PÂLI MSS.

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BY HENRY C. WARREN.

These MSS. were given to the library by the Rev. Dr. J. N. Cushing, a graduate of Brown University, who has been for the past twenty years a Baptist missionary at Rangoon, Burmah. He is the author of the following works: "Elementary Handbook of the Shan Language," Rangoon, 1880; "Grammatical Sketch of the Kakhyen Language," published by the Royal Asiatic Society in July, 1880; "A Shan and English Dictionary," Rangoon, 1881; and he has recently completed the translation of the Bible into the Shan language.

Unless otherwise stated, the MSS. of the following list are on palm-leaves and in Burmese writing. Nos. 6, 7, 12 and 22 were given by Dr. Cushing in 1874; the others in 1881.

VINAYA-PIŢAKA.

- 1. Sutta-Vibhanga. First Part. 153 leaves (ka-do); 11 lines a page. Sakkarâj 1237.
- 2. Sutta-Vibhanga. Second Part. The Bhikkhunî-Vibhanga is not given. 106 leaves (dau-phe); 11 lines. Sakkarâj 1237.

- 3. Mahûvagga. 225 leaves (ka-dho); 10 lines. Sakkarâj 1237.
- 4. Cûlaragga. 226 leaves (dhi-a, but nu is omitted in the numbering, though the text is without break); 10 lines. Sakkarâj 1238.
- 5. Parivârapâțha. 158 leaves (ka-ḍhâ); 10 lines. Sakkarâj 1237.
 - 6. Contains two works:
- a. Parivûrapûṭha. 151 leaves (ka-ḍe); 9 lines. Sakkarâj 1213.
- b. Some mixed Pâli and Burmese, apparently on the dhûtangas. 34 leaves (dai-tu); 9 lines. Sakkarâj 1225.
- 7. Kammarâca. Chapters I. and IV. 10 copper plates (na-nau); 6 lines. Square Pâli writing.

SUTTA-PIŢAKA-COMMENTARIES.

- 8. First part of the Sumangalavilásini, comprising the commentary on the Sîlakkhandha of the Dîghanikâya. 145 leaves (ka-da); 10 lines. Sakkarâj 1231.
- 9. Second part of the *Sumangalavilâsinî*, being the commentary on the Mahâvagga of the Dîghanikâya. 182 leaves (ka-tâ); 10 lines. Sakkarâj 1231.
- 10. Third part of the Sumangalavilàsini, or commentary on the Pâtikavagga of the Dîghanikâya. 129 leaves (ka-ṭau, but ṭau is for ṭo); 9 lines. No date.

Авнірнамма-Рітака.

- 11. Dhammasangani. 154 leaves (ka-ḍau); 9 lines. Sakkarâj 1242.
- 12. Another copy of the *Dhammasangani*. 188 leaves (ka-to, but leaf na is missing); 8 lines. [Sakkarâj] 1203.
- 13. Vibhanga. 229 leaves (ka-nâ, but two leaves are marked khai); 9 lines. No date.
- 14. Kathâvatthu. 220 leaves (jhi-rû); 9 lines. Sakkarâj 1242.
 - 15. Puggalapaññatti. 46 leaves (nu-jhâ); 9 lines.

- 16. Dhâtukathâ. 52 leaves (ka-nî); 9 lines.
- 17. Yamaka to the end of the Dhammayamaka. 299 leaves (ka-mâḥ, but one leaf answers for both jam and jâḥ); 9 lines. Sakkarâj 1211.
- 18. Dukapatthâna. 204 leaves (ka-da, but there is no leaf jho); 10 lines. Sakkarâj 1209.
- 19. Tikkhapaṭṭhâna. 390 leaves (ka-aû. One leaf has the double mark jau and jam. But aû is not the last leaf. After aû we have another leaf, unnumbered, on which the work comes to an end. Furthermore, there is a leaf lost between this leaf and leaf aû); 9 lines. Sakkarâj 122-. No digit is given.
- 20. A fragment of the Tikkapatthâna. 291 leaves (daghyi); 8 lines. Sakkarâj 1172. The leaves measure $21\frac{3}{4}$ \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, while the leaves of the other palm-leaf MSS. of this collection are only from 18-19 inches, being all of them (as far as the dating shows) more modern. width is also commonly less. Dr. Cushing says that the part of this MS. which is missing was stolen from the kyoung or monastery where it was kept. Our fragment properly begins with leaf dâ, but in the midst of a word. Hence the raison d'être for leaf da, which has a more modern appearance, is written very fine (12 lines on one page) and in another hand. And yet though leaf da is headed with Namo, etc., the text begins abruptly, that is, not at the head of a section or subsection. But on the sixth line we come to such a division. It says (I copy the blunders also); pañâvâyassapaccaniyânulomanithitam || || kusalattikamnithitam. Leaf ghyi is also not a part of our fragment. The MS. comes to an end on ghyà; but the date is on ghyi.
- 21. Tikkapaṭṭhâna from beginning to pañhâvârassa anulomagaṇanâ niṭhitâ. 90 leaves (ka-jû); 9 lines. This MS. was written at the order of Dr. Cushing to complete MS. 20. But if we compare these two MSS. with No. 19, we shall find that our present MS. goes only to leaf chî of MS. 19, while 20 begins at leaf ţî. One or two other MSS. also of this collection are copies made at the order of Dr. Cushing; probably No. 11, and perhaps Nos. 13-15.

GRAMMAR.

22. Kaccâyana's Grammar. 95 leaves. This is one of the MSS. from which the late Rev. Dr. Francis Mason, a Baptist missionary, compiled his published Pâli text of the Grammar. This edition consisted of only 100 copies, and was sold by subscription. It was printed in the Burmese character, by Mukau, at the Karen Institute Press, Toungoo, 1870, and is referred to by M. E. Senart in his "Grammaire Pâlie de Kaccâyana" (p. 7, note) of the following year.

Our present MS. is divided into parts, separated from each other by blank pages or leaves, and headed with Namo, etc. Apparently only the five parts composed of leaves ge—chû originally belonged together. Differences in the size, gilding, etc., of the other parts, added to the evidence furnished by the numbering, indicate that they are disconnected with each other and with the five; but they serve to piece out the text.

Leaves ka-kai. This part contains all the aphorisms, but not their expositions. 8 lines. Sakkarâj 121-. No digit is given.

Leaves kau-khâ contain the Sandhikappa. 9 lines. Sakkarâj.

Leaves khe-gha contains the Nâmakappa. 8 lines. Sakkarâj 1194.

Leaves gi-gam, the Kârakakappa. 8 lines. Sakraj 1194. Leaves ge-ghâ the Samâsakappa. 8 lines. Sakkarâj 1183. Leaves ghi-ghâh the Taddhitakappa. 8 lines. [Sakkarâj]

1183 in margin.

Leaves na-nau the Akhyâtakappa. 8 lines. [Sakkarâj] 1183.

Leaves nam-cai the Kibbidhânakappa. 8 lines. [Sakkarâj] 1183.

Leaves co-chû the Uṇâdikappa. 8 lines. [Sakkarâj] 1183. Leaves chû-cham are written in Burmese. 9 lines. No date.