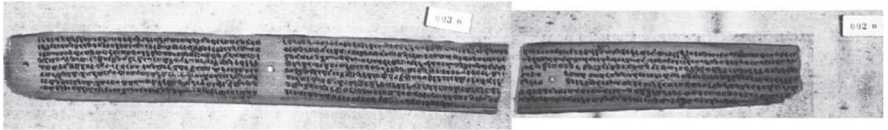


Newly Identified Sanskrit Manuscripts of the Abhisamayālaṃkāravivṛti of Haribhadra

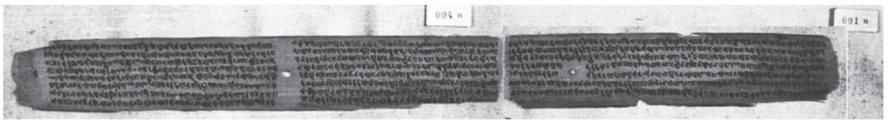
Bandeng

1. The manuscripts of the Vivṛti

The critical edition of the Abhisamayālaṃkāravivṛti of Haribhadra was published in 2000 under the editorship of Koei H. Amano. Amano used two Nepal manuscripts, N₁ and N₂, for his edition. Both manuscripts are incomplete: the Ms. N₁ lacks folio 7, while the Ms. N₂ has only nine folios. Peking University has preserved a collection of manuscript microfilms that contain the newly identified Sanskrit manuscripts presented here. Previously preserved in the China Ethnic Library (中国民族图书馆, CEL), these manuscripts are now housed at the Tibetan Museum. Scribbles and alterations have been made to the manuscripts, which are damaged and incomplete. The folios contain the same content as the missing folio of Nepalese Ms. N₁, therefore they are of great significance. The manuscripts consist CEL No.13 (17 undamaged folios and 3 damaged folios) and No.17 (2 damaged folios). CEL No.13 contains two damaged folios that match two damaged folios in CEL No.17, so they can be composed of two complete folios as shown in the picture below.



(CEL No.13 003B matches No.17 002B)



(CEL No.13 004B matches No.17 001B)

The scribe of these manuscripts is likely to have been Vibhūticandra. Among Luo

Zhao's catalogues, there is a paragraph that appears to be highly similar to CEL No.13:

Prajñāpāramitāsaṃgīṃ.....abhisamayālaṃkāramah. In the middle there is a Sanskrit word blurred, Tibetan is phar phyin gyi gsung sgras vi bhu tis. Eight folios in total, seems incomplete. The manuscripts length and width are uneven, the longest is 32.3 cm, the widest is 5.8 cm. Each folio has 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 unequal lines written in Sanskrit by black ink. Besides, there are lots of amendment above and beneath the lines. It is in Nāgarī script. In the first folio there is a Tibetan title, from it so we can know the author is Vibhūti.¹⁾

Nor-bu Gling-ka holds the manuscripts of 8 folios, which coincide with the number of missing folios in CEL No.13, and the line numbers match those of CEL No.13. Furthermore, Luo Zhao misidentified the author as Vibhūti, when actually Vibhūti is the scribe. Vibhūti in question may be the Buddhist scholar Vibhūticandra in the 13th century, who traveled to Tibet three times and copied many significant Sanskrit manuscripts. CEL No.13's script and other identified Vibhūticandra copies are very similar.

Thus, we can presume that this text has 28 folios in total. There are 20 folios that have been seen, two are broken, and one is damaged, while folios 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 15, 22 and 28 are missing. The missing eight folios are probably in Nor-bu gling-ka, to be studied in the future.

I named the manuscripts Ms. T₁ (T for Tibet), and here is some brief information about them:

Ms. T₁: Partially preserved in Tibetan Museum and possibility Nor-bu gling-ka. Material: palm leaf. 28 folios, complete. The size varies, with the longest being 32.3 cm and the widest being 5.8 cm, according to Luo Zhao. The script is in Nepalese hooked, and the number of lines in the manuscripts varies from 4 to 10. The date is around 1200, and the scribe is suspected to be Vibhūticandra. I have seen 20 folios of them, which were formerly preserved in the China Ethnic Library and are now in the Tibetan Museum. The other eight folios are not yet seen and are suspected to be in Nor-bu gling-ka.

2. A diplomatic edition of folio 6 of Ms. T₁

While folio 6 (6r3–6v9) of Ms. T₁ contains the same content as the missing folio of Ms. N1 (pp. 24–30 of Amano's edition), the section from 6v1 to 6v9 has been omitted in this article due to word count limitations.

Ms. T₁ 6r3 (CEL No.13, 002A3)

catur-dhyānaṃ samyak-saṃbuddha-santānodaya-dharmmi-daśa-balānīty evaṃ ādayas sarva-dharmmā yathāvad adhigamānukrameṇālambyanta ity ālambanam ekadaśavidhaḥ/ ālambana-pratipatter evaṃ kaḥ samuddeśa iti samuddeśam āha/ sarva-satvāgratā-citta-prahāṇādhigama-traye / tribhir mmahattvair uddeśo vijñeyo 'yaṃ svayambhuvām iti / sarvathā sarvākārajñatā-parjñānād bhaviṣya-buddhānāṃ bodhisatvānām eva sarvasatvā

Ms. T₁ 6r4 (CEL No.13, 002A4)

{pratijñā}gratā-citta-mahāttvam / prahāṇama<cha>ttvam / adhigama-mahāttvam / cādhikṛtyaivaṃ pratipattiḥ pravartate / atas tribhiḥ mahattvair yukta iti trividhaḥ / samuddeśo jñeyah / pratipatter ādhārādikam abhidhāyaivaṃ kin tasyāḥ svarūpam iti trisarvajñatā-viśaye sāmānyena śukla-dharmādhiṣṭhānā sarvākārābhisambodhādaḥ caturvidhe <>bhisamaye pratyabhisamayam śatpāramitā-dhiṣṭhā

Ms. T₁ 6r5 (CEL No.13, 002A5)

nā ca kriyā pratipattiḥ ity evaṃ yathāvat prayogadarśanabhāvanā{viśeṣa}mārgasvabhāvanāṃ pratipattilakṣaṇānām* / saṃnāha-prasthāna-sambhāra-niryāṇānāṃ madhye vīryarūpatayā saṃnāhapratipattiṃ prathamām āha // dānādaḥ śaḍvidhe teṣāṃ pratyekaṃ saṃgrahaṇa yā / saṃnāha-pratipattiḥ sā śaḍbhiḥ śaṭkair yathoditeti // dānan dadato dharmadānādiśrāvaka-manaskārādivarja

Ms. T₁ 6r6 (CEL No.13, 002A6)

nasarvajanāpriyavāditvakṣamaṇa-cchandajanana-yānāntarāvyavakīrṇa-cittaikāgratā-anuttara-samyak*sambodhipa-riṇāmanānām* / yathākramam deyādyanupalambhādisaṃnāhatvenaivaṃ / śīlam rakṣataḥ kṣāntiṃ sampādayato vīryam ārabhamāṇasya / dhyānam anuṣṭhātāḥ prajñāṃ bhāvayata iti / dānādi-pāramitāyāṃ pratyekaṃ dānādisaṃgrahaṇa śaḍbhiḥ śaṭkaiḥ śaṭtrimśadākāraiḥ /

Ms. T₁ 6r7 (CEL No.13, 002A7)

śaḍdānādisādharmyād iti / śaḍvidhā saṃnāhapratipattiḥ / kṛtasamānāhasyaivaṃ prasthānam iti prasthānapratipattiṃ ○ dvitīyām āha / dhyānārūpyeṣu dānādaḥ mārga maitryādikeṣu ca /gatopalaṃbhayoge ca trimaṇḍalaviśuddhiḥ // uddeśe śaṭsv abhijñāsu sarvākārajñatānaye / prasthānapratipaj jñeyā mahāyānānuhīṇīti / dhyānārūpyasamāpatti

Ms. T₁ 6r8 (CEL No.13, 002A8)

dānādiśaṭpāramitā-darśanabhāvanā-aśaikṣa-viśeṣamārga-caturapramāṇa-anupalambhayoga-sarvavastutrimaṇḍalaviśuddhi-samuddeśa-śaḍabhiññā-sarvākārajñatāsu / samyagvyavasthitilakṣaṇā samastamahāyānadharmākramaṇasvabhāveti navadhā prasthānapratipattiḥ / kṛtaprasthāna-

Symblos Used in the dilpomatic edition

()	damaged (part of) akṣara(s)	...	indefinite number of lost akṣaras
[]	restored (part of) akṣara(s)	×	damaged unknown akṣara(s)
< >	omitted (part of) akṣara(s)	///	beginning or end of a fragment when broken
{ }	Revised (part of) akṣara(s)	○	string hole
{=}	scratched unknown akṣara(s)	▼	line ending
{_}	scratched known akṣara(s)	▽	possible line ending
《 》	superfluous akṣara(s)	/	brief pause
-	hyphen	//	end of the sentence or śloka
..	illegible part of an akṣara	*	virāma
.	one illegible akṣara		

Notes

1) Prajñāpāramitāsamgīṃ.....abhisamayālaṃkāramah, 《般若波羅蜜多集×現觀莊嚴論》。中間有一梵文詞看不清楚, 藏文為 phar phyin gyi gsung sgros bi bhu tis /。共8葉, 似不完整。貝葉長短, 寬窄不齊, 最長者32.3釐米, 最寬者5.8釐米。每面墨書梵文4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9行不等, 且上, 下多有補文, 字體為「那迦利」(Nāgarī, 藏文為 nāgarī) 體。首頁有藏文標題, 從中可知作者是 Vibhūti, 藏文為 bi bhū ti / (《羅炤目錄》, 《羅布林卡所藏貝葉經目錄·丹珠爾》, p. 89)

Bibliography

- Amano, Koei H. 2000. *Abhisamayālaṃkāra-kārikā-śāstra-vivṛti: Haribhadra's Commentary on the Abhisamayālaṃkāra-kārikā-śāstra Edited for the First Time from a Sanskrit Manuscript*. Kyoto: Heirakuji Shoten.
- Lee Young-jin. 2013. "Reconstruction of Damaged Parts of a Sanskrit Manuscript: Focusing on the First *Abhisamaya* of *Abhisamayālaṃkāravivṛti* by Haribhadra." *Pulgyohak yŏn'gu* 불교학연구 37: 7-62.
- Luo Zhao's Catalogue. Manuscript, unpublished.

Key words Abhisamayālaṃkāra, Haribhadra, Vivṛti

(Lecturer, Shenyang Falun Temple, Ph.D.)