

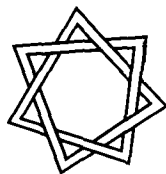
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A SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPT ON BIRCH-BARK FROM BAIRAM-ALI. II. AVADĀNA AND JĀTAKA (PART 7)

The publication of new folios from the Bairam-Ali manuscript with a continuation of the texts of *avadānas* and *jātakas* must begin with several additions to the preceding publication (see *Manuscripta Orientalia*, VIII/1, pp. 18—26). We have shown that the top layer of birch-bark — half of the folio numbered 20 — was missing and was found later among the folios that contains quotes from *sūtras* and apparently were also paginated from fol. 1. The text of fol. 20b continues the text of fol. 20a we have already published and allows us to introduce certain corrections and additions. We repeat here the final line of fol. 20a, which runs as follows:

5. *lakuṃcika iti śrāvastyāṃ a[nya]-*

The text continues on fol. 20b. The story “Lakuṃcika” is here quoted in some detail. It is a brief reworking of *avadāna* No. 88 from *Avadānaśataka*, II, pp. 152—60. The last story — “Eru” — which, according to the *uddāna* on fol. 17a (4), should have concluded this group of tales, is missing on fol. 20b. After the *avadāna* of “Lakuṃcika”

begins the *uddāna* for the next group of stories. The first two stories — “Maitrābala” and “Sārtha” — bear the same titles on fol. 21a. The story “Maitrābala” (cf. “Maitrābala” in our text) is found, along with *Jātaka Mālā*, in the Gilgit manuscripts see “The story of Maitrābala”, *The Gilgit Manuscript of the Saṅghabhedavastu*, pt. 2, pp. 20—1.

The third story in the *uddāna* is entitled “Kkrīḍitaṃ” (“Play”). In the text on fol. 21b (5) it is called “Kīṭika iti” (“Worm”), and, as we have already shown, contains a story about worms that have attached themselves to a turtle that sacrifices itself to save them from starvation. The fifth story, which in the *uddāna* is called “Sinha” (“Lion”), on fol. 22b (3), bears the name “Sinhasenāpati”, which is the proper name of the hero of *jātaka* No. 246.

The following story — “Āraṇyaka” (see *uddāna*, fol. 20b (5)) — is in the text on fol. 22b (4) given the same title and contains praise for the life of a hermit in the forest that recalls the text of *jātaka* No. 480 and the *Avadāna* of Agastya (see *Jātaka Mālā*, No. 7).

FOL. 20b

TRANSLITERATION

1. *tarasya brāhmaṇasya putro jātaḥ kṛśako¹ durbalaśca. yada mahamṭakaḥ saṃvṛtaḥ (sa) [bhagava]-*
2. *cchāsane pravrajitaḥ yāvad arhatvaṃ prāptaṃ yāvad ekaṃ bhaktacchedam akārṣi² yāva parini-*
3. *rvṛtaḥO pūrvayogaṃ bhūta mūrdham³ pradusṭacittena mātā gamje prakṣiptā pradusṭacittena*
4. *evā ca ābhāṣṭā⁴ bhasma āhāram āhārayasyeti⁵ sā ca kālā gatā evaṃ vistareṇa vaktavya-*
5. *m iti ¶ Ø ¶ maitrābalo ca sārtho ca kkrīḍitaṃ kumjareṇa ca sinha āraṇyako thero brāhma-⁶*

TRANSLATION

1. To a certain *brāhmaṇ* a son was born, thin and feeble. When he had grown up^[1] [and] filled out in the shoulders^[2],
2. it was received by him as *arhatva*. How for one day he was cut off from food by fasting^[3]. How

¹ Instead of *kṛśalaka* “guant, thing”? Cf. Skt. *kṛśa*, *pāli kiso lukho* (2 words). See *BHSD*, p. 191.

² Instead of *akārṣi*, aorist sigmatic, 3 sg.

³ Instead of Skt. *mūrdhana*? Loc. sg.

⁴ Instead of *ābhāṣṭā*.

⁵ Instead of *āhārayasye iti*, conditionalis, 1 sg. ātm.

⁶ The *uddāna* consists of four eight-syllable lines; the poetic meter is octosyllabic *anustubh*.

3. he departed for *nirvāṇa*. In a previous incarnation, having lost his senses, he threw his mother into the pantry^[4]. Because he had lost his senses
4. he said crudely: “I will give [the poor] food of ashes!” And [his mother] died. Thus must one tell in detail.
5. “*Maitrābala*”; and “*Useful*”; and “*Play*”; together with the “*Elephant*”; “*Sinha*”; “*Āraṇyaka*”; “*Thero*”; “*Brāhman*”;

Commentary

^[1] *mahaṃtaka*, *mahantaka* — “the great”.

^[2] *saṃvṛtta* — lit. “became round”; in Buddhist texts this word forms part of the term *susāṃvṛttaskandha*, lit. “with well-rounded shoulders”. The term indicates the 20th sign (*lakṣaṇa*) of an unusual person. An enumeration of these signs can be found in *The Gilgit Manuscript of the Saṅghabhedavastu*, pt. 1, p. 51.

^[3] In the text of the *avadāna* the *parinirvāṇa* began only after a fast that lasted for six days — “*ṣaḍbhaktacchedāḥ kṛtāḥ*”; see *Āvadānaśataka*, pt. 2, p. 156, l. 10.

^[4] In the text of the *avadāna* the mother's kindness was the cause of the harsh treatment she received — she gave alms to monks and *brāhmins*.

FOL. [23a]

TRANSLITERATION

1. *prav[i]śat[i] ka[r]ma k[ā]śyape saṃ[m]yaksambuddhe pracyuto babhūva nevāsikaḥ tatra pañca māt[s]a-*
2. *ryāṇi niṣevitvā narakeṣu upapannaḥ tataḥ cavitvā manuṣyeṣu upapannaḥ jātismaraḥ*
3. *tataḥO taṃ smaritvā saṃsarga bhīruḥ || bhikṣuṇī iti bhikṣuṇī nāma dhvāna pratipannānām⁷*
4. *bhikṣuOṇī prthivyā[m] utpatitā bhītā sā kathayati mā bhavatheti⁸ mānuṣā aha-*
5. *m iti yāva tā bhikṣuṇī bhagavata⁹ ārocayanti bhagavān āha pravrajayatheti*

TRANSLATION

1—2. He was tied up^[5]. [His] *karma* [was such]: during the time of the wholly enlightened Kāśyapa he was a monk [and] strayed from the righteous path. At the same time, being susceptible to the five forms of jealousy^[6], he was born in hells. Having thus fallen^[7], he was [then] born among people, remembering his reincarnations^[8].

3. Then, recalling that [reincarnation], [he began] to fear earthly life^[9]. [Tale] of the nun^[10]. Then, how the nuns heard the whisper: “Nuns!” —

4. the nuns fell to the ground in fear^[11]. That^[12] [voice] uttered: “Fear not, I am a human

5. being”. How those nuns asked the Bhagavan [about the voice]. The Bhagavan replied: “Perform [on this being] the ritual of initiation.

Commentary

^[5] The root *viś* + *pra* here means “be dedicated to something”.

^[6] On the five forms of jealousy, see *Dharmasaṃgraha*, ed. M. Müller (Oxford, 1885), section 78.

^[7] The absolutive form *cavitvā* in Buddhist Sanskrit means “having fallen even lower” (see *BHSD*, p. 226). For analogous contexts, see *Mahāvastu*, III, 42, 18: “*manuṣyeṣu cavitvā narakeṣūpapadyati*”; *ibid.*, 43, 10: “*manuṣyeṣu cavitvā iha narakeṣūpapannaḥ*”.

^[8] *jātismaraḥ* as a compound word of the *bahuvrīhi* type means: “having memory of [one's] reincarnations”.

^[9] *saṃsarga* is here used in the meaning “life in the world, worldly life” as opposed to *āraṇyaka* — “life in the forest, a hermit's life”.

^[10] In the *uddāna* on fol. 20 b (5) this story is called “*Thero*”, Nom. sg., masc., a Pāli form. *Thero* is definitely used here in place of *therī*, *meter causa*. The Sanskrit form of this word in the masculine is *sthavīra* (“elder”, usually among monks). Certain details in the story coincide with several *avadānas* from the *Āvadānaśataka*, but the text cannot be entirely identified.

^[11] *prthivyā[m] utpatitā bhītā* — lit. “fell to the earth, frightened”.

^[12] *sā kathayati* in the text, where *sā* is the Nom. sg. fem. agreeing with *mānuṣā* (“human being of the female sex”).

⁷ Instead of *dhvānaṃ pratipannaṃ* or *dhvāna pratipanna*.

⁸ Cf. *BHSG*, where we find the ending: imperative 2 plr. — = *tha*, p. 147, § 30, 12. The same is found throughout the text.

⁹ Instead of *bhagavantam*.

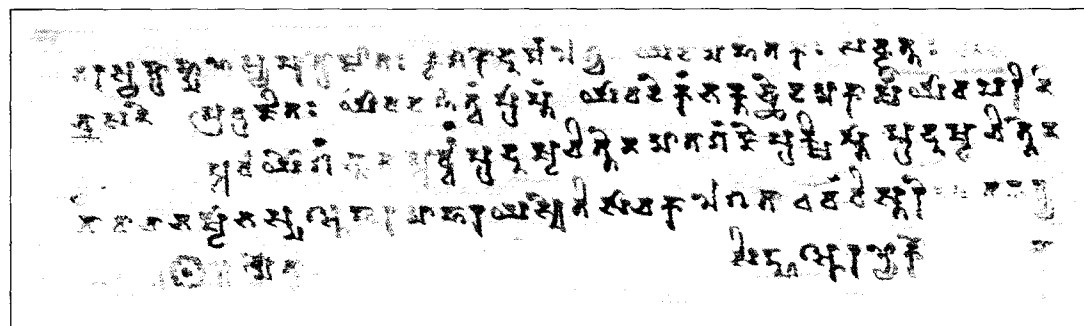


Fig. 1

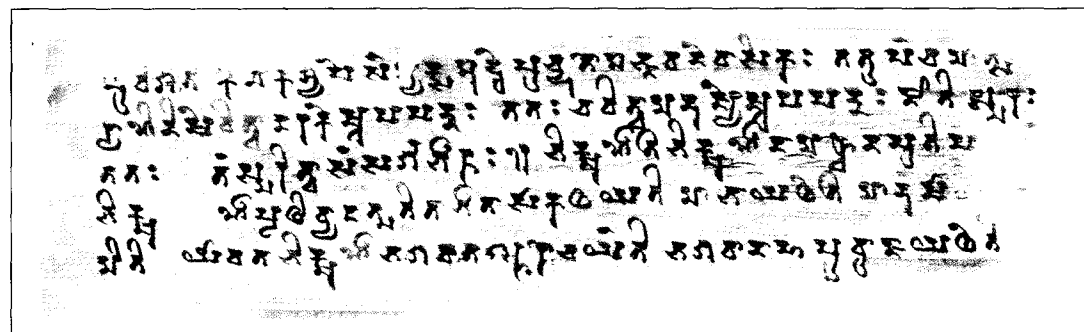


Fig. 2

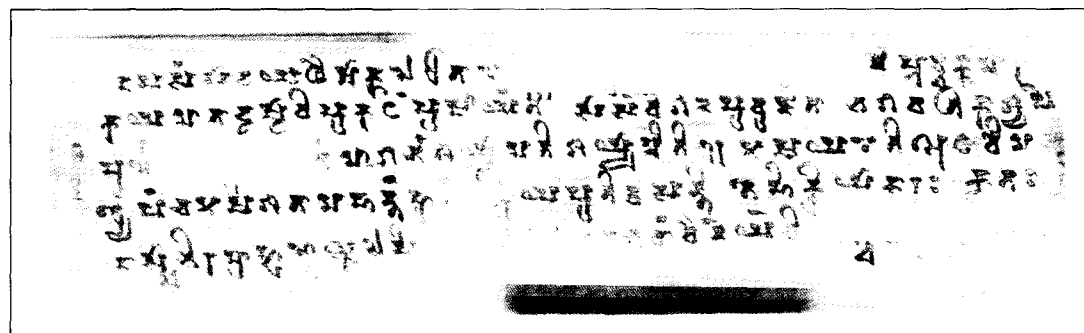


Fig. 3

FOL. 23b

TRANSLITERATION

1. *upasampādayathaiṣā*¹⁰ *kūladhītā*¹¹ *iti sā pravrajitā arhatvaṃ prāptā karma pūrvvaṃ kumā[ra]-*
2. *kāya mātā dṛṣṭā viprakāṣaṃ prajāyanti*¹² *sā samvegena pravrajitā bhagavati kāśyape*
3. *praṇiOdhānaṃ kṛtaṃ mā garbha[m] śayyāmati*¹³ *śayyāṃ iti*¹⁴ || *rṣaya iti aṭavīma-*
4. *dhye pañca rṣi śatā mahantaṃ hradam [niśra]ya prativasanti tehi kkriyākāraḥ krataḥ*
5. *na asmābhir abrahmaṇa ālapitavyam iti yāva bhagavāṃ vaineyaṃ vinītvā tatra ābhyāgataḥ dhītā*

TRANSLATION

1. [and] *upasampāda*! This is a girl from a noble lineage!" In a previous incarnation she received initiation and attained *arhatva*.
2. She was the mother of a young boy^[13], to [whom] she gave birth in secret. Soon [after the Bhagavan's explanation] she underwent the ritual of initiation. In the time of the Bhagavan Kāśyapa
3. a passionate desire was expressed [by her]: "May I not remain infertile!" [Story] about *rṣis*^[14]. In the forest grove
4. lived five hundred *rṣis*, having built a dwelling near a large lake. They made a decision:
5. "We will not engage in idle chatter unworthy of a *brāhman*!" How the Bhagavan, performing the ritual of initiation on someone awaiting conversion, went in there.

Commentary

[13] *pūrvvaṃ kumārakāya mātā dṛṣṭā* — lit. "they saw her earlier as the mother of a boy".

[14] We were unable to identify the plot of this story, although the idea has a number of parallels in European and Russian folklore. In the *uddāna* on fol. 20 b (5) this story is called "*Brāhmaṇaḥ*".

FOL. [24a]

TRANSLITERATION

1. *te buddham bhagavantaṃ na ālpam(ti kṣa)triya iti kṛtvā bhagavāṃ taṃ hradam gataḥ te tato 'p[āṃ]*
2. *hradātaḥ*¹⁵ *saṃjñayā vārayanti [bha]gavatā śuṣko hrado nirmitaḥ yāva sarve rṣayaḥ*
3. *samāOgaṃmya japaṃti upavāsaṃ kalpayanti na ca vāri saṃbhavati yāva bhagavantaṃ*
4. *kṣamāpayanti bhagavatā teṣā ddharmadeśanā kṛtā yāvad anāgāmi phalaṃ prāptaṃ yāva*
5. *bhagavan[t]aṃ keśa nakhaṃ yācanti yāva bhagavatā dattaṃ te satkaronti kiṃ karma kāśyape saṃmya-*

TRANSLATION

1. They did not converse with the Buddha Bhagavan. In keeping with the custom of the *kṣatriyas*^[15], the Bhagavan went to that lake [to wash his face]. Later,
2. when he was refreshing himself in the water^[16], they forbade [him this] with a gesture. [Then] Bhagavan made the lake dry. How all of the *rṣis*,
3. having gathered together, read prayers, fasted, but water did not appear. How they appealed to the Bhagavan
4. for forgiveness. The Bhagavan taught them to follow the *dharma*. How the [*rṣis*] received the fruit of one who does not return [to the world]^[17].
5. they implored the Bhagavan in every fashion^[18]. How the Bhagavan gave [water] [and] they honoured [the Bhagavan]. What was [their] *karma*? In the time of the wholly enlightened^[19] Kāśyapa

Commentary

[15] *kṣatriya iti kṛtvā* — lit. "having done as a *kṣatriya*".

[16] *ap[āṃ] hr[ā]dataḥ* — "at the time that he was refreshing himself" — Genetivus absolutus construction.

¹⁰ *upasampādayatha eṣā*.

¹¹ Instead of *kūladuhitā*.

¹² Instead of *prajāyati*.

¹³ Instead of *śayyāṃ iti*.

¹⁴ Instead of *śayyāṃ iti*.

¹⁵ Instead of *hrādataḥ*.

[17] *anāgāmi phalaṃ* — “fruit of one who does not return [to the world]” — the final incarnation before *parinirvāṇa*.

[18] *bhagavantam keśa nakhaṃ yācanti* — lit. “implored the Bhagavan in his entirety, beginning with a tuft of hair on his head to his nails”.

[19] The second half of the term *saṃmya[ksaṃbuddha]* — “wholly enlightened” — on fol. 24b(1).

FOL. 24b

TRANSLITERATION

1. [k]sa[m]buddh[e] śaraṇagamana nigṛh[i]tā na śikṣāpadeṣu ca pratiṣṭhāpitā || *pitā iti śrāvastyā[m]*
2. anyataraḥ śreṣṭhiḥ sa putra pātra parivāro udyāna bhūmi nīrṅgataḥ sa tatra buddhaṃ bhagava-
3. ntaṃ aOdyā śāsi¹⁶ tataḥ sa gr̥hapatiḥ sa putra bhrataram¹⁷ kathayati etha¹⁸ buddhaṃ
4. bhagavantam paryupāśiṣyāmaḥ tatas te sarve upasaṃkkrāntā bhagavatā teṣā ddharmodeśitaḥ
5. yāva sarvve dr̥ṣṭasatyā saṃ[vṛttā] yāva buddhaṃ sarvopakaraṇaiḥ pravārayanti yāva taṃ

TRANSLATION

1. In Śrāvastī they undertook a departure under the [Buddha's] protection, but did not persevere in following the moral rules. [Tale] of the father^[20]. In Śrāvastī
2. there lived a certain head of merchants. His son left for the park Udyāna with a *pātra* and in monastic garb. There he from the Buddha Bhagavan
3. today receives instruction. Later that head of the household said to the brother of that son: “Here the Buddha Bhagavan shall we venerate!”^[21] Later they all came [to the Bhagavan] and the Bhagavan proposed that they follow
4. the *dharma*. How they all acquired [the four] noble truths. How they gave gifts to the Buddha [in the form of varied] food. How in that

Commentary

[20] In the *uddāna* on fol. 21a(1) we find mention of a story (?) called “*Karṣika*” (Skt. *karṣaka*) — “The Ploughs-Man”. The story is absent in the text. In this story the main characters are: Vipāśyin (fol. 25a(1)) and his father Bandhuman (fol. 25a(2)). See “The story of Vipāśyin” in *The Gilgit Manuscript of the Saṅghabhedavastu*, pt. 2, pp. 147—9.

[21] “Here” in the sense “in this incarnation”, cf. later, where the story tells of the hero's previous incarnations.

FOL. [25a]

TRANSLITERATION

1. gr̥haṃ udapāna bhūtaṃ saṃ[vṛt]taṃ kiṃ karma ete ekanavatime kalpe vipāśyī saṃmya[k]s[sam]-
2. buddho loke uduvāsi¹⁹ sa bhagavāṃ sakalaṃ buddhakāryaṃ kṛtvā parinirvṛtaḥ tasya bandhumatā
3. rajñāO stūpaṃ kārāpitam yojanāyāmavistāram caturam namayaṃ²⁰ tatra yaṣṭyāropa-
4. naṃ kartavyam iti tena yaṣṭyāropyamānāya udghoṣāpitaṃ kaḥ kiṃ prayacchati iti ||
5. (a)nyatareṇa gr̥hapatinā²¹ putra²² bhrātaram avalokitaṃ yāva ṣaṣṭi hiraṇya koṭīya²³

TRANSLATION

1. house a spring appeared. What [was their] *karma*? In the ninety-first *kalpa*, [counting back] from this [one], [the first son] like the wholly enlightened Vipāśyin^[22]
2. lived in the world. [As] the Bhagavan, he carried out all of the Buddha's obligations and retreated into *nirvāṇa*. For his [remains] Bandhuman
3. *rājā* ordered a *stūpa* built. “An [innumerable] amount of *yojanas* in circumference, four [*yojanas*] high there a *yaṣṭi*^[23] banner

¹⁶ Instead of *śāsyate*?

¹⁷ Instead of *tasya putrasya bhrataram*.

¹⁸ Instead of *ettha*.

¹⁹ Instead of *udavāsi*.

²⁰ Instead of Skt. *catvāri [yojanāni] namayat*?

²¹ Instead of Skt. *gr̥hapateḥ*? or *gr̥hapatinā* is correct and we have here Instrumentalis absolutus?

²² Instead of Skt. *putreṇa*?

²³ Instead of Skt. *ṣaḍbhi hiraṇya koṭībhi*?

4. should be raised up!” — thus [did he command]. Thanks to this, who asks who should be proclaimed the man to raises up the banner of *yaṣṭi*?

5. How by another son of the head of the household, thanks to the example of his brother ^[24], sixty million in gold

Commentary

^[22] Cf. *Mahāvastu*, II, p. 271, ll. 5—8: “*bhūtapūrvam bhikṣavaḥ aṭṭamadhvaṇam itaḥ ekanvatiṃ kalpe rājā abhūṣi baṃdhumo nāma... rājño khalu punaḥ bhikṣavo baṃdhumasya vipaṣyī nāma putro abhūṣi*” (“In earlier times, monks, in the past, in the ninety-first *kalpa*, beginning with this one, there lived a ruler by the name of Bandhuman ... And also, monks, the *rājā* Bandhuman had a son by the name of Vipasyin”). The same text is found at the beginning of *jātaka* No. 547 (*Vessantara-jātaka*). In their earlier incarnation, the heroes of the story in the manuscript were: the Buddha Vipasyin (the first son), the *rājā* Bandhuman (the father) and *Anaṅgana* (Jyotiṣka, the second son). The latter is the subject of a *jātaka* from the *Mahāvastu*, II, pp. 271(3)—276(15).

^[23] For a more precise description of the banner *yaṣṭi*, which according to Buddhist tradition adorned the capitals of the first five Buddhas, see *Mahāvastu*, III, p. 229, ll. 12—14: “...*yaṣṭi abhūṣi citrā darśanīyā saptaṇṇāṃ varṇāṇāṃ ... dvadaśa yojanāni uddhedhena catvāri yojanāni. abhiniveśena*” (“there was the banner *yaṣṭi*, motley, of seven varied valuables, ... 12 *yojanas* high and four *yojanas* in circumference”). Edgerton translates “in diameter” (see *BHSD*, p. 445). In another part of the *Mahāvastu* (III, p. 238, ll. 12—13) there is a similar description, closer to the one in our text in its vocabulary: “...*dvadaśa yojanānyamena sapta yojanāni vistareṇa...*” (“...12 *yojanas* high and 7 *yojanas* in width”).

^[24] *bhrātaram avalokitam* — lit. “in keeping with the observation of a brother”.

FOL. 25b

TRANSLITERATION

1. [d]v[i]t[i]yā v[im]ś[a]t[i] y[ā]va rājā prīṭ[a]ḥ t[e]na mahatā dhanena sa vibhaktaḥ bhagavān āha sa e-
2. ṣa gṛhapati iti || Ø || *kacaṃgalā ca nāgā ca vivāhaṃ chedanena ca khājate nandikā*
3. *piṇḍo brāhmaṇaṃ karṣakaṃ pitā* ²⁴ || Ø || *kacaṃgalā* ²⁵ iti vistareṇa yāva bhagavato
4. *pāṇīyaṃ dattaṃ yāva bhagavacchāsane pravrajitaḥ* ²⁶ *sūtrānta vibhaṃgikānāṃ agro nirḍiṣṭaḥ*
5. *karma pañca janma śatā mātā babhūva kāśyape saṃyaksambuddhe brahmacāryaṃ cīrṇaṃ || nāgā iti*

TRANSLATION

1. another time — two hundred [million in gold] was given with pomp to the *rājā* ^[25]. Thanks to this that [*rājā*] was endowed with great wealth. The Bhagavan said that he was in fact this

2. head of the household. [Tales entitled]: “*Kacaṃgalā*” ^[26]; and “*Nāgās*”; “*Entering into Marriage*”; “*Division*”; and “*It is Devoured*”; and “*Nandikā*”

3. “*Dumplings*”; “*The Brāhmaṇ Ploughs-Man*”(“?”); “*The Father*”. [The Tale] of *Kacaṃgalā* in detail. How Bhagavan

4. was given something to drink ^[27], how at the Bhagavan's behest [*Kacaṃgalā*] undertook the ritual of initiation. [Her name] was mentioned first among those who had learned the *sūtras* and the commentaries on them ^[28].

5. [Her] *karma*: five hundred incarnations [ago] she was the mother [of a *bodhisattva*]. In the time of the wholly enlightened Kāśyapa she led a virtuous life [Tale] of the *nāgās* ^[29].

Commentary

^[25] *rājā prītaḥ* — lit. “the *rājā* was honoured”.

^[26] Beginning with this word on ll. 2—3 we find an *uddāna* for 9 new stories. The last two titles coincide with the text of the *uddāna* on fols. 20b(5)—21a(1). The stories themselves are different, however. The story “*Kacaṃgalā*” has the same title in the *uddāna* and in the text. In content, the story is a brief exposition of the *avadāna* with the same title from the *Avadānaśataka*, II, pp. 41—4. Textological parallels are noted below. For the Pāli version of the story, see *Aṅguttara-Nikāya*, V, XXVII. The Pāli title of the *jātaka* is “*Kajaṅgalā*”.

^[27] In the manuscript — “*yāva bhagavato pāṇīyaṃ dattaṃ*”; in the *Avadānaśataka*, II, p. 41, ll. 8—9 — “*yāvatka-caṅgalā pāṇīyaghaṭaṃ pūrayitvā bhagavantaḥ sakāśaṃ gatā*” (“How *Kacaṃgalā*, having filled the pitcher with water, approached the Bhagavan”).

²⁴ The *uddāna* consists of four eight-syllable lines; the poetic meter is octosyllabic *anuṣṭubh*.

²⁵ Slip of the pen: *kacaṃgalā*.

²⁶ Instead of *pravrajitā*.

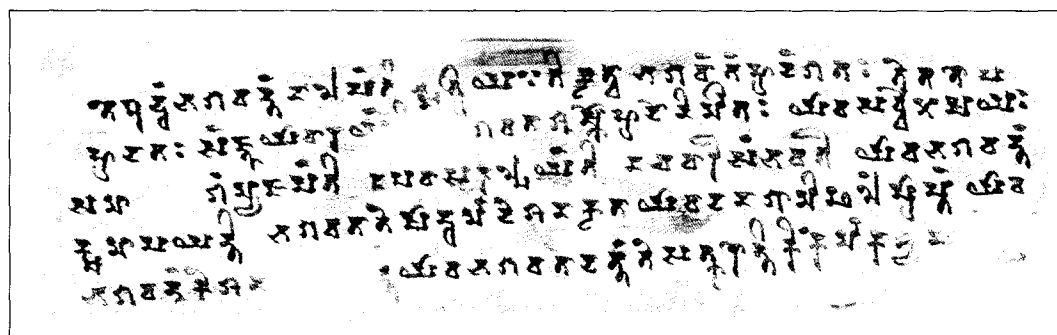


Fig. 4

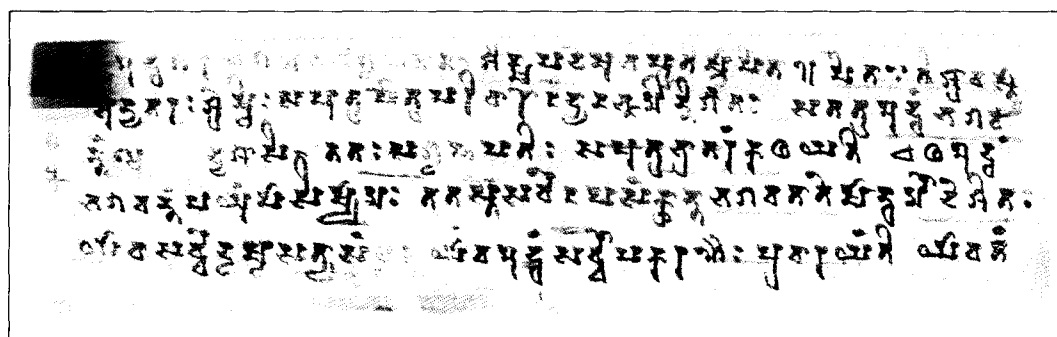


Fig. 5

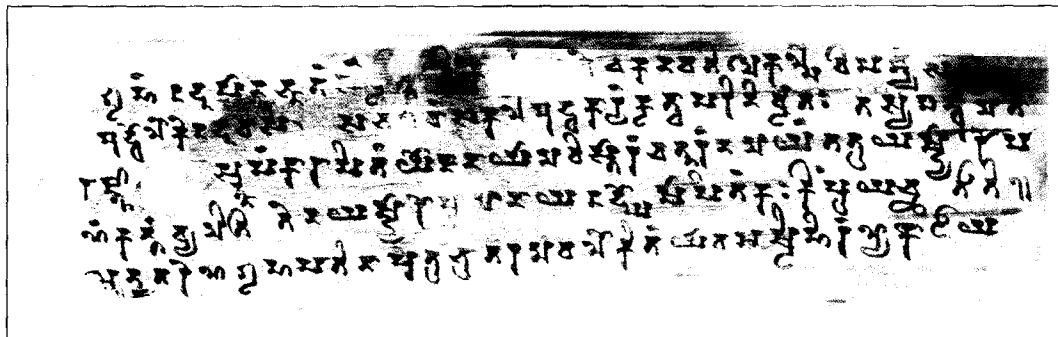


Fig. 6

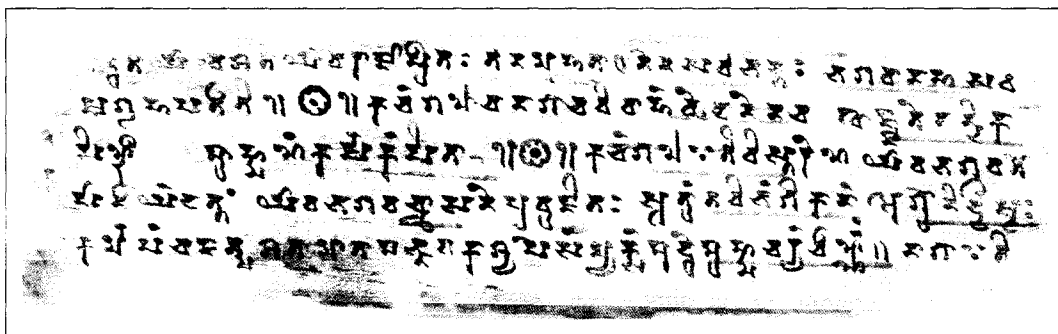


Fig. 7

^[28] In the manuscript — “*yāva bhagavacchāsane ptavrajit[ā] sūtrāṃta vibhaṃgikānām agro nirdiṣṭaḥ*”; in the *Avadāna-śataka*, II, p. 43, ll. 10—12: “*kiṃ bhadanta kacaṅgalayā karma kṛtaṃ yena vṛddhā pravrajitā ... pravrajyā cārhattvaṃ sākṣat kṛtaṃ sūtrāntabibhagakartrīṇām cāgrā nirdiṣṭā*” (“How, noble person, is the *karma* of Kacaṅgalā, that in old age she undertook the ritual of initiation? ...Received *pravrajyā* and *arhatva*. She is dubbed the first among the experts on *sūtras* and commentaries on them”).

^[29] In the *uddāna* (l. 2) the story has the same title.

Illustrations

- Fig. 1.** Sanskrit manuscript SI Merv 1 on birch-bark from Bairam-Ali in the collection of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies, fol. 20b, 19.0×5.0 cm.
Fig. 2. The same manuscript, fol. [23a], 19.0×5.0 cm.
Fig. 3. The same manuscript, fol. 23b, 19.0×5.0 cm.
Fig. 4. The same manuscript, fol. [24a], 19.0×5.0 cm.
Fig. 5. The same manuscript, fol. 24b, 19.0×5.0 cm.
Fig. 6. The same manuscript, fol. [25a], 19.0×5.0 cm.
Fig. 7. The same manuscript, fol. 25b, 19.0×5.0 cm.
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