# List of Inextant Sāṃskṛt Works Mentioned by Pāṇdiṭ Dhanarājā

With names and addresses of the persons with whom he said he found them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of work</th>
<th>Name and address of possessor of MSS.</th>
<th>Extent in shlokas of thirty-two syllables each.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Māheśvaracātra (on Sāṃskṛt Grammar)</td>
<td>(a) Pāṇdiṭ Gauri-Shānikara (Village Tārāpur, District Chhapān)</td>
<td>24,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Nārada-Bhāṣya on above</td>
<td></td>
<td>62,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Vaiśeṣikacātra in six chapters</td>
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<td>4. Bhāṣya on above by Lātāyana</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Do. by Prasthaṭṭapāda (not the one current under the name which is not a commentary on the aphorisms at all, but an independent digest).</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Vṛttī, on Vaiśeṣikacātra, by Bhāradvāja</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(7) Vyākaraṇa by Shiva.
(8) Sāṅkhyā by Do.
(9) Chāṇḍogya by Gajesha.
(10) Jñānī by Śūrya.
(11) Kalpa by Shaktē.
(12) Nirukta by Śeṣaṇa.
(13) Grantha-Chandrodāya by Gobhila (or Gobhili; a sort of History of Literature).
(14) Yogapadesa (or Yogācāra) by Bhāgavaṇa.

(15) Works on Nyāya.

(16) The Eighteen Purāṇas, interpreted as so many rays of Mahāvīraṇa.
(17) The Mahābhāratam, as the sdhānta, or final essence and conclusion of all the Eighteen Purāṇas, its Eighteen parvams or sections also each corresponding to a ray of Mahāvīrāṇa, the Eighteenth being the quintessence.
(44) Siddhānta-Chandrādyana, a commentary on the Mahā-bhārata, by Vāsanēva—4,000,000 (Four millions.)

(45) Works on Śiśupāla.

(46) Pranava-Viśdha, by Gargyāya-ya—16,000 (dictated to Bhagovān-ḍās).

(47) Yoga-Viśdha—66,000, (the current version has only 32,000 slokas).

(48) Yoga-praṇava, by Gargyāya-ya—4,000.

(49) Yoga-vaṇḍikāra, by Pulastya—8,000.

(50) Śaṅkrāmaka, by Gobhi—8,000.

(51) Itiḥāsa-gaṇḍha, by Shara-ma—8,000.

(52) Itiḥāsa-saṃvadbhāya, by Vīshvāmiśtra—14,000. (A work of this name is quoted by Śrīdhāra in his—published—commentary on the Viśṇu-Bhāgavata.)

(53) Viṣṭa-ratnaśara, by Śhiva—20,000. (Gives reasons for various kinds of works.)

(54) Iṣṭā-vayya, by Karṇa—16,000.

(55) Prakṛti-khāya, by Śrī-Kṛṣṇa—12,000. (Hymns.)

(56) Ṣharmo-ratnakāra—a Dialog between Kṛṣṇa and Nārada, about Avatāra—7,000.

Some works.

(57) Varaṇ-praṇāna by Candramatī—9,000 (Dictated to the Rājā by Pt. Dhannarājā.)

(58) Māheśvaro-Bhaṣya on Mahākāvya—300,000.

Some other works.

Some works on Māheśvaro.
(67) Yāga-Vāsīṣṭhā, (See No. 47.)

(68) Pragavā-Vāḍā, (See Nos. 46 and 60).

(69) Pāṭala-Vijaya-Kārṇa, by Pāṇini. (This is quoted in Subhāṣīktavālī, published in the Bombay Sanskrit Series).

(70) Darśanācayya by Gobhili —10,000.

(71) Brūhwā-Sūtra, 10,000 aphorisms, with Bṛāhmapa-Bhuṣān—80,000.

(72) Nyāya-Sāstra in six chapters. (Dictated by Pt. Dhana-rājī to Bhagavān Dīvī).

Personal Narrative in Connection with the Pragavā-Vāḍā.

I turn now to the story of the particular work, the Pragavā-Vāḍā, of which these volumes purport to be a summary. Into this I will take the liberty of introducing a good deal of personal

(Pt. Chandī Daṭṭhā, (Town, Gorkhpur.)

(Pt. Manu Deva, son of Pt. Parameshvara Daṭṭhā, (Village Harīl, Nepal, on the boundary between Nepal and Tāhsīl Mahārājganj of District Gorkhpur.)

(Pt. Manojī Daṭṭhā Shākhāpī, (Village Gīva, W.O. and Tāhsīl Mahārājganj, District Gorkhpur.)

(Pt. Mansā Kārṇa, by Jāmādagni —10,000. (on Rhetoric).

(Kārṇa Sīndhu, by Vāṃdeva —75,000. (on Rhetoric).

(Kārṇa-Darpāna, by Vāṃdeva—30,000. (a story).

(Kārṇa-Darpāna, by Vāṃdeva—5,000 (a story of a Brāhmaṇa).

(Bhāva-Siddhānta, by Garga —32,000. (Astronomy).

(Artho-Pradēsha, by Kaśyapa. (Dharma-saśāstra).