

II. THE COMMENTATOR

GADĀDHARA

A. PERSONAL ACCOUNT:-

Unfortunately, we do not have detailed information regarding Gadādhara's life. However, some scanty detail is given by him in the epilogue - stanza at the end of each canto and in the concluding stanza at the end of the work. These details can be gathered as follows :-

" Gadādhara, the author of the comm. on ~~SS~~ S'rīharga's Nc., belonged to the family of S'andilya Munī. He was the son of S'ridhīra-Dhīra,¹ his place of residence being Kroḍa, situated in the Antarvedi the tract of land between the rivers Gangā and Yamunā.² "

1. शाण्डिल्य नाम मुनि वंश करीरकस्थ

श्री धीर धीरतनयस्य गदाधरस्य ।

कृप्तौ सुधामधुनि नैषधटीबिकायां

द्वविंश एष इति सर्ग इह प्रपूर्णः ॥ [epilogue stanza]

2. ये गङ्गा यमुना च विश्वविदिते नद्यौ पवित्रे तयो-

-रज्ज्वैर्दिग्निवासिनी भुवि पुरी क्रौडास्तु वास्तु ज्ञियाम् ।

तस्यामस्य गदाधरस्य विदुषां वसस्य वासः सदा

येनैवं किल नैषधस्य रचिता टीका स्वशीघ्राग्रहान् ॥

He seems to be a devotee of S'aktē. (feminine aspect of the divinity), as seen from the benedictory stanza at the beginning of the poem.³ He also seems to be a devotee of Vāsudeva, which is seen from his mention of this name in his gloss on II.1⁴.

What of his
Association with
Vāsudeva?
see p 16

B. SCHOLARSHIP :-

He had good Knowledge of grammar, poetics and philosophy. He believed in - Kaivalya Mukti⁵. By Mukti, he means - "Realisation of excessive happiness"⁶. He also mentions the means of emancipation and attainment of Heaven.

3. लक्ष्मीरित्थरविन्दचक्षुषि विभौ, शैरीत्यनङ्गुलिषि,

ब्रह्माण्णीति सरोजजन्मनि, शचीत्युच्चैः श्रवः पद्मिणि ।

अध्वन्येषु सुरासुरैरगन्तैरेष्येकाऽध्वनेकात्मभि-

- र्भावाभावमुपैत्य नित्यमिह या प्रागर्ति तस्यै नमः ॥

4. ततस्तस्माद् दवीयसः पुरुषोत्तमात् श्रीवासुदेवात् मुक्तिं शीघ्रं कैवल्यम्-

- धिगत्य लब्ध्वा । - - - - आत्मस्वरूपतया हि भगवान् वासुदेवः

सर्वमिदमधिनिष्ठति । II. 1

5. ^{note} Vide . No . 4. ^{above}

6. निरतिशयसुखाभिव्यक्तिर्भुक्तिः । II. 1.

" The meritorious deed, ^{or} rising from the visits to the holy places, makes the heaven secured for one; while the meritorious deed produced by the Yaugic Practices, ^h brings about emancipation⁷. He ⁸ also says that the soul is the witness of all deeds. "

His knowledge of Palmistry is also seen from his explanation in his gloss on II-51, where he states what Palmistry is :-

" Palmistry is a science, which deals with the lines, in the palm and foot, indicating good and bad (destiny) of man and woman. There it is so stated that the qualities reside where there is good form (or ~~be~~ noble - appearance)⁹. "

७. तीर्थसेवासमृद्भवं हि भुक्तं स्वर्गादिप्राप्तिकृत् ।

— योगजनितं तु मोक्षदम् । II. 39.

४. आत्मा हि सर्वकर्मसु साक्षी वर्तते । VI. 22.

५. स्त्रीपुरुषयोः शुभाशुभसूचकं करचरणरैखादि कथनप्रधानं शास्त्रं

सामुद्रिकम् । तत्र हि एवं स्थितं —

— "यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसन्ति ।" II. 51.

His knowledge of astrology is manifested in his gloss on IV.62, in which he mentions the relationship of the holiness of the moon with good deeds.¹⁰

He, also, had good knowledge of Logic, which is displayed in his explanations about Kārya - Kāraṇa - Sambandha.¹¹

Gaḍādhara's deep and vast study of various authors and works, has, evidently, given a nice get-up to his work - Gaḍādharaī, pouring out an incessant stream of his knowledge, giving him a bright personality of a learned Scholar, and proved him to be a successful commentator by explaining an intricate epic, Naiṣadhīyac'aritam. The list of his mention of various authors and works is given by me in the appendices.

10. ज्योतिःशस्त्रे ऽद्यपूर्यमाणस्वन्दः पावनत्वात् शुभकर्मभु प्रशस्त उक्तः। IV. 62.

11. (1). न हि कारणं बिना कार्यमुत्पद्यते । I. 20.

तथा पर्वते धूमदर्शनाद् बहिरस्त्वित्येवानुमीयते । I. 32.

(3). दण्डो हि धस्य सहकारीहेतुः। सहकारिणश्च गुणः कार्ये न सङ्गमति । II. 32.

(4). आधानयने रथानयनमिति। यथा गङ्गायां दीपः । II. 34.

— (5). पवनोऽयं पदार्थः । II. 57.

(6). कारणगुणाः कार्ये सङ्गमन्तीति पूर्वं बहुकुत्वा दर्शितमेव । III. 39, 41.

(7). कार्यदर्शनात् कारणमनुमीयते । VI. 26.

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C. S'RĪHARSA IN GADĀDHARA'S VIEW AND GADĀDHARA'S REFLECTIONS ABOUT HIMSELF.

Gadādhara thinks very high of S'rīharsa, and his brilliancy in writing such an intelligent and excellent poem like Nc., attributing him as सर्वज्ञः, कविवरः, निखिल-
-कविकुलभूषणम् etc.. Gadādhara often displays his great respect for S'rīharra in his commentary on Nc. called Gadādhara or named by him as " Sudhāmadhu-tīkā.

He, very humbly, confesses that he is not so intelligent, as s'rīharṣa, calling himself as " Mandamati". He begs pardon for his childish undertaking of writing commentary on such a learned and abstruse work called Naiṣadhacaritam of S'rīharṣa.¹² He is not proud of himself, which is clear from his mention about himself as Viduṣaṁ Dāsaḥ¹⁴.

Gadādhara gives S'rīharṣa's personal account in his introduction to his comm. According to him, S'rīharṣa was a protege of Govindac'andra. Gadādhara's reference is found in the History of Sanskrit Literature by Shri — — — Krishnamachariar, who writes about Gadādhara as follows:-

12. कवैरस्याशयस्तु मया सम्यज्ज्ञातवुध्यते । II. 24.

भावान् दुरनिगूहितान् कथमहं सर्वान् प्रमातुं क्षमः । Intro. by Gadādhara. St. 3.

13. श्रीहर्षोऽत्र गुरुः कविर्गुरुवचःपीयूषवर्षाम्बुभृत्

काव्ये तस्य चिकीर्षुरस्मि विवृतिं दृष्टः कुक्षीर्निस्त्रपः ।

तात्पर्यं तु विद्यार्यं मन्दमतिभिर्भूयः प्रणुन्नस्य मे

क्षन्तव्यं सुविशुद्धसिद्धमतिभिर्बालस्य लाजयितम् ॥२॥

[Gadādhara's introduction.]

14. Vide. No. 2

" Gadādhara's commentary is noticed by Bhandarkar. Gadādhara gives an account of S'rīharya and says that he wrote his Nc. in the court of Govindchandra at Benaras, and not as Rajshekhara Says, in the court of Jayantachandra. Gadādhara's account would, therefore, place S'rīharya half a century earlier ".¹⁵

D. GADĀDHARA'S DATE :-

The original Ms. of Gadādhara's comm. is not available. Moreover, he has not given his date in his comm., Gādādhari. His other works are, also, not known and available. He does not mention any other work belonging to him, in his work - Gādādhari. Hence, it is difficult to get external and internal evidence to fix the exact date of his life time, as well as the date of writing the comm. on Nc.

It can only be fixed approximately from the dates of writing the extant Mss. Three Mss. B1, B2 and D, are the extant Mss. Ms. B1 was written in Vikram Samvat 1879 (Shake 1744). B2 was written in Vikram Samvat 1741 (earlier to B1 by 138 yrs.). D was written in Vikram Samvat 1461. (earlier to B2, by 280 yrs, and earlier to B1 by 418 yrs.)

From these dates, it is clear that Ms.D is the oldest one, among all these three extant Mss. Looking to the Mss dates of writing (D.15th cent.), we may assume that Gadādhara might have written his comm.on Nc; in the 15th cent.or 14th cent.

15: See page 183. History of Sanskrit Literature by Krishnamachariar.

There is another evidence also. As DR. A.N.JANI has mentioned in his thesis - " A Critical Study of Naiṣadhīya-
- C'aritam ", - this comm. is mentioned in two lists,
published by Muni Jinavijayaji,¹⁶ and prepared systematically
by some Jain Scholar in circa - 1500 of Vikram Era. This
evidence can help us to ascertain the date of writing of the
comm. on Nc. by Gaḍādhara.

" It is again mentioned in another list, ^{which is} much shorter
than the previous one and published by the same Scholar.
The list mentions the works ^{as} composed before the 15th cent.
of the Vikram Era".¹⁷

" Regarding Gaḍādhara's date, we are not quite sure.
However, both the ^{se} lists, wherein this comm. is mentioned,
were published, not later than the 15th cent. of the Vikram
Era. Thus they help us in fixing the lower limit. His commentary
again helps us in fixing the upper limit, as it mentions
Damayanti - Kathā or Nala - Champū of Trivikram ^{or} Bhaṭṭa
(915 A.D.) . Thus, his date may ^{also} fall between 1000 A.D. and
1450 A.D." ¹⁸

E. GADĀDHARA'S WORKS :-

Gāḍādharaī is the only extant work known to us. We know
nothing about Gaḍādhara's other works, because Gaḍādhara does
not mention any other work belonging to him, in his comm.
on S'rīhaṛṣa's Nc. ^{Also} Gaḍādharaī's mention is also not found in

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16. बृहद्विप्लविका नाम प्राचीन जैनग्रन्थसूची; जैनसाहित्यसंशोधक. Vol. I. No. 2.
P. 14.

17.- 18. A critical Study of Naiṣadhīyacaritam by DR.A.N.JANI.
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is a book form ?

any catalogue, except two lists. Published by Muni Jinavijayji.

F. GADADHARA AS A COMMENTATOR - (his language and Style):-

S'rīhargha's Nc. is a very intelligent Mahākāvya, among other Mahākāvyas. It is a credit and a qualification to write a commentary on such an unfathomable work like Nc., which is attributed as - नैषधं विदुर्द्वयम ।

Many commentaries have been written on Nc., which, obviously, shows its popularity and ^{also the} keen interest of many Sanskrit Scholars.

Gadādhara also has proved himself a worth commentator. He has tried to make Nc. easier by using easy, lucid and simple language, which is quite suitable for the commentary.

He has adopted Khandānvay Rīti. ^{by} He, first of all, takes the main idea of the stanza and elucidates each and every word, of the main sentence. Then he explains the remaining parts of the stanza, taking words, one by one. ^{He} sometimes gives central idea of the stanza at the end.

In the beginning of his commentary, he is particular about the style and his explanations are quite appropriate and satisfactory; but thereafter, he does not go on the same lines. He does not seem to be consistent through out, as far as the style of the comm. is concerned. At times, his explanations also seem to be imperfect, as he ignores some points to be explained, consequently, he does not make the meaning very clear.

Moreover, his way of refuting other commentators, is caustic and full of invective. In a way, his refutation is sometimes very Strong.

Gadādhara, in his comm., deals with the figures of speech in the Naiṣadhakāvya. NC

Thus, because of the lucidity of Gadādhara's language and style, the difficult epic Nc., is made easy to understand, by the commentator and hence, Gadādhara is a valuable contribution to the Sanskrit literature.

Gadādhara, seems to resemble chāṇḍu Paṇḍit and Vidyādhara, in his readings, and seems to be followed by Nārāyaṇa in explanations.

G. DESCRIPTION OF THE Mss. :-

(I) Ms. D. - No - 3613

1. Place of deposit :-

Ārya S'rī Jambūswāmī Jain Muktabāi Āgam Mandir, Dabhoi.

2. Remarks of the library - nil

3. No. of folios - 396 in all (22 cantos) 237 पूर्वाध.

4. Size of the leaves - 10 1/4" x 4 1/4".

5. No. of lines in each folio - 15 (a), 15 (b).

6. No. of letters in each line - 50 to 55.

7. Material - Paper.

8. Style of handwriting - Fair Neither big nor miniature.

Use of पृष्ठमात्रा and २०३ Devanagari ?

9. Nature and condition of the Ms :-

Complete - not torn.

ke. N. S. 16
Cm. information

10. Lacuna - two folios missing No.3 & 212.

11. Remarks :- This Ms. is beautifully written and fairly correct. It contains less errors^१, which are quite negligible and not^१ in the least, Obstructing the work of collation. - Consequently, this Ms. is much useful and helpful for the collation work.

Folio No.1 b is not the original one, but it has been replaced by some other scribe and it seems to have been copied from some erroneous Ms. Hence, folio 1/b has some more errors, compared to all other folios. of the Ms. This Ms. contains text & comm., written by one person; its date of writing being Samarat. 1461.

12. Scribal peculiarities:-

(a) Use of पृष्ठ मीमा through out the commentary.

(b) The consonant after रेफ is doubled.

e.g. कुर्वति, शर्म, दर्मणी.

(c) छ written as ष्ट, च written as छ, ल-ल similar, इ = ० = न = म = न् ; च and व having little difference.

Folio. 1/b चक्षुषि → चक्षुषि, अक्षुषी → अक्षुषी.
मार्जे → मार्जे, मरुसा → मरुसा.

13. Scribal errors :-

(a) Scribal errors are very rare - such as dropping of अनुस्वार, विसर्ग, रेफ, मात्रा, उ, इ etc. etc. as for example लङ्गा → लङ्गा, श्रुतीनां → श्रुतीनां.

(b) Errors of wrong - reading :- Such as यत्ने → यन्ने ,
संबन्धौ → संवंधौ, अस्तीन्द्रौ → अम्नीन्द्रौ, माण्डनं → मण्डनं.

(व - many times written as वं).

(c) Errors of Commission :- For example -

कविरथं → कविरथं, शृगुणं → सुगुणं, वाराणस्यां → वाराणास्यां.

(d) Errors of omission :-

परमपद → परपद, तेन → -- ?

(e) Haplographical errors :-

साक्षादसाक्षादपि → साक्षादपि.

(f) Little carelessness is seen in proper location of full-stop-mark.

[Folio. 1 b, not being the original one, but replaced, contains more errors, comparatively]

14. BEGINNING OF THE COMMENTARY:-

: पदप ॥ ३ नमो वीतरागायः (Folio.1 b)

15. End - [396. a]

शण्डिल्यनाममुनिवैशकरीरकस्य, श्रीधीरधीरतनयस्य गदाधरस्य ।

कृत्वा सुधामधुनि नैषधरीकिकायां, द्वाविंश एव इति सर्गो इह प्रपूर्णः ॥

ये गङ्गायमुजा च विधविदिने नद्यौ पवित्रे तयो -

-रत्नैर्वे[दि]तिजसिनी भुवि पुरी क्रौडास्तु वाम्नु श्रियाम् ।

तस्यामस्य गदाधरस्य विदुषां दामस्य वासः सदा,

यैनेयं किल नैषध[स्य] रचिता टीका स्वश(शि)ष्वाग्रहात् ॥

सं. १४६१ वीं अष्टा[न] सुदि ९ नैषधवृत्तिपुस्तिका ल(लि)खिता ।

सूत्रार्थमिलने ग्रन्थाग्र - २४००० ॥ अं - १८००० वृत्ति ॥¹

1. सूत्रार्थमिलने --- --- वृत्ति ॥. *marginalia*.

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[396. b]. संवत् १७२४ वर्षे वैशाख शुक्ल अक्षौ तृतीयां तीथौ श्रीबीकानेर वास्तव्यसं० कल्याणदासभार्या आविका कल्याणदेवी नाम्न्या श्रीनैषधवृत्तिः स्वज्ञानवृद्धयर्थं प्रदत्ता । पण्डितश्रीलघिरुचिगणितां शिष्य

१॥ पं० कान्तिरुचिगणिनिम्नायै लिखितं व्यन्ध्यपुरे । श्रेयस्ता (-थोऽस्तु) ।

संवत् १७५४ वर्षे, मास वैशाख वदी (दि०) पञ्चमी दीनं सकल-
पण्डितशिरोमणि पण्डितप्रवरपण्डित श्री १९ श्रीमति विजयगणिना पुस्तिका
ग्राह्या, पं० कान्तिरुचिपात्रे माहै ।

[D. 396. a] श्रीहर्ष कविराजराजमुकुटलङ्कारहीरः [सुतं]

[श्रीहीरः] सुषुप्ते जितेन्द्रियचयं मामल्लदेवी च यम् ।

दुर्विरो नवसाहसाङ्कचरिते चम्पूकथायाः कृतोऽयं गतः

काव्ये तस्य कृतौ नास्तीत्यचरीते सगौ निसर्गोज्ज्वलः॥

नवे अपूर्वे साहसाङ्कस्य भोजराजस्य चरिते चम्पूकथायाः कृतः

कारकस्य गद्यपद्यमयीं कथाः चम्पूः, यथा दमयन्तीति शुभम् ॥१५२॥

This Ms. was written ^{for} Pandit श्रीलघिरुचिगणितां
शिष्य - पण्डित कान्तिरुचिगणितां निम्ना in व्यन्ध्यपुर; its date
of writing ^{being} A Samvat 1461.

II. Ms. B1 - No. 1353:-

- (1) Place of deposit - Oriental Institute, Baroda.
 (2) Remarks of library - Oriental Institute, Baroda.

Acc.No. 1353

Subject - काव्य.

Name :- नैषधकाव्य - शरीक.

Author - श्रीहर्ष (जयधर).

Age :- वि.सं. १८९९.

Extent - 797 folios.

Language - संस्कृत.

Script - देवनागरी.

- (3) No. of folios - 797

- (4) Size of the leaves - $10\frac{1}{4}$ " x $4\frac{3}{4}$ " - "

- (5) No. of lines in each folio - 12 lines.

- (6) No. of letters in each line - 34 to 36

- (7) Material - thick paper.

- (8) Style of handwriting - No पृष्ठमात्रा. , good,
 not miniature.

- (9) Nature and condition of the Ms. :-

Complete, not fragmentary, condition of paper quite good,
 not torn, and not worm - eaten, not a single scrap-paper.

- (10) Lacuna :- No folio missing, some letters missing in some lines.

- (11) Remarks :- This Ms. contains text, as well as commentary.

It is beautifully written and fairly correct, the date of writing being samvat 1879, as stated at the end. The

Style of writing, however, is not uniform. Several hands

can be distinguished. B1 has adscript - (insertion of

intertine-ar or marginal gloss or note within the text.)

Some letters, words and lines are cancelled with yellow

fluid - wherever they are found to be out of place. The

The repetition of a word is implied by putting fig.2, next to the word. This Ms. has, comparatively, a few errors, which do not hinder, probably, the work of collation, and hence, it has been, in many ways, usefull and helpfull for the work of collation.

Ms.B1 was written by Motirām Bhatt, in Bhujā-nagar in Kutch. Only one scribe's name (Motirām) is mentioned at the end, but as a matter of fact, it is written by different hands. It contains a discripient text.

12. SCRIBAL PECULIARITIES:-

- (a) No use of पृष्ठमात्रा.
- (b) In the words like सितच्छत्रित and महोच्चल, the consonants e.g. च् and ञ् are dropped, respectively.
- (c) ठ is written as छ.
- (d) त्थ and च्छ are written as similar.
- (e) If somewhere रुड of letter is left out, it is shown with the sign above the letter - गुणगुणं - (गुणागुणं).
- (f) य usually written as प.

13. Scribal errors:-

- (a) Confusion of similar letters and syllables.
Frequent interchange of च्, छ and ञ,
त्थ and च्छ, छ and च्छ, य and द्य, य and प,
ण and प.

- (b) Dropping of अनुस्वार, विसर्ग, रैफ, दण्ड, मात्रा etc.

(c) Errors of wrong reading :-

न चापि → पनवापि, वाशणस्थी → वाणारस्थी, पर → कुर,
 मूलभूतानि → सुलभूतानि, पङ्कीभवत् → एकीभवत्, बक → चक्र,
 दिना नि → दिवानि, विलक्ष्यान् → विलक्ष्येन्, नाकवासाय → नाकपासाय,
 वियोगिनः → च योगिनः, भूताय → भूताय, उज्जीवयद्भिः → उपजीवयद्भिः.

(d) Errors of commission :-

दर्भा → दर्शभा, कुलकम् → कुतलकम्, जिगिषयेति → विजिगिषयेति,
 -बाधित्वात् → -बाधितत्वात्, अपेक्षिता → अपलक्षिता, दर्शनं → निदर्शनं,
 द्विज → द्विवज, अर्धं → अश्वायं, लतेव → अलतेव, बन्धेन → बन्धनेन,
 सहृदया → सहृदव्याया, दर्शयति → प्रदर्शयति.

(e) Errors of omission :-

कुतश्चित् → कश्चित्, पश्चात् → पश्चा, सितातपत्रिते → सितातपत्रे,
 सम्पूर्णानां → पूर्णानां, विशिष्टकारणं → विशिष्टकाणां, वेदितव्यं → वेत्तव्यं,
 तदेवंभूतमस्य → तदेवंभूतस्य, कुविन्दस्यैव → कुन्दस्यैव, समीपज्यैव → भवज्यैव.

(f) Haplographical errors :-

उत्तरार्धे निर्देशो → उत्तरार्धेशो, कलवती कलवतीति → कलवतीति,
 लम्बमानः संसमानः → लम्बमानः,

(g) Spelling mistakes and common errors :-

उत्फुल्ल्य → उत्फल्य, व्योम्नि → व्योम्नी, क्रमेण → क्रमणे,
 निःस्वर्जो → निस्वर्जा, मुखस्थौ → मुखस्थौ, भवतीति → ववतीति.

14 Beginning :-

॥ ॐ ह्रीं श्रीं क्लीं महालक्ष्म्यै नमो नमः ॥
 ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

15. End :-

शाण्डिल्यनाममुनिवंशकरीरकस्य,

श्रीधीरधीरतनयस्य गदाधरस्य ।

कृप्तौ सुधामधुनि नैषधरीकिकायां

द्वाविंश एष इति सर्ग इह प्रपूर्णः ॥१॥

ये गङ्गा यमुना च विश्वविदिता (ते), ते द्वे पवित्रे तयो-

-रत्नेर्वणि (दि) निवासिनी भूवि पुरी, क्रौडास्ति (स्तु) वास्तु त्रियाम् ।

तस्यामस्य गदाधरस्य विदुषां दासस्य वासः सदा,

योनैर्धं किल नैषधस्य रचिता टीका स्वशिष्याग्रहात् ॥२॥

यद् वक्त्रस्य सरस्वतीमूलिवचः शास्त्रे भवत्स्वप्नं

काल्ये नैषधमुष्णरश्मिशशिति आजीयते यद्गुगम् ।

स्फूर्जत् स्फीतिविपक्षपक्षदलनस्पर्धिष्णु विदुर्भट्टै-

-र्विधा सैयति हर्षमिह इडितौ गौडैरगौडैर्गुणैः ॥३॥

इति श्रीनैषधकाव्ये गदाधरीटीकायां द्वाविंशतिमस्सर्गः सम्पूर्णः । नैषध-
काव्यं सम्पूर्णातामबीभजदिति मङ्गलमाला । संवत् १८७९ ना वर्षे, शके
१७४४ प्रवर्तमाने वर्षाश्रतौ अषाढमासे कृष्णपक्षे पञ्चम्यां तिथौ, भौम-
वासरे, श्रीभुज्जनगरमध्ये भट्टदेवशमजित् शुभुना मौतीशमेणालेखी [तमि] र्दं
पुस्तकं नैषधकाव्यं सगीकं श्रीमन्नरहरिप्रसादात् स्वपठनार्थम् । तथा
आत्रोर्लाधा भीमजिदाख्ययोर्लाचनार्थम् । श्रीरक्तुः । कल्याणमस्तु । श्री ।
इदं पुस्तकं बहुपरिश्रमेण निष्पादितं, तस्माद् यत्नेन रक्षणीयं, कस्यापि
न दर्शनीयं ग्रन्थप्रभावज्ञातृभिः । इयं गदाधरीटीका नैषधकाव्यस्य ।
मङ्गलं भवतु । श्री ।

(III). Ms. B2 - No.16730.

1. Place of deposit - Oriental Institute, Baroda.
2. Remarks of the library - Oriental Institute, Baroda.
 Acc.No. - 16730 Subject - काव्य.
 Name - नैषधीवचरितसुधामधुरीका. Author - श्रीहर्ष,
 C - गदाधर. Age - वि.सं. १७४१.
 Extent - 271-5 = 266 folios.
 missing folios - No. 239, 261, 263, 265, 266, yrs.18620
 Language - संस्कृत. Script - देवनागरी.
 Source - यति श्रीहेमचन्द्रजी, बड़ोदरा. (cost-gift).
3. No. of ~~xxx~~ folios - 271-5 = 266 (22 cantos)
4. Size of the leaves - 9 1/2" x 4 1/4"
5. No. of lines in each folio - 17(a), 17(b).
6. No. of letters in each line - 60
7. Material - Paper.
8. Style of handwriting - पृष्ठमात्रा, , writing very close and miniature. No full stop mark, through out.
9. Nature and condition of the Ms - complete. Condition of paper is good, not torn.
10. Lacuna - five folios missing -
 folios No. 239, 261, 263, 265, 266.
11. Remarks - This Ms. is full of scribal errors such as -
 - (1) Haplographical errors -
 विशेषविद्युषस्तस्मात् - विशेषस्तस्मात् ,
 - (2) errors of commission - इति च → इति वच.
 - (3) errors of omission - प्रथमतश्च → प्रथम च.
 - (4) Errors of wrong reading of the letters - त → ज, व → चे,
 न → म, ह → द, स्त → सू, ज्ञ → ञ, etc.

CONCLUSION :-

The above examples of errors make it clear that the scribe of this Ms. was a very careless person, perapaps , not conversant with the art of copying, Mss. This Ms. being not reliable for our purpose, it is rejected for the work of collation. This Ms., instead of helping in collation, would make the work of collation more difficult. However, the collation of the first canto is given in the critical apparatus, to show as to what extent the Ms. is unreliable for collation work. And secondly to enable one to decide the relation of this Ms. with other one, when it is found out in future.

12. ~~XX~~ SCRIBAL PECULIARITIES :-

- (a) Occasional use of पृष्ठमात्रा .
- (b) The consonant after the रेफ is doubled.
e.g. सर्व → सव्व, जागर्ति → जागर्त्ति, , according to
Pāṇini-sūtra - अचो रडाभ्यां द्वे ।
- (c) ळ written as ष्ट ; च and ब → व, घ → ष.
- (d) The consonant after रेफ is followed by another रेफ .
such as मार्गे → मार्गे, दुर्गत → दुर्गत.
- (e) No full-stop mark (दण्ड) at the end of every sentence, through out.
- (f) भ written as त, ड्य → स, स्त → सू, च्छ → छ.
त्न → त्र. [भ, ड्य, स्त, च्छ and त्न are written as त, स, सू, छ and त्र respectively.]

13. Scribal errors :-

(a) Dropping of अनुस्वार, विसर्ग, रेफ, टण्ड, मात्रा etc.

प्रकृतौ → प्रकृते, भैमी → भैमी, प्रतीतिः → प्रतीति, व्यधुवत् → व्यधिवत्,
चिकीर्षुर्भूयत्य → चिकीर्षुर्भूयत्य.

(b) Errors of wrong-reading :-

मनः → कनः, पितुः → यित्कुः, स्वर्गमपि → स्वर्धमपि, यन्न → यत्र,
ब्रूषे → नृषे, गगन → यगन, कुटिलमतिभिः → कुटिभैमितिः, ननु → मनु,
गर्वे → वॉर्वे, पुनरस्थिर → पुनस्थिर, गिरौ → मिरो, पूर्वोक्तो → मूर्वो,
वदन्ति → विदन्ती, वचसामपि → वचसोरपि.

(c) Errors of commission :-

सहावस्थान → सशानवस्थान, मनोज्ञा → मनोभिराज्ञा, सर्वसमस्थायिनः → सर्वसमप्रस्थायिनः.

(d) Errors of omission :-

आनिरियम् → - - रियम्, लोकोक्तौ → लोक्तौ, नीलमणीनां → नील - - -
विशिष्टमविशिष्टं → # विशिष्ट - - , तव मनसि → त - मनसि,
कमित्याह → कमिह, मम करेण → मकरेण.

(e) Homographical errors :-

विशेषविदुषस्तस्मात् → विशेषस्तस्मात्, एकतमेन एकेनैव → केन एकेनैव.

(f) Spelling mistakes :- जातिः → जाती, मयि → मयी, असि → असी.

(g) Common errors :- निषधैश्चर → निषेधैश्चर, अनुष्ठीयते → अनुष्ठीयते,
दुर्गत → दुर्गत, चैतो → वैतो, नावत् → तवेत्, विन्दसीति → विदसीति, भैमी → भैमी,
पितुर्गेह → पितुर्गेह, निपातात् → निपाजान्, चक्राङ्गा → चक्राङ्गी.

(h) Scribal mistakes like गणानैव and तवेत्, instead of गणनैव and नावत्, respectively, show that Ms. B2 might have been copied from the Ms. having पृष्ठमात्रा. The scribe might have misunderstood टण्ड as पृष्ठमात्रा, and पृष्ठमात्रा as टण्ड.

14. Beginning :- एतद् ॥ ॐ नमो वीतराजाय.

15. End:-

शाण्डिल्यनाम मुनिर्वंश करीर [क] स्थ
 श्रीधीरधीरतनयस्थ गराधरस्थ ।
 कृप्तौ शुद्धामधुनि नैषधटीकिकायां
 सविंश एष इति सर्ग इह प्रपूर्णः सम्पूर्णः ॥२२॥
 यो (ये) गङ्गायमुजा च विश्वव (वि) दितै नद्यो (द्यौ) पवित्रे तथै -
 -रन्ते (न्त) वैदिनिवासिनी भुवि पुरी क्रौडास्तु वास्तु अथाम् ।
 तस्यामस्थ गराधरस्थ, विदुषां दासस्थ वासः सद्य,
 येनैयं किल नैषधस्थ चरिता (रचिता) टीका स्वशिष्यागृहम् (-गृहात्) ॥
 इति ।

श्रीनैषधस्थ टीका सम्पूर्णा । यादृशं पुस्तकं दृष्ट्वा (दृष्टं), तादृशं
 लिखितं मया । यदि शुद्धमशुद्धं वा, मम शेषो न लीयते । अस्ति श्रीरस्तु ।
 श्री शुभं भवतु । संवत् १७४१ वर्षे, द्वितीय आषाढ शुद्ध पूर्णिमा तिथौ गुरुवासे
 लिखितं रामदासेन करारियाजगरे । शुभं भवतु । मङ्गलमालिकावालिकावदालिङ्गितुः ।

This Ms. is neither beautifully written, nor fairly correct. It contains many scribal errors. Its date of writing is Samvat 1741. It was written by Shri Ramadaśa in Katāria Nagar.

This Ms. contains text and commentary in some cantos, in the beginning and in some cantos, only commentary with the initial words of the stanza (Pratika). It does not bear a single full stop mark, through out the commentary. Hence, it is difficult to find out where the canto ends and begins; its writing being miniature, very close and indecent, written by one person from beginning to the end.

Some interesting scribal errors from Ms. B2 -

हुरैरिन्दूस्थ → हरिरेन्दूस्थ,	निज → जिन,
सह दारैः → सदा दारैः	भानु → भोनु.
पानार्थ → पारनार्थ.	रचिता → चरिता,
चार्थान्तराणि → वर्णान्तराणि.	लोभे → लोभे.
फक्किका → पथिका.	चूडा → चूला.
प्रयोजन → प्रियजन.	
नाथका → सरका.	


H. COMMON SCRIBAL ERRORS AND PECULIARITIES IN THE THREE

EXTANT Mss :-

1. रेफ, विसर्ग, अनुस्वार, मात्रा, दण्ड etc. are sometimes left out, due to scribe's inadvertence.
2. ख, छ, (च, ज) are, at times written as क, ट, ब, व respectively.
3. In the words like शितच्छत्रित and महीज्जल the consonants e.g. च and ज, respectively are dropped.
4. ण्ड is probably written as ण.
5. If दण्ड of any letter is left out, it is again marked with the sign. ॠ above the letter - यथ - यथा.
6. Some letters, words and lines are rubbed out, with yellow fluid, wherever they are found to be out of place.
7. There are interlinear and marginal insertions in all the three Mss. (adscripts).
8. Mss. contains margins on both the sides of leaves.
9. System of pagination is the same. Folio number is marked on the back side of the folio.
10. न as ल and ण as न, at times in all the Mss.
11. Omission of ^{ss} दण्ड, showed as ॠ or ॠ ॠ or ॠ

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[1.6]. ॥ ॐ ह्रीं श्रीं क्लीं महालक्ष्म्यै नमो नमः* ॥

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः* ॥

लक्ष्मीरित्यरविन्द¹चक्षुषि विभी, गौरीत्यनङ्गद्विषि,

ब्रह्माणीति सरोजजन्मनि, शचीत्युच्चैः अवः पत्रिणि ।

अध्यन्येषु सुरासुराजनरेष्येकाऽध्यनेकात्मभि-

-जायाभावमुपेत्य नित्यमिदं या आगतिं, तस्यै नमः ॥ १ ॥

श्रीहर्षोऽत्र गुरुः कविर्गुरुवचः पीयूषवर्षांस्तुभूत

काव्ये तस्य चिकीर्षुरस्मि विवृतिं धृष्टः कुधीर्निस्त्रपः ।

नात्पर्यं तु विचार्य मन्दमतिभिर्भूयः मणुजस्य मे

⁴क्षन्तव्यं ⁵सुविबृहसिद्ध⁶मतिभिर्बालस्य ⁷लीलायितम् ॥ २ ॥

काव्ये नैषधनाम्नि धाम्नि सुबृहत्पथस्य मुक्तावधे-

-र्भावान् दूरनिगूहितान् कथमहं सर्वान् प्रभातुं क्षमः ।

एतस्मिन् धुतिमन्ति सन्ति सुब्रूयैतानि मध्ये भुवः

साकल्येन ¹⁰लभेत कोऽपि खनिता वज्राणि वज्राकरे ॥ ३ ॥

* ३२, ४. पदप ॥ ३ नमो वीतरागायः, पदप ॥ ३३ नमो वीतरागाय ॥ respectively.

1. ४. चक्षुषि भौ.

5. ३१. सुविशुद्ध-

४. ३२. भावन.

२. ३१. पुरुवचः

6. ३२. मितिभिः

७. ३२. एत्यानि.

३. ४. विवृतिः

४. मितिभिः

१०. ४. लभ्यते.

4. ३२. तत्कर्तव्यं.

७. ३१. लालायितम्.

३२. लीलायितम्.

कवैरस्य स्वर्गप्रभुगुरुगरीयस्तरमतेः^१

प्रमाणच्छायासु प्रकृतिरभिविश्राभ्यति^२ मुरुः ॥

न मे तु व्युत्पत्तेः परिचितिरिह प्राथिकतया

इत्येतौ व्युत्थासौऽपि वचचिदपि न वाच्योऽस्मि सुधियः ॥४॥

सौजन्यं^४ निकटतरं^५ परं प्रधानं

दौर्जन्यं चिरमुपसर्जनं दृषीयः ।

वस्यासौ भयति भगत्त्रये^६ गरीयान्

सधेज्ञप्रभृतिनिरुधेमौऽपि सार्धः ॥५॥

अन्यैः कविभिरक्षुण्णां पदारब्धां सुपदुतिम् ।

समादाय कविः प्रायः श्रीमान् दुर्षः प्रतिष्ठते ॥६॥

काव्येऽस्मिन्ननुमानमैव^७ विलसत्यैकं खलु प्रायिकी

मुख्यात्प्रकृतिरुज्ज्वला^८ऽपि च रसः साक्षादसाक्षादपि ।

इत्येतत् प्रतिपाद्येमुधेतमिव दृष्ट्वं सुधाबुधयो-

-गार्हाश्लेषममुच्यदेव सुधिया सर्वदृशीर्यं बहु ॥७॥

१. B2. - स्त्वरसतेः, &. - स्त्वरसतेः

२. B2, &. अतिविश्राभ्यति.

३. B2. त्यतौ.

४. B2. निकट -

५. B1. परं.

६. B1. भगत् त्रये.

७. B1. औयः

८. &. काव्यं स्मिन्ननुमानमैव.

९. &. om. hapl. साक्षाद -

१०. &. इत्येकत्.

११. B1. गार्हाश्लेष.

इति ह श्रुयते । धारा^१णस्यां गौविन्दचन्द्रो नाम राजा बभूव^३ ।
 यथा^२ऽस्मीन्द्रो^२ मरायत्वाम् । तस्य सभायां बहवः पण्डिता बभूधुर्मण्डिताः
 सद्गुणैर्धन । तेषु च सर्वेषु श्रीरुषः^३ पर्षन्सण्डनम् । यः किल कुतवान्
 श्वण्डनम् । स पुनः सर्वज्ञः खलु विमृश्य तारतम्यं सुच्छायसरसां निवृत्त-
 -तरवर्ति^४धर्मार्थकामगामिनी^५ साहित्यसरणिमनादृत्य विच्छाद्यवि^६रसे
 दूरतरवर्तिपरमपदगामिनि^७ प्रमाणमार्गे लब्धः । तं च यथा^८धसरमनुसरन्तं
 नृपसंसदमपरे^९ मत्सरिणः प्रथमोपगताः साहित्यरसात्तरुवृ^{१०}न्मन्थाः परस्प-
 -रास्यचीक्षापुरःसरमुपहसन्ति स्म प्रतिवासरं^{११} सम्प्राप्तौ^{१२}यं तर्कशमीतरु-
 -पुरसन्निवेशः साक्षान्मरुतेव देशः^{१३} इति ।

एकदा तु सदसोपरिथितेन तेन^{१३}, ते लिङ्गैरुत्क्रिडिताः स्वमनुसंधाय
 ध्यायन्तः किमपि विसदृशं गूढं पृष्ठञ्च कञ्चन तत्समीपवती^{१४} स्वाप्तः
 'किमेतैषां दुष्टा^{१४} [२.५] नामीदृशं विचोष्टितम् ?' इति । कथितं च तेन तत्सर्वं
 तस्मै यथावदानुपूर्व्या । अथासौ विद्वानभिमानवान् किलैतत्किमपि

१. B1. धाराणस्यां.

२. B1. अस्मीन्द्रो.

३. B1. मनड.

४. B2. om. - तर - .

५. B2. - याम - .

६. B2. विसस.

७. B1. om. - म - .

८. B1. - गामिनी, B2. - गामिनी.

९. B2. - सम्पद.

१०. B1. repeats प्रथम.

११. B2. - वरं -

१२. B2. - स्मरम्.

१३. B1. om. habl. तेन.

१४. B1. दुष्टादीनाम्.

शुद्धरसधाम नलचरितनाम समुद्रवदनाख्यं महाकाव्यं विनिर्माय न्यवेदयत्

तस्मै नृपाय प्रत्यक्षदेवाय । ततश्च विद्वानेष विशेषविदुषस्तस्मात् सुप्रसन्नात्

तर्कवेदिष्वेकं साहित्यवेदिष्वेकमिति सबहुमानमासनद्वयं लभते स्म ।

² प्रथमतश्चास्य कवेः कव्यमिदं विनिर्मातुमिच्छतः 'कोऽत्र जगति

तथाविधः खलु धीरललितः क्षितिपतिरभूद् यमदमिद् जितसुधारसकथं

कथानायकं करोमि ?' इति भूयश्चिरं चिन्तयतः ³ सम्यगुपासितस्य चिन्तामणि-

-मन्त्रस्य प्रसादाद् यः किलार्थोऽन्तः प्राप्सुरत् स एव 'निषीय' इत्यादायादिम-

-श्लोके ⁴ षड्विंशत्यन्यथैव 'योऽयमैव गुणगणालङ्कृतः कृतयुगे नलो नाम क्षिति-

-पतिरासीत्, तमदमिद् कथायां नायकपदैः अभिप्रेक्ष्यामि' इति चात्र तात्पर्यार्थः ।

'रसैः कथा' (नै. १. २) इत्यादौ ⁵ द्वितीयश्लोके तु वस्तुनिर्देशरूपतया तमैवार्थं

भङ्ग्या कविरयमनूक्तवान् । ⁶ केचित् तु प्रथमश्लोकमेव वस्तुनिर्देशप्रतिपादकमाहुर्द्वितीयं

तु पाठान्तरम् । मुख्यरूपस्य पूर्वश्लोकस्यैकार्थत्वेन प्रतिमुखरूपतया चुम्बनात्

चुम्बकोऽयमित्यपरे । तच्च पाठान्तर एव समाधिशक्तीति तेनैव तत्कार्यम-

-वाच्यते । अत्र पक्षे च भूपालपर्यायस्य क्षितिरक्षिण इति विधेयपदस्योत्तरार्धे

1. B2. om. hapl. - विदुष -

4. B2. गुणालङ्कृतः

2. B2. om. - त -

5. B1. repeats वस्तु तमैवार्थं

3. B2. चिन्तयितः

6. B2. om. hapl. चुम्बनात्

निर्देशो युक्तः। यस्य कथां निपीथ बुधास्तथा सुधामपि नाद्रियन्ते, स तथाविधः।
 खलु जलौ नाम क्षितिपतिः पूर्वमासीदिति। कथावस्तुनिर्देशो हि विशेषणस्य विधे-
 यत्वम्। नाम्नस्त्यनूधेत्वमेव। यथा पुराणे 'सुरथो नाम राजाऽभूत्' (मार्क. पु. १३. ३)।
 'हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः' (कुमार. १. १.) अस्ति। लौक्येऽपि 'काम्पिल्यो नगरे'
 विष्णुशर्मा नाम ब्राह्मणो अभूत्' () इत्यादि। अत्रैव च द्वितीयश्लोके 'जलौ नाम
 भूजानिरभूत्' (मै. १. २.) इति। जलस्यैव त्वत्र विधीयत्वे वस्तुनिर्देशत्वं विमृश्यमानमस-
 -मस्ममिव स्यात्। यथा कथंचित् पदसंबन्धेन विधीयानूधेक्रमे युक्तिमापादेमाने-
 तु प्रथमत एव क्लिष्टकल्पना खल्यतीवौद्भेगजननी भवेत्। प्रथमश्लोके
 विधीयानूधेयैसदृशं बुधानां सुधायामनादरहेतोरनुपादानात् निर्हेतुत्वं च दूषणमा-
 -शङ्कमानः कविरयं तस्यैवार्थं द्वितीयश्लोके पाठान्तरापदेशेन सयुक्तिकं कृत्वा
 प्रत्यपीपदत्। एवं च श्रीमताऽनेन निजस्य कविकर्मणः खलु प्रौढिः प्रदर्शिता।
 अन्यथा कविर [१. ६] यं सर्वशः सद्वस्तुनिर्देशपरं सगुणं निर्दोषं चात्रैकमेव
 श्लोकं किं न विदध्यात्। इति मया यथाश्रुतं यथामति च व्याख्यातम्।
 निम्नं रघुस्य तु कविरेव वेद। व्याख्यानविशेषं तु सङ्कटया इति।

१. B1. om. hapl. निर्दे-.

१. B2. संयुक्तिः किं.

२. B1. & D. रसाजानिः.

४. B2. - तेन.

३. B2. - नूधेन्य-.

१. B2. चात्रैव.

४. B2. - नीचौ-.

५. B2. - मूधे-.

६. B2. - वैधशं.