटीनियुतशतसहस्रगणनयापि मा तावदहमनुत्तरां
सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥ १६ ॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य तस्मिन्बुद्धक्षेत्रे सत्त्वाना-
मकुशलस्य नामधेयमपि भवेन्मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबो-
धिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥ १७ ॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य नाप्रमेयेषु बुद्धक्षेत्रेष्वप्रमे-
यासंख्येया बुद्धा भगवन्तो नामधेयं परिकीर्तयेयुर्न वर्णं भाषेरन्
प्रशंसामभ्युदीरयेरन् समुदीरयेयुर्मा^२ तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबो-
धिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥ १८ ॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य ये सत्त्वा अन्येषु लोकधा-
तुष्वनुत्तरायां सम्यक्संबोधौ चित्तमुत्पाद्य मम नामधेयं श्रुत्वा
प्रसन्नचित्ता मामनुस्मरेयुस्तेषां चेदहं मरणकालसमये प्रत्युप-
स्थिते^३ भिक्षुसंघपरिवृतः पुरस्कृतो न पुरतस्तिष्ठेयं यदिदं चित्ता-
विक्षेपतायै मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

^१ A. and B. insert after आयुष्प्रमाणं in § 15, तत्र सत्त्वानां प्रमाणीकृतमायुष्प्रमाणं भवेदन्यत्र
प्रणिधानवशेन मा तावद° ध्येयं । सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्यायुष्प्रमाणं. ^२ न वर्णं भाषेरन् ।

न वर्णं भाषेरन् A. B. C. न वर्णं भाषेरन् P. न प्रशंसामभ्युदीरये° युः । प्रशंसामभ्युदीरयेरन्
समुदीरयेयुः A. B. (exc. प्रसं) C. (exc. रत्नसमु°). न प्रसंसामभ्युदीरयेरन् ॥ समुदीरयेयुः P.

^३ ते P. C. तो B. त A.

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ष्टेरन्सर्वसुखोपधानैस्तदिदं बुद्धानुभावेन मा तावदहमनुत्तरां
सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥ २२ ॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे बोधिसत्त्वा
यथारूपैराकारैराकांक्षेयुः कुशलमूलान्यवरोपयितुं यदिदं सुव-
र्णेन वा रजतेन वा मणिमुक्तावैडूर्यशंखशिलाप्रवाडस्फटिकमु-
सारगल्वलोहितमुक्ताश्मगर्भादिभिर्वान्यतमान्यतमैः सर्वै रत्नैर्वा
सर्वगंधपुष्पमाल्यविलेपनधूपचूर्णचीवरच्छत्रध्वजपताकाप्रदी-
पैर्वा सर्वनृत्यगीतवाद्यैर्वा तेषां च तथारूपा आहाराः सह-
चित्तोत्पादान्न प्रादुर्भवेयुर्मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभि-
संबुध्येयं ॥

॥ २३ ॥ ²सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये सत्त्वाः
प्रत्याजाता भवेयुस्ते सर्वे न सर्वज्ञतासहगतां धर्मकथां कथयेयुर्मा
तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥ २४ ॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये बोधिसत्त्वा
एवं चित्तमुत्पादयेयुं यदिहैव वयं लोकधातौ स्थित्वा प्रमेयासंख्येयेषु
बुद्धक्षेत्रेषु बुद्धान्भगवतः सत्कुर्याम गुरुकुर्याम मानयेम पूजयेम
यदिदं चीवरपिंडपात्रशयनासनगानप्रत्ययभैषज्यपरिष्कारैः⁴ पुष्प-
धूपदीपगंधमाल्यविलेपनचूर्णचीवरच्छत्रध्वजपताकाभिर्नाना-
विधनृत्यगीतवाद्यै रत्नवर्षैरिति तेषां च बुद्धा भगवन्तः सहचि-

¹ After अन्त्यतमैः सर्वै र A. B. leave out till नुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधि etc.

Pranidhâna is left out in C.

³ उत्पद्यु A. उत्पद्युः B. उत्पद्येषुः P.

परिष्कारैः A. परिष्कारैः P.

² The 23rd

⁴ परिष्कारैः B.

तोत्पादान्न प्रतिगृह्णीयुर्यदिदमनुकंपामुपादाय मा तावदहम-
नुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥२५॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये बोधि-
सत्त्वाः प्रत्याजाता भवेयुस्ते सर्वे न नारायणवज्रसंहतात्मभा-
वस्थामप्रतिलब्धा भवेयुर्मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभि-
संबुध्येयं ॥

॥२६॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे यः कश्चि-
त्सत्त्वोऽलंकारस्य वर्णपर्यंतमुद्गृह्णीयादंतशो दिव्येनापि चक्षुषै-
वं वर्णमेवंविभूतीदं बुद्धक्षेत्रमिति¹ नानावर्णतां जानीयान्मा
तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं । ।

॥२७॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे यः सर्वप-
रीक्षकुशलमूलो बोधिसत्त्वो सोऽंतशो योजनशतोत्थितमुदारवर्णं
बोधिवृक्षं न संजानीयान्मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभि-
संबुध्येयं ॥

॥२८॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे कस्यचित्सत्त्व-
स्योद्देशो वा स्वाध्यायो वा कर्तव्यः स्यान्न ते सर्वे प्रतिसंवित्प्राप्ता
भवेयुर्मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥२९॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य नैवं प्रभास्वरं तद्बुद्धक्षेत्रं
भवेद्यत्र समंतादप्रमेयासंख्येयाचिंत्यातुल्यापरिमाणानि बुद्धक्षे-

¹ एवं वर्णा एविभूतिरिदं बुद्धक्षेत्रमेति A. एवं वर्णाः एवं विभूतिरिदं बुद्धक्षेत्रेमिति B.
एव वर्णा एवं विभूतिरिदं बुद्धक्षेत्रेमिति C. P.

चाणि संदृश्येरन्¹ तद्यथापि नाम परिमृष्ट आदर्शमंडले मुख-
मंडलं मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥३०॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे धरणीत-
लमुपादाय यावदंतरीक्षाद्देवमनुष्यविषयातिक्रांतस्याभिजातस्य
धूपस्य तथागतबोधिसत्त्वपूजाप्रत्यर्हस्य सर्वरत्नमयानि नानासु-
रभिगंधघटिकाशतसहस्राणि सदा निधूपितान्येव न स्युर्मा ता-
वदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥३१॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे न सदाभिप्र-
वृष्टान्येव सुगंधिनानारत्नपुष्पवर्षाणि सदा प्रवादिताश्च मनोज्ञ-
स्वरा वाद्यमेघा न स्युर्मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभि-
संबुध्येयं ॥

॥३२॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य ये सत्त्वा अप्रमेयासंख्येया-
चिंत्यातुल्येषु लोकधातुष्वाभया² स्फुटा भवेयुस्ते सर्वे न देवमनु-
ष्यसमतिक्रांतेन सुखेन समन्वागता भवेयुर्मा तावदहमनुत्तरां
सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥३३॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य समंतादप्रमेयाचिंत्या-
तुल्यापरिमाणेषु बुद्धक्षेत्रेषु बोधिसत्त्वा महासत्त्वा मम नामधेयं
श्रुत्वा तच्छ्रवणसहगतेन कुशलेन जातिव्यतिवृत्ता संतो न धार-
णीप्रतिलब्धा भवेयुर्यावद्बोधिमंडपर्यंतमिति मा तावदहमनुत्तरां
सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

¹ संदृश्यते A. संदृश्यते B. संदृश्यन् C. संदृश्यरन् P.
याचिंत्यातुल्यषाभया स्फुटा भवेयुः ॥

² P. reads अप्रमेयासंख्ये-

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रूपं नानारत्नवृक्षेभ्यो न संजनयेयुर्मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्सं-
बोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥३९॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य मम नामधेयं श्रुत्वान्य-
बुद्धक्षेत्रोपपन्ना बोधिसत्त्वा इन्द्रियबलवैकल्यं गच्छेयुर्मा तावद-
हमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥४०॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य तदन्यबुद्धक्षेत्रस्थाने बोधि-
सत्त्वा मम नामधेयसहश्रवणान्न सुविभक्तवतीं नाम समाधिं
प्रतिलभेरन्यत्र समाधौ स्थित्वा बोधिसत्त्वा एकक्षणव्यतिहारेणा-
प्रमेयासंख्येयाचिंत्यातुल्यापरिमाणान्बुद्धान्भगवतः पश्यन्ति स
चैषां समाधिरंतरा विप्रणश्येन्मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधि-
मभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥४१॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य तदन्येषु बुद्धक्षेत्रेषु^३ मम
नामधेयं श्रुत्वा तच्छ्रवणसहगतेन^४ कुशलमूलेन सत्त्वा नाभि-
जातकुलोपपत्तिं प्रतिलभेरन्यावद्बोधिपर्यंतं मा तावदहमनुत्तरां
सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥४२॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य तदन्येषु बुद्धक्षेत्रेषु ये बोधि-
सत्त्वा मम नामधेयं श्रुत्वा तच्छ्रवणकुशलमूलेन यावद्बोधिपर्यंतं
ते सर्वे बोधिसत्त्वचर्याप्रीतिप्रामोद्यकुशलमूलसमवधानगता न
भवेयुर्मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

^१ यं सह A. B. C. P. ^२ एकक्षणव्य° A. B. C. P. ^३ तदन्येषु बुद्धक्षेत्रेषु left out
in C. P. ^४ च्छ्रवणसहगतेन B. C. P. च्छ्रवन A. ^५ कुशलो° B. ^६ तच्छ्रवणेन A.
तच्छ्रवन P. तच्छ्रवणेन B. तच्छ्रवण C.

॥४३॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य सहनामधेयश्रवणात्तदन्येषु लोकधातुषु बोधिसत्त्वा न समंतानुगतं नाम समाधिं प्रतिलभे-
रन्यत्र स्थित्वा बोधिसत्त्वा एकक्षणव्यतिहारेणाप्रमेयासंख्येया-
चिंत्यातुल्यापरिमाणान्बुद्धान्भगवतः सत्कुर्वन्ति स चैषां समाधि-
रंतरा विप्रणश्येद्यावद्बोधिमंडपर्यंतं मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्सं-
बोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥४४॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये सत्त्वाः
प्रत्याजाता भवेयुस्ते यथारूपां धर्मदेशनामाकांक्षेयुः श्रोतुं यथारूपां
सहचित्तोत्पादान्न शृणुयुर्मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभि-
संबुध्येयं ॥

¹॥४५॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे² तदन्येषु
बुद्धक्षेत्रेषु ये च³ बोधिसत्त्वा मम नामधेयं शृणुयुस्ते सहनामधे-
यश्रवणान्नावैवर्तिका भवेयुरनुत्तरायाः सम्यक्संबोधिर्मा तावद-
हमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥

॥४६॥ सचेन्मे भगवन्बोधिप्राप्तस्य बुद्धशास्त्रबुद्धक्षेत्रेषु ते⁵
बोधिसत्त्वा मम नामधेयं शृणुयुस्ते सहनामधेयश्रवणात्प्रथ-
मद्वितीयतृतीयाः क्षांतीः प्रतिलभेरन्नावैवर्तिका भवेयुर्बुद्धधर्म-
संघेभ्यो मा तावदहमनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुध्येयं ॥८॥

अथ खल्वानंद स धर्माकरो भिक्षुरिमाने⁶वरूपान्प्रणि-

¹ This Pranidhâna (45) is left out in P.

² क्षेत्रेषु A. B. क्षेत्रे C.

³ च B.

⁴ बुद्धशास्त्रबु A. B. बुद्धशास्त्रबु P. बुद्धशास्त्रबु C.

⁵ ते A. B. C. P. ये?

⁶ इमामे°

A. B. C. P., also पां and षां.

धानविशेषान्निर्दिश्य तस्यां वेलायां बुद्धानुभावेनेमा गाथा
अभाषत ॥

सचि मि¹ - - विशिष्ट नैवरूपा ।
वरप्रणिधान सिया खु बोधिप्राप्तो² ।
माह सिय गवेन्द्र³ सत्त्वसारो ।
दशबलधारि⁴ अतुल्यदक्षिणीयः ॥ १ ॥
सचि मि सिय न क्षेत्र एवरूपं ।
बहु अध नानप्रभूत⁵ दिव्यवित्तं⁶ ।
सुखित नरक येय⁸ दुःखप्राप्तो ।
माह सिया रत्नान - - राजा⁹ ॥ २ ॥
सचि मि उपगतस्य बोधिमंड ।
दशदिशि प्रव्रजि नामधेयु क्षिप्रं¹⁰ ।
पृथु बहव अनंतबुद्धक्षेत्रा ।
माह सिया बलप्राप्तु लोकनाथः ॥ ३ ॥
सचि खु अहु रमेय कामभोगां ।
स्मृतिमतिया गतिया¹¹ विहीनु संतः ।

¹ सचि नि B. After this two syllables are wanting in all the MSS., but one MS. of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris reads ष्मि, which may be meant for स्थास or याम, only that the first syllable ought to be short. ² °प्राप्तो A. B. P., which may also be

°प्राप्ते । written too closely. ³ साह सियद्वेन्द्र A. C. °चन्द्र B. साक सियतगवेन्द्र P.

⁴ दशबलध्यानि P. ⁵ बहुधनाना° C. ⁶ त is left out in A. B. ⁷ °चित्तं B. C. P.

⁸ रकये य? ⁹ मोहे सिय रत्नान राजा A. °रत्नोनगरराजा P. मोह सिय रत्नान राजा B.

°रत्नोन राजा C. रत्नान, for रतनान. ¹⁰ न seems to be wanted. ¹¹ गतिया

left out in A. B.; see Lal. Vist. p. 84, l. 15.

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कुशलं^१ शतसहस्रसर्वपूर्ण ।
 पर्षगतो नदि बुद्ध^२ सिंहनादं ॥ ८ ॥
 पुरिमजिनस्वयंभु^३ सत्करित्वा ।
 व्रततपकोटि चरित्व अप्रमेयां ।
 प्रवरवरसमे स्मि^५ ज्ञान^६ स्कंध ।
 प्रणिधिबलप्रतिपूर्णसत्त्वसारी ॥ ९ ॥
 यथ भगव असंगज्ञानदर्शी ।
 त्रिविध प्रजानति संस्कृते नरेन्द्रः ।
 अहमपि सिय तुल्यदक्षिणीयो ।
 विदुप्रवरो नरनायको नराणां ॥ १० ॥
 सचि मि अयु नरेन्द्र एवरूपा ।
 प्रणिधि समृध्यति बोधि प्रापुणित्वा ।
 चलतु^७ अय सहस्रलोकधातु ।
 कुसुमप्रवर्षण भातु देवसंघां^८ ॥ ११ ॥
 प्रचलित^९ वसुधा प्रवर्षि पुष्पाः ।
 तूर्यशता गगनेऽथ संप्रणेदुः ।
 दिव्यरुचिर^{१०} चंदनस्य चूर्णा ।
 अवकिरि^{११} चैव भविष्य लोकि बुद्ध^{१२} इति ॥ १२ ॥ ९ ॥

^१ सकल° A. B. C. ^२ बुद्धं C. ^३ यंभू A. B. C. यंभू P. ^४ तय A. तप C. P.
 त्रय B. See Lal. Vist. p. 360. ^५ स्मि A. B. C. स्मिं P. ^६ ज्ञात° A. B. ^७ चरतु
 A. B. ^८ भातु देवसंघां A. C. भावतु देवसंघां B. भातुर्देवसंघा P. ^९ प्रचरित A. B. P.
 चरित deest in C. ^{१०} °रुचिल° A. °रुचिर° B. C. P. ^{११} °किलि A. ^{१२} See
 Lal. Vist. p. 317.

एवंरूपयानंद प्रणिधानसंपदा स धर्माकरो भिक्षुर्बोधिसत्त्वो
महासत्त्वः समन्वागतोऽभूत् । एवंरूपया चानंद प्रणिधानसंप-
दाल्पका बोधिसत्त्वाः समन्वागताः । अल्पकानां चैवंरूपाणां
प्रणिधीनां¹ लोके प्रादुर्भावो भवति । परीक्षानां न पुनः सर्वशो
नास्ति ॥ स खलु पुनरानंद धर्माकरो भिक्षुस्तस्य भगवतो लोके-
श्वरराजस्य तथागतस्य पुरतः सदेवकस्य लोकस्य² समारकस्य
सब्रह्मकस्य सश्रमणब्राह्मणिकायाः³ प्रजायाः सदेवमानुषासुरायाः
पुरत इमानेवंरूपान्प्रणिधानविशेषान्निर्दिश्य यथाभूतप्रतिज्ञा-
प्रति⁴पत्तिप्रतिष्ठितोऽभूत् । स इमामेवंरूपां बुद्धक्षेत्रपरिशुद्धिं
बुद्धक्षेत्रमाहात्म्यं बुद्धक्षेत्रोदारतां समुदानयन्बोधिसत्त्वचर्या चर-
न्प्रमेयासंख्येयाचिंत्यातुल्यामायापरिमाणानभिलाषानि वर्ष-
कोटीनियुतशतसहस्राणि न जातु कामव्यापादविहिंसावितर्कान्
वितर्कितवान्न जातु कामव्यापादविहिंसासंज्ञामुत्पादितवान्न जातु
रूपशब्दगंधरसस्पर्शव्यसंज्ञामुत्पादितवान् । स दहरमनोहर एव
सुरतो⁵ऽभूत्सुखसंवासोऽधिवासनजातीयः सुभगः सुपोषोऽल्पेच्छः
संतुष्टः प्रविविक्तोऽदुष्टोऽमूढोऽशंको⁶ऽजिह्वोऽशठोऽमायावी
सुखिलोमः प्रियालापो नित्याभियुक्तः⁷ शुक्लधर्मपर्येष्टौ सुनि-
क्षिप्तधुरः सर्वसत्त्वानामर्थाय महाप्रणिधानं समुदानितवान्

¹ प्रणिधीना A. प्रणिधाना B. प्रणिधिना C. प्रनिधिना P.

² लोकस्य left out

in P. ³ ब्राह्मणिकायाः A. B. C. ब्राह्मणिकायाः P.

⁴ प्रतिज्ञातिप्रप° A. B.

प्रतिज्ञाप्रतिप° C. प्रतिज्ञातिप्रतिप° P.

⁵ सुरतो B. C. P. शुरतो A.

⁶ ऽषको A. B.

ऽषको C. अषकः P. (अनीर्षुः?).

⁷ नित्यायुक्तः A. B. C.

बुद्धधर्मसंघाचार्योपाध्यायकल्याणमित्रसगौरवो नित्यसंनद्धो बो-
धिसत्त्वचर्यायामार्जवो मार्दवोऽकुहकोऽनिलपको¹ गुणवान्पूर्व-
गमः सर्वकुशलधर्मसमादापनतायै शून्यतानिमित्ताप्रणिहितान-
भिसंस्कारानुत्पादविहारैर्निर्माणः स्वारक्षितवाक्यश्चाभूत् । बोधि-
सत्त्वचर्या चरन्स यद्वाक्कर्मोत्सृष्टमात्म²परोभयव्यापादाय³ संवर्तते
तथाविधं त्यक्त्वा यद्वाक्कर्म स्वपरोभयहितसुखसंवर्तकं तदेवाभि-
प्रयुक्तवान् । एवं च संप्रजानोऽभूद्यद्भ्रामनगरनिगमजनपद-
राष्ट्रराजधानीष्ववतरन्⁵ जातु रूपशब्दगंधरसस्प्रष्टव्यधर्मेष्वनुनी-
तोऽभूत् ॥ अप्रतिहतः स बोधिसत्त्वचर्यायां चरन्स्वयं च दान-
पारमितायामचरत्परांश्च तत्रैव समादापितवान् स्वयं च⁶ शील-
क्षांतिवीर्यध्यानप्रज्ञापारमितास्वचरत्परांश्च तत्रैव समादापित-
वान् । तथारूपाणि च कुशलमूलानि समुदानीतवान् यैः⁹
समन्वागतो यत्र यत्रोपपद्यते तत्र तत्रास्यानेकानि निधानको-
टीनियुतशतसहस्राणि धरण्याः प्रादुर्भवन्ति ॥ तेन बोधिसत्त्वचर्या
चरता तावदप्रमेयासंख्येयानि सत्त्वकोटीनियुतशतसहस्राण्यनुत्त-
रायां सम्यक्संबोधौ प्रतिष्ठापितानि येषां न सुकरं वाक्कर्मणा
पर्यंतमधिगंतुं । तावदप्रमेयासंख्येया बुद्धा भगवन्तः सकृता

¹ निलपको in all MSS.² उत्सृष्ट आत्म° in all MSS.³ व्यापाधाय A. B. C.

व्यापाधाय P.

⁴ संप्रजानभूत P. संप्रजानतोऽभूत् A. B. C. It probably was originally

एवं च संप्रजानोऽभूत्; see Pāli sampagāno.

⁵ न् in all MSS.⁶ C. reads

शीलपारमिताक्षांतिपारमितावीर्यपारमिताध्यानपारमिताप्रज्ञा°.

⁷ चरत A. चरतः B.

चरता C. चरन् P.

⁸ दा left out in C.⁹ यः A. B. यै C.

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स्म । इति हि सर्वपरिष्कारवशिताप्राप्तः स आनन्द धर्माकरो
भिक्षुरभूत्पूर्वं बोधिसत्त्वचर्यां चरन् ॥ १० ॥

एवमुक्त आयुष्मानानन्दो भगवंतमेतदवोचत् । किं पुनर्भगवन्स
धर्माकरो भिक्षुर्बोधिसत्त्वो महासत्त्वोऽनुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभि-
संबुध्यातीतः परिनिर्वृत उताहोऽनभिसंबुद्धो^१ऽथ प्रत्युत्पन्नो
ऽभिसंबुद्ध एतर्हि तिष्ठति ध्रियते यापयति धर्मं च देशयति ।
भगवानाह । न खलु पुनरानन्द स तथागतोऽतीतो नानागतः^२ ।
अपि त्वेव^३ स^४ तथागतोऽर्हन्सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुद्ध एतर्हि ति-
ष्ठति ध्रियते यापयति धर्मं च देशयति पश्चिमायां दिशीतो कोटी-
नियुतशतसहस्रतमे च बुद्धक्षेत्रे सुखावत्यां लोकधातावमिताभो
नाम तथागतोऽर्हन्सम्यक्संबुद्धोऽपरिमाणैर्बोधिसत्त्वैः परिवृतः
पुरस्कृतोऽनंतैः श्रावकैरनंतया बुद्धक्षेत्रसंपदा समन्वागतः ॥ ११ ॥

अमिता चास्य प्रभा यस्य^५ न सुकरं प्रमाणं पर्यंतमधिगंतु-
मियंति बुद्धक्षेत्रशतानीयंति बुद्धक्षेत्रसहस्राणीयंति बुद्धक्षेत्रशत-
सहस्राणीयंति बुद्धक्षेत्रकोटीनीयंति^७ बुद्धक्षेत्रकोटीशतानीयंति
बुद्धक्षेत्रकोटीसहस्राणीयंति^८ बुद्धक्षेत्रकोटीशतसहस्राणीयंति बुद्ध-
क्षेत्रकोटीनियुतशतसहस्राणि स्फुरित्वा तिष्ठतीति । अपि तु^९ खलु
पुनरानन्द संक्षिप्तेन पूर्वस्यां दिशि गंगानदीवालुकोपमानि^{१०}

^१ संभूतः C. संभूत् P.

^२ तीतानागतः P. ऽतीतानागतः B. C.

^३ त्वेवं B.

^४ स left out in A. B.

^५ प्रभा यस्य left out in B.

^६ नं P.

^७ कोटीनियु-

तानि । इयन्ति C. P.

^८ बुद्धक्षेत्रकोटीसहस्राणि । इयंति repeated in P.

^९ खल्वानन्द

C. P. ^{१०} वालिकासमानि A. B. C.

बुद्धक्षेत्रकोटीनियुतशतसहस्राणि तथा तस्य भगवतोऽमिताभस्य प्रभया सदा¹ स्फुटानि । एवं दक्षिणपश्चिमोत्तरास्वध ऊर्ध्व दिग्विदिक्षु चैकैकस्यां दिशि समंताङ्गानदीवालुकोपमानि³ ⁴यावद्बुद्धक्षेत्रकोटीनियुतशतसहस्राणि तस्य भगवतोऽमिताभस्य प्रभया सदा परिस्फुटानि ⁵स्थापयित्वा बुद्धान्भगवतः ⁶पूर्वप्रणिधानाधिष्ठानेन ये व्यामप्रभयैकद्वित्रिचतुःपञ्चदशविंशतित्रिंशच्चत्वारिंशत्पञ्चाशद्योजनप्रभया योजनशतप्रभया योजनसहस्रप्रभया⁸ योजनशतसहस्रप्रभया यावदनेकयोजनकोटीनियुतशतसहस्रप्रभया वा लोकं¹⁰ स्फुरित्वा तिष्ठन्ति । नास्त्यानन्दोपमोपन्यासो येन शक्यं तस्यामिताभस्य तथागतस्य प्रभायाः प्रमाणमुद्गृहीतुं । तदनेनानन्द पर्यायेण स तथागतोऽमिताभ इत्युच्यतेऽमितप्रभोऽमितप्रभासोऽसमाप्तप्रभोऽसंगतप्रभः प्रभाशिखोत्सृष्टप्रभः सद्यमणिप्रभोऽप्रतिहतरश्मिरागप्रभो राजनीयप्रभः प्रेमणीयप्रभः प्रमोदनीयप्रभः संगमनीयप्रभ उपोषणीयप्रभो निबन्धनीयप्रभोऽतिवीर्यप्रभोऽतुल्यप्रभोऽभिभूयनरेन्द्रामू¹¹न्त्रयेंद्रप्रभः¹² श्रान्तसंचयेंद्रसूर्यजिह्वा¹³करणप्रभोऽभिभूयलोकपालशक्रब्रह्मशुद्धावासमहे-

¹ सदा left out in A. B. ² पश्चिमोत्तरोक्षोऽध ऊर्ध्वमनुविदिक्षु A. पश्चिमोऽनुत्तरोक्ष ऊर्ध्व दिग्विदिक्षु B. पश्चिमोत्तरासु दिक्षध ऊर्ध्वमनुविदिक्षु C. पश्चिमोत्तरासु दिक्षु अधूर्ध्वमनुविदिक्षु P. ³ वालिकासमानि A. B. C. P. ⁴ यावद्बुद्ध° A. वद्बुद्ध P. ⁵ यित्वा बुद्धां A. B. C. स्थापयित्वा बुद्धा P. ⁶ पूजा added in C. P. before पूर्व. ⁷ तृ A. B. C. P. ⁸ This passage is repeated in C. ⁹ या left out in A. ¹⁰ जावल्लो A. यावल्लो B. वा ल्लो C. या ल्लो P. ¹¹ मूत्र B. C. P. मुत्र A. Is it meant for नरेन्द्राभूत्रयेंद्र? For the series of indras, see Lal. Vist. p. 564. ¹² य P. ¹³ श्रान्तसचयेन्द्रसूर्यजिह्वाकरणप्रभो A. श्रान्तसचयेन्द्रसूर्यजिह्वा° B. श्रान्तसंचयेन्द्रसूर्यजिह्वा° C. श्रान्तसंचयेन्द्रसूर्यजिह्वा° P.

श्वरसर्वदेव¹जिह्मीकरणप्रभ इत्युच्यते ॥ सा चार्यप्रभा विमला विपुला कायसुखसंजननी चित्तौद्विल्य²करणी देवासुरनांगयक्षगंधर्वगरुडमहोरगकिंनरमनुष्यामनुष्याणां⁴ प्रीतिप्रामोद्यसुखकरणी कुशलाशंयानां सत्त्वानां⁶ कल्यकुशलमिमिणेवद्विप्रामोद्यकरणी येऽन्येष्वप्यनन्तापर्यंतेषु बुद्धक्षेत्रेषु। अनेन चानन्द पर्यायेण तथागतः परिपूर्णं कल्पं भाषेत्तस्यामिताभस्य तथागतस्य नाम कर्मोपादाय प्रभामारभ्य न च शक्नोति गुणपर्यंतमधिगंतुं तस्याः प्रभायाः तथागतस्य वैशारद्यानुपच्छेदो⁸ भवेत्। तत्कस्य हेतोः। उभयमप्येतदानन्दाप्रमेयमसंख्येयमचिंत्यापर्यंतं⁹ यदिदं तस्य भगवतोऽमिताभस्य तथागतस्य प्रभागुणविभूतिः तथागतस्य चानुत्तरं प्रज्ञाप्रतिभानं ॥ १२ ॥

तस्य खलु पुनरानन्दामिताभस्य तथागतस्याप्रमेयः¹⁰ श्रावकसंघो¹¹ यस्य न सुकरं प्रमाणमुद्गृहीतुमियत्यः¹² श्रावककोट्यु इयंति श्रावककोटीशतानीयंति श्रावककोटीसहस्राणीयंति श्रावककोटीशतसहस्राणीयंति¹³ कंकराणीयंति विंवराणीयंति¹⁴ नयु-

¹ देव left out in B.

² लो P.

³ न left out in A.

⁴ मनुष्यमनुष्यानां A.

⁵ स P.

⁶ सत्त्वानां C.; left out in A. B. सत्त्वां P.

⁷ कल्यकुशलमिमि-

णेवद्वि A. कल्पकुशलमिमिनेवद्वि P. कल्पकुशलमिमिणेवद्वि B. कल्यकुशलमिमिनेवद्वि C.

Not clear; could it be irinavad?

⁸ वैशारद्योनोपच्छेदो A. B. C. वैशारद्योपच्छेदो P.

⁹ °चिंत्यापर्यंतं A. B. C. P. चिंत्यमपर्यंतं?

¹⁰ °मेया A. C. P. °मेयाः B.

¹¹ संघा B.

¹² इयन्याः A. इयन्त्यः C. P. इयत्यः श्रावककोट्युः left out in B.

¹³ इयंति श्रावककोटी-

शतसहस्राणि left out in P.

¹⁴ विम्बराणि A. B. विंवराणि C. विम्बलानि P. See

Lal. Vist. p. 168.

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तद्यथा स एकविंदुरियंततः¹ स प्रथमसन्निपातोऽभूत्। तैर्मौद्गल्या-
यनसदृशैर्भिष्णुभिर्गणयद्भिस्तेन वर्षकोटीनियुतशतसहस्रेण गणितं
भवेत् यथा महासमुद्रेऽप्स्कंधोऽवशिष्ट एवमगणितं द्रष्टव्यं ।
कः पुनर्वादो द्वितीयतृतीयादीनां श्रावकसंनिपातानां । एवम-
नंतापर्यंतस्तस्य भगवतः श्रावकसंधो योऽप्रमेयासंख्येय² इत्येव
संख्यां गच्छति ॥ १३ ॥

अपरिमितं चानंद तस्य भगवतोऽमिताभस्य तथागतस्या-
युःप्रमाणं यस्य न³ सुकरं प्रमाणमधिगंतुमियंति वा कल्पशता-
नीयंति वा कल्पसहस्राणीयंति वा कल्पशतसहस्राणीयत्यो वा
कल्पकोट्य इयंति वा कल्पकोटीशतानीयंति वा कल्पकोटीसह-
स्राणीयंति वा कल्पकोटीशतसहस्राणीयंति वा कल्पकोटीनियु-
तशतसहस्राणीति । अथ तर्ह्यानंदापरिमितमेव तस्य भगवत
आयुःप्रमाणपर्यंतं । तेन स तथागतोऽमितायुरित्युच्यते । यथा
चानंदेह लोकधातौ कल्पगणनाप्रज्ञाभिसंकेतस्तथा⁴ सांप्रतं दश-
कल्पास्तस्य भगवतोऽमितायुषस्तथागतस्योत्पन्नस्यानुत्तरां सम्य-
क्संबोधिमभिसंबुद्धस्य ॥ १४ ॥

तस्य खलु पुनरानंद भगवतोऽमिताभस्य सुखावती नाम
लोकधातुर्चृद्धा च स्फीता च क्षेमा च सुभिक्षा च रमणीया च

¹ इयंततः A. B. C. P. इयत्तमः or इयान्ततः for इयांस्ततः? ² °संख्येया A. C.
°संख्येय P. °संख्ये B. ³ न is given here in C. only; it is put in between
प्रमाणं and यस्तथा in B.; and it is left out in A. P. ⁴ P. has सा before
तथा.

बहुदेवमनुष्याकीर्णा च । तत्र खल्वानन्द लोकधातौ न निरयाः
सन्ति न तिर्यग्योनिर्न प्रेतविषयो नासुराः काया नाक्षणोप-
पत्तयाः । न च तानि रत्नानि लोके प्रचरन्ति यानि सुखावत्यां
लोकधातौ विद्यन्ते ॥ १५ ॥

सा खल्वानन्द सुखावती लोकधातुः सुरभिनानागन्धसमीरिता
नानापुष्पफलसमृद्धा रत्नवृक्षसमलंकृता तथागताभिनिर्मित-
मनोज्ञस्वरनानाद्विजसंघनिषेविता । ते चानन्द रत्नवृक्षा नाना-
वर्णा अनेकवर्णा अनेकशतसहस्रवर्णाः । सन्ति तत्र रत्नवृक्षाः
सुवर्णवर्णाः सुवर्णमयाः । सन्ति रूप्यवर्णा रूप्यमयाः¹ । सन्ति
वैडूर्यवर्णा वैडूर्यमयाः । सन्ति स्फटिकवर्णाः स्फटिकमयाः । सन्ति
मुसारगल्ववर्णा मुसारगल्वमयाः । सन्ति लोहितमुक्तावर्णा लो-
हितमुक्तामयाः । सन्त्यश्मगर्भवर्णा अश्मगर्भमयाः ॥ सन्ति केचिद्भूयो
रत्नयोः सुवर्णस्य रूप्यस्य च ।² सन्ति त्रयाणां रत्नानां सुवर्णस्य
रूप्यस्य वैडूर्यस्य च । सन्ति चतुर्णां रत्नानां सुवर्णस्य रूप्यस्य
वैडूर्यस्य स्फटिकस्य च । सन्ति पञ्चानां रत्नानां³ सुवर्णस्य रूप्यस्य
वैडूर्यस्य स्फटिकस्य मुसारगल्वस्य च । सन्ति षष्ठां रत्नानां
सुवर्णस्य रूप्यस्य वैडूर्यस्य स्फटिकस्य मुसारगल्वस्य लोहित-
मुक्तायाश्च । सन्ति सप्तानां रत्नानां सुवर्णस्य रूप्यस्य वैडूर्यस्य
स्फटिकस्य मुसारगल्वस्य लोहितमुक्ताया अश्मगर्भस्य च

¹ The MSS. constantly vary between सुवर्ण and सौवर्ण, रूप्य and रौप्य, but on the whole सुवर्ण and रूप्य preponderate.

A. B. C. ³ रत्नानां left out in A. B. C.

सप्तमस्य¹ ॥ तत्रानन्द सुवर्णमयानां वृक्षाणां² सुवर्णमयानि
 मूलस्कंधविटपशाखापत्रपुष्पाणि फलानि रूप्यमयाणि । रूप्यम-
 याणां वृक्षाणां रूप्यमयाण्येव मूलस्कंधविटपशाखापत्रपुष्पाणि
 फलानि वैडूर्यमयाणि । वैडूर्यमयाणां वृक्षाणां वैडूर्यमयाणि
 मूलस्कंधविटपशाखापत्रपुष्पाणि फलानि स्फटिकमयानि ।
 स्फटिकमयानां वृक्षाणां स्फटिकमयान्येव मूलस्कंधविटपशाखा-
 पत्रपुष्पाणि फलानि च मुसारगल्वमयानि । मुसारगल्वमयानां
 वृक्षाणां मुसारगल्वमयान्येव मूलस्कंधविटपशाखापत्रपुष्पाणि
 फलानि च लोहितमुक्तामयानि । लोहितमुक्तामयानां³ वृक्षाणां
 लोहितमुक्तामयान्येव मूलस्कंधविटपशाखापत्रपुष्पाणि फलानि
⁴चाश्मगर्भमयाणि । चाश्मगर्भमयाणां वृक्षाणामश्मगर्भमयाण्येव
 मूलस्कंधविटपशाखापत्रपुष्पाणि फलानि च सुवर्णमयानि ॥
 केषांचिदानन्द वृक्षाणां⁵ सुवर्णमयानि मूलानि रूप्यमयाः स्कंधा
 वैडूर्यमया विटपाः स्फटिकमयाः शाखा मुसारगल्वमयानि
 पत्राणि लोहितमुक्तामयानि पुष्पाण्यश्मगर्भमयाणि फलानि ।
 केषांचिदानन्द वृक्षाणां रूप्यमयाणि मूलानि वैडूर्यमयाः स्कंधाः
 स्फटिकमया विटपा मुसारगल्वमयाः शाखा लोहितमुक्तामयानि
 पत्राण्यश्मगर्भमयाणि पुष्पाणि सुवर्णमयानि फलानि । केषां-

¹ Instead of सप्तमस्य C. has संति. ² Deest in A. C. P. For the sake of uniformity it would have been easy to insert एव and च throughout, but they have been printed only where some of the MSS. gave them.

³ Deest in A. B. C.

⁴ From

चाश्मगर्भ⁰ to फलानि left out in P.

⁵ P. has सुवर्णमयानां between वृक्षाणां and सुवर्णमयानि.

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तेषां वल्गुमनोज्ञघोषो निश्चरत्यसेचनकोऽप्रतिकूलः श्रवणाय ।
 एवरूपैरानन्द ¹सप्तरत्नमयैर्वृक्षैः संततं तद्बुद्धक्षेत्रं समंताच्च
 कदलीस्कंधैः सप्तरत्नमयै रत्नतालपंक्तिभिश्चानुपरिक्षिप्तं सर्वतश्च
 हेमजालप्रतिच्छन्नं समंततश्च सर्वरत्नमयैः पद्मैः संच्छन्नं ॥ संति
 तत्र पद्मान्यर्धयोजनप्रमाणानि । संति योजनप्रमाणानि संति ²
 द्वित्रिचतुःपंचयोजनप्रमाणानि संति यावद्दशयोजनप्रमाणानि ।
 सर्वतश्च रत्नपद्मात्षट्त्रिंशद्रश्मिकोटीशतं ³सहस्राणि निश्चरन्ति । सर्व-
 तश्च रश्मिमुखात्षट्त्रिंशद्बुद्धकोटीशतं ⁴सहस्राणि निश्चरन्ति सुवर्णम-
 यवर्णैः कायैर्द्वात्रिंशद्गहापुरुषलक्षणधरैर्यानि पूर्वस्यां दिश्यप्र-
 मेयासंख्येयासु लोकधातुषु गत्वा सत्त्वेभ्यो धर्मं देशयन्ति । ⁵एवं
 दक्षिणपश्चिमोत्तरासु दिक्ष्वध ऊर्ध्वमनुविदिक्षु गतावरणे लोके
 ऽप्रमेयासंख्येयाँल्लोकधातून्गतिंगत्वा ⁶सत्त्वेभ्यो धर्मं देशयन्ति ॥१६॥

तस्मिन्खलु पुनरानन्द बुद्धक्षेत्रे सर्वशः कालपर्वता न संति
 सर्वतो रत्नपर्वताः सर्वशः सुमेरवः पर्वतराजाः ⁷सर्वशश्चक्रवाडा
 महाचक्रवाडाः ⁸पर्वतराजाः ⁹ । समंताच्च तद्बुद्धक्षेत्रं समं रमणीयं
 पाणितलजातं नानाविधरत्नमणिचितभूमि ¹⁰भागं ॥ एवमुक्त

¹ From सप्तरत्न° to पद्मान्यर्धयोजन deest in B. ² योजनप्रमाणानि संति deest in A. B. P. ³ शत deest in C. P. ⁴ शत deest in A. B. C. P. The Chinese translation presupposes शत, giving the numbers as 36—100—1000—1,000,000. ⁵ Cf.

Vagrakkhedikâ, p. 21, l. 14. ⁶ Cf. the smaller Sukhâvatîvyûha, 5th paragraph :
 कोटिशतसहस्रं बुद्धानां वंदंत्यन्याँल्लोकधातून्गत्वा ।

⁷ पर्वतराजानः P. ⁸ महाचक्रवाडाः deest in A. B. ⁹ पर्वतराजानः A. C. P. ¹⁰ मणिचितभूमि A. ° विततभूमि B. मणिचितभूमि C. मतिचितभूमि P.

आयुष्मानानन्दो भगवंतमेतदवोचत् । ये च पुनस्ते भगवंश्चातुर्म-
हाराजकायिका देवाः सुमेरुपार्श्वनिवासिनस्त्रायस्त्रिंश¹ वा²
सुमेरुमूर्ध्नि निवासिनस्ते कुत्र प्रतिष्ठिताः । भगवानाह । तत्किं
मन्यस आनन्द ये त इह सुमेरोः पर्वतराजस्योपरि यामा देवा-
स्तुषिता वा³ निर्माणरतयो वा⁴ परनिर्मितवशवर्तिनो वा⁵
ब्रह्मकायिका वा⁵ ब्रह्मपुरोहिता वा⁵ महाब्रह्मणी वा⁵ यावदक-
निष्ठा वा⁶ कुत्र ते प्रतिष्ठिता इति । आनन्द⁷ आह । अचिंत्यो
भगवन्कर्मणां⁸ विपाकः कर्माभिसंस्कारः । भगवानाह । लब्धस्त्व-
यानन्देहाचिंत्यः कर्मणां⁹ विपाकः कर्माभिसंस्कारो न बुद्धानां
भगवतामचिंत्यं बुद्धाधिष्ठानं कृतपुण्यानां च सत्त्वानामवरोपि-
तकुशलमूलानां तवाचिंत्या पुण्या विभूतिः । आनन्द¹⁰ आह । न
मेऽत्र भगवन्काचित्कांक्षा वा विमतिर्वा विचिकित्सा वा । अपि
तु खल्वहमनागतानां सत्त्वानां कांक्षाविमतिविचिकित्सानिर्घा-
ताय तथागतमेतमर्थं परिपृच्छामि । भगवानाह । साधु साध्वानन्दैवं
ते करणीयं ॥ १७ ॥

तस्यां खल्वानन्द सुखावत्यां लोकधातौ नानाप्रकारा नद्यः
प्रचरन्ति । संति तत्र महानद्यो योजनविस्ताराः । संति यावद्विं-
शतित्रिंशच्चत्वारिंशत्पंचाशद्योजनविस्तारा यावद्द्वादशयोजनावे-
धाः¹¹ सर्वाश्च ता नद्यः सुखवाहिन्यो नानासुरभिगंधवारिवाहिन्यो

¹ त्रायत्रिंशा A. B. C. त्रायस्त्रिंशा P. ² देवाः B. ³ देवा A. B. C. ⁴ देवाः B. C.
⁵ देवा B. ⁶ देवाः A. B. C. ⁷ आनन्द deest in P. ⁸ कर्मणा A. B. P. कर्मणा C.
⁹ कर्मणा B. P. ¹⁰ आनन्द deest in P. ¹¹ नोद्धेधाः A. C. न ऊद्धेधाः B. नावेधाः P.
नोद्धेलाः ?

नानारत्नलुडितपुष्पसंघातवाहिन्यो नानामधुरस्वरनिर्घोषाः ।
तासां चानन्द कोटीशतसहस्रांगसंप्रयुक्तस्य दिव्यसंगीतिसंमूर्च्छि-
तस्य¹ तूर्यस्य कुशलैः संप्रवादितस्य तावन्मनोज्ञघोषो निश्चरति²
यथारूपस्तासां महानदीनां निर्घोषो निश्चरति गंभीरोऽज्ञेयो
ऽविज्ञेयोऽनेलः³ कर्णसुखो हृदयंगमः प्रेमणीयो वल्गुर्मनोज्ञो
ऽसेचनकोऽप्रतिकूलः श्रवणायानित्यं⁴ शान्तमनात्मेति सुखश्रव-
णीयो यस्तेषां सत्त्वानां श्रोत्रेन्द्रियाभासमागच्छति ॥ तासां खलु
पुनरानन्द महानदीनामुभयतस्तीराणि नानागंधरत्नवृक्षैः⁵ संत-
तानि येभ्यो नानाशाखापत्रपुष्पमंजर्योऽवलंबन्ते⁶ । तत्र ये
सत्त्वास्तेषु नदीतीरेष्वाकांक्षन्ति दिव्याभिरामरमणीयां रतिक्रीडां
चानुभवितुं तेषां तत्र नदीष्ववतीर्णानामाकांक्षतां गुल्फमात्रं वारि
संतिष्ठते । आकांक्षतां जानुमात्रं कटिमात्रं कक्षमात्रमाकांक्षतां
कर्णमात्रं वारि संतिष्ठते दिव्याश्च रतयः प्रादुर्भवन्ति । तत्र ये
सत्त्वा आकांक्षन्ति शीतं वारि भवत्विति तेषां शीतं वारि भवति ।
य आकांक्षन्त्युष्णं भवत्विति तेषामुष्णं भवति । य आकांक्षन्ति
शीतोष्णं भवत्विति तेषां शीतोष्णमेव तद्वारि भवत्यनुसुखं । ताश्च
महानद्यो दिव्यतमालपत्रांगरुकालानुसारितगंगोरगसारचंदन-
वरगंधवासिवारिपरिपूर्णाः प्रवहन्ति दिव्योत्पलपद्मकुमुदपुंडरीक-

¹ समुच्छितस्य A. C. P. समुच्छितस्य B.

² Cf. the small Sukhâvatîvyûha, 7th

paragraph, where we read: तद्यथापि नाम शारिपुत्र कोटिशतसहस्रांगिकस्य दिव्यस्य तूर्यस्य
चार्यैः संप्रवादितस्य वल्गुर्मनोज्ञः शब्दो निश्चरति । ³ ऽनेलः A. B. ऽनेलः C. अनेल P.;

is it for अनेडः?

⁴ अनित्य B. अचिंत्य P.

⁵ सम B.

⁶ ऽम्वलंबन्ते A. C.

ऽवरवन्ते B. बलावन्ते P.

⁷ पत्रा left out in A. B.

⁸ ग deest in B.

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पारमिताशब्दं भूमिशब्दं¹ बलशब्दं वैशारद्यशब्दमावेणिकबुद्ध-
धर्मशब्दं प्रतिसंविच्छब्दं शून्यतानिमित्ताप्रणिहितानभिसंस्का-
राजातानुत्पादाभावनिरोधशब्दं शान्तप्रशान्तोपशान्तं² महामैत्री-
महाकरुणामहामुदिता³महोपेक्षाशब्दमनुत्पत्तिकधर्मक्षांत्यभिषेक-
भूमिप्रतिलंभशब्दं⁴ । श्रुत्वोदारप्रीतिप्रामोद्यं प्रतिलभते विवेक-
सहगतं विरागसहगतं शान्तसहगतं निरोधसहगतं धर्मसहगतं बो-
धिपरिनिष्पत्तिकुशलमूलसहगतं च ॥ सर्वशश्चानन्द सुखावत्यां
लोकधातावकुशलशब्दो नास्ति सर्वशो नीवरणशब्दो नास्ति
सर्वशोऽपायदुर्गतिविनिपातशब्दो नास्ति सर्वशो दुःखशब्दो
नास्ति । अदुःखासुखवेदनाशब्दोऽपि तावदानन्द तच्च नास्ति कुतः
पुनर्दुःखशब्दो⁶ भविष्यति । तदनेनानन्द पर्यायेण सा लोकधातुः
सुखावतीत्युच्यते संक्षिप्तेन न पुनर्विस्तरेण । कल्पोऽप्यानन्द परि-
क्षयं गच्छेत्सुखावत्या लोकधातोः सुखकारणेषु परिकीर्त्यमानेषु न
त्वेव शक्यं तेषां सुखकारणानां पर्येतमधिगंतुं ॥ १८ ॥

तस्यां खलु पुनरानन्द सुखावत्यां लोकधातौ ये सत्त्वाः
प्रत्याजाताः प्रत्याजनिष्यन्ते⁷ सर्वे त एवरूपेण वर्णेन बलेन⁸
स्थाम्नारोहपरिणाहेनाधिपत्येन पुण्यसंचयेनातिष्णभिर्वस्त्राभर-
णोद्यानविमानकूटागारपरिभोगैरेवरूपशब्दगंधरसस्पर्शपरिभो-

¹ भूमिशब्दं left out in A. B. C.

² प्रशान्तप्रशान्तो A. C. P. प्रशान्ताप्रशान्तो B.

³ मुदिता left out in B.

⁴ शब्दं शृणोति ॥ एवं P.

⁵ नीवरण, see Childers, Pāli

Dict., p. 293 b.

⁶ पुन दुःखं दुःखशब्दो A. पुनर्दुःखं शब्दो B. पुनर्दुःख दुःखशब्दो C.

पुनः दुःखशब्दो P.

⁷ A. adds तेखा, B. C. P. तेषां.

⁸ वरेण B. Deest in P.

⁹ यणातिष्णभिर्वस्त्रा A. B. C. येन अतिष्णभिः वस्त्रा P. नर्द्धिभिर्व?

गैरेवरूपैश्च सर्वैरपि भोगपरिभोगैः समन्वागताः तद्यथापि²
 नाम देवाः परनिर्मितवशवर्तिनः ॥ न खलु पुनरानन्द सुखावत्यां
 लोकधातौ सत्त्वा औदारिकयूषफाणी³काराहारमाहरन्ति अपि तु
 खलु पुनर्यथारूपमेवाहारमाकांक्षन्ति तथारूपमाहृतमेव संजा-
 नन्ति⁵ प्रीणितकायाश्च भवन्ति प्रीणितमानाः⁶ । न तेषां भूयः काये
 प्रक्षेपः करणीयः ॥ ते प्रीणितकायास्तथारूपाणि गंधजातान्या-
 कांक्षन्ति वेदृशैरेव⁷ गंधजातैर्दिव्यैस्तद्बुद्धक्षेत्रं सर्वमेव निर्धूपितं
 भवति । तत्र यस्तं गंधमाघ्रातुकामो भवति तस्य सर्वशो
 गंधर्वराज्ञो⁸ वासना नसमुदाचरति । एवं ये⁹ यथारूपाणि गंध-
 माल्यविलेपनचूर्णचीवरच्छत्रध्वजपताकातूर्याण्याकांक्षन्ति तेषां
 तथारूपैश्च तैः सर्वं तद्बुद्धक्षेत्रं परिस्फुटं भवति । चीवराण्याकां-
 क्षन्ति नानावर्णान्यनेकशतसहस्रवर्णानि तेषां तादृशैरेव चीवर-
 रत्नैः सर्वं तद्बुद्धक्षेत्रं परिस्फुटं भवति । प्रावृतमेव चात्मानं
 संजानन्ति । ते यथारूपाण्याभरणान्याकांक्षन्ति तद्यथा शीर्षाभर-
 णानि वा कर्णाभरणानि वा ग्रीवाभरणानि वा हस्तपादाभर-
 णानि¹⁰ वा यदिदं मुकुटानि कुंडलानि कटककेयूराणि वत्सहारा
 रुचकहारा कर्णिका मुद्रिकाः स्वर्णसूत्राणि मेखलाः¹¹ स्वर्णसूत्रा-

¹ भोगपरि deest in C. ² अपि P. ³ औदारिजुकवती A. C. औदारियुक्तवती B.
 औदारिजुकवति P. ⁴ काराहारा A. B. C. काराहरा P. See Lal. Vist., p. 331, ll. 5-7.
⁵ संजानन्ते A. B. C. ⁶ मानाः A. B. C. P. मनसः? ⁷ वेदशैलेव P. वेदशैरेव
 A. B. C. ⁸ गंधर्वराज्ञा A. B. P. गंधं च राज्ञा C. ⁹ ये न A. B. ¹⁰ का
 यदिदं A. C. वा यदिदं B. वा का यदिदं P. ¹¹ स्वर्णसूत्राणि जालानि A. B. C.
 स्वर्णसूत्रानी जालानि P.

णि जालानि मुक्ताजालानि सर्वरत्नजालानि स्वर्णरत्नकिंकि-
णीजालानि तथारूपैराभरणैरनेकरत्नशतसहस्रप्रत्युप्तैः स्फुटं
तद्बुद्धक्षेत्रं पश्यन्ति यदिदमाभरणवृक्षावसक्तैस्तैश्चाभरणैरलंकृत-
मात्मानं संजानन्ति ॥ ते यादृशं¹ विमानमाकांक्षन्ति यद्वर्णलिंग-
संस्थानं यावदारोहपरिणाहं नानारत्नमयनिर्यूहशतसहस्रसमलं-
कृतं नानादिव्यपुष्पसंस्तीर्णं चित्रोपधानविन्यस्तपर्येकं तादृशमेव
विमानं तेषां पुरतः प्रादुर्भवति । तेषु मनोनिर्वृतेषु विमानेषु
सप्तसप्ताप्सरसहस्रपरिवृताः³ पुरस्कृता विहरन्ति क्रीडन्ति रमन्ते
परिचारयन्ति ॥ १९ ॥

न च तत्र लोकधातौ देवानां वा मनुष्याणां वा नानात्व-
मस्त्यन्यत्र संवृतिव्यवहारेण देवमनुष्याविति संख्यां गच्छन्ति ॥ तद्य-
थानन्दराज्ञश्चक्रवर्तिनः पुरतो मनुष्यहीनो मनुष्यप्रेतको⁴ न भासते
न तपते न विरोचते⁵ न च भवति विशारदो न प्रभास्वरः एवमेव
देवानां परनिर्मितवशवर्तिनां पुरतः शक्रो देवानामिन्द्रो न भासते
न तपते न विरोचते यदिदमुद्यानविमानवस्त्राभरणैरधिपत्येनर्द्धा
वा⁶ प्रातिहार्येण वैश्वर्येण वानन्दः स खलु धर्माभिसमयेन
धर्मपरिभोगेण वा । तत्रानन्दः यथा देवाः परनिर्मितवशवर्तिनः
एवं सुखावत्यां लोकधातौ मनुष्या द्रष्टव्याः ॥ २० ॥

¹ यादृश A. P. यावद्दृश B. यादृशं C.

² दुःष्य A. दुष्प B. C. दुःव्य P.

³ निर्वृताः A. B. C. वृताः P.

⁴ प्रेतको A. B. C. P. Bodhiruki gives the transliteration

半 托 迦 Pân-tho-kiâ, i. e. पंडक, which would be better.

⁵ From न च

भवति to भासते left out in P.

⁶ प्रतिहार्येण A. P. प्रीतिभार्येण B. प्रातिहार्येण C.

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वातैर्वायुद्विर्नानागंधपरिवासितैस्ते सत्त्वाः स्पृष्टाः संत एव सुख-
समर्पिता भवन्ति तद्यथापि नाम निरोधसमापन्नो भिक्षुः ॥२१॥

तस्मिंश्चानन्द बुद्धक्षेत्रे सर्वशोऽग्निसूर्यचंद्रग्रहनक्षत्रतारारू-
पाणां तमोऽंधकारस्य नामधेयप्रज्ञप्तिरपि नास्ति सर्वशो^१ रात्रिं
दिवं प्रज्ञप्तिरपि नास्त्यन्यत्र तथागतव्यवहारात् सर्वशश्चराम-
परिग्रहसंज्ञा नास्ति ॥२२॥

तस्यां खलु पुनरानन्द सुखावत्यां लोकधातौ काले दिव्य-
गंधोदकमेघा अभिप्रवर्षयन्ति^२ दिव्यानि सर्ववर्णिकानि कुसुमानि
दिव्यानि सप्तरत्नानि दिव्यं चन्दनचूर्णं^३ दिव्याश्चत्रध्वजपताका
अभिप्रवर्षयन्ति । दिव्यानि सर्ववर्णिकानि कुसुमानि दिव्यानि
वितानानि ध्रियन्ते दिव्यानि च्छत्ररत्नानि^४ सर्वाभरणान्याकाशे^५
ध्रियन्ते दिव्यानि वाद्यानि प्रवाद्यन्ते दिव्याश्चाप्सरसो नृत्यन्ति ॥२३॥

तस्मिन्खलु पुनरानन्द बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये सत्त्वा उपपन्ना उत्पद्यन्त
उत्पत्स्यन्ते^६ सर्वे ते नियताः सम्यक्त्वे यावन्निर्वाणं^७ । तत्कस्य
हेतोः । नास्ति तत्र द्वयो राशयोर्व्यवस्थानं प्रज्ञप्तिर्वा यदिदमनि-
यतस्य वा मिथ्यात्वनियतस्य वा । तदनेनाप्यानन्द पर्यायेण सा
लोकधातुः सुखावतीत्युच्यते संक्षिप्तेन न पुनर्विस्तरेण । कल्पो
ऽप्यानन्द परिक्षीयेत सुखावत्यां लोकधातौ सुखकारणेषु परि-

^१ रात्रिदिवं P. ^२ अभिप्रवर्षन्ति P, अभिप्रवर्षन्ति C. ^३ दिव्यचन्दनचूर्णं A. B.
दिव्यं चन्दनचूर्णं C. P. ^४ च्छत्ररत्नानि A. C. रत्नच्छत्रानि P. ^५ सर्वाभरणान्याकाशे A. C.
सर्वाभरणानि चाकाशे B. सर्वाभरणान्यकाशे P. ^६ उत्पत्स्यन्ते left out in B. P. ^७ वाणे
A. B. C. वानं P.

कीर्त्यमानेषु न च तेषां सुखकारणानां शक्यं पर्यंतमधि-
गंतुं ॥ २४ ॥

अथ खलु भगवांस्तस्यां वेलायामिमा गाथा^१ अभामत ।

सर्वेऽपि सत्त्वाः सुखिता भवेयुर् ।

विशुद्धज्ञानाः परमार्थकोविदाः ।

ते कल्पकोटीमथ वापि चोत्तरि ।

सुखावतीवर्णं प्रकाशयेयुः ॥ १ ॥

क्षये कल्पकोटी वजे सुराश्च^२ ।

सुखावतीये न च वर्णसारुः^३ ।

क्षयं न गच्छेत्प्रतिभा च तेषां^४ ।

प्रकाशयंतान तु^५ वर्णं नानां^६ ॥ २ ॥

ये लोकधातू^७ परमाणुसादृशां^८ ।

च्छिद्येयं भिद्येयं रजश्च^९ कुर्यात् ।

^१ मा गाथा A. B. मां गाथा C. मा गाथां P.

^२ क्षयकल्पकोटीवजे सुराश्च A.

क्षयकल्पकोटीवजे सुराश्च B. क्षयकल्पकोटीवजे सुराश्च C. ये कल्पकोटीवजे सुराश्च P. If

we want to restore the metre, we might read क्षयं वजेकल्पकोटी सुराश्च, though the short o

would be irregular; or, allowing still greater metrical license, we might conjecture क्षये

कल्पकोटी वजरासनं च, i. e. 'A kalpakotî may perish and the diamond seat,' using ksbaye

for kshayet as one syllable, and वज्र as trisyllabic.

^३ सुरुः A. C. P. सारुः B. Is

सारुः meant for सारु, i. e. सारः, or is it meant for आहुः or ऊचुः?

^४ See Lal. Vist.

p. 572, l. 10.

^५ तु deest in B.

^६ वर्णं नानां, either वर्णं नाना or perhaps वर्णमालां.

^७ From परमाणु to लोकधातु left out in P.

^८ For सादृशा, see Childers' Pâli Dict.

p. 411, col. 2; for paramânuragas, Lal. Vist. p. 171, l. 13.

^९ रज्जाश्च A. B. P.

रज्जाश्च C.

अतो बहू उत्तरि लोकधातु ।
 पूरेत दानं रतनाहि¹ दद्यात् ॥ ३ ॥
 नैता कलापि² उपमापि तस्य ।
 पुण्यस्य³ भोन्ती⁴ पृथुलोकधातवः⁵ ।
 ये⁶ लोकधातूय सुखावतीये ।
 श्रुत्वैव नामं भवतीह पुण्यं ॥ ४ ॥
 ततो बहू पुण्य⁷ भवेत् तेषां⁸ ।
 ये श्रद्धते⁹ जिनवचनं¹⁰ सप्रज्ञाः ।
 श्रद्धा हि मूलं जगतस्य प्राप्तये¹¹ ।
 तस्माद्धि¹³ श्रुत्वा विचितिं¹⁴ विनोदयेदिति ॥ ५ ॥

एवमप्रमेयगुणवर्णानंद सुखावती लोकधातुः¹⁶ ॥ २५ ॥

तस्य खलु पुनरानंद भगवतो¹⁷ ऽमिताभस्य तथागतस्य¹⁸ दशसु
 दिक्ष्वेकैकस्यां दिशि गंगानदीवालुकासमेषु बुद्धक्षेत्रेषु गंगानदी-
 वालुकासमा बुद्धा भगवन्तो नामधेयं परिकीर्तयन्ते वर्णं भाषन्ते

¹ पुरन्तदानं रत्नो A. पुरं तदानं रत्ना B. पूरेन्तदानं न तनो C. पूरेन्तदानं रत्नो P.
² कलापि A. B. P. कल्पापि C.; meant for कलापी. ³ पुण्यस्य B.; deest in P.
⁴ भोन्ती A. C. भोन्ति B. P. ⁵ धातुवः B. धातवेः C. ⁶ ये A. B. C. P.; one
 expects य or यत्. ⁷ पुण्यं C. ⁸ भवेत् तेषां A. भवेत् तेषां B. P. भवेत् । तेषां C.
 भवेच्च? ⁹ श्रद्धते A. श्रद्धवे B. C. P. ¹⁰ जिनवचन A. B. जिनवन C. जिनवल P.
¹¹ त deest in P. ¹² प्राप्तये A. C. प्राप्तये B. प्राप्त ॥ ये P. ¹³ तस्माधि A.
 तस्माद्धि B. C. तस्याद्धि P. ¹⁴ चितिं A. C. चि B. चिति P. ¹⁵ वर्णमा A. B. C.
 वर्णं छा P. ¹⁶ लोकधातोः A. B. C. ¹⁷ भगवतो left out in A. B. ¹⁸ तथा-
 गतस्य left out in A. B. C.

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भिक्षुसंघपरिवारेण च तादृश एव बुद्धिनिर्मितो मरणकाल-
समये² धुरतः स्थास्यति । ते तेनैव तथागतदर्शनप्रसादालंबनेन
समाधिनाप्रमुषितया स्मृत्या च्युतास्तत्रैव बुद्धक्षेत्रे प्रत्याजनि-
ष्यन्ति ॥ २८ ॥

ये पुनरानन्द सत्त्वास्तं तथागतं दशचित्तोत्पादात्मनुस्मरिष्यन्ति
स्पृहां च तस्मिन्बुद्धक्षेत्रे उत्पादयिष्यन्ति गंभीरेषु च धर्मेषु भाष्य-
माणेषु तुष्टिं प्रतिलप्स्यन्ते न विषत्स्यन्ते न विषादमापत्स्यन्ते⁴ न
संसदनमापत्स्यन्तेऽतश्च एकचित्तोत्पादेनापि तं तथागतं मनसि-
करिष्यन्ति स्पृहां चोत्पादयिष्यन्ति तस्मिन्बुद्धक्षेत्रे तेऽपि स्वप्नांतर-
गता अमिताभं तथागतं द्रक्ष्यन्ति सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्स्यन्ते
ऽवैवर्तिकाश्च भविष्यन्त्यनुत्तरायाः सम्यक्संबोधेः ॥ २९ ॥

इमं खल्वानन्दार्थवशं संपश्य⁵ तथागता दशसु दिक्ष्वप्रमेया-
संख्येयासु लोकधातुषु तस्यामिताभस्य तथागतस्य नामधेयं
परिकीर्तयन्तो वर्णं घोषयन्तः संप्रशंसामभ्युदीरयन्ति । तस्मिन्खलु
पुनरानन्द बुद्धक्षेत्रे दशभ्यो दिग्भ्य एकैकस्यां दिशि गंगानदीवा-
लुकासमा बोधिसत्त्वास्तममिताभं तथागतमुपसंक्रमन्ति दर्शनाय
वंदनाय पर्युपासनाय परिप्रश्नीकरणाय तं च बोधिसत्त्वगणं
तांश्च बुद्धक्षेत्रगुणालंकारव्यूहसंपद्विशेषान्द्रष्टुं ॥ ३० ॥

¹ बुद्धि A. बुद्धि B. C. बुद्धा P. The Chinese translation suggests निर्मितबुद्ध°, i. e. Buddha's nirmitakāya. ² मरणकरे A. C. मरणकालसमये B. मरणकाले P. ³ नुस्मरन्ति स्पृह चित्तस्मिं A. C. °चित्तमस्मिं B. नुस्मविष्यन्ति स्पृहां च तस्मिं P. ⁴ न विषत्स्यन्ते A. C. न विषादमापत्स्यन्ते left out in P. ⁵ पश्यं A. B. C. P. ⁶ संपद्वि° A. B. C. P.

अथ खलु भगवांस्तस्यां वेलायामिममेवार्थे¹ भूयस्या मात्रया
परिदीपयन्निमा गाथा अभामत ।

यथैव² गंगानदीवालिकासमा³ ।

बुद्धान स्त्रेचा अमितायुनायकं ॥ १ ॥⁴

बहुपुष्पपूटी गृहीत्व ।

ते नानावर्णे⁵ सुरभी⁶ मनोरमां⁷ ।

ओकिरंति नरनायकोत्तमं ।

अमितायु⁹ नरदेवपूजितं ॥ २ ॥¹⁰

तथ दक्षिणा¹¹ पश्चिमोत्तरासु ।

बुद्धान¹² स्त्रेचा दशतासु यांतकाः ।

यतो यतो आगमि बुद्ध वंदितुं ।

संबोधिसत्त्वा अमितायुनायकं ॥ ३ ॥¹³

¹ वेलायांमिमा A. वेलायामिमां B. C. वेलायामिमा P. ² गगा A. ³ कुमा B.; deest in A. C. P. ⁴ This is all that remains of what seems to have been the first verse, consisting of four lines. As the Chinese versions agree in mentioning the Eastern quarter in the first verse, we may conjecture something like :

यथैव गंगानदिवालिकासमा ।

बुद्धान स्त्रेचा पुरिमा दिशाय ।

यतो यतो आगमि बुद्ध वंदितुं ।

संबोधिसत्त्वा अमितायुनायकं ॥ १ ॥

The general outline of the metre is + - ७ | - - | ७ ७ - | ७ - ७ (-). ⁵ र्ण B. P.

⁶ भि B. P. ⁷ मामु P. ⁸ उकि°, but see verse 4. ⁹ अमित आयु A. B.

अमितमितायु C. ¹⁰ Here the metre seems very imperfect, and cannot be restored by

a comparison of verse 4. Possibly a shorter metre than that of verse 1 may have been

intended. ¹¹ ण A. B. C. न P. ¹² था A. B. P. ¹³ संबो A. B. P.

॥ सुखावतीव्यूहः ॥

बहुगंधपूटी¹ गृहीत्वा² ।
 नानावर्ण³ सुरभी⁴ मनोरमां ।
 ओकिरंति⁵ नरनायकोत्तमं ।
 अमितायु नरदेवपूजितं ॥४॥
 पूजित्व⁶ वा ते बहुबोधिसत्त्वा ।
 वंदित्व पादाममितप्रभस्य ।
 प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य वदंति चैवं ।
 अहोऽद्भुतं शोभति बुद्धक्षेत्रं ॥५॥
 ते पुष्पपूटीहि पुनोकिरंति ।
 उदग्रचित्ता अतुलाय प्रीतिये ।
 कामं प्रभाषंति पुरस्तनायके⁷ ।
 अस्मापि क्षेत्रं⁸ सिय एवरूपं⁹ ॥६॥
 ये पुष्पपूटा इति क्षिप्रं तत्र ।
 छत्रंतया¹⁰ संस्थिहि योजनाशतं ।
 स्वलंकृतं शोभति चित्रखतो¹¹ ।
 छादंते बुद्धस्य समंतकायं ॥७॥
 ते बोधिसत्त्वा तथ सत्करित्वा ।
 कथं करोंती इति तुष्टं तत्र ।

¹ टीः P.² हि P.³ नावर्ण A.⁴ भि A. B. P.⁵ द्रो P.⁶ त्वा A. B. C. P.⁷ From यके to स्वलं left out in P.⁸ च A. B. C. P.⁹ सियेवरूपं A.; deest in P. सि एवरूपं B. सिय एवरूपं C.¹⁰ चं A. B. C. P.¹¹ ति चित्रखतो A. ति चितस्ततो B. ति विचित्रखतो P. टि चित्रखतो C. The letters are not quite clear; we expect चित्र क्षेत्रं, or शोभति चित्रकेतोः.

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देवा मनुष्या जनयन्ति प्रीतिं ।
 अर्चिस्तंदा अस्यमिदां^३ विदित्वा ॥ १२ ॥
 उत्तिष्ठते बुद्धसुतो महायशा ।
 नाथ सो हि अवलोकितेश्वरः ।
 को हेतुरत्र भगवं कः प्रत्ययो ।
 येन स्मितं कुर्वसि लोकनाथ ॥ १३ ॥
 तं व्याकरोही यत्र सोऽर्थकोविदो ।
 हितानुकंपी बहुसत्त्वमोचकः ।
 श्रुत्वेति^४ वाचं परमां मनोरमां ।
 उदग्रचिन्ता भविष्यन्ति सत्त्वाः ॥ १४ ॥
 ये बोधिसत्त्वा बहुलोकधातुतः^५ ।
 सुखावतीं प्रस्थित बुद्धपश्यतां ।
 ते श्रुत्वा प्रीतिं विपुलां जनेत्वा ।
 क्षिप्रमिमं क्षेत्रं विलोकयेयुः ॥ १५ ॥
 आगत्य च^६ क्षेत्रमिदं उदारं ।
 ऋद्धीबलं प्राप्नुयि^७ क्षिप्रमेव ।
 दिव्यं च चक्षुस्तथ श्रोत्रं दिव्यं ।
 जातिस्मराः पारमिकोविदाश्च^८ ॥ १६ ॥

^१ अर्चिस्त A. B. C, अस्त P. ^२ स्म P. ^३ द्य P. ^४ श्रुत्वाति A. P.
 श्रुत्वेति B. श्रुत्वा C. ^५ धातुकः A. B. C. धातवः P. ^६ Both च before क्षेत्रं and
 दं must be scanned long. ^७ यनि P. ^८ परममिविदाश्च A. परमात्मविदाश्च B.
 परममितिचिदाश्च C. परमतकोविदाश्च P.

अमितायु बुद्धस्तद व्याकरोति ।
 मम ह्ययं प्रणिधि बभूव^१ पूर्व ।
 कथं पि सत्त्वा श्रुणियानि नाम ।
 व्रजेयु क्षेत्रं मम नित्यमेव ॥ १७ ॥
 स मे अयं प्रणिधि^२ प्रपूर्ण शोभना ।
 सत्त्वाश्च एभि बहुलोकधातुतः ।
 आगत्य क्षिप्रं मम अंतिकस्मिं ।
 अवैवर्तिका^३ भोतिह एकजातिया ॥ १८ ॥
 तस्माद्य इच्छतिह बोधिसत्त्वः ।
 ममापि क्षेत्रं सिय एवरूपं ।
 अहं पि सत्त्वान्बहु मोचयेयं ।
 नामेन^४ घोषेण थ^५ दर्शनेन ॥ १९ ॥
 स^६ शीघ्रशीघ्रं त्वरमाणरूपः ।
 सुखावतीं गच्छतु लोकधातु ।
 गत्वा च पूर्वममितप्रभस्य ।
 पूजेतु बुद्धान सहस्रकोटीः ॥ २० ॥
 बुद्धान कोटी बहु पूजयित्वा ।
 ऋद्धीबलेन बहु क्षेत्रं गत्वा ।

^१ च भूवि A. C. P. बभूव B. ^२ परि A. B. C. ^३ अवैवर्तिका A. B. C. P.;
 scanned as ७ ७ - ७ -, ^४ नामे B. ^५ तथ A. B. C. ^६ स deest in B.
^७ शीघ्रं च A. B.

कृत्वान पूजां सुगतान¹ संतिके ।

भक्त्या गर्भिष्यन्ति सुखावती त इति ॥ २१ ॥ ३१ ॥

तस्य खलु पुनरानंदामितायुषस्तथागतस्यार्हतः सम्यक्सं-
बुद्धस्य बोधिवृक्षः । स दश योजनशतान्युच्चैस्त्वेनाष्टौ योजनश-
तान्यभिप्रलंबितशाखापञ्चपलाशः पञ्चयोजनशतमूलारोहपरि-
णाहः सदापञ्चः सदापुष्पः सदाफलो नानावर्णोऽनेकशतसहस्र-
वर्णो नानापञ्चो³ नानापुष्पो नानाफलो नानाविचित्रभूषण-
समलंकृतश्चंद्रभासमणिरत्नपरिस्फुटः शक्राभिलयमणिरत्नवि-
चित्रितश्चिन्तामणिरत्नाकीर्णः सागरवरमणिरत्नसुविचित्रितो
दिव्यसमतिक्रांतः स्वर्णसूत्राभिप्रलंबितो रूचकहाररत्नहारवत्स-
हारकटकहारलोहितमुक्ताहारनीलमुक्ताहारसिंहलतामेखलाक-
लापरत्नसूत्रसर्वरत्नवस्तुशताभिविचित्रितः स्वर्णजालमुक्ताजा-
लसर्वरत्नजालकिंकिणीजालततो⁷ मकरस्वस्तिकनंद्यावर्तचंद्र-
समलंकृतः किंकिणीमणिजालसौवर्णसर्वरत्नालंकारविभूषितो
यथाशयसत्त्वविज्ञप्तिरसमलंकृतश्च ॥ तस्य खलु पुनरानंद बोधि-
वृक्षस्य वातसमीरितस्य यः शब्दो घोषो निश्चरति सोऽपरिमा-
णाँल्लोकधातून्विज्ञापयति । तत्रानंद येषां सत्त्वानां स बोधिवृक्षः
श्रोत्रावभासमागच्छति तेषां श्रोत्ररोगो न प्रतिकांक्षितव्यो

¹ तार A. B. P.

² ग्रम A. B. ग्रमे C. एमे P.

³ नानापञ्चो deest in C.

⁴ रत्नवत्सहार C. रत्नहारवत्सहार deest in P.

⁵ नीलमुक्ताहार P.

⁶ वरत्न deest

in B. ⁷ जाल ततः । A. C. जालः ॥ ततः B. जाल च ततः P.

⁸ नंद्याचंद्रचंद्रि P.

⁹ रत्ना deest in C.

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बोधिसत्त्वा महासिंहनादनादिन उदारसंनाहसंनद्धाः सर्वसत्त्व-
परिनिर्वाणाभियुक्ताश्च ॥ ३३ ॥

तस्मिन्खलु पुनरानन्द बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये श्रावकास्ते व्यामप्रभा ये
बोधिसत्त्वास्ते योजनकोटीशतसहस्रप्रभाः स्थापयित्वा द्वौ बोधि-
सत्त्वौ ययोः^३ प्रभया सा लोकधातुः सततसमितं नित्यावभास-
स्फुटा ॥ अथ खल्वायुष्मानानन्दो भगवंतमेतद्वोचत् । किं नामधेयौ
भगवंस्तौ बोधिसत्त्वौ महासत्त्वौ । भगवानाह । एकस्तयोरानन्दा-
वलोकितेश्वरो बोधिसत्त्वो महासत्त्वो द्वितीयो महास्थामप्राप्तो
नाम । इत एव चानन्द बुद्धक्षेत्राच्युत्वा तौ तत्रोपपन्नौ ॥ ३४ ॥

तत्र चानन्द बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये बोधिसत्त्वाः प्रत्याजाताः सर्वे ते
द्वात्रिंशन्महापुरुषलक्षणसमन्वागताः परिपूर्णगात्रा ध्यानाभि-
ज्ञाकोविदाः प्रज्ञाप्रभेदकुशलास्तीक्ष्णेंद्रियाः सुसंवृतेन्द्रिया अज्ञा-
तावीन्द्रिया^४ अदीना^५ बलेंद्रियाः प्रतिलम्भक्षान्तिका अनन्तापर्यंत-
गुणाः ॥ ३५ ॥

तस्मिन्खलु पुनरानन्द बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये बोधिसत्त्वाः प्रत्याजाताः
सर्वे तेऽविरहिता^६ बुद्धदर्शनेनाविनिपातधर्माणो यावद्बोधिपर्यंतं
सर्वे ते तत^७ उपादाय न^८ जातु जातिस्मरा भविष्यन्ति स्थापयित्वा
तथारूपेषु कल्पसंक्षोभेषु ये पूर्वस्थानप्रणिहिताः पंचसु कषायेषु^९

^१ नादं C.

^२ संनाह P. संहार A. B. C.

^३ ययाः A. C. यया B. P.

^४ अज्ञातावीन्द्रिया A. C. अज्ञातावीतेन्द्रिया B. अज्ञाताविन्द्रिया P. See Childers, s. v. indriyam.

^५ अदीना A. C. अदिना B. आदिना P.

^६ ऽविनिवर्त्तनीय वि A. B. C.

अविनिवर्त्तनीयं वि P.; deest in p.

^७ तत A. B. त C. तत्र P.

^८ न A. B. C. P.

^९ For the pañkakashâya, see the small Sukhâvatîvyûha, § 19.

वर्तमानेषु यदा बुद्धानां भगवतां लोके प्रादुर्भावो भवति ।
तद्यथापि नाम ममैतर्हि ॥ ३६ ॥

तस्मिन्खलु पुनरानन्द बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये बोधिसत्त्वाः^१ प्रत्याजाताः
सर्वे त एकपुरोभक्तेनान्याल्लोकधातून्गत्वानेकानि बुद्धकोटीनियु-
तशतसहस्राण्युपतिष्ठन्ति यावदाकांक्षन्ति बुद्धानुभावेन । ते यथा-
यथा चित्तमुत्पादयन्ति एवमेवंरूपैः^२ पुष्पधूपदीपगंधमाल्यवि-
लेपनचूर्णचीवरच्छत्रध्वजपताकावैजयन्तीतूर्यसंगीतिवाद्यैः पूजां
कुर्याम इति तेषां सहचित्तोत्पादात्तथारूपाणि च सर्वपूजाविधा-
नानि पाणौ प्रादुर्भवन्ति । ते तैः पुष्पैर्यावद्वाद्यैस्तेषु बुद्धेषु भगवत्सु
पूजां कुर्वन्तो बहूपरिमाणासंख्येयं^३ कुशलमुपचिन्वन्ति ।^४ सचेत्पु-
नराकांक्षन्त्येवंरूपाः पुष्पपूटाः पाणौ प्रादुर्भवन्त्विति^५ तेषां सह-
चित्तोत्पादान्नानावर्णा अनेकवर्णा नानागंधा दिव्याः पुष्पपूटाः
पाणौ प्रादुर्भवन्ति । ते तैस्तथारूपैः पुष्पपूटैस्तान्बुद्धान्भगवतो
ऽवकिरन्त्यभ्यवकिरन्त्यभिप्रकिरन्ति । तेषां च यः सर्वपरीतः पुष्प-
पूट उत्सृष्टः स दशयोजनविस्तरं पुष्पच्छत्रं प्रादुर्भवत्युपर्येतरीक्षे
द्वितीये चानूत्सृष्टे न प्रथमो धरण्यां प्रपतति । संति तत्र पुष्पपूटा
य उत्सृष्टाः संतो विंशतियोजनविस्ताराणि पुष्पच्छत्राण्युपर्येत-
रीक्षे प्रादुर्भवन्ति । संति त्रिंशच्चत्वारिंशत्पंचाशद्योजनविस्ताराणि

^१ सत्त्वाः A. B. C. बोधिसत्त्वाः P.

^२ एवमेवंरूपैः A. एवमेव रूपैः B. C. P.

^३ या A. C. P.; deest in B.

^४ From सचेत् to प्रादुर्भवन्ति । left out in B.

^५ भवन्ति A.

भवन्त्विति C. भवन्निति P.

^६ अभ्यवकिरन्ति C.

^७ सशयोजन A. C. शतयोजन B.

दशयोजन P.

संति यावद्योजनशतसहस्रविस्ताराणि पुष्पच्छत्राण्युपर्येतरीक्षे प्रादुर्भवन्ति । तत्र य उदारं प्रीतिप्रामोद्यं संजनयन्ति उदारं च चित्तोद्विल्यं प्रतिलभन्ते ते बहूपरिमितमसंख्येयं कुशलमूलमवरोप्य बहूनि च बुद्धकोटीनियुतशतसहस्राण्युपस्थायैकपूर्वाह्लेन पुनरपि सुखावत्यां लोकधातौ प्रतिष्ठन्ते तस्यैवामितायुषस्तथागतस्य पूर्वप्रणिधानाधिष्ठानपरिग्रहेण पूर्वदत्तधर्मश्रवणेन पूर्वजिनावरोपितकुशलमूलतया पूर्वप्रणिधानसमृद्धिपरिपूर्यात्मभूतया सुविभक्तभावितया³ ॥ ३७ ॥

तस्मिन्खलु पुनरानन्द बुद्धक्षेत्रे ये सत्त्वाः प्रत्याजाताः सर्वे ते सर्वज्ञतासहगतामेव धर्मकथां कथयन्ति । न च तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे सत्त्वानां काचित्परिग्रहसंज्ञास्ति ते सर्वे च तद्बुद्धक्षेत्रमनुचक्रमाणा अनुविचरन्तो न रतिं नारतिमुत्पादयन्ति प्रक्रामन्तश्चानपेक्षा न च प्रक्रामन्ति सापेक्षाः⁷ । सर्वसत्त्वेषामेव चित्तं नास्ति ॥ तत्र खलु पुनरानन्द सुखावत्यां लोकधातौ ये सत्त्वाः प्रत्याजाता नास्ति तेषामन्यतमकसंज्ञा नास्ति स्वकसंज्ञा नास्त्यसमसंज्ञा नास्ति विग्रहो नास्ति विवादो नास्ति विरोधः । समचित्ता⁹ मैत्रचित्ता मृदुचित्ताः स्निग्धचित्ताः कर्मण्यचित्ताः प्रसन्नचित्ताः¹⁰ स्थिरचित्ता विनीव-

¹ From अधिष्ठान to धान left out in B. ² धिष्ठपरि A. धिष्ठानाधिष्ठपरि C. धिष्ठानां धिष्ठतर्पलि P. ³ सुविभक्तया भवितया A. सुविभक्तया भावितया B. C. सुविभक्तभावितया P.

⁴ मे सर्वे च तयाद्बुद्ध A. मे सर्वे च ते यावत् बुद्ध B. मे सर्वे च तद्बुद्ध C. सर्वच्च तद्बुद्ध P.

⁵ प्रका° A. B. C. P. ⁶ नो B. ⁷ न च प्रक्रामन्ति न सापेक्षाः A. B. मन्ति C.;

deest in P. ⁸ नास्ति नास्ति A. नास्ति B. P. नास्ति स्ति C. ⁹ In Chinese,

'possessed of the thought of equalness.'

¹⁰ प्रसन्नचित्ताः deest in A. B.

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हेमवर्णसदृशः^१ अवभासनिर्भास^२तया च । वसुंधरासदृशः सर्वसत्त्व-
 शुभाशुभक्षमणतया । अप्सदृशः^३ सर्वक्लेशमूलनिधावनप्रवाहण-
 तया च । अग्निराजसदृशः सर्वधर्ममन्यना^४क्लेशनिर्दहनतया ।
 वायुसदृशः सर्वलोकासंज^५नतया । आकाशसदृशः सर्वधर्मनैर्वै^६-
 धिकतया सर्वशो निष्किंचनतया च । पद्मसदृशः सर्वलोकानु-
 पलिप्ततया । कालानुसारिमहामेघसदृशः धर्माभिगर्जनतया ।
 महावृष्टिसदृशः धर्मसलिलाभिप्रवर्षणतया । ऋषभसदृशः महा-
 गणाभिभवनतया । महानागसदृशः परमसुदांतचित्ततया । भद्रा-
 श्वाजानेयसदृशः सुविनीततया । सिंहमृगराजसदृशः विक्रमवै-
 शारद्यासंचस्ततया । न्यग्रोधदुमराजसदृशः सर्वसत्त्वपरिचाणतया ।
 पर्वतराजसदृशः सर्वपरप्रवाद्यकंपनतया । गगणसदृशः अपरि-
 माणमैत्रीप्रभावनतया । महाब्रह्मसमाः सर्वकुशलमूलधर्माधि-
 पत्यपूर्वगमतया । पक्षिसदृशः असंनिचयस्थानतया । गरुडद्वि-
 जराजसदृशः सर्वपरप्रवादिविध्वंसनतया । उदुंबरपुष्पसदृशः
 दुर्लभा^७प्रत्यर्थितया^८ नागवत्सुसमाहिता अविक्षिप्ता^९जिह्वेन्द्रियतया ।
 विनिश्चयकुशलाः क्षांतिसौरभ्यबहुला अनीर्षुकाः परसंपत्त्य-
 प्रार्थनतया विशारदा धर्मकथास्वतृप्ता धर्मपर्येष्ट्या^{१०} वैदूर्यसदृशः

^१ अ deest in all MSS.^२ निर्भास deest in P.^३ तया सुसदृशः A. B. C. P.

Saṅghavarman's Chinese translation shows that he must have read अप्सदृशः.

^४ मन्य-

ना A. B. P. मन्य C.

^५ कासज्ज A. B. C. कासंज्ञा P.^६ नैर्वै A. B. C.

नैवे P.

^७ भो P. Should it be दुर्लभतया । प्रत्यर्थित ?^८ या deest in all

MSS.

^९ अविक्षिप्ता अ A. B. C. सुविक्षिप्तो अ P.^{१०} र्येष्ट्या A. र्येष्टा B.

र्येष्ट्या C. र्येष्ट्याः P.

शीलेन रत्नाकराः¹ श्रुतेन मंजुस्वरा महाधर्मदुंदुभिनिर्घोषेण
महाधर्मभेरीं पराघ्नतो महाधर्मशंखमापूरयंतो महाधर्मध्वज-
मुच्छ्रापयंतो धर्मोल्कां प्रज्वालयंतः प्रज्ञाविलोकिनोऽसंमूढा
निर्दोषाः शान्तखिलाः शुद्धा निरामगंधा अलुब्धाः संविभागरता
मुक्तत्यागाः प्रसृतपाणयो दानसंविभागरता धर्माभिषाभ्यां दाने
ऽमत्सरिणोऽसंसृष्टा उत्तस्तमानसा³ विरक्ता धीरा धौरेया धृति-
मंतो ह्रीमंतः सुव्यूढसत्त्वा निर्गाढाः⁴ प्राप्ताभिज्ञाः सुरताः सुख-
संवासा अर्थकरा लोकप्रद्योता नापदागंतुं⁵ धीरा रागं तमः⁶
प्रनेकस्वष्टाः शोकापगता निर्मला निमेषप्रहीणा विक्रीडिताभिज्ञा
हेतुबलिकाः प्रणिधानबलिका अजिज्ञा अकुटिला एते लक्ष-
कोटीनियुतशतसहस्रावरोपितकुशलमूला उत्पाटितमानशल्या
अपगतरागद्वेषमोहाः शुद्धाः शुद्धाधिमुक्ता जिनबलप्रशस्ता लो-
कपंडिता उत्तप्रज्ञानसमुदागता⁹ जिनसुताश्चित्तोद्विल्यसमन्वागताः
शूरा दृढा¹⁰ अममा अखिला अतुला अरजस्काः¹¹ सहिता उदारा
चृषभा ह्रीमंतो धृतिमंतः स्मृतिमंतो मतिमंतो¹² गतिमंतः
प्रज्ञाशस्त्रप्रहरणा पुण्यवंतो द्युतिमंतो व्यपगतखिला मलप्र-
हीणाः स्मृतियुक्ताः शान्तज्ञानालंभाः । ईदृशा आनंद तस्मिन्बुद्ध-

¹ श्रीकराः added in B. after रत्नाकराः. ² धर्म P. ³ उत्तमानसाः P. अनुत्त-
स्तमानसाः? ⁴ निर्गाढा A. निर्वाडा B. नर्गडाः C. निरगडाः P. ⁵ गंतुं A. B.
गंतु C. P. ⁶ धीराधागंतमः A. B. धीरागंतमः C. धीराधागंत P. ⁷ शोको A. B. C.
स्वक P. The whole of this sentence is unintelligible. ⁸ अ A. C. P. ए B. ⁹ From
जिन to गताः left out in P. ¹⁰ दृढा deest in P. ¹¹ अरजस्काः A. B. C. अरज-
सकाः P. ¹² मतिमंतो deest in C.

क्षेत्रे सत्त्वाः संक्षिप्तेन च¹ । विस्तरेण पुनः सचेत्कल्पकोटीनि-
युतशतसहस्रस्थितिकेनाप्यायुष्प्रमाणेन तथागता निर्दिश्येरन्नैव
शक्यं तेषां सत्पुरुषाणां गुणपर्यंतमधिगंतुं । न च तथागतस्य
वैशारद्योपच्छेदो भवेत् । तत्कस्य हेतोः । उभयमप्येवानंदाचिंत्य-
मतुल्यं यदिदं तेषां बोधिसत्त्वानां गुणास्तथागतस्य चानुत्तरं²
प्रज्ञाप्रतिभानं ॥ ३८ ॥³

अपि चानंद उत्तिष्ठ पश्चान्मुखीभूत्वा पुष्पावकीर्णजलीं
प्रगृह्य प्रणिपत⁴ । एषा⁵ सा दिग्यत्र स भगवानमिताभस्तथागतो
ऽर्हन्सम्यक्संबुद्धस्तिष्ठति ध्रियते यापयति धर्मं च देशयति विरजो
विशुद्धं यस्य तन्नामधेयमनावरणे दशदिशि लोके विघुष्टमेकै-
कस्यां दिशि गंगानदीवालुकासमा बुद्धा भगवन्तो वर्णयन्ति
स्तुवंति प्रशंसन्त्यसंकृदसंकृदसंगवाचाप्रतिवाक्याः ॥⁷ एवमुक्त
आयुष्मानानंदो भगवंतमेतदवोचत् । इच्छाम्यहं भगवंस्तममि-
ताभममितप्रभममितायुषं तथागतमर्हंतं सम्यक्संबुद्धं द्रष्टुं तांश्च
बोधिसत्त्वान्महासत्त्वान्बहुबुद्धकोटीनियुतशतसहस्रावरोपितकुश-
लमूलान् । समनंतरभाषितायुष्मतानंदेनेयं वाक् अथ तावदेव
सोऽमिताभस्तथागतोऽर्हन्सम्यक्संबुद्धः स्वपाणितलात्तथारूपं
रश्मिं प्रामुंचद्यदिदं कीटीनियुतशतसहस्रतमं बुद्धक्षेत्रं महता-

¹ च B. । A. C. P.² त्तराया P.³ Here the three earliest Chinese trans-

lations insert ten long sections, while the two later Chinese translations follow the Sanskrit text.

⁴ पतां A. B. C. पता P.⁵ एषां A. B. C.⁶ असंकृदसंकृदसंगा

वाचोप्रतिवाक्याः । A. B. असंकृदसंगा° C. असंकृदं संगं वाक्याः । P.

⁷ एवमुक्ते आयु-

ष्मानानन्दो A. B. C. एवमुक्ते चायुष्मानानन्दो P.

⁸ भममितप्रभममिता left out in P.

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बोधिसत्त्वाः । स च भगवानमिताभस्तथागतोऽर्हन्सम्यक्संबुद्धस्तं
च श्रावकगणं तं च¹ बोधिसत्त्वगणमभिभूय सर्वा दिशः प्रभा-
सयन्संदृश्यते । तेन खल्वपि² समयेन तस्यां सुखावत्यां लोकधातौ
बोधिसत्त्वाः श्रावकदेवमनुष्याश्च सर्वे त इमां सहालोकधातुं
शाक्यमुनिं च तथागतमर्हन्तं सम्यक्संबुद्धमर्हन्ता भिक्षुसंघेन परि-
वृतं पश्यन्ति स्म धर्मं देशयन्तं³ ॥ ३९ ॥

तत्र खलु भगवानजितं बोधिसत्त्वं महासत्त्वमामंत्रयते स्म ।
पश्यसि त्वमजितामुष्मिन्बुद्धक्षेत्रे गुणालंकारव्यूहसंपदं । उपरि-
ष्टाच्चांतरीक्ष⁴ आरामरमणीयान्युद्यानरमणीयानि नदीपुष्करि-
णीरमणीया⁵नि नानारत्नपद्मोत्पलकुमुदपुंडरीकाकीर्णानि । अध-
स्ताच्च धरणीतलमुपादाय यावदकनिष्ठभवनाद्गणतलं⁶ पुष्पा-
भिकीर्णं पुष्पावलिसमुपशोभितं⁷ नानारत्नस्तंबपंक्तिपरिस्फुटं
तथागताभिनिर्मितं⁸नानाद्विजसंघनिषेवितं । अजितो बोधिसत्त्व⁹
आह । पश्यामि भगवन् । भगवानाह । पश्यसि पुनस्त्वमजित¹⁰
एतानमरान्द्विजसंघान्सर्वबुद्धक्षेत्रं बुद्धस्वरेणाभिविज्ञापयन्तं येनैते¹¹
¹²बोधिसत्त्वा नित्यमविरहिता बुद्धानुस्मृत्या । ¹³अजित आह ।

¹ च B. ² खल्व A. C. खल्वत्र B. खल्वपि P. ³ देशयन्ति P. ⁴ क्षेत्रे A. B. C.;
deest in P. ⁵ णीरमणीया deest in P. ⁶ तलं A. B. C. ⁷ पुष्पवतीसमुपशोभितं
A. B. C. पुष्पावतिसमुपशोभितं P. ⁸ निर्मित A. B. C. निर्मितं P. ⁹ अजितो
बोधिसत्त्व deest in P. ¹⁰ पश्यसि पुनस्त्वमजित deest in A. B. C. ¹¹ एतानमरा-
जन्दिजसंघा सर्वबुद्धक्षेत्रा बुद्धस्वरेणाभिविज्ञापयन्तं A. एतानमरान्द्विजसंघान् सर्वबुद्धक्षेत्रान्
बुद्धस्वरेणा° B. एतानमराजन्दिजसंघां सर्वबुद्धक्षेत्रे बुद्धस्वरेणा° C. एता अजितरमद्विजसंघां
सर्वबुद्धक्षेत्रे बुद्धस्वरनाभिविज्ञापयन्तं P. It should be either संघं or विज्ञापयन्तो यैरैते. ¹² बो
deest in A. ¹³ नि महाराज instead of अजित आह P.

पश्यामि भगवन् । भगवानाह । पश्यसि पुनस्त्वमजिताच्च
बुद्धक्षेत्रेऽमून्सत्त्वान्योजनशतसहस्रिकेषु विमानेष्वभिरूढानंतरीक्षे
ससत्कारान्क्रामंतः¹ । अजित आह² । पश्यामि भगवन् । भगवा-
नाह । तत्किं मन्यसेऽजित³ अस्ति किंचिन्नानात्वं देवानां पर-
निर्मितवशवर्तिनां सुखावत्यां लोकधातौ मनुष्याणां वा । अजित⁴
आह । एकमप्यहं भगवन्नानात्वं न समनुपश्यामि यावद्ग्रहर्द्धिका
अत्र सुखावत्यां लोकधातौ मनुष्याः । भगवानाह । पश्यसि
पुनस्त्वमजित तत्र सुखावत्यां लोकधातावेतेषां मनुष्याणामुदारेषु
पद्मेषु⁵ गर्भावासं⁶ । आह । तद्यथापि नाम देवास्त्रायस्त्रिंशा देवा
यामा वा⁷ पंचाशद्योजनिकेषु वा योजनशतिकेषु वा पंचयोज-
नशतिकेषु वा विमानेषु प्रविष्टाः⁸ क्रीडन्ति रमन्ति⁹ परिचारयन्ति
एवमेवाहं भगवन्नत्र¹⁰ सुखावत्यां लोकधातावेतेषां मनुष्याणा-
मुदारेषु पद्मेषु गर्भावासं¹¹ पश्यामि ॥ ४० ॥

सन्ति खलु पुनरत्र भगवन्सत्त्वा य औपपादुकाः पद्मेषु पर्येकैः
प्रादुर्भवन्ति । तत्कोऽत्र भगवन्हेतुः कः प्रत्ययो¹² यदन्ये गर्भावासं
प्रतिवसन्ति अन्ये पुनरौपपादुकाः पद्मेषु पर्येकैः¹³ प्रादुर्भवन्ति ।

¹ ससत्कारान्क्रमतः A. ससत्कारान्क्रमतः B. ससत्क्रा क्रमतः C. ससत्क्रां क्रमतः P. ² अजितो बोधिसत्त्वा आह P. ³ Deest in P. ⁴ अजित deest in P. ⁵ धु पद्मेषु A. धूपद्मेषु B. C. P. ⁶ गर्भावासं A. B. गर्भावासं C. P. ⁷ देवा B. ⁸ प्रविष्टाः A. B. C. प्रतिष्ठा P. ⁹ रमन्ते P. ¹⁰ च deest in B. ¹¹ गर्भावासं A. P. गर्भावासं B. From गर्भावासं to पद्मेषु left out in C. ¹² प्रत्यायोगः A. B. प्रत्ययोगः C. प्रयोग P. ¹³ अन्य पुनरौपपादुकाः पर्येको पर्येकेषु A. अन्यपुनरौपपादुकाः पर्येको पर्येक्केषु B. अन्य पुनरौपपादुकाः पर्येको पर्येकेषु C. अन्येषु न औपपादुका पर्येको पर्येकेषु P.

भगवानाह । ये तेऽजित बोधिसत्त्वा अन्येषु बुद्धक्षेत्रेषु स्थिताः¹ सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्तये² विचिकित्सामुत्पादयन्ति तेन चित्तेन कुशलमूलान्यवरोपयन्ति³ तेषामत्र गर्भावासो भवति । ये पुनर्निर्विचिकित्सामुत्पाद्य च्छिन्नकांक्षाः सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्तये कुशलमूलान्यवरोपयन्ति बुद्धानां भगवतामसंगज्ञानमेवाकल्पयन्त्यभिश्च हृदयधामुच्यन्ते त औपपादुकाः पद्मेषु पर्येकैः प्रादुर्भवन्ति । ये तेऽजित बोधिसत्त्वा महासत्त्वा अन्यत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रेषु स्थिताश्चित्तमुत्पादयन्त्यमिताभस्य तथागतस्यार्हतः सम्यक्संबुद्धस्य दर्शनाय न विचिकित्सामुत्पादयन्ति न कांक्षन्त्यसंगं बुद्धज्ञानं स्वकुशलमूलं चाभिश्च हृदयधाम तेषामौपपादुकानां पर्येकैः⁶ प्रादुर्भूतानां मुहूर्तमात्रेणैव रूपः कायो भवति तद्यथान्येषां चिरोपपन्नानां सत्त्वानां ॥ पश्चाजित प्रज्ञाविशेषं⁷ प्रज्ञावैमात्र्यं प्रज्ञापरिहाणिं प्रज्ञापरीक्षतां यत्तु हिताय पंच वर्षशतानि⁸ परिहीणा भवन्ति बुद्धदर्शनाद्बोधिसत्त्वदर्शनाद्धर्मश्रवणाद्धर्मसंकथनात्कुशलमूलचर्यायाः परिहीणा भवन्ति सर्वकुशलमूलसंपत्तिभिः⁹ । यदिदं विचिकित्सापतितैः संज्ञामनसिकारैः । तद्यथापि नामाजित राज्ञः क्षत्रियस्य मूर्धाभिषिक्तस्य बंधनागारं भवेत्सर्वसौवर्णवैडूर्य-

¹ प्रस्थिताः P.² From विचिकित्सा to चित्तेन left out in C.³ From तेषां

to कुशलमूलान्यवरोपयन्ति left out in C. P.

⁴ From वरोपयन्ति to महासत्त्वा अ left out

in A. B. वरोपयन्ति in p. only.

⁵ ज्ञानस्व A. ज्ञानं स्व B. C. P.⁶ प्रादुर्भूतानां मुहूर्त-

मात्रेणैव रूपाः A. प्रादुर्भूतानामुहूर्तमात्रेणैव रूपाः B. प्रादुर्भूतानामुहूर्तमात्रेणैव रूपाः C. प्रादुर्भूतानां

मुहूर्तमात्रेणैव रूपाः P.

⁷ प्रज्ञाशेषां A. B. प्रज्ञाशेषं C. प्रज्ञाविशेषं P.⁸ From

नि परिहीणा to विता left out in P.

⁹ संपत्तिभि A. संपत्तिभिः ॥ B. संवर्तभि C.

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गृहपतीन्कोट्टराजांश्च पर्येषयेद्य एनं ततो बंधनागारात्परिमोच-
येयुः। किंचापि भगवंस्तस्य राजकुमारस्य तत्र बंधनागारे नाभि-
रतिर्नात्र परिमुच्यते यावन्न राजा प्रसादमुपदर्शयति। भगवानाह।
एवमेवाजित ये ते बोधिसत्त्वा विचिकित्सापतिताः कुशलमू-
लान्यवरोपयन्ति कांक्षन्ति बुद्धज्ञानं¹ किंचापि तेन बुद्धनामश्रवणेन
²तेन च चित्तप्रसादमात्रेणात्र सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपद्यन्ते न
तु खल्वौपपादुकाः पद्मेषु पर्येकैः प्रादुर्भवन्ति अपि तु पद्मेषु
गर्भावासं प्रतिवसन्ति। किंचापि तेषां तत्रोद्यानविमानसंज्ञाः
सन्तिष्ठन्ते। नास्त्युच्चारप्रस्रावं नास्ति खेटसिंहाणकं न प्रतिकूलं
मनसः प्रवर्तते। अपि तु खलु पुनः पंच वर्षशतानि विरहिता
भवन्ति बुद्धदर्शनेन धर्मश्रवणेन बोधिसत्त्वदर्शनेन³ धर्मसांकथ्य-
विनिश्चयेन सर्वकुशलमूलेन धर्मचर्याभिश्च। किंचापि ते⁵ तत्र
नाभिरमन्ते⁶ न तुष्टिं विजानन्ति⁷। अपि तु खलु पुनः पूर्वा-
परान्क्षपयित्सते भूयस्ततः पश्चान्निष्क्रामन्ति। न⁸ चैषां ततो

¹ ज्ञानं A. B. P. जान समसमज्ञानं C. नमसमसमज्ञानं ते किंचापि p. ² तेन च
चित्तप्रसादमात्रेणात्र सुखावत्यां कथातावूपद्यन्ते A. तेन च चित्तप्रसादमात्रेणात्र सुखावत्यां लोक-
धातावूपद्यन्ते B. ते च ने चित्तप्रसादमात्रेणात्र सुखावत्यां लोकधातावूपद्यन्ते C. तेन च चित्त-
प्रसादमात्रेणात्र सुखावत्यां लोकधातावूपद्यन्ते P. तेन च चित्तप्रसादमात्रेण अत्र सुखावत्यां
लोकधातावूपद्यन्ते p.

³ Here A. and C. repeat धर्मश्रवणेन बोधिसत्त्वदर्शनेन.

⁴ Here, between किंचा and पि, C. repeats the following: रहिता भवन्ति बुद्धदर्शनेन धर्म-
श्रवणेन बोधिसत्त्वदर्शनेन धर्मश्रवणेन बोधिसत्त्वदर्शनेन धर्मसांकथ्यविनिश्चयेन सर्वकुशलमूलेन
धर्मचर्याभिश्च किंचा. ⁵ ते deest in P. ⁶ नास्ति रमन्ते A. B. C. P. ⁷ विजा-

नमिति A. B. C. विक्षन्ति P. ⁸ र B.

निष्क्रामतां¹ निष्क्रमः प्रज्ञायत² ऊर्ध्वमधस्तिर्यग्वा । पश्याजित
एतर्हि नाम पंचभिर्वर्षशतैर्वहूनि बुद्धकोटीनियुतशतसहस्रोप-
स्थानानि⁴ स्युर्बहूपरिमाणासंख्येयाप्रमेयाणि च कुशलमूलान्य-
वरोपयितव्यानि⁵ । तत्सर्वं⁶ विचिकित्सादोषेण विनाशयन्ति । पश्या-
जित कियन्महतेऽनर्थाय⁷ बोधिसत्त्वानां विचिकित्सा⁸ संवर्तत
इति । तस्मात्तर्ह्यजित बोधिसत्त्वैर्निर्विचिकित्सैर्बोधये चित्तमुत्पाद्य
क्षिप्रं सर्वसत्त्वहितसुखाधानाय सामर्थ्यप्रतिलभार्थं सुखावत्यां
लोकधातावुपपत्तये कुशलमूलानि परिणामयितव्यानि यत्र
भगवानमिताभस्तथागतोऽर्हन्सम्यक्संबुद्धः ॥ ४९ ॥

एवमुक्तेऽजितो बोधिसत्त्वो भगवंतमेतदवोचत् । किं पुनर्भ-
गवन्बोधिसत्त्वा इतो बुद्धक्षेत्रात्परिणिष्पन्ना अन्येषां वा¹⁰ बुद्धानां
भगवतामंतिकात्सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुत्पत्स्यन्ते । भगवानाह ।
इतो ह्यजित बुद्धक्षेत्राद्वासप्रतिकोटीनियुतानि¹¹ बोधिसत्त्वानां
परिनिष्पन्नानि यानि सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्स्यन्ते परि-
निष्पन्नानामवैवर्तिकानां बहुबुद्धकोटीनियुतशतसहस्राण्यवरो-
पितैः कुशलमूलैः कः पुनर्वादस्ततः परीक्षतरैः कुशलमूलैः ।

¹ निष्क्रामतां deest in B. ² प्रज्ञायते । A. B. प्रज्ञायते । C. प्रज्ञायतेः P. ³ सान्युप
A. B. C. सान्युप P. ⁴ ना deest in A. C. P. ⁵ तव्याः in all MSS. ⁶ सर्व
in all MSS. ⁷ कियन्महते नर्थाय A. कियन्महते नार्थाय B. कियन्महत नर्थाय C. p.
कियन्महते नाथाय P. ⁸ त्सां C. ⁹ सामर्थ्य A. C. P. सामर्थ्ये प्र B. ¹⁰ वा
deest in B. ¹¹ नि P. न A. B. C. The MSS. constantly vary between नयुत
and नियुत, after कोटो or कोटि. I have preferred नियुत and कोटी throughout this
text.

१ दुष्प्रसहस्य^१ तथागतस्यांतिकादष्टादशकोटीनियुतशतानि बोधिसत्त्वानां सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्स्यंते । पूर्वांतरे दिग्भागे रत्नाकरो नाम तथागतो विहरति । तस्यांतिकान्नवतिबोधिसत्त्वकोट्यः सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्स्यंते । ३ ज्योतिष्प्रभस्य तथागतस्यांतिकाद्वाविंशतिबोधिसत्त्वकोट्यः सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्स्यंते । ४ अमितप्रभस्य तथागतस्यांतिकात्पंचविंशतिबोधिसत्त्वकोट्यः सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्स्यंते । ५ लोकप्रदीपस्य तथागतस्यांतिकात्षष्टिबोधिसत्त्वकोट्यः सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्स्यंते । ६ नागाभिभुवस्तथागतस्यांतिकाच्चतुःषष्टिबोधिसत्त्वकोट्यः सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्स्यंते । ७ विरजःप्रभस्य तथागतस्यांतिकात्पंचविंशतिबोधिसत्त्वकोट्यः सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्स्यंते । ८ सिंहस्य^२ तथागतस्यांतिकात्षोडशबोधिसत्त्वकोट्यः सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्स्यंते । ९ सिंहस्य तथागतस्यांतिकादष्टादशबोधिसत्त्वसहस्राणि^३ सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्स्यंते । १० श्रीकूटस्य तथागतस्यांतिकादेकाशीतिबोधिसत्त्वकोटीनियुतानि सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्स्यंते । ११ नरेन्द्रराजस्य तथागतस्यांतिकाद्दशबोधिसत्त्वकोटीनियुतानि सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्स्यंते । १२ बलाभिज्ञस्य तथागतस्यांतिकाद्वादशबोधिसत्त्वसहस्राणि^४ सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्स्यंते । १३ पुष्पध्वजस्य

^१ दुष्प्रसहस्य A. °स्य B. C. दुष्प्रसहस्य P. ^२ सिंहस्य deest in P. ^३ बोधिसत्त्वकोट्यः सहस्राणि B.; probably बोधिसत्त्वकोट्यः or बोधिसत्त्वकोटीनियुतसहस्राणि ।

^४ Probably कोटी is left out; from सहस्राणि to वीर्यप्राप्ता बोधिसत्त्व left out in P.

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 तत्कस्य हेतोः । बोधिसत्त्वकोट्यो ह्यजिताश्रवणादिषामेवंरूपाणां
 धर्मपर्यायाणां विवर्ततेऽनुत्तरायाः सम्यक्संबोधेः । तस्मादस्य
 धर्मपर्यायस्याध्याशयेन श्रवणोद्ग्रहणधारणार्थं पर्यावाप्तये विस्त-
 रेण संप्रकाशाय² भावनार्थं च सुमहद्वीर्यमारब्धव्यं³ । अंतश्
 एकरात्रिं दिनमप्येकगोदोहमात्रमप्यंतश्च पुस्तकावरोपितं कृत्वा⁴
 सुलिखितो धारयितव्यः । शास्त्रसंज्ञा च तत्रोपाध्याये⁵ कर्तव्ये-
 च्छति⁶ क्षिप्रमपरिमितान्सत्त्वानवैवर्तिकत्वेऽनुत्तरायाः सम्यक्सं-
 बोधेः प्रतिष्ठापयितुं तच्च⁸ तस्य भगवतोऽमिताभस्य तथागतस्य
 बुद्धक्षेत्रं⁹ द्रष्टुमात्मनश्च विशिष्टां बुद्धक्षेत्रगुणालंकारव्यूहसंपदं
 परिग्रहीतुमिति ॥ अपि तु खल्वजितात्यर्थं सुलब्धलाभास्ते सत्त्वा
 अवरोपितकुशलमूलाः पूर्वजिनकृताधिकारा बुद्धाधिष्ठिताश्च
 भविष्यन्ति येषामनागतेऽध्वनि यावत्सद्धर्मविप्रलोपे¹⁰ वर्तमान
 इम एवरूपा¹¹ उदारा¹² धर्मपर्यायाः सर्वबुद्धसंवर्णिताः सर्व-
 बुद्धप्रशस्ताः सर्वबुद्धानुज्ञाता महतः¹³ सर्वज्ञज्ञानस्य क्षिप्रमाहा-

¹ क्रचित्तो A. C. क्रमचित्तो B. क्रमैकचित्तो P. ² संप्रकाशये in all MSS.; probably संप्रकाशनाय, as in p. ³ सुमहद्वीर्यमारब्धव्यं । A. सुमहद्वीर्यमालब्धव्यं । B. °रब्धव्यं । C. सुमहद्वीर्यमारब्धव्य P. ⁴ ता कृत्वा A. C. तां कृत्वा B. त अपि कृत्वा P. ⁵ कर्तव्या deest in P. ⁶ इच्छद्भिः A. B. C. इच्छति P.; may be meant for a locative referring to उपाध्याये, or for य इच्छति. ⁷ क deest in C. ⁸ ते च A. B. तेन च C. तं च P. ⁹ द्रष्टुं P. ¹⁰ विप्रलापे A. विप्रल्यपे B. विप्रलाप C. विप्रलाप्य P. But cf. Vagrakkhedikâ, p. 30, l. 14: भविष्यन्त्यानागतेऽध्वनि °सद्धर्मविप्रलोपे वर्तमाने. ¹¹ इम-मेवरूपा A. B. C. °पाः P. ¹² रा deest in C. ¹³ तामर्हतः A. C. ताः ॥ अर्हतः B. ता P., leaving महतः.

रकाः श्रोत्रा¹वभासमागमिष्यंति ये श्रुत्वा चोदारप्रीतिप्रामोद्यं²
प्रतिलप्स्यंत उद्गृहीष्यंति धारयिष्यंति वाचयिष्यंति पर्येवाप्स्यंति
परेभ्यो विस्तरेण संप्रकाशयिष्यंति भावनाभिरताश्च भविष्यंत्यंतशो
लिखित्वा पूजयिष्यंति बहु³ च ते पुण्यं प्रसविष्यंति यस्य न
सुकरा संख्या कर्तुं ॥ इति ह्यजित यत्तथागतेन कर्तव्यं कृतं मया ।
युष्माभिरिदानीं⁴ निर्विचिकित्सा⁵योगः करणीयः । मा संशयता-
संगमनावरणं बुद्धज्ञानं⁶ मा भूत्सर्वाकारावरोपितरत्नमये बंध-
नागारे प्रवेशः । दुर्लभो ह्यजित बुद्धोत्पादो दुर्लभा धर्मदेशना
दुर्लभा क्षणसंपत् । आख्याता चाजित मया सर्वकुशलमूलपार-
मिताप्राप्तिः । यूयमिदानीमभियुज्यत प्रतिपद्यध्वं । अस्य खलु
पुनरजित धर्मपर्यायस्य महतीं परी⁸दनां करोमि । अविप्रणाशाय
बुद्धधर्माणामनंतर्धानाय⁹ पराक्रमिष्यथ मा तथागताज्ञां क्षोभ-
यिष्यथ ॥४३॥

अथ खलु पुनर्भगवांस्तस्यां वेलायामिमा गाथा अभिषत¹¹ ।

न मे अकृतपुण्यानां श्रवा¹² भेष्यंति¹³ ईदृशाः ।

ये तु ते शूर सिद्धार्थाः श्रोष्यंति च इमां गिरं ॥९॥

¹ श्रोता A. B. C. श्रोत्रा P. ² चं A. B. C. छे P. ³ । विबहू A.
। बहूनि B. । बाहू C. ॥ बहू P. ⁴ यस्माभिरिदानीं A. यस्याभिरिदीनी B. °दानी C.
यस्याभिदानीं P. ⁵ त्से A. B. C. त्स P. ⁶ बुद्धज्ञान A. B. C. बुज्ञानं P.
⁷ कारवरो A. B. C. कारोवरो P. ⁸ परी B. ⁹ धर्माणामंतर्धान A. C. धणां
मंतर्धान B. धर्मानामंतर्धानाय P. ¹⁰ पुनर् deest in C. P. ¹¹ मां गाथामभिषत A. B.
मा गाथा अभिषत C. P. ¹² श्रवा A. C. P. आश्रवा B. ¹³ भेष्यंति A. B. C.
भविष्यंति P.

दृष्टो यैश्च हि संबुद्धो लोकनाथ प्रभंकरः ।
 सगौरवैः श्रुतो धर्मः प्रीतिं प्राप्स्यन्ति ते परां ॥ २ ॥
 न शक्त हीनेहि कुसीददृष्टिभिः ।
 बुद्धान^२ धर्मेषु प्रसाद विंदितुं^३ ।
 ये बुद्धक्षेत्रेषु^४ अकार्षि पूजां ।
 त्रैलोक्यनाथान^६ चर्यासु शिष्येषु ॥ ३ ॥
 यथांधकारे पुरुषो ह्यचक्षुः ।
 मार्गं न^७ जाने कुतु संप्रकाशयेत् ।
 सर्वं तथा श्रावक बुद्धज्ञाने ।
 अजानकाः किं पुनरद्य सत्त्वाः ॥ ४ ॥
 बुद्धो^९ हि बुद्धस्य गुणां प्रजानते ।
 न देवनागासुरयक्षश्रावकाः ।
 अनेकबुद्धान पि नो गती^{१०} यथो ।
 बुद्धस्य ज्ञाने हि प्रकाशयमाने ॥ ५ ॥
 यदि सर्वसत्त्वाः समता^{११} भवेयुः ।
 विशुद्धज्ञाने^{१२} परमार्थकोविदाः ।
 ते कल्पकोटीरथ वापि उत्तरे ।
 नैकस्य बुद्धस्य गुणान्कथेयुः ॥ ६ ॥

^१ शीद A. B. C. सिदं P.^२ बुद्धे A. C. बुद्ध B. बुद्धा P.^३ विविंदि P.^४ बुद्धपूजेषु A. C. बुद्धेषु B. बुद्धपूजे P.^५ त्रैलो A. त्रैधा B. ते लो C. त लो P.^६ नाथान् B. P. नाथान C.^७ नु P.^८ कु संप्र P.^९ From बुद्धो to सर्वसत्त्वाः

left out in P.

^{१०} ना गती B.^{११} समंता P.^{१२} न P. नाः, see chap. 25.

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तकोटीनां विरजो विगतमलं धर्मेषु¹ धर्मचक्षुर्विशुद्धं । चतुर्विंशत्या कोटीनियुतशतफलं³ प्राप्तं⁴ । अष्टानां भिक्षुशतानामनुपादायाश्चवेभ्यश्चित्तानि विमुक्तानि । पंचविंशत्या बोधिसत्त्वकोटीभिरनुत्पत्तिकधर्मक्षांतिः प्रतिलब्धा । देवमानुषिकायाश्च प्रजायाश्च⁵ त्वारिंशत्कोटीनियुतशतसहस्राणामनुत्पन्नपूर्वाण्यनुत्तरायां सम्यक्संबोधौ चित्तान्युत्पन्नानि सुखावत्यां⁶ लोकधातावुपपत्तये च कुशलमूलान्यवरोपितानि भगवतोऽमिताभस्य तथागतस्य⁷ दर्शनकामतया । सर्वे च ते तत्रोपपद्धानुपूर्वेण⁸ मंजुस्वरा नाम तथागता अन्येषु लोकधातुषूपपत्स्यन्ते । अशीतिश्च नियुतकोट्यो दीपंकरे तथागते⁹ लब्धक्षांतिका अवैवर्तिका अनुत्तरायाः¹⁰ सम्यक्संबोधेरमितायुषैव¹¹ तथागतेन¹² परिपाचिताः¹³ पूर्वबोधिसत्त्वचर्या चरंतस्ताश्च¹⁴ सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपद्य पूर्वप्रणिधानचर्याः परिपूरयिष्यन्ति ॥ ४५ ॥

तस्यां वेलायामयं त्रिसाहस्रमहासास्रलोकधातुः षड्विकारं

¹ धर्मेषु deest in B.

² वि B.

³ शत and लं left out in P.

⁴ This

passage seems to be imperfect, and, according to the five Chinese translations, we expect : चतुर्विंशत्या सत्त्वकोटीनियुतशतसहस्रैरनागामिफलं प्राप्तं । The number differs in the five translations between 200 kotîs, 220 kotîs, 22 kotîs, 20 kotîs, and 22 kotî-niyutas respectively; but they all agree in the Anâgâmi-phala. ⁵ प्रजायाश्च deest in P. ⁶ लोक-

धातावु deest in P.

⁷ दर्शना A. C. दर्शण B. दर्शन P.

⁸ नुपूर्वेण A. नुपूर्वेण B.

नुपूर्वे वर्ये C. P.

⁹ दीपंकर तथागत A. B. दीपंकर तथागते C. दीपकरे तथागतते P.

¹⁰ याः deest in C.

¹¹ षेव A. षेच B. षेच C. षव P.

¹² C. adds न after °तेन.

¹³ परिपाचिताः A. C. P. परिपारिताः B.

¹⁴ तांश्च A. C. P. तांश्च B.

¹⁵ स्रो

A. P. स B. C.

प्राकंपत् । विविधानि च प्रातिहार्याणि संदृश्यंते स्म । पृथिव्यां
संस्कृतमभूत् दिव्यमानुषकानि च तूर्याणि संप्रवादितान्यभू-
वन् । अनुमोदनाशब्देन च यावदकनिष्ठभवनं विज्ञप्तम-
भूत् ॥ ४६ ॥

इदमवोचद्भगवानात्तमना अजितो बोधिसत्त्वो महासत्त्व
आयुष्मांश्चानंदः सा च सर्वावती पर्षत्सदेवमानुषासुरगरुडगंधर्वश्च
लोको भगवतो भाषितमभ्यनंदन्निति ॥ ४७ ॥

¹ भगवतोऽमिताभस्य तथागतस्य सुखावतीगुणवर्णपरि-

¹ From here the text is given from A.; the various readings will be seen below :

- A. भगवतोऽमिताभस्य तथागतस्य सुखावतीगुणवर्णपरिकीर्तन बोधिसत्त्वानामवैवर्त्यभूमिप्रवेशः ॥
B. श्रीभगवतोऽमिताभस्य तथागतस्य सुखावतीगुणवर्णपरिकीर्तन बोधिसत्त्वानामवैवर्त्यभूमिप्रवेशः ॥
C. भगवतोऽमिताभस्य तथागतस्य गुण परिकीर्तनं बोधिसत्त्वानामवैवर्त्यभूमिप्रवेशः ॥
P. भगवतो मिताभस्य तथागतस्य गुण परिकीर्तनं बोधिसत्त्वानामवैवर्त्यभूमिप्रवेशः ॥

- A. अमिताभस्य परिवर्तः सुखावतीव्यूह
B. अमिताभस्य परिवर्तः सुखावतीव्यूह
C. अमिताभस्य परिवर्तः सुखावतीव्यूहः संपूर्णः ॥ ॥ इति श्रीमदमिताभस्य तथागतस्य सुखा-
P. अमिताभस्य व्यूहपरिवर्तः सुखावतीव्यूहः संपूर्णः ॥ ॥ इति श्री अमितभस्य सुखा-

- A. महायानसूत्रं समाप्तं ॥ ये धर्मा हेतुप्रभावा हेतुं तेषां तथागतः ।
B. महायानसूत्रं समाप्तं ॥ ये धर्मा हेतुप्रभावा हेतुं तेषां तथागतः ।
C. वतीव्यूह महायानसूत्रं समाप्तः ॥ ॥ शुभम् ॥
P. वतीव्यूह नाम महायानसूत्रं समाप्तं ॥

- A. ह्यवदत्तेषां च यो निरोध एवं वादि महाश्रवणः ॥ ॥ संवत् ९३४ कार्तिकशुदि ४
B. ह्येवद तेषां च यो निरोध एवं वादि महाश्रवणः ॥ ॥ ६० ।
C.
P.

संवत् ९५५ मिति चैत्र शुक्ल ८ ह

कीर्तनं¹ बोधिसत्त्वानामवैवर्त्यभूमिप्रवेशः । अमिताभस्य परिवर्तः
सुखावतीव्यूहमहायानसूत्रं समाप्तं ॥

ये धर्मा हेतुप्रभावा हेतुं तेषां तथागतः ।

ह्यवदत्तेषां च यो निरोध एवं वादि महाश्रमणः ॥

A. संपूर्णमभूत् ॥ श्रीसुवर्णपणारिमहानगरे मैत्रीपूरिमहाविहारे श्रीवाक्पद्मदासवज्राचार्यस्य

B.

C.

P.

समैत्रिपूरमहाविहारया श्री

वज्राचार्य रा-

A. जयानंदस्य च सर्वार्थसिद्धेः ॥ ॥ संसारमोक्षहेतौ स्वपापमुक्तये स्वेनैव लिखितं शुभं ॥

B.

C.

P. जधं मुनिन चो याजुलो

शुभ ॥

¹ न A.

² त्य A.

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3. Deeply and clearly, well and intensely, he thinks of the law of the Buddhas, (incomprehensible) like the sea, and understands its depth and greatest profoundness, and reaches its bottom. Bhagavat (i. e. honoured by the world) is ever free from ignorance, covetousness, and anger. O Hero, like a lion, whose spiritual virtue is immeasurable!

4. His merit is great and wide, his wisdom is deep and wonderful, and his light and powerful form cause the universe to be shaken^a. May I become a Buddha just as the holy king of the law, and deliver all beings from birth and death!

5. In generosity, equanimity, virtue, endurance, strength, also in meditation and wisdom, I shall become the best. Practising perfectly these vows I shall become a Buddha, the great helper of all those who have fear and anxiety.

如是三昧	願我作佛	人雄師子	深諦善念 ³
智慧爲上	齊聖法王	神德無量	諸佛法海
吾誓得佛	過度生死	功勳廣大 ⁴	窮深盡奧
普行此願	靡不解脫	智慧深妙	究其涯底
一切恐懼	布施調意 ⁵	光明威相	無明欲怒
爲作大安	戒忍精進	震動大千	世尊永無

^a This would point to prakampati for pratapati.

6. There may be a hundred thousands of millions of Buddhas—immeasurably great sages, whose number is as that of the sand of the Gaṅgâ. To worship all these Buddhas does not equal the seeking for the way firmly and rightly without returning.

7. There are the worlds of the Buddhas like the sand of the Gaṅgâ. These (Buddha-)countries are innumerable and countless. My light will shine over all these countries; thus my strength and power will be immeasurable.

8. May my country be the best (of all), when I become a Buddha, and the people therein excellent, and the Bodhi-maṇḍala surpassing others. May my country be just as (the state of) Nirvâṇa, and without equal. I will pity and deliver all (beings).

9. May those who come to be born there from the ten quarters be pure and joyful, happy and at ease, when they arrive in my country. May

而無等雙	如是精進	堅正不却	假 ⁶ 使有佛
我當哀愍	威神難量	譬 ⁷ 如恒沙	百千億萬
度脫一切	令 ⁸ 我作佛	諸佛世界	無量大聖
十方來生	國土第一	復不可計	數如恒沙
心悅清淨	其衆奇妙	無數刹土	供養一切
已到我國	道場超絕	光明悉照	斯等諸佛
快樂安穩	國如泥洹	徧此諸國	不如求道

Buddha witness that this is my true realisation! I make prayer for that desire, full of strength and vigour.

10. May those Bhagavats of the ten quarters, whose wisdom is unimpeded, know always my thought and practice! Even if I abide in the midst of poisons and pains, I shall always practise strength (vîrya) and endurance (kshânti), and be free from regret.

諸苦毒中	常令此尊	力精所欲	幸佛信明
我行精進	知我心行	十方世尊 ¹⁰	是我真證
忍終不悔	假令身止	智慧無礙	發願於彼

2. SANSKRIT TEXT, Chapter 9, pages 22-24.

1. If these prayers, surpassing the world, which I have made and by which I should certainly attain to the highest path, should not be fulfilled, may I not accomplish the perfect knowledge.

2. If I should not become a great giver, so as to save all the poor, for immeasurable kalpas, may I not accomplish the perfect knowledge.

普濟諸貧苦	我 ² 於無量劫	斯願不滿足	我 ¹ 建超世願
誓不成正覺	不爲大施主	誓不成正覺	必至無上道

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7. Having accomplished his actions, his powerful light is brilliant over the ten quarters; so that the sun and moon do not shine, and the light of the sky becomes invisible.

8. Opening the treasury of the law for the sake of a multitude, he widely distributes the jewels of merit; and in the midst of a large assembly, he constantly preaches the law as a lion roars.

9. Having worshipped all Buddhas, he has made the stocks of merit perfect. His prayers and wisdom having been perfect, he has become the hero of the three worlds.

10. Like Buddha, who is possessed of unimpeded wisdom, and understands and shines over everything, may I also be possessed of the power of action and wisdom, and equal this highest worthy.

11. If this prayer should ever be fulfilled, the great-thousand (world) would be moved, and the heavenly beings in the sky would shower down the wonderful and precious flowers.

等此最勝尊	願慧悉成滿	廣施功德寶	功祚成滿足 ⁷
斯願若尅果 ¹¹	得爲三界雄	常於大衆中	威曜朗十方
大千應感動	如佛無礙智 ¹⁰	說法師子吼	日月戟重暉
虛空諸天人	通達靡不照	供養一切佛 ⁹	天光隱不現
當雨珍妙華	願我功慧力	具足衆德本	爲衆開法藏 ⁸

12. Buddha spoke to Ānanda: When the Bhikshu Dharmākara spoke these verses, the whole earth was shaken in six different ways, and the heaven showered the wonderful flowers over it; and there was music spontaneously in the sky, in which this praise was produced: 'Thou wilt certainly accomplish the highest perfect knowledge^a.'

中	妙	已	佛 ¹²
讚	華	應	告
言	以	時	阿
決	散	普	難
定	其	地	法
必	上	六	藏
成	自	種	比
無	然	震	丘
上	音	動	說
正	樂	天	此
覺	空	雨	頌

3. SANSKRIT TEXT, Chapter 31, pages 49-54.

1. There are Buddha-countries in the eastern quarter, the number of which equals the sand of the river Ganges. The company of Bodhisattvas of those countries goes to see Buddha Amitāyu.

彼	南 ²	彼	東 ¹
土	西	土	方
菩	北	菩	諸
薩	四	薩	佛
衆	維	衆	國

2. Thus also in the south, west, north, zenith, and nadir, and in the four corners (there are the same). The company of Bodhisattvas of those countries goes to see Buddha Amitāyu.

往	上	往	其
觀	下	觀	數
無	亦	無	如
量	復	量	恒
覺	然	覺	沙

^a In the fourth and fifth of the five Chinese translations which are still in existence, this part is translated as a verse, as it is in Sanskrit; while in the first and second translations, these 12 verses are altogether left out.

3. All the Bodhisattvas, each bringing with him wonderful heavenly flowers, precious scents, and invaluable cloaks, worship Buddha Amitâyû.

4. All of them play on the heavenly music, from which an agreeable sound proceeds, singing and praising the most excellent worthy; thus they worship Buddha Amitâyû.

5, 6. He has finally obtained his supernatural power and wisdom, and easily entered the deep gate of the law. He has made the treasury of merit perfect, and his wonderful wisdom is without equal. The sun of his wisdom shines over the world, and dispels the cloud of birth and death. (Thus praising him), they (the Bodhisattvas) turn round him three times respectfully, and salute the highest worthy, touching the ground with their heads.

7. Having seen that pure and adorned country, which is excellent and inconceivable, they raise their thoughts, praying that their own country should also be like this. (See verse 6 in Sanskrit.)

稽 首 無 上 尊	具 足 功 德 藏	暢 發 和 雅 音	一 ³ 切 諸 菩 薩
見 ⁷ 彼 嚴 淨 土	妙 智 無 等 倫	歌 歎 最 勝 尊	各 齎 天 妙 華
微 妙 難 思 議	慧 ⁶ 日 照 世 間	供 養 無 量 覺	寶 香 無 價 衣
因 發 無 上 心	消 除 生 死 雲	究 ⁵ 達 神 通 慧	供 養 無 量 覺
願 我 國 亦 然	恭 敬 繞 三 匝	遊 入 深 法 門	咸 ⁴ 然 奏 天 樂

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13. 'Understanding all the dharmas as dreams, illusions, and ringing-sounds, they will make their excellent prayers fulfilled, and certainly accomplish such a country as this.

14. 'Knowing the dharmas as lightnings and shadows, they will accomplish the path of a Bodhisattva, and make the stocks of merit perfect, and having received prophecy, they will become Buddha.

15. 'Understanding the nature of all the dharmas as empty and without self, they simply seek for a pure Buddha-country, and will certainly accomplish such a country as this.'

16. The other Buddhas speak to their Bodhisattvas and cause them to go and see Buddha (Amitâyû) of Sukhâvatî (saying): 'Hearing his law you should willingly receive and practise it, and quickly obtain the pure place (like Sukhâvatî).

17. 'When you arrive at that pure and adorned country, you will at once obtain supernatural power, and certainly receive prophecy from the Lord Amitâyû, and attain to the state of "being equal to Buddha ^a."

疾得清淨處	專求淨佛土	究竟菩薩道	覺 ¹³ 了一切法
至 ¹⁷ 彼嚴淨國	必成如是刹	具諸功德本	猶如夢幻響
便速得神通	諸 ¹⁶ 佛告菩薩	受決當作佛	滿足諸妙願
必於無量尊	令觀安養佛	通 ¹⁵ 達諸法性	必成如是刹
受記成等覺	聞法樂受行	一切空無我	知 ¹⁴ 法如電影

^a 等覺 tañ-kiào, lit. equally enlightened. This term is generally explained with Ekagâtibaddha, or he who is bound by one birth only; see verse 18 in Sanskrit.

18. 'If beings, having heard his name, wish to be born in his country, they will arrive there, through the power of the former prayers of that Buddha (Amitâyü), and spontaneously attain to the state of "never returning again" (Avaivartya).'

其¹⁸佛本願力
自致不退轉
普念度一切
飛化徧諸刹

19. The Bodhisattvas raise their prayers, and pray that their own country should have no difference (from Sukhâvatî). They think intensely of saving all beings and making their name to be heard in the ten quarters.

聞名欲往生
菩薩興至願
名顯達十方
恭敬歡喜去

20. Having worshipped a million of Tathâgatas, and gone to their countries through their supernatural power, and joyfully worshipped them there, they (the Bodhisattvas) return to the country of Sukhâvatî.

皆悉到彼國
願己國無異
奉事億如來
還到安養國

4. SANSKRIT TEXT, Chapter 44, pages 73-75.

1. If men have no stock of merit, they are not able to hear this Sûtra. Those who are pure and keep the moral precepts, are able to hear the right law.

若人無善本
不得聞此經
清淨有戒者
乃獲聞正法

2. Those who have formerly seen Bhagavat, are able to believe in this matter. They will hear and practise (this law) respectfully and without pride, and skip for great joy.

3. Those who are either proud, vicious, or neglectful, find it difficult to believe in this law. Those who have seen Buddhas in former life, willingly hear such a teaching as this.

4. Neither Srâvakas nor Bodhisattvas are able to understand the holy thought (of Buddha), because it is just as if a man, blind from his birth, wishes to go to lead others.

5. The sea of wisdom of the Tathâgata is deep and wide, unlimited and bottomless; so that neither Srâvakas nor Pratyekabuddhas can measure it, but Buddha only understands it clearly.

6, 7. Let even all men, who may have perfectly attained to the Bodhi, and understood the sublime truth, being possessed of pure wisdom, think of the wisdom of Buddha for a million

唯 佛 獨 明 了	譬 如 從 生 盲	難 以 信 此 法	曾 ² 更 見 世 尊
假 ⁶ 使 一 切 人	欲 行 開 導 人	宿 世 見 諸 佛	則 能 信 此 事
具 足 皆 得 道	如 ⁵ 來 智 慧 海	樂 聽 如 是 教	謙 敬 聞 奉 行
淨 慧 知 本 空	深 廣 無 涯 底	聲 ⁴ 聞 或 菩 薩	踊 躍 大 歡 喜
億 劫 思 佛 智	二 乘 非 所 測	莫 能 究 聖 心	憍 ³ 慢 弊 懈 怠

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APPENDIX II.

THE SMALLER SUKHÂVATÎ-VYÛHA¹.

॥ नमः सर्वज्ञाय ॥

एवं मया श्रुतं । एकस्मिन्समये भगवाञ्श्रावस्त्यां विहरति
स्म जेतवनेऽनाथपिण्डदस्यारामे महता भिक्षुसंघेन सार्धमर्धत्रयो-
दशभिर्भिक्षुशतैरभिज्ञानाभिज्ञातैः स्थविरैर्महाश्रावकैः सर्वैरर्हद्भिः ।
तद्यथा स्थविरेण च शारिपुत्रेण महामौद्गल्यायनेन च महाका-
श्यपेन च महाकप्फिणेन च महाकात्यायनेन च महाकौष्ठिलेन
च रेवतेन च शुद्धिपञ्चकेन च नन्देन चानन्देन च राहुलेन च
गवांपतिना च भरद्वाजेन च कालोदयिना च वकुलेन चानि-
रुद्धेन च । एतैश्चान्यैश्च संबहुलैर्महाश्रावकैः संबहुलैश्च बोधि-
सत्त्वैर्महासत्त्वैः । तद्यथा मञ्जुश्रिया च कुमारभूतेनाजितेन च
बोधिसत्त्वेन गन्धहस्तिना च बोधिसत्त्वेन नित्योद्युक्तेन च बोधि-
सत्त्वेनानिक्षिप्तधुरेण च बोधिसत्त्वेन । एतैश्चान्यैश्च संबहुलैर्बोधि-
सत्त्वैर्महासत्त्वैः । शक्रेण च देवानामिन्द्रेण ब्रह्मणा च सहांपतिना ।
एतैश्चान्यैश्च संबहुलैर्देवपुत्रनयुतशतसहस्रैः ॥ १ ॥

¹ See Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1880, pp. 181-186; Selected Essays, vol. ii. p. 348.

तत्र खलु भगवानायुष्मंतं शारिपुत्रमामंत्रयति स्म । अस्ति शारिपुत्र पश्चिमे दिग्भाग इतो बुद्धक्षेत्रं कोटिशतसहस्रं बुद्धक्षेत्राणामतिक्रम्य सुखावती नाम लोकधातुः । तत्रामितायुर्नाम तथागतोऽर्हन्सम्यक्संबुद्ध एतर्हि तिष्ठति ध्रियते यापयति धर्मं च देशयति । तत्किं मन्यसे शारिपुत्र केन कारणेन सा लोकधातुः सुखावतीत्युच्यते । तत्र खलु पुनः शारिपुत्र सुखावत्यां लोकधातौ नास्ति सत्त्वानां कायदुःखं न चित्तदुःखं अप्रमाणान्येव सुखकारणानि । तेन कारणेन सा लोकधातुः सुखावतीत्युच्यते ॥ २ ॥

पुनरपरं शारिपुत्र सुखावती लोकधातुः सप्तभिर्वेदिकाभिः सप्तभिस्तालपंक्तिभिः किंकिणीजालैश्च समलंकृता समंततोऽनुपरिक्षिप्ता चित्रा दर्शनीया चतुर्णां रत्नानां । तद्यथा सुवर्णस्य रूपस्य वैडूर्यस्य स्फटिकस्य । एवरूपैः शारिपुत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रगुणव्यूहैः समलंकृतं तद्बुद्धक्षेत्रं ॥ ३ ॥

पुनरपरं शारिपुत्र सुखावत्यां लोकधातौ सप्तरत्नमयः पुष्करिण्यः । तद्यथा सुवर्णस्य रूपस्य वैडूर्यस्य स्फटिकस्य लोहितमुक्तस्याश्मगर्भस्य मुसारगल्वस्य सप्तमस्य रत्नस्य । अष्टांगोपेतवारिपरिपूर्णाः समतीर्थकाः काकपेया सुवर्णवालुकासंस्तृताः । तासु च पुष्करिणीषु समंताच्चतुर्दिशं चत्वारि सोपानानि चित्राणि दर्शनीयानि चतुर्णां रत्नानां । तद्यथा सुवर्णस्य रूपस्य वैडूर्यस्य स्फटिकस्य । तासां च पुष्करिणीनां समंताद्रत्नवृक्षा जाताश्चित्रा दर्शनीया सप्तानां रत्नानां । तद्यथा सुवर्णस्य रूपस्य वैडूर्यस्य स्फटिकस्य लोहितमुक्तस्याश्मगर्भस्य मुसारगल्वस्य सप्तमस्य

रत्नस्य । तासु च पुष्करिणीषु संति पद्मानि जातानि नीलानि नीलवर्णानि नीलनिर्भासानि नीलनिदर्शनानि । पीतानि पीतवर्णानि पीतनिर्भासानि पीतनिदर्शनानि । लोहितानि लोहितवर्णानि लोहितनिर्भासानि लोहितनिदर्शनानि । अव-
दातान्यवदातवर्णान्यवदातनिर्भासान्यवदातनिदर्शनानि । चित्रा-
णि चित्रवर्णानि चित्रनिर्भासानि चित्रनिदर्शनानि शकटचक्र-
प्रमाणपरिणाहानि । एवरूपैः शारिपुत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रगुणव्यूहैः सम-
लंकृतं तद्बुद्धक्षेत्रं ॥ ४ ॥

पुनरपरं शारिपुत्र तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे नित्यप्रवादितानि दिव्यानि तूर्याणि सुवर्णवर्णा च महापृथिवी रमणीया । तत्र च बुद्धक्षेत्रे त्रिष्कृत्वो रात्रौ त्रिष्कृत्वो दिवसस्य पुष्पवर्षे प्रवर्षति दिव्यानां मांदारवपुष्पाणां । तत्र ये सत्त्वा उपपन्नास्त एकेन पुरोभक्तेन कोटिशतसहस्रं बुद्धानां वंदन्त्यन्याँल्लोकधातूंगत्वा । एकैकं च तथागतं कोटिशतसहस्राभिः पुष्पवृष्टिभिरभ्यवकीर्य पुनरपि तामेव लोकधातुमागच्छन्ति दिवाविहाराय । एवरूपैः शारिपुत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रगुणव्यूहैः समलंकृतं तद्बुद्धक्षेत्रं ॥ ५ ॥

पुनरपरं शारिपुत्र तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे संति हंसाः क्रौंचा मयूराश्च । ते त्रिष्कृत्वो रात्रौ त्रिष्कृत्वो दिवसस्य संनिपत्य संगीतिं कुर्वन्ति स्म स्वकस्वकानि च रुतानि प्रव्याहरन्ति । तेषां प्रव्याहरतामिन्द्रियबलबोध्यंगशब्दो निश्चरति । तत्र तेषां मनुष्याणां तं शब्दं श्रुत्वा बुद्धमनसिकार उत्पद्यते धर्ममनसिकार उत्पद्यते संघमनसिकार उत्पद्यते ॥ तत्किं मन्यसे शारिपुत्र तिर्यग्योनिगतास्ते

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तस्य च शारिपुत्र तथागतस्याप्रमेयः श्रावकसंघो येषां न सुकरं प्रमाणमाख्यातुं शुद्धानामर्हतां । एवरूपैः शारिपुत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रगुणव्यूहैः समलंकृतं तद्बुद्धक्षेत्रं ॥ ९ ॥

पुनरपरं शारिपुत्र येऽमितायुषस्तथागतस्य बुद्धक्षेत्रे सत्त्वा उपपन्नाः शुद्धा बोधिसत्त्वा अविनिवर्तनीया एकजातिप्रतिबद्धास्तेषां शारिपुत्र बोधिसत्त्वानां न सुकरं प्रमाणमाख्यातुमन्यत्राप्रमेयासंख्येया इति संख्यां गच्छन्ति ॥ तत्र खलु पुनः शारिपुत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे सत्त्वैः प्रणिधानं कर्तव्यं । तत्कस्माद्धेतोः । यत्र हि नाम तथारूपैः सत्पुरुषैः सह समवधानं भवति । नावरमात्रकेण शारिपुत्र कुशलमूलेनामितायुषस्तथागतस्य बुद्धक्षेत्रे सत्त्वा उपपद्यन्ते । यः कश्चिच्छारिपुत्र कुलपुत्रो वा कुलदुहिता वा तस्य भगवतोऽमितायुषस्तथागतस्य नामधेयं श्रोयति श्रुत्वा च मनसिकरिष्यति एकरात्रं वा द्विरात्रं वा त्रिरात्रं वा चतूरात्रं वा पंचरात्रं वा षड्रात्रं वा सप्तरात्रं वा विक्षिप्तचित्तो मनसिकरिष्यति यदा स कुलपुत्रो वा कुलदुहिता वा कालं करिष्यति तस्य कालं कुर्वतः सोऽमितायुस्तथागतः श्रावकसंघपरिवृत्तो बोधिसत्त्वगणपुरस्कृतः पुरतः स्थास्यति सोऽविपर्यस्तचित्तः कालं करिष्यति च । स कालं कृत्वा तस्यैवामितायुषस्तथागतस्य बुद्धक्षेत्रे सुखावत्यां लोकधातावुपपत्स्यते । तस्मात्तर्हि शारिपुत्र इदमर्थवशं संपश्यमान एवं वदामि सत्कृत्य कुलपुत्रेण वा कुलदुहित्रा वा तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे चित्तप्रणिधानं कर्तव्यं ॥ १० ॥

तद्यथापि नाम शारिपुत्र अहमेतर्हि तां परिकीर्तयामि एवमेव

शारिपुत्र पूर्वस्यां दिश्यक्षोभ्यो नाम तथागतो मेरुध्वजो नाम तथागतो महामेरुर्नाम तथागतो मेरुप्रभासो नाम तथागतो मंजुध्वजो नाम तथागत एवंप्रमुखाः शारिपुत्र पूर्वस्यां दिशि गंगानदीवालुकोपमा बुद्धा भगवंतः स्वकस्वकानि बुद्धक्षेत्राणि जिह्नेन्द्रियेण संच्छादयित्वा निर्वेठनं कुर्वन्ति । प्रतीयथ यूयमिदमचिंत्यगुणपरिकीर्तनं सर्वबुद्धपरिग्रहं नाम धर्मपर्यायं ॥ ११ ॥

एवं दक्षिणस्यां दिशि चंद्रसूर्यप्रदीपो नाम तथागतो यशःप्रभो नाम तथागतो महार्चिस्कंधो नाम तथागतो मेरुप्रदीपो नाम तथागतोऽनंतवीर्यो नाम तथागत एवंप्रमुखाः शारिपुत्र दक्षिणस्यां दिशि गंगानदीवालुकोपमा बुद्धा भगवंतः स्वकस्वकानि बुद्धक्षेत्राणि जिह्नेन्द्रियेण संच्छादयित्वा निर्वेठनं कुर्वन्ति । प्रतीयथ यूयमिदमचिंत्यगुणपरिकीर्तनं सर्वबुद्धपरिग्रहं नाम धर्मपर्यायं ॥ १२ ॥

एवं पश्चिमायां दिश्यमितायुर्नाम तथागतोऽमितस्कंधो नाम तथागतोऽमितध्वजो नाम तथागतो महाप्रभो नाम तथागतो महारत्नकेतुर्नाम तथागतः शुद्धरश्मिप्रभो नाम तथागत एवंप्रमुखाः शारिपुत्र पश्चिमायां दिशि गंगानदीवालुकोपमा बुद्धा भगवंतः स्वकस्वकानि बुद्धक्षेत्राणि जिह्नेन्द्रियेण संच्छादयित्वा निर्वेठनं कुर्वन्ति । प्रतीयथ यूयमिदमचिंत्यगुणपरिकीर्तनं सर्वबुद्धपरिग्रहं नाम धर्मपर्यायं ॥ १३ ॥

एवमुत्तरायां दिशि महार्चिस्कंधो नाम तथागतो वैश्वानरनिर्घोषो नाम तथागतो दुंदुभिस्वरनिर्घोषो नाम तथागतो

दुष्प्रधर्षो नाम तथागत आदित्यसंभवो नाम तथागतो जलेनि-
प्रभो नाम तथागतः प्रभाकरो नाम तथागत एवंप्रमुखा शारि-
पुत्रोत्तरायां दिशि गंगानदीवाल्मुकोपमा बुद्धा भगवंतः स्वकस्व-
कानि बुद्धक्षेत्राणि जिह्नेन्द्रियेण संच्छादयित्वा निर्वेठनं कुर्वति ।
प्रतीयथ यूयमिदमचिंत्यगुणपरिकीर्तनं सर्वबुद्धपरिग्रहं नाम
धर्मपर्यायं ॥ १४ ॥

एवमधस्तायां दिशि सिंहो नाम तथागतो यशो नाम तथा-
गतो यशःप्रभासो नाम तथागतो धर्मो नाम तथागतो धर्मधरो
नाम तथागतो धर्मध्वजो नाम तथागत एवंप्रमुखाः शारिपुत्रा-
धस्तायां दिशि गंगानदीवाल्मुकोपमा बुद्धा भगवंतः स्वकस्व-
कानि बुद्धक्षेत्राणि जिह्नेन्द्रियेण संच्छादयित्वा निर्वेठनं कुर्वति ।
प्रतीयथ यूयमिदमचिंत्यगुणपरिकीर्तनं सर्वबुद्धपरिग्रहं नाम
धर्मपर्यायं ॥ १५ ॥

एवमुपरिष्ठायां दिशि ब्रह्मघोषो नाम तथागतो नक्षत्रराजो
नाम तथागत इंद्रकेतुध्वजराजो नाम तथागतो गंधीक्षमो नाम
तथागतो गंधप्रभासो नाम तथागतो महार्चिस्कंधो नाम तथा-
गतो रत्नकुसुमसंपुष्पितगात्रो नाम तथागतः सालेंद्रराजो नाम
तथागतो रत्नोत्पलश्रीर्नाम तथागतः सर्वार्थदर्शो नाम तथागतः
सुमेरुकल्पो नाम तथागत एवंप्रमुखाः शारिपुत्रोपरिष्ठायां दिशि
गंगानदीवाल्मुकोपमा बुद्धा भगवंतः स्वकस्वकानि बुद्धक्षेत्राणि
जिह्नेन्द्रियेण संच्छादयित्वा निर्वेठनं कुर्वति । प्रतीयथ यूयमिदम-
चिंत्यगुणपरिकीर्तनं सर्वबुद्धपरिग्रहं नाम धर्मपर्यायं ॥ १६ ॥

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इदमवोचद्भगवानात्तमनाः । आयुष्माञ्शरिपुत्रस्ते च भिक्ष-
वस्ते च बोधिसत्त्वाः सदेवमानुषासुरगंधर्वश्च लोको भगवतो
भाषितमभ्यनंदन् ॥ २० ॥

॥ सुखावतीव्यूहो नाम महायानसूत्रं ॥

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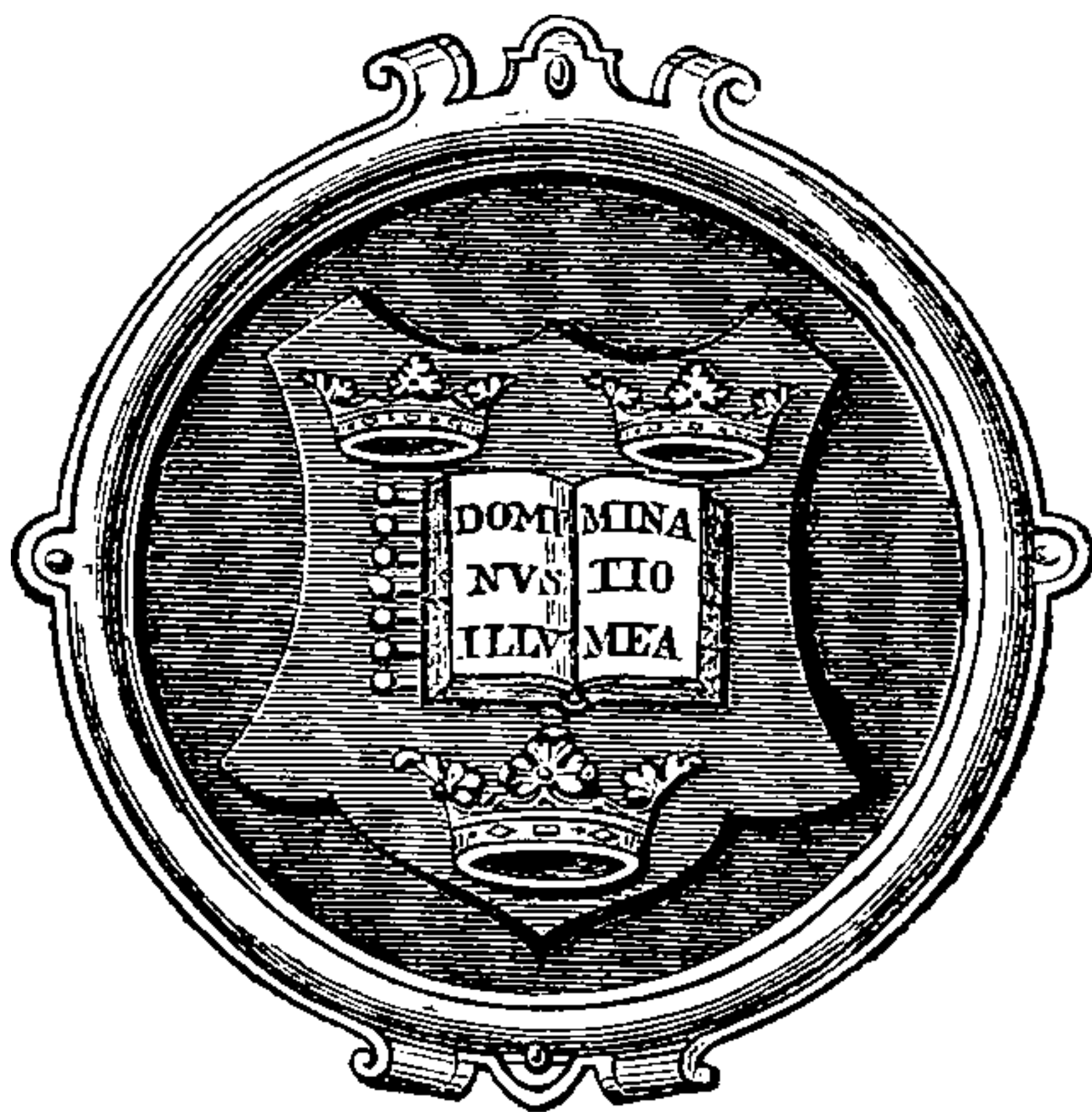
CONTAINING THE PRAGÑÂ-PÂRAMITÂ-HRĪDAYA-SŪTRA
AND THE USHVÎSHA-VIGAYA-DHÂRANÎ

EDITED BY

F. MAX MÜLLER AND BUNYIU NANJIO

WITH AN APPENDIX BY

G. BÜHLER



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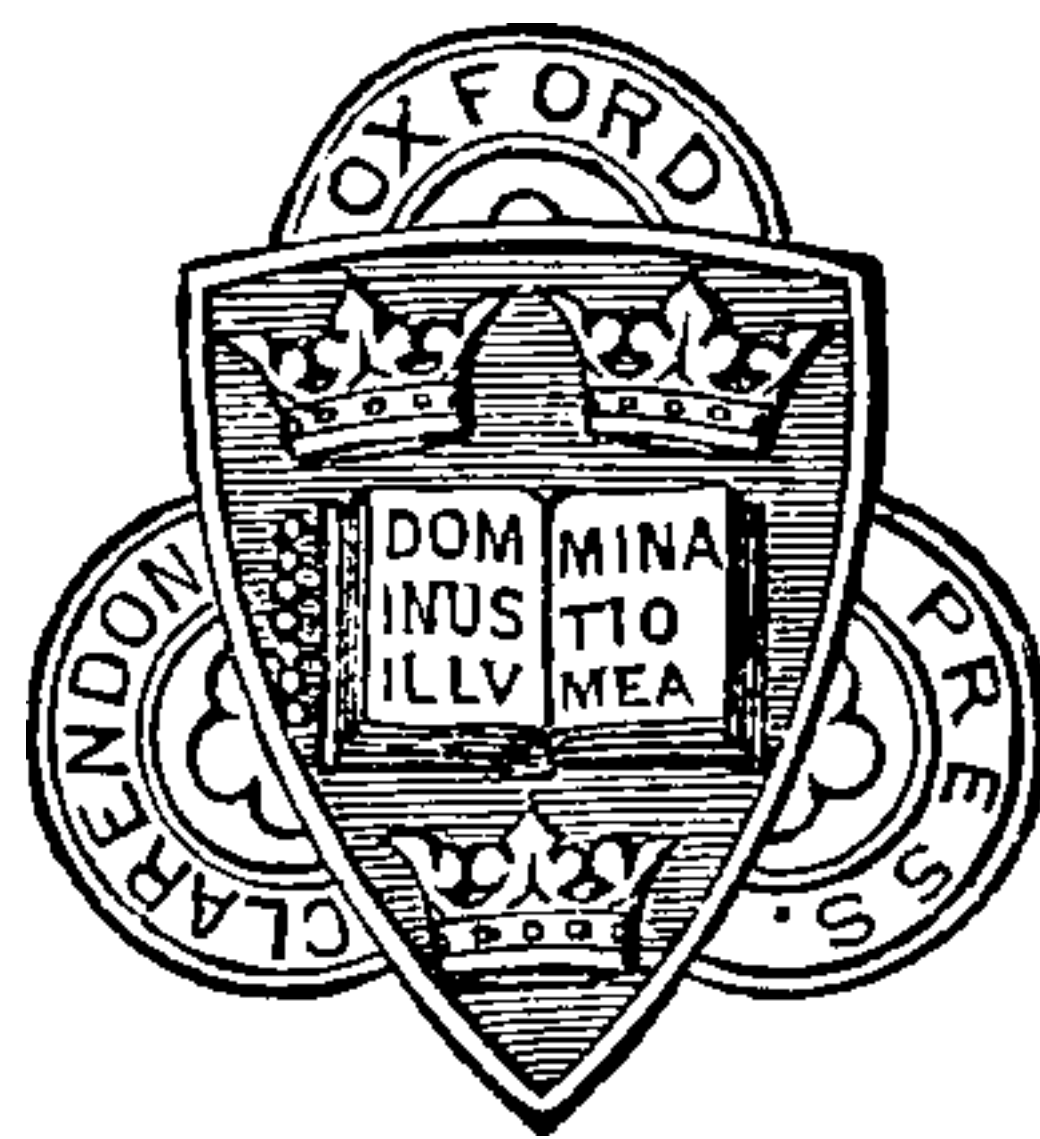
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III.

THE ANCIENT PALM-LEAVES

CONTAINING

THE PRAGÑÂ-PÂRAMITÂ-HR/DAYA-SÛTRA

AND

THE USHNÎSHA-VIGAYA-DHÂRANÎ.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I. The Ancient Palm-leaves	3
Pragñâ-pâramitâ-hṛidaya-sûtra	5
Ushnîsha-vigaya-dhâranî	9
II. Ziogon's Copy of the Ancient Palm-leaves	12
Ziogon's Note	13
Pragñâ-pâramitâ-hṛidaya-sûtra	17
Ushnîsha-vigaya-dhâranî	22
III. Text of Pragñâ-pâramitâ-hṛidaya-sûtra as published in Japan	27
IV. Text of Ushnîsha-vigaya-dhâranî as engraved on inscriptions	31
V. The Two Texts of the Pragñâ-pâramitâ-hṛidaya-sûtra	48
Shorter Text restored	48
Larger Text restored	51
Translation of the Larger Pragñâpâramitâ	55
Appendix : Palaeographical Remarks on the Horiuzi Palm-leaf MSS., by G. Bühler	63

Tables :—

- I. The Two Palm-leaves, preserved since 609 A. D. in the Monastery, Horiuzi, photographed at Tokio, and sent to Professor Max Müller in 1883.
- II. Facsimile of the Two Palm-leaves of Horiuzi, from the Asharagio.
- III. Facsimile of the Two Palm-leaves of Horiuzi, sent to Professor Max Müller in 1880.
- IV. 1, 2, 3. Photograph of Ziogon's Copy of the Old Palm-leaves of Horiuzi, dated A. D. 1694 ; sent to Professor Max Müller in 1883.
- V. Impression of a Stone Tablet in the Asakusa Temple at Yedo ; sent to Professor Max Müller by Mr. A. Wylie in 1882.
- VI. Table of Alphabets, by G. Bühler.

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Nanjio's 'Catalogue of Japanese Books and MSS. in the Bodleian Library,' No. 46.

The second, marked No. III, is a photograph of a facsimile which was executed for me in Japan by order of the late Minister Iwakura Tomomi, and which for some time I thought would be the nearest approach to the original which we were likely to obtain in Europe.

Now that we have the photograph of the original, it will be seen that in several cases the facsimile (No. III), made for me on purpose, is really less accurate than the copy published in the Asharagio. It reads, for instance, चर्या instead of चर्या, तद्रूप instead of तद्रूपं, अनुत्पन्ना instead of अनुत्पन्नां, मग instead of माग, ज्ञान instead of ज्ञानं, प्रनमनः instead of प्रशमनः, सगते for संगते, etc. These differences may seem of small importance, but they serve to show that, to a well-trained eye, there was more to be seen in the original palm-leaves, at the time when the facsimile was taken, than the copyist was able to discover. We must not forget that the copyist was not a Sanskrit scholar, and therefore did not always know what to look for. This, though for some purposes a useful defect, is a serious impediment in deciphering such a text as the *Pragñâ-pâramitâ-hṛidaya-sûtra* and the *Ushnîsha-vigaya-dhârani*. I am well aware that many letters in the original would have been doubtful or altogether illegible to us, that is, to myself and my fellow-worker, Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio, if we had not known what letters to look for; but we have put down no letters as visible in the original palm-leaves, unless we felt quite certain that the little which was visible of them admitted of no other interpretation but that which we put on it. We know for certain what Ziogon read in the ancient palm-leaves, because we have not only his copy, but his transliteration also. In the palm-leaves themselves and in the other copies taken of them, several letters remain doubtful, of course, and scholars will always differ as to their exact value.

The following pages contain the text as still legible on the palm-leaves (No. I), the copy published in the Asharagio (No. II), and the facsimile sent to me by Iwakura Tomomi (No. III). For convenience sake I have added in the first line the text of Ziogon's copy, on which see pp. 17-26 :—

PRAGÑĀ-PĀRAMITĀ-HR/DAYA-SŪTRA.

- Ziogon's Copy: ~ नमस्सर्वज्ञाय आर्यावलोकितेश्वर बोधिसत्त्वो
 I. Palm-leaf: - नमस्सर्वज्ञाय आर्यावलोकितेश्वर बोधिसत्त्वो
 II. Asharagio: ~ नमस्सर्वज्ञाय आर्यावलोकितेश्वर बोधिसत्त्वो
 III. Facsimile: ~ नमस्सर्वज्ञाय आर्यावलोकितेश्वर बोधिसत्त्वो

गभीरं प्रज्ञापारमितायं चर्या चरमानो व्यावलोकयति स्म पंच
 गभीरं प्रज्ञापारमितायं² चर्या चर - - व्यव - कयति स्म पंच
 गभीरं प्रज्ञापारमितायं चर्या चरपानो व्य - - कयति स्म पंच
 गभीरं प्रज्ञापारमितायं चर्या चरपानो व्य - - कयति स्म पंच

स्कन्धास्ताश्च स्वभावशून्यं पश्यति स्म इह शारिपुत्र रूपं शून्यता
 स्कन्धा - च स्वभा - - - -¹ति स्म इह शारिपुत्र रूपं शून्यता
 स्कन्धा - च स्वभावशून्यं प - ति स्म इह शारिपुत्र रूपं शून्यता
 स्कन्धा - च स्वभावशून्यं प - ति स्म इह शारिपुत्र रूपं शून्यता

शून्यतैव रूपं रूपान्न पृथक् शून्यता शून्यताया न पृथग्रूपं यद्वृषं
 शून्यतैव रूपं रूपान्न पृथक् शून्यता - न्यताया न पृथग्रूपं यद्वृषं
 शून्यतैव रूपं रूपान्न पृथ - शून्यता शून्यताया न पृथग्रूपं यद्वृषं
 शून्यतैव रूपं रूपान्न पृथ - शून्यता शून्यताया न पृथग्रूपं यद्वृषं

¹ व and ब are not distinguished.

² Where the four MSS. differ from each other a small line has been placed beneath the letters.

³ This marks the ending of the lines in the MS.

सा शून्यता या शून्यता तदू॒पं॒ ए॒वमे॒व वे॒दना॑संज्ञासंस्कारविज्ञा-
 सा शून्यता या शून्यता तदू॒पं॒ ए॒वमे॒व वे॒द॥॑नासंज्ञासंस्कारविज्ञा-
 सा शून्यता या शून्यता तदू॒पं॒ ए॒वमे॒व वे॒दना॑संज्ञासंस्कारविज्ञा-
 सा शून्यता या शून्यता तदू॒प॒ ए॒वमे॒व वे॒दना॑संज्ञासंस्कारविज्ञा-

नानि इह शारि॒पुत्र॑ सर्वधर्मा शून्यतालक्षणा अनुत्पन्ना यु॒निरू॒ढा
 नानि इह शारि॒पुत्र॑ सर्वधर्मा शून्यतालक्षणा अनुत्पन्ना अ॒निरू॒ढा
 नानि इह शारि॒पुत्र॑ सर्वधर्मा शून्यतालक्षणा अनुत्पन्नां यु॒निरू॒ढा
 नानि इह शारि॒पुत्र॑ सर्वधर्मा शून्यतालक्षणा अनुत्पन्ना यु॒निरू॒ढा

अमलाविमला नो॒ना न परि॑पूर्णा तस्माच्छारि॒पुत्र॑ शून्यतायां
 अमलाविमला नो॒ना न परि॑पूर्णा तस्माच्छारि॒पुत्र॑ - - -॥॑या
 अमलाविमला नो॒ना न परि॑पूर्णा तस्माच्छारि॒पुत्र॑ शून्यतायां
 अमलाविमला नो॒ना न परि॑पूर्णा तस्माच्छारि॒पुत्र॑ शून्यतायां

न रूपं न वेदना संज्ञा न॒ संस्कारा न विज्ञानि न चक्षु॑श्चोत्र-
 न रूपं न वेदना संज्ञा न॒ संस्कारा न विज्ञानि न चक्षु॑श्चोत्र-
 न रूपं न वेदना संज्ञा न॒ संस्कारा न विज्ञानि न चक्षु॑श्चोत्र-
 न रूपं न वेदना संज्ञा न॒ संस्कारा न विज्ञानि न चक्षु॑श्चोत्र-

घ्राणजिह्वाकायमनो॒ङ्गि न रूपं शब्द॑गन्धरसस्प्र॒ष्टव्य॑धर्मा न
 घ्राणजिह्वाकायमनो॒ङ्गि न॒ रूपं शब्द॑गन्धरसस्प्र॒ष्टव्य॑धर्मा न
 घ्राणजिह्वाकायमनो॒ङ्गि न रूपं शब्द॑गन्धरसस्प्र॒ष्टव्य॑धर्मा न
 घ्राणजिह्वाकायमनो॒ङ्गि न रूपं शब्द॑गन्धरसस्प्र॒ष्टव्य॑धर्मा न

¹ The vowel is slightly visible.

² Looks almost like य.

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प्रज्ञापारमितामाशुन्यानुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुद्धा तस्मा
 प्रज्ञापारमितामाशुन्यानुत्तरां सम्य - - - - ॥ - - - - स्मा
 प्रज्ञापारमितामाशुन्यानुत्तरा सम्य - बोधिमभि - - - - स्मा
 प्रज्ञापारमितामाशुन्यानुत्तरा सम्य - बोधिमभि - - - - स्मा

ज्ञातव्यं प्रज्ञापारमितामहामंचो महाविद्यामंचः अनुत्तरमंच
 ज्ञातव्यं प्रज्ञापारमितामहामंचो महाविद्यामंचः अनुत्तरमंच
 ज्ञातव्यं प्रज्ञापारमितामहामंचो महाविद्यामंचः अनुत्तरमंच
 ज्ञातव्यं प्रज्ञापारमितामहामंचो महाविद्यामंचः अनुत्तरमंच

असमसममंच सर्वदुःखप्रशमनः सत्यममिथ्यत्वात् प्रज्ञापारमि-
 असा^१॥ - - - मंच सर्वदुःखप्रशमनः सत्यममिथ्यत्वात् प्रज्ञापारमि-
 असमसममंच स - - - प्रशमनः सत्यममिथ्यत्वा - प्रज्ञापारमि-
 असमसममंच स - - - प्रशमनः सत्यममिथ्यत्वा - प्रज्ञापारमि-

तायामुक्तो मंचः तद्यथा गते गते पारगते पारसंगते बोधि
 तायामुक्तो मंचः तद्यथा गतु गते पारगते पारसंगते बोधि
 तायामुक्तो मंचः तद्यथा गतु गते पार - ते पारसंगते बोधि
 तायामुक्तो मंचः तद्यथा गतु गते पार - ते पारसंगते बोधि

स्वाहा ॥ प्रज्ञापारमितहय समप्ता

स्वाहा ॥ : ॥ प्रज्ञा - - - - - ॥^१

स्वाहा ॥ : ॥ प्रज्ञापारमितहय शमप्ता

स्वहा ॥ : ॥ प्रज्ञापारमितहय शमप्ता

^१ Second Leaf begins.

USHANISHA-VIGAYA-DHÂRANÎ.

- ~ नमस्त्रैलोक्यप्रतिविसिष्टाय बुद्धाय भगवते तद्यथा ओं
 I. ~ नमस्त्रैल - प्रतिविसिष्टाय बुद्धाय भगवते तद्यथा ओं
 II. ~ नमस्त्रैल - प्रतिविसिष्टाय - - य - ग - ते - द्यथा ओं
 III. ~ नमस्त्रैल - प्रतिविसिष्टाय - - य - ग - ते - द्यथा ओं

विसोधय सम समन्तावभासस्फरणगतिगहनस्वभावशुद्धे अभि-
 विसोधय सम समन्तावभासस्फरणगतिगहनस्वभावशुद्धे अभि-
 तिसोधय सम समन्तावभास - रणगतिगहनस्वकावशुद्धे अभि-
 तिसोधय सम समन्तावभास - रणगतिगहनस्वभावशुद्धे अभि-
 षिंचतु मां सुगतवचनामृताभिषेकै हरा हरा आयुःसंन्तारणे शोधय
 षिंचतु मां सुगतवचनामृ - ि - ॥ - हरा हरा आयुःसंन्तारणे शोधय
 षिंचतु मां सुगतवचनामृताभिषेकै हरा हरा आयुःसंन्तारणे शोधय
 षिंचतु मां सुगतवचनामृताभिषेकै हरा हरा आयुःसंन्तारणे शोधय
 शोधय गगनविसुद्धे उष्णीषविजयसुद्धे सहस्ररम्यिसंचोदिते सर्व-
 शोधय गगनविसुद्धे उष्णीषविजयसुद्धे सहस्ररस्मिसंचोदिते सर्व-
 शोधय गगनविसुद्धे उष्णीषविजयसुद्धे सहस्ररस्मिसंचादिते सव-
 शोधय गगनविसुद्धे उष्णीषविजयसुद्धे सहस्ररस्मिसंचादिते सव-
 तथागताधिष्ठानाधिष्ठितमुद्रे वज्रकायसंहतनसुद्धे सर्ववरणविसुद्धे
 तथागताधिष्ठानाधिष्ठितमुद्रे वज्रकायसंहत - सु - ॥ स - वरणविसुद्धे
 त - गता - ष्ठानाधिष्ठितमुद्रे वज्रकायसंहतनसुद्धे स - वरणविसुद्धे
 त - गत - ष्ठानाधिष्ठितमुद्रे वज्रकायसंहतनसुद्धे स - वरणविसुद्धे

प्रतिनिवर्तय आयुसुद्धे समयाधिष्ठिते मनि मनि तथाता भूत-
 प्रतिनिवर्तय आयुसुद्धे समयाधिष्ठिते मनि मनि तथाता भूत-
 प्रतिनिवर्तय आयुसुद्धे समयाधिष्ठिते मनि मनि त - तु - त-
 प्रतिनिवर्तय आयुसुद्धे समयाधिष्ठिते मनि मनि त - तु - त-

कोटिपरिसुद्धे विस्फुटबुद्धिशुद्धे जय जय विजय स्मर सर्वबुद्धा-
 कोटिपरिसुद्धे विस्फुटबुद्धिसुद्धे जय जय विजय स्मर सर्व-॥ बुद्धा-
 - टिपरिसुद्धे वि - टबुद्धि - दे जय जय विजय स्मर सर्वबुद्धा-
 - टिपरिसुद्धे वि - टबुद्धि - दे जय जय विजय स्मर सर्वबुद्धा-

धिष्ठितसुद्धे वजे वज्रगर्भे वज्रं भवतु मम सर्वसत्त्वानां च काय-
 धिष्ठितसुद्धे वजे वज्रगर्भे वज्रं भवतु मम सर्वसत्त्वानां च काय-
 धिष्ठितसुद्धे - - वज्रग - वज्रं भवतु मम स - सत्त्वानां च काय-
 धिष्ठितसुद्धे - - वज्रग - वज्रं भवतु मम स - सत्त्वाना च हाय-

विसुद्धे सर्वगतिपरिसुद्धे सर्वतथागतसमास्वासाधिष्ठिते बुध्य
 विसुद्धे सर्वगतिपरिसुद्धे सर्वतथागतासमास्वासाधिष्ठिते बुध्य
 वि - द्ध सर्वगतिपरिसुद्धे स - त - गतासमास्वासाधिष्ठिते बुध्य
 वि - द्ध सर्वगतिपरिसुद्धे स - त - गतासमास्वासाधिष्ठिते बुध्य

बुध्य बोधय विबोधय सोधय विसोधय सर्वकर्मवरणानि सम
 बुध्य - - - वि - - - - - ॥ विसोधय सर्वकर्मवरणानि सम
 बुध्य बोधय विबोधय साधय विसोधय स - कर्मवरणानि सम
 बुध्य बोधय विबोधय साधय विसोधय स - कर्मवरणानि सम

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II.

ZIOGON'S COPY OF THE ANCIENT PALM-LEAVES,
MADE IN 1694.

A most valuable help for restoring the text of the *Pragñâ-pâramitâ-hṛidaya-sûtra* and the *Ushnîsha-dhâraṇî*, such as it was and could still be read towards the end of the seventeenth century, is found in a copy made by Ziogon in 1694. Of this, too, I had received several facsimiles which I refrained from publishing, hoping in time to receive an accurate photograph. This hope has at last been fulfilled, and in the reproduction of that photograph (No. IV, 1, 2, 3) scholars have now as good a substitute of the original as it is possible to produce. How this copy came to be made may best be stated in Ziogon's own words, as translated by Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio.

ZIOGON'S NOTE.

FROM the time I was very young, I had my mind bent considerably on the Hidden Doctrine ('Guhya-yâna'). When grown up, I went to see many teachers, and inquired after the depth and fulness (of its meanings). They all said, that unless a learner of the Doctrine of Yoga studied the Sanskrit texts so as to be able to make the form and sound and meaning (of the letters or words) clear, he would not reach the hall and inner apartment (of the Doctrine). Therefore I have searched everywhere, and studied Sanskrit intensely, and in some degree understood the sound and form and meaning (of the letters or words). But on account of a wide difference of customs and habits between India and Japan, the (Sanskrit) letters still remained difficult to be corrected, just as if one were looking at the great ocean, and facing (the sea-god) Ziaku.

余自弱小頗志密乘長參諸師扣問底蘊僉言瑜
伽學者自非考索梵文詳形音義不克臻其堂奧
於是周訪博探專攻梵學音韻粗曉相義稍通然
以西竺東隅風俗迥阻字源難正望洋向若粵大

Now then in the treasure-house of the monastery of Hô-riu-zi in the province of Yamato, there have been kept two palm-leaves, handed down from Central India. They contain the Sanskrit text of the Shin-gio or the (*Pragñâ-pâramitâ*-) *hṛdaya-sûtra*, and of the Butsu-*kyô*-son-shio or the *Buddhoshâsha-vigaya(-dhâranî)*, and the Fourteen (sic) Sounds of the Siddha (or alphabet).

In this year (A. D. 1694) I have unexpectedly been able to see them. This opportunity suits my original desire very well, and my joy is immeasurable, so much so that I cannot help dancing with delight. Then wiping my sick eyes and sitting at the bright window, I ventured to consider the right and left sides and the heads and tails of each letter; and I felt pretty sure the letters might be copied out somewhat after the original form. Thereupon I have made a copy without regarding the softness of a hare's hair (of a writing-brush), and then added parallel comments (i. e. transliterations both in Chinese and Japanese, and a translation in Chinese), and pointed out the begin-

和州法隆寺寶庫舊藏中天貝多兩片乃是心經梵言佛頂尊勝
及悉曇十四音也今茲不揣得遇覽之甚愜素願歡喜無量抃踊
周措斯則拭病目向明牕強推偏傍尋覓首尾旋得認著少應倣
像遂使不揆柔兔卒膽一本更加對註朱點句義以貽后昆殊恨

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all the eight Chinese transliterations by Buddhapâla (No. 348, A.D. 676), To Kô-i (Tu Hhiñ-i, No. 349, A.D. 679), Divâkara—two versions (Nos. 351, 352, A.D. 682)—Gi-zio (I-tsin, No. 350, A.D. 710), Mu-i (Subhakarasiṃha, A.D. 716–735), Fu-ku (Amoghavajra, A.D. 741–774, of the Thān dynasty, A.D. 618–907), and Hô-ten (Dharma-deva(?), No. 796 or 871, A.D. 973–981) of the Sun dynasty of the Kâo family (A.D. 960–1127); though it is still not certain which transliterator used this text.

3. Among the Mo-ta (i.e. Mâtra or vowels) of the Fourteen Sounds (of Siddha), the four letters of *ri* etc. (*ri*, *li*, *li*) are added. It shows that these are the Brahma letters of Central India.

Written again by ZIOGON.

尼校于佛陀波利杜行豎地婆訶羅二本義淨無畏
不空趙宋法天八本悉皆大同小異未詳誰譯本
一十四音則麼多之中加紇里等四文知是中天竺梵
字也
淨嚴重識

ZIOGON'S COPY
OF THE PRAGÑĀ-PĀRAMITĀ-HRĪDAYA-SŪTRA
AND THE UŠNĪSHA-VIGAYA-DHĀRANĪ,

MADE IN 1694.

PRAGÑĀ-PĀRAMITĀ-HRĪDAYA-SŪTRA.

LEAF 1.

Shin-gio-bon-hon (i. e. the Sanskrit text of the Hṛidaya-sūtra).

◡ is a different form of the letter ३ i, and it means a root or origin.

Sanskrit Text.	नमस्सर्वज्ञाय	आर्यावलोकितेश्वर
Transliteration.	Namas sarvagñāya	āryāvalokitesvara
Chinese Transliteration.	*Na-ma *satsu-baku-*niyaku-ya	*ā-riyā-*baku-rô-ki-tei-*shibaku-ra
Japanese Transliteration.	Nau-ma sara-ba-ziya-ya	â-riyaa-ba-rô-ki-tei-shimuba-ra
Translation.	Respect to the all-wise	holy looking on Lord

वोधिसत्वो	गम्भीरं	प्रज्ञापारमितायं
vodhisatvo	gambhîram	pragñâpâramitâyam
*bo-dai-satsu-tanbaku	*ken-bî-ran	*hatsura-niyaku-*hâ-ra-mitsu-tâ-yen
bou-gi-satsu (or sa)-toba	gen-bî-ran	hara-ziya-hâ-ra-mi-tâ-yen
bodhisattva	deep	pragñâ ('wisdom') other shore arrival

चर्या	चरमानो	व्यावलोकयति	स्म
karyâm	karamâno	vyâvalokayati	sma
*sha-riyên	*sha-ra-*mâ-nu	hei-*baku-rô-ka-ya-tei	'satsuma'
shiya-riyên	shiya-ra-mâ-do	biyaa-ba-rô-kiya-ya-ki	sanma
practice	one who practises shining	looked on	

पञ्चस्कन्धास्ताश्च	स्वभावशून्यं	पश्यति
pañcaskandhâs tâs ka	svabhâvasûnyam	pasyati
han-sha-*satsuken-dâ-*satsutâ-shitsusha	*satsubaku-bâ-baku-*shû-kin	hatsu-sen-tei
han-shiya-soken-dâ-satâ-shitsushiya	soba-bâmu-ba-shiyû-niyen	hâ-sen-ki
five bundles such like	self-nature all empty	

स	इह	शा-
sma	iha	sâ-
*satsuma	i-ka	*shâ-
sanma	i-ka	shiyâ-
	He speaks to	

LEAF 2.

रिपुत्र	रूपं	शून्यता	शून्यतैव	रूपं
riputra	rûpam	sûnyatâ	sûnyataiva	rûpam
ri-fu-tanra	*rô-han	*shû-kin-tâ	*shû-kin-tei-*baku	*ro-han
ri-ho-tara	rô-han	shiyû-niyen-tâ	shiyû-niyen-tei-ba ('yeiba')	ro-han
body-son	colour	empty	empty indeed	colour

रूपान्न	पृथक् ¹	शून्यता	शून्यताया	न
rûpân na	prithak	sûnyatâ	sûnyatâyâ	na
*rô-han *na	hatsuri-datsu	*shû-kin-tâ	*shû-kin-tâ-yâ	*na
rô-han nau	hari-da	shiyû-niyen-tâ	shiyû-niyen-tâ-yâ	nau
colour not	different	empty	empty	not

पृथग्रूपं	यद्रूपं	सा	शून्यता	या
prithag rûpam	yad rûpam	sâ	sûnyatâ	yâ
hatsuri-datsu-*garo-han	ya-*dotsu-han	*sâtsu	shû-kin-tâ	yâ
hari-da-giyaro-han	ya-dotsu (or doro)-han	sâ	shiyû-niyen-tâ	yâ
different colour	colour		indeed empty	

शून्यता	तद्रूपं	एवमेव	वेदना
sûnyatâ	tad rûpam	evam eva	vedanâ
*shû-kin-tâ	*ta-dotsu-han	*yei-baku-mei-batsu	*heki-na-na
shiyû-niyen-tâ	ta-dotsu (or doro)-han	yei-ba-mei-ba	bei-da-nau
empty	indeed colour	thus	perception

संज्ञा	संस्कार	विज्ञा-
sañgñâ	samskâra	vigñâ-
*san-niyaku	*san-sokuka-ra	*bi-niyaku-
san-ziya	san-sokiya-ra	bi-ziya-
thought	action	knowledge also

LEAF 3.

नानि	इह	शारिपुत्र	सर्वधर्मा	शून्यता
nâni	iha	sâriputra	sarvadharmâ	sûnyatâ
nâ-ni	*i-ka	*shâ-ri-fu-tanra	*satsu-baku-*datsu-mâ	*shû-kin-tâ
nâu-ni	i-ka	shiyâ-ri-ho-tara	sara-ba-dara-mâ	shiyû-niyen-tâ
	He speaks to	body-son	all laws	empty

¹ This letter क् is doubtful, and probably superfluous.—MS. note.

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न ¹	विद्याक्ष-
na	vidyâksha-
*na	bi-giyâ-*kitsusha-
nau	bi-giyâ-kitsushiya-
not	knowledge destruction

LEAF 5.

यो	यावन्न	जरा	मरणं	न	जरामरण	क्षयो	न
yo	yâvan na	garâ	maranam	na	garâmarana	kshayo	na
yû	*yâ-baku *no	sha-râ	*ma-ra-nan	*na	sha-râ-*ma-ra-na	*kitsusha-yû	*na
yû	yâ-ba nau	ziya-râ	ma-ra-nan	nau	ziya-râ-ma-ra-da	kitsushiya-yû	nau
	as far as not	decay	death	not	decay death	destruction	not

दुःख	समुदय	निरोध	मार्ग	न	ज्ञानं	न
duhkha	samudaya	nirodha	mârga	na	gñânam	na
nuku-ka	*san-mo-na-ya	*ni-rô-da	*mâ-raga	*na	niyaku-nan	*na
doku-kiya	san-bo-da-ya	ni-rô-da	bâ-ragiya	nau	ziya-nau	nau
pain	cause	destruction	path	not	wisdom	not

प्राप्तित्वं	बोधिसत्वस्य	प्रज्ञापारमिता-
prâptitvam	bodhisatvasya	pragñâpâramitâ
hatsurâ-hitsutei-*tanbon	*bo-dai-satsu-tanbaku-sha	*hatsura-niyaku-*hâtsu-ra-mitsu-tâ-
harâ-hitsutei-tobamu	bou-gi-satsu-toba-shiya	hara-ziya-hâ-ra-mi-tâ-
obtaining therefore	Bodhisattva	wisdom other shore arrival

माश्रुन्या	विहरनि ²	चित्त (for त्ता?) वरणः	चि-
mâsrinyâ	viharani	kitta (for ttâ?)-varanaḥ	ki-
*mâ-shiri-niyâ	*bi-ka-ra-ni	*shitsu-ta-baku-ra-na	*shitsu-
mâ-shiri-niyâ	bi-ka-ra-ni	shitsu-taa-ba-ra-da	shitsu-
relying on	he dwells	heart-without-obstacle	heart

LEAF 6.

त्तावरण	नास्ति-	त्वादत्रस्तो	विपद्यसातिक्रान्तः
ttâvarana	nâsti-	tvâdatrasto	vipadyasâtikrântaḥ
tâ-baku-ra-na	*nâ-shitsutei-tanbâku-na-tanra-sotsutô	*bi-hatsu-giya*sâ-tei-katsurânta-	
taa-ba-ra-da	nau-shitsuki-tobâ-da-tara-sotsutô	bi-ha-giyasâ-ki-kiyarân-da	
without obstacle	not to be	fear-frightened	turning upside down far-separated

¹ Ziogon read न na instead of ना nâ, as it is in the original MS.—B. N.

² नि ni must be read ति ti, as it is so in the original MS.—B. N.

तिष्ठ	निर्वाणः	त्र्यध्वव्यवस्थिता
tishṭha	nirvâṇaḥ	tryadhvavyavasthittâ
*tei-shitsuta	*ni-ritsubâku-na	*teiriya-datsubaku-biya-baku-shitsugi-tâ
ḱi-shiyutsuta	ni-ribâ-da	ḱiriya-daba-biya-ba-shitsugi-tâ
final	round (perfect)-calm	three paths

सर्वबुद्धाः	प्रज्ञापारमिता-	माशु(for शु?)न्या- नुत्तरां
sarvabuddhâḥ	pragñâpâramitâ	mâsu(for sri?)nyâ-nuttarâṃ
*satsu-baku-botsu-dâ	*hatsura-niyaku-hâtsu-ra-mi-tâ-	*mâ-shitsuri-niyâ-*nu-ta-rân
sara-ba-botsu-dâ	hara-ziya-hâ-ra-mi-tâ-	mâ-shiri-niyaa- do-ta-rân
all Buddhas	wisdom other shore arrival	relying on without upper

सम्यक्संबोधि-	मभिसंबुद्धा	तस्मा	ज्ञातव्यं	प्र-
samyaksambodhi-	m abhisambuddhâ	tasmâ	gñâtavyam	pra-
*san-miyaku-san-bô-dai-	*ma-bi-san-botsu-dâ	*tan-satsumâ	*niyaku-tan-biyen	*hatsura-
san-miyaku-san-bôu-gi-	ma-bi-san-bo-dâ	ta-sanmâ	ziya-ta-biyen	hara
right-proper right-wak- ing	manifestly-right- waking one	therefore	to know	wisdom

LEAF 7.

ज्ञापारमिता	महामंत्रो	महा- विद्यामंत्रः
gñâprâmitâ	mahâmamtro	mahâ- vidyâmamtraḥ
niyaku-*harâ-mitsu-tâ	*ma-kâ-man-torô	*ma-kâ-bi-giyâ-man-tanra
ziya-harâ-mi-tâ	ma-kâ-man-dorô	ma-kâ-bi-giyâ-man-dara
other shore arrival	indeed great true-word ('charm')	indeed great knowledge true-word

अनुत्तरमंत्र	असमसममंत्र	सर्वदुःख-
anuttaramamtra	asamasamamamtra	sarvaduḥkha-
*a-nu-tan-ra-man-tanra	*a-satsu-ma-satsu-ma-man-tanra	*satsu-baku-*nuku-ka-
a-do-ta-ra-mamu-tara	a-san-ma-san-ma-man-dara	sara-ba-dotsu-kiya-
indeed without-upper true- word	indeed without-equal-equal true- word	all pain

प्रशमनः	सत्यममिथ्यत्वात् ¹	प्रज्ञा-
prasamanaḥ	satyam amithyatvât	pragñâ-
*hatsura-sha-ma-na	*satsu-teiya-*ma-mi-teiitsu-tanbâku	*hatsura-niyaku-
hara-shiya-ma-nau	sa-ḱiya-ma-mi-ḱitsu-tobâ	hara-giya
well-removing	truth not empty	wisdom

¹ This letter त् is probably superfluous.—MS. note.

पारमितायामुक्तो	मंत्रः	तद्यथा	गते
pâramitâyâm ukto	mamtraḥ	tadyathâ	gate
*hâ-ra-mitsu-tâ-yâ-*moku-kito	*man-tanra	*tan-niya-tâ	*ketsu-tei
hâ-ra-mi-taa-yâ-bo-kito	man-dara	ta-niya-tâ	giya-tei
other shore arrival indeed spoken	true-word	that which is said	

LEAF 8.

गते	पारगते	पारसंगते	बोधि	स्वाहा ॥
gate	pâragate	pârasamgate	bodhi	svâhâ
ketsu-tei	ha-ra-ketsu-tei	hâ-ra-so-ketsu-tei	bô-dai	sabâku-kâ
giya-tei		hâ-ra-so-giya-tei	bôu-gi	sohâ-kâ

प्रज्ञापारमित-	हृ(द?)य	समप्ता
pragñâpâramita-	hri(da?)-ya	samaptâ.
*hatsura-niyaku-*hâtsu-ra-mitsu-ta-	*kari(-da?)-ya	*sa-ma-hatâ.
hara-zîya-hâ-ra-mi-ta-	kari-ya	san-ma-hatâ.
wisdom other shore arrival	heart	finished-ended.

USHNÎSHA-VIGAYA-DHÂRANÎ.

Son-shio-da-ra-ni (i. e. the Ârya-vigaya-dhârani).

ॐ नमस्त्रैलोक्य-	प्रतिविसिष्टाय	बुद्धाय
Namas trailokya-	prativisishṭâya	buddhâya
*No-ma-*shitsutanrei-ro-kiya-	*hatsura-tei-bi-shi-shitsutâ-ya	*botsu-dâ-ya
Nau-ma-shitsutarei-ro-kiya-	hara-ḥi-bi-shi-shiyutsutâ-ya	bo-dâ-ya
Respect to the three worlds	most excellent	enlightened one

भगवते	त-
bhagavate	ta-
*ba-ga-baku-tei	*tan-
ba-giya-ba-tei	ta-
world-honoured	

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तथागताधिष्ठानाधिष्ठित-

tathâgatâdhishṭhânâdhishṭhita-

tan-tâ-getsu-tâ-*gi-shitsutâ-nâ-gi-shitsuki-ta-

ta-tâ-giya-taa-gi-shiyutsuta-naua (or naa)-gi-shiyutsuki-ta-bo-darei

Tathâgata spiritual-power-joined

मुद्रे

mudre

*mo-narei

seal

वज्र-

vagra-

*baku-gitsura-

ba-zara-

diamond

कायसंहतनमुद्धे

kâyasamhatanasuddhe

*kâ-ya-*so-ka-ta-no-*shu-dai

kiyâ-ya-sou-ga-ta-nau-shiyu-dei

body link-chain pure

सर्ववरणविमुद्धे

sarvavaranaṇvisuddhe

*satsu-baku-*baku-ra-na-*bi-shu-dai

sara-ba-ba-ra-da-bi-shiyu-dei

all obstacle pure

प्रतिनिव-

pratiniva-

*hatsura-tei-nei-*betsu-

hara-ki-ni-bari-

successively

LEAF 11.

र्तय आयुसुद्धे

rtaya âyusuddhe

ta-ya *â-yoku-shu-tei

ta-ya â-yu-shiyu-dei

turn life-all-obtaining pure

समयाधिष्ठिते

samayâdhishṭhite

*sa-ma-yâ-*gi-shitsuki-tei

san-ma-yaa-gi-shiyutsuki-tei

vow-prayer joined

मनि

mani

*ma-ni

ma-ni

world-gem
(or mind)

मनि

mani

*ma-ni

ma-ni

law-gem
(or thought)

तथाता

tathâtâ

*tan-tatsu-tâ

ta-ta-tâ

truth-true

भूतकोटिपरिसुद्धे

bhûtakoṭiparisuddhe

bû-ta-kû-ki-*hatsu-ri-shu-tei

bô-ta-kû-ki-ha-ri-shiyu-dei

everywhere pure

विस्फुटबुद्धिशुद्धे

visphuṭabuddhisuddhe

*bi-safu-ta-*botsu-gi-shu-tei

bi-soho-ta-bo-gi-shiyu-dei

unfolded wisdom pure

जय

gaya

*niyaku-ya

ziya-ya

victorious

जय

gaya

niyaku-ya

ziya-ya

विजय¹

vigaya

*bi-niyaku-ya

bi-ziya-ya

most victorious

स्मर

smara

*sama-ra

samuma-ra

remember

सर्वबुद्धाधिष्ठितमुद्धे

sarvabuddhâdhishṭhitasuddhe

*satsu-baku-botsu-dâ-*gi-shitsuki-ta-*shu-tei

sara-ba-botsu-daa-gi-shiyutsuki-ta-shiyu-dei

all Buddhas joined pure

¹ In the 'Doctrine of Truth' (?) this word is repeated.—MS. note.

वज्रे	वज्रगर्भे	वज्रं
vagre	vagragarbhe	vagram
*baku-zitsurêi	*baku-zitsura-getsu-hei	*baku-zitsuran
ba-zirêi	ba-zara-giyara-bei	ba-zaran
diamond	diamond-concealed	like-diamond

LEAF 12.

भवतु	मम	सर्वसत्त्वानां	च
bhavatu	mama	sarvasatvânâm	ka
ba-baku-to	*ma-ma	*satsu-baku-*satsu-tanbâku-nân	sa
bamu-ba-to	ma-ma	sara-ba-satsu-tobâ-nân	shiya
I pray success	my	all living beings	
कायविसुद्धे	सर्वगति-	परिसुद्धे	सर्वतथागत
kâyavisuddhe	sarvagati-	parisuddhe	sarvatathâgata
*ka-ya-*bi-shu-tei	*satsu-baku-*ga-tei	*hatsu-ri-shu-tei	*satsu-baku-tan-tâ-getsu-ta
kiya-ya-bi-shiyu-dei	sara-ba-giya-ki-	ha-ri-shiyu-dei	sara-ba-ta-tâ-giya-ta
body reaching pure	all states	all pure	all Tathâgata
समास्वासाधिष्ठिते	बुध्य	बुध्य	बोधय
samâsvâsâdhishthite	budhya	budhya	bodhaya
*sa-mâ-shiubâku-sâ-*gi-shitsuki-tei	*botsu-giya	botsu-giya	*bô-da-ya
samu-mâ-shifubâ-saa-gi-shiyutsuki-tei	botsu-giya	botsu-giya	bôu-da-ya
comforting joined cause to be pure	be enlightened	be enlightened	cause to understand
विबोधय	सोधय	विसोधय	सर्वकर्मव-
vibodhaya	sodhaya	visodhaya	sarvakarmava-
*bi-bô-da-ya	*shû-da-ya	*bi-shû-da-ya	*satsu-baku-*katsu-ma-*baku-
bi-bôu-da-ya	shiyû-da-ya	bi-shiyû-da-ya	sara-ba-kiyara-ma-ba-
cause to understand	quickly purify	quickly purify	all action

LEAF 13.

रणानि	सम	समन्तपरिसुद्धे	सर्वतथागता-
ranâni	sama	samantaparisuddhe	sarvatathâgatâ-
ra-nâ-ni	*sa-ma	sa-man-ta-*hatsu-ri-shu-tei	*satsu-baku-tan-tâ-ketsu-tâ-
ra-dâ-ni	samu-ma	samu-mamu-da-ha-ri-shiyu-dei	sara-ba-ta-tâ-giya-taa
obstacles	equal	everywhere all pure	for all Tathâgata

धिष्ठानाधिष्ठिते

dhishthânâdhishthite

*gi-shitsuta-nô-*gi-shitsuki-tei

gi-shiyutsuta-naua-gi-shiyutsuki-tei

place

placed

स्वाहा ॥

svâhâ

sabâ(ku)-kâ

sohâ-kâ

final-accomplishment

उष्णीषविजय-

ushnîshavigaya-

*u-shunî-sha-*bi-niyaku-ya-

u-shiyunî-shyia-bi-ziya-ya-

Buddha-head victorious

धारनि

thârani

*da-ra-ni

da-ra-ni

holding

समप्ता

samaptâ

*sa-ma-hatâ

samu-ma-hatâ

accomplished and ended

ॐ

अं am

ॐ

अं am

॥ ॥ :

अः ah

letter

letter

letter

LEAF 14.

Ziu-shi-on (i. e. fourteen sounds).

सिद्धं

siddham

*shitsu-don

shitsu-tan

अ

a

*a

a

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ah

aku

aku

क

ka

ka

kiya

ख

kha

ka

kiya

ग

ga

ga

giya

घ

gha

ga (heavy)

giya

ङ

ña

gio

giyau

च

ka

sha

shiya

छ

kha

sha

shiya

ज

ga

zia

ziya

झ

gha

zia (heavy)

ziya

ञ

ña

zio

ziyau

ट

ta

ta

ta

ठ

tha

ta

ta

ड

da

da

da

ढ

dha

da (heavy)

da

ण

na

na

dau

त

ta

tan

ta

थ

tha

ta

ta

द

da

da

da

ध

dha

da (heavy)

da

न

na

na

nau

प

pa

ha

ha

फ

pha

ha

ha

ब

ba

ba

ba

भ

bha

ba (heavy)

ba

म

ma

ma

mau

य

ya

ya

ya

र

ra

ra

ra

ल

la

ra

ba

व

va

baku

or wa

श

sa

sha

shiya

ष

sha

sha

shiya

स

sa

sa

sa

ह

ha

ka

ka

ल्लं

llam

ran

ran

क्ष

ksha

kitsusha

kishiya

¹ या thâ must be read धा dhâ, as it is so in the original MS.—B. N. is not exactly the same in Ziogon's copy as it is in the original MS.

² This letter

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नम सर्वज्ञय
 ॐ नम सर्वज्ञय ॥
 ॐ नमस्सर्वज्ञाय ॥

अर्यवरोक्तिश्चरा बोधिसद्व खंविरय प्रज्ञापरमितय चर्य
 आर्यावलोकितेश्वर बोधिसत्व गम्भीरय प्रज्ञपरमितयं चर्य
 आर्यावलोकितेश्वर बोधिसत्वो गम्भीरं प्रज्ञपारमितायं चर्या

चरमणे च्यम्भरोकयति स्म पच स्कडस्थश स्वभावशुत्य
 चारमनुष्य व्यवलोकयति स्म पंच स्कत्थास्तश्च स्वभावशुन्यां
 चरमानो व्यावलोकयति स्म पंच स्कन्धास्ताश्च स्वभावशुन्यं

पश्यति स्म ईह शरिपुत्र रूपं शुचिता श्यन्यतैव रूपं न
 पश्यति स्म इह शरिपुत्र रूपं शुन्यता शुन्यतैव रूपं रूपं न
 पश्यति स्म इह शारिपुत्र रूपं शुन्यता शुन्यतैव रूपं रूपान्न

पृथग्गुणशुन्यत शुन्यधाय त पृणश्रूपं पंदूप स शुन्यत य शुन्यता
 पृथक्खशुन्यत शुन्यतय न पृथक्श्रूपं यदूपं प स शुन्यत य शुन्यते
 पृथक् शुन्यता शुन्यताया न पृथग्रूपं यदूपं सा शुन्यता य शुन्यता

वदूपं एवपेव वेदनसंस्हरविज्ञतनि
 वदूपं एवंपथ वेदनसंज्ञसंस्कारविज्ञननि च
 तदूपं एवमैव वैदनसंज्ञसंस्कारविज्ञनाति

इह शरिपुत्र सर्वधर्मं शुन्यतरक्षणं अतुल्यं अनिरुद्धं
 इह शरिपुत्र सर्वधर्मं शुन्यतलक्षणं अनुत्पन्नं अनिरुद्धं
 इह शरिपुत्र सर्वधर्मां शुन्यतालक्षणां अनुत्पन्नायुनिरुद्धां

अमलाविमला तो न परिपुहु नस्मच्छरपुत्र शुन्यताय
 अमलविमल न अवधाता न परिपुर्णं तस्मच्छरिपुत्र शुन्यतायं
 अमलविमला तोना न परिपुर्णा तस्माच्छारिपुत्र शुन्यतायं

न रूपं न वेदनं न संज्ञं न संस्हरं न विज्ञं न चक्षुश्चक्षु-
 न रूपं न वेदनं न संज्ञं न संस्करा न विज्ञं न चक्षुश्चक्षु-
 न रूपं न वेदना संज्ञं ना संस्कारा न विज्ञं न चक्षुश्चक्षु-

णजिह्वकयमनस्त्रिं न रूपं गन्धरससंपृष्यधर्मं न चक्षुधतु
 णजिह्वकयमनस्त्रिं न रूपं शब्दगन्धरसस्पर्शव्यधर्मं न चक्षुधतु
 णजिह्वाकायमनोद्भिं न रूपं शब्दगन्धरसस्पर्शव्यधर्मं न चक्षुर्धातु

यवत्तं मरोधतो न विद्यं विद्यं न विद्यक्षयो
 यवनं न मनविज्ञनधातुं न आविद्यं न आविद्यक्षयो
 यावन्न मनोविजनंधातुं न विद्यां न विद्यां न विद्यक्षयो न

२ यवत्तं जरमरणं न जरमरणक्षयं न दुःखसमुदय-
 यवनं न जरमरणं न जरमरणक्षयो न दुःखसंमुदेय-
 विद्याक्षयो यावन्न जरामरणं न जरामरणक्षयो न दुःखसमुदय-

निरोधमार्गं न ज्ञानं न प्रपिदं न प्रपितत्वं बोधिसत्त्वस्य प्रज्ञ-
 निरोधमार्गं न ज्ञानं न प्रपितं न प्रपितत्वं बोधिसत्त्वस्य प्रज्ञ-
 निरोधमार्गं न ज्ञानं न प्राप्तिं न प्राप्तित्वं बोधिसत्त्वस्य प्रज्ञ-

परमितमश्रुत्य वहरत्य चित्त्ववरणः चित्त्ववरण नस्तिद्व-
 परमितमश्रुत्य विहरति चित्तवरणः चित्तवरणः नस्तिव-
 पारमितामाश्रुत्या विहरति चित्तवरणः चित्तावरण नास्तिव-
 दचस्ते विपल्यसतिक्रातः तिष्ठनिर्वणः अध्वव्यस्थित सर्व-
 दचस्त विषमसतिक्रातः निष्ठनिर्वणस्त्रियधिकव्यस्तित सर्व-
 दचस्तो विपद्यसातिक्रांतः निष्ठनिर्वाणः अध्वव्यवस्थिता सर्व-
 बुद्ध प्रज्ञपरमितमश्रुत्य अनुत्तर संम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुद्ध
 बुद्धा प्रज्ञपरमितमश्रुत्य अनुत्तर संम्यक्संबोधियमभिसंबुद्ध
 बुद्धाः प्रज्ञपारमितामाश्रुद्यानुतरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुद्धा

तस्म ज्ञतव्यं प्रज्ञपरमितमहामंत्रा महाविद्यमंत्राः अनुत्तरमंत्रा
 तस्म ज्ञतव्यं प्रज्ञपरमितमहामंत्रा महाविद्यमंत्रा अनुत्तरमंत्रा
 तस्म ज्ञतव्यं प्रज्ञपारमितामहामंत्रो महाविद्यामंत्रः अनुत्तरमंत्र
 असमसममंत्रा सर्वदुःखप्रशमतः सत्यममित्यद्वट् प्रज्ञपर-
 असमसममंत्रा सर्वदुःखप्रशक्यभीतः सत्यममिर्ष्यथत्वट् प्रज्ञपर-
 असमसममंत्र सर्वदुःखप्रशमन्तः सत्यममिथ्यत्वक् प्रज्ञपार-
 मितयमुक्ते मंत्र तन्यथा गते गते परगते परसुंगते बुधि स्वह
 मितमुक्ते मंत्र तद्यथा गते गते परगते परसुंगते बोधि स्वहा
 मितायामुक्तो मंत्र तद्यथा गते गते पारगते पारसंगते बोधि स्वाहा

प्रज्ञपरमितहृदयसुत्रं समब्ध ॥

प्रज्ञपरमितहृदयसुत्रं समप्र

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friend, the then Radcliffe Observer, Mr. Johnson, by Sir H. Ward, the Governor of Ceylon. See *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, vol. xii, p. 514, 'Dagobas aus Ceylon,' by Professor F. M. M. And now they turn up again on stone columns in China, where we can trace their presence to at least 1200 A.D. While the Sanskrit MSS., containing the rational and at all events grammatical words of Buddha, which were imported into China by hundreds and thousands, are said to have vanished, and are forgotten by those who call themselves followers of Buddha, we here find inscriptions engraved on public monuments so far back as A.D. 1107, and moved from temple to temple so lately as A.D. 1819. Here, as elsewhere, the truth of the Eastern proverb is confirmed, that the scum floats along on the surface, and the pearls lie on the ground.

There are at least ten different transliterations of the foregoing *Dhâraṇī*, in the Chinese Tripitaka, in the India Office Library. The following is a list of these transliterations, with their Chinese titles, in which those consisting of more than 4 leaves should be understood to contain the translation of an Introduction to the *Dhâraṇī*:—

1. No. 348 (佛頂尊勝陀羅尼經), in 8 leaves, by Buddha-pâli(ta), of Northern India, in about A.D. 700, under the Thān dynasty; with two prefaces, one dated 1411, by the Emperor K'ân-tsu of the Mīn dynasty.

2. No. 349 (佛頂尊勝陀羅尼經), in 7 leaves and a half, by Tu Hsiñ-i, an official at the Chinese court, in about 700.

3. No. 350 (佛說佛頂尊勝陀羅尼經), in 9 leaves, by I-tsiñ, a Chinese priest, in about 700.

4. No. 351 (最勝佛頂陀羅尼淨除業障經), in 14 leaves and a half, by Divâkara, of Central India, in about 700. This is said to be a later production of this Indian priest.

5. No. 352 (佛頂最勝陀羅尼經), in 7 leaves, by the same as before, with a preface, dated 682. This seems to be the oldest of all the transliterations of this *Dhâraṇī* in existence. In the Catalogue of the period K'-yuen, compiled in 1285, this Chinese title is given first with the following Sanskrit title: *आर्यसर्वदुर्गतिपरिचूदनोष्णीषविजयनामधारणी* (cf. Julien's Concordance, No. 173).

6. No. 796 (最勝佛頂陀羅尼經), in 3 leaves, by Fâ-thien ('Dharmadeva'), of India, about 1000, under the Sun dynasty.

7. No. 834 (佛說尊勝大明王經), in 4 leaves, by Sh'-hu ('Dânapâla'), of India, about 1000.

8. No. 871 (佛說一切如來烏瑟膩沙最勝總持經), in 9 leaves, by Fâ-thien.

9. No. 878 (佛說聖最勝陀羅尼經), in 4 leaves and a half, by Sh'-hu.

10. No. 1467 (瑜伽集要焰口施食儀), in which (fols. 30 b-34 b) there are given in parallel columns the Sanskrit text with a transliteration (佛頂尊勝陀羅尼神咒), by Amoghavagra, who died in 774.

The text and transliteration in No. 1467, in the Chinese Tripitaka, are not exactly the same as those given below as No. 1; though the transliteration is ascribed to the same author.

The other transliteration, by Fâ-hu, printed below as No. 3, is not found in the Chinese Tripitaka as an independent work.

Thus there are twelve transliterations of the same or nearly the same Dhâranî, dated from 682 to 1058.

In Yueh-tsân-k'-tsin (閱藏知津, fasc. 12, fol. 4 a) there is the following extract from the Introduction to the Dhâranî in I-tsin's translation, i. e. No. 350, in the Chinese Tripitaka:—

('At one time) Buddha lived in the garden of Anâthapindada. Then there was a Devaputra called Sushîkita, who was destined to die on the seventh day, and to go to receive the body of a Tiryagyonî, or a lower animal, in seven successive births, and then to fall into Niraya or Naraka. Fearing these future misfortunes, he consulted (lit. addressed) Sakra, the Indra or king of the Devas, who in turn asked Buddha for his help. (On that occasion) Buddha uttered this Dhâranî, and made the Devaputra to remember it. By this merit the latter increased his life, and obtained the prophecy of his attaining to the Bodhi.'

The other four earlier translations (i. e. Nos. 348, 349, 351, 352) are said to give a similar account. In No. 351 there is also a story of the former birth of this Devaputra. (Yueh-tsân-k'-tsin, fasc. 12, fol. 5 a.)

According to this work (fasc. 12, fol. 7 a), however, No. 871 gives a different introduction to the Dhâranî, which is as follows :—

‘In the country of Sukhâvatî, Buddha Amitâyus addressed this Dhâranî and the Law of accomplishment to the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara, and caused many beings to be born in that country.’

Here therefore the Dhâranî is ascribed to Buddha Amitâyus.

A similar account is given in a book, probably published in China, but without date¹. It is ‘A Collection of Miscellaneous Buddhist Sanskrit Texts,’ containing several Sûtras and Dhâranîs, such as the Vagrakkhedikâpragñâpâramitâ-sûtra; the Avalokitesvara-sûtra, or the Samantamukhâdhyâya, i. e. the twenty-fourth (or twenty-fifth in Kumâragîva’s Chinese version) chapter of the Saddharmapundarîka-sûtra; and the Pragñâpâramitâhrîdaya-sûtra, etc. In this interesting collection (pp. 69-75), the present Dhâranî is introduced with the following lines :—

॥ नमो भगवत्या आर्यसर्वतथागतोष्णीषविजयायै ॥ एवं मया
श्रुतमेकस्मिन्समये भगवान्सुखावत्यां धर्मसंगीतिमहागुह्याप्रादावरे²
सुखोपविष्टो भगवानमितायुस्तथागतोऽर्हन्सम्यक्संबुद्ध आर्या-
वलोकितेश्वरं बोधिसत्त्वं महासत्त्वमामंत्रयते स्म ॥ आ संति
कुलपुत्र दुःखिताः सत्त्वा नानाव्याधिपरिपीडिता मंदायुष्कास्ते-
षामर्थायेमां सर्वतथागतोष्णीषविजयां नाम धारणीं धारय परे-
भ्यश्च विस्तरेण संप्रकाशय पर्यायस्कंधमुपादायेति । अथार्याव-
लोकितेश्वरो बोधिसत्त्वो महासत्त्व उत्थायासनात्कृतांजलिपूटो
भूत्वा भगवंतमेतद्वोचत् । देशयतु भगवान्सर्वतथागतोष्णीषवि-
जयां नाम धारणीं देशयतु सुगतः । अथ खलु भगवान्सर्वावंतं
पर्षच्चण्डलमवलोक्य समंतावलोकिश्रियं नाम समाधिं (समाधि)
समापद्येमां सर्वतथागतोष्णीषविजयां नाम धारणीं भाषते स्म ॥

¹ The only copy of this book which is known to exist was given to Mr. Wylie by an antiquarian at Peking, and is now in my possession.—F. M. M.

² Professor Oldenberg suggests गुह्यप्रासादवरे; see Rájendralal Mitra’s Nepalese Buddhist Literature, p. 267, l. 23.

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raksha), of India, who had the honourable title 普明慈覺傳梵大師 Phu-miñ-tshz'-kião-kwen-fân-tâ-sh', given to him by the Emperor 仁宗 Zan-tsun, of the Sun dynasty, in 1054, and died in 1058. (See Fo-tsu-thuñ-ki, fasc. 45, fols. 16 b, 17 a.) This Inscription is dated 1147, and was erected by 馮長寧 Fañ K'hân-miñ, a noble of the Kin (金) dynasty. In 1819 (嘉慶二十四年) it was moved from its original place, i. e. the Hsião-kun Temple to the south of Shih-ku, in the province of Honan, to the Temple of Kwân-ti, i. e. the god of war, within the walls of the city of Hsü-keu, by its governor 甘揚聲 Kân Yân-shan. In this Inscription the text and transliteration are written separately.

The first line contains the text of the same Dhâranî, taken from the rubbing of a quite recent Stone Inscription at Asakusa in Tokio (No. V of the autotype plates).

Asakusa text: 佛頂尊勝陀羅尼 Butsu-kiō-son-shio-da-ra-ni,
'Buddhoshñîshâryavigaya-dhâranî.'

Amoghavagra (died 774): } 佛頂尊勝陀羅尼

唐興善寺大德贈司空大辯正廣
智三藏和尚奉詔譯

Dharmaraksha (died 1058): } 華梵加句靈驗佛頂尊勝陀羅尼
天竺譯經三藏試光祿卿普明慈
覺傳梵大師賜紫沙門法護譯

Asakusa text: } नमःसर्वज्ञाय नमो भगवते -- चैलोक्य-

Amoghavagra: { ⁻¹ नमो भगवते -- चैलोक्य-
曩□²□□□□ □□嚕□也吞

Ki-miào: - नमो भागवति -- चलोक्य-

Dharmaraksha: { ॐ नमो भगवते सर्वचैलोक्य-
唵 那謨婆譏嚩帝薩哩嚩怛嚩路葛也

¹ This sign is meant to show that a syllable in Dharmaraksha's text is left out in the other texts. ² These squares indicate that the letters are not quite legible.

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हृदयाधिष्ठानाधिष्ठिते - - -
 - - - धिष्ठानाधिष्ठित - मुदे
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 - - - धिष्ठानधिष्ठित - मुदे - -
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महामुदे वज्रकायसुदृतन विशुद्धे
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 - - - वज्रकायसाहातन - परिशुद्धे
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 摩賀母捺哩 嚩惹囉歌野僧賀怛那 鉢哩 戌提

सर्वा - - वरणभयदुर्गतिपरिविशुद्धे प्रतिनिवर्तय
 सर्व - - वरण विशुद्धे प्रतिनिवर्तय
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 सर्व - - वरण विशुद्धे प्रतिनिवर्तय
 सर्वकर्मावरण विशुद्धे प्रतिनिवर्तय
 薩哩嚩葛哩摩嚩囉拏 尾戌提 鉢囉帝你嚩哩多野

- - आयु - शुद्धे - - समया - - - धि-
 - - आयु - शुद्धे - - समया - - - धि-
 - - 阿^३ 庾秣第^३ - - 三麼夜 - - 地
 - - आयु - शुद्धे - - समय - - - धि-
 मम आयुर्विशुद्धे महासमयाधिष्ठानाधि-
 摩摩 阿欲哩 尾戌提 摩賀三摩野提瑟姤那提

ष्ठिते	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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ममति	सुमति	तथात	भूतकोटिपरिशुद्धे						
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२	स्मर	५	--	--	
विजाय	स्मर	स्मर	--	--	
尾惹野	娑麼吞囉	娑麼□	--	--	
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- - -	सर्वबुद्धा - - - धिष्ठिति	
	□□□□ □□□□	
- - -	सर्वबुद्धा - - - धिष्ठिति	
स्फरय	सर्वबुद्धाधिष्ठानाधिष्ठिति	ॐ
颯頗囉野	薩哩嚩沒馱提瑟姤那提瑟耻帝	唵

शुद्धे	--	वज्री	--	
--	--	वज्रे	वज्रे	
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शुद्धे	शुद्धे	वज्रे	वज्रे	महावज्रे
戌提	戌提	嚩嚩哩	嚩嚩哩	摩賀嚩嚩哩

	वज्रागर्भे --	
	वज्रगर्भे --	
	嚩日囉吞藥陞	
- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
सुवज्रे	वज्रगर्भेजय	गर्भेविजय
蘇嚩嚩哩	嚩惹囉誡哩毗惹野	誡哩毗惹野

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परिशुद्धिश्च	सर्वतथागतश्च	सम-
鉢哩 戌提室左	薩哩 嚩縛怛佉 誡多室左	薩摩

श्च सयंतो सर्वतथागतासमश्च साधिष्ठिते	बुद्ध	५
श्च	साधिष्ठिते	बु(द्ध
濕 嚩 訶	娑他瑟 □ 帝 ^३	□ □
श्च	साधिष्ठिति	बुद्ध
श्चा	सयन्तु	बुद्ध
設 嚩	薩 演 觀	沒 亭夜

विवुद्ध २	बोधय २	विवोधय ५
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उपभिद्युसग्रतथवन्दलिखं¹

¹ This line is given in the Asakusa text only, and probably contains the name of the writer.

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V.

THE TWO TEXTS OF THE PRAGÑÂ-PÂRAMITÂ-HRĪDAYA-SŪTRA.

Although the interest of the documents published in the preceding pages is purely archæological, and, to a certain extent, historical, it may be useful to add here a translation of the two texts, the smaller and larger, of the *Pragñâ-pâramitâ-hrīdaya-sūtra*. The smaller is an abstract of the larger, but even the larger text is only a very short epitome of the doctrines developed in the *Pragñâpâramitâ*, and therefore hardly to be rendered intelligible by means of a translation.

PRAGÑÂ-PÂRAMITÂ-HRĪDAYA-SŪTRA.

SHORTER TEXT RESTORED.

॥ नमः सर्वज्ञाय ॥

Adoration to the Omniscient !

आर्यावलोकितेश्वरबोधिस-
त्त्वो गंभीरायां प्रज्ञापारमितायां
चर्या चरमाणो व्यवलोकयति
स्म । पंच स्कंधाः तांश्च स्वभा-
वशून्यान्पश्यति स्म ।

The venerable Bodhisattva Avolokitesvara, performing his study in the deep *Pragñâpâramitâ* (perfection of wisdom), thought thus : 'There are the five Skandhas, and these he considered as by their nature empty (phenomenal).'

इह शरिपुत्र रूपं शून्यता
शून्यतैव रूपं रूपान्न पृथक्
शून्यता शून्यताया न पृथग्रूपं
यद्रूपं सा शून्यता या शून्यता
तद्रूपं ।

'O Sâriputra,' he said, 'form here is emptiness, and emptiness indeed is form. Emptiness is not different from form, form is not different from emptiness. What is form that is emptiness, what is emptiness that is form.'

एवमेव वेदनासंज्ञासंस्कार-
विज्ञानानि ।

इह शारिपुत्र सर्वधर्माः शून्य-
तालक्षणा अनुत्पन्ना अनि-
रुद्धा अमला न विमला नीना
न परिपूर्णाः । तस्माच्छारिपुत्र
शून्यतायां न रूपं न वेदना न
संज्ञा न संस्कारा न विज्ञानानि ।
न चक्षुः श्रोत्रघ्राणजिह्वाकाय-
मनांसि । न रूपशब्दगंधरस-
स्पर्शव्यधर्माः ।

न चक्षुर्धातुर्यावन्न मनोधातुः ।

न विद्या नाविद्या न वि-
द्याक्षयो नाविद्याक्षयो यावन्न
जरामरणं न जरामरणक्षयो
न दुःखसमुदयनिरोधमार्गा न
ज्ञानं न प्राप्तिर्व ।

‘The same applies to perception, name, conception, and knowledge.’

‘Here, O Sâriputra, all things have the character of emptiness, they have no beginning, no end, they are faultless and not faultless, they are not imperfect and not perfect. Therefore, O Sâriputra, in this emptiness there is no form, no perception, no name, no concepts, no knowledge. No eye, ear, nose, tongue, body, mind. No form, sound, smell, taste, touch, objects.’

‘There is no eye,’ etc., till we come to ‘there is no mind.’

(What is left out here are the eighteen Dhâtus or aggregates, viz. eye, form, vision ; ear, sound, hearing ; nose, odour, smelling ; tongue, flavour, tasting ; body, touch, feeling ; mind, objects, thought.)

‘There is no knowledge, no ignorance, no destruction of knowledge, no destruction of ignorance,’ etc., till we come to ‘there is no decay and death, no destruction of decay and death ; there are not (the four truths, viz. that there) is pain, origin of pain, stoppage of pain, and the path to it. There is no knowledge, no obtaining (of Nirvâna).’

बोधिसत्त्वस्य प्रज्ञापारमि-
तामाश्रित्य विहरति चित्ताव-
रणः । चित्तावरणनास्तित्वादत्र-
स्ती विपर्यासातिक्रान्तो निष्ठ-
निर्वाणः ।

अध्वव्यवस्थिताः सर्वबुद्धाः प्र-
ज्ञापारमितामाश्रित्यानुत्तरां स-
म्यक्संबोधिमभिसंबुद्धाः ।

तस्माज्ज्ञातव्यो प्रज्ञापारमि-
तामहामंचो महाविद्यामंचो
ऽनुत्तरमंचोऽसमसममंचः सर्व-
दुःखप्रशमनः सत्यममिथ्यत्वात्
प्रज्ञापारमितायामुक्तो मंचः ।
तद्यथा गते गते पारगते पार-
संगते बोधि स्वाहा ।

॥ इति प्रज्ञापारमिताहृदयं
समाप्तं ॥

‘A man who has approached the *Pragñâpâramitâ* of the Bodhisattva dwells enveloped in consciousness¹. But when the envelopment of consciousness has been annihilated, then he becomes free of all fear, beyond the reach of change, enjoying final *Nirvâna*.’

‘All Buddhas of the past, present, and future, after approaching the *Pragñâpâramitâ*, have awoke to the highest perfect knowledge.’

‘Therefore one ought to know the great verse of the *Pragñâpâramitâ*, the verse of the great wisdom, the unsurpassed verse, the peerless verse, which appeases all pain—it is truth, because it is not false—the verse proclaimed in the *Pragñâpâramitâ*: O wisdom, gone, gone, gone to the other shore, landed at the other shore, *Svâhâ*!’

Thus ends the heart of the
Pragñâpâramitâ.

¹ See Childers, s. v. *Āttam*.

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रिपुत्रो बुद्धानुभावेनार्यावलोकितेश्वरं बोधिसत्त्वमेतद्वोचत् ।
 यः² कश्चिक्कुलपुत्रो³ गंभीरायां प्रज्ञापारमितायां चर्या चतुर्कामः
 कथं शिक्षितव्यः । एवमुक्त आर्यावलोकितेश्वरो बोधिसत्त्वो
 महासत्त्व आयुष्मन्तं शारिपुत्रमेतद्वोचत् ।⁵ यः कश्चिच्छारिपुत्र
 कुलपुत्रो वा कुलदुहिता वा⁶ गंभीरायां प्रज्ञापारमितायां चर्या⁷
 चतुर्कामस्तेनैवं⁸ व्यवलोकयितव्यं । पञ्च⁹ स्कंधास्तांश्च स्वभाव-
 शून्यान्समनुपश्यति स्म ।¹⁰ रूपं शून्यता शून्यतैव रूपं । रूपान्न
 पृथक् शून्यता शून्यताया न पृथग्रूपं । यद्रूपं सा शून्यता या शून्यता
 तद्रूपं । एवं वेदनासंज्ञासंस्कारविज्ञानानि च शून्यता¹¹ । एवं
 शारिपुत्र सर्वधर्मा¹² शून्यतालक्षणा¹³ अनुत्पन्ना अनिरुद्धा अम-
 ला विमला अनूना¹⁴ असंपूर्णाः । तस्मात्तर्हि शारिपुत्र शून्यतायां
 न रूपं न वेदना न संज्ञा न संस्कारा न विज्ञानं । न चक्षुर्न
 श्रोत्रं न घ्राणं न जिह्वा न कायो न मनो न रूपं न शब्दो न
 गंधो न रसो न¹⁵ स्प्रष्टव्यं न धर्माः । न चक्षुर्धातुर्यावन्न¹⁶ मनोधा-
 तुर्न धर्मधातुर्न मनोविज्ञानधातुः ॥ न विद्या नाविद्या न क्षयो

¹ W. adds महासत्त्व. ² यत्क° W. ³ त्रो वा कुलदुहिता वास्यां गं° W. ⁴ ताया
 चतुर्कामस्तेन कथं शिक्षितव्यं W. ⁵ यत्क° W. ⁶ वास्यां गंभीरायां W. ⁷ Deest in W.
⁸ शिक्षितव्यं यदुत W. ⁹ पञ्च स्कंधाः स्वभावशून्याः कथं पञ्च कंधाः स्वभावशून्याः W.
¹⁰ रूपमेव शून्यता शून्यतैव रूपं । न रूपं पृथक् शून्यतायाः नापि शून्यता पृथग्रूपात् एवं W.
¹¹ च शून्यता deest in W. ¹² स्वभावशू° W. ¹³ अजाता अनु° W. ¹⁴ अनोना J.
¹⁵ न स्प्रष्टव्यं न धर्माः W. न स्प्रष्टव्यं न धर्म J. ¹⁶ Instead of यावन्न मनोधातुर्न
 (धर्मधातुर्न left out in J.) मनोविज्ञानधातुः W. writes out the whole list of Dhâtus, viz.
 न चक्षुर्धातुर्न रूपधातुर्न चक्षुर्विज्ञानधातुः । न श्रोत्रधातुर्न शब्दधातुर्न श्रोत्रविज्ञानधातुः । न
 घ्राणधातुर्न गंधधातुर्न घ्राणविज्ञानधातुः । न जिह्वाधातुर्न रसधातुर्न जिह्वाविज्ञानधातुः । न काय-
 धातुर्न स्प्रष्टव्यधातुर्न कायविज्ञानधातुः । न मनोधातुर्न धर्मधातुर्न मनोविज्ञानधातुः ।

यावन्न जरामरणं न जरामरणक्षयः । न दुःखसमुदयनिरो-
धमार्गा

From here the text in W. differs so much from J. that it will be better to print them separately :

J.

न ज्ञानं न प्रा-
प्तिर्नाप्राप्तिः । तस्माच्छारिपुत्र
अप्राप्तित्वेन बोधिसत्त्वानां प्र-
ज्ञापारमितामाश्रित्य विहरति
चित्तावरणः। चित्तावरणनास्ति-
त्वादत्रस्ती विपर्ययासातिक्कांतो
निष्ठनिर्वाणः । अर्धव्यस्थिता
सर्वबुद्धाः प्रज्ञापारमितामाश्रि-
त्यानुत्तरां सम्यक्संबोधिमभि-
संबुद्धाः । तस्माज्ज्ञातव्यः प्रज्ञा-
पारमितामहामंचो महाविद्या-
मंचो ऽनुत्तरमंचो ऽसमसममंचः
सर्वदुःखप्रशमनमंचः सत्यमभि-
थ्यत्वात् प्रज्ञापारमितायामुक्तो
मंचः । तद्यथा । गते गते पार-
गते पारसंगते बोधि स्वाहा ॥

एवं शारिपुत्र गंभीरायां प्र-
ज्ञापारमितायां चर्यायां शिक्षि-

W.

न रूपं न ज्ञानं न प्रा-
प्तिर्नाप्राप्तिः । तस्मात्तर्हि शा-
रिपुत्र अप्राप्तिताप्राप्तिर्यावव-
त्प्रज्ञापारमितामाश्रित्य विह-
रंश्चित्तालंबनं नास्तित्वादत्रस्ती
विपर्ययासातिक्कांतो निष्ठानि-
र्वाणं प्रप्नुति । अर्धव्यवस्थितैर-
पि सम्यक्संबुद्धैः प्रज्ञापारमि-
तामाश्रित्यानुत्तरा सम्यक्संबो-
धिः प्राप्ता । एतस्माज्ज्ञातव्यः
प्रज्ञापारमितामंचो विद्यामंचो
ऽनुत्तरो मंचः सर्वदुःखप्रशमनो
मंचः सम्यक्त्वं न मिथ्यात्वं प्र-
ज्ञापारमितायुक्तो मंचः । तद्य-
था । गते गते पारगते पारसं-
गते बोधि स्वाहा ॥

एवं शारिपुत्र बोधिसत्त्वेन म-
हासत्त्वेन प्रज्ञापारमितायां शि-

तव्यं बोधिसत्त्वेन । अथ खलु भगवान् तस्मात्समाधेर्व्युत्था-
 यार्यावलोकितेश्वरस्य बोधि-
 सत्त्वस्य साधुकारमदात् । साधु
 साधु कुलपुत्र एवमेतत्कुल-
 पुत्र । एवमेतद्गंभीरायां प्र-
 ज्ञापारमितायां चर्यं चर्तव्यं
 यथा त्वया निर्दिष्टमनुमोद्यते
 तथागतैरर्हद्भिः¹ । इदमवोचद्भ-
 गवानानन्दमना आयुष्माञ्छा-
 रिपुत्र आर्यावलोकितेश्वरश्च
 बोधिसत्त्वः सा च सर्वावती प-
 र्षत्सदेवमानुषासुरगंधर्वश्च लो-
 को भगवतो भाषितमभ्यनन्दन्
 इति प्रज्ञापारमिताहृदयसूत्रं
 समाप्तं ॥

क्षितव्यं । अथ खलु भगवां-
 स्तस्यां वेलायां तस्मात्समाधे-
 र्व्युत्थायावलोकितेश्वराय बो-
 धिसत्त्वाय महासत्त्वाय साधु-
 कारमदात् । साधु साधु कुलपुत्र
 एवमेतत्कुलपुत्र एवमेतत् । एव-
 मेवैषा प्रज्ञापारमिता यथा त्व-
 या निर्दिष्टानुमोद्यते सर्वतथा-
 गतैरर्हद्भिः सम्यक्संबुद्धैः । इद-
 मवोचद्भगवानानन्दमना आर्या-
 वलोकितेश्वरो बोधिसत्त्वो म-
 हासत्त्वस्ते च भिक्षवस्ते च बो-
 धिसत्त्वा महासत्त्वाः स च सर्वा-
 वती पर्वत्सदेवमानुषासुरगरु-
 डगंधर्वश्च लोको भगवतो भा-
 षितमभ्यनन्दन्निति ॥ आर्यपंचा-
 विंशतिका भगवती प्रज्ञापार-
 मिताहृदयं ॥

¹ अनुमोद्य तथागते कृतिः J.

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obtaining of Nirvâna. Therefore, O Sâriputra, as there is no obtaining (of Nirvâna), a man who has approached the Pragñâpâramitâ of the Bodhisattvas, dwells (for a time) enveloped in consciousness. But when the envelopment of consciousness has been annihilated, then he becomes free of all fear, beyond the reach of change, enjoying final Nirvâna.

All Buddhas of the past, present, and future, after approaching the Pragñâpâramitâ, have awoke to the highest perfect knowledge.

Therefore we ought to know the great verse of the Pragñâpâramitâ, the verse of the great wisdom, the unsurpassed verse, the verse which appeases all pain—it is truth, because it is not false¹—the verse proclaimed in the Pragñâpâramitâ²: “O wisdom, gone, gone, gone to the other shore, landed at the other shore, Svâhâ!”

Thus, O Sâriputra, should a Bodhisattva teach in the study of the deep Pragñâpâramitâ.’

Then when the Bhagavat had risen from that meditation, he gave his approval to the venerable Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara, saying, ‘Well done, well done, noble son! So it is, noble son. So indeed must this study of the deep Pragñâpâramitâ be performed. As it has been described by thee, it is applauded by Arhat Tathâgatas.’ Thus spake Bhagavat with joyful mind. And the venerable Sâriputra, and the honourable Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara, and the whole assembly, and the world of gods, men, demons, and fairies praised the speech of the Bhagavat.

Here ends the Pragñâpâramitâhṛdayasûtra.

The teaching of the Pragñâpâramitâ, as here epitomised, can only be understood in connection with the ordinary teaching of Buddhism. If literally translated, it seems often utterly unmeaning. But it is in reality but one of the many attempts in philosophy to express the purely phenomenal or unreal character of all human knowledge. Kant, literally translated into Sanskrit, would be as unmeaning to Buddhist Bodhisattvas as the Pragñâpâramitâ, turned into English, is to us.

The text begins with denying the reality of the Skandhas. Skandha is a name which has perplexed both the followers and the students of Buddhism. It is, I think, best explained by râsi³, collection, but I

¹ It is truth, not falsehood, W.

² Fit for obtaining Pragñâpâramitâ, W.

³ Burnouf, Introduction, p. 512.

believe in our modern way of thinking and speaking, a collective or abstract suffix, or a simple plural termination, would express it more correctly when it is used in such compounds as *rûpa-skandha*, *vedanâ-skandha*, *samgñâ-skandha*, *samskâra-skandha*, *vigñâna-skandha*. These five skandhas constitute what we should call the consciousness of an intelligent subject, because an intelligent subject presupposes for its very existence five things, viz. (1) forms or diversities that can be perceived, (2) every kind of perception, (3) every kind of name, (4) every kind of concept, (5) every kind of knowledge. Almost every writer on Buddhism has given his own interpretation of these terms. To my mind they are nothing but the essential conditions of consciousness and knowledge. There can be no conscious knowledge without *rûpa*, i.e. forms, or objects differing from each other, and capable of becoming the objects of perception. These *rûpas* are generally reckoned as twenty-eight, such as earth, water, fire, air; eye, ear, nose, tongue, body; colour, sound, scent, flavour; female sex, male sex, vital force, heart, gesture, speech, ether; lightness, softness, pliability, accumulation, extension, decay, impermanence, material food. Altogether the *rûpas* may be said to constitute the external or objective world, including the organised body of man.

On the other side we have *Vedanâ*, sensuous perception, followed by *samgñâ*, the process of naming (*λόγος*). This again is the *conditio sine qua non* of *samskâra*, concepts, and from them arises *vigñâna*, knowledge. Sometimes these four conditions are comprehended under the name of *nâma*, name, *λόγος*; and *Nâma-rûpa* thus becomes a term, designating the conscious individual, consisting as we should say of body and mind, or of objective impressions and subjective apprehension.

All this which represents the result of Buddhist psychological thought, is here declared to be *sûnya*, empty, conditioned, relative, phenomenal. All things, as known to us, all dharmas, are, according to the *Pragñâpâramitâ*, not real in the highest sense, but phenomenal only, subjective, temporal, and passing away.

The lists of these psychological terms are so well known in Buddhist literature that, in order to avoid constant repetition, we often find the expression *yâvat*, i.e. from this till we come to that. So when the *Dhâtus* or the elements constituting sight, etc., come to be mentioned, one text says, 'Not the Eye-dhātu, i.e. there is no eye-element, till we

come to there is no mind-element.' The other text (W.) gives the whole list. I had to insert *na dharmadhātuḥ*, because between *manodhātuḥ*, the whole of the mind, and *manovigñānadhātuḥ*, the whole of the knowledge gained by the mind, the writer must have left out *dharmadhātuḥ*, i. e. the whole of the individual objects cognisable by the mind. What follows afterwards refers to the well-known *pratītyasamutpāda*, the chain of causation which exists in the world, and which it is the object of Buddha's teaching to stop. Here too almost every scholar has proposed a new interpretation. If I add my own, it is only as a contribution to a subject which is as yet far from being fully understood. The chain of causes begins in Buddhism, as in the Upanishads, with—

- (1) *Avidyâ*, ignorance. From it arise
- (2) *Samskāra*, concepts or ideas. From them arises
- (3) *Nāmarūpa*, the subject-object, as explained before, i. e. *rūpa*, objects; *vedanâ*, perception; *saṃgñā*, naming; *vigñāna*, knowing. This is manifested in
- (4) *Ṣaḍāyatana*, the six organs of sense, eye, ear, nose, tongue, body, and *manas*, the common sensory. These being there, there is the possibility of
- (5) *Sparsa*, contact between subject and object. From that springs
- (6) *Trishnâ*, thirst, desire. From this
- (7) *Upādâna*, a laying hold of, appropriating, clinging to things, which produces
- (8) *Bhava*, being, existence, subjective relation to objective things. This takes the form of
- (9) *Gâti*, birth, which is invariably followed by
- (10) *Garâmarana*, decay and death, and all the evils of life, i. e. *duḥkha*, pain, which, according to Brâhmans as well as Buddhists, is the cause of all philosophy.

The *Pragñâpâramitâ* teaches that this chain of causes is empty or apparent only, that there is no such thing as real *Avidyâ*, ignorance, and, as it adds, no *vidyâ* either, therefore also no destruction of *avidyâ*, which is the aim of Buddha's philosophy. This negation of the ten causes and effects is then supposed to be carried on till we come to the tenth, viz. there is not really decay and death, and therefore no destruction of decay and death.

Next follows a negation of the four great truths of Buddhism, viz. that

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APPENDIX.
PALAEOGRAPHICAL REMARKS
ON THE
HORIUZI PALM-LEAF MSS.,
BY G. BÜHLER.

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the palaeographer. In their case we can say with full confidence¹, 'We have good evidence, showing that these leaves were brought to Japan in 609 A.D., and that they came from China. It is further probable that in China they belonged to the monk Yashi, who died in 577 A.D., and before him to Bodhidharma, who emigrated from India to China in 520 A.D.' Leaving all probabilities aside, it is certain that this MS., which evidently has been written by an Indian scribe, cannot date later than the first half of the sixth century A.D. As it is thus proved that a palm-leaf MS. has lasted more than thirteen hundred years, and, in spite of its transmission from India to China, and from China to Japan, has remained in a very fair condition, and is for the greater part legible, it is no longer reasonable to entertain on general grounds misgivings regarding the age of the Nepâlese Bauddha and the Western India Gaina MSS., the earliest of which are dated from three to five centuries later. The force of this argument becomes even stronger, if it is taken into consideration that the MSS., belonging to the last two classes, were mostly kept in or near the places where they were written, and frequently left untouched for centuries, as well as that the climate of Nepâl and of the dry plain of Western India is more favourable to the preservation of such documents than that of Japan.

Important as is the service thus rendered to us by the Horiuzi palm-leaves, they yield, on closer examination, still more valuable archaeological and palaeographical results. First, they show that the writing materials were exactly the same as those employed later by the Bauddhas and Gainas, and that the technical contrivances used by the writer, and his method in forming the letters, partly resemble those still in use among the Indian Lekhakas. Secondly, they prove that in the first half of the sixth century a perfectly developed literary or cursive alphabet was used in Central India, the characters of which are, with the exception of very few letters, identical with those of the most ancient palm-leaf MSS. from Nepâl, while they differ from those of the cognate contemporaneous inscriptions, found in the same parts of India. Where they do not agree with the latter, they mostly show more advanced or more strongly modified forms, which in their turn appear in the inscriptions about two hundred years later, i.e. in the eighth century. Hence it is evident that in this case, at least, we have to reject the

¹ See Professor Max Muller's Letter, printed in the Transactions of the Sixth International Congress of Orientalists at Leiden, pp. 124-128.

commonly received theory¹, according to which the modifications of the characters, used in inscriptions, present a faithful view of the history of the Indian alphabet, and in particular give an ocular demonstration of the gradual development of the literary alphabets. On the contrary it is plain that in this case the characters of the official documents lagged behind those employed for literary purposes, and that they were gradually modified through the influence of the latter. The lesson, taught us by the Horiuzi palm-leaves, fully agrees with the precisely similar conclusions, drawn by Professor Dowson, Dr. Burgess, myself, and others from the simultaneous occurrence of archaic and modern-looking letters on a number of copper-plate grants² from Gugarât², and a comparison of the current handwriting, used on the latter, with the characters of the palm-leaves makes it highly probable that, as early as the beginning of the sixth century, two somewhat differing literary alphabets existed in the northern half of India. These results, which might be further confirmed and expanded by a correct interpretation of certain passages from various ancient works enumerating the names of a great number of Indian alphabets, will force the Indian palaeographers to modify their method of investigation which hitherto was based exclusively on a comparison of the epigraphic alphabets, and henceforth to pay greater regard to those used for literary purposes. In order to make these various points clearer, it will be advisable to subject the Horiuzi MS. to a close and detailed examination, and to compare its letters with those of other old MSS., and of the allied inscriptions.

II.

According to the facsimile the Horiuzi palm-leaves measure each eleven inches and a half, while their breadth slightly differs. The second (B) is nearly two inches broad. The left half of the first (A) has the same size, but its right half gradually tapers off towards the end, where it measures only one inch and three quarters. The inequality is due to the peeling off of a strip at the lower end, which must have occurred when the leaf was trimmed and prepared for use, because the

¹ This theory is worked out fully, and with seeming success, in Dr. Burnell's *Elements of South-Indian Palaeography*, the standard work on Indian epigraphy.

² *Journ. Roy. As. Soc., New Series*, IV, 265-266; *Ind. Ant.*, V, 113; XI, 305; XII, 151; XIII, 70; *Arch. Rep. W. Ind.*, IV, 79.

writing in the seventh line stops exactly at the point where the leaf begins to become narrower. These dimensions agree very closely with those found frequently in the Nepâlese and Gaina palm-leaf MSS., see Bendall, Catalogue, Nos. 1161, 1267, 1648, 1649, 1653, 1657-8, 1662, 1679, 1691, 1699, 1701-8; Kielhorn, Report for 1880-1, Nos. 1, 20, 30, 32, 50, 68, 73. Each leaf shows two small holes, placed three inches from either end, and almost exactly in the middle between the top and the bottom, as they divide the fourth line into three parts. As is known from the usage still prevailing in Southern India, and from the examples found in the ancient Nepâlese and Gaina palm-leaf MSS., the holes were intended to pass a string which kept the leaves together. One side of each leaf is left blank. This circumstance shows that the two were intended to form a complete diminutive Pothi or manuscript. For according to the Indian custom, observable in ancient and modern MSS., the outer sides of the first and last leaves are not utilised, because the letters would be destroyed by the friction of the wooden boards or metal plates, between which the Pothîs are usually placed.

The number of lines is on the first leaf six and a half, and on the second seven; the number of aksharas or syllables in each line varies between 47 (B.1.6) and 65 (A.1.6 and B.1.2). The lines are so straight and the distances between them have been kept so carefully, that one is led to suspect the writer having had some such contrivance as a wooden board with parallel strings tied across, which the modern copyists of Western India usually place under the thick country-paper in order to be able to keep the line. This circumstance as well as the regularity and neatness of the letters points to the conclusion that the writer was a skilled Lekhaka, while the numerous uncorrected clerical mistakes show that he was not a scholar. The whole style of the writing shows that it has been done with a hard-nibbed pen, possibly a reed-pen, but not with a brush. The same conclusion may be drawn from the appearance of the half-effaced letters, and the look of the latter makes it further very probable that the ink was of the same quality as that used by the Gaina writers for their ancient palm-leaf MSS. When copying the ancient MS. of the *Vikramânkaṅkarita* at Gesalmîr, I found several passages where, though the ink had been rubbed off, the outlines of the letters were yet recognisable with the help of a magnifying glass¹. It also

¹ *Vikramânkaṅkarita*, Introduction, p. 45. If after the ink has been rubbed off, the

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The name Brahma letters, i. e. brahmâksharâṇi or brâhmi lipi which Ziogon thus assigns to the characters of the Horiuzi palm-leaves, has a double meaning. It may denote all Indian writing, because according to an ancient myth the invention of the alphabet is ascribed to Brahman, the creator. This story is explicitly mentioned by Hiouen Thsang, *Mémoires*, I, p. 71, and in the fragments of the *Bṛihaspati Smṛiti*¹. Its existence is also implied by Al-Bêrûnî's remark that the invention of the Indian alphabet was 'une révélation du ciel'², as well as by the customary representation of Brahman in pictures and sculptures where he holds an inscribed leaf or book in one of his hands³. But the term brâhmi lipi has also a more restricted meaning, and denotes a particular Indian alphabet in the well-known passage of the *Lalita-vistara*, p. 143 (Calcutta edition)⁴. Both these significations are apparent in the interesting passages from the *Gaina Âgamas*, quoted and discussed by Professor Weber, *Indische Studien*, XVI, pp. 280, 399-401, where it is said that the bambhî livî (brâhmi lipi) has eighteen varieties, the first of which is again called bambhî. If Ziogon took his expression in this restricted sense, and if the tradition on which he based his assertion is trustworthy, it may be that he teaches us the precise meaning of an ancient term which hitherto was no more than an empty name.

The palaeographical character of the alphabet of the Horiuzi palm-leaves is determined chiefly by the following general principles, visible in the formation of the letters: 1. the separation of the aksharas from each other; 2. a predilection for the use of small wedges, the so-called nail-heads; 3. the substitution of flat tops for the angular or round ones of the old alphabets; 4. the development of right-hand verticals, projecting beyond the body of the letters; 5. the retention of open tops wherever they existed in the old letters.

The separation of the aksharas was, I think, carried through in all cases, though some letters, e. g. of A. l. 6, look on the photograph as if they were connected. But it seems to me that this appearance is merely due to the conversion of the ink-crust into a fine powder which stained the surrounding parts of the leaf. The custom of keeping the aksharas

¹ Führer, Darstellung der Lehre von den Schriften bei *Bṛihaspati*, vs. 2.

² Reinaud, *Mémoire*, p. 297.

³ See e. g. Moore, *Hindu Pantheon*, plate i, where however an incorrect explanation of the attribute is given in the text.

⁴ See also Foucaux's French translation of the Tibetan text, p. 122.

separate in small blocks prevails in all the ancient inscriptions and in the oldest palm-leaf MSS.¹ It may also be noticed in many later, even Devanâgarî paper MSS., where the writers have not been over-anxious to save space, or have not cared to prolong the horizontal top-strokes beyond the edges of the letters.

The wedges, which perhaps are the most characteristic point in this alphabet, are employed in various ways. They are placed at the top of the down-stroke or, if the letter has several down-strokes, at the top of the left-hand one. In this manner they are used in forty-one, or, if the copies on plates ii-iv, which alone give the letter *lla^m*², may be trusted, in forty-two, out of the fifty-one characters of the alphabet. Another use to which the wedges are put, is to mark the end of horizontal strokes, as in the letters *na*, *ga*, and *ta*, or the lower end of down-strokes as in *kha*, *ga* (left-hand limbs), *gha*, and *ra*. Finally they serve as substitutes for curved or broken lines in the left-hand limbs of *bha* and *sa*. In the two latter cases, the top of the wedge is turned sideways or downwards. It is evident that the primary object of their employment at the top of down-strokes was to clearly define the end, to make the letters regular, and to mark the line. Various expedients have been tried by the ancient Hindus in order to effect these purposes. The oldest and simplest, which probably is the parent of the rest, consists in the addition of a small horizontal line, the so-called serif, to the top of the down-strokes, mostly the left-hand ones. It appears first, though rather irregularly, in many of the Andhra and Kshatrapa inscriptions of the Western caves, and becomes more constant on the copper-plates of the Guptas, the kings of Valabhî, those of Veṅgi, the Pallavas, Kalukyas, and so forth³. On the plates, especially those from the South, the line is sometimes slightly curved like a diminutive crescent, whence the angle at the top of the Kanarese and Telugu characters seems to be derived. By an extension of the serif to either side the characteristic top-line of the Nâgari alphabets

¹ Bendall, Catalogue, p. xliii.

² As the exact shape of this letter seems to me doubtful, I shall not take it into consideration in the sequel. From its position I infer that it is meant for the Vedic *la*, which in many indigenous Indian tables of the alphabet is placed between *ha* and *ksha*.

³ In illustration of these and the following remarks, Burgess, Indian Alphabets, Arch. Rep. W. I. vol. iv, plate v, and the plates in Burnell, Elements of South-Indian Palaeography, may be compared.





is obtained. Another modification of the serif is the small square, either hollow or filled in, which is found in the Vâkâtaka inscriptions, and in Kandrâgupta's Udayagiri inscription of Samvat 82¹. The wedge, too, seems to be a descendant of the serif, and due to its artistic combination with the down-strokes. It occurs first in the Gupta inscriptions of the Kuhâon type, and is found in a very great number of later epigraphic documents from all parts of India, either by itself or in association with prolonged horizontal lines which close the tops of the letters. The latter process has given rise to the Kuṭila writing. A transformation of the wedge is the hollow triangle which occurs sporadically in many inscriptions, otherwise characterised by wedges².

The substitution of flat tops for angular round ones, which appears in the letters e, kha, ga, ṭa, tha, dha, and sa, is without doubt like the use of the wedges, due to the desire to make the characters more regular, and, above all, to mark the line. Sporadic instances of the operation of this principle occur in the Gupta inscriptions of the Kuhâon type and other documents of the same period.

The right-hand verticals projecting beyond the body of the letters are found in the letters kha, ga, gha, ḥa, ta, tha, dha, pa, ba, ma, ya, la, va, sa, sha, and sa, and occasionally in na. Sometimes there is instead of the vertical a slightly curved line, the ends of which incline towards the right. These peculiar down-strokes are either extensions of the old short ones, or substitutes for lines, curving to the right (e.g. in ta, tha). They probably owe their origin to the practice, still generally prevalent among Indian Lekhakas, of beginning the letters on the left side, next making the right-hand stroke, and finally adding the connecting links between the two³. With this method it was natural to allow a free sweep to the pen in forming the right-hand down-stroke, and to make it somewhat longer than the left-hand portion. When the connecting link was made, the down-stroke of course protruded beyond the body of the letter⁴. Though the origin

¹ Cunningham, Reports, IX, plate xix. 2.

² See e.g. No. 8 of Dr. Bhagvânâl's Nepâl Series, Ind. Ant. IX, 171.

³ See my remarks on this subject in my Leitfaden für den Sanskrit Elementar-cursus, Note zur Schrifttafel. I may add that in the case of complicated signs like kha, the process of formation is as follows : 1. , 2. , 3. , 4. .

⁴ Sometimes the side-stroke protrudes in flat-topped letters also beyond the top-line, and through an artistic treatment of the upper prolongation of the vertices arise the

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belonging to the first half of the fourth century A.D.¹ (2) The Nepâlese alphabets of Dr. Bhagvânâl's series of inscriptions, which are dated in two different eras, Nos. 1-4, *Samvat* 386-535, and Nos. 6-15, *Samvat* 34-153, and probably range between the middle of the fourth and the middle of the eighth centuries A.D.² (3) That of the *Ghâlrâpâthan* inscription, dated in the year 746 of an unnamed era, and hence in no case earlier than 689-90 A.D., but possibly later³. (4) The closely-allied alphabets of the *Sâmangadh* plates of Dantidurga, dated *Sakasamvat* 675 or 753-54 A.D.⁴, and of the signatures of Dadda Prasântarâga, on the Gurgara plates, *Sakasamvat* 380-415 or 458-493 A.D.⁵, which exhibit the oldest known form of the Devanâgari alphabet.

¹ I consider the traditional date of the beginning of the Gupta era, 319 A.D., to be impossible for these inscriptions. Sir E. C. Bayley's calculations, which on the basis of the dates of the Kabul coins, fix it in 190 A.D., seem to me most probable.

² *Indian Antiquary*, IX, 163 seqq. The beginning of the era used in the first four may be calculated approximately with the help of the *Likkhavi vamsâvali*, given in No. 15. It falls shortly before the beginning of the Christian era. The details of the calculation will be published in the 'Considerations on the Chronology of Nepâl,' now being printed in the *Indian Antiquary*. The reasons why the dates of Nos. 6-15 must be referred to the *Srîharsha* era have been given by Mr. Bendall, *Catalogue*, p. xli.

³ *Indian Antiquary*, V, 180. The *Ghâlrâpâthan* inscription furnishes a good example of an archaic type, closely allied to the alphabet of the Horiuzi palm-leaves, from Western India. Other examples of the same type are found on the seal of Sarva-varman, the Maukhari (*Journ. Roy. As. Soc.* III, p. 377), on the Buddhist clay seals from Valabhî, Kanheri (*Journ. Bomb. Br. Roy. As. Soc.* VI, plates vii^a-vii^d), and Java (Burnell, *Elements*, plate xxii), on the Kâ mavana inscription (*Ind. Antiquary*, X, 34), on the Morbi plate, dated Gupta (Gupta)-*samvat* 585 (*Ind. Antiquary*, II, 258), on the Deogarh pillar, dated (Vikrama)-*samvat* 919 and *Sakasamvat* 784 (Cunningham, *Reports*, X, plate xxiii), on the Seven Pagodas (Burnell, *Elem.* plate xxii), and on a number of unpublished photographs and facsimiles, among which the Dasâvatâra fragment of the *Râshtrakûtas* (transcript published, Burgess, *Arch. Rep.* W. I. vol. v, 87-89) may be specially mentioned. All these documents show, in spite of numerous small divergencies, a family likeness, and agree in principle with the alphabet of our palm-leaves. There is not a single one among them which can be referred with certainty to an earlier period than the eighth century A.D.

⁴ *Indian Antiquary*, XI, 108.

⁵ Umetâ plates, *Indian Antiquary*, VII, 61 ; Kaira plates, *Journ. Roy. As. Soc.* N. S. IV, p. 248, plates ii and iii. Though Dr. Bhagvânâl (*Indian Antiquary*, XIII, 71 seqq.) has expressed strong doubts with respect to the genuineness of the Umetâ and Ilâo plates, and has referred the dates of the Kaira plates to the seventh century, I have no hesitation in saying that his suspicions against the former are unfounded. My chief argument is that another unpublished grant of king Dadda Prasântarâga exists, which

In order to facilitate reference, the annexed plate vi gives a tabular view of the most important among these alphabets, as well as of that of the Horiuzi palm-leaves. The characters have been taken from the published facsimiles referred to in the preceding notes. Only for the Sâradâ alphabet, tracings of the unpublished MS. of the Sâkuntala nâṭaka (Deccan College Coll. of 1876-1877, No. 192) have been used, and for a few letters of column viii, impressions from the original Bagumrâ plates. The compiler of the table is Dr. Pfurtscheller, of Vienna. I now proceed to a detailed and comparative examination of the characters of the Horiuzi palm-leaves.

III.

A. INITIAL VOWELS.

a differs from Gu.¹ and the older alphabets, by the curve open to the left in the lower portion of the left half of the letter, and by the shortening of the right-hand vertical. The former peculiarity is characteristic of all the literary alphabets of Northern India. Identical with H. P. are Ne. MSS. 1049 and 1702, Sâ., the modern Devanâgari of Western India, Ne. I. Nos. 13-15, while Nos. 1-9, 12 agree with Gu., and No. 11 has a transitional form, similar to *Ghâ*. Sâ. agrees, too, but has, in addition, a closed top.

â is formed like a with the addition of the mark of the long vowel, for which both a curve at the lower end of the right-hand vertical and the usual â-stroke to the right of the top are used. The first form occurs in Ne. MS. 1049 and Ne. I. No. 15 (No. 1 showing the old a

is dated in Sakasamvat 415, and mentions an eclipse of the sun which really happened on the day named. This grant, the Bagumrâ plates, will be shortly published in the Transactions of the Vienna Academy, together with a discussion of the whole Gurgara question. I will add, already here, that in consequence of Dr. Bhagvânâl's discovery of a longer series of Gurgara kings, I no longer refer the date of the Kâvi plate of Gayabhata (Indian Antiq. V, 103) to the Vikrama era. I admit that Mr. Fleet's and General Cunningham's calculations, which make the date Sam. 486 equal to 736 A. D., are probably correct.

¹ In the sequel the following abbreviations will be used : Gu. = Gupta ; Gu. Ind. = Gupta of the Indokhera plates ; Gu. Ku. = Gupta of Kuhâon ; H. P. = Horiuzi palm-leaves ; *Ghâ*. = *Ghâlrâpâṭhan* inscription ; Ne. I. = Nepâlese inscriptions of Dr. Bhagvânâl's series ; Ne. MSS. = Nepâlese MSS. ; Sâ = Sâradâ alphabet ; Sâ. = Dantidurga's Sâmangadh plates ; U. B. = signatures on the Umetâ and Bagumrâ plates. Figures in brackets without any addition refer to the columns on the accompanying table.

with the curve below). The second is found in Ne. MS. 1702. The curve at the bottom is used as a sign of the length, in many ancient and modern alphabets from various parts of India, compare e.g. the Veṅgî, Vattelutu, the modern Grantha, Tamil, and Tulu (Burnell, Elem. plates i, xv–xviii). It is almost a principle in Indian palaeography, that the place where a stroke, denoting length, may be attached to the akshara, is immaterial, and that the choice of its form, whether straight, curved, or round, depends entirely on convenience.

i differs from the ancient forms by the arrangement of the dots or circles in a triangle, the base of which is turned upwards, and the apex downwards, as well as by the addition of a small curve to the lower dot. This arrangement of the dots is, no doubt, due to the desire to mark or to keep the line. The immediate precursor of the H. P. form is that of Gu. Ind. Gu. Ku. shows a slightly different arrangement of the dots and wedge instead of the right-hand upper dot. This form occurs throughout in Ne. I. Nos. 1–12, while Nos. 13–15 have the character of H. P., which appears also in *Ghâ.*, *Sâ.*, *Sâ.*, Ne. MSS., and many other Northern alphabets. It continues sporadically in the Gaina Devanâgarî, as late as the fifteenth century.

î is characterised by the arrangement of the four dots which form a rhombus instead of a square (Andhra, Nânâghât, Burgess, Ind. Alph. 5), and by the curve of the lower dot. The form of H. P. occurs on the Morbi plate in the name *Gâikadeva*. Ne. MS. 1049 differs slightly, as the dot above the line has a very minute tail. *Sâ.* differs, its form, which consists of a straight line and two dots, being derived from that used on the Gurgara plates (Kaira) *ḥ*.

u is again a test-letter, and characterised by the curve to the left into which the right-hand horizontal stroke of the old Maurya and Andhra letter has been converted. Gu. shows still a curve to the right, and so do Ne. I. Nos. 1–12. But Ne. I. 13–15, Ne. MSS., *Sâ.*, *Ghâ.*, *Sâ.*, as well as all the Northern literary alphabets, agree with H. P. either fully or very closely.

û differs from the short vowel by a straight slanting stroke, issuing from the right side of the wedge, and has thus a slightly more archaic appearance than the closely allied forms of Ne. MS. 1049, *Sâ.*, and the other modern literary alphabets, where the long vowel is marked by a curve attached in various ways.

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in *Gāṇ.*, *Sā.*, Ne. MS. 1049, and is the parent of all the varieties of the letter which are used in the *Sā.*, Devanāgarī, and other alphabets.

o consists of an u with a *prishṭhamātrā*, and consequently is formed on the same principle as the old Maurya and Andhra o (Burgess, Ind. Alph. 1 and 10). Ne. MS. 1049 agrees almost exactly. *Sā.* comes also very close, but substitutes another form of the *prishṭhamātrā*, while the *Gāina* Devanāgarī marks the latter by a straight stroke above the top ङ and the Brāhmanical Devanāgarī in the word Om by a curve ङ. As far as I can judge the word Om, which precedes in the H. P. the Sūtra, the Dhāraṇī, and the table of letters, did not differ from the letter, given in plate vi. Plates ii–iv give, however, a somewhat different sign, which occasionally occurs at the beginning of inscriptions. Ziogon (above, p. 16) mistakes it for a variety of ङ i.

au is interesting by the manner in which a distinctive mark, in reality an ā-stroke, is attached on the right side. Ne. MS. 1049, *Sā.*, and the Western *Gāina* Devanāgarī agree very closely with H. P.

B. SINGLE CONSONANTS.

ka retains its ancient cross or dagger-shape in combination with virāma (i. 65), and in the groups kta (i. 66), ksha (i. 67), and kya (?). In all other cases it shows to the left of the central down-stroke a heart-shaped figure, and to the right a downward prolongation of the crossbar ending in a slight twist to the right. The latter form occurs in Ne. I. 12 (once l. 23), 13–15, Ne. MS. 1049, and *Sā.* It is clearly the parent of the forms used in *Sā.*, the modern Devanāgarī, and other literary alphabets of Northern India. In Ne. I. 13–15 and *Sā.* the older form is used too, and the rule, regulating its use, seems to be that it is retained, whenever a vowel or consonant is placed under ka. Thus we find it in ku, kṛī, kta, ksha, and kya, but not in ki, ko, etc. It is evident that the occasional retention of the crossbar in compound letters in the Devanāgarī¹, Sāradā, and other literary alphabets is a remnant of this usage. *Gāṇ.* and Ne. I. 3–12 show throughout the old dagger-shape, but have at the end of the vertical in the middle a small upward stroke turned to the left. It seems probable that the heart-shaped figure arose from the prolongation of this little stroke to the end of the cross-

¹ The Devanāgarī MSS., even of the sixteenth century, still use the dagger-shape in accordance with the rule of Ne. I. and *Sā.*

bar¹. A similar development may be observed in the *Vākataka* and *Kalukya* forms of *ka* (Burgess, *Ind. Alphabets*, 22 and 23, 30 and 31). *Gu.* and *Ne. I.* 1 have the old dagger-shape, without the up-stroke at the end of the vertical, but, as also the older *Mathurā* inscriptions, with the ends of the crossbar bent downwards.

kha is characterised by its flat top and angular shape, the position of the loop on the left side of the right-hand down-stroke, and the prolongation of the latter beyond the loop. In *Gu.* and the older alphabets, the top is invariably round, and the loop attached to the right side of the right-hand down-stroke. In *Ne. I.* No. 1, ii, l. 11 has the round top, but the loop on the left side of the right-hand down-stroke, Nos. 7–15 show exactly the form of *H. P.*, which appears with small variations at the end of the left-hand limb, of the size of the loop, in *Ne. MS.* 1049, *Sâ.*, *Ghâ.*, and *Sâ.*

ga differs from *Gu.* and many of the older alphabets by the flat top, the slight bend of the middle of the left limb towards the right, and a wedge marking the end of the latter. *Ne. I.* Nos. 1 and 3 vacillate between the round and flat tops, and with respect to the left limb, which is either straight or bent, and ends in a wedge or a triangle. The later ones show the flat top invariably, but vary with respect to the bend in the left limb. *Ne. MS.* 1049, *Sâ.*, *Ghâ.* agree with *H. P.* almost exactly; *Sâ.* and *U. B.* show, instead of a wedge at the end of the left limb, a triangle, which is an ornamental development of the former.

gha is characterised by the division of the lower horizontal line, on which in *Gu.* and older forms the three verticals rest, into two small curves, and by the prolongation of the third vertical beyond the body of the letter. Among the *Ne. I.* No. 1, ii, l. 5 shows the form of *Gu.*, No. 13, l. 29 seems to agree with *H. P.*, while No. 15 slightly differs by the pointed angle which the third vertical forms with the horizontal stroke. This last form appears in *Ne. MS.* 1049 and *Ghâ.*, while the shape presented by *Sâ.* comes nearer to *H. P.* *Sâ.* differs from *H. P.* only by the closed top.

ña looks, owing to the curve in the down-stroke, almost like *ta*. In this respect it resembles the form of *Sâ.* alone, the other alphabets all

¹ This theory explains the rule according to which the dagger-shape is retained, if a vowel or consonant is attached to the lower end of *ka*.

preserving the old angular shape. Its other peculiarity, the wedge at the end of the upper horizontal, is found in Ne. I. 3-15 (Nos. 1-2 only showing the straight stroke of Gu. and the older alphabets), in Ne. MS. 1049, and in Sâ. The use of this letter in *manoṣi* (H. P. A. 1. 5), instead of the anusvâra, finds numerous analogies in inscriptions from various parts of India, where *ṇa* commonly stands before *sa*, *sa*, and *ha*. The fact probably finds its explanation by the peculiar pronunciation of the anusvâra before these three letters, where it very frequently has a guttural sound, resembling *ṇ*.

ka differs from the Gu. and older forms by its triangular form, and the prolongation of the right-hand down-stroke. The former peculiarity is constant in Ne. I. 10-15 (No. 1 showing the half-moon of Gu., and Nos. 3-9 wavering between the crescent and a triangle), as well as in *Ghâ*. But the prolonged down-stroke is found only in Ne. MS. 1049 and Sâ. The form of Sâ. is probably a modification of the triangle, the left-hand side of which has been attached to the left end of the top-line.

kha differs from the usual form by the opening in the left-hand circle. The same peculiarity occurs in Ne. MS. 1049 and Sâ.

ga differs from Gu. and the older forms by the wedge at the end of the first horizontal bar, by the slanting direction of the second horizontal, and by the curves given to the third horizontal as well as to the down-stroke on the left. The same peculiarities appear with slight modifications in Ne. MS. 1049 and *Ghâ*. Among the Ne. I. the slant in the second horizontal and the curve in the third appear already in No. 1, the wedge and the curve in the down-stroke are first clearly observable in No. 4, though the latter is not constant. The form of Sâ. is a further development, tending towards the final result, the conversion of the first horizontal into a top-line, of the second bar into a vertical, and of the third into a double twist on the left, which is reached in the modern Devanâgari. In Sâ. the letter is turned round, the old vertical being made a horizontal line, and the three horizontals turned into verticals¹.

gha differs from the old Maurya and Andhra form merely by the wedges marking the ends of the strokes, and is identical with that of

¹ The H. P. form occurs, however, in ancient Sâradâ MSS. of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

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compound one (i, 54). The former agrees fully with Ne. MS. 1049 and Ne. I. No. 13 (ll. 14, 18, etc.), while the second comes close to the independent *na* of *Sâ.* and *Sâ.*, and to one variety of the subscribed *na* in Ne. I. 15 (vi, 73). It seems to me that the subscribed *na* of H. P. and its allies is merely a contracted or compressed form of the independent *na*. As regards the origin of the latter and of the cognate letters of Gu. Ind. (iv, l. 31) in *Ghâ.*, in Ne. I. No. 15, with which Ne. I. 2 and 4-12 agree, and of Gu. Ku. (iv. a, 31), found also in Ne. I. 1 and 3, it is necessary to begin with the corresponding Maurya letter. For the usual *na* of the Asoka inscriptions I, the Girnâr rock gives in one place (ed. ix, l. 8, *imina*) , with the substitution of two small curves for the top bar. From the latter arises the looped form , so common in the Western inscriptions (Burgess, Ind. Alph. 18, 19, 22-27, 28, 32), which in its turn produces that of Gu. Ku. and of Ne. I. Nos. 1, 3, by the separation of the right-hand curve from the top and its being attached to the right end of the horizontal bar below. The forms of Gu. Ind. and of the majority of the Ne. I. show the same change in the position of the left-hand hook, and besides, omit the loop on the left. The letter, found in *Ghâ.*, H. P., Ne. I. No. 13, and Ne. MSS., finally is a modification of the last-mentioned form, characterised by the conversion of the right-hand curve into an angular figure with the wedge, and in the last three cases by the addition of a small stroke protruding below beyond the body of the letter.

ta, which fully agrees with Ne. MS. 1049, is characterised by the conversion of the right-hand curved stroke, found in Gu. and in most of the older as well as later alphabets, into a vertical stroke and the shortness of the stout left limb, which is attached very high. An examination of the Ne. I. shows that the form of H. P. occurs occasionally in all of them, even in No. 1 (e.g. *karitam*, iii, l. 18, and *gaditai*, iii, l. 20). In Ne. I. No. 3 it is used in the majority of cases, while it occurs less frequently in the later ones. The form of U. B. resembles exactly a modern Devanâgarî *ta* turned round.

tha, with its notched left side, the vertical stroke on the right, protruding beyond the body of the letter, and the flat top, has a very modern appearance. Nearest to it comes *Sâ.*, with which Ne. I. Nos. 4, 6-7, 10 closely agree, the only difference being the want of the tail. Gu. and Ne. I. No. 1 show an ellipse with a bar across the middle, a modifi-

cation of the ancient circle with the dot in the centre¹. Ne. I. Nos. 2-3 have the same sign as Gu., but with a flat top. Ne. I. Nos. 11, 13-15, Ne. MSS., and *Ghâ*. show further modifications, in which a vertical is substituted for the right side of the ellipse. The form of *Sâ*. is based on the same principle.

da offers nothing peculiar except the little stroke at the right end of the curve, which appears in all the alphabets of our table except in Gu. In the Ne. I. it appears first in No. 4.

dha differs from the Gu. and older forms merely by the narrowing towards the lower end and by the prolongation of the vertical stroke. The Gu. form occurs in Ne. I. Nos. 1, 5, 6; one precisely similar, but with a notch in the left side, in Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, and once in No. 12; the *Ghâ*. form in Nos. 12, 14, 15; and the exact H. P. form in No. 13.

na differs from the Gu. and older forms by the filling in of the interior of the loop and by the straightening of the right-hand down-stroke. In many cases (e.g. i, 50) the na of H. P. resembles the modern Devanâgarî with the left-hand limb placed rather high. The majority of the alphabets of table vi show the old looped form, but *Ghâ*., Ne. I. Nos. 14-15 (see vi, 50), and Ne. MS. 1049 agree exactly with the two varieties in H. P. The form of the Indokhera plate (iv. b, 36) proves that the loop was not exclusively used in the fourth century.

pa is characterised by the curve on the left and the length of the vertical stroke on the right which protrudes beyond the body of the letter. In Gu. and the more ancient alphabets, with the sole exception of the Maurya, the letter is angular and usually square, with an open top. Sometimes, however, the stroke between the two verticals slopes downwards towards the right and thus forms at its junction with the down-stroke an acute angle. A further modification, visible in *Ghâ*., consists in the introduction of a curve on the left, while the acute angle on the right remains. This proceeding necessitates a break, marked by a little notch, in the bottom line. Among the Ne. I. we find the form of Gu. in Nos. 1-2, 4, 5, 8, 12; that of *Ghâ*. with the notch in Nos. 3, 4 (once), 6, 7, 9, 11; and the H. P. form once in No. 12, constant in No. 13, and nearly constant in Nos. 14-15. Ne. MS. 1049, *Sâ*., *Sâ*., and U. B. (viii, 70) agree more or less exactly with H. P.

¹ This form survives later in the group *stha*, where the *tha* is, however, turned sideways, and has given rise to the curious Devanâgarî *stha*, which looks like *s + ka*.

pha agrees in principle with the Gu. form, in which, as also in Ne. MS. 1049 and Sâ., a loop, marking the aspirate, is attached to the right of the pa instead of on the inside. It differs from Gu. only thereby, that instead of a loop the older open curve (see Burgess, Ind. Alph. 1, 13, 16, 18, 21, 28-32) has been retained. In the Ne. I. a similar form appears, probably in No. 11 and distinctly in No. 12, l. 23, while Nos. 13 and 15 show a loop on the inside of the pa. The curious form of Sâ., which frequently recurs in later inscriptions from Western India, is caused by the closing of the top of the pa, and is the parent of the modern Devanâgarî ष, where the loop has changed its position.

ba is represented by va, as is also frequently done in inscriptions, e. g. in Sâ. and *Ghâ.* (?)

bha is characterised by the shortness and wedge-shape of the left limb and the strong curve at the beginning of the down-stroke on the right. The treatment of the left limb is doubtlessly, if compared with the Gu. form, more modern. With respect to the curve the same assertion cannot be made with equal confidence, as it appears in several ancient alphabets (see Burgess, Ind. Alph. 6-7, 11-14). In the Ne. I., Nos. 1-6 show the form of Gu., Nos. 7-9, 12, 14, 15 either fully agree with H. P. or come very close to it, Nos. 10-11 vacillate between the two, and No. 13 has the left limb of H. P., but the straight down-stroke of Gu. Among the other alphabets, Ne. MS. 1049 and *Ghâ.* fully agree with H. P. The forms of Sâ. and Sâ. are modifications of that of H. P. With respect to the latter, which occurs in a great number of inscriptions of the ninth and later centuries, it may be remarked that its origin is well illustrated by a form occurring in Ne. I. No. 12 (ll. 9 and 16), where the wedge has been converted into a triangle, the middle of which is not filled in.

ma shows a slight modification of the form of Gu. and looks more archaic than those of Sâ., Ne. MS. 1049, and Sâ., in all of which the right down-stroke protrudes beyond the body of the letter. The Ne. I. vacillate between the Gu. and H. P. forms. The form of U. B. is in one respect more archaic than all the others. For the loop on the left is a better representation of the lower half of the ancient ma, which in the literary alphabets has been turned sideways, than the simple side-stroke of the other alphabets. This loop survives in the Western inscriptions

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alphabets of our table, excepting Gu., which has the older triangular form, agree more or less closely. Among the Ne. I., Nos. 1-3 and 8 agree with Gu., while the remainder show the triangular shape rarely, or more frequently a transitional form with round left side, or simply that of H. P.

sa differs from the Gu. and older forms by its more angular appearance, though the top may be occasionally slightly rounded. In the Ne. I. the forms vary throughout between those of Gu. and H. P. (see vi, 44 and 56). Ne. MS. 1049 agrees, as usually, with H. P. *Ghâ.* leans more towards the Gu. form. *Sâ.* as well as *Sâ.* and U. B. (viii, 54) show more modern developments. In the latter two the large triangle, a modification of the wedge, at the end of the left-hand stroke is worthy of note.

sha differs from the form of Gu. Ind. and the older ones chiefly by the prolongation of the right-hand side-stroke, which appears also in Ne. MS. 1049, *Ghâ.*, *Sâ.*, and *Sâ.* Gu. Ku. preserves the old sha only in ksha (iv. a, 67). In all other cases it uses a cursive form, in which the curved bottom of the letter has been converted into a loop, not extending to the right-hand down-stroke, but attached to the crossbar in the middle of the letter. This form we find also in Ne. I. Nos. 1-10, 12, and once in No. 11 (l. 9), while No. 11, l. 2, and Nos. 13-15 have the sha of H. P., the prolongation of the right-hand down-stroke being particularly well developed in No. 13.

sa differs from Gu. Ind. by the conversion of the hook on the left into a wedge, and by the elongation of the right-hand down-stroke. The forms of Ne. MS. 1049, *Sâ.*, *Ghâ.*, and some of those in the Ne. I. agree. Among the latter, Nos. 1-12 show instead of the wedge mostly a triangle. But the wedge occurs occasionally in Nos. 6, 7, 9, 12, seems to be constant in No. 14, and is used with one exception in No. 15. In this latter exceptional case we have the form with the opened wedge (viii, 48, below the line), which is found once also in No. 6, once in No. 11, and throughout in No. 13, as well as in *Sâ.* and U. B. (viii, 57). It survives to this day in the Devanâgari of Râgputânâ. Gu. Ku. differs with respect to the left limb, which is represented by a loop, either a modification of the ancient curve, or a cursive transformation of the triangle.

ha does not show any very important changes. It deserves to be

noted that Gu. Ku. again presents a more advanced form than the contemporary and later alphabets, and that Ne. I. Nos. 1-3, as usually, agree with Gu. Ku. The projection below the base-line which is found in Sâ. and U. B., and remains constant in modern Devanâgari, has probably been caused by the writer's adding the curve separately, as they do still, and beginning it at the right-hand end.

C. MEDIAL VOWELS.

â shows a down-stroke, sometimes wedge-shaped, and usually less than half as long as the akshara, to the right side of which it is invariably attached. This form agrees closely with those of all the alphabets of our table, excepting Gu. and *Ghâ.*, where the â-stroke frequently goes upwards, and is sometimes connected with the left-hand down-stroke of the aksharas. Among the Ne. I., Nos. 1-3 only show the forms of Gu. The origin of the down-strokes denoting â seems to be that the end of the old horizontal â-stroke was defined, as in other cases, by a wedge or a line, and that in course of time this originally unessential part came to be considered as the really important sign. The desire for regularising the appearance of the letters further led to its prolongation as far as the lower end of the aksharas. In connexion with *ga* the â is represented in H. P., as in most old alphabets, by an up-stroke attached to the middle bar of the letter. This practice is an archaic feature, and owing to the circumstance that since the earliest times the â-stroke was inserted in the middle of this letter. Ne. MS. 1049 shows in this respect an innovation (ii, 52), as the â is connected with the wedge at the end of the upper bar by a curve turning upwards. The same form is common in the Râshtrakûta and other inscriptions in connexion with *ta* and *na* (vii, 51), and occurs even in Devanâgari paper MSS.

i shows the characteristic prolongation of the curve over the top of the akshara towards the left, until it reaches the level of the lower end of the akshara. In Gu., with which Ne. I. No. 1 fully agrees, the tail of the curve does not go down so far. In the Ne. I. Nos. 2-11 the long-tailed sign appears together with the short-tailed one. Nos. 12-15 fully agree with H. P. and the other alphabets of our table.

î, which appears only once, stands still above its akshara with the

curve to the right. The other alphabets, with the exception of Gu., show the form with the tail prolonged to the level of the end of the akshara. Among the Ne. I., Nos. 1-11 show the H. P. form constantly, Nos. 12-15 have the long-tailed one also.

u is usually marked by a short straight down-stroke, defined at the end by a minute wedge, but occasionally by the curve below the akshara, common in modern Devanâgari. The former sign is archaic and the representative of the longer straight stroke, used in Gu. It is retained in all the alphabets of our table and in the modern Sâradâ to the present day, though its use becomes gradually more and more circumscribed by the greater frequency with which the curve is employed. In this respect it is interesting to note that the earlier Ne. I. use the curve very rarely, while Nos. 13-15 have it in the great majority of cases.

û has three forms, two of which (i, 58 and 59) are traceable in other alphabets, while that in i, 57, an exact representation of the independent û, is, I believe, not known on inscriptions. All the numerous varieties observable in the cognate alphabets go back to combinations of two straight strokes or two curves. That of U. B. deserves to be noted on account of its similarity to the modern Devanâgari form.

ri shows the usual form which is always used in the Gupta inscriptions and remains constant in all the cognate alphabets.

e, ai, o, and au offer no peculiarities, except that the *prishthamâtrâ* is used more frequently than superscribed *mâtrâ*. The *virâma* (i, 65) is remarkable, as it exactly agrees with that still used in the modern alphabets. Among the Ne. I., Nos. 4-15 have it too, as well as the other form observable in *Ghâ.* and *Sâ.*, where a stroke over the top and at the right side of the letter is used. Nos. 1-3 indicate the absence of the vowel by the size of the consonant, which in such cases is made half as big as those which are to be pronounced with a. This practice, which is the usual one in Gu. and earlier alphabets, is still remembered in India. For a vowelless consonant, e.g. m is even at present frequently called by the *Pandits* *ardha-makâra*. In Ne. MS. 1049 and other ancient documents small-sized letters are sometimes used in combination with the stroke marking the *virâma*.

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merely a few sentences but longer compositions had to be written, required the use of signs of moderate size, the shortening of sprawling horizontal strokes and the abandonment or reduction of tails, and the turning or compressing of the lower portions of compound letters. The use of the pen made it convenient to form the right-hand down-strokes separately, and naturally led to their prolongation beyond the body of the letter, and it likewise suggested the formation of curves to the left instead of to the right. If the MSS. were to be easily readable, it was necessary to mark the lines and to define the ends of the strokes. A slight pressure on the pen at the beginning of the down-strokes produced a thickening at their tops, which in combination with the old serif led to the formation of the wedges. The wedges once being adopted, the sense for regularity and an artistic feeling caused them to be used at the ends of horizontal and vertical strokes.

Secondly, the close agreement of the much later Nepâlese MSS. and of numerous inscriptions from all parts of India with the forms of H. P., shows that this alphabet was not exclusively cultivated by the Buddhists or peculiar to Northern India, but enjoyed a widespread popularity down to the end of the ninth century, and perhaps later. At présent it survives only in the *Sâradâ* of Kasmir, which probably branched off in early times. For though fully agreeing in principle, it shows numerous differences in details, and has had, as stated above, a separate existence at least since the times of Avantivarman¹.

Thirdly, the relation of the H. P. alphabet to those used in the Nepâlese inscriptions proves distinctly that the epigraphic characters did not keep pace with those used for literary purposes, but remained for a long time more archaic, and were gradually modified by the influence of the letters employed for purposes of every-day life. Considering the great importance of this point, it will not be superfluous to present the facts, revealed by the preceding analysis, in a tabular view, and to give a full statement of the manner in which the final conclusions are reached. The tabular abstract of the facts may be arranged as on the opposite page.

¹ The earliest longer document in *Sâradâ* letters is an unpublished inscription of one Dharmânka, dated in the year 68 (of the Lokakâla), during the reign of 'king' Diddâ or 991-2 A.D. It was found by Dr. Leitner in Srînagar. The stone is at present in the Lahore Museum.

LETTERS.	GUPTA FORM.	TRANSITIONAL FORM.	FORM OF H. P.
Initial a, â	Ne. I. Nos. 1-10, 12	Nos. 11	Nos. 13-15
„ i	„ „ 1-12	.. ..	„ 13-15
„ u	„ „ 1-12	.. ..	„ 15
„ e	„ „ 1-8, 10, 12	.. ..	„ 13-15
ka	„ „ 1	„ 2-12	„ 12-15
kha	.. ..	„ 1	„ 7-15
ga	.. ..	„ 1-3	„ 1-15
gha	„ „ 1	„ 15	„ 13
ña	„ „ 1-2	.. ..	„ 3-15
ka	„ „ 1-9	„ 3-15	.. ..
kha	„ „ 1-15	.. ..	.. ..
ga	.. ..	„ 1-4	„ 4-15
ña	.. ..	„ 1-2	„ 3-15
ta	„ „ 1	.. ..	„ 1-15
na	„ „ 1, 3	„ 2, 4-12, 14-15	„ 13
ta	„ „ 1-15	.. ..	„ 1-15.
tha	„ „ 1-3	„ a. 4, 6-7, 10, 12, b. 13, 15	.. ..
da	„ „ 1-3, 5-6	.. ..	„ 4, 7-15
dha	„ „ 1, 5-6	„ 12, 14-15	„ 13
na	„ „ 1-15	.. ..	„ 14-15
pa	„ „ 1-2, 4-5, 8, 12	„ 3-11, 15	„ 12-15
pha	.. ..	„ 11-12	.. ..¹
bha	„ „ 1-6, 10-11	„ 7-15	„ 7-15
ma	„ „ 1-15	.. ..	„ 1-15
ya	„ „ 1-12	.. ..	„ 13-15
ra	„ „ 1-2	„ 3-15	.. ..
la	„ „ 1-3	„ 4-12, 14-15	„ 7, 11-15
va	„ „ 1-4, 8, 11	„ 4-12, 14-15	„ 6-15
sa	„ „ 1-15	.. ..	„ 1-15
sha	„ „ 1-12	.. ..	„ 11, 13-15
sa	.. ..	.. ..	„ 1-15
ha	„ „ 1-3	.. ..	„ 4-15
Medial â	„ „ 1-3	.. ..	„ 4-15
i	„ „ 1-11	.. ..	„ 2-15
Virâma	„ „ 1-3	.. ..	„ 4-15

¹ Nos. 13 and 15 show an older form.

If we had no historical information regarding the age of the Horiuzi palm-leaves, every palaeographer, I believe, would draw from the above facts the inference that they belonged to the beginning of the eighth century A. D. For it is undeniable that their alphabet is nearly identical with the characters of Ne. I., Nos. 13-15, which were written between 749-50 and 759-60 A. D., and that the earlier documents of the Nepâl series apparently show, how the H. P. alphabet was gradually evolved in the course of about four centuries from the Gupta characters. This conclusion would be strengthened by the circumstance that the *Ghâlrâpâthan* inscription of Samvat 746, which mostly shows characters, standing midway between the Gupta and H. P. alphabets, cannot be older than the end of the seventh century, and that there is no inscription showing letters similar to *Ghâ*, which can be referred to an earlier time. It would further be corroborated by the close resemblance of the Dasâvâtâra fragment, of the Deogarh pillar inscription, of the Morbî plate, and of the oldest Nepâlese MSS. of the Cambridge collection with our palm-leaves, as none of these documents can be placed earlier than the second half of the eighth century, and some of them clearly belong to the ninth century. In short, on the supposition that the characters of the inscriptions permit us to trace the gradual transformation of the Indian alphabets, the arguments for assigning the Horiuzi MS. to the beginning of the eighth century would be as strong as possible. As we, however, know from external evidence that this document is at the least two hundred years older, it is evident that there must be some radical fault in the argumentation. The facts with respect to the age of the inscriptions being indisputable, the fault must lie in the tacit assumption that the inscriptions give us a correct view of the development of the Indian alphabets. This being once recognised, the case is plain enough. Starting from the two facts that we have on the one hand a MS. of the first half of the sixth century A. D., showing an alphabet with far advanced forms, and on the other hand a series of inscriptions, extending over the period from the fourth to the eighth century, the characters of which gradually change and in their latest development closely agree with those of the MS., the inevitable conclusion is that the changes in the epigraphic characters are due to the influence of the literary alphabet. In other words, the masons who incised the inscriptions, or the writers who wrote the originals from which the masons copied, tried

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The same practice is observable in the grant of the Râshtrakûta king Govinda IV of Broach¹, dated Sakasamvat 749 (827-8 A.D.), where the attestation exhibits characters closely resembling those of Sâ., while the grant itself is written in an alphabet similar to that of Dadda Prasântarâga's plates. A mixed alphabet, or rather a sporadic occurrence of modern-looking signs among archaic ones, is found, as I have pointed out, Ind. Ant. IX, 62, in the third grant of Dadda Prasântarâga, where in the first line the word vâsakât looks like nâsakât, owing to the employment of the cursive va instead of the archaic triangle. The same peculiarity is observable on the fourth unpublished grant from Bagumrâ, but the fifth (Ind. Ant. XIII, 116) has according to the facsimile a real na, quite different from the character on the two earlier documents. On a re-examination of the three inscriptions I find still another trace of the influence of the literary alphabet in the formation of the letter ka, which, here and there, shows the prolonged right-hand down-stroke, while in other respects it resembles the form of Gu. Ku. A second case of the sporadic introduction of advanced forms among archaic ones occurs in the grant of Sîlâditya II, dated Sam. 252, where the H. P. form of ka and the Devanâgarî va appear several times, though mostly the ancient letters are used². A third case, which belongs to much later times, has been pointed out in the remarks on the grant of Bhîmadeva of Anhilvâd, dated Vikramasamvat 1086 (1029-30 A.D.³). It is of particular significance, because the Gaina palm-leaf MSS. of the same or even somewhat earlier times show their peculiar Devanâgarî letters without any change.

The retrograde steps which sometimes are observable in one and the same series of documents are best illustrated by the inscriptions of the Râshtrakûtas, found in the Marâthâ country and in Gugarat. The earliest of the series are the Sâmangadh plates of Dantidurga from the neighbourhood of Kolhâpur, dated Sakasamvat 675 (753-4 A.D.), the characters of which closely resemble the modern Devanâgarî (plate vi, col. vii). Next comes a grant of one Kakka, evidently the scion of

¹ Indian Antiquary, V, 113, and Fleet and Burgess loc. cit., plate 282 (3). In the grant of Govinda's elder brother, Karka, dated Sakasamvat 734 (812-3 A.D.), the sign manual shows the same letters as the remainder of the document.

² Ind. Ant. XI, 305.

³ Ind. Ant. VI, 193 note.

a branch of the family settled in Southern Gugarat, which is dated Sakasamvat 679 (757-8 A.D.), and exhibits archaic characters of the type which the kings of Valabhî used after Sam. 300 of the era of their plates¹. To the same period belongs the Dasâvatâra fragment, written in the alphabet of H. P. Then we have two grants of Govinda III, the son of Dantidurga's cousin, both dated in Sakasamvat 730 (808-9 A.D.), and showing an alphabet very similar to that of Dantidurga's grant, but in some respects slightly more archaic². These are followed by the Baroda plates of Karka II, dated Sakasamvat 734 (812-3 A.D.), and the Kâvi plates of Govinda IV, dated Sakasamvat 749 (827-8 A.D.), both with archaic letters, resembling those of the Gurgara and Valabhî sâsanas. All the following documents, the earliest of which is an unpublished grant of Dhruva II of Broach, dated Sakasamvat 757 or 835 A.D., while the oldest published is the Bagumrâ grant of Dhruva III of Broach, dated Sakasamvat 789 (June 6, 867 A.D.)³, again show an alphabet still more closely allied to the modern Devanâgari than that of the grants of Dantidurga and of Govinda III. The backward and forward jumps are in this case so enormous, that even the warmest advocate of the theory which evolves the literary from the epigraphic alphabets must become puzzled (see Burnell, Elem. S. Ind. Pal. p. 54, note 3).

The bearing of these three sets of facts is plain. They clearly illustrate the truth of the maxim that the inscriptions are not safe guides for the investigation of the history of the Indian alphabet, but that in the development of the letters they lag behind the literary documents.

Another result deducible from the analysis of the H. P. alphabet is, that it is probably more ancient than the precursor of the modern Devanâgari, found in U. B. and Sâ., though the former documents date a little earlier than the H. P. palm-leaves. The reason for this supposition is that U. B. and Sâ. both show characteristics belonging to the system followed in H. P., and inexplicable on the general principles prevailing in Sâ. and U. B. The triangles in the left limbs of kha, ga,

¹ Dr. Bhagvânâlâl, Journ. Bomb. Br. R. As. Soc. XVI, Article viii.

² The Râdhanpur and the Van-Dîndori plates, Ind. Ant. VI, 59, and Ind. Ant. XI, 156. The most prominent among the archaic features of these grants is that the tops of the letters are mostly left open.

³ Ind. Ant. XII, 179.

and sa, the opened-up triangles in bha and sa, and the straight line to the left of the down-stroke in ra are, as has been shown above, all remnants of wedges. The employment of wedges is one of the principles regulating the letters of H. P., but they are meaningless in an alphabet like that of U. B.—Sâ., which in general employs only straight or curved lines. If we, therefore, find in U. B.—Sâ. forms which are based on the principles prevailing in the H. P., the inevitable inference is that U. B.—Sâ. has been modified by the influence of H. P. This conclusion is, of course, of great importance for the determination of the age of the alphabet with the wedges. As U. B. belongs to the end of the fifth century, it seems not unreasonable to assume that the H. P. characters existed in the fourth century, and perhaps earlier. How far they go back must for the present be left undetermined. But I believe that a fuller investigation of the inscriptions of the Gupta kings, which will only be possible when Mr. Fleet's exact facsimiles have been published, will make its existence during the reign of that dynasty very probable.

These remarks will, I hope, suffice to show that the discovery of the Horiuzi palm-leaves is, indeed, an event of the highest importance for the Indian palaeographer. I am persuaded that this importance will be brought out still more clearly, when, in a general survey of the history of the Indian alphabets, the principles adopted above have been fully worked out and applied also to the writing of Southern India, and if it is shown that in the South too the apparent gradual transformation of the epigraphic characters is not the cause of the development of the modern literary characters, but the result of their existence. The materials, requisite for such a task, are at present not at my command ; and if I had them, I should be afraid of abusing the hospitality which the editor of this volume has offered me, by extending these remarks to an unreasonable length. I, however, cannot refrain from pointing out, that according to Dr. Burnell, the Southern alphabets were developed after the year 1000 A.D.¹, while two passages of Hiouen Thsang, *Mémoires* I, 72 and II, 119, point to the existence of separate literary alphabets in the South about the year 600 A. D. In the second passage the pilgrim says that ' the language and writing of the *Dravida* country are " a little "

¹ Elem. S. Ind. Pal. p. 14.

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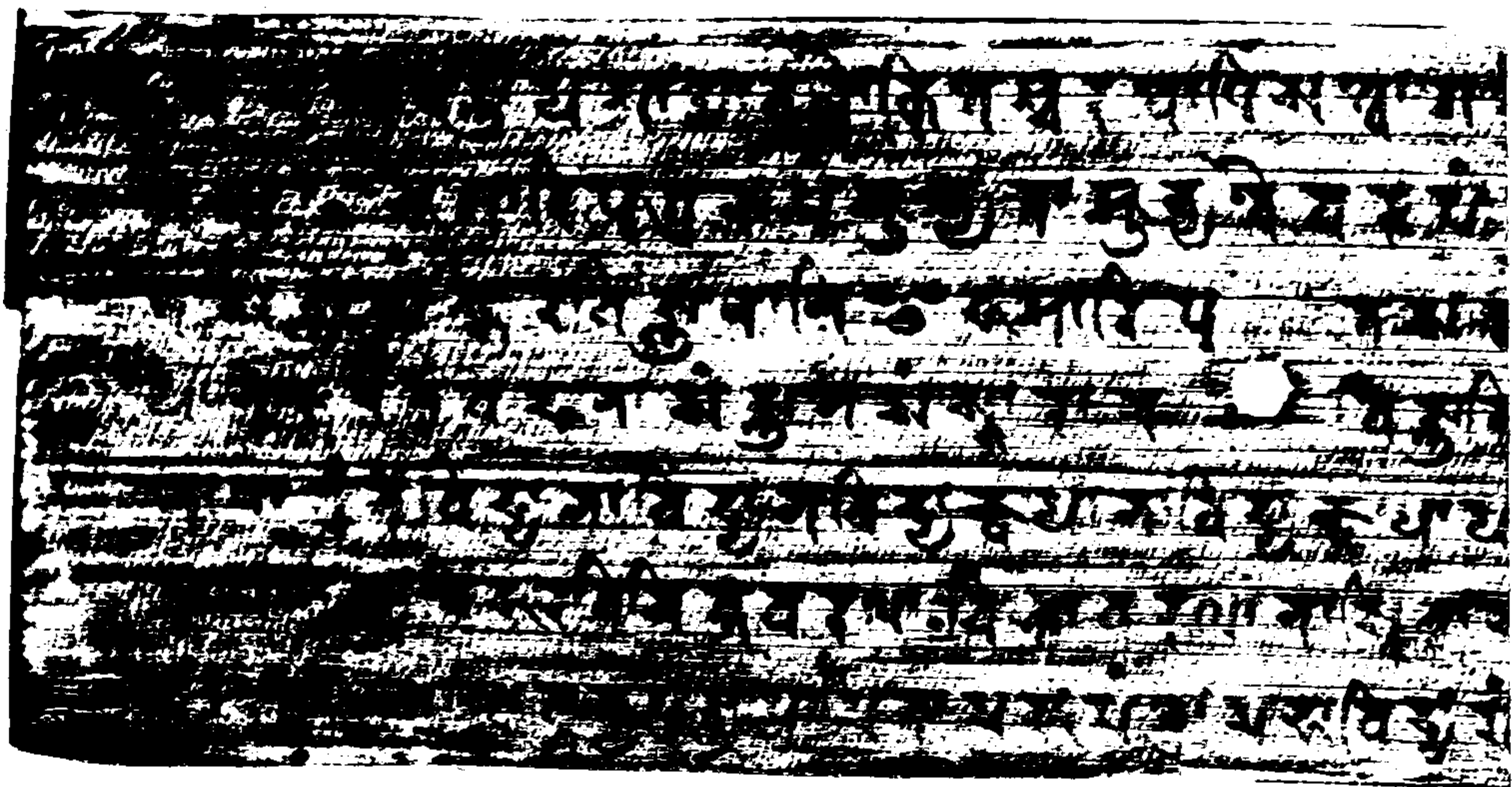
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१॥ वागमूरं पङ्क्तु पा रयि ता यं वंशं च र पा पा द्वा कय नि सा
 वरु पं रु पा न प व सुकु ता सुकु ता या न प वरु पं य व पं सा सुकु ता
 उ म व प श सुकु ता स व पा म व थ वं य नि र व म य सा वि य वा न
 वि दु नि न य व स प य पा पा दि दू का य य वा दि न रु पं म व रा व
 दू था य व दू रा य र यं ज र य र य व दू थ न सः व स य द य नि रा व य म
 मि ता द य सा वि प ड म नि दू नः ति वि व पाः ॥ व व व म त म व व दूः प ड
 वि व यं वः ॥ ३ ॥ र म र म म

१॥ पङ्क्तु पा रयि ता य य के यं वः न दू व ग न ग न प र न प र स म ग
 दू व उं नि सा व य स म म य न व म र य म नि म द न म व व सु दू म
 ग म न वि मु दू उ ध्रि व वि रु य सु दू म द स र मि सं य दि न स व ग ग न ध्र
 सु दू म य य वि धि न य नि य नि न न टि परि मु दू वि ट
 प म स व वं य स य वि दू स व ग नि परि मु दू स न ग म म य म सा वि
 रि मु दू स न ग म वि ध्र न वि धि न म द ॥ १ ॥ उ ध्रि व वि रु य व र
 म म मः क म ग य ट व दू र र ट ० ३ दू म न व न प द व

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ॐ न य म्मा वहु य म्मा वलोकि न म्म र व वि र
 नि म्मा ॐ द ल्पि प र्ण रु पं सु तु न म्म रु ने
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 यं न रु पं न व द न म्मं हु न म्मं म्म र न
 न व तु न वि म्म न वि हु न वि म्म द य न वि म्म
 न म्म म्म वि द र नि वि न व र ल्प वि न व र ल्प न
 म्मं हु न हुं य हु यं न म्म द पं न म्म द

य म्म य म्मं म्म य म्म य नः म्म म्म म्म
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 ॐ म्मं म्मं म्मं ॐ ॐ उ उ न म्म १ १ १ १ १

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ १ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ २ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ३ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ४ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ५ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ६ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ७ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ८ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ९ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ १० ॥

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 羅_意
 波_{引合}
 蜜_收
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 摩_{足大}
 訶_引
 漫_{真言}
 觀_云
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 薩_轉
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 野_引
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 善引
 揭帝
 僧多
 羅波引
 波羅結詩
 野上
 聖已竟成就
 多
 引吞
 路三世
 志恒肆合
 禮敬
 禮

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

蜜^{ハチ} 蟬^{セミ} 曜^{ハヤ} 寶^{タカラ} 羅^ラ 賀^カ 羅^ラ 阿^ア 欲^{ホシ} 散^{チル} 羅^ラ 野^ノ 輸^ユ 達^{タツ}

 多^タ 引 漢^{カン} 頂^{テイ} 唯^{タカ} 願^{ガン} 受^ウ 唯^{タカ} 願^{ガン} 堅^{ケン} 住^{ジュ} 持^チ 毒^{ドク} 命^{メイ} 請^{セイ} 字^ジ 最^{サイ} 清^{セイ} 淨^{ジヤウ}

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१७० नि स य स य न प रि सु द्ध स व न व ग न वि ष्ट

न वि षु न सु रु ॥ उ ष वि रु य व र नि स य प्र




 有字

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TABLE OF ALPHABE

No. VI.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
na	cha	chha	ja	jha	ña	ta	tha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa	ta	tha	da	dha	na	pa	pha	ba	bha
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