

AŚOKA'S THIRTEENTH ROCK EDICT

Introduction

Aśoka's Thirteenth Rock Edict is, to my knowledge, unique among royal inscriptions, of any age or culture, in that it includes a royal statement of repentance. Commenting on it, van Buitenen says¹: "The so-called 13th rock edict – in which Aśoka, after the massacre of the Kalingas (Western Orissa) abjures war – is the most moving document of any dynamic history".

From many points of view this edict is of considerable interest and importance, not least because of the fact that it does not occur at all sites where the series of Rock Edicts is inscribed. The edict is found at Kālsī, Yerragudi, Shāhbāzgarhi, Mānsehrā and Girnār², but

¹ J. A. B. VAN BUITENEN,, (et al.), "Arts of South Asian Peoples", in *The New Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 15th edition, Chicago, 1977, Vol. 17, p. 135.

² Abbreviations: AMg = Ardha-Māgadhī; Gk. = Greek; RE = Rock Edict; K = Kālsī; Y = Yerragudi; Sh = Shāhbāzgarhi; M = Mānsehrā; G = Girnār; Bloch = J. BLOCH, *Les inscriptions d'Aśoka*, Paris, 1950; Hultzsch = E. HULTZSCH, *Inscriptions of Aśoka*, Oxford, 1925; MW = M. MONIER-WILLIAMS, *Sanskrit-English Dictionary*, Oxford, 1899; CP = K. R. NORMAN, *Collected Papers I-VI*, Oxford 1990-96. When discussing the readings at various sites I normally list them in the order K, Y, Sh, M, G, for consistency – this has no implications about the closeness of any one particular version to Aśoka's original dictation. The abbreviations of the titles of Pāli texts are those adopted by *A Critical Pāli Dictionary* (= CPD).

not at Dhauli, Jaugaḍa or Sannati, although the evidence at Sannati is inconclusive³. There is a Greek version of a portion of the edict. Although, because of its importance, much attention has been devoted to it, there are still many problems, and discussions of the edict are scattered through the pages of learned journals.

In this paper, offered in honour of Professor G.M. Bongard-Levin, I wish to give further consideration to this edict, including the Greek version where it helps to elucidate the Prakrit versions. I will give a sentence by sentence translation, with discussion of the philological aspects, concentrating upon points of difficulty. Limitations of space made it impracticable to include the complete texts of all the versions of the edict, and Hultzsich's edition must therefore be consulted when the notes are being read. For Yerragudi I follow the readings given in U. Niklas, *Die Editionen der Aśoka-inschriften von Erragudi*, Bonn, 1990. I make no comment upon words about whose meaning little discussion is needed. My interpretation of them can be deduced from the translation I give. I will conclude by making some general comments upon the edict.

Translation and commentary

[A]⁴ "By His Majesty Piyadassi, when consecrated eight years, the inhabitants of Kalinga were conquered".

- (1) K *devānaṃpiyaśa piyadaśine* Y *devānaṃpiyasa piyadasine* Sh *devanapriasa priadraśisa* M *devanapriyasa priyadraśine*. These are genitive forms constructed with the past participle *viḥita* in the sense of the instrumental; cf. note (6) in [E]⁵. Note that Sh omits -y- in both words (cf. note (1) in [B] and note (3) in [X],

³ K. R. NORMAN, "Aśokan inscriptions from Sannati", in *South Asian Studies* 7 (1991), pp.101-110 (= CP V, pp. 71-79), in part. p. 102.

⁴ I adopt Hultzsich's sentence letters, and print them in square brackets.

⁵ See C. CAILLAT, "The constructions "mama kṛtam" and "mayā kṛtam" in Aśoka's Edicts", in *Proceedings of the XXXII International Congress for Asian and North African Studies*, 1992, p. 489.

and contrast *priyasa* in [E]), and has the genitive ending *-isa* instead of *-ine*, i.e. the ending *-(s)sa* < Sanskrit *-sya* is added analogically to an *i(n)*-stem word.

- (2) Following Benveniste⁶ I take *piyadasi* to be the king's personal name (Πιοδάσσης in Gk.), and *devānāmpiya* to be a title, comparable to English "His Majesty", and I use this as the translation of the title in this paper.
- (3) Y *kaligā* K *kaligyā* Sh M *kaliga* G *kalimṅā*. K *kaligyā* probably implies that there was no nasal in the word in the exemplar which the scribe received, and *-g-* was consequently palatalised > *-gy-*, in the same way that the change of *-k-* > *-ky-* is found with few exceptions at K (see note (6) in [G]). Note that *kaligya* occurs again at K in [C] and [D], but we find *kalimṅa* in [K]. The ending *-ā* is the nominative plural, and the word therefore means "the inhabitants of Kaliṅga". The Gk. version has the accusative Τῆν Κολίγγην, showing that the ending *-ā* of *kalimṅā* was taken to be a feminine singular ending by the translator.

[B] "150,000 people were transported from there; 100,000 were killed there; nearly as many died".

- (1) KYM *diyaḍḍha* Sh *diadḍha*, "1½" < Sanskrit *dvyardha*. Sh omits *-y-*; cf. note (1) in [A]. It is uncertain whether *diyaḍḍha* should be interpreted as showing a glide *-y-* between *di* and *aḍḍha*, i.e. *di-y-aḍḍha*, or as *diy-aḍḍha* < **dv'y-ardha*, i.e. *dvyardha* with a svarabhakti vowel evolved in the conjunct *-vy-*.
- (2) K Y *mite* Sh M *matre*. At K Hultzsch and Bloch read *māta*, where *-ā* probably represents an incomplete *-i* (cf. *maṃñāsara* in note (4) in [X])⁷. Note the reverse of this in G *dūti* for *dūtā* (see note (2) in [S]) and Y *lājine* for *lājāne* (see note (6) in [Q]).

⁶ E. BENVENISTE, "Édits d'Aśoka en traduction grecque", in *Journal Asiatique* 252 (1964), pp. 137-57, in part. p. 142 foll.

⁷ See K. R. NORMAN, "Notes on the Aśokan Rock Edicts", in *Indo-Iranian Journal* 10 (1967), pp. 160-70 (= CPI, pp. 47-58), p. 163.

We may assume that the original version had *mita* (= *mitta*) < **m-i-tra* (cf. the past participle *m-i-ta*), cf. AMg *metta*.

- (3) K Y *taphā* Sh *tato*. K Y *taphā* (< Sanskrit *tasmāt*) must be the original eastern form, left untranslated by the scribes. Note that in [C] [F] and [K] K Y (where legible) have *tato*, i.e. a western form.
- (4) The compound *bahutāvatake* is translated "many times as many" by Hultzsch⁸ and "plusieurs fois ce nombre" by Bloch⁹, although *bahu-* does not normally mean "many times". The Gk version has σχεδόν ἄλλοι τοσοῦτοι ἐτελεύτησαν "nearly as many others died"¹⁰, which makes it clear that the Gk. translator took *bahu-* in the sense of "nearly, almost, rather". This meaning is found in Sanskrit, e.g. *bahutrivarṣa* "well-nigh three years old" (see MW, s.v. *bahu*). We therefore have a choice of translating *bahu-tāvataka* as "many times as many" or "almost as many", or of taking *bahu* and *tāvataka* as separate words "many, (in fact) so many" (cf. Pāli *tāvataka*).

[C] "After that, now that the inhabitants of Kalinga have been taken, there is ardent entry into (Sh: practice of) morality, there is love of morality, there is instruction in morality for His Majesty".

- (1) K Sh M *tato* Y *tat*. G *tatā* (where *-ā* probably represents an incomplete *-o*, see note (2) in [I], note (3) in [M] and note (1) in [U]). For the western form *tato* at K see note (3) in [B]. The final vowel at Y is illegible.
- (2) K Y G *pachā* Sh M *paca* < *paścāt*. The loss of aspiration in Sh M probably arises from the weak articulation of the aspirate in the north-western dialect. See note (1) in [AA], and cf. M *aam* for *aham* in RE VI[L] and M *maa* for *maha* in RE V[E] and [N].
- (3) Note K *kaligya* (see note (3) in [A]).

⁸ E. HULTZSCH, *op. cit.*, p. 24.

⁹ J. BLOCH, *op. cit.*, p. 125.

¹⁰ E. BENVENISTE, *op. cit.*, p. 139: "à peu près autant sont mortes".

- (4) K *dhaṇṇamavāye* Y *dhaṇṇmāvāya* Sh *dhramaśilana* M *dhramavaye* G *dhaṇṇamavāyo*. Except at Y, the second element of the compound seems to be *vāya* < *vyāya* < *vy-ā-aya*, "descent into, entry into". Y seems to include *avāya*; cf. *samavāya* in RE XII[I]¹¹. Sh *-śilana* suggests either that *avāya* was not current in the dialect and the scribe was forced to replace it, or that the scribe did not recognise the second part of the compound and made a guess as to its meaning.
- (5) K *dhaṇṇmānuṣaṭhi* Y *dhaṇṇmanusaṭhi* Sh M *dhramanuṣasti*. We may assume that the original version had *dhaṇṇmānuṣaṭhi* (cf. AMg *anusatṭhi*), of which the western version would be *dhaṇṇmānuṣaṭhi*. Where the compound recurs in [S] and in RE III[C], K Y have *anusathi* and G has *anusasṭi*, i.e. Y replaced an eastern form by a western one. For the occurrence of *-ṭh-* and *-sṭ-*¹².

[D] "But His Majesty has remorse for his conquest of the inhabitants of Kalinga".

- (1) K *ṇṣe* Y *se* Sh *so* "but". This is the nominative singular neuter of the third person pronoun = Sanskrit *tad*, the sentence connecting particle (see MW, s.v. *tad*), but the reading *so* shows that the scribe at Sh took the word *se* he received in his exemplar to be masculine. See [E] and [H] (where it is used as a correlative to the relative pronoun and Sh converts to *taṃ*), and [J] [K] [T] and [U]. In the eastern dialects *e* and *se* can only be nominative, which shows that Sanskrit *yat ... tat*, and Pāli *yaṃ ... taṃ* in comparable constructions are nominative.
- (2) K *anuṣaye* Y *anusaye* Sh *anusocana* G <*anu*>*sayo* < Sanskrit *anuśaya* "remorse". The occurrence of *anusocana* "regret" at Sh suggests that the scribe there probably received *anusaye* written

¹¹ F. EDGERTON, review of BLOCH 1950, in *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 72 (1952), p. 116 and J. BLOCH, *op. cit.*, p. 125, note 5.

¹² See K. R. NORMAN, "The orthography of the Girnar version of the Aśokan Rock Edicts", in *Bulletin d'Études Indiennes* 5 (1987), pp. 273-85, in part. pp. 274-77.

as *amusane* (because of the similarity of the akṣaras *ya* and *na* in Brāhmī¹³), and "restored" it as *anus*<oc>*ane*¹⁴.

- (3) K *viñinitu* Y *viñinit*. Sh *viñiniti*. The form at K. may be an example of the infinitive used as an absolutive, or of the weak grade of *itvā*, i.e. *-itū. See note (4) in [S]. The form at Sh is an absolutive in *-i(t)tī* < *-itvī*.
- (4) K *kaligyāni* Y *kaligāni* Sh *kaligani*. Here *-āni* is the masculine accusative plural ending.

[E] "For conquering the unconquered, when slaughter takes place there, and death and transportation of people, then it is thought of as extremely painful and thought of as serious by His Majesty".

- (1) K *viñinamane* Sh *viñinamano*. For the nominative absolute construction¹⁵.
- (2) K Y *e* Sh *yo* ... K *ṣe* Y M *se* Sh *taṃ* G *ta* "when ... then". Note the use of the third person pronoun as a correlative to the relative pronoun. See note (1) in [D].
- (3) I take *bādhaṃ* to be an adverbial accusative.
- (4) K Y Sh M *vedaniya-* G *vedana-*. The form at G probably stands for *vedanna-* <**vedanya-*. K *-mute* Y *-ma-*. Sh *-mataṃ* M *-mate* G *-mata*. K *-mute* shows the labialisation of *u* after *m* (cf. note (5) and note (2) in [P]). It seems likely that this was a feature of the original version, which was retained.
- (5) K. *gulu-mute* Y *gulu-mate* Sh M G *guru-mata*. For K *-muta* see note (4).
- (6) K *devānaṃpiyaṣā* Y *devānaṃpiyasa* Sh *devānaṃpriyasa* M *devanapriyasa*. These are genitive forms in the sense of

¹³ K. R. NORMAN, "Studies in the epigraphy of the Aśokan inscriptions", in *Studies in Indian Epigraphy (Bhāratīya Purābhilekha Patrikā)* 2 (1975), pp. 36-41 (=CP I, pp. 214-19), in part. p. 37

¹⁴ K. R. NORMAN, "Lexical variation in the Aśokan inscriptions", in *Transactions of the Philological Society*, 1970, pp. 121-36 (= CP I, pp. 130-43), in part. p. 134.

¹⁵ See K. R. NORMAN, "Aśoka and capital punishment", in *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 1975, pp. 16-24, = CP I, pp. 200-13, in part. p. 212.

instrumentals in combination with *-mata* (see note (1) in [A]). Note that Sh writes *-y-* in *-priyasa* here, as opposed to *priasa* in FA-I.

[F] "But this is thought of as more serious than that by His Majesty".

- (1) KY Sh *M tato*. For the western form *tato* at K Y see note (3) in [B].
- (2) K *galumatatale* Y *gulumatatale* Sh *gurumatataram*. The formation of this is surprising. We might have expected *gurutaramata* "thought of as more serious". Note K *galu* here and in [G], in contrast to K *gulu* in [E], and G *garu-* in note (6) in [K]. It is uncertain whether this is a genuine formation based on the same grade of the stem as in Sanskrit *garīyas*, or whether it is by analogy.

[G] "Whatever brāhmaṇas live there, or śramaṇas or other sects, or householders who are well disposed, of whom there is obedience to authority, obedience to parents, obedience to elders, proper behaviour to friends, acquaintances, companions, relatives, slaves and servants, (and) firm devotion, of them there is injury there or death or separation from dear ones".

- (1) K *y. tatā vasati* Y *e tata vasati* Sh *ye tatra vasati*. Note K *y(e)*, i.e. a western form here, but note K *e* in [F]; cf. K *ye* in note (12) in [X], K *yeṣaṃ* Y *y.saṃ* in note (1) in [H], K *yatā* in notes (2) and (6) in [J] and K *yata* in note (1) in [S]. Note that the singular verb *vasati* is constructed with plural subjects.
- (2) K *eṣ*. Sh *M eṣa* Y *esa*, this is normally taken as a demonstrative pronoun with *agabhutiṣuṣuṣā*, etc. It makes better sense, however, if it is taken as the genitive plural of the relative pronoun (= Sanskrit *yeṣāṃ*), constructed with the correlative K *teṣaṃ* Y *tesa* Sh *teṣa* later in the same sentence. This would seem, then, to be an eastern form which was not recognised by the scribes and consequently not translated into the appropriate western form. If this interpretation is correct, then the previous

clause must end at *vihitā*, and since *yesu vihitā* makes no sense we must divide *ye suvihitā*. That this word-division is correct is shown by two facts: (i) Sh and M did not regard *yesu* as a locative plural, or they would have written *yeṣu*, (ii) *ye suvihitā* is parallel to *yeṣaṃ suvihitānaṃ* in [H]¹⁶.

- (3) Modern translators, not recognising *suvihita-* in this paragraph, do not translate it, but where it occurs again in [H] Hultsch (p. 47) translated "well provided for", as did Sircar¹⁷; Bloch (p. 127) translated "*les chanceux*"; and R. Thapar¹⁸ "those who are fortunate to have escaped". I translate "who are well disposed". In Sanskrit *suvihita-* means "well provided with" (see MW, s.v. *suvihita-*), but the Middle Indo-Aryan equivalents mean "carrying out *vidhi* well". Jaina Prakrit *suvihya-* is used of those carrying out religious *vidhi* "rite" well¹⁹, and can be translated "pious". Pāli *suvihita-* occurs in Th 75, where it is used as a parallel to *santa-* "good" in a context where *ariya-* "noble" is used elsewhere²⁰ and the commentary paraphrases by *ariya*-²¹. Aśoka, however, uses *vidhi* in a non-religious sense as "instruction, order" in Pillar Edict 1[G], and *suvihita* could therefore be translated as "carrying out the king's orders well, considering the king's interests". This suggestion would seem to be supported by the Gk. phrase τὰ τοῦ βασιλέως συμφέροντα νοεῖν.
- (4) Bloch was tempted²² to explain *agabhuti-* as being an abstract noun formed by adding the suffix *-ti* to *agabhu-* (< Sanskrit *agrabhū-* "being at the top, at the head of"; see MW, s.v.

¹⁶ See K. R. NORMAN, "Notes on the Aśokan Rock Edicts", cit., p. 166.

¹⁷ D. C. SIRCAR, *Select Inscriptions*, Vol. I, Calcutta, 1965, p. 24.

¹⁸ R. THAPAR, *Aśoka and the decline of the Mauryas*, Oxford, 1961, p. 256.

¹⁹ The Prakrit-Hindi dictionary *Pāiasaddamahāṇavo* states: *suvihia* [*suvihita*] *sundara ācaraṇa vālā, sadācārī*. The *Ardha-Māgadhi Dictionary* gives: *suvihya*[-*ta*] "one who observes a prescribed rite".

²⁰ *sādhū suvihitāna dassanaṃ ... tasmā sādhū sataṃ samāgamo*. Cf. *sādhū ariyānaṃ dassanaṃ*, Dh 206.

²¹ *silādiguṇehi susaṃvihitattā bhāvānaṃ parāmuddayāya suṭṭhu vihita-dhamma-desanānaṃ ariyānaṃ dassanaṃ sādhū ti yojanā*. Th-a I 177, 24-26.

²² J. BLOCH, *op. cit.*, p. 126 note 7

agrabhū-). It would therefore mean "the state of being in front, at the top, i.e. authority". He remarked, however, that the retroflex *-ṭ-* at Sh and M precluded this. If *bhūti-* stands for *-bhṛti-*, as Bloch suggested, we might have expected *-ṭ-* in the eastern versions too, cf. *maṭa-* < *mṛta-*, *kaṭa-* < *kṛta-*, *bhaṭaka-* < *bhṛtaka-* at Y. I would, however, suggest that the absence of *-ṭ-* at the eastern sites does not prove that *-ṭ-* is an innovation in the north-western sites²³. It is most unlikely that if Sh M received the same exemplar as Y K, in which there was a form with *-t-*, the scribes in the North-West would replace *-t-* with *-ṭ-*. It follows, then, that the form with *-ṭ-*, i.e. an eastern form, was in the exemplar(s) received at Sh M. Since Y K Sh and M normally follow the same recension of the REs, we should perhaps recognise an occasional sub-recension, with eastern forms sent to the North-West, but with some western forms already inserted in the versions sent to Y K (cf. Sh *anuvāṇanti* against K Y *anuvataṃti* in note (5) in [R], and Sh *vūṭa* against K Y *vūta* in note (6) in [S]). If this is so, then *bhūti* is a genuine eastern form, and it is to be derived < Sanskrit *bhṛti*. I assume that **agra-bhṛti* must mean «the state of being an *agrabhṛta* "a topmost servant, a high official"».

- (5) Note K *galu* (for the form see note (2) in [F]). Note that Sh resolves the compound into *guruna suṣṛuṣa*, where *guruna* is a genitive plural in the sense of a dative. Cf. *-bhaṭakanam* in note (7).
- (6) Note K *nāṭikeṣu*, not *-ikyēṣu*, doubtless arising from the failure of the scribe to make the necessary dialect change of *-k-* > *-ky-* (cf. note (1) in [AA]).
- (7) K *-bhaṭakaṣi* Y *-bhaṭakaṣi* Sh *-bhaṭakanam*, i.e. Sh replaces the locative singular with a genitive plural. Cf. Sh *guruna* in (5).

²³ See K. R. NORMAN, "An Aśokan miscellany", in *Festschrift Klaus Bruhn*, Reinbek, 1994, pp. 455-73, in part. p. 469, in contrast to an earlier incorrect explanation in K. R. NORMAN, "Notes on the Greek version of Aśoka's Twelfth and Thirteenth Rock Edicts", in *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1972, pp. 111-18 (= CP I, pp. 144-55).

- (8) K *ṣamyāpaṭipati* Y *samyāpaṭipati* Sh *sammapratiṭipati*. It would appear that the conjunct *-my-* was in the exemplars received at K. and Y. The same is true of the same phrase in RE IX[G] and RE XI[C]. The phrase was probably a *cliché*, retaining an archaic spelling.
- (9) K Y *upaghāte* Sh *apagratho* (the initial *a-* is doubtful). The word at Sh is probably from *grath-* "to injure" (cf. Kośa *grathita* < *granth-* "injured"). It is possible that the exemplar received at Sh contained *upaghattha*, with assimilation of the aspirates, and the scribe wrote *-gratho* because he thought he recognised the root *grath-* "to injure"; cf. Kośa *grathita* "injured". Cf. note (8) in [H] where the scribe wrote *apagraththa*, the initial *a-* seems certain there.

[H] "Those well disposed ones, whose affection is undiminished, when their friends, acquaintances, companions and relatives come to disaster there, then it is an injury for them indeed".

- (1) K *yeṣaṃ* Y *y.saṃ* Sh *yeṣa* M *yeṣaṃ* G *yesaṃ*. For the western *y-* at K Y, see note (1) in [G].
- (2) K *śinehe* Y M *sinehe* Sh *siho*. The scribe at Sh omitted the akṣara *ne* from *sineho*.
- (3) K Y *e tānaṃ* Sh *e teṣa* M *e tan..* Hultzschr prints thus, but Bloch prints as one word, on the grounds that *e* would be an eastern form in the North-West. I think that Bloch was right to raise an objection (p. 127 note 9), but I think that his reasoning was wrong. I agree with Hultzschr that *e* is a relative pronoun, but I think that the fact that Sh and M did not write initial *y-* proves that they did not recognise it as an eastern form of the relative pronoun, but wrongly took *eta-* as the demonstrative pronoun.
- (4) K *ṣe* Y *se* Sh *taṃ* G *so*, I believe that this is the correlative constructed with *e* "when ... then". See note (1) in [D].
- (5) K *-nāṭikya* Y *-natike* Sh *-ñātika* G *-ñāṭikā*, i.e. we have a dvandva compound at Y in the singular (presumably neuter), expressing categories. This explains the singular verb. G (and

probably the other sites also) replaced this with a nominative plural form.

- (6) G *vyasanaṃ* Sh *vasana* K *viyaṣanaṃ*, Y *viyasaṃ*, i.e. it is accusative – the nominative would end in *-e* – and must be the object of *pāpunāti*. Note that in K *pāpunāta* the *i-mātrā* has been omitted from the *ta* akṣara.
- (7) K *evā* Y *eva* Sh *vo*. For *vo* used repeatedly as an emphatic particle at Sh, see RE I[G], III[C], IV[A], IX[J] [K], XII[I], XIV[A].
- (8) Sh *apaghratha*. Cf. *apagratha* in note (9) in [G]. The initial *a-* is certain, but it may have been written because the proceeding *vo* creates a phonetic ambience which makes writing initial *u-* unnecessary.

[I] "And this is bad fortune for all men, and it is thought of as serious by His Majesty".

- (1) K Y *paṭibhāge* Sh *pratibhagaṃ* G *paṭibhāgo*. As in note (5) in [K], Sh takes *-bhāga* to be neuter, and G takes it as masculine. The translations offered for *paṭibhāga-* have differed widely. Hultsch translated (p. 24) "this is shared by all men"; Sircar²⁴ "this fate is shared"; Bloch (p. 127) "participation"; but Woolner²⁵ quoted translations such as "diffused misery" and "violence". Sanskrit *bhāga-* means "share, lot, fortune" and in the early texts especially "good fortune"; Sanskrit *pratibhāga* also means "share, portion" (see MW, s.vv. *bhāga-* and *pratibhāga-*). The prefix *prati-* means "against, counter", and in compounds it occasionally has the meaning "contrary to", e.g. *prati-kāmin-* "contrary to desire, disagreeable" (see MW, s.v. *pratikāmin-*). If *paṭi-* has this meaning here, then *paṭibhāga-* could mean "contrary to good fortune", i.e. "bad fortune".

²⁴ D. C. SIRCAR, *op. cit.*, p. 24.

²⁵ A. C. WOOLNER, *Asoka Text and Glossary*, Part II, Calcutta, 1924, s.v. *paṭibhāge*.

- (2) K *ca eṣa* Y *ca se* Sh *etaṃ* M *eṣa* G *c'esā* (where *-a* is an incomplete *-o*, see note (1) in [C]). We may assume that the original version had *ca ese*, where *ese* was neuter, but was misunderstood by the scribe at G.

[J] "But that country does not exist where these classes, the brāhmaṇas and the śramaṇas, do not exist, except among the Greeks, and there is nowhere in any country where there is not faith of men in one sect or other".

- (1) K *cā* Y Sh M *ca* "but". See note (1) in [D].
- (2) K *yatā* Y *ata* M *yatra*. Note the western form with initial *y-* at K; see note (6) and note (1) in [G].
- (3) Note that the plural *nikāyā* is followed by singular nouns – "these classes: the brāhmaṇa and the śramaṇa". For collective singular nouns cf. *aṭavi* (see note (1) in [M] and *yutā: rajuke pādesike* in RE III[C]).
- (4) K *baṇhmane* Y *bābhane* M *bramaṇe*. At K *baṇhmane* is probably a mistake for *bāhmane*, with *-aṃ* written for *-ā*. The confusion of *-aṃ* and *-ā* is not uncommon (cf. note (5), note (2) in [W] and note (8) in [X]). It doubtless arises from the writing of an anusvāra so close to the preceding akṣara that it resembles an *ā-mātrā*, or from an *ā-mātrā* written carelessly so that it does not touch the preceding *akṣara* and therefore looks like an *anusvāra*²⁶.
- (5) K *ānatā* Y *aṃnatā* M *añatra* G *añatra*. K *ānatā* < *aṃnatā* shows *ā* for *aṃ*, cf. note (4). For *yonesu* note Sircar's quotation from Pāli²⁷: *Yona-Kambojesu ... dve va vaṇṇā: ayyo c' eva dāso ca* (M II 149, 4-6).
- (6) K *yatā* Y *ata* Sh G *yatra*. Note the western form with initial *y-* at K; see note (1) and note (1) in [G].

²⁶ See K. R. NORMAN, "Aśokan inscriptions from Sannati", cit., p. 109.

²⁷ D. C. SIRCAR, *op. cit.*, p. 35 note 8.

[K] "Therefore however many people then, when the inhabitants of Kalinga were taken, were killed and died and were transported, one hundredth part, one thousandth part of that is today thought of as serious by His Majesty".

- (1) K *ṣe* Y M *se* Sh *so* "therefore". See note (1) in [D].
- (2) K *avatake* Y *āvatake* G *yāvatako* Sh *yamatro*. It is not obvious why Sh does not have *yavataka*, since (*bahu*)-*tavatake* occurs at Sh in [B]. Perhaps **yavata* was received without *-ka*, and changed to *yamata* (with the common change of *-v-* > *-m-*) and was interpreted as *ya(m)-matra*; alternatively, perhaps *yamatake* was received (with the change of *-v-* > *-m-* already made), was assumed to be the equivalent of *yam-mātraka* and *ka* was omitted to fit in with *matra* in [B]²⁸.
- (3) Note K *kaliṅga* here. Presumably the presence of *-ṃ-* prevented the change of *-g-* > *-gy-*. Contrast [A] [C] and [D].
- (4) K Sh M *tato*. Y is illegible at this point. For the western form *tato* at K see note (3) in [B].
- (5) K. *ṣatebhāge ṣaṣabhāge* Y *satabhāge sahasabhāge* Sh *śatabhage sahasrabhagaṃ* M *śatabhage sahasrabhage* G ...*srabhāgo* "one hundredth part, one thousandth part". The reading *śate bhāge* at K perhaps arose from the scribe thinking (wrongly) that *sata* and *bhāga* were separate words in agreement. The scribe at Sh decided that he should write the ending *-aṃ* for the second *-bhāga*, taking it as neuter, but he did not correct the first, which remained as *-e*. G *-bhāgo* shows that the scribe there decided that the *-bhāge* he received in his exemplar was masculine. See note (1) in [I]. Cf. G *-mato* in note (6).
- (6) K *gulumate* Y *-mate* Sh *gurumataṃ* M *gurumate* G *garumato*. For the masculine ending *-o* in G *-mato*, cf. *-bhāgo* in note (5). Note G *garu-*, and cf. K *galu-* in note (2) in [F].

²⁸ See K. R. NORMAN, "Lexical variation in the Aśokan inscriptions", cit., pp. 130-31.

[L] "Should anyone injure (him), what can be forgiven is indeed thought fit to be forgiven by His Majesty".

- (1) *Y e pi aja apahaleya Sh yo pi ca apakareyati*. The verb at Sh seems to be an optative with a primary ending; cf. *Sh nivaṭeyati* in RE IX[J]; cf. *K ṣiyāti-ti M siyati-ti* in RE X[C].
- (2) *Y ... sakiye khamitave Sh yaṃ śako ch'amanaye G ya sak. chamitave*. Note that Y and G have infinitives, and Sh has the dative of purpose of an *-ana* stem noun, which serves as the equivalent of an infinitive. I assume that Sh *śako* is a mistake, arising from the scribe's belief that it should agree with *yo*. I think it should be neuter, agreeing with *yaṃ*. For Sanskrit *śakya* with an infinitive in a passive sense "able to be forgiven", see MW, s.v. *śakya*.
- (3) The *na* which precedes *ya* at G is presumably the final syllable of *devānaṃpriyena*, although elsewhere in constructions with *-mata* G has agreed with other sites in having a genitive form *-priyasa*, see note (1) in [A].

[M] "And the forest dwellers in His Majesty's territory, even on them he has compassion, and wins them over".

- (1) *Y Sh M aṭavi G aṭaviyo*. Here *aṭavi* "the forest" is used as a collective singular in the sense of "the forest dwellers". We may assume that the scribe at G realised this, but perhaps objected to the use of such singulars (cf. *G paṭivesiyehi* where the other versions have *-ena* in RE XI[D]). He therefore wrote the plural *aṭaviyo*.
- (2) *G pijite* for *vijite*. The writing of *p* for *v* would seem to be a mistake.
- (3) *G pāti* for *bhoti* (with *-ā* as a partial writing of *-o*; cf. note (1) in [C]). The writing of *p* for *bh* would seem to be a mistake.

[N] "And remorse is said to them by His Majesty to be the cause, in order that they may repent and may not kill".

- (1) Y *anutāpe pi ca pabhāve* Sh M *anutape pi ca prabhave*. His Majesty's remorse (for the killings he has committed) is said to be the cause of his compassion towards them.
- (2) Note *kiti* = *kiṃti* "in order that", constructed with the optative. It is constructed with the negative injunctive in [X]²⁹.
- (3) Y *avatapeyu* Sh *avatrapeyu* "they may be ashamed, may repent"; < Sanskrit *apatrap-* with the change of *-p-* > *-v-*.
- (4) Y *haṃneyu* K ..*neyu* Sh *haṃñeyasu*. This may be interpreted as "may kill" or "may be killed". In RE I[G] Sh *haṃñamti* is certainly passive³⁰. For the Sh optative ending *-eyasu*, cf. Sh *siyasu* in RE XII[J].

[O] "For His Majesty wishes for all creatures freedom from injury, self restraint, impartiality and gentleness".

- (1) Y *achati* Sh *ach'ati* G *achatiṃ* < Sanskrit *akṣati*. Note the western development of *kṣ* > *(c)ch* at Y.
- (2) Note that the scribe at G inserted *ca ... ca ... ca*, doubtless for stylistic reasons, as he did in RE III[C].
- (3) Y *sāmacaliyaṃ* Sh *samacaritaṃ* G *samacairaṃ*. G *-caira* is presumably the scribe's way of writing *-cera*, cf. Prakrit *bambhacera*. For other examples of the writing of the *ai-mātrā* at G, cf. *thaira-* in RE IV[C], RE V[L] and RE VIII[E], and *traidasa-* in RE V[I]. Cf. *mai* at Brahmagiri, where Hultzsch³¹ suggested reading *me*. The fact that Sh has *sama-* shows that the scribe assumed the word was derived from Sanskrit *sama-* "level, impartial" rather than from *śama* - "peace". For Gāndhāri *sama* 'irya, also showing *s-* rather than *ś-*³².

²⁹ See K. R. NORMAN, "Pāli lexicographical studies IX", in *Journal of the Pali Text Society* 16 (1992), pp. 77-85 (= CP V, pp. 71-79), in part. pp. 77-80.

³⁰ But for the interpretation as an active verb here see C. CAILLAT, "Aśoka et les gens de la brousse", in *Bulletin d'Études Indiennes* 9 (1991), pp. 9-13, and K. R. NORMAN, "An Aśokan miscellany", cit., pp. 462-64.

³¹ E. HULTZSCH, *op. cit.*, pp. 171-80 (= CP I, pp. 170-80), in part. p. 176 note 7.

³² See K. R. NORMAN, "The Gāndhāri version of the Dharmapada", in *Buddhist Studies in Honour of I.B. Homer*, Dordrecht, 1974, p. 172.

- (4) Y G *mādavaṃ* K *madava* Sh *rabhasiye*. Y G *mādavaṃ* (with *mād-* not *mad(d)-* < *mārdava* "gentleness") must be accusative, but Sh *rabhasiye* is presumably locative "in the event of violence". Cf. Sanskrit *rābhasya* "velocity, impetuosity" (Dhātup); "delight, joy, pleasure" (see MW, s.v. *rābhasya*). The Sh scribe possibly thought the word he received in his exemplar was connected with *mardana*.

[P] "But this is thought to be the best victory by His Majesty, namely the victory of morality".

- (1) K *vu* Y *cu* Sh *ca* "but". K *vu* for *cu* shows the common miswriting of *v* for *c*; cf. note (1) in [V]³³.
 (2) Y *mokhyā...* Sh *mukhamut..* M *mukhamute*. For the labialisation of *-a-* to *-u-* after *-m-*, see note (4) in [E].

[Q] "But this has been obtained by His Majesty here and at all the boundaries, up to 600 *yojanas* (from here), where the Greek king Antiochus is, and beyond that Antiochus four kings, Ptolemy, Antigonus, Magas and Alexander, constantly, the Coḷas and the Pāṇdyas as far as Tambapaṇṇi".

- (1) K *punā* Sh M *puna* Y *mana* "but". The form at Y is < *pana*. Since *pana* is an enclitic, *p-* is treated as intervocalic and changed > *v-* and then > *m-* in proximity to another nasal (-n-).
 (2) Y *hida .. bāū ca aṃtesu*. If Y *bā* is the remains of *bāhiresu*, this suggests that the scribe began to insert something to make a contrast to *hida* "here". Cf. Y *hidā ca bāhilesu ca nagalessu* in RE V[M], where G wrote *pāṭalipute* instead of *hida*, presumably realising that *hida* did not refer to Gīrnār.
 (3) K Sh M *a* Y *ā*. Here Y *ā* may mean "up to", cf. Pāli *ā sahassehi pañcahi* Ja VI 192,19* (commentary: *yāva sahassehi*), cf. note (11) and see CPD s.v. ²*ā*. Alternatively, it may be the relative

³³ See K. R. NORMAN, "Studies in the epigraphy of the Aśokan inscriptions", cit., p. 37.

pronoun *yā* referring to *aṃtā* "boundaries which are at ...". There is the same uncertainty about G *ā Taṃbapaṇṇī* RE II[A]. K Sh M *a* may be either of these, or may stand for *yaṃ* "namely"; cf. Sanskrit *yad* (see MW, s.v. *yad*).

- (4) K *ata* Sh *yatra*, i.e. K retains the eastern form without initial *y-*.
- (5) Y *catā...* K *catāli* (the neuter used for the masculine, with weakening of the final *-e > -i* [cf. Sh *rajani* and Sh *duvi* in RE [G] and RE II[A]) Sh *cature* (accusative used for nominative) G *catpāro* (= masculine nominative plural). K and Sh write the numeral 4.
- (6) K *lajāne* Y *lājine* Sh *rajani*. For the weakening of the final vowel, cf. K *catāli* in note (7). Y *lājine* shows the writing of an *i-mātrā* in mistake for an *ā-mātrā*; see note (2) in [B].
- (7) K *tulamaye* Sh *turamaye* G *turamāyo*. For the hyper-form converting an original *l > r* at G, cf. *phara* and *maṃgara* in RE IX at Sopārā³⁴.
- (8) Note G *ca... ca... ca* where the other sites have *nāma* three times.
- (9) K Sh M *nica(m)* Y *nitiyaṃ*, K *nicaṃ* must be a western form which was already in the exemplar received there. We might surmise that the words *dūtā devānaṃpiyasa yaṃti* have been omitted from the sentence by mistake. There is probably a contrast between where the messengers go permanently, and where they do not go permanently, as specified in [S]³⁵.
- (10) K Sh M *coḍa-* Y *coḍā*. Y has split up the *dvandva* compound into two separate nominative plural forms.
- (11) Y *ā* K *āvaṃ* Sh *ava* M *a* "as far as"; is Y *a* M *a* a mistake for *āva* (<*yāvat*) or an example of *ā* with the ablative case (see note (3), in which case *āva* may be *ā* followed by the particle *va*.

³⁴ See K. R. NORMAN, "Some aspects of the phonology of the Prakrit underlying the Aśokan inscriptions", in *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 33 (1970), pp. 132-43 (CP I, pp. 93-107), in part. p. 138.

³⁵ See K. R. NORMAN, "An Aśokan miscellany", cit., p. 459.

[R] "In the same way here in the territory of the king, among the Greeks and Kambojas, the Nabhakas and Nabhapantis, the Bhojas and Pitinikas, the Andhras and Pālandas, everywhere they conform to His Majesty's instruction in morality".

- (1) For G *-visaya-* the other sites have forms with *-v-*; cf. the variation between *-y-* and *-v-* in the 3 plural optative ending, e.g. K *vasevu* G *vaseyu* in RE VII[A].
- (2) K *-kaṃbojeṣu* Y *-kaṃbocesu* Sh *-kaṃboyeṣu* M G *-kaṃbo...*; for Sh *y* for *j* (usually after a long vowel) see Bloch (p. 53, §11). Note, however, *prayuhotave* in RE I[B].
- (3) K *nābhapaṃtiṣu* Sh *nabhitina* M *nabhapaṃtiṣu*. Sh *nabhitina* is probably due to a mistaken copying of *-itin-* from *bhoja-pitinikeṣu*.
- (4) K *-pāladeṣu* Y *-pāladesu* Sh *-palideṣu* G *-pāriṃdesu*. Since *pālada*, etc., is in compound with *a(ṇ)dha*, etc., it is probable that both peoples lived in the South of India, and were unknown in the West. If this were so, then the scribes in the West and North-West would have to guess at the correct form of the name in their dialects, and they perhaps saw a connection with Sanskrit *pārīndra*, as Hultzsch suggested³⁶.
- (5) K Y *anuvataṃti* Sh *anuvataṃti* G *anuvatare*. The retroflex *-ṭ-* is probably not an innovation at Sh, but is an eastern form retained from the exemplar (see note (4) in [G]).

[S] "Even where His Majesty's messengers do not go, they too having heard of His Majesty's practice of morality (and) order (and) instruction in morality, conform to morality and will conform to it".

- (1) K Sh M G *yata* Y *ata*. Note the western form with initial *y-* at K, and see note (1) in [G].
- (2) Note G *dūti*, with *-i* written for *-ā*; see note (2) in [B].
- (3) K Y M *yaṃti* Sh *vrachaṃti*.

³⁶ E. HULTZSCH, *op. cit.*, p. 48 note 14.

- (4) K Y *sutu* Sh M *śrutu*. The vowel -u- in the stem suggests that we have a weak grade form of the absolute ending i.e. **śru-tū*, rather than an infinitive < *śrotum*, which would have the guṇa grade vowel -o-. Cf. K *vijinitu* in note (3) in [D].
- (5) Note K -*pināṃya* with -n- written for -y- (for the confusion of *na* and *ya* in the Brāhmī script³⁷, and cf. K. -*pine* in note (3) in [W] and K *no* in note (6) in [X]). For -y- written for -s- because of the similarity in shape³⁸). For the writing of an unhistoric *anusvāra* by mistake, cf. K -*aṃti* in note (4) in [W].
- (6) K Y *dhaṇṇmavutaṃ* Sh *dhramavutaṃ* M *dhramavuta*. The presence of -t- at K Y might suggest that *vuta* is perhaps < Sanskrit *ukta*, with -t- arising from a wrong backformation at Sh, but this seems unlikely. I assume that it is derived < Sanskrit *vr̥tta*. See note (4) in [G].
- (7) K *dhaṇṇmānusathi* Sh M *dhramanuśasti* G *dhaṇṇmānusastīṃ*. See note (5) in [C].
- (8) K *anuvīdhiyaṃa anuvīdhiyaṃa* Y *anuvīdhiyi.. anuvīdhiyaṃti* Sh M *anuvīdhiyaṃti anuvīdhiyaṃti* G *anuvīdhiyare*. K -*aṃa* (twice) is a mistake for -*aṃti*, and is due to the similarity between initial *a* and *ti* in the Brāhmī script³⁹.
- (9) K *cā ye* Y *ceva* Sh *cā yo* M *ca ye*. Y *ceva* shows that we must take *ye* and *yo* as emphatic particles belonging to [S]. The first word of [T] is therefore K Y M *se* Sh *sa*. for *ye* as an emphatic particle⁴⁰.

[T] "But victory obtained by such (peaceful means) is a victory everywhere; moreover a victory everywhere has a taste of joy".

- (1) K YM *se* Sh *sa* "but". See note (1) in [D].
- (2) Sentence [T] ends with *pīti-raso*, and K Y *se* Sh *so* G *sā* belong to [U].

³⁷ See K. R. NORMAN, "Studies in the epigraphy of the Aśokan inscriptions", cit., p. 37.

³⁸ *Ibid*, p. 38

³⁹ *Ibid*.

⁴⁰ See K. R. NORMAN, "Notes on the Aśokan Rock Edicts", cit., p. 162.

[U] "That joy has been obtained (by me) in the morality victory".

- (1) The first word of the sentence is K Y *se* Sh *so* G *sā* "but, now" (see note (1) in [D]). G *sā* is a partial writing for (the incorrect) *so*, see note (1) in [C].
- (2) K *gadhā* Y G *ladhā* Sh *ladha*, if K *gadhā* is authentic, it is < **grabdha* < **grabh-ta*. It may be by analogy with *laddha*, because of the similarity of the meaning of the roots *labh* and *gabh*. If it is a mistake, it is perhaps due to a strange form of *la*, cf. the V-shape of *la* in Minor RE I at Bahapur⁴¹, which was mistaken for an inverted *ga*⁴².

[V] "But that joy is indeed small".

- (1) K *vu* Y *cu* Sh *tu* "but". For K *vu* as a mistake for *cu*, see note (1) in [P].

[W] "His Majesty thinks that only that which concerns the next world has great fruit".

- (1) K *pālaṃṭikyam* eve Y *palatikaṃm* eva Sh M *paratrikam* eva, cf. Sanskrit *pāratrika* "belonging to the next world". For the insertion of *ṃ* at K, cf. K *pālaṃṭikyāye* in RE X[C]). For the nasalisation of *-am* > *-aṃm* at Y, cf. *taṃm* in note (10) in [X]⁴³.
- (2) Note K *-phalā* for *-phalaṃ*, showing the writing of *-ā* for *-aṃ*. See note (4) in [J].

⁴¹ See M. C. JOSHI, B. M. PANDE, "A newly discovered inscription of Aśoka at Bahapur", in JRAS, 1967, pp. 96-98, in part. p. 97; K. R. NORMAN, "Notes on the Bahapur version of Aśoka's Minor Rock Edict", *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1971, pp. 41-43 (= CP I, pp. 108-12), in part. pp. 41-42.

⁴² See K. R. NORMAN, "Lexical variation in the Aśokan inscriptions", cit., p. 135.

⁴³ See K. R. NORMAN, "The nasalisation of vowels in Middle Indo-Aryan", in *Philosophy, Grammar and Indology (Essays in Honour of Professor Gustav Roth)*, Delhi, 1992, pp. 331-38, in part. p. 331.

- (3) Note K *-pine* for *-piye* (for the confusion of the akṣaras *na* and *ya* in the Brāhmī script; see note (5) in [S]).
- (4) K *maṇṇaṇṭi* Y *maṇṇati* Sh *meṇṭati* M *maṇati*. For the palatalisation of *-a- > -e-* before *ṇa* in Sh *meṇṭati*, see Brough⁴⁴, § 22a [p. 81], and contrast *maṇṭati* in [X]. The *amusvāra* in the ending *-aṇṭi* at K seems clear on the plate⁴⁵, but it must be a mistake. Cf. note (5) in [S].

[X] "For this purpose this rescript on morality has been written, in order that my sons and grandsons should not think that another new victory is to be won. Let them approve of mildness and light punishment in (the event of) their own victory. Let them think that that alone is a victory which is a morality victory".

- (1) K Y Sh M *kiti* = *kiṇṭi* "in order that". It is constructed here with a negative injunctive; cf. the construction with an optative in [N].
- (2) K Sh M *asu* Y *aṇṇaṇ*. Alsdorf⁴⁶ reads *aṇṇaṇ* in all versions. I earlier suggested⁴⁷ that *me asu* stands for *m'e= me ye asu* "(sons) who may be (born) to me", but I now withdraw that suggestion.
- (3) Y *vijetaviyaṇ* G *vijetavyaṇ* K *vijay(i)taviya* Sh *vijetavia* M ...*taviyaṇ*. Note that Sh omits *-y-* in the suffix; cf. note (1) in [A].
- (4) Y *maṇṇisu* K *maṇṣu* Sh *maṇṣu* M *maṇṣu* G *maṇṇāsara*. Hultzsch⁴⁸ regarded G *maṇṇā* as a subjunctive, followed by *sara*, but *maṇṇāsara* is a mistake for *maṇṇīsara* (with *-ā* as a partial writing of *-i*; see note (2) in [B]). It is the aorist 3 plural middle in a negative injunctive construction, where the other

⁴⁴ J. BROUGH, *The Gandharī Dharmapada*, London, 1962.

⁴⁵ E. HULTZSCH, *op. cit.*, facing p. 50.

⁴⁶ L. ALSDORF, "Der Schluss von Aśokas Dreizehntem Felsedikt", in *Mélanges d'Indianisme à la mémoire de Louis Renou*. Publications de l'Institut de Civilisation Indienne, Paris, 1968, p. pp. 23-33, in part. 26.

⁴⁷ K. R. NORMAN, "Notes on the Aśokan Rock Edicts", *cit.*, p. 166.

⁴⁸ E. HULTZSCH, *op. cit.*, p. lxvii.

sites have active verbs. For the secondary suffix *-ara* at G, cf. the primary suffix *-are*, the optative suffix *-era*, and the imperative suffix *-araṃ*.

- (5) K *ṣayakaṣi* Y *sayakasi* Sh *spakaspi* M *saya* G *sake*. The original version must have had *sayaka-* < *svaya* + *ka*. Sh and G changed it to *saka* < *svaka*, possibly because *svayaka* is not attested in Sanskrit. For *saya* note *hitvā sayam* at Ja VI 414, 27* (commentary: *sayan ti sakaraṭṭham*). M *saya* may be < *saka* (with the change of *-k-* > *-y-*) or it may show the omission of *-ka* from *sayaka*. The former explanation is more likely, given the lack of evidence for the change *-k-* > *-y-* at M.
- (6) K *no* Sh *yo* Y *yeva* G *eva*, these are all emphatic particles. K *no* is perhaps a mistake for *yo* (*no* as an emphatic particle occurs only here in Aśoka, but it is found in Pāli). For the writing of *na* for *ya* see note (5) in [S]. For *yo* as an emphatic particle, cf. note (10)⁴⁹.
- (7) K *khaṃti* Y *khaṃti* Sh *ch'aṃti* G *chāti*. These are accusative forms, the object of *locayaṃtu*. Cf. note (8).
- (8) K *lahudaṃdatā* Y *lahudaṃdataṃ* Sh *lahudaṃdata*. These are accusative forms, the object of *locayaṃtu*, with K *-ā* for *-am*, cf. note (4) in [J].
- (9) K *locetu* Y *locayaṃtu* Sh *rocetu*. The verb (< Sanskrit *rocayati*) is plural, with the anusvāra not written in the ending at K Sh, and the subject is *putā papotā*; cf. note (11). Here Sh writes the appropriate western *r* in *roc-*. In RE IV[J] and RE XIV[E], however, Sh retains eastern *l* from the exemplar.
- (10) K *taṃ eva cā* Y *taṃ eva ca* Sh *taṃ ca yo*. Sh *yo* must be the emphatic particle (see note (6)), with the word order changed. Y *taṃ* shows the nasalisation of *-am* > *-aṃm*, cf. Y *palatikaṃm* in note (1) in [W]).
- (11) K *manatu* Y *maṇṇaṃtu* Sh *mañatu*. The verb is plural, with the anusvāra not written in the ending at K Sh, and the subject is

⁴⁹ See also K. R. NORMAN, "Notes on the Aśokan Rock Edicts", pp. 161-63

putā papotā, cf. note (9). Note that Sh has *mañati* here, not *meñati* as in [W].

- (12) K *ye* Y *e* Sh *yo*. For the western *y-* in the relative pronoun at K, see note (1) in [G].

[Y] "That concerns this world and the next world".

- (1) Y reads *se hi hida-*. K and Sh do not have *hi*, which is perhaps copied in error from [AA].
- (2) Sh M G have case endings on *hidalokika*, and G inserts *ca* to make it clear that there are two separate words. Y reads *hidalokika*, i.e. a compound, which explains the lack of *ca*; K *hidalokikya* agrees with this. Cf. note (1) in [AA], where G divides the compound, adds a case ending to *ilokikā* and inserts *ca... ca*. M *-loke* shows the omission of *-ik-* by the scribe.
- (3) K writes *palalokiye* not *-lokikye*, i.e. the scribe writes *-y-* instead of *-ky-*, presumably omitting the cross-stroke of *-k-*. There is no need to assume the omission of *-ik-* as Bloch does⁵⁰.

[Z] "And let all joy be joy in morality".

- (1) K *ṣavā* Y *sāva* Sh M *sava*. It would appear that the scribe at Y wrote *sāva* in error for *savā*.
- (2) K *ca kani* Y *ca kāni* Sh *ca ti* M *ca kani*. We have here *ca kāni* (see RE IV[F]), although *ka* has been omitted at Sh. It is not necessary to follow Hultzsch and Bloch⁵¹ in reading *kaṇi* at K. Sh *ti* for *ni* is a mistake based upon an exemplar written in Brāhmī script, where *ta* and *na* can be confused⁵². Hultzsch's translation "pleasure in the abandonment"⁵³ is based upon the belief that Sh *cati* is the correct reading. The division of the

⁵⁰ J. BLOCH, *op. cit.*, p. 132.

⁵¹ E. HULTZSCH, *op. cit.*, p. 46, note 23; J. BLOCH, *op. cit.*, p. 132.

⁵² See K. R. NORMAN, "Studies in the epigraphy of the Aśokan inscriptions", *cit.*, p. 38.

⁵³ E. HULTZSCH, *op. cit.*, p. 70.

akṣaras by modern editors has masked the fact that we are dealing here with *rati*.

- (3) K *hotu uyāmalati* arises from the omission of the *akṣara dhaṃ*. The correct reading *hotu yā <dhaṃ>ma-lati* was "corrected" into *hotu ayāma-lati*, by a scribe who assumed that *hotuyā* stood for *hotūyā* < *hotu-uyā*⁵⁴.

[AA] "For that concerns this world and the next world".

- (1) K Y Sh *hidalokika*- M *ialokika*- G *ilokikā*. The scribe at G split up the compound, added a case ending to *ilokikā* and inserted *ca* ... *ca*, cf. note (2) in [Y]. For the initial *i-* of *ilokika*, cf. G *iloka* in RE XI[E] and Sanskrit *i-tara*, *i-tas*, etc. For M *i-a*, cf. Sanskrit *kva* < **ku-a*. It might alternatively be regarded as the omission of *h* from *iha*, because of its weak articulation (cf. note (2) in [C]). Note that K reads *hidalokika* not *-lokikya*, i.e. the scribe wrote the *-k-* he received in his exemplar, and did not change it to *-ky-*. Cf. note (6) in [G].

Conclusions

The information which we can deduce from this edict falls into two parts: philological and socio-political.

(1) From the philological point of view, we can see that, although the Y version probably retains more of the original eastern features than any other, it nevertheless includes some western features, and K has more. Conversely, the north-western sites sometimes have eastern features. Some of these anomalous features were probably found in the exemplars and left untranslated, but others seem to have been introduced indiscriminately, either by the members of the secretariat who were responsible for the various

⁵⁴ See K. R. NORMAN, "Lexical variation in the Aśokan inscriptions", cit., p. 133.

exemplars, or by the local scribes. The former suggestion would seem more likely, and we may assume that members of the secretariat carelessly let features of their own dialects intrude into the exemplars they were preparing for dispatch to the various sites.

(2) From the socio-political point of view, we see that in this edict Aśoka explains how, after the victory in Kalinga, with all the death and suffering this involved, he had a great desire for morality (*dhamma*) [C]. It pained Aśoka that those who did conform with his morality, including brāhmaṇas and śramaṇas [J], suffered nevertheless [G]. His hope for the forest dwellers is that they too (like him) may repent (of past killing) and not kill (in the future) [M-N]. What he now wished for was a morality victory, and this consisted of security for all creatures, self-restraint, impartiality and gentleness [O]. Messengers (*dūtas*) were sent to preach this everywhere, including the Greek kingdoms to the West [Q]. His conquest by morality was promulgated in the hope that his successors would not think of another (military) victory, by force of arms which would entail slaughter. In any victory they gained there should be mildness (*khaṇṭi*) and light punishment (*lahudaṇḍatā*) [X], unlike his own victory, with its terrible consequences, in Kalinga.

It seems to me quite certain, therefore, that the messengers who were sent to the Greek kings were not charged with the propagation of Buddhism, as some scholars have proposed. It would seem clear that they were sent in an attempt to persuade the rulers, probably despotic rulers, of the neighbouring states that they too should give up their desire for conquest (perhaps – we may suspect – of parts of Aśoka's territory) by war, and should try to institute the reign of security, self-restraint, impartiality and gentleness, based upon the principles of Aśoka's *dhamma*. In these circumstances, to talk, as some do, about the Aśokan missionary expansion of Buddhism among the Greeks, seems to me to be a mistake. Certainly we have no evidence from the Greek side which indicates that any Buddhist missionaries had arrived among them c. 250 B.C.E.

Modern scholars who have heard that Aśoka recommended certain *suttas*, i.e. portions of the Buddhist *dhamma*, and know that Aśoka set up *dhamma*-writings and sent out messengers, have put the two pieces of information together, and have assumed that Aśoka set up, i.e. popularised, Buddhist teachings and sent out Buddhist missionaries, although the Pāli texts (e.g. Mhv XII. 1-8) clearly state that they were sent out by Moggaliputta.