rules by their authors themselves. I should like to adopt at once both these views, as I have no doubt, that the codification as well as the composition of these portions reach in part down to a time, when the language of the Brâhmaṇas was no longer the spoken dialect of the people or even of the Brâhmans, but though in common use with the latter as their medium of disputations and literary pursuit still by them even was only learned by exercise and study.

In consequence of the constant fluctuation of these readings some of which bear the appearence of having been produced by a mingling of the different systems of denotation of the samhitâsvara and the brâhmanasvara I have generally thought myself authorized to remove all evident blunders from my text, yet carefully recording as follows all those anomalies from the common mode of accentuation as might be more than mere mistakes of the copists. The exceptions I have made occur in the vanças which I have given throughout in their original form — in some words which in the same passages are constantly accentuated in the same way, though differently from their usual accentuation, as for instance पाप बेंद् — and finally in a few others which are also likely to have really fluctuated between different accents.

Adhyâya १. १. १ मुखो A. — १ विष्पुरुत्त्यौ A. — ११ महान्मत A. मह-त्वत E. — ibid. ॰त्सम्राट् A. — १२ बित्तिं A. sec. h. — २३ नावनुवद्यसि स् A. — २५ ै चत्ययत्रद्वा ॰ A. first h. ॰चेत्ययतत्रद्वा ॰ sec. h. — २१ तपि स्व्यवानुव्रवा A. — ३२ ता इस्यो A. ता७ सर्यो E. Read: ता७ स्यो — ibid. म्रितिद्शानीति A. — ३३ ॰तमिष्रस्राव्या A. — ibid. गुत्राविद्शीया ॰ A. — २० १० तदन्यैनमेतत्स ॰ A. — ११ वराक्विहितं