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PROFESSOR CHARLES ROCKWELL LANMAN AND HIS WORK IN
THE FIELD OF INDOLOGY.

The second half of the last century saw an unparalleled growth of Indological studies. America and Europe competed with each other in the study of India's most gorgeous antiquity, and of her greatest treasure - her ancient literary language, whose richness and structural features are absolutely unique.

Rudolph Roth in Tubingen, Behtlingk in St. Petersburg, and Weber in Berlin powerfully influenced the development of Indology, and masterfully renovated the critical study of the Vedas. The great, and as yet unsurpassed monument of the scientific activity of this brilliant school is the Petersburger Sanskrit-Wörterbuch, Grosse Ausgabe, compiled by Behtlingk and Roth, and published by the Imperial Russian Academy of Sciences between 1852 and 1875. The introduction to the Dictionary gives a lucid exposition of the views of the compilers; notwithstanding the criticism by different authors / Goldstucker, Oldenberg and others /, it remains certain that Roth has been the founder of Vedic philology.

In America we see the eminent W.D. Whitney, the inaugurator of an illustrious line of scholars who made America's contribution in the field of Vedic research so outstanding.

To this brilliant array of savants belongs the name Charles Rockwell Lanman. For more than fifty years his work has been the stronghold of Oriental and linguistic studies in America, and many are the scholars who are proud to be his pupils and to have profitted of his always friendly advice.

After graduating from Yale in 1871, where he studied Greek under Hadley and Sanskrit under Whitney, followed three years of study under Roth in Tübingen, Weber in Berlin, Curtius and Leskien in Leipzig. These were years of strenuous labour. The Veda classes of Roth, or the comparative grammar lessons of Leskien, left an indelible impression on the young scholar, and traced the path of future studies in these fields.

On his return to America, Lanman was called to Johns Hopkins University to teach Sanskrit, where he stayed as Associate Professor for Sanskrit from 1876 to 1880.

In 1880 came the call to Harvard, and with his advent Sanskrit studies in Harvard received a new impetus. It was during his occupancy of the Sanskrit chair, that Harvard became one of the leading centers of Indological studies.

In the same year, Lanman published a learned monograph on the Noun-inflection in the Vedas / Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. X, pp. 325-600 /, which remains an indispensable instrument of work for every Vedic student and an outstanding example of linguistic acumen. The vast amount

of knowledge, rigorous method, and sound scholarship incorporated in this book, placed the author in the foremost ranks of contemporary Vedic scholars.

In 1884 appeared his Sanskrit Reader with Vocabulary and copious notes. This remarkable book stood eight editions, the latest being that of 1927. From the day of its publication the Sanskrit Reader was justly acclaimed as the best of the existing chrestomathies, for it not only gives a representative selection of great masterpieces of Indian literature, but offers a first-class philological training, and as such ~~is~~ the guide-book of every Sanskrit student. The Introduction to the Extracts of the Vedic Literature / Reader, p.352 & ff / can be taken as an enunciation of the author's views on the Veda in general, and the principles of its critical study and interpretation. Lanman was always an inspiring teacher, and accomplished wonders in guiding his pupils. The vast material brought together and commented upon in his Notes to the Reader bear testimony to his continuous and unselfish efforts to facilitate and encourage the study of Sanskrit, for as he always said: " Sanskrit serves best to reveal the fundamental principles which underlie the structure of English, Greek or Latin ".

In 1889, Lanman accompanied by Mrs Lanman undertook an extensive journey in India. In those days it was a totally

new departure, and Lanman says in his Presidential Address to the American Oriental Society / JAOS, vol. 40, 1920, p.234 / " When I was a graduate student at Yale, it was not even suggested that I should go to India; and an occasional letter of scientific interest from India was deemed worthy of publication in Weber's Indische Studien or in our Journal ". As a result of this journey, Lanman brought back with himself more than 500 valuable manuscripts in Sanskrit and Prakrit, which form the bulk of the Harvard Library Collection of Indian manuscripts. This journey to India gave the scholar an unique and first-hand knowledge of Indian life, which was always so evident in his explanations of Sanskrit or Pali texts during his classes. It is Professor Lanman's idea that future Indianists should spend several years in India and master one of the most important vernaculars of modern India / such as Hindi, Bengali or Marathi /, and the same Presidential address, he adds :- " that the increased opportunities will bring-as always - increased obligations, and that for professed Indianists in America a period of residence and study in India - preferably, perhaps, at such places as Poona or Benares - will become rather a matter of course " / ibid.p.235/.

This has been since an accepted curriculum with every Indianist, for it is increasingly observed that a residence in the country and close contact with its old native science, benefits tremendously the scholar, and gives him an insight knowledge of things that have a different aspect in Paris, London or Berlin. Professor Lanman's greatest achievement in editing Indian texts is his Harvard Oriental Series, founded in 1891 and of which 31 volumes are published. This monumental series, which is an example of scholarly edition and editorial skill stands unparalleled, was founded by Professor Lanman and endowed by his pupil and friend, Henry Clarke Warren, himself a distinguished Pali scholar and author of " Buddhism in Translations ", published as the third volume of the Series / first published in 1896, 8th edition in 1922 /. The aim of the Series is " to make available to the West good Indian texts and good English translations there of ". It is enough to look over each volume of the Series, to see how much is to the Editor, and what an indelible impression is left by his scholarship on every text published in the Series.

The first volume of the Series by the late Professor Hendrik Kern is an edition of the Sanskrit text of the Jataka-Mala, by Arya Cura / c.VII-th century A.D./ . The second is contri-

is contributed by Professor Richard Garbe, and contains the important text of the Sankhya-Pravachana-Bhashya by Vijnana Bhikshu.

Volume IV-th is contributed by Dr. Sten Konow and Prof. C.R. Lanman. It contains the Prakrit text of the drama Karpura-Manjari by the poet Rajasekhara / c. X A.D./-. The Prakrit text edited by Sten Konow, is followed by an English translation by Lanman, with introduction and notes.

Volumes 7 and 8 contain the great edition of the Atharva-Veda, translated, with critical and exegetical commentary by W.D. Whitney. This great work was left unfinished by the eminent American Sanskritist, and was revised, edited and brought nearer to completion by Professor C.R. Lanman. These volumes are a masterpiece of a text-edition, and a fitting memorial to the collaboration of the two eminent scholars - teacher and pupil. The translation and commentary which in general is characteristic of the Whitney school, takes into account the works of the new movement in Vedic studies, started by Pischel and Geldner. About this edition of the Atharva-Veda, it has been just said: " few texts of antiquity have been issued with appurtenant critical material of so large scope. And never before or since has the material for the critical study of an extensive Vedic text been so comprehensively and systematically gathered from so multifarious sources, and presented with masterly accuracy in so well-digested form ".

Volume 10 contains the great Vedic Concordance by the late Professor Maurice Bloomfield. This large volume in royal 4 is a mine of information and an enduring monument to the industry and learning of the American school of Sanskritists.

The following four volumes of the Series are by Prof. Johannes Hertel, who contributes a critical edition of the Pancatantra.

Volume 15 contains the German translation of the Kiratarjuniya by Professor Carl Cappeller.

Pischel contributed a critical edition of the Bengali recension of Kalidasa's Cakuntala / volume 16 of the Series /.

Volume 17 contains a translation by Prof. James H. Woods of the Yega-sutras of Patanjali.

Professor Arthur B. Keith contributed a number of important volumes to the Series: The Veda of the Black Yajus School / Volumes 18 and 19 /; Rig-Veda Brahmanas / volume 25 /; and the capital Religion and Philosophy of the Veda and Upanishads / Volumes 31 and 32, 1925/.

Volumes 20 and 24 contain another important work by the late Professor Bloomfield for the critical study of the Veda - the Rig-Veda Repetitions.

Volumes 21, 22 and 23 contain a critical edition in the original Sanskrit and Prakrit, with notes and translation of the Uttara-Rama-charita of the poet Bhavabhuti, by Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, a pupil of Professor Lanman, and Profes-

ser of Sanskrit at Poona.

Professor F. Edgerton contributes a critical edition of the Sanskrit version of the Vikrama-charita, and an English translation of the text / volumes 26 and 27 /.

Volumes 28, 29 and 30 contain a translation of the Dhammapadamakatha by Mr. E. Burlingame, a pupil of Professor Lanman.

We give the above survey of the published volumes of the Harvard Oriental Series in order to show the scope and the great variety of Indian texts published in the Series.

The Series is a fitting memorial to the cooperation of a brilliant array of scholars, which was made possible thanks to the learning, the industry and the untiring zeal of Professor Lanman, and the enlightened foresight of the late Henry Clarke Warren.

The work of the Series continues with unabated energy, and a representative list of important works are scheduled to follow the already published volumes. During my visit to Cambridge, Mass, in the winter of 1929-30, I found the eminent scholar and editor, hard at work on the edition of Geldner's translation of the Rig-Veda. This new venture of the Harvard Oriental Series will occupy fully four volumes, and will represent an outstanding contribution to the already very extensive literature on the Veda. All previous editions and translations of the Rig-Veda were clumsily edited, and present numerous drawbacks as scholarly editions, and this new Geldner-Lanman's edition of the Veda

of Praise will, no doubt, remedy the situation and furnish us with a first-class translation with the necessary historical and critical commentary. The lamented death of Prof. K. Geldner will somewhat delay the publication of the work.

Lanman has rendered great services in the study and editing of Buddhist texts. He has inspired Mr. Simon Hewavitarne of Colombo, in the latter's plan of publishing a complete text of the Buddhist sacred books in Cingalese characters. For many years he has worked on a critical edition and translation of Buddhaghosa's Visuddhi Magga, this most important and the most difficult of Pali Buddhist texts. In connection with this work, Lanman published in 1913 an illuminating article in the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences / Vol. XLIX, No 3, pp. 149-169 /, entitled: "Buddhaghosa's Treatise on Buddhism, entitled the Way of Salvation: Analysis of Part I, on Morality". This article contains a careful and detailed analysis of the first book on Morality / sila /. Let us hope that this edition and translation will see the day in the Harvard Oriental Series. The teaching of Pali and the principles of text-criticism of Pali manuscripts always occupied a prominent place in Professor Lanman's University courses.

Besides the above many-sided activity, Professor Lanman published a number of books destined to assist the student in his studies of Sanskrit. His Sanskrit Reader was already mentioned; besides this important work, Lanman published " Parts of Nala and Hitopadesha in English Letters ", Harvard, 1889; Bharatan Readings and The Indic Alphabet called Nagari are in preparation to be published by the Harvard University Press. Of great importance will his Sanskrit Grammar which will help the student to master his Sanskrit more fruitfully, and at the same time keep in mind the position of the language among the other idioms of the Indo-European family of languages. This book will be fruit of more than fifty years of labours in the field of Sanskrit by a great teacher and master of the language, and as such will have a lasting place in the literature on the subject. Such a Grammar was long a desideratum, and will, no doubt, help to revive Sanskrit studies in American and European Universities. Besides these extensive works, Professor Lanman published ~~numerous~~ ~~articles~~ in scientific journals and magazines on question of Indian linguistics, literature and religion : Phrase-words and Phrase-derivatives, JAOS, Vol. 40, pages 194-198; Beginnings of Hindu Pantheism, 1890; Sanskrit mutes called Murdhanya, that is Domal, in the Festgabe Kaegi, Zurich, 1919, and many others.

such is the work of the scholar to the occasion of whose 30-th birthday we dedicate this first issue of this Journal, & send him our respectful greetings and well-wishes for many creative years to come.

The above lines are not merely an appreciative tribute by a pupil, for we feel this to be an appropriate moment to recall the work of that great teacher, whose *toils* ~~work~~ in the field of Indology may well serve as an example for the scientific activity of this Institute.

Such is the work of the scholar to the occasion of whose 80-th birthday we dedicate this first issue of this Journal and send him our respectful greetings and well-wishes for many creative years to come.

The above lines are not merely an appreciative tribute by a pupil, for we feel this to be an appropriate moment to recall the work of that great teacher, whose work in the field of Indology may well serve as an example for the scientific activity of this Institute.

To

Charles Rockwell Lanman
 Wales Professor of Sanskrit at
 Harvard University; Corresponding
 Member of the Académie des Inscriptions
 et Belles-Lettres of the Institute of France,
 of the Russian Academy of Sciences, of
 the Society of Sciences at Göttingen, etc., etc.

This number
 respectfully
 is dedicated

on the occasion

of his 80th Birthday.
