ABBREVIATIONS.

B—Nr. 335 of the Munich Government Library Sanskrit Mss. being a carefully written Devanāgarī transcript from a Grantha Ms, belonging to the Government Oriental College Library Madras. It contains on 603 pages in quarto-size the whole text of the Kauṭīlya Arthasastra.

Co—a Sanskrit Commentary by Bhaṭṭasvāmin on Arthasastra II, 8–36, according to quotations from it in Sh and So.

M—two Mss. of the Kauṭīlya Arthasastra, also belonging to the Madras Oriental College Library, from copies of them which were used for the Mysore edition of 1919 of the Kauṭīlya Arthasastra and designated as म in the footnotes to that edition.

Me—Medhatithi’s commentary on the Mānava Dharmasastra. It contains extensive quotations from the present work.

S—Somadeva’s Nītīvākyāmṛta.

Ś—Śaṃkarāya’s commentary on the Nītisāra printed at Trivandrum, 1912. This and the preceding text are particularly rich in quotations from the Kauṭ. Arthasastra.

Sh—Shamasasti in his Arthasastra of Kauṭīlya, edited at Mysore 1919 and the same in his English translation of that work, Bangalore 1915.

So—Sorabji, Some Notes on the Adhyakṣa-Pracāra, printed at Allahabad 1914.

U—Upadhyāyanirapeksānusāriṇi-Tīkā, a commentary on the Nītisāra in R. Mitra’s edition of that work (Calc. 1861), containing many quotations from the Arthasastra.
Title BM generally read कौटिल्यसम् for कौटिल्यसम्
and कौटिल्यः for कौटिल्यः ॥

ADHIKARANĀ I.

*1, 1. प्रस्थापितानि BM for प्रस्थापितानि.—The term प्रयासस ‘for the most part’ seems to refer to the earlier works on Polity, the majority of which have been used by the present writer for his own composition. संग्रहं M for संग्रहम्. 2. This clause recurs at the beginning of Vātsyāyana’s Kāmasūtra, and is one of the many phrases, which, as well as the whole plan of his work, Vātsyāyana seems to have borrowed from the present work. 20. Internal colonization. 21. The term bhūmicchidra means ground unfit for tillage. See below, II, 2 end. 22. dūrga is a fortified town rather than a fort. 23. दुर्गविनिवेशः BM. 24. चिन्ताचयकम् BM for चिन्ताचयकम्. 58. The Adhyakṣapracāra is quoted as an independent work in Me (VII, 61.81), and perhaps in the Kāmasūtra (I, 2). 62. Further on, this title is given as ग्रहवास्तुकम्. See II, 8. 106. लामवाचिकः BM. 139. ब्यूह om. Sh. See X, 6, end. 158. The "secret doctrine" forms the last part of the work, just as in the Kāmasūtra.

2, 10. The logical philosophy (ānvikṣakī), which is here declared to include the materialistic system Lokāyata, is sometimes identified with the latter, see Rāmāyaṇa II, 100, 38. One of the chief rules of that system states that gain and love are the only two objects of man, and so the Arthaśāstra regards gain as

* First number denotes the अथाध्याय and the second denotes No. of sutras.
the principal pursuit of man (I, 7). Brhaspati, whose heretical opinions concerning the authority of the Veda are quoted in this chapter, is the supposed author of the Lokyaya system. See Brhaspati Sutra ed. by F. W. Thomas (Punjab Sanskrit Series No. I).

As regards the various conflicting doctrines of Brhaspati and other writers, it should be noted that analogous discussions are scattered throughout the whole work, and are mentioned as characteristic of Kauitya’s method in the Fifteenth Book. II. नधापनयि BM for नधापनयि.

3, 4. The three first Vedas are called the triple science (trayi), and are superior in sanctity to the Atharva Vedas and to the Itihasaaveda, i.e., the epics or epic lore in general, which is elsewhere called a fifth Veda. 6. वाणिज्या B. 12. रश्रेष्बे बासो BM. The Dharmasastra has an analogous rule, that mendicants should not sleep two nights in the same village. See Gaut. III, 21. (शौच) Sh for शौच. This summary of rules applicable to all stages in the life of a Brahman may also be traced to the Dharmasastra. See Viṣṇusmṛti II, 17.

4, 9. The Ācāryas are the older teachers of Polity. 16. The rule of fish consists of the big fish swallowing the small ones; or of the powerful roasting the weak, like fish on a spit. See Manu VII, 20; Nārada XVII, 15; Mahābhārata XII, 15, 30; Kāmasūtra p. 21, 2 (Yaśodhara’s commentary). 18. This passage has been conjectured by some scholars to contain a punning allusion to king Candragupta, the powerful patron of Kauitya. It seems preferable, however, to give the text its natural meaning. 4, end. The Vidyāsamuddeśa, which ends here, is quoted from as
an independent work in a philosophical work, Vātsyāyana’s Nyāyabhāṣya.

5, 10. द्वारकम् च। अस्य M Sh. 14. B omits अर्थेश्वर। 17. B reads योगाद्विबधासामययम् ‘From application comes the capacity for understanding the science of the supreme spirit. This reading is perhaps preferable.

6, 13. The majority of the twelve legends mentioned in this chapter, two for each of the six destructive passions of a king, may be found, with some variations no doubt, in the great epics. Several of them may be traced in Buddhist works. Thus Karāla and Dāṇḍakya recur in the Buddhacarita XI, 31 as Maithila and Dāṇḍaka, and the former as Karālajanaka as well (IV, 80). As for Dāṇḍakya, see also Kāmasūtra p. 24, 1. 5. Janamejaya and Tālajaṅgha are mentioned in another poem of Aśvaghoṣa, the Saundarananda (VII, 39. 44). The Vṛṣṇis and Dāṇḍakya occur in the Jātakas. Some equally comprehensive or even longer lists of sinful kings of antiquity are given in the writings of later authors, such as Subandhu, Bāṇa, and Daṇḍin. 15. The history of Ambariṣa Nābhāga is told in the Mahābhārata (VII, 64; XII, 29. 98). 16. Jāmadagnya, the son of Jāmadagni, is better known by his ordinary name of Paraśurāma.


1. Of the sages mentioned in this Chapter, Bhārdvāja is perhaps identical with the Kaṇṭhīka
Bhāradvāja (i.e., Kaṇiṅka, the son of Bhāradvāja), who is quoted as an authority further on (V, 5). Kaṇiṅka occurs in the Mahābhārata (I, 140) as Kaṇika, the learned minister of king Dhṛtarāṣṭra, and reputed author of certain maxims on the subject of Polity, which agree closely with the teachings of Kauṭīlya. Viśālakṣa, 'the large-eyed,' i.e., the god Śiva, is in the Mahābh. (XII, 59) mentioned as the author of the Vaiśālakṣaṁ, in which the original treatise of Brahman on the three objects of man, etc., was reduced to 10000 chapters. Parāśara and Piśuna, 'the informer,' i.e., Nārada, are also well-known sages of the great epic, and two renowned law-books are attributed to them. Kauṇapadanta is an epithet of Bhiṣma, the uncle of the Pāṇḍus, whose teachings on the subject of Dharma occupy a large space in the Mahābhārata (XII, 56—XIII, 166). Vātavyādhi is another nickname, of unknown meaning (wind-disease ?). Bāhudantīputra is Indra, whose Śāstra, called Bāhudantakam, is in the Mahābhārata declared to have been an abridgment, in 5000 chapters, from the above mentioned composition of Viśālakṣa. As regards the use of nicknames, it should be remembered, that Kaṇāda, the name of the founder of Indian Logic, means atom-eater. 24. सर्वमृ क र. 28.

9: 14. योगवाद्य BM. 16. शाखानुगतम् BM,

'Provided with arms (śāstra) handled according to science (śāstra).' There is a pun here. Sh. reads शाखानुगमश्रितम् 'faithful to the dictates of the śāstra, though unaided with weapons.'

10, I. शोधयत् according to Ś. 7. स्थायित्वप्रदेशः विनाशय B Ś. 11. ते Ś. 17. सहस्राय...प्रतिपादयामः
S. 20. For details regarding the civil and criminal courts here mentioned, see Books III and IV.

11, 10. दोषन श. (‘crime’). The reading दोषन (BM) means ‘disguise.’ 13. The phrase ‘iti samānak pūrveṇa’ occurs Kāmasūtra p. 292. 22. Sh. M insert वा ‘or’ before राजा. 23 संवादेय युः: M Sh. for संवादेय युः: (B). The sense remains the same.

28. Nearly the whole of this Chapter is quoted in the ancient Commentaries on the Code of Manu (VII, 154), with several interesting vv. II. Thus in 11, 4 मन्त्री ब्राह्मण the reading of G. śindarājya is राजसि राजा ब्राह्मण ‘the king shall address him in secret.’ 11, 6 for उदास्थि: उदास्थितत्वार्थम: ‘a sham ascetic’ 11, 7-15 for स—वर्गमूलजयेयः I, to प्रवशिष्युक्तं ब्रुत्तवर्धिनं ब्रात्ता रहस्यं तं ब्राह्मण. त्वं च सर्वोद्धोत्सवदानयायणां भुवन्तेवासिकम् कुरु तत्कथा भूमेरातमानो उपयेषां च तत्रयुक्तानां प्रवजितानामसवर्धिनं यथेष्टमाहाराज्यदानक्ति देहीति ब्राह्मण। ‘Having found him to be intelligent and honest and anxious to obtain a living, he shall say to him in secret: Do thou cause thy disciples to work on ground productive of all kinds of fruit and then from the produce do thou procure food and clothing, as desired, for thyself and for the other ascetics employed in that work, on my account.’

12, 1. रघु में BM Me for रघुमें. 8. कार्तिके B for कार्तिके. This is an enumeration of the traditional eighteen Tirthas or principal officers of a king, who are referred to further on in this Chapter. 15. गीतपालबाये BM, पालब्रम: om. Sh. 19. ‘In order to make collusion manifest’ (?), संपातिनिधार्यम् BM. Sh. reads संपातिधार्यम्, which reading seems to refer to an agreement between both states as to catching thieves through the same spies. The ‘spies described in the Kāntakāśodhana chapter’ are referred to in IV, 4 foll.
22. The eighteen Tirthas are probably the high officials referred to before, as may be gathered from an analogous, though versified, text on the eighteen Tirthas, which is attributed to Cāṇakya in the Commentary on Kālidāsa's Raghuvamśa (XVII, 68). Other lists of the eighteen Tirthas occur in the Pañcatantra III, 69 and in the 'Commentaries on Mahābh. II, 5, 38 and Rāmāyaṇa II, 100, 36, etc. See Law's Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity, p. 84. The eighteen Karmasthānas or Government Offices of the Rājatarangini (I, 120) are also comparable. 23. ०षेडङ्कः: Sh. M वश्वः: B. 26. This verse and the preceding verse are here given as quoted in the Commentaries on Manu VII, 154. 27. परोपकरः B for परापरं, 12, end: Sh. omits गुरुपुरुषप्रातिजि: and puts it in the beginning of the next chapter.

13. ०महामात्रा° (BM) the great officers of state. Sh. reads ०महामात्रया°. 6. Regarding the rule of fish, the big fish swallowing the small ones, see above, 4, 16. 7. This is a general maxim of Indian Polity, see e.g., Viśṇusmṛti III, 22–29; Manu VII, 130–132. 8. ॐयोगः M (योगः) 'they do not promote the welfare of their subjects.' 10. See Manu IX, 304. 307. 15. ॐुष्णन्धुः पूजयत् M. 'The contented shall be granted wealth and honours.' 24. ॐमित्रान्तरिक्ष्यति M for ॐमित्रप्रति°; 'their relationship with the enemy and with forest tribes.'

14. 3. ॐुत्त्वाधिकारिणो: BM for ॐुत्त्वकारिणो°: 'two parties with equal claims'. समाहुय पराजिति: 'one turned out after inviting him.' ॐुत्त्वेयर्वतिहित: BM for ॐुत्त्वे°, 'one neglected by his own kinsmen.' ॐाराधि° B for ॐारामि°, 'one kept in a prison or other confinement.' ॐरोकतपिडतो: BM one punished for the offence called Parokta. The offence called Parokta is defined in III, 1. It consists
chieflly of various faults in the statements of the parties in a suit.—सर्वस्वमाहारितः (सर्वस्वमाहारितः) ‘one deprived of his entire wealth by confiscation.’ 4. M reads विप्रहृढः: ‘carried off’ for विप्रहृढः.—साहलोधिताधः: B ‘one who has assumed wealth by using violence.—तत्कुलीनोपारंतुः: B ‘a pretender who belongs to the same stock’ Sh. reads द्वारंतुः. 6. Most of the section on the various Vargas recurs in the Tantrākhyāyika, the original of the Pañcatantra, both of which works have borrowed a great deal from the present work. See Hertel’s Tantrākhyāyika (I, 143). 10. Sh. reads दीनः: ‘a hidden snake’ for भीत: ‘a frightened snake’ S. 12. स गैयतातामिति ‘he shall be served’ Sh. for तत्र गैयतातामिति ‘go there’ B.

15, 3-5. देश (‘subject matter’ Sh.) means the spot for a council, which must be strictly secluded and secret. See Law’s Indian Polity, p. 31. 4. Instances of this occur in the stories of Nāgasena and Śrutavarman. The former king was killed by his minister having heard from a Maina bird about his plan to dispose of the minister, which plan was betrayed by the bird after overhearing the consultation. Śrutavarman lost his kingdom, because a parrot had listened to his secret council. See Harṣacarita, p. 268 (Bomb. ed.) 11. The betrayal of counsel through a dream is illustrated by the story of Suvarṇacakṣa, who lost his life, because his plans became known by his dreams. See Harṣacarita l. c. 14. अन्योग्धेमरषोः M ‘destroys the prosperity of the king’. Sh. reads अन्योग्धेमकरे. 22. The readings of this text in S. have been followed. 24. कंचितः B. 25. परासरः: B, Sh. has परासर: in the singular. 31. प्रकाशयिति ‘they would betray the matter.’—Secrecy (गैयति) is expressly referred to after-
wards. 34. मन्त्रदृष्टि B. ‘successful counsel.’ Sh reads मन्त्रदृष्टि ‘the ascertainment of opinions.’ 43. होष उपप्रदृष्टि भवति M. ‘a mistake is corrected.’ Sh. has उपप्रदृष्टि तु भवति ‘but will arrive at satisfactory rules.’

47. This is a much quoted text. B reads पुरुषत्रस्तःसंबन्धः ‘connexion with men and things’ for संपर्व. 49. The reading in U has been followed. ‘He shall test every single opinion by arguments knowingly. Sh. has हेतु-भिधेयां मतिप्रविष्टिकान्र विद्यान्. 51. Thus B for तेषां प्रेम्येऽ-पामपुष्येऽऽ Sh. ‘He shall not consult long nor take the advice of those whom he intends to hurt.’ 61. स तथापि: BM ‘He sees through them.’ Sh omits स. 63. Identical with Manu VII, 105.

16, 1. ‘The business of the council having been accomplished, he shall appoint an ambassador.’—See Nītisāra, XIII, 1. The classification of envoys, which follows here has been transferred to the love messengers of the Kāmasūtra (p. 282). 6. वाच्यं BM. ‘The message shall thus be told.’ Sh reads वाच्यः. 13. भिधेयां-नृत्यां B ‘Complying with his wishes.’ Sh has भिधेयां सारं ‘remembrance of friends.’ 17. दृष्टिचन्द्रि Sh. 18. अभास: B. Sh has अभास: in the singular. 40. कारय B ‘The preparations for war.’ Sh has बाणाधाकालम्.

41. Sh omits वा. 47. दिविस्तेः BM. ‘Fearing incarceration or death, he shall make his escape, even though he has not been dismissed.’ B has बहन्धुवर्ष ‘fearing the death of his relations,’ and Sh reads बहन्ध-वधभवांतिं विस्तेः व्यपगच्छेऽ ‘he shall escape, after having been dismissed.’

17, 3. See I, 20. 8. अरुध्वग: ‘destruction of fortune’ (Sh) or अरुध्व वध: ‘unsanctioned and murder’ (M). 20. ध्वज here means ‘a pretext.’ 26. ‘A physician experienced in midwifery.’ Komārabhacca was an epithet of the renowned physician Jīvaka,
contemporary of Buddha. Kumārabhṛtya, the treat-
ment of infantine diseases, forms the subject of part
of one of the ancient Buddhist medical treatises pre-
served in the Bower Ms. 31. The school of Āmbhīyas
is not otherwise known. M reads इत्याजयिः. 37. असे-
या मि: M 'not fit for intercourse.' 42. 'He is killed
by a single throw with a stone.' 44. Suggested
emendation for पुण्यविस्त्रो (B), or पुण्य डिस्त्रो (M), or
परस्म डिस्त्रो (डिस्त्रो). 52. लुब्धः Sh. This is an allu-
sion to the custom of Niyoga so often referred to in
the lawbooks and in the Mahābh. 54. 'The right
of seniority is respected.' Conjectural reading. B has
ज्येष्ठममिति, Sh ज्येष्ठमाणी तु 55. A Kulaśaṅgha is a
constitution when a kula or family rules, i. e., an arist-
ocratic or oligarchical state (Jayaswal). An instance
of this form of government is supplied by the history
of the five Pāṇḍu brothers. The Saṅghas or republics
form the subject of Adhikaraṇa XI (saṅghavṛttam).

18, 2. ओकपत्केयः Sh. 3. पुल्लम, an official
in the royal service is meant. 5. अबिकृतः M for अभि-
रूपः 9. 'Cooking' gold may be alchemy; see II, 12.
10. Either the chiefs of a caravan are meant by पान्त्र,
or the carts or boats of merchants. 14. B has दत्तेत-
तेन 'in consideration of a compensation.' 20. मदूखेवम्म
M'Sh.

19, 6. The Naḍ kās or Nālikās, which have been
mentioned before (see I, 8), are measured by a water-
clock, a description of which is given in II, 20. Each
Naḍikā lasts 90 minutes, = one eighth part of a day.
This, as observed by Dr. Fleet, is a rather exceptional
division of time and does not agree with the Nālikā of
24 minutes, which is referred to in II, 20. 7. The
length of the shadow is measured by a gnomon. 8.
12


20, 1. वास्तुकपशस्ते देशे 'on a site naturally fitted for a building.' Or वास्तुक may denote the art of building, like वास्तुविद्या, the meaning being that the harem should be erected on a site recommended by the rules of architecture. Cp. वास्तुकपशस्त्वास्तुनि X, 1, 1. 2. M inserts चा मधे before वासगृह 'or his bedroom should be built in the middle, on the model of his treasury-house'. For ग्रहितसिंध्यान र, cp. Kamasūtra p. 291, 4 समुद्रगृहासासानांगुडगर्भितसिंध्यान. चुँका or चुंका 'a mine or subterraneous passage' is supposed to be derived from Gr. sýrinx. A countermine is called प्रतिसुरक्षा. See XII, 5. 8. कनक B, 'water mixed with gold.' Sh reads करकवारिणा, 'hail-water'. 9. रसीवे M. 10. रस्सर B. 'Cats, peacocks, etc., when let loose (उन्नर), will eat up snakes.' M. N. Dutt has referred उन्नर in the analogous rule of the Nitisāra (VII, 14) to the excrements of cats, etc., the bezoar stone produced by these animals being regarded as an antidote to poison. However, the verb भूस्वति means eating up and must refer to the cats, etc., killing the snakes. Sh reads रस्सरस्तपौ. 15. Analogous rules regarding the effect of poison on various birds are found in medical texts, such as e. g., Suśruta's Kalpa-sthāna (I, 28-30). 25. फाशी B. 26. These stories of kings killed by their own queens recur in other works, such as Varāhamihira's Bṛḥatsamhitā(LXXVIII, 1), Bāna's Harṣacarita, Kṣemendra's Kathākośa, the Nitiśāra, etc., and have even passed into Arabian Literature -ेन्यां BM. 29. संख्यार: Sh.
21. The armed female guards of Indian kings are also mentioned in the Sanskrit plays and by Megasthenes. 6. वाण्यपङ्किपन्धीत B. 9. मानिर्मनीवत त B. 20. धामाष्ट्यां 'dark or black' M. 21. प्रक्षयेय B. See Nitisāra VII, 24. Sh has पालकविण्डहत, B पालकविण्डहता. 'The vessels are covered with slime and mud.' 23. For वाबिन्ये, 'evasion of speech' S reads बाह्र 'looking on all sides.' For बेस, कर्मणि, बेस: स्वकर्मणि, precipitation and failure to stick to his work. 7-34. Rules like the above on the subject of poisoning and its discovery are quoted from "Śānaq the Indian" i.e., from Cāṇakya, in an Arabian text of about 900 A.D. See A. Muller in JAOS XXXIV, 501 foll. 39. Sh om. i after शास्त्रिता. 41. The acquisition of skill in aiming at moving bodies is mentioned among the advantages gained by hunting in VIII, 3. See also Śakuntalā, ed. Pischel, II, 38.

ADHIKARAṆA II.

1. पर्वेशारगाहनेन or पर्वेशारगवेन (RgHV.) 'by causing the inhabitants of other countries to immigrate.' न्यायेऽतु 'may found (villages).' 2. सुद्रो rich in Śudras (workmen) and agriculturists' (So), rather than 'agricultural people of Śudra caste' (Sh). 9. प्रनी-काप्ति 'Veterinary Surgeons' (Sh) seems to denote the trainer or teacher of an elephant, and is thus explained by the commentator in the Chapter on Elephants, I, 31 (So). See also II, 2. 14, 15. 'Those who fail to cultivate shall pay the loss, (caused by their negligence). They (the cultivators) are to be helped with grain, animals, and money.' (So) 31. प्रजाताप्यांच B for प्रजाताप्यां. The king shall make provision for helpless women near their confinement, and for their sons after delivery. 34, 35. The meaning is that one
able but unwilling to maintain his near relatives, provided they are not expelled from caste, is to be fined. A mother has to be maintained, even though she have lost caste. The Dharmasāstra rules that near relatives shall soon be forsaken, unless they are expelled from caste. See Vīṣṇu V, 113. 38. दारुबहिय चरस्वान BM for दारुब्रह्म धर्मस्वान, ‘He may become an ascetic, after having obtained permission to do so from the judges.’ Permission from the judges is also considered necessary for certain sales and for recovery of stolen property, and in certain other transactions relative to ascetics. See III, 12. 16. 20. 40. विमकाव BM for विमकां. 43. ‘Thus there shall be increase of money, unpaid labour, commodities, grain, and liquids and condiments.’ 44. व्यायसकिता अथ ‘expensive sports’ Sh, may also denote extravagant expenditure, prodigality in general (So). 47. द्रश्यक्रिष्पवं B for द्रश्य ख्रिष्पवं, ‘both timber and elephant forests.’ cf., the compound द्रश्यक्रिष्पवं in II, 1 (So).

2. 2. पतिंशमयो ‘Where animate and inanimate things are granted safety,’ This corresponds to the idea of a sacred grove’ (So). 2. गोष्णकपराणि B, गोष्णकपर M for गोष्ण (त)पराणि. 3. द्वज. The forest (not the lake) is to contain none but tame game and other quadrupeds. भति ‘with tigers, beasts of prey, male and female elephants, all deprived of their claws and teeth’ (So).—कलभ B for कलभ. 5. The term तृणम (forest produce) is explained in Ch. XXXI. 6. रघु B for रघु, ‘He shall establish manufactories for timber forests and wild forests protecting the timber forests. At the boundaries he shall set up an elephant forest, to be guarded by a wild forest’ (So). 7. The नागवनाथित्व seems to be identical with the उस्त्थत्व in Ch. XXXI, whose chief duty consists in looking
after the elephant forests. 9. मुग्ध all. He who brings of his own accord (खर्च) the tusks of an elephant shall be rewarded. Sh seems to have translated a reading खर्चतत्व 'dead from natural causes,' which is decidedly better. 10. प्रतिच्छया: ("प्रतिच्छया B). This seems to be an epithet of the elephant-catchers who are to approach the elephants covered by branches of trees. 11. बन्ध-गुंक BM for बक़ौ, 'escaped from the cage' Sh. निवर्जन विमा: 'they shall guess from marks' (So.) 13. हि om. Sh. M. Colophon मृति (division of land') Sh) means "rules regarding land unfit for tillage." See Yadava's Vaijayanti and Ep. Ind. I, 74.

3. 1. देवहर्त (देव BM) 'strong by its natural position.' 2. प्रस्तर B for प्रस्तर 'a dectivity.' Cf. मृति-प्रस्तर in Ch. XII. खजनोदकस्तान (०कस्तान M) 'well supplied with rain water and hidden with thickets' (So). 4. चापाचार शायरो BM for चापाचारेर, 'a refuge in times of distress' (So). समुद्र स्थानं 'the seat of his treasury' (So). 5. वास्तुक्रमशेषे देशे. See I, 20.
7. त्याप्निविलिबा: BM for त्याप्निविलिबाः. 7. 'बती' BM for ०बती, 'and (he shall cause ditches to be made). 9. मण्ड्युहूं कौ 'with a flat top, bulging in the centre' (So). 'Over the embankment (or mud wall) he should cause to be made a rampart, twice the height of its support, from 12 to 24 Hastas in height' (So). 14. निफ्फैतातुराग 'with a square base' (So).
15. प्रतोली = Pol in Hindi is a gateway rather than a 'street.' See a paper by Dr. J. Vogel on the Sanskrit Pratoli and its Derivatives, JRAS. 1906, 539 foll. B reads 'मघीयाम' 'half as long as broad' for 'मघीयाम. Between the two towers and the gateway, a balcony shall be constructed, with holes in the defence works for the passage of arrows.' 11. The king's path (देशपथ, 'a road for the Gods' Sh) was apparently a passage destined
for the use of officers carrying orders (So). 20. समझनी Sh in transl. 21. Having made the rampart bilge out to the extent of a दान्ना and a half outside and inside, he shall cause an entrance gate to be made 1/6 as broad as the width of the gateway (So). 22. श्रमनामात् B for श्रमनाग्, 'or it may be a sixth part.' 23. तलोऽवेशि 'the height of the top' (So). 24. परिक्षेयः बड़ायाम् BM 'the circumference is six times the height.' 26. दशमानिकी 'divided into ten compartments' (So). 27. 'In the interior a treasure-chamber in height half the upper storey and a support of pillars' (So). 28. ज्ञापिनः 'The upper storey shall make up half of the building, or it shall occupy one third of the space' (So). 37. निवेद्यः 'to protect the entrance.' 38. So proposes to read बिभागम्योऽधृतं for गोधाम्योऽधृतं and to translate, 'The गोपुर (upper turret) is to be in three parts and with its entrance below.' 39. So reads सम्बारं चतुःशालमथमव्रंतराशीकम for र्वारं अभी and explains this text as referring to the construction of a lotus-pool in the middle, and of quarters for women, a vaulted chamber two storeys high, or trenches to keep stores in. 40. भ्रुवार्धि is an emendation. 41. यो विचित्र: II B for यो स्वाविचित्र: II, 'the rules contained in the Kupyekalpa.' See Ch. XVII.

4, 2. युक्त in युक्तरुपः may denote the officials for whom the secret path is destined. 9. राजनिवेशः RM for निवेशः, cf. दुर्गनिवेशः, also in the singular. 19. आवश्यकः means 'shields' (So), not 'gloves' (Sh). 23. वास्तुविद्यद्रातुरालेषु can hardly be correct, अनुवास denoting a peacock, which does not fit in here. Perhaps the reading should be अज्ञातः अनुवासेषु 'in sites adjacent to ground unfit for habitation.' 23. प्रबर्ति or प्रबल्रणि (M), प्रवहस (B) is referred to merchants by So. 24. अपराधितः B for अपरा. Read अस्विनिमन्दिरपुिं 'the temples of Asvins and Śri' (So).
5. 2. पाश्च नूलं च B 'the bottom and the sides' (Sh.). 3. Sh M. have stop after वा, which is wrong. Sh in transl. connects प्रासादं वा with the following sentence. 4. अभिनयते: M 'men specially ordered,' perhaps better than अभिनयते: 'outcast men.' 5. 'The trading-house shall contain pillars built of burnt bricks, and shall be a quadrangle with one gate, with several compartments and storeys, with open exits containing pillars on both sides.' —तदेव नूमि° 'And it being connected with the underground chambers, shall also be the armoury' (So). 6. Read शाखा: खाताद्वे परान्यतीश 'halls containing pits and water-wells' (So).—राप्तस्या
देवपुजनयुक्ता: BM 'provided with cats and mongoose for protection (against snakes) and with means to worship the deities.' 18. चतुष्परसम: BM for चतुष्परस: परसम° 'sums from 1 to 4 Paṇas.'—वध seems to denote corporal punishment rather than 'death' (Sh) in this place. 19. घात probably means death here, as it does further on, considering the enormity of the crime. 20. अविषाते M for अविषाते, 'in the case of ignorance.' 22. Robbers committing robbery with violence shall be tortured to death (So).

6. 2. नागरिकः is the city-superintendent, not 'the town-clerk' (Sh). See Ch. XXXVI. 3. The Rajjūs by name correspond to the officials called Rajūkas in the Aśoka inscriptions, whose functions are rather those of the Sthānikas of the Artha-śāstra. See F. W. Thōmas in Rapson's Ancient India, p. 487. The Corarajjūs recur in IV, 13, as certain police officers responsible for robberies committed in their district. 4. भूमिप्रस्तरसधातव: here and in Ch. XII seems to denote 'metals or minerals extracted from plains, mountain slopes, and liquids.' 6. 'The totality of woods for tame and wild animals, for timber and
for elephants comes under the head of woods.'

The two terms पशु and परिप्रह are left untranslated in Sh. 10. व्याजि and परिच are the names of certain taxes. See II, 12. 11. पुरं BM and प्रवर्तनं M for पुरं and प्रवर्तिणं—बादामेति BM for बादामेति, 'enclosures.' Sh. 12. 'The royal year, the month, the fortnight, the day, and the time of sunrise; the third and seventh fortnights of the rainy season, of the winter and of the hot weather, which are deficient by one day (so as to consist of fourteen days only); the other fortnights which are complete (so as to consist of fifteen days); and a separate intercalary month (of thirty days): such is time.' 13. शेषम् is the work or payment left undone. 14. शरीरारस्यापनम् 'establishing the body of the government' (So). 15. पुरायणाचार्यम्: BM for प्रविष्टं, 'that which has been spent in connection with the capital city not entered (into the register)' Sh. 16. 'Undertaking work of great promise, the balance of a fine, arrears of revenue, obstructing a forced payment of rent, rent withheld from payment: such is work or payment left undone, no matter whether it be utterly valueless, or of little value.' 17. स्राव्याजात: 'got in another way' (So). 19. प्रश्रचार: 'what has been brought forward from last year,' not 'whatever is in the hands of others' (So). 20. पारंरुणीद्रयम् (B) or पारिडीरणिकम् 'confiscations' (So) or 'lost property.'—इति 'the property of one who has fled in a riot (or in times of war).' 21. 'Investment, an undertaking naturally weak, and the balance of an outlay, are heads of expenditure.' 23. 'Expenditure is either daily i.e., what is spent every day, or in the form of an investment which brings profit (in course of time).'

26. तद्व्यः BM 'such is expenditure.' Sh connects तद्व्य with the next clause. 28. साध्येश विपर्य-
and he should realise profit from barter.' This clause has not been translated by Sh.

7. Sh in transl. follows the reading in M: प्राइ-धिकः स्वां 'facing the east' for प्राय়ধিকঃ Sh B. — विम्मांश्चस्वानं 'with rooms kept apart' ('in a separate room' So).
2. प्रचारं कर्मांलात् 'the results obtained by working the government factories.' — वारम् B for लाम् 'the receipt of gems and land.'
3. प्रचारचर्चित्रस्नानं 'their present work, their past history, and their situation.'
6. सहायिष्ट: प्रतिगुः 'Co-partners and sureties' (So).
10. प्रचारं, see note on 2.
32. व्युष्टि means 'fixed' here and further on (So). Sh has apparently omitted to translate it.

8, 3. चौरान्ताः विट्ठलस्त्रे BM for चौरान्ताः 'putting down thieves.' — युक्तप्रतिष्ठित: 'restraining (dishonest) government servants.' Sh has 'dispensing with the services of too many government servants.'
6. विद्विषयोऽवलो: B for प्रयोगः 'loans on interest.'
18. निविष्ठं M for निविष्ठं, 'what is ordered to be spent' Sh.
58. विपर्स्वशयं: 'falsified totals' (So), or 'fictitious travelling provisions' ('inconsistencies in dealing with fixed items' Sh).
61–63. मानो मापनो माजनो 'false weights, false linear measure, and false cubic measure' (Co So).
65. मृत्तिकायाबृत्तकरां 'the minister and the subordinate officials' (So).
72. महम्मर्यंपत्तां M Co, शांपपां Sh, रूपचारं B, 'when a large sum has been misappropriated.'
73. वस्था: सूचको BM Co for वस्थासूचको, 'An informant appearing in court, when his charge has been contested.'

9, 4. कुलामस्थमालो हि योगार्थी: Kāmas. 199.
7. संख्यता मश्भेषु: 'When in concert, they eat up the result of their work (by concealing mutually their malpractices)' Co.
13. इत्याचारा: translated 'my teacher'.
by Sh, really means the previous teachers of polity, the पूर्वोचार्यों of I, 1. See I, 4. The Kāmasūtra has the same expression. 17 The ‘doubling of the revenue’ is not to be taken literally, it may mean any considerable increase (Co). 29. प्रबन्धिष्टेः BM for उपनिष्टेः. See प्रबन्धिष्टेः further on. 30. यवधाय परविष्टयतया or पविष्टये BM for यवधायपरविष्टये, ‘Whoever under pretext of trading with a foreign country sends that man’s gain away, shall be found out by spies, so that his secret may be known.’ 31. शक्तिशालापदेशेन may mean ‘on the false charge of his receiving orders from a foreign power’ (‘apparently under the orders of his avowed enemy’ Sh). See So. 33. उत्तराभ्यवः BM for उत्तर-, ‘Military officers: riders on elephants and horses, the attendants of these, if distinguished by skill and honesty, shall be set as spies on accountants and others (mentioned before).’ 35. ‘Each department should have several heads and the appointments should be temporary.’

10. 1. The subject of royal writs and grants is discussed a great deal in the Smṛtis and legal commentaries as well and some of the legal texts agree literally with the present chapter. 6. देशस्यबभवं बन्ध BM Co for देशेण बन्ध, ‘a polite mention of his country, his possessions, his family, and his name’ (Sh). 11. एव भक्तिः BM for एव भक्तिः. An abstract noun is required by the context. 17. foll. Some of these grammatical definitions may be traced to Pāṇini (I, 1, 37 and I, 4, 56 foll.).* 20. कियाविशिष्टकः BM Co for कियाविशिष्टकः. 36. यज्ञम BM for यज्ञ, ‘Whichever article is mine is thine also’ Sh. 42. वर्कारम् BM Co for पर्कारम्, ‘good deeds’ Sh. 45. परंपुर BM for परंपुर, ‘cities’ Sh.

* Cf. Yāskaś Nirukta I. 1. (B. D.)
47. तत्त्वात् B for तत्त्वज्ञ, 'well ascertained.' Sh. In other places, the reading varies between तत्त्व and तत्त्वातं. See O. Stein, Megasthenes und Kauṭilya, p. 209. —द्विविधम B Co for विविधम, 'twofold,' i.e., divine or human. 49. रक्षोपकारी पथिकार्यमाह B Co for 'रौप्यविकार्यमाह, 'to protect and help travellers.' 53. ओधूः BM for 'शृङ्गि,' 'learning' Sh. 66. गुणविकर्मांस: 'exchange of qualities' (violation of necessary qualities) Sh. 67. The reference to Kauṭilya points to the great importance of the chapter on documents. The king for whom it is said to have been composed, is apparently Candragupta the Maurya.

II, 1. तत्त्वात् B for तत्त्वातं. See above, note on 10, 47. 2. Srautasīya and Hrādiya are in the commentary stated to be rivers situated in the country of the barbarians (वधर्त्वल). Other foreign countries mentioned in the present work are China, Burma, and Assam, etc. 5. जिलां 'round' means 'so smooth as to roll away on a flat surface, and to which dust does not adhere, owing to its even surface' (Co So). 6. तरलश्रायद्ध or 'श्रायद्ध (B), 'provided with a central gem.' 11. वच्चु: BM for 'वच्चा: Cf. श्रायचार्युः: in the singular, further on. 28. मातिक: or मातिक: 'that which is found in the western ghats' (Co). 32. तीव्ररत्न: संस्थानवान B Co 'of intense lustre and fit to be worn as an ornament' Co. 34. तीव्रक: BM. 35. काप्सम्ब: 'quart crystals' So. 36. काप्सम्ब: M for 'काप्सम्ब' or काप्सम्बो B Sh.—'काप्सम्बक' B, 'काप्सम्बकः M for 'काप्सम्बकं (a diamond). 38. मूलावी: seems to stand for मूलावी, 'jasmine flower' Sh. 40. निरव 'free from corners' Co. 41. कटर 'worm-eaten' Co. 41. गमितिकाफळकम् BM for 'गमितिका.' It means 'free from big impurities in the middle' (Co). 52. काशं गोभुमग्निकालो M. 54. कोशापार B for 'काश' (a,
mountain) containing treasure.' 62. असंयंतरपूर्णम् 'which gives put occasional smoke while burning' Co (‘continuous smoke’ Sh).

71. स्वर्णपूर्णि 'gold-producing land,' i.e., Burma. 76. लेखा° BM for लेखि°, 'streaks.'

80. दशंशितिका may stand for दशितिका 'with two stripes' (So).

102. कौशल्यक: or कौशलक: (M) 'a rug worn against the cold by inhabitants of the wood' (Co).

106. वास्त्रक the famous Dacca muslin So. 108. सुर्यवंशी B Co. A new sentence begins here, giving the three kinds of weaving processes So.

118. माहुरं refers to Madura in the Dekhan (Co).

120. वस्त्रापन् BM for वस्त्रान, 'their apparatus.' Sh omits this in translation.—हिमाण्यं च प्रतिक्षयाम् 'remedies against vermin or insects' (So).

Sh translates हिम्स by 'inauspicious.'

12. 1. शुल्क्षणशास्त्र 'the science of the metal called śulba (copper).’ Śulba in the sense of copper is a late term. रक्तपाक means chemistry, मणिराज the art of dyeing or testing gems (Co). These arts are also mentioned among the modes of livelihood for a banished prince, I, 18, where however मणिराज is taken to mean 'rubies' by Sh.—तथाकथा Co and II, 24, I for हिम्स, 'aided by experts' Sh.—तथाकथा B for तथाकथा—

शून्यपत्तयस्थापनम् 'containing mineral ores on plains, on mountain slopes, or in liquids (such as water or mercury).': Sh has 'on plains or mountain-slopes possessing mineral ores.'

2. पर्यटकामाहे° 'mountains well-known as to their situation, i.e., either discovered by former kings, or recorded in trust-worthy writings.' Co.—पक्षदिरामेद 'a section of white turmeric.' So.

3. पक्षमल्प्राविन्नति 'which when thrown into water attract dirt and fifth (so as to sink to the bottom of the water)' Co.—ताश°—बख्तार: 'transforming copper and silver into gold to the amount of
more than a hundred times their original weight.' Co. See Ray's History of Hindu Chemistry for chemical texts on the transformation of base metals into gold, with increase of their weight. The belief in alchemy was widely current in India. 5. धातुः प्रतिभा एक्षः BM for धातुः प्रभा. —M inserts चाँ अ after च्यां. —प्रतीचाः, the addition of substances to medicines during decoction, here means the pulverisation of certain ores and their decoction with copper and silver, so as to convert them into gold (Co). 6. लात्स्ना 'in combination with antimony' ('lead' Sh). —हस्ते. 'soft', om. in transl. —सक्करालित 'splutter' So ('split' Sh). 8. करार् M for करार्, 'elephant' Sh. 16. काकार्ड BM Co for काकार्ध, name of a plant. —वैकान्त is probably the same as वैकान्त, a gem said to resemble a diamond. 17. शीत-लीम् BM 'cold and hard' for शीतलीम् ('very hard' Sh). 18. 'He shall deliver the produce in metals to the fabrics requiring them.' ताज्जात् BM for ताज्जाल. 19. क्रूः BM for क्रूः. 22. माण्डोपकारिण्यः BM, माण्डोपकारिण्यः B, कारिण्यः M for माण्डोपकारिण्यः. 'Likewise, those who assist such persons with mining implements.' Sh connects this clause with the following Sūtra. 25. धातु may be a kind of steel, like गर्भ-लोह. 27. धीज (om. Sh in transl.) is an alloy. 40. विनिर्द and व्याजी are the names of certain taxes. See II; 12; III, 17. 36. परयत्वचारः M is perhaps better than परयत्वचारः B Sh ('the commerce in such commodities' Sh). 39. धार्ष्यां वा M 'or an eighth.' 48-50. 'Thus he shall raise from mines the twelve kinds of revenue, as the value (of the output), the king's share, the five percent premium, the testing charge of coins (or the gain derived from the manufacture of commodities from minerals), the fine (of 25 Pānas), the toll, the compensation for interfering with
a royal monopoly, the special fines, the coinage, the
eight percent premium, the metal or minerals, and the
profit realised by trading. Thus he should establish
the collection of the best part of all sorts of merchan-
dise as taxes. From mines comes the treasury, from
the treasury comes the army, the whole earth is gained
by the treasury and the army, and it has the treasury
for its ornament." Sh has 'ten kinds of revenue' in-
stead of twelve, and omits the last sentence.

13. 1. 'मसंबन्धवेशन' 'each workshop being kept
apart' (Co). 2. M reads शीलवत्त 'virtuous for शिला-
वत्त 'skillful.' 3. Of the 'eight kinds of gold enum-
erated in this passage, रसविद्व दv corresponds to the रस-
वेधजम or रसवेधवसंज्ञतम of works on minerology, and
means gold produced by amalgamation of other metals
with mercury. चाकरोत्रतम is mine gold. Co states
that the three last kinds are concerned with the origin
of the five first kinds. 5. 'मनावि Co M 'making no
sound' for 'मनुनादि. B Sh 'making continuous sound.'
7. 'बेष्यान्त' 'among the best kinds,' not translated in Sh.
11. The gold should in a hot state be beaten out into
thin leaves (So). 18. 'वृद्धवेदवा-वृद्धवान' 'The one stan-
dard of pure gold is called suvarṇa' So. 21. 'पूर्णिमा
with yellow ochre' So. 14. 'लापी BM for ओखळी,
'glowing.' 29. Read ताप for ताप 'when made hot.'
Compare दाह in an analogous medical text. 34. 
उत्पादन 'should be destroyed' ('should be stopped'
So). See M. IX, 292, where capital punishment with
torture is ordained for a dishonest goldsmith. 36.
BM here and elsewhere have पृष्ट 'spotted' for पृष्ट.
वर्ष 'spies' (om. Sh in transl.) 37. मथिष्ठिताधम M
for मविष्ठिताधम, 'the work undertaken by them.' 45.
Pure gold should be kept away from the मातम, i. e.,
should not be used for setting a jewel. 48. This seems to be gilding (So.). 50. खराग B Co for खराग, ‘glittering’. 51. तीव्रम् चाहिये is a separate clause. M adds here, प्रहतिप्रे- यति. This is from Co.—पीतलचूर्णित् BM Co for सूर्णित्, ‘rubbed with copper.’ 55. महत M for करोति, ‘becomes.’ 61. ‘Before use, these special varieties of gold should be furnished with marks (indicating their standard of purity)’ So.

14. 3. Read अनिर्देशकालकार्यांस्वेख म as one word, ‘under the excuse that time and nature of the work has not been prescribed’ Sh. 6. The owners shall recover their gold. 13. सावसारखेत् ‘If he who caused the gold article or coin to be made can point out its owner or the way how he came by it.’ Co. 14. If he cannot point out the owner, he shall be taken into a criminal court. 22. तानुषुपापसारिति ‘That is called Tripūtaka removal’, i.e., replacing gold by an alloy of two parts silver and one part copper. 26. नेत्रनी is a small metal box or a small hollow reed used for hiding the stolen gold in it. So. 28. विष्दवलुका here seems to denote sand containing particles of the metal. So. 39. सार्श्यति BM for सार्श्यत्, ‘find out’ Sh. 40. मुन्मालुका is evidently wrong for मुक्मालुका, which is identical in meaning with विष्दवलुका. So. 41. मथजला BM for मथजला ‘clay made of red lac and red lead, mixed with the particles of sand.’ 60. चिखङ्ग ‘a feather mop used for cleaning the place and thread’ So.—बलमणिलोनम or चेल बोलना or चेल गोलना (Co) ‘shaking of the balance, story-telling’ (Co, ‘folds of dress’ Sh.).—शिर ‘the head’, i.e. arranging the hair, scratching and the like. —मलिका ‘flies’, i.e. feigning to keep them off (Co).
काचं ‘an expedient for stealing crystal’ (Co) or deception’ (Sh).

15, 3. पिर्कार: ‘taxes raised as a lump sum’. पिर्क in the sense of a lump sum occurs in the Kharoṣṭhi inscriptions from C. Asia (So).—बलि: (‘taxes levied for religious purposes Sh) is the ‘local tax of one tenth or one twentieth, other than the ordinary tax of a sixth’ (Co). The lawbooks mention taxes of $\frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{20}$ on home and foreign goods, besides the king’s sixth of grain. 25. नेवन BM Co for नवेन. 28. ॰मधू ॰ BM for ॰मधू, ‘by one half.’ 30. नवमाङ—कलाको has been supplied from BM, transl. ‘and a ninth in addition.’ 31. Udāraka grain is equal (i.e. wholly essential). 32. Likewise, barley and wheat, after being pounded. 33. Sesamum, barley, Mudga, and Māsa, when ground. 34. Wheat and the flour of barley show an increase of one fifth. 35. Kalāya and Camasi lose 3 eighths.’ 39. पिष्टामम् BM for पिष्टाम, ‘raw flour’ (Sh). 53. दाण्ड़कक बिम for दशा, ‘twelve Āḍhakas’. 76. कणकुरकक बिम for ग्राकुरकक. See कणक in a previous rule. 79. व्यालाष्म. may mean tigers kept in the royal garden (So).

16, 2. ॰कविक्षयप्रयोगकालान् ‘the time for purchase, sale, and lending on interest.’ 23. ॰रचि मूल्यं च BM for रघुमूल्यं च ‘the price and value.’ 30. चरितम् ‘from tradition, one, in transl. Sh.

17, 12. दादा‘coming from Darada’, a country above Peshawer. See So. 13. The two groups of poison mentioned here are vegetable and animal poison. 14. सुपरखुरं ‘the fabulous animal Sarabha and the rhinoceros.’ 17. व्यालाष्म: BM for ॰व्यालि, ‘exclosures for wild beasts, cattle, birds, and snakes.’
18. जीविताम् BM for जीविता, ‘for the superintendent of forest produce.’

18, 2. लभीभूषण BM for लभूषण, ‘in places suitably prepared for them’ Sh. 3. प्रमत्तमद्वा B M for प्रमत्तमद्वा, ‘they shall be exposed to the sun and to the air.’

6. स्थिरतयत्रालि M for स्थिरतयत्रालि, ‘immovable machines’ Sh. 7. शतग्री M for शतग्री. 15. कक्रण० BM for चक, ‘a saw.’ 16. चारायुधानि BM for च आयुधानि, ‘awl-like instruments.’ 18. हल्लिकण० BM Co for हल्लिक, ‘a wooden board used to cover the body.’

21. व्याजितमधयम M, व्याजितमधयम M, व्याजितमधयम Sh. So proposes to read व्याजितमधयम. The sense is not clear. व्याजी is the name of a tax.

19, 11. प्रदेहाभायं BM Co for प्रदेहाभायं, ‘which neither increase in weight owing to absorption of water or an ointment, nor diminish in weight through heat.’ 15. बिज्ञमानति पदानि BM for बिज्ञमानति ‘symbols such as 20 Palas shall be marked.’ 37. खारी BM for खारी. खारी is a well-known measure of grain.

20, 10. धाबाक्कल BM for धो. The Vitasti of 12 Asgulas is called Chayapaurusha here, because the gnomon of the sundial was regarded as a man (purusha). The Jains use the same term (porisi) to denote the shadow cast by a gnomon. See prof. Jacobi in ZDMG. LXXIV. 26. बिष्णु BM Co for बिष्णु 2000 Dhanus. Goruta is a distance as far as the lowing of a cow may be heard. 35. नालिका and द्वानालिको BM. The Waterclock, like the beforementioned gnomon, is a contrivance for measuring time. The नालिका (‘tube’) is defined as the time taken for one Aghaka of water to pass from a large pot through a hole of certain dimensions into a smaller vessel, = \frac{1}{3} Muhurta.
37. तत्प्रभाएँ—कालो S. 47. प्रयोज्यातमक Co for अष्टभागाः, 'three eighths.' 64. प्रशुष B Co for प्रश्न.

21, 23. अन्यथावाहिन: BM Co for 'वाहिनः,' 'those who utter a lie.' 24. पण्यपुरुष BM Co for पुरुष, 'a bag containing merchandise.' 26. यथाव्रुपितो 'as declared before,' i.e. the highest fine. 28. Sh has stop after ग्रहणात् and no stop after 'वहनस्य,' which is erroneous.

22, 4. वल्लिकम् BM for पल्लिकम्, 'the fruit of creepers.' Read वल्लिकम्, as in 24, 1. 6. लोहवर्णे धातुनां 'metals having the colour of iron' (Co) better than 'metals and colouring ingredients' (Sh).

23, 3. दूषिणप्रिति Co for दूषिणप्रिति, 'a woman doing work instead of paying a fine.' See दूषिणप्रितिकरुः 24, 2. 6. प्रतिपादनमालेक्ष 'by paying them special rewards and showing them honours. 7. B joins दृढ्य-सारात् to the next sentence, which would mean 'Making due allowance for the value of the raw material, he may also cause the weaving to be done by partisans, regard being paid to the work turned out, the quantity, time, wages, profit, and the production. 12. उजार्य or उजाल्य (BM) 'having invited them to work.' 13–15. Kamas. p. 247. 18. अनुदृश्यां B Co for 'संदर्भां, 'he shall lose the thumb and the tip of the middle finger of his right hand' (Co). 21. आजुन्तस्वेतेइ वर्मनकार्यः रैक्ष Co for रज्जुः पूर्णार्थेऽर्थ, 'with those who manufacture ropes and mail armour.'

24, 1. कृषितम् is the science of agriculture as laid down by वृद्धर् रात्सर्सा and others बुद्धपुत्रेः is taught by आग्निवेश and others (Co). बुद्धपुत्रेः is also the name of a 'realise by Surapāla on the planting and cultivation of trees.—Read वल्लिकर (Co) for पित्र. See 22, 4. 2. दूषिणप्रितिकरुः ('prisoners' Sh) are 'labourers.
doing work in lieu of a fine.' See 23, 3. 5. कर्मफल-प्रभावित ‘If there is a loss in the harvest through tardiness and the like’ Co. 13. कर्मयोगय बी.म. for कर्मयोगय. ‘three turns of ploughing’ Sh. 15. Read मियुकुरादके for मियुके (So).—चराका: बी.म. for चराका: 17. Read कुलय for कुलय. 19. The Ardhasitikas or Ardhasirins who cultivate for half of the produce, occur in the lawbooks as well. See Y. I, 166. 20. B Co read स्वेतुलय: and connect this word with the following शृंग. 21. Co here quotes a verse to the effect that both land and water belong to the king. This rule agrees with the theory of the Code of Manu, that the king is the owner of the soil (M. VIII, 39). 30. होतर or होति or होति बी.म. seems to stand for होति, a kind of perfume. 32. श्रितर वाशरत्रा बा बी.म. for श्रितर बा, ‘for three or five nights.’—काले वौदार or वौदार ‘impregnation at suitable times’, i.e. manuring them. 33. वाप-वेल or पावेल (बी.म.) ‘should be irrigated.’ 34. So here refers to the modern custom of burning old rags to keep off serpents. 37. Sh in transl. has Chanđavaţa he, but the compound चर्विकारो पंढरित्वा belongs to the next sentence, transl. ‘Keepers of woods and parks, cowherds, slaves, and paid labourers shall be supplied with food according to the work turned out by them.’ 38. So proposes to read माल for माल (‘per mensem’).

25. 4. कुदुम्बभर्ष्यं प्रस्यं ब्रज्यं वैति ब्रजां बी. म. for कुदुम्ब-प्रब्ध्यं प्रवृत्तष्टां ब्रजित्रासात; ‘One Kuḍumba, half of a Prasṭha, or one Prasṭha, such (small quantities) shall be taken out by persons of known integrity.’ 6. इतानाम् बी. म. for इतानाम. The clause ‘and the like’ would have to be omitted with this reading. 8. So reads खाफ-खित्त, ‘And no liquor is to be sold below its fixed price
or at improper times.' 16. 'गन्तुनां वास्तवायां व BM for गन्तुनामा" व, 'foreign and local customers.' 17. Foll. Kāmas. p. 53, 54. 21. Āriṣṭas are medicated spirituous liquors from honey or treacle. See Dutt’s Materia medica, p. 13. 23. Triphala is the name given to the three fragrant fruits (nutmeg, areca-nut, and cloves), or to the three sweet fruits (grape, pomegranate, date), or to the three myrobalans. So. 25. Kāpiśāyana and Hārahūraka are the names of foreign wines, perhaps from Greece and Persia (So). 26. मोरट is a species of sunflower.—किप्वय BM for किप्वा०, a kind of ferment. 27. 28. वेदक्षय should be connected with the next sentence, 'In the manufacture of Medaka and Prasanna (Sh). Thus BM Co. 32. ब्रसर or पठौर or कलकर seems to stand for धसर,' a narcotic plant or seed. 32. राजपेवां 'fit for the king's drink' So ('payable by the king' Sh). 36. तेष्वनतु प्रवहसान्त BM for तेष्वनु प्रहणान्ते, 'On the occasion of such festivals, daily fines shall be raised, towards the end of the celebration, from those who have not been authorized (to sell liquor).

26, 2. Householders or peasants (कुटुब्बिन) are to pay less, perhaps because the deer are apt to trespass on their fields. 5. अपरिय़हीत seems to refer to those beasts of prey that are not specially protected, because not kept in forest preserves. 5. पद्मामि probably refers to the animals captured, or to a sixth of their value in money. 7. जीवत् i.e. live animals seems to be animals captured alive, a sixth of which have to be let loose (So). 18. व्याख seems to mean beasts of prey, or snakes. Sh takes it as elephants.

27, 2. Co reads कुटुम्बार्येन for कुटुम्बार्येन. This would mean that the प्रतिगोष्ठि or substitute is to re-
ceive an allowance sufficient to maintain her family. The Gaṇīkas are a female body-guard of the king (So).

13. One not attending the king’s court and resorting to a private harem instead shall lose her monthly salary and pay a fine of 1½ Paṇas. 17. वा has been supplied from BM. 23. वणो B for प्रण, ‘laying open a sore’ Sh. 33. The Dharmaśāstra has the same rule. See Nār. VI, 18. 41. These are the well known kalās or fine arts. 42. सर्वतालापचारार्थ च belongs to the following śloka, so there should be a stop before it. Co reads ०चारांश्य (So).

28, 1. स्थानीय is the fortified capital. See II, 3.

3. Fishermen shall pay one sixth of their gain for using royal boats (So). Co reads नौरिस्यानिकः. 10. सुदर्शनतानां BM for ोहतां तां, ‘shipwrecked tailors.’

12. वणानिवेद्याधिभिताः BM for तथा निष्कृत, ‘when the time for setting sail approaches’ Sh. 16. दाश seems to denote a bilthhook (‘sickle’ Sh). 25. प्राचेष्यु B for विरेष्यु, ‘shall be allowed to land’ Sh. 38. चामुद्रे- द्रव्यसं ब म for चामुद्रे, ‘one whose merchandise has not been stamped’ (‘the person travelling without a pass’ Sh). 39. ोस्त्रक्ताय यं BM Co for ोस्त्रक्तायं, ‘un- seaworthy’ Sh. 40. तार B for तर, ‘One sailing between Āśādha and Kārttika is to produce the evidence of boatsmen (as a reason for doing so)’.

29, 5. One Varaka holds 84 Kuḍumbas.—पणिकं पुष्प ‘the tail which is worth one Paṇa.’ 5. वाष्ट्रिकं BM for शाष्ट्रिकं. 6. ताज्जालिकं मान ‘payment in kind,’ ‘consisting of butter and other dairy produce (Co).

12. If the loss happens through negligence, they should pay compensation. (Co) 13. Thus the value of cattle should be fixed. 16. पणिन (पणिं M) ‘the
money value of the animal. 23. पुष्प बाहरेय: 'the tait should be delivered.' बाल or बाल 'the hair' is referred to young animals by Sh. See M. VIII, 234. 27. फिलात is inspissated milk, घासूपिण्याक oilcakes, i.e. the stuff, largely used as food for cattle in India, which remains from oil-seeds after extracting the oil. So. 42. वल्लवयतेषा BM Co for अम, 'according to the protective strength of the cowherds.' 49. गर्वं B Co, '100 heads' Sh.

30, 4. बालमि BM for याम, 'as long as the length of a horse.' 5. अम्बायामबचुरेषु 'square, having each side equal to the length of a horse' (So). 8. घृतप्रस्थ: for 'अस्थ.' 38. वृथाहस्तुतचली or रूकतवचली 'movement of only the front or only the hind portion of the body' Co. 54. तत्परमें B Co for चलबरोधेन or तद्वरोधेन (m), 'owing to defects in medicine' (Sh). खाने BM for याने, 'both at the commencement and close of journeys.'

31, 2. कुमारी is a sort of beam connected with the tying posts. 8. बिक्र or निक्र is a young elephant captured for the mere purpose of sport. 20. गुप्तक्रीणिक्रिया 'elephants of mixed breeds and charachristics' Co.

32, 3. अपातं BM for अपातं—गृहगत 'attached to a herd', i.e. living with elephants already tamed who are used in taming the wild ones Co. 6. वायाबो 'attacking with the trun', teeth, and limbs horses, chariots, men and others.' So. 7. गृहक्रमं. They shall be kept in the hills with other elephants already tamed and training them (Co So). 8. आचरण: 'keeping the back level, but binding the fore and hind limbs, while moving over uneven ground' So. 9. शाल्कक्रमं is treatment of autumnal sickness rather then 'autumnal work' (Sh). हरनक्रमं is treatment of an elephant
suffering from want of exercise. 11. 'After taming him with spells or medicines, or binding him, he shall be placed under the care of a single keeper.' Or 'punishment is the only means to control him.' Co. 13. कथेः. This kind has 19 vices of its own and 33 of the previous ones, 52 in all. So. 16. कथ is the felt covering put under the howdah. So.

33, 7. योग्यार्थाचार्मुखानमध्यंकरणं च। BM Co., the supervision of, and rewards and distinctions for, qualified officials. 10. निम्न स्थल 'in high and low grounds.' So.—For the संप्राप्ति see V.

34, 8. चोरोऽशोधयेत् 'Valleys and forests shall be cleared from the danger of robbers and beasts of prey.' 12. शीघ्रबाहना वा 'or on quick riding-animals (let them make their escape).' 14. वर्तिना 'road cess.'

35, 8. Regarding प्रदर्शण, see III, 1. कार्यकारणं बलिः the extirpation of evildoers and the collection of taxes. 14. Regarding the taxes here mentioned, see 16, 23. 17. The संख्या: or stations of spies have been described in I, 11.

36; 5. पापांडत is referred to Buddhists and other mendicants (Co). Buddhists (Sākyas) are mentioned III, 20, 20. 7. स्वप्रत्यांश्वं has been emended from 'यांश. 13. 'Otherwise he is responsible for robbery or other offences committed that night by the strangers.' So. 15. पवित्रोपदेशिका: 'those who pass to and from the city.' See 21, 21. 20. जहाँ: पापांडत 'In the middlemost five Ghaṭikās (of the time mentioned), the fine is one quarter Pāṇi.' So. घरी or घटिका is a period of time = 24 minutes. A घरी may also be a water-pot, as Sh translates it, connecting it with what follows ('five water-pots').—The Kumbha and the Froni are to be full of water (So). 31. पांड: B.
33. पशोतीर: ‘rising successively one Paṇa’ 43. सपाद्धमक्षणमात्राम ‘disregarding the prohibition to stir during the forbidden time entails a fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ Paṇas.’ 45. देशे भिंत्र BM for भिंत्र, ‘suspicious places or external evidence.’ The examination of suspected criminals is described in IV, 8. 47. पद्मकोपनो BM for पद्मकपनो.—नागरक—लिमिंत (लिमिंत Sh) ‘Those who go out) at the sound of a trumpet caused to be blown by the City Magistrate, or for witnessing a public performance, or on account of a fire’ (Co). Sh connects नूर्ज with पेल्ला. 48. प्रवकिता (‘though forbidden’ Sh) are exiled persons (Co). 52. इन्नावशेषमू BM for पराशाम, a woman belonging to the royal harem.’ 56. स्मृति BM for स्मृति, ‘a water course’ (Co). 57. च om. BM.

ADHIKARANA III.

1. ‘Three judges’ are also mentioned by Brhaspati, I, 20.—$^{6}$संधि$^{6}$ om M. 6. प्रेतेषाणिकांग्रह्यमू ‘contracting a heavy debt in secret.’ See law, Studies in Ancient Hindu Polity, I, 149. Sh seems to derive अधिकार from कण ‘an ear’ and translates ‘agreements entered into within the hearing of others.’ 7. च मूढात with this reading, persons of unsound mind would be referred to. 17. अद्भुतमू BM for अद्भुत: ‘Among these, however, a subsequent document may be held valid, unless it be an order or a hypothecation.’ For करणम, ‘a document,’ see M. VIII, 51, 52, 154. 19. करणमविकरणमू ‘the document and the court of justice.’ For documents executed in a court of justice, see Viṣṇu VII, 3. 22. पूर्वांक......नामिंतंत्वे BM for नामिंतंत्वे, ‘He does not make his subsequent statements agree with his previous ones.’ 24. देश्य B for देश. See M. VIII, 52. 25. This is from BM. ‘He in-
roduces a useless or irrelevant question. 26. द्वार \( \text{BM for द्वार} \). 33. पुरुषमूलित ‘the wages of the court servant’ (‘fees for witnesses’ Sh). The पुरुष is a regular member of a court of justice. See Bṛh. I, 4-8. 34. पद्धद क्रिक is the travelling provisions for the parties and witnesses. 46-49. Amended from BM. 52. तत्र सत्रे \( \text{BM for अत्र सत्र} \). 56. चिनिष्कथेत \( \text{BM for चिनिष्कथेत} \). 57. चाहा विहि नस्त्यति ‘The text loses its applicability’ (‘is not available’ Sh).

2. 1. The Arthasastra assigns to Marriage Laws the same prominent position which the Dharmaśastras gives to the Law of Debt. 7. शुर्का \( \text{B} \). 9. सुप्रभ-प्रतीतानात \( \text{BM for सुप्रभ-प्रतीतानात} \). See M. III, 34. 14. प्रदत्तिये \( \text{BM.} \) 17. परिक्षत्साहिभ \( \text{BM for सहस्त्रा} \). The lawbooks have the same rule. 21. मिथुने (‘a twin’ Sh) may mean any pair or couple of children. 50. "मध्ये or मध्ये (‘one half’). See Y. II, 148. 52. सम्पर्यां ते \( \text{BM for सम्पर्यां ते} \). 54. तीथे (‘menses’ Sh) must be an equivalent for च्वर्त i.e the time favourable for procreation, or 16 days in each month. See 4, 42. 56. चन्द्रु BM for सांचु, ‘one bringing forth only a dead child.’

3. 12. प्रसिद्धायामव्रोपायाम \( \text{BM,} \) ‘The same punishment is ordained for a woman thus acting towards her husband, if she is known to be innocent otherwise and is actuated by jealousy.’—ईपूर्याया is wrong for ईपूर्याया. 14. सतात्त्वनायमानाध्यमान \( \text{BM for न्यायमानाध्यमान} \), ‘one who (through hatred against her husband) fails to decorate herself during seven turns of the time favourable for procreation.’ 15. नियुक्ति \( \text{BM for नियुक्ति} \), ‘In the house of a mendicant woman, or of a harmless or cognate family.’ अन्वाचि is supposed to denote a lawful guardian (Sh). 16. द्वस्तिने B, द्वस्तिने M for
In the case of intercourse proved by her contamination (or by eyesight), Sh has 'an accusation which can only be proved by eyewitnesses. 27. 

If she does not make way for her husband passing the door' (‘if she drags her husband as far as the door of the house’ Sh). 28. 

‘If a woman leaves her house at night’ Sh. 29. रहस्यः B for रहस्यः, 'If they carry on a coarse conversation in secret.' 42. 

in the case of forbidden intercourse with them.' An apparent allusion to homosexuality. 49. कृष्णनायानीति 'her Stridhana and her dowry,' Sh in transl. has 

‘Stridhana and āhita, compensation she may have obtained for allowing her husband to marry another woman.’ This points to a reading कृष्णनायानीति.

4, 6. परयुहः B for परयुहः, 'if she goes out into a stranger's house.' 7, शत्यो B, '100 pānas.' Sh. 8. पति B for पति, 'if her husband is wicked.' 9. 

See above 3, 15. 12. तत्त्वादि B for तत्त्वादि, 'under such circumstances' Sh. 22. 

is adultery rather than 'elopement' (Sh). See Nār. XII, 62, 69. 30. प्रजाता B twice for प्रजाता: 

then' Sh. 48. कुलः B for तुतथं, 'a relative' Sh.

5, 7. च त्रयः B for च चौक्षम्यां, 'two shares.' For the double share of the acquirer, see Vas. XVII, 11; Bṛh. XXV, 77. 21. प्राणानिक B for प्रा. 33. तेपाग्निक B for तेपाग्निक, 'proportional shares' Sh.

6, 3. काण्डः B for काण्डः, 'one eyed or same. 8. अथायांश: B for अथायांश, 'the special share to the eldest' Sh. 11. शेषां ग्रन्थायांशक्रमन्वितं वा B, 'the rest of the property or single objects.' The lawbooks refer to single objects, such as the work of a single
slave, or the water of a well, as being indivisible. 14.

7, 15. शुच्को: BM for दृश्नो, ‘released or given up.’
17. पुनस्वेताउऽहिताः: B for त्वम्पविताः, ‘promised to become a son.’ 31. देव: BM for देवत: ‘are quite different’ Sh. 33. कुक्रः: BM for कुक्तः 37. चान्तराच्छा: BM for सत्यो चौ, ‘Such are the mixed castes.’ 40. स्वर्णः: BM for स्वर्णमान, ‘he shall establish their traditional right.’

8, 2. सतुच्छः (‘buildings of any kind’ Sh) may denote irrigation works here, as it is followed by तटक and आधार (lakes and tanks). 5. परकुक्ताः: BM for परकुक्ताः, ‘not encroaching upon a neighbour’s house.’
6. देशवंश: M, देवणि: B for पाद वन्ध ‘Foundation shall be’ Sh.—तेनेवच्छाः—व्याख्यात: BM for तेन व्याख्या—व्याख्यात:; ‘The same rule holds good with regard to the construction of a pit for fuel and of a water-course for rinsing the mouth on festive occasions.’ 10. मस्त्राष्ट्र: BM. 12. यत्राः BM. 15. नावास्तरं B. 18. Has been supplied from BM, ‘That (window) should be covered, if a (neighbouring) house is obstructed by it.’ 20. मर्यात्: BM for मर्यात्, ‘a mat in contact’ (with the roof?). 24. खातसापान: BM for खातसापान, ‘a pit, steps’ Sh. 31. मोगाश्च ब: BM for मोग च ध्रेः, ‘if he obstructs the enjoyment.’

9, 1. श्वात: ‘Kinsmen, neighbours, or rich men’ (‘Rich persons among kinsmen and neighbours’ Sh). Law (loc. cit. 156) refers रतिकः: to the creditors of the seller. 3. यथेताथभोग: for भाग: according to the reading in III, 8.—बौत: om. BM. 4. रघुधीतयोयाः or स्वधाया वा is a conjectural emendation of the traditional reading स्वर्गेवयोय: or स्वगेवयोयाः (‘if the party be dead’). 12. विपरीतवेण: BM for वेण: ‘Wearing un-
usual dress.' According to the lawbooks, they should wear red clothes and red garlands. 13. सहस्रं दृढः B. 28. सहेत B. ०वजः: belongs to 29. 29. केतेदराग-भोगः: BM for केतेदराग-भोगः, 'while making use of a field.' 32. कार्येत् M for कार्येत्, 'he shall not cause the flow of water' ('he shall not stop' Sh.). 41. खातप्राप्तिमनव परि BM for वातप्राप्तिमनव परि नरी means irrigation by or damming a river. 42. ०वाचिरनाग० BM for ०वाचिरनाग०, 'as a pledge or for a certain portion of the crops.' 44. अपारे 'on the nearer bank,' पारे 'on the other bank.' End. क्षेत्रविवाद: supplied from BM.

10, 2. लेतकृप० M for ०रूप०, 'dikes and wells' ('buildings' Sh.). 18. ०दिका: ०देकृषिय BM for ०देकृषिय, ०दिकृषिय. 27. ०दारिक BM for ०दारिक, 'an adulterer' Sh. 37. ०दारिक: BM for ०दारिक, 'shall not be punished' Sh. 39. ०श्रावाधिबू कृषि BM, 'without intimidating the owner' Sh. 51. प्रदानेनु BM for प्रदानेनु. 'at wedding ceremonies' 59. ०कामा: BM. Read ब्र.क्षण, 'Brahmans shall not act against their wish.'

11, 10. चिरप्रवास: B. 11. साधयतो वर्षयतो वा BM, claiming interest or causing it to accumulate. 24. नैकं BM for नैकं, 'If there is more than one debt, the creditors shall simultaneously sue one debtor, unless he be about to go abroad.' 25. राजेष्ठ्रियवधम (०विधव) BM for राजेष्ठ्रियवधम, 'his debts due to the king or to a learned Brahman' Sh. 28. खी चाप्राप्तिद्वारिष्ठो BM for खी वाप्राप्तिद्वारिष्ठो, 'a wife who has not promised to pay her husband's debt.' 31. B omits stop after प्रमाण, perhaps better. 32. एविरा धर्मः emended from बैवो एविराधर्मः, 'three at least, wealthy persons.' 40. चानिमहेण साधयं BM for चानिमहेणसाधयं, 'they shall give evidence without being forced to it.' 46. भित्रार्थी for भित्रार्थी, 'a beggar.' See N. I, 201. 47. श्रेण
नम B for शूद्राना, ‘A Sudra witness’ Sh. 65. ततो व्रजनाथायम् BM for ततो-व्रजश्रवायम् ‘Half of the above fine, if they do not speak’ (‘if they have attested to a false case’ Sh).

12. 7. प्रेतं BM for प्रेतः, ‘dead or involved in calamities.’ 9. निषपने B for निषपने. See above, 12. 6. 11. 12. वर्षेत्नायं निसर्गान् BM for वर्षे। निसर्गान् चाल वर्षेत्, ‘Nor shall interest be charged, unless it be bestowed as a gift.’ This is perhaps better. See M. VIII, 143. 16. गारणको BM for गारणां, ‘in presence of the debtor’ Sh. 18. मूलं BM for मूलं, जीवं मूर्त्तिः for जीवमूर्त्तिः. 29. विक्रियाचार्य: BM for विक्रियाचार्य: ‘selling’ Sh. 31. मूलं BM for मूलं. 36. शुद्धं M for शुद्धः. 39. प्रेतं BM for प्रेतं. 44. 45. करण twice for कारण. Documents (करण) may serve as evidence. 52. प्रत्यायंदेनं BM for प्रत्यायणेद्ये ते, ‘or making use of a deposit provided with a secret mark, he shall find out the thief.’ 54. बल्लुनागारस्ते B for बल्लुनागः, ‘Having gone home, he asks that person for his deposit through a relation.’

13. 1. तरयत: BM for तरयत:. 14. प्राहिप्रायम् BM for प्राहिप्रायम्, ‘employing.’ Sh. 17. दितिकमो B. 32. स्वाभिनेद्रस्तयं B for स्वाभिनेद्रस्तयां. 39. बिबटन: BM. See 40. 47. दखः BM for दखः, ‘one who is in danger’ Sh.

14. 6. कारयिनुष ना B for कारयिनुषः.—इत्यविशेषे BM for इत्यपरं, ‘Or the employer may cause the work to be done (by another), provided that there is no special agreement as to the former not employing other workmen, nor the latter going elsewhere for work.’ 12. 13. नासकामः...प्रयासं नोधे कुर्यान् B. The employer need not against his wish acknowledge the work done. The workman having turned out more work than
agreed upon, would have made a vain effort.' 25. 

\text{B} \text{M} \text{for} \text{tuput} \text{,} \text{'But when select goods have been manufactured.'} 29. \text{B} \text{M} \text{,} \text{'shall be shown mercy.} 35. \text{B} \text{M} \text{.} 40. \text{B} \text{for} \text{rityet,} \text{'are given.'} 47. \text{See} \text{M. XI, 14.}

15, 15. \text{B for} \text{prahsasthism} \text{, and} 16. \text{prakram:} \text{for} \text{prakramanam,} \text{'Annulment may take place up to the clasping of hands. Likewise among Sudras, up to the marriage ceremony.'} 18. \text{But not for those who have issue, i.e. a bride deflowered may be rejected, but not one who has given birth to a child. Sh refers prajata to brides and bridegrooms of pure character and high lineage.}

16, 2. \text{drampyaham} \text{,'That which, though given, shall be taken away again.'} 3. \text{B} \text{from} \text{B.} 5. \text{enjoy} \text{-} \text{bhaga} \text{BM,} \text{'from fear of punniary loss.'} 6. \text{ro vapata} \text{B for} \text{drup,} \text{'showing anger.'} \text{Compare} \text{vapata} \text{in} 7. 9. \text{See} \text{M. VIII, 159. The text has been emended. Bail, the balance of a fine or toll, the stakes of gambling, and obligations contracted under the influence of liquor or love.'} 22. \text{B for} \text{stolen articles} \text{Sh.} 32. \text{BM for} \text{sv.} 35. \text{munisita} \text{BM for} \text{vulatisita,} \text{'buildings left for twenty years, in the uninterrupted possession of others.'} 39. \text{sharir} \text{BM for} \text{sharman,} \text{'Let them not mind slight inconvenience.'} 46. \text{B for} \text{vacharana,} \text{BM,} \text{'he shall check improper proceedings.'}

17, 2. \text{B for} \text{stathane.} \text{See} \text{M. VIII, 332.} 5. \text{B for} \text{vapathani,} \text{'proportional to the crime'} \text{Sh.} 11. \text{B for} \text{gana,} \text{‘twice the value.’}

18, 4. \text{B for} \text{vast,} \text{perhaps better. ‘Fine teeth’ are somewhat out of place here.} 13.
16. प्राणजुलक or प्राणक seems to be the name of a tribe. 18. दएं from BM, 'he shall be fined 12 Panas' Sh.

19, 14. अवघुण्ड for अगृण्ड. स्प्यूर्द from B. 18. डुःखात्मक for सुखो. See Y. II, 222. 20. सुपाद्यत्व BM for सुपाद्यत्व. 24. वर्ण B for प्राण. 28. पर्युँचित: BM for तत्त, 'quarrels or assaults of a remote date' Sh. 32: वाभितरत्व BM for वागितर. 45. "बेच रथानेषु M 'in the same cases.' 46. पुरोपवननस्पदतीनम् BM 'trees in the parks near a city.'

20, 7. पराजितेन् BM for अच्, 'if the punishment for the vanquished were to be doubled' Sh. 9. काकणोर्क्षादं BM for एप्पाक्षाद्, but see 10. 19. चरतथ for चरानान, 'causes hurt' Sh. 20. निर्घरत: B for निघरत: 'violates' Sh.—शालय: B for शालय: It is clear that Buddhists are meant. The compound वृषभस्वरुपजितान seems to denote ascetics of the Śūdra class (Śūdras and exiled persons’ Sh). 21. शापो B for शापो.—युक्तम् B for कमिलि. See Y. II, 235.

ADHIKARĀṆA IV.

1, 1. वा om. BM. 2. स्विविनतारव: BM for स्विवितन्, 'artisans working with their own capital' (‘who can plan artistic work after their own design’ Sh). 12. कपलत्तानां B for कपलधुक्लानां, 'blankets and clothes' 17. ऊषानापापाय: B for तुलायय: 'woolen or cotton threads.' 23. शुद्ध: BM for गुढ़. This is a separate clause, 'made clean on the surface of stones.'—प्रशुद्ध: शेतेत B for शेवेतर, 'made white by removing their dirt' ('made whiter' Sh). 29. पराप्यला B for पराप्यला, 'the best garments' Sh. 57. B inserts the following after पराप्यला—कालायस्त्रिपड़: पश्चात्कालय: कांक्रीय चाय पराप्यला. 'In the manufacture of articles from
iron, one fifth of the mass will be lost; and two Kākāṇīs shall be the fee for manufacturing an article of a Pala in weight from it.' This text though not found elsewhere, may be authentic. 59. After दण्डः, B inserts:—व्याजीपरिशुद्धे पत्यात्रापश्चात्मकमुक्तिधो निदश्वरणो दण्डः। 'The five per cent tax on a coin of 1 Paṅga having been paid, the examiner who appropriates one Maṅga from a current coin of this kind shall be fined 12 Paṅgas.' This text also may be genuine.—म्रधरक-पांसुधावका: BM, 'scavengers.' 66. लमेत B for लमेन. cf. लमेत and द्यात। 70. पाँवे B for पांवे। 74. कर्मांतपरेषु BM for ६रोपेन, 'through false treatment' ('carelessness in the treatment' Sh). 75. मर्मवध B for कर्म०, 'destruction of vital parts.' 80. चारणा भिजुकाध B for चारणाविद्भिजुकाध, 'and mendicants.' 81. फळानभिवेद्यु: M, ६भिमभेद्यु: B for ६भिभेद्यु, 'as many Paṅgas as are inflicted on them as a fine.'

2, 16. सत्तुधरिरतिम B for सतुधरिरतिम, 'a sealed (or covered) casket substituted for another.' See Y. II, 247. 20. कीणता वा om. B. See Y. II, 250, where buying is likewise omitted. 25. द्वष्ठ्रवति BM for द्वष्ठ्रय भवति.

3, 15. वा from BM, or persons learned in the Veda.' 23. दुर्गेतुर्कम B for दुर्गेतकम, 'fortification and irrigation works.' ('such works as are usually resorted to in calamities' Sh). 14. वाश्यपार्येभं ब ब अभारोभेत B for वा ब्राह्याप्रेषेत। 30. तसम्: १ BM. Nearly the same compound occurs in I, 20. 38. विस्तेत B for विस्तेत। 45. सूगपलकित् B for सूगपलित्, 'deer, cattle, and birds.' 53. चढ़ वधारामोरेव सते B. 55. राज: BM.

4, 5. विशेष B. 17. कूटद्राष्ट्रकरका BM for कूटद्राष्ट्रकरका, 'the suborners of false evidence' ('manu-
facturers of counterfeit coins' Sh). See the preceding rule. 24. कर्तारं BM for चष्टां, 'the preparer of poisonous drink' ('by reason of his talking of it' Sh). 28. मुखिका बम for मूळिका, 'handles' (?). —विस्तेक्षु बम for विस्तेक्षु, 'stamps, stamped coins.'

31. अभिमुद्दश refers back to the thirteen kinds of rogūs in this chapter, viz. dishonest villagers, heads of villages, judges, commissioners, false witnesses, the suborners of such, magicians, sorcerers, poisoners, persons using narcotic drugs, forgers of coins, forgers mixing gold with alloy, persons dealing with falsified coin.

5, 1. प्रस्थापना बम for प्रस्थापना, 'incantations to effect sleep.' See प्रस्थापनमञ्ज्रेय further on. 24. पद्धार्द्वेन बम for पद्धार्द्वे, 'by eating medicinal stuffs mixed with intoxicating ingredients.' —त्रापा बम for त्रापोऽ.

6, 2. अभिन्नकर्मिकेः बम for अभिन्नकर्मिक, 'who always hide themselves in the interior of their houses' Sh.—शर्तहस्तं मुनुपयसंपातत्रासिनं बम for शर्तहस्तमुनुपयसंपातत्रासिनं, who carry weapons in their hands, or who are afraid of moving in a throng of men.' 12. अत्यंत्—मूलं च इति (क्षण मूलं च इति बम), 'such is its price, quantity, and momentary value.' 15. चतुपप्रत्तिपदा बम for चतुपपदा, 'quadrupeds and bipeds' Sh. 25. प्रेस्थो बम for प्रेस्थो, breaking through.—गृहेर्षं बम for गृहेर्ष, 'contrivances to hoard or seize the treasures secretly obtained.' 27. महद्विकांतः om. बम.—मनवस्तिधतमं बम for मनवस्तिधतमं, 'unsettled.'—अवास्तिधतमं बम for अवास्तिधतमं, 'dusty.'—प्रूणक्षमसं बम for प्रूणक्षमसं, 'ingress or egress' Sh. 28. बोरं (बारं) पार्श्वारिकं बम for पौरं पारं, 'a thief or adulterer (may thus be known).

7, 7. गात्रवस्तिकं बम for गात्रवस्तिकं, 'thrown down' Sh. 12. वयोमिः बम for पयोमिः, 'through
birds (in milk‘ Sh). This evidently refers to the symptoms observable in birds after eating poison. See I, 20. 14. द्वारपा द्वारातिलढ़ न मारेत बृम, ‘he shall examine the dead man’s servants, causing them by torture to reveal their secret.’ 19. स्वीयांच्याचरण: ‘disturbances caused by women or by inheritance’ (‘offence to women or kinsmen, claiming inheritance’ Sh). 18. ष्ठ्वसंस्था (०संस्था) समवाये ‘the relation between partners in trade and commerce.’ 23. हत्री from बृम, ‘by whom killed.’ 29. दूधा बृम for र्नान, ‘by means of a rope’ Sh.

8. 1. सातिञ्चागु बृम for गम, ‘In the presence of the person robbed and of the witnesses, both external and internal.’ 4. तत्त्वापैरो बृम ‘If his explanatory statements are corroborated (by witnesses).’ 5. प्रतिधिनो बृम for ०प्रतिह: ०प्रज: ‘Otherwise the suspected person is liable to torture, but he must not be arrested after the lapse of three days without examination.’ 7. अत्रेर्चिर बृम, ‘Persons charging a guiltless man with theft. 12. ०द्वेण्यान’ मृ for ०द्वेण्य, the guilt of stolen articles. 15. The history of the sage मंदेर्याय is told in the Mahābhārata where however मंदेर्याय does not admit the charge of theft, as here, but remains silent, in order not to break his vow of silence. 17. मन्दापाराण्य बृम for मन्दापाराण्यान, ‘one guilty of a slight offence’ (‘ignoramuses’ Sh). 28. यशेन एम. from यशेश, ‘eight’ Sh. 29. ०प्लापादणेत म, प्लापागमणेत बृम for प्लापादमणेत, ‘shall be paraded on the back of an ass’ Sh.

9. 1. The compound समाहरुणेष्ठा: ‘Commissioners appointed by the Collector-general’ Sh denotes rather the Samāharta (Collector) and the Pradeṣṭ्रs (Commissioners), the latter being high officials like
the Collector, and identical with the Prādeśikas of Aśoka’s Edicts. See a paper on the Prādeśika by Dr. F. W. Thomas, JRAS. 1914, 383–386. 11. कोष्ठपरयः-कुल्यम् BM for कुल्यम्, ‘from a storehouse, warehouse, magazine of forest produce, or armory’ (‘from courtyards, shops, or arsenals’ Sh.). 13. राजपारंप्रहसु. This refers to II, 5, 22. 15-18. Thus according to BM, transl. ‘When a person steals articles of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Paṇa in value, he shall be fined 6 Paṇas. Or his body being bedaubed with cowdung or ashes, he may be paraded through the streets. When a person steals articles of $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a Paṇa in value, the fine shall be 9 Paṇas. Or his body being bedaubed with cowdung or ashes, he may be paraded through the streets.’—

Note 1 from M, ‘When a person steals articles up to three Paṇas in value, the fine shall be 48 Paṇas, or his head may be shaved with a piece of brick, or he may be banished.’ 43. मार्गांपण BM for मार्गांपणं, ‘statements that lead to the settlement of a case’ Sh.
45. रथयोगपति वा BM, ‘or alters the upshot of a deposition.’ 54. संस्कृतमनास्याय BM for संस्कृतम्, ‘without stating the reason for his incarceration’ (‘without declaring the grounds of provocation’ Sh.). 68. शुद्भाय B for शुद्भायते, ‘with fines paid with money honestly acquired.’ The fines should be paid out of honest acquisitions only.

10, 1. प्रथिमेघोपचिकराणा BM for गल्यमेघोपचिकराणा. उपचार may denote another kind of pickpockets than गल्यमेघ. उपचार is supposed to mean Government servants (Sh.). 8. वपतेषु वच्चानां BM, ‘confined in snares, nets, traps, or pits.’ 26. राष्ट्रित: BM for राष्ट्रितः, ‘drawing a line (between the several classes of offenders).’
11. राजन द्विशान्। I from BM, 'When he does so from ignorance, he shall be fined 200 Paṇas. 22. पशुयूक्तम् संस्ते। M, 'If he steals a herd of cattle or a horse.' 23. द्वाशारं 'at least ten heads' ('not more than ten head's Sh). 27. प्रवेशश्रमर्गिणां। गर्भस्थों। B for प्रवेशायेत। अगमिती। गर्भस्थां, 'A woman who murders a man shall be killed, provided she is not pregnant.'

12. 7. पशुकराकरुक्तम्। यां। BM for पशुकराकरुक्तम्। 'If he defiles a woman belonging to another man's harem, in consideration of a Sulka paid for her.' 8. घरणादूर्ध्वमलभमाना। BM for पराजमुरुध्वमलभमाना। 'If after the betrothal the bride is not delivered to him.' 19. 'कर्मणि। BM for कर्मणि, 'both the nuptial fee and the amount of expenditure (incurred by the bridegroom).'

23. कर्मणि। BM. 25. द्वारशपर्णदेव। B for द्वारशपर्ण, 'she shall pay 12 Paṇas as a fine.' 29. मिल्यामिनि।स्तने। B for 'शंसिते,' 'for spreading false report.' Sh. 34. शुलक। BM for शुलकॊ, 'The mother's perquisite shall amount to 16 times the daily income of her daughter.'

41. अक्षमाय: रिखय।। B for अक्षमायं। रिखयं। 'If there is no excuse for the wip.' ( 'If he raises any objection' Sh). 47. कांतारावात्। BM for कांतारं। नदाना। 'If he rescues her from a forest or as one lost.' 49. चानुषपेश निक्षेपणाशवाहयेत।। BM for च न रुपेश। निष्केपणानं। 'He shall allow a such to depart for an adequate ransom' ('no such woman shall be rescued either for ransom or for her person' Sh).

13. 1. प्रकाशत। BM for संप्रकाशत। 10. विराज्यात। M for अंग राज्यात्, 'after midnight.' Sh. 13. प्रामेघन्यत। M for प्रामेघन्यतः, 'outside of the villages.' 16. Regarding the officials called Corarajjuka, see 11, 6. 17. सुमारंभो। ('the people in the boundaries of the place.' Sh) seems to denote the watchmen in a border
district who are responsible for robberies committed in their district. In default of such, the people of 5 or 10 villages shall be responsible. 18. शलीमार्गचे B for ौरोधे, 'if the border district is innocent.' 30. प्रजननोऽ म for प्रजननोऽ, 'useful for breeding.' 33. ौस्तम्भ भळ्युं B for ौस्तम्भभळ्युं, 'when the yoke is broken' (not well tamed' Sh). See M. VIII, 291; Y. II. 299. 40. दारारिंचा BM. 42. वाणिज्य: BM for वाणिचरत: , 'having intercourse' Sh. 48. हृद्यी-पाक: BM for पालत:, 'shall be burned alive in a vessel' Sh. 50. श्वापाक्ष्यार्यांगम्यः B for श्वाखो श्वार्यांगम्यः, 'A Śvapāka committing adultery with an Ārya woman (shall be put to death).' The severity of the punishment speaks for this reading.

ADHIKARAṆA V.

1, 4. संहता BM for त्या, 'confederates of chiefs' Sh. 5. दूप्त BM for दूप्त, 'A spy may instigate the brother of a seditious minister, who has been slighted (and is discontented therefore).' The same compound recurs later. 15. पुत्र: पितः पिता वा पुत्रस्य BM for पुत्रः पितः पिता वा पुत्रस्य, 'The son has had intercourse with the father's wife, the father with the son's wife.' 22. दत्तवलिणिया प्रयोग: I BM for दत्तवलिणिया प्रयोगः, 'These and other measures should be resorted to' (failing these measures' Sh). 23. ौबलिणिः and ौबलीतः BM.—फलुबलिणिः BM for ौबलः, 'with a small force.' 26. विभ्रक BM for विभ्र, 'having entered the palace.' 33. ौगतः BM for ौगतः, 'having gone out somewhere.' 34. रसद रसद from रसद, 'poisoners.' 35. ौहटाणो B for ौहटाणो, 'a forged (alligator, tortoise or crab). Sh refers कुट to a pot containing them.—ौसौतिः B for ौसौतिः, 'Thou shalt obtain.' 37. वौनारामिकः BM for वौनारामिकः 52. ौशेषः BM for ौशेषः, 'threshing-floors.'
See श्रेष्ठकल below. 64. राजा BM for राजा, ‘Then the king shall send persons cowed down by a seditious enemy. 65. लिप्तम् BM for लिप्तम्, ‘thus reduced to a low condition.’ 67. स्राविष्य BM, ‘in the future’ Sh.

2. 1. हङ्ग्रेष् BM for हङ्ग्रेष्, ‘who finds himself in financial trouble’ Sh. 9. प्रमदा० प्रमदा० (प्रमदा०) BM for प्रमदा०, ‘Saying that twice the amount spilled through negligence shall be exacted as a fine.’ 10. वरणयू: BM for वरणयू: 13. राणपता ब्र, ‘fine’ Sh. 18. आनसरस BM for आनसरस, ‘If these articles are sold without a license.’ 43. गृहकृत्य BM for ‘गृहकृत्य, ‘one whose heart is burnt.’ See IV, 7, where an un-burnt heart is mentioned.

45. चायहरत B, चाव० M for चाहरत, ‘shall carry away’ Sh. 49. हरेण BM for हरण, ‘he shall show the serpent for money.’ 50. चेतस० B for चेतस०, ‘in the hollow of a sacred tree.’ 50. धाणाना BM for धाणाना, ‘he shall show the snake to the credulous.’ 72. पूर्णिलिखातं B for पूर्ण लिख०. 73. 74. हारिकं and स तेन BM for चारिकं and तेन, ‘rich offerings’ and ‘he may be caught’ Sh. 75. कुपिता BM for कुपिता, ‘angry.’ 76. रोषियाने B for में, ‘in a sacrificial performance at night.’ See वरणयू: ibid.—

प्रवृत्तायं तीजाः BM, ‘while sports are going on.’ 3. 1. समुद्रवादेन B for समुद्राय, ‘in accordance with the reports regarding the amount of revenue.’ Sh in transl. reads समुद्रवादेन ‘under one fourth of the total revenue.’ 20. कार्ययुक्त M for कार्ययुक्त, ‘one entrusted with affairs’ (‘the honorable playmate of the king’ Sh.). 22. योखरस० M. 26. जाणुरस्तूतियान: BM, ‘Servants leading the spies, 250’ Sh. 36. भृतानामभृतानां च BM for भृतानां च, ‘both the paid servants and the unpaid (or hired) labourers.’
47. परथयोगविकरणो BM, ‘fraudulent sale of the king’s merchandise.’

4, 15. वसुरुपम B, ‘vulgar speeches.’ 19. वर्जित् B for वर्जित्, ‘He must not avoid enemies even’ (‘He should never describe what is hateful’ Sh).
20. दशाधि B for दश्व दि. The meaning of 19-20 is that even clever persons may fall into disgrace if they do not humour the king, whereas even worthless persons may become his favourites by flattering him. Das. VIII quotes this verse. 23. द्वितेष्वत त्रा BM for द्वितेष्वत त्रा, ‘may cause to prosper.’

5, 2. बिशेषेष्व BM for बिनेष्व, ‘he shall give the exact particulars’ Sh. 3 भैरवनुव्येष्व B ‘he shall thus follow the king.’ 30-52. Kāmas. p. 328 ff.
40. नृत्यित्रबबिवेश्न B for बिलेपन, ‘scratching the ground with his feet.’ Sh Nār. I, 149 (भूरि लिखति पत्तारभ्यां). 48. पुष्पावधानम् B for प्रविग्रहधानं:, ‘attention to his back’, i.e. ‘not minding him’ (‘attention to whoever enters into the chamber’ Sh). 53-58. The strange sayings quoted here may be explained from the Jaina Tales regarding gracious and ungracious kings in Sh’s second Preface (1919). श्रवणुमिति तिर ‘This man showers his favours far and wide’, from a tale regarding a gracious king. प्रवाज..............‘The heron has moved from right to left.’ This is a mysterious warning uttered by the sons of a greedy king to caution their teacher against the evil designs of their own father. दृष्मितिदीद्ध फारिया: em. from दृष्मिति दीद्धारिया:, ‘The grass is very long’, says Cārāyaṇa. This is another warning and refers to a long grass which the boys had put near the entrance. श्रीता शारीरिति ‘The cloth is wet.’ This is a third warning
and refers to a bathing-dress required by the teacher, which the boys declared to be wet though it was dry. हृद्वीरूपं 'The elephant has thrown out water' is from another tale, concerning a royal elephant. रथाध्विन्युरुपं 'He eulogized him a chariot horse' is from a third tale. 59. Emended from प्रतिकां लक्ष्मिनिति—परियागः, 'If the king chooses another counsellor, or if he loses his income and rank, he shall leave the king.'

6, 7. प्रतिकान्त्ते BM for प्रतिकान्त्ते 'He shall show either displeasure or merry to evil-doers, according to the wishes of his subjects' ('shall be shown only indirectly' Sh). 8. प्रसादेःमेवा 'Favour only shall be shown to friends.' 10. कुल्य BM for तुल्य, 'Cognates' Sh. 12. बाध्याय या BM, 'an expedition full of troubles.' 37. कॉपकमधैमिदुम B for कोपकमिदुम, 'such an act would excite public fury and would be wicked.' 43. क्रियानामु य B for क्रियाम, 'How shall I act' Sh. 55. नूतनो ब्य श्रेष्ठम् BM for नूतनो, 'He shall watch her at the time favourable for procreation' ('He shall justly protect her' Sh). 58. योवने श्रेष्ठ च ईमू from योवने (स) or योवने (B), 'When the prince comes of age' Sh. 59. गुप्त-सारपरिग्रहेण BM 'After having delivered (to the queen) the secret hoards and the attendants required for protecting the prince.' 60. इतिहास B for इत्तत्रयुत. See I, 5.

ADHIKARANA VI.

1, 6. ब्राह्मी प्रांशम् BM for प्रांशम्, 'eloquent and energetic.'—ब्रह्मसताय B for ब्रह्मसताय, 'free from vice' Sh.—संवृतास्त्रेणं B for संवृतास्त्रेणं, 'impenetrable.'— शुभावितो B for शुभावितो, 'with a smiling face' Sh. 13. अराजबीजम् BM for अराजबीज, 'Not born of a royal family' Sh.
2, 7. लोकं याप्यति BM, लोकं पाल्यति M for लोकं पावति, 'maintains the world.' 9. 10. तास्मिद्रचेन—अनिद्र्शनानय: BM for तास्मिद्रचेन फलं योगोसय: । 'Here, the attainment of a desired end is (termed) fortune. The attainment of an undesired end is (termed) misfortune.' (‘Here, the attainment of that desired end which seemed almost lost is (termed) fortune’ Sh.

17. भृगुन्नतारा BM for भृगुन्नतारा, 'who occupies a territory close to that of the conqueror' Sh. 27. खंबं B for खंबन्ये, 'inherited from mother and father.' 29. स्मृति: BM for स्मृति: । 50. खिंतो BM for चिंतो. Cf. अपचिंतो ibid. 64. मकानतरानः राजः: B for राजाः, 'making of the next but one kings the circumference of the whole wheel or circle of states, and of the immediate neighbours the spokes of that wheel, he shall constitute himself its nave.' 65. नेतृम्मत्य BM for नेतृम्मत्यः—बलवानपि BM for बलवालिवः. 'An enemy, though powerful, when placed between those two, the king and his ally, becomes conquerable or at least reducible.'

ADHIKARANA VII.

1, 17. खर्चे BŚ खर्चः. 20. This text is quoted, with some slight variations, by Mallīnātha on Rghv. XIII, 61 and by me on M. VII, 160. 23. या from M. 50. मपाप्रितो BM for मपाप्रितो, 'having taken my stand in my impregnable fortress' Sh. 61. बलबलतमार्कित: M for बलवतमा, 'a king of superior power.' Sh.

2, 9. बिप्रटिवतात् BM for ब्रह्मवतात्, 'unless one is actually attacked by one's enemy' Sh. 21. दुर्गापाल्यो BM for दुर्गपालाम्यो, 'relying upon a strong hold' (‘having made an alliance with a chief in
stronghold’ Sh). 28. स्नायोत्सिमा BM for 'वुढ्मिमा', 'He shall rely on the righteous conduct of kings.'
30. त्रियो B for 'प्रिच', 'whom he likes' Sh.

3, 6. °कामलिमि BM, ‘decisive victory’ Sh. 16. °परिकोषु B M, ‘the rest’ Sh. 33. श्रेष्ठ BM for 'देश', ‘the rest’ Sh. 34. तत्सै BM for 'तत्रेष', ‘it is termed’ Sh. 35. वक्रग: M Sh in transl. 35. त्रारितिमुक्ति and परदूषण: B for 'सुहे' and परिमूषण: ‘That which is concluded entirely without surrender of the land is called परदूषण (injurious to the enemy).’ 36. °ब्रम्हाकृ एव B M the two first’, meaning the peace called 'अदिशा' and the peace called 'उच्चिनासांधि'.

4, 5. स्नायोत्सिमा ध्यानमासनम्. 6. उपायालमभयो B M, ‘Keeping quiet with a view to one’s own interest is 'आसनम', not to employ the (four) means of success, is 'अपेक्षानम.' 7. °रिविजिविजिभोर्र BM for 'विद्वि', ‘When the enemy and the would-be conqueror are desirous of peace’ Sh. 24. परब्रम्धया M for 'विरि', ‘through the growth of his enemy’s power.’ 27. विग्रहासनहेतु-वालिकामय B M, ‘when the policy of keeping quiet after proclaiming war is found production of unfavourable results’ Sh. 29. परस्परतथा B, ‘or disunited.’—’निकामकः BM for 'निग्रण', ‘owing to fire, floods etc.’ 36. °तमस्मा-विक्तिनाशन B M for 'तरमसिताः', ‘He shall ask him for any such army with a fixed share of the spoil.’

5, 3. हि from BM, ‘for’ Sh. 8. लक्ष्यमि—‘वहाँ’

The readings in Sh are confirmed by a quotation of this text in the drama Mahāvīrācarita, Act IV. BM read 'ब्रम्हाकृ व्यसनमामिगुक्त तु प्रयत् वहाँ'. 21. प्रथानाय-प्रहारलय: B for 'प्राधान्य अव', ‘whose wrath can be pacified by punishing the chief men’ Sh. 30. प्र-प्रमहन्ति B. 31. अत्येष्येष B M for 'अप', ‘by insulting’
34. श्रवण्णां च दुष्किने: BM for दृष्टि चरित्रनिर्भरने, 'By not punishing the wicked and punishing the innocent' (By not punishing the guilty and severely punishing the less guilty Sh). 35. खर्च च BM for खानां च, 'by robbing them himself' (by robbing them of their wealth Sh). 38. योगदनंवधेन या B for विधायिने, 'by destroying the welfare of his subjects.' 43. स्तिर्क Sh, संधि BM, 'they are desirous of peace.' 48. उपस्थायते B, यतः M for युक्त: 'confined to the chiefs.' 52. अग्रहे न, अन्ग्रहे B. 58. चापनतुमिति B, 'suffer' Sh. 61. तौ दि दिनौ BM, 'for the conqueror can dispute them to carry out any two different works.' 62. कुतार्यां व्यायस्ते seems to be wrong for कुतार्यास्ते 'the superior king having obtained his end.'—क्रेवत् BM for सुजेतु, 'will retire' Sh. 63. पत्रं च BM let him sally forth resolutely' 64. समोहिति परिकल्पनेन B for समो दिन 'even one of equal power is likely to change his attitude.' 65. दलपन्यां B, 'Having obtained even a small share in the spoils.' 66. नेतान् B for नेता, 'He shall not dismiss those allies (without satisfying them).

6, 11. अहमिदवं कायेः BM for अहमेतावर्तकायेः, 'this work' Sh. 13. प्रवेच नै BM for प्रहयो, 'during the rainy, hot or cold season' Sh. 14. प्रहसि B for कायेः, 'which enrages his subjects' Sh.—प्रधम्ये BM, 'unrighteous' Sh. 19. छिंद्वा पच्च चरित्र समर्थः BM, 'after having completely routed his followers' (having conquered that enemy of equal power Sh). 23. उद्चरतेन BM for चरितेन, 'observed' Sh. 24. उसंयय तत् BM for शृ, 'treachery' Sh. 28. गतागो मुसंययः B, 'is to be reconciled' Sh. 34. राधिय: BM for राधिय, It belongs to जने. 43. वर्धितेन B for वर्धितूर, 'Having observed him to plan a future attack, he shall at once
kill him." 44. भारतो BM for भारत, ‘from the beginning’ Sh. 46. निर्दिष्ट and चिकम: BM for निर्दिष्टे and चिकमः, ‘Open battle is a fight in a definite place and time.’ 47. योगमूढ़ (for थोप) BM, ‘attempt to win over the chief officers of the enemy by intrigue.’ 

End. संध्य: from B, ‘Peace with Renegades’ Sh.

7, 3. में em. from चेन. 4. पाश्चिमाह वा° from BM, ‘He will restrain my enemy in the rear.’ 8. परस्य वारायणति ‘He will keep away the provisions and supplies of the enemy.’ 9. में पद्य BM for में उचिन, ‘He will destroy for me the thorns in a dangerous path’, i.e. put down the internal enemies. 22. सिद्ध वा BM for सिद्ध, ‘or abundant gain.’ 24. बुद्धिहीनं BM.

8, 1. अभियास्यमान: BM for हि यास्यमान:, ‘who is in danger of being attacked’ Sh. 5. खराप्यां व यात्रा-सिद्ध BM, ‘large profits from well-begun undertakings’ Sh.—प्रतिहर्दॊ BM for प्रतिहर्द°, ‘anxious to attack.’ 16. सुसहाय° B for ससहाय°, ‘having good helpers.’ 18. प्रतिलोमनालुप्राय: BM for° लोम नालुप्राय:, ‘they must be shown favour to by the enemy’ (‘friends of reverse character should never be helped’ Sh.). 23. स्वस्थ° BM for चाह°. 30. सुपरक्षय° BM for सल्लय°, ‘which has the experience of all sorts of grounds and of seasons’ Sh. 35. स्वयंबेत° B for स्वायत°, ‘he should try to get back the army’ Sh.

9, 2. 3. This text has been corrected from a quotation in श, p. 147. Transl. ‘For both an ally and gold may be obtained from the acquisition of gold. Or that acquisition is the best, which leads to the gain of either of the two other objects of acquisition.’ 4. 5. इत्तेवमार्मितमि: and मादिरिमि B, ‘with such speeches
as these.' 36. पुरुषाभिमोग मित्रं BM. 41. हि from BM, 'for' Sh. 50. वहृत्वाचलं वहृत्वाचलं BM, 'a perfect ally is said to have the six aforesaid characteristics.' 51. वहृत्वाचलं BM for गङ्गा. It belongs to मित्रं. 53. वयस्सारिण (ोवयस्सारिण M) 'possessed of forts, wild tribes, and other resources.' Cf. वयस्सारिण in VII, 13. 61. कार्यार्तको B. 63. संवादक: B for संवादक:, 'An immediate small gain is better which is in accordance with the business in hand, with the place and time.' ('An immediate small gain is better') as it is useful to carry out immediate undertakings' Sh).

10, 2. अर्थनिधि: BM for अर्थनिधि, 'He who ready with his preparations acquires fertile land.' 5. सौकर्यं मवति BM for सौन्दर्यं म, 'There is no difficulty in putting down a weak enemy.' 11. वचेष्ठिनीं च BM, 'has to be kept at the expense of both men and money.' 17. नियमित्रांम B for नियमित्रांम, 'If a constant enemy is acquired.' 37. स्थाणेयं B for स्थाणेयं, 'a fort in a plain' Sh. 43. मृथि BM for मृथि.

11, 13. धान्यमूले M, मूला B for मूला, 'the construction of forts and other buildings requires grain' Sh. 34. सर्वनाथां: M.

12, 13. मपाध्रयो B for मपाध्रय, 'to serve' Sh. 24. वाणपाध्रया व्याख्याता: B, 'This explains the selection of trade-routes' Sh.

13, 3. शाक्ष्यवचताम BM, 'not one who is poor in resources and who has not realised the desired profit' Sh. 17. मित्रा em. from मित्रा. Sh seems to have translated the former reading. 24. शब्दर B शब्दर, 'the assailable enemy' Sh. 29. वसार्थानु B for वसार्थानु, 'possessed of forts, wild tribes, and
other resources.’ 38. पातेरृत् M. 44. पापिद्रां B, his rear-enemy’ Sh. 47. सिद्ध: सब B.

14, 20. प्राप्तामाघे B for प्राप्तन६, ‘in the absence of a leader’ Sh.—संबन्ध BM. 21. कन्यादातायहाओपाध्यां Sh (‘by giving a daughter in marriage or by availing oneself of his youth’) seems to be wrong for ६यापनाम्यां B (‘by granting a maintenance to him’). 31. सच: श्रेयः प्राप्तिः BM for सच्योगः प्राप्तिः, ‘he obtains instantaneous success’ (‘he would attain his desired ends’ Sh). 47. परमध्या० M, evidently wrong for ०मिथा०, transl. ‘Or he should adopt against his enemies the policy of non-resistance against friend or foe, or the policy of a weak towards a powerful king.’

15, 3. ०कऱ्ण० B, ‘He should in combining with the powerful either join his equals in power or an army of like strength as his own.’ 10. चार्म from BM, ‘he would himself sustain a loss.’ 14. ०प्राहारसाङ्कल B for ०प्राहारां, ‘the rear-enemy or the distant ally’ (‘his rear-enemy’s ally’ Sh). 23. मूलं BM for मूल०, ‘I shall beat his hereditary army when it is helpless.’ 39. त्वदर्शः BM for द्वर्शः, ‘are at your disposal’ Sh. 40. समाप्तारिक० BM. This reading is corroborated by the colophon.

16, 31. अतनाप्रथमव B for अतना०, ‘land which affords no protection’ Sh. 40. यक्षास्था० B for यक्षास्था०, ‘He should proclaim the guilt of him who has offended him, and should cause him to be executed in public.’ 47. ०यक्षाले BM for यक्षाले, ‘residing in his own country.’

17, 15. दृष्टाद्यामालं from BM. ‘Seizure of a distinguished relation is receipt (of an hostage). In such cases, he gains superior advantages who delivers
as hostage a faithful or faithless minister, or a faithless son. He who acts to the contrary is deceived. For if a man relies on the receipt of hostages, his adversary will resolutely assail his weak points.' Sh in trans omits this passage. 19. द्वारायाया em., from द्वारायाया BM, द्वाराय Sh., 'A princess being no heiress will cause nothing but trouble and disturbance to the receiver.'

29. जात्य: BM for जात्यकः. 35. उसमोचि: BM for उसमोचि: 'firm adherence to his policy.' Sh. 38. समफलः BM for समफलः 'if they are both equally productive.' 43. For पुत्रः 'swimmers,' BM have पतितकः 'libertiness.'—सौमयः BM for सौमयः 'disguised as a servant.' Sh. 50. पार्वतकमच्छवं B, पार्वतकमच्छवं M, पार्वतकामाना Sh., 'disguised as a servant' Sh. 53. वालं रसं वा BM for वालरसं, 'food and drink or liquids.' 56. वालं BM for वालं, 'through a hole' ('a window,' Sh.). 61. 'मन्यतो यात्रातत्त्वं उपदेशे: I BM for मन्यता उपदेशे: I they shall point out another direction to his pursuers than that in which he is making his escape.'

18, 11. व्यूहनन्तर bulls BM for व्यूह, 'he should put down.' Sh. 13. करं वर्णिन्ति BM for करः. 19. अभिन्नस तस्मात् BM from BM, 'Or if the Madhyama king wishes to please his enemy, he shall make peace with him.' 30. वच्चरुपः BM, 'Having thus strengthened himself.' 31. परिवृत्त: BM for परिवृत्त: 'in combination with a frontal enemy.' Sh. 33. धिर: प्रतितेशो BM for धिर:प्रतितेशो, 'one situated between the conqueror and his enemy, or a neighbour.' 35. परं BM for परं, 'the enemy' Sh. 45. श्रमद्वयसन्तो वा BM for श्रमद्वयस्यसनो वा 'When the ally having met with a calamity, the enemy rises irresistibly, the latter should be put down by the ally alone keeping his own calamity concealed.' 46. यदि वर्णिन्ति BM for सदि, 'When a friend keeps quiet.' Sh.
ADHIKARĀṇA VIII.

1, 3. प्रतिलोभभावः Ś for चोमयभावः, ‘the condition of absence of virtue.’—प्रसन्नः पीढः BM for प्रसन्नपीढः, ‘addiction to vice and troubles’ (‘occasional troubles’ Sh). 20. कोशो द्रणः BM for कोशाद्रणः, ‘finance, army’ Sh. 28. द्रणे तु तु BM for द्रणे तु तु ‘forts, the treasury, the army, irrigational works.’ 35. आशात्राप्रतिग्रहः I परचकारब्रजप्रतिष्ठध्वः. कोशो M for कोशो, ‘A distant ally may be supported, hostile powers and wild tribes may be repelled.’ This may be a gloss taken from the following Sūtra. 38. B reads कोशः I परेषां द्रश्यते; connecting परेषां with the following sentence, ‘On failure of a fort, the treasury is supreme. For enemies possessed of a fort are declared to be invincible.’ 42. धृतः BM for धृतः, ‘The loss of the treasury is sure to follow.’ 43-47. द्रणः—कोशाभावे from BM, ‘On failure of a treasury, it is possible to raise an army by procuring raw products or land or by seizing an enemy’s territory. And one possessing an army may procure a treasury. The army resembles a minister in that it derives its living from the king. No, says Kauṭilya. For the army depends on the treasury. On failure of the treasury, the army might go to the enemy.’ 53. रथवालनो BM for लम्बः, ‘the means of securing the wealth acquired’ Sh. 54. कोशस्य द्रणस्य BM for कोशाद्रणस्य, ‘both the treasury and the army’ Sh.

2, 7-9. वैराज्य तु—वर्त्यातिः (वर्त्याति) from BM, ‘Foreign rule (Misrule), on the contrary, with a view to gaining the good opinion of the subjects, is enjoyed according to circumstances (or while it lasts) by others. This is what the teachers say. No, says Kauṭilya. Divided rule of father and son, or of two
brothers, effects equal prosperity for all and captivates the public mind.' It appears, therefore, that 'the teachers' extol misrule or foreign rule, whereas Kautūlya points out the superior advantages of divided rule. 26. प्रकृतिप्रत्येक: BM for धृत, 'having no firm control over the elements of state.' Sh.

3.12. कपेक बम for कोप. 15. दुखासाधन कोप: B, अन्यथा संयोग: दुखासाधन कोप: M for दुखासाधन कोप:, 'causes loss and is fraught with pain.' 23.24. अन्यथा M twice for अन्यथा, 'meeting with pecuniary loss.' 32. धातुमाहात: BM 'not making gifts.' 49. ठाड़ोप: BM for दूप, 'the evils of gambling.' 50. कपेकमयो शम: BM for कपेकमयो, 'when afraid or provoked.' 58. कार्यकरेक: कालाठि BM, 'disregard of business and through waste of time pecuniary loss and violation of duty.' 69. तोपरिग्रह: B for तोप्रग्रह, 'reception' Sh. See below, XV.

4.3. सर्वदा हि च BM for सर्वं हि च, 'alleviation is possible in all cases.' 13.14. कमेश्वरोपदेष्टम करोति: मुखन्तय: from BM, 'Concerning the loss of eminent and of vulgar men, the loss of vulgar men causes the failure of one's undertakings. The loss of eminent men only has the effect of creating an impediment to the carrying out of one's intentions. Thus the teachers.' The sequel shows that Kautūlya looks upon the loss of eminent men, as being particularly dangerous. 17. तहाध्यक्षवान् BM 'because he is possessed of superior value and insight, and because the vulgar men depend on him.' 18. रष्टहरार्थं BM for अय-कारार्थं, 'He oppresses his own people by the imposition of excessive fines and taxes.' 50. चर्चकास्तु and प्रजा-
61. राधिस्त्रीपरा: BM for राधिस्त्रीपरा:, ‘bent on lurking in hiding places at night’ (‘bent on carrying off women at night’ Sh).
62. प्रमानकोपकाल्य क्वदेशिता: BM ‘living under a robber chief and lying concealed.’
65. अल्प: BM for कल्प:, ‘few in numbers.’ See प्रभुरत: ‘many’ further on.

5, 6. न परितीतमास्मयत्राहशे शीणयथयुतपप: BM, ‘not the reduced army, except one which has lost its leaders during battle.’
13. पृथ्यानस्थानमिति स्थायिकार्के BM, ‘that which is taught a special kind of marching and encampment and violates the settled order in its appearance.’
27. नियुक्त वा महेकत्रा BM, ‘one heavily burdened with obligations, or who has broken the bond of friendship and resorted to the enemy.’

ADHIKARAṆA IX.

1, 12. निर्वोद्धप्लित BM for निर्वोद्धमित, ‘as drought destroys the seeds’ (‘as sprouts of seeds in drought vomit their sap’ Sh).
21. साधारण: B for साधारण. It belongs to देश:.
34. शुभित: BM, ‘favoured.’
43. प्रायश्चित्यास: S for प्रायश्चित्य इत्यादियास: The श्लेष is superfluous.
48. बलाचाराध्वीमित BM for परास: चरितमित्व, ‘they become blind through internal flowing down (of heat?).’

2, 6. भुतानाम्ब BM for भुताचारीनाम, ‘hired soldiers’ (‘hired soldiers and other kinds of troops’ Sh).
11. छल्लघां बिनाम: BM for छल्लघां, ‘not much given to bad practices’ (‘little given to stupor’ Sh).—छल्लघां विनाम: BM for छल्लघांविनाम: ‘reliable’ Sh.
16. तत्त्वो नागरस्थानाम् B, ‘the wild tribes and the sites of cities.’
28. शोभतः
BM for श्रवण, 'one has to obstruct the enemy' Sh. 31. बा बालयेत  B for बालयेत, 'or cause him to delay the march.' 39. मिन्नियङ्गमिन्नियङ्ग: BM for मिन्नियङ्ग. 'The army of an ally is better than the army of an enemy' ('better than the army of a friend' Sh). In this whole passage, each succession kind of army is inferior in quality to the one previously mentioned.

3, 5-7. प्रवभूत-प्रयुक्त BM for प्रवभूत भूते भूत्र भूयः प्रयुक्त, 'under such circumstances, he should not mind the loss or the heavy expenses of his paid servants and ally, and should not march, considering that the effect of profit in the front amounts to one in the thousand only, whereas annoyance in the rear amounts to one in the hundred. For the proverb declares that troubles are needle-mouthed (i.e. hardly perceptible at first). Against troubles in the rear, he should make use of (the four methods of) conciliation, gifts, causing dissension, and force.' The reading in Sh is quite faulty. 37. गुडळति BM for गुडळः यति, 'or you must go to an offended (former) friend of your lord.' 38. महेश्वरार्थी ते योगुद्र: BM for महेश्वरार्थ ते योगुद्र, 'He shall cause him to fall out with his protector by declaring the latter to be a servant in disguise (sent to deceive him).'

51. 'सिन्धुप्रति शिङ्गितो BM for 'सिन्धु प्रति-शंकितो 'or if he suspects some other person' ('fails to suspect any other person' Sh).

4, 4. प्रकोपक: BM for कोपक: See further on. 13. परं BM for परः, 'however.' 15-17. मिन्नियङ्ग—प्रायविष्यामि supplied from BM, 'I shall set up against him his ally or a pretender put in prison. While residing in his country, I shall harass his ally or his own country through robbers and enemies. I shall cause trouble to his ally or to his protector.' 21. प्रकोपक
BM for प्रकाय. 26. प्रसादः B for प्रसादः. 35. जयाजयि M for जयाजयि, ‘quickness and slowness.’ 35. सार्थवासात्त्वः B, सार्थवासार्थवासात्त्वः M Sh seems to be wrong for सार्थवासार्थवासात्त्वः its constant worth or worthlessness’ Sh in transl. 36. अत्यागितः M for अत्यागितः, ‘illiberality’ (‘deception’ Sh)—"विष्वासो" BM for विष्वासो, ‘want of faith’ Sh.—भयमचित्विकारः or "ममिनिकारः is perhaps wrong for भयमचित्विकारः ‘fear, strong emotion.’ 38. प्रवायित्ते B.

5, 4. योगे BM for योगे, ‘by the combination’ Sh. 13. राजा B M for राजा, ‘this king.’ 35. गुर्जः MB for गुर्जः, ‘or one caused by powerful persons should be considered grave, another light.’

6, 7. शत्रु: प्रयाण: MB for शत्रुप्रयाणः, ‘because the enemy is the principal agent.’ 24 विप्रयाणः MB for विप्राणः, ‘or who has lost his enthusiastic spirits’ Sh. 26. Foll. Kāmas. 333. 27. वद्यवादानव: BB for वद्यवादानवः, ‘payment of one’s own wealth’ Sh. 58. तत्: B for तत्: ‘then you will receive the balance of your reward.’ 63. तीव्रामुद्रावाहिनं MB for तीव्रामुद्रावाहिनं ‘Secret spies may kill a murderous or energetic......enemy.’—"तम् B for तम्: This would mean that any one of these enemies may be killed, who is easy to kill. 75. संति B for संति, ‘peace has been concluded’ (‘their success’ Sh). 78. वैर B for वैरः, ‘enmity.’ 83. 84. राज्यानिवार्तंयति । सार्थवाजः for राज्यानिवार्तंयति । सार्थप्रजः, ‘may be expelled from the kingdom; through caravans, cow-pens...’

7, 6. "मयात: BM for "मयात": ‘Wealth which, when not obtained, increases the prosperity of the enemy.’ 33. मित्रवियुक्ति: BM for मित्रवियुक्ति: ‘obstructed by an ally.’ 37. "पातिनमः BM for "पातिनमः, "
‘unfailing’ Sh. 42. विषयः B for बिषयः, ‘I see’ Sh. 51. संशया व्याख्यात: B for योगः तः, ‘doubtful situations are explained.’ 63. स्वभू-मित्रः विषयः BM for स्वभूमित्रः बाबः, ‘are always tolerable for one remaining in his own state.’ 64. राजानर्थ-संशयानाम् BM ‘the situation of doubtful gain and loss.’ Kamas. p. 352. 65. यात्रान्ते BM for यात्रात्यात्रान्ते, ‘But at the close of an expedition’ Sh. 66. नृवन्धगामी-मित्रात् BM for निवन्धं, ‘since he continues the expedition.’ 97. वृधि: em. from सुधि: See for the former reading, Tantrākāyāyika (ed. Hertel) 22. 99. अवरुधे-रतिबृह्दिवं for अस्त्रवृह्दिवं. See Hertel 790 S. LXIX 297. वृधि: for स्त्रिधि: ‘Want of rain, excessive rain, demoniac rain.’ Sh has ‘demoniac troubles.’

**ADHIKARĀNA X.**

1, 1. प्रशालः वास्तुनि B for प्रशालवास्तुनि. See I, 20, 1. 2. संपर्कतः मयें स्थाने B, संपर्कमयें मस्थाने M for संपर्कमयें मस्थाने, ‘In a place rendered safe by ditches, parapets, walls, and doors.’—राजवास्तुनिवेष्टम् कार्येत् S for राजवस्तुनिवेष्टम्. 5. मोल्लुष्टाना BM for मूलुः, ‘the hereditary army and the hired soldiers.’ 5-8. सेनापतेश्वर—महापथम् from BM, ‘Also of the commander-in-chief. In the third division, the elephants, the regiments, and their colonel. In the fourth division, the workmen, their leader, the allied, hostile, and forest troops, under the command of the king’s officers, the traders and the prostitutes near the high road.’ 11. मार्गविपर्यां BM for मात्यर्थः, ‘change of sentinels.’

2. 2. तत्प्रार्थाङ्गों BM, ‘that may be required.’ 4. सैन्येश्वर em. from सैन्येश्वर. 24. प्रसिद्धे मित्राहि M for प्रस्मितेऽपि मित्राहि, ‘when starting or without a coat of mail.’ 26. विश्वेश्वरानि B for देवानि, ‘the field.'
marshal.'—◊चार्मसहारो BM for ◊चाहर्मसो, their march, requirements, food-stuffs.'

3. 9-11. ◊तो—तलोणिणव्यात् from BM, 'Having attacked the enemy from behind and the enemy taking to flight, or showing his back, he should strike his front with the best part of his own army. This explains attacks on either side as well. Or let him strike, where the hostile army contains traitors or is feeble in troops.' This text supplements the preceding rule regarding frontal attacks. 19. गोग्रहणेन B for गोग्रहणेन, 'by capturing the enemy's cattle.' 20. श्राववस्कन्ते B.—◊नपरतताव्या B for ◊नपरतताव्या, 'if they have made their escape. 23. शुष्कचर्मः◊—हन्यात् from BM, 'Or with frightened herds of cattle, buffaloes or camels, enshrouded with a covering of dry skins or circular pebbles, he may strike an enemy having neither elephants nor horses ready, beaten, while he is unconquered himself, and showing his back.' 25. धात्वनवनसंकटः BM, 'a desert, a defile in a wood.' 31. मयागः B for ◊हितः, 'the enemy struck by me' ('the enemy specified by me' Sh). 35. पात्रचित्कः B for ◊चय्यः, 'through piles of dishes' (used in a sacrifice). This verse occurs in Tantrākhyāyika, and the following verse in Bhāsa, see introduction. 45.◊मध्यजः BM, 'having no flags' Sh.—◊तुबन्धः BM for ◊तुबन्धः, 'if the army consists mostly of horses' Sh. 54. ◊तुलोमवतम् BM for ◊पातम्, 'sheltered against the wind.' 62. व्यामित्रावायं विषमः from BM, 'On mixed ground, the array should be uneven.' This clause is necessary.

4. 5. हललहनियो BM for हलो, 'that which contains none but little pits, that can be jumped over.' 10. शाराधानवती BM for शाराधयवती, 'that which contains reeds.' 13. ◊निवेशान्ति B for निवेशा, 'This ex-
plains the various modes of fighting fit for every kind of the army placed on such ground.'—विषम संबाधः मध्ये
BM for विषमसंबाधप्रवेशो, to read विषमसंबाधप्रवेशो 'blocking up impregnable places, or forced entrance.'

5. 15. स्थलात् M for श्यूहः. 20. श्रा एकविशक्ति°
BM for एकविशक्ति°, 'up to twenty-one.' 21. सम°
BM for विशम°, 'There are ten kinds of even array.'
22–24. पत्र° (पर°)—बचत्ति from BM, 'if there is an uneven number of chariots in the wings, flanks and front, it is called an uneven array. Here also the number of chariots may be successively increased by two and two, till it amounts to 21 chariots. Thus there will be ten odd varieties of uneven array.' 30.
°संबाधं BM for संबाधं, 'confusion in fighting' Sh.
35. परावर्त कर् BM for परावर्त, 'the excess of the enemy's army. Sh. 40. श्रावपाहानां जगन् M, 'those not belonging to the surplus.' 46. वर्धन° BM for
dर°, 'velocity of the body.' 51. फल्पुपलेमेवमेत् B for
dबलेवमेत्, सहिष्णु मधति B for सहिष्णुमधति 'weak troops in the centre, thus this force will be able to offer resistance.' 52. 53. प्रहरेत्। श्रेष्ठ° om. BM. 54.
यत्वस्य B for यस्य परस्य. It corresponds to तत्. 64.
Me on M. VII, 291 reads श्रीवत्संघातनाय तु न 'in order to collect beaten troops' for श्रीवत्संघाततं तस्तानाम.

6, 1. 'According to Uṣanas, the array should consist of two wings, one front, and one reserve.' ('Wings and front, capable to turn against an enemy, is what is called a make-like array' Sh. This rendering rests on the reading in the edition of 1909). 17.
BM read स्थूल° and °स्थूलो for स्थूल. 20. ऊज्ज्वल° BM for ऊज्ज्वल°, 'The staff-like array in which one is made to stand behind the other' Sh. 26. हस्तवभ°—
पारिपतः श्री (वारि° श्री Sh) 'The cart-like array,
which consists of elephants, horses, and chariots jumbled together is called Pāripatantaka. Patantaka is a certain kind of sacrifice performed in a hurried manner. 32. कर्कटकाण्डी B for कर्का, 'the claw of a crab.'

ADHIKARĀṇA XI.

1. 11. विशिष्ठां वैको B for विशिष्ठाःको and पान्नविवाह B for ोपान्नविवाह, 'They may prevent the superiors from interdining and intermarriage with their inferiors.' 23. पुष्चे श्वातरि वा B for पुष्चे श्वातरि वा, 'the son or brother of the king' ('the son of such and such a king and the hearer of their complaints' Sh). 30. याचित B for यापित, 'when asked for' Sh,. 48. श्रायविधवा B for श्रस्व विधवा, 'a rich widow, perhaps better.—द्वारकिश्वापयं (ोपार्थं) B for राजनिश्वापयं, 'quarrelling about an inheritance or a deposit' ('a deposit kept with the king' Sh). 54. मध्यमासान्तरं M for मध्यमासान्तरं, 'Half a month after' Sh.—दृष्ट्य: B for दृष्ट्य. 57. अनिव्रती B for अनिव्रत्य हि ते, 'If he has not been punished.'—ोव्यज्ञा B for द्वेढ़ज्ञा. 58. तत्स्तत्यज्ञा, 'Thereupon the men thus disguised should proclaim.' 66. याचनातिस्तिकं B for नास्तिकं, 'proud of his youth' Sh.

ADHIKARĀṇA XII.

1. 1. रथवान्याप्रणतो B for रथवान्याप्रणतो, 'he should surrender himself entirely' ('together with his sons' Sh). See below, 8.

2. 2. श्रुत्रवज्ञे B for श्रुत्रवज्ञे, 'the aggregate of the six enemies.' 16. यच्चेत B for गच्छेत, 'By such speeches he should try to check him.' 21. राजस्तिपति म B and पर्यापूर B for उपराजस्तिपति B and पर्यापूर 'In the affray that ensues they should prevail on the defeated
party to migrate elsewhere.' Sh. 22. कामवशाख्या BM for कामवशाब्या 'under the pretext of giving them an aphrodisiac.' 23. ओयन्यनो वा em. from ओना वा, 'A spy under the guise of a merchant' Sh. 24. ओदिश: सिन्धुवन B for ओदिशवन, 'an ascetic spy instructed by one disguised as an attendant.' 39. हद्द B for हद्द, 'The king is in danger.' 46. हत्वा BM for हत्वा, Bravo shall kill the servants of the collector in the village at night and declare that the same fate shall befall all those who oppress the people.'

4, 5. पुत्रमिमेयुः M 'a prince appointed for the purpose.'—ततो ने M. 10. कालक B. 30. ओभना BM for ओपत ओ seems to be wrong for ओब्र, 'a banian tree' Sh.

5, 5. ओहुधवजप्रहलादिः BM for ओहुधवजप्रहलादिः 'Emblems or weapons concealed in the body of an idol.' 6. गम्भीरः B to: ओसुद्धव, 'scented water.' 21. खाताभिसाराय B for खाता, 'in order to find out an excavation' (‘in order to find out the direction of the wind’ Sh). Tunnels and counter-tunnels are mentioned afterwards. 26. पर्यायभौर B for पर्यायभौर, 'with the enemies of his adversary' (‘with his enemy's treacherous friends’ Sh). 36. चण्डवल्ल यस्यनमभेम B, 'send gold and a strong force to which we may hand him over.' 42. 43. चहुद्वर दो and तद्वस्मिन्दुहि वन्धुम् चहुद्वरो वा M. 71. ओब्र ओ em. from ओब्र, 'eunuchs.'

ADHIKARANA XIII.

1, 4. ओशानेन BM for ओशाने, 'owing to his knowledge.' 6. विशावोपायवानवाधिष्ठ ऑसावानवाधिष्ठ ऑसावानवाधिष्ठ BM for विशावानवाध्यवानवाधिष्ठ 'Holding conversation' Sh. 19. वायसावानविनाः वायस ऑसावान B for वा
Those well versed in the science of birds and palmistry should proclaim his success in explaining dreams etc. 22. मुख्याल्मित्वेनो BM, addressing the high officials of the enemy in terms of friendship. 23. शान्तिम म for शान्तर.

2, 30. निरहुँ BM for अनिरहुँ, 'in a secluded spot' ('in an unguarded place' Sh). 31, पर्योपायः BM for पर्योपायः, 'in order to examine the vendible object.' 34. तारकमया शिवम for तारकमया मध्ये, 'in the middle of a lake.' 35. शिवस्थान बृह बृह, 'jackals and foxes.' 39-42. संप्राम—यथान्त बृह, 'others, on account of the flow of divine blood, shall foretell a defeat in battle. Or they shall exhibit, during the nights of new and full moon, in a well-known cremation ground, a sanctuary with men devoured after their death. Then one disguised as a demon shall ask for a man (to be devoured). If then (a champion or other person comes forward to look, he shall be killed'.

3, 3. क्षतापस्तौंचयो B, 'followed by a band of spies' Sh. See प्रस्तौं in the heading.—वीतदर्शयस्य BM, 'elephants and horses unfit for war.' 4. सहायकः पाः BM in order to gain help' See 3. 10. तमुपःभेत B. 19-22. द्रव—पकरोति BM for द्राहिवर्ध्यवहारो पकरोति, 'Or after provoking the enemy to war by raising a powerful army, he may beat him. Or by rendering assistance to his own partisans, he may cause a king who is opposed to his enemy to rise against himself and attack him. Thereupon he may send to his enemy the message, 'Th's champion of yours is wrongdoing me, (let us combine and put him down).’ 28. चेहरां द्वारां BM for चेहर न, 'If he surrenders his army and does not go in person, he may
be slain by his enemy. 30. तद्राज्येकदश B, ‘a portion of his kingdom.’ 36. मिष्टगतत्तिवृक्ष B, ‘Then he shall overreach him when he arrives as a friend.’ 56. पूर्वे-प्रणितित विना B, ‘previously stationed there.’

4, 1. पूर्वपापसनकर्म B, for, like the colophon. 2. ध्यानदेश B, स्थाने B, ‘He should cause the country to prosper, immediately after its occupation.’ 19. सज्ज B, for सज्ज B. 32. वृहस्पति B, वृहस्पति B, ‘with the besieged’ Sh. 46. व्याचिक: तथा युक्तिकांड B, for व्याचिक: तथा युक्तिकांड B, ‘This besieger being ill, has been attacked by his rear enemy and is anxious to move into another territory, where another difficulty has arisen. 57. मद्याज्ञ B, मद्याज्ञ B, ‘disordered by an attack.’ 65. मन्य B, मन्य B, ‘his people.’ 78. अष्टक B, for अष्टक B, ‘a conquerable enemy’ (‘an almost invincible enemy’ Sh).


ADHIKARAṆA XIV.

1. 2. चेतात्तत्त B, चेतात्तत्त B, ‘should be administered’ Sh. 5. मध्यत B, मध्यत B, ‘Bhallataka mixed with the juice of Valguk.’ 14. तक्ष्य B, for तक्ष्य B. 15. संस्कृत B, संस्कृत B, ‘in battles.’ 17. वरक्ष शाल B, वरक्ष शाल B, ‘barley and rice.’ 18. गांव B, गांव B, ‘a kind of partridge.’ 21. For क्षत B or क्षत B (B), Sh in trans. has क्षत (a kind of partridge). 22. गोटिक B, गोटिक B, ‘insensibility’ (‘gonorrhoea’ Sh). 25. जुर्म B, जुर्म B, in medical works is a dry vegetable poison which does not cause death, but
remains long in the system. 28. भुषण BM for भुषण, 
‘vulture.’ 31. विभ्रेत B for विभ्रेत, ‘smeared over’ 
(‘prepared from’ Sh). 38. ऋषिसप्रेय BM. 42. राज्य- 
वृक्षय दारुभ: B. 

2. 1. संहैया BM for संहैया, ‘mixed’ Sh. 8. चूणो 
M ‘ground’ or ‘powder.’ 25. All once more after 
27. 29. विभ्रेत BM for विभ्रेत, ‘mixed’ Sh. 36. 
पिघुः BM for पिघुः, ‘cotton’ Sh. 40. पर्वुः BM 
for पर्वुः, ‘rib’ Sh. 43. बीचो पिघुः BM for बीचो, 
Vicirallas’ (a bird). 44. सिद्धविल—भिघुः BM for 
सातः—भिघुः, ‘The marrow or sperm of lions, tigers, 
leopards, crows or owls, and all sorts of abortions 
expressed on the remains of a dead camel.’—तत्तमुतिर्वित 
BM for ततः, ‘the fat or serum from these.’ 

3. 1. काकोलुक्कानाम BM for काकोलुक्कानाम, ‘crows 
and owls’ Sh. 3 ff. Kāmas. p. 300. 8. शलाकामञ्जरिं 
BM, ‘a pin and an Aṇjari (?) 10. ततो—कारयेत from 
BM, ‘Then having anointed his eyes with any sort of 
eye-powder, he will walk about invisible. Having 
fasted for three nights, on the day of Puṣya one should 
cause to be made an iron Aṇjari or pin.’ 38. सो- 
मान्त्: BM. 50. पत्तपालिकम BM for पत्तपालिकम, a 
basket made of leaves’ Sh. 59. भास्य पुफः भास्यो 
BM for पुफः, ‘of a dead man.’ 66. वुकरवा भ्रेत B for वुकर 
रवा, ‘with water mixed with Tuvari lentils.’ 79. 
विघुः भास्य BM for विघुः, ‘burnt by lightning.’ 81. 
पभुः निवेदित: BM for रभुः निवेदित: ‘is trodden down’ Sh. 
85. फिर भ्रेत BM for फिर, ‘ground.’ 93. कालायसी BM 
for कालायसी, ‘an iron seal’ Sh. 

4. 1. शिरीषो BM for शिरीषो, ‘the flower of 
Acaciā Sirisa,’—नेतजोद्रक BM for नेतजोद्रक, ‘water used 
for washing’ (‘tepid water’). 4. चूणो BM for पूर्ण, 
ADHIKARANA XV.


END.
**CORRIGENDA.**

**NOTES.**

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कौटलयार्थशाश्न्यायः

नयचन्द्रिका

वादिकविचूडामणिमहोपाध्याय

श्रीमन्माधवविज्ञामिनिश्रीपणिता

सा चेयं

श्री विद्याभास्कर वेदार्थ पं॰ उदयवीर शास्त्री

न्याय-सांख्य-योगतीर्थ वेदान्त

विशारदेन संस्कृता

सम्पूर्णतिरिप्पएथादिमिः समुपच्छिन्ता च

मोतीलाल बनारसीदास इयेतें

पञ्चाख्रं संस्कृतपुस्तकालयाध्यचैः

प्रकाशिताः

लाहौर

संवत् १८५६ [ सन् १९३८ ]