VARIANTS.

ACT I.

1. a Before this stanza y has प्रसाधना। प्रभव भाषणो नान्दीमासंसैं। after
   it इति नान्दाये लिखकासः।

1. i y सत् प्रविष्टाय दूर्घातः।

1. 2 D नेपथ्यासिद्धान्तः। - N "नमवसिंतं। - BNRI सदिच आगः।

1. 3 y अकबरः। - BNDly इत्त्व। - SBNR घ्रः। I स्म। - BN तय आणः। - BNRI
   om. अजो।

1. 4 R "दिल्होयः। y "हीअनु for "विहीअनु।

1. 5 RID, N (in margin) आरेः। इत्य (om. NDI) हि (om. NDI) रसभाषविशेषवर्ती:
   शास्त्रीयोः। श्रीविक्रमाधिवंश साहित्यकृत्या (om. RN) अभिः। - y "रूपगुणमूच्यः। -
   BRNI अस्सा। D वद्वां। - R तु for च। - BNI, D (1. hd.) om. भी।

1. 6 y नवेन नाटः। SD नवनाटः। - I अभिन्नेनासि। - S नाथकेनोपः।

1. 8 BNRI Dy को वि for कि पि। - BN परिहारस्तैवा। R परिहार्वतः। D उज्ज्वः।
   य परिहास्तः। (In S transl. न कोप्युपालितः।)

1. 9 S om. आरेः। - B 1. hd. om. ते। - y भूतां कथं तेऽ

2. 1 SRDy एवंवेदः। N एवं वस्त्र एवं। BI एवं वस्त्र एवं। - BNRIy "रागिजः।

2. 2 BN "प्रसाधनाः।" - S गीतास्तव्यः। - DN "न्तरं करः।

2. 4 D om. अभ। - SID समंज for उदु। - D उगाशसं।

2. 5 Dly om. आरेः। S om. तवन।

3. a D बुङ्गमः। R पाटलः। - I "बनदेवता:।

4. a BDRIy "आईं। "रेशः। - I उञ्जः।
4. BNR अवर्तस्, Iy अवर्तस्. — Cdd. y पमवाओ.

4. 1 D अन् हि. — N रागसंततिः.

4. 2 BNy om. बालि. — N तत्: for तत्. — S कतर्. — D आराषयाबः।

4. 3 SR पद्मं, N पट्टम्. — I वण for जेव. — y om. अर्जेन्. — D आण्वासं जहा. —
   R "शजनतःसामपेवः. — SI om. अवलं.

4. 4 RI आहिःरणार्धः. — B अविचरीरुकु (transl. अविचरित्ताम्).

4. 5 B असिन्नश्रु धश्ये बि", S धश्ये खलु वि". — D मचेव तत्.

5. b S हुःम्, N हुःम्, RDy हुःम्, BI हुःस्. — By शार्.

5. 3 RI put रथा before राजा. — BSNRI शार" for सशार".

6. 1 I सूत twice, दूरकोण सार". — BNRDy शारघन्. — y शार" after "कछं:" —
   R बयसमुना शार" दूरसाकुक्सः।

7. b D मिष्टा for भाषा.

7. c B सस्तैर" (in margin शस्तैर"), Iy शस्तैर". — D "अतिरिक्तः.

7. 1 I om. एव मे, B om. इे. — NI पत्रभान्त्रे मेकः।

7. 2 y रथसिः. — BNIy om. रथस्य. — B "संप्रभस्मान्त्रस्तिक्ततयथः.

7. 3 N रथेवच: — Sy विभक्तान्तर: — BNRy सम्प्रति हि, D "वि च. — I दूरवर्ती. —
   D om. ते.

7. 5 R om. तेन हि. — BNDIy सुच्यन्ताम्. — Cddy "भीषषः.

7. 6 R भूसो तपि रथ; DR सूचित्वा. — BIR पद्य twice.

7. 7 I एते एते, which R om.

8. d S बलसु. — N तरन्त्वसु।

8. 1 B I. hd. om. अरिण and तथा हि; NI om. तथा हि.

9. b D superscr. अन्तः for अर्थः.

9. d S कं चिदू भवति न च पार्थे; gloss in S भण्मापि स पार्थें इत्यपि पाठ: —
   D रथरवात्.
9. 1 S om. भो once. - D 2. hd. superscr. आश्रयमृगः; om. उर्वं. - I न हुन्तव्य
twice.

9. 2-3 y पश्चाय. - R ते खः. - I om. ते. - S बाणवर्ति: (corr. 2. hd.),
I "पातपपयसि वर्ति:; D बाणपतसमवर्ति: "न्तः तपसिनो भवेष्यता:

9. 4 NRI गृहः for निगृहः - Cdd. y "भीषयः"

9. 5 S सूतख्येति र्वं खाणपति, D तथा इति र" खा".

9. 6 S . . . बैठानस आत्मना द्वितीयसापस; D तत: प्रविष्टिः द्वितीयसापस:.

9. 7 BNI om. तापस: - S भो राजन् न हुन्तव्य आश्रयमृगः खलवः, B om. भो
once and reads सूर्गो, after which 2. hd. adds य न हुन्तव्यः; N om. भो
once and adds न हुन्तव्यो न हुन्तव्यः, R . . . "सूर्गो उण्य न हुन्तव्यः; I
भो राजन् आश्रयमृगः खलु न हुन्तव्यो न हुन्तव्यः, D om. भो भो and reads
"सूर्गो उण्य न हुन्तव्यो न हुन्तव्यः and adds अपि छ.

10. b R and marginal gloss in y तौप्राशाविः.

10. c I तब for बत. - B जीवनधातिः.

11. 1 S om. सम्रणामृ. - B संहत एव, Ny संहतः; R "हत एवेति यथो".

11. 2-3 SIR तापसी. - B om. सहर्षम. - BNRI उचितेवैतत्. - BNI "श्रमवर्ते",
RI चुङ्वस्यात्त. - R नरेन्द्रदीपस्य. - After भवत: y adds सर्वथा, after
which the following stanza is inserted in BNRIy and margin of D:

जन्म यशस्य पुरोवधे युक्तकृमिन्तं तव इ

पुजःमेंगुप्पोपेतं यक्वपतिनाममुः.

[c D पुजःमेंगुप्पोपेतं].

BN then add अपरो उपि हुसमुखस्य. सर्वथायोभचकं, R हतरो उपि हुसमु-
खस्य. सर्वथा चकं, I अपर हुसमपि उधयस्य, y हतरो उपि. सर्वथायोभचकोते
चकं, D only सर्वथा चकं. None of these interpolations is found in
SD Candraśekhara Śāṃkara.
11. 4 BNRDCŚ गृहीते for गृहीति।
11. 5 D तापस: — SID I. hd. om. राजन्. — D प्रशिता वर्न।
11. 6 DR एव for हृव्. — NI "खया अनुमान्।
11. 7 SR, D 2. hd. अन्यः for अन्यः, BN om. — BNI "पालसाधा। — B प्रविधिय तत्त्र। — R "पालसाधा प्रविधि अतिथिसतःकारो गृहां। — N प्रविधियताम् गृहां। — I om. अत्; S om. प्रविधियताम्, प्रगृहां for गृहां।
12. 1 y भगवन् अथ. — D अपि for अथ, B om. — BRI "हितो तत्र, Dy हितः (om. तत्र).  
12. 2 D "मेच शक्तिभावनवथां दुहितरसति।. — R om. एव।
12. 3 R गत इति।
12. 4 SRID यथेऽव दहयामि ता (तं S in margin). — BN सैव मां बिवित्तंकफः महं। — R om. माँ. — D मुनये for महर्षये। — R "विर्र्यत इति।
12. 5 S तापसः। एवं साधयामि तावत्. — I एवं भवतु आवां साधः. — N तावदिति  
and आवां in margin. — R om एवं. — D साधयाम्: खयार्य।
12. 6 BS om. सूत. — BNR चोद्याष्ट्रान्, D देशायः। — D I. hd. om. पुण्य — 
BN ° नेत तावद्यान्न्. — SRID om. तावत्।
12. 7 B मूयो पि. — D I. hd. सूतपि for सूपयति।
12. 8 SI om. समन्तादृ. — BN, D 2. hd. विहायते, SI खायते (om. एव), y खात, 
D 3. hd. बिहात।
12. 9 SI तपोधनस्य; BN वनानामिति, R वनस्वेति।
12.10 I om. कथमिव and राजा in next line.
12.11 RNID कि न पद्यति (N पत् न) भवान्. — BN अत् for धृष्।
13. a I "गुलाघ्रेः।
13. b D मुखिग्या।
13. d S "निर्मिति; B "निर्मित:स्यन्त्; RID "निर्मिति; y "निर्मित:स्यन्त्।
14. a I कुस्त्याम्योयिष्ठवन् = S प्रस्तुतपत्रः; BD and gloss in S प्रस्तुतिष्ठतः; N पनन्तन्ती; in D also प्रस्तुतिष्ठतः; in B पनन्तन्ती: is mentioned.

14. 2 S लोकमहाक्ष्यान (sic), corr. 2. hd. लोकमन्तरक्ष्यान (sic). = y अन्तर. = B सूत twice. = Sy मूलवैहः, BN भूविषिदं दहवः.

14. 4 R भगवानद्विवैधववायुर्द्वारः.

14. 5 R अवतीर्योवदोक्य (om. आत्मानम्). = D भिक्कूक्य for अवडोक्य. = Cdd. "वेशा". = y "वेशा: प्रविष्टामी.

14. 6 D नानव नाम. = SRID तदनिन्ता तावदु (om. I) ग्रुष्णान्तामायरणानि. = B om. तावदु; y तावत् गृहस्तामा; = BNRI add सूतो गृहानि. = S सूत once, I twice before यावः.

14. 7 D अभावनिवासिन: = RD प्रेक्ष्य. = S लिन्तविष्ठ्ये, BN लिन्तविष्ठ्ये अः.

14. 8 R यथायापियायमान.

14. 9 B हावनपोवन्त यावत् प्रवि", = CNRI तावत् तपोवन्त (N तपोः ता") प्रविं.

I तावावत् प्रवेशयाम्यि (sic). = R प्रवेशक्रेत्र, D प्रविषाम.

15. a Cdd. y फलमिद्वासारः.

15. 1 I सूते only once.

15. 2 S om. अवे. = SI om. वृक्ष. = D I. hd. y वाटिकायामा. = BN "लाप: (om. इ)

15. 3 After भवत् B तावत्वागच्छा[सि], N तावाहाचासि, R तावाहिद्वान्तान्तरित एवावः.

= RID तथा छत्ता, y तथा before परिक्रमय, which D om. - I y, D I. hd.

om. अवे. = BNRI तापसकन्तः.

15. 4 D स्वाभाश्रममयकश्वेषािः. = y विटयमयः.

15. 5 y inserts सस्युहमवहोक्य च before अहोः.


16. 3 N सञ्च्योदेशा, I असूतया, Dy सञ्च्योः. = B om. ततो” बिः. = R "अवक्षां.

16. 4 B सन्तामा, N नवमा. = SDN "कुमुपसेल्वा. = N om. एदेियुं. = NR "परि-
Variants.

०(न)रेणुः, I परिपुर्रः; y आङ्काङ्कायुष्परिपुर्रः।

16. 5 R, D 2. hd. add सि।

16. 6 BN om. हुः। – S अणसूः। – N ण for ण। – D तावदनः। BSNy वादिणिगोत्ये। – B सहोदरः, I सोदरः, D दोधरः।

16. 7 SRDly put एवेंछु before सहोः।

16. 8 R द्वितीया, Dy अनुसूः for सिंचकः। – BN हुः, y विचालः। – y उच्चः। – SD om. एवें।

16. 9 D om. अस्तमः। – R नरस्तपः। – BNRIDy वाणिः, S हुः। – I न्त्तकः। समादिस्वे, D त्तविष्व्ये। – NI om. तन्तरः, for which R वक्तः। – BNRSIDy सिंचकः, I सिंचकः।

16.10 NI जेग for तेगः। – BSN Ridley om. द्वि। – S ins. जो एवेंछु, DI जो। – I अन्तीगुरध्वम्मो, BN गुरुः ध्वम्मो। – I हुविस्वदि, D हुविस्वदि।

16.11 RI हुः for सहि, S om. – BSNy om. पिघङ्खेः। – S om. भूयो, y puts it after बृक्षः।

16.13 IRD निर्देश्य सफळकुर्ण for आत्मः। BSNy om. – S om. सा। – I om. सविस्मयः।

16.14 I om. अहोः। – BR om. तत्त्र। BRID भगवान् for भवान्। – N कुष्ठ इमाः।

17. b S तपश्चां (sic).

17. 1 RID अन्तरित एव, y तस्तवदेनां। – I om. विचालः, for which D विशालः।

17. 2 S अणसूः। – y विचालः। – R om. एविणा।

17. 3 ID om. हुः। – BN पीविवः। – S सिहितः (sic).

17. 4 ID विह्वस। – D अध्यसः। – RI, D 1. hd. पावहरभारवः। N पावहरविश्वार्थ्यहितः।

17. 5 BN उः迦ः (Nकः), SRy उः迦ः (yवः)ः迦ः, ID उः迦ः।

17. 6 I सम्बगाह प्रियंप्रदा।

18. 1 Ny अप्रतिमः, I अप्रतिहःपथायसो जनसः, D अप्रतिहःपमस्तः, 2. hd.
superscr. अयोग्यं. — SNR बुधो for वर्षों. — I अधि for न. — ID अङ्गरण°, IS "शोभां. — y om. न (before पुष्यति; see next line).

18. 2 IDy पुष्यति for पुष्याति.

19. a SR शैवलेनातिरिक्ष्यं, I सैवलेनाभिरिक्ष्यं. — After dist. 19 BNRY add अधि च।

कठिनमपि सुगास्क्या वल्ककी कान्तकर्षध्यं कः
न मनसि हुषिमेन्न स्थलाप्रिस्वाधाति ।
बिकांसरसिश्या: स्वोक्रिन्युक्तकण्ठ
निजसिन्ह करभिन्या: कर्कशं वृन्तजाताऽ ॥

[d N कर्करं].

19. 1 R सहि. — D बादेरिधिपद्धिर; N adds बाहानि.
19. 2 D वर्षेवकाद्वेयो. — B 1. hd. Sy om. ता।
19. 4 BNRY एत्य for हुष। — By द्वार for जेव। — BSNRD गुहायन।
19. 6 NI संभवविवधः. — SDY "सणाहो. — BD विज मे अर्जं, R अर्जं मे (om. विज)।
19. 7 S पंडिताभिः, Ry पंडिताभिः, I पंडिताभिः।
19. 8 S पिजायम्वा सि तुमा, B तुम् पिजायम्व सि वुकसः. — I भण्डाबदि (sic) for वुबस।
19. 9 I अविचारः. — B "वशा तत्सः:
20. 1 y om. हुषा. — R सहजर°, S सहहरं°. — S कन्ध after तेष। — N कवणा°.
20. 2 BS "मथेरा, NRD "मथेरा। — B "झोंदिणी, S "झोंसि सि, D 2. hd "झेतिणि सि; NR "सिनिणि।
20. 3 I om. सह्यर्मु, SRD om. अणुसूए। — BRy कालो after कल्लु। — SN "गणेष कल्लु काले (N adds गो); D "गणीकाले। — N मिधुवाणस्त, cdd. y मिधु°.
20. 4 R जेण before हुष।
20. 5 S अर्जं च, D इर्मं चि। — SDY हानुफल°. — y उज्जार° for उज्जार°. — BSRD om. चिः.
20. 7 BN जाणति।
20. 8 I "सिंहों मोषिंज्ञें" – D अविन्द for "मेंंवं, which I puts after पेक्सचि। –

SNID om. शि।
20. 9 I ता कईहि। – BSIN put मे after कः, which RC om.
20.10 RID सधिसें। – SBDNRy put मोशिंज्ञं after संगव।। – SBDNI एवं for रचा। – SBN om. नाम।। – I एवं before, D (2. hd.), y after नाम।
20.11 BNR छेंबंग(क्र) ति। – y अपनहै वरेन बोधि।
20.12 R वे अघराडो मणों।। – I om. अघराडो, S om. दे, which y puts before अघराडो, R om. विच।
20.13 R सहत्थेँ सस्वं। – B अ hd. Ny om. सहत्थ and read संबिधिव।
20.14 Dy ता before हमं, which N om. – In B from हमं to मूलाबो (20. 18) only 2. hd. in margin.
20.15 NRID अहं अष्टाण्वि (D अप्पाण्) तद्रो विः।
20.16 Cdd. y अघरीजं(बः) अघः।
20.17 D विंज साहि कि।
20.18 y पहुँचि before मविधिव, which in BN after माखीविवा (sic).
20.19 NR विभासिह for साहि।
20.20 SD om. संच, R om. कि।। – I कि संचं कि ज पेक्सचि।
20.21 NRy साहि, D सवन्नीले before तेन। – D om. हि। – S पिंचं, Dy पिंचं for पाठिपिंचं।। – After गवेदिमि R inserts शाेक।। किमावि पाठिपिंचं मे।

श्रि।। असिवं।
20.22 D दानिंमु, y दाणि before सि।
20.23 BN om. पूर्ण।। – S तुह for पस वे, मनोविं after मणोरंभो।। – y पूर्ण आसणो मणोरंभो।। – D पूर्ण अघराडो दे मः।। – Sy add न ताव (ता only y) दे जुनिमि संबन्धं, BRNI ता न दे वः धु।।
SNIDy सहि before ण. - SIy अइं परि। - RD मन्तंभि for मणामि।-
20.24 Cdd. y om. खु। - BN एं after मए। - S कणाणाः, om. मुहावे।
20.25 B तुष, RD तव for तुष। - NR एं for हुं।
20.26 BSNlīy हुँा विं। - BNR सविगेहः सहं।
20.28 NR बहि ं मे; I पीज्जा। - BND होदि। - R om. तावो, for which N तवा, y ता।
20.30 y फ़ि before भवेन्।
21. d I प्रणाममन्तःकरणं प्रं।
21. I R om. तत्तत। - B 2. hd. तत्तत खैवाना। - Dy उपाल्यसे।
21. 2 R अहो, I एपार्। - Before गों BNRI सहिष्ठेश्वरं संवृ(इ)तं जोण
(only R), D सेवसभ्मन्तो। - SIDy भवसो for महुआरे।
21. 3 S अहिमोदि, R आहिमववि, D अविमववि (superscr. अहिमववि िः)।
21. 4 I सहर्ष बिळौय। अहो रमणीयकसक्षा:।
22. b I "राम्" for "बाम"।
22. c BN शिक्षये for शिक्षये।
22. d y महावफये अपि।
23. a S चतापार्नी, D 1. hd. "पांजकृ, 2. hd. "पाकऽटः।
23. b N "कच:।
23. c B 1. hd. NI महुर्वबे।
23. d S लं नतु खती। After this stanza R adds: अपि च।
कोगां दृष्टिपत्तिततो बिबुधते सम्भृतवालिभ्ससा-
मायुसः बिषाणिता वहिमता मन्तेन कर्ममक्नी।
इतस्म मिहुनोति पञ्चवनरं शीत्कारसिनापतरा
जातेयं भ्रमरामिष्ठमन्यिया बापृविविना नर्त्तकी॥
23. I N om. हुः। - RD पठिसा। - N अहिदुहुं। I अहिठुहुमठुं। - D अविमूं,
BIRy अहिदुवमां, S आहिथिवमां।
23. 8 D पायपाने सदृं | हुन्त कथमिवो। - BI अएसरेविः। - R शाव for वा।
23. 9 R पवित्राः। - D om. मं।
24. 1 S सस्मथयाः for संद्राताः:
24. 2 RD क्षु अर्थ ण। - DS किं वि। - D om. किं तु, for which S किः, N किः, B किः। - BNII om. शो, for which R में।
24. 3 BI आक्षेपिता, R किंकामाणा, y आक्षेपिता for कादरीभूमिः, which B om.
24. 4 N अइ। - I तें after अथ, BR after वर्धे।
24. 6 NI वाञ्चि, R वाञ्चि, B वाञ्चि, corr. to इवाञ्चि।
24. 8 S "सिस्सिद्धं। - R अवभावायां। - D उवाहृत। - S एं for इवं वि। - I हुवि, D मुदिः। - R adds हुवि घटे दृश्यथिति।
24. 9 I हे before अवति, which S om.
24. 10 Cdd. y om. तेन हि। - BNRIDy दाव before सहावः, which in S after सत्। - y छत्रवणं, N कछत्रवणं, D सत्तरणं (transl. संस्तरणबिविकाया)।
24. 11 Cdd. y अवो परिः अवगेतु।
24. 12 SR om. नलु, for which B अलु, corr. in marg. to अनुसुये।
24. 13 R om. शो।
24. 14 S समेः।
24.15 कर्ने गु (I कुछ) हसं, y om. किं गु कुछ. - I "वणवासविनो".
24.17 D त्र. हद. om. रूप.
24.19 D om. शु. - By om. एसो. - SD शु(D suk)खण्डकीर्ति.
24.20 BR श्यामादिण्य. - D विभिन्नि (transl. विचारति).
24.21 D om. इत्या. - R ता before नुक्षेत्रसं.
24.22 D जाने for "जणिनो". - D om. मं, SD (I. hd.) R जम्भावेदि, D 2. hd.
मन्त्रावेदि, N आण्वेदि, B आत्मावेदि. - R एष्य after वण. - B om. अज्ञेन,
which y puts after अज्ञेन°.
24.23 SD वणो for राणे. - BNReDy कवमो. - BR om. वा. - N "पञ्जूबुघो".
- After करीरदि S का उप विज हिंसा परिसंगहिता.
24.24 B किणिणित्व वा अज्ञेन. - BNy वणगमणपरि", I "वणपरि", SD "परि-
स्थसमस्त. - S अच्छा for अप्पा. - BNy put अप्पा before तवो°.
24.25 N तप जै, B om. तं.
24.27 ID वर्ष्यामि for निवेद्यामि. - S om. कथ वात्स° पं कं. वि°.
24.28 y विहरे. - B करेमीति; D करिज्ये (om. वि°).
24.29 R पौर्वकपश्च. - I नगरे धं, BN "पपिकारिनि".
24.30 D आगत: for आयातः.
24.31 N दाणि, D दाणि after सागाठः.
24.33 R om. इत्या. - D भोदि for भवे.
24.35 RD om. तवो. - Sy जीविद° after "सेसं. - R हसं जानं अवि". - BSNR
कवद्यं. - D करे सिं, 2. hd. करिसिदि.
24.36 R अविदि.
24.37 S सुणिं बजः°. - BNI तं for वो बजः.
24.38 y om. वयमपि. - B, D 1. hd. om. तावदू. - R अवलयो: for अवलयो, which
in D after गतं. - I भवलये before वयमपि.
24.39 I पर्यन्त, D पर्यन्त for अवभयाग्यम्.
24.40 I तत्रभगवान्, D अज्ञभगवान्. - Iy विचारके तदास्माः
24.42 y om. गोत्
24.44 S कथं before ततः. - NIRB स (om. I) सखु भगवान् (R भवान्) कौशिकः
24.45 BSIN 'रूबद्धाणि. - BNRD om. उण
24.46 BN om. से
24.47 N उत्क्षिष्टाभ्यस्ते. - S om. तदृ. - I 'मूङ्गावृङ्ग श्रों. - R इत्यादि
24.48 Z तच्छं for तत्वसि.
24.49 SZRD I. hd. y बजलमाणः. - B 2. hd. कैढि वि
24.50 D "विपक्षकारणी (transl. विपक्षकारणी). - D अणुपेसिवा
24.51 S अस्त्यं समाधि, RI अस्ते समाधि. - y देवतानां. - D om. ततस्
24.52 Z वसवीसवरम्, y 'न्तोवरम्. - D om. रमणीये. - I उस्माददेहुं, D उस्माददेहुं
24.53 BSRDy 'चेतन, N फ.
24.54 BSIy पुरुषालमृत्य. - ZD I. hd. "प्यरस: सं्, I एव अपसःसंभवा सर्वेणेन
(In B from 24.54-25.1 only in margin).
25. a D तु for तु
25. 2 NID om. हन्त. - SDRy "काश्चे से "रय्:. - D adds किन्तु (2. hd. adds लक्ष्यः) परिहासोदारं (2. hd. "वाइलं) वर्णमार्गेन अष्ठम: शुत्वापि वर्णद्विकारां (2. hd. ध्रुतद्विधीवर्मभिः नि:;) मे मनः
25. 3 BNI उगो for पुजो. - D om. विज, 2. hd. marg. विज नि:; - Cy अजे छोट्स्वसि
25. 5 R सम्पादःलोकिन्त्र. - S सवल: for सवलः, which Z om. - Ry सम्परितं
25. I सूचित्रं; BZ अवणादन्यदृष्टि, D सम्परितलोकारः
25. 6 R ब्रह्मन्
25. 7 Z विभागण (transl. विभाग). – S अभिज्ञानतपाठी, Z आद्यअन्त्यतपाठीतपाठी।
   ततः (transl. आद्यपर्यन्त्यतपाठीतपाठी.), D तेन हिाक्रमारिततपाठीतपाठीतपाठी
   (transl. तेन हिाक्रमारिततपाठीतपाठीतपाठी.):

26. 1 S om. अज्. – N "समस्ततो, I िसमस्ततो, y िपञ्चस्ततो for िपञ्चस्ततो. –
    R एष, D एष for अष. – SD गुहण; y गुहण. – D om. से. – S अनुभवः,
    y अनुभवः.

27. 1 Sy वां for अहः.

27. 3 D "वांड्रिण्य for "प्पःवांड्रिण्य. – ZI अज्ञगोविन्न.

27. 5 Ny न जुतं (twice). – D अकिद् after अविद्धि.

27. 6 N अण्डवो for, R before सच्च. – D सज्जनगरमण (corr. 2. hd.).

27. 7 N प्रशिता for गच्छति.

28. 8 B वेदानिस्किप्तका, RD वेदानिस्किप्तके. – S i. hd. B 1. hd. ZNI om. कामिज्ज,
   B 2. hd. in marg. कामि. – B अत्र for अहः.

28. a S वारित: प्रसर.:

28. b I प्रस्या for खस्ता. – R गलेव. – D धुरतः.

28. 1 RZD रूपालि, y अरिहत्वि for रूपालि.

28. 3 S िसेरचणो, y िसेरचणके. – S तथि for तेहिः. – R अप्याणां.

28. 5 BNRy भवति before बुधः. – RD "न्तां तर्क्यासि for "न्तामवः.

29. c SI परम्परामां.

29. 2 S अनुवाच्य, D अनुपाठ्य for वाच्यविधा. – BNRID om. च.

29. 3 D राजमाध्यमो प्रकासित.

29. 4 I वेन एअरिहसि, R एअरिहः. – Z अज्ञितवामोर्धन, S रूपां वि. – D
    om. कार्यः.

29. 5 BS अवचणो, D अवचणेव. – D अणिरिणा. – S भोदु पसा. – I भोदु सहि
    पसा, BN, D 1. hd. om. पसा (D 2. hd. superscr. वाणि पसा).
29. 6 Z मोहवासि, om. अणु°.

29. 7 BZRy रा्प्तिना for महाराण्य. – Z कवत्था before ता, om. वाणि; N कव° after ता, om. कवि; S कव° for कहि, भवसति for गसि°; R कव° सि तुमे before ता; I कव° वाणि सि गच्छ between ता and कहि; D कव° वाणि सि तुमे after महाराण्य.

29. 8 R जरु after एवं. – S परिहास्ते, ND विसुमरिस्ति. – S पहु अधे (transl. प्रसुभेवे).

29. 9 Z हुता before कि. – SRNZ कि वाणि (NZ संपर्व) ण ग°, B किमः (2. hd. del. पि) संपर्व ण ग°, I कि संपर्व (om. ण), D कि वाणि सम्पर्व ण गढ़िसि.

29.10 Ry वाणि, I वाणि for हुराणि. – R जधा, D जधे for जधा. – BNIy जधे (B यदे) – तवे.

29.12 BZNRIy om. तु, for which D तु (2. hd. किमः). – RD om. एवं.

29.13 D अस्मातु for अस्मान्णति. – RN तथा, S न before खात्. – Z हत्त after वा. – BS add यतः; R कुतः.

30. a BZNID मे वरोभि°.

30. b R द्वास्तिमिहिता.

30. 1 BNRDy “वने. – SD सत्वरक्राहवे (S क्राहे). – N असुजी°. – D om. सजी°.

30. 2 D प्रस्भाष, राजा for पारि, which Z om.

31. d I इवाद्रेपःखेतु.


31. 2 RD पर्याक्षुक्तः. – NRDy° कमारान. – ZD हस्ती, R गज: after एष. –

D पव्योप: for प्राप्तः.

32. a SNIy तीनापारता°.

32. b I “संघमज्जा°, N संघमाज्जा°, B “सजनाज्जा°.
32. d I सन्मने, BZN नालोकमीहः, D  नामदुःखिः: (2. hd. as above).
32. 1 D y उपतिश्वन्ति for उपतिश्वन्ति.
32. 2 I कष्मसङ्गः. – BIZD, N 1. hd. अपराधः. – ZRDy ताबत्त after गच्छामि. –
    S puts this line after 3.
32. 3 y वेने, B सम्भवेन, Z सम्भवेन. – NSZDy पञ्चावः, RB पञ्चावः.
32. 4 BSNI अपुजापीवहः, D जागिरिः.
32. 5 y om. सजन्ते. – BIDN पञ्चावः.
32. 6 B दुभवस्वित्तित्व for भविष्यवित्तित्व. – BNRSZDy एक्त्वः, I एक्त्वः.
32. 7 S गतिमेरः, RD रोधः. – BNRSZDy उहः, I उरः. – I विचाःः, D विचाःः,
    N विचाः, B विचाः वि.
32. 8 BZNID बैर् only once. – R om. वयसःः, BZy om. अप्यः. – D भविष्यवित्तित्व.
32. 9 D तथा अहिष्पि, R तथाहिष्पि. – BRD यतिवत्, Z प्रतियतिवत्.
32.10 SD महाराजः. – y अविदिर्दः. – R om. श्याम. – SI सम्प्राप्ति. – BSN वाणि
    after जः.
32.11 BSRNy अवरः, D रुः, ZI रुः. – D वाणि after त्तः. – BZ मृतोविज्ञे
    (Zv)क्षणः.
32.12 BZI परिहारः. – D om. अज्ञा. – Ny विपणब्वेन्ह, I, S 1. hd. वेशः, R वेशः,
    B वेशः, D एवः, Z विपणब्वेन्ह.
32.13 I अहिष्पे दर्शः, S दर्शनाभेत्रात्रः. – ZD om. एव and अत्र, RBNly om. अत्र. –
    S सम्प्रावितस्तकाये, D सम्भूतः, R सम्भूतः. – SD om. पुरस्कातः.
32.14 y अनुसूप, BNZD अनुसूप, IR हुः अनुसूप before अहिः. – D परिस्वर्वः. –
    ZI चरणः. – Z पधिन्धः, SD पधिन्धः.
32.15 BSNy om. मेश. – BZNRI शां for ता. – BZR पधिन्धारेव. – y ण for
    ण. – BZN मोहायणि, y मोहायणि.
32.17 N कर्थ before गताः: – y om. गच्छामि.
32.18 S दर्शानावेदनः. – Z मन्तोर्तको।
32.19 I "कान्तपोवतस्मातिदूरे". – ZNRiy "दार्शननयमः", B 2. hd. "दार्शनानावात्मानः, D "नायेवात्मानः.
32.20 I निर्बैच्छिकः. – S यतः for कुतः.
33. a D चरति च, supersc. धातति.
33. 2 BISRD om. आवेदको नाम.

ACT II.

o. 2 BZSNIDy ही ही भो, H होहो हो, R only भो. – SNBHIDy हव.
o. 3 I om. अबे मिलो. – D कड़ज after ति.
o. 4 S गिन्नविरलः... आहिष्णिन्नः, I आहिष्णी (sic). – S "कसाई", corr. 2. hd.
o. 5 BSD om. उण्डः. – BNRSZDy पिन्ननि, HI पिन्नाढ़ि. – B 1. hd. HZNly om. च.
o. 6 ZR उण्णोणमंसं, N उण्णमंसं, S सोणमंसमूहं, B उण्णोण, H उण्णोण-संसमूहं युक्तीवामि, I उण्णोणमंसं भूहं, D सोणमंसमूहिंऽ y अभुष्मांसं, NR also add भूहं. – SI अविदशृः", om. च. – Z पवसहेम. – BZRNY add मे after चि. – D चि किष्कंकेन मे सुविदुं पर्यः.
o. 7 SI पकाम्, H पकामं. – R सावणिन्दः. – N कण्णावः.
o. 8 SR पत्तिबोधीम्(I आ)शि, R, D 2. hd. पत्तिबोधिदो शि, H पत्तिबोधिवा, B पत्तिबोधिवा, Z पत्तिबोधिवा. – R इतिकेन मे पीढ़ा, om. अवि, वाम and ण, N om. अवि and ण, By om. अवि, H om. वाम. – S पत्तिं वाम प्याण् ण क्लिन्णः, D पत्तिं चोढ़पीढ़ा (corr. from णण्ड) मे संशोधता, transl. ऐतेनाप्रि चोढ़पीढ़ा म (sic) संभासा.
o. 9 ZNR संबुच्चा. – S अर्थ for जड़ो. – y adds अर्थ, I हम्म after उवरि. –
N "दआ संबुच्चा, I दियो संबुच्चा (sic), B पिड़ा संबुच्चा, H पिड़ा संबुच्चा,
167] Variants.

D पिव्वत्रा (2. hd. पिव्वत्रा) संपृक्ता. - BSZNRHIy दि after लेव(य लेव).
D लेव पिव्वत्रेिहित अनहेम् तथ शोिा.

0.10 S मिम्ब अणुः. - H अध्मद्वािे.

0.11 RD तवसिक्तकणज्जा (D चण्डा). - SI च after ते.

0.12 D देव लेव. - BHNy om. मम, for which Z मे. - R अख एवं लेव चि,,
D चि” अख एवं मम अपिाणाए पातस्स अक्षीिं पादादा रजनी.

0.13 ZRDy “परिसाि, HNI “परिसाि, B “परिज्ञाि बवस्ता.

0.15 D “पिव्वलसो. - BSNRHIy मालाहारी, D मालभारी.

0.16 Z अखािखाि, I, B 2. hd. अखभाभििबाििो. - D अख्विरिो, 2. hd. “चिकित्तो. -
Z om. रि. - HZ लम्बेिं, S लम्बेिं चि, D लम्बेिं चि, I चिे, R लम्बेिं,
B लम्बे हं, y लम्बेिं.

0.17 BN काश्तरण्डम्, I काष्ठाइद”.

0.18 y om. यथा.

1. a R तािािं.

1. i D “पद्धति: for “पितातुति:”.

2. b D जातुः for तात्त.

2. d y वा तुः सवृः.

2. i R om. भो. - BS राज, N महाराज, RD महाराज. - SD हस्ता पसरिित.

2. 2 N बचयं for बादा. - D “मेिेण. - R ता बादा”. - B आससीिदि for
जात्तीिि, N जातिी करेश्वि, I जात्तििसं करेशः. - S (in margin) BNI
add जात्तुः मव् (B भजव").

2. 3 R सले before गुिो. - I गािाप.

2. 4 R अच्छि. - S अच्छिार्यं, BN अस्तका्, Z अछ्, y अछ्. - D सवे-
लेव अलकि पादािठीिि सत्त्वका् (transl. अत्र कारण).

2. 6 y भिजार्यसििििः.
2. 7 SI क्षु after बेदसो. – Z पाह्वेण, D प्रभावेण (2. hd. "हा"), SI पभा; y अन्तरोणुभवेण.
2. 8 BNSRy वा, I किं after अध.
2.10 N भववं.
2.12 BNRy एवं for एवं. – Z om. जं. – S राजक्षं, I राजक्षांह. – By om. च, which ZNR put after पदेसं. – S अब्लविदपहवं, D अक्लविदपहवं (transl. अक्लवपु). y inserts र्हिणन्तेण after पदेसं. – NSZ व्वतिणा, D क्वेचरेक्वतिणा. – y मन्तियाँ.
2.14 D अञ for अह. – S सावः(i. e. सासः)सहवणां – D अञ उण सबं पक्षसे (transl. पुछति) सांववसावणियाशणगमगर्भिः – D om. अन्तरो.
2.15 ZSD वन्यार्यं, S गच्छां for अञ्जां, which D om. – S अणि संबं श्वि, D सोभि संबुत्तो. – After पसीद R मे अञ, I मे वयं, D मे क्षु अञो. – S पसीदु मे वयं. – SID पि before द्राव.
2.16 ZI अपिेवाह. – SI गुहितय.
2.17 NRY om. तथा हि, for which SID 2. hd. कुतः.
3. 1 Z हन्त भवं अब्लुङ्गे किंच्यि. – I हिइएण, om. कठुः. – S ण before मन्तियाँ.
3. 3 D om. किमन्ति. – I अन्तिक्षणीयं. – S सक्क्षाक्.
3. 5 Zy om. मे, for which SN से, R तुमं.
3. 6 D om. तिछ, which BZNI put twice. – RID om. मे. – I सविोषय.
3. 8 S ममाध्यसिद्धां, B ममाध्यं, DI ममाध्यसे (I नाआश्रे) वस्तुनि.
3. 9 I मे before किं. – B कर्जाकेश, R कर्जिकाणे.
3.10 SD यत्र बक्ष्यामि.
3.11 DI गितिन्द्रो, By गहीदे. – D पणजो for खणो.
3.12 ZD 1. hd. om. मोः.
3.15,16 D the whole sentence एतु ... यथा after v. 4. — I एतोय इत्यादि इत्यादि, D एतो यथा अणुयान्त्रिकान्त्रि तुम च्येत्र परिवाराणि (transl. त्यामेव प्रतिपाद्यति). — S इत्या. — Z वर्त्त्या. — BSNID तथा before उवः.

3.17 I एण्त for ं, which B I. hd. D om.

3.18 I om. कर्थ. — R दोषा हि. — Z सहामिो.

3.19 Z om. केबतं. — D के° after गुणा°, om. संब्रजा.

4. a SND कृपापूर्वी.

4. b S साहित्याणि, BN श्याणि. — DS केबतेनेय्(S ै)र°, BNI खेंजालेर°. — BSNIRD भिन्नः.

4. 1 SI om. स्लामि, — y ग्ह्रीतं. — BNly om. गुणा. — D प्रचारां.

4. 2 R तक्षिमुखीयते, S भिन्नि स्लामि, D मन्यवस्थीयते (om. तन्त्र), Z बुनुवेष्यं.

4. 3 S भ्रम सनापते, I भ्रमसनापते, D om. भ्रम°; मन्दो° for मनो°. — I मध°, D I. hd. माठ°.

4. 4 R भिर° for छठ°. — BN दु: for लावता.

4. 5 RD चित्तुर्तिः for चित्तम्°. — N वर्तावल्ले, विधेयः. — S प्रभुःवात्र.

5. b SI नामसिद्धानि, D नामव छ°.

5. 1 BN om. रे. — B इत्यकात्, ZI इत्यक, y इत्युता, N इत्युतो. — ZNy om. the second अवबहि. — R om. अत्यमरब. — N मर परवः.

5. 2 S पुत्राः. — BN अज before अड़ा. — R आद्विष्ठः, I आद्विष्ठः, Z आद्विष्ठः. — SR ः, y ः after जाव, which Z om.

5. 3 N मातोऽअस्ता, I सिच्यातोऽहास्त (om. भिन्न). — Rly जिणः.

5. 4 ZI सनापते after भ्रमसनापते, which R om., S भ्रम° सनापते. — N कुएःप्रतादः.

— Z निष्टो उस्मिति, R निन्कर्षेन for निन्कर्षे.

6. c B विनयसैंख्, Z विनयसैंखा रचयन्तु शूकरभावा मुखाश्याति पस्वे.

6. 2 पुरोगतास्त्र for पुरोगताष्ठ, — I शौमकास्त्र for सौमिकास्त्र.
6. 3 SI om. नामिकन्यिन्ति and च. — BN "न्यवास तरि" च दूरास्ता.

7. a तपोरेन्द्र.

7. 2 ZNy om. भो. — Z "इतक्, B "इतकौ, Ny "इहुआ. — SN निःकम only once.

7. 3 ZNRy परिज्ञान्. — S बिलोक्य. — I om. l 3-5.

7. 4 SR वैवारिक: for रैवतकः.

7. 6 BZy कर्ण for किंवं. — I "आवर्तः".

7. 7 Z जाध्यायिन हरप कविसुद्रु. — I अहि भस्म ाव, R ता अहस्मि.

7. 9 N अबविन.

7.10 R अनास्वच्. — SI भवान् for स्वस्य. — BZIy om. तय, which in N after परं.

7.12 SI मस अगादो, R अगादो मे.

7.13 ZNRNI om. खलु. — N आस्त्य.

7.15 y अवसरं for पसरं. — S वहुःस्य, N बद्रायस्य, B वहुःवायस्य.

7.16 S जया शाब्य, सा, I जयो देव(1) सा, By जह सा. — RIS तव(सप)सिस्तकः. —

By तवा for तवो. — Ry कि ताए (R तए) विद्वाए. — B विद्विआ.

7.17 NR विखर्येऽ.

8. a R निवारितिनमे.

8. i I परिहार्ये सँभे.

8. 2.3 I om.

9. a Z "सवं तन्युनेर".

9. i Sy om. भो, BZ कस्स वि, which in R before तिस्नि. — R सिः for विन्द. — SNly "झलु".

9. 2 BZ तिन्निहाये. — BNRC om. अन्तेवर. — y पवित्रोऽनी.

9. 4 R जयव्य तावदेवाण न जानासि येन तसेवमवावादी:.

9. 5 NIy om. वि.

10. a SN योगा, y "योगः, R सत्ययोगः."
10. b BZRNY बिहिता for महता: — BRI छात्र for छाता नु.
10. i N om. क्लु, ly om. सा.
11. a NSzy फिराअछः.
11. c SI फड़मणि च.
11. d I सतुपामाखरि.
11. 1, 2 SC परिणवभु for गच्छु. — Z om. भवः, after which N परिणेंदुः. — S om. द्वाच सा. — After भवः S जाव ण, Z ण जाव, N मा, R मा जाव (all four om. सा and put क्षः वि before तवः); I सा, y जाव सा (both कः वि before तवः and ण before गिवः).
11. 3 BSZNRI om. क्लु. — B वा for च.
11. 4 BN कीर्तिसो. — B om. से. — BZNRIy om. उण.
11. 5 S विवृत्त for वयस्कः. — BSNI हमस्त...काजनः.
12. a y तमीश्वरः.
12. c N वापित for वारित.
12. 1 S om. एऽ BZNRIy om. एऽ क्लु, — I अेतेको, N अेतेकेजः.
12. 2 S इत्त: for निमः. — Ry insert सतीश्वरा after, B च सः before पुनसः, which ZR om. — BI om. मथि.
13. 1 BZSy भवः कदें for किवो दसिः. — BIZNR तप for ताषः. — BR अणरुः, y अणरुः, I अणरुः, S अणरुः. — R तबोः. — INRy सि for तुमः.
13. 2 BNIZ गुमत्र for, R after पुनः. — Z गच्छामि for गःः. — SNRI om. सःे.
13. 5 BZ उष्णर्षि.
13. 6 S मूः for मूर्चः. — Z अन्यदेव मागायें, B अन्यं मागायेषमेव, I अन्यमागः, N पुष्पभागेषमेव, R पुष्पदेव मागायें. — B तापसः: S रक्षिणो, I नवरक्षिणो (sic), N रक्षिणो for तपशिनो, which R om. — S निवर्तेयेिनि. — Z वदःः.
— S राक्षिमणि.
13. 7 Sy "भजन्यते. - Z om. पशय.

14. b I देदेते उपयवासिनः.

14. 2 I चीर° for दीर°. - S "नाख°, Ry "न्त्रेखलाप°; B दीर; पशान्त: खऱ:
तत°. - ZSIRy om. तत्. - S भव्यं.

14. 4 IN "भूमिष. - BZSNR "घि° for "ढि°; I घनस्थिया.

14. 5 S अविक्षितं, I अवक्षितं.

14. 6 NR कष्ठियां, om. सह.

14. 7 BRy om. ए, Z adds हसी.

14. 9 R "समेतत् असमिनुरति"; S "समेतदसमिनुरति", om. राखसि. - B om. एव.

15. 1 I om. सलेस and स, Ny om. स. - Z सलेस बद्धिमयं दुभान्तो राजा, R "भिस्को राजा दुभान्तः.

16. a I श्यामरोभान् चरित्रम्.

16. b N कुट्टायुरपति°.

16. 1 Z उपगाम for उपेल.

16. 3 ZI "न्युमानवतः.

16. 4 NRI परिग्रहा. - NI आजापपेतां (I झाप°) भवन्ती. - Z कारण for प्रयोजनं,
which B om.

16. 5 BZR "निःख° for "निः शित°. - y om. च.

16. 6 BR add अशयः.

16. 7 B "तेरसलिखसदन्तः. - R नस्तापोने बिप्रमाणरति. - y om. तत्.

16. 8 R "पव्यदिससतां. - I शारसनाहि°. - B लघा for भवता.

16.10 B एतो, S सो, y ह्रं for अहं. - BZy बब्रो for दे, which R om. -
y "उक्खबल्लितो.

- B "शापपवति, Zy "शापपयु, I "शापपवति. 
17. a N उपकारिणि सर्वेषांम्। — BN उपपत्, SI अनुरूपः for युक्तरूपः।
17. b BZN संरेण, S संत्राणविः। I, S margin आप्सालं भयत्राणे हि; B 2 hd. आप्सालं भयत्राणे इत्यपपातः।
17. 1 ZR आहमनुःः।
17. 3 BR om. अधि and put असि after प्रति। — BSZ om. ते। — S दृश्यन्दुःतूलूः।
17. 4 S पधुः; R पाहम्। — I om. आसि।
17. 5 B नन्वस्सस्तं बनस्तिन्ते। — Z एवातुवस्तिन्ते; R बनस्तिन्ते।
17. 6 S एस for एसो, om. वक्ष्य। — BS तव, N तुम, Z तए for तुह, which IR om। — I रक्षिल्लोऽत्र, R रथचक्, Z रक्षिल्लोऽत्रत्व, y भुजजनकरस्त्रीभूतो भिः।
17. 7 R जाहू जाहू महा। जासो। — I भृत्तिः, R भृजुः। — S पविव्वलेद्विः for अवेक्सदि।
17. 9 BNI सत्सामाय्योः; R सलि किमाय्योः। — By प्रहितः for प्रेषितः।
17.11 Sy नदी for तेन हि, after which D खल। — SI प्रविष्वद्याः। — B राजा। अनुप्रवेश्याः।
17.14 INRSZy आणवेस्ति, B आणवेदि।
17.16 S adds क्षेवः।
17.17 S "दिणे for दिव्वसः। — ZC पाययोऽ, B पावयोऽ। — S उवबासाः।
17.18 N वीणाः, B युग्मः, y युग्मः। — NZ भवत्रा before अवसः, which Z om। — D संभाविवाहे ति, I विदे ति।
17.19 R तपस्विनः का। — SZR तदुभयमय्याः, B तद्भयमय्याः। — BZRI om. तत्त्वसृ प्रतिः।
17.21 I अन्तराः। — Z मोहदे ति for चिद्ध।
17.22 SRy कीर्तोऽत्।
18. a R क्रियावर्तिः।
18. b BSR शैखः। — RB 2. hd. "वहाः।
18. 1 Ry मापम्ब्र after सले. – R तब मिप आया।

18. 2 Z "कादे व्य", I "कादे मस्ताकं, B "ला से नि", ZRIy "कमावेश. – N om. तत्र, Z om. तगरम।. – NI अहिन्तीति.

18. 3 SI om. मो; N om. मा, for which I श्ल. – R सं दुसं अव।.

18. 4 R अहो महा। for मो महा।, which S om. – Z आद्राणु for आद्राण, for which B आद्राणे after त्वमि. – S त्वमि न संभा।.

18. 5 BZ om. हि. – SINBy जता राजामुज्जेन (y राजामू); I घुर्घेन जता, B "घुर्घेण जता) गन्नवं (N गंगीवरि, I वष्ठि) तथा गमिसं (B गच्छक्षि, y गन्नुकिल्कामि).

18. 6 I om. नु. – RIy बनाबरोष.: – B 2. hd., NI om. इति. – NISZy "बिज्ञान् तव., R सन्ब्हमनुषाधिकारि. – Z त्वमि for त्वेव.

18. 7 R om. सह।

18. 9 BR आद्राणवदु.: – S चिदियन मद्रभरि, B चिदिप हुमामस्ताथिरि, I om. अभा।.

18.10 Z "पुरिकेभ्यो, BRY "पुरिकाभ्यो. – I निवेदयति. – SNRY तावहक्यामि,
BZ तावहक्याशं वक्यामि. – Z निर्गृह for गृहीतात.

18.11 B प्रवेशामि for गच्छामि, om. सतंमेव.

18.12 By "कन्यकायामु. – y अतरानो. – BNI om. ने. – SR om. पत्र।.

19. 1 I om. एवन पेदि. – BZNRY add राजा। मापम्ब्र तब मिप खलियोगमनुविष्ठ अहमु (om. Ry) अपि (om. ZRy) तपोवनरक्षायि (y अहमपि) तज़ै (om. Ny; R तजैवाहमपि) गच्छामि.

19. 2 SBI om. आह्यायानुप्रिनिंति।

ACT III.

0. 2 BSRI om. शिष्य.; Z om. राजा. – R om. वेन।

0. 3 Zy प्रश्नमात्र, BN om. मात्र, I om. मात्र and एव. – R सारिचिह्दीथे after अवति. – S कमाणि. – N प्रश्नानि।
1. a B "शब्देनापि.

1. 1 SINR पताक् for इसान. – S दर्मानुविद्विग्न्य (margin उत्ताध्य).

1. 2 y बल्क बच्चा after आफाये. – R विसिनिद्वानि.

1. 3 S om. नीपन्ते. – R कथयति for निपपि. – "बबसुखा कशु्

1. 4 Z अस्सा.. – I "चार्येंतां.

1. 5 By om. तत्रमेवः: – BZRY कूलपतेविद्वितयमुखुः।. – I om. श्यं. – R वेला.-

1. 6 ZNI विसयः(ड)चेत्यायि.

1. 8 R समवना।, I शमवमायस्यो.

2. 1 B कुसूः before तैः, om. तैः. – NI इति for धताः. – SN om. स्मुखा.

3. 1 R "रसा चात्रविपि". – Z om. कुलः.

4. b SR खस्त्वते for दस्यते.

4. d BZNI "साराकरोषि.

5. a Sy रजभावहस्तवभि।.

5. b Z मथि मदि।.

5. 1 S मंगवानकाम एवमुपा। ते ऋपि न.

6. d Zy योग्यः.

6. 1 BS विचिन्य before क. – y om. उ, S om. खल्लु. – I "सततपलितिविभि।",

R "विनोदृविद्विधि।. – Z विनोदृविख्यामि, I निवेद्यामि.

6. 2 BN शारण्य. – y यावदेनां विलोक्यामि after अन्यां.

6. 3 Z इत्युर्वः, y यशष्टयां. – S इत्यावतः, R तमालवस्तुः.

6. 4 SR "मचिति मचानता गमयति.

6. 5 RΙ "चिरं गा।. – BN "गलेति खस्त्वते.

7. a Cdd, y "कोषाला।.

7. 1 BZNI om. श्वं।. – Sy ज्ञामुदेशः।.
8. I om. हन्त, एव and बेटसखत, BZN om. बेटस.
9. a R अत्युक्तता.
9. 1 NIR बिद्यानिर्दिष्ट, after which NI सब्ज़े, R साहमाये.
9. 2 Z निर्वपणं. - S ˚करणं शि.. - I शायानाम्पुष्पते (!).
9. 3 R उत्ताम्यवहित: after भवतु. - IN om. ताबु, तासा for आसा. - BNIy विश्रंमं, SR विश्रंवं, Z विश्रसं.
9. 6 Z सुक्षम, I सुक्षमावि. - B ते for दे. - N adds र बापि.
9. 8 BZRY ˚मालेकावतः.
9.10 BNI om. भाव.
10. b NRI रमणीयं for कमलीयं.
10. 1 S पंकुम्, R पंडम्.
10. 2 S पल्लसुम्, Z पल्लसुम्. - Iy द, BNS हु for कङ्कु. - BZSNRIy ˚गिनिष्ठा आसस्म (B आसिका, y बापा).
10. 4 Z एवाभिः, S पवित्री, BR एवाभिः. - I सद्ग for आसस्मा.
10. 5 S om. श्रि. - I रमणीयो for बलीयो. - BZSRy सन्द्राभो.
11. 1 S पूर्वकं. - S om. भण, I om. भण...अष्टे.
11. 2 Z अखम्भस्त्वे (transl. अखम्भात्मतः). - BIRNSy ˚न्त्रा, after which in N दे, which BRI om.
11. 3 y जायसि. - S इविद्यास्यम्प्रम्पिष्टेः, R ˚सम्यवङ्कुशः. - RI कामिबणां. - S om. अवस्या.
11. 4 y तारीसि. - R किंगिष्टो. - Z om. दे.
11. 5 Z अवाणीञ. - I ˚रम्सा. - S om. किंच. - B पवीत्रस्त.
11. 6 R ˚चयापगतो मतः तर्फे., S ˚चयापगतत्सर्वके., NI सुसुकृति:, Zy सुमत: (Z om. अष्टे).
11. 7 BZSNRY om. कङ्कु, I om. मे. - B सचोमि, SZ सोकसि. - B कङ्कु for जिवेदितः.
11. 8 BNy भनेदि, अत्तर एँ।
11. 9 S गिनौहेिसि, - NI अणुखिणि। - S "भई।"
11.11 B तथा हि तस्याः।
12. a Ny "सुफ" for "सुफ"।
12. 1 N om. वा अण्णस्। - BI om. किं तु।
12. 2 Z "इत्तका, BSINR "इत्तका, y "इत्तका। - S om. तो।
12. 3 BZ om. नो। - S विभर्।
13. c y विश्रूळ।
13. 1 I om. सो। - BR "पर्, I "पचे। S "पथगड़।
13. 2 BRy "अन्द्रोकेन।
13. 4 S बृणक्षेण for तमस्येन। - R एतद्ववस्थ।
13. 5 Cdd. y द्राणि for इद्राणि। - B अणुहिणं, R "हुवेिरे, BNI om. बरे। - R अन्तिलासि। - BZIN om. अध वा।
13. 6 S वजिज्ज for वज्जज। - BNIy कर्ष for कर्ष। - R om. वा। - IR insert अण्ण between महां° and पवि। - S प्पसरिदव्विव। - R adds सि।
13. 7 Z तस्कृं, y तस्कृं। - I तस्क्रोलत्व।
14. 1 R पञचिरिवव्व।
14. 2 BNRIy होमि सि।
14. 3 Cdd. y विसर्। - S addś एतद्वशापि मां घुखासि, BZNRIy एतद्व (B एतावत्, I om. एतद्, NR om. एव) तातू (om. BR) कामफळ यत्फळ-
लमन्यत्। किं तु (only B) एतद्वशापि (R एतावव°) मां (B माण) घुखासि।
14. 4 I "बहुषिं for "मन्मथा। - Cdd. y om. क्षु।
14. 6 R वा after को। - S निहुसचं, R om. गिः च।
14. 7 R तस्कीमं। - SZy सम्पादेश्व, (S च), NI संपादेशआ, R "देमि।
14. 8 N पञिलि, ZR पञचिरिवव्व। - B सिभ्व।
14.10 y पूर्ण for र, R om. सो वि. – R मदहिपुरिद्वाहिद्वासो.
14.11 B बिबसेतुं, S बिज्जेनुं.
14.12 ZI सलसेवंतं (Z only श्रवणं) सूतो उनिं. – Z तथा हीरं, y हि से; R om.
15. a S इदमिषि... स्वापादि।. – Z ममीमसं (for महीं?), R मसीहुं।.
15. b Z प्रत्युत्तिमिं.
15. c RN अनंत्मूलितं, I अनात्मविलितं; I y शाताक्षं युं.
15. d Ry पुनः for मया.
15. e Ry om. अणुसूर्यं. – S om. द्राक्षिं. – B करीवद्रि.
15. f R om. तं. – Zy om. अहं. – I समामणों।. – B देववायववेशं, I देववाय
वववेशं, S देवदासेवं, N असरववं, y सेवावववेशं. – I अस्त for तस्स.
15. g N om. एसो. – y भणिदि.
15. h S सदिष्ठिरोजो, y सदि वि।. – BRIy om. वि.
15. i, j I om. अत्यां. – S के वि for कि वि, which R om. – N लक्षिदवववववववववव, R 
लक्षिदवववववववववव, I लक्षिदवववववववववव गीयां, Sy रोपणवर्तकं (S 
transl. 'रोपणवर्तकं'), S गीयां (transl. गीयां).
15. k BNIZ में बेवद्रि (Z बिद्वेद्रि) हि।.
16. a N दशीनोत्सुको.
17. c R प्रणयोन्युत्पादः.
17. i NI सदि for अह which Z om. – BIN रिवां(B रिवां)रणवर्तकं(N तुः), ZR रिवावर्तकं(R अं), S रिवावर्तकं, y रिवावर्तकं. – S सारवि.
17. j BRNI जोत्क्ष, y जोत्क्ष, S जोत्क्ष।
18. b R पुजाकामिष्ठितेन.
18. c S om. एं. – S तुषोजरं, y तुषोजरं।. – I om. यमिक्षबरे, BNR बतछेदं.
18. d S गहेन।
18. e ZIR आखिरु, N आखिरु, B आखिरु, S आखिरिक्ष सम्परं पठीतु द्रव।
3. 5 RI om. गं. – S गं अभि विवदत्था.
3. 6 BINSZY °हिव, R °हिवो.
3. 9 a SNI हुज.
3. 9 b Z गिनाव. – S ताप, N ताप. – Z बिहियो. – BRy हुज. – S द्रिणं for हुस्तं. – Cdd. y °हाई.
3. 9 i y राजा। अवसर: खल्लवात्मानं द्वुश्वितं। सहस्रों।
3. 9 o S °चित्तिव for °समीहिव। – B अबिवरहिणो for अविलभिणो.
3. 9 p N सहीए before मणों।
3. 9 q Cdd. om. मुन्दरिः। – R अर्थ only once.
3. 9 r SC °विवर्णित for °विरदित।
3. 9 i SC ग after यि (next line).
3. 9 i 2 S वि for वि। – S परिवविस्तरि, Z °बजसे, y °बजसे।
3. 9 i 3 B अणुगह्नत्, R अणुगह्नचेतु। – BNR महाभाओ, S पिभवअस्तो, y पिभं महाभाओ।
3. 9 i 4 S अपसर्गित for अपसरति।
3. 9 i 5 BZ नारिसाध्ये। – S °परिताप for °ताप।
3. 9 i 6 I उद्भोषे। – RBNZ महाभाज for °राज, before which y अभि।
3. 9 i 7 BZNRI om. वो। – BS अण्णोअण्णासु (S °ण्णासु), I अण्णोण्णो दण्डु, R अण्णोण्णासु। – Z उण्डसु, N उण्डसु y उण्डसु for पुनुसु।
3. 9 i 8 B °वाहिणी। – R om. मं, which in SC after उण (l. 7).
3. 9 i 9 Z om. भद्रे। – Sy तैत्तिरिः। – R om. यतो। – BZNRI °तिंतं द्वारु।
3. 9 i 10, 11 R om.
3. 9 i 12 y भवबा for रण्णा। – S एस, I सो।
3. 9 i 14 R अस्तित्वर। – y बद्र before अं।
3. 9 i 15 Sy om. तेष डिः। – BINFZ om. पिभ। – S लेव, y लेव after हुमं।
21.16 NI अवण (N प्य) न्तरं. – N om. ता. – SI अवमं, ZR अवमृतीए. – BZNI om. से.

21.17 Zy 'अम्ब्रु, R 'अम्ब्रुपं.'

21.18 R एवायं for एष.

21.20 I om. उबहङ्ग, for which N अणं, B अवं. – Z उवं, B अवं before रापसिणा.

22. 2 Om. for हुर्यं.

22. d Z 'हुर्यो शपि, y कळुमभाणहतोपि.'

22. 1 N वषस्स for महा, which BZRIy om. – BZNI om. खु. – Z रापसिणो for राजाणो. – S होन्ति for सुप्रिमति.

22. 2 S om. इवं. – BSNIy होवि. – I om. तथा करिस्ससिः, for which S करेसि.

22. 3 N om. भवेः.

23. 3 S मे for नः.

23. b R 2. hd. corr. 'वसना for रसना.

23. 2 SZ गिन्ह(स र्य) मोरिः. – Sy खेनेण for खेने खने; पष्पावणजीं.

23. 4 Ry om. हुर्या. – S किपि after जं.

23. 5 BZIR उव(BI प) आरा(B राजा) विख्यमो भणिदो.

23. 6 S जणस्स after अणास्स.

23. 8 I om. खु. – SZ सौंद for बिसोंद.

23. 9 Z om. कि, S om. ण. – Z मन्तीअदु.

24. a हुं for हुं. – BN तवा for ततः.

24. b S वामोह. – BZRI 'कुण्डे.

24. 1 NI ण for ण. – BNIZ एतकेण(Z केण). – I पुण for उण, which SR om.

24. 2 BZN विरस twice. – y दुविणीदे. – R एदावदवत्था. – SZy om. वि.

24. 3 S किलसि, the rest कौसिः.
24. 4 SRy एस. - Zy ’मः’ for ’सिजः’, Z ’सावो’ for ’पोवो’.
24. 5 I इदिए for सतो. - S ’विद्विशु’, IR ’हः’, BN ’हः’. - y उबबादो after पूर्ण,
पहमो for ’हः’, which S om. - Sy अणोसदि for अण्णसेवि. - Z om. ता.
- Z सजोजामि, I सजोजामि, y सजोजेमि. - BZNRIy om. दाव.
24. 6 ZR om. इला. - BZNRI चम्पलो, S तरलो. - S अविणदे, y दुक्किणदे after एसो.
- S संजोइठु, y सजोजइठु for गिबारिठु. - Sy य, BIN पूण for गः. - S गः for गः, y om.
24. 7 S om. ता. - Ny ते, S दे before कर्षातः.
24. 8 y मए after गः. - BI तुमहें for वो. - R अनुमवे, B गणुसमुसमवे. - S om. जवो, BNRI ता, y जा.
24. 9 Z जुरत before हुमः. - RIy दणि for दाव. - BZNlย पुहती’, R पुहती°. -
BZN दे before समीते. - BNRI चिरिहि, Z चिरिहि for बहिहि.
24.11 BZNl om. घष.
24.12 I अबोधयिता for अराधं. - SZ om. तदुच्यताम्.
25. a Z ’विस्विदः’; S विरोधि ° ’बाते:, N ’बासं.
25. b ’हुन्ते:, I ’जालत्’.
25. 1 y जगेसु after मान°.
25. 3,4 Sy om. अवदश्य. - I अविणिवावी, y अपनि°. - I इस्थं च शरीराराजते(!)
26. a I ’कलिपनं सनाभरणा.
26. 1 N युध only once. - SR सहि°.
26. 4 BNZ महामाफः. - B कितु before देववं. - R उवाईः.
26. 5 B ’कालिम’ दैवे. - Sy दैव after उपा°. - R करं for कि.
26. 6 N गः for गः. - I जः गः सः. - B(I. hd.)IN ’गुणेसु.
27. c N आराध्यन्ते. - Z मदनेनामि.
27. d R आध्यन्ते. - y प्रामालः.
27. 2 BZNry om. न, which I puts before कर्म. — BN पदात्म (बन्तमान), Sy पदात्मे विद्वा।

27. 4 I om. न्द्व. — Z न before खेदः.

28. a Sy बहुशो, R राजा हि for बहुशो सय. — B सि for सय.

28. 1 BS om. न्द्व.

28. 2 S प्रतिपृत्, which I om. — R निवर्ते for प्रतिनिधि।

28. 3 ZNṛ पापाने. — SR निवृत्त, I निवृत्त for प्रतिनिधि।

28. 4 R सम्भावणा, SZ सम्भावणा; y "सेवपरिः". — S समारिक्यो for बिशु।

In B all from "सिवो तो विश्रमगति (35. 8) is wanting.

28. 5 ZR om. न्द्व.

29. b NR शिवसाने.

29. 1 R हृदः once. — N हृद for हृदः.

29. 2 ZI चरण. — S "सुदी प्रस्तावि. — Z अववारिः", NR बारिः।

29. 3 R भविष्य before पेक्क्षसात्. — Sy om. से।

29. 4 y om. मिये, which in S before कर्म. — N एव. — S corr. निर्येयेः।

30. a I "कृष्णः होस्यः.

30. b I तारामेवः.

30. 1 Z हृद for हृदः. — ZNṛ ये before अति, which y om. — I गन्धः।

30. 2 Sy किमसमस्यमति मिया।।

30. 3 Sy ये before गमनम्।

31. a IN "बलवायािः।

31. b SR om. मे।

31. 2 SR अशौ, y अशौ।

31. 3 NZI पर्य after पि. — S पर्य for पि मुणा।। — I मुणाञ्चलयः. — S विज्ञापि, v ज्ञापि for परिज्ञापि।
31. 4  Sy छत्ता for निष्क्रम.
32.  c  NI यव for एव.
32.  I  SNRiy अवो अवरं. - I समत्था स्ह्रुण ण वि'ः.
32. 2  NI ववेरेण.
32. 3  I अध्य for अध्ये. - NI om. मे; संग्राम. - I परिवेशनान्तरं.
33.  a  "क्षमा" for "क्षमा".
33. 1  ZR संगुले. - S अजः for अजः.
33. 2  y हत्विविष्. - IRZy करे. - SZ आकिलवरं.
33. 3  y हिजए णं तप; मा before पजास" (next line).
33. 4  S om. च. - ZNIy पशासाहसविष.
33. 5  NI एक्षिर(ि)सब्बनविना, y एक्षिरि सत्सविना. - R शत्यादि.
33. 6  y भण for उण.
33. 7  NR बदीवः for यदीवः, which y om. - Sy ते before चया"ः.
33. 8  Between का गही and इति R भोडु एवं राव, y भोडु I प्रकाशः. एवं करेवि;
      I प्रकाशः  जःिरि रोहिवि दे.
33. 9  Z पहळेव, y "पहळेवभेवभेव. - R om. एव.
34. 1  INR तुवर तुवर.
34. 2  NRIy विशसित:(y हो), Z आंबासितो. - S वतो after विशसः. - R अवणमेतात.
34. 3, 4  S वर्षस्य तदन्तथा भट्टितवः. - NRI सभितं. - R तदन्तथा.
34. 5  I om. जघा दे रोजवि.
35.  a  R खंय for अवं.
35.  d  Z अपकोटामा सितः (i.e. "आकिसि"), S समेतोभवकोटिराहितः: (in margin the above reading is mentioned).
35.  i  ZNR have णं for ण and ण for णं. - Z ववणमाम्यक्रणः, NRI पवण-
      तवमाम्यक्रणः.
35. 3 य यथानुमन्यसे तदृहमे°. - R तदा अहमे°. - I अहमेव महमाहासेन. - S करोमि.
35. 4 N तदा for तदो, which SiY om. - Sy अहै after भवे, Z after कि उण, R किनु क्सु अहै. - I हि for दे.
35. 5 Sy om. सेव्यानां. - R om. परं. - Sy नातिव चते.
35. 6 SC अबारो, I अबारारो, R पावेवावो (i.e.रो).
35. 7 ZR थामें, SNly थामें. - NI "णीयसेवा", R "णीय सेवासरं.
35. 8 N प्रकाशप्रति°, Iy अकामप्रति°.
35. 9 BZNI आये. - S पर्यायसुतात्वेश्यो, N अशुता°.
35.10 After ध्रुव Z स्रीधातोभुली, R श्रीधातोभुली, B स्रीधातोभुली अवनतोभुली.
35.11 y उष्ण्यालमगं.
36. 1 I पध्धार°. - B पध्धाणाम°.
36. 2 SI om. सुन्दर्रि. - S ईश्वरस्य सा°. - N "वस्ताचिन्त्यावी ... द्यसन्नौऽ; R ईश्वरमूढो. - I उसीति.
36. 3 N सिन्धुवाति तथा: for सेवते.
36. 4 NIZy om. मोहू, which in B twice. - I पव्यविधित्वदंसणं, Sy सणणामण.
- N संवृत्त द्रि; क्सु for उण.
36. 5 N om. सुन्दर्रि, y om. क्रिमन्तपत.
37. a N उक्ति for उपकृति. - R om. मया.
37. b NI न उ for ननु.
37. 1 Sy अतौसेन. - S om. उण.
37. 2 SRy इर् only once. - N ववस्थितं.
37. 3 S अधि "बहू, I "वहू, ZNRy "वहू. - R साह आम°. - NRy आमन्तेि.
- Sy औं before उव°, for which B अव°.
37. 4 Z सबिष्करम. - NSy om. खु, after which R तदवकणत्तस धम्मकणिस्सी मम
(2. hd. margin).
37. 5 S "सिसं तापकण्णास्त धर्मसाहुआरिणी कणीवासी भजा. - Nly om. ता. - R adds दाब before होहि.

37. 7 N जेठे, R यादे for जादे. - Z दे after हरङ. - N "उदवं कुदो अथाहिष्ठें. - R (after यादे) अथाहिष्ठें सुणिभ आजवा। एवं सान्ति". - I सान्ति" हरङ दे कुतो अथाहिष्ठें. - y om. असुधा.

37. 8 R "त्या हि. - N "सहायम एशान्ती.

37. 9 B दारी, N दारी. - I माझिणीतीरं. - ZBNRI अब" for ओँ.

37. 10 N "लामध्विविघ्व. - R जादे. - ZNR से, BI सि for मे, which Sy om. - Sy तें फि before गिर" (the whole sentence in l. 13 before परिणयो).

37. 11 I "सन्माहाइ, om. दे, which in R before लेहु".

37. 12 I om. अजें, for which R अहे. - N मे after अथि.

37. 13 N तें हि before परि". - S om. ता. - Z गच्छाय.

37. 14 S पदुमं. - BZNRIy om. जेव.

37. 15 NIR कव. - Sy अणुः दाब सम्पदं मनोढळः(y हुक्खं). - S om. पदान्तरे, for which Zy पादा".

37. 16 SI खदाहर, Z घर. - R om. संता". - y om. तुमं. - N उणो for युणो.

37. 17 y परितोसत्यं.

37. 18 Sy नार्थिण(S थि)तार्थसिद्धत:. - I adds महा हि.

38. a S मृतमाध्विकः. - R "संभुवतां".

38. b ZNR कथयुताभितं(R "क्षितं). - N तु for तन.

38. l S om. सहिति, which in y after गच्छामि. - Iy हैवें. - Sly om. मिया. - Z "बिरुफें. - S खतागुथे.

39. a S अखा:.

39. c S "सहानाने", ZNRI "सहमानानेनक्षणों.

39. l Z om. अहे. - S हा चिकऽ न सङ. - y महा before गि". - Sy भ्रामास्ताच.
39. 2 S कुला for कुर्वला. – y om. मया.
40. d BZN किमिव हि, y किमिवि च. – B कार्तरसमूढ़.
41. a N om. समन. – R संनिध्ये.
41. 1 I सारस्म for सावं, which y om. – B om. भो, for which I मा. – Ny
 meth only once. – Sy om. आहु. – BZNI आच्छादिः, R आर्गत एव.
41. 4 S "रोपभोगो, Zy "राजभोगो. – IB om. श्रुता" नाम.

ACT IV.

1. I गिबुच्छः.
2. I गिबुच्छः.
3. 3 S पहुँ, I "अब्रु"(!) for "अषु". – BNR it ए, S से after निबुद्धं (1)
4. 5 BSN om. अञ्ज. – ZRSy राखा.
5. 6 S शुचिरं before अच्छो. – S हरिविन्यासं गरवं. – SI अन्न (सन्ते) उरिवार्षिकों समा.।
 – BRy समागमायो. – S गये ए आफे इमे.
6. 7 Iy होसि. – S ए हु, y ए हु. – R तार्किलिकिति।
7. 8 ZRI विबिङ्ग, S विलोकन्यो. – S एतो, y अतिशं, ZR एति उण, BN
 प्रति किं उण. – SI दाणि after तारे.
8. 9 N "गिबुच्छो, B "गिबुच्छो; S अहिनिविन्यो क्रप्तो इमे. – Z "बजास्वदि, R
 "बचित्स्वदि।
9. 10 N सदि before जगा. – S अणुमंड for अहिन्द, after which I तधि (तिहं).
 । y जगा ए गैक्कामि तथापुमंड ता।.
11. 13 SI पदुसो. – SRN क्रप्तो. – I om. सं. – Z om. जेव. – B om. शं.
12. 14 S गुरु for गुरुज्यो.
0.15 S om. सहि. — RI भु (from next line) after "हां, S त्यां क्षुऽ् क्षु वधिः".
0.17 Iy om. शं. — SI अठणीआयो.
0.18 SR अवबिन्ध, N अपवर्ध, y अुस्म्ह, I चिन्णस्त.
0.20 R अहसाइ सो: (corr. 2. hd.).
0.22 Sy ए उड़ि सेज गच्चम्ह (शा) अध (सह) वा उड़े. — आ आ भार्त.
0.23 In S iy the words तेंय ... पहोिण is spoken by Anusüyā. — N om. तेण, R om. पहोः.
0.25 B om. मां.

I. c y मारुपान्त.
I. d NR प्रथमः कः, y प्रथमोदितामिभ.
I. 2 After संबंधः y जे मथ पिनिवः. — NRI जसिं कसिं (sic), B जसिः कसिः नि.
I. 3 Ziły अण्विहिभा for सुण्य, y सुबिन्दा before पिअसी.
I. 4 ZNy om. सहि. — I गिर for वा, y गिर वा.
I. 5 B दुन्वासो. — Sy om. असं. — S अविरुपउद्वराप, ZN विरुपउद्वराप (transl. in Z by "पादस्तत्वया), BI पादस्तत्व, y अविरामपाद्वद्वराप.
I. 7 R य को. — BZNRY पहः दः. — I गणिम पाहिः.
I. 8 ZI गिवत्ता, Ry गिवत्ता. — I om. गिर, y om. अहः गिर.
I. 9 Z तथा अथु.
I.10 R अशो. — ZRy "संविदाप गदीप. — SR परिभा.
I.11 S मे in margin. — R पुष्पाच्य. — I आद्वे.
I.12 Z om. सहि, R om. सो, for which I गिर. — BN बारण for अणुणां.
I.13 SNy कठो. — R किरो मधे, Z मधे कठो.
I.14 I ए गच्च एवः. — Z जसिं for तस्सिं, which y om. — Z adds केहि द्राणि
तपा पसादिदो, R कथं दा तः तः पः, BI कथं दा सो तपा पसादिदो (B पढ़ासो),
y कथं सो पसादिदो.
1.15 S देहा for जाहू, after which I सो. - SIN गं इत्यादि. - S तथा for तद्वृ.
   - I परामित्र, Z परि as for परामित्र. - BSZN विन्यासो, I वित्तारितो.
1.16 SI पुरुषं, B पद्मं भूषि. - I सुमरिच for अवेक्षण. - BNZy तव for तुष, I तथावि. - Z om. प्रहाव.
1.17 I दुहित्रिवाजं. - B om. अजं.
1.19 I om. अनु° | तद्वृ, Z om. तद्वृ सो. - BRSIN सो भाना(नगे)वि, y तद्वृ तेज
   भविष्यं न.
1.20 I "प्रस्तण्य, BNRZy आहरणाद्विष्णाण्यं".
1.22 S आत्मासिंहं. - y om. असि. - NS देय.
1.23 S जामचेतवषज्जिंतं अस्तानो. - Iy सुमारणीजं. - S सवं सजन्तालाहास्त्यं. -
   BNRI सजन्तालाहं हस्ये.
1.24 BSy एस. - S om. तस्सिः.
1.25 Z सहि before एहि, which I om. - BZN देव्यं. - I से before देवं.
1.27 S आतिशिंनिं सिंसहिनि. - B विदितिहि for आति, which N om. - B om.
   पिज. - I चितिसिध्या. - S एसा ग विभं, I गएः विभं, BNRZy विद्वतेद्वि.
1.29 R हंसा वि. - y शोणं. - S जो मुदे. - NZ सों for एसो. - ZRC साबुचरं.
1.31 S वाणि for दाव. - BNRZy सिस्थोदि.
1.33 I विस्तृत: for प्रवेशक:; which BZy om.
1.34 I "क्षणार्थमाहिषो तस्मि तत्र" प्रभा प्रांति" (om. कन्वेन). - R प्रवेशात्, By
   प्रवासात्. - S भगवता for तत्रभवता.
1.36 After प्रभातं BNIy, S (in margin) वस्ततं सूचाच(यंवाच)न्यमसो जगतो
   एष सम्प्रिपिप्योर (यंप्रवाम) नित्यां दर्शयत हृव (BNI दर्शयत: om. हृव).
2. b BSNRy "हलादुरं".
3. a y क्षुद्रतीयं.
3. b I "जनितान्यवक्लोकनेन।
4. c BR बेरी। इ "झेव।
5. d B "रखारोपो भवति ... "निष्ठ।
5. i S श, BNRS बिद्व for पि।
5. 2 SI 'इम्स्त before जण्स्त। इ BR एवं for एवं। i तिवारिवं, y जनविनं।
   - I जं, ZN तथा for जथा। BR तथा after जथा। SI तथाविवेष्य for
tेण। - I रापसिणा for रण्ण। - BZY आजरिव।
5. 3 BI om. यावव।
5. 4 Z om. ऐं, S om. ऐं ... अध वा (incl); Cy ऐं पहावेला। - y छुँ छुँ।
   - R ता सिग्चं सज्ञं परिश्रामिः। ता छुँ छुँ पाँडिं वि कि करवस्त।
5. 5 B वा, I दाणि for वि। - NRly om. पि। - I om. पहावं; हसलो पसरव।
5. 6 Z ता सर्वामो। - SR जेण जो विजं (R विजं जो) सुं, I जेण सही सुं।
   - I "संबन्धे, R असंशीः। - BZY तसं, NRI तसं before जगो, which y om.
5. 7 N जं before अवराहो। - ZIB om. जं ... राहो।
5. 8 Ny om. ऐसो। - I करं ताड़वसौ रा। - S कहिः for मन्त्रिः।
5. 9 Sy "कस्त वि का। - Rly बाजार। - Z अध वा for ता, which BSNR om.
5.10 SRI "पणणस्तृः, N पणणां अष्टृः, Z पणणाःअष्टृः, BS" रीतारं। - ZNR
   om. से। - BN बिसखामो, y ज्ञामि। - N om. अध वा, R om. वा।
   - I गिबुःखीः, R दुःखीः, y गिबुःखीः, निकुदसीलः।
5.11 BSNRly om. पाम। - RI स्त्रियादुः। - y जं for जं अ, which I om।
   - BR "गामिरसेः। - NRy om. कदुः।
5.12 R विवियः, om. वि। - Z पारेम, I परेः, BSNRy पारे(B ए) स्म। - N
   आस्त। - I सहिष्ठतः; S विजसहिः (om. संद)।
5.13 SI om. ता; S om. शु, for which N जं। - BN करं अशोह। - I पृथ
dाणि कव्वस्त अशोहः क्रम्पीयः।
IV. 5. 14—]  

Variants.  

5.14 I तुरं तुरं अणुसूर शहीसंगः. - S "कोदुआई."
5.15 I करिभु; S सञ्जीवसानिति, y सञ्जीकः.
5.16 y om. साहि.
5.17 Ly दापि. - RZ "धुतिकाः", N "धुतिजः".
5.20 BSZNI om. तवोः. - Z एंज for एं. - cdd. y से before एं, which I om.
5.21 BNR वस्ते, I बश्वे. - NZ तूमाबः. - Sy om. वि. - y हत्यादो after जगमाणसत.
5.22 y गेष गः for गः, ZR जाहुरी गः. - Z "परिमिधिया. - B जिज्ञिषा.
5.23 I om. वे, B om. सि से, ZR om. ता.
5.24 S विरजावि, R "सजेमः.
5.25 N om. इण and अर्जः. - SI अर्जु इणा तावः.
5.26 SI एं इण (I इण) अभििः. - BI om. किः. - BRNI om. सरीरं विना, for which S सरीरिणा.
5.28 SZy इण for इण, which BI om.

6. 1 S "धामाधिक्रमः. - y पिंजः मे (twice).
6. 2 y om. सजन्ताला. - S परिजोससतः भविषः. - BN अणुभवे.
6. 3 BSINR विष for वि. - Z कवं कविन्यि. - R विषोविभासः. - Z om. सा.
6. 4 & सजामा गिं; I अकामा, om. गि". - BNY जिथुस्वतः.
6. 5 Z om. अजसुः. - y om. हि. - RI चूमसाहानः.
6. 6 R om. सर. - S काकातरस्कमा. - Ny "वुरा, S "चूर्णा, B "चूर्णा, I "गुण्डाविः. - I ता, Sy सः.
6. 8 BSINRy om. च. - S मण्डसामाख्यं करेमि (2. hd. corr. "सत्य समा"),
I मण्डकर्त्य समाख्यं च. - NI विरपति.
6. 10 BZNI गौतमिम (twice).
6.11 BS "अभन्तु अभन्तः", I "अभन्तु अभन्तः हः.
6.14 R om. धि, which in I twice. - Z न्यायाम.
6.15 y om. भेष. - Z पवित्रः.
6.16 SNRy रङ्गाजान्त्रिक (सहि). - N om. तावसीहि. - B अविष्कर्तनः भावमानः.
6.18 ZR "परीवारा. - SBNI आसनः after बापा. - I om. ण.
6.19 R भज्जो, S भज्जो.
6.20 R जावे. - BNy गणनुदातुः, S "गणनुदाते. - y जावे. - C अभिग़च्छ.
6.21 SI अपरातपास: (सहि). - B इवाश्चिन्त दुःखा गौः.
6.22 NRy om. सहि. - BZI सुमभ्रमणः. - N ते.
6.24 I om. हृदा. - y वजुप्रा. - I वाँचि for दावः.
6.25 NRSB करेऽ, y करेऽ, Z करेऽ.
लपो. - SI वाँचि for दावः. - N जलो, y पुणो भि.
6.28 BZI om. सहि. - I इमसिंस काले for मकङ्काहः. - SI मकङ्कावः before अभ्रोणि. - I प्रसृत्र, R परिवर्जः.
6.30 I "गारः. - S से for वे. - B om. वसाः.
6.32 S षुदिविवसांः. - I मकङ्कानः च after आयुष्मति.
6.34 BNRIy इर्व for एवं, I इव आसादितः.
6.35 B "कण्याबधावातः.
6.37 N न खबर twice.
6.38 I कुशुमानि कुशुमारण्यायः, S2. hd. marg. कुशुमानि भावरणान्यायः.
7. b S "पोपागुलम्बो, BR "पोपरागुलम्बो, y "पोपरागुलम्बो.
7. d Z "चेष्टप्रति. - Ry परिसः."
7. 3 S जाद इमाए . . . दे मछु. – B तथा सामं मछु. – R अणुमोक्षव्या.
7. 5 R तत् मव्य फ़ल्वते.
7. 8 BR विकाम्ब (लक्म) प्रि.°
7. 9 BZSNIy दाणि before करेर्न्ह. – B फ्रोजों.
7.10 N जापीष्मि, I जाणे. – Z दे for वो. – B कार्त्तासुखिते.
8. a BNRIy संस्कुष्मण्डण्डय.
8. c S "हर्मिवं खों.
8. d N, S 2. hd. न for नु.
8. 2 y om. सि, N om. संपदं, which in IS after परि.° – BI ता परि.° – y पिरेहि.
8. 3 Zy विचित्राः.
8. 4 R जादे for जाद, which B om. – N जख after (or for?) बाह, which
     BR om. – I चक्षुणा for चोजणें.
8. 5 N गुरुज्वने. – S om. ता. – I आआर for सखु. – R परिवर्ज्ञ, BZ परि-
     बज्जन, SN "ख. – I वज्जन. – y सश्रेण, I सश्रीबाहुहामान.
9. 1 B मव्य for जाद, which BS om. – BNIy om. उण. – BNR आसिसो.
9. 2 I om. इति. – BZNy बहुतान्नीच. – R शाक्तत्क तथा करोति. सवे निपका-
     मन्ति.
9. 3 SI om. वस्ते.
10. a I शिष्पूया. – B I. hd. om. 10. a—10.6, adds 2. hd. in marg.
10. b I प्रसांसति, B 2. hd. प्रान्तसंस्कृति°
10. d R चेतानाः त्वम परिपाठन्यु.°
10. 1 NI प्रवक्षणिकरोति.
10. 2 I om. नु and शाङ्ग. . . . to खः (10. 4).
10. 5 Iy om. बत्स. – y प्रस्थान° for पन्यान°.
10. 6 SI om. तपोवन. — SR add श्रुणुत्, I तः.
11. d In cdd. y the stanza 10 is closely followed by stanza 13. The above is the reading of Candraśekhara and Śaṅkara.
11. I Ry कोकिलहतं. — N आं भगवन्.
12. a BSZy ते for सा, which RI om.
12. b BZ "विहलं यद्य प्रति". — Z om. कलं. — S "रात्रिनितान्.
13. d N शान्तो अतुक्ता".
13. 2 R om. जाव. — Zy "णािरगमणा. — BI "दाहि गमणे.
13. 3 Ry षणमस्त, B गम.
13. 4 RI हुल्ला before पिंजःं. — Z "इसुपुलाभ, B इस्मुलाहाब.
13. 5 y om. दुफस. — NZ चरणा. — R om. ते, which BSI put before चल्णा.
13. 6 I य के तववरविशयका हुं जेव.
13. 7 S दाब after वि. — R पेक्स twice.
14. a N उग्नां च, Zy उग्नां. — B उग्नाः दुब्धकवल्ल, S उग्नाःवद्भकवल्ल 
14. b S "बवतान, BR "पत्ता. — Cdd. y अझाईं बजनवाओ(बंढा).
14. 2 B तथां, SI अथां after सौहार्दम्. — B सेवं for हृयं सा. — IS दक्षिणेन for 
14. 3 S om. ठुड़ा. — Ry "बहिःगि. — I वणदेसिगि माहविल्ला". — y "विषेसः, B 
14. 4 R om. बाहारि, 2. hd. in marg. has बाहारि. — I देव दूरं; SI "वर्षणी, 
14. 5 Z ते for तपे. — S बिज तपे चिन्तं कल्य इत्यं.
15. c N तथ्यस्तु.

15. 1 NRy प्रखांन्.

15. 2 B om. हर्ष, which in S twice. — N om. वै. — B हृदये वो. — NS गणितिहर्ष, R गणितेद्वन्ना.

15. 3 y अवं दाणि जणे. — SI कफस दाणि हृदये समं. — B कसिं जणे दाणि "वेबो.

15. 4 SI om. प्रमिषेवदे. — N तत्र भवति।

15. 6 S "परिजारिणी, I वारिणी. — I गव्यभवमण्येरी. — BNRZy सजवहू.

15. 7 BN जथा. — R सुहः जथा. — NI तथा. — SNRy किष्ठि, BZ किष्स्यि. — I पिबं निवेद्यः तुं, N निवेद्यः तुं. — S "वज्ञात्तरर, Z "इतकं, B "गिवे-बुद्दकिंतकं.

15. 8 NZ न for मा, B गेवं. — R एवं, ZN इवं. — N वितुमिथववं. — I om. this line.

15.10 RI अतो. — B को कसु पाववक्सः किष्ठि. — I om. पद् तो ह्यस \(\text{incl. (16. c).} \)

15.11 S om. पुणो once. — N उणो उणो. — B पुणो पुणो मे वसणस्ति अज्ञे (transl. अब्धिन्द्रु) गेहुद्वि (with the remark अमुष्यमेतन)। पादान्तरे प्रतिनिधित्व विलोक्यति.

15.12 B कण्वः | बस्ते।

16. a Zy, S 1. hd. "विशोषण".

16. b y न्यस्थिष्ठत.

16. 1 NR om. वच्छ। — I अणुवच्छेषि.

16. 2 B बन्धितो, N बन्धितो.

16. 3 R om. मए, y om. तुम्. — Z गिब्यास (twice), B गिब्यास (once) IS गिब्यास (twice), y गिब्यास (once); R om. the whole sentence.

16. 5 SI om. बतते. — I प्रखांमवः। — ZR आकृतव.

17. 1 Z भो भः। — N वृक्षान्तिकरूः, SI वृक्षान्तीत्यर्ते विग्धो स्तुगन्तव्य इति. — B स्तुगन्तव्य इति श्रूयते। — Z om. तद्विंद्र, for which N तद्वः.

17. 2 N सरस्वतीतीर्धिमि नः। — BI om. प्रति.
17. 3 BZ om. हि. – N कीरिः। – SI इसमां तहृप्पराप्पमा।, किताः for नाटयलिनि।
17. 4 y अग्रम।। – SBI संबत्तियनं, Z शुमिप्पधामि।
17. 5 BZN Ry om. ः। – SI सो for नो।
17. 6 BINR SY विलिणिनतो, y विलिज्ञतीपु।। – B जन्मो तमथू (corr. from य उस्सुइ) अजा ता पेक्क पेक्क। – N om. अज। – SN उस्सुइ, I उस्सुइ। –
BINR SY कदो, Z om।। – y पेक्क प्राव।
18. a Sy पत् for वत्।। – BN बाहरहो।। – BZR वि णा, I व णा।। – I तेरेड़ि, Zy तहस।
18. b B उज्जूऽ।। – I उज्जूऽ।। – Z मिणालो।। – BZN वशि।। I वत्।। – SNRI राण्ड्याओ।। – After dist. 18 Z inserts, शशु।। सहि सर्बं जेव बाणिज्यवत्तानिश्चरिं जिं अण्वेशनती आउरं बलेदृ चक्कवहमा सतांसं दुखवरं क्षु करेवि।। –
y inserts, शशु।।। सर्बं जेव नीनिज्ञतानिर्मिः जिं सहृं अण्वेशनती बाउं चक्कवाई आलिबद्।। – I inserts, शशु।।। सहि सर्बं जेव नीनिज्ञतानिर्मिः
पिंचरं आपूर्णती आउंच चक्कवाई आरसवि सतांसं दु:कारं क्षु इयं करेवि।।
प्रियं।।। सहि मा एव मन्तेदि।।। अज पिएण विणा जं गमेद राईं विसुरभारिः।।
हन्त गुरुं वि दुखवं आसाबनधो सहवेदि।। – B inserts, शशु।। सहि सर्बं जेव
पाणिज्ञवत्तानिर्मिः जिं सहृं अण्वेशनती ाउं (del. 2. hd.) चक्कवह आवब- वि [i. e. आरसवि] सतांसं दु:कारं करेवि।। प्रियं (del. 2. hd.) अज पिएण विणा
जं गमेद राईं विसुरभारिः। हन्त गुरुंं वि दुखं आसाखनधो सहवेदिः।
18. 2 After न्यः B शास्त्रं आक्षापयतु भगवान्, ZI शा(I सा)कः अं भवान्। कवः।
19. c N "प्रकृतस्तातृषुः"।
19. d भागवांशिनः।
19. 2 R वत्स, y om।। – BZNy शासनीया, R शासनीयासि।।
19. 3 S शैक्षिकह्या, N दशक्ष्यवहारह्या, Z कालह्या।
19. 4 Z om. भगवान्, R om।। न खः, BN om।। नाम।। – BISZ भीमलाम् before अवि।।
19.5 Bly चढ़िये. – B (om. सा) त्विद्वानी पति°.
20. a Zy "हृदि.
20. c "उद्धविनी.
20. 2 B ताद पति°; SN पतिर्म. – B om. जाव्, for which R जाव. – y between जाव् and मा inserts एवं क्षु हिन्ने करेसि.
20. 3 SI विद्वजरसि एव.
20. 4 B om. 4 and 5. – N om. पहि, Z om. दस्ते. – R यथेऽः परि°; Z व्यज.
20. 5 NRy om. वाहि. – y पहिणो वि धि°. – N "पिवतिसितान्त.
20. 6 R देवेये, y परमेवे. – N om. जत.
20. 8 S "मथमा", i. hd. अफळो, R अफळो.
20. 9 N "प्यवब्यावो उप्सू", R "शालुम्भिजिना, I "शालुम्भिजिना", B "बिजिता.
21. 1 Before दक्ष° BZNy insert, जपि च। इस्मू (om. य; N नेव्सू) अवधारय (om. य).

यवा शरीरल शरीरिणिः
प्रवेदवेधकान्तत एव मही।
आहारययोगेन(णान्तूः)वियुप्नमानः
परेण को नाम(नन्त)मथेविन्यादी॥

21. 2 Z om. दस्ते.
21. 3 Z om. वि, I om. म्, y om. समं जेव. – y संपवि°.
21. 4 R om. कठा. – BSR पशवि°.
21. 5 Iy तवा. – NR om. से. – B तथो से तुमं अं°. – y अपणो. – SI गामाह्रिंवं
परं क्षु°. – S इं०ससि सि.
21. 6 SZIR सन्द्वसे(भसे, वश)ण. – S "वं विष मे, y वं हिन्ने मे.
21. 7 I om. सहि. – N महादि, B माप्लाह; वण after सियेप:। – Iy परमास्सुवः.
21. 8,9 S अगान्तमधि°, IC युगान्तरमधि°; BZ अगान्त(व्यव) कथाविद्वयुजनायुः,
N अगान्त "सरयाहिं: R दूर्मा", y गणान्तर°. – S om. तत्. – BSN
twice. – I om. गति।. – N तत्तमवति।. – R त्वर्पाश्रयवति।.
ACT V.

0. 2 SI यत: after सि.

1. b R and gloss in S अवरोष्पुरेषु.

1. 1 N याबद्धन्ताय, om. देवाय. — y खलियोगमकाचक्ष्येषु, Z 'काचक्षेषें, R 'का- 
    कमतिविषेक्ष्येषु. — SI आबद्धयामि.
1. 2 R अन्तरं. – I संख्या. – I शा, Z शा:
2. a y दमसा छुट्टे.
3. a N मन्त्रवित्ता for मन्त्रवित्ता.
3. c N रविशीतः.
3. d R शीर्ष गुथाखानः.
3. 1 S शाहितवाणिसि. – IZ नादुत्थाय.
3. 2 B 2. hd., SIR om. वा after कुलो. – B विखामं. – S om. तथा हि.
4. a RI सचन्युक्तः.
4. b N प्रवाति.
4. c N निमार्ति शेषः सततं धरित्री.
4. 2 I विभवं: सतरीः.
4. 3 Ny अधिष्कारमेव, Z अधिष्कर्ष्य निः. – N सच्छेंगाः.
4. 4 BNRy om. अगि. – S corr. डुङ्कोङ्गैः. – R om. कुः.
5. b ZRy दुःसिरेवः.
6. a N खियते.
6. b SI ते दुःसिरेवः.
7. c Ny सन्ति.
7. 1 SZ om. आभायः. – S 1. hd. नभीमूतः; om. खः.
7. 3 R बिहखः before भो, which BZNry om. – N भस्स वि, R भस्स किः वि.
7. 6 I om. चाथाखानः.
7. 7 IN गीवभाशा, BS गीवभाशात्तः (B्हा)ब्यन्तरे.
7. 8 Ny ताःवः:
7. 9 BSN om. चि.
7.11 SI अचे भ्यासः (ह्या)कपिच्छो.
7.12 B 'पाल्पामि.
8. a I "कुड़ुम" for "मुड़", y "मावुधो.
8. b NRI "बसारि". - BNRZS "गिफ्फुरो, I "गिफ्फिासव, y निग्गुलो. - I बिद्गुरिथो, y बिद्गुरिसेिसि. - Z om. सि. - BNZ कथः.
8. i y om. भो. - INRSZy "परिवारहििा.
8. 3 y om. कुल. - R जन: | ह्येक्कारप्य: | तवांः. - BN हंस" देिी.
8. 4 S "रेणोपछ्ब्बुद्दु, R "रेण चपाप्पुभां.
8. 5 I om. हुंिवादी. - SN निपुिण for सम्बन्धः. - BR om. दिपि.
8. 6 S मध्यवः. - I om. भो बबस्त. - I गिद्दीसि.
8. 7 B प्रकेशकेिहि, corr. 2. hd. परकेशकेिहि. - SZNy परकेशकेिहि, R "कीपड़िहि, I "केण ह्येपें. - B सिहाण्डः, ISZy सिहाण्डः. - B "भव्वुडो.
8. 8 B तुजक्स्तः, RZ वाक्स्त(Zह)स्तः. - S मे दाणि. - R om. दाणि, By om. मे.
8. 9 NR सले गः. - BZIy नागर्थः. - BZ शान्त्वैवैनम्, S सान्तः.
8.11 BZN om. हः. - ZI om. जन.
9. d S भावप्पितानि.
9. i R उम्नाचः.
9. 5 SI सातिरे सवि". - N कथः, I सलः for कि, which BR om. - Z किन्तु सन्येसः.
9. y om. उपविनः.
9. 7 B (corr.) SI सोभधः for सोबरवः, which Z om.
9. 8 By पुरवस्तः for लक्स्तः. - B om. लियेवें. - B अहमेतः.
9. 9 Z उपविनो दृष्कः. - NI "लिनोम्पित"; SI खः, NB प्रवेशः. - S पाड़वाधि.
9.12 SI om. इवो हः. - S om. मह्नः.
9.13 B "बेणुः.
9.16 I om. कणेन. - Z प्रथापितः for प्रेषितः, I adds खः.
10. c y समापरिभितैर्वैः
10. 1 I भूप्यश्राणिगुरे. - y अस्तमपरे. - R जघो for कुःः. - NI एवः, S एवः अवाहिर्वैः.
10. 2 S समाजेदुः
   - ZRy तथा हि before अहसरपि, after which Iy हि.
12. b S सञ्ञनुपेति.  
12. 1 y हि after एव.
12. 2 B अन्द्रो, RI अन्द्रो. - S कि विष for कि ति, which y om. - Z ते प्रमण.
12. 4 R जादे. - BZN Ry सहाणि, S सहानि; R वे सु. - B होति, Z भोन्तु.
12. 5 B नमुदिशय. - N अति, om. अत्र, for which I अत्र. - S रक्षकः.
13. b I भूरि for दूर.
13. 1 Z सम्यकप्रार्जः. - SI सुद्राराजः. - Z अस्तानक्जः; Iy वाणक्कप्प, B क्षमा.
   - I इत्यादि after सुहा.
13. 2 S अत्र after अत्रे, which N om. - I तथात्र, B अथात्रभवति.
14. a Z नातिस्तुतस्, S नातिपरिक्रमितस्.
14. 1 IRS वंस्त्रीयास्विदि, N गौरिआयी.
14. 2 S वेधिते ते गार्ति. - N भवल्वेंद्र अभि निवर्षिण. - IN om. खलु, which in By after परः.
14. 4 SI भावतिचिन्दि. - B वाणि before धीं, for रावः. - SI छूबोहि, ZN छस्तस्स, Ry छम्बस्स.
14. 5 B अवते for, N before वेशाय. - S om. देव. - Z ते for एते.
14. 6 N चेषु for चेषु. - B एवाचित before एते, SNR अस्ति before उपायितः.
   - NI उपायितस्तः. - S रेव (2. hd. रेव:) भोतुमाहैसि. - N तुमिक्ष्फ़ति.
14. 7 I अहसर, NR अवमव, B अवमहसव, Z अहसरवः.
14. 9 B सम्प्रणयें.
14.10 ZRy देवाय for देवते.
15. a S शासितारि for राखितारि.
15. 1 R सर्वेषा. – SI ख़बु after सर्वेषा. – Z om. मे. – y om. अथ.
15. 2 Z रूपः कृष्णी. – SI तत्र भवान्योकानुप्रमाय कः कुः.
15. 3 SZIRy om. ख़बु.
15. 4 SNI "पूर्विसः", Z "कमित्वाह्; I om. इदगः.
15. 5 Z किमान्ताप्यतन्ति.
15. 6 BNRy "समवायद् for गमवायद्. – y om. मद्रीयां.
16. c BSIR संप्रोजवंतुः.
16. 1 S प्रतिगुणतां. – NR गम्बरवार्ज्राव; I धर्मशार्वाचिनी, BZ गणीति.
16. 2 R गणं अ मे. – BR सि for सिद्ध. – y om. मे. – S1y कपेतुः. – S om. ति.
16. 3 N om. आथे, BZN add अवहितो उसिः. – In R this line only in margin.
16. 4 After गौ" | I कपेसि, y कथयति.
17. a S इमिणा for इमीण. – Z क्षित्वो गु इमिणा ण तुम्हे वि पुष्चियो बन्धुः. –
N इमाए तए ण अ से वि पुष्चिय. – R इमाए तए वि ण. – I इमीण (!) अख्रोइंगः
वि ण पुष्चिय. – B इमीण तुम्हे हृं पुष्चिय बन्धुः; 2. hd. corr. इमाए तए वि
ण पुष्चियो बन्धुः. – y तुम्हें ण गुः.
17. b Z एकऽकऽण चरिते अथे कि भण्डु एकऽकऽणि. – S एकऽकऽणेन. – N कि भण्डां
एकऽकऽणिः. – R चरिते कि भण्डिः. – I एकऽकऽणेन वः कि भण्डु एकऽकऽणस्त. –
B भण्डु एकऽकऽणि. – y (cod.) कि भण्डु एकऽकऽणि (Chézy corrects भण
उण). 17. 1 BZIN Ry उण for गु.
17. 3 B हृदी twice; N हृदी after हुः, which y om. – ZN वाज्ञाक्सेवो, S
gोविक्सेवो.
17. 4 I भवन्त एव्. - y सुभगं for सुतरां.
17. 5 S शोक्वृत्तिनिष्ठाः.
18. c B तत्:, 2. hd. अतः.
18. 1 B शास्त्रव before कि - R om. मया.
18. 2 S समुचिवा; I सावधिवा, ते for दे.
18. 3 SIy om. राजः. - N om. कि.
18. 6 ZN सबिष्ठे°, y विशेषाक्षितो.
18. 7 R जावे. - B रजसु, N रजस्तः, Sy om. मा रजः. - R दे दाव, I दाव दोषिण दे; B दाव for दाव, which Z om.
18. 8 SI भवा. - BNI तुह युहं पेक्षिण मुहं (B only 2. hd. in marg., I om.) अहिं°. - N अहिंज्ञाणांस्तस्य, B अहिंज्ञाण°, SRIy अहिंज्ञाणिस्तस्य. - BSZNIy "सदि ति.
19. b S प्रष्ममन्त्सू°, but कुन्द्र in margin.
19. c S न सपि परिमोकुं.
19. 2 BZNRIy इश्यारण.
19. 3 S किमिविष, I किमिविष. - BZ मौन for जोय.
19. 4 BS तपसिषित्, y तपसिषं: चि°. - R om. न ख़ल.
19. 5 I अक्षिणयजसलस्तर्क्षणोऽ. - Sy अक्षिण्यं, N अक्षिण्यं; R अक्षिण्यं (om. मन्यमान:) - I प्रश्लीयमात्माशुस्मान:. - B "छ्यां परश्लीयमात्माशुस्मान्: प्रति°.
19. 6 N कर्षं हुदृ (only once), ZI om. कर्षं.
19. 7 BZI om. मे. - N दुर्वराविद्वः.
20. c B दुहः. for दुहः.
20. 1 N सवें for शास्त्रवतः. - I वक्ष्यमिवभसुरं.
20. 2 BI सो अब्रमं. - S एवाह. - BNI तदू दीं. - SZRI अन्त for अस्मै. - BI प्रत्ययवचनं. - Sy प्रत्ययप्रतिवचनं.
20. 4 I सुभवारिचेन, y (cod.) सुभवारि (i.e. वि) देन (Chézy corr. सुभवारिचेन). – B अहं. – NRSZy अस्त; I अवना (i.e. अप्ना) वि मए सोहणीयो. – BZS सोहणीयो, B नीयो चि. – S वदहस्त, R भोडु किंचिदविस्त्सं, Bly बदिस्त; BN add एवं.

20. 5 B एस.

20. 6 y समुवाचारो. – Z om. नाम. – BI नाम एवं तव. – B असमवें. – N सहायुता°, ZR सम्मानु°.

20. 7 B जम्मा for तथा which I om. – y असमां°. – I पवाचिभ (i.e.रिज) for संभविभ. – Gloss in S on अक्षरोङ्गः: रक्षवभन्नें हि च पाठः.

20. 8 S पष्कगातुं, BNRy पष्कांकित्स्तुं(Rद), I पष्काकित्स्तुं.

20. 9 NRS शान्ते only once, I शान्ते रूपं (sic).

21. a S व्यपदेशेनावि° किमीक्षसे. – BN om. नाम.

21. b S सनिधुपस° तदनुस्थ्व (gloss तहसिमति च पाठः).


21. 2 BZNRI अत्थःणकेणकावि (Z केन वि). – Ny केन वि. – B तुह, INRZy तव for तुह.

21. 3 B अवं before प्रथ°. – I सहल्पः.

21. 4 SR "सीममु". – N om. अभुली° and मे.

21. 6 BSNRIy om. जाव. – IR ण हु दे, y ण क्षु दे. – Iy दाराव्यन्तरे. – Ny उज्जने. – ZRI परिमस्त्.

21. 8 Zy इवं तावत्तम°. – BNy पत्तुपपण°. – I इवं ततु अहो प्र°.

21. 9 S णं अवरं, R णं अवरं.

21.10 B adds तत्सरथ.

21.11 Ny "दिजाइ, BI दिजासे. – SNRZy "मण्डव(Sप)ए. – S om. भावण.
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21.15ZRy om. अवन; R om. वाब, for which S दानि. — S पठमं. — I पिजहु
ि फुटुभ अपूर्ण“ अवह“ उज्ज्वलन. — I om. न; S न अ से, B न उज्ज्वलन न
ि (transl. न पुलीते).

21.16 Ry ज्वरणको, I पाँथु, उत्तरादो. — BZNy पषा.

21.17 I om. तुच्छ; परिग前一天े. — y गाह्वे. — Z पाण्यो (transl. पानकः), R पाण्यो.
 — I अस्तन्त्रे ज्वरसिना अपर ज्वरिंद्र (sic). — y तथा सणिंद्र.

21.18 I सिद्धिे, y सह्यणे for सह्यणे. — Z विषतिशिषि. — S सि for जायो, which

21.19 Rly बाब्लासाहारि, Z बाब्लासाहार्याद्वितिनीमिति, B निवर्तिनीमुधूरा,
I मुड़ूरमि कुलतासाहार्यात्तके सतं वि, S “निवर्तिनीमुधूरात्तवारिस्तरा”.

21.21 BNRSZy महाभाषा. — Ry जार्ध्विसि, BZN जो आरि. — BZSN जार्ध्विसि. —
21.22 I अरणर्णो. — BN केव्वस्त, SRI केतू, Z केतू.

21.23 I अष्टि तापः.

22. b S वा for वा:. — ZIy परिजि

22.1 I N अज्ज; B अज्ज पो अष्टि. — Z “पुमारे. — I om. किञ्च.

22.2 S एष or एष्ट for एष्ट. — BRS “क्षितर्ग्रेस्विणो, Z “क्षितर्ग्रेस्विणो. — I छण्णा
(om. तण).

22.3 Cdd. y तथ for तथू. — BR अणुचारी, SZIy तवाणुकारी.

22.4 Sy “साधिक्रमः. — I कोयो नः छख्वे.

23. a S, I हौ. नातिन्यंगू

23. b Zy संग्रहते for संस्कारेते.

23. c B एष for एष.

23. d I प्रज्ञाविनिते.
23. I BSNRIy अथि छ for अथि या. - B "गन्याकैः", R "गन्य कैः", Z "गन्य कैः", y "कत कैः". - I मा कुर्वेला: वैश्ववायुहुस्स्या: कोपो ५पय. - B कोप ओऽस्सालाखाध्वनया।

24. a BNRSI मष्मेवस्मार्य(नणा)।

24. c S बदिदिधिः।

24. I y om. भूते. - B "तस्य चरितं". - S प्रजाचु तस्बोधी, I "छ्यू तस्बोधी, y "छ्यापें, B "छ्यू मापें, B 2. hd. in marg., SZNRI insert before कुठु, y before जा the following dist.:

तुमुः बेव पसाण जानवथम्नलिः छोऽखस्त।
देहाविषिष्किः जाणनि ष कि रि महिनःथा।


b) Z देहाविषिष्किः, B "बिषा". SLY "बिषकिःभागः. - ZR ण जाः. - R om. रि. - S सहि य किल्जः जा।

24. 2 S छुः. - BSZNRI दाणि, I वाव. - Z "छण्णायुवाेषी (transl. "छुःनायुवाेषी)
R अरकुस्थछण्णायुवार्षी, I मुक्तनुमिरार्षी, y आरिनशीह्ये भाहं. - S समस्तिवाय, I समपस्तिवाय भाहं, y समपस्तिवाय, N संपुष्टा भाहं. - SNRIy om. विः. -
NRI गौतमी। जाव (R जावे) हस्त, B गोतमी जाव जा। - S om. जा.

24. 3 SR पू(R पू) हवसपेत्राण. - S "मधुनो, I "मधुरस्तः. - BSR दिजसमस्वारस्तः, Z "पत्यवरस्तः. - N इत्य समुगवः; I हृस्सुमुगवासिः.

24. 4 N शान्ते पत्रः, R शान्ते। हृति पत्रः, ZLY शान्ते (om. Zy) पटाण्येन।

24. 5 N भावनः. - R om. the whole line.

25. a I परीतः।

25. b Z अधानां हृः। - N एव.

25. N संपूर्ण, R असंपूर्ण, y संपूर्ण for संपूर्ण. - NRZ "विमुः, y "शिल्पः.
- B "हेरैरशिष्किः भावनः, I "यादवान्विनेवशिष्किः भावनः।
25. 2 I उत्तरोत्तरं for अघोरं.

26. d Iy सन्तु for सन्ति.


26. 4 S पातं: किष, om. हति. – I राजा। पौरबेविनिपात न कथ्यते एवंशं.

26. 5 N om. भो राजन. – ZY किमुत्रोत्तर:; SI किमुत्रोत्तर:; – I अनुखिल्लव-हसन्देशं:। प्रतिनिवं. – N गुहंजननिवं.

26. 6 ZSy बच्छं निवं. – B om. बच्छ.

27. 1 I भतं:। प्रखिता बघमिति प्रखिता.

27. 2 I om. आहं. – R 'कुख्या वि-। B तुम्मे. – I परिहासं, B परिहासं.

27. 3 S गौतममनुगठि (om. हति).

27. 4 SI स्थित्वा before परि-

27. 5 B पविष्टवेसं. – S पवादेसे पियुने भर्तरि वा कि, I पवादेदवाहृणे(!) भार्तरि. –

BN भार्तरि, R 1. hd. भार्तरि, y भार्तरि, ZR 2. hd. भार्तरि.

27. 6 B विश्वलं. – R किमेवं. – B अविक्ष्यसे.

27. 8 S adds सक्रहं, I सक्रहणावहस्मं.

28. b NRly कि पुनरूक्तयथा.

28. c y च for चु. – S वेसि यथा दुःशिवमासं (but in marg. दुःशि श्रं), B वेसि सतीशमा (corr. from सतीशमा).

28. 1 SIZ तत्त्वं (om. Z) तभिधिस्तिस्तिस्तिस्तिः, B असिस्तिः. – S यावत्साधं, I यावंतमो.

28. 2 I om. भोखं. – S तपस्यां. – Ry भवति बिप्रस्वलसे. – I पद्धत (twice),

R पद्धत (twice), y om.

29. b By om. दि.

29. 1 y थि: पुनः (om. राजन). – I राजनतु(!) खलु पूर्तं अन्यस्सक्षमाभिस्यतो
भवानि देवता कर्म ते अव दानायामः; R सर्वेऽपि ... 'ं ते यवि भवेस्वायाम्।
N नस्याः। - य व्यासस्वविब्रवतः।

30. 3 N om. गुरु। - ZI 'नंत्रेवात्र (Z om. अन्त्र) पुष्चाभिः गुर्गुर्गमवं।
30. b R 2. hd. अध for आहो।
30. 1 I 'देव क्रियता। - B देव यवि तावदेवं सन्वेदलवें क्रियते।
30. 2 I भवानाम for गुरुः।
30. 3 N om. अन्त्र; S तत्रः। - N तावदसर्दूहे तिष्ठतु अम प्रसावात्, y तावदसर्दूहे आप्रसवावातिष्ठतु।
30. 4 BI add उच्यते।
30. 5 B देव त्वं। - ZR 'निमित्तकैर', BN 'नैमित्तकैर'। - R 'दिष्टः प्रथमसेव
राजचकः', SZ 'ग्योद्वेभ्युक्तचकः', I 'सेव चकः।
30. 6 'विष्णुस्वतिः। - BZN Ry om. इति। - N 'त्रस्तवशक्षः' भवेन, S 'त्रस्तवशक्षः'।
- I सत्यन्युनिन्दुहितुः पुष्चताःशक्षः अवितं। I उभौ अभिनन्दः ... (sic!) - Ry
प्रत्ययमन्यः।
30. 7 I प्राप्तिघ्यत्वतिः। - B वद्वषयवर्ये। - R 'वर्यावे, Sy 'वर्यावे स्वाः; I तु अस्वा:
... व्यवस्तितःमे।
30. 8 S om. यथा।
30. 9 B आगाह मां।
30.10 S से उन्तरः।
30.11 ZN Ry 'पुरोपर्यः', B पुरोहितपरस्विभिषितमां च सह कन्येशि प्रः। - RI
सह for च; ZR om. उद्भव, which in N before सह। - I निष्कान्तः। राजा
शकुन्तलावामनमेव विन्त्यति (om. शापं)। - Z व्यपकः for व्यवहितः।
30.15 I संनिर्भरः।
30.16 I कुस्मिन्ति, y किरेन्ति। - BNZ om. this line।
30.17 Sy देव परां। - B 1. hd, R om. कुस्मिन्तिर्भुष।
31. b I ZI कि भ, Ry तत: कि, B तत:.
31. d B आक्षिप्याछ, S आक्षिप्यै, I आक्षिप्यात्ते.
31. 2 Z गुरू: - I भगवन् प्रणाम एव अस्मा° - BSNI "दिष्ट एव. - I दृष्टा वितिके°.
31. 3 BI तंधिज्ञास्थता.
31. 4 I राजनिज्ञास.
31. 5 y om. केत्रचा, which SR before शष्य° - BI एवासिः - NI तत्र before शष्य°.
31. 6 B om. एछु.
32. b S om. तु. - BZNI से द्वद्व.
32. 2 Zy om. शष्यं नाम.

ACT VI.

o. 1 Z "बद्वी, y "बन्धनं, N "भन्ते.
o. 2 B अधे for हणे. - Z कुम्भल, अधे before कवेहि, which I om. - SNI एसे, Z से; B एसे before लाज°.
o. 3 Z "भासुङ्किण्ण", I "भासुङ्किण्ण". - S एसे महामायिमण्डुकिण्ण°. - BNSZIy "कुराे, R "क्षणे. - S om. लाजकीए. - R राज°. - INRy "कीद्राहु". - B "की ए अहुँली. - ZSNIy समासादिे.
o. 4 BNiy पसी°, S पसीक्नु twice, Z पसीद्व; R पुशीद्व twice. - y मे भाव°. - Z भाव°. - BZSNIy "मिस्सा. - Ny हुणे. - y ण before कालके. - BZSNI इत्य(NR)विस्सत.
o. 5 B अक्षशेषा (but del. इशा), y "ज्ञाता, ZSNI "ज्ञाता. - R om. अक°. - y कालके.
o. 6 SZ सोहणे, I सोहणे, B शोहणवर्ध. - BS om. शि, for which ZNRI शि.
8 B सुनाए, SN सुनूए, Z सुनाए। – NIy होगे, B जो हों। – SZNI संकावदार (NIठ)वासी। – N बीवलो।

9 B अच्चे पहचाने। – Z "बढ़, N पढ़्, I पट्, R पट्। – BZ om. तुम्। – BINRSy जन्दे, Z जन्दे। – Cdd. y जाँदे। – B बसस्दिव, S अदि जाँदि ् च। – SNRZI पुछिवे, y पुछिवे। – B पुछिवे सि हुम्।

10 B हवालः (so always in this scene for नागरकः)। सूचनः। – Ry शूलकः। – I कुछेहिंदु। – y om. कमें। – B पति:वऽघः।

11 Cdd. y ले। – R झाँकते, y झाँकते। B ईशाने। – NI ले धीवलुआ छः, y om. the second झेबहः।

12 B कुम्भीकः। – S भो से। – NIZ से, y भो, B om. – NIy होगे। – BINSZy जावः। – ZNS "बिदिस", B "बिदिशादिः, I आलबूदीस", y "पहुरुदिः, BZ मछः, RI मछः, N मछः, y मछः। – I कुलम्; B कुम्भुड़मण, corr.

2. hd. कुम्भुडः। – Z अर्ण करेमि।

14 Rl\v विदिशः। – B आजीवः।

15 B कुम्भी। – Cdd. y भट्टकः, R हट्टकः। – B भट्टः, y भट्टः, I om.

1. a B शहः, ZSy सहः। – BINSZy ले। – B विणन्वः ण हु। – SINZ से। – B धम्म corr. कम्म। – SZI कस्स वि बजः, R कवर विवजऽणीकः। – Cdd. y "बजः।

1. b ZNRy पखु(Ryठ)माठिकः वि शा।। – BS "माठि। – INRZy शालुः। – SRy "मिठुः। – Z om. वि। – N सोऽियः, B शोऽियः, I सोऽियः।

1. 2 B ता for अघ। – BS विजसे, NZ "संस। – BZI "मछकः, N "मछकः, R "मछकः, y "मछशकः। – Z लपडः, SIN ास।

1. 3 SZNI तस्स। – B "कम्भुङ्गानु इमः (del. 2. hd.) उण (del. 2. hd.) महावरणः", S तः दाब एसे "भास्ते अवश्यऽवेव। – BZNI "भासुः। – Cdd. y पट्र्साभः। – BZNy पथः।
1. 4 B हह. – BNZy अत्यं, SI अणात्यं, R अप्यं. – BSIN om. गं. – R दसाबाल्तो; Z दसावाल्तों्, SIN न्त्या; y दसाज. – B गाहिवो. – Z भाज्, BZSIN भिस्तेद्धि. – y अतिक्रेण.

1. 5 BSZNI एदस्स. – I आगमो. – B श्यंपर्, R हह, NI पथ्य for अधुणा. – Z मारेख, NI अणामालेघ. – IRZ om. वा after मालेघ. – SN(?) कुटेष्व, ZRly कुटेष्व, B पिन्धेघ. – N om. the final वा.

1. 6 SNy जालुज, I om. – NI वछःसंति(वौः), S द्वराधो; B मछ्वम्नार्गाद, y मछ्वाराबृम्मन्तरागादो, R मछ्वाराधरादो. – B ज्ञ for ज्ञैः, which I om.

1. 7 B तथा एदस्स, S तथा अ से, y जधा अत्यं शे. – Ry विद्या, B आमिस. – BRINy add वा(Ry रा)अवि, S वाहि. – B अणुवीयज्ञानान्तमो श्व वि. – R om. वर्णि. – S एतो, Ry एदस्स, Z om. – Z विसुमरिविव्यो.

1. 8 I om. ता. – Sy जालुडऱ, B लाजऱ. – S गाभम्.

1. 9 IN आगछ, B,R 2. hd. आजछ, Z,R 1. hd. om. – SZINy गण्डघ्; B च्छेद्वा (2. hd. अ), Z च्छेदिजा, y च्छेज्ञा, R च्छेद्वा. – BNly आग(Bव)छ, Z गछ.

1.10 BS हह. – BRy गोजऱ(y ल)टुलाहे. – ZN पालेघ, B वक्तुवालेघ.

1.11 B लाजऱ.

1.12 Z विसुदु (sic), BS पविसुदु, N सह. – BRI जाजऱ, y जाजऱजे. – ZSNI सामि, cdd. y वर्कुष्य.

1.13 I भोजु तथा.

1.14 BRZ जालुज, SINy जालुज. – RJy लाजऱजे.

1.15 SNy जालुक: – BI om. गं. – BSZIN अणसोह(व प)सप्यः. – B om. खु. – y भाजाणो.

1.16 B जालुक, RZy जालुज, I जालुज, N जालुज, S वजस्स, y om. – Zy कुस्तिन्ति, NI कुस्तिन्ति, B कुरान्ति. – y om. से. – NRI ह्वतो, SZy ह्वता.

1.17 INRSZy गण्डघ्, BINRSZ च्छेज्ञं, y च्छेज्ञं. – S वावाद्युइं, B घावियुइं.
IN ज अंि। । I अभावः, y अभावः। । Z भोिु, R होिु।

R सूचय एधे। । BSNZ एसे, I एधे। । Cdd. y अंिाणः। । BSN ईसे, Z ईसे। । B गेहिः, R गेहः, S गेहः। । BS ।साणः, N ।साणः। । Ry शाषणे; Z गाहिःलासासे। । R adds आङ्घिः।

INRSZ om. ता। । B ता सम्प्वः। । BNR साणाणः, I साणाणः, S साणाणः, Z साणाणः (sic); Z om. उः (transl. खगाणः)। । ZN पेक्षि, S पेक्ष, I पेक्षि, R पेक्षिः, By पेक्षिः। । I om. वा। । N ।सिअलालिः, I ।सिआः, y शिालिः; B गिद्धिसिदिः, Z गिद्धबः, S गिद्धबः।

ZN अविस्वः, S दुः; I द्विसिधः, R दुः; By भोिु।

IN om. एर्, for which S एणः, y एशः।

B पुरः। । NRy होिो, BI हउ; cdd. y हि।

S सुभाष रे सुभाषः। । By दे for रे, which R om। । R एर्, B एणः जा। । B ।जीवः। । Ry शे for से, which BIN om। । R om. किः। । B । hd. om. from अधः । 24 to भट्टिणः l. 30 incl., adds 2. hd. margin। । Ry ।लीअवः, B । hd. ।लीअवः।

By ।शाबिणः। । BNRy जाव for जेव, which I om। । S om. मे, for which ZN से, Ry शे। । N कथिऽ।

Cdd. y जाठा। । y रािाइते। । B । hd. INSZy जः। । SZNI ।बसारः। । I पक्षिनुित्।

ZSNI एसे।

Cdd. y भट्टः। । Z केल्कः, I केल्कः, R किः। । SNRIy सम्प्वः, B 2 hd. शंकः before मम। । I जीवः, B 2. hd. NRSZy जीवः। । B 2. hd. SN om. द्रिः पा। पः।

In B 2. hd. torn off from रकः to भट्टिणः। । SNI om. उत्तेजः once। । ZNI एसे हि, y एशे हि। । R ।लीअवः; B ।लीअवःसे सयुिस्वः,
N "कीर्तिमंसिजसु", I "कीर्तिमंसिजसु". - B पाठिवोसिको; S पारितोसिके, N लोकोपो, R लोकोपो, y लोकोपो.

1.31 I "किके, B "करः. - By द्वारति for प्रवचनति.

1.32 BZY अयुग्धिे, NS गिहिरे, I गाहिरे. - Cdd. y स्त्र.

1.33 ZR एसे, BS एसे, NI एस०. - Z छण्णा, y छणा. - B om. तथा (adds 2. hd.) and नाम. - ISN तं नाम, R तं for तथा नाम. - SN अघिुगिहिे, ZY गाहिरे; I adds श्रेय. - B जा, ISZ जं, R जं, y जवो, N om. - BZSNI सुहादो. - B आहिज, ZS आहिज.

1.34 By द्वियक्षवने, SZ "कन्धः, NI "कन्धः, R "कन्धः. - BZNI समा", S "सोहिने.

1.35 लाअुद्ध, y "से. - B पाठिवोसिके, S तोसिके; I "रोसिंग, NZ "वोसिय, R "तोशिए, y "दोषण. - B महाकिंत्वल्लेण, S "रिहकिंल्लेण, R "सिकिंल्लेण.

- BZ om. तेन.

1.36 BSNRZ सामिनो, I "णा. - B भविद्वेष. - Cdd. y om. ति.

1.37,38 S om. णं, एवंसि for तस्ति. - B महाराजास्स after भहिणो. - B महा छण्णा, SZ महाखिंसर्भा(ण); NR महादिह्वण्ण, y "ह्रद्वण, I ह्रद्वण्ण ति.

- NI पाठः, S पाठि for णं. - S परिसोत्रि, R दोषो; I पाठिवोसिको; B अभििव-विदोसि(!). - I पति कि वण, N कि कि वण, Ry पति कि वण. - BS add. तोषभि.

1.39 I वण for णाम, which BZSNR om.

1.40 B om. त्रेमि. - I ढाब before तस्ति. - R टवस्ता दंशणेच. - NI हिवअस्थिवि, Ry हिवअस्थिवि; B हिवअस्थि (om. जाणो). - Z मष्ट्रो.

1.41,42 B om. तं. - Ry गेपिष्ज for पेकिल्ल, which BSZ om. - B नजूहमणा. - I आसी. - y adds खामी.

1.43 BSZNI लोकोपो, R लोकोपो, y दोषिस्ते. - Cdd. y मष्ट्रा. - Iy बाजुलिणे.

1.44,45 I कि मणिि. - B भविषि. - BSZNI इसस्त. - ZR मछळ, N मछळ, BI मछळ, y मछळ; BSZN "सतुणो, I "सतुणे."
1.46  I के before मं. - NRZIy महाका, S महिका, B om. - Cdd. y दुःखानं. -
I om. पि. - B भी दुःखानम्भं अर्थ दागि. - SNZ मुक्तं, I मुक्तं, R मुक्तं; B 2. hd. मुक्त(1. hd. रक्षण?)मुक्तं. - y adds कपं कुण्डेषि.

1.47  For जानकः S नागरकः: (corr. from जानकः), B उमौ. - B धीवे. -
BSNRiy सम्पर्यं, after which B उण रिजः मम. - S से for मे, I om. -
BSZN "बच्चस्फे संडुरे सि. - RI संबुतो. - y काजम्बली".

1.48  IZ "सत्तिके, S "सत्तिके, Ry "खिजः, B "सोत्तिके, N om. - S पुरुसे. -
- Cdd. y अभावं. - SZR सोहिष्वे, N सोहिष्वे, I सोहिष्वे. - B पुनसोहिष्वं
अभावं इं. - S इस्वादि, BZNRI इस्वादि, y इस्वादि. - ZR om. ता;
S ता पि. - ZI उपिरिः, S 2. hd., By उपिरिः; R "शाखः, I "णमं, y
"अचं. - Cdd. y जेव.

1.49  BZy ग्राह्यः, NRS ग्राह्यः.

1.51  Zy om. प्रवेशकः.

1.53  I संवबिर्विंत for पिञ्छः. - B "पिञ्छुपाणीकां कम्बं (transl. कम्बे), S "पीकाकम्बम्. -
R "सीत्यमाजण्डकम्ब, y "तित्थमाजण्ड; B "सनिहः, Z "सणिहः.

1.54  B (om. ता) जाब साधुण्णस्थ अभिसेवाधाः ताब इस्मस्त रा" संपर्यं संवबिर्मातं
पं; y ता जाब से सा अहिसेवाधाः मे इस्मस्त. - R संबिर्वे, N "ब्रेहे.

1.55, 56 Zy om. मे. - S मे सङ्गीं. - INRy तप. - BZNRI om. कि पु कल, y om.
पु. - B उपितयचूछुकरे (transl. उपरितयबूचुकरे विवेरे), I उपितयचूछुकरे.
- RSZ "छेणे. - y विवे. - B गिहतवा, SN गिहतवा, R गिहतवा.
- Zy om. विख.

1.57  BS अव वा before अत्य. - I विहावो. - ZNRI वङ्गिहावें.

1.58  B सहीए पस आज्रो माणिवेनो. - ZSR हमिंग. - I om. जेब, for which
BZSNRy जाव. - BZR "वाहिकाण्ड.

1.59  NI पासंवत्रिणि. - BZSrRY तिरिणा(B का)रिणीए विज्ञाव. - B उवाचह्यं.
1.62 After यथमा I inserts करं उवत्थियो महूसवो, R 2. hd. marg. करं उवहियो महुमासो.  
2. a B आतम्यः(corr from. आचम्यः), S आचम्यः, Ry आतम्यः, ZNI "हरिषः". 
   - Ny उससिंहः, I ज्ञासिंहः.  
2. b I क्षणं मक्तः; R om. छण, 2. hd. in marg. क्षणमक्तः; y "मक्तः (cd. मक्तः).  
2. 1 BS सहि before, I after परः. - B एआइणि, NRI एकाकिणि.  
2. 2 y महुमाणिध. - BZNI चूलः. - BZ om. छुः.  
2. 3 SI होदि, BR भोजुः.  
2. 4 B om. the whole line and मः of 1. 5.  
2. 5 I सहि महः. - INR तवापि, Z तवापि, S तवापि. - B तव छण कालो एस.  
   - y om. चापि. - Z एसो.  
2. 6 B ता before सहि, which Z om. - y अवछन्नस्, ZSNRI "स्वस्". - I अभमापि, S "पद्वः". - B जाव पावगङ्गिता भविष्य।  
2. 7 BR चूलप्रथचे, y चूलप्रथः. - BN कामवेयसस्स. - N वाहिण, S उवासणं, 
   Ry आरायणः, I सोथिबायणिः.  
2. 8 B हुः before जाह; भम वि. - N वाहणः, R आराहणः, S उवासणः; B 
   आप्याः फङः; y अढ़उ उवासणः भविष्याभि सिः. - I om. ता to एवं 1.9 (incl.).  
2. 9 N सहि before सहि, which Z om. - B अभमाणिः. - SLY एवं. 
   SNRIय सम्पर्भ. - B om. जेवः.  
2.10 B om. एवं. - After सरीरं B द्रिघाविभंतं पञ्चावह्या, R द्रिघाविभं पञ्चावह्या.  
   - B "धाप्तिः तक्रेण ना". - Z om. चूतः. - R कृतुः for गृहित्यः. - S om. 
   ना चू गृः.  
2.11 BRZY अन्धे. - y om. वि; "मव्यः छुः; om. एस. - Z बापि, S बाहिवि, 
   Ny राजावि(for बाहिवि).
2.12 R कुमेरे हुस, I हि कुमेरत्वहृत्. - ZR गृहीतव for कुत्. - Ny "शजस.
3. a Z om. मे, for which R मे. - BRy गहिनं, NI गहिणि; S गहिलामात्रस्य.
3. b B सत्वविशुद्, Z सत्वसिद्, R सत्वसिद्, y सत्वसिद्, I सत्वसिद्ध, S सत्वसिद्धवाज्ञथः. - NR खण्डः, I खण्डः. - B पश्चात् (2. hd. व्य)विज्ञ, RSZ पश्चात्त्वमात्रो, N "फविल्व, I "भजहिष्ठो. - ZSNR होवुँ, By बहोँ.
3. 2 I अनये.
3. 3 S om. वि. - BR वसन्तोत्सवे. - BS "सवे तमसकत्वृत्. - SINR I. hd. चुकातिका.
3. 4 I om. महते. - R अग्राहिगद्, I अग्राहिद्; BIRZy वत्या, N वले. - B क्षु for अङ्गे.
3. 5 B हु, S हुँ for हुम्, which I om. - B भवतीभवयो वेयवशास्त्रवन बसन्ते; B "तीम्यं बततादृ.
3. 6 Z वेयवशास्त्रवन for वेयवश्य शा, which B here om. - y "यिमि, om. थ.
4. c SINRy कण्ठे पि, B कण्ठे च. - Z सपिंतं - BSNI गते च शिक्षरे.
4. 1 Cdd. y महा" for मह्. - S राजसी before एतो, which Iy om.
4. 2 y अहि for अञ्ज. - BN हिःसाई, R साणि. - N बुधवण, I बुधवण for रहिण. - Cdd. भृषुः. - N पावः.
4. 3 R देयस्य; y om. अभाण्य, for which N अहो. - I एः. - R कक्ष, I कर्मेऽ, S विच्वतित्वम्. - S अपहुँ, Zy अपहुँ. - I om. अवो, for which y ता आगदुक्त्वाए. - N om. न. - I अवुः, S सुधुः.
4. 4 Z om. अद्विद्म, N om. एतो; BIR एं अं हुः, S एं हुः अं.
4. 5 Z om. तेन हि. - I न before प्रवर्तितव्यम्, for which B पञ्जवितव, S पञ्चसौनोऽः.
4. 6 y एते. | सफौतः | यक. - BS वसन्तवसोऽ.
4. 8 S मिन्यं | खगभुम्. - NRy उत्सवं, I उच्छवं विदि, B गं उच्छवं. - y राजायो.
- Z om. ता, Iy om. एतः.
4.10 SI om. खगतम्; R om. त।
4.11 B सल्लि मध्य वर्णेव शाखुं, Iy आसे म्, I "यलं देशवा शाखु॥
4.12 Z राक्षसमुदरावो, I भड्ढियायायो। - S संवं में अज्जूरी।
4.13 B अल्यं। - S कथनीयं। - R चैव अज्जूः।
4.14, 15 N "पूर्वेः। - BR मथा R(व)हस्ति। - S om. शाखूं, after which I मुनक्तहित।
- B मोहोत्त्वा। - S पयणुपगतो, B पयणुपागता। - ZI add तथा ज्ञ।

5. a NI पूरा यथा।
5. b Z निवर्तनेतृ। - y विगणवत्लुः।
5. c Ry वाच्चुमुदितासं।
5. d SRy तवा भवति च। - I विलक्ष्यक्षिरं, Z विविद्विशिरं।
5.2, 10 S स्वात्त्रयायास्यायो महोत्सवः, I यथात् देवेन।
5. 3 I भजवं।
5. 5 S दत्ता पुरो विज्ञोऽय। - NI om. अपे। - I हस्तत एवाभिं। - S गच्चतं
युक्तं खकम्योत्त्वानाय। - B तद्देहवतं भवति, y गच्चतं भवति खकायवेवस्तुः।
5. 6 Z उभे। तथेषं निष्ठाने।
5. 7 S om. सद्दा; SNRI "वेशो; By "तापसहसो। - y विदृष्टतः।
5. 8 IN अवलोकत। - S रमः, R राममोहमाङ्।
5. 9 y सपि देवः प्रियं।
6. a I "कोषुक्षं।
6. b RI खासापरस्मारः।
6. c BS "प्रतान्तनायनस्।
6. i ZNIy स्थायेः।
6. 2 N कारे, B "पेन, I "पेन। - Z om. सजः। - BN किलिम्बर्द, Sy किलिस्वर्द।
6. 3 R सावानं for व्यासमन्वं।
7. a BSNRZy शारं। - R परिषों।
7. b R \\textit{रूपं प्रलिपिकृतं}; NI रूपैः; S रूपदः ने.

7. 2 R अपवादः \\textit{for खण्डम्}, which y om. – R हूँ मूँ, S हूँ सुरीयन (transl. सुरीयन) विध विभिन्नो (sic). – NI एस. – I "अक्षोभेन. – B om. न.

7. 3 N निःसति", I निःसति°. – BR हविससदि, Iy हवि"; cdd. y om. चि.

7. 4 y उपद्वृत्त. – S देव: for महां°.

7. 5 S विनोदिकानोपि. – R मनोरथानालि.

7. 6 B "माधमपवः". – R om. अपा, B om. चिर. – Z "प्रथोधावसं".

7. 7 N अस्ताभिन्यानां (for ꬕुं) राजकार्ण्यं अतो यत्. – I अव्यासिन्(for ꬕुं)अनु-शान्तं ष। II राजकार्ण्यं अतो यत्रेष्वितं. – S पौराणिकायांयं.

7. 8 B "मारोप्यसतामिति.

7.10 SZly पर्वायाम.

7.12 Z करं. – IN भवहः सम्पवि विण°. – y "विषेज°.

7.14 R om. लपस्य. – Bly रन्धोपपातिनो. – BZSRY om. हति and put यथुच्चते before रनो°.

7.15 B तामसिचारि.

8. b BR बुकामिरं.

8. c S प्रहिनिप्पता.


9. a I वपसत°.

9. d SINy "मास्मुलं.

9. I BR om. राव. – Iy "कहेण, B "मुद्रेण.

9. 2 S om. हति ... हक्षति, BN om. दण्ड. – BZy "सुरम्य. – For पातिचुम, B तामसिचुम, N उत्तरातिचुम, I उत्तमाचुम.

9. 3 I विधत् भवतः. – B दण्ड भवतो स°.

9. 4 S किंत्विचिन्तित्वतु°; R "कारणितु सुमभासु रत्तासु. – S विनोदिकानोपि.

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VI. 9. 5 — J

9. 5 B मधवना, y मधवा ज्ञ. — B "परिआरिअा.

9. 6 Sy "खवाहरा. — Z अवणससं, B अविवाहससं. — R "कहवाए सहत्वधे".

9. 7 y om. सवनत्ताया. — B पविकिँद्र, I पविकिँद्र. — S श्राण शि, Zy श्राण शि.

9. 8 Cdd. om. एव. — BSZR "प्रवासानं, NI हव्यावासानं. — BR तत्त्ववादेराध.

9. 9 BZT om. एकी once. — B एकु एकु. — N मधवं.

बिवी बिसाड़, S बिवित्तभायाय दववारसणीअवाए जीो.

9.11 y बीसहरामाधे, I गिसगासाजपण (transl. खागतेन), N अभिसाधसाधयेण. —
I om. विज. — R प्रश्नपरीवऽ.

9.13 y दवासणीहिलवा दाच पे°, BZT "रिदा भविङ पे°. — SIy "सहीए पवि°, I पविकिँ-
किँद्र, B "किँद्र.

9.14 B om. भूमद्र.

9.15 B सखे before शकुं. — NI सवभंमिंद्र, om. स्वरामि.

9.16 B om. दशीन. — Sy यकिहे°. — R "समौ पे गत.

9.17 S प्रथमपञि न त्वा संक्षङ्ख तत्र भवला.; R भवला: संक्षङ्खु. — BSNRI
संक्षङ्खितं, om. ग्या. — SNRI नामापि; y नामापि; om. ग्या.

9.18 SNRIy विस्तृतम्, SNR तमसि.

9.19 I तबो. — SNRI om. सहाया. — R ण सुहिः चि°, y ण before सहि°. —
B om. lines 19. 20.


9.22 B अवसापो before तत्र ऋव (prec. 1.), मणिवं for कधिद्रं. — S वजस्त परि°.
N "विकपो, ZRy विजपिदो. — B एस. — S भूतगो त्यि ति मए विमन्द्.

9.23 B तह for तथा, अह for अञ. — N तत्थ for एत्य.


9.26 B om. मो बलसा. — B किङ्गें, y कि पदे. — Z अणुहवणं. — Cdd. तव
for तु, which y om. – B बवं before कवा. – N विअ for वि, which I om. – y सवुस्वा, R सवुरिसा.

9.27 B सोभारिसा, I सोभावरिसा, S सोभवरिसा (transl. शोकावरिसा) y सोभ-विसा. – SNRIZy add. ति after होनित. – Z om. वि. – Cdd. y गिरिओ.

9.28 B सखे for वक्षे, which I om. – B तब for ते. – Z ताम्रमब°, I ताम्र-लोक्य मुसूय ब°. – B अखबो for अखरोनो. – I सि संबुऽ.

10. a B इति: प्रस्तावापनाति.

10. b S गुकसुता.

10. c I om. ह्रि. – S प्रसब, Iy प्रकर for प्रसव.

10. i R अशो, ZI अड़ाहे, y अन्हिे. – B ईविसी कक्तस्त पव(-र)वसदा ईस्तस्त जणास्त सन्द्वेगाधिअदबर(ङ) वनेमि(- रेमित), y ईविसी पवबसदा(for परब°) ईस्तस्त जणास्त मि सि सन्द्वेगि. – R मं before सं°.

10. 2, 3 ZNRI om. भो. – ZSNR वे for मे. – Z om. वि, for which NRI वण. – B विदू°. एतथ तकमि केणावि तत्तभोदि आवासाचारिणा. – R णावे.

10. 4 Iy om. ताम. – N परिमार्गु, I सुहि. – R कि च मेनका.

10. 5, 6 I वे सख्या ज°. – BNI जणमभूमि(NI मि:) प्रतिष्ठिते. – S तत्सखि°. – B तत्सख्यवचनावृत्वानासिमि. – RII अतसलातस°. – N "रिमि: सा वा नी°; B वा सा नीतिं, om. मे. – R द्वयमाशङ्कुते मे, ZNly ह° मे आशङ्कुते.

10. 7 R om. ण, N om. उण. – N adds से after "णीो, B before पड़िभोधो.

10. 8 BZR om. भो. – R समस्तसिदु. – S "गमो कालेण, BRN कालेणाभि, I काले वि before ततथ°.

10.11 I om. भो. – R हू for हि, om. वा. – B माभिप्रथव(i.e. गा)भचुणो विभिन्त्र दु° वे° पारेनिति. – I om. चिरि. – S दु° चि°. – I वर्दु for पाक्षबुऽ.

11. b Z दु मुथः: फलमेव ताबत्.

11. c I असनिव्रुत्तः. – B सातसिव्रुत्तः सुदति मेवे.
II. d B श्रावः.

11. 1 S वास्त्र after, B for भो. – y om. ज्ञ.

12. 2 N शिष्टः. – I गमो. – BSI om. सि.

13. 3 B कुमड़लोक्यः, S कें लोक्यः. – R दुर्भूम for अनुभूम. – BNR "स्थानाच्यावरो".

    BS में before अतुः.

12. a Ry कौयः. – RI मातृभ, B मम नैव.

12. 1 y om. जह. – B हृदं गरः. – S तदः. – B सम्बं.

12. 2 y वातसि. – B अणुयुहाः अणुयुवामि.

12. 3 B om. उप. – y उवायः, B उवायः. – N om. भवतः, which in I after "भोवौः. – B "भोवौहत्यूणवा पाविवा.

12. 4 I om. हत्य. – R संगवे.

12. 5 BSNRly ममावि कोः. – S जावारिवो, IRB बाबारि(RB वि)धो, y बाबारिवो.

12. 6 B शूयतं तदा खन्नरप्रस्थितं. – y खन्नरगमनाय.

12. 7 Cdd. y सततस्मः. – By om. युतः. – IN "रेणु पुनर्येषु युक्तां। B "युतः प्रतिवार्ती दासतातीलि.

12. 9 NRI om. नाम। – I तस्माभक्षुऽः. – B मयाभिनिता.

13. b B गनय (I) गद्धति यावदनः.

13. c S निवेशा for निवेशः.

13. d B "पतिमेघवाचीति.

13. 2 BNI अधिवी. – I साही, N सच्चन्तः before विद्विगा. – N सम्यासिः.

13. 3 SZly मो अध. – S कर्त्ष विष, y कपथिन्त्र एवं दैः. – I कोदिवव्यवस्ति (I)

    वद्वेशमन्तरे वल्ले'; B असः वल्लसं विषः सुद्रं पविद्य एवं आसि; SZRy

    शुद्ध(स) निव(R प्रि)वि.'

13. 4 B वच्चः शान्तीयथः; BS विन्दमनायः: सक्वास्ते गणः (only B) प्रतिसि परि।

    R तस्मः for तव सक्वाः।
13. 5 B हूँ, Sy एवं before जुमबरि.
13. 6 N एवं, I जाँ एवं before अधो, for which B बमजीभो(i. e. रम). - SZR बमजीभणो, - BS इमस्स before रावे°.
13. 7 B om. परिपए, - S संभौहो जावो, - B om. अस वा to ति (13.11). - y अह, - I कि for ग which ZNR om.
13. 8 R कथं पि, I कथं वि, y कथाण्य.
13. 9 ZI om. हूँ.
13.10 R सो बयस्स आहं. - RI उआँ°.
13.11 ZNy उजुम्मस्स, R अजुम्भस्स. - R om. सि. - y सि सि तुम्.
13.12 S "नाटकेन before राजा. - I आकर्णित°, N अणाकर्णितकेन (sic). - BR अनावह, y सोपरज्ञानव.
14. b ZI विहायाणु, N विहायाण्य ("नानिं"?). - ZI om. अथ वा.
14. 1 B समं, य अंख, N संबं. - N पलिवण्यं - B पलिवण्यं जन अम्बे व°. - Z अभिव, R 2. hd. अभिव for न्हि.
14. 2 SIN om. भो. - y तप आहं; B आहं सन्ध्या बुं मा°. - y बुसक्लांप.
14. 3 y भवे सन्तानमनन्दतावादनुवाक°, S "परित्यागातिदश° (a gloss अनुशाय धति च पाठ); I अणात्यालध°.
14. 4 S फल्न्याताम्, - NI om. जनः.
14. 5 BZIR om. चित्र° - B दिपकारी for चटी.
14. 7 NI om. विद्वेक्ते, - BR रुपमस्माले°. - I om. तथा दि.
15. b Z व्युत्तान्तःप्रविशकारं°, y व्यत्तान्तःप्रविशकारं°, - BR "अव्योत्नातितिकारं, y अव्योत्नातितिकारं.
15. c S केक्कोकुकुपता°. - BSNIy "पाटहौ(I लो)क°.
15. d NI बिभमलव°, R "रव°, Zy "रवत्मो°.
15. 1 After विभोक्त्र BR साधु बयस्स साधु महूरो वंसितो(R तो)भावाणुपवेसो
VI. 15. 2—

Variants.

खठ्डि; य साहु बचस्स साहु भो जं तदे महुरो भट्ट्रिणा दंसिवो। माघमुरा कठठि। — S ही ही before भो which I om. — S "महुरा। — N खठठि।

15. 2 I गिरणोवर", Z गिरणोवर", B "गिरणोवर", Ny गिरुदु" — BR om. कि
to जगेिवि। — Z सत्तायुवसेव।

15. 3 Z जणडि, Iy जणडि, N जणडि।

15. 4 B बण्डेहा for बल्लिया। — S "लेहा" for "रेहा। — NI om. मे।

15. 5 SZNlY om. नि।

16. a N दशयते for कियते।

16. b y लेखया। — BI रेखयां। — B किल्लिवहितं। — After dist. 16 ZNlY add:
tथाहि।

तस्यातुक्किभिव सातर्यसिंहिं निलेव नामि: स्थिता
दशयते विषमोऽत्त्वा वल्लियो मित्रो समायामि।
अङ्गो च प्रतिमाति मार्गवसिंहिं ज्ञिष्ठः स्वभावविचिं
प्रेमं(!)मन्युक्तजनसीक्ष्ठ इव सेवेव वक्तवच च।।

[a N अस्सास् for तस्यास् I निलेव; cI मार्गवसिंहिं; NI प्रभाव°; d I "भीष्यत, लेवेन, य कर्मित।

16. 1 Z सदिवं। — NRSy पषा°; Z "गुणो।

16. 2 Zy om. नि:खस्, for which NI वयस्म।

17. a N "यामफा। — After dist. 17 BRI add: मिक्रकविः I सजं (B अहं) आबे
वथििविणो (B पि, I "बन्यो") जं अहे (B बम्बू) बतुकामाम।

17. 1 B तिनिधिए पथ्य तत्त्वाविकीए दीं, R मो वाभस्स तिनिििो पथ्य भोविमो दीं;
I तिनिधिजा। — NI आकिडळो, S भिनिधि़िििो (i. e. भिनिधि़ििो)। — BR
om. आबे।

17. 2 R अभ for ता। — RS कथमा पथ्य पथ्य°, B कथमा पथ्य मोही।

17. 3, 4 I असो। — B om. तथस्सी। — S एस सही भास्स मोहचक्कु तपस्सी इवं क्सु
variants

17. 5 BR सन्यस्ते for 'सन्यस्ते'.
17. 6 N चिरं लिं, S चिं विनोक्यम्. - Ly अहिसेज़"; BR om. अचे" to संसिधिता (incl.).
17. 7 I संसिधिता. - B सिनिधियंकेश्वर-पूजनमन्त्रांकुमणेण बद्रेण, R सिनिधिजयके- क्रक्ष्यपत्याधिकारकुमणेण. - S "बन्धुसमतत्त (i. e. बन्धुसङ्गतत), y "बन्धु- भन्नमान" (i. e. बन्धुभान्मान) केसहर्ष्येन बद्रे. - SRy "सेज़" for "सेज़".
17. 8 BNRI om. "समिट to विज and read: विदेस (I दो) दंशपीया एव्वस (NI एव्वसमिं) सिनिधिजयकेश्वर (N द्वर, B द्वर, R द्वर)पझवस्त्त बाल्प्रसृतफल (BN फल)स्त (I om. हूं) पारे (I हूं, R om.) परिस्त्वती विज (B om., I इस पवि" , R माइनवी विज) आधिष्ठिता. - y विज्ञ्याप्तिः for वसे. - S इस, y इसि.
17. 9 After विज y its inserts (comp. NRI in prec. line): एव्वस सिनिधियंकेश्वरपझवस्त्त बाल्प्रसृतक्ष्यमस्त पारे. - R एसा for सा. - B om. सत्संदोही, Zly om. सवन्त्या. - Sy पिबसत्तिहो।
17. 10 R अस्वभूर हिंिं. - B om. ममापि. - I भावसृरे, B भावसिविा.
18. a ZC सिनिधां; INR "खिं(खिं)विनि, S "विवेशो . . . सन्धिनः.
18. b ZR केलोभवितं. - RS कठ्ठ. - B बणीभिमों।
18. 1 y चेटिं विस्ति. लोहः. - BR मेदाविनि for चतुर्विके. - R अर्थ विशिं. -
BR हूं for एव्वड़. - NI अस्सांक for अस्सामि: - NI बतिकां तां।
18. 2 INZy माइनवी. - BRS अववस्त्त, NZ "स्तः, I "स्तः, - y ता जाव गठस्त्त. - N गठस्त्त, I गठसब्सि.
18. 3 SZy अहिसेज्यवस्त्ते. - B कहरोति निष्काम्या टिपिकरी; R यथोक्षूरेमीति तिं लिं।
18. 4 R तो बहस्तकं, I तो एत्थ कं. - BRI तिंद्रव्यमः.
18. 5.6 Sy अभिलोलि. - SI om. पदेसो. - B "कामो भल्लिविं ति तो, R "कामो राजा हुबिल्लदि ति तो,
Variants.

18. 7 R om. सते श्रृवत्ताम्.

19. a B शैक्तठीनचक्कमि°, R सैक्तराजाहसमि° S (in margin), y सैकतिनी सहससमि°.

19. b S पावासा°.

19. c I °तुमिच्छान्ययो.

19. d I वामे क्षण°. – Z °नयना°.

19. 1 S स्वातं for अपवार्थ, which ZNI om. – Z भो जाधा; R एर् before मन्येदि.

- NI मन्येदि. – I om. तथा, Z om. अगेन.

19. 2 BSN आकं°, I आफ° for आह°; R om. आहीवि°, – S कुष्णाण्यां, y कुष्णाण्यां, BZI °क्षणां, R मष्ट्णाण्यां. – BR °साणं समूहेदहि (B हेण).

- S सि for सि, which BNRIZy om.

19. 3 R शकुन्तलामसाधनसमभेतमस्येत §, B अन्यत्र शकुन्तलामसाधनमात्रं सिंध°.

- I om. अत्र. – Zy अत्र §. – S विस्तुतवानसि, B प्रस्तुतमवासि°.

19. 5 R कण्णाम° before शन°, which Z om. – B अ for अ। – ZR सदिसं.

- BSNRIy insert से before स्विस्ति.

20. b Cdd. y °केशरं.

20. 1 I om. तत्थमोधि, after which BR एत्थ रत्ने°.

20. 2 BR जोआविष्क(i.e. °रिव). – y om. चकिदि. – S चकिदि चकिदाकिदि बिज. – S विह, BR शीशिदि for ठिदा. – SR om. दह्व. – y आ. – BR आं ही ही भो एसो.

20. 3 R °पुष्पो for °पुष्पो, which I om. – B कुष्मसवसहवो. – R om. पिह°.

- B एत्थमोदीधि. – R अहिलुभेदि, B ढ्येदि.

20. 4 S भो for नु, which I om. – NI अपवार्थवां. – BNRI दुष्.

20. 5 BR भो दुमे... °वाणुसा°.

20. 6 Nly अचि बु°. – S बये for अचि before भो; which Nly om. – ZRIy विमत्।
21. b SNly मधुकरी for भ्रमरी.

21. 1 Z अहिल्ल्रो, N अहिल्लु, R अहिल्लु, B अहिल्लु से; I न जुसं क्षु से. – S वाहिरिवै, I वावाहिरिवै, R वाहिरिव, B वाहिरिव.

21. 2 B भो पहुँ. – S om. खु. – I ता for एसा.

21. 3 Sy om. संद्रोप्य. – NSly एवं भो. – B तिलिते. – BR श्रृवतं। संगति हि।

22. a I अहिल्लवा।

22. 1 I भो मा एवं. – R एवं for एवं. – N भ्रम्सदि, I भ्रम्सदि.

22. 2 B उपस्थतो. – SNl संस्थापेण. – R इदिसो.

22. 3 B om. कथं, R om. कथं . . . बिदृष्टक: (22.5).

22. 4 y om. पि, B om. जणं. – B विहाणेिरि.

22. 5 Nlly om. मो, Z om. खु.

22. 7 BR ममावि दाव अप्पाण (torn off in B) अन्तरं गणेति जं (B जा) अहिल्ल्

22. 8 BR राजा। सविपाः – BR वयस्स किचि। – B om. पौरोभवयम.

23. 1 y सृजति for विदृष्टि.

23. 2 BI om. अम्मो. – BR सन्धो पुः। – N यहद्रो विहिष्णो अउबो एसो मगो. – Ry विदृष्टि for विहिष्णो. – I संस्था for मगो.

23. 3 R om. वयस्स। – S अविश्रम corr. from 'श्रमं, y अभिमादु'। – BR कथं विश्रामसुखम।। – y adds पथ.

24. b BR वास्सो सरि.

24. I S om. वास्स। – BZ पम्बजिवं. – B पष्ण्डसु, Z युक्लं जेब सहीजनख

24. 2 I om. पष्ण्डस। – N सहीजनखस। – BRZ भिपिकरी, Sy छेटी for चतुरिका.

24. 3 S वणिष्क, N बहुभ्रा।

24. 5 BRZ कि किरि.
24. 6 BZR खिलिकरी for चेटी. - R याब, Z जाव for सो; B जाव सो, om. मे. - N पिज्जांदुहिदिवियाएँ, R "दिआुदिविया" य "विदिया"।

24. 7 B उजानासिम्, y उजानः. - Z om. भणिज. - S भलाकारं (om. स).

24. 8 BZ करं तुम्म वियुका (B वियुका).

24. 9 BZ खिलिकरी for चेटी. - B विज्जवङ्गाम्. - S देवीये समुदाये परिं, NI देवीये अध्युलं परिं.

24.10 B गिज्जाय्यो, R गिज्जाय्यो, y गिज्जाय्यो. - Sy अन्ता。

24.11 BSZ जयदु जयदु for एदु एदु. - Cy om. this line.


24.13 S om. मई, for which R मन्नं. - I विय मईं. - BS om. क्वभिंधुः.


24.16 BI अर्थां. - NRIy om. पि, SR om. कि, Z om. लि, R om. ल. - BZR भवेति, S भवह, I भवेति. - After भवेति BZ insert: मिश्रं। सहं एसा पदिक्षिति वि दे पदिवक्षस्त (B देवीदेववक्षस्त) अल्पविषाणा (B अहवला) करी अधिद। बिवू । निर्द्रं। - Ry om. उस्तहार च。

24.17 N अन्तेवरिजं, B "उक्कुववासायो, Z "उक्कुववासायो (i. e. "कूकुववासायो), y "यव्वववासायो. - BSNIRy सुधिसिद्धि, Z यव्वीधः. - S तवा, I ता for तस्य, which N om. - I "छण्णमयप्पसाये. - S सहवीयदिः, NLIy "बीजसि, R सम्भवाविणी.

24.18,19 BZ इवं. - S गोभवम्. - Z बजिज्य. - S om. वि. - NRIy om. को वि and put ण (R णो) before पेक्षवि. - SNRIy om. त्रिति. - NI हुलं. - From उं उं to हुलं torn off in B.
24.20 B अम्ब्रो for अम्ब्रो, which I om. - R "संस्थार्थि". - BSR पपुम. - ZS om. दृष्टि.

24.22 y तत: प्रविष्टात for प्रविष्टय. - R जयदि, y जयदि for जयदि (twice). - BZ भट्टा, R देवो for देवो.

24.23 N खलु अम्ब्रो; I खलन्तःपुरे लया हृष्टा. - Z om. लया, B om. लया देवी.

24.24 R देव for देव, which BZ om. - B om. दिष्टा. - BZ मं (B मा) बृण दे°. - R निष्टता, I निष्टुता; B पत्तितिल्यास्ताँ(!)

24.25 BZ समयं for कालं. - I भवतु का "देवं काय्येचारं मे प्रतिहतं".

24.26 ZI om. देव. - Z ब्रिष्णावेदि. - R अस्थिज्ञस्स, y जणाणं. - SÎNy गण-णाबद्°. - y एकं.

24.27 Z पदावे°, B पेकिल्देः. - I om. तं. - R देवों करोऽतु.

24.29 R om. रा "वा". - Z भवतां, B भवता for देव°. - N बालकपरिपिठः.

24.30 SNI व्यसने. - B "पस्त: तस्म चानेक°.

24.31 R राजात्त्यतामा°, y राजस्वतामुपयोगते; S "संवतामुपयेतः इति. - Z एतं भुला.

24.32 I अहै ब्रह्म before कदं, for which ZNRI कथा. - B ब्रिष्णावेदिः, R ब्रिष्णावेदिः before दृष्ट°. - I बालुपन°.

24.33 RIy om. अनेन, for which Z तेन. - I om. तदि. - BZI कथा चिद्दु. - R बिवर्ताम°, I बिवर्त्याय°. - S "संवताः, B "सत्वा कापि torn off - सत्वा भवात्. - NRy om. तत्स.

24.34 SZ भाय्याः अवेन.

24.35 BZ देव इत्यां (B ग्राणि) - S sa केदुरस्स, IN सागृहक्षरस्स, R साकेत्याःश्चिणो.

24.37 Sly om. नन्तु. - B बिकब्रह्म हि e. (रि°), R अर्थम्. - BZ ततो गलें°; SR गलेवामांले.
24.40 NRI om. निढुत्वः for which S प्रतिष्ठान°. – BZ इह स्थि.
24.41 R om. अथ वा. – Z om. वा after नास्ति.
25. a Ny विषुच्चन्ते.
25. b B तेषां for तासां. – NI चोप्यतां.
25. 1 Z एवं for इवं. – N om. देव.
25. 3 BR om. शीर्ष, Z om. एवं, R om. विच्छेद.
25. 4 I पुरुषाभवे सं° परं जनमयम°. – B om. ममाध्यतेन. – R हंसाध्रय. – N om. श्रिय.
25. 5 ZS देव पदि°.
25. 6 NI “श्रियो°. – BZ मामुकप्पयतश्चेयोविभावां°.
25. 7 I हिमणा for अणेण.
25. 8 SN अच्छा. – R हम्सवतिदि. – I हम्सवतिदि.
25. a N “रोपिते पातमनि.
26. 1 y om. वे.
26. 2 BZ शिपिकृति for चैदी. – R नेही। प्रति° प्रति जना°. – NI om. अजे, for which SZ Ry अज. – SZy न्तेष फि विआरिद° अर्यावेण. – I दुवणं°, B विज्ञापणावावो. – BN कादेऽ.
26. 3 R भेंटा before किलो। – After “वेण ZSNly insert: पेक्षा दाव भृत्रिणो बाह्य (S वाय°, I वाय°, N वाप°, Z वाफ°) जालावेएो (Z जालाध्रेएो) संवुच्छो। अथ (1 अह) वा पाण्य हु लो अवदिपुच्छ पञ (I पच) सिस्तविदि। – B “वेण। प्रकाशं। वें – torn off – सि ता मेह्मणयासाबाबत्तिय. – SZNI om. ता मे... आबार. – R मेह्मणयासाबाबत्तिय, y “छण्यागारत्तिय. – y om. संताव; R सत्तावहुःसत्तां, y निज्वार्धतुः। – R अज्ज मा°. – BINSZ माहवं.
26. 4 y आफ्छ. 
26. 5 SZNI om. this line.
26. 6 B संशयायभुः:
27. a I अस्थिरम्. - BZR वापसीति. - NRiy साधितानि.
27. c S (in margin) प्रसूतिदिहितेन (i.e. राहितेन). - NI प्रद्धा.
27. 1 By अणवधानं for बवं, which Z om. - NR अन्धकारं; B अणुवामणुहवारि.
27. 2 BZ भिक्षकरे, R चेठी. - BZS सन्नवादेऽ, R सन्नवादे. - S वावनञ्ज्ञो, B अणुण्युक्तञ्ज्ञो (transl. अपूर्वनवर्यस्यो), R अवृणावनञ्ज्ञो, y प्रवावञ्ज्ञो. R परू. Z देवो. - R अवालं (वारयं?) for अवालं.
27. 3 BSRy अणुहवा. - Ny अपुस्ताणं. - S om. पुन्वं - B अविष्णु, S गिरिणो, Z असोचनीयो. - BZ भं देवो.
27. 5 BZ गिरलेभि.
27. 6 Z शोकावेशितो; S नातितेन.
28. a By om. पौरबं.
28. 2 Z जिपिकरी for चेटी. - I om. संस्क्रंभम.
28. 3 NI om. कृ. - Z एणं, B गृं for गं, which y om. - R निल्लुरं.
28. 4 I समन्तापं. - N सम्भावन्तीए. - S मुहावेऽ ज्ञात जं. - BS ज्ञणुं. -
   I सम्भवामी.
28. 5 RIy देवाहि. - R एथ for तथा. - B om. सों. - R om. भस्तात तुमं आहं. -
   S तुमं जेब आहं. - Sy धाम्मपार्थि.
28. 6 B अणुहवामणुहवारि, om. सति. - After सति y inserts: अवलोक्य। किं देवेणि
   जेब. - N om. ता, B om. ण. - BZ जुतं इमं कालं सम वि. - B विल्लिद्यं.
   I विल्लिद्यं जथासं.
28. 7 R समस्तासामि, - B समस्तासासामि. - Sy "भार्ति", I "भार्तनाटकेन.
28. 8 N मो twice, अब्बी once. - R घःण्ड (twice). - Z om. मो; अब्बण (twice).
28. 9 BZ घातराण:. - B "व्यस्यैवारे", SI "व्यस्यारे".
28.10 BZR झिपिकरी for चेटी. - RZ om. भट्ठा मा, S om. मा, for which BNI आ. - BRZ om. सो. - Zy माह्व्व. - NI पिन्न्या°; Z "मिस्सिनाह्री, Iy मिस्सजाह्री. - BRZ ins. देवीह्री, I देवीए.
28.12 B सेरावनिन, Z "णि, R "णी for चतुरिके. - SNly "भक्तिति.
28.13 BZR झिपिकरी, S चतुरिका for चेटी. - Nly om. चेटी.... आण°, and read चतुरिका निष्कांता.
28.14 NI om. भो. - After "ध्ये BZRS भूयः (only in B) स एव शब्दः.
28.15 B om. राज्या. - BZR परमार्थभेत एव भिन्न°; N भीतिभिदुर्खरो°. - I om. भो°.
28.16 y विषाणि क°.
28.17 NI om. किमेवं. - R किमेव माधवः माण°. - B माधवः भूयः माणः: क°.
     - Z om. माधवः, I om. इति.
28.18 BSNy यावः(B दा)बहो°. - BZR यन: before ससं°.
28.19 ZSlY पर्वे°. - B om. न खः, ZR om. खः.
28.20 BZR भो राजनेबं.
29. a S सविषेष्टु सं°.
29. b R आविस्कर. - B अश्वत्थ इव.
29. i BR om. कष्टुकी, तत्परिं for परिं°. - R महासुद्वः, B विष्णु°, N व्रवः.
29. 4 I om. अष्ठि. - B विष्णू°, Z विष्णुमभि°, R विष्णमभि°.
29. 5 R देव यो दसौ दिगबर्तकः, - Z दिगमबर्तकः.
29. 6 SNl वित तत्; BZR कित्रत.
30. a B "भमूमेश्वरुः".
30. 1 BZR om. आः.
30. 2 INRS *प्रयवायलं. - S adds पति.
31. b B प्रमादात्स्थितं.
31. 1 Z विद्वरकः: after ने°. - ZNSly अभिधाव for अविद. - R भो अविद अविद, B only भो: (twice).
31. 2 y निरूपनं, BZR परिकामणु. - 1 om. संखे.
31. 3 BZR ने° विद्वरककं. - BZR om. भो. - Z वें गुण, cdd. y पश्चा°; B वेशिंग, R विशिंग - NZly दिरहररं.
31. 4 Z इक्कु, Ny इक्कं. - N गर्भ, y भग्गाणिं, B अभिभक्तं. - B करेद्रि, ZI करेदुमिश्चवि.
31. 5 NS °दिशेपं. - SNly om. तावत.
31. 6 y नत: प्रविष्टति for प्रविष्टव. - S जबनी, BZRIN प्रतीहारी for जबनी. - Sy जबानु जबानु before भट्टा. - BZ देव for भट्टा; बाणभाणि घ for हस्या° अ.
32. a I om. एप.
32. 1 ZR सकोपं. - Nl om. कथं and एव. - B मामेबोपविविशाति. - Z om. आः;
32. 2 Z वें. - B इति स° सत्वरं प्रविष्टति.
32. 3 Z देव. - B इति स° सत्वरं प्रविष्टति.
32. 4 Nl समन्तादूर्ध्वंकलका, - ZR om. अये. - BZR द्वैतं खलिवं.
32. 5 BZR ने° विद्वरकः: - y ताणाहि "ताणाहि; ZR अभिः (R हि) धाब भो for परिर° परिर°. - 1 वेक्कलिंग ज उण मं. - y मं ज.
32. 6 I "गाविको इन्द्रो. - S उन्द्रुको. - BZR अणीसो (R "स") for निरको, संबुनो after जीविये.
32. 7 I "करणी°. - S गावित, N "गरित; R गावित; B गावित. - BSNIRZ om. कि. - BZR न मद्रीमस्तं लां द्रक्षान्ति (R प्रक्षः).
32. 8 NIy फिरो अब twice. – I शासो जात.. – ZR लवर्षसिद्ध (१), B लवसमिद्धु, I एसो अंह तौ, y om. तमिदु. – B द्ये, y संधचे for संध्वे.

33. b Iy हूसो उधि.

33. i BZR इतरथः.

33. 2 BR तत: अविष्टो, Z प्रिष्ठय for तत: प्रिष्ठ्वति: – BZ विद्वृकस समुज्वति मां. – NI तत: संधान्तो विद्वृकसमुज्वति प्रिष्टो. – N मातििविद्वृक: – I मातिि: पश्चात् विद्वृकस्य.

33. 3 BZSINR om. आघुष्य.

34. a BRZ शासन.

34. c Z प्रसादलोकानि.

34. i N om. सर्वाभमम्. – BZ संहत्य, R संहत्य; N शश्रस्यं. – BZSINR om. कथं; माताने (N ओंडि) for मातानि: – ZRB देबराजसारथे (B om. राज) स्थागमत्.

34. 3 Z om. शोऽ. – ZNRI om. वर्ण मही, for which y मणगणिष्ठि. – ZS om. आहं. – NI आहं इमि, R आहं अनेन पशुमारं मारियो. – IN om. न. – I पन्छुे, N पन्छुे पारियो. – B बिदूि. अनेन पशुमारं मारियो आहं.

34. 4 NI om. वणि, S om. इमि, for which ZR गं. – N आरण. – B अवं उण ध – torn off – आज्ञवे अहं.

34. 5 R शूऽ आघुि. – S यवशमसि, B यद्वधसमसि, I om. अस्वि here.

34. 6 I प्रष्टितो उधि.

34. 8 Z नेमिसुसुतिदुिर्जि, R सूतिदुि, B नेमिसु – torn off – दुि, I नेमिसुितो. – Sy om. नाम.

34. 9 I पूऽ्वों उधि मया.

35. a Z खलु for किल.

35. b BZ तस्य तस्य शासकेऽव सति (B नित्र) हन्ता.

35. c Z संहेर्वुः.
35. 1 R स भवानेवाते एवेते. I "चाप एव देवः हृ विवः. - ZR देवराजसः. -
R "चबधिकाः. - B "कुष्ठ प्रति" विजः.
35. 2 Z स्याहार्मणया, R "हीतो आहाराया. - I om. आथ्र, for which B न.
35. 4 y मा सँक्षिपतः. - BZR द्वारपिः. - BZRI किंविशिविलाभिः. - BZR "तापान्याया
आयु" (R "यायु"). - Sy विक्षलो for विक्षलो.
35. 5 B कोपिततुम फोर कोपिततुम.
36. b B तेजस्वी मनसः, ZR तेजस्वी बाध्यसीत्राय.
36. 1 BSINR राजा। जनानितकं। वः। y राजा। युक्तमुखितं। भविषः। वयस्क माध्यम
अनन्तिः। - BZR तद्वर दरीत्। - N शाला। for शाला.
36. 2 SNly om. महाद्वनाह्.
37. a R "पाठ्यतुः.
37. 2 SZy "रोहङ्गत्वा".
37. 4 N गाकुद्वाद्वालशो (om. इति); R इतावि पढो शहः सम्पूर्णः; BZI only: इति
(om. BI) पढो शहः.

ACT VII.

o. 1 Z "शयासांवर्तना, y "शवसितं, R "शयासेन। - B om. रथाङ्को।
o. 2 I om. मातेले, NI om. श्र. - R S क यात्रा।. - y "यानवेशाखुः.
o. 3 S समान्यः, I समयांतः.
o. 4 I "यात्रांते।.
1. a BR प्रथमोपकथतं महत्तवं: प्रतिपथा लघु मन्यते भवाना। - ZNy भवान लघुः,
1 भवालघुः.
1. b BSR गणयुपकारसंविताः.
1. 1 N मेव। - B मनोरथना (sic) - torn off - दूरवार्तियो।. - RZ यो before विवः। - y विस्मांविषे.
1. 2 B "श्रीमता(i. e. नो)पनिवेशितस्य; ZR "नोपनीवेशितस्य। - S adds अवि च.
30
2. a R अन्तर्गतः।
2. c SN आयुष्यः, Iy आयुष्यः।- CI चन्द्रनेन, BR चन्द्रनार्कः।
2. i BZ किमियायुष्यामरेत्यरावः, R किमायुष्यानामः, Sy किमिय नायुष्यन्
सुरेश्वरावः।
3. c y युनानात्।
3. l y बतः: खलुः।- BR om. एव।
4. b Ry दशीशोशान।
4. c ZR कि मायवीः।
4. i BZy कमन्तरः।
4. 2 B नाक्ष्ठः – torn off – तिथिष्ठथः; N "पृष्ठः प्रः", ZR" पृष्ठमन्त्रित्वः, I पृष्ठमन्त्रित्वः.
- N om. सै।
5. b ZRI "ठठांत्वकूः" (a gloss in S कल्पठठांत्वकू कृष्णिति च पुस्तकान्तरः।
5. c B "क्षणम"।
5. d B "सत्करितः।
5. i (B om. 5.1–6.4). – S "संहारोलसुकेन, N "संहारोलसुकेष्म, ZR संहारोलसुकेष्म।
- SNly पूर्वः दुरस्मिन्तः, R पूर्वेण्युरारः।
5. 2 ZR अथ कल्लिन्द्रवेष्टे वर्तः।
6. c d R तथा खलियाधिदिवकमपूतमेन।- R वायोरः: परिवह्यविवृत्ति भागी।
6. i BZR मे after प्रसीवति।- N "करणान्तरात्मः; y सवाशान्तः; करणो सन्तरात्मा।
- ZNR रथमार्गमालोऽखः।
6. 3 BZR सः। सक्षीतः।- S आयुष्यान्।
6. 4 SNRIy राजा। विख्यातः।
7. a Z स्थापनः। - R "कैलेन: पतः।
7. i N "युष्मानिष्कारः।
7. 3 y om. मात्रः।- SNI "दर्शन: (I ने) खलु संपन्धते।- ZR समध्यते।
7. 4 R जीवलोकः – S om. तथा हि.
8. b R पर्यंतखङ्कलिनं (sic).
8. c R "भाग" for "भाग". – ZR "सखिला व्यक्तं श्रे. - BNI व्यक्ता.
8. i S आयुष्मान, – BNI नमाधोक्य.
8. 2 I उद्य for उद्य, which R om.
8. 3 Z om. मातृते. – BZR कतरो. – R "बगाह: – ZBR "निख", S "निखः".
8. 4 Z मेचसमूहः, R मेचपरिशः – BS सातुमानमवः.
8. 5 N om. आयुष्मान; हिंसः for हेमः. – Z कियुष्वाणां पर्वतः. – R कियुष्वर्वतः.
8. 5 NSI अत्: परं, Z अतलप" (om. परं).
8. 6 IN सिद्धक्षेत्रं.
9. I ZR तत्रद्.
9. 3 ZR om. आयुष्मान, – I प्रथमो वयं कल्पः – R कल्पः। अवतरायुष्मान, – BSy अवत्" for रथवः. – S एतावृवः; Z अवती" for एतावतीः.
9. 5 S सविनयं for सविस्मयम्.
10. c B निदिध्यते, N न हुध्यते.
10. d SRy तथावः. – RL दक्षते. – I रजः.
10. 1 BZ om. आयुष्मान. – BZR एतावाने शतकतोलावकस्य च रथस्य (Z adds च) विशेष:
10. 2 BR कतरसिनः; Z मातृके करिनः.
10. 3 B निदिध्ययः, ZR निदिध्ययः for दुर्शयन.
11. b Z संबेदितः, R "संमीठितः.
11. c I निषयं, y सखितं.
11. d y "सावधक्षः.
11. 1 R नस्तास्सै. – S दृष्टपसे.
11. 2 Nly संयतः(I त)भमः शुलः. – Z एततपरिवः, B एततपरिवथमन्वारः, Iy एताव- वति, R एतवभिपरिवर्तितमः. – I वृखः.
II. 4. 5 BZ खर्चांविधिकं लिं, R खर्चांविधिकिन।, I खर्चांविधिकतं लिं। - BZR सिं संबंधः - S om. II, 4-6.

II. 7 I किमिदानी; INR add नावतीर्णः.

II. 8 I संस्थितं, B समयसंस्थितं. - ZR 'कितो स्थमात्र एव सतः' - N इवायमू for एवायमू. - BSNly "राम इति तथा (om. S) कृतः.

II. 9 B इतः इतः: आयुष्मान आयुष्मान दश्यन्ताः भवताः, SNRy इत (om. R) इत आयुष्मान इत, I भव: अतः: आयु° इत°. - R महासिदः°; y om. सिदः. - N तपोपन°.

II.10 RI om. नानु.

12 b Z राग for रेणु, which I om. - B धर्माभिवे°, ZR धर्माभिवे°.

12 c I om. शिवा°. - BZ शिबागुहाः.

12 d SNy "साख्य.

12 2 B मधीभि for मधीभि. - S om. कि मधीभि. - NI एष मारीचो दा°. - BS नाश्यायण्या, I दाश्यायण्या.

12 3 B 'वचारण्यात्मविप्रिक्य पुष्टलस्य महर्षि: कथयातीति, ZR 'वत्ता वधाय(R पुष्टक)मधिभिक्य पुष्टलस्य महर्षि: पञ्जीसहित: कथयातीति. - y संपूर्ण° for पुष्ट°. -I तस्यैव. - IN om. तद्य. - After कथयातीति, Z तत्रातिं, BRS माति:। प्रति।.

12 4 After प्रक्षाल: NI माति:। राजानमव°. - BR 'यथायां तावदायुष्मान्निष्ठछव (B ति) याव°.

12 5 Z om. अई।.

12 6 I सावस्यां मन्यते. - Z om. माति:। - BR मातिनिष्टकान्त: (om. इति).

13 a B स्नःद्वयः.

13 b B दुःखाय परिं, ZR दुःखन परिं.

13 1, 2 NRlY om. मा खु once. - N चचवर्गः, I चचवर्गः, y चचवर्गः. ZR कर्म इत्योऽखेव. - B करेदि (about 2 letters torn off) गवो खेव अस्तमो पङ्किदि. - NSI जबि कहइ. - y पकिदि.
13. 3 BZR अकाद्ये. - BSI अबे अमू". - ZR 'वस्स खाने' - I om. वम्म. - BR om. खाने।
13. 4 Ny ins. अवल्लभोक्ताति. - NSIy कर्म for अबे. - BZNIR om. अवस्सा. - ZR तपेलीनीभवाम्।
13. 6 BZR "शिशु० बजाकराएण कर्षित।
14. 1 BZR 'विन्हःस्वा।
14. 2 y सहासं after बाल: - BZ जिम्म, SNRI जिम्म, y जिम्म। - cdd. y खिसाः। - Z बुद्धाय, R बुद्धा। - cdd. y गण्णसं।
14. 3 NSIy 'सहासण सत्ताणि। - B भाविष्यः फि भि सोअठङ्गनविवेकसे इमसिं सिंहीसः सावय अववाहः। - torn off - रम्भो; R अबि 'फि भि सोअठङ्गनविवेक इमसिं सिंहीसः सावय अववाहः वे समारङ्गः।
14. 4 S संपन्नः, Z 'पहःवः। - S हृणः, Z हृणः। - Z इसिज़ेणः, B इसीजः। R इसिज़ेणः। - NSIy 'वमण।
14. 5 R सि तुफः।
14. 6 BZ राजा। खगाभि। - I om. नृ, B om. खलू, BZR om. पुत्रे। - BR खिसावे। BZR मे मनः।
14. 7 B om. आमः। - Z नूमपल्लामः। - B मे for मां।
14. 8 ZR इमा for एसा। - I खलू तुमं, BZR खलू सिंही तुमं बृहुः।
14. 9 RS अद्रो। - B बृहींसं। - y om. खु। - ZR भीं, BNWy भींदो। - cdd. y खिस (B सिंह)।
15. a BZR न: for मे।
15. b BZ एक्षऽर। - I बहिररो अस्य। - NI इवादितः।
15. 1 S om. बछू। - Z बछू twice। - B om. हम्। - y हमं मुखः। - ZR बड़रं।
- N कीतां, Z कीवा, R कीवां, SLy कीवां, (I कं), B बखरां। - BZR देशसं।
15. 2 BZ om. श्रे, for which R से। - y द्री द्रे देही।
15. 3 SNI om. ह° वि°. – NS ॰क्षणमय्यनेन, ZR ॰क्षणमनेन शिशुना धार्यते.
16. b S विभिन्नजाएँ°.
16. c y आठक्ष°.
16. d ZNiy नवोषया.
16. 1 I ऐतीया। अथयमो प्रति। सु°. – S ins. पं, BNRI ins. मुख्य पं. – R om. ण, B om. सबो। – SIN बारहां बाहा°। – From इन° to तापसी (16, 6) in S only in margin.
16. 3 ZN मर्यम्। BR मित्रिम्। – y ठिठुरी। – SRy उज्ज्वर।
16. 4 I भोगु तथेति प्र° लि°.
16. 5 cdd. y द्राव। – BZR कि द्राव तें(B देण) इमिणा जेव कीड़डसं। – SNiy कीड़िसं।
16. 6 B तापसी – torn off – तं मुख्य नं। – R मुख्य twice.
16. 7 BZR राजा। सर्सशूं। सु°। – BZR खूद (om. Z) बालुक्षेतिरेष्य।
17. a N आलोकाद्° (corr. in margin). – SZR ॰हासान।
17. d ZS कल्याञ्चितन।
17. 1 B अक्षुण्णविजनं कूला। – ZS सं पं, BR भोगु मं पं.
17. 2 BZR मूणिक्षमा°, y कुमाराणां – BZS om. मस्थे। – R 2. hd. प्रति for रुपा। – I पद्ध पह°.
17. 3 BZR दुम्मोक्ष°। – I दु° इमिणा। – Z डिम्बिकैकै, BNR डिम्बिकैकै। – ZR वाचिज°। – I इन्द्रां°.
17. 4 y om. सत्सिमम्; BZR om. अति।
18. a N एवमाश्रय°। – B om. विश्रु।
18. b R नितिव।
18. c R संब्रयुक्तौ, y गुणो. - S दृत्यते, BRy दृत्यते.
18. d N कुलसः.
18. i BZR om. क्षु. - B मुनिं for इसिं.
18. 2 B "सट्टशे". - Ry om. अख्य. - B वयमप्रतर्कितः, Z वयमन वर्तिः, R वयमेवयतः.
18. 3 BZR बालस्यशुपायभालगातं. - y वगचं for आलबगतमू.
19. b Sy स्पृहस्य. - y गाते सुखिता. - I मदीयं.
19. i BZR om. उभौ.
19. 2 BZR om. आरे. - BZR किमान्यार्य.
19. 3 NZI बालस्य. - Z "सुहसं".
19. 4 R बालसीलो. - B om. वि, R om. भविः. - BRZ "दुस्त वि (only R) नाम दे स्थान, इ "दुस्त दे न.
19. 5 y पड़ियो, I पड़ियो, N पतियो. - After वामणेय (19, 4) Z पति ग समुद्रो ति, R प्रविष्टियो अर्थ सम्बन्धिति, B पहसितियो (cp. R) अर्थ सम्बन्धिति चि.
19. 6, 7 B om. बाल .... पशन. - S कमुखोक्तय. - S om. अरे. - Bly "कुमारो. - Z को स्वयम्भू पयपं, R को स्वयम्भू पयपं".
19. 7 Z "जो एसो.
19. 8 ZR अपवायन्यं for स्थायं, which B om. - BZR कथमेक(B व)नवयो मम. - Z सम्बन्धिते, R सम्बन्धिते(?).
19. 9 RZ om. प्रकाशमू. - BZR पी "कुलसः.
20. a After भवनेव श्च मुखस्तितं, I कपीरज्ञ्यं (gloss) मुखा". - IR "वुप्ति.
20. b Sy निष्कृतकेन. - BZR मुनि for पति. - I गुणमि भविः तेवं.
20. i Z प्रकाशं कर्यं. - BZR "लाशशा. - BZN एव, R एक for एष.
20. 3 N "णी एष जेव दे", R1 एष जेव दे"; B "कणो जेव तवो".
20. 4 BZRy खगांत for आसगतम्. – ZR  "वभिवाधासाजनकं (R° जननं मम),
I  "वभिवमाधाशस्त्र, य "थमाधासाजना. – Z आयि for अघ.

20. 5 BSZR om. sa.

20. 6 B भो को. – R धम्मारापतिब्रह्मणो (sic). – I गाम, R नाम. – I किसिमसाबि.

20. 7 BZR अपवार्य for खगांतम्; तत्किसियः B तत्केयः. – Sy याबब for यदि
ताबब्; N भवतु ताबवस्, I भवतु याबवस्, R एवं यदि.

20. 8, 9 BZR शिशोमातिरं नामत: दुः, I शिशोमातित्: खलु दुः. – For अनायि: BZ
न न्याय्यः, S अन्यायः, R नाय्यः. – B परदारप्राप्तको व्यापारः, ZR
रघुनाथिको व्यापारः, Sy "रघुवाहः, I "रघुवाहेवहारः.

20. 10 y प्रविशति. – S युधमयः. – NR पेक्ष twice, y पेक्ष after सुन्तः.

20. 11 cdd. y sa. – NRIy अज़ा, S अज्जु, Z अजुशा. – I हसिते, Z बिहसिते.

20. 12 ZR om. प्रथमा. – B सारिष्णें, ZRI सारिष्णेस्. – Nly छन्निवो.

20. 13 Z बछ, S बस्स, R वष before इमस्त. – SNIy रणणीवां. – Z उन्न after सि.

20.14 I आसगतं for खगांत, which BNZ om. – NRIy कि for कथं. – S कि after
"सखः. – Z सन्ति वा.

20. 15 BZ "दुर्गण्येिकायाः नाम (Z मम) प्रसावो, R "दुर्गण्येिकायेवस्य प्रः.

20. 16 Z कल्प्येऽ, R कल्प्येऽ, S कल्प्योते, I कल्पितः.

20. 17 NS अविके, R अविके. – IR हेच्छि, SZ हेच्छि. – R चालके. – BZSNRI
एसे. – Z महुःके, R महुःके, B मेज़लके, SNly महुःके. – Z क्रीड़न. –
– BZR समावेि.

20. 18, 19 BZR अवज्जेऽ. – B अन्नो, R अन्नो. – I गणनावो, B गणनक, R
गणनक. – N न दृश्यान्ति.

20. 20, 21 BZ om. आयेि. – For नन्धवमस्य ZR नन्धवमस्य, B इवमस्य, IN नन्धवमस्य;
S अयमस्य only in margin. – I "साविती"; y "शाविति"; R "सावकस्य मागि
गोत्परि". – B "अदृश्यमिवावाचुमिछििति."
20.22 After कु छ BRZ insert आदम्ब(Bभम्म)इस्सरि (ऍऍ लि). - B अवलोकय. - BZR तः अगुणेन.

20.23 SNly बिस्माधुरु; ZR उभे बिस्माधुरु, B बिस्माधुरु. - NI जुरोनिज़्हि. - NI पङ्खे मुखमालो, y परमुखमालो, S परमवलो.


20.26 BZI om. हारहस्स; - S जावकस्स समय; R जामकरणसमय, B जामकरण.

20.27 I हेे, B हेे for एवं. - I बङ्ग्ज for किस्म. - BZR अवारण; N om. च. - NI जिनाभ for जिजाह. - R पारिंद्रे.

20.30 BZ द्रित्तिया for प्रवासः. - N om. भविष्य. - BRI दंडेयि.

20.31 ZR om. अन्तः - BZ एतं, R एवं for अन्यत्र. - BZR om. इस्म.

20.32 NI om. खल्वः - BZR नीमहं परिपूर्णमातः.


20.36 R अवब्रह्म, Z दृश्नः, I दःअज़.

20.37 y मुखः मे twice, B मुख मुख मं, R मुख मं मियुखः मं. - B जाव before अः. - ZB अजुआ, R अजज़, Nly अजज़, S अज सं. - cdd, y साधारण गमित्सं.

20.38 SNly पुत्रः - R ममेव. - BZR सार्दे. - y मातरमानः.

20.39 BN हुःस्तते, y न्तो; Z हुःतन्तः, R न्तो; S हुःस्तते, I हुःस्ततः. - I बङ्ग्ज मम. - Ry तावः. - I om. बङ्ग्ज after ण.

20.40 B om. एवः. - NI प्रवाथयतीति, R प्रवाथयति.

20.41 B सा before शब्दवत्ता.


20.43 I om. ज मे आः. - S आशास्स, BN आसंतो, R 2. hd. आसंता, y आसङ्गः.
20.44 BZNRI om. भे. - N आज्ञकिस्वर्य, y चकिस्वर्य. - I हर्वर्य for एवर्य, which y om.
20.45 NIy om. शक्ति है, BR om. सहर्वर्य, for which N विम्बे लेर्य. - BZR अचे कथानिमयः (B वेसः).
21. a BNIE परिपूणे.  
21. b B अतिनिस्करः, R अभिनिस्करः.
21. 2 BZR महाभारतं. - Z om. मे. - BR या मे. - I अति संब्रेत; BZR हस्यलंगोण; S बालं for बारं.
21. 3 B उदीविषि, R दीविषि, S भूसेविषि.
21. 4 BZR तामुख्रूः, R सहासं मातुसमुक्तः. - B अघ्न, S अन्व, NIy अज्ञे, R अघ्न, Z अघ्ने. - BSfry को. - Z वि मणुसे (transl. मणुः:) - R के एस के मं पुं थि क्षुद्रः अवः. - NI एसे, Sy एसो, Z पाहि for पाहि, which B om. - B पढ़ते मणुसे मं. - NIRSzy om. पढ़केतुः. - Zy om. मं. - S पुत्रक, y पुत्रको.
21. 5 I आण्विषि, Z आलाविषि.
21. 7 BZR यसो जः, NI यद्दः. - y om. इस्वर्. - I व्यासर्य (sic.).
21. 9 Z वेदेन. - BZR क्तृ for जेव.
22. a S विष्ता लं संमुशे श्रीता सुशुलि.
22. b Z समुपसो देशः गोशः: In B 22b .... 23a (incl.) is wanting.
22. i After शक्ति R सहर्वर्जं, S सहर्व. - S देशक्ति. - R वास्तम्यक्ती, S वास्तम्यक्ती, y वास्तम्यक्ती, NI वास्तकः; Z वास्तः विबुधाजि.
22. 2 R om. भियः.

23. a ZNRly बाल्येन. – S1N प्रतिस्थापः.

23. b BZR शक्तारामालाकर्तविं मखः.

23. 1 B अज्ज्य, Nly अज्ज्य, Z अज्ज्य, R अज्ज्य, S अम्य. – BNRZSI एसे.

23. 2 Sy om. वच्छ. – Z भागः. – B आई मे पुष्प.

23. 3 BZR प्रभिपत्र after राजा.

24. a BZR प्रत्याश्यानमः. – ZNy कमुपैं ते.

24. b ZR विस्रव.

24. c R चपलमनसामेवः. – B हुमेशः हि.

24. d R शिरःक्ष्ममान्यासलोकःहिः. – y धुनावःहिः.

24. 2 R उच्चेदु once, I उच्चेदवः twice. – B वं for पूर्णः. – BZSR हुष्पकः.

24. 3 N अवित्यं(?) before तेषुः. – R तेषु विज्ञेस्तु, y विजः. – B धण्डोमिष्युः, R
dधण्डोमिष्युः, Z धण्डोमिष्युः, y धण्डोमिष्युः. – S ण आति. – R विज for वि.

24. 4 SZ महः, B मथः, R अञ्ज मथः before तथा.

24. 5 B om. अञ्जः. – I om. अञ्जः. – Z सुमराविवोः. – By om. अञ्जः. R अञ्ज
tायसो जणोः. – Z om. दुक्खः. – y अणोः.

24. 6 B उद्वृत्तश्चिनियात्विद्विशः, NSly उद्वृत्तश्चिनियात्विद्विशः (I "विस्रवः

25. a NI पूर्वमपोः.

25. b BZNIRy वास्पः.

25. d Z वास्पः विद्याय विगतः.

25. 1 BZRy om. इति. – BZSR मुखसुमार्गविन्तं हस्तं प्रसारयति; S adds शाकं

क्षोभमः.

25. 2 B नयः. – Ny "वास्पः", I "वास्पःशुकःौ; BZR "वास्पः रूढः हलः (BR दलः)

अन्हुः (B° ही) "वि"। अञ्जः जो इनमें सं (om. B) अञ्जः. – N हृं, I अञ्ज for
dहलः. – ZNR रीअञ्जः.

25. 3 I तस्मादः, NI "लोपः"; BZR अल्लावशुरीकोपालः. – Z "हपाभवः".
25. 4 B समीहितं बखु किंद्र अनेन जै, RZ समी° बखु अगेण किंद्र जै. - S तथा for तथा, which BZR om. - I जै हिमिग्ना तदवः अज्ज।. - BI करणं, ZR करणे.
25. 5 B om. मे.
25. 6 cdd. y तेन हि. - B बनुकाकांसमा°, R बनुकासमयसमाशंसि, I बनुकासमाशंसि, Z बनुकासमयसमाशंसि. - Z छावासिः खुमयं.
25. 7 ZNI एण गणितसं अज्ज।. - I om. एण.
25. 8 y तत् रिवाहिति for दिविश्रय।. - BIR वृङ्गिन for संवृङ्गिन।. - R om. च.
25. 9 I वर्षे for वर्षे.
25.10 R सुकुलसम्माविविविखात्, S सुकुलकार्यसम्माविविखात्(!) - ZR साधुफलो; B साधु सो यं मनो्. - Z om. खु.
25.11 I वदित्ऽ मथा अख।.
25.12 BZR om. सत्मितम्; आयुत्तस्क ि°. - y राणामन्रयं. - NI परोक्षमिति तदेि.
25.14 BZR श्वसुन्ते for प्रिये. - S अवलम्बतां.
25.16 I लेखि. - BZ सह, R समं for सह।. - BZR गुहसमिवां, NI गुहायणसस स्. - BZ अवारि(B विति)मे°, R अवाचित्. - Z "काले. - BZ एकृहेरि परि।. - y गच्छाम for तावत्. - S om. इति. - N ° मन्ति सर्; I निजकान्ति सर्.
25.18 BZR om. आसनोपस्विष्टो।.
25.19 Z विचोख for अवलोक्य।.
26. b BZR गोवा for भर्ति।.
26. cd Z चास for चस्य. - BZ विनिवारि°; B "कम्मजातामुक्तिट।. "
26. 1 BZ सम्भारकिया (om. पप्पावा). - Sy om. से।.
26. 2 IR om. भूपे; S om. पतौ।. - I "पीला पीछु चछुचुचा।.
26. 3 SNRIy om. एव।.
27. a B प्राह।.
27. b Z कर्तृं. - SZRy खुमवे।.
27. c N तस्सिलकाः°. - Z अवसात्त्वं।.
27. d S "मरीच" for मरीचि”.
27. 2 BZR उपस्थत. – BSZNRI om. वां.
27. 3 SR om. बस्स. – BSy पूर्वी.
27. 4 BRSZIy om. जात. – BZ अपविष्ठ्व, N अपविष्ठ्व, R अपविष्ठ्व; y रहो, R वर्णो, B बवोर्णो. – y गुण्य सह. – BZR शंकः। मजबं (Z भगवं) 
हारजसाहिला पाणवन्यं (B पाणवन्य) करेमि। तथा करेति।
27. 5 y om. बत्ते।
28. b RI योग्या, S कार्या. – B पौजोमीसारसी, N प्रतिमा।
28. 1, 2 I om. च. – ZR उभजस्व(Z उभजस्व)पन्वर्णो भोदु, B बदहजस्ववलो नन्दवर्णो भोदु। – N "पक्षं करेदृ अलं. – BZR om. एव।
28. 3 BZR निरंस्य, I निर्लोक्यन, S वर्षयन।
29. a B तवस्रस्यमि।
29. b BZ वित्यं समुपागतं, R "यं समुपागतं, N यत् for तव।
29. 1 ZR om. भगवन। – N प्रागस्य प्रेतं, B प्रागस्यप्रेतसत्त्व:। पञ्चाश्चान्तपुर्वकः (2. hd. del. क.) – S कालवन्मु (om. यो)।
29. 2 BZR पद्मत हि भगं। – S पद्म (om. भगं). -- ZRNI मयाम for भगवान।
30. a y ज्ञेति पुरुष प्रथम तत्:, R पूर्व्व विकारी (2. hd. margin).
30. c S क्रमस् for विभिन्न।
30. 1 R om. आयुष्यन। – y प्रासं वि।. BZR एवंविप्राराद: (B "धा:) प्रसीद्धि महान्तः।
30. 2 S अवसन for भगवन which BZRy om. – I इमा चेंटीश शकुन्तलां उपहिरेव वो। – NS गन्धवथिष्ठानं, I गन्धवथिष्ठानः।
30. 3 ZR स्याधवौर्य व (B व)ल्याट। – Z om. त्रिभवतो।
30. 4 BZ गुम्मास्य। – y क्र्त्यम् कन्या। – BZR इमाम for एनाम्। – BRI 
अतुहीव। – Sy "दशनायकस्यमृतिहृद्यः”। – BZR उपगातो for अवगातो।
30. 5 BNI चिन्तनेव। – B om. में। – I "भालि वया।
31. a  I गले हि साधोः सम्पेश्वरपे. - Z सम्पेश्वरपे.
31. b  BR कसिनरातिकं, Z तसिनरातिकं.
31. c  BR द्रष्टा भवति, Z द्रष्टा तु.
31. 1  SNIR om. बत्स. - B तप्यमुपपप.
31. 4  BZR "तीर्थान्त्र प्र.  - S "नाजानिः", Z "नाजानिवैक्षण्", B "नाजानिवैक्षण्"; R "प्रतावैक्षण्".
31. 5  ZR "गी समुपगता. - I ध्वानवरा; Z "नादवगतासिः (sic), R "नादवे गतो
रसिः, B "नादवगतचानिः". - R "सत्का.
31. 6  BZ "भी ते. - I सध्यसि" , B धन्मेचारणी, ZRS सहधन्मेचारणी. - BZSRy
om. इति. - RZ add नानायथा, B मानयथा. - B "हीयम्", SN "री यम" for
"हीयम्". - NI "वर्षानवरे.; R सन्द्वर्षानवसानव.
31. 7  I पाप; for शापः.
31. 8  BZR om. आत्मातम्. - R एवं for एष्य - S "नीयासमुलको (for "बालः")
31. 9  B om. खगतम्, for which ZR अपवायस्; y अयः खः.
31.10 I बिसुमरी, Z सुमरेरवदि for सुमरेरि. - BSZ अन्ताणं for म. - NI om.
ण. - B अह वा बुधा भवे सुनणाहिः आशो जडो. - ZR अह वा बुधा
भवे अणाहि साधो मए ण सुदों जडो, S अह वा पतो धूवं सुणण "मए असंसाधो,
y अह वा धूवं पतो मए सुणण साधो जडळा.
31.11 S अष्टाघरण, R प्रभादरण. - ZNRI अहुणः. - y संवद्वः।। सो राजा जइ तुमं
ण सुमरेरि तव एवं अहुणक्षं द्वस्तिति। तद्धि मन्वभाषणीए सवण गुणिचि
अह वा गुणिसाथो मं विष्टकारिदे कथं पुष्क्रिजः.
31.12 y मा। शकुश्चतलां विलोकः। - y "नी घर्मः". - R om. विति.
31.13 R लया न. - SNI om. लया. - BZR कर्मवषः.
32. a  R "लोपवरे, S 2. ha. "लोपवरे (the orig. reading being blotted out).
32. b  y संहो तु मर्दमनसि प्रस. - N तमेव, R तपेव.
32. d B पि for तु. - I शुभमनस्काशा.
32. 1 Z भवानः. - I om. the whole line.
32. 2 I om. मारीचः, ins. राजाने प्रति. - ZR om. बत्तः. - R लयालाभिःसिध्वस्तुः. - Z om. असामिः.
32. 3 y "क्षिणां उसाभिरेष शा", I "क्रिय एष सा". - R मुत for मुत, which ly om. - Z शहुन्नतयाः.
32. 4 SNly मणवत् सत्वन, after which S in margin मणवत्सीते.
32. 5 y शैव्यानुभावेन. - BZR मा। तत्राचिनेन चक्क।. - I पवम् for पवम्. - S गछ, om. भवानः.
33. a R रथेनावतःतः. - B "गतितातीरणं".
33. b y "छोप जयति.
33. c S प्रसामवधनाः.
33. r I भवक्तः. - Z सवेमाभासः.
33. 2 IN om. दुहितिरियाः, for which ZRS दुहितिरियाः. - Nily सुसाणिहिर्मणोरः. - BZR सणोरः. - B om. बाजः; शाब्दिसतवथो, R विज्ञाविबिठरो.
33. 4 ZNRly om. स्तगतम्. - ZRY सणोगद्वः. - S बाहरिद्वे, y बाहरिद्वे, ZR वेद फविद्वे. - N मवद्वी, I भोवी.
33. 5 y राजा for मारीचः. - ZR सर्वभैतत्वः. - After कविः R राजा। खगंत। हन्त। अतेऽन्न न समापि कुड़ो गुहः। मारीचः। विचिन्त्य।; Z राजा। खगंत। समापि न कुड़ो गुहः। मारीः। य हन्त न मां प्रति कुड़ो गुहः। Zy om. विचिन्त्य.
33. 6 ZR तथार दुहितुः सपुष्पाया भर्त्र परिभाष: भिन्यामाभिसिद्वी निवेदितवतः: - N यतुः. - S अमहेरान।
33. 7 N क्रम for को स्र.
33. 8 B अहंरमासिः.
33. 9 NI बत्स गान्धवः. - BZR अस्मद्वः.
VII. 33.10 — ]

Variants.

33.10 BZR यथा तत्रभवति शाकुं तच्छापिनिवृच्छि.
33.11 B परियुःहीता हति, ZR प्रतियुःहीतति.
33.12 y पप्पसि, om. भगवान.
33.13 BZNRI om. राजान्त प्रति.
33.14 BZy ख्राजं; R ख्राय प्रति रा", om. ख्रां.
33.15 Z भवान्, I भगवान्पूर्वतमः.
33.16 BZR अथि च before संग्रामति ति, which I om.

34. a S अबतु तब.
34. b BNRI विशिष्टयहि. — B विभ्रीणो. — R 2. hd. प्रीणवेनं.
34. c S गुणसतं. — B गुर्दतपरिवर्णेरवं.
34. d BZNI नियत्सुमं, Sy जयत्सुमं. — B कानुः. — BSy ख्लासनवः.

After dist. 34 BNRSZI insert: अथि च।

कुबिशिष्टभागानस्य सुरान्नीणवालं
सुरापिरापि श्रृः लत्यांभि विप्नात।
इति समस्युक्कारव्यशिष्टक्रियमहिः
श्रेष्ठु भाषितथा वां सौझेदेनेव काः॥‌
[a NI भावयमूर्तं for प्रीणं. — b B बुधाः. — c Z "व्यविन्हतं. — d BN ब्रजति;
S "शिष्यो उः; BZ "शिष्यो उः]।

34. 1 NRI om. भगवन्. — BZR राजा। अहमपि यथां. — NRI अथ्यं. — BZR वतिष्येऽ.

34. 2 BR om. वस्त्त. — y वं मूर्त: किन्ने भियसुपहुरामि.

34. 3 SNly om. भगवन्. — B तथापि भगवान्यत्र परं — the rest torn off to
प्रबर्तातं. — ZR तथापि (R तथापि) यदि भगवान्यरं कर्षुभिष्ठति त्वैं (Z में) तवस्तु. —
y राजा। यथात्: परमापि भगवान् प्रसारसं कर्षुभिष्ठति तत:।

35. d NZ गतवशकिं, BZ रात्मना। After dist. 35 NI add मारीच। तथास्तु,
ZR मा। बलस एवमस्तु, B मा। — torn off to "कान्ता।"
35. 1 S om. the whole line.

35. 2 S इति कविचकमङ्गणिश्रीकालिदाससहस्रमभिषानसकुन्तलं नाम नाटकं समाप्तमिति, र समासं चेष्य कविकुलगुरोः श्रीकालिदासस्य कुतिरभिषानसकुन्तलं नाम नाटक-कमिति, य इति श्रीकालिदासबिरचितं अभिषानसकुन्तलं नाम नाटकं समासं। —

In R the following stanza is added:

कालिदासस्य सर्वसमभिषानसकुन्तलं।
तद्रापो च चतुर्यो दश्यो यत्र याति शाकुन्तला॥

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TABLE OF DIVERGENCES

of the second edition from the first edition.

The principles followed in the making of this Table are set forth by Professor Cappeller in his Preface, near the end. The numbers in parentheses at the end of the items refer to the sections of Pischel's Grammatik der Prakritsprachen, not to the pages. The reading of the text of the second edition is given first in each item, and then (after the word "for") is given the reading of the first edition. Thus the first item of act i is to be understood as follows: "At i.2.1 the second edition reads -karaptam, instead of -karanijjam which was the reading of the first edition. A justification of the change may be found at § 571 of Pischel's Grammar."

The stanzas of ed. 2 correspond in substance and in order to those of ed. 1. The number of each stanza of ed. 2 may be very quickly written with a crayon in the margin of ed. 1 opposite the corresponding stanza, so that references to ed. 2 may easily be found also in ed. 1.
### ACT I

| i.2.1 | करणीं for करणिं (§ 571). |
| i.4.a | चुन्विआईं भमेरखें for चुन्विआई मभरेहं (§ 180). |
| i.4.b | कसुमाईं for कसुमाईं (§ 180). - पमाओ for पमाओ (§ 186). |
| i.16.6 | अणुसूए (wanting in ed. 1). |
| i.16.11 | पिंजरें (wanting in ed. 1). |
| i.17.5 | उवालहस्त for उवालहस्त (§ 467). |
| i.19.7 | पदिभादि for पदिहादि (§ 184). |
| i.20.3 | अणुसूए (wanting in ed. 1). |
| i.20.4 | पाषं for पाषं (§ 186). |
| i.20.10 | अवि पाण्य अहं पि अत्तूषो अणुकुं for अहं पि पाण्य अणुकुं (cp. below i.26.1). |
| i.20.15 | अत्ताणं for अत्ताणं (§ 277). |
| i.23.2 | काओ for का (§ 376). |
| i.24.10 | सत्तबणं° for सत्तबणं° (§ 103). |
| i.24.28 | परिहार्य for परिहार. |
| i.24.35 | किद्वथ for किद्वथ (§ 49). |
| i.24.42 | गोर्नामण्डेन for गोर्नामण्डेन (wanting in ed. 1). |
| i.24.49 | वज्जामण्डस्त for वज्जामण्डस्त (§ 289). |
| i.26.1 | "परवसो for परवसो (§ 196). - अणुकुं for अणुकुं (§ 199). |
| i.31.1 | अहो किलको कथं मद्यं for अहो किलको कथं मद्यं. - अभिरुचिन्य for अभिरुचिन्य. |
| i.32.3 | पजाण्डाओ for पजाण्डाओ (§ 376). |
| i.32.6 | प्रक्षास for प्रक्षास (§ 435. § 376). |
| i.32.11 | अवरां for अवरां (§ 376). |
| i.32.12 | विन्द्वेशि for विन्द्वेशि (§ 455). |
| i.32.14 | Om. अणुसूए (in ed. 1 before अहं). |

### ACT II

| ii.0.2 | भो (wanting in ed. 1). |
| ii.0.3 | भिन्दो for भजो (§ 54). |
| ii.0.5 | पिवीउसित्तर for पिवीउसित्तर (§ 539). - "पाषं" for पाषं (§ 186). |
| ii.0.6 | उपषुण्डं for उपषुण्डं (§ 158). |
| ii.0.10 | स्मायुसारिणा for स्मायुसारिणा (§ 54). |
| i.2.2 | वाहामेवकं (At iii. 28.4 मात्रएण is left unaltered) for वाहामेवकं (§ 598). |
ACT III.

iii.10.2 वसु for हू (§ 94).

iii.11.2 अणवभ्रतराओ for अणवभ्रतरा (§ 376).

iii.13.6 रणीप्र for रणीप्र (§ 186).

iii.14.2 Om. स्त्र after होमि.

iii.14.7 संपावेस्थः for संपावेस्थः (§ 455).

iii.15.1 अणुसूत्र (wanting in ed. 1).

iii.17.1 गित्ताविभितिः for गित्ताविभितिः.

iii.18.3 सुद्रोर्व for सुद्रोर्व (§ 186).

iii.18.5 ं (wanting in ed. 1).

iii.18.6 अवहिः for अवहिः (§ 376).

iii.19.b वाव for वाव (§ 275).

iii.21.6 महाराज for महाभाग.

iii.21.7 ब्रेष्ण for ब्रेष्ण (§ 436).

iii.21.8 करेवि म (in ed. 1 म stands next after उन).

iii.21.15 पिघसहि for सहि.

iii.23.1 गिन्नुवाओ for गिन्नुव्र (§ 376).

iii.24.3 कीचित्त for कीचिस (§ 240).

iii.26.4 महाराज for महाभाग.

iii.28.3 पदान्तेर for पदान्तेर. (At. 1.23.8 पदान्तेर is left unaltered.)

iii.32.2 किदे for किदे (§ 49). — आविक्षः for आविक्षः (§ 184).

iii.34.2 विमस्तः for विमसितो.

iii.35.7 नाहङ्गे for नाहङ्गे.

iii.37.a सुरसिं मः for सुरसिं मः.

iii.37.15 किदे for किदे (§ 49). — पदान्तेर for पदान्तेर.
Divergences of this edition

ACT IV.

iv.0.8 एतिकं for एतिङ्गं (§ 153).
iv.0.12 कणणा for कणणा (§ 598).
iv.1.13 किरो for कब्रो (§ 49).
iv.1.16 तुह for तब (§ 421).
iv.1.20 अद्वियनाणारणं for आद्वियनाणि-
     नणां.
iv.1.27 विभवेदि for विभवेदि (§ 184).
iv.1.29 दोषं for दोषं (§ 436).
iv.1.31 सिन्धि for सिन्हेदिः.
iv.5.2 आचरिदं for आचरिदं (§ 184).
iv.5.6 Om. तस्सं before जने.
iv.5.12 पारेस्रो for पारेस्र (§ 455).
iv.5.21 बि (wanting in ed. 1).
iv.5.28 छुन for छु (§ 503).
iv.6.17 रं (wanting in ed. 1).
iv.6.25 करेस्रो for करेस्र (§ 455).
iv.8.5 पक्ववधसु for पक्ववधसस्त (§ 467).
iv.12.a सा for ते.
iv.14.b अक्षाय for अक्षाय (§ 180).
iv.15.2 दोषं for दोषं (§ 436).
iv.15.6 मिष्ववहू for मज्ञवहू (§ 54).
iv.16.3 गिजतस्तु for गिजतस्तस्त (twice;
     § 467).
iv.17.6 विरहितन्तो for विरहितन्तो
iv.20.2 एतिकं for एतिङ्गं (§ 153). –
     वहूं for वधूं (§ 188).

ACT V.

v.8.7 सिहद्वप for सिहद्वपेके (§ 598).
v.9.13 अभिसरणाथिन्ब्रो for अभिसर-
     णाथिन्ब्रो (§ 156).
v.14.4 अवधस्तु for अवधस्तस्त (§ 467).
v.17.a ण हुसे बि for हुसे बि ण.
v.18.8 Om. रि after अहिज्ञाणस्तवि.
v.20.4 अण्डा for अण्डा (§ 401, note 1).
v.21.2 केणाबि for केण बि (§ 143). –
     तुह for तब (§ 421).
v.21.11 अप्प्वन्ते for अप्प्वन्तव्यप.
v.21.12 तुह for तब (§ 421).
v.21.14 मिष्वसवादो for मज्ञसवादो (§ 54).
v.21.17 किद्वो for कब्रो (§ 49).
ACT VI

vi.0.3 उल्किण्णाम for उल्किण्णामक्षाते (§ 324).

vi.0.5 अकृत्वश्च for अकृत्वश्च (§ 284).

vi.0.8 श्रुण्ड for श्रुण्ड (§ 503).

vi.0.9 असेषेऻ for असेषेहि (§ 314) - यादि for जादि (§ 236).

vi.0.11 यं for जं (§ 236).

vi.0.12 यात्र for जात्र (§ 236).

vi.0.15 मस्तके for मस्तके (§ 271).

vi.1.a शाह्ये for शाह्ये (§ 236) - यें for जें (§ 236) - विवचणीबके for विवचणीबके (§ 284).

vi.1.b पञ्चाविस्तिर for पञ्चाविस्तिर (§ 180) - वालुण्य for वालुण्य.

vi.1.2 याब for जाब (§ 236).

vi.1.3 पेजकाम for पेजकाम (§ 324).

vi.1.4 विक्रमलं for विक्रमलं (§ 290) - व्येष for व्येष (§ 284).

vi.1.5 वा after मालेव (wanting in ed. 1) - कृस्तेप for कृस्तेप (§ 271).

vi.1.9 गणितद्रेष्ठ (for) for गणितद्रेष्ठ (§ 301).

vi.1.12 'पशास्त्रं for 'पशास्त्रं (§ 290).

vi.1.14 यानुष for यानुष (§ 236). - So vi.1.16.

vi.1.16 एकान्तन for एकान्तन (§ 311) - अमाहत्ता for अमाहत्ता (§ 310).

vi.1.17 गणितद्रेष्ठ for गणितद्रेष्ठ (§ 301).

vi.1.18 अविद्वं for अबिद्वं (§ 475).

vi.1.19 अस्माण for अस्माण (§ 314).

vi.1.20 ता (wanting in ed. 1) - पेक्षकिः for पेक्षकिः (§ 324).

vi.1.23 सिम for भिः (§ 314) - So vi.1.32.

vi.1.26 यभा for यभा (§ 236) - यम for यम (§ 236).

vi.1.28 मस्तके for मस्तके (§ 271) - वीऽये for जीऽये (§ 236).
vi.1.32 असुगाहििे for असुगाहििे (§ 196).
- So vi.1.33.

vi.1.33 यं for जं (§ 236).

vi.1.34 हिर्ससवर्मं for हिर्ससवर्मं (§ 310).
- § 306.

vi.1.43 भस्त for भषा (§ 271).

vi.1.46 भस्तका for भष्ठाक (§ 271).
- हुस्माण्ड for हुस्माण्ड (§ 314).

vi.1.48 हस्माण्ड for हस्माण्ड (§ 314).
- वेघ for वेघ (§ 236).

vi.1.49 गाश्वस for गाश्वस (§ 314).

vi.1.56 उविरपसस्वे for उविरपसस्वे (§ 322).
- निहसवारम्भ for निहसवारम्भ (§ 327 a).

vi.2.5 तुहाबि for तवावि (§ 421).

vi.2.6 अवस्नयस्त for अवस्नयस्त (§ 467).

vi.2.11 अम्मि for अम्मि.

vi.2.12 माउड़स्तस्त for माउड़स्तस्त (§ 186).

vi.3.4 अगासलिलाजन for अगासलिलाजन (§ 376).

vi.5.3 जुड़िि (twice in ed. 1).

vi.7.3 दि (wanting in ed. 1).

vi.8.1 अपि च (wanting in ed. 1).

vi.9.6 माविि for माविि (§ 188).

vi.9.7 परिविि for परिविि (§ 218).
- आपे for आपे (§ 474).

vi.9.10 माहिि for माहिि (§ 188).

vi.9.13 परिविि for परिविि (§ 218).

vi.9.18 विस्त्रुवस्तु for विस्त्रुवस्तु.

vi.9.22 विजयो for विजयो.

vi.9.26 तुह for तव (§ 421).

vi.9.27 Om. शि (in ed. 1 after होिि).

vi.10.1 अम्मि for अम्मि.

vi.14.b विहायासि for विहायासि.

vi.14.1 सविि for अविि.

vi.15.2 विज्ञापिि for वििोपिि (§ 158).

vi.15.3 जपििि for जपििि (§ 551).

vi.18.2 माघिि for माघिि (§ 188).
- अवस्तस्त for अवस्तस्त (§ 467).

vi.18.3 अहस्वेतमवस्त for अहस्वेतमवस्त.

vi.19.2 दि (wanting in ed. 1).

vi.24.20 अम्मि (wanting in ed. 1).

vi.26.2 किलो for किलो (§ 49).

vi.26.3 माघिि for माघिि (§ 188).

vi.28.10 माघिि for माघिि (§ 188).

vi.31.4 उस्तुि for उस्तुि (§ 321).

vi.32.8 नियोिि (twice in ed. 1).
ACT VII

vi.6.1 रवाञ्चलोध्य for रवाञ्चलरा-

vi.14.2 विम्भ for जिम्म (twice § 236)

vi.14.9 सिं for सिं (§ 314).

vi.15.1 कीठणं for कीठणं (§ 226)

vi.16.d नवोष्य for नवोष्य.

vi.16.2 इसिकुमारक्ष for "रक्ष.

vi.16.5 वेच for वेच (§ 236). - कीठशं for कीठिष्ठ (§ 226).

vi.20.11 अत्युष for अत्युष (§ 284). -

So vi.20.37.

vi.21.4 अत्युष for अत्युष (§ 284) Sc

vi.23.1.

vi.27.d 'मरीच' for 'मरीच'.

vi.27.4 जाय (wanting in ed. 1).
The metres of the Śakuntala. [256

THE METRES OF THE ŚAKUNTALA.

I. SCHEMES OF THE METRES, WITH THE STANZAS GROUPED ACCORDING TO METRE.

1. Epic śloka.


 I 5, 6, 11, 25; II. 8, 14, 17, 18; III. 1, 23, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36; IV. 6, 9; V. 2, 15, 25, 27, 30; VI. 16, 24, 25, 29, 33, 37; VII. 9, 13, 14, 15, 23, 28, 29

2. Vedic triṣṭubh.


 IV 10.

3. Āryā.


 I 2, 3, 4, 12, 15, 16, 20, 24, 27, 28, 33; II. 1, 9; III. 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 18, 20, 21, 26, 31, 37; IV. 14, 18, 23; V. 12, 14, 17, 21, 29, 32; VI. 2, 3, 7, 18, 21, 23, 28, 36; VII. 22.

4. Giti.


 III 19.

5. Vāitāliya.


 II. 19; VI. 1; VII 1.

6 Aupacchandasika.


 III. 24, 38; VII 20, 21.

7. Aparavaktra.


 V. 8.
The metres of the Śakuntalā.

8. Puṣpitāgrā.

I. 31; II. 3; VI. 12.

9. Combination of Puṣpitāgrā and Aparavaktra.

IV. 12.

10. Upajāti.

II. 7; III. 3, 6; IV. 24; V. 3, 4, 20, 26; VI. 11, 26, 30, 31; VII. 2, 5, 19, 31.

11. Śālint.

V. 31.

12. Rathoddhata.

VII. 18.

13. Vamśastha.

I. 17, 21, 22; III, 16, 17, 32, 35; IV. 1; V. 13, 16, 18; VI. 14, 20, 34; VII. 10, 16, 30.


II. 12; III. 22; V. 28; VI. 8, 9; VII. 3.

15. Prahrṣiṇt.

VI. 32, 35.

16. Rucirā.

VII. 35.

17. Vasantatilaka.

I. 8, 26, 30; II. 10, 13; III. 13, 25, 41; IV. 2, 3, 13, 15, 16, 17, 22; V. 1, 5, 9, 22, 24; VI. 13, 17, 22, 27; VII. 4, 6, 17, 25, 26, 32.

18. Mālint.

I. 10, 18, 19; II. 4; III. 4; V. 6, 7, 19; VII. 7, 34.
The metres of the Śākuntalā.

19. Śikhariṇī.

I. 9, 23; II. 11; III. 10, 40; V. 11; VI. 10; VII. 33.


III. 15; IV. 21; VII. 24.


I. 14, 32; II. 15, 16; III. 27; IV. 4, 5.

22. Prthvī.

V. 23.

23. Śārdulaśvayuṣṭi.

I. 13, 29; II. 2, 5, 6; III. 12, 39; IV. 7, 8, 11, 19, 20; V. 10; VI. 4, 5, 6, 15, 19; VII. 8, 11, 12, 27.


I. 1, 7.
II. TABLE SHOWING THE METRE OF EACH STANZA, FOLLOWING THE ORDER OF THE STANZAS IN THE TEXT.

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<th>Act I.</th>
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<th>Act IV.</th>
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**Summation of Stanzas**

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HARVARD ORIENTAL SERIES

Founded in 1891 by Charles Rockwell Lanman and Henry Clarke Warren.
Edited, with the cooperation of various scholars, by Charles Rockwell Lanman, A.B. and LL.D. (Yale), LL.D. (Aberdeen), Professor of Sanskrit (since 1880; Wales Professor since 1903) at Harvard University (founded, 1636).

Member of the American Philosophical Society (founded, 1727); Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1780); President (for 1880-1890) of the American Philological Association (1849); President (for 1907-1908 and 1919-1920) of the American Oriental Society (1842).

Honorary Fellow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (Calcutta, 1784); Honorary Member of the Société Asiatique (Paris, 1822); the Royal Asiatic Society (London, 1823), and the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft (Leipzig, 1845).

Honorary Member of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (Shanghai), the Finnish-Ugrian Society (Helsingfors), the India Society (London); Honorary Correspondent of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India; Foreign Member of the Bohemian Society of Sciences (Prague, 1759); Member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of Bologna (1712), of the Society of Sciences at Gottingen (1751), of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Petrograd, 1725), and of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres (1663) of the Institute of France.


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REVISED TO DECEMBER, 1923


A masterpiece, as to language and style and metrical form, of Buddhist literature of the Northern Canon. By the Honorable (ārya) Čūra. Stories used as homilies in old Buddhist monasteries. Editio princeps. Kern (1833-1917), long the honored Dean of the Dutch Orientalists, thought that Čūra flourished not far from 600 A.D., or earlier. English translation by Speyer, London, 1895, Frowde.


Sánkhya is dualistic. It recognizes souls and primeval matter, but not God. Vijnāna, however, is a pronounced theist. But in spite of his distortions of the original system, his Commentary (about 1550 A.D.) is the fullest source that we have for a knowledge of the Sánkhya system, and one of the most important (Garbe’s Preface). Garbe studied the whole work with Bhāgavata Achārya in Benares. German translation by Garbe, Leipzig, 1889, Brockhaus. Partial English version in J. R. Ballantyne’s The Sánkhya Aphorisms of Kapila, London, 1885, Trübner.


In accordance with the author’s wish, the original price of this beautiful volume was set very low, at $1.20. In spite of greatly changed conditions, that price has been maintained unaltered. Prefix ed is a beautiful photogravure of a Gandhāra Buddha.

Buddhism portrayed in the words of the Buddhists themselves. The life of Buddha (a beautiful narrative), his teachings, and his monastic order form the substance of this work. The Pāli passages, done into vigorous English and accurately rendered, are chosen with such broad and learned circumspection that they make a systematically complete presentation of their difficult subject. Warren’s material is drawn straight from the fountain-head. It is this fact that has given to his work an abiding importance and value. It has been highly praised by competent judges. Moreover, it has enjoyed a very wide circulation in America and Europe and the Orient. And nearly half of the work was included by President Eliot in The Harvard Classics (New York, P. F. Collier and Son), of which a quarter of a million sets and more have been sold. The usefulness of Warren’s work has thus been incalculably enhanced.

The life of Henry Warren as a scholar is memorable in the annals of American learning. A brief memorial of his life and public services is appended to volume 30 of this Series, of which he was joint-founder. It is also issued with the Descriptive List of this Series (see above, page 1). The List may be had, free, upon application to the Harvard University Press.

Volume 4. Karpūra-Mañjari. A drama by the Indian poet Rāja-cke kara (900 A.D.). Critically edited in the original Prākrit [Nāgarī letters], with a glossarial index, and an essay on the life and writings of the poet, by STEN KONOW, Professor of Indic Philology at the University of Christiania, Norway, and Epigraphist to the Government of India.

A play of court-intrigue, and the only extant drama written entirely in Prākrit. It presents interesting parallels with the Braggart Soldier of Plautus.


The Great-Deity (book), "hardly later than 400 B.C.," is one of the oldest books ancillary to the Rig-Veda. It includes very ancient epic material: so the story of Uryaṣṭ, the nymph that loved a mortal (whence Kālidāsa's great drama, Uryaṣṭ). The text is edited in a way that meets the most rigorous demands of exact philological criticism. The typographic presentation of text, version, and notes (critical and expository) is a model of convenience.


The Atharva-Veda is, next after the Rig-Veda, the most important of the oldest texts of India. Whitney (1827-1894) was the most eminent American philologist of his century, and these monumental volumes form the crowning achievement of his life-long labors as an Indianist. For his translation, he expressly disclaims finally; but his austere self-restraint, resisting all allurements of fanciful interpretation, makes of his version, when taken with his critical and exegetical commentary, the sure point of departure for future study of this Veda and for its final comprehension.

The text-critical notes form the most important single item of the work. These give the various readings of the "authorities." The term "authorities" includes not only manuscripts (of Europe, India, Kashmir), but also living reporters (the Hindu equivalents, and in some respects the superiors, of manuscripts); and, in addition, the corresponding (and often variant) passages of the other Vedas. Whitney gives also the data of the scholiast as to authorship and divinity and meter of each stanza; extracts from the ancillary literature concerning ritual and exegesis; and a literal translation. Version and Comment proceed pari passu. Prefixed is an elaborate historical and critical introduction, and a sketch of Whitney's life, with a noble medallion portrait. A leaf of the birch-bark ms. from Kashmir is beautifully reproduced in color. The typography is strikingly clear.

Few texts of antiquity have been issued with appurtenant critical material of so large scope. And never before or since has the material for the critical study of an extensive Vedic text been so comprehensively and systematically gathered from so multifarious sources, and presented with mastery and accuracy in so well-digested form.


A play of such variety, humor, and swift-moving action, that it has often been produced on the modern stage. Version, true and spirited. "The champagne has been
decanted, and has not lost its fizz." Noble typography (Merrymount Press). Most books of this Series are technical. This one, like Warren's Buddhism, may be happily chosen as a gift-book.

Volume 10. Vedic Concordance: being an alphabetic index to every line of every stanza of the published Vedic literature and to the liturgical formulas thereof, that is, an index [in Roman letters] to the Vedic mantras, together with an account of their variations in the different Vedic books. By Professor Maurice Bloomfield, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. 1906. Pages, 1102. Royal 4°. Price, $15.

The Vedas are, in general, the oldest extant records of the antiquity of India, and indeed of Indo-European antiquity. They are the sacred books of the oldest religion of the Hindus. They represent parts of a mass of traditional material, current in the various schools of Vedic learning, and handed down from teacher to pupil by word of mouth. What was originally one and the same stanza, appears in the texts of the various schools in more or less varying forms. The variations are often such as appear in the varying forms of popular ballads or of church hymns. Thus it happens that the texts of these different Vedic schools are often virtually related to each other and to their presumable original, as are the several kindred manuscripts of (let us say) a Greek play to each other and to the archetype from which they are descended. The comparison of these variant forms of a given text is often indispensable for ascertaining its original form and true meaning. This comparison is just what the Concordance enables us easily to effect. It is a tool of the very first importance for future editors and revisers and translators of Vedic texts.

The Concordance covers nearly all the important published texts, and is in one single alphabetic arrangement and one single volume. It is a royal quarto of over 1100 pages, of double columns, containing 125,000 lines or more. For the lines of the Rig-Veda alone, about 40,000 entries are required. The lines of the Atharva-Veda by themselves would require over 18,000 entries, but are often merged with those of their Rig-Veda correspondents. No less than 119 texts have been drawn upon for contributions to the work.

The book was printed (in the early years of the century) in a limited edition of 1000 copies, now half exhausted; and was printed, not from electrotype plates, but from type. The expense in money alone, to say nothing of scholarly labor, was about seven thousand dollars. It is not likely that any publisher or scholar will soon undertake a new edition. For many decades, doubtless, the work will maintain its value unimpaired, an enduring monument to the industry and learning and resolute will of Professor Bloomfield.

Volume 11. The Pañchā-tantra: a collection of ancient Hindu tales, in the recension (called Pañchakhyānaka, and dated 1199 A.D.) of the Jaina monk, Pūrṇa-bhadra, critically edited in the original Sanskrit [in Nāgari letters; and, for the sake of beginners, with word-division] by Dr. Johannes Hertel, Professor am königlichen Realgymnasion, Doebeln, Saxony. 1908. Pages, 344. Royal 8°.


Volume 14. The Pañchātantra: a collection of ancient Hindu tales, in its oldest recension, the Kashmirian, entitled Tantrākhyāyika. The original Sanskrit text [in Nāgari letters],
editio minor, reprinted from the critical editio major which was made for the Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, by Professor Hertel. 1915. Pages, 100. Royal 8°. Price, $2.

For two thousand years and more, the tales of the Panchatantra have instructed and delighted the Hindus. The Panchatantra has exercised a greater influence than any other work of India upon the literature of the world. It was the Panchatantra that formed the basis of the studies of the immortal pioneer in the field of comparative literature, Theodor Benfey. His Panchatantra laid the foundation of the scientific treatment of the history of the fable. From the Panchatantra there came the lost Pahlavi translation, among whose effusions are some of the most famous books of southwestern Asia and of Europe, the Araboo Kahlil and Dunnah, the Directorium of John of Capua (1270), the Huch der Bespiele (1483) in German of great vigor and beauty, — and so on, down to that gem of Tudor English, Sir Thomas North's translation of Doni (1570), reprinted by Joseph Jacobs, London, 1888.

Hertel gives us here one recension of known authorship and date (1199), and another, the Kashmirian, many centuries older. To volume 11, Laman adds an essay on The Externals of Indian Books. Of the Kashmirian recension, Hertel made a German version (Berlin, 1909, Teubner). The typography of both editions is clear and beautiful. The confusing emendations of the stories (a second in the first, a third in the second, and so on) are disentangled in a most ingenious and simple way.

Volume 15. Bhārati's poem Kṛātārjuniya, or Arjuna's combat with the Kṛāta. Translated from the original Sānskrit into German, and explained, by Carl Cappeller, Professor at the University of Jenae. 1912. Pages, 232. Royal 8°. Price, $2.

The subject-matter is taken from the great epic of India, the Māhā-Bhārata. Like the Ajax of Sophocles as compared with the Ajax of Homer, this poem is an instructive example for the student of literary evolution or literary genetics. For centuries it has been acknowledged in India as one of the six Mahā-kāvyas or most distinguished specimens of artificial poetry, a masterpiece of its kind.


As descendants of Bhārata, the Hindus are called Bhārataus. Their "continent" is called Bhārata-varsha, and their great epic is called the Great Bhārata (Story or Fight), Mahā-Bhārata. Čakuntalā is the mother of Bhārata, and the beautiful story of her birth and life is told in the Great Epic. This play is a dramatization of that story, and is the masterpiece of the literature of India.

In 1898, Pischel wrote: "Es ist der schönste Wunsch meines Lebens eine korrekte Ausgabe zu machen." His Prākrit Grammar was off his hands in 1900. In 1902 he was called to the Berlin professorship. The six years of his tenancy were crowded with toil (finds from Chinese Turkestan, etc.). Then came the call to Calcutta, and, in 1908, his death at the threshold of India. Under many difficulties, the book (all but a couple of sheets) was printed at Stuttgart (Kohlhammer). Then came the world-conflagration.

... The printed sheets reached America November 28, 1923.

Volume 17. The Yoga-system of Patañjali, or the ancient Hindu doctrine of concentration of mind. Embracing the Mnemonic Rules, called Yoga-sūtras, of Patañjali; and the Comment, called Yoga-bhāṣyas, attributed to Veda-Vyāsa; and the Explanation, called Tattva-vācaśādi, of Vāchaspati-Miṣra. Translated from the original Sānskrit by James Haughton Woods, Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University. 1914. Pages, 422. Royal 8°. Price $4.
Three works in one pair of covers. The Rules are a set of mental pegs on which to hang the principles and precepts of a system which you must learn from the living teacher of your "school." The Comment is a reinvestiture of the skeleton of the Rules with the flesh and blood of comprehensible details. And the Explanation is of course a commentary on the Comment. The Comment is the oldest written systematic exposition of Yoga-doctrine in Sanskrit that we possess.

Of the Hindu philosophies, by far the most important are the ancient dualism called Sānkhya, the monism of the Vedānta, and the Yoga-system. Kāśyapa, prime-minister of Chandragupta (300 B.C.), mentions Sānkhya and Yoga as current in his day. But the elements of Yoga, rigorous austerities and control of the senses, are indefinitely antique, and are one of the oldest and most striking products of the Hindu mind and character.

When one considers the floods of pseudo-scientific writing with which the propagandists of Indian "isms" in America have deluged us, one is the better prepared to appreciate the self-restraint of Dr. Woods in keeping all that pertains to miracle-mongering and sensationalism in the background, and in devoting himself to the exposition of the spiritual and intellectual aspects of Yoga. His work "continues the tradition of austere scholarship" which has, from the beginning, characterized the Harvard Oriental Series.


The Rig-Veda holds unquestioned primacy in the sacred literature of the Hindus; but their greatest medieval scholiast on the Vedas, Sāyaṇa, did not write his commentary on the Rig-Veda until after his commentary on the Yajur-Veda, because (as he expressly tells us) of the transcendent importance of the Yajur-Veda for the sacrifices. The Yajur-Veda is the Veda of sacrificial formulas. An accurate edition of the Taittiriya-Samhitā was published in 1871–2 by Weber. It waited nine fifty years for a translator.

For the difficult task of translation, no English or American Sanskritist was so well qualified by previous studies as Keith. To it he has brought his wide and varied learning, and with such effectiveness as to produce a work, which, in spite of its large extent, is notable for its well-rounded completeness. The entire text is translated. The commentary runs pari passu with the version, embodies the gist of Sāyaṇa's scholia, and is presented with the utmost typographical perspicuity. An elaborate introduction is given, treating of the relation of this text to kindred texts, its contents, language, style, and date ('about 600 B.C.'), and the religious ritual of ancient India.


Volume 20 contains Part 1: The repeated passages of the Rig-Veda, systematically presented in the order of the Rig-Veda, with critical comments and notes. Volume 24 contains Part 2: Comments and classifications from metrical and lexical and grammatical points of view, and from the point of view of the themes and divinities of the repeated passages. Also Part 3: Lists and indexes.
The aim of this work is to help us to understand the oldest religious document of Indo-European antiquity. The arrangement of Part 1 enables the student to bring under his eye at one time all the passages that he needs to compare, and to do so with utmost ease and speed. The material of this work was, from a typographical point of view, exceedingly intractable. The result as a whole is a marvel of clarity and convenience.

This work is the first of three natural sequels to Bloomfield's great Vedic Concordance: 1. The Rig-Veda Repetitions; 2. The Reverse Concordance; 3. The Vedic Variants. A draft of the second has been actually prepared by Bloomfield. And he and Edgerton have in hand the first draft of the third, a systematic presentation and critical discussion of the variant readings of the Vedic texts.

Volumes 21 and 22 and 23. Râma's Later History, or Uttarâ-Râma-Charita, an ancient Hindu drama by Bhavabhûti. Critically edited in the original Sanskrit and Prâkrit, with an introduction and English translation and notes and variants, etc. By Sunûpâda Krishna Belvâlkar, Graduate Student of Harvard University. (Now, 1920, Professor of Sanskrit at Deccan College, Poona, India.)

Dr. Belvâlkar, when returning to India in 1914 from his studies at Harvard, shipped his manuscript-collations and other papers and his books by the German freighter, Fangturm. In August, 1914, the Fangturm was interned at the port of Palma, Baleares Islands. In 1919, she was released. In May, 1920, Dr. Belvâlkar recovered his papers. Volume 21 was issued in 1915, complete.

Of volume 22, the first 92 pages, containing the text of the whole play, have been in print since January, 1915, awaiting for nigh five and one-half years the recovery of the material for the rest of the book.

Of volume 23, the material included collation-sheets giving the readings of manuscripts from widely-separated parts of India, from Nepal to Madras, from Calcutta to Bombay. In spite of the generous assistance of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, the work of getting the loan of these mss. was so great that it seemed best not to try to do it again, but to await the release of the Fangturm. — There is hope now that volumes 22 and 23 may be issued.


Volume 22. Râma's Later History. Part 2. The text, with index, glossaries, etc. (This was printed at Bombay, with the exquisitely beautiful type, newly cast for this work, of Jâvâjî's Nirguna Sâgara Press, and upon paper made expressly for this edition at the Wolvercote Mill of Oxford. Each Prâkrit speech is followed by the Sanskrit version in immediate sequence.) See above.

Volume 23. Râma's Later History. Part 3. Explanatory and critical epilogue. (Critical account of the manuscripts. Running expository comment. The variant readings of the mss. The typographical 'make-up' of Comment and Variants into pages is such that they go porti passu. These epigomena close with an essay on the two text-traditions of the play, a time-analysis, a note on the Hindu stage, etc.) See above.


In August, 1915, this work was ready for printing. In August, 1916, it was delivered to the Controller of the Oxford University Press. In 1918, the Press had nigh 350 men at the war. Of the older men who were left, many were busy with urgent war-work, such as a Report on Trench-fever for the American Expeditionary Force. And when, after the armistice, the printing was resumed, the author was engrossed in the work of Lord Crewe's Committee on the Home Administration of Indian Affairs.

The Vedic literature falls into three clearly sundered groups: the Vedic hymns or Mantras; the Brāhmaṇas, 'the priestlies' or 'priestly (discourses)'; and the Sūtras. Keith thinks that the Aitareya is not later than 600 B.C. The plan of the work is like that of volumes 18-19: elaborate introduction; translation; running comment on the same page. The skill of the priestly story-tellers is at its best in the splendid legend of Cunahçepa (threatened sacrifice of son by father: cf. Isaac, Iphigeneia, Phrixos). Despite the pseudo-profundity and puerility of the Brāhmaṇas, they are of genuine significance to the student of Hindu antiquity, social and religious. And they are in fact the oldest Indo-European prose extant.

Volumes 26 and 27. Vikrama's Adventures, or The Thirty-two Tales of the Throne. A collection of stories about King Vikrama, as told by the Thirty-two Statuettes that supported his throne. Edited in four different recensions of the Sanskrit original (Vikrama-charita or Sīhnāsana-dvātriṇçkā) and translated into English with an introduction, by Franklin Edgerton, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Pennsylvania. Nearly ready.

Vikrama's Adventures is one of the most famous story-books of mediæval India. Vikrama is one of the most noted quasi-historical heroes of his times. His magic throne, hidden upon his death, is discovered by a later king, Bhoja. Each of the thirty-two (dvā-triṇçkā) statuettes that support his throne (sīhnāsana) tells one story to Bhoja. Hence the alternative title. The theme of the tales is Vikrama, who is meant to serve as a kind of Hindu King Arthur, an example for real kings.

Edgerton hopes that his work may prove suggestive as a model for students of comparative literature. The text of each of the recensions (Southern, Metrical, Brief, Jain) is printed in horizontally parallel arrangement, so that the stories which correspond to each other in substance are given, each story in all four recensions, in immediate juxtaposition. And the translation is treated in like manner. Comparisons are thus facilitated to a degree never before attained in a work of this kind.

From all this, Edgerton reconstructs, with some detail, and with reasonable certainty, the original work from which the current versions are derived. This he presents in the form of a Composite Outline, the concrete solution of a problem in literary genetics.


Dhamma-pada, or Way of Righteousness, is the name of one of the canonical books of the Buddhist Sacred Scriptures. It consists of 423 stanzas. These are reputed to be
the very words of the Buddha himself. The Dhammapada Commentary, composed by an unknown author in Ceylon about 450 A.D., purports to tell the circumstances under which Buddha uttered each one of these stanzas. In telling them, it narrates 299 stories or legends. These stories are the preponderating element of the Commentary, and it is these which are here translated.

In style and substance the tales resemble those of the famous Jātaka Book, the Buddhist Acta Sanctorum, a counterpart of the Legends of the Christian Saints. And they present many parallels to well-known stories of mediæval literature, Oriental and European. For the comparative study of such parallels, Dr. Burlingame's Synopses, clear and brief, will prove a very great convenience. His vigorous diction suggests familiarity with such "wells of English undefiled" as the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer. The work gives a vivid picture of the every-day life of the ancient Buddhists—monks, nuns, lay disciples. It is thus, incidentally, an admirable preparative for the study of the more difficult Buddhist books in the original. As especially attractive stories may be cited: Lean Gotami seeks mustard-seed to cure her dead child; Murder of Great Moggallāna; Buddha falsely accused by Churnā; Visākhā; the Hell-pot. A critical and historical introduction is prefixed. At the end is an intelligent index, modeled after that of George Foot Moore's History of Religions.

In September, 1906, Mr. Burlingame came to Harvard University to pursue his studies with Mr. Lanman. It was at the suggestion of the latter that Mr. Burlingame undertook the task of translating into English the Dhammapada Commentary. He first made a table of contents of the work, giving the title of each story and the place of its occurrence in the Burmese text and also in the Cingalese text. He added an index to the titles, and an extremely good analysis of Books 1 to 4. This most useful preliminary work was formally presented to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on December 8, 1907, by Mr. Lanman. The manuscript of the article was delivered February 5, 1910, and published soon after as pages 467–550 of volume 45 of the Proceedings of the Academy. The admirably elaborated manuscript of the entire translation of the Dhammapada Commentary was delivered by its author on January 10, 1917, just before the War.
THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
publishes other works relating to India, as follows:


The Reader furnishes the text for 60 or 80 lessons, and with it, the needed lexicon and notes. The notes make constant reference to Whitney’s Sanskrit Grammar: see below. These two volumes supply all that is strictly indispensable for the beginner. The text is in the Oriental (Nāgarī) letters; but a transliteration of the first four pages in Roman letters is added. The Reader is designed especially to meet the needs of those who have not the aid of a teacher.

The text is chosen: 1. from Classical Sanskrit works (Nala-story, fables of Hitopadeśa, “Manu’s Laws”); and 2. from the Vedic literature (Rig-Veda hymns, Brāhmaṇas, Sūtras for wedding and burial). A literary-historical introduction is given for each kind of text. The vocabulary is in Roman letters, and is elaborated with the utmost care. Special heed is given to the development of the meanings (semantics: pāda, foot, leg, leg of lamb, quarter, quarter of a four-lined stanza, line, line of a three-lined stanza), and also to the etymological cognates in English, Greek, and so on (ta-d, τό, tha-t, is-tu-d).


A reprint of the first 44 pages of the Reader (see above), transliterated from the Oriental characters into English letters. It corresponds page for page and line for line with its original, so that the references of the Vocabulary and Notes of the Reader apply exactly to this reprint. With the Grammar and Reader and this reprint, the student is enabled to acquire a knowledge of the structure of the Sanskrit and to do some reading, without first learning the Oriental letters.

Sanskrit Grammar: including both the Classical language, and the older dialects of Veda and Brāhmaṇa. By WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, late Professor of Sanskrit at Yale University. Fifth issue, 1923, of second edition, 1889. 8°. Pages, 578. Price, $4.50.

The greatest extant repository of the grammatical facts concerning the Sanskrit language. A masterpiece of orderly arrangement. Prefixed is a brief account of the literature of India.


This book, a translation of the summary given by Deussen at the end of his monumental work, Das System des Vedanta, was first published in 1906. Since then, thanks to the learning and enthusiasm of Charles Johnston, the whole great work has been made accessible in an English version (Chicago, 1912, The Open Court Publishing Company). Nevertheless, the small book was so inexpensive and practical, that a new edition was made in 1915. The summary, although brief and compact, is yet so lucid and adequate, — in short, so altogether admirable, that it is not likely soon to be superseded by a better exposition of what has been to untold millions at once a philosophy and a religion.
IN PREPARATION

Sanskrit Grammar. The essentials, in briefest form and for beginners, as to sounds and sound-changes and inflection. With an appendix of linguistic Comment, entirely separate from the Grammar, and drawn from English and Greek and Latin. By C. R. LANMAN. 1924. Royal 8vo. Pages, about 50 + 50. Price, $1.

Of all the Indo-European languages, Sanskrit is incomparably well adapted as an elementary study for the purposes of mental discipline in general and of rigorous linguistic training in particular. The transparency of its structure is absolutely unique. The various elements—prefix, root, derivative suffix, inflectional ending—which in synthesis constitute the word, are easily made the subject of quick and certain analysis by the veriest beginner. Thus Sanskrit serves best to reveal the fundamental principles which underlie the structure of English, Greek, Latin, etc. For these have suffered linguistic erosion to such a degree that their original structural features are often no longer recognizable. The habit and power of alert observation and of linguistic reflection (such, for example, as shows you without reference to any book, the connection of batch with bate, of fill with foul, of grist with grind) are best won by the study of some foreign language. One single year of Sanskrit may, with proper books, be made so fruitful, that any intending Augean or Hellenist or Latinist may well hesitate to forego the unmatched opportunity which it offers for winning a habit and a power that shall enable him to tackle his English or his Greek or his Latin more vigorously and effectively.

For this purpose, the mastery of Oriental alphabets is of no use whatever. The inflections and sound-changes of Sanskrit are far less difficult than is commonly supposed, and are positively easy if you separate the difficulties of the language from those of the writing. Therefore this grammar prints all Sanskrit words in Roman letters. The use of Roman letters makes clear to the eye, instantly and without a word of comment, countless facts as to the structure and analysis of the forms. And by combining ingenious typographic arrangement with the use of Roman letters, it is possible to accomplish wonders for the visualizing memory.

The explanatory or illustrative matter, drawn from English, Greek, and Latin, will be found helpful and often entertaining. Thus palatalization (important in Sanskrit: k becomes ch, g becomes j) is illustrated by drink drench, hang hang, and so on. The section-numbers of the Comment correspond throughout with those of the Grammar, so that reference from the one to the other is 'automatic.'

Bhārata Readings. Easy and interesting stories from the Mahā-Bhārata in the original Sanskrit. Printed in Roman letters, with a literal English version. By C. R. LANMAN.

These show to the beginner how exceedingly easy the easy epic texts are. They are chosen with common sense and good taste, and are purged of long-winded descriptive passages. They are in simple unstilted language, entertaining, full of swift-moving action and incident. Among them are the story of Čakuntāla (heroine of the masterpiece of the Hindu drama, and mother of Bhārata: see above, page 5), the Flood, the great Gambling-scene, the Night-scene on the Ganges (in which the fallen heroes come forth from the river and talk with the living), Vipula (who restrains Rucchi from a lapse of virtue by hypnotizing her), the Man in the Pit (prototype of the famous medieval allegory), Nala and Damayanti (cut down from a thousand stanzas to a few hundred), and so on. To make easier and quicker the understanding of the text, each stanza is printed as four lines (not two), and the literal version is given in a parallel column.
The Indic Alphabet called Nāgarī, in which Sanskrit is commonly printed. A brief manual for beginners. By C. R. Lanman.

This is not to be taken up until the student has acquired a considerable vocabulary of common Sanskrit words, and such familiarity with the inflectional endings and prepositional prefixes and with the rules of sound-combination, as shall enable him quickly to separate the words, which, in the writing of India, are confusingly run together. By printing the little book at Bombay, with the rich and admirable type-fonts of the Nirnaya Sāgara Press, it will be easy to make many things clear which are now stones of stumbling.
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U = Université, Universität, etc.
RAS = Royal Asiatic Society

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  - Società Asiatica Italiana
- Milan, Biblioteca Ambrosiana
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  (Kao Teng Shih Huang)
- Peking, L. of the Government University (Tai Shio)
- Shanghai, North-China Branch, R. A. S.

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- Government Sanskrit College
Bombay, Wilson College
- Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society
- Elphinstone College Library
- University of Bombay
Calcutta, Asiatic Society of Bengal
- Imperial Library

The Atharva-Veda is of large interest and importance for the history of the crude beginnings of Medical Science and the Art of Healing. See the Address, "Yale in its relation to Medicine," delivered by Professor William Henry Welch, of the Johns Hopkins University, in "The Record of the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of Yale College," New Haven, 1902, pages 203-204. Mainly at the suggestion of Doctor Welch, copies of Whitney's Atharva-Veda (volumes 7 and 8 of the above-given List) were accordingly sent to the following Medical Libraries:

Illinois, Chicago: The John Crerar Library.
Maryland, Baltimore: Library of the Medical School of the Johns Hopkins U.
— Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.
Massachusetts, Boston: The Boston Library Society's Library, 114 Newbury St.
— Boston Medical Library, 8, The Fenway.
— Library of the Harvard Medical School, Longwood Avenue.
New York, Brooklyn: Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, 1313 Bedford Avenue.
— New York: Library of the New York Academy of Medicine, 21 West 43rd St.
— Library of the Royal Society of Medicine, 20 Hanover Square, W.
temple]. This is called the hundi (cheque) of Baijnath. The suppliant, having taken this cheque, goes to the place named on it, according to the directions contained in it. The man upon whom the cheque has been drawn pays the money without attempting evasion or guile. A Brahman once brought a hundi of Baijnath to the very writer of this book, and he, knowing it to be a bringer of good fortune, paid the money and satisfied the Brahman. More wonderful than this is a cave at this holy place. The high priest enters into the cave once a year, on the day of the Siva-brata, and having brought some earth out of it, gives a little to each of the ministers of the temple. Through the power of the Truly Powerful, this earth becomes turned into gold, in proportion to the degree of merit of each man."

Under the Muhammadan Government the chief priest appears to have paid a fixed rent to the Raja of Birbhum, and the administration of the temple seems to have been left entirely in the hands of the priests. When the British rule began, it was decided to take over the management of the temple, and with this object an establishment of priests, collectors and watchmen was organized in 1787 at Government expense. The revenue soon fell off, as the chief priest beset the avenues to the temples with emissaries, who induced the pilgrims to make their offerings before approaching the shrine. The result was that, though there were 50,000 pilgrims in 1789, the receipts only amounted to Rs. 4,084. Next year the Collector of Birbhum, Mr. Keating, appointed an establishment of 120 armed policemen with 15 officers in order to improve the collections, with the result that they increased to Rs. 8,463. He himself visited Deoghar in 1791, in order to superintend the collections personally and stop the peculations of the police. His report gives an interesting account of the difficulties under which the pilgrims laboured at that time. "Of wealth among any of them there was no appearance. No more than five families had any conveyance or hired house to reside in. About a hundred had simply a blanket drawn over a bamboo as a protection from the weather; and the rest—varying from fifteen to fifty thousand, according to the season—took up their abode under the adjacent trees, with no kind of conveniency whatever. There was too general an appearance of poverty to suppose that the temple could profit much from the oblations of its devotees, and little could be expected from wretches who seemed in want of every necessary of life."*

In 1791 Government relinquished its claim to a share of the offerings, and entrusted the management of the shrine to the

* Annals of Early Bengal, page 281.
Ojha, or head priest, on his executing an agreement to keep the temples in repair and to perform all the usual ceremonies. He was also bound on pain of dismissal to keep order and not exact offerings from the pilgrims. The post of Ojha was held to be hereditary, but the appointment was made by Government and the priest was to be over 40 years of age. According to Mr. Keating, the income of the temple in 1791 consisted of the offerings and of the proceeds of 32 villages and 108 bighas of land, which he estimated at Rs. 2,000 a year; some years later we find the total income estimated at Rs 25,000 a year. Under this system the mismanagement of the temple was a source of constant complaint. The temple and ghats were frequently out of repair, and the Ojha was charged with alienating villages from the temple and treating "his situation as a means of enriching himself and his family." On his death in 1820, a dispute over the succession arose between an uncle and his nephew, and the Collector, in his position as Local Agent, had to go to Deoghar to hold an enquiry. The nephew Nityanand was eventually appointed, but neglected to carry out the terms of his appointment, for it was soon reported that the "whole place and environs were a scene of dirt and stench," and only a quarter of the income (estimated at Rs. 1,50,000 annually) was spent on the temple. Finally, Nityanand was charged with malversation of the funds, and the uncle, Sarbanaid, was in 1823 appointed Ojha in his stead, a yearly provision being made for his nephew. On the death of this priest in 1837 the property was attached till a successor could be appointed by Government after taking the opinion of Brahmins.* Since then disputes between the high priest and the pandas regarding the control of the temple have been frequent, and in the course of recent litigation, which had its origin in these strained relations, a high priest was dismissed from his office.

About 300 families of pandas, who belong to a branch of Maithil Brahmins, are attached to the temple, and earn a livelihood by assisting pilgrims in performing the various ceremonies connected with the worship of the god. They have their own chief, who is designated the Sardar Panda or high priest, and of recent years this office has vested in members of one family. In accordance with a recent decree of the courts, the administration of the temple is now vested in a council of trustees, which includes the high priest and other pandas as well as laymen.

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Deoghar Subdivision. — A subdivision in the south-west of the district lying between 24° 3' and 24° 38' N. and between 86° 28' and 87° 4'E., with an area of 952 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bhagalpur and Monghyr districts; on the south by the Jamtara subdivision; on the west by the Monghyr and Hazaribagh districts; and on the east by the Dumka and Godda subdivisions of this district. The subdivision contains several clusters of rocky hills covered with jungle, but its general aspect is that of a rolling series of long ridges with intervening depressions. Most of these rolling uplands have been denuded of the forest with which they were once covered, and are cultivated with highland crops, while the depressions, which are exceedingly fertile, yield winter rice. The population of the subdivision was 297,403 in 1901 as against 284,115 in 1891, its density being 312 persons to the square mile. It contains 2,368 villages and two towns, viz., Deoghar, its headquarters, and Madhupur.

Dumka (or Nayá Dumká).—Headquarters of the district, situated in 24° 16' N., and 87° 15' E. Dumká is one of the oldest British stations in Bengal, being shown on the map of 1769 as “Duncow,” a fact which lends colour to the idea that the original name was Dumkoh, koh being a common termination to names of villages in the Santal Parganas. It was then a ghátwáli police post in the Birbhum jurisdiction, but in 1795 was transferred to Bhagalpur and made the site of one of the four Kohisthāni police thanas for the regulation of the Rajmahāl Hills. The name frequently occurs in the old correspondence as Dumkah or Doomka till 1855, when the station was first called Naya Dumká, in contradistinction to the old village of Dumka (Purāṇa Dumka), by the officer commanding a detachment of troops stationed here during the Santál rebellion. It is only occasionally called Nayá Dumká, except in official reports. In 1855 Dumka was made the headquarters of the Santal Parganas district, but soon afterwards the headquarters were removed and it was left as the headquarters of the Dumká sub-district only. In 1872 the sub-districts of the Santál Parganas were constituted sub-divisions, and Dumká again became the headquarters of the whole district.

Situated on rising ground, which slopes down to the river Mor, and with a far-flung girdle of hills in the background, Dumka is one of the most picturesque stations in Bengal. It contains a pretty creeper-clad English church, close to which is a small lake called Phutta Bāndh. On a mound in the lake, which is connected with the tank by a small bridge, is a stone pillar erected in honour of Dr. Kelly, formerly Civil Surgeon, who had
the lake excavated. The town, which forms part of the property of Mr. Maling Grant, had a population of 5,326 persons in 1901 and was constituted a municipality in 1903. It is somewhat difficult of access, being 38½ miles from the Râmpur Hât station on the Loop Line, and 41½ miles from Deoghâr; travellers usually do the journey from Râmpur Hât in thâka gàres, for which previous arrangement has to be made, as they have to be brought in from Dumkâ.

Dumkâ Subdivision.—Central subdivision of the district lying between 23° 59' and 24° 39' N. and between 86° 54' and 87° 42'E., with an area of 1,429 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Goddâ and Pâkaur subdivisions of this district and by the Bânkâ subdivision of the Bhâgalpur district; on the south by the Jâmtârâ subdivision and the district of Birbhûm; on the east by the Râmpur Hât subdivision of the latter district and the Pâkaur subdivision of this district; and on the west by the Deoghâr and Jâmtârâ subdivisions. The subdivision consists for the greater part of rolling open country with long ridges and intervening depressions, but a large area is occupied by hills and forests in the north, where part of the subdivision is included in the Dâmin-i-koh. There are two principal ranges, running south from the Pâkaur and Goddâ subdivisions, which enter this subdivision close to the Silingi bungalow in the extreme north of the Dumkâ Dâmin. They run parallel to each other and, passing through the Dâmin, terminate in the Nângalbhânga hill, over which the Râmpur Hât road is carried. To the south-east is another extensive range known as the Ramgarh Hills, situated in tâlhâs Darin Mauleswar and Sulunga. The scenery in these hills, and especially near the Nargauj, Silingi and Karcho bungalows, is very picturesque, hill after hill stretching away in the distance covered with dense jungle, while far down in the valleys are seen terraced rice fields green with paddy. The population of the subdivision in 1901 was 416,681, representing a density of 292 persons to the square mile. The population is contained in 2,105 villages, the headquarters station being Dumkâ.

Goddâ.—Headquarters of the subdivision of the same name, situated 49 miles north of Dumkâ. The town has a population of 2,208 persons and contains the public offices usually found at subdivisional headquarters, but otherwise is of no special interest. It is somewhat difficult of access, the nearest railway station being Ghoghâ on the Loop Line, 31 miles to the north.

Goddâ Subdivision.—North-western subdivision of the district, lying between 24° 30' and 25° 14' N. and between 87° 3' and 87° 36' E., with an area of 967 square miles. It is bounded
on the north by the Bhāgalpur district and a small portion of the Rājmahāl subdivision; on the east by the Dāmin-i-koh portion of the Rājmahāl and Pākaur subdivisions; on the south by pargana Handwe in the Dumkā subdivision; and on the west by the Bhāgalpur district. Its length from north to south is over 50 miles, and its breadth varies from 12 to 24 miles. The east of the subdivision, along the skirts of the Rājmahāl Hills, is included in the Dāmin-i-koh and consists of hilly country, with forests in the southern half. The western portion of the subdivision, comprising the samindāri tract, is different in character. Tappa Manihārī to the north is a fertile alluvial plain very similar to the adjacent level country in the Bhāgalpur district. Next to it comes tappa Patsundā, an upland tract sloping downwards towards the west. Towards the south in parganas Passai, Goddā and Barkop the country is undulating.

The rivers of the subdivision, which rise for the most part in the uplands to the east, receive the drainage of the western slope of the hills, and flow generally in a westerly direction into the Gīrna, which flows northwards to the Gauges close to the western boundary of the subdivision. In the Manihārī plain there are two streams, the Koā and Bhorr, which have scoured out deep channels in the alluvial soil. Tappa Patsundā is separated from pargana Barkop on the south by the Sundar river, which rises in the hills of Telo Bungalow. South of the Sundar there are three streams, the Saipin, Bheriya and Harna, the two latter flowing through pargana Goddā. The largest stream of the subdivision is the Kājrā, which rises in the highlands of Belbathān and Passai, and is fed by five separate streams. It flows past the town of Goddā, where it has a considerable width. The Lilji flows through parganas Aamlmastia and Goddā, and joins the Chir river above Panjvātra. The latter stream is also joined by the Poreya and Sugathan, which flow westward through pargana Passai.

The chief hills of the subdivision are in the Dāmin-i-koh and belong to the Rājmahāl range, of which there are a few outliers. In the west of Passai there is a small range which continues westward into the Bhāgalpur district; in Barkop there is a cluster of small hills of black rock, and an isolated hill at Bishā; while other detached hills of black rock are found in Patsundā and Manihārī.

The subdivision contains 1,274 villages, and its population in 1901 was 390,223, the density being 404 persons to the square mile. To the east, in the Dāmin-i-koh, the country is sparsely inhabited, but the Mahāgāma and Goddā thānas to the east form one of the most fertile and densely populated tracts in the district.
Handwe.—A pargana in the north of the Dumka subdivision. The pargana appears to have been originally a ghatauli subordinate to the Kharagpur Raj in Monghyr and was held by a Khetauri family, the head of which, Subhan Singh, was in 1792 recognized by Captain Browne as intamari mukararidār of the estate under Kharagpur, the rent fixed being Ra. 2,171. In Buchanan Hamilton’s time the greater portion of it was held by Subhan Singh’s descendant, one Jhabban Singh. Of the 22 taluks included in the pargana, 13 belong to the descendants of Jhabban Singh and are known as the Handwe Raj; 2 small taluks, Beldaha and Ekasirga, are held by mukararidāres; 4 taluks, viz., Jhope, Karma, Saharamahra and Kamadiha, are in the khās possession of the Baisali Raj, which has taken the place of the Kharagpur Raj; two, viz., Kherwa and Belgāma, are held by the descendants of the original ghatauli; while the last, Kesri, till recently belonged to a Khetauri, but was purchased in 1902 at an auction sale by his creditors. The Handwe Raj is now held by Rāni Keshabatī Kumārī, who has adopted Kumār Sat Nārāyan Singh as her heir and has a life interest in the estate. Its headquarters are at Nuni Hāt, four miles from which, under the Lagwa hill, is the ancestral home of the Khetauri proprietors. The income of the estate is about Ra. 1,25,000, but it is heavily indebted and has therefore been taken under the management of the Court of Wards.

Jāmtārā.—Headquarters of the subdivision of the same name situated on the Chord Line of the East Indian Railway. It is merely a village, with a population of 278 persons, containing the public offices usually found at a subdivisional headquarters.

Jāmtārā Subdivision.—Southern subdivision of the district, lying between 23° 48’ and 24° 10’ N. and between 86° 30’ and 87° 18’ E., with an area of 698 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Dumka and Deogar subdivisions of this district; on the east by the district of Bīrbhūm and the Dumka subdivision; on the south by the districts of Mānbhūm, Burdwan and Bīrbhām; and on the west by the district of Hasāribāgh. The subdivision, which is bounded on the south by the Barakar and is intersected by the Ajay river, is a rolling upland country with long ridges and intervening depressions. It is traversed by the Chord Line of the East Indian Railway and contains three stations at Mihijām, Jāmtārā and Karmacār. The population of the subdivision was 189,799 in 1901, as compared with 173,726 in 1891, the density being 272 persons to the square mile. It contains 1,073 villages, and is divided into the following taluks—Aṣalpur, Ambē, Amjōra, Amlājori, Asā, Babupur, Bāgdaburi, Bhāngāhir,
Bharchaudi, Uhaukhanda, Dhādi, Dāsunia, Gerī, Ghātī, Jalāin, Jamjuri, Jamkānlī, Kājrā, Katnā, Kenduskāstā, Khajuri, Kundahit, Māndhāra, Maro, Nāgrī, Nālā, Narāyanpur, Pabbia, Pakuri, Pālajuri, Pindāri, Satki, Sihārketī, Sundarpur and Taro.

**Jungleterry.**—A district which was in existence from 1772 to 1780. It included almost the whole of the present Santal Parganas and also a large tract to the west and north-west, which now forms part of the Hasāribāgh, Monghyr and Bhāgalpur districts, viz., Kharakdiha in Hasāribāgh, South Gidhur in Monghyr and South Kharagpur in Bhāgalpur. The only portions of the Santal Parganas as now constituted which did not form part of the Jungleterry are the Jámtārā subdivision and the alluvial portion of the Rājmahāl subdivision between the Ganges and the Rājmahāl Hills. The name is a corruption of Jungal Tārāi.

**Kānkjol.**—A pargana in the south of the Rājmahāl subdivision. It is mentioned in Todar Mal's rent-roll as a muhāl in Sarkār Audambēr or Tundāli, and there is also a pargana of the same name north of the Ganges in the Puranīā district. General Cunningham is of opinion that the name is derived from Kānkjol, a village 16 miles south of Rājmahāl. "Kānkjol is an old town, which was once the headquarters of an extensive province, including the whole of the present district of Rājmahāl, and a large tract of country which is now on the east of the Ganges, but which in former days was on its west bank. Even at the present day this tract is still recorded as belonging to Kānkjol; and I was, therefore, not surprised to hear the zamindārs of Ināyatpur and the surrounding villages to the east of the Ganges say that their lands were in Kānkjol. The simple explanation is that the Ganges has changed its course. At the time of the Muhammedan occupation it flowed under the walls of Gaur in the channel of the present Bhāgirathī river. Part of the trans-Gangetic Kānkjol is in the Puranīā district bounded by Akbarpur, and part in the Malda district bounded by Malda proper."

**Kuarpal.**—A tappa situated partly in the Goddess and partly in the Pākaur subdivision. It stretches across the Dāmin-i-koh and is the largest hill division in the estate. The name, which is also spelt Kumārpal or Kunwarpal, means the hills of the Kumārs or princes, and is the northernmost tract inhabited by the Māl Pahārīs.

**Madhupur.**—A town in the Dāgghar subdivision, situated on the Chord Line of the East Indian Railway, 188 miles from Howrah. Population (1901) 6,840. The town is 820 feet above
sea-level and has a growing reputation as a health resort among
the Bengali community. A number of new houses have conse-
quently been built in recent years by residents of Calcutta
and other places. It is a growing town with a considerable
number of European railway employés and an increasing
population of Bengali gentlemen who have country residences
here. It has recently been constituted a municipality; and there
is a junction here for a branch line to Giridih.

Mahuagarhi.—A hill in the south of the Rájmahál Hills
with a height of about 1,500 feet. On the summit is a Pahária
village called Pokhariá after a ruined stone tank, which is still
pointed out. It also contains the remains of a stone fort attri-
buted to one Kushál Singh, a Rájput Rájá, who placed himself
at the head of the Pahárias and was slain in a battle against the
Rájás of Handwe at a spot beneath the hill, the name of which,
Rájamirá, commemorates his death.

Manihari Tappa.—A tappa in the north of the Goddá
subdivision. It was formerly held by a family of Khetauría, of
whom Buchanan Hamilton has given the following account.
A Nat Rájá called Darîyâr Singh was chief of the northern
hillmen and lived in the Manjhwe valley, where he built and
occupied a fort called Lakragarh. A Khetauri called Kalyân
entered his service, and Kalyân’s son Rupkaran became comman-
dant of the fort. In 1600 A. D. Mán Singh was sent by Akbar
to settle the affairs of Bengal, and was opposed by a chief called
Subhán Singh. The Nat Rájá favoured Subhán, but Rupkaran,
deserting his master, expelled him from the fort and helped Mán
Singh to force the defilee. “He then advanced with Mán Singh
to Bengal, and his family entirely attribute to his prowess the
overthrow of Subhán. It would appear, indeed, that he rendered
essential service, as his rewards were considerable. In the first
place he obtained in mansab jagir, free of rent and in perpe-
tuity, five pargunas, viz., Dursaraf in Puraniyá (Purnea), Yamuni
(Jamuni) and Akbarnagar in Rájmahál, and Manjhuya (Manjha-
we) and Kangiyala (Kanjiala) comprising the valley included
by the hills of the mountaineers. Besides this he procured, as
a samindâri tappa, Manihari, a part of the Bhágalpur pargana.
Mán Singh conferred the title of Rájá on his favourite, who
enjoyed these estates until the Fasli year 1915 (A. D. 1608).”
When Buchanan Hamilton wrote his account, a descendant of
Rupkaran named Rájá Gajrâj Singh, son of Sujan Singh, held
the estate.

A local tradition communicated by the Deputy Commissioner
agrees more or less with this account. It runs as follows:—The
tappa was formerly held by seven Nat brothers, who lived at seven different places, but Majmai (in the Dāmini-koh near Burio Hāt) was their capital, at which they met during the Durgā Pūjā festivals. They were overthrown by a Khetauri named Rupkaran Singh, the son of Kalyān Singh, who was marked for future greatness by a miraculous occurrence, for one day, while he was reposing under the shade of a tree, he fell asleep, and a serpent sheltered him from the sun by spreading its hood over him like an umbrella. Rupkaran entered into a conspiracy to kill the Nat Rājā, to whom the Khetauris used to supply fuel at the time of the Pūjās. During one of these festivals, when the Nat brothers were intoxicated, he and his fellows rose up against them, and having killed them established the Khetauri Rāj. Rupkaran Singh reigned from 1008 to 1015 (F), and one of his descendants received the title of Rājā and tappa Jamuni and Chitaulia as jāgīr from the Emperor of Delhi between 1067 and 1075 (F). The next Rājā, Kishori Singh, having become a convert to Islām and married a member of the family of Shāh Shujā, Viceroy of Bengal, obtained several more jāgīrs, but his nephews, Harichand Singh and others, enraged at his apostasy, assassinated him. His burial place at Majmai used to be looked upon as a holy place, and even now his descendants offer sweetmeats there in his name. Coming to later times, the raids of the Pahāriās forced Rājā Sujan Singh to grant jāgīrs in order to prevent their incursions, and in this way 36,000 bighās were assigned to jāgīrdārs. During his time (1163 to 1187 F.) a fire broke out in Majmai, and the residence of the Rājās was burnt down.

The subsequent history of the family may be briefly told. In 1792 A. D., during the time of Gajrāj Singh, tappa Manihāri was permanently settled at a jāmāl of Rs. 8,192. Gajrāj Singh became insane and his property was managed by the Court of Wards from 1804 till his death in 1833, when he was succeeded by his two sons, Rājā Bhāgwān Singh and Kumār Chandan Singh. In 1836 suits were brought by Government for the resumption of the mansab jāgīr and of the Manihāri ghadwāli jāgīr; and a decree was given in favour of Government in 1838. In that year the samindāri of Manihāri was sold for arrears of revenue and purchased for Rs. 15,600 by Babu Ananda Nārāyan Ghose (son of the dātre of Lady Hastings) of Pāthuriāghātā, Calcutta, whose family are still in possession. The last proprietor was Haramba Chandra Ghose, grandson of Ananda Nārāyan, who died in 1907 without issue and was succeeded by his widow, Brmati Paraschahini Dāi.
Between 1836 and 1841 Chandan Singh was convicted of murder and was sentenced to imprisonment for life; while Bhagwan Singh developed insanity and his property was managed by his wife Rani Dularati till 1840, when Mr. Pontet, on the strength of the resumption decree, took possession of the inner valleys of the Rajmahal Damin. The Manihari jagir and those portions of the manab jagir which lay outside the Damin-i-koh were settled after resumption with the Manihari family or their successors in interest. Between 1838 and her death in 1888 Rani Dularati, who was in receipt of a pension from Government, gradually parted with all the family property.

Recently, during the resettlement operations, Nahal Singh and Sib Narayan Singh, descendants of Mahtab Singh, a brother of Raja Gajraj Singh, aided by certain pleaders of Bhagalpur to whom they had transferred a nine-annas interest in their rights, brought numerous suits, as reversionary heirs of Rani Dularati, against the present owners of the resumed jagir villages, claiming restitution on the ground that the Rani could not alienate more than her life interest in the estate. The suits were mostly withdrawn on compromise. In 1900 a suit was brought against Government by Nahal Singh, Sib Narayan Singh and three pleaders of Bhagalpur for the restoration of the inner valleys in the northern half of the Damin-i-koh, i.e., pargana Bara Kanjial, toppa Payer and Haveli Manjhw. The suit was eventually compromised, Government agreeing to give the two descendants of the Manihari Raja a fixed hereditary pension of Rs. 50 a month and to pay a lump sum of Rs. 20,000 to the other three plaintiffs, in return for which they abandoned their claims.

Toppa Manihari now comprises two portions, viz., mai and jagirdari villages. The latter account for one-third of the area and are held by a number of different persons; while the former are the property of the Ghose family of Pathuriaghata. The toppa is divided into eight subdivisions called dicis, viz., Gobindpur, Baditpur, Doe, Madhura, Chanda, Dumaria, Phulbaria and Chaijora. It contains a few places of interest. In Gobindpur there is a village now called Kasba, and formerly Manihari, from which the toppa has taken its name. It contains several large tanks, at present silted up, from the beds of which, as well as from other places in the village, images carved in stone and other architectural remains have been obtained. Bricks of large dimensions are also found as well as engraved slabs of black stone. Mangarh, a wasa contiguous to Kasba, is associated with the memory of Akber's general Man Singh. The story current among the people of the place is that when Man Singh came to
conquer Bengal he encamped at Manihari and built a fort, which
was called Mangarh after him. Legend also relates that his son
Jagat Singh, married the daughter of Birendra Singh, the
chieftain of the topa, without his father’s permission. Bikram
Kita is said to have been the capital of Birendra Singh, and
there are still remains of a fortress there called Bimligarh after
Bimala, his wife and the step-mother of Jagat Singh’s bride.
Close by are two images carved out of the rock, which, it has
been suggested, may be images of Buddha. The people believe
that every one passing by these images should throw stones at
them, otherwise evil will befall upon them. On a hillock called
Mahâ-Pahâra in the north-east of the topa there are remains
of a stone fortress.

Muhammadabad.—A pargana in the south of the Dumar subdivision with an area of 133½ square miles. It was formerly held
by the Rajas of Nagari in Bhirbhum, but in 1851 was purchased
at a Civil Court sale by Madhusudan Mukherji of Kenduliah,
who sold the property eight years later to Babu Krishna Chandra
Chakravarti, father of Rajâ Râm Ranjan Chakravarti Bahadur
of Hetampur, the present samindar. The pargana is separated
from the rest of the Dumar subdivision by the Lakhanpur Hills
on the north-west and the Ramgarh Hills on the north-east.
The river Mor cuts through a narrow gorge between these two
ranges and runs for about 10 miles through the pargana before
passing into the Bhirbhum district.

Nayâ Dumar.—See Dumar.

Pâkaur.—Headquarters of the subdivision of the same
name, situated on the Loop Line of the East Indian Railway.
Population (1901) 1,519. It contains the usual public offices
found at a subdivisional headquarters and has no buildings of
any interest except a Martello tower, 30 feet high and 20 feet
in diameter, which was built in 1856 for the protection of the
railway officers and their bungalows. It is loop-holed for muske-
try and has room on the top for one or two light guns. This
tower afforded protection to the railway officers and some officers
of a sepoy regiment when a company of mutineers passed through
the place in 1857.

From the top of it there is a fine view of the Râjmâhâl Hills, and Jangipur 15 miles to the east is also visible.

During the Santal rebellion the town was destroyed by the Santals,
who, to the number of 8,000, armed with bows, arrows and battle-
axes, plundered and burnt the bungalows, sacked the Râmâl’s
palace and overran the town, murdering many of its inhabitants.

Pâkaur Subdivision.—Subdivision in the north-west of the
district, lying between 25° 14’ and 24° 49’ N. and between 87° 23’
and 87° 53' E., with an area of 863 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Râjmahâl subdivision, from which it is separated for a distance of 20 miles by a long chain of hills extending from the river Gumâni. The district of Murahidâbâd adjoins it on the east and south, and another range of hills separates it from the Dûmnâ Dâmin on the west. The subdivision contains three distinct tracts viz., (1) a portion of the Dâmin-i-koh Government estate, (2) the zamindâri portion of pargana Ambar, and (3) pargana Sultânâbâd. The first occupies the northwestern corner of the subdivision and has an area of 285 square miles. The zamindâri portion of Ambar lies on the east and pargana Sultânâbâd on the south, the combined area of these zamindâri tracts being 398 square miles. The greater part of the Dâmin-i-koh is a hilly tract populated by aborigines, who live upon forest produce and such crops as can be grown on the hills; whereas the zamindâri tracts are mostly inhabited by Muhammadans and Hindus. Pargana Ambar is a level rice plain studded with hills here and there, in which conditions are the same in Sultânâbâd except for a strip of about 4 miles adjoining the Dûmnâ Dâmin, where the country is rocky. The principal rivers are the Bânâlo, Brâhman, Paglâ, Torai and Gumâni. The Bânâlo and Brâhman, which are used extensively for irrigation, are the largest rivers in the subdivision, each having an average breadth of about 200 feet. Both flow through the Sultânâbâd pargana, and so does the Paglâ or “mad river,” a stream notorious for its violence. The Torai is a narrow river in pargana Ambar of some importance on account of its fisheries, and the Gumâni is a hilly stream in the Dâmin-i-koh running along the boundary between this and the Goddâ subdivision. The population of the subdivision was 238,648 in 1901, the density being 349 persons to the square mile.

Pâtsundâ.—A tappa in the Goddâ subdivision, bounded on the north by Manihârī and on the south by Barkop. As related in the article on Barkop, Pâtsundâ originally formed one estate with Barkop under a Khetauri family, but was separated from it. Up to 1903 it was held by a descendant of Deb Barm, the founder of the Khetauri family, but it was sold in January 1904 for debt and purchased by some mahajans of Bhâgâlpur.

Râjmahâl.—Head-quarters of the subdivision of the same name situated in the north-east of the district on the right bank of the Gangea. Population (1901) 2,047. Once the capital of the Viceroy of Bengal, the town is now a collection of mud huts interspersed with a few respectable houses and some ruins of nobler edifices. The remains of the old Muhammadan city, buried in
rank jungle, extend for about 4 miles to the west of the modern
town, but most of the buildings have fallen into ruins or have been
destroyed in order to provide ballast for the railway. The following
account of the remains still extant has been prepared from a note
contributed by the Subdivisional Officer.

On the east of the Sub-Registry Office are the ruins of a
temple of Siva, and on the west is an old and large well, which
the Railway Company used for pumping water for their engines.
It is said that when Shah Shuja was defeated the ladies of his
zanana threw into this well whatever jewellery they had. West of
the well is a building known as the Holil, the upper part of which
is modern, being built by the Railway Company, but the lower
part consists of old arched halls and rooms in good preservation.
The ruins of a building known as the Hammān or bath are found
on the west of this building; imbedded in the walls of its rooms
are the remains of pipes, which were used to convey water from a
big well a short distance to the north. West of this stands the
cutchery building, the verandahs on both sides of which were built
by the Railway Company. The interior walls, with the exception
of a few partition walls also built by the Company, are old and
usually thick. Below this building are underground rooms
which were closed up by the Railway Company. On the west of
the cutchery building is the old cemetery. There are 11 tombs in
it, of which three have inscriptions dating back to 1847, 1848 and
1859.

On the west of the cemetery is the Sangdalān or marble hall,
said to have been built by Man Singh and popularly known as
Man Singh’s Sangdalān. At present it consists of three rooms, of
which the centre one has an arched roof supported by six stone
pillars, all finely polished. Some beams projecting on the river
side point to the existence of underground rooms. This building
is in the occupation of the Railway Company and is used as a
godown. About 50 yards from the Sangdalān is an old mosque in
good preservation, also belonging to the Railway Company, which
has made it over for use as a charitable dispensary. It is said that
it was built in two months to enable the Emperor Akbar to
perform his worship when he visited Rajmahal in connection with
the building of the Jama Masjid described later.

On the east of the road leading south from the southern bazar is
another mosque still used by the local Muhammadans. On the west
of this road is the tomb of Mainā Bibi and also a tank known as
Mainā Tsado. The tomb is a picturesque one and is carved inside,
but is overgrown with jungle. The tank is about 90 feet square,
with pakkā masonry work and ghātās on each side; it is full of
weeds and dries up in the hot weather. Both the tank and the tomb belong to the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. About 300 yards to the south is the cemetery now in use, on the east of which is a fine mosque in ruins belonging to Faqhan Khan of Kotwali Malda: there is a tank with a pakka ghat to the east of it. On the west of the cemetery is the jhil known as Anant Sarobar or Anna Sarobar. About 20 years ago the jhil used to have water in it all the year round, but since then it has been drained by Government. In this jhil there are the ruins of a structure said to have been built as a pavilion from which spectators could watch the regattas held in the lake in the time of Shah Shuja. On the southern outskirts of the jhil, about 200 yards south-west of the cemetery, are the ruins of the Phulbari and the zanana buildings of Shah Shuja. The floor of these buildings is visible in some places, and there are underground rooms with pipes in them, by which water was brought from a reservoir connected with the lake. A portion of a bridge about 6 feet high is still standing: it probably extended across the jhil, as another portion may be seen a considerable distance to the west. On the south-west of these ruins the jhil stretches towards Udhuai Nullah: opposite the Phulbari it is flanked by a thick parapet wall. On the south of this wall is a piece of high land containing an Idgah, where the Muhammadans congregate during the Bakr Id. About 2 miles south-east of the Idgah is the Nageswar Bagh, in which the only remains of a garden are a few mango trees and two wells, which supply excellent drinking water to the people of the locality.

About 600 yards west of the mosque where the charitable dispensary is located is Mr. Hennessy’s bungalow, an old building with a thick parapet wall towards the river. This wall extended about 2 miles to the west as far as Jagat Seth’s house in Nawab Deori, but it is now broken owing to its bricks having been removed for building purposes. The bungalow compound contains a building known as the Baradwari from the fact that it has 12 doorways (three on each side); in the middle is an arched room where darbars used to be held. It is said that this building belonged to Fateh Jang Khan, a rich Muhammadan zamindar. According to local tradition, he incurred the displeasure of Man Singh for having sent word to Akbar that Man Singh was building a palace for himself when the foundations of what is now the Jama Masjid were being laid. On this account, it is said, Man Singh had his house blown up with gunpowder. This story finds some corroboration from the state of the ruins of the buttresses and a portion of the parapet wall on the north.
About half a mile west of the Rájmahál bazar and on the south of the Bhágalpur road is the tomb of Mirán, son of Mir Jafar Khán, NAWÁB of Bengal (see Chapter II). The tomb, which stands in a mango garden with walls on three sides, is made of brick and is unassuming in appearance; on the north towards the road are the ruins of buildings probably intended for the accommodation of visitors. The Jafarganj NAWÁB, a descendant of Mir Jafar, is in charge of the tomb. About 400 yards west of it, and on the north of the Bhágalpur road, are the ruins of a building known as the Pathargarh or stone house. It had a hall in the middle with two storied rooms on each side; up to a height of about 6 feet the wall was made of stone and above that of polished bricks; the doorways were all of stone. This building has recently been demolished, and only the bare walls are left. Some say it was formerly a mint where Jagat Seth, the banker and financier of Murahidábád, used to coin money; but others simply say that it belonged to a rich merchant. West of this is an old temple of Siva at a place known as Mahádebthán, and three samštahlis or tombs of Vairánavá Sadhus. At Nawáb Deori west of this temple is the site on which Jagat Seth’s palace stood. Ten years ago there were two structures here known as the samštahlá, but now nothing remains except a parapet wall. About 400 yards to the west were the houses of the Nawáb family of Murahidábád and a fine Imámbara, which was in existence till about 20 years ago. Close by there are two mosques, one of which, known as Rauzahán Masjid, is in fairly good preservation.

About two miles west of Nawáb Deori and south of the Bhágalpur road is the Jama Masjid erected by Mán Singh, which is one of the oldest buildings in Rájmahál. This mosque, a fine specimen of the Mughal style, is situated on a small eminence called Hádáf, about 4 miles west of the railway station; the name Hádáf is an Arabic word meaning a hill or archery butta. One legend relates that Mán Singh originally intended the building to be a palace for himself, and that when Fateh Khán informed the Emperor Akbar he converted it into a mosque. Another tradition is that Mán Singh intended it to be a Hindu temple but converted it into a mosque in order to avert the anger of the Emperor, to whom it had been reported that he was profaning the town by erecting a temple for idolatrous worship. The northern part of the building has now fallen down, but the mosque is magnificent even in ruin. On the west of it is a temple of Siva said to have been built by Mán Singh, and opposite it on the north of the Bhágalpur road are the ruins of a building known as the Báradvári, in which there are some stone pillars.
still standing. Between the Jama Masjid and the Baradwari are the remains of a gateway; and it is said that there was a subterranean passage leading from the courtyard of the Masjid to the Sang达尔 at Rajmahal. About one mile south-east of the Jama Masjid, at a place known as Kitghar situated on the western outskirts of the Anna Sarobar, there is a well about 30 feet in diameter known as Man Singh’s well. Half a mile south of the Jama Masjid is a Muhammadan cemetery which appears to have been used by the Muhammadan gentry living here; some of the tombs are of stone and contain carvings and inscriptions.

About 800 yards north-west of the Jama Masjid may be seen an old Muhammadan bridge, 236 feet in length with six pointed arches of 10 feet span, built on five piers and having four round bastions, one at each corner. It is on the road to Sahibganj, and is said to be contemporaneous with the Jama Masjid. About half a mile to the north of the bridge is a rock called Pirpahar, because there is the tomb of a Pir or Muhammadan saint on the top of it. On a hillock to the west of it is a place sacred to the Hindus, called Kannithan. Its sanctity is due to the fact that Krishna is said to have danced here. It is a place of pilgrimage visited by pilgrims returning from the mea of Râmkât at Malda.

Rajmahal Subdivision.—North-eastern subdivision of the district lying between 24° 43’ and 25° 18’ N. and between 87° 27’ and 87° 57’ E., with an area of 741 square miles. It measures about 40 miles from north to south and 30 miles from east to west; its width is greatest in the south and narrows down towards the north, at one point being only about 12 miles. To the north and east the boundary is the main stream of the Ganges, beyond which are the districts of Purnea and Malda. To the west the boundary is formed by the Manjhuve Hills running from north to south, beyond which lie the Bhagalpur district and the Godda subdivision of this district. To the south the boundary is formed by an irregular line of hills and high land running from east to west, which form the watershed between the Gumâni and Bansloi rivers; south of this line lie the Dumkâ and Pakaur subdivisions of the Santal Parganas and the Jangipur subdivision of the Murshidabad district.

The eastern portion of the subdivision and a narrow strip along the Ganges to the north consist of alluvial and delta land of the kind so familiar in Bengal. The whole of the western portion, forming about three-fourths of the total area, consists of hills, valleys and pleasant undulating country. To the north the hills extend in an unbroken line running parallel to the Ganges
and leaving a narrow strip of level land between them and the river. To the east they run almost due north and south as far as the Gumāni river, except at one point where a wedge-shaped block projects to the east near Udhnā Nullah. All along their eastern face is a tract of low-lying country stretching down to the Ganges, which is very liable to floods. The south-east of the subdivision, however, on the borders of the Jangipur and Pākuar subdivisions, consists of undulating country with a gravelly soil.

There are two main ranges of hills, viz., the Rājmahāl Hills to the east and the Manjhwe Hills to the west, which run parallel to one another from north to south at an average distance of some 10 miles. The Rājmahāl Hills extend as far as the point where the Gumāni river debouches into the plains; and the Manjhwe Hills run south till they meet the Gumāni near its source in the Godā subdivision. These two ranges coalesce in the north and form a range running close to the river from east to west. South of the Gumāni there is another irregular range of hills running more or less from east to west, and forming the watershed between the Gumāni and Bānloī rivers. The Ganges skirts the subdivision, and there are only two other rivers of any importance, viz., the Gumāni and its tributary the Morel or Moran. The valleys formed by these two rivers are among the most noticeable physical features of the subdivision. They are from four to eight miles broad, are very rich and fertile, and are studded with prosperous Santāl villages. The population of the subdivision was 276,703 in 1901, its density being 373 persons to the square mile. It contains one town, Sāhibganj, and 1,302 villages, one of which, Rājmahāl, is its headquarters. The greater portion of the subdivision is included in the Dāmin-i-koh.

Sāhibganj.—A town situated in the north-east of the Rājmahāl subdivision on the southern bank of the river Ganges. It extends over about 3 square miles along the Ganges and is intersected by the Loop Line of the East Indian Railway. Its situation is picturesque, for it occupies rising ground along the river bank and is backed by an amphitheatre of hills. A small hill to the south-west of the railway station commands a particularly fine view. Its population in 1901 was 7,558, but at the time of the census an outbreak of plague had caused a partial evacuation of the town, and its true population is probably about 12,000. The town has grown into importance as a trade centre since the construction of the railway. Local produce is received by river from the trans-Gangetic districts of Malda, Purnea and North Bhagalpur, while European goods are brought by rail for distribution to those districts. The principal articles of local trade are
rice, maize, other food-grains and *sabai* grass, which is brought
down from the Rajmahal Hills, pressed and exported in bales to
Calcutta for the manufacture of paper. Sāhibganj was constitu-
ted a municipality in 1883, and the area within municipal limits is
1² square mile.

Sakrigali.—A village in the north-east of the Rajmahal sub-
division situated close to the Ganges, 6 miles east of Sāhibganj.
It lies at the base of a long promontory running down from the
Rajmahal Hills, which terminate in a rocky knoll, on the top of
which is an old tomb. The village derives its name from the
Sakrigali pass, which in Muhammadan times was a pass of great
strategic importance and the scene of several battles which have
been mentioned in Chapter II. It consists of a narrow winding
road, which must have been difficult to force when breastworks and
trenches were built across it. According to Ives (1773) the road
was 9 to 12 feet wide, cut through rock and hemmed in on either
side by impenetrable jungle. He says that if a ball was discharged
here, it could not go above 100 yards in a line, the road every-
where abounding with intricate windings. Raymond, the transla-
tor of the *Saqr-ul-Mutakherin*, writing about 1789, describes it as
follows:—"Sacry-gally, or the gullet or lane of Sacry, is a narrow
defile with the Ganges on one side, and a chain of woody hills on
the other: and such is Talia-garry, which besides has a wall that
shuts up the passage from end to end. The former defile may be
10 feet broad, and being overhanged with woods is capable of
great defence, and seems to bar the passage from Bahar into
Bengal: but the chain of hills that borders it would, on inspec-
tion, afford many other passages, and really there are many more.
Rhago-dji in 1740 kept at his left both those defiles, and yet he
penetrated with ease into Bengal." There are now no remains of
fortifications, and this dreaded pass is merely a pretty lane.

The following description of the place was given by Bishop
Heber in 1823:—"Siegulally is a little town, or rather village,
of straw huts, with the ruinous bungalow and ruinous barracks
of Mr. Cleveland's crops, at the base of a high rocky eminence at
an angle of the Ganges. The shore is rocky, and the country
rises gradually in a succession of hill and dale to the mountains
distant about three or four miles. The rocky eminence which I
mentioned is quite insulated, and rather higher than the Red
Castle Cliff at Hawkstone, which, from the fine timber growing on
and round it, it a good deal resembles. I saw some ruins on the
top, and on inquiry found that they were the remains of the tomb
of a Mussulman saint, one of the conquerors of Bengal, and as
devout as he was valiant. The tomb itself is well worth the
trouble of climbing the hill. It stands on a platform of rock, surrounded by a battlemented wall, with a gate very prettily ornamented and rock benches all round to sit or pray on. The 'Chamber of the tomb' is square, with a dome roof very neatly built, covered with excellent chunam, which, though 300 years old, remains entire, and having within it a carved stone mound, like the hillocks in an English churchyard, where sleeps the scourge of the idolaters. The ancient honours of the lamp kept burning, etc., have long been discontinued, but I was told it was the general opinion both of Mussalmans and Hindus that every Thursday night a tiger comes, couches close to the grave and remains there till morning." According to Ives the tomb is that of Saiyad Ahmad Makhdum and was built by Shaista Khan, the uncle of Aurangzeb. Close to the village of Sakrigali is a small bazar called Paltanganj, which is so called from its having contained the barracks of the Paharia corps raised by Cleveland. The name Sakrigali is probably derived from sakra (from the Sanskrit sang-kirn), meaning narrow, and yali, meaning a path.*

Sankara.—An estate in the Dumka subdivision extending over 50 square miles and comprising 107 villages. The following sketch of its history has been prepared from a note contributed by the Deputy Commissioner. The estate appears to have been granted as a lakhrj property to one Jay Singh by Asadulla Zaman Khan, who was Raja of Nagar in Birbhum in the 18th century. In 1840 it was resumed by Government and temporarily settled with the heirs of Jay Singh, and in 1845 it was resettled with Digbijay Singh, grandson of Sumar Singh, who again was the grandson of Jay Singh. Digbijay Singh was killed during the Santal insurrection of 1855 on the eastern embankment of a tank close to his house at Gundo; a withered savi tree marks the spot at which he met his death. The estate was then taken under the management of the Court of Wards, and was farmed out to Mr. G. H. Grant of Bhagalpur for a period of 10 years from May 1856 to April 1866, on the expiry of which the lease was renewed for another 5 years. In the meantime, in 1865, the estate was permanently settled, the annual land revenue demand being fixed at Rs. 2,765-9. A settlement of rent was carried out by Mr. Browne Wood in 1875-76, the aggregate rental payable by the ryots being fixed at Rs. 14,322. A resettlement was carried out by Mr. Craven in 1891-92, the effect of which was to increase the rental to Rs. 20,269-8. A revision of the settlement is now being carried out by Mr. Allanson.

The estate is at present held by Siva Sundari, the daughter of Digbijay Singh, who resides at Gando and is generally known as the Gando Râni. The members of the family call themselves Kumârbhâg Pahârias and are believed to be of the same stock as the Mâl Pahârias in the Dumka subdivision, amongst whom they have a number of relatives. The estate derives its name from the village of Sankara, once the family residence, which lies in the Dâmin-i-koh, on the northern side of the river Brâhmauni, which separates the two estates. It is said that before the family settled at Gando they used to live at Pathaithân, where they migrated from Brindaban. The family also appears to have lived for a time at Murgathali on the Punaia Hills and before that at Dighi near the Singhin Hills. The latter hills are closely connected with the traditions of the family; and the family deity Singhabâhini (rider of the lion), one of the names of the ten-armed Durga, is supposed to reside in a cave in them. Human sacrifices used to be offered to her, the last rite of this nature being performed under the orders of Prithi Singh, an uncle of Digbijay Singh. Prithi Singh escaped the gallows, but his associates paid the extreme penalty of the law on the other side of the Dumka bandh at a spot known to this day as Phânsia dangal (the hanging ground). The misfortunes of the family are ascribed to the wrath of this goddess, who even now is supposed to appear in visions and ask for human sacrifices.

Further information regarding the estate is given by Mr. W. B. Oldham in his work Some Historical and Ethnical Aspects of the Burdwan District. “Sankara is the name of the group of hills south-west of the present Dâmin-i-koh, which, though part of the original Dâmin-i-koh recognized by Cleveaud, were cut off from it in the years 1826 to 1833 by that extremely self-willed and autocratic officer, the Hon'ble John Petty Ward when he was forming the present ring-fence in those years. Cleveland made no distinction between the Mâl and the Mâl, and conferred a set of his stipenda on the Mâls of Sankara, and of course, with them, the privileges of his legal system for the hills. Sankara lay in the Birbhûm zamindâri, close to the cleared country, and easily accessible; and the chief of Cleveland’s time, Tribhuvan Singh by name, more resembled a petty taluqdar than one of the barbarous mountaineers, and was, in fact, a

*Mr. W. B. Oldham writes in Some Historical and Ethnical Aspects of the Burdwan District:—‘‘In 1868 it seemed as if nothing could save Sankara from sale and extirpation, and, to avert the impending ruin, the heads of the family ceased and sacrificed an unfortunate Bhojpuri trader on the top of Singini Math (the horned head), their highest hill.
plainsman. His son, Sumar Singh, a man of great character and physical energy, combined the predatory habits of a Pahâria with the cunning and litigiousness of a Bengali, and used to raid almost up to the civil station of Surî, about 30 miles away, and to secure immunity from the consequences by pleading the privileges of Cleveland's system and trial by his peers. In this way he formed a very considerable tâink, the genesis of which only came to light in the course of Mr. Ward's operations. That officer indiguanently cut it off from the Dâmin-i-koh, and in doing so had to sever the genuine mountaineers recognized by Cleveland, and vested with sets of stipends by him, in the high hills to the south-west of Sankara. All this territory was restored to the permanently-settled tracts in the midst of which it lay. It is curious that, notwithstanding his indignation with Sumar Singh, Mr. Ward made no attempt to interfere with the Sankara stipends, which continued to be paid till 1879, when I resumed them. Sumar Singh, meanwhile, retained his ill-gotten territory and the title of Râjâ; and in the litigation which followed his death the Dayabhâga was claimed by one party of disputants as the law governing the family and was decreed to be so by the Privy Council. The present ward, his grand-daughter Sibu Sundari, is still called Râni in her own little court."

Sarathe Deoghar.—A tappa in the south of the district comprising the whole of the Deoghar subdivision and part of the Dumkâ and Jâmtâra subdivisions. The whole tappa, except a few acres in the town of Deoghar, is divided into ghâtâwalis, some of which form very considerable tâinks. These ghâtâwalis are governed by Regulation XXIX of 1814, which is in force only in Sarath Deoghar.

Sultânâbard.—A pargana in the Pâkaur subdivision within the jurisdiction of the Maheshpur and Pâkuriá police stations. The traditional history of the pargana is as follows. It was originally a thick jungle, infested by wild animals, in which the Pahârias settled under a chief called Chand Sardâr. He lived at a place, about 6 miles north of Maheshpur, which was called after him Chandpur; the name is still met with in old records and maps, but the modern name of the village is Amlagâchî. In course of time, Hindus and Muhammadans came and settled in this tract, one of their leaders being Sultân Shâh, who settled at a place 4 miles south of Maheshpur, where the present village of Dum-Dum is situated. Sultân Shâh reclaimed the jungle here and built a mosque, which is still in existence though in a ruinous state. It is regarded with veneration both by the Hindus and Muhammadans of the locality, who call it Shabamuddin Shâh's
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*dargah.* The place where Sultan Shah lived was named after him Sultanaabād, and that name was given to the surrounding country.

According to the chronicles of the Maheshpur family Sultanaabād was conquered by two brothers Abu Singh and Baku Singh, who came from Gorakhpur with a number of followers on a visit to their relative, the Rājā of Kharagpur, and in alliance with him defeated all the zamindars of the country. The elder brother, Baku Singh, became ruler of the greater part of the tract thus conquered and established his capital at Maheshpur. He was the founder of the Maheshpur Rāj family, which is still in possession of Sultanaabād. The younger brother, Abu Singh, took what was left and reclaimed a large area of hill and jungle. The two brothers, having secured themselves in possession, obtained recognition from the Nawāb of Bengal, to whom Baku Singh sent every year some forest produce as tribute. His brother Abu Singh settled among the Paharias and is said to have married a Pahāria woman. Of the descendants of Baku Singh there is nothing of interest to record till we come to Garjan Singh, who held the estate from 1161 to 1165 of the Bengali era (A.D. 1754-58). During his time bands of Marāṭhā freebooters passed through Sultanaabād, and some of them are said to have been defeated by Garjan Singh and driven across the Ganges. In order to save himself and his family from their attacks Garjan Singh had subterranean rooms built in Maheshpur, the ruins of which may be seen to this day. On the death of Garjan Singh without issue his widow, Rāni Sarbeswari, succeeded to the Rāj and was in possession when the British rule began.

The pargana was at first included in the Rājahāli Division, but was brought under the hill system by Cleveland in 1781. Two years later Rāni Sarbeswari was tried and deposed by him in consequence of her instigating the depredations of the Māl Paharias, but in 1791 the estate was restored to Makum Singh, a nephew of Garjan Singh, with whom a settlement was effected in 1799. On his death in 1803 the estate was held first by his widow and then by his grandson, Raghunāth Singh, who was succeeded in 1832 by his sister Jānakī Kumārī Devī, who held the estate till 1888. Her husband was Gopāl Chandra Singh, a Rājput of Gorakhpur, who received the title of Rājā in 1872 and of Mahārājā in 1875. In 1888, four years before her death, Jānkī Kumārī made over the property to her youngest son Indra Nārāyan Singh, on whose death in 1892 it passed to his four minor sons, Jogendra, Debendra, Gyanendra and Phanindra, with their mother Rāni Rādhā Pyāri Devī as their guardian. The
estate was taken over by the Court of Wards in 1907 on their joint application. The headquarters of the estate are at Maheashpur.

Several places in the pargana are the subject of local legends. Haripur, 14 miles south-east of Maheashpur, is said to have been the residence of one Hari Singh and contains the ruins of large tanks and Saiva temples. Two miles north-west of Haripur there is a Santái village formerly known as Sibpur, with the ruins of five Saiva temples, close to which is a sulphurous spring. About a mile east of Maheashpur is Garbhári, said to have been the residence of Kaidar Rai, an officer in the employ of the Nâwâb of Murshidâbâd, who having incurred the displeasure of the Nâwâb sought shelter here. Devinagar, about six miles south-west of Maheashpur, was once the residence of Lâlâ Uday Nárâyán, a Bhojpuri officer in the service of the Nâwâb of Murshidâbâd. Ruins of houses and temples attributed to him are still extant, and among the inhabitants of the village there are a number of Bhojpuris. Near Devinagar there are two smaller villages called Kotalpokhar and Aksâsâl. It is believed that the Kotâs or Kotwâls (i.e., guards) of Lâlâ Uday Nárâyán were stationed in Kotalpokhar in order to guard his houses and property, and at Aksâsâl was the akhâd (or wrestling ground) of his soldiers and retainers. There was also a road constructed from Devinagar to Murshidâbâd, which can still be traced.

Teliâgarhi — A ruined fort situated 7 miles east of Sâhibganj close to the East Indian Railway line. It stands on a plateau on the lower slope of the Râjmâhâl Hills, at the foot of which the Ganges formerly flowed: tradition, indeed, says that soldiers used to sit on the walls with fishing rods and catch fish from the river below. Owing to its position it was a place of great strategic importance, and was known as “the key of Bengal.” Ives gives the following account of it as it appeared in 1757. “This is only a wall carried on from the brink of the river, which at this place is prodigiously rapid, to the foot of the mountain, and is almost impassable, being covered, like that at Sicarigully, with thick woods and jungle; and hath this further impediment, that very near to the wall runs a rivulet, on the side of the hill, seemingly impracticable to pass over. The bastions are without parapets, having eight sides that are not eight feet wide, and they have contrived to build the walls so artfully, that the rivulet serves for a ditch in front. The bastion wall, which is about 14 feet high and 50 yards long, entirely commands the river, which though it be three-fourths of a mile broad here, yet the current is such as to carry all boats close under the platform.” The translator of the
Sair-ul-Mutākarin, however, writing at the close of the 18th century, had no great opinion of its strength. "Telia-Garry is a fort that shuts up the passage into Bengal. It consists in a wall, strengthened with towers, that extends from the foot of the hills to the rocky bank of the Ganges. It has neither ditch nor rampart, and yet answers well enough the purpose in a country where they know nothing of sieges, and hardly anything of artillery. Else a battery of 24 pounders would make a breach in it in half a day: and a couple of mortars placed upon the brow of the hill would destroy every man and every building in the fort."

The Ganges, having changed its course and formed a large chaur, is now far away from Telīāgarhi, the East Indian Railway line now running close to the fort. The fort, moreover, has fallen into ruins; but long walls, made of stones and bricks in alternate courses, may still be seen to the north, east and west. There are gates in the eastern and western sides, and the length of the walls is approximately 250 feet. To the south the adjoining hill formed a natural protection. The northern wall has three octagonal pavilions, one at each end and one in the centre. Inside there are several rooms along the walls, and a small mosque with three domes stands in the north-western corner; while in the south-eastern corner an old bath still exists. To the north, in the plain, are traces of more ancient buildings, but they are in utter ruin. Carved stones, such as are found at Gaur, are lying among the debris, and perhaps a mosque in the old Bengali style existed here. Local tradition states that the fort is called after a Telī zamīndār who was compelled by the Muhammadans to embrace Islam, but it seems more likely that the derivation is Telia, a Hindi word meaning black, which would naturally be applied to the fortress on account of the black stones used in building it."

Udhuā Nullah.—A village on the bank of the Ganges situated 6 miles south of Ṛajmahāl, close to which the battle of Udhuā Nullah was fought on the 5th September 1763. The following description of the battle is given by Broome in his History of the Rise and Progress of the Bengal Army:—"The position selected by the enemy was one of exceeding strength, to add to which no pains or expense had been spared. It commanded the main and only road, and extended across the gorge formed between the Ganges and the Ṛajmahāl Hills, a steep spur of which ran out and narrowed the pass at this particular point. A deep morass extended along the front of the lines from near the foot of the hills to within less than 100 yards from the river, along which..."
narrow strip ran the road. The left of the intrenchment rested on the river; from hence it ran in a south-westerly direction for about a mile, when it abutted upon a steep isolated hill which was strongly fortified and garrisoned. From this it again branched off in a more southerly direction up to the main spur of the mountains, amongst the ravines and scarped precipices of which it finally terminated. The whole of this line of works was of recent construction; the ramparts were about 60 feet thick and 10 high, surmounted by a parapet of about 18 feet thick and 7 feet high; and in front, along the whole line on the plain, ran a deep ditch of 60 feet wide and about 12 deep. Batteries were erected at convenient intervals, and upwards of 100 pieces of cannon were mounted upon them. Some distance to the rear was the old line of works, and the Oodwah Nullah, from which the pass derived its name, the steep banks of which formed a natural defence of themselves. Across this a stone bridge had been thrown, where a strong guard was stationed; and in the interval the whole of the army was encamped. The force collected here comprised all the troops that had escaped from Gherriah, with the reinforcements sent by Meer Kossim Khan, the whole amounting to upwards of 40,000 men, including the regular Brigades of Sumroo, Markar and Aratoon.

"The only accessible point was along the bank of the river, and to attack this the army now bent their endeavours. Fascines and gabions were constructed, approaches lined out, and batteries thrown up with considerable skill, the troops, Europeans and natives, working with cheerfulness and alacrity; but the progress of these operations was very slow, owing to the limited means at command. The force was moreover constantly harassed by parties of the enemy stealing out of the intrenchments near the foot of the hills, and fording the morass before daylight. This compelled Major Adams to extend his camp to the left and throw up an intrenchment in front, his right resting on the river and his left on a branch of the morass. The King's and Company's Battalions were in the centre, the Sipahi Battalions divided on the flanks; a strong guard of Sipahis was pushed forward to the right to support the parties in the trenches, to which the artillery, the paucity of whose numbers could admit of no relief, were entirely confined. The Company of Volunteers under Captain Wedderburn and the three Companies of Captain MacLean's Battalion that had recently arrived, were stationed in the boats for the defence of the stores and the command of the river. In these tedious operations nearly a month was consumed. At length, on the 4th of September, three batteries had been erected, the nearest
of which was within 300 yards of the fortifications, on the massive ramparts of which the Artillery of the English could make but little impression, although all the siege guns of the force had been disembarked from the boats. A small breach was effected, however, close to the gateway near the river, but of a very imperfect nature, and success, if not hopeless, appeared very distant.

"On that day a European soldier of Meer Kossim Khan's army, originally a deserter from the Company's service, came in and offered, on condition of pardon, to point out a ford through the morass by which the troops might cross and attack the left of the entrenchment. That such a ford did exist the previous attacks of the enemy had proved, and the proposition was readily embraced. Arrangements were accordingly made that night, and the following morning the Grenadiers of the 84th Regiment and those of the European Battalion, with two Battalions of Sipahis, of which Captain Broadbrook's (the present 1st Native Infantry) was one, got under arms three hours before daybreak, the whole under the command of Captain James Irving; whilst the remainder of the force, leaving a sufficient guard in camp, moved quietly into the trenches, with the intention of making a false attack to attract the enemy's attention, which was to be converted into a real attack if circumstances permitted. This latter party was commanded by Captain Moran, and a reserve column was held in readiness under Major Carnac to act as might be found advisable.

"The detachment under Captain Irving crossed the morass with great difficulty, the men being obliged to carry their arms and pouches on their heads to save them from getting wet. They succeeded, however, in reaching the intrenchment without being discovered, and there being no ditch at that point, they planted the scaling ladders they had purposely brought and mounted the rampart. This was close to the isolated hill already mentioned, and as the latter was strongly stockaded on the summit and might be looked upon as the key of the position, Captain Irving determined to ascend and endeavour to carry it by surprise. Strict orders were given to the men on no account to fire, but to trust solely to the bayonet, and several of the enemy, who were found lying asleep under the parapet, received their passports into eternity from that silent and deadly weapon. Before the party reached the summit the alarm was given, but too late; the Grenadiers rushed forward, closely followed by the Sipahis, and in a few minutes they were masters of the stockade and not one of the enemy left alive.

"A musquet that had been brought for the purpose was now lighted and held aloft as the preconcerted signal for the party in the
trenches. The Artillery from the advance battery opened a sudden and heavy fire upon the breach, until the party under Captain Moran had got close to it. Great difficulty was experienced in crossing the ditch, and when this was effected, the breach was found to be very steep and only wide enough for one person. The enemy, however, distracted by the varied attack, made but a feeble resistance, and a sufficient party having ascended by means of scaling ladders opened the gates to their comrades. The whole force now rushed in and, as previously agreed upon, turned to their left, whilst Captain Irving's party having moved to the right, the whole united, and a fearful scene of carnage ensued.

"It was yet barely daylight, and the enemy, confounded by the suddenness of the attack coming from several quarters, were thrown into inextricable confusion, to add to which, their own guard stationed at the bridge over the nullah had orders to fire upon any one attempting to cross, with a view of compelling the troops to resistance—a duty which was performed with fearful effect. A heap of dead speedily blocked up that passage and forced the fugitives to look for some other channel of escape. Many threw themselves into the river and were drowned, others attempted to cross the Oodwah, but the steepness of the banks and the pressure and confusion of the panic-struck crowd, caused a vast sacrifice of life. The greater portion of those who escaped got off by skirting the hills, and many perished amongst the difficulties and precipices of that route. A few attempted to make a stand in the old lines, but they were speedily overpowered and destroyed; 15,000 are said to have perished in this attack and during the flight. To the credit of the English no unnecessary slaughter was committed; after being once assured of success, none fell by their hands save those in actual opposition. An immense number of prisoners were taken, including several officers of rank, all of whom were kindly treated and subsequently released. The great casualty was chiefly attributable to the panic, the confusion, and the darkness, as also to the usual mode of egress being closed. The loss of the English was comparatively inconsiderable, the only officer whose death is recorded being the gallant Captain Broadbrook, who had so long commanded the 1st Battalion of Sipahis. Lieutenant Hampton was also severely wounded. Upwards of 100 pieces of cannon were captured, besides a vast quantity of military stores, and so complete was the overthrow, that the enemy never attempted to rally either at Rajmahal, which was fortified, or in the Sickreegullee or Seereeeagullee passes, either of which was equally tenable with that of Oodwah Nullah—and the wearied fugitives, arriving in
the neighbourhood of Mongheer, brought the first intelligence to Meer Kossim Khan of the disaster that had befallen his army.

"When the difficulties of the undertaking, the enormous disproportion of the forces, and the completeness of the result are considered, this must be acknowledged to have been—a most extraordinary and brilliant achievement; and though the success was attributable to the surprise, the siege operations, considering the means, were highly creditable to the army, more especially when it is remembered how little practical knowledge either officers or men could have possessed of that description of warfare."

The lines of entrenchment can still be traced, and an arch of the bridge over the nullah is still standing. The jhil on the right through which the British troops waded on the night of the surprise, is part of the great jhil through which the railway line passes between Tinpahār and Rājnañjā.

Vaidyanath—See Deoghar.