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Nota di contenuto	Front Matter -- Introduction: Towards a History of Indic Philology -- Textual Pasts and Futures -- Bearing the Nyaveda: radtanaya's Bhvaprakana -- Vekaantha and the Limits of Philological Argument -- Flowers of Language: Mahevarnanda's Mahrthamañjar -- Conclusions: Philology as Politics, Philology as Science -- Bibliography -- Index.

## Sommario/riassunto

Philology was everywhere and nowhere in classical South Asia. While its civilizations possessed remarkably sophisticated tools and methods of textual analysis, interpretation, and transmission, they lacked any sense of a common disciplinary or intellectual project uniting these; indeed they lacked a word for 'philology' altogether. Arguing that such pseudepigraphical genres as the Sanskrit puras and tantras incorporated modes of philological reading and writing, Cox demonstrates the ways in which the production of these works in turn motivated the invention of new kinds of strict scholarship. Combining close textual analysis with wider theoretical concerns, Cox traces this philological transformation in the works of the dramaturgist Radtanaya, the celebrated Vaiava poet-theologian Vekantha, and the maverick Vaiva mystic Mahevarnanda.

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