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## The Significance of Colophons: Insights into Ayurveda Manuscript Studies

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## Abstract

### Introduction:

This study explores the significance of colophons in Ayurveda manuscript studies, highlighting their critical role in preserving and conveying ancient medicinal knowledge. Colophons serve as essential metadata that enhances our understanding of the historical, cultural, and philosophical contexts of Ayurveda texts, thereby linking the past with the present.

### Methods:

A comprehensive analysis of various Ayurveda manuscripts was conducted, focusing on the content and characteristics of colophons. Data regarding the identities of scribes, patrons, dates, and locations of manuscript creation were extracted and categorized.

### Results:

The findings reveal that colophons provide valuable insights into the provenance and authenticity of manuscripts, shedding light on scribal identities, social and economic conditions, and cultural exchanges. They illustrate the transmission of Ayurveda knowledge, tracing the evolution of practices and adaptations over time. The study identifies specific components of

colophons, including dates, locations, and ownership, that contribute to understanding the socio-cultural significance of these manuscripts.

**Discussion and Conclusion:**

Colophons emerge as critical artifacts that document the creation and use of Ayurveda texts while reflecting the intellectual heritage and societal interactions surrounding them. They enrich our comprehension of how Ayurveda has evolved and adapted to various cultural contexts while maintaining its foundational principles. This research underscores the importance of colophons in Ayurveda manuscript studies, advocating for their preservation and further scholarly exploration to ensure the continuity of Ayurveda wisdom for future generations.

**Keywords:** Colophon, Manuscriptology, Ayurveda, Classical

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## **Introduction**

A manuscript, as a technical term, means a handwritten document or a document that is typewritten rather than printed or produced in some other mechanical or archetypal manner. [1] Manuscripts are important for many reasons, one of them being they may directly link to the past and they are particularly useful in reconstructing the tradition and culture of a people as they contain knowledge, beliefs, and practices that were handed down from time to time. Manuscripts do not only hold validity for historical works, they are known for being cross-cultural works that convey understanding and details of specific aspects that are elements of the civilization.

With the writing conventions of manuscripts, the colophon that is tucked in the manuscripts has its own importance within history. Further, a colophon usually refers to a kind of additional note at the very end of a manuscript which acts as a kind of inscribed note telling about the particular procedures that took place whilst the manuscript was being created moving from the scribe, illuminator or printer to the center and date when the manuscript or work was

created. [2] The function of a colophon goes beyond pointing out the authors or creators of works; it is also employed by scholars as they attempt to reconstruct the history of the work, the circumstances under which it was written as well as the events that took place which caused the manuscript to be written or created.

An attempt has been made to comprehend colophons in the context of Ayurveda Manuscriptology, highlighting their importance in conserving and conveying ancient medicinal knowledge. Useful insights into the historical evolution, regional adaptations, and cultural impacts on Ayurveda practices can be acquired by examining the information contained within colophons, including the identities of scribes, patrons, and the date and location of manuscript creation.

## **Pre, Inter, and Post-Colophon: Terms and Their Roles in Manuscripts**

A colophon is a metadata tag that gives important insights on the manuscript's past, allowing for a more thorough knowledge of the historical and cultural roots represented in its pages. [3]

**Table 1 : Pre, Inter and Post Colophon**

<b>Pre-colophon</b>	Phrase refers to any opening comments or information that occurs before the main text of the book. Includes a dedication, a declaration of intent, or a preamble from the author or scribe.
<b>Inter-colophon</b>	This is not a commonly used term in manuscript studies. However, if used, it may refer to notes or remarks made by the scribe or readers in the manuscript's primary text. These can provide information about how the content has been used and received over time.
<b>Post-colophon</b>	Not widely used. It might refer to a supplementary note or extra information written after the first colophon, possibly by someone other than the original scribe, such as subsequent owners or annotators.

### Components of a Colophon

A colophon is an important part of manuscript studies because it provides information about the work's creation and setting. In contrast to a final rubric, which concentrates on the author and content, a colophon includes extensive information about the scribe, the conditions under which the manuscript was prepared, and other relevant data.

**Table No 2: Components of a colophon [4]**

<b>Component</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Date</b>	Includes era, year, month, fortnight, day, and specific tithi (lunar day).
<b>Scribe Information</b>	Name of the scribe who completed the manuscript.
<b>Location</b>	The place where the manuscript was written.
<b>Purpose</b>	Reason for creating the manuscript, such as personal study or commission.
<b>Ownership</b>	Name of the owner or patron of the manuscript.
<b>Genealogical and Scholastic</b>	Additional information about the scribe or owner, including

<b>Details</b>	lineage and native place.
<b>Format</b>	Can be written in prose or verse form.
<b>Unique Vocabulary</b>	May include real-world terms for numerical representation and creative epithets for days of the week.

### Significance in Ayurveda Manuscript Studies

Colophons are important sources of information in manuscript studies, enriching our understanding of historical, cultural, and philosophical settings. These inscriptions, which appear at the conclusion of a manuscript, give crucial information regarding the text's history, chronology, and validity. Colophons provide insight into the socioeconomic and cultural conditions of the period by recording the circumstances surrounding the creation of a text, such as scribe names, dates, and locations. They also emphasize personal engagement in the preservation and transfer of information, highlighting the complex interactions between authors, scribes, patrons, and their communities.

The inclusion of a colophon in a manuscript significantly enhances understanding of its historical and cultural relevance in several ways:

- **Provenance and Authenticity:**

Colophons frequently provide information about where and when

the book was composed. This aids in identifying its origins, ensuring its authenticity, and comprehending the geographical and chronological circumstances in which it was created.

- **Scribal Identity:**

By exposing the identity of the scribe or illustrator, colophons provide a personal touch to the document. They enable academics to identify the exact persons engaged in the manuscript's construction and recognize their contributions to knowledge preservation and transfer.

- **Social and Economic Insights:**

The information offered in colophons can help to understand the socioeconomic realities of the time, such as the patronage structures that funded manuscript production and the position of the scribes.

- **Cultural Exchange:**

Colophons may show the manuscript's journey across time and place, indicating cultural contacts

and the dissemination of ideas. If a manuscript has many colophons from various times, it suggests that it has been used repeatedly and has undergone multiple levels of cultural absorption.

• **Technical Details:**

Colophons may include details about the materials and processes used to create the manuscript, helping academics to better understand the craft and technology of bookmaking, as well as preservation techniques.

• **Historical Events:**

Scribes occasionally incorporated remarks on current events, which can serve as unique historical records and provide insights into how they affected daily life and intellectual pursuits.

• **Date and Place of Writing:**

Colophons can show when and where a document was copied. In the case of Ayurveda writings, this enables historians to follow the spread of medical knowledge across locations and historical periods.

• **Identity of Scribes and patrons:**

They frequently disclose the names of scribes, illuminators, and

supporters. This information can provide insight into the cultural position of medical practitioners as well as the patronage structure that facilitated the writing and retention of Ayurveda knowledge.

**Discussion**

Colophons effectively map the dynamic interplay between Ayurveda knowledge and the cultural, geographical, and historical contexts. They enrich our understanding of how Ayurveda evolved and became diverse through local and regional practices while maintaining its foundational principles across time and space. The study of colophons in Ayurveda manuscripts indicates their varied role in comprehending the legacy and transmission of Ayurveda knowledge.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, colophons are more than just inscriptions at the end of manuscripts; they are essential components that help us comprehend the cultural, historical, and intellectual milieu of Ayurveda. By investigating these features, academics may learn about the complex interactions between authors, scribes, and their communities, as well as the larger socioeconomic and cultural settings of Ayurvedic knowledge transfer. The study of

colophons contributes to the area of manuscript studies by emphasizing the necessity of maintaining and valuing these textual artifacts, so that Ayurveda wisdom continues to enlighten future generations.

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