	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada	**Internal use**

Application for a Grant

Identification

This page will be made available to selection committee members and external assessors.

Funding opportunity	Funding Stream
Insight Grants	B ($100,001 to $400,000)

Joint or special initiative

Application title

The textual and cultural history of medicine in South Asia based on newly-discovered manuscript evidence

Applicant family name	Applicant given name	Initials
Wujastyk	Dominik	

Org. code	Full name of applicant's organization and department
1480111	University of Alberta History and Classics

Org. code	Full name of administrative organization and department
1480111	University of Alberta History and Classics

	Preferred Adjudication Committee
	435-02

	Yes	No
Does your proposal require a multi/interdisciplinary evaluation?	○	●
Is this a research-creation project?	○	●
Does your proposal involve Indigenous Research as defined by SSHRC?	○	●
Does your proposal involve human beings as research subjects? If "Yes", consult the *Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans* and submit your proposal to your organization's Research Ethics Board.	○	●

Does any phase of the proposed research or research-related activity:

	Yes	No
A. Constitute a physical activity carried out on federal lands in Canada, as defined in sub-section 2(1), in relation to a physical work and that is not a designated project;	○	●
B. Constitute a physical activity carried out outside of Canada in relation to a physical work and that is not a designated project;	○	●
C. (i) Permit a designated project (listed in the CEAA 2012 Regulations Designating Physical Activities (RDPA)) to be carried out in whole or in part;	○	●
C. (ii) Depend on a designated project (listed in the RDPA) that is, or will be, carried out by a third party?	○	●

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Total funds requested from SSHRC	73,397	89,271	96,711	79,996	0	339,375

Complete Application WEB
2019/10/14

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Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council of Canada

Conseil de recherches en
sciences humaines du Canada

Family name, Given name
Wujastyk, Dominik

Participants

List names of your team members (co-applicants and collaborators) who will take part in the intellectual direction of the research. Do not include assistants, students or consultants.

Role	Co-applicant ○	Collaborator ●

Family name	Given name	Initials
Graheli	Alessandro	

Org. code	Full organization name
9165106	Austrian Academy of Sciences

Department/Division name
IKGA

Role	Co-applicant ○	Collaborator ●

Family name	Given name	Initials
Koythodi Parameswaran	Madhu	

Org. code	Full organization name
9583104	Kyoto University

Department/Division name
Faculty of Letters

Role	Co-applicant ○	Collaborator ●

Family name	Given name	Initials
Harimoto	Kengo	

Org. code	Full organization name
9564115	Mahidol University

Department/Division name
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities

Role	Co-applicant ○	Collaborator ●

Family name	Given name	Initials
Acharya	Diwakar Nath	Prof

Org. code	Full organization name
9121131	University of Oxford

Department/Division name
Faculty of Oriental Studies

Role	Co-applicant ○	Collaborator ○

Family name	Given name	Initials

Org. code	Full organization name

Department/Division name

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Application WEB

Page 2

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Research Activity
The information provided in this section refers to your research proposal.

Keywords
List keywords that best describe your proposed research or research activity. Separate keywords with a semicolon.

India;Manuscripts;Sanskrit;tenth century;medical history; cultural history;literary History; Codicology

Disciplines   - Indicate and rank up to 3 disciplines that best correspond to your activity.

Rank	Code	Discipline	If "Other", specify
1	51010	History of Medicine	
2	50499	Other Classics	Indology
3	51099	Other History	History of South Asia

Areas of Research
Indicate and rank up to 3 areas of research related to your proposal.

Rank	Code	Area
1	220	Health
2	100	Arts and culture
3		

Temporal Periods
If applicable, indicate up to 2 historical periods covered by your proposal.

From	To
Year: 200 BC ◉ AD ○ ____ BC ○ AD ○	Year: 1000 BC ○ AD ◉ ____ BC ○ AD ○

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Wujastyk, Dominik

Research Activity (cont'd)

Geographical Regions
If applicable, indicate and rank up to 3 geographical regions covered by or related to your proposal. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Region
1	6400	South Asia
2	6000	Asia
3		

Countries
If applicable, indicate and rank up to 5 countries covered by or related to your proposal. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Country	Prov./ State
1	6406	NEPAL	
2	6404	INDIA	
3			
4			
5			

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Family name, Given name

Wujastyk, Dominik

Response to Previous Critiques - maximum one page

Applicants may, if they wish, address criticisms and suggestions offered by adjudication committees and external assessors who have reviewed previous applications.

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Page 5   **PROTECTED B WHEN COMPLETED**

Family name, Given name

Wujastyk, Dominik

Summary of Proposal

The summary of your research proposal should indicate clearly the problem or issue to be addressed, the potential contribution of the research both in terms of the advancement of knowledge and of the wider social benefit, etc.

The Compendium of Sushruta (Sushrutasamhita) is a world classic of ancient medicine, comparable in age and importance to the Hippocratic Corpus and the Huangdi Neijing. It is a long and substantial treatise written in the Sanskrit language. It presents a systematic, scholarly form of medicine for diagnosing and treating the many ailments that patients presented in South Asia two thousand years ago. It is one of the founding treatises of Ayurveda, the indigenous medical system of India and it still informs indigenous medical practice in India and Ayurvedic complementary and alternative medical practice internationally. The Compendium is perhaps most famous amongst historians of medicine for its passages describing remarkable forms of surgery. These techniques were used in South Asia and beyond: The Compendium's method of couching for cataract circulated in China in the seventh century and a form of facial plastic surgery described in The Compendium was witnessed by British surgeons in India in the eighteenth century and subsequently formed the basis of certain types of facial reconstruction as practised even today.

The Compendium of Sushruta presents baffling linguistic, syntactic and semantic difficulties because of its complicated and flawed history of transmission and scribal corruption. Vulgate editions created in the last century used theoretically impoverished editorial practices and were based on about ten percent of the surviving manuscripts. The poor state of the text creates challenges not only for the historian of medicine but also for patients who are still treated by Ayurvedic doctors today who use The Compendium as a living medical textbook.

A stunning discovery has brought a new excitement and opportunities to the subject. In January 2007, the Nepal-German Manuscript Cataloguing Project at Hamburg University announced the discovery of a palm-leaf manuscript of The Compendium of Sushruta that is reliably datable to 878 CE. Though incomplete, its 152 palm-leaf folios in closely-written Newari script cover about two-thirds of the whole text. UNESCO has added this manuscript to the "Memory of the World" register. This manuscript is part of the Kathmandu library of Kaiser Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana (1892--1964), a former Prime Minister of Nepal. This manuscript pushes our physical evidence for the treatise back by a millennium. Preliminary study of this thousand-year-old manuscript reveals a much earlier stage of the work's textual development. This evidence, together with that of three related early manuscripts of the same text housed in the Nepal National Archives, will place our historical understanding of this Asian medical classic on a new foundation.

The present project will undertake detailed work reading and transcribing the new manuscripts, evaluating their relationships and translating their content. The the newly-discovered manuscript of The Compendium of Sushruta will be put into historical relationship with each other and with previously-known manuscripts using traditional historical and philological methods coupled with the methods of computerized cladistic analysis. The latter methods will allow fine control over the expected large volume of differential data between the manuscripts. The goal is to develop a fresh understanding of ancient South Asian medicine based on the new evidence. We will be especially focussed on highlighting the textual and doctrinal differences between The Compendium as it existed in 878 CE and its received versions today. Project outcomes will include critical editions and translations of the Nepalese manuscripts, studies of the transmission of scientific ideas within South Asia as well as to China and South East Asia, and outreach to contemporary consumers of indigenous medicine.

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Page 6

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Detailed description

Objectives

The objective of this project is to respond to the stunning new discovery of a thousand-year-old manuscript in Kathmandu, Nepal, that provides fresh evidence about the history of medicine in India. The project will study and analyse this new discovery in context, and integrate the findings into existing understandings of early South Asian medical literature, producing a body of published scholarship that locates and explicates the history of Indian medicine in the light of the new manuscript evidence.

Context

Significance   *The Compendium of Suśruta* (Sanskrit: *Suśrutasaṃhitā*) is amongst the most important treatises on medicine to survive from the ancient world. It has been studied seriously by historians since it first became available in print in the mid-nineteenth century (a selection of prominent contributions includes: Hoernle 1897; 1906; 1907; Strauss 1934; Singhal et al. 1972–82; Sharma 1975; Rây et al. 1980; Adriaensen et al. 1984; Yano 1986; Meulenbeld 1999–2002; Sharma 1999–2001; Valiathan 2007). The study of this work has yielded rich historical discoveries, for example about the earliest history of surgery, ancient pharmacology, toxicology and many other social and medical topics. Yet there remain fundamental unanswered questions about the history of the text itself and about related issues in the history of medicine in Asia (Meulenbeld 1999–2002: IA, 203–389).

As one of the defining texts of Ayurveda, the scholarly tradition of healing that became South Asia's principle system of formal medicine until the advent of modernity, *The Compendium* has has profoundly influenced all the cultures surrounding South Asia, including Tibet, Central Asia, China, South-East Asia and the Middle East. Through Portuguese and Dutch physicians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, many items of Ayurveda's pharmacopoeia entered European medical knowledge in the Early Modern period. Linnaeus's systematization of the natural world drew heavily on these sources, resulting in the prominent representation of Ayurveda's pharmacological legacy in European binomial plant taxonomy from the eighteenth century onward (Grove 1995). Specific surgical techniques described in *The Compendium* were witnessed by British surgeons in India at the end of the eighteenth century and led to the foundation of modern plastic surgery in Europe (Wujastyk 2003*b*: 65-71). Since the mid-nineteenth century, *The Compendium* has been the subject of hundreds of studies, epitomes, commentaries, editions and translations. It has entered the fabric of the history of medicine. But how did the work reach us from antiquity?

Challenge   *The Compendium* is a composite work of several hands. It presents multiple historical layers including unexplained switches of narrative register and internal authorship assertions (Wujastyk 2003*b*: xxxii–xxxiv, 63–4; Meulenbeld 1999–2002: IA, 336–42, 347–50). Serious scholarship on the date of *The Compendium* started over a century ago and has become extremely detailed without yielding precision. Taking account of the comprehensive overview by Meulenbeld (1999–2002: IA, 333–57), we may say that, "in Suśruta's text we have a work the kernel of which probably started as a surgeons' manual some centuries BCE, but which was then heavily revised and expanded in the centuries before CE 500" (Wujastyk 2003*b*: 64).

After its composition, *The Compendium* was transmitted by handwritten manuscript copying until the nineteenth century. Over two-hundred such manuscripts are documented as surviving today, with the bulk of them being from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The first printed edition was produced in 1835–1836 by the eminent Bengali educator Madhusudana Gupta (Gupta 1835–6; Wujastyk 2006*b*).

Since then, there have been 43 printed editions of the work (Meulenbeld 1999–2002: IB, 311–15). These printed editions generally copy one another and are altogether based on fewer than twenty manuscripts, almost all from the nineteenth century. More seriously for historical scholarship, these are what are called "Pandit editions," produced by learned traditional scholars who emended the text freely in order to make smooth reading, and who referred to manuscripts to select alternative readings eclectically without awareness of the powerful methods of textual criticism developed in Europe since the nineteenth century.

In spite of the importance and deserved fame of *The Compendium*, there remain internal fundamental problems about the text that gnaw at the base of all historical and medical claims based on it. For example, in some printed editions a frame story concerning the origin of the work from a King Divodāsa Dhanvantari of Benares appears in every chapter introduction, presenting a narrative designed to embed the work culturally within a Brahmana mythos. This claim has come to play a part in supporting contemporary nationalist pseudoscientific claims about ancient Hindu culture (Nanda 2016: 107–26). However, in many editions and in certain manuscripts, this narrative embedding is absent except at the very start of the work or in the chapter on poisons; in the newly-discovered Nepalese manuscript it is only present in the context of poisons (Wujastyk 2013: 147). This suggests a very different cultural context. Only detailed research will allow us to clarify this issue, but it is possible that that *The Compendium* was never globally associated with Dhanvantari at all, but that it accreted materials from a separate community of toxicology specialists who did indeed connect themselves with Benares and that this association was then generalized to the whole text (Klebanov in press: §3.1.2).

Another example of textual confusion illustrates the class of medically relevant errors. Amongst the recipes for soothing inflamed eyes prior to cataract surgery, *The Compendium* several times recommends a salve including the juice extracted from cow-dung (verses 6.17.11, 13 etc.). However, manuscripts have different readings on this point, and in particular several read "juice extracted from a cow's liver." A distinguished surgeon has commented personally to me that liver extract could indeed be helpful and was a known treatment in the mid-twentieth century, but that cow-dung would certainly cause further eye-inflammation. This appears to be a case where rising vegetarianism and cow-reverence caused detrimental scribal changes to the text.

This poor state of the text is one of the most striking features to the reader of *The Compendium.* Indigenous commentators as early as the eleventh century noted that variant readings and textual uncertainties abounded. The variability of the text was so obvious that it spurred the creation of a work of medieval textual criticism, Candraṭa's *Corrections to the Readings in Suśruta*, written at the turn of the eleventh century. There has never been an attempt at a modern critical edition of any part of *The Compendium.* This project addresses this need on the basis of fresh evidence.

Contribution: new discoveries

In January 2007, a previously unknown manuscript of *The Compendium* was brought to scholarly attention (Dimitrov and Tamot 2007). MS Kathmandu KL 699 is a Nepalese manuscript covering about two-thirds of *The Compendium.* It is dated to 878 CE and is amongst the earliest dated manuscripts known from South Asia. The manuscript has been declared by UNESCO to be part of the Memory of the World (UNESCO 2013).

The newly-discovered manuscript in Nepal is historically related to four other early palm-leaf manuscripts in the National Archives in Kathmandu (NAK 5/333, 1/1079(1), 1–1079(2), 1/1146) and to illustrated palm-leaf fragments held in the Los Angeles County Museum and Art Gallery (M.87.271 a–g). Taken together, these Nepalese manuscripts provide the earliest-known evidence for *The Compendium.*

Klebanov (in press: §4) assembles compelling evidence for believing that these Nepalese manuscripts present a version of the text that was in wider circulation in northern India, especially Bengal, in the period up to about 1200 CE, after which it was displaced by modified recensions that were standardized by the advent of printing in the nineteenth century.

The discovery of this new, early manuscript of *The Compendium* brings a new focus and urgency to the problem as well as the opportunity to make real progress in bringing clarity to our understanding of *The Compendium* and its history. For the first time, we have concrete textual evidence that takes our knowledge of this work back a thousand years earlier than any previously known evidence.

The fact that we have so much material in hand and a team available with the specialized expertise for this research means that there is a unique opportunity to advance knowledge.
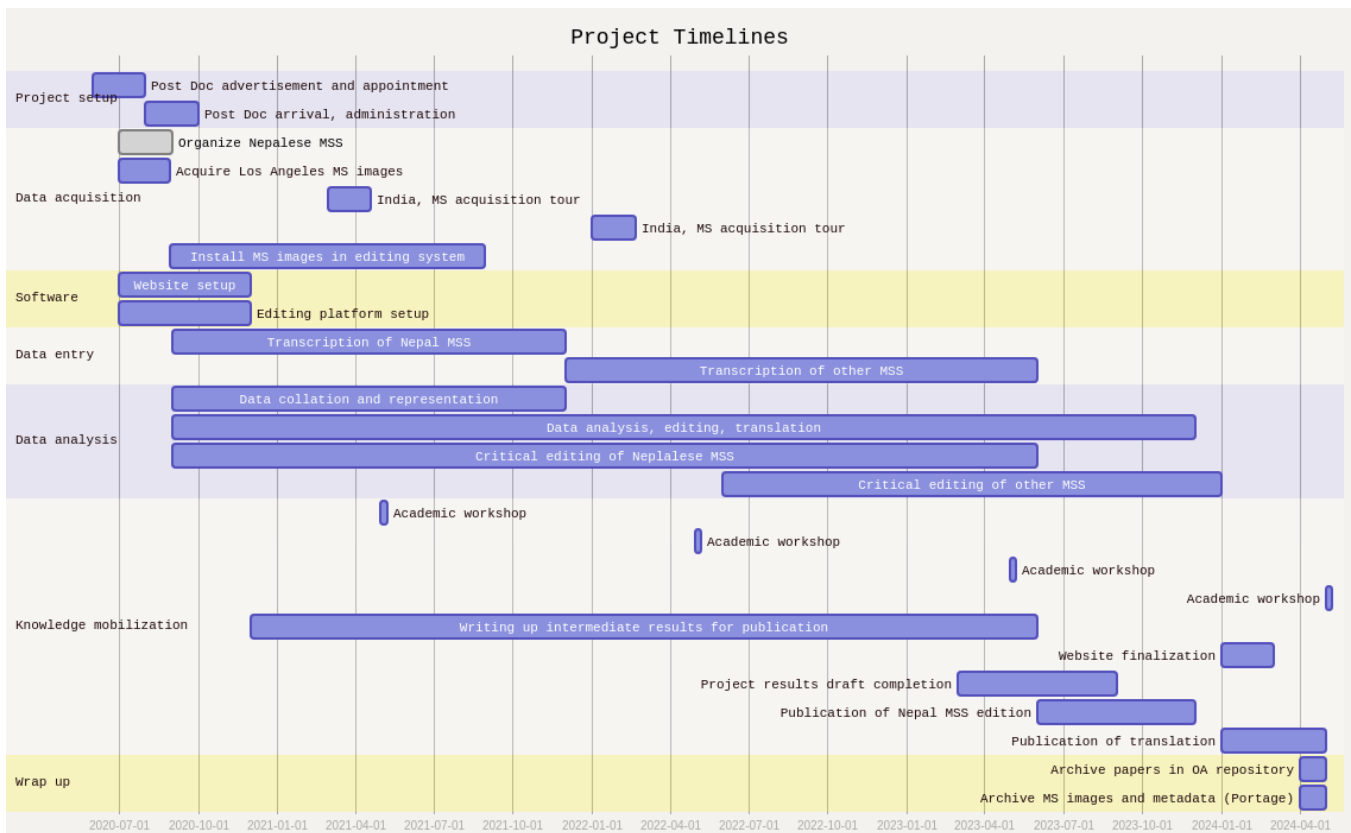
Theoretical approach   The task of understanding textual transmission in South Asian Sanskrit manuscripts is not structurally different from the problems that have long engaged scholars of Latin and Greek. Traditional historical and philological methods of textual criticism and editorial technique associated with names such as Lachmann and Pasquali have a great deal to offer in the South Asian case (Katre 1941; West 1973; Vogel 1981; Garzilli 1996; Hanneder 2017*b*), although limits and differences exist (Hanneder 2017*a*; Simini 2017).

In addition to traditional humanistic scholarship, the methods of cladistic analysis developed by evolutionary biologists for the analysis of DNA have been shown to be directly applicable to the analysis of families of ancient manuscripts that contain formally identical structures of branching similarities and differences (the classic papers are Platnick and Cameron 1977; Robinson and O'Hara 1996). More recently, these methods have successfully been applied to the analysis of Indian manuscript transmission (Maas 2008; 2009; Graheli 2015). The present project will analyse the newly-discovered early manuscript data of *The Compendium* using the methods of cladistic analysis in order to develop a stemma and place the manuscripts in a logical relationship with each other.

First, a statistically-significant overlapping portion of the text will be diplomatically transcribed from each Nepalese manuscript. These portions will be analysed using cladistic analysis tools (below) to generate the most parsimonious stemma. Historical, philological and palaeographical study will accompany this analysis. Texts will be jointly studied using one of the collaborative platforms mentioned below. Using the stemma to inform judgements, the earliest version of the text recoverable from the Nepalese evidence will be reconstructed.

Manuscripts from beyond Nepal will be gathered where possible, and short but statistically significant portions of these manuscripts will also be diplomatically transcribed and put through the same process as above. In this way, a wider stemmatic picture will be created, but without the full transcription of all manuscripts.

Tools   There are two software platforms that offer ideal facilities for the central part of project: "Saktumiva" by Charles Li (`saktumiva.org`) and "Textual Communities" by Peter Robinson (`textualcommunities.org`). Both provide strong environments for transcription, display and study. These systems will be evaluated during the first weeks of the project. But since all electronic texts in the project will be encoded following the *Guidelines* of the Text Encoding Initiative (`tei-c.org`), and both these platforms use this standard, we may move our texts between platforms at different phases of the work. Other relevant tools for collating and prototyping include JuxtaCommons (`juxtacommons.org`) and Stemmaweb Project (`stemmaweb.net`). The Phylogenetic Analysis program (PAUP, `paup.phylosolutions.com`)

Project Timelines

Project setup
- Post Doc advertisement and appointment
- Post Doc arrival, administration

Data acquisition
- Organize Nepalese MSS
- Acquire Los Angeles MS images
- India, MS acquisition tour
- India, MS acquisition tour
- Install MS images in editing system

Software
- Website setup
- Editing platform setup

Data entry
- Transcription of Nepal MSS
- Transcription of other MSS

Data analysis
- Data collation and representation
- Data analysis, editing, translation
- Critical editing of Neplalese MSS
- Critical editing of other MSS

Knowledge mobilization
- Academic workshop
- Academic workshop
- Academic workshop
- Academic workshop
- Writing up intermediate results for publication
- Website finalization
- Project results draft completion
- Publication of Nepal MSS edition
- Publication of translation

Wrap up
- Archive papers in OA repository
- Archive MS images and metadata (Portage)

2020-07-01, 2020-10-01, 2021-01-01, 2021-04-01, 2021-07-01, 2021-10-01, 2022-01-01, 2022-04-01, 2022-07-01, 2022-10-01, 2023-01-01, 2023-04-01, 2023-07-01, 2023-10-01, 2024-01-01, 2024-04-01

and the Mesquite program for analysing evolutionary trees (`www.mesquiteproject.org`) will also be used for analysing and drawing. These tools make it possible to analyse a large mass of collated variant manuscript readings and calculate the best-fit relationship between the manuscripts.

Outputs   The project will provide a fresh understanding of ancient South Asian medicine and its transmission to the modern world. Specific project outcomes will include a facsimile publication of the earliest Nepalese manuscript (subject to copyright agreement from the Kaiser Library), with introduction and diplomatic transcription, a new Sanskrit critical edition and translation of the Nepalese manuscripts of the *The Compendium*, and studies of the content and transmission of scientific ideas within South Asia and beyond. These contributions will offer a new interpretative and historical sophistication to contemporary physicians of indigenous Indian medicine and other medical stakeholders and commentators in India and internationally.

Feasibility

Timeline   The project starts with two time-related advantages. First, high-quality digital images of the Nepalese manuscripts on which this project is based are *already* in hand. This was negotiated some years ago through the Nepal-German Manuscript Preservation Project. I also already have digital images of six other manuscripts of *The Compendium* from libraries in Gujarat and London. Second, a transcription of the complete text of the vulgate edition of *The Compendium* (Ācārya 1931) exists as a machine-readable electronic edition and is available under an OA licence through the SARIT digital library (`http://sarit.indology.info`). This e-text will form the template for all manuscript transcriptions, speeding transcription. These advantages mean that the initial work of diplomatic manuscript transcription can start immediately.

Project members will conduct two digitization tours to capture images of selected South Asian manuscripts of *The Compendium* during the first two project years. Guiding principles for digitization will be the high standards of the British Library's Endangered Archives Project and the associated guidelines published as *Remote Capture: Digitising Documentary Heritage in Challenging Locations* (Butterworth et al. 2018). Over two hundred manuscripts of *The Compendium* are known to exist, almost all of them fragmentary and mostly in North India. The digitization will be restricted to manuscripts that can be accessed without bureaucratic hurdles. It is not the project's aim to be comprehensive or to expend resources trying to gather a large number of manuscripts. Experience of other projects teaches us that such efforts, while tempting, can drive an editorial project into the sand. Rather, the focus of this project will remain firmly on the Nepalese treasures. Further manuscript evidence will be consulted only as available as long as it is relatively easy to access, in order to deepen comparative and philological judgements about the Nepalese evidence.

The project will establish a website within the first weeks of funding. Within the first year, the project will publish on this website a diplomatic transcription of the main Nepalese manuscript, KL 699, encoded according to TEI Guidelines. A copy of this file will also be uploaded to the SARIT Open-Access digital library of Indic texts. The further four manuscripts from the Nepalese collections will be transcribed and added. In due course, these transcriptions will be accompanied by a draft translation and notes. These products will be clearly signalled as being works in progress. All files will be version-controlled using Git and uploaded to Github. This will safeguard the primary project assets and provide management control for collaborative editing and clarity for other scholars.

The project will follow the software development slogan, "release early, release often." I intend to place the discoveries and source materials of the project into the hands of international researchers at the earliest possible time. A categorization of dated release points and reliability scores will accompany the materials on the website so that scholars can understand that they are using early products ("alpha releases"). A registration protocol will allow the project to notify scholars of new releases. Again, experience from other projects that are exclusively focussed on a single large final print product has taught us that regular incremental publication brings many benefits and contributes strongly to knowledge-mobilization and dissemination.

The project will produce products both online and in print. Principal book products will be a diplomatic edition of the Nepalese manuscripts, a critical edition of the portion of *The Compendium* covered by them, and a new translation of this part of *The Compendium*. The first publisher we will approach is De Gruyter, who have an Open Access monograph series and the possibility of internal funding through the University of Hamburg's Centre for the Study of Manuscript Cultures. Peer-reviewed articles will address circumscribed research findings as the project unfolds. I believe these ambitious goals are achievable because the project outcomes are focussed and interlock supportively with each other.

All final project documents and publications will be archived in the University of Alberta's ERA open-access depository. Digital images with TEI and Dublin Core metadata will be archived through the recommended Digital Preservation Services of the University of Alberta Portage project. Transcriptions will be archived to the SARIT library and to Github. At project-end, the project website will be manually captured by the University of Alberta's "`https://archive-it.org/`" pathway to the WayBackMachine in order to ensure that it remains available and referable-to in the indefinite future.

Budget appropriateness   The budget provides appropriate costings for professional compensation and travel based on standard reference sources and the university's scales. The project is not demanding with respect to equipment. There are requirements for travel and accommodation because of the component

of research on the ground in South Asia. The main activities of the project will be conducted using open access and free software. The major budget item is for academic research personnel.

Capability, expertise

My primary training up to the doctoral level was in Sanskrit language and the study of ancient India history and culture. My subsequent career has been spent in the study of Indian manuscripts and the history of science and medicine in South Asia at the Wellcome Institute, University College London and the University of Vienna. I have taught these subjects at the undergraduate and MA levels for over twenty years; I have been on the supervisory committees of eight PhD students. I am currently main PhD advisor to three students, one of whom will be writing a thesis specifically on Nepalese medical manuscripts.

My past research output includes contributions directly on the topic of *The Compendium* (Wujastyk 2003*b*; 2006*b*; 2007*a*; 2009*c*), on the study of Indian manuscripts (Wujastyk 1985–98; 1990; 2004*c*; 2007*b*; 2012*a*,*b*; Wujastyk, Cerulli, et al. 2013; Wujastyk 2014; Plofker et al. 2017), and on the history of medicine in South Asia (Leslie and Wujastyk 1991; Wujastyk 1993*a*,*b*; 1995; 1998; 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003*a*,*b*,*c*; 2004*a*,*b*,*e*,*f*; 2005*a*,*b*; 2006*a*; 2007*b*; 2008*a*,*b*; 2009*a*,*d*; 2011; 2012*b*; 2017; 2019).

Previous knowledge-mobilization activities have included numerous BBC interviews, TV documentaries, UNESCO consultant appointments in India, the launching in 1994 and maintaining of the public indological internet discussion forum `indology.info`, and the launching of two book series and the Open Access digital Sanskrit library `SARIT.indology.info` that sets public standards for digital editions of Sanskrit texts using the Text Encoding Initiative. In 2006, I launched and am chief editor for the online OA journal *History of Science in South Asia* (`hssa-journal.org`). These and other knowledge mobilization activities are detailed in my CV (e.g., Wujastyk 2004*d*; 2009*b*; Wujastyk and Khilnani 2014). My publications are almost all Open Access and available through `academia.edu` and the University of Alberta's ERA service. I am an active campaigner for OA and a contributor to Wikipedia and the `Archive.org`.

The post-doc scholar who is my first choice for this project, Dr Andrey Klebanov, devoted his MA thesis to the newly-discovered Nepalese manuscripts of *The Compendium* (Klebanov 2010). After his doctorate in Hamburg and a research fellowship in Japan working on the textual criticism and codicology of Sanskrit texts (Klebanov 2016) he has returned to the topic of this research project with a major research article in press (Klebanov in press). Dr Klebanov is probably the current world expert in the Nepalese manuscripts of *The Compendium*. As such, he will take a major role in all aspects of this project, both intellectually and practically. The project will offer significant growth opportunities for the post-doctoral member of the team, who will produce four peer-reviewed articles, will co-publish two books, and will contribute papers at four to six conferences. The scholar can expect to move from this project into a tenure-track position. The project will also be well-positioned to offer training in research methods, documentation, and text-encoding for research assistants in Canada and, if possible, also in India.

Collaborators on this project are Prof. Kengo Harimoto (Bangkok), a senior scholar with experience in textual criticism and editorial work on Sanskrit manuscripts who has also published on the Nepalese manuscripts of *The Compendium* (Harimoto 2011; 2014); Prof. Diwakar Acharya (All Souls, Oxford) who worked for many years in Kathmandu on the Nepal-German Manuscript Preservation Project that originally brought these manuscripts to light, and whose scholarship routinely uses manuscript evidence (Acharya 2006; 2007; 2015); Dr Madhu K. Paramesvaran (AVS, Kottakal, Kerala) who is deeply embedded in the living traditional medical culture of South India. Dr Madhu has also edited and translated traditional Indian medical works from manuscript (Paramesvaran 2006; Yamashita, Brahmadathan, et al. 2010; Yamashita and Paramesvaran 2015) and is a major participant in the PADAM project that records the living testimony of elder traditional physicians in India.

References

Ācārya, Y. T. (1931) (ed.), *Suśrutasaṃhitā, Vaidyavaraśrīḍalhaṇācāryaviracitayā Nibandhasaṃ-grahākhyavyākhyayā samullasitā, Maharṣiṇā Suśrutena viracitā, sūtra-nidāna-śārīra-cikitsā-kalpasthānottaratantrātmakaḥ. Ācāryopāhvena Trivikramātmajena Yādavaśarmaṇā saṃśodhitā = The Sushrutasaṃhitā of Sushruta with the Nibandhasangraha Commentary of Shree Dalhaṇāchārya* (2nd edn., Mumbayyām: Pāṇḍuraṅga Jāvajī at the Nirṇayasāgaramudrāyantrālaye), URL: https://archive.org/details/susruta1931.

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Knowledge-mobilization

This project is focussed on exploring the early history of medicine and medical literature in South Asia. The primary audience for the project's work is academic. We aim to create new knowledge that will change the way scholars think about the early practice of medicine in South Asia. In projects like this, it is vital that we communicate with audiences in South Asia itself. This project will publish exclusively through Open Access channels so that all publications from the project can be read free of charge in India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and beyond. We will also partner with a publishing house in Delhi, probably Motilal Banarsidass (with whom I already publish a series) so that project books can be published or co-published for distribution in the Indian subcontinent and at prices that South Asian readers can afford.

In considering how to move knowledge into "active service for the broadest possible common good," the first audience beyond the academy must be contemporary consumers of indigenous Indian medicine. The Government of India's Ministry of AYUSH is dedicated to the support and dissemination of indigenous South Asian medicine in India, including college and university training, professional licensing, and the maintenance of a national network of Ayurvedic hospitals. The project will reach out to the Ministry of AYUSH and explore the potential for knowledge-sharing and the use of our project materials in training and education. I have personal links with staff within AYUSH and in the Ayurvedic establishment in India, and with the WHO, that I will leverage in order to create an awareness of this project and its possibilities for their purposes. If AYUSH is willing, we will seek to partner in an initiative to create teaching materials that could be integrated into the national Ayurveda curriculum, raising awareness of how manuscripts can be approached and understood as contributers to a deeper knowledge of Asian medical practice.

The International Institute of Asian Studies in Leiden, The Netherlands (`iias.nl`), is a powerful agency for knowledge mobilization. In addition to major academic publication programs and conferences, the IIAS publishes a substantial website and a newsletter (`www.iias.asia/the-newsletter`) with a worldwide readership of about 50,000. The IIAS "connects knowledge and people, contributing to a more integrated understanding of Asia...by focusing on...scholars and practitioners throughout the world." I have held a Research Fellowship at the IIAS in the past and I have written for their publications. I will do so again to promote awareness of this project.

The International Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine (`iastam.org`) is the most visible and longest-running international organization that brings together academics and practitioners of Asian medical systems. As a past Secretary-General of IASTAM I have a history of collaboration with the Association as a contributor to their journal, newsletters and conferences. The next IASTAM conference is in May 2020, but the one after that will be in 2023, an our project will showcase our work there with a poster exhibition and conference presentations. This will reach an audience of South Asian practitioners of Ayurveda as well as historians and anthropologists.

The messages that the project wishes to communicate through these channels are as follow

- The manuscript heritage of South Asia is a precious resource for human knowledge. It deserves to be conserved, digitized and protected for scholarly access today and for the benefit of future generations.

- Fascinating new discoveries about ancient medicine are still possible.

- Historical study can contribute to the understanding and practice of Asian medical systems in the contemporary world.

Family name, Given name
Wujastyk, Dominik

Expected Outcomes
Elaborate on the potential benefits and/or outcomes of your proposed research and/or related activities.

Scholarly Benefits
Indicate and rank up to 3 scholarly benefits relevant to your proposal.

Rank	Benefit	If "Other", specify
1	Knowledge creation/intellectual outcomes	
2	Enhanced research methods	
3	Enhanced research collaboration	

Social Benefits
Indicate and rank up to 3 social benefits relevant to your proposal.

Rank	Benefit	If "Other", specify
1	Cultural outcomes	
2	Enhanced professional practice	
3	Enriched public discourse	

Audiences
Indicate and rank up to 5 potential target audiences relevant to your proposal.

Rank	Audience	If "Other", specify
1	Academic sector/peers, including scholarly associations	
2	International audiences	
3	Practitioners/professional associations	
4	Professional and/or scholarly associations	
5	Students	

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

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Page 7　　　**PROTECTED B WHEN COMPLETED**　　　Canada

Family name, Given name

Wujastyk, Dominik

Expected Outcomes Summary

Describe the potential benefits/outcomes (e.g., evolution, effects, potential learning, implications) that could emerge from the proposed research and/or other partnership activities.

This project will discover new knowledge about the history of science and medicine in South Asia and the transmission of scientific ideas within South Asia and beyond.

The methodologies applied in this project will bring an entirely new level of scholarship to bear on the historical and textual problems of early medicine in India and Nepal. Study of the newly-discovered ninth-century manuscript of "The Compedium of Sushruta" promises to give us unprecedented access to the state of scholarly medical knowledge in Nepal in the ninth century. This includes descriptions of surgical techniques, classifications of poisonous snakes and insects, states of demonic possession, alcoholism, fevers, therapies and diagnostic methods, to mention just a few of the topics treated. These topics are of value both to historians of medicine and to social historians of Asia. The research methods we will apply are a combination of the most traditional philological and historical analyses with the new computer methods of cladistic analysis borrowed from evolutionary biology and genetics. The latter tools enable us to evaluate thousands of variant readings and construct a tree of relationships between the surviving ancient manuscripts that would otherwise be a matter of informed guesswork. The team members will be in close contact with the project collaborators in Oxford, Bangkok, Kyoto and Toronto, all of whom are keenly interested in aspects of this research. Publication and conference attendance will enable us to disseminate project results and interact with colleagues, while the project website will function as a fast delivery service for results as they are generated.

Historians of medicine in South Asia are in a unique position because ancient medicine is still widely practised and supported at the government level in South Asian countries. The text we are studying, "Sushruta's Compendium" may be two thousand years old, but its medicines and dietary advice, its ethics and its therapies are still very much in use today. The Indian government has a ministry, Ayush, that supports and promotes Ayurveda, the medical system based largely on "Sushruta's Compendium." While project members are not medical doctors, we hope that refinements we are able to make in the interpretation of this ancient medical treatise will find an audience amongst contemporary Ayurveda practitioners in India, Sri Lanka and Nepal. We intend to liaise with leading practitioners in the field of Ayurveda to ensure that the project becomes known in those circles. Within Nepal, the KL 699 manuscript is already well known, being on display in the National Archives, and having been inscribed by the Nepalese government in the UNESCO "Memory of the World" register. We also hope that by giving the example of a scholarly but accessible project focused on South Asian manuscripts we will create enthusiasm for the manuscript heritage amongst historians, archivists and scholars and the public.

Our primary audience for this work is our academic peers in the fields of medical history, Sanskrit studies, Indology and history. We are already strongly networked with Indological and medical history scholars and this work will be of genuine interest to an international audience. In due course, we hope that materials and methods from this project can also contribute to teaching curricula both in textual and editorial studies and in medical history. The graduate Research Assistants on the project will gain important new skills in archival and historical work, in networking, and in the special diplomatic skills of liaising and cooperating with academic and administrative partners in South Asia.

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Research team, student training, previous output

Description of the team

The main project research will be conducted by myself as PI and by a post-doctoral colleague who will take a major role in all aspects of the project work.

As PI, I will dedicate 75% of my research time to this project (i.e., 30% of my time). I have no other ongoing funded research projects.

I will be responsible for planning and directing the workflow. I will implement the software tools for manuscript transcription and collation and oversee and participate in all the central tasks of the project, including the transcription of manuscripts, editing text and translation, and writing and publishing topical studies.

The software component of the project, including setting up and managing the collaborative manuscript workbench (Saktumiva or Textual Communities, as described earlier), and applying the cladistic analysis methods to the analysis of the manuscript relationships will be in my hands. Dr Klebanov does not have experience of these methods.

My first choice for the post-doc researcher is Dr **Andrey Klebanov**. Dr Klebanov gained his doctorate from the University of Hamburg three years ago, and currently holds a research fellowship at Kyoto University. He devoted his MA thesis to the Nepalese manuscripts of *The Compendium*, editing and translating forty verses of the work. His thesis also explored the important question of the influence of Buddhist culture on the Nepalese transmission of *The Compendium*. His work is precise and scholarly and he has since published significant further research on the topic. A paper on the Nepalese manuscripts of *The Compendium* currently in press, that I have seen in draft, is particularly substantial. His doctoral thesis was also based on early Sanskrit manuscript studies and especially the less-known literature of medieval commentators. I know he is keen to return to studies on the Nepalese materials and on the history of medicine in South Asia. We have been in correspondence about this project and he is excited to participate.

If, for unforeseen reasons, Dr Klebanov should not be available, the position will be advertised. I am aware of several early-career Sanskrit scholars who would bring relevant skills to this project. A different post-doctoral fellow would, I feel confident, be capable of making a full contribution to the project.

The person filling the post-doc research position will dedicate 100% of their time to this project. They will conduct manuscript transcription and collation and participate in all the central tasks of the project, including the transcription of manuscripts, editing text and translation, and writing and publishing topical studies. The project will offer significant intellectual opportunity for the post-doctoral member of the team, whose publications and project experience will provide a strong foundation for a future move into a tenure-track position.

Collaborator **Diwakar Acharya**, Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics at Oxford, is a leading authority on Sanskrit and South Asian history, languages and culture. Prof. Acharya has worked extensively on early Nepalese manuscripts and has himself published important critical editions. During a period when he worked on the Nepal-German Manuscript Preservation Project, based at the University of Hamburg and at the National Archives in Kathmandu, he was part of the team that discovered the manuscript on which this project is based. He will be particularly helpful as a resource for solving palaeographical problems when reading ninth-century Nepalese manuscript hands. Additionally, his position as an eminent Nepalese citizen holding a senior professorial chair at Oxford, with his many professional

associations in Kathmandu, will assist us with administrative negotiations with the National Archives in Kathmandu.

Collaborator **Madhu K. Paramesvaran** is experienced in manuscript research and editing practice and is strongly networked with traditional south-Indian families of hereditary physicians. It is in south India, and especially Kerala, where Dr Madhu lives, that the living traditions of early Ayurvedic practice are most strongly preserved in hereditary familes of physicians. Dr Madhu provides the project with an important footprint in India. He will assist with local communication and negotiation in India. As an experienced physician and scholar of Sanskrit himself, he will also be in a position to aid us with the interpretation of medical knowledge when the textual descriptions need to be clarified against transmitted traditional practice.

Collaborator **Alessandro Graheli** has deep experience with Indian manuscripts and is an international expert in the subtleties of textual criticism and the editing of Sanskrit works from manuscript (e.g., Graheli 2012*a,b*). His edition of the philosophical work of Jayanta Bhaṭṭa (Graheli 2015) contains an introduction that lays out the editorial practices that will be applied in our project. In particular, Dr Graheli discusses the application of cladistic analysis to manuscript stemmata and raises important questions and insights into the practical use of these novel methodologies. He is soon to move from Vienna to Toronto, and I expect to consult him often on both technical and interpretative questions.

Collaborator **Kengo Harimoto** is the only scholar apart from Dr Klebanov, Dr Moriguchi (2014; 2015), and myself to have published analytic research about the Nepalese manuscripts of *The Compendium*. Prof. Harimoto is an experienced text-historical scholar with numerous landmark publications in the area of textual criticism and the evaluation of medieval Sanskrit commentarial literature. Prof. Harimoto's published studies of the Nepalese manuscripts of *The Compendium* cover both text-historical enquiries as well as higher critical studies concerning the newly-revealed content of *The Compendium* in the early manuscript transmission. This is the combination of approaches that our project will follow, and Prof. Harimoto will be an invaluable intellectual fellow-traveller.

Previous output

Previous publications by the above team that directly relate to this project have been noted in this application's "Detailed description." They include the following items, details of which can be seen in this application's "List of references:" Wujastyk 2003*b*; Klebanov 2010; Harimoto 2011; Wujastyk 2013; Harimoto 2014; Klebanov 2016; in press.

Student training

The project application contains a component for hiring graduate students for research assistance for six months per year. It is envisaged that this assistance will normally include work done during the summer months each year. Students who know Sanskrit will gain palaeographical skills in reading early Nepalese manuscripts and the fundamentals of Indian codicology, including the use of finding aids for manuscript location. All students will learn the soft politics of negotiating access to materials held in South Asian libraries. They will also learn about the importance of the Text Encoding Initiative and its application to manuscript transcription; the topics of version control and Git control will be taught. Students will learn the elements of Open Access publishing including the ethical importance of working in a manner that allows first-world research to be readily available to readers and scholars in developing nations. During the early months of the project a graduate student will be assigned to signal pathways to project impact and near the end of the project a student will evaluate project impact.

At the time of writing this application, there are three graduate students at the U. of Alberta who are working towards doctoral degrees in aspects Sanskrit literature (one specifically on medicine). These students will be natural candidates for research assistance. However, this year (2019) the U. of Alberta began formally teaching regular Sanskrit language classes at the undergraduate 200 level. As a result, a pool of undergraduates is beginning to form who have elementary skills in reading and writing Sanskrit. While we have applied for graduate assistance in this application, I may use some of the external funds from the Singhmar Chair Grant assigned to this project to fund undergraduates who wish to gain experience in aspects of Sanskrit manuscriptology and textual criticism.

Finally, an unknown factor is whether we will be able to develop some student training programs in India or Nepal. This will greatly depend on the initiative and local knowledge of Dr Madhu and Prof. Acharya. However, it would be desirable to hold at least a few seminars during our project visits to South Asia. I hold an Adjunct Professor position at the Division of Health and Humanities of St John's Research Institute in Bangalore. This institution is a centre for medical humanities and I have a standing invitation to hold seminars at SJRI for medical students and faculty. The medical history aspects of our project could be shared with that audience.

Family name, Given name
Wujastyk, Dominik

Funds Requested from SSHRC

For each budget year, estimate as accurately as possible the research costs that you are asking SSHRC to fund through a grant. For each Personnel costs category, enter the number of individuals to be hired and specify the total amount required. For each of the other categories, enter the total amount required.

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
Personnel costs	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Student salaries and benefits/Stipends										
Undergraduate										
Masters	1	6,323	1	6,640	1	6,972	1	7,320	0	0
Doctorate	1	6,614	1	6,945	1	7,292	1	7,657	0	0
Non-student salaries and benefits/Stipends										
Postdoctoral	1	50,000	1	52,500	1	55,125	1	57,881	0	0
Other										
Travel and subsistence costs	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
Applicant/Team member(s)										
Canadian travel	0		1,681		1,769		1,858		0	
Foreign travel	0		20,605		21,540		4,380		0	
Students										
Canadian travel										
Foreign travel										
Other expenses										
Professional/Technical services	0		0		0		0		0	
Supplies	900		900		900		900		0	
Non-disposable equipment										
Computer hardware	3,700		0		0		0		0	
Other										
Other expenses (specify)										
OA article processing fee	0		0		3,113		0		0	
website setup	1,860		0		0		0		0	
software consultancy	4,000		0		0		0		0	
Total	73,397		89,271		96,711		79,996		0	

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Budget justification

For year-on-year figures I am working with a 5% annual cost-of-living increment.

Postdoctoral fellow, years 1–4

The new Tri-Agency financial guide defers to University policy on the issue of postdoctoral hires. According to UofA policy a PDF can be hired up to 5 years. The postdoctoral fellow requires a PhD in Sanskrit and Indology with experience in codicology, textual criticism and editorial technique, and the history of medicine in South Asia. The fellow will take a full participatory role in all research and writing for the project and in organizing workshops and other activities. Major project publications will appear under joint names; individual research articles may be single-authored as appropriate.

year	1	2	3	4	Total
salary	50000	52500	55125	57881	**215,506**

Graduate assistants

Graduate Research Assistantships will be offered for six months per year, divided between MA and PhD level. The PhD GRA positions will be offered to students in the History and Classics departments who are working on Sanskrit literature and language (we have three at the time of writing). Students in both categories will receive training and support at all points in their work; one of our main purposes in engaging GRAs, especially at the MA level, is to provide project training and to widen the students' awareness of Asia-related historical scholarship. The PhD GRAs will gain valuable experience in current theories of editorial technique and the use of modern tools of textual analysis.

Graduate Research Assistant rates calculated on the basis of the 2017-2018 Collective Agreement monthly stipend rate.

year	C$				Total
1	GRA MA 3 months	6323	GRA PhD 3 months	6614	
2	GRA MA 3 months	6640	GRA PhD 3 months	6945	
3	GRA MA 3 months	6972	GRA PhD 3 months	7292	
4	GRA MA 3 months	7320	GRA PhD 3 months	7657	**55,763**

Travel and conferences

India

The budget includes funding for two trips to Nepal and India for two project participants, in 2021 and 2022. The purpose is to identify and photograph manuscripts and to engage with senior Indian colleagues who specialize in Indian medical history.

Figures are estimated from `google.com/flights` and `booking.com`. Flights are economy; Indian hotels are three or four star depending on location (four star in Delhi, three star in regional towns).

year		flights	internal	subsistence	total C$	Total
2021	2 x international fares @2200; 2 x 5 flights x internal travel @200 and 2 x accommodation and food @200 per night x 30 nights,	4400	2000	12000	18400	
2022	2 x international fares@2310; 2 x 5 x internal travel @210 and 2 x accommodation and food @210 per night x 42 nights	4620	2100	12600	19320	**37,720**

Conferences

The following items are for conference attendance at the American Oriental Society, the Annual Conference on South Asia, University of Wisconsin, the Canadian Society for South Asian Studies at Congress and the International Congress on Traditional Asian Medicine. These are premier sites for knowledge dissemination, learning, and networking. The project PI can fund conference attendance out of his own research budget but will not attend all meetings. One or more of these conferences may be replaced with a workshop held at the University of Alberta. In that case, a Dialogue Grant will be applied for from the Kule Institute for Advanced Studies ($2000). The conference trip funding plus a Dialogue Grant plus internal support from the Singhmar Chair endowment will be adequate for hosting a workshop.
(* = foreign)

year		venue	fee	rates	flights	subsistence	total C$	Total
1		none					0	
2	*	AOS	200	1 flight @500; 7 nights hotel @215	500	1505	2205	
2		Congress	231	1 flight @550; 6 nights hotel @150	550	900	1681	
3	*	Wisconsin	220	1 flight @1000; 5 nights hotel @219.4	1000	1097	2220	
3		Congress	243	1 flight @578; 6 nights hotel @158	578	948	1769	
4	*	AOS	220	1 flight @551; 7 nights hotel @237	551	1659	2430	
4		Congress	255	1 flight @607; 6 nights hotel @166	607	996	1858	
4	*	ICTAM	220	1 flight @1000; 7 nights hotel @104.3	1000	730	1950	**14,113**

IT support

item	price	Total
laptop with 1TB disk, external monitor, external backup drive as main host for project data and for post-doc writing and analysis	3000	
Camera and accessories for photography in South Asia	700	**3700**
website domain registration C$35/year	140	
website hosting (Wordpress) C$180/year (10GB storage)	720	
Arts Resource Centre website setup	1000	**1860**

Charles Li or Peter Robinson to travel to the U of A for software installation and training for Saktumiva or Textual Communities.

air fare	7 nights hotel	honorarium	total	2 x =Total
450	1050	500	2000	**4000**

Materials, services and supplies, years 1–4

item	cost	Total
office supplies (digital media, stationary, ink, etc., based on analysis for similar projects)	1600	
photocopy and printing @500/year	2000	**3600**

Open access APFs

Brill *Asian Medicine*, APF for one article **3113**

Overall total: 339,375

Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council of Canada

Conseil de recherches en
sciences humaines du Canada

Family name, Given name
Wujastyk, Dominik

Funds from Other Sources

You must include all other sources of funding for the proposed research. Indicate whether these funds have been confirmed or not.

Full organization name Contribution type	Confirmed	Year 1 Year 5	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
UofA Singhmar Chair Endowment	[X]	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Cash		0			
	☐				
	☐				
	☐				
	☐				
	☐				
	☐				
	☐				
	☐				
Total funds from other sources		3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
		0			

Personal infomation will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

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Family name, Given name
Wujastyk, Dominik

Suggested Reviewers

List Canadian or foreign specialists whom SSHRC may ask to assess your proposal.
List keywords that best describe the assessor's areas of research expertise. Please refer to the Suggested Assessors section of the detailed instructions for more information on conflicts of interest.

Family name	Given name	Initials	Title
Hanneder	Jürgen	JH	Professor

Org. code	Full organization name	Keywords
	Philipps-Universität Marburg	Indology;Sanskrit;textual criticism

Department/Division name	Address
Fachgebiet Indologie und Tibetologie	Deutschhausstraße 12 F|14 Institutsgebäude (Room: 01A26) Marburg 35032

	Country code	Area code	Number	Extension	
Telephone number	49	6421	28-24930		
Fax number	49	6421	28-24995		Country GERMANY

E-mail juergen.hanneder@uni-marburg.de

Family name	Given name	Initials	Title
Goodall	Dominic	DG	Professor

Org. code	Full organization name	Keywords
	École Française d'Extrême-Orient	Sanskrit;Indology;textual criticism;codicology;Nepalese manuscripts

Department/Division name	Address
Centre de Pondichéry	19, rue Dumas Pondicherry 605001

	Country code	Area code	Number	Extension	
Telephone number	91	413	2334539		
Fax number					Country INDIA

E-mail dominic.goodall@efeo.net

Family name	Given name	Initials	Title

Org. code	Full organization name	Keywords

Department/Division name	Address

	Country code	Area code	Number	Extension	City/Municipality	Prov./State	Postal/Zip code
Telephone number							
Fax number					Country		

E-mail

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I would prefer that

- Prof. Dr. Rahul Peter Das, Professor for Sprachen und Kulturen des Neuzeitlichen Südasiens (languages and cultures of post-classical South Asia) at Martin-Luther-Universität, Halle-Wittenberg

not be appointed to referee this project application. Prof. Das has contributed to the field of South Asian medical history. However, one of his books was submitted to a book-series that I edit, and during the editorial process relations became strained to the point where I felt it appropriate to request another editor to take over the work.

Do not photocopy this page.

Internal use	CID (if known)
543573	291686

Identification

Only the information in the Name section will be made available to selection committee members and external assessors. Citizenship and Statistical and Administrative Information will be used by SSHRC for administrative and statistical purposes only. Filling out the statistical and Administrative Information section is optional.

Name

Family name	Given name	Initials
Wujastyk	Dominik	

Citizenship - Applicants and co-applicants must indicate their citizenship status by checking and answering the applicable questions.

Citizenship status	◯ Canadian	⦿ Permanent resident since (yyyy/mm/dd)	◯ Other (country)	Have you applied for permanent residency?
		2019/07/21	_____	◯ Yes ◯ No

Statistical and Administrative Information

Permanent postal code in Canada (i.e. K2P1G4)	Correspondence language	Previous contact with SSHRC? (i.e. applicant, assessor, etc.)
T6G0M6	⦿ English ◯ French	◯ Yes ⦿ No

Full name used during previous contact, if different from above

Contact Information

The following information will help us to contact you more rapidly. Secondary information will not be released by SSHRC without your express consent.

Primary telephone number				Secondary telephone number			
Country code	Area code	Number	Extension	Country code	Area code	Number	Extension
1	780	4923921		1	587	5973035	

Primary fax number				Secondary fax number			
Country code	Area code	Number	Extension	Country code	Area code	Number	Extension

Primary E-mail	wujastyk@ualberta.ca
Secondary E-mail	wujastyk@gmail.com

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

Checked
Web CV
2019/10/14

Identification

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Family name, Given name

Wujastyk, Dominik

Current Address

Use only if you are not affiliated with a department at a Canadian university. (If you are affiliated with a department at a Canadian university, the department's mailing address will be used.) If you wish to use another address, specify it under the Correspondence Address.

Correspondence Address

Complete this section if you wish your correspondence to be sent to an address other than your current address.

Address

Address

City/Municipality	Prov. / State	Postal/Zip code	City/Municipality	Prov. / State	Postal/Zip code

Country

Country

Temporary Address

If providing a temporary address, phone number and/or E-mail, ensure that you enter the effective dates.

Permanent Address in CANADA

Address

Address
11126 78 Ave NW

City/Municipality	Prov./ State		City/Municipality	Prov./ State	Postal/Zip code
			Edmonton	AB	T6G0M6

Country

Country CANADA

Start date (yyyy/mm/dd)	End date (yyyy/mm/dd)	Temporary telephone/fax number
		Country code Area code Number Extension

Temporary E-mail

Web CV

Address

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Family name, Given name

Wujastyk, Dominik

Research Expertise (optional)

The information provided in this section refers to your own research expertise, not to a research proposal. Filling out the following 4 sections is optional. This page will not be seen by selection committee members and external assessors. This section will be used for planning and evaluating programs, producing statistics, and selecting external assessors and committee members.

Areas of Research

Indicate and rank up to 3 areas of research that best correspond to your research interests as well as areas where your research interests would apply. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Area
1	100	Arts and culture
2	220	Health
3	360	Science and technology

Temporal Periods

If applicable, indicate up to 2 historical periods covered by your research interests.

From			**To**		
Year	BC	AD	**Year**	BC	AD
1000	●	○	1800	○	●
	○	○		○	○

Geographical Regions

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 3 geographical regions covered by your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Region
1	6400	South Asia
2		
3		

Countries

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 5 countries covered by your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Countries	Prov./State
1	6404	INDIA	
2	6406	NEPAL	
3	6408	SRI LANKA	
4	6402	BANGLADESH	
5	6403	BHUTAN	

Web CV

Curriculum Vitae

Family name, Given name
Wujastyk, Dominik

Language Proficiency

	Read	Write	Speak	Comprehend aurally	Other languages
English	[X]	[X]	[X]	[X]	German (read), Sanskrit (read, write),
French	[X]	[ ]	[X]	[X]	Pali (read), Italian (read with dictionary)

Work Experience

List the positions, academic and non-academic, you have held beginning with the current position and all previous positions in reverse chronological order, based on the start year.

Current position	Start date (yyyy/mm)
Full Professor	2015/7

Org. code	Full organization name
1480111	University of Alberta

Department/Division name
History and Classics

Position type	(•) Tenured ( ) Non-tenure	Employment status	(•) Full-time ( ) Part-time
	( ) Tenure-track ( ) Non-academic		( ) Non-salaried ( ) Leave of absence

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Research Associate	2009/9	2015/5

Org. code	Full organization name
9165101	University of Vienna

Department/Division name
Institute for South Asian, Tibetan and Buddhist Studies

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Visiting Researcher	2009/2	2009/8

Org. code	Full organization name
9149104	Leiden University

Department/division name
International Institute of Asian Studies

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Visiting Professor	2008/1	2008/5

Org. code	Full organization name
9969110	University of Texas at Austin

Department/Division name
Asian Studies

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Page 1   **PROTECTED B WHEN COMPLETED**   Canada

Family name, Given name
Wujastyk, Dominik

Work Experience (cont'd)

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Wellcome Trust Senior Research Fellow	2002/2	2009/2

Org. code	Full organization name
9121153	University College London

Department/Division name
Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Associate Curator and Lecturer	1984/1	2002/1

Org. code	Full organization name
1	Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine

Department/Division name
Asian Collections

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)

Org. code	Full organization name

Department/Division name

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)

Org. code	Full organization name

Department/Division name

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)

Org. code	Full organization name

Department/Division name

Web CV

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Canada

Family name, Given name

Wujastyk, Dominik

Academic Background

List up to 5 degrees, beginning with the highest degree first and all others in reverse chronological order, based on the start date.

Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Doctorate	DPhil	1978/10		1982/07

Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?
55099	Oriental Studies	◯ Yes ⦿ No

Org. code	Organization
9121131	University of Oxford

Country **UNITED KINGDOM**

Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
BA Hon.		1974/10		1978/07

Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?
50499	Oriental Studies, Sanskrit and Pali	◯ Yes ⦿ No

Org. code	Organization
9121131	University of Oxford

Country **UNITED KINGDOM**

Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
BA Hon.		1971/09		1974/07

Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?
80400	Physics	◯ Yes ⦿ No

Org. code	Organization
9121437	Imperial College London

Country **UNITED KINGDOM**

Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	**Awarded date** (yyyy/mm)

Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?
		◯ Yes ◯ No

Org. code	Organization

Country

Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)

Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?
		◯ Yes ◯ No

Org. code	Organization

Country

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Web CV

Page 2

PROTECTED B WHEN COMPLETED

Canada

Family name, Given name
Wujastyk, Dominik

Credentials

List up to 6 licences, professional designations, awards and distinctions you have received and feel would be the most pertinent to the adjudication of your application. List them in reverse chronological order, based on the year awarded.

Category	Name	Source or Country	Duration (Months)	Value / Year awarded
Fellowship	Gonda Fellowship	University NETHERLANDS, THE	6	$20,000 2009
Academic Prize	The Arthur L. Basham Medal	International Associations of Asian Studies		$0 2002
Fellowship	Wellcome Trust Senior Research Fellowship	University UNITED KINGDOM	84	$431,821 2002
Academic Prize	The Boden Prize	University UNITED KINGDOM		$0 1973

Research Expertise

The information provided in this section refers to your own research expertise, not to a research proposal.

Keywords

List keywords that best describe your areas of research expertise. Separate keywords with a semicolon.

Sanskrit language and literature;History of India;History of Science in South Asia;Indian Codicology;

Disciplines

Indicate and rank up to 5 disciplines that best correspond to your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Discipline	If Other, specify
1	51000	History	
2	50499	Other Classics	Indology
3	51004	Cultural History	
4	51010	History of Medicine	
5	51014	Intellectual History	

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Web CV

Page 3

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Canada

Family name, Given name
Wujastyk, Dominik

Funded Research

List up to 8 grants or contracts you have received from SSHRC or other sources. List them in reverse chronological order, based on the year awarded. If you are not the applicant (principal investigator), specify that persons' name.

Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN$)
1	FWF: Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung	2011	$579,712

Role		Completion status	[X] Complete
Co-applicant			

Project title   Philosophy and Medicine in Early Classical India

Applicant's family name	Applicant's given name	Initials
Preizendanz	Karin	KP

Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN$)
1	FWF: Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung	2009	$69,500

Role		Completion status	[X] Complete
Collaborator			

Project title   A Study of the Manuscripts of the Woolner Collection, Lahore

Applicant's family name	Applicant's given name	Initials
Preizendanz	Karin	KP

Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN$)
1	International Association for Asian Studies, Gonda Fund	2009	$20,000

Role		Completion status	[X] Complete
Applicant			

Project title   Sanskrit Polemical Tract on Medical Science: Viresvara's Rogarogavada, edited, translated, and discussed

Applicant's family name	Applicant's given name	Initials

Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN$)
1	The Wellcome Trust	2002	$431,821

Role		Completion status	[X] Complete
Applicant			

Project title   Indian medical knowledge systems on the eve of colonialism

Applicant's family name	Applicant's given name	Initials

Web CV

Relevant research contributions over the last six years

I have published research articles and books on the history of medicine in South Asia since the 1980s. I specifically translated and studied selections of *The Compendium of Suśruta* itself in my book *Roots of Ayurveda* (3rd ed. 2003). During the last six years I have published more on the history of Yoga than on Ayurveda, so several of my major contributions in Ayurveda and medical history do not appear in the listing below.

Refereed contributions

- Wujastyk, D. (2017*b*), 'Models of Disease in Ayurvedic Medicine', in M. Jackson (ed.), *The Routledge History of Disease* (Abingdon: Routledge), chap. 3, 38–53, ISBN: 9780415720014. DOI: `10.4324/978 1315543420`, URL: `https://www.academia.edu/25517629/`, accessed 01/25/2018.

- Wujastyk, D. (2016), 'From Balkh to Baghdad. Indian Science and the Birth of the Islamic Golden Age in the Eighth Century', *Indian Journal of the History of Science*, 51/4: 679–90. DOI: `10.16943/ ijhs/2016/v51/i4/41244`, URL: `https://www.academia.edu/30576715`.

- Wujastyk, D. (2014*b*), 'Indian Manuscripts', in *Manuscript Cultures: Mapping the Field*, ed. J. Quenzer et al. (Studies in Manuscript Cultures, 1; Berlin: De Gruyter), 135–57, ISBN: 978-3-11-022562-4. DOI: `10.1515/9783110225631.159`.

- Wujastyk, D. (2013), 'New Manuscript Evidence for the Textual and Cultural History of Early Classical Indian Medicine', in *Medical Texts and Manuscripts in Indian Cultural History*, ed. D. Wujastyk et al. (New Delhi: Manohar), 141–57, URL: `https://www.academia.edu/4125988/`.
  This chapter specifically addresses the Nepalese manuscripts that are the focus of the present project application.

- Wujastyk, D. (2012*b*), 'Sanskrit Manuscript Collections Outside India with Special Reference to Ayurveda', in *Saving India's Medical Manuscripts*, ed. G. G. Gangadharan (Samīkṣikā series, 5; New Delhi: National Mission for Manuscripts and Dev Publishers & Distributors), chap. 18, 133–244, ISBN: 978-93-80829-10-4, URL: `https://academia.edu/1912779`.
  This contribution is just outside the six-year window, but I have included it because it is a major survey of South Asian medical manuscripts that is directly relevant to the present project application.

Forthcoming contributions

- Wujastyk, D. (in press), 'A New Translation of Carakasaṃhitā, Vimānasthāna, Chapter 1, Based on the Vienna Critical Edition', in T. L. Knudsen and J. Schmidt-Madsen (eds.), *Festschrift Kenneth G. Zysk* (Leiden: Brill).

- Wujastyk, D. (in preparation), 'A New Translation of Carakasaṃhitā, Śārīrasthāna, Chapter 1, Based on the Vienna Critical Edition', in T. L. Knudsen et al. (eds.), *Festschrift Christopher Minkowski* (Leiden: Brill).

Edited book

- Wujastyk, D., Cerulli, A., et al. (2013) (eds.), *Medical Texts and Manuscripts in Indian Cultural History* (Delhi: Manohar Publishers and Distributors), ISBN: 978-9350980194.

Non-refereed contributions

- Wujastyk, D. (2015), 'Whom Do We Trust? Authority, Authenticity and the History of Science', in U. Baatz and G. Biffl (eds.), *Die Krise und das Gute Leben* (St. Pölten and Krems: NÖ Forschungs- und Bildungsges. mb.H und Donau-Universität Krems (Hg.)), 37–46, URL: https://www.academi a.edu/10710644, accessed 10/27/2017.

- Wujastyk, D. (2014*a*), 'How to Choose a Good Indological Problem', in A. Stolyarov and J. Pellegrino (eds.), *Open Pages in South Asian Studies* (Woodland Hills, California: South Asian Studies Association), chap. 9, 173–94, ISBN: 9780983447283; Version control: 15 July 2014.

- Wujastyk, D. (2019), review of C. P. Salguero (2017), *Buddhism and Medicine: An Anthology of Premodern Sources* (New York: Columbia University Press). DOI: 10.7312/salg17994, in *Isis*, 110/3: 582–4. DOI: 10.1086/704631

Creative outputs

- Wujastyk, D. and Khilnani, S. (2014), Interview for the series *Incarnations: India in 50 Lives*, *Charaka: On Not Violating Good Judgement* [podcast], BBC Radio 4, URL: http://www.bbc.co.u k/programmes/b05v7th2.
  I had extensive conversations with Prof. Khilnani about Caraka and the history of medicine in India; most of the material he presented in the program was derived from our conversations.

Most significant career research contributions

- Wujastyk, D. (1993*c*), *Metarules of Pāṇinian Grammar: The Vyāḍīyaparibhāṣāvṛtti, Critically Edited, with Translation and Commentary* (Groningen Oriental Series; Groningen: Forsten), ISBN: 90-6980-034-9.
  A study of linguistics and logic in ancient India with a critical edition from manuscripts and an annotated translation of an early Sanskrit treatise on linguistics.
  Reprinted as Wujastyk, D. (2017*a*), *Metarules of Pāṇinian Grammar: The Vyāḍīyaparibhāṣāvṛtti* (Critical Studies on Pāṇinian System, 1; 2nd edn., Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass), ISBN: 9788120839823.

- Wujastyk, D. (1998*b*), *The Roots of Āyurveda: Selections from Sanskrit Medical Writings* (New Delhi: Penguin), ISBN: 0-14-043680-4.
  A Penguin Classic that has brought the literature of ancient Indian medicine to an international audience. The book is widely used in research and teaching.
  Second Indian edition: Wujastyk, D. (2001*b*), *The Roots of Āyurveda: Selections from Sanskrit Medical Writings* (2nd edn., New Delhi: Penguin), ISBN: 0-14-043680-4.
  Third, revised edition, UK and USA: Wujastyk, D. (2003*b*), *The Roots of Ayurveda: Selections from Sanskrit Medical Writings* (Penguin Classics; 3rd edn., London, New York, etc.: Penguin Group), ISBN: 0-140-44824-1.
  Italian translation: Wujastyk, D. (2011*b*), *Le Radici Dell'ayurveda, a Cura Di Dominik Wujastyk*, trans. A. Comba (Milano: Adelphi Edizioni), ISBN: 9788845925481.

- Wujastyk, D. (2018), 'Some Problematic Yoga Sūtra-s and their Buddhist Background', in K. Baier et al. (eds.), *Yoga in Transformation: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives* (Göttingen: V&R Unipress and Vienna University Press), 21–47, ISBN: 9783847108627. DOI: 10.14220/9783737008 624.21, URL: https://www.vr-elibrary.de/doi/pdfplus/10.14220/9783737008624.21,

accessed 10/17/2018.

A paper that demonstrates that the *Yogasūtras* of Patañjali (fl. ca. 400 CE), the foundational treatise on Yoga philosophy, is crucially misunderstood if not read in the light of contemporary Buddhist sources.

- Wujastyk, D. (2014*b*), 'Indian Manuscripts', in *Manuscript Cultures: Mapping the Field*, ed. J. Quenzer et al. (Studies in Manuscript Cultures, 1; Berlin: De Gruyter), 135–57, ISBN: 978-3-11-022562-4. DOI: 10.1515/9783110225631.159.
  An article written for the general reader that nevertheless distils decades of experience of cataloguing and editing Sanskrit manuscripts.

- Wujastyk, D. (2005*a*), 'Change and Creativity in Early Modern Indian Medical Thought', *Journal of Indian Philosophy*, 33: 95–118, ISSN: 0022-1791. DOI: 10.1007/s10781-004-9056-0.
  A paper that contrasts the vibrant world of medical intellectuals in Early Modern India with the blinkered perception of Indian culture by newly-arrived colonial commentators.

Training

I have been on the supervisory committees of eleven PhD students. In the last six-year window I have been main supervisor for the following PhD students:

- M. Rimal (UAlberta) "The Nepalese Medical Manuscript of the *Laṅkāvatāra*."

- D. Chakraborty (UAlberta) "Jaggadhara's *Bālabodhinī* Commentary on the *Kātantravṛtti* System of Sanskrit Grammar."

- J. Allred (UAlberta) "Defending the Vernacular: The *Karṇātakaśabdānuśāsana* of Bhaṭṭakalaṅkadeva, a Seventeenth-century Jaina Grammar of Old Kannada"

and on the committees of

- K. Longwaters (U. Texas, Austin)

- S. Hirose (Paris Diderot)

- T. Bellefleur (UBC)

- D. Fereig (UAlberta, 2015–2016)

I have negotiated grants for Rimal, Chakraborty and Allred to attend conferences and summer-schools that are relevant to their training. Rimal and Chakraborty gave papers at the World Sanskrit Conference at UBC in 2018. I have arranged for them both to attend palaeography workshops at U. Toronto to support their work with manuscripts. I sponsored Chakraborty to visit Prof. George Cardona, Prof. Emeritus at the U. of Pennsylvania, and a world expert in Chakraborty's topic. I sponsored Allred's attendance at the Wisconsin South Asia Languages Summer School to learn introductory Tamil to support her work on Kannada grammar. I have hired Mr Rimal as a GRA to work on history of medicine topics related to my research.

In current period I have been on the MA committees of:

- M. Dixit (UAlberta, 2016–2018)

- J. Allaway Breger (UAlbeta, 2017–2019)