

Basic \LaTeX for Linguists

Benjamin Slade

v0.11

1 Introduction

A working draft of a quick “ \LaTeX -in-half-an-hour” guide for linguists.¹

2 Install \LaTeX , download a \LaTeX editor

Install TeXLive (free, open-source software) following the instructions appropriate for your operating system: <https://www.tug.org/texlive/quickinstall.html>.

There are heaps of \LaTeX editors, as you can see from, for instance, <https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/339/latex-editors-ides> or https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_TeX_editors.

Lots of high-powered text editors have \LaTeX plugins, including Emacs, Vim, Kile, Visual Studio Code, Gedit, etc.

I like using [Emacs](#) with the [AUCTeX](#) package, but these sorts of text editors have their own learning curves. So that you aren’t adding yet another learning curve that the one you already have with \LaTeX , using one of these simpler \LaTeX -specialised editors might be good, at least to begin with:

- TeXstudio: <https://www.texstudio.org>
- TeXmaker: <https://www.xm1math.net/texmaker>
- TeXworks: <https://www.tug.org/texworks>

All of these are free (no cost) and open-source (as are the high-powered text editors mentioned above). These will make producing \LaTeX documents much easier, though in principle you could hand-type \LaTeX code anywhere.

You could also use an online service like [Overleaf](#), but it’s nice to have a local TeX installation.

¹Find the original TeX source file at: <https://gitlab.com/emacsomancer/latex-for-linguists/-/blob/master/basic-for-linguists.tex>.

The following sections include actual L^AT_EX code boxed in green with the corresponding output shown in a black box. You can copy and paste the green code into your editor, and/or inspect the [.tex file](#) from which this .pdf was generated.

3 Basic Document

The basic L^AT_EX document consists of a PREAMBLE followed by the actual content of your document. So a L^AT_EX file might look like this:²

```
% PREAMBLE BEGINS HERE
\documentclass{article}      % specify type of document

\usepackage{linguex}          % example package for lazy linguists
\usepackage{qtree}            % for easy basic trees
\usepackage{forest}           % for advanced trees
\usepackage{tikzlings}         % drawing little animals
\usepackage{stmaryrd}          % add semantic evaluation brackets
\usepackage{graphicx}          % include images

% some mathematics packages
\usepackage{amsmath,amsthm,amscd}
\usepackage{amssymb}
\usepackage[all]{xy}

\title{Your Title Here}        % title
\author{Some Linguist}          % author
% PREAMBLE ENDS HERE

\begin{document}                % start of actual document

\maketitle                      % this auto-produces a title for you

Hello, world!                    % your actual content would be here
.....
\end{document}                  % document ends here
```

This will produce a document that looks something like this:

²Note: the '%' symbol is a comment symbol; L^AT_EX won't process anything following % on the same line. I provide comments just to indicate what each thing does, but they aren't necessary and L^AT_EX just ignores them.

Your Title Here

Some Linguist

11 February 2019

Hello, world!

.....

Not very exciting yet of course. You can, however, copy the above code into your L^AT_EX editor (save it as `testing.tex` or whatever) and try it out, and use it as the basis for the following extended examples, just entering or pasting the commands somewhere in-between `\begin{document}` and `\end{document}`.

4 Basic formatting

Putting the following L^AT_EX code between `\begin{document}` and `\end{document}`:

```
``some text in quotes''\\
\textbf{some bold text}\\
\textit{some italic text}\\
\textsl{some slanted text}\\
\texttt{some typewriter-style text}\\
\textsf{some sans serif text}\\
\textsc{some smallcaps text}
```

produces:

```
“some text in quotes”
some bold text
some italic text
some slanted text
some typewriter-style text
some sans serif text
SOME SMALLCAPS TEXT
```

Your L^AT_EX editor should have these formatting things as commands bound to shortcut keys, just like in a word-processor, so if you select some text and hit **Ctrl-B** your editor should wrap `\textbf{...}` around the selected text.³

You also don't need to worry about spacing for the most part. L^AT_EX will take care of it for you. You like entering two spaces after a full stop? Great. One space? Also great. Twelve spaces? No problem.

```
Note how many arbitrary spaces I'm putting
in. \LaTeX\ doesn't care. It'll just do the right thing.
```

³The `\\"` at the ends of the lines just adds a line-break.

\LaTeX , nevertheless, produces sanely formatted text:⁴

Note how many arbitrary spaces I'm putting in. \LaTeX doesn't care. It'll just do the right thing.

Once you get the basics of \LaTeX down, then you can just worry about the content and let \LaTeX worry about making it [look beautiful](#).

5 Basic sectioning and footnotes

```
\section{My first main section}
Some text here.

\subsection{A subsection}
More text here.

\subsubsection{A subsubsection}
Even more text here.
```

produces:

1 My first main section

Some text here.

1.1 A subsection

More text here.

1.1.1 A subsubsection

Even more text here.

You want footnotes?

```
You can easily add footnotes like so.\footnote{I'm a footnote!}
The footnote will appear\footnote{I'm another footnote!}
wherever you insert the footnote command and \LaTeX\ will
automatically format and number\footnote{Here
the footnotes appear as letters because of the special
environment, but usually they'll appear as normal arabic
numerals unless you specify otherwise.} them for you.
```

⁴If you actually do want to make sure \LaTeX inserts spaces exactly as you have them, you can use “\” (that is, a backslash followed by a space, for each space you want. Or you can insert horizontal space with a command like `\hspace{1in}`.

You can easily add footnotes like so.^a The footnote will appear^b wherever you insert the footnote command and L^AT_EX will automatically format and number^c them for you.

^aI'm a footnote!

^bI'm another footnote!

^cHere the footnotes appear as letters because of the special environment, but usually they'll appear as normal arabic numerals unless you specify otherwise.

You can force a line-break with the command \\; you can force a page-break anywhere with the command \pagebreak.

5 Easy numbered examples

Examples are easy with `linguex` (the example package for lazy linguists).

```
\ex. A boring example without glossing.  
  
\exg. Yah rahā ek hindī vākya\\  
      This remain.\textsc{past.masc.sg} one Hindi example\\  
      \trans ``This is a Hindi sentence.''
```

produces:

- (1) A boring example without glossing.
- (2) Yah rahā ek hindī vākya
 This remain.PAST.MASC.SG one Hindi sentence
 “This is a Hindi sentence.”

You can also add “labels” to your examples and then easily refer to them anywhere later (or earlier) in your text by referring to that example, as in the following L^AT_EX code:

```
In \ref{boring} and \ref{newhindi} below, you can see  
examples of labelled examples.  
  
\ex. Another boring example without glossing.\label{boring}  
  
\exg. Yah rahā ek aur hindī vākya\\  
      This remain.\textsc{past.masc.sg} one more Hindi example\\  
      \trans ``This is another Hindi sentence.'' \label{newhindi}  
  
And you can refer to \ref{newhindi} and \ref{boring} anywhere  
else you want too, and LATEX will get the numbering right.
```

Which produces:

In (3) and (4) below, you can see examples of labelled examples.

- (3) Another boring example without glossing.
- (4) Yah rahā ek aur hindī vākya
 This remain.PAST.MASC.SG one more Hindi example
 “This is another Hindi sentence.”

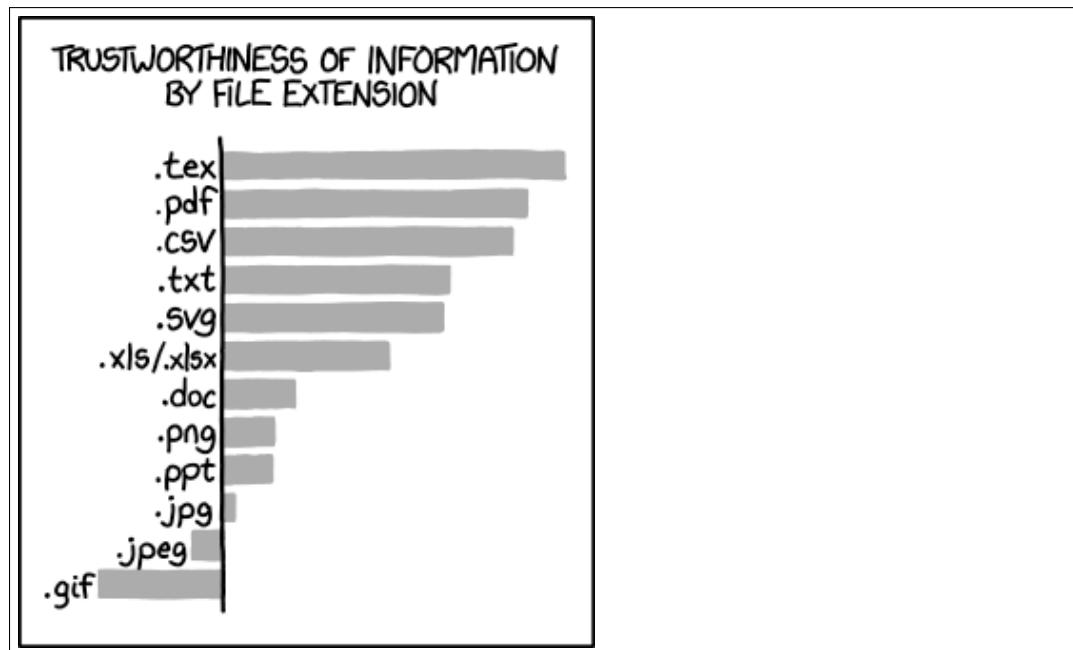
And you can refer to (4) and (3) anywhere else you want too, and L^AT_EX will get the numbering right.

You can also label and refer to sections, subsections, footnotes, tables, figures, etc. in the same manner as well.

6 Including graphics

Having added the `graphicx` package to your preamble, you can place images in the same directory as your `.tex` file and use the command `\includegraphics{filename.extension}` with an optional bracketed size specification, e.g. assuming you have a file called `file_extensions.png` in the same directory as your `.tex` file:

```
\includegraphics[width=3in]{file_extensions.png}
```

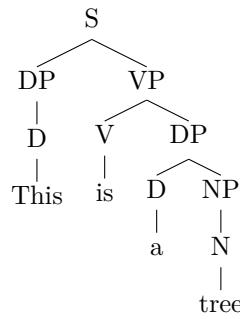


7 Basic trees

There are a bunch of packages for drawing syntax trees in L^AT_EX. A really good one for more complex trees is `forest`, but for basic things you can use `qtree` which has very straightforward syntax. Like this:

```
\Tree
[.S [.DP [.D This]] [.VP [.V is] [.DP [.D a] [.NP [.N tree]]]]]
```

For which the `qtree` package will produce:



8 Semantics (and creating your own custom L^AT_EX commands)

L^AT_EX is incredibly useful for semantics, as T_EX was designed specially as a typesetting program for mathematical formulae and this is part of what formal semantics involves.⁵

L^AT_EX in addition to regular type-setting mode also has a “math” mode. You can enter this mode by wrapping your maths formula in `$...$` or else in `\(... \)`. You can also do superscripts and subscripts in math mode, using `^` and `_`, respectively:

```
$x_{i_a} = 6y^{2^2} + 7$  
\(z_j = 7 - 6x^5\)
```

$$x_{i_a} = 6y^{2^2} + 7$$
$$z_j = 7 - 6x^5$$

There are a number of special commands to get special symbols used for logic (and semantics), like `\forall`, `\exists`, which produce \forall , \exists , respectively.⁶ In math mode, regular text will be set funny unless you switch back in normal roman text mode, e.g.:

```
\(z = 8 + 9y^{x_a}\) , this is a formula but the typesetting is messed up\\\
\z = 8 + 9y^{x_a} , \text{rm{this is a formula, properly set}}\)
```

⁵Nb: If you try to use a word-processor to write semantic formulae you will slowly drive yourself mad.

⁶Note: these only work in math mode, so you'll have wrap them in `$...$` or `\(... \)`.

Note that you need `\textrm{...}` to get regular roman text; otherwise L^AT_EX tries to typeset each letter like a mathematical variable, which is unlikely to be what you want in this case, as shown by the output:

```

$$z = 8 + 9y^{x_a}, this is a formula but the typesetting is messed up$$


$$z = 8 + 9y^{x_a}, \text{this is a formula, properly set}$$

```

The `stmaryroad` package we loaded earlier gives us access to the special semantic evaluation brackets `[], []`, produced with the (math mode only) commands `\llbracket`, `\rrbracket`, respectively.

8.1 Create your own L^AT_EX commands

Finally, here we can also catch a glimpse of the power of L^AT_EX by seeing how we can define our own commands. While you could type out the brackets each time, e.g.:

```

$$\llbracket \lambda P \forall x [Cat(x) \rightarrow P(x)] \rrbracket =$$


$$\lambda P \forall x [Cat(x) \rightarrow P(x)]$$

```

`\llbracket every cat \rrbracket = $\lambda P \forall x [Cat(x) \rightarrow P(x)]$`

you can also define your own command in the preamble, like so:

```
....  

\newcommand{\denotes}[1]{\ensuremath{\llbracket \textit{#1} \rrbracket}}  

....
```

This command takes a single argument and places it between the evaluation brackets and sets it in normal roman type. Just now you can just use your new command `\denotes` as follows:

```
\denotes{every cat purrs} =  

\$ \forall x [Cat(x) \rightarrow Purr(x)] \$
```

producing:

`\llbracket every cat purrs \rrbracket = $\forall x [Cat(x) \rightarrow Purr(x)]$`

Define once, use infinite times.

And you can define much fancier custom commands like:

```
\newcommand{\fancydenotes}[2][]{  

  \ensuremath{\llbracket \textit{#2} \rrbracket^{\textit{#1}}}}
```

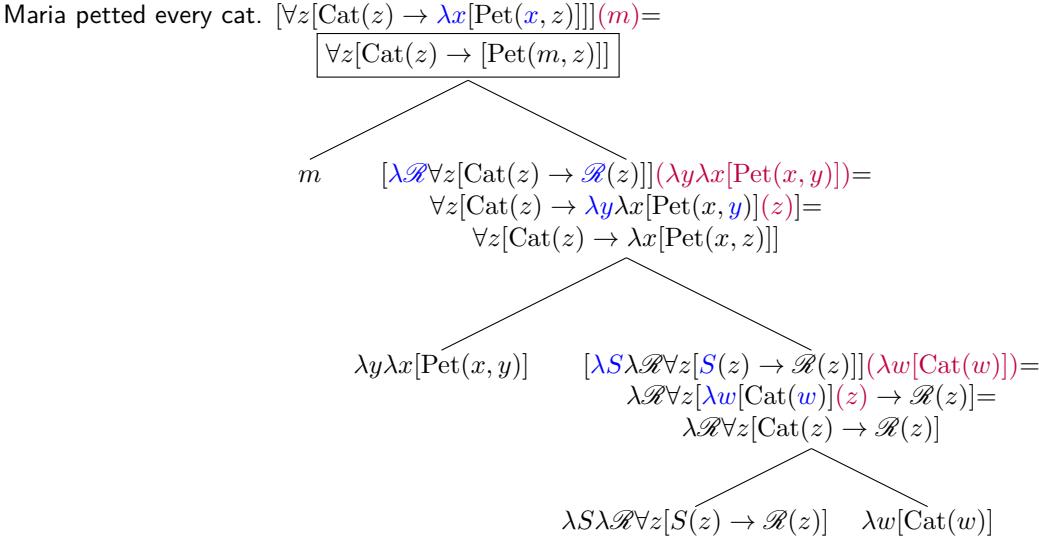
which allow you to enter something like `\(\fancydenotes[t,w,M]{every cat}\)` which takes optional arguments (passed via the square brackets) which get typeset as following superscripts, producing `\llbracket every cat \rrbracket^{t,w,M}`.

And now we can combine trees and lambdas, e.g.:

```

\hfill \textsf{Maria petted every cat.}
\Tree [ .{\${[\forall z]{[\mathrm{Cat}(z)\rightarrow\color{blue}\lambda x]}}]
      [ \mathrm{Pet}(\color{blue}x,z) ] {\color{purple}(m)} ${}=\\
\boxed{\$[\forall z]{[\mathrm{Cat}(z)\rightarrow[\mathrm{Pet}(m,z)]]}}
[ .{\${\$}} ] [ .{\${[\color{blue}\lambda R]{[\forall z]}}]
      [ \mathrm{Cat}(z)\rightarrow[\color{blue}\lambda R](z) ]
      {\color{purple}(\lambda y\lambda x[\mathrm{Pet}(x,y)])} ${}=\\
\$[\forall z]{[\mathrm{Cat}(z)\rightarrow[\color{blue}\lambda y\lambda x[\mathrm{Pet}(x,y)]]}]
\lambda y\lambda x[\mathrm{Pet}(x,\color{blue}y)] ${}=\\
\color{purple}(z) ] ${}=\\
\$[\forall z]{[\mathrm{Cat}(z)\rightarrow\lambda x[\mathrm{Pet}(x,z)]]}]
[ .{\${\lambda y\lambda x}{[\mathrm{Pet}(x,y)]}} ]
[ .{\${{\color{blue}\lambda S}{[\lambda R\forall z]}}]
      [ {\color{blue}S}(z)\rightarrow[\mathrm{Cat}(z)] ]
      {\color{purple}(\lambda w[\mathrm{Cat}(w)])} ${}=\\
\$[\lambda R\forall z]{[\color{blue}\lambda w[\mathrm{Cat}(w)]]}]
[ \mathrm{Cat}(\color{blue}w) ] {\color{purple}(z)}\rightarrow[\mathrm{Cat}(z)]
\mathrm{R}(z) ] ${}=\\
\$[\lambda R\forall z]{[\mathrm{Cat}(z)\rightarrow\mathrm{R}(z)]}
\mathrm{R}(z) ] ${} ]
[ .{\${\lambda S\lambda R}{[\forall z][S(z)\rightarrow\mathrm{R}(z)]}} ]
[ .{\${\lambda w}{[\mathrm{Cat}(w)]}} ] [ .{\${\lambda w}{[\mathrm{Cat}(w)]}} ] ] ] ]

```

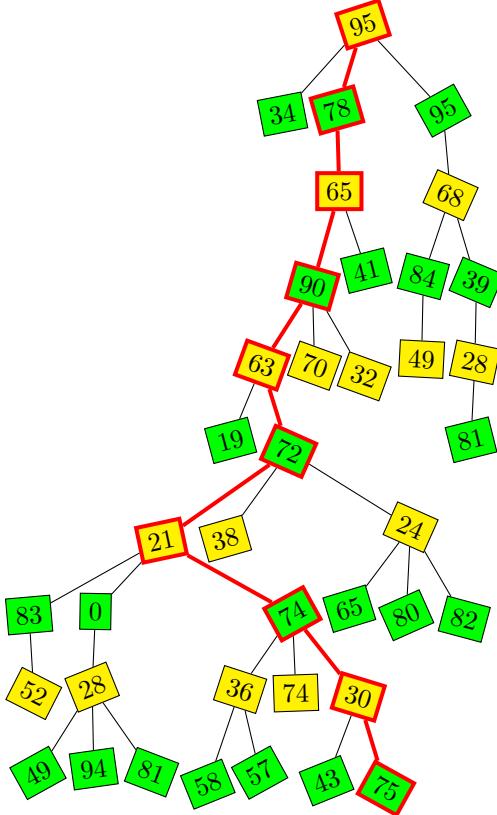


And really these are still very basic examples. The underlying TeX markup language is actually Turing-complete, so you could in theory write anything you could in any other programming language (e.g. Python, C, Lisp, Java, etc.). In practice, since TeX is oriented towards type-setting, you're better off not attempting major programming feats (despite their theoretical possibility), but you certainly can create lots of your own commands which will save you lots of time and mental effort in the end. Here is a resource for more information on command creation: <https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Commands>.

Here are a couple of examples (the first taken from the [TeX Showcase](#), the second from

the [forest manual](#)) which provide a hint of the creative power of TeX, showing what can be created using customised commands and/or CTAN packages:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 (M, h, z) & \xrightarrow{\pi_1} & (M_1, h_1, 0) & & \\
 \downarrow \pi_0 & \searrow \cong \alpha & \downarrow \pi_{1d} & \searrow \cong \alpha_1 & \\
 (M', h', z') \oplus H(\Lambda^k) & \xrightarrow{\pi_1} & (M'_1, h'_1, 0) \oplus H(\Lambda_1^k) & & \\
 \downarrow \pi_0 & & \downarrow \pi_{1d} & & \\
 (M_0, h_0, z_0) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{0d}} & (M_d, h_d, 0) & & \\
 \parallel & \searrow \cong \alpha_0 & \parallel & \searrow \cong \alpha_d & \downarrow \pi_{1d} \\
 (M'_0, h'_0, z'_0) \oplus H(\Lambda_0^k) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{0d}} & (M'_d, h'_d, 0) \oplus H(\Lambda_d^k) & & \\
 \downarrow \cong \beta'_0 \oplus \text{id} & & \downarrow \cong \beta'_d \oplus \text{id} & & \\
 (M_0, h_0, z_0) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{0d}} & (M_d, h_d, 0) & & \\
 \downarrow \cong \beta_0 & & \searrow \cong \beta_d & & \downarrow \cong \beta'_d \oplus \text{id} \\
 (L, \lambda, x) \oplus H(\Lambda_0^k) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{0d}} & (L_d, \lambda_d, 0) \oplus H(\Lambda_d^k) & &
 \end{array}$$



Note that these are NOT images, but are rather generated programmatically in L^AT_EX with the following bits of code:

```

% \CompileMatrices
\[\xymatrix{
(M,h,z) \ar[dd]^{\{\pi_0\}} \ar[dr]^{\alpha} \ar[rr]^{\cong} & & \\
& \{M_1,h_1,0\} \ar'[d]^{\{\pi_1\}}_{\{dd\}} \ar[dr]^{\{\alpha_1\}} \cong \\
& & \{M',h',z'\} \oplus H(\Lambda^k) \ar[dd]^{\{(.25)\{\pi_0\}} \ar[rr]^{\{(.25)\{\pi_1\}}} \\
& \& \{M'_1,h'_1,0\} \oplus H(\Lambda^{k-1}) \ar[dd]^{\{\pi_1\}} \\
& \& \{M_0,h_0,z_0\} \ar@={}[dd] \ar[dr]^{\{\alpha_0\}} \cong \ar[r]^{\{r\}^{\{(.6)\{\pi_0\}\}}[rr]} \\
& \& \{M_d,h_d,0\} \ar@={}[d][dd] \ar[dr]^{\{\alpha_d\}} \cong \\
& \& \{M'_0,h'_0,z'_0\} \oplus H(\Lambda^k) \ar[dd]^{\{(.25)\{\beta_0\} \oplus \text{id}\}} \ar[rr]^{\{(.25)\} \cong} \\
\ar[rr]^{\{(.25)\{\pi_0\}}} \\
& \& \{M'_d,h'_d,0\} \oplus H(\Lambda^k) \ar[dd]^{\{\beta_d \oplus \text{id}\}} \cong \\
& \& \{M_0,h_0,z_0\} \ar[dr]^{\{\beta_0\}} \cong \ar[r]^{\{r\}^{\{(.6)\{\pi_0\}\}}[rr]} \\
& \& \{M_d,h_d,0\} \ar[dr]^{\{\beta_d\}} \cong \\
& \& \{L,\lambda,x\} \oplus H(\Lambda^k) \ar[rr]^{\{\pi_0\}} \\
& \& \{L_d,\lambda_d,0\} \oplus H(\Lambda^k) \\
}\]
}

\pgfmathsetseed{14285}
\begin{forest}
random tree/.style n args={3} {
    % #1 = max levels, #2 = max children, #3 = max content
content/.pgfmath={random(0,#3)},      if={#1>0}{repeat={random(0,#2)}{append={[,random
tree={#1-1}*#2]{#3}}}}{}},
before typesetting nodes={for tree={draw,s sep=2pt,rotate={int(30*rand)},l+=5*rand},
if={isodd(level())}{fill=green}{fill=yellow}}},
important/.style={draw=red,line width=1.5pt,edge={red,line width=1.5pt}},
before drawing tree={sort by=y, for nodewalk={min=tree,ancestors}{important,typeset node}}
[,random tree={9}{3}{100}]
\end{forest}

```

8.1.1 Make use of the L^AT_EX package ecosystem

The power of L^AT_EX also means that lots of people have already designed fantastic add-on packages (which we've already used some in this document), most of which have equally good documentation. If there's something you'd like to be able to do in L^AT_EX, or would like to be able to do more easily, chances are someone else has already thought of it and made a package to do it. Search/browse CTAN to see the full range of extension packages: <https://ctan.org/pkg/>.

9 Staring into \aleph_{\aleph_0}

There is rarely a single right way of doing something in L^AT_EX. It's a powerful tool, and like all good powerful tools it gives you lots of different ways of doing things. This also means you can *always* learn something new in L^AT_EX. But you only need to know a fairly basic set of things to productively use L^AT_EX (I wrote a dissertation in L^AT_EX knowing much less about L^AT_EX than I know now:— which is still relatively little). Looking at other people's .tex files is often a “cheap” way of learning new things or figuring out problem in L^AT_EX (though it can be illuminating to work out your own solutions as well). The { [TeX](#) } StackExchange site is a great place to browse or ask L^AT_EX-related questions.

9.1 Get to know your text editor

Getting to know your text editor (as well as choosing a good/suitable text editor) can be extremely helpful to your productivity. L^AT_EX taking care of formatting and letting you concentrate on the content is great, but the power of a good, customisable text editor is also an often under-rated boon. (And you'll free yourself from a whole class of certain worries produced by word-processors, including the one pointed out in the [xkcd comic](#) seen on the right.)

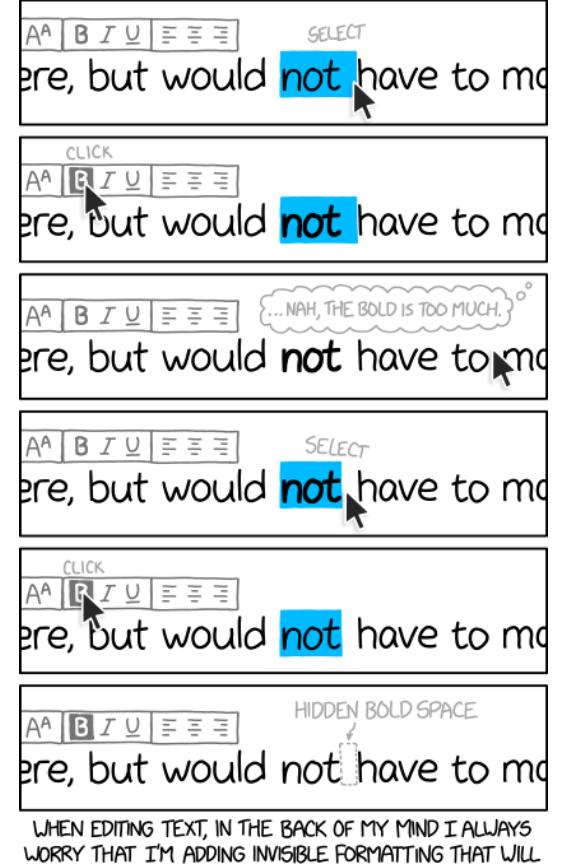


9.1.1 Other packages to explore

For special phonetic (e.g. IPA) characters, have a look at the [tipa package](#). However, just using [X_LT_EX](#) is probably a better choice in the long-term as it allows you to use any font installed on your computer with the aid of the [fontspec package](#). There are a number of other linguistics-related packages, including the [ot-tableau package](#) for Optimality Theory tableaux. Here is a listing of CTAN packages with "linguistics" as a keyword: <https://ctan.org/topic/linguistic>.

9.2 L^AT_EX is fun

Happy T_EX'ing!



A Examples of the beauty of L^AT_EX type-setting

A.1 Bible de Genève 1564

I



Le premier liure de Moyse, Di^t Genefe.

ARGUMENT.

Ce premier liure comprend l'origine & cause de toute chose, principalement la creation de l'homme, qu'il a esté du commencement, ja cheut & relévement : comment d'un tout ont esté procéés, & pour leurs enormes pechés Dieu les a condamnés, par le deluge, refusé bûché, dont la femme a rempli toute la terre. Puis il a fait le néf, faict, religion, & lignees des saints Patriarches, qui ont refusé devant la Loy : Les bénédictons, promesses, & alliance du Seigneur faites avec eux. Comment de le la terre de Chanaan font descendus en Egypte. Aucuns ont appelle ce liure, le livre des Iuges. Touzefoù ceci a obueno entre nos predecezeurs & nous, qu'il est appelle Geneve, qui est en mot Gre, signifiant generation & origine : d'autant qu'en icelui est depeinte l'origine & procreation de toutes choses : & nommement des Peres ancens, qui ont esté tenu devant qu'apres le deluge, & en egard à IESVS CHRIST descendus d'icelous felon la chair.

C H A P I T R E I .
Creation des celi & de la terre, II. 20. & de nous ce qui est commençé. 1.4 De la lumiere aussi, 26 & de l'homme, 28. Angel tout est affublé. 22. 28 Dieu bénit toutes ses œuvres, y qu'il a accomplis en fix iours.

C H A P I T R E I .
*a Fit de rien, & faveur aucune matrice.
1 Job 38.4. Pseaum. 33.6. & 81.2. 139.5. & 147.14. 152.1. All 34.9. & 17.14
b Tous premièrement, & aussi qu'il y eut aucune creature, tan 1.0.
a Hebreux 1.10.
c Le del & la terre, les eaux, les abysses, & tout autrement ic pour vne même chose : afg. pour, & cest chose est d'auant le temps, q' Dieu forma & agencie apres par l'Esprit de Dieu.
d Oua le mouvement, Celi, soulevoit & soulevoit tout en son ehez cette matière confuse. Car il est impossible que une chose fe ayez aussi esté faulx chose nullement, si Dieu ne la soufflent & cōfērent par la vertu, Pseaum. 19.
e Cette lumiere n'eust point en core de soleil, car il n'avoit pas esté creé, mais estoit en la matiere confuse, aydt son ordre faulx celi avec les tenebres, pour faire la lumiere, & ce jupiques au quartieme iour, que Dieu auroit fait pour estre mitteuse & dispensatrice de cette lumiere, avec la lune & chelues, 3 Pseaum. 33.6. & 136.5. Ieron. 10.11. & 51.15
fci est la cause*

D'Ieu ^acrea ^bau com mence - ment ^cle ciel & la terre.
2 Or la terre estoit fans forme, & vuide, & les tenebres estoient sur les abysses : & l'Esprit de Dieu ^destoit espandu par dessus les eaux.
3 Adonc Dieu dit, ^eQu'il y ait lumiere. ^fEt la lumiere fut.
4 Et Dieu vid q' la lumiere estoit bonne : & separa la lumiere des tenebres.
5 Et Dieu appela la lumiere iour, & les tenebres nuit. Lors fut fait le ^gsoir & le matin du premier iour.
6 ¶ Puis Dieu dit, ^hQu'il y ait vne ⁱef- tendue entre les eaux, & quelle separe les ^jeaux d'aucles les eaux.
7 Dieu donc fit l'estendue, & diuisa

les eaux, qui estoient sous l'estendue, d'aucles celles, qui estoient sur l'estendue. Et fut ainsi fait.

8 Et Dieu appella l'estendue, Ciel. Lors fut fait le soir & le matin du second iour.

9 ¶ Puis Dieu dit, ^kQue les eaux, qui sont sous le ciel, soyent assemblées en un lieu, & que le fec apparoisse. Et fut ainsi fait.

10 Et Dieu appella sec, Terre, & l'assem blée des eaux, mers. Et Dieu vid que celà estoit bon.

11 Et Dieu dit, Que la terre produise verdure, herbe produisant semence, & arbre fructier, faisant fruct selon son espèce, lequel ait la semence en soy-mesme pour la terre. Et fut ainsi fait.

12 La terre donc produisit verdure, herbe produisant semence selon son espèce, & arbre fans fruct, lequel auoit sa semence en soy-mesme selon son espèce. Et Dieu vid que celà estoit bon.

13 Lors fut fait le soir & le matin du troisième iour.

14 ¶ Apres Dieu dit, ^lQu'il y ait lumi naires en l'estendue du ciel, pour sepa rer la nuit du iour : & soyet en signes,

pourquoy les Hebreux commencèrent le iour namer le fait par le soleil couchant.

¶ Ce mer. ^mIl est de la nature de l'homme ce qui le voit par defaut nous, sit en la region celeste, qu'apres.

Psaum. 137.

¶ Il est ici parlé de deux sortes de dieux : aquanis, celles q' font fous l'humaine race, la mer, les floures, & autres q' font fuit la terre & celles q' font l'humaine race, comme font les nuages pluies, & autres q' font la lune & les étoiles.

¶ Celi qui fait le

monde ordre en

nature, quand il fait le soleil, le

foedil diffributeur de cette lumiere qui auroit creé autre chose & autre

la lune & les étoiles.

¶ Celi qui fait le

monde ordre en

nature, quand il fait le soleil, le

foedil diffributeur de cette lumiere qui auroit creé autre chose & autre

la lune & les étoiles.

¶ Celi qui fait le

monde ordre en

nature, quand il fait le soleil, le

foedil diffributeur de cette lumiere qui auroit creé autre chose & autre

la lune & les étoiles.

¶ Celi qui fait le

monde ordre en

nature, quand il fait le soleil, le

foedil diffributeur de cette lumiere qui auroit creé autre chose & autre

la lune & les étoiles.

¶ Celi qui fait le

monde ordre en

nature, quand il fait le soleil, le

foedil diffributeur de cette lumiere qui auroit creé autre chose & autre

la lune & les étoiles.

¶ Celi qui fait le

monde ordre en

nature, quand il fait le soleil, le

foedil diffributeur de cette lumiere qui auroit creé autre chose & autre

la lune & les étoiles.

¶ Celi qui fait le

monde ordre en

nature, quand il fait le soleil, le

foedil diffributeur de cette lumiere qui auroit creé autre chose & autre

la lune & les étoiles.

¶ Celi qui fait le

monde ordre en

nature, quand il fait le soleil, le

foedil diffributeur de cette lumiere qui auroit creé autre chose & autre

la lune & les étoiles.

https://github.com/raphink/geneve_1564

A.2 Aphra Behn: A Pindarick on Charles II

I

A PINDARICK ON THE DEATH Of Our Late SOVEREIGN: *With an Ancient Prophecy on His Present MAJESTY*

[Written by A. BEHN. 28 Feb 1685]

I

Sad was the *Morn'*, the fadder *Week* began,
And heavily the God of Day came on:
From Ominous *Dreams* my wondering Soul lookt out,
And saw a Dire *Confusion* round about.
My Bed like some sad Monument appear'd,
Round which the Mournful Statues wring their hands and
weep;
Distracted Objects all! with mighty Grief, prepar'd
To rouse me from my painful Sleep.
Not the sad Bards that wail'd *Jerusalem's* woes,
(With wild negle^ct throu'out the peopl'd street,
With a Prophetick rage affrighting all they meet)
Had mightier Pangs of sorrow, mightier throes;
Ab! wretch, undone they Cry! *awake forlorn,*
The King! the King is Dead! rise! rise and Mourn.

5

to

II

Again I bid 'em tell their Sorrows Theam,
Again they Cry, *The King! the King is Dead!*
Extended, Cold and Pale, upon the Royal Bed;
Again I heard, and yet I thought it *Dream.*
Impossible! (I raving Cry)
That such a *Monarch!* such a *God* should dye!
And no *Dire Warning* to the *World* be given:
No *Hurricanes* on Earth! no *Blazing Fires* in Heaven!
The Sun and Tyde their *constant Courses* keep:

15

20

<https://gitlab.com/emacsomancer/tex-poems/tree/master/Behn/Pindarick-on-death-of-Charles-II>

A.3 Quacksalver's advertisement for "oxy-gened air"

PERSECUTION OF NEW IDEAS.

Dr. C. L. Blood, Inventor of Oxygenated Air, for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

When Christ appeared, and invented new ideas to those of the Jewish leaders, he was persecuted for heresy. What the Jews could not overthrow by the learning of the priests, they sought to subdue by physical power. The unscrupulous crew of iniquity was unshaken; Jesus was wrongfully accused, condemned and crucified. His enemies believed their system of worship permanent and immutable, and treated him as a blasphemous impostor.

Albeit, in maintaining the rights of free inquiry, was condemned in a solemn trial, first, before the Pope, Lucifer, Zoroaster, Calvin, and a host of others, for setting up the standard of independence, rejecting the infallibility of papacy, and condemning the unmeaning ceremony and legalised licentiousness of the church, were hunted down by mercenaries of the papal state, and persecuted by the horrors of the Vatican. It was wrong for the human race to be compelled to submit to such a system, those from the restraints which had held the church and the world in darkness and degradation for centuries. Socrates taught the Athenians the existence of a supreme being, the source of all good, and the only true object of adoration. For this, he incurred the vengeance of those who should have revered him as a guide, and was condemned to drink the juice of the hemlock. He died with a smile on his lips, and his last words were, "I die innocent." The University of Paris became abominated for the being of a God, and the purity of philosophy, and with all hindrance and ordered the pestiferous works of the infidel author to be burned. It was but a short time, however, till this same infallible University adopted the very doctrine it had condemned so lustily, and when Louis and Constituted attacked it, the cry of martyrdom was raised, and the Pope, the King, and the Queen, and the Duke, who were held by the hand and the world in darkness and degradation for centuries. Socrates taught the Athenians the existence of a supreme being, the source of all good, and the only true object of adoration. For this, he incurred the vengeance of those who should have revered him as a guide, and was condemned to drink the juice of the hemlock. He died with a smile on his lips, and his last words were, "I die innocent."

As soon as Dr. Blood began to be noticed abroad he was committed to Newgate as a heretic of the College of Physicians.

Physicians of the Old School have always been at war with progress, equal rights, and human liberty. The doctors have but recently secured the right of medical legislation, and now, under the influence of the ancient and approved Aristotle, More than a century after this, the medical faculty in Paris became alarmed for the safety of genuine medical science, and the Royal Academy of Medicine condemned incarnation as "numerous, criminal and magical." Jenner was threatened with disgrace if he did not cease announcing the quaint and self-conceited dogmas of the French physician, Dr. Bichat, and the English physician, Harvey, for discovering the circulation of the blood, and announcing the heretical fact, was treated with scorn by medical brethren, deprived of his practice and driven into exile. It is a fact, containing an instructive moral, that none of his contemporaries at the age of forty years, when Harvey made known his discovery, would have believed its correctness. That was the case with Dr. Blood, and he was destined being but a boy to be the plow of novelties. When Coleridge made application to the Sovereigns of Europe in his project of western discovery, he met with cold neglect, and repeated repulse. The earth was as flat as a board, and how could he get to the East Indies by sailing west, and as finding that, that was the only way to reach a visionary madman. All the plausibilities of the world were to be adduced to suit the fancy of an adventurer. When the penetrating Falstaff proposed to make steamer a mighty agent in the propulsion of vessels, his capacious minded countrymen laughed at him. Steams had never travelled far, therefore it never could. The conclusion was as natural to look to the past for all wisdom, and Falstaff was ridiculed and neglected, and at last died in poverty.

From the introduction of Oxygenated Air, until the present time, the Old School has been lavish and unmerciful in bestowing upon its author and those engaged in its application, the violet vituperations. Knives, fobs, quads and every degrading epithet which jealousy, ignorance and blind fanatical superition could invent, have been applied to them.

Notwithstanding this great opposition, those engaged in the Oxygenated Air practice have calmly pursued their labors, and thousands of victims to the old school practice, who were the votaries of the physicians of the past, have been saved. Those who were on the road to eternity from consumption and other supposed incurable diseases, are to-day sound in body, and are living monuments to the worth of Oxygenated Air.

Dr. Blood is one of the remarkable men of the age, commanding presses, great intellectual attainments, a polished gentleman, and is one of the most successful physicians in the country, if not in the world.

It is more than a eighth of a century since Dr. Blood discovered a method for combining Oxygen and Nitrogen in equal proportions as to make the Oxygen perfectly capable in its effects for diseases of the blood and lungs, and at the same time perfectly safe to inhale in any condition of health or disease.

When Dr. Blood first endeavored to advocate the merits of his invention for the cure of diseases of the respiratory organs, he was not at the threshold of his career by a storm of derision and bitterness which would have driven an ordinary man from his purpose. His offence was that he dared to doubt the plenary inspirations and traditions of dead and rotten medical authors, whose errors were to be held as sacred as the living truths of Deity. War was declared, and the decree of social ostracism and defamatory rebuke was to silence the audacious innovator.

There is scarce an exception to the rule that many who are so far in advance of the age in which they live, as to discover a new, or rather a before unknown principle, for nothing is absolutely new, are generally reviled. Ambrose Paré introduced the ligature as a substitute for the painful mode of staunching the blood, after the amputation of a limb, viz: by applying boiling pitch to the surface of the stumps. He was reviled, persecuted, and even condemned to the flames. His method, which relieved the pain of putting the life of a person upon a thread, when boiling pitch had stood the test for centuries. The Jesuits of Peru introduced the Peruvian Bark (immeasurable as a medicine), but being a remedy used by the Jesuits, the Protestants at once rejected the drug as an invention of the devil.

He believes that this complicity "general practice" deserves tens of thousands of lives every year. He also believes that the rule of medical ascetics which prohibits its members from advertising or making known to suffering humanity where they can be relieved or cured, is unjust and only calculated to gratify or benefit a few old foggy doctors who never should have been born. Dr. Blood also believes that there is no science or safety in the old school practice. How far his views are sustained by medical evidence, we leave to the reader to judge. We do not shew notwithstanding medical men are very severe on this point, it is impossible to look into medical literature without finding it replete with virtual condonation that medical men are immensely indebted to what they call quacks.

Rudcliff said that "when he died he would leave behind him the whole mass of physicks, and a heap of paper." Sir Ashley Cooper is reported to have acknowledged that he was "a quack, a charlatan, a quack, a quack!" Prof. Jacob of Philadelphia said that he "would rather see a patient die than in another doctor when such a step might appear to imply any distrust of his own abilities."

One of the foremost English physicians and medical writers, Dr. James Johnson, says: "I declare my conscientious opinion, founded on long observation, that nothing can cure a disease like a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, chemist, druggist or druggist on earth. In the earth there would be less sickness and less mortality than now obtains."

Prof. Magendie addressed his students at the medical college at Paris as follows: "Gentlemen, medicine is a great humbug. I know it is studied as a science. Doctors are mere impers, when they are not charlatans. Men as ignorant are born every day. Who knows anything in the world about medicine? There is not such thing as medical science. I grant you people are cured; but how? Nature does a great deal, imagination does a great deal, doctors do devilish little."

O. W. Holmes says: "Medicine is a grand colossal humbug." There was a certain pope who lost his physician, and to all who applied for the position he said, "The qualifications required are you must be dead." Each doctor in turn asked him if he was assured that he had never killed anyone?" An old doctor, with a big board, came at last. "How many have you killed?" asked the pope. "Two thousand," said the old fellow, pulling his board with both hands. The pope was pleased with the confession, and, believing he must be a man of experience at least took him as his physician.

Quacks claimed to be authentic show a mortality under homoeopathy of about half-and in some diseases much less-than under allopathic treatment.

An allopathic physician in London sent to inspect the different cholera hospitals, concluded his report by saying that, "if taken with the disease, he desired homoeopathic treatment."

It is a remarkable fact that the Standard Insurance Companies have about tripled their rate of life homoeopathic policies that they do among the policy holders treated by allopathy—the actual fact being that they charge the former a considerable less premium for the risk. Researches into the respective results of homoeopathic and allopathic practice in New York City shows, for two years, thirty thousand insured persons, that the mortality in the homoeopathic class of about one hundred and forty allopathists and seven hundred and twenty in that of one hundred and fifty-six homoeopathists, showing fifth-class per cent., in favor of homoeopathy. Dr. Blood advocates the homoeopathic treatment because it does not always cure it does no harm.

Precious to Dr. Blood's discovery of Oxygenated Air, he was engaged in the regular practice of medicine, prescribing for his patients from time he laid down in medical work, and by ignorant doctors who lived before it was discovered that the blood circulated through the system, and which he was educated to believe would cure the various ills to which man may be subject. But in many cases, in place of curing his patient, as he anticipated and expected, he saw them grow worse under the treatment called scientific, but which he found a curse and a delusion. Being a man of strong integrity, he abandoned the practice, seeing if he could not labor to purify the physical welfare of suffering mankind, he would not assist in entailing misery on the already myriads of victims to pernicious drugs.

Since Dr. Blood commenced the Oxygen Air practice he has treated personally over one thousand and five hundred patients and in a majority of cases has obtained the finest results, restoring persons to health who had been drugged almost to death by other physicians and by themselves pronounced incurable. Unlike other physicians, Dr. Blood does not advise his patients to the last stage of consumption, to seek the air of the South or a trip across the brain deep, leaving home and kindred at the very time they must need their care, to risk their frail constitution by pernicious and exhausting journeys. Instead, in place of health, they have to often meet with the sad fate of dying among strangers and in a strange land. If the disease in the lungs has not advanced too far, all the patient requires to regain his lost force and vitality, is the soothing and purifying influence of the air. An infant, when taken into the lungs, sees the life blood gushing through the system and dyes their faded cheeks with the bloom of health.

What can be more simple and efficacious than the trust and confidence given by this method, by which the vital principle of life, Oxygen is conveyed directly into the lungs, and its life-giving properties brought to bear at once upon the seat of disease.

Dr. Blood, enabled by this great discovery to alleviate the sick and suffering, must have reflected on his own soul the benign smile of those he has been the means of benefiting and a grateful people will hand down to posterity the blessed name of the one who gave to humanity the great boon of Oxygenated Air.



Dr. C. L. BLOOD,
Inventor of Oxygenated Air.

Dr. Grossveldt discovered the curative power of Carbonates in Drayton As soon as his course began to be noticed abroad he was committed to Newgate as a heretic of the College of Physicians.

Physicians of the Old School have always been at war with progress, equal rights, and human liberty. The doctors have but recently secured the right of medical legislation, and now, under the influence of the ancient and approved Aristotle, More than a century after this, the medical faculty in Paris became alarmed for the safety of genuine medical science, and the Royal Academy of Medicine condemned incarnation as "numerous, criminal and magical."

Jenner was threatened with disgrace if he did not cease announcing the quaint and self-conceited dogmas of the French physician, Dr. Bichat, and the English physician, Harvey, for discovering the circulation of the blood, and announcing the heretical fact, was treated with scorn by medical brethren, deprived of his practice and driven into exile. It is a fact, containing an instructive moral, that none of his contemporaries at the age of forty years, when Harvey made known his discovery, would have believed its correctness. That was the case with Dr. Blood, and he was destined being but a boy to be the plow of novelties. When Coleridge made application to the Sovereigns of Europe in his project of western discovery, he met with cold neglect, and repeated repulse. The earth was as flat as a board, and how could he get to the East Indies by sailing west, and as finding that, that was the only way to reach a visionary madman. All the plausibilities of the world were to be adduced to suit the fancy of an adventurer. When the penetrating Falstaff proposed to make steamer a mighty agent in the propulsion of vessels, his capacious minded countrymen laughed at him. Steams had never travelled far, therefore it never could. The conclusion was as natural to look to the past for all wisdom, and Falstaff was ridiculed and neglected, and at last died in poverty.

From the introduction of Oxygenated Air, until the present time, the Old School has been lavish and unmerciful in bestowing upon its author and those engaged in its application, the violet vituperations. Knives, fobs, quads and every degrading epithet which jealousy, ignorance and blind fanatical superition could invent, have been applied to them.

Notwithstanding this great opposition, those engaged in the Oxygenated Air practice have calmly pursued their labors, and thousands of victims to the old school practice, who were the votaries of the physicians of the past, have been saved. Those who were on the road to eternity from consumption and other supposed incurable diseases, are to-day sound in body, and are living monuments to the worth of Oxygenated Air.

Dr. Blood is one of the remarkable men of the age, commanding presses, great intellectual attainments, a polished gentleman, and is one of the most successful physicians in the country, if not in the world.

It is more than a eighth of a century since Dr. Blood discovered a method for combining Oxygen and Nitrogen in equal proportions as to make the Oxygen perfectly capable in its effects for diseases of the blood and lungs, and at the same time perfectly safe to inhale in any condition of health or disease.

When Dr. Blood first endeavored to advocate the merits of his invention for the cure of diseases of the respiratory organs, he was not at the threshold of his career by a storm of derision and bitterness which would have driven an ordinary man from his purpose. His offence was that he dared to doubt the plenary inspirations and traditions of dead and rotten medical authors, whose errors were to be held as sacred as the living truths of Deity. War was declared, and the decree of social ostracism and defamatory rebuke was to silence the audacious innovator.

There is scarce an exception to the rule that many who are so far in advance of the age in which they live, as to discover a new, or rather a before unknown principle, for nothing is absolutely new, are generally reviled. Ambrose Paré introduced the ligature as a substitute for the painful mode of staunching the blood, after the amputation of a limb, viz: by applying boiling pitch to the surface of the stumps. He was reviled, persecuted, and even condemned to the flames. His method, which relieved the pain of putting the life of a person upon a thread, when boiling pitch had stood the test for centuries. The Jesuits of Peru introduced the Peruvian Bark (immeasurable as a medicine), but being a remedy used by the Jesuits, the Protestants at once rejected the drug as an invention of the devil.

He believes that this complicity "general practice" deserves tens of thousands of lives every year. He also believes that the rule of medical ascetics which prohibits its members from advertising or making known to suffering humanity where they can be relieved or cured, is unjust and only calculated to gratify or benefit a few old foggy doctors who never should have been born. Dr. Blood also believes that there is no science or safety in the old school practice. How far his views are sustained by medical evidence, we leave to the reader to judge. We do not shew notwithstanding medical men are very severe on this point, it is impossible to look into medical literature without finding it replete with virtual condonation that medical men are immensely indebted to what they call quacks.

Rudcliff said that "when he died he would leave behind him the whole mass of physicks, and a heap of paper." Sir Ashley Cooper is reported to have acknowledged that he was "a quack, a charlatan, a quack, a quack!" Prof. Jacob of Philadelphia said that he "would rather see a patient die than in another doctor when such a step might appear to imply any distrust of his own abilities."

One of the foremost English physicians and medical writers, Dr. James Johnson, says: "I declare my conscientious opinion, founded on long observation, that nothing can cure a disease like a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, chemist, druggist or druggist on earth. In the earth there would be less sickness and less mortality than now obtains."

Prof. Magendie addressed his students at the medical college at Paris as follows: "Gentlemen, medicine is a great humbug. I know it is studied as a science. Doctors are mere impers, when they are not charlatans. Men as ignorant are born every day. Who knows anything in the world about medicine? There is not such thing as medical science. I grant you people are cured; but how? Nature does a great deal, imagination does a great deal, doctors do devilish little."

O. W. Holmes says: "Medicine is a grand colossal humbug." There was a certain pope who lost his physician, and to all who applied for the position he said, "The qualifications required are you must be dead." Each doctor in turn asked him if he was assured that he had never killed anyone?" An old doctor, with a big board, came at last. "How many have you killed?" asked the pope. "Two thousand," said the old fellow, pulling his board with both hands. The pope was pleased with the confession, and, believing he must be a man of experience at least took him as his physician.

Quacks claimed to be authentic show a mortality under homoeopathy of about half-and in some diseases much less-than under allopathic treatment.

An allopathic physician in London sent to inspect the different cholera hospitals, concluded his report by saying that, "if taken with the disease, he desired homoeopathic treatment."

It is a remarkable fact that the Standard Insurance Companies have about tripled their rate of life homoeopathic policies that they do among the policy holders treated by allopathy—the actual fact being that they charge the former a considerably less premium for the risk. Researches into the respective results of homoeopathic and allopathic practice in New York City shows, for two years, thirty thousand insured persons, that the mortality in the homoeopathic class of about one hundred and forty allopathists and seven hundred and twenty in that of one hundred and fifty-six homoeopathists, showing fifth-class per cent., in favor of homoeopathy. Dr. Blood advocates the homoeopathic treatment because it does not always cure it does no harm.

Precious to Dr. Blood's discovery of Oxygenated Air, he was engaged in the regular practice of medicine, prescribing for his patients from time he laid down in medical work, and by ignorant doctors who lived before it was discovered that the blood circulated through the system, and which he was educated to believe would cure the various ills to which man may be subject. But in many cases, in place of curing his patient, as he anticipated and expected, he saw them grow worse under the treatment called scientific, but which he found a curse and a delusion. Being a man of strong integrity, he abandoned the practice, seeing if he could not labor to purify the physical welfare of suffering mankind, he would not assist in entailing misery on the already myriads of victims to pernicious drugs.

Since Dr. Blood commenced the Oxygen Air practice he has treated personally over one thousand and five hundred patients and in a majority of cases has obtained the finest results, restoring persons to health who had been drugged almost to death by other physicians and by themselves pronounced incurable. Unlike other physicians, Dr. Blood does not advise his patients to the last stage of consumption, to seek the air of the South or a trip across the brain deep, leaving home and kindred at the very time they must need their care, to risk their frail constitution by pernicious and exhausting journeys. Instead, in place of health, they have to often meet with the sad fate of dying among strangers and in a strange land. If the disease in the lungs has not advanced too far, all the patient requires to regain his lost force and vitality, is the soothing and purifying influence of the air. An infant, when taken into the lungs, sees the life blood gushing through the system and dyes their faded cheeks with the bloom of health.

What can be more simple and efficacious than the trust and confidence given by this method, by which the vital principle of life, Oxygen is conveyed directly into the lungs, and its life-giving properties brought to bear at once upon the seat of disease.

Dr. Blood, enabled by this great discovery to alleviate the sick and suffering, must have reflected on his own soul the benign smile of those he has been the means of benefiting and a grateful people will hand down to posterity the blessed name of the one who gave to humanity the great boon of Oxygenated Air.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE OF Dr. C. L. BLOOD,
27 Bond St., near Broadway, New York City.

<https://github.com/logological/blood>

A.4 Rāmāyaṇa excerpt

वा०रा० तपःस्वाध्यायनिरतं तपस्वी वाग्विदां वरम् । नारदं परिप्रच्छ वाल्मीकीर्मनेपुण्वम् ॥ १ ॥ को न्वस्मिन् साम्रातं लोके गुणवान् ॥ स० १
कथं वीर्वान् । धर्मज्ञथं कृतज्ञश्च सत्यवाक्यो दुद्भ्रतः ॥ २ ॥ चारित्रेण च को युक्तः सर्वभूतेषु को हितः । विद्वान् वः कः समर्थश्च
कथेकप्रियदर्शनः ॥ ३ ॥ आत्मवान् को जितक्रांतो मतिमान् को उनसूयकः । कर्स्य विभ्यति देवाश्च जातरोषस्य संयुगे ॥ ४ ॥ एतद्
इच्छाम्यहं श्रीते परं कौतूहलं हि मे । महर्षे त्वं समर्थोऽसि ज्ञातुम् एवंविद्यं नरम् ॥ ५ ॥ श्रूत्वा चैतत् नितोकम्भो वाल्मीकीर्मारदो वचः ।
श्रूयताम् इति चामन्त्र्य प्रहृष्टो वाक्यमब्रवीत् ॥ ६ ॥ बहवो उद्गुभाश्व ये त्याग कीर्तिता गुणः । सुने वक्ष्याम्यहं बुद्ध्या तैर्युक्तः श्रूयता
नरः ॥ ७ ॥ इक्षवाकुवंशभावो रामो नाम जैः श्रुतः । नियतात्मा महावीर्यो द्युतिमान् धृतिमान् वरीं ॥ ८ ॥ बुद्धिमान् नीतिमान् वार्मी
श्रीमात्र शत्रुनिर्हणः । विपुलांसो महाबाहुः कानुग्रीवो महाहनुः ॥ ९ ॥ महारस्को महज्वासो गृहज्वररिदमः । आजानुबाहुः सुशिरा:
सुलालाटः सुविक्रमः ॥ १० ॥ समः समविभक्ताङ्गः स्निग्धवर्षः प्रतापवान् । पीनवक्षा विशालाक्षो लक्ष्मीवाऽ शुभलक्षणः ॥ ११ ॥
बा०का० सूर्यमः सत्यसंधथ प्रजानां च हिते रतः । यशस्वी ज्ञानसंपन्नः शुचिर्वश्यः समाधिमान् ॥ १२ ॥ रक्षिता जीवलोकस्य धर्मस्य परिरक्षिता ॥ १

वा०रा० । वेदवेदाङ्गतत्त्वात् धनुर्वेदे च निष्ठिः ॥ १३ ॥ सर्वशास्त्रार्थतत्त्वज्ञो स्मृतिमान् प्रतिभानवान् । सर्वलोकप्रियः साधुर् अदीनात्मा ॥ स० १
विवक्षणः ॥ १४ ॥ सर्वदाभिगतः सद्भिः समुद्र इव सिद्धिभिः । आर्यः सर्वसमश्वै सदैकप्रियदर्शनः ॥ १५ ॥ स च सर्वगुणोपेतः
कौसल्यानन्दवर्धनः । समुद्र इव गाम्भीर्यं धैर्येण हिमवान् इव ॥ १६ ॥ विष्णुना सदृशो वीर्यं सोमवत् प्रियदर्शनः । कालाग्निसदृशः
क्रोधे क्षमया पृथिवीसमः ॥ १७ ॥ धनदेन समस् त्यागे सत्ये धर्म इवापरः । तम एवंगुणसंपन्नं रामं सत्यपराक्रमम् ॥ १८ ॥ ज्येष्ठ
श्रेष्ठगुणेर्वुकं प्रियं दशरथः सुतम् । योवराज्येन संयोक्तुम् ऐच्छत् प्रीत्या महीपतिः ॥ १९ ॥ तत्याभिवेक्षंभरान् दृश्वा भार्याथ कैक्यी
। पूर्वं दत्तवरा देवी वरम् एनम् अयाचत ॥ २० ॥ विवासनं च रामस्य भरतस्याभिषेचनम् । स सत्यवचनाद रामा धर्मपाशेन संयतः ॥
२१ ॥ विवासयाम आस सुरं रामं दशरथः प्रियम् । स जगाम वनं वीरः प्रतिज्ञाम् अनुपालयन् ॥ २२ ॥ पितुवचनान्देशात् कैक्य्या:
प्रियकारणात् । तं ब्रजन्त प्रियो भ्राता लक्ष्मणोऽजुगाम ह ॥ २३ ॥ स्नेहाद् विनयसंपन्नः सुनित्रानन्दवर्धनः । सर्वलक्षणसंपन्ना
बा०का० नारीणाम् उत्तमा वधूः ॥ २४ ॥ सीताप्युगता रामं शरिनं रोहिणी यथा । पौरैरुगतो दूरं प्रिया दशरथेन च ॥ २५ ॥ २

वा०रा० तेन गत्वा पुरीं लड़कां हत्वा रावणम् आहवे । अऽयधिज्यत् स लड़कायां राक्षसेन्द्रं विभीषणम् ॥ ६६ ॥ कर्मणा तेन महता ॥ स० १
त्रैलोक्यं सचराचरम् । सदेवर्षिणं तुष्टं राघवस्य महामनः ॥ ६७ ॥ तथा परमसंतुष्टैः पूजितः सदैववैः । कृतकृत्यस् तदा रामो
विज्ज्वः प्रसुमोद ह ॥ ६८ ॥ देवताभ्यो वरान् प्राय्य समुद्याप्य च वानरान् । पुष्पकं तत् समारूप्य नन्दिग्रामं यद्यौ तदा ॥ ६९ ॥
नन्दिग्रामे जटां हित्वा भ्रातृभिः सहितो उन्धः । रामः सीताम् अनुशाय राज्ये पुनरवादवान् ॥ ७० ॥

<https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/369211/1135>