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IN SIX VOLUMES



UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS
1936


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In 1905 Sir Frederick Nicholson recommended to the Government of Madras that Dr. Winslow's Dictionary of the Tamil language, which had been published as long ago as 1862 , should be brought up to date with the help of material collected in the interval by Dr. G. U. Pope of Oxford. The work was to be issued as a Madras University publication, compiled by a committee appointed by the Syndicate of the University, the Government giving financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 10,500 spread over three years. The proposal was supported both by the Rev. Canon Sell, D.D., and by Diwan Bahadur Sir S. Subramania Aiyar, K.C.I.E., LL.D., members of the Syndicate, the latter observing that a standard dictionary of the kind recommended was a decided want. It was urged upon the Government that there was really no first class dictionary in Tamil, Winslow's Dictionary being out of date and defective as a Dictionary of Language and Literature, "that there should be for so ancient and important a language, with a classical literature of so unique a character, a dictionary worthy of its subject," and that.scholars were agreed that a new first class dictionary was needed. It was suggested that the work should be on what might be called "a national basis", Tamil scholars in general joining in the preparation and the committee being so chosen as to represent the whole body of Tamil learning and of Tamil literary interests in Southern India. Further, one of the things most needed in the country was modern high class vernacular literature, since there was as yet almost nothing for past pupils to read in their vernacular after leaving school-nothing in the way of interesting and informing literature either to assist their further development or even to keep up the knowledge they had acquired; and it was believed that the publication of a standard Tamil Dictionary would foster the growth of such literature. Finally it was urged that the study and development of the language and consequently of vernacular literature must be placed high amongst all work which has the revival and development of the country as its object.

As it appeared, however, that the material in the possession of Dr. Pope could not be properly utilised in Madras and the Clarendon

Press, Oxford, was willing to undertake the publication on reasonable conditions, the Government of Madras recommended the issue of the work by the Clarendon Press under Dr. Pope's supervision at an expenditure of $£ 2000$ for a Sub-Editor and Assistant in addition to Dr. Pope's remuneration and the cost of production. The Delegates of the Clarendon Press were ultimately unable to support Dr. Pope's plan for editing the Dictionary and in 1907 the proposal fell through.

Dr. Pope died in 1907 but the material collected by him was brought to Madras. In January, 1911, the Rev. J. S. Chandler, M.A., D.D., proposed to the Government of Madras the publication of a standard Tamil Lexicon based on this material. The Government of Madras expressed sympathy with the proposal and approved of the formation of a committee composed as follows:-one member to be nominated by the Government, one by the Tamil Sangam (Madura), one by the University of Madras, one by the Missionary bodies in Ceylon, and one by the Missionary bodies of South India. It was further suggested that the committee should employ on a salary some capable person for full-time work on the Dictionary and that the chairman of the committee, who would be its correspondent with Government, and who would be in charge of the undertaking, should be a European with a reputation as a critical scholar. The Government expressed the hope that if this committee put forward more feasible proposals than those of the late Dr. Pope, it would be possible for Government to grant such assistance as would enable the committee to carry the scheme to a successful conclusion.

The first members of the committee constituted as above were:-

1. The Rev. J. S. Chandler, M.A., D.D. (Chairman)-nominated by South Indian Missionaries.
2. The Rev. A.C. Clayton-nominated by Ceylon Missionaries.
3. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Rangacharya Avl., M.A.nominated by the Government of Madras.
4. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. Ramakrishna Pillai Avl., B.A., F.R.H.S.-nominated by the University.
5. M.R.Ry. P. Pandithorai Tevar. Avl.-nominated by the Tamil Sangam, Madura.

Definite proposals regarding the preparation and production of the Lexicon were then made to Government. The total cost of production was estimated at Rs. $1,00,000$ to be spread over a period
of about five years. The work was to be supervised and controlled by the Madras University.

These proposals were approved by the Government of Madras and at their instance the Government of India addressed the Secretary of State on the 11th July, 1912, submitting these proposalls and recommending the sanction of the expenditure on the ground that "the need for a new Tamil Lexicon is a matter of urgent public importance".

The Secretary of State telegraphed on the 21st August according his sanction and in a subsequent despatch, dated the 30th August, 1912, said: "The estimated cost of Rs. $1,00,000$ is heavy, but in view of the evident need for such a work, I have decided to sanction the expenditure..........As Your Excellency is aware, in schemes of this character there is often a tendency to exceed the original estimates. It would be advisable, therefore, to issue such instructions as will ensure that the expenditure from Government funds shall not exceed the amount specified. I presume that, in consideration of the large amount of assistance afforded, the copyright of the Dictionary will be vested in the Government of Madras".

The Syndicate of the Madras University having previously ex pressed their willingness to control and supervise the preparation and publication of the Lexicon, the Government by G. O. No. 991, dated 9th November, 1912, were pleased to entrust the work to the University. The Government undertook to place at the disposal of the University the estimated amount of expenditure for each succeeding year. The Syndicate was to submit an annual report to Government on the work done and the expenditure incurred. The copyright in the Dictionary was to be retained by Government. The filling up of vacancies in the personnel of the committee was left to the University.

In view of the importance of Madura as a seat of Tamil learning and culture and of the location there of the well-known Tamil Sangam, and its proximity to the large Tamil area of Ceylon, the office of the committee was first located at Madura and work on the Tamil Lexicon was begun in January, 1913. But administrative convenience necessitated the shifting of the office from Madura to Madras and this removal was effected in May, 1915. The editorial staff at first consisted of the Rev. J. S. Chandler, who was to be the editor of the Lexicon and chairman of the committee, and three pandits. An additional pandit was appointed in 1915. M.R.Ry. Pandithorai Tevar Avl., member of the committee, having died and M.R.Ry. Rao

Bahadur M. Rangacharya Avl., another member, having resigned, the Syndicate appointed Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Aiyar Avl., and MI.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Sastri Avl., (now Mahamahopadhyaya) to the committee.

The first meeting of the Tamil Lexicon Committee was held on the 17th December, 1912 at 3 p.m. at the Senate House. The Syndicate also constituted a committee of its own, to deal with Tamil Lexicon business. The Rev. Geo. Pittendrigh was the first convener and among the other members were Messrs. Mark Hunter, J. H. Stone and the Hon. Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar. A member of the Syndicate was usually present at meetings of the Tamil Lexicon Committee and watched the proceedings.

The first and most important work of the committee was to decide on the plan of the Lexicon. A few specimen pages were printed and circulated to leading Western scholars for their opinion and suggestions. Among them were Dr. (later Sir) W. A. Craigie of the Oxford English Dictionary, Mr. D. E. Z. Wickramasinghe of the Indian Institute, Oxford, Prof. A. A. Macdonell, Prof. A. F. Rudolph Hœrnle and Mr. F. E. Pargiter of Oxford, Mr. R. Sewell of the Royal Asiatic Society, Dr. L. D. Barnett of the British Museum, Dr. F. W. Thomas of the Library of the India Office, Prof. E. J. Rapson and Prof. J. L. Wyatt of Cambridge University, Prof. A. B. Keith of Edinburgh University, and other scholars in Universities of the United States of America-Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania, California, etc. The discussions related to the necessity for and the mode of transliteration, the giving of derivations and cognate Dravidian words, the arrangement of meanings of words and of compound words, the treatment of homonyms, etc. The views elicited from scholars centred mainly round three desiderata:

1. The Lexicon should satisfy the Tamil scholars of the orthodox style by extended investigation of obscure works and by careful elucidation of words rarely, if ever, used, and words used in technical senses, as in Jaina, Medical, Astrological and other literature. In this aspect it had to be more or less encyclopædic in character and to a considerable degree a Tamil-Tamil Dictionary of Tamil literature which would help Tamil scholars who had little or no acquaintance with English.
2. It should satisfy the ideal of Western scholarship by bringing out the philological relations of Tamil with other languages,
3. It should serve the need of the large majority of the Tamil people and those acquainted with English by giving them an accurate, complete and up-to-date dictionary, clearly explaining the words used in spoken and literary Tamil in terms of English words and idioms.

Thus the scheme suggested a dictionary at once many-sided and comprehensive and edited on critical and scientific principles.

In the mean time, the collection of words for incorporation in the Lexicon was being pushed on by the editorial staff. Winslow's Dictionary, the Tamil Sangam Dictionary and the glossaries to classical works prepared and edited by Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Aiyar and Dr. Pope were utilised in making the collection. In addition, the pandits prepared glossaries for other important printed works and for manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.

The Tamil public were invited to co-operate and several gentlemen sent in collections of words. Letters were also addressed to the Sangams at Madura, Tanjore, Chidambaram, Jaffna and other places, the Tamil Academy at Madras and the Saiva Sabha at Palamcottah and similar bodies, asking them to help in collecting accurate information relating to local usages and more particularly to castes and sub-castes; social customs and practices; occupations, trades, tools and utensils; medical practices, herbs, ett.; musical and other technical terms; religious ceremonies and beliefs; terms occurring in manuscript records, documents, etc. Ancient institutions such as religious mutts were also requested to send in words in peculiar and traditional use with them, particularly in reference to Saiva Siddhanta and to hereditary establishments.

The committee also secured the support of a band of specially qualified Tamil scholars who were requested to be Honorary Literary Associates to whom reference for expert advice could be made from time to time. Tamil sangams and associations were also addressed to nominate representatives to serve as Honorary Literary Associates.

Special care also was taken to secure accuracy of definition. The Rev. J. S. Chandler met the Port Officer, native pilots and the headmen of native craft at Pamban to get nautical terms accurately defined. He also went to Jaffna and met Tamil scholars like M.R.Ry. A. Kumaraswami Pillai Avl., M.R.Ry. Mootootambi Pillaai Avl., and . Prof. T. P. Hudson of the Jaffna College.

The expectant enthusiasm of the public is clearly indicated in a note made by His Excellency Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, on a visit to the office of the Tamil Lexicon at Madura on 23-2-1914. He wrote: " 1 am proud to record that, on this day, under Mr. Chandler's kind auspices, I have had the opportunity of hearing and seeing something, in its own workshop, of the construction of the Tamil Dictionary, to the appearance of which all oriental scholars are looking forward with deep interest and with much gratitude to him and his colleagues." A large number of scholars and men of position and influence, European and Indian, made visits to the Lexicon office to see the great work on the anvil.

In the manner above indicated about 80,000 words had been collected by the end of 1916. Of these, about 8,800 words had been defined and made ready to be fair-copied for the press and the total expenditure so far incurred was Rs. 38,000 .

At this stage, the Syndicate examined and made a review of the situation both from the administrative and from the literary point of view. It was found that the expenditure on the Lexicon along with the incidental charges would not fall below Rs. 13,000 a year and that at the rate of progress indicated by the work of the preceding four years, it was scarcely likely that the Lexicon would be ready for the press for another four or five years by which time the original grant of Rs. 1,00,000 would have been exhausted, leaving the cost of production still to be met. Assuming therefore that all other conditions were satisfactory, the financial condition plainly was not. "There was, moreover, good ground to fear," the Syndicate said, "that, even were financial difficulties surmounted, the Lexicon, if completed on the present lines and with the present staff, would not be a publication worthy of the University."

- The Syndicate also felt that its own powers and responsibilities in relation to the Lexicon Committee and the chairman of that committee, and those of the chairman in relation to the other members of the committee, had not been clearly and adequately defined. Further such indications of the contemplated scope and character of the Lexicon as were available showed that it was to be "as nearly standard as possible" and that the work was to be done "as thoroughly as possible". But no clear and comprehensive statement of the plan and the principles on which the dictionary was to be edited had been laid before the Syndicate for its examination. It was certain that the University would be held responsible for the Lexicon and its credit was therefore at stake.

On these grounds, the Syndicate represented to the Government in its letter, dated 11-4-1917, that unless the whole machinery was to be re-@rganised and reconstituted with powers and duties clearly defined, the Syndicate should be relieved of further responsibility for the production of the Lexicon. The Syndicate concluded:"If the Lexicon be completed on the preseñt lines and with the existing agencies, it cannot fail seriously to disappoint both the student of Tamil literature who seeks in it for a full account and accurate definition of Tamil words and the student of language who looks to the dictionary for scholarly information on the sound value, origin and relationship of the forms printed in it".

Upon this, the Government passed orders, G.O. No. 879 Home (Education), dated 3-7-1917, expressing the opinion that the Syndicate should continue to be responsible for the publication of the Lexicon and requesting it to forward definite and detailed proposals for the future conduct and management of the work and to consider carefully the lines on which the dictionary should be completed.

The Syndicate considered G. O. No. 879 above quoted, in the light of the memorandum thereon prepared by Mr. Mark Hunter, member of the Syndicate, on the scope of the Lexicon, the staff required, the constitution and the powers of the Lexicon Committee, etc. It accepted Mr. Mark Hunter's proposals on the scope of the Lexicon as a working basis, and submitted the same to the Government with a recommendation to replace the existing Lexicon Committee by the following:-

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A., B.L. (Chairman).
Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Aiyar Avl.
M. R. Ry. S. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai Avl., M.A., L.T.
S. Kuppuswami Sastriar Avl., M.A.
T. Ramakrishna Pillai Avl., B.A., F.R.H.S.

Mark Hunter, Esq., M.A.
It also proposed an editorial staff-in-chief of three joint editors consisting of the Rev. J. S. Chandler, the University Professor of Comparative Philology (ex officio) and a graduate, to be selected, with a knowledge of Tamil and Sanskrit.

Upon a further reference from Government in memorandum No. 1625 B-2 Home (Education), dated 15th January, 1919, asking for a clearer idea of the financial effect of the proposals, the Syndi-
cate answered that in all, a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,13,542 might probably not be far wrong. The Syndicate assumed that the work already finished by the existing Lexicon Committee and staff would require a thorough revision by the reconstituted committee and staff, and that it was not probable that the Lexicon would be ready for the press in its final form until towards the end of three years from that date. Out of the sum of Rs. $1,00,000$ which formed the original grant by the Government, it was expected that, at the end of the financial year under consideration, the balance would be only about Rs. 47,500; and the amount still required, viz., the sum of Rs. 66,042, the Syndicate offered to meet, with the sanction of the Senate, out of the recurring grant of Rs. 36,000 made for the development of the South Indian Languages. The Syndicate concluded that it was anxious "that a work of such importance produced under the auspices of the University should be universally commended and should not be crippled by lack of funds, if such are, in any way, available."

In G. O. No. 198 Home (Education), dated 16th February, 1918, the Government approved of the proposed arrangement, adding at the same time that they were not prepared to accept any additional liability from provincial funds on account of the arrangement thus approved. The existing Lexicon Committee was also dissolved as from 31-3-1918, from which date the newly constituted committee began to function. The Syndicate Lexicon Committee was also abolished.

The responsibility for the production of the Tamil Lexicon was thus completely transferred to the University and along with it the financial liability. The Lexicon Committee, constituted as already stated, entered upon their duties with vigour and made arrangements for a thorough revision of the work already done by strengthening the editorial staff.

In March, 1920, a question was raised whether the circumstances necessitating the excess expenditure should not be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, as it seemed doubtful whether the arrangements that had been made, to meet the extra cost from the grant made to the University by the Government of India, were in strict accordance with the conditions on which the Secretary of State had sanctioned the grant in question. There was also a question raised in the Senate, whether in the circumstances in which the University had undertaken to meet the extra cost of the Lexicon, the copyright should not be transferred to the University: The
entire situation relating to the Lexicon was then reviewed. The Lexicon Committee reported that the work could be finished in six years from. April, 1921, and that it would entail an expenditure of Rs. $1,61,000$ in addition to Rs. $1,00,000$ already spent. Accordingly, the Syndicate requested the local Government to address the Government of India to place an additional sum of Rs. 1,61,000 at its disposal to complete the work. Thereupon the Government of India by their G. O. No. 159, dated 21-12-21, sanctioned the revised estimate and permitted the Syndicate to meet the excess over the original grant of Rs. 1,00,000 from the savings in the recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 . At the same time, the Government of India agreed to the surrender of the copyright of the Lexicon to the University on the condition that the Government should be supplied with 250 copies of the work free of cost.

In the mean time in 1919, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., had ceased to be the chairman of the Lexicon Committee and the Hon. Mr. Justice T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, B.A., B.L., was appointed by the Syndicate to the vacancy.
,In December, 1921, the Rev. J. S. Chandler resigned and in January, 1922 Mr. S. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai, M.A., L.T., was appointed editor. For the first time then, manuscript matter of the Lexicon was sent to the press, but partly owing to the delay in settling the form of the Lexicon and the contract with the printers, the Diocesan Press, only 16 formes could be printed by the end of 1923, when Mr. S. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai resigned the office of editor.

In February, 1924, Mr. C. P. Venkatarama Aiyar, M.A., L.T., was appointed editor, but he reverted to his permanent appointment in the Education Department in October, 1926. The present editor, Mr. S. Vaiyapuri Pillai, B.A., B.L., was then appointed to the place in November, 1926. In the interval, Mr. Justice T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar had died in February, 1926, and the present chairman, Rao Bahadur K. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., was appointed chairman by the Syndicate in March, 1926.

The chairman, in consultation with the Lexicon Committee, inaugurated a detailed scheme of vigorous work for the speedy preparation and publication of the Lexicon. The sympathy and active help of a number of scholars were secured and these were constituted Honorary Referees. Under the scheme, a large number of galley proofs after a first revision by the editorial staff were distributed to groups of Honorary Referees in buatches with a request
to them to mark their suggestions and return the proofs before a fixed date. The suggestions so made were considered by the editorial staff and wherever acceptable they were incorporated in the proofs.

The editorial staff was overhauled and reconstituted with an editor who is a scholar in Tamil, an assistant editor well qualified in Tamil, Sanskrit and English, a chief Tamil pandit, an additional Tamil pandit, a Tamil and Sanskrit pandit and a graduate assistant.

Though there had been frequent discussions about the plan of the Lexicon, the scheme which was being followed had not been put in writing in a consolidated form. The Lexicon Committee therefore had such a plan prepared and published, as a safe and sure guide for the future.

The contract with the printers, the Diocesan Press, came to an end in April, 1927. Thereupon, the Madras Law Journal Press were appointed printers and the printing of the Lexicon has been carried on by them since July, 1927.

During this period, the cards defining the words that were to go into the Lexicon were revised as carefully as possible. In addition, a large collection of new words was prepared. Circular letters were sent to various specialists, gentlemen of local influence and public bodies, requesting them to send ${ }^{\circ}$ in collections of words, together with their meanings, derivations and uses. In response to this request, a large number of new words, literary, colloquial, regional and technical, were received and, wherever possible, incorporated in the Lexicon. Special words used in legal documents and proceedings and land tenures, in architecture, music, painting and dancing, and in medicine and the arts of healing, and words prevalent amongst communities like the weavers, the kallars, etc., or in particular localities, were all collected with assiduity and incorporated in the Lexicon. Glossaries were prepared for books not already dealt with and inscriptions were studied and words collected therefrom. Books on Jaina and Saiva Siddhanta and other systems of Indian Philosophy were examined and words selected. No pains have been spared to make the work exhaustive. The entire Lexicon now comprises $1,04,405$ words as compared with the 67,542 of Winslow's Dictionary and the original collection of 80,000 words made by the Rev. J. S. Chandler and his committee and staff.

On the financial side, the total cost of preparation and publication of the Lexicon since its commencement in January, 1913, has come to about Rs. $4,10,000$. The excess over the Government grant of Rs. 1,00,000 has been met by the University.

A clear idea of the progress of the Lexicon can be obtained from the following table:-


In addition to the published words, there is a collection of about 20,000 words which were collected too late for inclusion in their respective places in the parts of the Lexicon. The Syndicate has resolved to publish this collection as a supplement to the work already published.

## ANNEXURE

## The Tamil Lexicon Committee

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L., Advocate, and member of the Syndicate (Chairman).
S. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai Avl., M.A., L.T., Reader in Tamil, Oriental Research Institute, University of Madras.
A. Chakravarti Nainar Avl., M.A., L.T., I.E.S., Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam.
Mahamahopadhyaya Vidyavacaspati Pandit S. Kuppuswami Sastri Avl., M.A., formerly Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, Presidency College, Madras.
,, Rao Bahadur A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar Avl., B.A., M.D., F.C.O.G., V.H.A.S., Second Obstetric Physician and Gynoecologist, Ag. Superintendent, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Mádras and member of the Syndicate.
The Rev. Gordon Matthews, M.A., B.Litt., Professor, Madras Christian College, Madras.
M.R.Ry. Pandit C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliar Avl., formerly Tamil Pandit, Presidency College, Madras.
,, Diwan Bahadur S. E. Ranganathan Avl., M.A., L.T., formerly member of the Syndicate of the University of Madras and later, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
,, Rao Bahadur P. Sambanda Mudaliar Avl., B.A., B.L., formerly Judge, Small Causes Court, Madras.
,, T. Sivaramasetu Pillai Avl., M.A., B.L., Assistant Accountant-General and member of the Syndicate.
C. K. Subramania Mudaliar Avl., B.A., Pleader, Coimbatore. Mahamahopadhyaya Dakshinatyakalanidhi Pandit V. Swaminatha Aiyar Avil., D.Litт., formerly Tamil Pandit, Presidency College, Madras.
W. H. Warren, Esq., Secretary, Christian Literature Society, Park Town, Madras.
M.R.Ry. S. Vaiyapuri Pililai Avl., B.A., B.L. (Editor and Correspondent).

## II

The Editorial Staff of the Tamil Lexicon
Editor:-M.R.Ry. S. Vaiyapuri Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., from 25-11-1926.
Assistant Editor:-M.R.Ry. V. Narayana Aiyar Avl., M.A., M.L., from 27-1-1932.
Chief Pandit (Tamil) :-M.R.Ry. Pandit M. Raghava Aiyangar Avl., from 1-2-1913.

Sanskrit and Tamil Pandit:-M.R.Ry. Pandit V. M. Gopalakrishnamachariar Avl., from 14-8-1915.
Additional Tamil Pandit:-M.R.Ry. Pandit S. Somasundara Desikar Avl., from 26-11-1927.
Assistant:-M.R.Ry. P. R! Minakshisundara Mudaliar Avl., B.A., B.L., from 14-10-1929.

## III

## The Syndicate Lexicon Committee

(Abolished from 1-4-1918)
The Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A.
Mr. Mark Hunter, M.A.
Dr. J. H. Stone, M.A., C.I.E., D.Litt.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
Sir K. Ramunni Menon, Kt., M.A., LL.D., Diwan Bahadur.
The Rev. Dr. E. Monteith Macphail, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.A., D.D., LL.D.

## IV

## Succession list of Chairmen of the Tamil Lexicon Committee

The Rev. J. S. Chandler, M.A., D.D. (January 1913 to April 1918).
Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A., B.L., LL.D., D.Litт. (April 1918 to March 1919).
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, B.A., B.L. (April 1919 to February 1926).
Rao Bahadur K. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L. (from March 1926).

## V

## Quondam members of the Tamil Lexicon Committee

M.R.Ry. Pandit E. V. Anantarama Aiyar Avl., Tamil Pandit, Presidency College and later, Fellow, Oriental Research Institute, University of Madras.
The Rev. J. S. Chandler, M.A., D.D., of the American Mission, Madura, Editor and chairman of the Tamil Lexicon Committee.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Chinnatambi Pillai Avl., B.A., L.T., member of the Syndicate and Principal, Pachiappa's College, Madras.
The Rev. A. C. Clayton, Kodaikkanal.
Dr. Mark Collins, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, University of Madras.
Ferrand E. Corley, Esq., M.A., member of the Syndicate and Professor, Madras Christian College, Madras.
S. J. Crawford, Esq., M.A., B.Lirt., Professor, Madras Christian College, Madras.
M.R.Ry. B. V. Kameswara Aiyar Avl., M.A., Pudukottah.

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Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate, Dated 12th October, 1935

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The Syndicate desires to place on record its deep appreciation of the good work turned out by the chairman of the Tamil Lexicon Committee, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avl., who has been its chairman since 1926. It is largely due to his enterprise, enthusiasm and sustained effort that it has been possible to complete the Tamil Lexicon within this period. The bulk of the work of the Lexicon has been done during his chairmanship and this must have entailed a great deal of labour and time, apart from other difficulties incidental to the work of the chairman of the Committee. The Syndicate therefore desires to express its most grateful thanks to Rao Bahadur K. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar for the whole-hearted manner in which he has cooperated with the University Authorities in completing this most important work -the editing and publishing of the Tamil Lexicon.

## INTRODUCTION

BY

THE TAMIL LEXICON COMMITTEE

## HISTORY OF TAMIL LEXICOGRAPHY

(By the Editor)
' Lexicography is a growth that has slowly dereloped itself adown the ages' observes Sir James A. H. Murray. ${ }^{1}$ The development of Tamil Lexicography has been very slow indeed. Though its beginnings were dimly foreshadowed in so early a work as Tolkappiyam, the first lexicon with an alphabetical arrangement of words appeared only in the eighteenth century. The history of this development is indicated in the following pages.

Tolkāppiyam, by Tolkāppiyar, is the earliest grammatical treatise now extant in Tamil. Though its date is still unascertained, we cannot be far wrong in holding that it appeared in the early centuries of the Christian Era.

In this ancient work, there is a chapter (uri-y-iyal) on 'qualifying words' or uri-c-col; and this specifically deals with lexical matter. There are two more chapters, one on 'particles' (itai-y-iyal) and one on 'literary usage' (marapiyal), which also contain matters of lexicographical interest. The chapter on 'qualifying words' is not exhaustive; only a select number of 'hard words' are treated. The author specifically states that there is no necessity to explain 'common words' and that only difficult and obscure words form the subject-matter of the chapter. About 120 words are thus listed and explained. It is interesting to note that some words whose meanings are now very clear are included in this list of 'hard words', e.g., ஜீ்க், ஜீர்த்த், முழுத, பழுத.

A point which interests the lexicographer is the order of words in this chapter. Tolkappiyam is in the sutra style, and sutras, like other metrical measures in Tamil, often employ, for mnemonic purposes, etukai or initial rhyme. It is this initial rhyme that has suggested the arrangement of words and their synonyms in uri-y-iyal. There is neither a strictly logical nor an alphabetical order.

There is another point which deserves to be mentioned here. Tolkāppiyar in his chapter on miscellanea (ecca-v-iyal) states that the words

[^0]occurring in the Tamil language may be classified into four groups, viz., (1) common native words, (2) literary words, (3) words of foreign origin (ticai-c-col) and (4) words of Sanskrit origin. This rough classification gives us an idea of the sources of Tamil vocabulary at that remote time.

Etymology is another salient feature of lexicography; but, of this, Tolkāppiyar only says that the origin of words is beyond ascertainment. Indeed, with the exception of Dr. Caldwell's attempts, etymologizing in Tamil has been for the most part speculative and fanciful.

The centuries following the age of Tolkāppiyam witnessed intense literary activity. Religious propaganda had a large share in the life of the people. Buddhism, Jainism, Šaivism and Vaiṣnavism, each tried in its own way to obtain supremacy in the Tamil country, and to influence and direct the culture of the people. Sanskrit, then as ever the language of national religion in India, exerted a powerful influence and increased the vocabulary of Tamil. Hence a need arose for works of reference which would serve at once as dictionaries and as encyclopædias.

The first attempt to meet this need was Tivākaram ${ }^{1}$. The author of this work was Tivākarar, and as it was composed under the patronage of Cēntan, a chieftain of Ambar, it was named Cēntan Tivākaram. There is a reference in this work to the Chalukyas; and among the petty chieftains, Arattar, who may be identified with the Rāstrakūṭas, are mentioned. These facts lead to the inference that the work must have been written before the Rāsṭrakūṭas rose to power about the middle of the eighth century.

This work consists of twelve sections, each called a tokuti. This name strongly reminds one of the Sanskrit term nighant $u^{2}$ which is explained by Šañkara-Namašivāyar in his commentary on Nannn̄ūl (sulra 460) as kūttam or collection.

The first ten sections of Tivākaram deal with class-vocabularies, that is to say, vocabularies divided into sections according to subject-matter. Names of gods and heavenly bodies, names of ranks and orders of men and parts of the body, names of birds, beasts, insects, etc., names of plants, trees, etc., names of places and countries, names of tools, weapons, names of natural products, etc., names of qualities, names of actions, terms connected with sounds and words-all these are separately treated in various sections.

The eleventh section deals with homonyms and the twelfth with groupnames. These two sections and their corresponding sections in the other nikantus will be considered later on.

The first edition of this work (1835 A.D.) by Tānḍavarāya Mudaliyar covers the first ten sections only and contains many sutras, admittedly com-

[^1]posed afresh and added by him. Excluding these additions, about 9500 words are dealt with. The later editions fail to distinguish between the original sutras and these additions. There are indications showing that a like process of addition had gone on even prior to the first edition. The original could have been only a work of moderate size, though sufficiently comprehensive for the time. Its word-content is now difficult to ascertain, but we may safely assume that it far exceeded the slender vocabulary of Tolkappiyam and included not only uri-c-col but all classes of words.

The next great collection of class-vocabularies was Pinkalantai, and

## PIN゙KALANTAI

 it had a vocabulary enlarged in many directions. The author was Pinkalar, son of a certain Tivākarar, doubtfully identified with the author of Tiväkaram.This work is first found mentioned in Nannūl (sutra 460), a grammar of the 13th century, and may, therefore, be placed between Tiväkaram and Nannūul.

There are ten sections in this work; the first nine exhaust the material contained in all the sections of Tivākaram except the eleventh. The sixth and the seventh are worked out in great detail and throw valuable light on the corresponding sections in Tivākaram. The last deals with homonyms. The number of words dealt with in the first nine sections is about 14,700 . It is obviously a very comprehensive work, as the introductory lines state that it exhausts all the words of all the four kinds mentioned in Tolkäppiyam. No wonder Nann $\bar{u} l$ mentions this work in preference to others of the class.

Besides Tivākaram and Pinkalantai, there must have been many wordbooks before the 16 th century. Ilampūranar (about 11 th century), the great commentator on Tolkāppiyam, quotes a nikantu sutra ${ }^{1}$, of which the source is not yet traced. Yäpparuikala-virutti gives (page 222) the various senses of the word ' $n \bar{e} r$ ' apparently from a sutra not found in any of the existing nikantus. Commentaries 2 on Tivviya-p-pirapantam also quote verses from nikantus which are now untraceable. There is, in the Madras Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, a fragment of a nikantu whose authorship is unknown. It contains six sections beginning from the second and it is in the sutra style. We may, therefore, legitimately infer that many works of this class have been lost by the ravages of time.

The next extant collection is Nikantu-cūt̄āmani. lts author was Maṇ̣ala-puruṭan, a Jaina, and its prefatory stanzas make it clear that he was a chieftain of Virai and disciple of Gunabhadra, a Jaina Ācārya. From a reference in the work ${ }^{3}$ to Kṛṣarāya who may be identified with the famous Vijayanagara king of that name, we may tentatively accept the beginning of the 16 th century as its date, i.e., about 1520 A.D.
${ }^{1}$ Collatikāram 390, commentary.
${ }^{2}$ For examples, see ศ囚ด, $1,4,5 ; 2,2,6 ; 4,6,7$. 10 th verse of 9 th section.

The author avowedly follows Tivākaram in the scheme of his work; but in preference to sutra, he adopts viruttam as being easier to memorise. The work takes stock of words that must have got into currency during the troublous times following the dismemberment of the later Chola Empire. There are twelve sections and the number of words treated in the first ten sections is about 11,000. The present edition of Nāvalar contains 1197 stanzas; but an old verse gives the total as 1125 . Therefore, 72 stanzas must have been interpolated in later times. This became the most popular of all the nikantus.

Nikantu-cūt̄amaṇi was followed by a succession of lexical works in popular metres. The first of these is Uri-c-col-nikantu. It is in venpā which URI-C-COL-NIKANTU is popularly believed to be the most easily remembered of all stanzas. The author was one Kāñkēyan and except that he was a Saivite, nothing else is known of him. He is mentioned immediately after Virai Maṇḍalavan in Arumporul-vilakkanikantu (18th century) and, in all probability, he composed his work about the beginning of the 17 th century. Uri-c-col is a very short nikantu, and, in print, it consists of 287 stanzas distributed under twelve sections. But in an old cadjan manuscript, dated Kollam 950 (1775 A.D.), a verse is found which says that Parākrama Pāṇ̣̣ya Dēva, a Vaišya of Tiru-k-kānai, arranged this work in ten sections. Probably the last two sections of the printed edition were added by later authors.

This was first printed in 1840 at Pondicherry and in 1858 in Jaffna. The editor of Pi$\dot{\boldsymbol{n} k a l a n t a i, ~ M r . ~ S i v a n ~ P i l l a i, ~ b r o u g h t ~ o u t ~ a n o t h e r ~ e d i t i o n ~ i n ~ 1890, ~}$ and Mr. A. Kumāraswāmi Pillai of Jaffna edited it again in 1905. The first 10 sections of this work treat of nearly 3200 words.

Another metre which was very popular was kaṭalai-k-kali-t-turai and this was adopted in Kayātaram ${ }^{1}$. Kayātarar, its author, was a native of Tēvai or Rameswaram and son of a certain Sōmēša, a Brāhmin Šaivite. He is mentioned, in Arum-porul-vilakka-nikantu, immediately after Rēvaṇa Siddhar, the author of Aka-rāti-nikaṇtu (1594 A.D.), and perhaps he wrote his work about the middle of the 17 th century. There are 11 sections and 575 stanzas. The verses are in antāti-t-totai, a mechanical device intended to help the memory. The first 10 sections treat of about 10,500 words.

Another work in kali-t-turai is Pārati-t̄̄pam². Its author was Tiruvēnkata Bhārati alias Paramānanda Bhārati, a Brahmin ascetic of Tenkaḍambai. It was, probably, composed shortly after Kay $\bar{a}-$ taram and so about the end of the 17 th century. There are 12 sections in it, and according to Pāvalar-carittira-tīparn (page 211) the total number of stanzas is 737 . The number of words dealt with in the first ten sections may be about 13,000 , calculating from the fragment available to us. ${ }^{3}$

[^2]$\bar{A}$ ciriya-nikantu $u$ was composed in āciriya-viruttam, another popular metre well-known to students of Tāyumānavar. The author of this work ACIRIYA-NIKANTTU was Āṇ̣i Pulavar of Ürrañgāl in Toṇ̣ai-nāḍu. He was the son of one Pāvạ̣̄ai Vāttiyār and disciple of Jñāna-prakāšar. In a prefatory verse he says that he has exhausted all the words found in Tivākaram, Pinkalantai, Uri-c-col-nikanṭu, Kayāataram, and Akarāti-nikantu. So, he must have composed his work after Kay $\bar{a}-$ taram, the latest of the above nikantus and the probable date would therefore be the end of the 17th century. There are eleven sections in this work and the total number of stanzas is 263 , the words dealt with in the first ten sections being about 12,000 . The first two sections alone have been printed.

The first part of another work Potikai-nikantu was in the same popular metre but with a smaller number of ' $c \bar{r}$ ' to a foot. Its author was Swāmi-

## POTIKAI-NIKANTTU

 nätha Kavirāyar of Kalliḍai-k-kuricci in Tinnevelly - District. He was a Šaivite Veḷạạa. He must have lived in the second half of the 18th century, as his son Subrahmanya Kavirāyar mentions that he composed his Pūvai-p-purānam in Kollam 985, i.e., in 1810 A.D. The work consists of about 500 stanzas, distributed in $10 \mathrm{sec}-$ tions. The first nine sections deal with about 14,500 words, and among these are found many local terms current in the Tinnevelly District.Yet another work which tried to gain popularity by adopting metres of different types was Apitāna-t-tani-c-ceyyul-

APITĀNA-T-TANI-C-CEYYUL-NIKANTTU nikaṇtu. Its author was one Gōpālasāmi Naicker, son of Vīrāsāmi Naicker, of Kilveêlūr. The first section alone is available in print; it was published in 1878, during the life-time of the author.

Mention must be made of another work, Kantacuvāmiyam, which, reverting to the sutra style, tried to enlarge its vocabulary by a study of all KANTACUVAMIYAM the previous nikantu works. Its author was Subrahmaṇya Dēšikar of Kilveèūr. It set forth 24 principles of nikantuu-making and tried to follow them systematically. Each of these principles was called a kattalai. The first two sections were published by the author in 1844 and they treated of 1318 and 1425 words respectively.

Hitherto we have been considering nikant $u$ works which followed Tivākaram in the classification of the vocabulary. We shall now deal with works which gave up that scheme as unsatisfactory and

## KAILACA-NIKANTTUCƠḶAMAṆI

 attempted fresh classifications. Of these, the foremost is Kailāca-nikantu-cūla $\overline{m a n a i} i^{1}$. The only manuscript available to us, being incomplete, does not bear the author's name; but it may be conjectured that Kailāsa was his name and that he was a Šaivite. He called his work after Nikanṭu-cūt tāmaṇi of Maṇala-puruṭan and so he must have lived long after the 16 th century. The cadjan manuscript above[^3]noted appears to be about 200 years old and the work itself may be roughly assigned to the middle of the 17 th century.

The classification adopted is a development from that of Pinkalantai. There are 56 sections and of these, the last seven deal with homonyms. The other sections relate to class-vocabularies and contain about 15,000 names.

Another work which strikes out a new scheme of classification is Nämat̄̄pa-nikaṇtu. Its author was Subrahmaṇya Kavirāyar of Kalliḍai-kkuricci, son of the scholar who wrote Potikai-NAMATIPA-NIKANTTU nikantu: Pūvai-p-purānam, by the same author, was composed, as already mentioned, in 1810 A.D. In Nāmat̄̄pa-nikaṇtu, the grammatical classification into uyar-tiṇai and akrinai is adopted with suitable sub-divisions; and a chapter on 'qualities' is added at the end. The details of the scheme are set forth in the eight verses forming the introduction. There are 16 sections containing 800 stanzas in venpā metre. About 12,000 words are treated.

Before we pass on to works dealing solely with homonyms, we may mention a particular kind of nikantu, known as Pal-porut-kūttattoru-peyar-t-tokuti. 'Subordinate species of the technical and general terms of science and literature', in Beschi's words, forms its subject-matter. Things are grouped in various numerical aggregates and these group-names are explained in the numerical order. Tiväkaram and similar works treated of these

TOKAI-NIKANTȚU groups in their final sections. In course of time, separate works on this subject began to appear. Tokai-nikanṭu ${ }^{1}$, by Subrahmaṇya Kavirāyar, is a work of this kind. The manuscript of this work has not yet been traced and our knowledge of it is obtained only from the introductory verses of the author's Nāmatīpa-nikanṭu.

Poruttokai-nikantu is another work dealing with group-names. Its author was Subrahmaṇya Bhārati, son of Vaittīswara Dīkṣitar of Kuṭumiyāmalai. Its date is unknown. It has been published

PORUTTOKAINIKANTTU by the Madura Tamil Sangam and Mr. R. Subrahmaṇya Kavirāyar, its editor, has added 122 sutras of his own, bringing the total number to 1,000 .

Another work of this class is Tokai-p-peyar-vilakkam of Vēdagiri
TOKAI-P-PEYARV IḶAKKAM alphabetically.

Several decades after, appeared another small work Ilakka-t-tiravukōl2.

ILAKKA-TTIRAVUKOL Its special feature is that all the group-names are given in one alphabetical list, without being arranged under different numerals.

We have been till now considering class-vocabularies which correspond to the modern 'thesaurus', and group-names. There came into existence,

[^4]in course of time, an increasing number of homonyms which required to be treated in separate word-books of a different kind. Even the early nikanṭu works contain, as already indicated, separate sections on homonyms. These sections are solely lexicographical in function; and it is here that we find a long course of development, ending at last in the adoption of the alphabetical order.

The arrangement of homonyms in the 11th section of Tivākaram is, as in Tolkäppiyam, quite arbitrary. There are 384 homonyms in this work; and the printed editions give them in an alphabetical order, dividing the section into two parts,' one with the homonyms at the beginning, and the other at the end, of the sutras. But this order must have been 'introduced by later redactors, as it is absent in several old cadjan manuscripts. Pinkalantai treats of these homonyms in its 10th section and it may be noted that the number of homonyms has increased to 1091 . The printed editions of this work also adopt the alphabetical order, though none of the manuscripts support it. The original order of the homonyms in this section seems to have been based on the respective order in which they occur in the preceding nine sections.

It may also be pointed out that Tolkāppiyam and Tivākaram met only casually the requirements of etukai in the arrangement of homonyms. In both the works, the homonyms were intended to be memorised. Etukai was adopted not as a constructive principle to facilitate reference but as a decorative principle to help the sutra style. In the 11th section of Cuttāmaninikantu, we find, for the first time, the principle of etukai expressly adopted (vide the introductory stanza), and the section divided into as many subsections as there are etukais. Thus some help was provided for easy reference also. Being the first attempt of its kind, this section Exhibited a few defects in its arrangement. Sometimes, homonyms of different etukais were jumbled together in the same stanza. ${ }^{1}$ A good number of otiose adjuncts had also been used for the sake of rhyme or metre. The number of words treated in this section is about 1575.

Even in nikantu works written for popular use, no development in the plan, leading to a change of emphasis from 'memorising' to 'reference', is found. In one or two works (e.g., Kayātaram), antāti-t-toṭai is adopted to help the memory. ${ }^{2}$ In the number of homonyms also, there is no increase. On the contrary, Uriccol-nikanṭu contains only about 150, Kayātaram about 850 and Potikai-nikantui (10th section of the 1st part) about 1350 homonyms.

Alongside of these, appeared works which dealt exclusively with homonyms and improved their treatment in many directions. The earliest work of this kind, so far known to us, is Arumporul-

> ARUMPORUL-VILAKKA-NIKANTTU vilakka-uikantu. Its author was Arumarundaiya Dešikar. He was a Vira Saivite and his guru was Pacchai-k-kanda Dešikar of Chidambaram. The work is dated Šaka. 1685,

[^5]i.e., 1763 A.D. It contains about 700 stanzas distributed under various etukais. About 3200 homonyms are explained; and etukais of different kinds are not mixed up. The work marks an improvement both in its vocabulary and in its etukai order.

Another work of this type which calls for notice is Vēdakiriyār-nikantu. Its author was Vēdagirî Mudaliyar of Kalattūr, who edited many Tamil works in the second quarter of the last century. He im-

VEDAKIRIYAR-NIKANTTU proved the 11 th section of Nikantu-cūṭanmani and made it into a separate treatise, nearly twice as long as the original, bringing the total number to 583 stanzas. This work was published by the Jaffna Society in 1842 A.D., the year in which the 'Jaffna Dictionary' appeared. 'The author himself provided a clear commentary on each of the 2526 homonyms treated in his work.
$N \bar{a} n \bar{a} r t t a-t \bar{\imath} p i k a i^{1}$ is also a work on homonyms exclusively. Its author was Muthuswami Pillai of Tinnevelly. The date of the work is about 1850.

## NANĀRTTA-TİPI-

 KAI It deals mostly with Sanskrit homonyms and contains 1100 stanzas and about 5430 homonyms. The etukai arrangement is perfected; and unnecessary adjuncts, which obscure the meanings in other nikantu works, do not appear in this work.Yet another work on homonyms of Sanskrit origin is $\bar{A} r i y a-n i k a n t u^{2}$. ĀRIYA-NIKANTTU Nothing is known about it, except that it must have been composed in the sutra style, as is seen from a verse quoted by Šañkara Paṇ̣̣itar of Nīrvēli in his Caiva-p-pirakācañam.

Virivu-nikantu $u^{3}$ is also a work on homonyms. Its author was Aruṇāchala Nāvalar of Vīravanallūr. The probable date of this work is 1900. As VIRIVU-NIKANTTU the manuscript is not in good condition, it is not possible to ascertain its extent. But the last stanza in the copy available bears the number 1150. The homonyms are arranged under various etukais and there are a good number of local and professional terms. Of all the works on homonyms, this seems to be the largest.

Mention must be made here of Cintāmani-nikantu, written by Vaidya-CINTĀMANINIKANTTU lingam Pillai of Jaffna and published by him in 1874. Etukai arrangement is followed in this work also, though it treats of words having only one meaning. It has 400 stanzas and the number of words explained is about 3000 .

One class of nikantus on homonyms has been considered so far. Its peculiar feature is, as already noted, the etukai arrangement. As this arrangement was perfected more and more, the emphasis shifted from 'memorising' to 'reference'. We shall now consider works which gave up the etukai arrangement altogether and purported solely to be works of reference.

[^6]The first work of this kind is Akarāti-nikantutu. As the name indicates, it has adopted the alphabetical order in the arrangement of vocables. Its author was Chidambara Rēvaṇa Siddhar, a VīraŠaivite. The date of this work is 1594 A.D., as is seen from the introductory verse. All the words beginning with of are grouped together, followed by words beginning with of and so on to வெஎ; but there is no further alphabetical arrangement under the individual letters. This is what is called the first-letter order ${ }^{1}$. There is also another plan that has been adopted. Words beginning with each letter are classed under different sections, according as they have one meaning, two meanings, three meanings, and so on. There are 3368 words treated in this way. Several sections must be looked through to see if a given word occurs.

In spite of these defects, this work is very important in the history of Tamil Lexicography. It was the first reference work in Tamil to adopt the alphabetical order. How this order was arrived at, we cannot say. In Tamil literature, there were species of compositions, like varukka-k-kōvai, which were characterised by an alphabetical arrangement of the initial letters of the stanzas. Most probably, these works suggested the idea to the author of Akarāti-nikanṭu ${ }^{2}$. It is probable that early Sanskrit Nighaṇṭus had also some influence in the matter.

In another respect also Akarātivikantu is noteworthy. It gave us our word for a dictionary. ${ }^{3}$ To a person belonging to the 16th century, the term 'akarāti' would, by itself, convey no meaning other than an alphabetical

[^7]arrangement. Hence we find Rēvaṇa Siddhar calling his work Akarātinikantu and not Akarāti merely. We have already noted (vide infra foot-note 2, p. xxvi) that at first the term uri-c-col and later the term nikantu were used to designate works of this kind.

An improvement on the plan adopted in the above nikantu was made in Pal-porut-cūlāmaníl, written in 1700 A.D. Its author was Išwara Bhārati, son of a certain Chidambara Bhārati of Maḍacai. As

PAL-PORUT - CŪL ĀMAṆI one of his prefatory stanzas pays homage to the God at Tinnevelly, this Maḍacai must be somewhere in its neighbourhood. The author expressly states that, following Amarakōša, he divides his work into three sections. In the manuscript available, the third section is not found. The first section deals with words having one meaning each, the second with homonyms, and the third with group-names. It will at once be seen that the classification adopted is somewhat simpler. While many sections must be examined before a word is found in Akarātinikantu, it is enough to look through two sections in Pal-porut-cūla amani. These two sections are in alphabetical order, though that order does not extend beyond the initial letter. There are, in this nikantu, about 2800 words having one meaning, and about 1465 words having more than one meaning, the total number of words being about 4265.

Further progress in the alphabetical order was made in Potikai-nikantu (Second Part), which dealt with 2228 words having more than one meaning.

## POTIKAI-NIKANTU

This work, a clear reference to which is found in a prefatory stanza of Nāmatīpa Nikaṇtu, must have been composed in about 1750 A.D. The author, as mentioned already, was Swāminātha Kavirāyar of Kalliḍai-k-kuricci. He definitely gives up all sectional classifications in the treatment of words. This is a great advance upon both Akarāti-nikantu and Pal-pornt-cūl̄amani. An improvement has also been effected in another important direction, the alphabetical arrangement
having been carried as far as the second letter of having been carried as far as the second letter of each word.

About this time, the alphabetical order must have become very popular; and the earlier uikantus came to be re-arranged alphabetically, wherever possible. One such manuscript of Tivākaram has come down to us. It is dated Kollam 877 (i.e., 1702 A.D.). It divides the 11 th section into two separate parts-one with the homonyms at the beginning and the other, at the end, of sutras-and arranges each part in alphabetical order.

Another instance of the popularity of the alphabetical order might be seen in a word-book on the 'hard words' occurring in the Vaiṣnava commentaries in manipravalla style. These hard words were

GLOSSARIUM OF THE VAISNAVA COMMENTARIES all arranged in alphabetical order, and a sort of a dictionary, more properly a glossarium, was provided. A manuscript of this glossarium², about 200

[^8]years old, is preserved in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras. It is invaluable as a guide to the colloquialisms of the 13th and 14th centuries. The words explained were moslly colloquial and the explanations were often in Sanskrit, as was inevitable at a time and in a circle dominated by Sanskritists. Thus, the word 'ata' is explained as 'svacchala prakāšōkti' ('word expressive of one's anger'), a curiosity which has its parallel in the history of English lexicography also. ${ }^{1}$

The popularity of alphabetical arrangement led the way to regular dictionaries. An undated cadjan manuscript of a dictionary, probably anterior to Father Beschi's Catur-akarāti, is in existence. Its AKARĀTI-MŌNAI-K-
KAKARĀTI-Y-ETTUKAI author is unknown. The title of the work 'Akarāti-mōnaikakarāti-y-etukai' ${ }^{2}$ is a curious experiment in nomenclature and represents an attempt to describe the dictionary order, mōnai referring to the initial letters, and ettlkai to the second letters of the words. Evidently, this work has not advanced beyond the second-letter order. About 7500 terms are found in this small dictionary; and among them are participles like akal-v-urpr$u$, phrases like ceypolil, sentences like $k \bar{a} \underline{n}-p \bar{o} t a l-u \underline{r} \underline{r} \bar{r} r$ and proper names like Akutai. Common words like kaluttu (neck), viral (finger), teru (street) are not included. The definitions in the work closely follow the language of the nikantus;



There is also another work of interest, Pattu-c-col-akarāti $i^{3}$, by name.
PATTU-C-COL-AKARATI and Nämatīpa-nikuntu are alphabetically and given in 10 sections. The first section gives words of one letter, the second, of two letters, and so on.

Lexicography had, by now, outgrown the crude form of class-vocabularies; 'memorising' had given place to 'reference' and the alphabetical arrangement had been slowly evolved, though it had not advanced beyond the second letter of the word. At this stage, foreign influences began to set in.

With the European merchants, came the missionaries; and the development of Tamil lexicography owes much to the work of these earnest Christians. An intimate knowledge of the Tamil language and the Tamil people was essential for their missionary work; and they settled in small groups in important centres, mixed intimately with the Tamils, and studied their manners and customs, as only strangers could. Tamil literature drew their attention even at the outset. Realizing that printing would greatly help them in their pursuits, they introduced into India the art of printing. The first Tamil

[^9]types were cut by Joannes Gonsalves, a lay brother of the Jesuits, at Cochin, in 1577 A.D.; and the first dictionary was a Tamil-Portuguese one, printed at Cochin in 1679 A.D.
'Sanskrit, Tamil, Malayālam and Syriac were studied by the Portuguese Jesuits at Ambalacatta with great success, and several important works were printed, of which, however, we have only the names

TAMIL-PORTUGUESE DICTIONARY OF FR. ANTEM DE PROENCA left us, as recorded by F. de Souza and others, and still later by Fr. Paulinus. The last tells us that"Anno 1679 in oppido Ambalacātta in lignum incisi alii characteres Tamulici per Ignatium Aichamoni indigenam Malabarensem, iisque in lucem prodiit opus inscriptum: Vocabulario Tamuelco com a significacao Portugueza composto pello P. Antem de Pranca da Comp de Jesu, Miss: de Madure." ${ }^{1}$

Of this dictionary by Father Antem de Proenca, no trace is found. Ambalacatta, where it was printed, was destroyed by

DI CTIONARIUM TAMULICUM
order of Tippu when his army invaded Cochin and Travancore. A Dictionarium Tamulicum is said to have been written by Bartholmæus Ziegenbalg in the year 1712 and seems never to have been printed.

About that time, in 1710 A.D., Father Beschi, better known as Vīramāmunivar, began, in the heart of the Tamil country, his great missionary labours

## CATUR-AKARATI <br> which he continued right up to his death in 1747.

His quick mind perceived the value and the charm of the Tamil classics; and he desired to appeal to the people through literature. In the course of his studies, he felt the need of a reliable dictionary and he prepared the famous Catur-akarāti. The title of the book, originally published by Mr. J. Vinson, is quite characteristic: Thesaurum linguæ Tamulicæ ad pleniorem planioremque scriptorum Tamulensium intelligentiam collegit ac quatuor in partes digessit Constantius Josephus Beschius e Societate Jesu, in regno Madurensi Missionarius ad usum ejusdem Societatis Missionariorum A.D. MDCCXXXII.

This dictionary broke off completely from the methods of the ancient, indigenous works. Its introductory verse declared that the metrical form of the early nikantu works was purposely abandoned, as it tended to obscurity rather than clarity. A strictly alphabetical order was followed. In respect of the lexical matter, the ancient 'hard word' tradition was abandoned for the first time and several ordinary words were included.

Catur-akarāti means' 'Quadruple Dictionary'. It consists of four parts: the first peyar (noun) gives the several meanings of every word; the second porul groups together words of the same meaning (synonyms); the third tokai shows the 'subordinate species of the technical and general terms of science and literature', and the fourth totai is a rhyming dictionary ${ }^{2}$. The

[^10]first and fourth parts correspond to the eleventh section of such works as Nikantu-cūtāmani; the second part answers to their first ten sections; and the third comprises the matler in the 121 h section. Thus it will be seen that Caturakarāti is an index-treatment of all the special features of the nikantu works. This was the first dictionary which bore the name of 'akarāti' as its title.

This dictionary was revised, from time to time, by several well-known scholars of the last century. The second section alone (Porul Akarāti) was first published by Mr. Ellis in 1819 with the help of Tiru-c-cirrambala Aiyar. In 1824, by order of Mr. Richard Clarke, Director of the College at Madras, the whole akarāti was published under the supervision of Tāṇ̣avarāya Mudaliyār and Rāmachandra Kavirāyar, who revised the manuscript and added a supplement to each of the four sections. A second edition of this work was brought out in 1835 by the Rev. J. Smith of the London Missionary Society; and in this, the supplements were incorporated in their respective divisions. About 12,400 words are treated in the peyar section of this edition, but obviously this section in the original Catur-akarāti did not contain so many words. In these editions, the several meanings of a word are arranged in alphabetical order; but the manuscripts do not support this arrangement.

Beschi's Jexicographical activity included also a Tamil-Latin Dictionary of 9,000 words (about 1742 A. D.), a Tamil-French Dictionary ( 1744 A.D.) and a Portuguese-Latin-Tamil Dictionary. A Latin-Tamil Dictionary is attributed to him by his Tamil biographer, Muthuswami Pillai, and a TamilEnglish Dictionary by Beschi is mentioned in the preface to his Vēdiyarolukkam ${ }^{1}$. A dictionary of the common dialect (Tamil) is also ascribed to him. The last three books are not, however, available to us: The popularity of Catur-akarāti is evidenced by the large number and wide provenance of cadjan manuscripts of this work. Some of these must have added considerably to the original vocabulary. For in a manuscript, dated Kollam 1007 (i.e., 1832 A.D.) and mentioned to have been copied from an earlier one, the number of words in the peyar section is about 12,000 .

Forty-seven years after the compilation of Catur-akarāti, i.c., in 1779, was published the first Tamil-English Dictionary that is now available to us. It was prepared by the German Lutheran missionaries,

FABRICIUS'S TAMILENGLISH DICTIONARY Johann Philip Fabricius and John ChristianBreithaupt, when the former was in jail for debts contraced by standing surety for other people. This dictionary enabled him to discharge his liabilities. It was dedicated to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the English East India Company; and it was intended for foreigners, especially missionaries and traders in South India. It included not only literary words but words in daily use. Asterisks were used as 'the sign of Grandam words become usual in the Malabar language.' The total number of words was about 9000 , a good collection of idiomatic phrases being included under these words. The work formed a quarto

[^11]volume of 185 pages and was printed in Madras. Its title-page is interesting:
[Fabricius, John Phil., and Breithaupt John Chr.] தமீழூம் (3ங்கிலேகமா
 words and phrases of the Tamulian language, commonly called by Europeans the Malabar Language ${ }^{1}$, are explained in English; by the English Missionaries of Madras. Printed at Wepery, near Madras, in the year MDCCLXXIX.
This was a very small dictionary ${ }^{2}$; but it served to direct the enthusiasm of other missionary bodies South India and Jaffna in exploring néw methods in Tamil lexicography. About 1833, the American Mission at Jaffna planned the compilation of a Tamil-English Lexicon, an English-Tamil Dictionary and a Tamil Dictionary. The Rev. J. Knight, a Church Missionary at Jaffna, assisted by Mr. Gabriel Tissera and by the Rev. Peter Percival, collected the material for these publications. The work had to be suspended in 1838 , owing to the death of the Rev. J. Knight.

From the material collected, the Manual Dictionary of the Tamil Language was prepared by Pandit Chandrašēkhara, a scholar of Jaffna. An appendix was added by Vēdagiri Mudaliyar of Kaḷattūr (Madras). This dictionary was published by

THE MANUAL DICTIONARY OF THE TAMIL LANGUAGE (THE JAFFNA DICTIONARY) the Rev. Levi Spaulding in 1842 A.D. It is popularly called 'The Jaffna Dictionary' or 'Mānippāy'-akarāti'. Like Beschi's Catur-akarāti, it also consists of four sections; but it marks a great advance on that work in respect of its word-content. The short introductory note states:

- This work, which is now offered to the public, is believed to be the first attempt at a complete dictionary of the Tamil language in alphabetical order. It contains about 58,500 words, being nearly four times as many as are found in the whole சத்ாぁாா Sी.'
But one way in which the vocabulary had been made up is noteworthy. Instead of collecting words actually in use, either in literature or in speech, large additions of words were made from Sanskrit Lexicons like Wilson's Sanskrit Dictionary, without any reference to their actual currency. Very few words in colloquial and lccal use in the Tamil country proper, had been included. The meanings were, as in Catur-akarāti editions, arranged in alphabetical order.

Shortly after, i.e., in 1850 A.D., a small Tamil dictionary of 186 pages with the title Oru-cor-pala-porul-vilakkam was published. Its author was Aṇ̣āsāmi Pillai and it was prepared under the

ORU-COR-PALA-PORUL-VIĪAKKAM
guidance of Višākapperumā! Aiyar. The scope of the work was very limited, as it confined itself only to

[^12]words treated in the 1 th section of Nikantu-cūt $\bar{a} m a n i$. There is, however, one feature which is noteworthy: each meaning of a homonym is further explained by means of another word.

In the meantime, the American Mission was pursuing its plan with unabated interest. The Rev. Samuel Hutchings worked on the larger EnglishTamil Dictionary. This work was published by the Rev. M. Winslow in 1842 and was revised by the Rev. L. Spaulding in 1852.

A little earlier, i.c., about 1830, a Tamil-English Dictionary in four parts was prepared Dr. J. P. Rottler. To revise this dictionary, the Government of Madras first deputed Mr. Harkness, who ROTTLER'S TAMIL- was assisted by two munshees, and later, Mr. A. ENGLISH DICTIONARY Robertson. The first part was printed at Vepery in 1834 and was dedicated to Lord William Bentinck (Governor-General: 1828-1835). The author died while the second part was passing through the press. The editorship then devolved upon the Rev. W. Taylor. Mr. T. Venkatāchala Mudaliyar, a certified teacher of the College at Madras, was associated with him in the work of revision and completion. Part II was published in 1836-37. Parts III and IV were revised by the Rev. W. Taylor and Mr. T. Venkaṭāchala Mudaliyar and were published respectively in 1839 and 1841. The complete dictionary formed a quarto volume of 1425 pages. The words and their meanings were largely drawn from Catur-akarāti. Beschi's manuscript dictionary of the common dialect and another manuscript dictionary, Tamil and French, prepared by De Bourges, as well as Fabricius's Tamil-English Dictionary, seem to have been made use of. 'Though very valuable, this dictionary is too limited in its vocabulary and deficient in astrological, mythological and scientific terms. It does not include much that is in good use in Ceylon.' ${ }^{1}$

Sometime after the publication of Dr. Rottler's Dictionary, the material collected for the larger Tamil-English Lexicon by the Rev. J. Knight and M. Tissera and added to by the Rev. P. Percival,

> WINSLOW'S TAMIL AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY the Rev. L. Spaulding and the Rev. S. Hutchings, were edited by the Rev. M. Winslow at Madras (assisted by the Rev. P. Percival for a short time) and published in July 1862. The Tamil Pandits who assisted in the publication were Messrs. Ramānuja Kȧvirāyar, Višākapperumā! Aiyar, Vīrāsāmi Chettiyar, Ātimūlam Mudaliyar and Abraham Alliene, another Indian scholar.

This comprehensive Tamil-English Dictionary aimed at embracing both the common and the poetic dialects of the Tamil language and at including the principal astronomical, astrological, mythological, botanical, scientific and official terms, as well as the names of many authors, poets, heroes and gods. It comprised many more words than any previous Tamil Dictionary; and it contained information on the philosophy, the religion and the customs of the Tamils. The following note at the end of the dictionary gives us an idea of its vocabulary;

[^13]- This Dictionary contains more than 67,000 words, and Rottler's nearly 37,000 . In the former are 67,452 and in the latter 36,901, making 30,551 more in this work than in Rottler's. The proportion of Primaries and Secondaries is about the same in each; this Dictionary having 22,214 Primaries of which 7944 are Sanskrit, and 45,238 Secondaries, and Rottler's having 12,168 Primaries and 24,733 Secondaries.'

Besides this enlargement of vocabulary, three other features of Winslow's Dictionary are worthy of notice here. (1) For a long time, it had been the practice to give the verbal noun as the representative of the verb. The nikantu. works and Catur-akarāti followed this method. Fabricius gave the present neuter singular of the verbs, as irukkiratu. Rottler, besides giving it, showed under the same article, past and future, imperative and infinitive forms as well. The Manual Dictionary simply adopted the method of the nikantu works. Winslow gave, for the first time, the root of the verb as the leading word. This arrangement is the 'most simple as well as most philosophical'. (2) Another important feature was the separation of the Sanskrit from the Tamil words, indicating the primitives of the former by an asterisk ${ }^{1}$ and, in important cases, giving reference to Wilson's Sanskrit Dictionary. (3) A third feature was the addition of Tamil renderings to all the principal words, with English translations of the examples. 'This served the double purpose of fixing the definitions and of making the dictionary useful to the Tamils not understanding English.'

The work was begun and prosecuted, principally, to promote Christian propaganda, by rendering assistance to missionaries in acquiring the Tamil language. ${ }^{2}$ But, its scope was not limited by this object. It proved to be a great work and it continued to enjoy deserved popularity until at last copies of it became scarce.

Meanwhile there was a growing need for handy Tamil-English Dictionaries. The Rev. G. U. Pope added indexes (Tamil-English and EnglishTamil) to his "Tamil Hand-Book" published in
POPE'S COMPEN- 1859. These indexes were later on revised and DIOUS TAMIL-ENG- published in two parts, the title of the first being
LISH DICTIONARY "A Compendious Tamil-English Dictionary". An attempt is made here to mark off foreign words ; thus S . (Sanskrit) is prefixed to the word aka $\dot{n} k \bar{a} r a m$, Ar. (Arabic) is prefixed to $A c \bar{u} r$. In the treatment of verbs, the root is given as the leading word.

Another compendious work was the 'Classical Tamil-English Dictionary' published in 1870 under the authority of
CLASSICAL TAMIL-
ENGLISH DICTION-
ARY the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. Some years afterwards, in 1888, Mr. Viswanātha Pillai, the then Translator to the Government of Madras, brought out a revised and enlarged edition of this useful work.

[^14]We have already mentioned a small dictionary which appeared a few years after the Jaffna Dictionary. Another small work 'Tamil Pocket Dictionary' or Akarāti-c-curukkam, compiled by

> TAMIL POCKET DICTIONARY
C. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar and revised by C. Rājagōpāla Pillai, was published in 1883 . The words in this dictionary number over 3000; and each page is headed by a moral distich from Kural. A shorl appendix gives the words used both as nouns and as verbs. This was intended for students only. Hence there was an insistent demand for a handy and at the same time comprehensive work.

To meet this demand, the 'Tranquebar Dictionary' appeared in 18971. Though it was expressly based on Fabricius's 'Malabar-English Dictionary', it made a very important change in the treatment of

## TRANQUEBAR DICTIONARY

words. It followed Winslow in giving the imperative mood of verbs, i.e., the root, as the leading word. And, what is more, it adopted Dr. Graul's classification of verbs according to their conjugational changes. This obviated the necessity of giving the various forms of verbs in their several tenses and moods. The arrangement was alphabetical only as far as the main words were concerned, the derivatives and phrases being grouped under each main word. The obsolete and rare words and meanings were generally omitted. This edition contained about 11,590 words and 21,305 derivatives and phrases, making 33,000 articles in all.

While these bilingual (Tamil-English) dictionaries were thus making rapid progress, the unilingual lexicons remained stationary for a long time. The Jaffna Dictionary (1842), in spite of its defects, was very popular, as it supplied, to some extent, the growing need for a good Tamil dictionary. Several editions of it appeared in Madras and almost eqvery one of them was an enlargement. These enlarged editions were called Pēr-akarāti or Virivakarāti. Many of these were prepared at the bidding of publishers who, in their anxiety to show an appreciable increase in the vocabulary, caused words to be added quite indiscriminately. Even misprints were not corrected; and, with each new edition, errors of various kinds increased in great numbers.

To this general run, there were a few exceptions; and Mr. N. Katiraivēl Pillai's edition was one of these. He made large additions in Porul-akarāti, though he left untouched Peyar-akarāti which section alone concerns us. The same scholar, in a later edition of his Dic-

## N. K A TIRAIVEL PILLAI'S DICTIONARY

 tionary, loudly complained that his work had been plagiarized by his own publishers. This clearly shows the irresponsible way in which Tamil dictionaries were being compiled and published.When such was the order of the day, a scholarly altempt was being made, again in Jaffna, to compile a dictionary from various sources studied expressly for the purpose. The late Mr. C. W. Katiraivel Pillai was the compiler of this Dictionary. In his preface, dated 1st January 1904, he says:

[^15]I have included in the present work the words derived and gradually adopted from Sanskrit to meet modern requirements and now appropriated by various writers as part and parcel of the Tamil language. My chief aim has, however, been to rescue from obscurity and present to the public as large a collection as possible of words not found in any previous dictionary, occurring in Sastras, whether existing in print or in manuscript.

- To those wishing to study Hindu Philosophy and Metaphysics, including Vedantam and Saiva Siddhantam, this dictionary will, it is hoped, be a great help. Medical men will be glad to find in this compilation, botanical and medical words collected from the medical books published by the celebrated Pandit Suppiramania. Technical words relating to the science of logic, rhetoric, astrology, astronomy, chemistry and mathematics have received special attention.'

Thus, the vocabulary of this dictionary is substantially increased. In fact, it claims the addition of thousands to the sum total of the words given in previous dictionaries. The Sanskrit Kōšas were laid largely under contribution and a note announces that, for additional words, we may consult with advantage Sanskrit lexicons like Šabda Kalpadruma, Šabdastōma Mahānidhi, Nāmalingānušāsanam, Vācaspatyam, etc. ${ }^{1}$ The Jaffna Dictionary had started, in 1842, this practice of incorporating Sanskrit words wholesale. Since that time, dictionary-makers, eager to add thousands of words to what the previous lexicons contained, adopted the easy course of transcribing words indiscriminately from the pages of Sanskrit Lexicons. Though Mr. C. W. Katiraivèl Pillai shared this defect in common with his predecessors, he had, in other respects, a high conception of the duties of a lexicographer. He did not shrink from the more laborious task of studying Tamil literature in extenso and adding to the vocabulary. He also introduced a few noteworthy features. Citations from standard authors and approved sources were made with a view to illustrating the meanings and uses of words. Words of Sanskrit origin were traced to their sources and these were given in grantha characters. The meanings were numbered and given in alphabetical order. The etymology and sometimes the authorities were added at the end along with the number of the meaning.

But, before the materials so assiduously gathered by that scholar could be put into shape and printed, he died; and the whole task of editing the dictionary (except the portion containing \&) devolved on the authorities of the Madura Tamil Sangam, which accounts for the work being popularly known as the 'Sangam Dictionary'. The first volume pubTHE SANGAM DIClished in 1910 is fairly full; but, owing to various reasons, the two succeeding volumes, published in
${ }^{1}$ Cf. The Compiler's Tamil Preface wherein he says that the vocabulary of an ideal Tamil dictionary will be complete only when all the words of the Sanskrit language are incorporated in their tadbhava or tatsama forms.

1923, did not receive adequate attention. On a rough estimate, the first volume contains 17,600 words, the second 18,100 , and the third, including the appendix, 28,200. Altogether, the number of words in the Sangam Dictionary is about 63,900 .

While this dictionary was in the course of publication, another small work, which aimed at meeting the scholar's need

## I L A K K I Y A-C-COLAKARATI

 only, was prepared and published. It was Ilakkiya-c-col-akarāti. Its author was the late Mr. A. Kumāraswāmi Pillai of Jaffna. It deals mainly with nouns in nikantut works and literary works like the Rāmāyaṇam, Pāratam, Kkali-t-tokai, and Cintāmaṇi. About 1500 new words are said to have been incorporated in this small dictionary and these new words are marked with asterisks. The work was published in 1914.Much, however, remained to be done before a truly comprehensive dictionary could be produced. There were sources that still had to be studied and utilised for•lexicographical purposes. The sources already utilised by previous lexicographers had to be carefully examined afresh in the light of more recent research.

In the treatment of words also, there was scope for considerable improvement:
(a) In each of the three dictionaries, Winslow's, the Tranquebar and the Sangam, were found special and distinctive features not found in the earlier dictionaries. A progressive conception of lexicography demanded the combination in one dictionary of all these good features. These features, moreover, had to be further developed and more systomatically adopted.
(b) The meanings had to be arranged, following definite principles. The majority of the Tamil dictionaries gave the meanings in alphabetical order. This precluded any attempt at a logical, historical or etymological treatment of the meanings.
(c) Careful attention had to be paid to the definitions both in English and in Tamil. The earlier lexicons were defective in this particular in many ways. The English definitions were, in many instances, far from correct. The Tamil renderings in several dictionaries were altogether unsatisfactory. As a rule, the Tamil dictionaries did not attempt to give definitions at all.
(d) Etymology had received little attention at the hands of the earlier lexicographers. Winslow quoted Wilson's Sanskrit Dictionary occasionally. The Sangam Dictionary indicated the origin of a few of the words derived from Sanskrit, but did not proceed further. Cognates from the Dravidian group of languages had not been given except where the Tamil word had been directly borrowed from these languages. It must be remembered, however, that Dravidian Philology is still in its infancy and has not been worked out by competent scholars.
(e) Illustrative quotations with sources had been rarely given in the earlier works. The practice of quoting passages from Tamil works was introduced

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by Winslow for the first time; but such quotations were very few and far between. The Sangam Dictionary gave quotations more frequently; but the purpose and scope of such quotations had been only partially understood; and the references were not precisely given. Illustrations are necessary for three purposes: (1) to make the definitions clearer; (2) to give information about the thing denoted by the entry; and (3) to show the historical development of the different significations of the words under which they are given. It may be mentioned that in the present state of linguistic research in the Dravidian languages, the third purpose can hardly be fulfilled.

In all the matters noted above, the present Tamil Lexicon has attempt-
TAMIL LEXICON
ed an advance on the previous lexicons. To illustrate the progress in the conception and scope of lexicography, the entries under two sample words, $\varnothing \pi \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$ and هரf, in successive nikantu works and lexicons, from very early times to the present, are appended.

## APPENDIX．

## தா $\boldsymbol{T}$ in

## A．நிகண்டிகள்

1．ீவாகாம்（8th Cent．）
（2）சச தम் தாரம் களதொர்ம் வெள்ளி $-6,20$. அரும்பண்ட் பெய்் ொாபென் யுகும்－6， 36. ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．ゅாиமென்றிவை
எழுவகை иிசை்கு மெய்த்்் पெயபே－10， 135. உச்ச் தாா மோங்கும் வல்லிணை－10， 117.

2．ட்்்கலநீゅை（10th Cent．） தாாமென் கிளهி யரும்பண்ட மாகும்－6， 50. குரலே．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．தாபமென் றிமை யேழும் யாழி னிசைகெழு ொம்பே－6， 301. தாா மிரச தம் கள ெௌதம் ஷெள்ளி－6， 133. வல்லிணசப் பெயரும் வாழ்க்ணத் தணைவியும் யாழி ன』ம்பு மரும்பண்டடும் வெண்டா தும் தォாவும் ராவும் ொா மென்ப
－10， 597.
3．நிகணீடு 戶ூடாமணf（About 1520） தாாம் வல்லிணை ரா வெள்ளி த्ञరலவி யோாிசை கண்ணென்பர்－11，I． 6.
அரும்பண்டம்－6， 13.
4．அகாா நீ நீகண்டு（1594）
தாாமே யாழ் ராம்பினி லொன் றெம் அரும்பண்டடும் வெண்கல Cு｜் தరலவியும் வெள்ளியும் ஈாவும் வல்ல（ஜச）வு மேழ்பெயர்．
5．உரீசிசசால் நீகண்（About 1600）
தாரடுடன்ச்சம வல்லிசையாம்－9， 16.
காா
தாரமில்லாள் மひனவி－2， 7.
6．கயாத ォமํ（About 1650）
வரூடேவலங் காサ்் வென்ளி ராக்க்லலாளரும்பண் ட் பண்－11， 88.

7．பอீGபாநடட தூளாமணf（About 1700） தாாா மெனம்பெயா் தாாரடும் ரгாவும் வல்லிசைப் பெயரும் வாழ்க்கை்் தூஜ゙ゥவியும்
 வெள்ளியு மெெவே هிளம்பட் பெ றுமே－ 896.

8．Guா戶ீகை நீகண்டு（About 1750）
தானம் வெள்ளியும் ர5ாவும் வில்லும் தந்திரியின் ஞேரிணையு்் ゅலهியு மரும்பண்டடும் வல்லிசையு மாகும்－ 1234.
9．அநுீ Cuாநளீவீளக்க நீகணீடு（1763）
தாரம் வல்லிசை ஈாவெள்ளி தலலி யாழிசைூ்்
10．காம థீப ధீகணீட（About 1800）
कா ரம்－மてみயாள்－194．வெள்ளி－378．பண்ட்் －388．எண்－588．எழிணசயி னென் று－ 679.

11．வேதकிரியாii bிகணீடு（1842）
 ［வெள்ளி பாாியோா் மரூங்த Lு்சைப் பாா்்பினஞ் சொロ ［ぁஞ்ச்பேர்－ 386

தார்் விண்மீன் கண்மணிலిயாா் யாழிறைவவ் லிசைகா戸லிவெள்ளி யтணிடுத்த குத்தின் றாய்ゅையுமே－ 786.

13．விரீவு நீகணீ $C$（1900）



B．அகாா क्रीகள்
 （About 1700）
தாரட் வேள்ளி，Cேணீகலí，பாரி，அந்்பண்
 கணீ．—5．．

> 2. சதுரகரா क्रि (1732)
（a）（ஏС 1832）


 பணிเயா ரம்，வ்லீ，ஒணை，கணீா．
（b）（Editions 1824 \＆1835）


 Cலாळi று，Cவணீகலமீ，Cவளீளி．

## 3．FABRICIUS＇S DICTIONARY

＊தா ஏі்，a wife．

## 4．ROTTLER＇S DICTIONARY（1840）

தா ஏம்；sub．1．the same as அநீㄴண்டio， a rare or precious thing；2．the same as（8ண்த லேம்，vermilion；சாகில்ம்\＆மீ；3．the same as ゅா，the tongue；தாரமேழுடையோன்；an epithet of Agni．4．the same as பச்சை பபாiீㄴํํ ந ந்சு， the poison of the green snake；5．the same as பாதாசம்，quicksilver；6．the same as 9 ゅவம்， the mystic triliteral AUM or O＇M；7．the same as மஉணவ่，the wife；Sans．DARA；8．the same
as ழுக்காற்பறறீீத ifゥை，the nasal sound in vocal music；9．the same as வลังฺை，the treble in music；See இேை；Sans．TARA．10．the same as Cவணீகலீீ，bell－metal；11．the same as Cவளำ，silver；Sans．TARA．12．one of the
 Cலாஜீறற．Sat．

## 5．யாழ்ப்பாண அகரா क्री $(18+2)$








$$
\text { 6. ஒருசொ } \dot{\boldsymbol{m}} \quad \begin{aligned}
& \text { பலபொ } \\
& (1850)
\end{aligned}
$$


ந் ா —－நாலレ்
தชัவ－மใனவ்

（2）ரதம் — பாததசம்．

## 7．G．U．POPE＇S COMPENDIOUS

 TAMIL－ENGLISH DICTIONARY（1859）
## 

## 8．WINSLOW＇S DICTIONARY（1862）

தார்ம்，S．Wife，as，தாரா，மனணவ่． 2. Married state，commonly in reference to a previous marriage，applicable to either party， வ่வாகம்．（C．）3．A rare thing，the best of its kind，அநீம்டீடํ．4．Yellow orpiment， yellow sulphuret of arsenic，அाீதாォற்．5．The tongue，நл．6．Silver，Cவள்ள்．7．Mercury，
 шம்．9．The mystic monosyllable $O^{\prime} m$ ，as தா』கம்，டェண வமீ．10．（in music）The nasal sound，ழக்சாற்புறகீத மீகை．11．（in music） The treble，வலீல்ゥை．12．The highest of the
 （Sa．Tara．）13．Bell－metal，Cவண்षலio． 14. Venom of the green snake，படீசைப்பாட்டின்


## 9．A CLASSICAL TAMIL AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY（1870）

 the best of its kind．2．இ்ட்தல்கம்，vermilion
or red sulphuret of mercury．3．$\ddagger \pi$ ，the tongue．
 snake．5．பாकォチமீ，quicksilver，mercury． 6. Gェணவம்，the mystic monosyllable ஓம்． 7.
 nasal sound．9．வอ่ด์ซை，the treble． 10.
 strings of the guitar．11．Cவண் கலம்，bell－ metal．12．Cவளீளி，silver．

## 10．TAMIL POCKET DICTIONARY： அுகாா क्रिச்சுருக்கம்（1883）

தா ரட்，மஜூவீ，அநธ்பண்டம்，Cவளளள，Cவண் கลீ，ஓiீ மநந்து．

## 11．TRANQUEBAR DICTIONARY <br> （1897）

தா ஏம்，A wife；மனனவி．
 （1905）





 Hลレํ．

## 13．சі்க அகォா क्षी（1910－20）







 நந்ாடி＂（மதுர்க்கா．290）．11．பாதரசம்． 12.


 ாாசி．9．）16．ழ号து．17．ழக்காற்เ乌றரீத மீேே． （பாォத．\＆றப்புயபா．17．）18．மேன்மை． 19.

 உாை）21．Cவண்கலம․ 22．Cவำ 23.
 லங்கம்．（வை／்ंक्रीய．பரிபா．）（4，7，22，பிங்கல．3627）．
 ぁ ฮூ ஞ斤 1 ．
 words．$\quad$ லレமண்டம் is a duplication of サரும்பண்ட்．

14．இ）வ்க்யルச்லொ்் லகரா की（1914）



## C．TAMIL LEXICON

 valuable articles or things；அந்ீபணீடடi．கட $\dot{\text { mi }}$ ハுォ்த ஈாகிசிழலோ்யய（புறாт．30）．2．Venom of the whip－snake；பச்சைபீபாடீபீ ந நீசசு．（w．）



का ர $\dot{D}^{2}$ tāram，$u .<t \bar{a} r a$. 1．The seventh note of the gamut，one of seven icai，q．v．；

 （ఉல்லт．21，50），3．One of the seven strings of
 mode；நந பண்．பாகிி்ற பண்தாாமே（தேவா． 582，3）．5．The mystic syllable $\bar{O} m$ ；Чェணவம்． தாா்்தினுள்ளே து்்லிய（திருமங்．1405）．6．Silver；
 உலோகம்．（リி்．）．8．Bell－metal；Cவண்கலயீ． （அब．ถि．）9．Mercury，quicksiliver；பாதைஏio． （W．）10．Eyesight；แாกiவை．（சூடт．）11．Star；
 அø．）

தпォ $\dot{D}^{3}$ tāram，u．＜tālu．Tongue；$\ddagger n$. （ ）

क्रா ォ $\dot{n}^{4}$ tāram，$n .<d \bar{a} r a$ ．1．Wifc；மூぁவவ．

 Gemini；เீ துனரா \＆．（ச்்．அக．）

தாォ边 ${ }^{5}$ tāram，$n$ ．prob．mandāra．A
 （Яロப்．15，157，உゅா．）

தாரய் ${ }^{6}$ tāram，u．prob．dēvadāru．Red


தாாو $\dot{ம}^{7}$ tāram，n．perh．däru．（ьఒั．） 1. Lesser galangal．See சீற்றォ戸ீゅை．2．Seville orange．See 币ппकீゅぁ．

தாஏ $\dot{x}^{8}$ tāram，$n .<\mathrm{T}$ ．dāramut．Cord，



 （ம๑．அ．）
 （иึі்．அぁ．）

## வரி：வாி－कவ்：வாி－த்தல்

## A．நிகண்（b）கள்

1．कவவாகாi்（8th Cent．）
هரி ．．هழிக்கிளவியாகும்－5， 211.
வாி $\quad \therefore$ पெடிலிவை ஜீளம் $-8,30$.
பாணி』斤ி ．．இசைப்பாட்டாகும்－10， 115.
புவா் த்த லபi் هாி த்த ஓப் பூசலாகும்－6， 46.
هரியே பாடல மெழுக்தும் வண்மும்－11， 206.
குடியூற－9， 153.
தெருச் ச店鸟 $-5,131$.
2．ப்ங்கல்றீぁை（10th Cent．）
இசையும் பாட்ல மெழுண்து மிறைu｜ம்

ச்்தித் தெரூவுங்．்டனும் هாியே－10， 1001.
வண்（6）－8， 72.
விரலிறை－5， 357.
உயர்வு－7， 2.
هாிண்்－எழூதுண்்．
வாி்்்்－தல்த்ல்．
3．நீகணீடு சூடாமணணf（About 1520）
வரிசண்் ெெழுத்துப் பாட்டி வாருதி யூைையே வெல்இ －11， $\boldsymbol{\pi}, 8$.
मिற $\boldsymbol{ம}-8,26$ ．
மீளம் $-8,13$ ．
வாித்த்்－பூசுதல்－6， 15 ；எழுதுதல்－9， 12. வாிபுறை．．．ஜீளட்போ்．

هாித்் รானே யெழதனல்் வரிதலு்் هாியே சுணウ்கும் எழு த்த மொழுக்தும்


5．உரி円ிசால் நிசண்（b（About 1600）
هாிசுய்் هட்டை هழி－5， 16.
வரியளி தேன்மா மதசषர் தூப்பி－3， 17.
6．கயா நெ வレํ（About 1650）
வாிபாட் டெழுத் தொழுங்குi் ஜீயுட னீ ளடும்－11， 143.
7．பอீடபாநட் தூளாமணf（About 1700）
هாியெனும் பெயேே பெ ற்பொதவும் هாாியும்
 குடியிறைப் பெயருஞ் சா்தி் தெருவுமாம்－ 1375.

8．Cuா ீீை நீ\＆ணீரு（About 1750）
 எழு த்த்ம் பாட்ட மி றறுும் நெெ்லும்
ஈண்ணின் வரியும் मிறுடும் هடிவும்
நீளடும் هண்கு｜் ஜுயு மொழுக்கடும்
சர்நுத் தெருவும் சாற்றினர் புலவா்－2， 2057.


9．அநப்டபாநளீவிளசீக நீ\＆ணீடு（1763）


［பேர்－ 454.
வரித்த்்＇ூூ த் பொ றி்்்்－ 415.
வாிதலே வாி்்த லூர்த்்－ 386.
10．நாமథீப நiகணணீ（C（About 1800）
هாி．－1．வெல்－350．2．பசЪ－585．3．எழுத்து－ 673．4．இசைப்டொ துவின் பெயா்－678． 5. குடியிறை－745．6．மिறம்－784．
வரித்த்்－பூதுத்்－714．எழுதூணல்－ 728. வேருக்குத்்－ 764.

11．வேதகிரீயกரீ நீகணீடு
هரிகலே வாைத்் கட்ட்்－ 330 ．
வாிகுடி யிறையெழுத்த வழிசாவி சுணங்கு மீளம் விவிறை யொழுக்கம் பாட்கு வீゥை வடிவு மாமே． － 383.

12．நா நாாi்தீத థiはகை（Abcut 1850）
வரிசுணா்் Фெழுண்கி றுப்பு هழிபங் து தெல்பண் ணீளம்
－ 633.

## B．அகェா कெல்

1．அகェா சிடோ னேக்ககரா தியெ துணை （About 1700）
வரி－அபுத，（சைபீபாடல்，நீளம்，சுணங்த，


வரித்தல்－எழூதล̊，பூதுதலீ．
2．于升ரகリா（1732）
（a）（ஏ（ 1832 ）
 தடியறை，தீ，தெமல்，நீாம்，Cநல்，புல，வண்டு， வழீ，வேナல゙றை，Сぁநு，நீறமீ，வடிவு，நீரீக்கேை．
（b）（Editions $1824 \& 1835)$
வரி，（ுசைப்பாடீடு，எழீ்து，தடியிறை，கெமல்，
 ง๓ை．

வரி தல்，எழததல்，கடீடல்，சீதீரயமழதலீ．
வரிி்த்ல்，ョடீடல்，பூசுதல்．

## 3．FABRICIUS＇S DICTIONARY（1779）

வரி，tribute，tax，quil－rent．
வாி，a line．
வரிகி $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ து，வரீந் துபோடுகிறது，to conjoyn the openings of two bags，that are laid upon a bullock，by a net－work of strings；to write．

## 4．ROTTLER＇S DICTIONARY（1840）

வாி；sub．1．the same as（இசைப்பாセ゚டு，a melody in general．Sat．2．the same as எழூक्ष து， a letter，writing，line；a dot，or spot．3．the same as $த ட$ யumை，tribute，tax，quit－rent；4．the same as $\Phi \boldsymbol{6}$ ，spots in the face，and on the breast；5．the same as நீேண்，length，distance； 6 ．the same as Cぁ $\circ$ ，rice－corn，in the husk； 7. the same as வண்டு，a chafer；8．the same as வழ，a way，or road；9．the same as வைேலறை， the lines on the inside joints of the fingers； Sat．10．a course of stones or bricks，in a wall． Besch．11．the Imperative of வரீகறது or வரீ $\mathscr{4} \mathbf{\square}$ து．
 Imp．fi，$I n f$ ．fiw．1．to write；to draw lines； வரீநீ துGபாடிகறது；2．to bind in a regular order
 to tie together the openings of two bags intended to be laid on a bullock．Besch．

வாி தவ்；1．the same as எழூதல்，the act of writing；2．the same as கடㄴலั，a binding； 3. the same as $\dot{\text { ¢ }}$ Sat．

வரிக்கி $\boldsymbol{p}$ து；v．a．Pr．ரீக்தேன்．Fut．ரீப்
 2．to smear；பூசுகறறது．

வரி க் சல்；1．the same as கட்டல்，a binding；
2．the same as பூதுதல，a smearing．Sat．

## 5．யாழ்ப்பா ண அகோ क्री（1842）


 வரீயயฮ் ேேவல்，வழி，வ்ェலறறை．

வரி－த்்，எழதல்，๔டீடலீ，சீதீథீ ■Сமழதல்．
வரி－த்தல்，கடீடலீ，நீயமீதீதல்，பூசுதல்．
（அநுபந்ண்）வரீதீதலீ，டமாயீதீதல்．
6．ஒருசொ $\dot{\boldsymbol{g}}$ பலபொருவ் விள க்க்் （1850）
வரி．．．．．．．．．．．ுணங்த－ஜேமல゚．
எழு号து－みக்ぁாம்．
பாட்டு－（3சைப்பாடீடு．
வாரீ戸－கடல்．
（8றை－தடிய゙றை．
Gநல்－சாலி．

7．G．U．POPE＇S COMPENDIOUS
TAMIL－ENGLISH DICTIONARY（1859）
வரி，571，write，bind；arrange as guests． ［comp．வゅை，எழுத，T．vrāyu．］๑กி（1）tax，tri－ bute；（2）line， 110.

## 8．WINSLOW＇S DICTIONARY（1862）

வाி，s．A line；a streak，வாை．2．The streak on shells；grained streaks in timber， サம்தவவf．3．．Tribute，impost，toll；tax，duty， தடிய゙றை．4．A letter，a line of writing，எழத்து． 5．A course，as of stones or bricks，\＆லீவர． （Beschi．）6．A dot；spots，on the face，etc．， छெமலீ．7．Length，distance，நீளம்．8．Rice in the husk，Сゅல்．9．A beetle，வணீ $\mathbb{C} .10$. A road，வழீ．11．A melody in general，（அைப் unibb．12．The lines in the palm of the hand，வ்ரலிறை．அத வரிவாியா யூருக்கிறத．

வரி，கிவென்，ந்தென்，வேன்，யப，v．a． To write，to draw lines，எழூத．2．＇To paint，
 order for covering a hut，வலி்சல் வfய．4．To tie together the openings of two bags to be laid on a bullock，ஐாக்த வரீய．（c．）

வாி，க்கி ென் ，த்தென்，ப்பேன்，க்க， v．a．To bind，to join as a bridegroom and bride，aLீL．2．To smear，to paint，பூғ．（ $p$ ．）

## 9．A CLASSICAL TAMIL AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY（1870）

வரி，（சைப்பாடீடு，a melody in general． 2．பழத்து，a letter，a line of writing．3．த4 யฺறை，tribute，tax，impost，toll，duty．4．Фேமல்， spots on the face，etc．5．நீளณ்，length，dis－ tance．6．Сநலீ，rice in the husk．7．வண்டு， a beetle．8．வரியாீீ ேேவல்，imp．draw lines， write，paint，bind，join，smear．9．வழ，way， road．10．வேலறை，the lines in the palm of the hand．

வரிதல்，எழூதலீ，writing，drawing lines． 2.
 ing，drawing．

வரித்தல்，யடீடல்，binding，joining，as a bridegroom and bride．2．பூசுதல்，smearing， painting．

10．TAMIL POCKET DICTIONARY： அக்ாா திச் சுருக்கi்（1883）
வரி $=$（இேசப்பாடீடு，எழூதீது，தடியிறை， தேமல்，நீஎம்，டゅ ல்，வண் $\mathbb{C}$ ，வழ．

வரி த்தல்＝கட்டல்，பூசுதலீ．
 கதுமல̊．
 கோத，வேணீ $\mathbb{C}$ ．

## 11．TRANQUEBAR DICTIONARY （1897）

வரி，s．1．A line；Cant Cb．2．Tribute，tax， duty；தடியறைை．3．A spot in the face，etc．； தேமல்．

வாி，II v．t．1．Write，draw a line；எழூணு． 2．Bind in a regúlar order sticks for covering a hut；வரீசீசல் வரீ．3．Tie together the open－ ings of two bags intended to be laid on a bullock；ョாக்தவர．

வாி，VI v．tr．1．Bind，join；கடீடு． 2. Smear，paint；பூசு．

வாி－அக்கீかீ，இசைப்பாடீடு，எழூத்து，あடல்， தடிய゙றை，தேமல்，நீறை，நீளம்，ட்நலั，வடிவு， வணீடு，＂வரி $ய$ はீ வேவํ，வழ，விரலிறை．

வரித்தல்－கடீடலீ，நீயமீத்தல்，பூசுதல்， Cமாய்ฎீதல்．

## 13．ச்்க அுゥா क्री（1910－20）

வரி，1．இசை．2．இகைப்பாடீடு．3．எழூத்து．

 நெறம்．11．நீளாம்．（சு．மிக．8，13．）12．Cநல்． 13. புளำ．（ஐங்குற．30．）14．பட\＆ா்．（பத்தப்பாட்．） 15．வண்டி．（ப்்．2382．）16．வைல் ழதலியவற்றின் இரேகை．（வழ்்．）$\left(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10, \Delta_{\dot{\text { ங．}}}\right.$ ． 3032．）

வரி－த்த்்，1．எழூதுதல்．（சூ．मिக．9，12．） 2.
 ரன் டுடிமேல் வல்．26．）4．பூதுதல்．（சூ．நெக．6， 15．）

வரி－தவ்，1．எழதுதலீ．（ $ا$（㐫．2124．） 2. ஈடீடுதல்．（هழ்க்．）
${ }^{1}$ Number indicates the para of the Lessons in Pope＇s Tamil Hand－book，where the word or its kindred form is found．

14．இலக்கியச்சொல்லகரா क्र斤（1914）
வரி－எழுத்து，வண்டல்，（4ற．）（ஆணை，（3்ைப் பாடீடு，தடிய9m，Cநல்லு，நீறம்，தேமலீ，（ல்்்．） இதேேை，வணீடு．

 வும்＂هிரூ＂என்ப ్ㅣன்ன் றும் هங்ததத．

வரிதுல்－கடீடுதல்，எழுதுதலீ．

## C．TAMIL LEXICON

வரி ${ }^{1}$ vari，$n$ ．［T．vari，K．bare，M．vare．］ 1．cf．vali．Line，as on shells；streaks，as in
 －．．சண்（சீவக．1702）．2．Ornamental marks on the breast；டொய்யலலீ ழதலிய（3டோை．$\quad$ ணை வரி ぁைஇயும்（ธலி．76）．3．（Palmistry．）Lines at the joint of fingers or on the palm of hand； ゅையேேேை．（பி்்．）4．Course，as of bricks； line，as of writing；series，as of letters；orderly line，as of ducks in flight；row；ஒழண்தந்ைை． குருகி னெ லெவி பெரற்ப（பிி்ற்ப்．83，2）．5．Letter；

 spots on the skin；தேமலீ．டொன்னவி ரேய்க்கு

 வரிச்சிலயா $\dot{\text { m }}$ றங்த ளளம்（4．هெ．1，16）． 11.
 12．Way；வழி．（உாி．மி）13．Music；（ஓைை． （ゥாமதூப．678．）14．Tune；melody；இசைப்பாட்ட． வாிநவில் சொள்கை（சலப்．13，38）．15．（Nāṭya．）

 நூவ்களுள் ஒனํற．（இゅை．1，பக்．5．）17．Lofti－


வாி ${ }^{2}$－தவ் vari－， 4 v．tr．＜வா1．［T．vrāyu．］ 1．To write；எழதுதலீ．（ $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}_{\dot{\star} .)}$ ）2．To paint；to draw；சீக்கிரCமழூதுதல்．வ்்லோன் றைஇய هாி வனப்புற்ற வல்லிப்பாவை（புறбா．33）．3．To smear，daub；பூषுதல․ 4．To cover；ழடிதல․ புண்ひ மறைய هாி்த்（திவ்．திரூவாய்．5，1，5）． 5.
 （சூளா．\＆யய．11）．

வாி ${ }^{3}$－த்தல் vari－， 11 v．＜id．tr．1．To write；எழததநலั．வள்ளூகிர் வரித்த சாம்தின் வб டுல（சிவ．2532）．2．To draw；to paint；சீகீథ』 Cமழதனல․ 3．To smear；daub；பூ குकல்．（சூடா．） 4．To bind，tie，fasten；to fix，as the reepers of a tiled roof；வடீடுதலீ．هாிக்க்ங் காட்சயிலா வமிவே （ஞлனவ．т．மாவல．48）．5．To swarm round； Cமாய்தீதல․（uTழ．அチ．）6．To adorn，decorate； Cோலஞூசசய்தல்．ப்்உ யணிமலர் தறைதொற்் வரிக்கும்（ஐங்கு ற．117）．—intr．To run；to flow；


வரி ${ }^{4}$－த்தல் vari－， 11 v．tr．＜vr．1．To choose，select；Gேர்நீ துGோளீளுதலั．2．To appoint，assign，allocate；मீயமீத்தல்．கடவள்
 3．To invite；அயைத்தல்．உலோபா முக் திளை தன் ணெம்் வரி்்த（திருவிஞ．அருச்．2）．

வா ${ }^{5}$ vari，$n,<$ bali．Impost，tax，toll，duty； contribution；தடியறறை．（レி்．）

வரி ${ }^{6}$ vari，$n$ ．prob．அள7．1．Fire；ゅ．（அக．
 （பட்டினப்．38）．3．Beauty；அழை வ．வतி வひை （4．هெ．11，12）．4．Form，shape；வடிவு．（அぁ．ம்．）

வரி ${ }^{7}$ vari，n．＜थता²．cf．vrīhi．Paddy； Cநல்．（ $ا$ 㐫．）எல்்த வரி முறத்தினி லட்ட்（ தணிப் Lir．i，354，41）．

## SOURCES OF THE TAMIL LEXICON

The Rev. M. Winslow's Dictionary was originally taken as the main basis of work. But, the vast amount of literature belonging to the early, the medieval and the modern periods that has been published since Winslow's time has made it absolutely necessary to widen the basis and the scope of the Tamil Lexicon. ${ }^{1}$
(a) The great Tamil classics of the Sangam period, the grammatical works, Tolkāppiyam and Iraiyanār Aka-p-porul and the ethical and other works included in the Patinen-kil-k-kanakku represęnt the earliest stage of literary Tamil. The Sangam and post-Sangam classics have been carefully and critically edited by Mahāmahōpādhyāya Dr. V. Swaminatha Aiyar and by a few other scholars. The grammatical works have been mostly edited by the late Rao Bahadur C. W. Damodaram Pillai.
(b) Religious and philosophical treatises closely followed the early Tamil literature. These are the first 11 Tirumurais of the Šaivites, the Nālāyira-tivviya-p-pirapantam of the Vaishnavites, the Jain works like Cūlāmaṇi, Cīvaka-cintämaṇi, etc., the Buddhist works, like Maṇimēkalai, etc. The longer poems like Perunkatai, Cilappatikāram, etc., and the early nikaṇ!us like Tivākaram also belong to this period.
(c) Kamban's Rāmāyaṇam, Periya-purāṇam, Kaliñkattu-p-paraṇi, the three Ulās, Takka-yāka-p-paraṇi, etc., represent the early medieval Tamil literature. To this period must be assigned the Yāpparunkalam, Vīracōliyam and a few other notable grammars. Among the philosophical and religious works of the period may be mentioned the 14 Šāstras of the Saivites and the exegetical works on the Nālāyira-tivviya-p-pirapantam. The commentaries on Tolkāppiyam, Sangam works, etc., were written during this period.
(d) Villiputtūrar's Pāratam and the Purānic works such as Kōyirpurāṇam, Pāka vatam, Kanta-purānam, Tiru-v-ālavāy-uṭaiyār-purāṇam represent the late medieval period of Tamil literature. Commentaries on the 14 Saiva Šāstras, religious and philosophic treatises like Ñān̄avāciṭtam, Mērumantarapurāṇam, etc., several minor pirapantans and nikaṇtus like Akarāti-nikaṇtu and Cūṭāmaṇi-nikaṇtu belong to this period. Some of the special treatises on arts and sciences, like Cin̄ēntira-mālai and Cūṭāmaṇi Uḷlamuṭaiyān (Astrology), Parata-cāttiram (Dancing), Kanak-k-atikāram (Mathematics) must also be counted among the works of this period.
(e) Contact with the European nalions may be taken to inaugurate the modern period. Pirapantams of Kumarakurupara-cuvāmika!, Civa-p-

[^16]pirakāca-cuvāmikal and Civañān̄a-munivar, grammars like Ilakkaṇa-viḷakkam, Tonñūl-viḷakkam and Pirayōka-vivēkam, devotional poems like those of Tāyumānavar and Rāmalinka-cuvāmikal, musical compositions like Irāmanāṭakam and patams like of those Kavikuñcara Pārati, minor works like Arappaḷicura-catakam and Kumarēca-catakam—all these belong to this period. Astrological treatises like Kumāracuvāmiyam, medical treatises like Paiṣajakalpam, Christian works like Iraṭcaṇya-yātitrikam are also some of the other important works.

Almost all the works available, ranging from the earliest specimens of Tamil literature to the latest, have been studied and utilised for the Tamil Lexicon, and a fairly exhaustive collection of words has been made from them. Manuscript materials have also been occasionally used. An exhaustive index verborum of the important nikantus has been prepared and it has been of considerable use in the preparation the Tamil Lexicon.

Besides Winslow's, all the important earlier dictionaries like Caturakarāti, Fabricius's Dictionary, Rottler's Dictionary, the Jaffna Dictionary and the Sangam Dictionary have been consulted and utilised.

The following sources have also been used:-
(1) The inscriptions (in Tamil) belonging to different periods, published by the Archaeological Department.
(2) Glossaries of the various publications of Mahāmahōpādhyaya Dr. V. Swaminatha Aiyar and other scholars.
(3) Glossaries of judical and revenue terms, such as Wilson's Glossary, Sitarāmayya's Classified Glossary, Col. Yule's Hobson-Jobson, etc.
(4) McLean's Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency, Vol. III and the District Gazetteers of the Tamil Districts, Thurston's Castes and Tribes of Southern India.
(5) Text-books on modern sciences and arts.
(6) Special dictionaries like Malai-y-akarāti, Mūlikai-y-akarāti, Cōtiṭa-v-akarāti, Vaittiya-paripāṣai-y-akarāti, Apitāña-cintāmaṇi, Apitān̄a-kōcam, Lushington's Vernacular List of Trees, Shrubs and Woody Climbers in the Madras Presidency, Gleeson's Catalogue of Trees, Shrubs and Herbaceous Plants.
(7) Modern Tamil works in prose and verse, as well as articles in leading Tamil journals.

Besides the above, the Tamil Lexicon has also utilised the sources relating to the following:-
(1) Technical terms of the ancient Sastrās, such as Logic, Astronomy, Astrology and Medicine.
(2) Mythological names of persons, places and things.
(3) Professional terms and slang of various kinds.
(4) Provincialisms in the Tamil country proper, Jaffna and Nāñcināṭu, and local usages of various places.
(5) Usages peculiar to various castes.

To the compilation of words from the above sources, Honorary Workers like Messrs. Sydney Gordon Roberts, Robert Fischer and S. Rādhākrishna Aiyar, and Honorary Referees like Messrs. S. Dēsikavināyakam Pillai of Nāñci-nāṭu and S. R. Muttukumāru Mudaliar of Jaffna added considerably. Mahāvidwān R. Raghava Aiyangar was also of occasional help.

Thus, it will be seen that the material for the Tamil Lexicon has been compiled from almost all the available sources.

## PLAN OF THE TAMIL LEXICON

All words, derivatives and compounds as well as parent-words, are arranged in a strictly alphabetical order, viz., (1) vowels, (2) the aspirate aytam, (3) mute consonants, each with its syllabic series, and lastly the Grantha letters adopted (vide the Transliteration Table).

The general order in the arrangement of an article is as follows:-
(1) The word, (2) the transliteration, (3) the part of speech, (4) the origin and derivation, (5) the cognates, (6) the meaning (a) in English and (b) in Tamil and (7) quotations under each meaning, with chapter and other details of the authorities cited, as also illustrative expressions. All these seven features are not, of necessity, present in all or even in the majority of words; (4), (5) and (7) may be absent under many words for obvious reasons.

To take up each of these in order:

## I. The Word.

1. Compound words as well as uncompounded individual words are given in the Lexicon.

The compound words admitted are either
(a) those that have contracted forms owing to the omission of caseendings, particies, etc., c.g., கைகொட்கு-தவ்,
(b) those fused into a new unit as it were, e.g., கற்றச்சன் or
(c) those that have acquired new or specialised meanings, e.g., ఉம்ம ஜீட்(B- தல்.

Such compound words are usually given in their most common spelling or combination.

Derivative words, such as verbal nouns, are given only when they have acquired new or specialised meanings, c.g., ரடக்கை.
2. Words of all parts of speech, words in ordinary use in Tamil, either of native origin or derived from Sanskrit or other languages, words in corrupt forms that usage has sanctioned, words with veiled, euphemistic or ironic meanings, the argot or cant of special classes, technical words of the arts and sciences, local words and expressions, literary words and phrases, technical terms of Tamil Grammar, Prosody and Rhetoric, the special vocabulary of the nursery, the dialectal speech of the vulgar and of special communities-all these find their appropriate places in the Lexicon.
3. Up to the end of page 506 (i.e., to the end of the second part of Volume I), words of non-Tamil origin, used either singly or in combination with other words, are indicated by asterisks preceding them. As the origin
of the words can be found from the etymology given，this feature being redundant，has been discontinued from page 507.

4．In words of non－Tamil origin having the initials $ஜ, \infty$ ，\＆\＆，๓，etc．， the spelling is not fully tamilised．

5．Homonyms of diverse origins are treated as distinct words，e．g．，

|  |  | அ®்ゅம் ${ }^{4}$ | ＜abda． | அ官这 ${ }^{7}$ | ＜asta． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| அத்ぁ் ${ }^{2}$ | ＜T．addamu． | அ¢்தம் ${ }^{5}$ | ＜artha． | みक்லi ${ }^{8}$ | ＜hasta． |
| அதiぁio ${ }^{3}$ | ＜advan． | وத்க் ${ }^{6}$ | ＜ardha． |  |  |

6．Common or poetical variations from regular forms，such as அறன் for அறம்，கேடையம் for கேடயம்，have not been included．Rare variations， however，find mention，e．g．，அவ்் for அவ்்．

7．In cases of words that have two forms，e．g．，அர்த்ぁம்，அருத்த்；
 $\rho$ ，or ஃ or ぁ，the commoner forms of such words are usually given but some－ times both．

8．In naming Rșis or other eminent personages，either the singular or the honorific plural form is used，according to accepted usage．No signifi－ cance is attached to the use of either form．

9．Names of persons，places，rivers，mountains，gods，goddesses，if occurring frequently in inscriptions or in literature，are included in the Lexicon．Authors and literary works also find mention，with brief indications of the time when the authors flourished or when the works were written．

10．English and such other foreign words have been included only when they have been tamilised in forms，e．g．，ஈゥ広昌（Hearing）；هல்லடி（Bill of lading）；or when they have acquired a new significance，e．g．，auṡ่（train）．

11．Though all verbs can be made the bases of corresponding verbal nouns by the addition of appropriate noun suffixes，only the most important verbal nouns and those most frequently in use，are included in the Lexicon．

12．Where usage has distorted a word beyond recognition of its correct form，the distorted form of the word is also given and is referred to the correct form．Where ordinary usage does not depart far from the correct form，only the correct form is given．

13．In the case of compound words，the final letters of the first element are made to combine with the initial letters of the next，according to sandhi rules；or they appear as simple words unaffected by sandhi，according to prevalent usage．

14．Verbs are given in their radical forms only，though the suffix தல் or த்தல் is added with a hyphen．These are not to be confused with verbal nouns，which，if given，will be found in their strict alphabetical places．

15．Conjugational forms and present and past participles，as derivable from verbal stems according to well－known rules，are not given．

16．The radical elements of some verbs，like அண்－，அள்－，always annex உ in forming verbal stems；others like கொள்－，வி்－sometimes have the
augment and sometimes omit it. The verbs of the former class appear in the Lexicon as ஆண்ணு-, அள்ளூ-, and of the latter, as கொள்(ளு)-, வள்(ளு)-.
17. In the case of verbs like கேள்-, மில்-, their hyphenated forms with fo் show the final and initial letter unchanged; while the forms they take according to sandhi rules are given in square brackets.
18. Causative forms which can be easily made with suffixes like $\Delta$, ه, are not generally given in the Lexicon.
19. Periphrastic formations, made with auxiliary veribs like இ(6), கொள்-, etc., are not generally given in the Lexicon. But, under the main word இด-, கொள--, etc., their character as auxiliary verbs, is mentioned.
20. Where there are several homonyms of the same spelling and only one of them is a verb or a noun, that homonym is referred to in other places in the Lexicon, both in derivations and in meanings, without the superior number, as the reference is clear even without it, e.g., $\Phi$ gी, $\Phi \pi \dot{\varphi}-$ -
21. Words beginning with $ஜ, ~ ธ, ~ \odot, ~ ๓, ~ e t c ., ~ h a v e ~ b e e n ~ i n c l u d e d ~$ in the Lexicon for the following reasons:-
(i) A large number of such words of Sanskritic, Arabic and other foreign origin are found in use, both literary and colloquial; and the modern tendency is to adopt these loan-words with their original spellings.
(ii) Such words are sometimes adopted in Tamil works with their foreign spelling slightly modified, but without fully tamilising them. In some cases, the sense also undergoes a change, e.g., ォர்வஎணி, ஸாஹேப், ஹேட்டு.
(iii) Some of these words, though in common use, have no corresponding tamilised forms, e.g., ஜகா, ஜுப்பா.

## II. The Transliteration.

1. Every catch-word has been transliterated into Roman script for the benefit of non-Tamilians. The transliteration exhibits only the equivalent of the written word. A phonctic representation of the word is not attempted. As only the radical forms of verbs are given, the $\dot{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}$ or $\dot{\Phi \Phi \dot{0} \text { added to the }}$ stem is not transliterated.
2. The composition of compound words is made clear, by distinctly marking off, with hyphens, the components and the interposed consonants or semi-vowels, e.g.,
aru-v-uru
ițai-p-paṭu-
inn-n-icai.

Where, however, in sandhi, a consonant has been changed into another or lost, the transliteration does not mark off the component parts with the hyphen.
3. The key to the transliteration is given separately in a table.

## III. The Part of Speech.

1. The part of speech of a word follows the divisions of English grammar; and it is indicated in italics after its transliterated equivalent.
2. When words expressive of sounds are treated, they are given as nouns, with the suffix எனல் added, e.g., وவ்லெணல். In the illustrative quotation, however, a variant of எனவ் may occur.
3. Where a compound word is made up of a noun and a verb, and is related only as subject and predicate, such compound word, if given to indicate idiom, is treated as a noun, e.g., هழிடுட்டுத்்.
4. The verbs undergo various changes of form in conjugation. ${ }^{1}$ Such changes have been classified, following Dr. Graul, under twelve typeverbs, viz., (1) செய்-, (2) ஆள்-, (3) சொல்-, (4) அமி-, (5) ஆக்கு-, (6) ஈமு-, (7) உண்-, (8) :्ிின்-, (9) கேள்-, (10) ぁல்-, (11) ¢ீர்-, and (12) நட-. The conjugational stems that do not come under these types, like фт-, சா-, காண்-, make a new class (13). The distinctive forms of these type-verbs appear in a separate table. The numeral given after the transliterated form and before the abbreviation $v$. indicates the type-verb which must be followed in conjugation. Compound verbs are not indicated in this way, as such verbs follow the conjugation of their final component. For instance, இடிஇிூ-தல் does not bear the reference to the number of the type-verb; but هிழு-தல் does.
5. When a verb is both transitive and intransitive in use, its origin or cognate, if known, is given immediately after the part of speech, but before its distinctive use, e.g., ஊன்றை-தல் ӣnru-, 5 v. [T. $\bar{u} n u, \bar{u} n n u.] ~ i n t r . ~$ 1. To be fixed...-tr. To fix...
6. When a word is treated as belonging to several parts of speech, its origin or cognate, if known, is given immediately before the parts of speech, e.g., 夫 $\dot{\text { ற }}$.

## IV. The Origin and Derivation.

1. With regard to the origin of words, there are five points to be noticed:
(i) When the origin of a word is certainly known, the original word of the derivate is preceded by the sign $<$;
(ii) when the suggested origin is probable, prob. precedes the original word;
(iii) in doubtful cases, perh. precedes the suggested origin;
(iv) where a possible relation or a mere correspondence is suggested, cf. is used; and
$(v)$ in cases where no conjecture is possible, nothing is indicated by way of origin.

[^17]2. Where the origin of a word is Tamil, it is given in Tamil script; in other cases, it is given in italicised Roman script; this transliterated deriva: tion is, except for Sanskrit words, preceded by the abbreviated name of the language to which it belongs.
3. Where a word is derived from English and has the same meaning as the English word, that English word is given as the meaning, preceded simply by $<\mathrm{E}$.
4. Where, for the meaning of a word, reference is made to a variant, no derivation is given, as the same will be clear from the variant referred to.
5. In the cases of compound words, the derivation is indicated for the first element alone; but, elements other than the first are also shown (1) when they are so blended by sandhi that they cannot be easily recognised or (2) when they are not of native origin. The final element omitted after the sign + will be found elsewhere in the Lexicon.
6. 'id.' indicates that the derivation is the same as for the previous word. But in the case of main words, the derivations are repeated, c.g., இக்கிண்் ェவி and இங்கெம்.
7. If the origin of a word is an uninflected nominal stem, the derivation is given in its uninflected form, e.g., இமம். Where the derivation is from a case form, this is given, as in இமவான், குரவன், புவி.
8. Though the source given may appear appropriate to only one meaning of the word, it must be held true of the other meanings also, because words change their senses in various ways.
9. In suggesting sources, the immediate, and not the ultimate, source is usually given.

## V. The Cognates.

For words of Dravidian origin, cognates from kindred languages, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, Tulu, etc., are given within square brackets. If, of several meanings given to a word, one alone has the cognate forms given, it is to be understood that the Tamil word with that particular meaning has such cognate forms, and not the word with other meanings.

## VI. The Meanings.

1. The Lexicon has adopted the following principles in arranging the meanings of words:-
(i) Where chronological arrangement is possible, it is followed.
(ii) Where it is not possible, a logical arrangement is followed; but this is modified by the principle of arranging the meanings in the order of comparative familiarity in usage.
(iii) In words of non-Tamil origin, the senses they bear in the original tongue are given precedence over their other significances, irrespective of chronological order.
2. When a single word is used both as a noun and as a verb, the noun and the verb are treated separately in two articles; but in cases, where a word is used in different parts of speech, other than verb, it is treated in a single article. But its meanings are separately numbered under each part of speech.
3. In showing the transitive and intransitive uses of verbs, an invariable order is not followed. Preponderance of use determining the order, sometimes the transitive and sometimes the intransitive is given first.
4. Some verbs are conjugated in two or more ways, as shown by the numerals prefixed to $v$.
5. When, after the mention of the parts of speech of a word, the indication 'See' is written and next to it the word to be looked up, the intention is that the meanings under the same parts of speech are to be referred to.
6. Among synonyms, i.e., among different words having identical meaning, the commonest in use is treated in full; and other words are referred to the commonest synonym, e.g.,


Technical (Latin or other) equivalents are given under the commonly used names of minerals, plants, animals, etc., and not under their less known synonyms.
7. Where, in giving English meanings, the italicised transliteration of a Tamil word is given, the Tamil word thus presented may be referred to in its place in the Lexicon for a full explanation. Thus in 'அடுகவெழுண்து... tacāinkam', the word தசாங்க் is to be consulted.
8. Technical words pertaining to schools of philosophy, religion, arts, sciences, etc., have abbreviated indications of the special branch of learning they relate to, e.g., ғ ற்ळாாியவாண்் . . . . (Phil.).
9. As in the case of Winslow's Tamil, Brown's Telugu, Kittel's Kanarese, and Gundert's Malayalam dictionaries, the meaning in English was regarded, in the earliest stages of the Tamil Lexicon, as the main requisite. Consequently, in the earlier parts of the Lexicon, the Tamil equivalents were not given for some simple words; and the English renderings were more detailed than the Tamil equivalents. But from Volume II onwards, the Tamil equivalents are as detailed as the English renderings.
10. The suffix $\boldsymbol{\beta} \dot{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}$ is used in the Tamil meanings of verbs and the suffix ணை in those of verbal nouns, e.g., அறை-தவ்-மோததவ்; அறை-மோதகை.
11. In the case of well-known enumerative group-names, as எழுகட், the individuals of the group are mentioned in each case. Each of these is explained, in its respective place, as one of the group, e.g., உப்புக்கடல், one of elıu-kaṭal, q.v.
12. In words of common gender as பொ $\boldsymbol{\text { I }}$. is indicated as அறிவற்றவ-ன்-் and. குறைசிக்குள்ள-வ்்-வள்-த respectively. Sometimes, the masculine alone is indicated.
13. The literal meanings in Tamil are given in small pica types within square brackets.
VII. Quotations and Authorities cited.

1. Brief titles of authorities are given in a separate table. The exact method of citing quotations is indicated in the last column of that table.
2. Where necessary and possible, the meanings given are supported by appropriate quotations. In cases where quotations do not elucidate the meaning of the word, where persons, countries, cities, etc., are mentioned, and when commentaries, nikantus or glossaries are quoted, the authorities are mentioned without further details.
3. Where, for the form, provenance and meaning of a word, the authority cited is a dictionary, glossary or nikantu, such authority is referred to as (W.), (சத.), (i็ாமஜீ.), (M. M.), (C. G.).
4. Proverbs and popular usages have also been cited in illustration. When the usage of a word is confined to some localities only, 'Loc.' is used. When the usage is colloquial, 'Colloq.' is used. With regard to words in use in particular localities, their provenance is indicated, e.g., Madr. (Madras); Tj. (Tanjore).
5. Where the authority cited is common to all the meanings of a word, it is given at the beginning of the meanings.
6. Nikantu works are cited as they afford some guidance about the period when the word came into use.
7. Dictionaries are cited in the case of words which are not in common use and of which the provenance is uncertain.
8. New sentences are framed when the actual use of words requires to be illustrated.

## I <br> ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS IN THE TAMIL LEXICON

| abbrev. |  | abbreviation | Cm. | ... | Coimbatore |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| abl. |  | ablative | Cm. |  | Coimbatore usage |
| abst. |  | abstract | Co. |  | Coorgee |
| accg. |  | according | Coll. |  | Collective |
| adj. |  | adjectival | Colloq. | ... | Colloquial |
| adj. |  | adjective | Conj. | ... | Conjunctional |
| adv. |  | adverbial | Conj. | ... | Conjunction |
| $a d v$. |  | adverb | contrac. |  | contraction |
| (Advaita.) |  | Advaita Philosophy | Corr. |  | Corruption |
| affirm. |  | affirmative . | cr. |  | creeper |
| (Akap.) | ... | Akapporu! | Ct. |  | Chittoor |
| (Alch.) | ... | Alchemy | Ct. | ... | Chittoor usage |
| Ānaimalai. | ... | Ānaimalai usage. | dat. | ... | dative |
| appel. | ... | appellative | demons. | ... | Demonstrative |
| Arab. | ... | Arabic ... | demonstr. | ... | Demonstrative |
| (Arch.) | $\ldots$ | Architecture | Dial. | ... | Dialectal |
| (Arith.) | $\ldots$ | Arithmetic | Dist. | ... | District $=$ |
| (Astrol.) | ... | Astrology | dist. fr. | $\cdots$ | distinct from |
| (Astron.) | ... | Astronomy | Dut. | $\cdots$ | Dutch |
| (Atheistic.) | ... | Atheist Philosophy | E. | ... | East |
| Bharata. | ... | Bharala usage | E. (after th |  |  |
| Bible. |  | Bible usage | <) | ... | English |
| (Bot.) |  | Botany | e.g. | ... | for example |
| Bra. |  | Brahmi | Ed. | ... | Edition. |
| Brāh. |  | Brähmin usage | (Engin.) | ... | Engineering |
| Braz. | ... | Brazilian | ellipt. | ... | elliptically |
| (Buddh.) |  | Buddhistic Philosophy. | (Erot.) | ... | Erotics |
| Bur. |  | Burmese | esp. | ... | especially |
| C. | ... | Century | euphem. | ... | euphemistically |
| C. $N$. |  | Chetṭi Nāṭu usage | expl. | ... | expletive. |
| Cant. | ... | Cant term | expr. | ... | expression |
| Caus. | ... | Causative | fam. | ... | familiar |
| Cd. | ... | Cud dappah | Fem. | ... | Feminine |
| Cd. | . | Cuddappah usage | (Fig.) | ... | Figurative |
| Cempataza. | ... | Cempatavar usage | fig. | ... | figuratively |
| Cent. | ... | century | fin. v. | ... | finite verb |
| Ceylon. | ... | Ceylon usage | Fr. | ... | French |
| cf. | ... | compare | Fr. In. | ... | French India usage |
| Cg. | ... | Chingleput | Fri. | ... | Friday |
| Cg. | ... | Chingleput usage | Ft. | ... | Footnote |
| Child. |  | children's usage | fut. | ... | future tense |
| Chin. | ... | Chinese | G. | ... | Gondi |
| Chr. |  | Christian usage | Gen. | ... | Genitive |
| cir. |  | circum (about) | genlly. |  | generally |
| cl. |  | climber | Ger. |  | German |



| Pkt. | ... | Prākrrt | Smārta. |  | Smārta Brahmin usage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pl. | ... | plural | South. | .. | South India usage |
| (Poet.) | ... | Poetics | Span. | ... | Spanish |
| Pond. | ... | Pondicherry usage | St. | ... | State |
| Port. | ... | Portuguese | sub. | $\cdots$ | substantive |
| poss. | ... | possessive case | suff. | ... | suffix |
| pple. | ... | participle | Sun. | ... | Sunday |
| pref. | ... | prefix | Syn. | ... | Synonym |
| prep. | ... | preposition | Syr. | ... | Syriac |
| Pro. | ... | Proverbial usage (proverb) | T. | ... | Telugu |
| prob. | ... | probably, probably from | term. | ... | termination |
| pron. | ... | pronoun | Thurs. | ... | Thursday |
| pron: adj. | ... | pronominal adjective | Tib. | ... | Tibetan |
| (Pros.) | ... | Prosody | Tinn. | ... | Tinnevelly usage |
| Prov. | ... | Provincial usage | Tj . | ... | Tanjore |
| Pudu. | ... | Pudukkottai | Tj. | ... | Tanjore usage |
| Pudu. | ... | Pudukkottai usage | Tn. | . $\quad$, | Tinnevelly |
| Pulaiya. | ... | Pulaiyar usage | Tn. | ... | Tinnevelly usage |
| (Purap.) | ... | Purapporul | Tp. | ... | Trichinopoly |
| q.v. | - | quod vide (which see) | $T p$. | ... | Trichinopoly usage |
| $R . C$. | ... | Roman Catholic usage | tr. | ... | tree |
| Rd. | ... | Ramnad | $t r$. | ... | transitive |
| $R d$. | ... | Ramnad usage | transf. | ... | transferred sense |
| Redupl. | ... | Ruduplication | Tranquebar. | ... | Tranquebar usage |
| ref. | ... | reference | Trav. | ... | Travancore usage |
| rel. | ... | relative | Tu. | ... | Tulu |
| resp. | ... | respectively | Tues. | ... | Tuesday |
| (Rhet.) | ... | Rhetoric | Turk. | ... | Turkish |
| S | ... | South | U. | ... | Urdu |
| S. | ... | small | usu. | ... | usually |
| S. A. | ... | South Arcot | v. | - ... | verb |
| S. $A$. | ... | South Arcot usage | Vais. | ... | Vaiṣnava usage |
| s. cl. | ... | small climber | Vaisun. | ... | Vaiṣṇava usage |
| S. E. | ... | South-East | (Vaiṣn.) | ... | Vaisṇava Philosophy |
| S. sh. | ... | small shrub | Valluva. | ... | Valluvar caste usage |
| s. tr. | ... | small tree | var. | ... | variant |
| S. W. | ... | South-West | vbl. | ... | verbal |
| (Šaiva.) | ... | Šaiva Philosophy | (Vēdānta.) | ... | Vēdānta Philosophy |
| (Sāñkhya.) | ... | Sāṅkhya Philosophy | Villi. | ... | Villi caste usage |
| Sat. | ... | Saturday | viz. | ... | namely |
| Sec. | ... | Second | voc. | ... | vocative |
| sh. | ... | shrub | Vul. | ... | Vulgar usage |
| sing. | ... | singular | W. | ... | West |
| Sinh. | ... | Sinhalese | (Weav.) | ... | Weaving |
| Skt. | ... | Sanskrit | Weav. |  | Weaver caste usage |
| Slang. | ... | Slang usage | Wed. | ... | Wednesday |
| Sm. | ... | Salem | (Yōga.) | ... | Yōga Philosophy |
| Sm. | ... | Salem usage |  |  |  |

II
ABBREVIATION LIST OF AUTHORITIES CITED IN THE TAMIL LEXICON

| Abbreviation | Name of the Book | Author | Place and.Date of Publication |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (A.) .. | Quinze Cents Plantes dans L'Inde. | Achart, A. | mprimerie Des Missions Etrangeres, Pondicherry, 1905. |
| (A. M.) | The English-EnglishTamil Dictionary. | Mootootamby Pillay, A | The Navalar Press, Jaffna, 1911, 2nd Edition. |
| (B.) | Some Madras Trees ... | Butterworth, A. | The Methodist Publishing House, Madras, 1911. |
| (C. \& T.) | Castes and Tribes of South India. | Edgar Thurston | The Government Press, Madras, 1909. |
| (C. E. M.) .. | Terms from the College of Engineering Manual, |  | Ms. |
| (C. E. P.) ... | Civil Engineering Papers. |  | The Higginbothams, Ltd., Madras, 1869. |
| (C. | Classified Glossary | Sivaramaiya, C. ... | The Progressive Press, 1908. |
| (D | The Useful Plants of India. | Drury | William H. Allen \& Co., London, 1873, 2nd Edition. |
| (E. C.) $\quad \cdots$ |  | The Mysore Government Publication. | Government Press, Mysore. |
| (E. I.) | Epigr | Government of India Publication. | Government Press, Madras. |
| (E. T.) | Castes and Tribes of South India. | Edgar Thurston ... | The Government Press, Madras, 1909. |
| (F.) or (F.B.) ... | A Malabar and English Dictionary. | Johann Philip Fabricius and John Christian Breithaupt. | Vepery, Madras, 1809. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { (F.L.) or (F. } \\ & \text { Mad.) } \end{aligned}$ | List of Vernacular names of fishes of the Madras Presidency. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Madras Government } \\ & \text { Publication. } \end{aligned}$ | Government Press, Madras. |
| (F.N.) $\quad$. | List of names of fishes... | Sir Frederick Nicholson. | Ms. |
| (G. . . | Gazetteer . . District | Madras Government Publications. | Government Press, Madras. |
| (H. J.) | Hobson Jobson: A Glossary of Colloquial Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases and of kindred terms. | Yule, C. H. and Burnell, A. C. | Edited by William Crooke, B.A., and published by John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, 1903. |
| (H. C. 1 | Hindu Caste Marks and Ornaments of the Madrasi. | W. Rae Sheriffs | Madras Christian College Magazine, September 1913. |
| (I. M. P.) ... | Inscriptions of the Madras Presidency. | Madras Government Publication. | Government Press, Madras, 1919. |


| AbBreviation | Name of the Book | AUTHOR | Place and Date of Públicatión |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ( 1. | Five Hundred Indian] Plants-Their Use in Medicicine and the Arts. | Pfleiderer, 1. | Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore, 1908; 2nd Edition. |
| (lnsc. Pudu. St.) | Inscriptions of the Pudukkottai State. | Published by the Pudukkottai State. | Sri Brhadamba State Press, Pudukkottai, 1929. |
| (K. R | A manual of Elementary Botany for India. | R | The Government Press, Madras, 1916. |
| (L.) | Vernacular List of Trees, Shrubs and Woody Climbers in the Madras Presidency. |  | The Government Press, Madras, 1915. |
| (M. . . D.) | Manual . . District | Madras Government Püblication: | Government Press, Madras. |
| (1) | $\qquad$ | ", | " |
| ( | List of Medical Terms. | Surgeon-General; Madras. | MS. |
| (M. Navi.) . | M | P. Mortimer' Kulasekaram. | St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Colombogam, Jaffna, 1917. |
| (M. M | Manual of the Adminis. tration of the Madras Presidency. | Madras Government Publication. | Government Press; Madras, $1893^{\circ}$. |
| (Nels.) | Madura Manual ... | Nelson |  |
| (Or. Mss. Cat.) | Catalogue of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library. |  | " |
| (P.) | A Hand-book of the Ordinary Dialect the Tamil Language. | Pope, G. U. | The Clarendon " Press, Oxford, 1905, 7th Edition. |
|  | Pudukkottai Manual ... | Published by the Pudukkottai State. | Sri Brhadamba. State Press, Pudukkotiai. |
| (R.) | ADictionary of the TamilEnglish Languages. | Rottler, Dr. | Vepery, 1834-37. |
| (R. F.) .. | List of Revenue Terms in use in South India. | Robert Fischer | MS. |
| (R. T.) | List of Revenue Terms. | Sundararaja Aiyangar,S. | MS. |
| Rd. M. | Ramnad Manual $\quad .$. | Rajaram Rao, T. (Diwan of Ramnàd) | Published by the Kaimnad State. |
| (S. I. I.) | South Indian Inscriptions. | Madras Government Publications. | Government Press, Madras: |
| (T. A. S.) | Travancore Archæological Series. | Travancore Government Publications. | Methodist, Publishing House, Mádrás, 1910-13. |
| (T.A.S. H.O.P.) | Travancore Archæological Series-Huzur Office Plate. | $\therefore$ |  |
| .B.) | The Tamil Bible | . | S.P.C.K Press, Madras, |



## III

## LIST OF AUTHORS CITED IN THE TAMIL LEXICON

Achart, A. Dj. Quinze Cents Plantes dans Mysore Government Publication.
L'Inde.
Burnell, S. C. and Yule, C. H. HobsonJobson.
Butterworth, A. Some Madras Trees.
Clayton, A. C. Tamil Bible Dictionary.
Drury, H. The Useful Plants of India.
Edgar Thurston, Castes and Tribes of South India.
Fabricius, Johann Philip and Breithaupt, John Christian. A Malabar-English Dictionary.
Government of India Publications.
Ephigraphica Indica.
Kanakasabhai, V. The Tamils Eighteen Hundred years ago.
Lushington, A. W. Vernacular List of Trees, Shrubs and Woody Climbers in the Madras Presidency.
Madras Government Publications.
Inscriptions of the Madras Presidency.
List of vernacular names of fishes of the Madras Presidency.
Madras Epigraphical Reports.
Gazetteers of Districts.
Manuals of Districts.
Manual of the Madras Presidency.
South Indian Inscriptions.
Mootootamby Pillay, A. The English-Eng-lish-Tamil Dictionary.
Mortimer Kulasekaram, P. Manual of Navigation.

Epigraphica Carnatika.
Nelson. Madura Manual.
Pfleiderer, I. Five Hundred Indian Plants.
Pope, G. U. A Hand-book of the Ordinary Dialect of the Tamil Language.
Pudukkottai State Publications.
Inscriptions of the Pudukkottai State.
Pudukkottai Manual.
Rae Sheriffs, W. Hindu Caste Marks and Ornaments of the Madrasis.
Raja Ram Rao, T. Ramnad Manual.
Rangachari, K. A Manual of Elementary Botany for India.
Rottler, Dr. A Dictionary of the Tamil and English Languages.
Sivaramaiya, C. Classified Glossary.
Travancore Government Publications.
Travancore Archæological Series.
Travancore Archæological Series, Huzur Office Plate.
Travancore Manual.
Travancore Revenue Manual.
Watt, Sir George. The Commercial Products of India.
Wilson. Wilson's Glossary.
Winslow, M. A Comprehensive Tamil-English Dictionary.
Yule, C. H. and Burnell, A. C. HobsonJobson.

Table of classification of verbs according to their conjugation

| வினப்பக்த Roот | मிகழ்கால முற்ற <br> Present tense | இறந்தகால முற்ற <br> Past tense | எதிர்கால முற்று <br> Future tense | 今ிெ $\dot{\varphi}$ கால هஆயயெச்ச்் Infinitive |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1．செய | செய்லறறேன் | செய்தேன் | செய்வேன் | ¢ெய்ய |
| 2．ஆள் $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { ஆளூ }\end{array}\right\}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { ஆள்கறேே் } \\ \text { ஆளூதேன் } \end{array}\right\}$ | ஆண்டேன் | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { ஆள்வேவ் } \\ \text { ஆளூவே்் } \end{array}\right\}$ | कூ |
| 3．கொவ் இொல் இり $\}$ | பொ ல்கறேன் கொல்லுகிேேன் $\}$ | கொன்றேன் | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { கொவ்வேன் } \\ \text { கொல்ஆுவே்் } \end{array}\right\}$ | வொவ்ல |
| 4．அ¢ | அமி®ேேன் | அமிர்தென் | அமிவேன் | அற்ய |
| 5．ஆக்கு | ஆக்குலறேே் | ஆக்வேேன் | ஆக்துவேன் | ஆக்க |
| 6． 53 | ஈదக¢ேேன் | 1ட்டின் | ெமவேன் | TLL |
| 7．உண் $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { セண்ணை }\end{array}\right\}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { உண்றிறேன் } \\ \text { உண்ணுறேன் }\end{array}\right\}$ | セண்டேன் | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { உண்டுபன் } \\ \text { உண் ணூேே் } \end{array}\right\}$ | உண்ண |
| 8．தின் $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { தின் }\end{array}\right\}$ | தின்கறேன் கன்னுதேறேன் | தின்றேன் | தின்பேன் தின்பேன் | தின்ன |
| 9．கேள் | கேட்சறேன் | கேட்டேன் | கேட்டேன் | கேட் |
| 10．¢ ่ | ெற்கூேன் | －ற்றேன் | ெ $\dot{\text { ¢ }}$－ | ¢ $\dot{\text { ¢ }}$ |
|  | தீர்க்றேன் | ¢்ர்க்தேன் | ¢்ர்பேன் | ¢ூர்க் |
| 12．万L | ாட்க்றேன் | ாடந்தேன் | ரடட்பேன் | 15ட்் |


 Transliteration Table


## VI

குறியீடெக்

## Signs

＜இத，சொல்லின் هிற்ப்்தியை் குறிப்பத．
$<$ denotes＇from＇；i．e．，derived from．
＋இது ஙiใலமொழியோடு தொடர்ர்த்வரூ்் மொழி யuைக்குறிப்பத．

+ denotes rand＇；i．e．compounded with what follows，viz．，a word or a suffix．
$=$ இது，சமம் அவ்லது هிவாம் குறிப்பத．
$=$ denotes＇equivalent with＇，＇the same as＇ ＇equal to＇．


VII
நூர்ச்ா மே்்கோளாண்ட டுறை

## METHOD OF CITING QUOTATIONS



2．＂உடபிரிவினெண்，பூட்டி அல்ல்த விவயத்த्रன் எண்

4．，பாட்டெண்，வாியெண் ．．．．．．．．．．பாிபா．13， 14.


7．＂பபரும்பிாிவின் டுத்ற்றிட்பு，毋றுபிரிهின் எண் அல்லது டுதற்

 பாட்டு அல்லது கண் ணியெண்．

பெரு்்．உஞ்சைக்．4， 7.
月வ்．இயற்．क्रிரூஹூரூண்． 2. ஷெ．ண்．பொிய．เ． 10. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { அடுட்பா，i，बெஞ்சறி．} 4 . \\ \text { ஈலு，} 5,5,4 .\end{array}\right.$ பி்．
9．நூヘ்மட்டி் ：
10．நூவ்，வரி அல்லத கண்ணியெண்ா ．．．

கம்போ．நாட்குப்． 1. பிढேோ天．12， 13.
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { बுறள்，} 1116 . \\ \text { அணியl．} 12 .\end{array}\right.$

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அகரா சிபி்் ஆூபப்பட்ட நூ்்களும் அவைகளின்
குஜீயீடி புதிப்பு டுதுலிய விவரங்களு்்

## ．ABBREVIATIONS AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF WORĶS QUOTED IN THE TAMIL LEXICON

|  | $\because \quad$ 5п！a | ஆக்கயேтா：தெர்குத்தோா்： ப ிிப் $\dot{\text { த்கெ }} \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{\pi}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  சாЪั， 1921 <br> The Madras Law Journal Press，Mylapore，ரூக்தோ் $\therefore$ காாி过 | 4 |
| அகரா | அ®ロा |  | Ms． |  |
| அசுவசா． | அசுவசாக்திா்் | 「துலசகதேロார் | செண்் ：ஜீ＠ぁஈரூண்ய هிலாச <br>  | 6 |
| அண்円ी？ | அணியிலக்கணம் | விசாகப்பெருமாで，i |  சாで，சகாட்தம்் 1827 （1905） | 3 |
| அபி．Я15． | அபித rசசி்்தாம |  |  யら்நிロチाで， 1910 | 9 |
|  | அபlambluis |  |  சாใல，துங்துபிவூ பங்குனிமீ | 3 |
| அடுதт．பிள． | Я மெ தா i் பிळ பிள்ூாத்தமித் | 毋ிவூூன சூவாமிகள் | சென்ன，கலாா த்நாக ச சச்சு் <br>  | ： 3 |
| அடுதாக or அடுதாக்ம்． | அடுஙாகை்் |  | Ms． | 3 |
| அ（f）． 4. | அளிச்சந்நிர | ஆத்கவி |  | 1 |
| भரிசமய．： | அரிசமய | チレอை | சென்னன：செங்கல்هォாய ゥтயぁர் ஆ்ர்பனேஜ் サச்சுக்சூட்， 1903 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} \text { அரு. அக. or } \\ \text { அ. அ. } \\ \text { அ. அ. } \end{aligned}$ | அரும்பெயா் அனுப்ங அகரா 卑 |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| அ位 | 9：ரும்பொ்ரூள் விளக்க मிぁண்！ |  | ：மத：ாை：தமிழ்ச் ச்்க டுத்திரत รாЪல， 1931 | 9 |
| அருங்கல $\dot{4}$ ． | அரூற்தலச்செப்பு | சயल．முனிவ | Ms．Government Oriental Manuscripts Library，Mad－ ras | － 9 |
| அருட்பா | து｜Cூவருட்பா | இாாமலி்்க சுه／ாமி | சென்ன்：சூびゥ，கோள்டண் அச்சி <br>  L $\pi$ \＆ | 8 |
|  | அருண＠ாிபுaாணiம | மறையூான ¢్వி\＆， |  | 1 |
| அருணைாியயம்． |  | குணை ஙம்்சிவாயர் |  | 3 |
| அருனை．or அハுண． 4. | அருணைலபுவ்ாண்ம் |  |  कーட்． 1920 | 1 |
| و ةे จी पै சாணி மாใช |  |  | $\cdots$ | 9. |

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|  | நூவ் | ஆக்சயோர்：தொகுத்தே $\boldsymbol{\text { ெ }}$ ：山திப்ப் த்தோர் | பதிப்ப்த இடமும் \＆ாலடும் |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| அழீகர்．பிள்． |  |  |  | 1 |
| உழைர்கல． | அழைர்கのம்பぁம் | சாமி\＆விகாளருக்திவர் |  | 3 |
| அற压が． |  | ハுனனப்பாடியコテர் | S．P．C．K．Press，Vepery， 1912 | 3 |
| அறப்．ச天． | அறப்பளளீசுரச த®ம் | அம்பலவாணக் கவியாயர் | மதராஸ்：तிப்பன் அச்சியங்திa சாால， 1905 | 3 |
| அறைபூ． | அறுபதவருட பவன் | இராLமலி்்ぁக் குருக்கள் |  அச்சியந்திசசாてல， 1912 | 3 |
| அனும． | அனுமான விள்்க்் |  |  | 6 |
| அவ்ட்． |  |  | சென்ன：ாிப்பன அ்்சிய்்தி சா๒ல， 1904 | 1 |
| அவ்டபபிரக． |  | ¢ிரூவ்ண சாஸ்＇திளி | சிாாகமசி்த்ர்க்த பரிபாலल ォ்் ぁம்， 1925 | 6 |
| அஷ்டாகசு. | அロ்டடாகச ஏகஸ்யம் श்சியிய மிக்்（1） | பிள்త்லோகாசாாியார் | ஆனங்த அச்ச்க்சூட்， 1911 | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \text { or } 6 \\ 9 \end{array}$ |
| ஆ． 5 ． அசார்ய | ஆசிிய நிகண்（b） | ஆண்டிப் புலロハ் | Ms． | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |
| ஆசார்ய． | ஆசார்ய ஹ்ருதயம் | அழிியமணهィளப் பெரு மாள் ரய $ய$ னு் |  சாใல， 1912 | 3 |
| ஆசார்்． |  | पபருவாயின் டுள்ளிய．ர்் | பாாயயங்கோட்டை：சிங்தாமணி யட்டிசசாてல，1058＠り，சுவルானு （ఎ），ஆனி ஸீ | 3 |
| ஆசௌチ． | ஆசௌச ¢्रமிகை |  |  |  |
| ஆक் திசு． |  | ஔゅை／uாா் |  | 9 |
| ஆक்திலு．வெ． | ஆண் திசுடி வெண்பா |  | சென்ன：ஜீவகாருண்ய விலாச அச்சய｜்திரசாてல， 1905 | 3 |
| ஆதியுலா | திருக்ணைலாய ஞூான வுா | சேロமான் பெரூமாள் ராயயா் |  <br>  | 10 |
| ஆதியூரவ தானி |  | சேஷையங்கார் |  | 10 |
| ஆய4．சி¢ $\dot{\text { g }}$ | ஆயு்்வே $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ ดி ® $\dot{p}$ சா <br>  | ஸ்ரீ ூூவிுனிهா் | இலக்கணக்களஞ்சிய அச்ச்் <br>  | 6 |
| ஆறுハு区． | ஆறுடுகாாவலர் சரிங் कीवi | ஹைலாச்் பிளூூ |  <br>  | 6 |
| ஆூ்க்கா． <br> இஸ்．ஹை． | Vide প্ㄷூவாான்க்．．． இ்்லீவ் வைத்திய சウ்கிロகம் |  | The Guardian Press，Madras， 1909 | 6 |
| இウ்துபாக． |  |  | The Guardiạn Press，Madras， 1912 | 6 |
| இ『கு． | இருுவ！மிச்் | அேசகேசரி | யாழ்ப்பாணம்：هி்் தியானுபாலன <br>  | 1 |
| இ『திதின்． |  |  | வென்னபட்டணம்：விதிதியானு பாலன யा்்திசசாЪठ，Пௌத்திளி ®ூり，ஆடி | 3 |
| இாธֹ\％\％がu． | இரбா\％ணிய சரிதம் |  | N．M．S．Press，Vepery，Mad－ ras， 1932 | 3 |

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|  | ூூவ் | 山திப்பி்ீொா் | பதிப்பித்தி இடமும் ¢ாலடும் |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| இが．வை．ம． or இனாச வைக்． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { இாாஜ் } \\ \text { மகுடம் } \end{gathered}\right.$ | ｜தேロையr |  <br>  இாண்டாம் பதிபுப | 3 |
| இฉாம．பண வி． | பணவிலுது |  பெருமாள் கவிaாயர் | சென்னன：இாாயப்பேட்க சாத அச்ச்க் कூட்， 1934 | 10 |
| இォтமு5п． | இロாமர万ாடぁம் | அருயை லக்க هிவாய்் | சென்ன：பூமகள் هிலா\＆அச்சுக் कームட்， 1911 | 1 |
| இளுசமய． | இருசமயப ஸிளக்க்் | भளிதாசர் | கலியுகாப்த்் 4951，பிங்கள（2ூ） | $2$ |
| இலக்．ஆக． |  | குமтாசுவாமி பிள் ひா | செண்ன்பட்டணம்：هி திதியா நு பாலன யந்திaசாてல，ஆன í த＠ப， ஐப்பசி | $9$ |
| இலக்．Фெ | இலக்கண்்வொத்து | சுவாமி¢бாத தேசிகர் | சென்னபட்டணம்：வி்் தியா 5 பாலच யा்திரசாてல，هிோதி <br>  | 14 |
| இலக்．ه． | இலக்கண விளக்க்் |  | சென்னடட்டணம் ：வித்தியா ந5 பாலன யங்திரசா๒ல，விேோி ஸூ，புாட்டாசிட゙ | 3 |
| இலி்®4． | இலி்்ுுராண்் | குவசேேரபாண்டியன் |  <br>  | 2 |
| இறை． | $\begin{gathered} \text { இゅ றu」னすக்் } \\ \text { வொருள் } \end{gathered}$ |  க்ロனர் | The V．N．Jubilee Press， Madras，விக்ாி＠ூ，சி் ியைை மீ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { or } \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| இன்．$ெ ா \dot{\text { ¢ }}$ ． | இன்னைாற்பத | கபிலர் |  | 3 |
| இனி．ธr ¢． | இனிய®ை ஈтற்பத |  |  | 3 |
|  | ஈச்சுரஙிச்ச |  |  | 6 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { ஈட்டியெழு } \\ \dot{ப த ு} \end{gathered}$ | Fட்டியெழுப | 『ட்ட்த்த்த்் |  | 3 or 9 |
| ஈ（b） |  படி（முத்ப்த்） | ஈம்பிள்ชヵ | प्रतுவவ்லிக்கேணி：கோபி்் அச் சுக்க팬 $\dot{\omega}, 1925$ | 8 |
| ஈ（6） |  | ＂ | சென்னன：ぁணேச அச்சுக்்டட்， 1925 | 8 |
| \％（6） | ஈけ－டுப்பத்தா ハுயிロப் படி（மூண்ரும் Uத் | ＂ |  | 8 |
| \％（6） | ஈ（6－டுபபபத்தா ハுயின் படி（5，ன்காம்பத் த） | ＂ | சென்னன：\＆ணே ச அச்சுக்ச்டம்， 1924 | 8 |
| ศ（6） | ஈ6－டுப்ப்த்ா யுயியப் படி（ஐ்்காம்ப்்த） | ＂ | ிிகுவவ்லிக்கேணி：ூோபி்் அ் சுக் कृட $\dot{\omega}, 1926$ | 8 |
| F（6） |  படி（ஆயும்பண்த） | ＂ |  சுச்த்டம்， 1927 | 8 |
| ஈ（6） |  படி（ஏழாம்ப த்த） | ＂ | திரு円வ்லிக்கே ணி：நோடில் அச்சுக் ச戶டㄴ்， 1928 | 8 |
| F．6 |  Lடி（எட்டாம்ப்த்த） | ＂ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { திரூவல்வி்கேணி: டோபில்அச்ச்க் } \\ & \text { சூடம், } 1929 \end{aligned}$ | 8 |


|  | 万5 வ่ | ஆக்கியோர்：நொகு்்கோர்： பதிப்டி்ீோா் | பकிப்பித்த்இடடும் காலடும் |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F． B $^{\text {P }}$ |  |  | ｜திருவல்லிக்கே ணி ：கொபிவ் அச்சுக் कூLடம்， 1929 | 8 |
| ஈ（6） |  படி（ $~ ப \dot{\text { ®்玉ாம்ப்து）}}$ |  | திருஷாவ்லிக்கேணி：ढோபி்்சு்சு்் ऊட ட்， 1930 | 8 |
| ஈB, ஆரு. | திரூவா்்யமாாழி： வ்ய்ா்்யாரム： ஆளுயயிபப்படி |  |  | 8 |
| ஈ＠ு，ஒன்ப． | ஈイ－ஒன்புதォய்イபப்படி |  |  | 8 |
| ஈல゙，பன்னீ： |  |  |  | 8 |
| Fb，ஜீ，or | ＂ஜீயロரும்பぁ்் |  |  | 8 |
| ஈb，\｛ \｛ ரூம． ゼがカーை尾ตி． |  | உமாப | ச்்்ா திரிப்பேட்டை ：சிஞான போதuங்திாசாชல，கலி 4996， ஜய®ூ ணை மீ | 3 |
| உண்่ைை விளக்： | セண்மை விளக்ぁம் |  |  போத யங் தiாசாலி，கலி 4991， <br>  | 3 |
|  | உ审தオ காண்டம்： ロாமா：யணய் |  |  | 1 |
| உபீょょ\＆ா． | セபதேசகாண்ட் | கூகன்ரியபுப |  कூ ட ம்，बみみ木बூ | 1 |
| உ்தேசாஜ゙． |  |  |  | 3 |
| உப்ம． |  | கருணைரு சுவ1， | மதாாவ் ：तிப்பன் அச்சியா் कி சாใல，1909，இாண்டாட்ப 我ட்பு | 3 |
| อ们． 1 成． | உரிச்சொர்） | ぁ，ர்ங்கேயリர் |  <br>  कीறை ம் | 9 |
| உல்¢． | －லぁ臣 | உலઘாநாத．i |  \＆ாใல， 1906 | 9 |
| உ๖เา சங்கூகம் | உロமான ச㐫囚】ぁ்் |  |  | 3 |
|  | ஏぁாதி புபாண்ம் | வォร்ாச பண்டி தi் ぁாி日．भ． | சென்ட்：பண்டிடமித்திர அச்ச <br>  ஆणி ம் |  |
| ஏக்ா்，உ்ா |  <br> ஏனெழுப |  <br>  |  |  |
| எดெழு． | \|ஏオெழب! | கம்பாோட்டォழ்வாா் | சென்னノட்டணம்：هி்் क्रोய T5 <br>  தைமீ，eூன் ハும்ட कிப்ப | 3 |
| ฮல่т．or <br>  | ฮலாத | ¢ֹணீமேゅையாா் |  | 3 |
| ஐ்ங்குறு． |  | சந்கப்புலஇள்்ச் | சென்னபட்டணம்：கணேச அச் சுக்கூடம்， 1920 | 3 |
| ஐ்．ஐம்． | ஐ்்து， | ம்тறன் பொறைய̈யன் |  | 3 |



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|  | ூூவ் | ஆக்இயோர்：தொகுத்கோர்： பதிப்பி்கோா் | பதிப்பி்த இடடும் காலலும்ம் |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| கருவூர்ப்பு． கல்லா． | 毋ருவூ்்ப்புனாணம் ஈல்லாடம் | கல்லாடமன் | மதாாஸ்：ாிப்பன் அ்்சியங்திர சாひல， 1911 | 1 4 |
| கல்லா．．．．．．மயด லே ற்ம்． \＆อ்ه๘๓． | கவ்லாட்் மயூலேறும் பெருமாள் பிள்ன உேை <br>  | ஃவ்லாடனா் ：மயூலேறும் <br> பெருமாள் பிள் فா <br> சன்ன்்்ம்பிப்புலவ்் | சென்ன：\＆்்திர மௌひ பிர்்， ஆங்கேஸ®す，ஆவணி மீ <br> சென்ன ：ரிப்யன் அச்சயயा் திవ சாชั， 1913 | 3 |
| கல்هிهி． | ぁவ்هிவிள க்க்் | ச்ப்பமணீய டுฐலியாா்， ه．เி．． | சென்ன：அல்பியன் அச்ச்க் क二乚厶． 1899 | 6 |
| ¢วึธ்． | Фவிங்ぁ ¢்துப்பரணி | சயங்வொண்டான் | Minerva Press， 1898 | 1 |
| கலி்่． $\qquad$ புதப்． | கலி்்க ஷ்துப்பாணி पசூப்பிப்பு | ＂ |  | 3 |
| ¢லி）． | கலித்தொயை | சங்கப்புலه．亡்கள் | The Scottish Press，Madras， 1887 | 3 or 4 |
| கてலணை ச்． | ஈひசை ச்சலேடை வெண்பா | Øொட்டிக்கひலச் சுப்பிォ மணிய டுனிهா் |  திロா சாใठ， 1908 | 3 |
| கவிகுஞ்． |  | கவிக்்சாபாா 鸟 |  | 5 |
| களவழி．or கึ． $5 ா \dot{m}$. களவிய $\dot{p}$ ． |  | பொ．ய்கையாா் |  | 9 |
| களهிய $\dot{p}$. | ぁளவியற் காளிகை |  | Madras：The B．N．Press， 1931 | 9 |
| ®னర． | ¢னூ | பொன்னه்ன் |  | 3 |
| காศிக． | ¢ாசி¢ண்டம் |  | சென்ன ：ஸ்டாா் ஆப் இங்தியபா பிாஸ்， 1895 | 1 |
| காஞ்சிப்பு． | ぁாஞ்சிப்புாணம் | キவஞூானசவா｜மி¢ள் |  | 1 |
| காரிळை | யாப்பரூங்கல்் காாிகை |  | சென்ன ：வேப்பேரி：ாாமநிலய வவேோனங் ぁ முண்திムா சாてठ， 1908 | 1 |
| கால்．هி． |  | சுப்பிாமணிய முஙூலியாா் هி．ப． |  | 6 |
| காவடிச்． |  | அண் ணம®ல オெட்டியார் |  | 3 |
| காளத்．உலா | திருக்காளத்த ரா ருலா | சேறைக்கவைரச பிள்லா |  | 10 |
| குசேலோ. | குசேலோபாக்ஷயா øம் | தேவாாஜ பிள்லா |  ェா๒๐， 1904 | 1 |
| குமォ．$\nabla_{0}$ ． | குமரகுருபாசுவாாமிகள் <br>  | ருமロভுருபオ சுவイாமி\＆ள் | சென்ன ：கலாாத்்ாகா அச்சுக் <br>  இாண்டாம் பதப்பு | 1 |
| குமரேチ．or குமரே．ғぁ． | बுமரேசசд்க்் | குருபாத戸ாாச் | மதாாஸ்：ரிப்பன் அச்சயந்திா சாடல， 1905 | 3 |
| குமாாசு．or －குமாரசாமி | $\int$ குமாரசுவா｜Diயம் | ©ுமாரチチهாமி தேசிகர் |  சுக்குடட்． 1923 | 3 |

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|  | ூூல் | ஆண்க்போர்：தொகுத்தோா்： பकி்பித்தொா் |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| குரு | குருசாவ்ப்பள்ளூ | சடகோபப் புவ்هா் | The Madras Law Journal Press，Mylapóre，Madras， 1932 | 3 |
| குருபாம． | ருருபாம்பாாப்ாபாவ்ம் （ஆल゙யிロப்படி） | பின்பழைிய பெருமாள் ஜீயர் | சென்ひன：தணேச அச்சுக்ஙூட்， <br>  | 6 |
| குருபாம்．or குருபாம்．．．．． பன்னீ． | கூருபாம்பாாப்ாாபล்்் <br>  | பூர்வாசார்யா்்ள் |  | 6 |
| குலோ்்． கோ． | குலோத்துங்க சோழ ன் கேッமை |  |  யらநிிாசாてல， 1910 | 3 |
| குற்ரு． <br> ஊட் | திருக்குற்வுல ஊL |  |  | 3 |
|  |  | ， |  | 3 |
| குற்று． |  புாாணம் | ＂ | மதேை ：هிவேெமா（5）அச்சயயங்தி』 சாてல，કாதாாண（ல）ஆவணிட゙ | 1 |
| குறள் | திருக்குறள் | திரு＠ள்ளூவi் | சென்னமட்டணம்：هி்்தியT 5 பாலன யங்திதசாใல，சௌமிய ஹு，வைகாச ம゙ | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { குறள். ..உாை } \\ & \text { or பாி. } \end{aligned}$ | திருக்குறள்．．．பாிமே லழெ ரூறை | कிரூவள் ளூவா் ：பரீமே ๑ழょ்் | ＂＂ | 3 |
| ©ுறள்，மண\＆ | ．्रCுக்குறற் மூலடுட்ம் மணக்குடهர் உゅை uும |  | செбனன：திருவ்ல்க்கேணி： డோபி்் அச்சியங்திரசாใல， 1925 | 3 |
| குமிஞ் |  குமிஞ்சப்பாட்（4 | ぁபிலர் | சென் ன்：கமர்ஷியல் அச்ச்க் சூட $\dot{ம}, 1918$ ，இரண்டாம் ப象பபு | 10 |
| ©ுற゙்． | குற゙ங்னொகை | ச்்்ப்புலه｜土் |  OnL | 3 |
| sincincu． | தூг்மபுாாண்ம் | அதிவீ п ロாமமாாண்டிய | சென்ன：தண்டடயாா்்பபேட்ட <br>  <br>  | 1 |
| \＆゙のப்ப． |  |  | சென்ன：விவேகவிளக்க அச்சுக் कुLL | 10 |
| கைவல்．or கைவவ்ய． | வைவ்ய | தாண்டவராய | தொண்டைமண்டலம் அ்்சயร்துத சாてல， 1905 | 1 |
| கொக்கோ． | बெ．тக்கோகம் | அதிவீ』ராமபாண் டியன் | ஹேவிளம்பி ஹூ， 1898 | 2 |
| கொடிக்． | கொடிக்கவி | 巴மтபด சிهாசாரியர் |  | 3 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Qொண்ட் } \\ \text { ه.B. } \end{gathered}$ | வொண்டவ் هிித斤 த9 |  |  | 10 |
|  | דெィでம | சாந்தலி்்க சுவாமி¢ள் |  <br>  Яி்தாை | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { வொ ன் ๓ } \\ & \text { வே. } \end{aligned}$ | ¢ொன்றைவேங்ன் | Юы®ையார் |  | 9 |

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|  | நn ல் | ஆக்கயோா்：தெரக்த்தோர்： பதிப்ப்தேோ் | பதப்பித்த இடடும் \＆ாலடும் |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| கோயிலொ． கோயிற்பு． | கோயலலெтழுகு <br> கோயிற் புாாணம் | உமாபதி ¢هாசாரியர் |  \＆ாใั， 1909 <br>  Lாヘன யम்திரசாで，சாதாாண （லந），இリண்டாம்பதிப்ப | 6 1 |
| கோவி．சை． | கோவிந்த செகம் | 15ヶпாயw－ |  | 3 |
| ச்்．அக． | （சウ்ぁத்தகாா丹） <br> தமிழ்ச்சொல்லெ ォாத <br> （முத ற்பாகடும் இா ண் <br> டாம் பாக（ுும்） | ¢ ¢ி』ைவே ற்பிள் فா |  | 9 |
| ょ்．அக． |  தம்த்ச்சொல்லொாதி （மூன்ரும் பாகம்） | ＂ | ＂ | 9 |
| சウ்கா．உலா சウ்கற்ப． | ச்்காசோழன்லா <br>  |  |  | 10 3 |
| சウ்கற்ப． | சந்கற்ப $ி$ மாக ரணம் | உமтபதி சவரтチாாியர் | ச்்தா திரிப்பேட்டை：சிஞாா டோக் யங்திரசாலல，கலி 4996， ஜய（இூ），ゅぁ凶゙，இாண்டாம் பकிபு |  |
| ச்்தぁ்ாய கா． | ச்்கதத ஃாயகாமிர்த வர்இகணणी | நாாロாயணஙாாஸர் \＆அளுண சலம் பிள்ா | சென் ひ：ஜீهகாருண்ய ๕்லாச அ்்ச்க் कnடம் | 6 |
| ச㐫发gபால． |  |  |  | 6 |
| சடகோபாந்． | சடகோபாங்தா 回 |  |  | 3 |
| சதாசி¢• | சதாசவரூபம் |  |  | 9 or 3 |
| $\boldsymbol{8}$ ¢． |  | வீ பนா டுனிهா் | Madras：The Public Instruc－ tion Press， 1860 | 9 |
| 8ib．அ¢． |  |  |  ஸயை，சென்ன | 9 |
| சர்வச．கiா்்்． or சர்வசமய． |  | வே／தூாயவவ்் பிள் ひூ | சென்னன：வாணீவிலாச அச்ச்்் சூடட்， 1892 | 6 |
| சர்வா．Я掚， |  | ®ீாாசாமி முததலியாா் | சென்னன：ஜீவகாருண்ய விఎாச அச்சிய்ந்திசாலல， 1905 | 6 |
| \＆ரசவه ¢ிய｜i． | ச ரசுவ／¢ीய｜்தぁா¢ி |  | சென்ன：\＆ணேச அச்சுக்தூடம்， ஆனा் क＠ | 3 |
| சサசோ． | சオசோ திமாชல | போசロாச்பண்டி தir |  யங் திேசால， சௌமியஞ சார்க்திகை மீ | 3 |
| சாடேங் குறவஞ்ூி． | ஸ゙ரீசாபேங்திா பூபால குறவ்்ூி ார்டぁ்் | சவக்வொழு｜்து தேசெ |  | 3 |
| சரவண．பணவில．Vide இராம．Lணهி． |  |  |  |  |
| சாதぁチி்． <br> சாதகா．or சாइகாலங்． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { சாதக சி்்தாமணி } \\ & \text { சாககால்்காாம் } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Madras：The S．P．V．Press， 1911 <br> கோவ்ட்் ஸ்டீம் $\Delta_{\text {пஸ்，}} 1911$ | 3 |

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|  | 5ூ\％ | ஆக்囚யோர்：தொதுத்தோர் ： பதிப்பத்தோா் |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| சாロウ்あ． |  | தளைசாமி ஐuுங்凶ார்，எ்்． | Madras：The Swadesamitran Branch Press，1927，3rd Edition | 6 |
| ๑．¢． |  |  |  ச்ால，சர்வத்ாி＠ூ，மைகாசி | 2 |
| G1．¢． |  |  |  சாてல，هிாாதிலூ，ஆனிட゙， கலியுகா 4991 | 2 |
| ๑．๑．นึ． |  |  | 毋ந்தா தifிடேட்டை：சிஞான போதயங்துதி』ாใல，சாதாாண （2ூ，ம：ர்கழியீ | 1 |
| ச．போ． | タி๔ாான போ ¢̇ம் | ゆெய்ぁண்ட ¢ேவர் |  பாலன யந்திேசாใல，பாாபه （2す），சி தigan க゙ | 8 |
| ச．போ．®．$\dot{p}$ ． | アهஞானபோத்த் \＆ றயை விளக்கம் | முத்தையடிள்ளூ，வொ． | சென் てண：சை வ هித் क्रயT Tyபாலன யங்திரசா๒ and 亡゙நீதேதேதன みச்ச்க்டிடம்， 1918 | 8 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ச. போ. ه. ¢ீ. } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { ச. போ. ஜ.ه. } \end{aligned}$ | Яவகூானபோg வசன <br>  சவஞானபோ த \＆ பாலங்காリ வசனம் | வெウ்தினையர் | சென்னன：هி்யா நுபாலன uा亏்தி <br>  | 6 |
| \＆．போ．பr． | 毋வஞானபோங பாஜ்கயம் | வவஞானடுனிவர் | செө்்னபட்டணம்：هத்தியா 5 <br>  மார்தழிய | 8 or 6 |
| சிச்சா．or சிய்சா． |  | ஸ゙ரீபூ毋ி முனிهா் | இல＇க்கண்் களஞ்சிய அச்சு்் சூடட்，ஈهம்பர்மீ 1897 | 6 |
| இ்்கைச்சலே ェை வெண்பா | 毋்்கச் 毋 லே ๙ வெண்பா | ம்சசிهாயப் புலهர் |  | 1 |
| Яத．$¢ \stackrel{\circ}{\text { ¢ }}$ ． |  |  | Manonmani Vilasam Press， Madras， 1903 | 6 |
|  | சித்தாங்தசா | ாிலோசன சவாசாாியா் | சென் ひன：செ்தாச्रतிபேட்டை சிஐஞான போதயा்தின சாใั， <br>  | 6 |
| சு்．சொ． |  （5．「சசெட்டி ஏழுத யஉゅாリுடன் むーடி山采） |  |  कームட்， 1910 | 1．or 6 |
|  | 毋்த்ர்த்ப்பிரகாசぁை | 毋வஞானசுவாமி¢ள் | மதாாஸ்：ரிப்பன் அ்்சியங்தி <br> சாใช， 1913 | 6 |
| சி்．மாபுகண்． |  | சவбூரனசுவாமி\＆ள் |  <br>  கார்க் தiøை ம゙ | 6 |
| Qத்தர்சி் |  |  |  | 3 or 6 |

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|  | ூூவ் | ஆக்கயோர்：தெரசுத்தோர்： பதிப்பித்தோா் | 山திபுபித்த இடடும் காலடுi் |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 毋ா்தா．Вि．or சித்ாமணி मிகண்（4） |  | ヵ．๑uித்தியலி்்ゅ்் |  <br>  | 9 |
| Яலப்． | ชலப்ப | இளங்கோவ゙டிகள் | சென்ன：சமர்ஷியல் அச்சுக் சூட்，1920，இாண்டாம் ப気ப்பு | 4 |
| சலப்．．．． அளும்． | சிலப்பதிகாாம் அரும் பதவுறா． | ＂，அளும்L＇தவுளையாசிரியர் | － | 4 |
| சலப．．．セゅை | சலப்பதிகாாம்，அடி ய்ா்்க்குவ்லாருறை | இளங்கோவடிகள் ：அடியர்ர் க்கு 15 வ்லார் | ．$"$ | 4 |
| சிக்்．பினபங்． or சிவக்சொ ழூíg பிா． | ிவக்கொழுங் துதேசி <br>  | சவக்கொழுர்து தேசிகர் |  | 1 |
| ச®\＆ம． | சிசமவாா வைை ம றுப்பு | விவஞூனனசுவாமி¢ள் |  <br>  கா்்்த்கை | 6 |
| சிவைரு． |  |  | சென்ட்：மீஞட்சயம்மை கைா <br>  | 1 |
| சவங்தெழுங் த பล்லه． உロா | சிவ்்ெெழ்்த பல்லவ னலா |  | Ms． | 9 |
| ๑هப்．๔ட்． | Яவப்பிரகாச்்கட்டひை |  | Manonmani Vilasam Press， Madura， 1903 | 6 |
| சிவ்． $1 S_{\text {¢பந்．}}$ | சிவ்பிரகாா சுهாமி கள் 1 ロபந்த்த் |  | சென்て：கலாாத்நாக』்் அச்சுக் <br>  இாண்டாம் பதிப்பு | 1 or 7 |
| சهப்பிォ． |  | உமாப |  | 2 or 6 |
| Яهノォ． | சிவகசயயம் | ஒப்பிலாமணிதேசிக்் | क्रிருச்செங்கோலு：சுப்பனாய கவண் டர் அச்சயய்்திரசாใல，ஜெய （बூ），ஆனிए゙ | 1 |
|  | சிهாாத் திரிபுपாணம் | வォதォாஜ பண்டி，¢i | Sacchidanandam Press，etc．， சாதाாணலலす，ஆடிமீ | 1 |
| சிவாாங்ぁ цா ใல |  |  |  | 3 or 6 |
| சையமஞ்． | 毋 வுபஞ்ச セூலம் | காரியாசான் |  | 3 |
| சறைபாண்． | பத்த்பாாட்ல：சிற பாணற்றுப்பட | இடைக்கழி ஈாட்டு ஈவ்ஹார் <br>  | சென்னா：கமர்ஷ\＆யவ் அச்சுக் कூட்，1918，இாண்டாம் பதிப்பு | 10 |
| Яனேங் |  | ணைனமாடுனிهா் |  <br>  | 3 |
| சோழி\％்． |  | அருணைலக் கவிராயவ் |  デடம்，விஜ山ஹு，மாசி Lo | 1 |

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|  | ூூவ் | ஆக்லயோர்：தொகு்்ேோ் ： <br> பकीப்பி कृ कृா | பதிப்ப்திவடும் காவடும் |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| कीतीकல． | திரிகநுெ்் | ஈธ்லтょனர் |  | 3 |
| த्रுருக்கருவை． ๔லி்． <br> ．ிிருக்கருவை． பிிற்றுப்． | ிிருக்கருவை்் கலித் தゆறய்்்ாா 気 <br> திருக்கரூவைப் பதிற் றபப் பத்க்ந்ா | அक्री®ீロராம L／ா ண் டியர் |  <br> சென்னடட்டணம்：வி்்தியா ந5 பாலன யम்திரசாてல，சுபகிருத இூり，ஆடி மீ ，ரான்காம் பதிப்பு | 3 3 |
| திருக்கலம்． | திருக்கலம்பக்் | உசி¢ தேவா் |  | 3 |
| திர்க்களி $\dot{p}$ றப்． |  |  | சென்ன：சி்தா திாிபபேப்டை， <br>  முகிஇす，ஆவணிமீ，இாண்டாம் பதிபு | 3 |
| திருக்காள த்． 4. |  |  | சென்ன：வைஜயங் அிச்சு் சூடம்， 1912 | 2 |
| திருக்குற்． ๗눌． |  <br>  |  |  | 6 |
| कிருக்சூட்ட் சf． |  |  | Ms． | 9 |
| திருக்ணை هழக்்ம் | － | ه்்பநநாட்டாழ் | சென்னபட்டணம்：வித்தியா ந5 பாலன யम்திாசாてல，هியஹூ， <br>  | 1 C |
| திருவ்கோ． | திருக்கோவைய $ர$ ¢ |  | சென்னபட்டண ம்：هி்்ிியா ந5 <br>  （ぁす）ஆடிடீ | 3 |
| Яிருச்செங்． 4. | திருச்செங்தூர்ப் $\quad$ ப！ா ணம் | வென்றிமாひலக்கவிர：Tயர் |  அச்சிய｜்்திசாてல， 1911 | 1 |
| कிருச்செர் தூர்．பள்ூて． | திரூ்்சொ்தூா்ப பிள் எாக் ぁமிழ் | பФழிக் कn－ |  <br>  | 1 or 3 |
| कிருத். कிரு வங்． | திருத்லொண்ட் திரு வங்ாா |  | சென்னபட்டணம்：வி்்ிியா $\sqrt{5}$ பாலø யங்திசசாてด，ச，ரதாாண （৯す），கார்த்திகை மீ | 3 |
| திரூக்．ப．சா． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { திர்கொண்ட் புபா } \\ & \text { ண சォாம் } \end{aligned}$ |  | சென்னபட்டணம்：• வி்்தியா ऊூ பாலன 山ங்திரசாひ囚，\＆тதாாண ஹすV，கா்் த்திகை மீ | 3 |
| த्र¢ருநாめை்்． | प्रीரூஙாகைக் காநோண புரணம் |  | சென் 2ぁ：எவிியாடிக் அச்ச்க் <br>  | 1 |
| திரு நூ $\dot{\square}$ ． | －9）ருநா ற்றந்் தாதி | அ囚தோ திய r |  | 3 |
| திரூ毋ெவ்． 4. | திரூரெல்வேலித் தல புாாண்் |  |  | 1 |

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|  | ூூல் | ஆக்கியோா：நொகுத்ஜெ山திப்ப்தோாா் | பதிடiJ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| कிருப்பணி． or மதுாை்் क्वाுப்． क्रiருப்பு． | திரூவால هாயுணையாா் कிருப்பணிமா $冖$ ． <br> திருப்புகழ் <br> （ $\omega \dot{\rho} \dot{\oplus}$ <br> பாகம்） |  | மதூா：தமிப்ச்ச்் முத்திொ <br>  <br> சென்னபட்டணம்：மிமோாியல் அச்சுக்க்டட்， 1909 | 3 3 |
| कीतுப்பு． <br> क्वிருப்பு． புத்ப． | திருப்புகத்（இच ண் டாம் பாகம்） <br>  பதி்பு（Volume 1II） |  | சென்னபட்டணம்：ஸ்டார் ஆப் <br>  செண்னன：பி．ஆர்．ோணையர் கம் பௌி and கார்டியன் அச்ச்க் <br>  $L^{\circ}$（November，1926） | 3 |
| த्रருப்பு®த்்． <br> திருப்போ． சங்． <br> क्रிருமा5． | क्रிருப்புக்்்்திவட்（4） <br> प्रतுப்போரூர்ச் சங்நி தி டுロッை <br> क्रीतुமந்क्षிர் |  | ｜யா ழ்ப்பாணம்：கொக்குவில் சோா <br> டப் பினகாசயங் திரசாใல， 1916 <br> சென்ன：புசை：ஏ $\dot{\text { ற }} \boldsymbol{1}$ மி $\dot{\varphi}$ <br> விலாச அச்சயயा் தெசா $00,1907$. <br> மதாாஸ்：तிப்பன் அ்்சிய்ந்து <br> சாใ๐， 1912 | 3 1 3 |
| திருகுரு． <br> திருடுறை ぁண்． | பத்த்பா்ட்（B）：திரு டுருகாற்றுப்பட <br> நிருசுறறற்ண்ட புாா ணம் | 15்்சீார் | சென்ன：சமர்ஷியவ் அச்ச்க் कூட ட்，1918，இாண்டтம் ப， சென்னபட்டணம்：هித்த्रीया 55 <br>  ®ூり，கார்த்திை ம゙ | 10 |
| कிரூவக்ப்ப | क्రிருவகுப்பு |  | சென்ாா：வ்த்திய कुா சாใช， 1889 | 3 |
| कுரூவூゥ்்க் £ இிரூ『ருு்． | த्रीருவாங்ぁத்த்்ぁா திரூவருட்பயன்் |  |  சாЪ๐， 1904 <br> சா்்ூ कிரிப்பேட்ட：சிய ஏான போத ：யमுதி』சாЪல，கலி 4996， ஜயஞூ，ゅை மீ，இாண்டாம் Нकிப்ப | 3 |
|  |  | ளவ่லப்ப நтவลை் | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \mid \text { சென்ான: டி ஹைன் பரெஸ், } \\ 1905 \end{array}$ | 3 |
| துருவாச． | திரூவாசச்்் |  | ㄴூீ Lத்மம5ாட வி』ாチ அச்சு் சூடடம்， 1907 | 2 |
| प्रत5®ா5． 4. | திருவாரத வூபடிகள் புாாணம | கடவள் ம．Tடுனிவ்் |  திரசாலல，பிலவங்க बすり，சித் Gாை Lீ | 1 |
| Sரு®ஃாய்． あூ $\dot{m}$. | திருவாய்யொாழி நூா்் गந் काती | மண வ．Tள மா டுமனிகள் | சென்てぁ：கணேச அச்சுச்ஞூட்， 1920 | 3 |
| क्रीतुவாரூ5． 4. | प्रிருயாாூூர்ப்புாாண்் | சம்ப்்த டுனிهா் | சென்でன：க৯ாாத்காச』 அச்சுக் <br>  | 1 |
| திருவாாூூரு． | திரூூவாரூரூலா | அங்தぁக் கهி <br> வீロムாகவ முゅலியாா் |  | 10 |

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|  | ூூவ் | 山திப்பி்ீதாi் |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| திருவே்் கட்்．or திரு Фே்்டட் கலம்． |  |  டுதலயோர் |  | 3 |
| திருவோ்்ட | துருவேங்கடவுல | $\cdots$ | Ms． | 3 or 9 |
| タிவ． | เ็ாலாயดா ดிவ்யப்பி』 பі்ぁம்：－ | ஆழ்هார்கள் | மூராஸ்：கோவ்டன் ஸ்டீம் $\Delta_{\text {ஸஸ்，}}$ பரீதாபி ஹす | 1or <br> or 16 |
| அம லஞ本． இய $\dot{\text { n．}}$ | அமலனक्ிப゙ロான் இuற்பா： | து｜ுப்பாணழ்வர் |  |  |
| மு戸்் कிரு هங்． |  | पொ்ய்ையார்வ்வார் |  |  |
| இாண்டாங்． |  தா |  |  |  |
| மூன் ハுந்． |  | பேயாழ்வ．ர் |  |  |
| ரான்டு． | நான்டுகன் क्रிருவ／் துதி | திருமழிசையாழ்வィார் |  |  |
| क्रतுவிரு． | －5iருவிரு宀்ゅi． |  |  |  |
| प्रுருவாசி． | திரூவாசிரியडம் |  |  |  |
| पெ กி ய कीருவங்． | பெரிய कிரூவiら் தா क्र | ＂ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { திரூஓழு } \\ & \text { का. } \end{aligned}$ | திரூவெழுक் ற்றிரு்் ணை |  | － |  |
| Aplu．or | Fฺிய திருமட்் | ＂ |  |  |
| சி円ியுிூூம． <br> or சிிய． 5 ． |  |  |  |  |
| பெரிய．or பொிய | பெfiய திருமடல் | ＂ |  |  |
| பெரிய क्रीரும．or |  |  |  |  |
| பெரிய． 5. （ロாாமா |  |  |  |  |
| ஞச． | இிாம का की தி | － |  |  |
| கண்ணி நூண்． |  |  |  |  |
| திருச்சர்． |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ிருவ்குறு்． | Яイுக்கு | திருமங்கைய C ¢்வார் |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| திருப்பல்． |  | பெரியார்வைவர் |  |  |
| Яிருப்பள் ளி： |  | ดெொ்்டாடிப்பொடியாழ் வார் |  |  |
| திருப்பா． | திருப்பாவை｜ | ஆண்டாள் |  |  |
| 鸟ருமா® | S¢ருLாால |  |  |  |
| திரூவாய்． | திரூவ்ர்ய்மொழி | هார் <br>  |  |  |

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|  | －நூல் | ஆக்கயோர்：தொகுத்தோர்： ப象படித்தோ் |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ஈпா்்ச்． <br> பெரிய 8. <br> பெரியாழ்． |  <br> வெரிய திரூமொழி <br> பொிய．ாழ்®ாா் த्रிரு <br> மெтџி | ஆண்டாள் திளூமண்கையாழ்வாா் பொியைாழ்வா்் |  |  |
| டெருமாள்． क्वli，wबூन Яிهா． | வெரு：ம．тள் த्रிருமொழி <br>  சேத்ன் தி』ォேリம் | குலசேぁனப்பெருமாள் வீ пாசாமி ஐயங்்ாா் சேன்தனர் | Madura，H．S．D．Press， 1929 சென்てゐ：மசேன்மணி هிலாச भச்ச்க் कாடம்， 1904 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |
| தூல்．து த Фெய்வ்ச்． هிறலி． | திக்்விலு का த <br> நெய்வ்ச்சிலபாா் விறலிவிம कुா து | குமாரசுவiாid அவ¢ | B．N．Press， 1936 | 10 |
| Qெய்வீகவுலா <br> தேசெப்．or <br> கேசெப்பிii． | ఫெய்வீேவுா தெசிகப் பிபா்ぁ்் | இாட்டைப்புலลノ் <br>  | சென்ன ：பூரீவைவ்ணி டுக்ロ ணியயம்， 1928 | 10 |
| தெهт． | தேロாாா் ： | தiருあானசம்ப்ந்தம்்் கள் <br>  <br>  | சென்ன ：சை வهி்் தியா நுபாலळ山ந் 鸟』சா ひ， 1911 | 10 |
| தேவை． <br> ゅைவఎ． | தேவையுV． |  | 1925 <br> சென்ன ：எம்புாஸ் ஆப் இண்டியா அச்சுக்சnடம்，ஹேஇிள்ம்பி ఏூ， ப்்்ுுனி மீ | 10 |
| தொண்டை． <br> $f g$. <br> வொவ்．எழுத்． இளம்பூ．or இளம்பூ． | தொய்்டைமண்டல சதぁம் <br> Фெம்்ぁாப்பிய எழுண் ததிகாचம்：இளம் பூロணருறை | படிக்காசுப்புロ1هா் இள்்பூரணர் |  | 3 |
| தொல்．எழுத்． உゅ． | Øெ $\dot{\text { ®®ぁாப்பிய எழுத் }}$ <br>  య்்்்கிியருணை |  | ｜செ்னபட்டணம்：வி்்தியா 5ு <br>  | 1 |
| தொล்．சொவ்． இளம்பூ．or இளம்பூா． | Дொえ்காப்டியயச் <br> செтல்ல துக．II ம்： <br> இளம்பூாண ரூறை | இளம்பூரணா | Q．ェன்てみ：கும．ォசாாமி ராயு \＆ ๙ன்ஸ்， 1927 | 1 6 |
| தொா்．ดொல்． உエை． <br> இொண்．சொல்． சேனி． | 毋ொல்ぁாப்பிய்் <br>  ஞர்க்கிியருா ிொவ்காப்பியச் சொல்லதிசாாம்： சேனவ』ையளுஷை |  | சென்னடட்டணம்：விக்டோியய <br>  <br>  <br> P．R．Rama Iyer \＆Co．， 1923 | 6 |


|  | ூூ வ่ |  பிிப்பி த்கொா் |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| தொவ்．சொ்்． ஞெய்கச்． | தெтா்கтப்பியச் சொ்்ல து｜\＆ா $\boldsymbol{\dot { \omega }}$ ： | வெய்வ்ச்சிலயார் |  | 1 |
| தொல்．Lாu\． |  | 毋வநான முனி．வா் | சென்னடட்டணம்：هி்் क्रியா 5ு <br>  <br>  प | 1 |
| தொவ்．Qиіா． இளம்பூ．or இளம்பூர． | தொன்காப்பியப் பொளுள திகாா்்： இஅம்பூாண ரூறை | இளம்பூரணர் | வாவில்லா பிேஸ்，சென்னை | 1 |
| தொவ்．பெт． உாை | தொல்காட்பியப் பொருள திகாaம் ：历்்சன்்்்கினயாளூா \＆போாசிரியரூேை | ஈ்்சிர்க்கினியா் \＆டேォா சாியர் | Minerva Press，Miadras， 1916 | 1 |
| ¢ொல்．هரூத்． | தொட்காப்பியச் சुத் Gிர விரூக்ं क्र |  | செண்னடاட்டணம்：هி்்திபா ந5 <br>  <br>  பதிப்பு | 3 or 6 |
| Фெரன்，هி． | தொன் ஞூ |  | அі்ச்．கூசையப்ப！அச்ச்க் சூட்， சென்னன， 1891 | 3 |
| 万5ig． 8 |  |  |  | 9 |
| 万可岛安 |  |  |  | 3 |
| ஈம்பிய¢ப்． | அகப்பொருள் விளக் ส $\dot{\omega}$ |  | மதூா：ெமிழ்ச்ச்்க டுத்தியா \＆ாชั， 1913 | 3 |
| пம்பியுலா | －्रிருக்குறுங்குடி அध இிய நம்பிபலா |  | சென்て：இாォயடேட்டை，சாத அச்ச்க் 6ूL $\dot{\omega}, 1932$ | 10 |
| ．5ாிهி |  | （1） 5 ¢ |  | 3 or 1 |
|  | பா | ๘ல்லாப்பி் |  कூLLம்， 1911 | 1 |
| ๘வ்هழி | 15ல்வு | शளலையாா் |  சாใ๐， 1905 | 3 |
| ¢ள． | ஈの อெண்ட＇ா | புஞழ゙¢¢ | The Minerva Press，Madras， 1911 | 1 |
| п¢ $\dot{p}$. | 15 ¢்がひ | \＆்்வப்புலه， |  <br>  <br>  | 3 |
| ゥன்．உாை or ஈன்．هிருக்． |  |  | சென்னபட்டணம்：உீத்துiயா 委 <br>  <br>  | 3 |
| ๘ன்．சங்கர <br> மமச்．or ஈன்．\＆ங்ゅ पा5． | ஈன்ஜூல் சங்கリ மம்் சிாயருறை |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { சென் 毋ே: ォமர்ஷிய்் அ்்சுக் } \\ & \text { சூடம், } 1925 \end{aligned}$ | 3 |

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|  | ๓ூவ் | ஆக்வியோா் ：தொகுத்தோ்் ： <br>  | பதிப்ப்தூ இடடும் ¢ாலமும் |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ๘ண்．மuி ชல． |  |  | சென்てன：வைஜயம்தி அテ்சுக் | 3 |
| 厄ன்னெヵ | ஈன்ठெт | ¢0 |  |  |
|  | திருஙாகைக்க Tேே ஈ புォணம் | மீனட்சிசர்தனம்பிள்て | சென்னெ：எهியயாடிக் அச்ச்க் धुடі்，சுக்கலఏூ，ஆவணிமீ | ．．． |
| ரா ஞ்．மரூமக்． மா． |  கள்வழிமான் லியம் |  |  | 3 or 5 |
|  ரானிர்த． | ஈாரார்த்தீவிவை | டுத்துசாமிப்பிள | Ms． | 9 or 10 |
| Бтம．Вிக．Or ゥாமதீ． |  | 毋விசுப்பி ■மணியக் கவிராயர் | Madras：The B．N．Press， 1930 | 3 |
| だாலடி |  | சமమ டுみி＠ர்கள் |  | 3 |
| ゥான்．பால． | ஈтன்தாம் பாலLIாட்் | ஆறுடுக ராவல்் | சென்னபட்டணம்：சைவهி்் யா நூபா லன யட் திேசாலல，செெ மியவூ，சிக்தினை மீ | 6 |
| ธான்மかீ． | நார்மமணீ க் டிிகை | هிளi்பிராகன்ர் |  | －3 |
| $\pi \pi$ ¢f． | ஈானுசீவாா த்் டぁா |  | Manonmani Vilasam Press， Madras， 1903 | 6 |
| ถி¢ ண்ல | मीகண்（4） |  | Ms． | 6 |
| 万人） | मिத்தியக ருமானு்்டா ஏம் |  |  |  |
| ถித்திய¢T． | मித்திய Tனு |  |  | 5 or 6 |
|  | ஜீ தினெெறி விளக்கம் | குயுভுருபரசவவாமி¢ள் |  <br>  இரண்டாம் ப | 3 |
| เீ திவெண்． | ஜீ ¢ி毋毋ண்பா |  |  <br>  ஆค／ணிய ए | 3 |
| เீกセ்｜ற¢்． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ஜீீ்ரிநிற்கறிச் சாவ் } \\ & \text { திரம் } \end{aligned}$ | தேறையர் | சென்ன அச்சுக்த்ட்，ெல 4998， ஹேவிளம்பி ஹூ，பघ்குனிமீ， இロண்டாம் ルதிப்ப | 3 |
| เீ๐．or เீல கேध or மீலகேசி திரப்（6） | เீலகே月 |  | ォாயப்பேட்டை：சாதுபினஸ்， 1935 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,3 \\ & \text { or } 9 \end{aligned}$ |
| 庘ஞ்சவில． | 万ெஞ்சவிவதூது |  | சென்てன：கலார்்நாகப்் அச்சுக்் <br>  | 10 |
| வெธமுெே்். <br> நெธ்விด． |  | ஈக்கீロர் | வெண் ஓா கமர்ஷியல் அச்சுக் சூட்்，1918，இாண்டாம் பकிட்பு சென்ன ：சாது அச்ச்க்க்டம்，1933 | 10 10 |
| あெธ்هிด． | நெெல்வில் தூ | . . |  | 10 |




| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 瓦 } \\ & \text { S.J } \\ & 66 \\ & 66 \\ & 6 \\ & 60 \\ & \hline 60 \end{aligned}$ | நூธ் |  <br> பक्रிபித்கோா் | பதிபபi¢் இடடும் காலடும் |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LITTU ¢ | பTா电 நூல்¢ள் |  |  | 11 |
| பாலகணி． | पா๑』ணீ ¢ம் |  கே． | The India Printing Works， Madras | 6 |
| பால๑ா． |  | 山தனெணீி்த்ர் | சென்னா ：பூரீ L＇த்மたாப هிலாச அ்்ச்ச்ட்்， 1908 | 3 |
| L． |  |  | சென்னபட்டணiம：هி்்யா <br>  மார்கழி | 3 |
| S庡。 | பி்்கலமிக வ்ரு | －ந்கவடூனனிவ் |  | 9 |
|  |  |  | Mayavaram：V．G．Arokiasamy \＆Bros． | 6 |
|  |  |  | Madras：The Andi Saraswati <br> Nilaya Press， 1915 | 6 |
| $\Delta_{\square \sqcup \dot{ஞ ்}}$. | Sォபஞ்சஉற்பத்தி | முனிச．Tமி फுक్రலியார் | சென் ひø：சவகாமிவிலாச அச்ச்க் சூL $ட \dot{\omega}, 1913$ | 6 |
| Sロபஞ்சவ． | － | சபாா்்தின | சென்னன：ேேப்போி செங்கல்ه घாய ஈாயءர் ஆர்ப்பனேஜ் அச் சுக்சூடம்， 1918 | 6 |
| பிரபுலி்． | விபுலிங்கலீてை |  |  －சூடம்，இாண்டтம் பத्रीப்பு， 1905 | 1 |
| Sிロோத．or பிரேோதச்． |  |  | பெரியகுள்：ஸூரீ மீஞம்பகை <br>  தைட்，இாண்டாம் ப象ட்ப | 2 |
| பிாமோக்． | \リமோத்தரகாண்ட்் | வரத்்்த பாமபாண்டி யன் | சென்ன：ஸ்ரீபத்மமாட்விலாச அச் சியங்தி』சாで， 1907 | 2 |
|  |  |  | Ms． | 3 or 9 |
| SITFTg штช |  | ஞானப்பிォகாச Uட்டா ！¢ |  | 3 |
| 4．வெ． | புறப்பொரூள் இெண் பாமாใ | ஐயஞரி¢бர் | சென்னみ：வைஜய்்，அச்சுக் சூட்்，இாண்டா்் பதிப்ப， 1915 | 2 |
| புட்ப． <br> பட்பயலன் | 4ட்ப®！（6） <br> பட்பレンன் |  |  சாใั， 1906 <br> சென்てன：ாிப்ட் பிேஸ் | 3 3 |
|  |  |  |  | 10 |
|  |  | மயூல்வாகぁனப் புல்வ் |  சாใ०， 1906 | 3 |
| ப甲¢்． |  |  | Ms． | 9 |
|  | புறொனூリ | சங்கப்புலهர்ர்ள் | சென் で ：வே．ரா．ஜூலிつ அ் சுக்ஞூட்，1894，முதற்பதிபுபு | 3 or 4 |

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| $\cdot$ ํ $\begin{aligned} & \text { D.J } \\ & \text { 気 } \\ & 6 \\ & 6 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | நூல் | ஆக்கயேோ்：வெтகுத்தேтர் ： <br> பதிப்ப்தோ்் | யதிப்ப்்த இடகும் \＆ாலハும் |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| புறбт． | பறற5ா ஞூ ザ | சா்கப்புல®（ர்கள் | சென்ா：ெமர் ஷியல் அச்ச்க் | 3 or 4 |
| பூகோள هிலா | பூகோள விலாச்் | ஆபத்தா I ணர் | சூLம，1923，இオண்டாம L． | 10 |
| பூவ\％．உலா | திருப்பூவணाठாதருலா | ぁ்த்சாமிபபபுலهイ் | சென்னபட்டணம்：பிரهிடென் هி அச்ச்க் சூடம்， 1904 | 10 |
| பூவாளூர்ப்． | பூவாளூூ்ப்புராணம் | ¢ ¢்சயப்படுனிهi |  | 1 |
| பெ．மா．or பெ．மாட்．or பெரியமாா்． | பெரியமாட்லவாகடம் same as $\boldsymbol{\text { arட்（4 }}$』ாகடம் | U ¢ினெண்சி ¢்தர் | Madras：S．A．M．Press， 1923 | 6 |
| பெரியப． | पெரியபுオாணம் | சேவ்கிழாா் | சென்னபட்டணம்：هித் தியா 55 <br>  ®ூ காா்த்த்கைம゙ | 1 |
| पொியபு．வச ๙． | வெரியபுாாணவசぁi் |  | சென்னடاட்டம்：هி்்திா <br>  ஹைகாசிமீ，14－ஆம் பதிப்பு | 6 |
| பெரூற்． | பெருங்கぁை | கெ．テ்்கூவேவி் | சென் ใன：ெமர்ஷியல் அச்சுக் ぁூㄴ்， 1924 | 7 |
| பெருந்னொ | पெரூங்தொळை | இイாகவைاயங்®ார்，மு． |  | 3 or 9 |
| பெரும்பாண்． | பத்துப்பாட்（4）：பெரும் பாணற்றுப்பட | உருத்திபங் கண்ணஞு் | சென்னன：கமர்ஷியல் ச்்ச்க் சூடம்，1918，இரண்டாம் பதிபுப | 10 |
| பேேぁண்． ゅைபிள்． | பேன\＆்் தியリ்் றைபள் தமிழ்வசஎம் | அகஸ் ¢ியர் | S．P．C．K．Press，Vepery， 1912 Madras：The Diocesan Press， 1923 | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 13 . \end{aligned}$ |
| பைபிள் அக． | வைபிள் அகுா ¢ | 毋லேற்றன்，ஏ．ச． | Madras：The C．L．S．Press， 1923 | 9 |
| மைவிஜ． | பைவிஜெல்பம் |  | Madras：Minerva Press，1906， 2nd Edition | 6 or 9 |
| பொ த．न． 5 ．or பொ தி．हिக． | पொ திகை மியண்（4） |  | Madras：The B．N．Press， 1934 | 3 or 9 |
| பொருட்．．bி．or பொரு． 1 मि． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { पொாுட்டாாைை } \\ & \text { ம்கண்ட } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 3 or 9 |
| பெரரூъ． | ட＇த்து்பாட்டு：பொ ரூங ォா ற்றுப்பட | ハுட த்காம்்் ண்ணிய．Tர் | சென்ன ：கமர்ஷியபல் அச்ச்க் சூ ட டம，1918，இாண்டாம் பதிப்பு | 10 |
| போற்றிப்ப\％ | போ ற்றிப்பஃ ｜イுயை |  | சென்ன்：கமர்ஷியல் அச்ச்்戶斤டட்， 1899 | 10 |
| ம．வெ．\％ | மறைப்பு வெளிப் படை அகாா |  |  | 9 |
| மங்களே． | மங்களே சுவரியயம் | வைத்தியலிங்கப்பக்னர் | சென்டெ：சூூா：ஈன் ஆப் இங் தியா பிாஸ்，1910，இரண்டாம் பதிப்பு | 1 or 3 |
| ம்்சப． மணி． | மச்சபுராணம் மணிமே๘ช | 』டமఙலயப்ப பிள் Єォயன் <br> சாக்தஜ் | சென் ひ ：மினெர்இா அச்சயங்்் சாЪ๐， 1900 <br> சென்ன கமர்லியவ் சச்ச்க் | 4 |
| นணி． | ゅணிமேธใ | சாத்தன்் | சென்でठ：கமர்ஷியல் அச்ச்க் சாடட்，1921，இாண்டாம் பதிபு | 4 |






## OTHER ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TAMIL LEXICON

| அத่． | அ்்தியாயம் | ur． | பாடல் |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| அकி． | அ多காロ்் | பாu¢． | பாயிロம் |
| அரும்． | அரும்பதவ\＆ரா早 | $\checkmark$ S－i． | பெ ¢¢பேே்் |
| அவை．or அவைய． | அவையடக்கம் | பதை．or புதுப்． | பதுப்பதிபு |
| －gir． | உதாரணம் | மஹாப்ர． | மஹாாப்ாவேச்் |
| தனி． | รனியன் | மேற்． | மேற்கோள் |
| 戸னிப்ப． | アனிப்பாடல் |  | வ்யாக்யானம் |
| $\dot{H}$ | $\dot{\text { பூவேச்் }}$ | هார்க்．or வார்க்தி． | هார்த்திம் |
| பக்． | பக்கம் | هசேட்． | வசேட்்குறிபு |
| 山包． | ப我षம் | ஸ்هா． | ஸ்வாபதெ வ்யாக்யானம் |
| 山திட． | பதிபு |  |  |

## VIII

LIST OF AUTTHORS QUOTED IN THE TAMIL LEXICON

அ๔กัறீயயா
போேக்தியம்

வைத்தியாத்திஞ்ச் சுருக்க்்
அகோாதேவா்
வே／アォォணிய புாாேணா்்
அடியாกiீீதநதலீலாก゙
சலப்பதிகாロ்்—உாை
அண்ணமல CエL゚டியார்
காவடி $\dot{ச} \dot{8} \dot{1}$ g
அやாாவடிகள்
பதுனனாாங் கிருமுறைப்பகு

காசிகண்டம்


ஜைடத்்
சூー்முபாாண்்
هொக்கோகம்

த्रிரூவாரூரூலா
அजோமீ படீடi
அபிோமியய்் க் தி
அம்பலவாணக்கவ்ராயリா
அறப்பளீசு சதகம்
அமீபபலவாணதேசிகா்
பண்டாரசாத்தினம்
—தசகாரியம்
—சன்ம．ரா்்்சி்்தியாா்
—சவா ச்செம்்இெளிவ


—உபாயநிட்டை வெண்பா
— $6 \mathbf{1}$ டைவிளக்கம்
—உபகே ச வெண்பா
அ包சயமாて
ஈமச்சிவாயமா ใ
அக்தைாக』ாi
யாட்பரூங் கலக்காரிகை
யாப்பருங்கலம்
அமீா்தகவி』ாயi！
ஒருதறைக்கோவை
அரசகேサரீ ：யா ழீப்பாணம்，நலீலூi
இருுவம்மிச்்




भイீாாワi
இருசமயவிゥக்ஈம்




事तுப்பு $\dot{9}$
5．





சٌ\＆ாழித்கலபுாாணம்



அரும்வொரர்்்விளக்க நிகண்（4）


 தளधங்ぁமก ひல

ஆச ：ர்யவ்றருあயம்

பழமெтழி அகா．Tா

அச்ச்சந்தி புாாணம்
भூணㄴடாளํ
டிருப்பாவை

ஆூணீடடிப니லவா
ஆசிரிய मிகண்（4）
ஆூक்மநாத தேசீகா
சோழமண்டல சதகம்
भூபதீதாரணர்
பூகோள هிலாச்்
ஆழํவாiั்ளํ


ஆறுழை நாவல்ர்
சைவவி（6）ஊட：டுத்புத்தகம்，இாண்டாம் பு்் ヶான்காம் பாவபாடம் பெர゙யபுரTண வசぁம்

कीருக்காள த்திப் புாாண ம்

ச றுபாண ற் றுப்பணட
（2）ルL゙டைப்ப｜லムா



 மூனயயி சiाஸ் कीロம்

இட்துப．Tக சாஸ் कிாம்
（3）ராமレルா
ஆத்திசூடி வெண்பா
（2）ாாமலஙங்கக் தநகீயளํ：வநதுட்பட்டி
அ：ுயதவளுL பலன்

（2）ாாமல゙ங்கக சு வாமீகளீ
कीருஅருட்பா
（2）ロாமா துஜா சா ரியா

（8ளஙீகோவடிள்
சலப்ப
（アளi்பூரணா
தொல்கтப்பியம்—உைை
（3）ルi̊ Cபநமானடிசள்


பல்பொருட்கூடாமணி
உதீசிதேவா்
कிருゅ்க வ்பபகம்

கோய§ற்புராணம்
சவுப்
2．ண்மை【ெ றிலிளக்க்்
கொடிக்கவி

சேக்கிழார் ゥாயன் புாாணம்
திருக்தொண்ட்் புர．ரணா ரம்
कிருடுறைகண்ட புர．Tணம்
நெஞ்கிவிகூூ து
போற்றிப்பஃனுுடை

कிருவருட்பயன்
உயயயவํㅜதேேே நாயனிா
क्रருுக்களி ற் றுப்படி：யாாா்
कிருவுந் क्，$ய ா ர ்$

உநதீ
பட்டி ன ப்பா 亿ல
பெரும்பா ண ற் றுப்படை
உலகநாதா

எலீலப்ப நா வலா்，சைவ．
செவ்வங் कोப் प्यாணம்
அருணைல புரтணம்
திருவருூனணக் க லம்பகம்
ஐயடிகள் காடவா்கோ ன் நாயனா்்
பதிலொா்் कிருமுறைப்பகு कி
ஐ！பனிரதனாi
पறப்பொருள்வேண்பாம 7 ใல



ஈட்டியெழுபத
மூవருலா
விக்கிெமசோே னுல，
குலோ த்த்ங்கசோழனுலா
இாாசロாチ லுலா
தக்கயா கப்பர ணி
இォォレாயணம்—உத்தரகாண்டம்

சிரகசயம்
ஔவையார்
ஆத் कीசூடி
ஔவை குறள்
வொன்றைவேவ்தன்
「ல்هழ！
மூதாை அல்லது வாக்குண்டாம்
கमீசியப்ப சிவா சாரியா கம் தபுராணம்
கசீசீயபㄴப சு வாமீசளํ
திருவ／ா てனக்காப்புர：Tண்்்
க早சுயப்ப ழுணவவ்
கச்சி ஆநந்தருத்திரேசுா்் வண்விவநநா த
தணிகைப் புாாணம்
விநாயக புராணம்
பூவாளூர்ப்புராணம்
\＆ட வுண் மா சுனீவா
திருவாத வூரடி கள் புாாணம்

திருவிசைப்பாப்பகு，
கணீ ணுடைய வள்ளல்
ஒழிவிலொகுக்க்்
வள்ளல $\boldsymbol{\pi} \dot{\pi}$ சாத்திாம்
பஞ்சாக்கரமா ใல
கணக்காயனிாீமச்னூ நநக்கீரனா்
இறையயன ரக ப்பொ ருள்

கணீடேதா வ்யாரํ
ฮலா $\$$
प्रிணமாケல தூற்றறம்பத
 சுக்சொமீ
ゅழீரைவேற் ட்ா்ா，நா．
கமிப்ச்சொல்மぁாா旬

தனிச்செய்யுட்சு்காாமணி
கநீதசாமீப் புலவா
திருப்பூவண $5 \pi$ த ரூலா
கடலதேவ நாயனிீ பதினாா்் திரூடுறைப்பகு，

கம்பாாமாயணம்
ஏனெழுபத
कிருக்கைவழு்்க்்
சடகோபサ்்கா


இன்னைாற்பத
குறிஞ்சுப்பாட்（4
பதிற்றுப்ப்தーஏழாம்ப்்து
கயाす गTi
கயாதா
சநனகா சுவாமீ aள்
உ ப同 தம்
கநூ்ப்பாசா சவாமீேள்
சぁாளக்திப்புாாணம்
கநவூா்க்தேவோ
कிருவிசைப்பாப்பகு की
கலீலாடதேவநாயனii

கலீலாடเ
கவ்லாடம்

கவீகுஞ்ச ாபாாா திப்ம்
யவ்பாசபண்டிதர்：囚ீைை．


பிிற்றுப்ப்்த—ஆளு ம்ப்்த
』ாங்கேயா்
உாிச்சொனிகண்（b）
கா சீவா \＆நீலகண்டசுவாமீகளா \＆தூப்புஸ்வாமீ』ாஜு விவேகசி்்ாாமணியி்் வேதாங்தபாி்சே க்ம்

$ப$ பி்ற்ப்பத்து—நான்காம்ப த்த
காரீயாசா ฮi
毋 றுபஞ்சセூலம்
காfiயnit
கண்்கத्रीகா गம்

காேைக்カா லம்カமயார்

ஊாளமேே：ப்புலவர்
திருவாひன்்காவுா
பநஷ்ணசாஸ゚ゅர
அヘ்டடப்பிா๔ாணம்
கீநஷீணிிள் ひ，H．A．
இாகூணがய சாிதம்
க゙லேற்றฐ゙，ฮ．சி．
பைபள் அகாா की

அருண கிாியங்காா कி
தணவீரபணீடிதi
Бேமிரா த்ம்
வச்ச ணந்திமாひி அல்லத வெண்டாப்பオட்டியல்
தமடீடீா்க்கண் ணூ னிர்
ப官追றுப்ப்து－இாண்டாம்ப்்து
தம்தநபாரசுவாமீகள்
ぁ்் தர்கலிவெண்பா
பிோ்த்திரட்（b）
மீன்டிசிம்ணம $\Delta$ ள்でத்தமிப்
மீ த्రிரெறிவிளக்ぁம்



குんTリチாாா மியம்்

அகா．T国（Ms．）

தநபாத ぁாチர
குんதேச சதぁம்
தூவேோப் டபநம்ா்
பெருபாள் திரூமொழி
தலமேவர பா ணீடியø゚ இலி்்க புனாணம்
தலசேேரவாதண』ாம பா ணீடியஃั வாபு்்்கித
 மணிமேஃ ใல
๓சலா『ட் ட்ள்ใส
ஆサுハுக நாவலர் சாி்த்ாம்
Cோங்தவேளிா
பெருங்கぁை


கோட்நாத $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ வㄴ，M．A．，து．அ．

கோயேரியப்ப ஈாவலா
உபதெச தாண்டுழ

சங்\＆ப் புவவரீசளீ

ஐங்குறு $5 \pi \sqrt{1}$
கலி்்ொகை
கு ザங்தியை
ஈ $\dot{\square}$ றிய
பாிபாட்்


சம்கதநம ரீ ஙன் ஜ゙ジ—உ』ை
சங்கエபண்டிதா சைவப்புகா சனம்
サடீடநாぁ வளํளலார்：சீகாழீ
சぁாசிலのூப்்
சடவோபொォர்：ஃீழையூர
அतிசமயஞுபம்
சடகோபப் பலவா் குருச்ட்ட்பள்ளு
சநீゅேசேனர்，எஸ์．




ஷி（இரண்டாம் பாேம்）

யாழ்ப்பாணத்து மானிப்பாய1ぁォாது



பிரபஞ்ச விசாரம்
 க்்து｜
சமண ழூfவா
அருங்கல்ச்செப்பு
சம ゆ リுア゚வர்スளํ


』 லிங் த் துப்பாணி
サாவணப்டபநமாளீ கவ்ராயா்
பணவிலி க斤斤斤 து
サாநீதல்ண்க சுவாமீகளํ
கொช ம $\boldsymbol{\text { றுத்த்் }}$
வைムォக்கய செகம்
வைராக்கிய ஜிபம்

அழகர் ஃఎம்பぁம்
சாம்நாத கவி ゅாயiா
பொதிகை ஙிகண்（4）
サாவீநாゅையாா உ．வே．


ઈங்கா』வேலு ழதலலயார்，भூ அபிதான சウ்காமணி
 து
சீதiீபை சுவாமீ』ள் திருப்போரூர்ச் ச்்நி क्திடுறை
சீぁம்பாநாத தேசினர் घசகォாியம்


 சிக்கெтழு்் தேசிர் பிரபங்ぁ் திாட்ல

 $15 \pi \omega$ தீப हியண்（b）
சீவதான குவாடீள் also known as சீவதூா ழியீவா
சிசமவாத உாை மறுப்ப
சிஞானなோதபாவ்ஷிப்்

ォாஞ்சிபபுபாணம்

சி்்ார்தப்பூォ，Tசிळை

செங்கழூரீர் வ！


．ிிருடுல்ひலவளய
தொ்்காப்பியப் பTயிாவிரு்்த


சித்தतங்தி\＆ாம ணி

பிாபுல்ங்லீ ๘
சீசாள்்திப்புாாணம்
தர்க்கபரிபாமை
திரூவெங்கை்்கோவை
ான்னெறி
வெங்கைக்க ல்்பகம்
வெங்யைக்கோணை
வெண்ゅயுயை
வேதிா்்த சூளாமணி

சவவாாமழதலலயルกiั
விவகாரசாரசந்லிாக்ம்
சிவாாயாั，அ．
ஸ゙ちீ விசாクசாகロம்
 மறைணைய｜்கா 我

சிळํ ஈப்பநாயக்கா


சுநீதロம் ப9ளำの
மஞேன்ம ணீ யம்

தேவாாத்துகுுுறை 7
சுப்பェథீபக்கவ ェாயाர
சூ ளப்பாாயக்கன் \＆ாதல்
விறலியிด，आூ த

பிரயேTேவிவேகம்
おப்டிெமணிய பண்டிゅர்

मுப்பェமணிய பா リ
பெரருட்டொகை ந்கண்（b）


சுப்டேமணீய ழ：நலியாก்，V．P．
கல்வி விஆக்கம்
கால்ஙடை வியாா कிகள்

கலேசை ச் சலேடை வெண்பா
திரூவ．Tவலதூறை்் கே．Tவை

இலக்கண்்கொத்த
சுவாம゙引ாक தேசீகர்




ஸ்ரீமத் பTォهرғ்ம்
சேசீகீழாாㄲㄲ
பொியபு ォ．тம்்
சே ர்ாாயா
कிரூ囚：சைட்பரப்பகு
சேர்நனனா
कிரூவிசைப்பரப்பகு \＄
क्रிருப்பล்லாண் B
சேந்தனா
சேங்தன் कीه．тக』்்

பினொாா்்திருடுறைப்பகு


சேனூவையாi
இொல்க．ப்பியம்ーஉைை
戶ைளமாழுனீவiா
சனேi்திெமா ชல

هிருத்தாசல புாாணம்



தத் துவப்பேகாாச சுவாமீ கள் தத்தவட்பெோசம்
 பாடுதறை
戸த்திவிசா னுபோசசா ஏம்
 வேத ті் घபாிபாळை



உபதேசப்பஃலெுுட பண்டாாசாத்திரம்—தசகாாியம்

தாண்ட வராய சுவாமீ』ள்


தாண்டவராய ழதலியกกi பஞ்சぁந்திா்்—வசனம்
தாயுமான சுவாமீகளํ தTயுமான சுவாமமிகள் L．Tடல்
 திளுக்குற் யு ல ஊட்
 ிிருக்குற் ரு லக்
毋த்தாங்தசா ா，$வ ள ி$
 மா றனல்்்ாா்்
ந்நக்கோட்டியூ நநம்ல் சூடாமணி உள்ளடுடையTன்
 தேவாாம்：1，2， 3 திருமுறைகள்
おீநந்நகீக தேவா ராிவிருத் கம் ஜ－வகசி்்ாமணி

பிォォசாぁமாใல
பட்பபல்ன்
பட்பவி（9
 பா லகணி ண்ம்
 அனுமான விளக்கம்
कிநநாவுக்கரசு சுவாமீசள் நேவாபம்：4，5， 6 ிூூுடுறறகள்
தீநபபபாணழீ வார் அبலனிிினான்

சிிய छிருமட்்
த्रीருக்கு றுங் கிய ண்டக்்

திரூவெழு
பெரிய Яிருமட்்
பொிய कிரூफொழி


TETன் டுகன் திருவங்தாதி

த्रीருவிசைப்பா
ゆ゙நழல நாயனா
திருமா்கிிம்

கசேந்சிாமோட்சம்


ண்நவள்ளுவா்
திருக்குறள்
ஜீநூவாலவாயுஜையルก
ப，தினனாா்் ：திருடுறைப்பகுதி
ண்நவாலியழதனிா
திருவிசைப்பாப்பகுத

क्रருப்ப்க்்த்திரட்
ゅீநவேஙீகடையா் セロமான ச்்குே்ம்
 சா戸ぁசி்தாமணி
துறைசாமீ ஐயந்\＆ார்，எம்．
சார்ங்கத சம்ஹிணங
Cெய்வசீசீびロயாiா
ஜொல்க．тப்பியம் ：சொல்லதிகாரம்－உாை

ராஞ்சனட்டி மருமக்கள் இழிமான் மியம்
Cேரையiா

ゅைமவருக்க் சுரு்்ம்


குசேலோபாக்ஷயானம்
சூ戸ச்்கிண
எใலசைச் சிேடைவெண்பா

கு．ருவாவுதேறக்கோவை
Cதா ண்ாட ாடிப்Cபாடி யாழீவாா்
திருப்பள்ளியெழுச்சி
திருமாใல
Cぁாலீகாப்ษயiா
ดொல்காப்பியம்
 சூளாமணி

பினொா ம்திருமுறைப்பகு ist


－ 1.5 மெெல்வாடை
நすべチசாதேவi
அசுவசரஸ் திர்



சரதぁால்்கா
நடட சையா்
ォண்்குப்ப $ி$ வு நூ ல்
円ப்பூฐすர்
டுவ்ช๐ ட்பா்்்



நம்பிள்ชの

நம்மாாழிவாாั
சருஇாசாியய்்

क्रीतुब？గुक் घ्र்ं
பெரிய क्रीரூவங்்ா की

சங்கை ச்சல்டை ఏெண்பா
நペงாதனிர
திரிகலெம்

ஜன விேே．कीवி

Lா गकம்
நாரォルம் சுவாபீகள்
விதானレாてひ


நォராயண பா』』

திளூவேங்ゅட \＆தகம்

அகட்டொாூ்் விளக்க்்
நீ ரம்பவழிய கூய தூ fீ\＆ர்
சே துபாாணம்
நீலாயぁா क็ §
வருணகுலாதித்தனுாமட்்
6ゅல்டையப்பக் கவபாாயர்
திரூவெல்வேவித்தலபுாாண ம்

பகழీ


பட்டினத்தார் திருப்பாட்ற்றிரட்（4
ப鸟すொாா்திருகுறைப்பகு
படிக்கா சiப் புலவள்
தொண் டைமண்டல சதகம்
தண்ட๒யயார் \＆தகம்

பதார்க்தகுணஞி்்த Tமணி
பாலவாசடத்திாட்டு
पொியமாட்டஇாாேடம்
அரும்பெயா் அநுப்த அகரா क्र
மூலிகை விாவு அகார

பா த்கோஜி ழுனவா

வேனாாானிய புாтணம்
பாணததவ நாயனூ

பェண்ா
பதிற்றுப்த்த－ஐந்தாம் Lத்த்
บfீமேலழaĩ
திருக்குறள்－உாை．
 தேவையுலா
பவணநீ நீ ழனீவா்
ான் ஞால்

திருவுசாத்கான ரான்மணிமாてல
பாண்டி边துறை பன் ஞாற்றி ரட்（4
பாరூக்கேளாமமனர்

டந்ககல ழுணீவாீ
பி்்க நிகண்（4）
 அவ்டப்பி aபi்தம்
பளำாலோகம் ஜீயா

லளํ そூலோகா சா ரீயі்
அவ்டடாதச ரேஸ்யம்
ஸூீவசனபூ®கணம்
தத்தூ／த்திரயம்
งன்பழ\＆ய Cபநமாளீ ஜீயா


ஜாலத்தி』ட்（4）

புகழே நீ ¢ப모 புலவா
அธ்லியச \＆ாணிமா ல
ஈのவெண்பா
இாத்தின்் சரூக்கம்
Ч高官
வீェசோழியம்



कிரூவிசைப்பாப்பகுதி
பூதந்டேந்தன
இனியத ரт

இாண்டாம் क्రிரூவங்கா Яி

சிருவசசப்பாப்பகுத
பூர்வாசாரயயா
குருபாம்பாாப்ாபாه்（ஆளுயி！ப்படி）
Cuffயாழ் வாกi
திருப்பல்லாண்（4）
பொியாழ்வாா் திரூமொழி
Cபநங்த்் றார்கீழாா்
பிி்ற்ப்ப்்து－ஒன்பதாம் ப்்் து
பபநங்கோ சீேனி
மてலபடெடாம்
Gபநந்தேவனனi
பாாகவெண்பா



ஆசானக்கோவை।
பேயாழீவார்
மூண்ருுு் திருவங்தா தி
CLITT \＆́f゙யi！
தொல்காப்பயய்：பொருள திகா
Cபாய்கையார் $\varphi$ தலியோi்
களவழி $ா ா \dot{ற ் ப த ு ~}$
Gபாய்கையாா்
பன்னிருபாட்டியல்
Cபாய்カォயாற்வார்
டுதல் कிரூவங்தாத
Cபாய்யா Сமாழீப்புலவா
தஞ்சைவாணன்கோவை
Cபா ாீ னவฮீ
கமூூ்்
போசராச பண்டிதi
சரசோாிமாால
மண்டலபுநடா
बூடாமண
மணா்தடவா
क्ञிருக்குறள்－உ』ை

10 がவாளமா ழுனீகளํ


 கண்ணி நுண் \＆ஜு க் 尹ாம் प
10 ありாக்வபா』


மு தூமெтழிக்கா ஞ்ச



ரன் னூவ்－உறை

கல்லாட்்－உைை

சினரருமேт்த シம
மறைனான தேசீ\＆ா
அருண民ாி பு゙ாணம்
 சைவசமயயி．5pி
மைவாசகங் கட நீநாார்
உண் மைவிளக்கம்
மாங்தடியநதனூ
மதரைக்காஞ்சி

திருவரசகம்
திுக்கே．1ணைルாா்
vTమை பிபோன ச்்திரே「த ப்்
மாறன் Cபாறைบனா் ஐந் தியயைை்பத


リヒடீதாமக்がணீணfயாாi
பெ．тரூந ர．ர்் றுப்படை
 வைத்தியசாரச்்கிரகம்
 ராாாா்் த திபிகை
ழதீதைய பளำா，C\＆ா．
சவஞானபோத்ச் சிறுரைவிளக்கம்
ழஜำ றுறையைையா்
பழவொழி ரா னூ று
ழ）गfசாமீ ழதலியாா
பிரபஞ்ச உ－ற்ட：்தி
ழூロப்பாடியாா
அற்ூெெமிச்சாாம்
Cெய்கண்டதேவா்
சிஆாாபோぁம்
 பெரூங்லொகை
ェாமஃாமீ пாஜா，P．V．

 மஹரナாாதம்－வசனம்
மோற்றிமா த தலசேோம் மTஇும்சாஸ் தி $\ddagger \dot{4}$ சுருக்கம்
வசீடீட กi ஞூனهாசட்ட்
 மச்சபுாாணம்
 து்்காமணி मிகண்（b）
வெெரா பண்டிதரீ：கா சீ．அ． ஏகாதிச புராணம்
வேぁொஜ ஐயந்ககார் ஸ゙ரீ மகா பாகவइ புா
வரதராஜ பண்டி，நi சிவாாத்திளி புராணம்
வரதுந்காாம பாண்டியா் பிமேTத்தா காண்ட்ம்
வா ீீ சுø゚வா बா ஏமமிர் ぁம்
வாமன $\varphi$ かீவா் மேருமங்தா पுாாணம்
 அணியிலக்கணம்
 மぁாபானத்．
வ่แம்ษゅா ぁனர் ரான்மணிக் கடிகை
வீமநாぁ பணீடிゅர கடம்பவன புராணம்
 பயむォமாて๐

 தொன் ஞூல் விக்்ம்
வீேமார்தீதா ணீடதேவா பஞ்சதந்திாப் பாட ற்கணை
வீபாசாமீ ஐயஙீகாா த्रவंயசூரி \＆ாி்் த्रोரம்
வீュாசாமீ ழதலியாi் சர்வார்த்த ிற்ப சி்ொமம खி
Cவब்றீமாชலக்கவ்பாயா் திருச்செi்தூர்ப் புாாணாம்

## வேணூடㄴடி கள்

திருவிணச்ப்பாப்பகு
வேதநாயஆமீ பளำள：ச．
சர்வசமய சமரசக் க்ர்த்தனன
 ப்தாபடுகலியார் சாித்திா்்
வேதாநீゅ டேசீகா தெசிகப் பினபட்ぁம்
வேலப்பதேசிக குவா10 ஆளீ பண்டாா சாத்தினம்： பஞ்சாக்காப்பஃலருடை
வேஷலய சுவாமீகளํ ச்காள த்திப் புாாनா ம்
 இல்்கண விளக்கம்

மங்＇களேசுவரியம்்
ஜぁநாகம் ந்ாயுட ： 10 நூ．

பைهிய கல்பம்
ஜை๗ ழூ வா்
யசோதர காவயம்
ஸீபடீடனூ
பகவ்்டீணை
ஸீルதொாำபாஜீ
ஸ゙ூ゙ வசாா ச்்தோாゅயம்
ஸீ யூகிழுனவா
 சாரச்்கிாகら்


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The Romanes Lecture (1900) : The Evolution of English Lexicography. D

[^1]:     But this opinion has no foundation in fact. There is absolutely no reference to such a work anywhere in literature.
    ${ }^{2}$ The word uri-c-col was in use as a generic name for works of this type. Though now completely forgotten, it has been applied to many lexical works in Tamil, like Pinkalantai, Uri-c-col:nikantu, Kayätaram.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Not published.
    ${ }^{2}$ Not published.
    ${ }^{3}$ The entire work must have been available to the Rev. M. Winslow as he quotes this work frequently in his Dictionary.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Not published.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Not published.
    ${ }^{2}$ More fully Ilakka-t-tokuti-muraiyin-tiqavukōl.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Later redactors collected all such stanzas into a separate sub-section and named it kalappetukai (mixed etukai).
    ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Mr}$. A. Shanmukam Pillai of Šolavandān is mentioned as having written an antāti-t-totai-nikantu (vide Tani-c-ceyyut-cintāmani).

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Now under publication by Mr. S. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai, M.A., Reader in Tamil, University of Madras.
    ${ }^{2}$ Not published.
    ${ }^{8}$ Not published.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Students of English Lexicography will note that the Epinal Glossary had advanced exactly to this first-letter order. (Murray: Evolution of English Lexicography, p. 11).
    ${ }^{2}$ We find an entry 'Akārādi Nighantutu' in Dr. Oppert's Catalogue of Sanskrit Mss. (4969). But, this catalogue is an altogether unreliable guide, as it is not based on an examination of manuscripts; and the entry might after all have reference to the Tamil work, Akarātinikantu. We may, however, note that the Nānārthārnava Sanksēpa, a Sanskrit Nighantu now available in print, adopts an alphabetical order in the arrangement of homonyms according to gender. This arrangement is expressly meant for easy reference. The work was composed under the orders of Rājarāja, son of Kulōttunga II, who reigned from 1146 A.D. to 1170 A.D. Its author was Kēs̄avaswāmin, a_Sāma-Vēdin in the service of that king.

    There is also another work in Sanskrit, the Nänärtha Sangraha (now under publication by Dr. T. R. Chintamani, Senior Lecturer in Sanskrit, University of Madras) by Ajayapāla, which follows the alphabetical order. This is also a Nighantu on homonyms, as its name indicates. As it is quoted in Tika $\bar{a}$-sarvasvam ( 1159 A.D.), it must be far earlier in date.
    ${ }^{3}$ The term akarāti (from Sanskrit $A k \bar{a} r a ̄ d i$ ) exactly corresponds to the 'Abecedarium' of Richard Huloet's 'The Abecedarium Anglico Latinum pro Tyrunculis' published in 1552.

    Compare Sir James Murray on the word 'Dictionary':-'The early vocabularies and dictionaries had many names, often quaint and striking; thus one of $c .1420$ is entitled the Noninale, or Name-book; mention has already been made of the Medulla Grammatices, or Marrow of Grammar, the Ortus Vocabulorum, or Garden of Words, the Promptorium Parvulorum, and the Catholicon Anglicum; later we find the Manipulus Vocabulorum, or Handful of Vocables, the Alvearie, or Beehive, the Abecedarium, the Bibliotheca, or Library, the Thesaurus, or Treasury of Words-what Old English times would have called the Word-hord, the World of Words, the Table Alphabetical, the English Expositor, the Ductor in Linguas, or Guide to the Tongues, the Glossographia, the Nezv World of Words, the Etymologicum, the Gazophylacium; and it would have been impossible to predict in the year 1538, when Sir Thomas Elyot published his 'Dictionary' that this name would supplant all the others, and even take the place of the older and better-descended word Vocabulary.'

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Not published.
    ${ }^{2}$ Not published. This is different from Sampradäya Akarãti of unknown date, printed some years ago.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Dr. John Bullokar's 'English Expositor' (3rd Edition, 1663) contains an index of 'ordinary English' words defined in terms of a more 'scholastick' nature. Ba shful had Verecund as its corresponding learned equivalent; Hozeling was the same as Ululation. M. M. Mathews : A Survey of English Dictionaries, p. 18.
    ${ }^{2}$ Not published.
    ${ }^{3}$ Not published.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Grierson: Linguistic Survey of India, VoI. IV, p. 301, See pp. 306 and 307 for a bibliography of Tamil Dictionaries published up to 1897.
    ${ }^{2}$ Cf. Manipulus Vocabulorum of Peter Levins, 1570.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ Father Beschi of the Society of Jesus, His times and His writings, p. 225.

[^12]:    1 Students of Malayalam literature will remember that the author of Lílā-tilakam calls pure Malayalam by the name 'Palan-Tamil' (Old Tamil).
    ${ }^{2}$ A second edition ' revised and corrected by the Rev. Mr. Poezold, Mr. William Simpson and the Malabar Catechists' was printed at Vepery in 1809.

[^13]:    1 Winslow's Tamil and English Dictionary : Preface.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ As noted in p. XXXVII, it was Fabricius who began this practice.
    2 Winslow's Tamil and English Dictionary: Preface.

[^15]:    1 The second edition of this work was published by the Rev. H. Beisenherz in 1910 and the third, by his successor the Rev. D. Bexell in 1933.

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[^16]:    1. Winslow himself remarks (in his preface to Spaulding's English and Tamil Dictionary, 1852) 'The period' is to come when a sufficient number of generally received classic authors in the Tamil language shall be in print or accessible in uniform manuscripts, to enable any lexicographer to fix with certainty the standard of language.
[^17]:    1 There are certain defective verbs in Tamil as in Sanskrit and certain other languages, and they are conjugated not in all tenses but in a few only. In those cases, only such conjugated forms as are indicated by the illustrations should be understood as having been given.

