(4) “Prakrita-Paingalam, edited by Chandra Mohana Ghosha, M.B., B.A.” Fasc. I (1900). This work of Piniśala Acaryya, the great Hindu authority on metre, does for Prakrit poetry what his better known Chandah-Sutras do for the poetry of Classical Sanskrit. (See p. 249).
SANSKRIT PROSODY EXPLAINED.
SANSKRIT PROSODY

AND

NUMERICAL SYMBOLS

EXPLAINED

BY CHARLES PHILIP BROWN/M.R.A.S.

AUTHOR OF A TELUGU DICTIONARY, GRAMMAR, ETC. PROFESSOR OF TELUGU IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOMIS PRIMA SIT VIRTUS PERSPICUITAS.

—Quintil. viii. 2.

LONDON:
TRÜBNER & CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.

MDCCLXXIX.

[All Rights Reserved.]
Ind L 3453.12

Prof. Charles Rockwell Lanman

STEPHEN AUSTIN,

PRINTER, HERTFORD.
PREFACE.

SANSKRIT LITERATURE is chiefly in verse. The poems and plays, the histories and legends, treatises on law, divinity, astronomy, mathematicks, and indeed nearly all literature being in metre. The "Prosody is easy and beautiful," says Sir William Jones. "It is infinitely more rich and more varied," observes the learned Chézy, "than that of Greek; and has no syllables of doubtful quantity." The venerable Colebrooke (Essays ii. 62) speaks of the aid it affords in deciphering passages rendered obscure by the inaccuracy of the transcripts: he notices that the artifice of its construction is peculiar, and not devoid of ingenuity; and it is richer than that of any other language. Yet many who have attempted the study in India, guided by a Pandit, complain that the art is intricate. Indeed most of the aspirants have been disheartened (as I was at first); for the Prosody is overlaid with a profusion of pedantic refinements, arithmetical and superstitious. Most of the rules in the Sanskrit Prosodies are intended to guide composers, not learners.
In 1827, at Madras, at the desire of the College Board, I printed a short account of Telugu and Sanskrit Prosody. Ten years after, when I was in London, the learned Professor Rosen, who had edited Colebrooke's Essays, requested me to prepare a statement which he printed in the Asiatic Journal for 1837. This fell into the hands of a young German at Konigsberg who had been reading Sanskrit for two years: and encouraged him. In 1855 Professor Wilson introduced him to me in London: he was Professor Theodor Goldstücker, whose skill in Sanskrit lore has in late years been acknowledged by learned brahmans in Bengal, Benares, and Lahore. He called upon me to prepare an easier and more complete volume for the use of students. Accordingly I have written the rules again, addressing the explanations to the beginner: who now can learn more in ten days than a pandit could have taught him in ten years.

Professor Francis Johnson has with his usual kindness superintended the printing of these pages.

Numerical Symbols are much used in Sanskrit books on Prosody, as well as regarding chronology. Of these I have subjoined an explanation: with some suggestions for a Memoria Technica in English.

C. P. B.

22, KILDARE GARDENS, LONDON,
April, 1869.
INDEX.

Anushṭup page 4. 5. 28
Aparāntikā 15
Aparavaktra 14
Āryā 16
Aupachchhandasika 14
Carols 26
Chapalā 19
Charcharī 12
Chhand 1. 31
Dandaka 26
Druta Vilambita 10. 30
Elision 6
Feet 2, 28, 29
Ganga Dāś 7. 30
Gīta Govinda 7
Heroic Metre 4
Hitapadesā 7
Horace 9. 13. 17. 18
Indra Vajrā 8
Mālinī 11
Mandākrāntā 8. 12
Manjarī 21
Manjubbāshiṇī 11
Matta mayūra 11
Megha Dūta 12
Musical Modes 48
Nārācha 12
Pathyā 19
Pluta 3
Prāchya 15
Prahariṇī 11
Prajāṭika 21
Pravṛttika 15
Prithvī bhara 12
Pushpitāgrā 14
Rāhoddhatā 10
Raghu Vamśa 7
Rhymes 21
Śālīṇī 10
Śārdūla 7. 13. 30
Śikharīṇī 11
Slōka 4
Sragdharā 8. 13
Swāgata 10
Tāla 13
Toṭaka 10
Udgata 45
Udichya 15
Vaitāliya 13
Uniform Metres 7
Upendra Vajrā 9
Vamāstavilā 10
Vasanta tilaka 11
Vipulā 18
Virgil 17
CONTENTS.

Scansion and Feet; Page 1; 28. 29
Anushṭup 4. 28. Elision 6
Uniform Metres 7. 31
Alternate; Vaitāliya, etc. 13, 14, 15
Rhymes 21. Melodies, Carols, Dandaka 26

ERRATA.

P. 12, line 23, read एड्या.
24, ,, 20, ,, The Mallet to Destroy Delusion.
SANSKRIT PROSODY EXPLAINED.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The vowels a, i, u, ri, lu, are short: as in चातिसया atisaya नििहरित milita, बुधियुधिस्य, श्रेष्ठ kripa. The rest are long.

Short or breve is called सङ्क्य lag-hu or सङ्क्य hraswa, meaning 'light.' Long is called गुरु guru 'heavy,' or दीर्घं dirgha 'long.'

A breve becomes guru if followed by two consonants, as 'a' in चातिस asti, or चक्षु vakra. But the vowels Ri and Lri do not lengthen the preceding vowel. Thus सङ्क्य sākrit.

A breve is marked with an upright line ']' thus; a tribrach, which we write उॐॐॐ is marked ।।।. The long mark is उ which we use for a breve. In Dēvanāgari the character resembles the Persian hamza (١), in Bengali is similar to the number for six in that alphabet.

But the language is pronounced as it is written, and the quantity of each syllable is evident to the eye: the marks for long and breve are therefore seldom used.

The letter घ Y is always a consonant, and requires a vowel, as in देव: dait-yah, घाय kār-yam, योगिन yogin, घखा sayyā. When the consonant घ M is final, as in नलां Nalām + abraviit, it does not suffer elision. (Nala. iv. 1).
Prosody is called चन्दन: chhandah, that is, ‘fancy, will, pleasure.’

Sanskrit Prosody is measured with feet, called gana, denoted by letters, Ma, Ya, Ra, etc. fixed in days earlier than the Homeric age. M or Ma denoted a foot of three long syllables, as ‘majestas’ or ‘Longini’ or ‘has sylvas.’ Na is a tribrach of three breves like ‘mulier’ or ‘avibus.’ Eight such feet are give in the ग्रहणकार: or Table. To each I have added a Sanskrit and a Latin instance, having the same initial.

**TABLE OF FEET.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME.</th>
<th>SYLLABLES.</th>
<th>EXAMPLE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>भाज्य</td>
<td>Ma</td>
<td>मन्त्राणम्</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चाज्य</td>
<td>Ya</td>
<td>चषाधि</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>राज्य</td>
<td>Ra</td>
<td>रषेय</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सा</td>
<td>Sa</td>
<td>सह्य</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तो</td>
<td>Ta</td>
<td>तन्त्राः</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जा</td>
<td>Ja</td>
<td>जापाः</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भह</td>
<td>Bhā</td>
<td>महूर</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ना</td>
<td>Na</td>
<td>नायति</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Greek names, with Latin instances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME.</th>
<th>SYLLABLES.</th>
<th>EXAMPLE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Molossus</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>Macenas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacchius</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>'Ymetto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creticus</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>Reddidi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anapaeus</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>Similes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibacchius</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>tentare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphibrachys</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>Juvabit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dactylus</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>Bucula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribrachys</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>Nivea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the three columns thus arranged in ancient times, the first has a long and a breve alternately; the second has two of each; the third has four.

The dactyl, in the present pages, will be marked B. The spondee will be marked — — as in Latin.

To aid the memory, a learned German friend has given me the following sentence: मायावी यताम्बा रावण: सहसा तमालिः ब्राह्म भाष्य नहिः “The deceitful, self-controlling Rāvana uttered his spells in haste, beginning with ‘Preserve us’” [from] death.

A long syllable is called Guru गुरु and a breve is लघु la-ghū: and the initials, L, G, are thus used:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{गं} & \quad \text{gagam or गा gā} & \quad \text{— — spondeus.} \\
\text{लं} & \quad \text{la lam or ला lā} & \quad \text{U U pyrrhichius.} \\
\text{गं} & \quad \text{ga lam} & \quad \text{— U trochæus.} \\
\text{लं} & \quad \text{lagam} & \quad \text{U — iambus.}
\end{align*}
\]

A line is called pāda or charaṇa, meaning a foot; four such form a padya or slok. A prosodial measure of two or three syllables is called gāṇa गाण because it is counted; we call it a foot.

‘Aksharam,’ a ‘letter,’ also is a ‘syllable.’ संस्कृत सामक्रु-तम, or जीविकाः Gir-vā-nam (another name of the language) are called tri-literal, or words of three syllables. So is Aksha-ram.

All syllables are of a definite length, apparent to the eye; none are doubtful.

The last syllable of each line, in the uniform metres, is long by rule; but in practice is free.

“Pluta,” denoting ‘extension,’ is the name given to a quaver or protracted sound, used in chaunting the Vedas. In prosody it is merely a long syllable.
The native treatises are crowded with numerical expressions which make the art mysterious; but such devices merely impede the progress of the learner.

ON THE ANUSHṬUP.

The Tale of Nala commences thus: each line being divided into four parts.

असि राजा। नालो नामा। विर सेना। सुतो बाली।
उपपर्नो। गुप्त इष्टाई। रूपवान अस। वा कोविध।

This is called the Anushṭup sloka which some consider the heroic metre. Each line contains sixteen syllables, and two lines are one slōk, or couplet.

There are four syllables in each quarter. The first and third quarters are free from rule: the second usually is \( U \) with a free syllable: the third has \( U - U \) with a free syllable. Marking the free syllables with \( x \), the line stands thus:

\[ xxxx \ U-x \ xxxx \ U-Ux \]

The learner should read several pages aloud, pausing after each quarter: and he will soon perceive the rhythm. After he has accomplished this, he can proceed as follows:

The second foot has five varieties. One is already seen: the others are exemplified in these passages of the same poem:

\[ - - - \text{Bk II. v. 6. न्यायेऽपि} तास्त रमणा। न्या वेदयत। तां अस्वास्थाम। \]
\[ - U - \text{I. 3. चषप्रिा}। सकवादी। अशा प्रियह। सात्या वादी। \]
\[ - U U \text{I. 7. तस्मात् प्रसं}। द्रो इम्स। तस्मात् प्रसं। नो दमानह। \]
\[ U U U \text{XIV. 18. ब्राह्मशिश्व। ब्राह्मीता। ब्राह्मशिश्व। ब्राह्मशिश्व। स्धा भविता।} \]

The five feet admissible in the second seat are Ma Ya Ra
Bha Na: which may be recollected in the words Mayūra bhānūh.

In p. 436 of a volume on Sanskrit Grammar printed in 1847, a couplet is quoted from the Laws of Manu:—

\[ \begin{align*}
Aśīd idam & \mid tamo bhūtam \mid aprajnātam \mid a lakshaṇam \\
& \mid a pratarkyam \mid a vijneyam \mid prasuptam i \mid vasarvatah.
\end{align*} \]

And there is added, from the Rāmāyan,

Mā, Nishāda \mid pratisthām twam \mid agamah śā \mid śwatḥ samāh \mid Yat krauncha mi \mid thunād ēkam \mid avadhīh kā \mid ma mohitam

The explanation of the metre there given is erroneous: as are also those of two more instances, there shewn. The student should divide the lines into fours, and he will perceive the metre with ease.

The remaining remarks on the Anushṭup are not intended for beginners.

The rules already given will suffice for most of the slokas found in the Purāṇas. The following rules are observed in the Poems. The instances were selected by a Pandit from the Amara Kosha.

Each half line having eight syllables; the first and last are free, marked \( x \); but the other six are subject to rule. Rule regarding the first half.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{xMYx} & \text{\( x \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} \\
\text{YY} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} \\
\text{RY} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} \\
\text{TY} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} \\
\text{JY} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} \\
\text{BY} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} \\
\text{MR} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} \\
\text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} & \text{\( \U \)} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[ \text{Utt} \mid hānam paurūṣe tan \mid trē \\
\text{līr} \mid dīni vaj ram āstrī \mid syāt \\
\text{Pu} \mid lōmajā, \text{Sachīndrā} \mid n'ī' \\
\text{Sap} \mid tārchir \text{damunāh} \text{su} \mid crah \\
\text{Sa} \mid twaram chapalam āt ī \mid nām \\
\text{Ni} \mid tyāna varatāja \mid sram \\
\text{Abh} \mid ram mēghō vārivā \mid hah \]
These eighteen varieties are found in the first eight syllables: a few other variations occur, but are not approved as harmonious.

The second half, also containing eight syllables, has five variations: the first and last syllables alone remain free from rule.

This last instance is from Kālidāsa’s Jātīca Chandrikā.

The halves are independent: any one of the former eighteen may be followed by any one of the latter five.

**On Elision.**

Each couplet consists of two lines, which in the manuscripts are united, thus (Gita i. 25):

भीष्मध्रुवमुखः सर्वेऽथ महोत्सवाचारपर्यं पञ्चतन्त्रसम्बन्धतः
Again in xv. 3:

Here we see each half is run into one unbroken line: which European scholars divide, at the cæsura, into a couplet.

Where such elision occurs in the specimens now to be cited, two lines will be given: which are alike. Elsewhere a single line suffices.

**THE UNIFORM METRES.**

These have four lines, scanned alike, in each verse: one in general use, runs thus. There is no rhyme. The following metre, called Sārdula, is in frequent use.

In the following instances, H. denotes the Hitopadeśa. R. the Raghu Vamsam. G.D. Ganga Das, whose rules are given in Dr. Yates’ Sanskrit Grammar.

\[ vv-\quad vv-\quad vv-\quad vv-\quad vv-\quad vv-\quad vv-\quad vv-\quad vv-\quad vv- \]

\[ \text{vyōmai kān} \quad \text{tavihā} \quad \text{riṅōpi} \quad \text{vihagāḥ} \quad \text{samprāpnu} \quad \text{vantyā padam} \]

After the twelfth syllable there is cæsura, the harmonic pause: which in these pages will be marked \( \| \). This metre is very often used: In the Gita Govinda there is an instance, in a song ending with these words:

\[ \text{Kandarpō} \quad \text{piyāmā} \quad \text{yatēvi} \quad \text{rachayan} \quad \text{Sārdula} \quad \text{vikṛiḍitam} \]

\[ \text{yātēvi} \quad \text{mārjute} \quad \text{tatamāra} \quad \text{yātēvi} \quad \text{Sārdula} \quad \text{vikṛiḍitam} \]

\[ \text{yātēvi} \quad \text{mārjute} \quad \text{tatamāra} \quad \text{yātēvi} \quad \text{Sārdula} \quad \text{vikṛiḍitam} \]
The concluding words, "Śārdūla vikridita," give the name of the metre, which is also called Śārdūla.

Some metres have two pauses: Thus the Ṛṣīkṛṣṇa Mandākrāntā: in which "The Cloud Messenger" is composed.

Maunān mūrkhaḥ pravacana paṭur vātulō jalgakō vā

The name is recollected by this line:

Mandākrānta śabdakriyā ca kṣaṇa ca śvetāśrava

"By slow and persevering efforts the maid is subdued."

This is one of the memorial lines framed by Ganga Dās; with Dr. Yates' translation: which I use throughout.

The Sragdhara metre also has two pauses

Instance, from the Sakuntalā, verse 7:

Grīvā bhang ābhirāmam
muhur anupatati
syandanē datta drishtiḥ.

Four such lines make the stanza. The memorial line is

Mūrtigāṇeśvaroḥ Rṣitu vahitāḥ: Śāgradhāraśirāra G.D.

The Indra vajrā ṛṇaṃ is a short metre: of which the first syllable is long or short at pleasure; and therefore is marked x.

G. D.
Here the first syllable in the first line is short: in the second it is long.

In his notes on the Hitopadesa, p. 280, Professor Johnson remarks that, "although not enjoined by a rule of prosody, a slight cæsura may often conveniently be made at the close of the fifth syllable." The cæsura is of importance to composers, but the reader may safely neglect it. The Sanskrit writers on prosody divide every line of the Uniform metres into threes, disregarding harmony.

Horace uses a similar metre. "Trahunte siccas machinae carinas."

More than a hundred Uniform metres are described: but not fifty are in use: and the few described in the next pages are all that the learner requires. For the present he may pass them by unread, and proceed to the Áryá.

The last syllable in each line by rule should be long: in practice it is free: either long or short at pleasure. The feet are,

\[
\text{---O --- I O0-O ---}
\]

Or if the initial is short,

\[
\text{O-O --- I O0-O ---}
\]

प्रिया च भाया I प्रियवाद्यानीच H. Introd. 19.

In the first line of this instance the initial syllable is long "artha:" in the second, "pri-yā," it is short.

If the first syllable is short it is called Upendra Vajrā: if the two are mingled, as they usually are, this is called जाख्वाल्की. But these names are needless. The one original name is enough: the others are not in use. Instances: H. Introd.
19, 25, 47. Book i. 27, 80, 114, etc., and R. ii. 1-74; v. 1-62, etc.

The Rāthōddhatā रथोद्धता –अ- ००० || –अ- ०-
विपहः कवित्वर्क्रमपतिभि
वैक्ष्ण्डापि भवतां महीभुतां
H. iii. 153.

In this instance the two lines forming the couplet run into one another. Instances: R. ix. 68; xi. 1-91; xix. 1-55.

The mark [ is a sign that this metre is unusual.

[ Swāgata खागता –अ- ०००- ००--
कुञ्जप्र रक्षवं: पटर से
वचचारनिगड़े असितक्षा:
R. ix. 73.

[ Śālinī शालिनी -- -- –अ- || –अ- –
निर्घातिती: कुञ्जरी || गाझींगाम
आधानित्यते: चोभया || मास विंड्रान
R. ix. 64.

XII Syllables.

The Vamśasthavila वंशाशविल ०-० --० ०-० ०-०-
बघंस्वास्ते || पपरतितिकारणः
H. i. ver. 16, 21, 115, 161, etc.

The Druta Vilambita द्रुतविलाम बिट विपहि
पांचित्विक्रमः
H. i. 32.

Also 52. Subrid. 71.

[ Toṭaka तोटका ००- ००- ००- ००-
सतपरिभेदनविचारसितः
R. viii. 90.
XIII Syllables.

Manubhashini

\[ \text{uuu} - \text{u-} \text{uu} \text{ } \text{u-} \text{u-} \text{uu} \text{ } \text{u-} \text{u-} \text{uu} \]

क्ति विख्रुतान्वयः हृदयाभ्रान्तः \hspace{1cm} R. ix. 60.

Praharshini

\[ \text{uuuuu} - \text{u-} \text{u-} \]

निहितं कुक्तपतिवास पर्याशाशा \hspace{1cm} R. i. 95.

See R. iv. 87, 88; viii. 91, etc.

Matta mayura

\[ -- \text{uu} -- \text{uu} -- \]

हातिति भृवर्तमानवं विष्णु-श्रवणिविष्णुविश्वमर्वस: \hspace{1cm} R. ix. 75.

XIV Syllables.

Vasanta tilakam

\[ --\text{uu} -- \text{uu} -- \]

उवोनिन्य पुष्पालिसुवीतित्वसी \hspace{1cm} H. Introd. 31.

See H. i. ver. 41, 83, 137, etc. \hspace{1cm} R. Book v. 63-73, etc.

XV Syllables.

Malini

\[ \text{uuuu} \text{ } \text{uu} \text{ } -- \text{uu} -- \]

सहिष्णुविश्वाहरि वस्थिष्वज्ञवारी \hspace{1cm} H. i. 20.

See H. i. 218. \hspace{1cm} R. ii. 75; v. 74, 75, etc.

XVII Syllables.

Sikharini

\[ \text{uuuu} -- \text{uu} \text{uu} -- \text{uu} \text{u-} \text{uu} \]

चर्मोपनंकारं गच्छ वचनमुद्रसं घट्रूणः \hspace{1cm} H. i. 145.

See H. 145, 146, 187, etc.
Mandähránta गयाज्ञाता
-- -- || 000 00- || -0- -0- -

भौदाभूति || प्रवचनपद्व || तीर्थी ज्ञाक्षोऽक्षोऽ

H. ii. 25.

See ver. 160. R. viii. 94; xiv. 87, etc.

The Megha Duta is written in this metre.

Harīṇī हरिणी
000 00- || -- -- 0- || 00- 0- || Or thus
000 00- || -- -- || 0- 00- 0-

शरसि ब्रह्मस || तारास्क्षे || चषात परिवक्षित:

H. iv. 106. R. iii. 70.

Prithvī bharam पृथ्वीभरे
0-0 00- 0- || 000 - 0-- 0-

शरसि ब्रह्मस || प्रवचनरीसुद्धसि

H. Notes, p. 108.

XVIII Syllables.

[ Mahāmalikā: or, Nārācha; or, Lalā, or Vanamālā.

000 000 -0- -0- -0- -0-

रघुपति रापि जातपदेपितिभिः ग्रन्थयत प्रयात

R. xii. 104.

Charchari चर्चरी

00- 00 || 00- 00 || 00- 00 || 00-

The following hymn to Ananga is quoted from the Sivakarṇ-āmritam, in the Śāradā tilakam.

शारशायत || भर्यातत || बोधिकाररहयय||

बुद्धाभित परमाणुत भरसारित्विमरते

शरसारित वम्भावस विम्भावास विपुते

भवमानस ग्रज्ञायतस्म भवमाहित मद्यगम
XIX Syllables.

Śārdula. This has already been explained. This name is noticed in Colebrooke: but he gives the same title to a different metre, of eighteen syllables (m s j s r m).

XXI Syllables.

The Sragdhara. This has already been explained.

XXV Syllables.

[ The Krōncha-pada.

\[-uu -- | -- | uu\] 0000 0000 00- 00-

\[krōnchapādī vṛthatīrthā mahāsa ṣvākṣaḥ sāvākṣa ṣāvīra] G.D.

The native prosodians scan all metres by trisyllabic feet: and this one, like the Sragdhara, is fancied intricate because such scansion does not agree with the melody: but if divided as here shown, it is clear. This metre is the basis of the पञ्चविंट, which will presently be noticed.

ALTERNATE UNIFORM METRE.

Musical time is called Tāl; the "pollicis ictus," as Horace calls it: hence the name Vaṭāliya. The eighth canto of the Raghu Vamsa begins thus.

\[cakṣat d vī | vaṭāliya\] 00- 00 | -0- 0-

\[cakṣat bīṅhata | ṛṇāparīthin: 00- \(\overline{00}\) | -0- 0-

athā tasya vīvāha kauṭukam
lalitam bibhrata | ēva pārthivah

The alternate lines have one long syllable inserted after the

If a long syllable is added, the metre is called Aupachchhandasika आपच्छन्दिक or ‘A Variation.’ Thus, Raghu Vamsa, ix. 66,

\[
\text{शमरागपिरः तमस्तितायः} \quad \text{मुु - मु - ॐ - ॐ -}
\]

This is used in the last canto of the Māgham, where the commentator observes “Sargēśmin Aupachchhandasikam vrīttam; Vaitāliyē gurū ādhikyāt” वैतालियोपपन्नस्वयं वृत्तं वैतालियविगृष्टं-विक्रान्त “In this canto the metre is (Aupachchhandasikam) a variation, being the Vaitāliyam with an additional long syllable.”

A variety of this is called Pushpitāgrā पुष्पिताग्रा (Hitop. Suhrid. 42).

\[
\text{वहित्विहितविद् च चारगुणवुष्टं} \quad \text{मुु - मुु - ॐ - ॐ -}
\]

See also Hitop. Vigraha 145. Sakuntala, i. 32.

In all these metres the slōk has two similar lines: of which I cite the first alone. The final syllable of each couplet is long by rule: but in practice is often short, as here exhibited.

The alternate metres are popular: as Wilson observes (in his Grammar, p. 447) entire cantos of these occur in the Māgha, Kirātārjunīya, and Naishadha.

There are some varieties of the Vaitāliya: one is called Apara vaktra: thus defined by Colebrooke, citing R. ix. 70 (p. 124 in vol. ii. of his Essays). “Both verses are (i.e. each half is) terminated by three Iambicks: and begin with four short
syllables: but one verse interposes a single short syllable, and the other a trochee.” That is

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{उ००००००} & \quad \text{००००००} \\
\text{००००००} & \quad \text{००००००}
\end{align*}
\]

स्फुटसमस्यार्चने गीतिभि
समपर्विन्दस्यबाध्यः

G.D.

One variety of Vaîtalîya, called Pravṛttaca, runs thus:

In the first and third lines \(\text{००००००} \quad \text{००००००} \quad \text{००००००} \quad \text{००००००}\)

In the second and fourth \(\text{००००००} \quad \text{००००००} \quad \text{००००००} \quad \text{००००००}\)

The even lines prefix a long syllable: and may be expressed thus,

Lines 1 and 3 \(\text{००००००} \quad \text{००००००} \quad \text{००००००} \quad \text{००००००}\)

,, 2 and 4 \(\text{००००००} \quad \text{००००००} \quad \text{००००००} \quad \text{००००००}\)

The following instance is given by Colebrooke (p. 79),

\begin{align*}
\text{द्वादशे भरतवश्वमातां} \\
\text{खूंति खुविर्नानिर्ग्रामेष्ठिनै} \\
\text{पतितमधिकंकु मोदयन} \\
\text{वास वषोधितार्थमुव्वत्वन}
\end{align*}

“Listen to this pure auspicious and pleasing history of the race of Bharata, as uttered from the mouth of Vyāsa.”

The notes appended by Mr. Colebrooke, in pp. 79 and 155, may require a little explanation: but these refinements are needless to learners.

The alternate lines are called by different names. The uneven lines (1 and 3) are called Udichya. The second and fourth, which are longer by one syllable, are named Prāchya. A stanza having four Udichya lines is called Chāru hāsini. One composed of four Prāchyas is named Aparāntikā.
THE ARYA आर्या.

The Aryá uses feet that contain four breves, or the equivalents: having a long syllable in the

1st seat  \( \text{\textbullet} \text{\textbullet} \text{\textbullet} \)  
2nd „  \( \text{\textbullet} \text{\textbullet} \)  
3rd „  \( \text{\textbullet} \text{\textbullet} \)  
 Both long  \( \text{\textbullet} \text{\textbullet} \)  
 Four short  \( \text{\textbullet} \text{\textbullet} \text{\textbullet} \text{\textbullet} \)  

Any one of these may be used in even seats, viz. 2, 4, 6. Each half must end in a long syllable: so it requires either \( \text{\textbullet} \text{\textbullet} \) the spondee, or \( \text{\textbullet} \text{\textbullet} \) the anapaést. The following is in H. i. 33.

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
\end{array}
\]

In the eighth seat (in this instance) each half has a long. In the sixth, the first half has an amphibrach: but the second has a single breve.

This is the usual mode: having variations in the sixth and
eighth places. But a kind called चार्का शीति āryā-giti has those places otherwise: Kālidāsa's Nalōdaya has many instances: thus (canto ii. 41),

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & & & & \\
\text{कार्क्षित रचिनि तामि:} & & & & & & \\
4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & & \\
\text{घर्नमुद्भिरिपर्ह हिरिपर्पि रचिनि तामि:} & & & & & & \\
1 & 2 & 3 & & & & \\
UU & UU & -- & & & & \\
4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & & \\
UU & UU & UUUU & UU & -- & &
\end{array}
\]

and the second half is constructed in the same manner.

The final syllable in each half, by rule is long: but in practice is often short.

The amphibrach Ja चक्रण is never used in the uneven seats: which are 1, 3, 5, 7. To aid the memory I express the rule thus:—"Aryē sedibus imparibus prohibetē Jājāpa." Here "aryē" is a spondēus, as "aureā" in the Æneid i. 698, and vii. 190.

The sixth foot in each half is either NL UUUU or J U−U or a single breve.

The few rules now given are sufficient to explain the Āryā. The remaining observations, which native tutors consider essential, may be considered at leisure. A metre used by Horace is similar to the Āryā.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Miserar' est nec' a | mori} \\
\text{Dare lu | dum neque | dul ci mala | vino} \\
\text{Lavere aut | exani | mari} \\
\text{Metuen | tes patru | æ | vulnera | linguae}
\end{align*}
\]
Tibi qualum Cythareae
Puer alies tibi tē las operose
que Miner vae studiō lausert
Neobule Lipa raeniitor Hebri

Another Horatian metre is analogous: thus,

Sic te diva potens Cypri
Sic fratres Hele nae lucida sidera, etc.

But these are Uniform metres: whereas the Aryā has many melodious variations. The following species, some of them mere matters of curiosity, are preserved in Yates' Grammar. The fanciful instances there copied from Gangā Dās, are various hymns, so contrived as to exhibit the name of the species. But I shall subjoin passages from popular poems.

The first, called पत्थर Pathyā, or ordinary, has already been explained.

2. Vipulā विपुला, a "broad or extensive" class, admitting several varieties. Some are composed entirely of breves, except of course the final syllables. This is called Nā-vipulā, because composed of (Na) tribachs. Some verses in the same Aryā metre are written (excepting the sixth seat as usual) entirely in long syllables: this is called Mā-vipulā: because it may be measured by (molossi) feet of three longs: which of
course would seem against the prescribed principles: thus in the Sāṃkhya Kārikā

Alpa grantham spashtam

The name denotes the pause (see Colebrooke, p. 154), and if this is in the first half it is called “ādi vipulā;” if in the second “antya vipulā;” if in both, “ubhaya vipulā.” Some of the learned consider this name, and “chapalā” variable, to have the same meaning. The Āryā by rule admits only five sorts of feet: but the Vipulā rule admits nearly every variety consistent with the original principle.

The following instances are framed by Gangā Dās. The first is पञ्चा and is thus exemplified.

कश्यः लिकृष्णः सुः तोमे
बल्कं वक्रवट भिराइ तोगः हे
वशमपि वसल्य साविति
बनाद्रि गोविंदां च दोहः ब्रह्म

-u-u-
nnn nn-
-nnn nnn nnn

“Krishna, this boy of mine, being called by the milkmaids, will not remain at home a single moment: thus said his venerable mother.”

One variety runs thus:

वुझ्रा लवेस वीषं
बस्य हुमक्खा खञिनिहित तथुष्य निदः
“If Krishna, reclining negligently against a tree in the Vrinda wood, and playing his flute with a smiling face, remains in the mind, then what is heaven?”

The next three instances point to a matter of mere curiosity. It is regarding the use of the amphibrachys (Ja) in the fourth seat. In H. ii. 5

**वराह्य राज्यस्व । स्रोगः**

ālas | yam strī | sēvā | sārōgā

Here the fourth foot of the first half has (Ja) the amphibrachys sārōga: the same occurs in verses 161, 162 and elsewhere. This is called मुखचप्पेः Mukha chapalā, or “Kallōπου.”

But this may occur in the second half, and then is named जघनचप्पेः Jaghana chapalā or “Kallōπου.” So in H. ii. 74 the second half has

**प्रायम् गुर्जः चिर्य अपवतः**

Here is the amphibrachys in the fourth seat; “bhavanti.”

But sometimes the amphibrachys occupies the fourth seat in each half. This is called उभयचप्पेः Udbhaya chapalā: or Mahā chapalā (see Colebr. p. 154), or simply चप्पेः chapalā. In Greek this might be styled αμφικαλή or περικαλή. Thus in the philosophical treatise Sāṅkhyā Kārikā, verse 61,
RHYMING METRES.

Prakriteh sukumā rataram
Nākimchi, etc.
Yā drishtāśmi ti punar
Nā dārshā, etc.

"Nothing, in my opinion, is more gentle than nature: once aware of having been seen, she does not again expose herself to the gaze of soul." (Colebrooke.)

These instances of Chapalā may be passed over by the learner, being of no importance.

ON RHYMING METRES.

A few metres use a closing rhyme, connecting two lines into one couplet. One is called Prajñātikā or Manjari मञ्जरी. It is similar to the Kronchapada, already described: but that is uniform, whereas the Manjari admits feet equivalent to a spondee, being nearly the same as those used in the Aryā: excepting ū-ū (Jaganam), and the feet used are,

-ūu B having a long in the first place. ūū
ūu- S in the third. ūū-
- - Gā, the spondee. - -
ūūūū NL four shorts.

The last syllable in each line is long.

Mūdha ja hīhi dhan āgama trishnām
Kuru tanu buddhi maṇah suvi trishnām

-ūu -ūu -ūu -
ūūūū -ūu -ūu -

The Mūgdha-bōdha or Mallet of Delusion, a popular carol
attributed to the ancient sage Sankarachārya, was first printed by Sir William Jones, who remarks that “it is composed in regular anapestic verses according to the strictest rules of Greek prosody.” But he gives no analysis of the metre, and none can be found in any published volume. Yet those who have listened to the verse as chanted by learned Brahmans will perceive that the definition I have given is correct.

मोहसुब्र:

1. मूढ ज. हीवि ध. गाम. तुषां — — — —
   कुष तयु. तुषिम. ग. सु. वि. तुषां. उुुु उ — —
   चावम. चे मिज. बर्मी. पारं — — — —
   विसं. तेन. वि. गोद्य. विसं. — — — —

2. का तय. बाका. बखी. पुष:
   बखा. रो-यम. तीव. वि. विश:
   — — — — — —
   बखा. लं चा. कुत. खा. बात:
   — — — — — —
   तत्त्वं. विमाच. तद्वि. अत:
   — — — — — —

3. मा कुर. धनवण. दीव्यं. गेष
   हरित. वि. नेवा. त्राशं. सर्थं.
   माया. मयमिद. मसींचं. हिला
   — — — — — —
   प्राप. वं गव. शासु. वि. हिला — — — — — —

4. जीवंजी. देशसं. वचं. तरंं
   तद्. ज्ञीवं. समिश्रय. चपं
   चन्द्रमः. वच्च. संगतिः. रेवा
   भवति भ. वार्ष्यं. तरंं. जीवा — — — — — —
5. बास। ज्योति। तास। शरण  
   तास। ज्योति। जल्ल। प्रथम।  
   द्रुत से सारे। सुन्दरक। द्रोष।  
   कथनिह। मानव तव संतोष॥  

6. दिग्वय। मिठी। साथ। प्रात।  
   शिशिरव। सबी पुणर। चात।  
   वाज। श्रीदत। मच। खायु।  
   तद्रूप न। मुख। लागा। वायु॥  

7. चर्च। गविते। पतिते। सुखे।  
   द्रुतव। हीरं। चात कुछे।  
   करधूत। बमित। शोभित। द्रष्टे।  
   तद्रूप न। मुख। खायाभाषे॥  

8. बुरवर। मद्द्र। तद्वस। वास।  
   श्रव्या। मूरक। मविंग। वास।।  
   वर्ते। दियह। भोंग। खाय।  
   बखु। संग च। रोति विष। राग॥  

9. शची। मिठी। पुची। बची।  
   मा कुछ। चल। वियह। सची।  
   भव सम। चिन्त। सर्व। च लं।  
   वाज्य। खचिरा। बट। विषुवल॥  

10. चहकु। खाचख। समस। सुद्रा।  
    ब्रजपु। रक्षा। दिगवर। चढ़ा।।  
    न लं। नाहं। नायं। शोकः।  
    तद्रूप विष। मर्थ। कृपति। प्रेमः॥  

Digitized by Google
11. लचि नचि। सचि। पेवो विषुः। ुुुु ुुु ुुु ुुु ुुु
  बरस। बृहस। मवस। हिषुः। ुुु ुु ुु ुु
  बर्ष। पश्चा। लमा। बाणे।
  बर्ष। चोतुं। नेड। चाणे।

12. चान। चाय। रेहीचा। रसः। ुु ुु ुु ुु ुु ुु
  तथच। चाय। ताची। रसः। ुु ुु ुु ुु ुु
  पुड। चाय। चिसा। मर्गः。
  परले। प्राणेषि। चो पिन। सरणः। ुु ुु ुु ुु

13. द्रास्त। पण्टिट। खामिर। देशः। ुु ुु ुु ुु ुु ुु
  शिष्या। बायं बायि। तो भुप। देशः। ुु ुु ुु ुु ुु
  चेव्य। नेव व। रोटि चि। चेव्ये।
  तेव्य। कुरु। तामति। रेवे। ुु ुु ुु ुु ुु

TRANSLATION, BY SIR WILLIAM JONES.

The Mallet of Delusion.

1. Restrain, deluded mortal, thy thirst of acquiring wealth; excite an
aversion from it in thy body, understanding, and inclination: with the
riches which thou acquirerest by thine own actions, with these satisfy thy
soul.

2. Who is thy wife, who thy son; how extremely wonderful is even this
world; whose creature thou also art; whence thou camest; meditate on
this, o brother, and again on this.

3. Make no boast of opulence, attendants, youth; all these time snatches
away in the twinkling of an eye: checking all this illusion like Maya, set
thy heart on the foot of Brahma, speedily gaining knowledge of Him.

4. As a drop of water moves tremulous on the lotos-leaf, thus is human
life inexpressibly slippery: the company of the virtuous endures here but
for a moment; that is our ship in passing the ocean of the world.
5. The body is tottering; the head grey; the mouth toothless: the delicate staff trembles in the hand which holds it: still the flagon of covetousness remains unemptied.

6. How soon are we born! how soon dead! how long lying in the mother’s womb! how great is the prevalence of vice in this world! Wherefore o man hast thou complacency here below?

7. Day and night, evening and morning, winter and spring, depart and return: time sports, life passes on; yet the wind of expectation continues unrestrained.

8. To dwell under the mansion of the high gods at the foot of a tree, to have the ground for a couch, and a hide for vesture; to renounce all extrinsic enjoyments; whom doth not such devotion fill with delight?

9. Place not thy affections too strongly on foe or friend, on a son or a kinsman; in war or peace; be thou even-minded towards all, if thou desirest speedily to attain the nature of Vishnu.

10. The Eight great mountains, the seven seas, Brahme, Indra, the Sun, and Rudra, these are permanent: not thou, nor I, nor this or that people: Wherefore then should anxiety be raised in our minds?

11. In thee, in me, in every other being is Vishnu; foolishly art thou offended with me, not bearing my approach: see every soul in thine own soul; in all places lay aside a notion of diversity.

12. The boy so long delights in his play; the youth so long pursues his damsel; the old man so long broods over uneasiness, that no one meditates on the Supreme Being.

13. This is the instruction of learners delivered in twelve distinct stanzas; what more can be done with such as this work fills not with devotion.

Another instance is given of this metre. It is said that a serpent lodged in a dry tree was described in a dry verse by a Vedānti,

\[ गुष्को \ सूच \ खिङ्ग \ खण्डे \  \\
नटुपरि \ खण्डे \ खिङ्गति \]  

\[ रु। \ - \ - \ - \ - \ - \]  

\[ उुुुुु \ - \ - \]  

for which Kālidāsa proposed, extempore, in the same metre,
The Moha Mudgara was printed in the Telugu character at Madras in 1865: and to it is subjoined a continuation in fifteen stanzas, beginning thus,

काते। यान्या। धरण। विंता। बातु। बिंतव। भाविन। बन्द।
चिंगत। ग्द्वम। ग्द्वत। रेबा। भवितम। बाणेव। तराय। नीचा।

There are some popular melodies unnoticed in the treatises on Prosody. In the twenty-first canto of the tenth book of the Sri Bhagavat there are a set of गोपिकागीत Milkmaids’ Carols, which are usually considered musical, free from prosodical rule. But we shall find they are regular, allowing of a variation in the beginning of a line. The final syllable is free.

\[
-\text{अ} \quad -\text{अ} \quad -\text{अ} \quad -\text{अ}
\]

त्यत। तिथितं। ज्ञान। त्रज।
द्वयंत। द्वितर। द्वाद। द्वह।
द्विहत। द्वारा। द्वितुत। द्वाष।
स्वाच्छ। ध्व। ताक। स्वांच। चित्त। etc., etc.

This metre is not explained in the Manjari; nor by Ganga Dās, Colebrooke, Yates, or even in Weber (p. 371-377), where he describes the eleventh system.

**Dandaka.**

The Dandaka दंडक is a chant, dithyrambic metre, or poetical
prose: having the feet ---₀ ---₀ two long syllables followed by a breve, or as some express it ₀--- ₀--- which is the same. It is of unlimited length: and in printing it may be conveniently divided into lines having four or five feet in each. It usually commences with ₀₀₀ ₀₀₀ ₀-₀. At the close one or two longs may be added. The native treatises as usual give numerical rules, which Colebrooke records. The instance he adduces (p. 144) runs thus,

₀₀₀₀ ₀₀-₀ ₀---₀ ₀---₀ ₀---₀ etc.

प्रकृतित्वाकरिकत्वम् । पर्यंत । चंतन्न । खाघात etc.

Various names which he mentions, are given to various sorts: but what has now been stated will explain them all.

This is all the student requires regarding Sanskrit Prosody. No native tutor will teach it in this plain way: but I never met a single pandit who could expound all the metres given in these few pages.
APPENDIX.

As it is my object to simplify the Prosody, I have given only such rules as are in general use, and in the following pages such matters will be noticed as are valued by the learned, though of small utility to the learner. If at a future day he reads a native treatise on the subject, or Weber's German volume, he will find a wilderness of rules tending rather to impede than facilitate his progress.

The letters used as names of the prosodial feet were selected at an early age, and have been in use throughout India for three thousand years at least. They are combined in an ancient line, written by Pāṇini,

Ya mā tā rā jā bhā na sa la gam

Each of these syllables is the name of a foot: and that syllable with the next two will exemplify the foot. Thus the first three are Yāmātā, which is the foot Y. The next three Mātārā make the foot M. Then Tārāja are the foot T. Rājabha is R, while Jābhaṇa is J. Bhānasa is B, the dactyl. Nasala is N, the tribrach; and Salagam is S, the anapest. The closing syllables are L for breve and G for a long.
Some other feet are known by names merely compounded from those already given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Name</th>
<th>Sanskrit Expression</th>
<th>Instance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Choriambus</td>
<td>-u-u</td>
<td>bha-gam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antispastus</td>
<td>u-u-u</td>
<td>ya-lam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ionic à majore</td>
<td>-u-u-u</td>
<td>ta-lam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ionic à minore</td>
<td>u-u-u-u</td>
<td>sa-gam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pæan I.</td>
<td>-u-u-u-u</td>
<td>bha-lam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, II.</td>
<td>u-u-u-u</td>
<td>ja-lam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, III.</td>
<td>u-u-u-u</td>
<td>sa-lam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, IV.</td>
<td>u-u-u-u-u</td>
<td>na-gam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitrite I.</td>
<td>u-u-u-u-u</td>
<td>ya-gam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, II.</td>
<td>u-u-u-u-u</td>
<td>ra-gam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, III.</td>
<td>u-u-u-u-u</td>
<td>ta-gam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, IV.</td>
<td>u-u-u-u-u-u</td>
<td>ma-lam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceleusmatic</td>
<td>u-u-u-u-u-u-u</td>
<td>na-lam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tables of Uniform Metres given by Mr. Colebrooke and Dr. Yates are correct and valuable, but require some explanation. Being translated from native works they are rendered intricate with arithmetical contrivances apparently intended to involve the art in mystery. For instance, if we are searching for a definition of that familiar metre, the Šārdula, we first must count the syllables in one line: these being nineteen, we consult Yates, who places it (p. 370) under the “Nineteenth Genus” as “Species 3rd.” But he omits the names. To find the name we must turn to p. 246, where, at “xix,” is given the name of the Genus “Atidhriti;” and here, at No. 3, we discover the name sought.
Mr. Colebrooke, always exact, but not always clear, makes the matter more intricate (in p. 163) by changing the numeral, thus: instead of the \textit{xix}th he marks the genus as \textit{xiv}th, and defines it \textit{“xiv Atidhriti, 19} \times 4 = 76;” and here is the metre Śārdula, given as the \textit{first} species: defined thus \textit{“Śārdūla vicriditā, or Śārdūla (12 + 7) msj s2 t g = SD2 TA + S I C.”} The numerals denote that there is a pause or cæsura after the twelfth syllable. The letters \textit{“msj s2 t g”} denote the feet magaṇam, sagaṇam, etc., and the capitals \textit{S D, etc.}, give the initials of a spondee, a dactyl, and so on.

In translating Ganga Dās’s prosody Dr. Yates has preserved the memorial lines, which are useful as recording the names. But another arrangement would be easier. Thus the ninth canto of the Raghu Vamsa opens with this metre,

\begin{center}
\textit{UOU UOU UOU UOU NBBR}
\end{center}

To discover the name we must first count the syllables: as they are twelve, we turn to Yates, where, under the 12th Genus (p. 357) we find it as the 9th species. But to learn the name we must refer to p. 425, where, at xii. 9 is the \textit{“Druta Vilambita.”}

Stenzler, in his prosodical notes on the poem, follows the native routine, but using still further obscurity. Instead of stating that there are twelve syllables, he says \textit{“Jagati, sive disticha 48 sylls.,”} leaving the reader to guess that as there are forty-eight in the stanza there are twelve syllables in the line.

Jagati is merely a mysterious word for twelve. This and the other similar names are rarely remembered even by excellent pandits: and are of no use.
The names of the Chhands.

I छंदः
II छलुक्यः
III मधा
IV प्रतिष्ठा
V सुभिष्ठा
VI गायची
VII चिथिक्ष (Nom. चिथिक्षक)
VIII चनुदूर (Nom. चनुदूर)  
IX ब्रृहती
X पंक्ति
XI बिपुल (Nom. बिपुल)
XII जनती
XIII चतुर्दशगति

XIV शर्करी
XV चातिशर्करी
XVI छटी
XVII चालटी
XVIII चूर्णि
XIX चातिशूर्णि
XX चति
XXI प्रकति
XXII चाकति
XXIII बिकति
XXIV सरकति
XXV चतिकति
XXVI चुरकति

Metres of greater length are called तुष्क्ष, musical prose, of which there are many varieties.

Dr. Rosen, the learned editor of Colebrooke, confessed to me that he had printed the tables without understanding them.

The metres mentioned as having less than eleven syllables are often portions of longer kinds. They are seen only in native books on prosody, and are of no advantage to the student.

The letters M, B, J, R, G, L, etc., denote the feet according to the ancient method.

XI. Verses having eleven syllables in each line.

1. रुक्त्रश्च  --ू --  ॐ  ॐ  ॐ-ॐ --  2 T J --
Example given by G.D. गोपेन्द्रनिरस्यभ रेखाधुला। देवेन्द्रस्वादिशं पुत्रार्थी Holding over them a mountain in his left hand.

2. उदेंक्षुब्जा ०-० -- । ु००- ०-- JTJ--
उदेंक्षुब्जादितिमित्ताविभ: Shining with the pearly brightness of thunderbolts, etc.

3. सुमुखी ु०० ०-० ०-० ०- N2JLG
तितिमलुदख सुरंगसुखी She, beautiful, (beheld) his darkness-destroying face.

4. शालिनी --- --० -०-- M2TGā
पुंशा शालिनी विशुर्तकः True faith in Vishṇu (promotes the holiness) of men.

5. वातोमी --- --० ---० -- M8TGā
वातोमी पोत भवावो धिमधिः As a raging wind destroys a boat in the midst of the sea.

6. भमरविजिता --- --० ००० ०- MBNLG
भमरविजिता भमरविजिता An expanded flower adorned with humming bees.

7. बणुवूला ००० ००० -- BTNGa
बणुवूला भाद्वाक्षाजगतिनक्ष Is there any one in the world whose (wish) has not been granted?

8. रघोपता ०- ००० । ०- ०- RNRLG
रघोपता रघोपता She was startled at the sound of Krishṇa's flute.

9. लामता ०- ००० । ००० -- RNBGā
लामतादर्कः सुरवर्गः: All the gods respect him.

10. देवसदृष्टिं घ्यदेवतसंधकः Placed at the foot of the Kadamba tree, under which the gods assemble.
11. नीटगे

The destruction of the great armies of the infernals.

12. खेनी

White and constantly purifying all people.

---

XII.

1. चन्द्रवंश रन्बस

The path of the moon is obstructed by thick darkness.

2. विश्वास जटिर

The sweet-toned flute (was filled) by the breeze of his lips.

A grammarians has here remarked that the metre commonly employed in Greek Tragedies much resembles this "twelfth class." But the tragic metres are variable, while those in the Sanskrit system are Uniform.

3. जलोदतागति जसीस

The swelling motion of the waters of the Yamunā.

4. भुक्क्रप्रायत्र ओ सरपेंट

O Serpent! (make) your departure quickly to the sea.

5. तोटक

Go, happy to obtain freedom from sin in the iron age.

6. तनिनी अरस

May his form be a bracelet in my bosom.
7. बैरंसी  ---  ---  उ--- उ---  2M2Y
धातः सम्मता राजगा बैरंसी O brother! every goddess will be
worshipped.

8. मरिताष्ट्र  उूू-- उू उूू  उूू  उूू  SJJ2S
मरिताष्ट्र  मुरारिपोष्टिति: The melodious sounds of Krishṇa's
voice.

9. दुतरवचन्मित  उूूू  उूूू  उूू  उूू  N2BR
दुतरवचन्मितवादाविहारियः Enchanting by his swift, slow and
delightful paces.

10. मंद्राकिनी  उूूूू  उूू  उूू  उूू  2N2R
पद्रवसपि यथः मंद्राकिनी From whose lotos-feet the Mandakini
sprung.

11. विष्णु  उूूू  उूूू  उूू  उूू  NYNS
विष्णुविहारिकुमुविच्छा (His form) is adorned with flowers
when he wanders in the grove.

12. तामरस  उूूू  उूूू  उूूू  उूू  उूू  N2JY
तामरसपुरुषार्दशे सुरमणी Thy lotos face, o enemy of Mura.

13. माखनी  उूूू  उूूू  उूू  उूू  N2JR
माखनी सुमयत माखनी नुक्तः And the bee is constantly embracing
the flower.

14. मथुमाक्षा  ---  उूूू  उ--- तू--- TYTY
मथुमाक्षा श्रीवालमाक्षा An image like a chaplet of red
pearls.

15. चलग्रामाण  उूूूू--- MGNLMG
चलग्रामाणवाना New clouds for the destroying of heat.

XIII.

1. महंतिनी  ---  उूूू  उूू  उू--  MNJRG
संसारे सततिनवमहंतिनीः In the world he was delighted.
2. चिन्हा, or, प्रमाणती उ-उ -उ-उ उ-उ- उ-उ- JBSJG
परिक्रमण प्रवचनिवार्तानं वर्ण Wandering among the beautiful
women of Vraja.

3. सत्तल्हुर --- --० उ--० उ०-- MTYSG
वीणाशुभम सत्तल्हुरप्रच्छिन्याने Rendered vocal by the noise of
पादों full of play.

4. चिन्हा उ०० उ०० उ-० उ०-० १२N2SG
चरणकपोषकायप्रच्छिन्या Terrible in the dance of his lotus-like
feet.

5. मन्दुमाधिविषयी उ-०-० उ०० उ०-०- SJSJG
मुद्दसृष्टाम बबिष्रंमाधिभिषयी She, speaking pleasantly promotes
the joy of the imperishable one.

6. चिन्हा उ०० उ०० --० --० --० - १२N2SG
शरदनवसचिर्फऽबाबाधातिः Enjoying the autumnal rains (by the
side of a river) irradiated by the light of the moon.

7. जसह्रूङ, or, जींगाद उ०-०-० उ०० उ०-०- SJSJG
असुणाविष्कारकृतेष्वांस्व: A drake in the pleasant parts of the
Yamunā.

8. प्रनन्धिता उ०० उ-० उ०० उ-०-०- SJSJG
वितमतातात सप्पि:प्रनन्धिता Being awaked at that time she
smiled.

9. मुनिन्द्रमुख उ०० उ-० उ-० उ-०- N2JRG
चुंबितमृत्तिकमुखमुख चङ्क्षेप A deer falling into the mouth of a
hungry lion.

XIV.

1. संबाधा --- -- उ०० उ०० --- MGa2NM
साहूसामार्थ्यं प्रवचनं स संबाध: May the foe of Kamsā assuage
the afflictions of the virtuous.
2. वर्षंतरितम् —-O —-UU —-O —-O —- SB2JGā
पुष्यं वर्षंतरितम् तिष्ठन् वनाभा: The tila plant and the glory of
the groves is full blown.

3. चपराजिता UUU UUU —-O —-U —- 2NRSLG
चन्द्ररत्नयवः परीचराजिता The army under the command of the
son of Yadu was invincible.

4. महरथ वाजिवा
UUU UUU —-O UUU U —- 2NBNLG
वषयति कुसुममहरथवाजिवा O Cupid! thy flow'ry arrow gives
great pain.

5. वाल्लगी
—-—-O UUU —-—- — MTNMGā
वासराति गृहति श्रृवृति वाल्लगी When the destroyer of Kamsa
dances he resembles the Vāsanta tree.

6. बोझा —-UO —-—- —UU —- MSMBGā
मुग्धे दीर्घवतीर्थिपुनिधिधस्योः O fair one, the glory of youth
is transient as a flash of lightning.

7. नाम्मीकुपी UUU UUU —-O —-O —- 2NTGā
सरस्वतिकुपीसापनान्तरकुपीयं It's surface is rendered vocal by
the chirping of birds.

1. ब्रम्हिकाः, or, ब्रम्हिखा
UUU UUU UUU UUU U —- 4NS
नवरत्निकावसुधिस्तरमित्रभ्रमिखा The crescent painted (on his fore-
head) with sandal paste.

2. मालिनी
UUU UUU —-I —-U —-U —- 2NGGā G2Y
मृतसुभृतिपुष्पिकामालिनीपादु राघा May Rādhā who assumed the
colour of Madhu’s destroyer grant protection.
3. Full of play with the sprightly playful milkmaids.

4. The tila plant is in full bloom in the opening of spring.

5. A golden quiver full of Cupid’s arrows.

6. Rādhā was like the moon shining a little through a dark cloud.

7. His form is ornamented with a necklace of wild flowers, resembling one of bright pearls.

---

1. or, or, or, double Samānica (says Colebr.),

2. The prancing of the huge elephant ruled by Kamsa.
3. चन्द्रिता

-०० ००-  ---  ---  ऊ०  ०००  -  BSMTNG

दुर्गंध्यनुष तिथि दुर्गंध्यास्त चन्द्रिता (The earth) was terrified at the wicked pursuits of the almost invincible giants.

4. विषिष्ट, or, यशवामर

8 iambicks ०- ०- ०- ०- । ०- ०- ०- ०- । सुरक्षुमुखमण्डपेन्व। विषिष्ट निर्मिति He dwells in a house made of shining pearls, at the root of a celestial tree.

5. मद्यशिति

---  -००  ०००  ---  ०००  -  MBNMNG

राधामद्यशितितावदेने । वफवपुः: Rādhā is languishing on the swing (balancing doubt) of love.

6. वाष्ण  ०००  ०-  ०००  ०-०  ०-  ०-  ।  NRBJRG

सुरक्षुमानायimersावासातिरितमृ May the goddess of speech now inspire in me the graces of poetry.

7. प्रवर्षिति

०-०  ---  ०००  ००-  ०-०  -  YMNSRG

हरिः वीरावर्षितेविषकारातितंब्रविनं May this delightful sport of the maikmaids prevail with Hari.

8. प्रचंदधृति

०००  ०००  ०००  ०००  ०००  ०००  ०  । 16 breves  ५ N L

प्रचंदधृतिस्वरलमुखावितिहिर्म्बु May he who sustained the mountain only shine into my virtuous heart.

9. वासवत  ०००  ०-०  ०००  ०-०  ०-  ।  NJBJRG

वासवतं सरारिखुषष्वेक्रं संतालवे It is like the cry of the eagle when it frightens the monstrous serpents of the giants.
TABLES OF UNIFORM METRES.

1. विखलिति

\\\( \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{Y} \text{M} \text{N} \text{S} \text{B} \text{L} \text{G} \)\\

वराद्रिद्ध भस्ते गुण विखलिति दृष्टान्तिशी।
विसर्गः: सब स्त्रिया मवहेय तदि दिव्वसः.

See! should this mountain fall from the hand of this child, we shall
certainly be destroyed: this should be thought of by us all.

2. पृथ्वीसर

\\\( \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{J} \text{S} \text{J} \text{S} \text{Y} \text{L} \text{G} \)\\

दुररत्नविक्रेत्रस्तरुपः: खपृथ्वीसरः।

The misery of the earth corrupted
by the wicked giants.

3. बंशपपतित

\\\( \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{B} \text{R} \text{N} \text{B} \text{N} \text{L} \text{G} \)\\

गूढंबंशपपतितं रथवि रथसवं।
A drop of water fallen by night
upon a fresh leaf.

4. मन्द्रकान्ता

\\\( \text{M} \text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{G} \text{A} \)\\

मन्द्रकान्ता तद्गुणितन्त वर्णान्त मैति बाखा।
By slow and persevering
efforts the maid is subdued.

5. हरिशी

\\\( \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{N} \text{S} \text{M} \text{R} \text{S} \text{L} \text{G} \)\\

वाधित सविधि वेचि मीला धुवं हरिशी गवात्।
Bramha took the deer’s
eyes and gave them (to these women).

6. नरण्तर, or, with another cæsura, बोक्ष्यव। This may
have a pause at the 7th and 13th syllables.

\\\( \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{U}--\text{U} \quad \text{N} \text{J} \text{B} \text{Z} \text{J} \text{L} \text{G} \)\\

एकिर पद्धकादि चतितंतडेकिवत्ति।
The poet (describes) him in
many pleasing verses of this kind.
7. हारिखी

--- - l 00 000 --- U - 0- MBNMYLG

का बंसारे रजनि नववं राधा मणोहारिखी How is it possible that

Rādhā should not captivate Krishnā's foe.

8. भाराक्रात्ता

--- - I 00 000 - I 0- 00- 0- MBNRSLG

भाराक्रात्ता ममल्लुरिन्ते गिरीक्षु विघारिता This body of mine is

oppressed with sustaining the great mountain.

--- XVIII.

7. कुशमितत्तता

--- --- l 0 000 0- I - 0-- 0-- MTN3Y

श्रीवछाबेशी बहित बहरी वारिनिर्दा विशाले

वेई: श्वचनः कुशमितत्ता वेशिता ममल्लु

The flowering shrubs, slightly shaken by the southern breezes which

raise a gentle swell in the playful Yamunā.

2. जन्म

000 0-0 -00 0- 0- 0- 0- NBJ2R

चितिरघम मगर्न मजबरे सुखाय वुम्हरवं O friend! go to the Vrindā

wood, the delight of the earth, for happiness.

3. गाराज 000 000 - 0- 0- 0- 0- 0- 2N4R

नू विचित्रतं निखिरारारघेयातीह चीर्वम Lo! she sends the heart-

piercing arrow from her eye.

4. चितिरेखा

--- - l 00 000 0- I - 0-- 0-- MBN3Y

पीते तथा गच्छनुमुमूल विचित्रेखा निकाताय हīs dear eyes were fixed

on this wondrous beautiful creature.

5. गाराज बहित

--- 00- 0-0 00- --- 0 00- MSJSYS

क्लाय बंउने पराधम विधी गाराज बहित Kamsa having by his

power formed himself into a mimic tiger for hunting the deer.
1. सेव्खस्फूर्तिता

\[ U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \quad U^- \ Quad}
2. मीतिका

The flute attended with the fanning and singing of the milkmaids, inspired Hari.

3. वृत्त

(He pleases) by the various movements and gestures of his enchanting form.

4. ध्रोमा

there is a certain creeper having its head adorned with a multitude of bees.

1. चण्डरा

May the body of Vishṇu the herdsman, wearing a wreath and a necklace of pearls, preserve you in the world.

2. सरसी

The imperishable one was versed in amours with the deer-eyed stream-like maids of Vraja.

1. हंसी

See, Hari, how the agile swan is playing amid the lilies.
2. श्रीरा
-00 -00 -00  -00  -00  -00 -00 -00 -7BG
मष्टकालमिशियक बेरर पुष्पसबरुणामुद्रिता: Tipsy with the
pure juice of the opening flowers of spring.

XXIII.

1. चाक्रतणया
000 0-0 -0 I 0-0 -0 00 00 00 00 00 NJBJBJS
चित्रवर्षसे रोय। संस्कारसंख्यिति तनयो चद्रट्टि तनया The daughter
of the mountain said, etc.

2. मताख्रोह
-- 000 000 00 000 00 00 00 MMT4NS
मुखोच्छेविषताक्रोही मधु समय मुखमधुमधुमधुसात Full of sport
from the sweet honey, easily obtained in spring.

XXIV, तन्वी
00 --0 0 I 00 00- 0-00 00 00 00pret
Each line may be divided thus, according to the caesura
pause.  -00 -- 0000 00 - BBGaNLS
Followed by  -00 -00 0000 2BNLGa

मार्वल मुखी। मेघवकविणी:
बोधिक। बृजित। मन्दपस। मीरी:
कामसु। पेटा। मंडचारसंविचि:
झायलो ग्राममलामोलाफ़ा
प्रायमसारी विराचितश्यामी
तेह्रासंज्ञार मरपरिहृते
अभिसतोरा मुख रतिपर्यं
थानतवः तपाठुवाति तन्वी

Thy fair one, o Mādhava, is dwelling in solitude, trembling at the moun-
tain breezes, which are attended with the song of the cuckoo, and the hum of the wanton bees of spring; yet glowing with heat through having bathed in sandal water, and reclining on a bed composed of lotos leaves, which are greatly agitated by the heat arising from the body.

XXV. कीषपदा, which like the preceding may be divided into two lines. Such metres might be considered not uniform but alternate.

-00 -- -00 -- B Ga B Ga
0000 0000 0000 00- 3 NLS

कीषप। दाली। चिचत तीरा
मद्यक। सन्कुच। वस्मच। बचिरा
पुষ्क। रोज। जैकि वि। सासा
मधुसू दि। तमधुप। रवरभ। सकरी
विनविचार। प्रोक्ष। हासा
खबित ख। हेरे भर। पुषबित। सुतुं
पक्क। हेरे सी। व्यस्म। पेटो
हरति तरखगि। रहिम वि। रहिवा

See, Hari! whose mind does not the swift Yamunā captivate? which has its sides impressed with the footsteps of paddy birds, is rendered vocal with the sweetest notes, adorned with full-blown lotoses, rendered enchanting by the hum of bees tipsy with honey, having its surface covered with bright foam, and beauteous with rolling waves.

XXVI. मुखप्रभुवृत्तित, thus divided at the pauses,

- - - - 2 M Ga
0000 0000 0- 3 N LG
0- - - 2 J G
Tables of Uniform Metres.

क्षत्रि॰याचिनः
पाणाद र्मिक्षवङ्ग बालिष्टि
हुद्वृक्त भिवस्वति बुध
गुष्ठविषृ विनारे

May Achyuta preserve you, who is worshipped with uplifted hands by the affrighted female serpents, and who destroys the pride of the tremendous snake dwelling in a bed of the Yamunā.

XXVII. In this class are placed the Dandaka, already described; and other modes of composition for which there are no rules.

The Udgata or Odes चब्रुता

There are some wild carols seldom reducible to prosodical rules, wherein the poet follows his fancy, "numerisque fertur lege solutis," as Horace says. Mr. Colebrooke (p. 131) cites the following from the twelfth canto of the Kirat Arjuniya: wherein, as in the fifteenth canto of Magha's epic poem, the Udgata occurs.

\[
\text{U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{N} - \text{J} - \text{G} \\
\text{U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{N} - \text{S} - \text{J} - \text{G} \\
\text{-U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{B} - \text{N} - \text{J} - \text{L} - \text{G} \\
\text{U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{U} - \text{S} - \text{J} - \text{S} - \text{J} - \text{G}
\]

चद्रातसपाष्टु तत्विवन
बद्विषि चिंति मधुविषः
माणम सहस्रषीषीपति:
परवृत्ति मत्तसिद्धोषि माणिनां

But the king of the Chēdis was impatient of the honours which the son of Pāṇdu commanded to be shown in that assembly to the foe of Madhu; for the mind of the proud is envious of the prosperity of others.
Another variety, named बच्चित runs thus (G.D. Yates 444):

\[
\begin{align*}
00- & \quad 0-0 \quad 00- & \quad - & \quad SJSG \\
000 & \quad 00- \quad -0 & \quad - & \quad NSRG \\
000 & \quad 000 \quad -00 & \quad - & \quad 2NBG \\
00- & \quad 0-0 \quad 00- \quad 0-0 & \quad - & \quad SJSJG
\end{align*}
\]

The resplendent Yamunā glides briskly among the youthful shepherdesses, reflecting the tremulous light of the moon’s beams on the bright eyes of Krishṇa (Yates).

Another kind of Lalita.

\[
\begin{align*}
00- & \quad 0-0 \quad 00- & \quad - & \quad SJSG \\
000 & \quad 00- \quad 0 & \quad 00 & \quad NSJG \\
000 & \quad 000 \quad 00- & \quad 00- & \quad 2N2S \\
00- & \quad 0-0 \quad 00- \quad 0-0 & \quad - & \quad SJSJG
\end{align*}
\]

The sweet nectar distilled from the beaming face of Mura’s enemy, is like that which falls from the moon, and is imbibed by the beauetous happy youth of Vraja.

Another variety of Udgāta runs thus.

\[
\begin{align*}
00- & \quad 0-0 \quad 00- \quad 0 & \quad SJSG \\
000 & \quad 00- \quad 0-0 & \quad - & \quad NSJG \\
-00 & \quad 000 \quad 0-00 & \quad - & \quad BNJLG \\
00- & \quad 0-0 \quad 00- \quad 0-0 & \quad - & \quad SJSJG
\end{align*}
\]
Then Dhananjaya (Vulcan) at the command of Indra with a pleasing countenance performed the appointed austerities to secure the favour of the tireless three-eyed one." (Id. p. 385.)

Another variety, called Saurabhaca (ib. p. 386).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a} & \quad uu- \quad uu- \quad uu- \quad uu- \\
\text{b} & \quad uuu \quad uu- \quad uu- \\
\text{c} & \quad uu- \quad uu- \quad uu- \\
\text{d} & \quad uu \quad uu- \quad uu- \\
\text{e} & \quad uu- \quad uu \quad uu- \quad uu- \\
\text{f} & \quad uuu \quad uu- \quad uu- \\
\text{g} & \quad uu- \quad uu- \\
\text{h} & \quad uu- \quad uu- \quad uu- \\
\end{align*}
\]

O Hari! whose heart does not the astonishing sweet fragrance of thy lotos-lips enchant? for it far excels the scent proceeding from hundreds of blooming lillies.

The eighth book of the Māgha closes with this verse, which the commentator calls वृण्डुपुरितम् an unknown metre.

1. इतिधीतयुर्भिष मस्तराण
da
2. सर्वसिविक्षणेव
b
3. चयलोकत्विक चाद्या
c
4. जपरवाराणि
d

The commentator calls वृण्डुपुरितम् an unknown metre.
All this is one stanza, in four lines of unequal length marked 1, 2, 3, 4.

The divisions here marked a, c, e, are alike: the other lines are irregular. This metre does not appear in any work on prosody.

In the musical compositions, such as the Gitā Govinda, the laws of harmony supersede those of prosody; this very name instead of गोविन्दा is accented at pleasure Govinda: and Krishna often becomes (ू an iambus) Krishnā. The well-known song, first printed by Sir William Jones in his Essay on the Musical Modes of the Hindus, beginning सचित सच्चता परिशीलन यो-मल मलय समीरे etc., sufficiently exemplifies this liberty.
ON THE SANSKRIT SYMBOLS USED FOR NUMERALS.

In Sanskrit chronology, arithmetic, and explanations of the Prosody, numerals are often expressed by symbols: in words on the plan of a Memoria Technica. The cypher is expressed by sky, space, or any synonyme of those words. Any phrase for the moon, the earth, or the body, stands for one. The unit is usually named first. A date occurs, stated thus, “Rītu, naga, vārdhi, himāmsu; signifying the six seasons, the eight mountains, the four seas, and the moon: beginning from the unit the import is 1, 4, 8, 6. Again: “Śara, bāhu, Rāma, vasudhā” represent, 5, 2, 3, 1; that is, the year of Sālivahāna 1325. In an edition of the Rāmāyan the date is stated “Nayana, dharādha ’rshi nalina-vairi sankhya, Sādhārana-nama sambat-sara,” that is, “in the year titled Sādhārana, having the number eyes, hills, sages, moon.” This is 2771, and denotes SS. 1772, answering to A.D. 1850. Each sign of the zodiac being assigned a separate sun, any name of the sun denotes twelve. In one inscription “a pair of suns” denotes 1212. “Nētra, Sūrya, Chandrá” (eyes, suns, moon) represent 2, 12, 1: that is, 1122, eleven hundred and twenty-two.

Occasionally numerals are mingled with symbols: thus: “Nav’ āmbara, dwi, himāmsu.” Nine, sky, two, moon, that is (9, 0, 2, 1) 1209.
In most of the Sanskrit treatises on prosody such enigmatic names are used: thus in the Śārdūla metre, the pauses fall on the syllables denoted by the number of “Mārtanḍas” (suns; viz. twelfth), and of the Munis (sages; viz. seven).* This method increases the difficulty, and is therefore popular. Having been much embarrassed by these refinements, I think an explanation may be useful. The same system appears in volumes on Mathematicks and Astronomy. Thus in Dr. H. Kern's translations from Āryā Bhatta,† a verse (in the Āryā metre) is cited:—

गुंदस्याया राहिष्युषा आच्युषाया गुरोरवन्द्रा:
गुंदस्यायां संख्या विनम्रविद्धुषकसुबुधुरम्

“The revolutions of Jupiter, multiplied by the number of the signs (12) are the years of Jupiter, called Āśwayuja, etc.: his revolutions are equal to the number of the Jinas (24) a couple (2) the Vedas (4) the seasons (6) the fires (3). (i.e. 364, 224).”

The method of decyphering this, is explained in the following pages.

Besides the names given by Mr. Prinsep, a set of Jyautisha phrases (marked J.) will also be noticed.

Each name has several synonyma: thus for Sea we may use Ocean, Neptune, etc.

The 0, cipher, is called kha, ananta, ākāśam, ambara, vyoma, denoting space, sky, heaven, the endless (circle).

1. Any name of the moon, Adonis; as Chandra, Indu, etc. The earth, prithvi, bhū, ku. The body, tanu, etc. (J.) Vana. alone, solitary; rūpa, form, face.

2. Paksha, a wing; netra, eye; bāhu, arm; hasta, hand;

* See the Sruta Bodha, printed in the Journal Asiaticque, Dec. 1854, by M. Ed. Lancereau, who has added a translation in French.

karna, ear. Yamam, a brace, couple, pair. Champa or champaca, “the gold flower: because there are two species.” (See Prinsep’s Journal, vol. iii. p. 210.)

3. Any name of Fire (vahni, agni, Krishānu, Vaisvānara), because in the Yajna sacrifice three fires were lighted. ‘Netra,’ the three eyes of Siva. ‘Rāma,’ there being three heroes of this name (Synonymes, Dāsarāthi, etc.). ‘Guṇa,’ quality, called Sattwa, rajas, tamō, guṇah. ‘Loka,’ or ‘jagat,’ worlds: heaven, earth, and hell. ‘Tricam,’ a trio. [Sahōdara, a brother. J.]

4. The Vedas. Jala-nidhi, or Ambu (waters), as there are four seas. Yuga (the four Ages), or Krita (the golden age), being the earliest. Koshthu (the corners; of a square). [Bandhu, J. a kinsman.]

5. Arrows, or Indriya, the senses: Cupid having five arrows, supposed to denote the five senses. Ratna (gems), Breaths (prāna) Sons (Suta, putra, etc.), Elements (Bhūt).

6. Limbs (anga), Tastes (rasa), Tunes (rāga), Seasons (ritu), as the year is divided into six seasons. The Sciences (Tarka, etc.), Ari: or Śatru, being the senses or passions described as the “six foes” of our happiness: being the sources of temptation.

7. Sages (a muni, a rishi, etc.), or Atri, who is the first of the seven. Musical notes (ut, re, mi, etc., called Swara). Mountains (adri, naga, etc.), as there are seven of note; or the name of any one of them, as Himāvat. Horses (because the Sun has seven to his car). Principles, elements (dhātu, etc.). [Wives, J. as Kalatram.] Mārutā (the seven winds), thus mārutā yōjanē, seven leagues off.

8. Vasu (a certain tribe of demi-gods). Elephants (Gaja,
Danti, etc.), the eight that stand under the eight points of the heavens. [Fortune, as mangala, bhūti, etc. J.]

9. Randhra, orifices (eyes, ears, nostrils, etc). Planets (graha, including the sun and moon).

10. Sides (Dik, disha, etc.), the eight points of the compass, with the zenith and nadir. Panchi: thus Rāvana was panchigṛiva, ten-necked: a party or society of ten. In J. the word Karma is in use.

11. Siva or Rudra: eleven demi-gods so called. [J. adds the word labha.]

12. Sārya: because each month has its own sun. Pushkara, a set of 12, as 12 years. Also the signs of the zodiac. See a Jyotish poem in the R.A.S. Journal, 1863, p. 378.

Mr. Prinsep has given a longer list: but I do not find that the additional names are in use; a few, however, are well known: thus—

24. The Jinas, a set of gods worshipped by the Jainas (see R.A.S.J. 1863, p. 378).

32. Danta, Teeth: the number of the human teeth.

The following dates, a few out of many instances, exemplify the method. The numerals are those of the era of Sālivāhana, which commenced in A.D. 79. The year A.D. 1800 is ss. 1722, A.D. 1860 is ss. 1782. The dates now to be quoted are engraved on marble.

ss.

235 is expressed Pancha, Tricam, lochana: that is, five and three and eyes.

888. Vasv'asht'āshta. (R.A.S.J. 1826, vol. xx. part 3, p. 372.) Here the first word is a symbol, the others are plain numerals.

1012. Ravi (12), Vyoma (a zero), Indu (the moon).
1021. Sasi (moon), pacshi (sides), kha (sky), aikē (one). Colebrooke's Essays, ii. 391.

1119. Randhra (nine), subhr āmsu (moon), rūpa (form), nakshatra nāyaka (moon).

In the Sruta bōdha, a Sanskrit treatise on Prosody, there is printed Vēdair Āndhrair yatra, etc., and the French version says that this alludes to an “Āndhra dynasty of nine princes in Magadha.” This is an error. In the Chhandō manjari it is more correctly printed ‘randhra:’ thus, Vēdair āndhrair atau, ya sa gā Mattamayurah.

1181. Chandra (one), Kari (elephants), Sasānkan (two moons).

1225. Bān ācshi yugmam sasi. That is (five) arrows, two pairs (eyes), and moon. In the R.A.S.J. iv. 124, this is misinterpreted 1245.

1325. Sara, bāhu, rāma, vasudhā. But in another inscription Sara, bhujā, rāma, chandra. In another, Sara, danta, chandra. Here danta (teeth) denotes thirty-two.

1343. Sasi, vahni, vēda, hara drik, ‘Moon, fires, vedas, and Siva’s single eye. In this instance the unit is named not first but last.

1458. Vasu, bāna, bhuvana gaṇitē sakē. This is quoted by Westergaard in the introduction to his Radices Sanscriticae (Bonn, 1841), but by oversight he has omitted the first numeral: as here printed it is only 458.

1753. Krishānu, Bān, āswa, āsānka sakē. This is the date (A.D. 1831) of the book ‘Nīti Sankalanah,’ printed at Calcutta in the Bengali character.

1764. Vēd ārtu, sapt, ēndum itē sakē. Date of an edition of the Kuvalayānandam printed at Punā. In this the numeral seven is used.

NUMERICAL SYMBOLS

WHEREIN ENGLISH WORDS ARE USED.

This is an effort to adapt European words to the Hindoo method. The reckoning commences at the right hand. Thus 1867 would be 'nine, six, eight, one;' or 'Muse, Spring, Ei.'

0. The cipher, zero, is expressed Air, space, sky. Egg, oval, round, globe, orb. Also by Greek letters, α, β, γ, δ, as will be shown.

1. Aries, Ram, Moon.
2. Taurus, Bull.

The rest are represented by words chiefly of one syllable, having so many letters.

3. Cat, dog, owl, elk, fox, bat.
5. Horse, steed, racer, prize.
6. Season, spring, summer, autumn, winter.
7. Rainbow; either syllable is enough: rain, or bow.
9. Crocodile, alligator, telescope, telegraph (the first syllable suffices). The nine 'Muses.'
11. Electricity, Nightingale, the French Onze.
12. Jury, Douze. Thus 1262 is Bull, spring, douze, or Taurus, summer, bull, Aries.
13. Mediterranean, Treize, Tred[ecim]. Thus 1362 is Bull, spring, treize.

14. Trans[formation], Cons[tantinople]. Thus 1496 is Spring, muse, Trans. In the rest I omit the Ten, which is common to all.

15. Any word connected with hand, as finger. Thus 1500 is Beta hand, and 1558 is Vic. horse, hand. 1515 is hand hand.

16. Any word connected with a bee, which has six feet and a six-sided cell. Thus 1646 is Spring, boat, bee; or Season, ship, winter, moon.

17. Any word connected with a week, as Sunday. Thus 1769 is Muse, spring, week; or thus, Cro, summer, bow, ram.

18. Ei. Thus 1815 is Hand Ei. 1869 is Tel, Spring, Ei. 1800 is Beta Ei.

19 is Cro Ram.

23 is Sky, bull; or Globe, Taurus.

A figure that is repeated is expressed by Two or Pair. Thus 1855 is Two Lights and Ei. A figure thrice used is expressed Thrice or Trio. Thus 1777 is Two Bows and a Week. And 1666 would be Spring, summer, and bee. Sky, spring, Ei is 1860.

Many ciphers together, as 000, 0000, are represented by letters of the alphabet. Thus C or Co is three ciphers; E or Eo is five ciphers. 40,000,000 is written Go West. Here G, being the seventh letter, stands for seven ciphers. Fo Spring = 6,000,000.

Greek or Hebrew letters may be used. Thus (Zeta being the sixth letter) Zeta-Spring = 6,000,000. Or, if we use Hebrew letters, Vau-Winter.

Or, a Greek word beginning with the requisite letter. Thus
Thetis Socrates = 800,000,000. Thus for Δ, denoting four ciphers, we may use Delphin.

Verses framed on these methods will be more easy to recollect than those given in Grey's Memoria Technica.

The same method may be pursued in other languages, the Cipher, One, and Two, being disposed of as already stated.

In French, 3, Rat, âne. 4, Lion, Chat, Mari, Ours. 5, Loire, Femme, Aigle, Seine. 6, Cheval, Enfant, Pascal. 7, Ecurie, Cupidon, Boileau, Fenelon. 8, Elephant, Rousseau. 9, Corneille, Massillon, Empereur.

In Greek, 3, φως, θηρ, εαρ (or, ἄ χαριτες). 4, ερως, λεων, κυων. 5, Ἀθηνη, Ἐκτόρ. 6, Ὀμηρος, αρχος. 7, Αλέκτωρ, χελών. 8, Σωκράτης φασινος. 9, χαριτες, ἄ δι μουσαι.

In Latin, 3, Ver, Lux, Pax. 4, Cura, Fors. 5, Domus, arbor. 6, Ensis, scutum. 7, Ovidius, Oceanus. 8, Victoria, certamen. 9, Virgilius, or Musæ.

THE END.
Ahwardt.—Collection of Ancient Arabian Poets; Published with Critical and Bibliographical Notes, and with an Index of Variations in the Text, etc. By W. Ahwardt, Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Greifswald. Crown 8vo. cloth. (In the press.)

Alcock.—A Practical Grammar of the Japanese Language. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, Resident British Minister at Jeddah. 4to. pp. 61, sewed. 18s.


Alger.—The Poetry of the Orient. By William Rouseville Alger. 8vo. cloth, pp. xii. and 337. 9s.

Andrews.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 560, cloth. £1 11s. 6d.

Asher.—On the Study of Modern Languages in General, and of the English Language in particular. An Essay. By David Asher, Ph.D. 12mo. pp. viii. and 80, cloth. 2s.

Asiatic Society.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Commencement to 1863. First Series, complete in 20 Vols. 8vo., with many Plates. Price £10; or, in Single Numbers, as follows:—Nos. 1 to 14, 6s. each; No. 15, 2 Parts, 4s. each; No. 16, 2 Parts, 4s. each; No. 17, 2 Parts, 4s. each; No. 18, 6s. These 18 Numbers form Vols. I. to IX. Vol. X., Part 1, op.; Part 2, 5s.; Part 3, 5s.—Vol. XI., Part 1, 6s.; Part 2 not published.—Vol. XII., 2 Parts, 6s. each.—Vol. XIII., 2 Parts, 6s. each.—Vol. XIV., Part 1, 5s.; Part 2 not published.—Vol. XV., Part 1, 6s.; Part 2, with Maps, 10s.—Vol. XVI., 2 Parts, 6s. each.—Vol. XVII., 2 Parts, 6s. each.—Vol. XVIII., 2 Parts, 6s. each.—Vol. XIX., Parts 1 to 4, 16s.—Vol. XX., 3 Parts, 4s. each.


Contents.—I. Contributions to a Knowledge of Vedic Theogony and Mythology. No. 2. By J. Muir, Esq.—II. Miscellaneous Hymns from the Rig- and Atharva-Vedas. By J. Muir,
Linguistic Publications of Trübner & Co.


Vol. III. In Two Parts. pp. 516. With Photographs. 22s.


Asiatic Society.—Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Complete in 3 vols. 4to., 80 Plates of Fac similes, etc., cloth. London, 1827 to 1835. Published at 2£ 9s. ; reduced to £2 11s. 6d.

The above contains contributions by Professor Wilson, G. C. Haughton, Davis, Morrison, Colebrooke, Humboldt, Dorn, Grotendf, and other eminent Oriental scholars.

Auctores Sanscriti. Edited for the Sanskrit Text Society, under the supervision of Theodor Goldstücker. Vol. I., containing the Jaiminīya-Nyāya-Mālā-Vistara. Parts I. to V., pp. 1 to 400, large 4to. sewed. 10s. each part.

Ballantyne.—Elements of Hindi and Braj Bhākā Grammar. By the late James R. Ballantyne, LL.D. Second edition, revised and corrected Crown 8vo., pp. 44, cloth. 5s.


Beal.—Travels of Fah Hian and Sung-Yun, Buddhist Pilgrims from China to India (400 A.D. and 518 A.D.) Translated from the Chinese, by S. Beal (B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge), a Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and Author of a Translation of the Pratāmokṣha and the Amithābha Sūtra from the Chinese. Crown 8vo. pp. lxxxiii. and 210, cloth, ornamental. 10s. 6d.

Beames.—Outlines of Indian Philology. With a Map, showing the Distribution of the Indian Languages. By John Beames. Second enlarged and revised edition. Crown 8vo. cloth, pp. viii. and 96. 5s.

Bell.—English Visible Speech for the Million, for communicating the Exact Pronunciation of the Language to Native or Foreign Learners, and for Teaching Children and illiterate Adults to Read in few Days. By Alexander Melville Bell, F.E.I.S., F.R.S.S.A., Lecturer on Elocution in University College, London. 4to. sewed, pp. 16. 1s.
Bell.—Visible Speech; the Science of Universal Alphabets, or Self-Interpreting Physiological Letters, for the Writing of all Languages in one Alphabet. Illustrated by Tables, Diagrams, and Examples. By Alexander Melville Bell, F.E.I.S., F.R.S.A., Professor of Vocal Physiology, etc. 4to., pp. 156, cloth. 15s.

Bellows.—A Dictionary of the Pukkito, or Pukshto Language, on a new and Improved System. With a reversed Part, or English and Pukkito. By H. W. Bellows, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Army. Super Royal 8vo., pp. xii. and 356, cloth. 42s.

Bellows.—A Grammar of the Pukkito or Pukshto Language, on a New and Improved System. Combining Brevity with Utility, and Illustrated by Exercises and Dialogues. By H. W. Bellows, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Army. Super-royal 8vo., pp. xii. and 158, cloth. 21s.

Bellows.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Languages. Arranged by John Bellows. With Notes on the writing of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summerns, King’s College, London. 1 vol. crown 8vo., pp. 6 and 368, cloth. 6s.


Benfrey.—A Practical Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, for the use of Early Students. By Theodor Benfrey, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Göttingen. Second, revised and enlarged, edition. Royal 8vo. pp. viii. and 296, cloth. 10s. 6d.

Beurmann.—Vocabulary of the Tigre Language. Written down by Moritz von Beurmann. Published with a Grammatical Sketch. By Dr. A. Merix, of the University of Jena. pp. vii. and 78, cloth. 3s. 6d.

Bholanauth Chunder.—The Travels of a Hindoo to Various Parts of Bengal and Upper India. By Bholanauth Chunder, Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. With an Introduction by J. Talboys Wheeler, Esq., Author of “The History of India.” Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, etc. In 2 volumes, crown 8vo., cloth, pp. xxi. and 440, viii. and 410. 21s.

Bigandet.—The Life or Legend of Gautama, the Budha of the Burmese, with Annotations. The ways to Neibban, and Notice on the Phongyis, or Burmese Monks. By the Right Reverend P. Bigandet, Bishop of Ramatha, Vicar Apostolic of Ava and Pegu. 8vo. sewed, pp. xi., 538, and v. 19s.


Blek.—Reynard in South Africa; or, Hottentot Fables. Translated from the Original Manuscript in Sir George Grey’s Library. By Dr. W. H. I. Bleek, Librarian to the Grey Library, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. In one volume, small 8vo., pp. xxxi. and 94, cloth. 3s. 6d.

Bombay Sanskrit Series. Edited under the superintendence of G. Bühler, Ph. D., Professor of Oriental Languages, Elphinsone College, and F. Kielhorn, Ph. D., Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, Deccan College.

Already published.

1. Panchatantra IV. and V. Edited with Notes, by G. Bühler, Ph. D. Pp. 84, 16. 4s. 6d.

2. Nāgojīnāṭī’s Parībhāṣhendūśekhara. Edited and explained by F. Kielhorn, Ph. D. Part I., the Sanskrit Text and various readings. pp. 116. 8s. 6d.

3. Panchatantra II. and III. Edited with Notes by G. Bühler, Ph. D. Pp. 86, 14, 2. 6s. 6d.

4. Panchatantra I. Edited with Notes by F. Kielhorn, Ph.D. Pp. 114, 53. 8s. 6d.
Linguistic Publications of Trübner & Co.


Brown.—The Dervishes; or, Oriental Spiritualism. By John P. Brown, Secretary and Dragonman of the Legation of the United States of America at Constantinople. With twenty-four Illustrations. 8vo. cloth, pp. viii. and 415. 14s.

Brown.—Carnatic Chronology. The Hindu and Mahomedan Methods of Reckoning Time explained: with Essays on the Systems; Symbols used for Numerals, a new Titulare Method of Memory, Historical Records, and other subjects. By Charles Philip Brown, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; late of the Madras Civil Service; Telugu Translators to Government; Senior Member of the College Board, etc.; Author of the Telugu Dictionaries and Grammar, etc. 4to. sewed, pp. xii. and 90. 10s. 6d.

Brown.—Sanskrit Prosody and Numerical Symbols Explained. By Charles Philip Brown, Author of the Telugu Dictionary, Grammar, etc., Professor of Telugu in the University of London. Demy 8vo. pp. 64, cloth. 3s. 6d.

Buddhaghotha.—Buddhaghotha's Parables: translated from Burmese by Captain H. T. Rogers, R.E. With an Introduction containing Buddha's Dhammapadam, or, Path of Virtue; translated from Pali by F. Max Müller. [In the press.]

Burgess.—Surya-Siddhanta (Translation of the): A Text-book of Hindu Astronomy, with Notes and an Appendix, containing additional Notes and Tables, Calculations of Eclipses, a Stellar Map, and Indexes. By Rev. Esmeezer Burgess, formerly Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions in India; assisted by the Committee of Publication of the American Oriental Society. 8vo. pp. iv. and 354, boards. 15s.

Callaway.—Ilengane-Kwane, Nensumanumane, Nezindaba, Zabantu (Nursery Tales, Traditions, and Histories of the Zulus). In their own words, with a Translation into English, and Notes. By the Rev. Henry Callaway, M.D. Volume I., 8vo. pp. xiv. and 378, cloth. Natal, 1866 and 1877. 16s.

Callaway.—The Religious System of the Amazulu. Part I. Unkulkulu, or, the Tradition of Creation as existing among the Amazulu and other Tribes of South Africa, in their own words, with a translation into English, and Notes. By the Rev. Canon Callaway, M.D., 8vo. pp. 126, sewed. 1868.

Canones Lexicographici; or, Rules to be observed in Editing the New English Dictionary of the Philological Society, prepared by a Committee of the Society. 8vo., pp. 12, sewed. 6d.

Carpenter.—The Last Days in England of the Rajah Rammohun Roy. By Mary Carpenter, of Bristol. With Five Illustrations. 8vo. pp. 272, cloth. 7s. 6d.


Chalmers.—The Origin of the Chinese; an Attempt to Trace the connection of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language, and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M. Foolscap 8vo. cloth, pp. 78. 2s. 6d.

Chalmers.—The Speculations on Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality of "The Old Philosopher" Lau Tze. Translated from the Chinese, with an Introduction by John Chalmers, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, xx. and 62. 4s. 6d.

Charnock.—Ludus Patronymicus; or, the Etymology of Curious Surnames. By Richard Stephen Charnock, Ph.D., F.S.A., F.R.G.S. In 1 vol. crown 8vo., pp. 162, cloth. 7s. 6d.

Charnock.—Vera Nominalia; or Words derived from Proper Names. By Richard Stephen Charnock, Ph. D. F.S.A., etc. 8vo. pp. 328, cloth. 14s.

Chaucer Society’s Publications. First Series.
A Six-Text Print of Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales, in parallel columns, from the following MSS.:—1. The Ellesmere. 2. The Hengwrt, 154. 3. The Cambridge Univ. Libr. Gr. 4. 27. 4. The Corpus Christi College, Oxford. 6. The Petworth. 6. The Lansdowne, 851. Part I. The Prologue and Knight’s Tale. (Each of the above Texts are also published separately.)

Second Series.

1. On Early English Pronunciation, with especial reference to Shakespeare and Chaucer, containing an investigation of the Correspondence of Writing with Speech in England, from the Anglo-Saxon period to the present day, preceded by a systematic notation of all spoken sounds, by means of the ordinary printing types. Including a re-arrangement of Prof. F. J. Child’s Memoirs on the Language of Chaucer and Gower, and Reprints of the Rare Tracts by Salesbury on English, 1547, and Welch, 1567, and by Barley on French, 1531. By Alexander J. Ellis, F.R.S., etc., etc. Part I. On the Pronunciation of the xviith, xvith, xvith, and xxiirth centuries. 10s.


Chronique de ABOU-DJAFAR-MOHAMMED-BEN-DYARIR-BEN-YEZID TABARI. Traduite par Monsieur Hermann Zetzenberg. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 608, sewed. 7s. 6d. (To be completed in Four Volumes.)


Colenso.—Fourth Zulu-Kafir Reading Book. By the same. 8vo. pp. 160, cloth. Natal, 1859. 7s.

Colenso.—Three Native Accounts of the Visits of the Bishop of Natal in September and October, 1859, to Upmunde, King of the Zulus; with Explanatory Notes and a Literal Translation, and a Glossary of all the Zulu Words employed in the same: designed for the use of Students of the Zulu Language. By the Right Rev. John W. Colenso, Bishop of Natal. 16mo. pp. 160, stiff cover. Natal, Maritzburg, 1860. 4s. 6d.
Linguistic Publications of Trübner & Co.

Coleridge.—A Glossarial Index to the Printed English Literature of the Thirteenth Century. By HEBERT COLBRIDGE, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 104, cloth. 2s. 6d.

Collecção de Vocabulos e Frases usados na Província de S. Pedro, do Rio Grande do Sul, no Brasil. 12mo. pp. 52, sewed. 1s.

Contopoulus.—A Lexicon of Modern Greek-English and English Modern Greek. By N. CONTOPULOS. First Part, Modern Greek-English. 8vo. cloth, pp. 460. 12s.

Dennys.—China and Japan. A complete Guide to the Open Ports of those countries, together with Pekin, Yedo, Hong Kong, and Macao; forming a Guide Book and Vade Mecum for Travellers, Merchants, and Residents in general; with 56 Maps and Plans. By WM. FREDERICK MAYERS, F. R. G. S. H. M.'s Consular Service; N. B. DENNYS, late H. M.'s Consular Service; and CHARLES KING, Lieut. Royal Marine Artillery. Edited by N. B. DENNYS. In one volume. 8vo. pp. 600, cloth. £2 2s.


Early English Text Society’s Publications.


3. Ane Compendious and Breue Tractate Concernyng Ye Office and Dewty of Kyngis, etc. By WILLIAM LAUDER. (1558 a.d.) Edited by F. HALL, Esq., D.C.L. 4s.


5. Of the Orthographie and Congruitie of the Britane Tongue; a treatise, noe shorter than necessarie, for the Schooles, be ALEXANDER HUME. Edited for the first time from the unique MS. in the British Museum (about 1617 a.d.), by HENRY B. WHEATLEY, Esq. 4s.

6. Lancelot of the Lake. Edited from the unique MS. in the Cambridge University Library (ab. 1500), by the Rev. WALTER W. SKEAT, M.A. 8s.

7. The Story of Genesis and Exodus, an Early English Song, of about 1250 a.d. Edited for the first time from the unique MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by R. MORRIS, Esq. 8s.

8. Morte Arthure; the Alliterative Version. Edited from ROBERT THORNTON’s unique MS. (about 1440 a.d.) at Lincoln, by the Rev. GEORGE PERRY, M.A., Prebendary of Lincoln. 7s.

9. Animadversions upon the Annotacions and Corrections of some Imperfections of Impressions of Chaucer’s Works, reprinted in 1598; by FRANCIS THYNNE. Edited from the unique MS. in the Bridgewater Library. By G. H. KINGSLEY, Esq., M.D. 4s.

10. Merlin, or the Early History of King Arthur. Edited for the first time from the unique MS. in the Cambridge University Library (about 1450 a.d.), by HENRY B. WHEATLEY, Esq. Part I. 2s. 6d.


12. The Wright’s Chaste Wife, a Merry Tale, by Adam of Cobsam (about 1462 a.d.), from the unique Lambeth MS. 306. Edited for the first time by F. J. FURNIVALL, Esq., M.A. 1s.
60, Paternoster Row, London.


14. Kyng Horn, with fragments of Floriz and Blanucheflier, and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. Edited from the MS. in the Library of the University of Cambridge and the British Museum, by the Rev. J. Rawson Lumby. 3s. 6d.

15. Political, Religious, and Love Poems, from the Lambeth MS., No. 306, and other sources. Edited by F. J. Furnivall, Esq., M.A. 7s. 6d.


17. Parallel Extracts from 29 Manuscripts of Piers Plowman, with Comments, and a Proposal for the Society's Three-text edition of this Poem. By the Rev. W. Skrat, M.A. 1s.

18. Hall Meidenhead, about 1200 A.D. Edited for the first time from the MS. (with a translation) by the Rev. Oswald Cockayne, M.A. 1s.

19. The Monarchie, and other Poems of Sir David Lyndesay. Part II., the Complaynt of the King's Papingo, and other minor Poems. Edited from the First Edition by F. Hall, Esq., D.C.L. 3s. 6d.


23. Dan Michel's Ayenbite of Inwyt, or Remorse of Conscience, in the Kentish dialect, 1340 A.D. Edited from the unique MS. in the British Museum, by Richard Morris, Esq. 10s. 6d.


25. The Stagions of Rome, and the Pilgrim's Sea-Voyage and Sea-Sickness, with Clene Maydenhod. Edited from the Vernon and Porkington MSS., etc., by F. J. Furnivall, Esq., M.A. 1s.


30. Piers, the Ploughman's Crrede (about 1394). Edited from the MSS. by the Rev. W. W. Skrat, M.A. 2s.

31. Instructions for Parish Priests. By John Myrc. Edited from Cotton M.S. Claudius A. II., by Edward Pracock, Esq., F.S.A., etc., etc. 4s.
Linguistic Publications of Trübner & Co.

Early English Text Society's Publications—continued.


33. The Book of the Knight de la Tour Landry, 1372. A Father's Book for his Daughters. Edited from the Harleian MS. 1764, by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., and Mr. William Rossetter. 8s.

34. Old English Homilies and Homiletic Treatises. (Sawles Warde, and the Wohunge of Ure Lauerd: Ureisuns of Ure Lauerd and of Ure Lefdi, etc.) of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries. Edited from MSS. in the British Museum, Lambeth, and Bodleian Libraries; with Introduction, Translation, and Notes, by Richard Morris. First Series. Part 2. 8s.

35. Sir David Lyndesay's Works. Part 3. The Historie of ane Nobil and Wailsand Squyer, William Meldrum, unmythyle Laird of Cleische and Bynnis, compyit be Sir David Lyndesay of the Mont alias Lyon King of Armis. With the Testament of the said William Meldrum, Squyer, compyit alwa be Sir Dauid Lyndesay, etc. Edited by F. Hall, D.C.L. 2s.


Extra Series.

1. The Romance of William of Palerne (otherwise known as the Romance of William and the Werwolf). Translated from the French at the command of Sir Humphrey de Bohun, about A.D. 1350, to which is added a fragment of the Alliterative Romance of Allsiander, translated from the Latin by the same author, about A.D. 1349; the former re-edited from the unique MS. in the Library of King's College, Cambridge, the latter now first edited from the unique MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. By the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, M.A. 8vo. sewed, pp. xlii. and 328. £1 6s.

2. On Early English Pronunciation, with especial reference to Shakespeare and Chaucer; containing an investigation of the Correspondence of Writing with Speech in England, from the Anglo-Saxon period to the present day, preceded by a systematic Notation of all Spoken Sounds by means of the ordinary Printing Types; including a re-arrangement of Prof. F. J. Child's Memoirs on the Language of Chaucer and Gower, and reprints of the rare Tracts by Salesbury on English, 1547, and Welch, 1667, and by Barclay on French, 1621. By Alexander J. Ellis, F.R.S. Part 1. On the Pronunciation of the xvith, xviith, and xviiith centuries. 8vo. sewed, pp. viii. and 416. 10s.

3. Caxton's Book of Curtseye, printed at Westminster about 1477–8, A.D., and now reprinted, with two MS. copies of the same treatise, from the Oriel MS. 79, and the Balliol MS. 354. Edited by Frederick J. Furnivall, M.A. 8vo. sewed, pp. xii. and 58. 5s.

Early English English Text Society's Publications—continued.

5. CHAUCER'S BOUETUS.

6. THE ROMANCE OF THE CHENEWLEARE ASSIGNE. Re-edited from the unique manuscript in the British Museum, with a Preface, Notes, and Glossarial Index, by HENRY H. GIBBS, Esq., M.A. Svo. sewed. pp. xviii. and 36. 3s.

Edda Saemundar Hins Fruds—The Edda of Saemund the Learned. From the Old Norse or Icelandic. Part I. with a Mythological Index. 12mo. pp. 152, cloth. 3s. 6d. Part II. with Index of Persons and Places. By BENJAMIN THORPE. 12mo. pp. viii. and 172, cloth. 1866. 4s.; or in 1 Vol. complete, 7s. 6d.

Eger and Crime; An Early English Romance. Edited from Bishop Percy's Folio Manuscript, about 1650 A.D. By JOHN W. HALE, M.A., Fellow and late Assistant Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridges, and FREDERICK J. FURNIVALL, M.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. 1 vol. 4to. (only 100 copies printed), bound in the Roxburgh style. pp. 64. Price 10s. 6d.


Ethnological Society of London (The Journal of the). Edited by Professor HUXLEY, F.R.S., President of the Society; GEORGE BUSK, Esq., F.R.S.; Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., F.R.S.; Colonel A. LANE FOX, Hon. Sec.; THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., Hon. Sec.; HYDE CLARKE, Esq., Sub-editor; and Assistant Secretary, J. H. LAMBERT, Esq. Published Quarterly. Svo. pp. 88, sewed, 3s.


Facsimiles of Two Papryri found in a Tomb at Thebes. With a Translation by SAMUEL BIRCH, LL.D., F.S.A., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, Academies of Berlin, Herculaneum, etc., and an Account of their Discovery. By A. HENRY REEVE, Esq., F.S.A., etc. In large folio, pp. 30 of text, and 16 plates coloured, bound in cloth. 21s.

FURNIVALL.—EDUCATION IN EARLY ENGLAND. Some Notes used as Forewords to a Collection of Treatises on "Manners and Meals in the Olden Time," for the Early English Text Society. By FREDERICK J. FURNIVALL, M.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Member of Council of the Philological and Early English Text Societies. 8vo, sewed, pp. 74. 1s.

Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar. Translated from the 17th Edition. By DR. T. J. CONANT. With grammatical Exercises and a Chrestomathy by the Translator. 8vo, pp. xvi. and 364, cloth. 10s. 6d.


Goldstücker.—Pantin.: His Place in Sanskrit Literature. An Investigation of some Literary and Chronological Questions which may be settled by a study of his Work. A separate impression of the Preface to the Facsimile of MS. No. 17 in the Library of Her Majesty's Home Government for India, which contains a portion of the Manava-Kalpa-Sutra, with the Commentary of Kumarila-Swamin. By Theodor Goldstücker. Imperial 8vo. pp. 268, cloth. 12s.

Grammatography.—A Manual of Reference to the Alphabets of Ancient and Modern Languages. Based on the German Compilation of F. Ballhorn. In one volume, royal 8vo. pp. 80, cloth. 7s. 6d.

The "Grammatography" is offered to the public as a compendious introduction to the reading of the most important ancient and modern languages. Simple in its design, it will be consulted with advantage by the philological student, the amateur linguist, the bookseller, the corrector of the press, and the diligent composer.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Afghan (or Pushto). Czechian (or Bohemian). Hebrew (current hand). Polish.
Amaric. Danish. Hebrew (Judico-Ger-). Pushto (or Afghan).
Canarese (or Carnatca). Gujarati (or Guzeratte). Numidian. Sorbian.
Cyrillic (or Old Slavonic). Hebrew (Babbinical). Phociotic.

Vol. II. Part 1.—Australia. 8vo. pp. iv. and 44. 1s. 6d.
Vol. II. Part 2.—Papuan Languages of the Loyalty Islands and New Hebrides, comprising those of the Islands of Nengone, Lifu, Anetium, Tana, and others. 8vo. p. 12. 6d.
Vol. II. Part 3.—Fiji Islands and Rotuma (with Supplement to Part II., Papuan Languages, and Part I., Australia). 8vo. pp. 54. 1s. 6d.
Vol. II. Part 4.—New Zealand, the Chatham Islands, and Auckland Islands. 8vo. pp. 76. 8s. 6d.
Vol. II. Part 4 (continuation).—Polynesia and Borneo. 8vo. pp. 77-154. 8s. 6d.
Vol. III. Part 1.—Manuscripts and Incunabula. 8vo. pp. viii. and 24. 2s.

Grey.—Maori Mementos: being a Series of Addresses presented by the Native People to His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B., F.R.S. With Introductory Remarks and Explanatory Notes; to which is added a small Collection of Laments, etc. By CH. OLIVER B. DAVIS. 8vo. pp. iv. and 228, cloth. 12s.

Griffith.—Scenes from the Ramayana, Meghaduta, etc. Translated by RALPH T. H. GRIFFITH, M.A. Fesp. 8vo. cloth, pp. 200. 5s.

CONTENTS.—Preface—Ayodhya—Ravan Doomed—The Birth of Rama—The Heir apparent—Manthara's Guile—Dasaratha's Oath—The Step-mother—Mother and Son—The Triumph of

Grout.—The ISIUZULU: a Grammar of the Zulu Language; accompanied with an Historical Introduction, also with an Appendix. By Rev. Lewis Grout. 8vo. pp. lii. and 432, cloth. 21s.


Haug.—A Lecture on an Original Speech of Zoroaster (Yasna 45), with remarks on his age. By Martin Haug, Ph.D. 8vo. pp. 28, sewed. Bombay, 1865. 2s.

Haug.—Outline of a Grammar of the Zend Language. By Martin Haug, Dr. Phil. 8vo. pp. 82, sewed. 14s.


Haug.—The Religion of the Zoroastrians, as contained in their Sacred Writings. With a History of the Zend and Pehlevi Literature, and a Grammar of the Zend and Pehlevi Languages. By Martin Haug, Ph.D., late Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies in the Poona College. 2 vols. 8vo. [In preparation.

Heaviside.—American Antiquities; or, the New World the Old, and the Old World the New. By John T. C. Heaviside. 8vo. pp. 46, sewed. 1s. 6d.

Hepburn.—A Japanese and English Dictionary. With an English and Japanese Index. By J. C. Hepburn, A.M., M.D. Imperial 8vo, cloth, pp. xii., 560 and 132. 5l. 5s.


The Chinese characters contained in this work are from the collections of Chinese groups, engraved on stone, and cast into moveable types, by M. Marcellin Legrand, engraver of the Imperial Printing Office at Paris. They are used by most of the missions to China.


History of the Sect of Maharajahs; or, Vallabhacharyas in Western India. With a Steel Plate. One Vol. 8vo. pp. 384, cloth. 12s.


Howse.—A Grammar of the Cree Language. With which is combined an analysis of the Chippeway Dialect. By Joseph Howse, Esq., F.R.G.S. 8vo. pp. xx. and 324, cloth. 7s. 6d.

Linguistic Publications of Trübner & Co.

Ikhwàn-us Sáfá.—IKHWÂN-US SÁFÁ; OR, BROTHERS OF PURITY. Describing the Contention between Men and Beasts as to the Superiority of the Human Race. Translated from the Hindustáni by Professor J. Dowson, Staff College, Sandhurst. Crown 8vo. pp. viii. and 156, cloth. 7s.

Inman.—ANCIENT FAITHS EMBODIED IN ANCIENT TIMES; OR, AN ATTEMPT TO TRACE THE RELIGIOUS BELIEF, SACRED RITES, AND HOLY EMBLEMS OF CERTAIN NATIONS, BY AN INTERPRETATION OF THE NAMES GIVEN TO CHILDREN BY PRIESTLY AUTHORITY, OR ASSUMED BY PROPHETS, KINGS AND HERESIARCHS. By THOMAS INMAN, M.D., Liverpool. Vol. I. 8vo. cloth, pp. viii. and 800. 30s. [Vol. 2 nearly ready.]

Jaeschke.—A SHORT PRACTICAL GRAMMAR OF THE TIBETAN LANGUAGE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SPOKEN DIALECTS. By H. A. JAECHKE, MORAVIAN MISSIONARY. 8vo. sewed, pp. ii. and 56.


Kaffir Essays, and other Pieces; with an English Translation. Edited by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Grahamstown. 32mo. pp. 84, sewed. 2s. 6d.

Kalidasa.—RAGHAVANSHA. By KALIDASA. NO. I. (Cantos 1-3.) With Notes and Grammatical Explanations, by Rev. K. M. BANERJEE, Second Professor of Bishop's College, Calcutta; Member of the Board of Examiners, Fort-William; Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London. 8vo. sewed, pp. 70. 4s. 6d.


Kistner.—Buddha and his Doctrines. A Biographical Essay. By OTTO KISTNER. Imperial 8vo., pp. iv. and 32, sewed. 2s. 6d.


Leitner.—THE RACES AND LANGUAGES OF DARDISTAN. By G. W. LEITNER, M.A., Ph.D., Honorary Fellow of King's College London, etc.; late on Special Duty in Kashmir. 4 vols. 4to.

Leland.—HANS BREITMANN'S PARTY. With other Ballads. By CHARLES G. LELAND. Eighth Edition. Square, pp. xv. and 74, sewed. 1s.

Leland.—HANS BREITMANN'S CHRISTMAS. With other Ballads. By CHARLES G. LELAND. Second edition. Square, pp. 84, sewed. 1s.

Leland.—HANS BREITMANN AS A POLITICIAN. By CHARLES G. LELAND. Second edition. Square, pp. 72, sewed. 1s.
Leasley.—MAN'S ORIGIN AND DESTINY, Sketched from the Platform of the Sciences, in a Course of Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, in the Winter of 1855–6. By J. P. LEASLEY, Member of the National Academy of the United States, Secretary of the American Philosophical Society. Numerous Woodcuts. Crown 8vo, pp. 392, cloth. 10s. 6d.


Ludewig (Hermann E.)—THE LITERATURE OF AMERICAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES. With Additions and Corrections by Professor Wm. W. Turner. Edited by NICOLAS TAUBNER. 8vo. 6 fly and general title, 2 leaves; Dr. Ludewig's Preface, pp. v.—viii.; Editor's Preface, pp. iv.—xii.; Biographical Memoir of Dr. Ludewig, pp. xiii.—xiv.; and Introductory Biographical Notices, pp. xiv.—xxiv., followed by List of Contents. Then follow Dr. Ludewig's Bibliotheca Gotctica, alphabetically arranged, with Additions by the Editor, pp. 1—209; Professor Turner's Additions, with those of the Editor to the same, also alphabetically arranged, pp. 210—246; Index, pp. 247—256; and List of Errata, pp. 257, 258. One vol. handsomely bound in cloth. 10s. 6d.

Manava-Kalpa-Sutra; being a portion of this ancient Work on Vaidik Rites, together with the Commentary of KUMARA-SWAMIN. A Facsimile o the MS. No. 17, in the Library of Her Majesty's Home Government for India. With a Preface by THEODOR GOLDSCHMIDT. Oblong folio, pp. 268 of letterpress and 121 leaves of facsimiles. Cloth. £4 4s.

Manulius Vocabulorum; A Rhyming Dictionary of the English Language. By Peter Levinus (1570) Edited, with an Alphabetical Index by HENRY B. WHEATLEY. 8vo. pp. xvi. and 370, cloth. 14s.


Markham.—QUICHUA GRAMMAR AND DICTIONARY. Contributions towards a Grammar and Dictionary of the Quichua, the Language of the Yucas of Peru; collected by CLEMENTS E. MARKHAM, F.R.S.A., Corr. Mem. of the University of Chile. Author of "Cuzco and Lima," and "Travels in Peru and India." In one vol. crown 8vo., pp. 223, cloth. 10s. 6d.

Marodes.—NUMISMATA ORIENTALIA ILLUSTRATA. The Plates of the Oriental Coins, Ancient and Modern, of the Collection of the late William Marodes, F.R.S., etc., etc., engraved from drawings made under his direction. 4to. pp. iv. (explanatory advertisement), cloth, gilt top. £1 11s. 6d.


Mathurayprasad Misra.—A TRILINGUAL DICTIONARY, being a comprehensive Lexicon in English, Urdu, and Hindi, exhibiting the Syllabication-Pronunciation, and Etymology of English Words, with their Explanation in English, and in Urdu and Hindi in the Roman Character. By MATHURÁ, PRASÁDA MISRA, Second Master, Queen's College, Benares. 8vo. pp. xiv. and 1380, cloth. Benares, 1865. £2 2s.
Linguistic Publications of Trübner & Co.


Megha-Duta (The). (Cloud-Messenger.) By Kālidāsa. Translated from the Sanskrit into English verse, with Notes and Illustrations. By the late H. H. Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, etc., etc. The Vocabulary by Francis Johnson, sometime Professor of Oriental Languages at the College of the Honourable the East India Company, Haileybury. New Edition. 4to. cloth, pp. xi. and 180. 10s. 6d.

Memoirs read before the Anthropological Society of London, 1863-1864. In one volume, 8vo., pp. 542, cloth. 21s.


Moffat.—The Standard Alphabet Problem; or the Preliminary Subject of a General Phonics System, considered on the basis of some important facts in the Sehwan Language of South Africa, and in reference to the views of Professors Lepsius, Max Müller, and others. A contribution to Phonetic Philology. By Robert Moffat, junr., Surveyor, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. 8vo. pp. xxviii. and 174, cloth. 7s. 6d.


Muhammed.—The Life of Muhammed. Based on Muhammed Ibn Ishak by Abd El Malik Ibn Hisham. Edited by Dr. Ferdinand Wüstenfeld. One volume containing the Arabic Text. 8vo. pp. 1026, sewed. Price 21s. Another volume, containing Introduction, Notes, and Index in German. 8vo. pp. lixii. and 286, sewed. 7s. 6d. Each part sold separately. The text based on the Manuscripts of the Berlin, Leipzig, Gotha, and Leyden Libraries, has been carefully revised by the learned editor, and printed with the utmost exactness.


Muir.—Original Sanskrit Texts, on the Origin and History of the People of India, their Religions and Institutions. Collected, Translated into English, and Illustrated by Remarks. By John Muir, Esq., LL.D., Ph.D., Bonn. Vol. V.: Contributions to a Knowledge of Vedic Mythology. [In the press.

Müller.—The Sacred Hymns of the Brahmins, as preserved to us in the oldest collection of religious poetry, the Rig-Veda-Sanhitas, translated and explained. By F. Max Müller, M.A., Taylorian Professor of Modern European Languages in the University of Oxford, Fellow of All Souls' College. In 8 vols. Volume I. 8vo. pp. cliii. and 264. 12s. 6d.


Newman.—The Text of the Igvine Inscriptions, with interlinear Latin Translation and Notes. By Francis W. Newman, late Professor of Latin at University College, London. 8vo. pp. xvi. and 54, sewed. 2s.


Oriental Text Society.—(The Publications of the Oriental Text Society.)
1. Theophania; or, Divine Manifestations of our Lord and Saviour. By Eusebius, Bishop of Cesarea. Syriac. Edited by Prof. S. Lee. 8vo. 1842. 15s.
Oriental Text Society’s Publications continued.

4. **Umdat Akidat Ahl al Sunnat wa al Tumaat**; Pillar of the Creed of the Sunnites. Edited in Arabic by the Rev. W. Cureton. 8vo. 1843. 5s.

5. **History of the Almohades**. Edited in Arabic by Dr. R. P. A. Dozy. 8vo. 1847. 10s. 6d.

6. **Sama Veda**. Edited in Sanskrit by Rev. G. Stevenson. 8vo. 1843. 12s.

7. **Dasa Kumara Charita**. Edited in Sanskrit by Professor H. H. Wilson. 8vo. 1846. £1 4s.

8. **Maha Vira Charita, or a History of Rama**. A Sanskrit Play. Edited by F. H. Trithemien. 8vo. 1848. 15s.

9. **Mazhizan ul Asrar**: The Treasury of Secrets. By Nizami. Edited in Persian by N. Bland. 4to. 1844. 10s. 6d.

10. **Salaman-U-Ubsal; A Romance of Jami** (Dshami). Edited in Persian by F. Falconer. 4to. 1843. 10s.

11. **Mirkhod’s History of the Atabeks**. Edited in Persian by W. H. Morley. 8vo. 1850. 12s.

12. **Turfat-ul-Ahmar; the Gift of the Noble**. A Poem. By Jami (Dshami). Edited in Persian by F. Falconer. 4to. 1843. 10s.

—Osburn.—**The Monumental History of Egypt**, as recorded on the Ruins of her Temples, Palaces, and Tombs. By William Osburn. Illustrated with Maps, Plates, etc. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. xii. and 461; vii. and 643, cloth. £2 2s.

Vol. I.—From the Colonisation of the Valley to the Visit of the Patriarch Abram. Vol. II.—From the Visit of Abram to the Exodus.


—Patell.—**Cowasjee Patell’s Chronology**, containing corresponding Dates of the different Eras used by Christians, Jews, Greeks, Hindús, Mohamedans, Parsees, Chinese, Japanese, etc. By Cowasjee Sorabjee Patell. 4to. pp. vii. and 184, cloth. 50s.


—Philological Society.—**Proposals for the Publication of a New English Dictionary**. 8vo. pp. 32, sewed. 6d.


—Prakrita-Prakasa; or, The Prakrit Grammar of Vararuchi, with the Commentary (Manorama) of Bhamaha. The first complete edition of the Original Text with Various Readings from a Collation of Six Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and the Libraries of the Royal Asiatic Society and the East India House; with copious Notes, an English Translation, and Index of Prakrit words, to which is prefixed an easy Introduction to Prakrit Grammar. By Edward Byles Cowell, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Pro-
fessor of Sanskrit at Cambridge. Second issue, with new Preface, and corrections.
In 1 vol. 8vo. pp. xxxii. and 204. 14s.

Praisul.—QUESTIONS MOSAICE; or, the first part of the Book of
Genesis compared with the remains of ancient religions. By Osmond De
Baugwye Praisul. 8vo. pp. viii. and 548, cloth. 12s.

Baja-Niti.—A COLLECTION OF HINDU APOLOGUES, in the Braj Bhâshâ
Language. Revised edition. With a Preface, Notes, and Supplementary
Glossary. By Fitnerward Hall, Esq. 8vo. cloth, pp. 204. 21s.

Ram Raz.—ESSAY ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE HINDUS. By Ram Raz,
Native Judge and Magistrate of Bangalore, Corresponding Member of the R.A.S.
of Great Britain and Ireland. With 48 plates. 4to. pp. xiv. and 64, sewed.
London, 1834. Original selling price, £1 11s. 6d., reduced (for a short time) to 12s.

Rask.—A GRAMMAR OF THE ANGLO-SAXON TONGUE. From the Danish
of Erasmus Rask, Professor of Literary History in, and Librarian to, the
University of Copenhagen, etc. By Benjamin Thorpe, Member of the Munich
Royal Academy of Sciences, and of the Society of Netherland Literature,
Leyden. Second edition, corrected and improved. 1840. pp. 200, cloth. 8s. 6d.

Rawlinson.—A COMMENTARY ON THE CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS OF
BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA, including Readings of the Inscription on the Nimrud
Obelisk, and Brief Notice of the Ancient Kings of Nineveh and Babylon.
Read before the Royal Asiatic Society, by Major H. C. Rawlinson. 8vo.,
pp. 84, sewed. London, 1850. 2s. 6d.

Rawlinson.—OUTLINES OF ASSYRIAN HISTORY, from the Inscriptions of
Nineveh. By Lieut. Col. Rawlinson, C.B., followed by some Remarks by

Renan.—AN ESSAY ON THE AGE AND ANTIQUITY OF THE BOOK OF
NAHATHAN AGRICULTURE. To which is added an Inaugural Lecture on the
Position of the Semitic Nations in the History of Civilization. By M. Ernest
Renan, Membre de l’Institut. In 1 vol., crown 8vo., pp. xvi. and 148, cloth. 3s. 6d.

Ridley.—KAMILAROH, DIPPIL, AND TURRUBUL. Languages Spoken by
Australian Aborigines. By Rev. Wm. Ridley, M.A., of the University of
Sydney; Minister of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. Printed
by authority. Small 4to. cloth, pp. vi. and 90. 30s.

Rig-Veda-Sanhita (The).

The Sacred Hymns of the Brahmins, as
preserved to us in the oldest collection of Religious Poetry. The Rig-Veda-
Sanhita, translated and explained. By F. Max Müller, M.A., Taylorian
Professor of Modern European Languages in the University of Oxford, Fellow

[Vol. I. in the press.]

Rig-Veda Sanhita.—A COLLECTION OF ANCIENT HINDU HYMNS. Con-
stituting the First Ashtaka, or Book of the Rig-veda; the oldest authority
for the religious and social institutions of the Hindus. Translated from the Original
Sanhita. By the late H. H. Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., etc. etc. etc. Second
Edition, with a Postscript by Dr. Fitzward Hall. Vol. I. 8vo. cloth,
pp. lii. and 348, price 21s.

[Vol. I. in the press.]

Rig-Veda Sanhita.—A Collection of Ancient Hindu Hymns, constitut-
ing the Fifth to Eighth Ashtakas, or books of the Rig-Veda, the oldest
Authority for the Religious and Social Institutions of the Hindus. Translated
from the Original Sanhita by the late Horace Hayman Wilson, M.A.,
F.R.S., etc. Edited by E. B. Cowell, M.A., Principal of the Calcutta
Sanhita College. Vol. IV., 8vo., pp. 214, cloth. 14s.

A few copies of Vols. II. and III. still left.

Schele de Vere.—STUDIES IN ENGLISH; or, Glimpses of the Inner
Life of our Language. By M. Schele de Vere, LL.D., Professor of Modern
Languages in the University of Virginia. 8vo. cloth, pp. vi. and 365. 10s. 6d.

Schlagintweit.—BUDDHISM IN TIBET. Illustrated by Literary Docu-
ments and Objects of Religious Worship. With an Account of the Buddhist
Systems preceding it in India. By Emil Schlagintweit, LL.D. With a
Folio Atlas of 20 Plates, and 20 Tables of Native Prints in the Text. Royal
8vo., pp. xiv. and 404. £2 2s.
Linguistic Publications of Trübner & Co.


Shāpurjī Edalji.—A Grammar of the Gujarātī Language. By Shāpurjī Edalji. Cloth, pp. 127. 10s. 6d.


Sophocles.—A Glossary of Later and Byzantine Greek. By E. A. Sophocles. 4to., pp. iv. and 624, cloth. £2 2s.

Sophocles.—Romatic or Modern Greek Grammar. By E. A. Sophocles. 8vo., pp. xxviii. and 196. 7s. 6d.

Stratmann.—A Dictionary of the English Language. Compiled from the writings of the xiiith, xivth, and xvth centuries. By Francis Henry Stratmann. 8vo. cloth, pp. x. and 694. 26s.

Stratmann.—An Old English Poem of the Owl and the Nightingale. Edited by Francis Henry Stratmann. 8vo. cloth, pp. 60. 3s.

The Boke of Nurture. By John Russell, about 1460–1470 Anno Domini. The Boke of Kerlynge. By Wynkyn de Worde, Anno Domini 1513. The Boke of Nurture. By Hugh Rhodes, Anno Domini 1577. Edited from the Originals in the British Museum Library, by Frederick J. Furnival, M.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Member of Council of the Philological and Early English Text Societies. 4to. half-morocco, gilt top, pp. xix. and 146, xxviii. and 56. 1867. 1f. 11s. 6d.


Thomas.—A Collection of Some of the Miscellaneous Essays on Oriental Subjects, published on various occasions. By Edward Thomas, Esq., late of the East India Company’s Bengal Civil Service. Very few copies only of this Collection remain unsold. In one volume, 8vo. half-bound.

Contents.—On Ancient Indian Weights.—The Earliest Indian Coinage.—Bactrian Coins.—On the Identity of Xandrames and Kranada.—Note on Indian Numerals.—On the Coins of the Gupta Dynasty.—Early Armenian Coins.—Observations Introductory to the Explanation of the Oriental Legends to be found on certain Imperial and Partho-Persian Coins—Sassanian Gems and early Armenian Coins.—Notes on certain unpublished Coins of the Sassanidæ.—An account of Eight Kufic Coins.—Supplementary Contributions to the Series of the Coins of the Kings of Ghazni.—Supplementary Contributions to the Series of the Coins of the Patan Sultans of Hindustan.—The Initial Coinage of Bengal, introduced by the Muhammadans on the conquest of the country, A.H. 600-900, A.D. 1203-1597.

Thomas.—Early Sassanian Inscriptions, Seals and Coins, illustrating the Early History of the Sassanian Dynasty, containing Proclamations of Ardashir Babek, Sapor I., and his Successors. With a Critical Examination and Explanation of the Celebrated Inscription in the Hájíbashad Cave, demonstrating that Sapor, the Conqueror of Valerian, was a Professor Christian. By Edward Thomas, Esq. 8vo, cloth, pp. 148, Illustrated. 7s. 6d.

Tindall.—A Grammar and Vocabulary of the Namaqua-Hottentot Language. By Henry Tindall, Wesleyan Missionary. 8vo., pp. 124, sewed. 6s.

Van der Tuuk.—Outlines of a Grammar of the Malagasy Language. By H. N. van der Tuuk. 8vo., pp. 28, sewed. 1s.
Van der Tuuk.—Short Account of the Malay Manuscripts Belonging to the Royal Asiatic Society. By H. N. Van der Tuuk. 8vo., pp. 52, 2s. 6d.

Vishnu-Purana (The); a System of Hindu Mythology and Tradition. Translated from the original Sanskrit, and Illustrated by Notes derived chiefly from other Purānas. By the late H. H. Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, etc., etc. Edited by FitzEdward Hall. In 6 vols. 8vo. Vol. I. pp. cx. and 200; Vol. II. pp. 343; Vol. III. pp. 348: Vol IV., pp. 346 cloth. Price 10s. 6d. each. [Vols. V. and VI. in the press.]

Wade.—Yü-Yen Tzu-Erh Chi. A progressive course designed to assist the Student of Colloquial Chinese, as spoken in the Capital and the Metropolitan Department. In eight parts, with Key, Syllabary, and Writing Exercises. By Thomas Francis Wade, C.B., Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty’s Legation, Peking. 3 vols. 4to. Progressive Course, pp. 296 and 16; Syllabary, pp. 126 and 36; Writing Exercises, pp. 48; Key, pp. 174 and 140, sewed. £4.

Wade.—Wên-Chien Tzu-Erh Chi. A series of papers selected as specimens of documentary Chinese, designed to assist Students of the language, as written by the officials of China. In sixteen parts, with Key. Vol. I. By Thomas Francis Wade, C.B., Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty’s Legation at Peking. 4to., half-cloth, pp. xii. and 455; and iv., 72, and 52. £1 16s.


Watson.—Index to the Native and Scientific Names of Indian and other Eastern Economic Plants and Products, originally prepared under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. By John Forbes Watson, M.A., M.D., F.L.S., F.R.A.S., etc., Reporter on the Products of India. Imperial 8vo., cloth. £1 11s. 6d.

Watts.—Essays on Language and Literature. By Thomas Watts, of the British Museum. Reprinted, with Alterations and Additions, from the Transactions of the Philological Society, and elsewhere. In 1 vol. 8vo. [In preparation.]


“Dictionaries are a class of books not usually esteemed light reading; but no intelligent man were to be pitied who should find himself shut up on a rainy day in a lonely house in the driest part of Salisbury Plain, with no other means of recreation than that which Mr. Wedgwood’s Dictionary of Etymology could afford him. He would read it through from cover to cover at a sitting, and only regret that he had not the second volume to begin upon forthwith. It is a very able book, of great research, full of delightful surprises, a repertory of the fairy tales of linguistic science.”—Spectator.

Wedgwood.—On the Origin of Language. By Hensleigh Wedgwood, late Fellow of Christ’s College, Cambridge. Fcap. 8vo. pp. 172, cloth. 3s. 6d.


Whitney.—Athrava Veda Prāttcākhyā; or, Cāṇukāyā Caturādhyāyiā (The). Text, Translation, and Notes. By William D. Whitney, Professor of Sanskrit in Yale College. 8vo. pp. 286, boards. 12s.

Williams.—First Lessons in the Maori Language, with a Short Vocabulary. By W. L. Williams, B.A. Square 8vo., pp. 80, cloth, London, 1862. 3s. 6d.

Williams.—Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum. A Dictionary of the Ancient Celtic Language of Cornwall, in which the words are elucidated by copious examples from the Cornish works now remaining, with translations in English. The synonyms are also given in the cognate dialects of Welsh, Armoric, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx, showing at one view the connexion between them. By the Rev. Robert Williams, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, Parish Curate of Llangadwaladr and Rhydycroesau, Denbighshire. Sewed. 3 parts., pp. 400. £2 5s.

Williams.—A Dictionary, English and Sanscrit. By Monier Williams, M.A. Published under the Patronage of the Honourable East India Company. 4to. pp. xii. 862, cloth. London, 1855. 3s 3d.

Wilson.—Works of the late Horace Hayman Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Societies of Calcutta and Paris, and of the Oriental Society of Germany, etc., and Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford. Vols. I. and II. Also, under this title, Essays and Lectures chiefly on the Religion of the Hindus, by the late H. H. Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., etc. Collected and edited by Dr. Reinhold Rost. 2 vols. cloth, pp. xiii. and 399, vi. and 416. 21s.

Wilson.—Works of the late Horace Hayman Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Societies of Calcutta and Paris, and of the Oriental Society of Germany, etc., and Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford. Vols. III, IV, and V. Also, under the title of Essays Analytical, Critical, and Philological, on subjects connected with Sanskrit Literature. Collected and Edited by Dr. Reinhold Rost. 3 vols. 8vo., pp. 408, 406, and 390, cloth. Price 38s.

Wilson.—Works of the late Horace Hayman Wilson. Vols. VI, VII, VIII, and IX. Also, under the title of the Vishnu Purâna, a system, of Hindu mythology and tradition. Translated from the original Sanskrit, and illustrated by Notes derived chiefly from other Purânas. By the late H. H. Wilson, Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, etc., etc. Edited by Fitzedward Hall, M.A., D.C.L., Oxon. Vols. I. to IV. 8vo., pp. cxxi. and 200; 344; 344; 346, cloth. 21s 2d. [Fols. V. and VI. in the press.]


Contents.

Vol. II.—Dramas translated from the Original Sanskrit—Malâti and Mâdhava, or the Stolen Marriage—Mudrâ Rakshasa, or the Signet of the Minister—Ratanvâlî, or the Necklace—Appendix, containing short accounts of different Dramas.


Wise.—Commentary on the Hindu System of Medicine. By T. A. Wise, M.D., Bengal Medical Service. 8vo., pp. xx. and 432, cloth. 7s. 6d.

Wylie.—Notes on Chinese Literature; with introductory Remarks on the Progressive Advancement of the Art; and a list of translations from the Chinese, into various European Languages. By A. Wylie, Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society in China. 4to. pp. 296, cloth. Price, 1l. 10s.


TRÜBNER & CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
Some Recent Publications

The Hindu-Arabic Numerals—continued

not of Arabic origin, and although numerous monographs have been written concerning their derivation, no single work has yet appeared in which the complete story of their rise and development has been told. In the preparation of this treatise the authors have examined every important book and monograph that has appeared upon the subject, consulting the principal libraries of Europe as well as America, examining many manuscripts, and sifting the evidence with greatest care. The result is a scholarly discussion of the entire question of the origin of the numerals, the introduction of the zero, the influence of the Arabs, and the spread of the system about the shores of the Mediterranean and into the various countries of Europe.

Wentworth-Smith Mathematical Series

*For the complete series, see page 318 of High-School Catalogue*

*By George Wentworth and David Eugene Smith*

By combining their knowledge, skill, and working capacity, these two noted authors bring to the important duty of providing textbooks for our schools a higher degree of efficiency than has ever before been devoted to that end. That this combination of pedagogical skill and thorough scholarship is productive of the best results is conclusively proved by the enthusiastic reception that is daily being accorded to the books of this series.

Wentworth Plane and Solid Geometry (Revised)

*By G. A. Wentworth. Revised by George Wentworth and David Eugene Smith. 12mo, cloth, vii + 470 pages, illustrated, $1.30.*

In Two Volumes

*Plane Geometry (Revised)*

12mo, cloth, vi + 287 pages, illustrated, 80 cents.

*Solid Geometry (Revised)*

12mo, cloth, xiii + 190 pages, illustrated, 75 cents.

The Wentworth-Smith revision of the Wentworth Geometry may confidently be described as the most usable textbook in the subject that America has ever produced.
Some Recent Publications

Slocum and Hancock Textbook on the Strength of Materials (Revised Edition)

By S. E. Slocum, Professor of Applied Mathematics in the University of Cincinnati, and E. L. Hancock, Professor of Applied Mechanics in Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass. 8vo, cloth, xxxviii + 372 pages, $3.00.

Slocum and Hancock's "Textbook on the Strength of Materials" has been revised that it may be abreast of the most recent practical developments on the subject. The method of presentation has been simplified that the subject may be easily understood by average technical students of junior grade.

Considerable new material has been added. To facilitate numerical calculations a set of tables has been placed at the beginning of the volume. In Part I the most important additions are articles on the design of reinforced concrete beams, shrinkage and forced fits, the design of eccentrically loaded columns, the design and efficiency of riveted joints, the general theory of the torsion of springs, practical formulas for the collapse of tubes, and an extension of the method of least work to a wide variety of practical problems. This last includes a simple general formula for the shearing deflection of beams, never before published. Nearly one hundred and fifty original and practical problems have also been added to Part I.

In Part II the recent advances in the manufacture of steel have been given special attention, including the properties of vanadium steel, manganese steel, and high-speed steel. Reinforced concrete has also received a more adequate treatment, and the chapter on this subject has been thoroughly revised and modernized.

Smith The Teaching of Geometry See Education, page 65

Smith and Karpinski The Hindu-Arabic Numerals

By David Eugene Smith, Professor of Mathematics in Teachers College, Columbia University, and Louis C. Karpinski, Instructor in Mathematics in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 12mo, cloth, vi + 160 pages, illustrated, $1.25.

Although it has long been known that the numerals ordinarily employed in business, and commonly attributed to the Arabs, are
THE BORROWER WILL BE CHARGED AN OVERDUE FEE IF THIS BOOK IS NOT RETURNED TO THE LIBRARY ON OR BEFORE THE LAST DATE STAMPED BELOW. NON-RECEIPT OF OVERDUE NOTICES DOES NOT EXEMPT THE BORROWER FROM OVERDUE FEES.

WIDENER
FEB 1 0 1993
BOOK DUE
WIDENER
JAN 25 1996
CANCELLED

WIDENER
SEP 2 4 1999
CANCELLED