

CONTENTS

<i>TEXTS AND MANUSCRIPTS: DESCRIPTION AND RESEARCH</i>	3
A. Khismatulin. <i>Kīmiyā-ya sa'ādat</i> by Abū Ḥāmid Muḥammad al-Ghazālī al-Ṭūsī: Some Textual Observations.	3
M. Vorobyova-Desyatovskaya. A Sanskrit Manuscript on Birch-Bark from Bairam-Ali. I. The <i>Vinaya</i> of the Sarvāstivādins: (part 2).	27
S. Levitt. Sinhalese Painted Wooden Book-Cover Update	36
 <i>TEXT AND ITS CULTURAL INTERPRETATION</i>	 39
I. Alimov. Song <i>Biji</i> 筆記 Authorial Collections: Preliminary Observations	39
 <i>ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS AND NEW INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES</i>	 49
Sh. Soong-Müller, L. Obi, U. Weigelt. Yao Manuscripts in the Bavarian State Library: the Munich Yao Project	49
M.-G. Guesdon. The Bibliothèque Nationale de France and the UNESCO's <i>MEDLIB</i> Project: a Seminar on Arabic Manuscripts Computerised Cataloguing	59
 <i>PRESENTING THE MANUSCRIPT</i>	 62
A. Sazykin. A Mongolian Manuscript <i>Sungdui</i>	62
 <i>BOOK REVIEWS</i>	 70

Front cover:

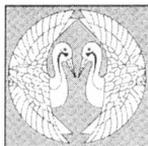
The depiction of Nāgeśvara-rāja, the “king of *nāgas*”, the central figure in the miniature from the first volume of the collection *Sungdui*. Manuscript K 6 in the collection of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies, 17th century, lower cover, 63.0×21.5 cm.

Back cover:

Plate 1. The depiction of *bodhisattva* Mañjuśrī, an embodiment of wisdom, on the left, and of Prajñāpāramitā as a *Yum-* “Mother”, on the right. Miniature from the second volume of the collection *Sungdui*, manuscript K 6, upper cover, 63.0×21.5 cm.

Plate 2. The depiction of the formidable deity Śrī Maqakala, the central figure, and of Guru Ganbo (Skt. Pañjara Mahākāla), on the left and right, the second volume of the collection *Sungdui*, manuscript K 6, lower cover, 63.0×21.5 cm.

RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
THE INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES
ST. PETERSBURG BRANCH



Manuscripta Orientalia

International Journal for Oriental Manuscript Research

Vol. 5 No. 3 September 1999



75ESA
St. Petersburg-Helsinki

A SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPT ON BIRCH-BARK FROM BAIRAM-ALI.
I. THE *VINAYA* OF THE SARVĀSTIVĀDINS: (PART 2)

The present paper continues the publication of Sanskrit manuscript SI Merv 1 on birch-bark from Bairam-Ali, which is preserved in the collection of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies. The beginning of the publication may be found in *Manuscripta Orientalia*,

V/2, (1999) pp. 27—36. Here we present the transliteration, translation, and commentary of the next folios of the manuscript (fols. 71v—74 v). The system of notes in the present paper follows that employed in my previous publication.

FOL. 71v

TRANSLITERATION

1. *katamaḥ sa[r̥]vva-sa[m̐]y[o]jana bandhanā anuśaya*
[*pariyavasthāna*] ...
2. *ayamucyate kleśa-vinayaḥ so saṃṅamayitavyaḥ samusthā-*
3. *nato ca tatridaṃ samusthāna saṃgamam saṃyojanīye dharme...*
4. *śyīsyā viharataḥ sarve kleśā patapaṃti¹ idaṃ tatra sa[ṅga-*
ma]...

TRANSLATION

1. how? ^[20] An attachment to all [that is worldly], fetters, habits [and their material embodiment] ^[21] ...
2. [all of] this relates to the collection of rules on *kleśa*. A meeting must be convened, and [at it the monks] will acknowledge [an attachment to worldly things]. Then a meeting [gathers] for acknowledgment, [when] ...
3. knowledge [an attachment to worldly things]. Then a meeting [gathers] for acknowledgment, [when] ...
4. someone who lives [in the community must come to terms] with the object of [his] attachment ^[22] [and when] all of the *kleśa* ^[23] are evident. This is when [it is called] a meeting [for the acknowledgment of *kleśa*].

Commentary

^[20] As was noted earlier, the term *kleśa-vinaya* is not treated in the *Vinaya* texts which are available to me. The term *kleśa* is found in commentaries on the *Prātimokṣa-sūtra* (sections *pārājika*, IV, and *pācittiya*, VIII, 2, the text is the same) and is explained as *rāga*, *dveṣa*, *moha*: *kilesapahānaṃ ti rāgassa pahānaṃ dosassa pahānaṃ mohassa pahānaṃ*. A manuscript fragment which touches on *kleśa-vinaya* is a compilation of Abhidharmic works which view *kleśa* as an obstacle on the path to “liberation”, making up, together with *karma*, an inalienable characteristic of the *sansāra*. See also n. 21.

^[21] The terms *saṃyojana*, *bandhanā*, *anuśaya* are used in the present text as synonyms for *kleśa*. See La Vallée Poussin, *Abhidharmakośa*, vol. 1, n. 4. The term *pariyavasthāna* here refers to *saṃyojana*, *bandhanā*, *anuśaya* as their manifestation in life. The term was reconstructed on the basis of *Abhidharma* contexts. See also Edgerton's, *Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit Dictionary* (henceforth, *BHSD*), p. 35. In *Vinayana* literature, the term *saṃyojana* indicates that which the *arhat* must renounce. See “*Mahāvagga*”, V, 1, 20.

^[22] The term *saṃyojanīya dharma* is used here in the sense of *saṃyojanīya-vastu*, “object of attachment”, see La Vallée Poussin, *Abhidharmakośa*, vol. 1, p. 94, chapter II (Commentary to *kārika* 55), cf. also *BHSD*, p. 28, on the use of the term *anuśaya* in the meaning *rāga* and *dveṣa*.

^[23] *sarve kleśā patapaṃti* lit. “all *kleśa* fall away”.

¹ Instead of *patanti*?

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ १ ॥
 श्री कृष्णाय नमः ॥ श्री गणेशाय नमः ॥
 श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥ श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥
 श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥ श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥

Fig. 1

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ १ ॥
 श्री कृष्णाय नमः ॥ श्री गणेशाय नमः ॥
 श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥ श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥
 श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥ श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥

Fig. 2

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ १ ॥
 श्री कृष्णाय नमः ॥ श्री गणेशाय नमः ॥
 श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥ श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥
 श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥ श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥

Fig. 3



Fig. 4

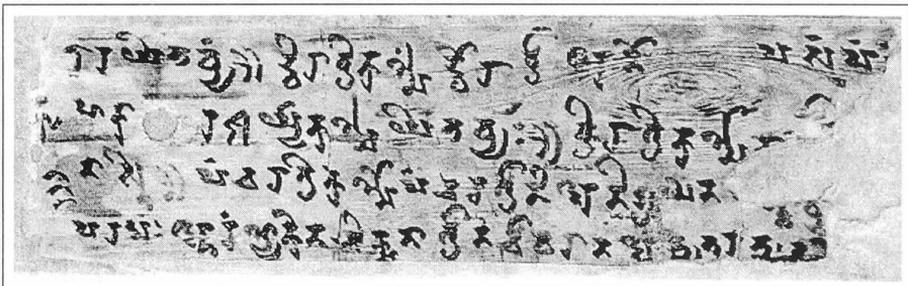


Fig. 5

FOL. [72r]

TRANSLITERATION

1. *tatrīda[m] prahāna saṃgamah samyojanīye dharme a... [vi]-*
2. *harataḥ anaveghavato apratibadha-citasya... [ava]-*
3. *lambanam upanibadhivā akara abhiniveśī... [upa]-*
4. *sthitasya darśana-āprahātavya bhāvana-āprahatavyaśca²
kleśa[nām prahāna]*

TRANSLATION

1. Then a meeting [is convened] to renounce [worldly attachments]^[24], [when] with the object of attachment ...
- 2—3. a person who lives [in the community must come to terms. If], having taken as a basis a state of consciousness abiding in peace^[25] which does not resist obstacles^[26], [someone who] does not undertake [any] actions [still] has not renounced what is worldly,
4. [but] he who acknowledges [this understands] that [what is worldly] can be cast away with the aid of inner vision^[27], and also can be cast away with the aid of meditative concentration^[28], then [such acknowledgment is considered a renunciation] of *kleśas*.

C o m m e n t a r y

^[24] On the use of the term *prahāna*, cf. “*Vinaya-vastu*” of *Mūlasarvāstivādins*, chapter *Cīvaravastu*, p. 131: ...*sarvasaṃskāragatim śatanāpatanavikīraṇavidhvamsanadharmatayā parāhatya sarvakleśa-prahāṇādarhatvam sāksātṛtamiti* (“*arhat*-ness appears thanks to the renunciation of all *kleśas*”). Here and elsewhere, all references to the *Mūlasarvāstivādins Vinaya* follow the edition of the Gilgit manuscripts, see “*Mūla-Sarvāstivāda-Vinaya*”. *Gilgit Manuscripts*, ed. Nalinaksha Dutt, vol. 3, pts. 1 (s. a.), 2 (1942), 3 (1943), 4 (1950) (Srinagar, Kashmir).

^[25] *anaveghavato*, evidently in place of *anāvegavato*, lit. “residing in peace, undisturbed”, to my knowledge is not encountered as a term in *Vinaya* and *Abhidharma* literature.

^[26] *apratibadha-cita* (instead of *apratibaddha-citta*), is an *Abhidharma* term: “a state of consciousness which does not encounter hindrances: consciousness which does not resist obstacles”.

^[27] *darśana-āprahātavya* — an *Abhidharma* term: “that which can be cast away thanks to *darśana*”, where *darśana* is used as a technical term (“regaining sight, inner vision”).

^[28] *bhāvana-āprahātavya* — an *Abhidharma* term: “that which can be cast away thanks to meditative concentration”.

FOL. 72v

TRANSLITERATION

1. *darśanāprahātavyānaṃ³ ca bhāvanāprahātavyānāṃ ca
bhāva[na]...*
2. *na ca kleśanāṃ prahāna phalaṃ sāksīkryate phalena...*
3. *rśiyateḥ⁴ idaṃ tatra prahāna saṃgamah || prādeśiko
[vinayaḥ katama]*
4. *na sā vadyāni śikṣāpadāni ayamucyate prādeśiko vi[na-
yaḥ]*

TRANSLATION

- 1—2. They must be cast away with the aid of regained vision and must be cast away with the aid of meditative concentration, [then a full] renunciation of *kleśas* [ensues] ... The result of this is realized^[29], and [thanks to this] result ...
3. [a state of true] peace is attained. This is then [called] a meeting for the renunciation [of *kleśas*]. [What is the collection of rules] appropriate [in individual] cases?^[30]
4. The norms of conduct which do not correspond to [usual] instructions; these [then] are called the collection of rules appropriate in [individual] cases.

² Instead of *aprahātavyśca*.

³ Instead of *darśanāprahātavyānāṃ*.

⁴ *Visarga* is used as a dividing sign.

C o m m e n t a r y

[29] *phalam sākṣikryate* — “the result is realised”, an established *Vinaya* term. *Phala* is used here to mean the final goal of the path (*mārga*). Cf. *Suttavibhāṅga*, IV, 4, 1: *phalasacchikiriya* ‘*ti sotāpatti-phalassa sacchikiriya sakadāgāmiphalassa sacchikiriya anāgāmi-phalassa sacchikiriya arahatta-phalassa sacchikiriya*. As is evident from the text, the final result realised by “he who has stepped into the flow” is *arhat*-ness.

[30] See n. 6 of my previous paper in *Manuscripta Orientalia*, V/2 (1999), p. 33.

FOL. [73 r]

TRANSLITERATION

1. *sarvvatrako vinayo katamaḥ* // *prakṛti so vadyāni śikṣā-*
[*ni ucyate*]
2. *sarvvatrako vinayaḥ* // *bhikṣu-vinayo katamaḥ k[im] (?)*
ucya-
3. *te bhikṣu-vinayaḥ* // *bhikṣuṇī vinaya katamaḥ k[im] (?)*
ucyate
eka rātri kalpa katamoḥ⁵ eka-rātri⁶-parama bhikṣuṇī⁷ ...

TRANSLATION

1. What is the collection of rules [applicable] in all cases [31]? The norms of conduct which should be fulfilled
2. [in all] cases — this is what is called the collection of rules for all cases. What is the *Vinaya* for a *bhikṣu*? [What is called]
3. the *Vinaya* for a *bhikṣu*? What is the *Vinaya* for a *bhikṣuṇī*? [What is called that?]
4. What is the rule [33] of one night? More than one night, *bhikṣuṇī*...

C o m m e n t a r y

[31] *sarvvatraka vinaya* = *sarvvatra-vinaya*, cf. fol. 69b(2). This term may possibly correspond to the Pāli *sabbattha-paññatti*; see n. 6 of my previous paper in *Manuscripta Orientalia*, V/2 (1999), p. 33.

[32] *Bhikṣu-vinaya, bhikṣuṇī-vinaya* — see *Parivāra*, VI, 2: *dve vinaya bhikkhūnaṃ ca bhikkhūṇīnaṃ ca*. It seems that the rules which follow, beginning in line 4, make up the basis of the *Vinaya* for *bhikṣu* and the *Vinaya* for *bhikṣuṇī*.

[33] *kalpa* in the present text is used in the sense of “rule, principle, type of conduct” (like the synonym *vidhi, nyāya*). This is a noun formed from the root *kṛp* (“to be well ordered or regulated”).

FOL. 73v

TRANSLITERATION

1. *dhārayitavyam* // *dvi-rātri-kalpaṃ dvo⁸ rātri-*
*anopasamṣam[*nena*⁹ sa]*-
2. *hakāra-śayyā-kalpayitavyaḥ* // *tri-rātri-kalpo nā[s]i [catur-*
rātri-kalpo]
3. *nāsti* // *pañca-rātri-kalpo pañca rātrīni anīśrayena*
[vā]stavya[m] ... [saḍ-rātri-] ...
4. *paramaḥ āraṃṣyakena¹⁰ bhikṣuṇā trīnaṃ cīvarāna[m]*
anyatarānyat ...

TRANSLATION

1. can hold [34]. The rule of two nights: [only] for two nights
2. may [a *bhikṣu*] make his bed together with one who is uninitiated [35]. [There is no] rule of three nights. There is no [rule of four nights].

⁵ Instead of *katamaḥ*?

⁶ Instead of *rātri*.

⁷ Instead of *bhikṣuṇī*.

⁸ Instead of *dvi*.

⁹ Instead of *rātri-gārānopasamṣam[*nena*]*?

¹⁰ Instead of *āraṃṣyakena*.



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

3. The rule of five nights: [only] for five nights may [a *bhikṣu*] remain without *niśraya* ^[36]. [The rule of six nights:
4. for longer than [six nights] a *bhikṣu* who lives in the forest, [having left in a village] one of three *civara*.

C o m m e n t a r y

^[34] A *lacuna* in the manuscript makes it impossible to reconstruct the text of this rule, which applies to *bhikṣu ni*. The rules elucidated below are a brief reworking of the *Prātimokṣa-sūtra* or were compiled on the basis of the *Vinaya-vastu*. We find parallels in the *Mahāvagga* and *Cullavagga*.

^[35] The rule of two nights is based on *Prātimokṣa-sūtra*, *Pāṭyantikā*, 53: *yaḥ punar bhikṣur anopasampanna puḍgalena sārđham uttaram [dvi]-rātra[m] saḥgāraśayyāṃ kalpayet pāṭyantikā*. The term *anopasampanna* — lit. “not having undergone the ritual of *upasampāda*”, see below.

Sahakāra-śayyā — in the *Prātimokṣa-sūtra*, published by L. Finot, — *saḥgāraśayyāṃ*. In turn, Finot offers the translation: “If a *bhikṣu* sleeps for more than two nights in the same room with one who has not been initiated...” (see Finot, p. 513). The Pāli text is closer to the text of our manuscript: it contains *sahaseyyam* (I. P. Minaev's edition of *Prātimokṣa-sūtra*, St. Petersburg, 1869, p. 12).

^[36] As formulated here, the rule of five nights is not attested in any of the sources. Rules regarding *aniśrita* — “he who lives without *nishraya*” are given in compilative form in the *Parivāra*, VI, 5 and *Parivāra*, XV, 1, where five categories of people are enumerated who can live without the protection of a teacher, that is, without *niśraya*: *pañcaḥ ' upālī ' angehi samannāgatena bhikkhunā yāvajīvam anis-sitena vatthabbaṃ. katamehi pañcahi uposatham jānāti uposathakamma jānāti, pātimokkham jānāti, pātimokkhudeṣam jānāti, pañ-cavasso vā hoti atirekapañca vasso va*.

The manuscript, it seems, refers to people who do not fall into these five categories and cannot live without *niśraya*, but can remain without a teacher for a certain time under special circumstances. Such persons are also enumerated in the *Parivāra*, VI, 5 and XV, 1: *pañcaḥ ' upālī ' angehi samannāgatena bhikkhunā yāvajīvam nānis-sitena vatthaddaṃ. Katamehi pañcahi. uposatham na jānāti, uposathakamma na jānāti, pātimokkham na jānāti, pātimokkhudeṣam na jānāti, unāpañcavasso hoti*.

The term *aniśraya* (in a phrase “without *niśraya*”) is clarified in the *Vinaya-vastu* (*Pravrajyāvastu*) and in the *Mahāvagga*, I. According to these texts, *niśraya* (Pāli *nissaya*) is a pupil's dependence on the teacher and the protection the teacher offers the pupil, namely: a) relations between *ācārya* and *antevāsika*; b) relations between *upādhyāya* and *sadhivihārika* (*Mahāvagga*, I, 35, 36). An educated and learned monk should live in a state of dependence on an *ācārya* or *upādhyāya* for five years; an uneducated one should spend his life in this state (see *Mahāvagga* I, 53, 4). There are five cases in which a *bhikṣu* should not live without *niśraya*: 1) when he does not possess the requisite moral perfection; 2) when he cannot concentrate fully; 3) when he has not yet attained the necessary level of wisdom; 4) when he is not free of attachments; 5) when he has not set out on the path of redemption (see *Mahāvagga*, I, 53, 5).

Exceptions arise in certain cases when a *bhikṣu* may spend a certain time without *niśraya*: 1) during travel; 2) when ill; 3) if the *bhikṣu* is caring for a sick person; 4) if the *bhikṣu* lives alone in the forest (see the *Mahāvagga*, I, 73). In order to avoid error in the selection of his charge, a teacher has the right to spend 4—5 days observing him, granting his approval of *niśraya* only after this. This is called the time of “waiting for *nishraya*” (see the *Mahāvagga*, I, 72).

FOL. [74r]

TRANSLITERATION

1. *cīvarena bahisīme vipravastavyaṃ // sapta-rātri¹¹-kalpo sapātāha[paraṃ]...*
2. *glānakena bhikṣunā pratisavanīyāni bhaiṣajyāni saṃni-dhīkāra paribhog[e]-*
3. *na paribhoktāvyani // aṣṭa-rātri-kalpo nāsti // nava-rātri-kalpo*
4. *nāsti // daśa-rātri-kalpo daśāha-paramaṃ bhikṣuṇā ātīreka[m] pātraṃ [na dhārayita]-*

TRANSLATION

- 1—2. [He cannot] remain without *chivara* ^[37]. The rule of seven nights: after the medicines which are supposed to heal the sick *bhikṣu*, [after he] has held [them] for more than seven nights, [they]
3. must be used ^[38]. There is no rule of eight nights. The rule of nine nights
4. does not exist. The rule of ten nights: a *bhikṣu* [cannot hold] *extra patra* for more than ten nights.

C o m m e n t a r y

^[37] The rule is based on the *Prātimokṣa-sūtra*, *Nihsargikā*, 27: (6) *daśāhānāgatāyāṃ pravāraṇayāṃ bhikṣor utpadyeta ... cīvaram ākāṃkṣata tena bhikṣuṇā pratigrhūtavayam pratigrhya yāvac cīvara kāla samayā niḥṣipta (7) vyam [ta]ta uttaram dhārayen nihsargikā 27* (see Finot, p. 501). A small fragment of this text, albeit with variants, has been preserved in the Berlin manuscript: *yā vipravastavyam tata*

¹¹ Here and in line 3 should be *rātri* (a slip of the pen).

uttara vipravasen-naissargikā pātayantikā 27 (see G. von Simson, *Prātimokṣasūtra der Sarvāstivādins*, Teil I, Göttingen, 1986, p. 227; a manuscript from Turfan (Murtuq and Sāngim), ED = SHT 538, fol. 18).

In the *Mahāvvyūpatti* 259, p. 535, No. 8413, this rule is called "sapta-ratrika-vipravasaḥ" — "living for seven (not six!) nights", section *Nihsargikā* — 27".

It is unclear how our text was abridged because of a *lacuna* in the manuscript. Judging by the grammatical form of the subject — *vipravasitavyam* — the beginning of the sentence should have been not [ṣaḍrātra]-*paramaḥ*", but rather *ṣaḍrātrāni*, as the verb is not negated: "[only] six nights can a [monk] remain without...".

^[38] The rule is based on the *Prātimokṣa-sūtra*, *Nihsargikā*, 30: *yāni tāni bhaga[vatā glānānām] bhikṣuṇam ... yāni bhaisajyāni anujñātāni tadyathā sarpis tailam madhuḥ phāṇitam ... [tā]ni g[ilānena bhikṣuṇā sa[n]n[i]dhi paribho[lyāni]... [u]ttara[m] paribhumjita nihsargikā pātayantika 30*. In the Pāli text of the *Prātimokṣa-sūtra* this rule has been preserved as No. 23: *yāni pana tāni gilānānam bhikkhūnam paṭisāyanyāni bhesajjāni seyyathidaṃ. sappi navaṇitaṃ telam madhu phāṇitaṃ tāni paṭiggahetvā sannidhikāraṃ paribhuṅgitaṃ tāni atikkamayato nissaggiyam pācittiyam* (see Minaev's edition of *Prātimokṣa-sūtra*, rule 23, p. 10). In the *Mahāvvyūpatti* this rule is called *sannidhi-kārāḥ* ("holding, having made a reserve"), see § 259, p. 535, No. 8416, rule 30.

On the basis of our manuscript we can reconstruct the first *lacuna* in the Sanskrit text *Prātimokṣa-sūtra*, *Nihsargikā*, 30, as [praisevani] *yāni bhaisajyāni*. The third *lacuna* should evidently be reconstructed as *sannidhi[kāraṃ] paribho[gena paribhoktavyāni]*.

FOL. 74v

TRANSLITERATION

1. *vya ātireka[m] cī[va]raṃ p[i]*¹² // *ardhamāsa-kalpo arddha*¹³ -
māsasya atyayena po-
2. *sata karttavyam*¹⁴ // *māsa-kalpo māsaparamam akāla*
cīvaraṃ niḥṣipitavtam //
3. *dve-māsa-kalpo dve māsāni anīśrayena vastavyam //*
traī-māsa-kalpo
4. *tre māsa*¹⁵ *na pravarayitavyam //* *tre-māsa-kalpo pi*
*traya māsam*¹⁶ [adhikaraṇam]

TRANSLATION

1. [and] also extra *civara*^[39]. The rule of half a month: [every] half month [one] must perform
2. the ritual of *uposathi*^[40]. The rule regarding a month: in one month [one] must surrender [extra] *civara* not received on time^[41].
3. The rule of two months: one can live without *nīśraya* for two months. The rule of three months:
4. the ritual of *prīvaraja*^[43] is not performed for three months. There is [another] rule of three months: for three months

Commentary

^[39] The rule is based on two articles of the *Prātimokṣa-sūtra*, *Nihsargikā*, 1 and *Nihsargikā*, 21. *Nihsargikā*, 1: *niṣṭhitacīvarena bhikṣuṇā uddhrte kathine daśarā[trāparamam cīva]raṃ dhārayitavyam tata uttari dhārayen nihsargikā pātayantikā 1*. *Nihsargikā*, 21: *da[śā]hpara[mam] bhikṣuṇā atiriktaṃ pātraṃ dhārayitavyam tata uttaram dhārayen nihsargikā pātayantikā* (see Finot, pp. 490 and 498).

In the *Mahāvvyūpatti* these rules are called *dhāraṇam* and *pātra-dhāraṇam* (§ 259, Nos. 1 and 21).

^[40] The rule on performing the *uposathi* every half month on the day of the new moon or on the day of the full moon is laid out in the *Vinaya-vastu*, section 2 — *Pośadhavastu*. We find there a detailed description of the ritual and the number of people who must perform it. Our manuscript uses the term *posata* for this ritual. Other phonetic variants are possible as well: *pośadha* (Gilgit manuscripts), *upośadha*, [u]pośatha (Pāli), *uposatha* > *upavasatha*. The essence of the ritual is the collective reading of the *Prātimokṣa-sūtra*, three times repeating each misdeed mentioned in it. Listeners repent and are cleansed in the course of the reading. Cf. the *Vinaya-vastu* of Mūlasarvāstivādins, *Pośadhavastu*, pp. 80—1: *pośadhaḥ katamaḥ. yo vo mayā bhikṣavaḥ prātimokṣasūtodeśaḥ uddeṣṭavyaḥ adyāgrama-rdhantaramāsamuddeṣṭavyaḥ*.

On the times of reading the *uposathi*, see O. von Hinüber, "Eine Karmavacanā-Sammlung aus Gilgit", ZDMG, B. 119, H. 1 (1969), p. 125: *āśādhasya bahulapakṣe bhādrapade tathā karttike puṣye phālgunavaiṣu-khābhyam pośadhakarmaścaturdaśika*. On the basis of this text, Hinüber drew up a calendar of three seasons (*ṛtu*) with times for performing the ritual of *uposathi* according to the *pakṣa* (the dark and light side of the moon). See also *ibid.*, p. 126.

¹² A copyist's error, instead of *cīvaraṃ pi*.

¹³ Instead of *ardha*=.

¹⁴ Instead of *karttavyam*.

¹⁵ Instead of *tri māsa*.

¹⁶ Instead of *māsa*, the agreement is with the masc., although *māsa* above is neuter.

^[41] The rule is based on the *Prātimokṣa-sūtra*, *Nihsargikā*, 3: *niṣṭhitacīvarasya bhokṣor u[ddhr]te [kathine]... mākaṃ[kṣamān]ena [pratigrhītavyam] pratigrhya sacet paripūryeta kṣi[pra]ṃ upādāyābhini...vyam no cet paripūryeta māsaparama[m] bhikṣunā tac cīvaram ... [par]i-pūryārthaṃ tata uttary ap[i] niḥṣi[pen nihsargikā pātayanti]kā 3 (Finot, p. 491). In the present text, the term *akāla cīvara* (“cīvara not received on time”) has not been preserved, that is, as a gift before the official distribution of clothing at the end of the rain season — *kaṭhinaśya āstareṇa*. But it has been preserved in the Pāli text: ... *bhikkhunā paneva akālacīvaram uppajjeyya ākaṅkhamānena bhikkhunā patiggahetabbam...* (Minaev’s edition of *Prātimokṣa-sūtra*, p. 7, rule 3).*

In the *Mahāvvyutpatti* the rule is called *niḥṣapaḥ* — “refusal, casting away” (§ 259, p. 533, No. 8387).

^[42] In this formulation, the rule is not attested in known *Vinaya* texts. The manuscript does not contain any clarifications about what may permit a pupil to leave his teacher for two months. See n. 6, which enumerates cases in which a *bhikṣu* may live temporarily without *nīśraya* (*Mahāvastu*, I, 53, 5).

^[43] The essence of the rule is laid out in the *Vinaya-vastu* of Mūlasarvāstivādins, section 4, *Varṣāvāsavastu*. During the rain season, *varṣa* (for more detail see below), all life in the community comes to a halt, and the community does not gather to perform rituals or review legal matters. The rain season lasts for 3 or 4 months. During this time, the community does not accept new members; that is, it does not perform the ritual of *pravrajyā*. *Pravrajyā* is the ritual of initiating one who wishes to take the path of the Teaching at the first, lowest level. It is described in the first section of the *Vinaya-vastu* — *Pravrajyāvastu*. This section was not preserved in the Gilgit manuscripts of the *Vinaya-vastu*. For a detailed description of the ritual of *pravrajyā*, see the *Bhiksukarmavakya*, another manuscript from Gilgit (A. Ch. Banerjee, “Bhiksukarmavakya”, *Indian Historical Quarterly*, vol. 25, 1949, pp. 22—3).

After undergoing the ritual of *pravrajyā* one becomes an *upāsaka*: one receives *triśaraṇa* and carries out the “vows of one who lives in the [secular] world” (*upāsaka-saṃvara*) and the “five rules” (*pañca śikṣāpādaḥ*). An *upasaka* is not a permanent member of the monastic community, and can live among laymen, followers of the *Dharma*. An *upādhyāya* is appointed as the *upasaka*’s mentor (usually in accordance with the wishes and requests of the *upasaka*); he directs the *upasaka*’s *pravrajyā*. It is only after a certain time that the *upasaka* can be initiated to the second level: *upasampāda*, after which he becomes *śrāmaṇera*. *Śrāmaṇera* receives the right to *nīśraya*.

The rule listed in the manuscript is connected with the following text: “Saṃgha, friend, issued a resolution that no one should receive the initiation of the *pabbajjā* during the rain season” (*Mahāvagga*, III, 13). But a further clarification indicates that exceptions to this rule are possible.

Illustrations

- Fig. 1. Sanskrit manuscript SI Merv 1 from the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies, fol. 71 v, 15.0×5.0 cm.
 Fig. 2. The same manuscript, fol. [72 r], 15.0×5.0 cm.
 Fig. 3. The same manuscript, fol. 72 v, 15.0×5.0 cm.
 Fig. 4. The same manuscript, fol. [73 r], 15.5×5.0 cm.
 Fig. 5. The same manuscript, fol. 73 v, 15.5×5.0 cm.
 Fig. 6. The same manuscript, fol. [74 r], 18.0×5.0 cm.
 Fig. 7. The same manuscript, fol. 74 v, 18.0×5.0 cm.