

Government of Madras.

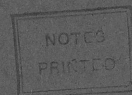
HOME DEPARTMENT

(EDUCATION)

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G.O. No. 1150, 3rd November 1916

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Government Oriental Manuscripts Library

Recording, with remark, the report on the working of the peripatetic party of the — during the year 1915-1916.

A.  
B.  
N.P.

(a)

Home (Edn) DEPARTMENT.

ORDINARY  
ROUTINE SERIES.

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NOT CIRCULATED.  
NOT SEEN BY D.S.

+ G.O No. 1150, dated the 3rd Nov 1916.

Receipt numbers ..

Number and date of  
previous proceed-  
ings.

Tabling Abstract.

Govt. Oriental Manuscripts Library.

Recording with remarks the report on the working of the  
peripatetic party of the — during the year  
1915-16.

(b) Index Headings.

MAIN HEADING

Govt. Oriental Manuscripts Library  
Peripatetic party of the Oriental Manuscripts Library

CROSS REFERENCES.

SPECIAL INDEX.

DO NOT SPECIAL INDEX.



# Government of Madras.

HOME DEPARTMENT

(EDUCATION)

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G.O. No. 1150, 3rd November 1916

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N.P.  
ORIGINAL.

Government Oriental Manuscripts Library

Recording, with remark, the report on the working of the peripatetic party of the — during the year 1915-1916.



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

HOME DEPARTMENT

(Education)

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 1096, Educational, dated 18th September 1914.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on the question of improving the system under which oriental manuscripts in private hands are at present acquired for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

II

Letter—from M.R.Ry. S. KUPPUSWAMI SASTRIGAL, M.A., Curator, Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.

To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Dated—the 31st May 1916.

No.—C. 79.

With reference to your Proceedings R.C. No. 33/16, dated the 10th February 1916, and in continuation of my letter R.C. No. 156/15, dated the 25th February 1916, I have the honour to submit a detailed report on the working of the peripatetic party sanctioned in G.O. No. 1096, Educational, dated the 18th September 1914, and on the progress of the search for oriental manuscripts during the year 1915-16.

2. *Staff*.—The members of the touring party were appointed to their respective posts in the Director's Proceedings R.C. No. 11032 of 1914, dated the 15th January 1915, and they joined office on different dates between the 27th January and the 20th February 1915. But on the 1st March V. Prabhakara Sastri, the Telugu pandit, appointed from the permanent section, went on leave on account of illness; and this place remained vacant till the 8th May 1915 when M.R.Ry. A. Subrahmanya Sastri, who was newly appointed, joined duty.

3. *An account of the operations of the search party*.—For reasons explained in my half-yearly report submitted on the 5th October 1915, the Gōdāvari district was chosen first for exploration. The laudable objects of the Government in sanctioning a scheme for the acquisition and preservation of manuscripts were clearly explained to the public in the District Gazette, and the District Collector of Gōdāvari was approached for the formation of a committee of local gentlemen whose influence might be useful in securing access to private libraries. My Special Assistant in his preliminary tour was provided with letters of introduction by the Collector to the Tahsildars of Amalāpuram and Razole, of whom the former, with his long service and abiding interest in oriental research, was able to give much accurate information about the places where manuscript collections existed; and he was also kind enough to introduce the Special Assistant in person to many of the village officers and several local scholars, who gathered on the occasion of a farewell meeting on the eve of his retirement. This information, supplemented by further personal enquiries in the taluks of Razole and Rāmachandrapuram, enabled the Special Assistant to prepare a programme for the regular search in the delta taluks of the district, and the programme was duly scrutinized and sanctioned by me.

To ensure the collection of exhaustive and reliable information about the existence of manuscripts, certain printed forms inviting information on several heads were sent to the authorities of every village through the respective Tahsildars; but the village officers, probably through some vague fears, returned nil reports in almost all cases. But when manuscripts were actually obtained for examination in those very villages where their absence was reported, it was deemed inexpedient to take any action against the village authorities, as such a course might lead to the disappearance or the destruction of manuscripts in the other villages.



In the meantime, the pandits of the temporary establishment were engaged at the head-quarters in acquainting themselves with various scripts and the contents of the library and in the preparation of up-to-date and consolidated lists as were found necessary for the conduct of search work.

The preliminary preparations being thus over, the whole party under the Special Assistant began their systematic search on the 15th April 1915 and continued the same till the 16th March 1916 except for 39 days between the 1st September and the 9th October 1915 when the rains compelled the party to remain at head-quarters. Thus the year's work may be conveniently divided into two terms. The delta taluks of Amalapuram and Razole alone fully engaged the party during the whole of the first term and the remaining taluks, excluding the Agency tracts, were almost completely explored during the second term. During the hottest and the rainy months of the year and the harvest season, the party experienced some unavoidable slackening in its work.

The owners of private libraries were in the beginning very reluctant to show their manuscripts owing to some groundless fears excited by the novelty of search work and the vague rumours of the wartime. But everywhere it was found possible to dispel all their illusions by patient and persuasive explanations. Still there are people here and there whose sacerdotal conservatism holds it sacrilegious to exhibit their bundles of manuscripts which are preserved, in many cases, more as estimable heirlooms than as useful literary works, or who think it detrimental to their profession to reveal the secrets of their manuscript treasures. There are two intractable gentlemen, one at Ravikommapadu and another at Ralli, who possess some valuable manuscripts of historical and philological interest. All persuasion and influence entirely failed in the case of these two persons; and they would rather consign their manuscripts to the action of flames than place them in the hands of a copyist. But, except for these isolated instances, it must be said to the credit of the people of the Gōdāvari district that the work of the members of the party generally ran smooth and the owners in many cases, realising the value of the search work, lent their manuscripts freely to the library.

The influence of the committee of local leaders formed at Cocanada extended only over its suburbs; but Sanskrit scholars everywhere lent appreciable help in introducing the party to their relatives and friends. As the work progressed and acquisitions were made, scholars everywhere began to evince much interest in the collections and in several places the Special Assistant had to satisfy them by giving public lectures.

A few libraries in the villages of the Vizagapatam district, bordering upon the Gōdāvari district, were also examined. In the court of the Sub-Magistrate of Kovvur in the Kistna district, a collection of 400 manuscripts and 300 printed works was filed in connection with a criminal suit; and access was obtained for their examination. The selected manuscripts were acquired only on loan as the owners were unwilling to sell them. Elsewhere in Elapalli, a village near Palghat, and in Vayalur and Tiruvasanallur near Kumbakonam, a few libraries were accessible for investigation and the selected manuscripts were purchased in all these cases.

4. *Condition of manuscripts.*—Ancient methods of study having failed to procure the means of subsistence, oriental learning has fallen into disfavour along with its perishable materials. Most of the manuscripts examined were found in a much neglected and crumbling state. But rarely, and where the orthodox elders live a pious life, manuscripts were cleared of their worms and dusted once a year at least during the festival of Dasara.

5. *Plan of work.*—In the course of the systematic search, the names of the villages which were likely to contain manuscript collections were first ascertained, and certain big villages were selected as centres wherefrom the members of the party could easily visit the surrounding villages. The four pandits of the touring party were generally sent in two sections to two different collections of manuscripts in a single village or in two different villages. As the libraries in the Amalapuram taluk generally contained large collections, the presence of all the four pandits was required in connexion with their examination. The Special Assistant was always with one or the other of the two sections of the party and was carefully supervising the work of

both. During the second term when the work chiefly lay in the taluks of Rāmachandrapuram, Cocanada, Tuni, Pithāpuram, Rajahmundry and Peddapuram, where the number of villages visited and of libraries and manuscripts examined steadily declined, the whole party was divided into two sections, one working under the personal control of the Special Assistant and the other working separately under his guidance.

The Agency tracts, except one or two villages, are conspicuous by the paucity of manuscripts. It may be said that the whole of the Gōdāvari district has been practically explored, in so far as official or private information and rumour could reveal the existence of manuscripts, with the exception of a few collections here and there, where either the owners were absent on a long pilgrimage or on business, or were too stubborn and conservative to allow their perishing bundles to be examined. It may not, however, be unreasonable to hope that time and perseverance will some day enable the Government Oriental Library to have access to these few collections also that could not be examined now for one reason or other. Unavoidable as it might be, it is a matter for regret that the party in some cases, allured by false rumours or the doubtful information of an officer, had to proceed in vain to certain villages and meet with disappointment on finding that no manuscripts at all existed there, or whatever existed was either utterly worthless or very badly decayed.

The operations of the party in the centres of Brahman learning during the first term yielded results that were far superior in quantity and quality to those of the second term; while in respect of variety in the subjects of manuscripts contents, the collections in the delta taluks were inferior to those in the other taluks. The vernaculars were very meagrely represented in the collections in the delta taluks, while Tuni, Pithāpuram and Peddapuram yielded a larger proportion of works in Telugu language and literature. A few metrical treatises in Telugu on medicine, astrology, veterinary treatment, etc., as also a few literary works in Telugu were secured. But most of these are later productions and are inferior in quality to similar works in Sanskrit. The striking paucity of good works in Telugu among the collections in the abovementioned taluks may be due to some political or religious causes; and what little of Telugu literature has been found preserved there, seems to be entirely due to the fostering care of a few later zamindaris interested in the encouragement of vernacular learning. A few works in Malayalam, of some value, have been obtained from Elapalli collection and some Tamil works also have been got elsewhere.

As regards the selection and acquisition of manuscripts from private collections, all those not found in print and those whose printed editions were imperfect or erroneous, being based upon single or incomplete manuscripts, were selected and registered as noteworthy; and among them all the works, which were new to the library or found only in fragments, were acquired in one of the three modes, viz., presentation, purchase and loan. A few important works whose copies are complete in the library were also obtained on loan, to note down differences of reading.

Of the three modes of acquisition of manuscripts, loan predominated over purchase and presentation, though the latter would be more economical and desirable. It may, however, be said that no efforts were spared to acquire manuscripts by presentation or purchase wherever possible; and if the major portion of the acquisitions had to be by means of transcription, it was only because no other alternative was open, as the religious sentiment of the owners in many cases deterred them from agreeing to a sale of their manuscripts and their worldly sentiment prevented presentation.

In half a dozen cases, where the number of manuscripts to be copied was large and the owners were reluctant to part with them, copyists were appointed at the residences of the owners, who were entrusted with the work of supervision. Sanskrit scholars in the neighbourhood were requested to compare the copies with their originals for some reasonable remuneration. The owners, it must be said, invariably justified the confidence reposed in them, by a speedy and satisfactory execution of their work, as a mere labour of love.

6. *Libraries and manuscripts examined.*—The total number of private libraries examined amounts to 281, of which 253 belong to the Gōdāvari district and the remainder to the districts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, Malabar, Tanjore and Chingleput.

Statement A enclosed herein gives a village-wise list of the owners of libraries examined and the number of manuscripts in each of them, as also the number of those marked as noteworthy and those actually acquired. Among them, several were large libraries kept in very good condition while a few collections were insignificantly small. The number includes many public libraries where manuscripts are deposited for public use; and it may be observed, by the way, that many villages in the Gōdāvari district have such libraries chiefly used by women. The approximate number of volumes of manuscripts examined during the whole year was 18,733, of which 1,831 were marked as noteworthy. The acquisition for the Library in one or the other of the three ways amounted to 1,324 manuscripts while 30 more manuscripts were in the hands of the copyists appointed at the residences of the owners. Some of the selected manuscripts could not be actually acquired as yet for one reason or other; and the further negotiations that are being made for their acquisition, it is hoped, will become fruitful in the near future. It may also be added here that the party was never allowed to stop in any village longer than may be absolutely necessary in the interests of its work.

7 *Nature and value of manuscripts acquired.*—Statement B indicates the quantitative value of manuscripts acquired for the library, while Statement C gives the number of manuscripts acquired in each of the languages and under various subjects in Sanskrit.

The number of works in Sanskrit predominates over that in Telugu by a ratio of 5 to 1 approximately. Most of these works are written in Telugu script. The acquisitions in Sanskrit literature extend over various branches of learning, while those in Telugu are not so varied and are numerically far less. This difference could be easily accounted for by the far wider range of Sanskrit Literature and its much longer course of development as also by its much more intimate connection with Hinduism and more particularly Brahminism.

*Telugu works.*—The Telugu poetical works now acquired, though belonging to the 17th and 18th centuries when all poetic conventions were unduly developed even at the expense of true poetry, are not entirely devoid of interest. They represent a period of struggle, when thought and expression were trying to burst their bonds of convention. A copy of Śakuntalam and of Chitra Bhāratam, Telugu works of 1450 and 1570 A.D., though available in print each with a hundred lacunae, and a copy of the commentary on Bhāgavātaka of Varāhamihira in excellent Telugu prose by one Viṣṇuvardhana, probably of the 11th or 12th century, have been acquired and are among the important works of the medieval and early periods of Telugu literature. Some metrical and prose translations in Telugu of popular Sanskrit treatises in philosophy, medicine and astrology that have been acquired, indicate the tastes and aptitudes of some of the Telugu people of the period and their tendency to freely deviate from the idiom of a dead tongue. They deserve to be saved or will surely disappear even from their local existence. A prose adaptation, in Telugu, of a Rāmāyana theme from Uriya, is one of the interesting acquisitions in Telugu, written in graceful language and exhibiting a high degree of inventive genius. Two mathematical works in Telugu have been acquired, which give a set of formulae in verse for the solution of various problems with illustrations and examples worked out, and throw considerable light on the ancient system of survey and engineering of reservoirs and other buildings. An original medical work in Telugu verse of perhaps the 17th or 18th century, viz., Navanātha-siddhāḍipika, has also been acquired.

*Sanskrit works.*—Of the Sanskrit manuscripts acquired, 83 relate to Vedic rituals and are of great importance to students of the history of Brahminic culture and civilisation. Two Vedic sects whose representatives are now very few have special rituals of their own, and their literature is not easily accessible to anybody outside the particular sectarian fold. These are the Vaikhāṇasa and the Yājñavalkya sects. It is a matter for congratulation that several of their authoritative works, neither published nor easily available, have now been acquired. Their number exceeds 50.

Of the six dāśanas or systems of philosophy, works obtained in Nyāya and Vedānta have been more numerous than others. The Brahman scholars in the fertile deltas of the Gōdāvari, emulating the glory of the Māthila and the Nuddea schools of Nyāya, devoted themselves, with much ardour and zeal, to the study of this system

and collected, preserved and produced valuable works which marked the later periods in the history of Nyāya. Most of the works of such renowned authors as Vardhamana, Raghunātha, Mahēsa, Madhusūdana, Jayadēva, Rucidatta, Agnihōtra, Bhavānanda, Raghudēva, Annambhaṭṭa, Yellubhaṭṭa and Jayarāma have been recovered, and these authors fill our hearts with admiration for their brilliant achievements under the trying conditions of the then Moslem rule. Some useful works by Mathurānātha, Jagadīśa and Gadādhara have also been acquired. In this connection, the acquisition of many of the valuable works of the famous Annambhaṭṭa in Vyākaraṇa Mīmāṃsā, Nyāya and Vedānta deserves special mention. Attention is invited to a detailed notice of his works.

Among the works acquired in Mīmāṃsā, Tantraratna by Parthasārathimīśra is a rare and old work of much importance and value. Nayavivēka and its commentary are also rare and represent the extinct school of Prabhākara. Commentaries on Tantravārtika and Bānaka by Annambhaṭṭa and a gloss on the Sūtras by Yellubhaṭṭa, his pupil, are of considerable interest and value. Bhāttadinakara is another work of importance and bears eloquent testimony to the versatile genius of Dinakara, who is a well-known logician.

Most of the works in Vedānta which have been acquired, relate to the Advaita school. Five glosses on Brahma sūtras were newly added to the Library and Annambhaṭṭa's, among them, is full and concise. Gūrucaṇḍrikā of Brahmananda, and Viśvavedāśa and Nrsiṃhaśvamin's commentaries on Saṅkṣepasāriraka, will be looked upon as valuable acquisitions by Professors of Vedānta.

Though the number of works acquired in Smṛti literature is large, they are either treatises on special subjects or compendia of various Smṛtis considered authoritative in several provinces in India. Smṛtikadamba, Smṛtapaddhativivēcanikā, Smṛtisāra and Smṛticandrika, etc. may deserve special mention.

Annambhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyata's Pradīpa, a commentary on the Mahābhāṣya of Patañjali, stands foremost among the acquisitions in grammatical literature. A few of the acquisitions in this branch such as Citraprabhā, etc. represent later developments.

Of the few dramas now obtained, the oldest are the productions of the 16th century; and the authors were patronised by the fallen *rajas* of Vizianagar. Kuvalayavilāsa by a minister of Śrī Rangarāya still exhibits some sparks of poetic genius. Vāsantīkarpinīyā by a Vaiṣṇava ascetic of Ahobila Mutt is also a graceful piece. Parījatāharana by Kumārātārya, the preceptor of King Raghunātha of Tanjore (1620 A.D.), illustrates the poetic tastes of his illustrious patron and pupil whose works glow with brilliant thoughts tempered by decent humour and clothed in simple language. The species of Rūpaka called bhāṇa, which is a kind of erotic comedy of a lower type, is represented by a few acquisitions. Sōmavallīyogānanda, Śṅgārāmañjari, and Madanavilāsa deserve special mention here; and they were composed respectively by Arunagirinātha (1420 A.D.), Viśvanātha (1400 A.D.), and Naganātha (1350 A.D.), who were the chief satirists of the courts of Vizianagar, Kondavidu and Warangal respectively. About 15 works of this class have been recovered and their usefulness lies in the fact that they faithfully and realistically portray the life and manners of their times and provinces.

Among the Kavyas or poems now secured, none deserves any special notice. They are all recent productions and of modern type. But one or two commentaries on earlier classical works like Kumārasambhava, Kavimalla's Uḍarāraghava, etc., are of some importance. Śrūtisūktimālā, a small work in 154 quatrains, is an old work by Haradatta, the well-known Vedic commentator and its high literary worth deserves some notice. Its commentator, one Śivalingabūpa, belongs to the Reddy dynasty of kings who ruled at Kondavidu, Rajahmundry and Kandukuru between 1300 and 1500 A.D.

Among the acquisitions in Rhetōric (a comprehensive term applied to the Science of Poetics), Kāvyalankarāṅgraha of Amṛtānandayōgi, Kavītatātara of Puraṣōttama, Rasakanikā and Sahityakaumudī, are noteworthy; and they range between the 13th and the 16th centuries and will surely command the respect of scholars. Several valuable commentaries on Mammata's Kāvya-prakāśa were also



acquired. Balacittanuranjani by Sarusvati Tirtha of the Kingdom of Warangal, Madhumati, Kayakanmudi and Rjvrtti are some others of the useful works of this type now acquired.

Among the acquisitions in Sanskrit lexicons, Viśeṣaśabdacintāmaṇi, a very good Telugu commentary on Amarakōṣa, may be mentioned as a valuable work embodying useful quotations and discussions on the usage of words. A commentary on Śabdalingārthacandrika in Sanskrit by Kallīśabhaṭṭa is another valuable acquisition belonging to the same class.

Among the treatises acquired in astronomy, the valuable commentaries on Somaśiddhānta and Sūryasiddhānta deserve special notice. Many of these acquisitions, as Daivajña vilāsa, Gautamasamhitā, Kṛṣṇiyam, are important and the first of them is noted for its variety and copiousness.

In medicine, a copy of the Ayurvēda sūtras, one of the Vedāṅgas, and two useful medical lexicons of Materia Medica, viz., Dravyasatnāvalī and Dakṣiṇāmūrti Nighaṇṭu, have been acquired. Some fragments of Atreyaśamhitā, Ayurvēdārtha-prakāśikā and Pūjyapādiyam have also been secured; and in their present fragmentary condition they could not serve any better purpose than simply reminding us of the valuable and ancient works they represent. Statement D gives the names of all the manuscripts acquired, arranged according to subject-matter. Short descriptive notices of over one hundred important acquisitions are also given in a separate Statement E. These works really require a more detailed examination to give a complete estimate of their value. It may demand much time and will be interesting only when the relation of every work to its anterior productions and its influence on its posterior ones are clearly explained. But this work must of necessity be left to the future, to be done by scholars engaged in research in the field of Sanskrit literature.

8. *Conclusion.*—The foregoing report, I venture to hope, will clearly show how the work already turned out by the search party is satisfactory, and how its sustained activities for some more years in the remaining districts of the Presidency may be reasonably expected to lead to a complete discovery and restoration of all the valuable manuscript treasures of Southern India.

## ENCLOSURES.

(1)

STATEMENT A.—List of libraries examined in 1915-16.

| Taluk.     | Village.  | Names of the owners of manuscript collections. | Number of manuscripts examined. | Number of manuscripts selected. | Number of manuscripts received. |
|------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Amalapuram | Sakuru    | P. Narayanaiahari Garu                         | 11                              | 11                              | 11                              |
| Do.        | Do.       | P. Sripada Sastri Garu                         | 100                             | 6                               | 5                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | P. Yagnanarayana Garu                          | 200                             | 33                              | 17                              |
| Do.        | Do.       | Ayyagari Sitaranaya Garu                       | 150                             | 24                              | 23                              |
| Do.        | Indupalli | Venka Jagannatha Sastri Garu                   | 80                              | 84                              | 84                              |
| Do.        | Do.       | Gorti Venkatakrishna Sastri Garu               | 60                              | 2                               | 1                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | Vaidikani Gopalakrishnamma                     | 500                             | 30                              | 23                              |
| Do.        | Do.       | Pullela Subbaya Garu                           | 60                              | 7                               | 5                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | Pullela Surya Garu                             | 30                              | 2                               | 2                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | R. Venkatarayana Garu                          | 120                             | 6                               | 2                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | Tata Tambanna Sastri Garu                      | 40                              | 3                               | 3                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | Addepalli Krishna Sastri Garu                  | 100                             | 3                               | 3                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | Peri Vasana Garu                               | 100                             | 3                               | 3                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | Ayagari Ramasastri Garu                        | 50                              | 1                               | 1                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | Gorti Brahmayya Sastri Garu                    | 8                               | 1                               | 1                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | Tattonnelli                                    | 90                              | 7                               | 7                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | Neduneri                                       | 1                               | 1                               | 1                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | Mukkamalla                                     | 50                              | 9                               | 9                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | B. Accatarana Somayajulu                       | 400                             | 22                              | 12                              |
| Do.        | Do.       | Mummidiyaram                                   | 200                             | 5                               | 2                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | P. Venkatasubramanyam                          | 6                               | 6                               | 6                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | V. Ramakrishna Garu                            | 150                             | 6                               | 6                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | K. Narasimha Somayajulu                        | 3                               | 1                               | 1                               |
| Do.        | Do.       | U. Venkatakrishnamma Garu                      | 150                             | 7                               | 6                               |

Statement A.—List of libraries examined in 1915-16—cont.

| Taluk.     | Village.    | Names of the owners of manuscript collections. | Number of manuscripts examined. | Number of manuscripts selected. | Number of manuscripts received. |
|------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Amalapuram | Kesanakurru | Akundi Subrahmanya Sastri Garu                 | 120                             | 4                               | 4                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Allamaraju Sitaranaya Garu                     | 60                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Meru Subrahmanya Garu                          | 45                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Nadavapalli                                    | 60                              | 1                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Katmakona                                      | 60                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Anathavaram                                    | 60                              | 5                               | 3                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Amalapuram                                     | 5                               | 4                               | 3                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Vilasa                                         | 1                               | 1                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Mokshavarum                                    | 5                               | 3                               | 3                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Ayamavilli                                     | 200                             | 8                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Peruru                                         | 20                              | 2                               | 2                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Ramaji Chana Pantulu Garu                      | 50                              | 4                               | 4                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | V. Yagnanarayana Garu                          | 200                             | 7                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Nemani Sundara Sastri Garu                     | 60                              | 1                               | 1                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Ganti Lakshmana Somayajulu                     | 20                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Nemani Appana Desikahialu                      | 100                             | 9                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Mula Paravathanlu Garu                         | 250                             | 5                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Peri Narasaya Garu                             | 2                               | 1                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Pochiraju Venkatakrishna Rao                   | 60                              | 4                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Nimishakavi Jagannatham Garu                   | 10                              | 4                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Tondavaram                                     | 300                             | 13                              | 6                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Vempala Subrahmanya Garu                       | 70                              | 13                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Mantha Channaya Sastri Garu                    | 60                              | 10                              | 8                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Vivekavara Agra-haram                          | 500                             | 18                              | 15                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Sikka Pulaya Garu                              | 500                             | 18                              | 15                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Peranna Agra-haram                             | 190                             | 20                              | 16                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Bodasakurru                                    | 5                               | 1                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Mukkamalla                                     | 200                             | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Pelagummi                                      | 85                              | 20                              | 9                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Do.                                            | 60                              | 7                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Garimalla Bonana Garu                          | 100                             | 10                              | 8                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Sripadi Bhairava Somayajulu                    | 5                               | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | The owner did not give his name                | 40                              | 1                               | 1                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Nedula Lakshminarayana Sastri Garu             | ..                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | B. Parvataswara Somayajulu                     | 150                             | 8                               | 3                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Kotivari Agra-haram                            | 155                             | 12                              | 12                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Mungunda                                       | 132                             | 9                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Cheemalapati Marudaya Siddhanti                | 20                              | 4                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Pulpa Suryanarayana Somayajulu                 | 10                              | 2                               | 2                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Vivekodaya Library                             | 100                             | 7                               | 4                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Mantravadi Venkata Sastri Garu                 | 60                              | 11                              | 11                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Munjavarasu Kot-ta                             | ..                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Pasarlapudi                                    | 30                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Kalanathubhatta Suryavadhani Garu              | 25                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Do.                                            | 25                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Akella Suryavadhani Garu                       | 1                               | 1                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Apparapalli                                    | 20                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Radmalola Sivaswami Garu                       | 20                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Adolla Pereswara Somayajulu                    | 20                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Karra Agganna Sastri Garu                      | 20                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | N. Narasimha Sastri Garu                       | 20                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Podilala                                       | 20                              | 1                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Masepalli                                      | 110                             | 4                               | 1                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | U. Ramaswami Avadhanlu                         | 80                              | 5                               | 5                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Jayanti Ramachandrudu Garu                     | 120                             | 5                               | 2                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | M. Brahmayya Sastri Garu                       | 60                              | 7                               | 3                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | K. O. Kameswara Sastri Garu                    | 80                              | 3                               | 3                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Do.                                            | 20                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Garimalla Narayana Sastri Garu                 | 220                             | 22                              | 4                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Kompella Subbarayudu Garu                      | 80                              | 1                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Chitrapadi                                     | 30                              | 1                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Bilikaluru                                     | 40                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | B. Gangadhara Somayajulu Garu                  | 200                             | 10                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Dokka Ram Sastri Garu                          | 30                              | 2                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Engulabahal                                    | 1                               | 1                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Karra Narasaya Sastri                          | 100                             | 4                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Kanakaiah Vengkataram                          | 100                             | 14                              | 13                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Karra Shundri Sastri Garu                      | 30                              | 2                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Bommaganti Narasimha Sastri                    | 100                             | 4                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Bhamidi Visvanathan Garu                       | 120                             | 7                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Vinnakota Venkaya Garu                         | 110                             | 23                              | 22                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Bommaganti Sitarana Sastri Garu                | 80                              | 4                               | 2                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Samayapalli Sanyu Garu                         | 10                              | 1                               | 1                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Tatukonda Ramanya Garu                         | 32                              | 1                               | 1                               |
| Do.        | Do.         | Kanavadi Ramayajulu Garu                       | 20                              | 4                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Kunipalli Venkataratnam Garu                   | 120                             | 1                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Madhavaya Venkatakrishnanlu                    | 8                               | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Kolchintu Ramavadhanlu                         | 80                              | 2                               | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | D. Venkataratnam Garu                          | 15                              | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do.        | Do.         | Govindarajulu Narasaya Garu                    | ..                              | ..                              | ..                              |





## Statement A.—List of libraries examined in 1915-16—cont.

| Taluka                            | Village.            | Names of the owners of manuscripts collections.                                     | Number of manuscripts examined. | Number of manuscripts selected. | Number of manuscripts received. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Tuni .. ..                        | Sarabhabhalapata-   | Pendyala Rajanna Garu .. ..                                                         | 5                               | ..                              | ..                              |
| Do. .. ..                         | Errabhabhalapata-   | Danyamraju Sitaramauroti Garu.                                                      | 2                               | ..                              | ..                              |
| Kistna district, Ernadudem taluk. | Kovur .. ..         | Kuchi Mannar Sestrela. Filed in a case in the court of the Sub-Magistrate of Kovur. | 400                             | 80                              | 80                              |
| Madras .. ..                      | Madras .. ..        | E. Narasimha Achariyar .. ..                                                        | 5                               | 5                               | 5                               |
| Do. .. ..                         | Mylapore .. ..      | C. V. Jambulingam .. ..                                                             | 4                               | 4                               | 4                               |
| Do. .. ..                         | Trigheane .. ..     | V. Prabhakarasastry Garu .. ..                                                      | 39                              | 39                              | 39                              |
| Do. .. ..                         | Adyar .. ..         | Adyar Library .. ..                                                                 | 1                               | 1                               | 1                               |
| Do. .. ..                         | Madras .. ..        | P. Lakshmanamurti Sastrula .. ..                                                    | 2                               | 2                               | 2                               |
| Do. .. ..                         | Do. .. ..           | V. Kutumbaya Sastry Garu .. ..                                                      | 1                               | 1                               | 1                               |
| Do. .. ..                         | Do. .. ..           | Seshadri Sarma .. ..                                                                | 1                               | 1                               | 1                               |
| Do. .. ..                         | Do. .. ..           | N. S. Hanumanth Acharya .. ..                                                       | 1                               | 1                               | 1                               |
| Do. .. ..                         | Do. .. ..           | Mullandram Krishnaswami Sastry.                                                     | 8                               | 8                               | 8                               |
| Do. .. ..                         | Trigheane .. ..     | Kalderbal Sahib .. ..                                                               | 9                               | 9                               | 9                               |
| Chingleput ..                     | Conjeevaram .. ..   | K. Srinivasaswagaya Achariyar ..                                                    | 3                               | 2                               | 2                               |
| Do. .. ..                         | Agaram .. ..        | Sthalasayi Ayyangar .. ..                                                           | 9                               | 9                               | 9                               |
| Do. .. ..                         | Do. .. ..           | A. M. Srinivasa Achariyar .. ..                                                     | 10                              | 6                               | 6                               |
| Do. .. ..                         | Villanabakham ..    | Tiru Srinivasavaradatta Achari ..                                                   | 8                               | 5                               | 5                               |
| Do. .. ..                         | Do. .. ..           | Gopala Acharya .. ..                                                                | 2                               | 2                               | 2                               |
| South Arcot ..                    | Tiruvahindrapuram.  | Srinivasa Achariyar .. ..                                                           | 2                               | 2                               | 2                               |
| Do. .. ..                         | Palikacheri .. ..   | Rangarajannajachakravarti .. ..                                                     | 5                               | 5                               | 5                               |
| Tanjore .. ..                     | Patukota .. ..      | V. R. P. Iata Achariyar .. ..                                                       | 2                               | 2                               | 2                               |
| Do. .. ..                         | Yampeta .. ..       | S. Radhakrishna Ayyar .. ..                                                         | 2                               | 3                               | 2                               |
| Do. .. ..                         | Tiruvainallur .. .. | N. Venkatarama Sastry Garu .. ..                                                    | 180                             | 33                              | 33                              |
| Do. .. ..                         | Yavalara .. ..      | S. Venkatarama Dekshitar .. ..                                                      | 200                             | 13                              | 13                              |
| Do. .. ..                         | Tiruvadanaiyur ..   | S. Venkatarama Dekshitar .. ..                                                      | 306                             | 35                              | 35                              |
| Trichinopoly ..                   | Krishnaraya-param.  | Ramanatha Sastrigar .. ..                                                           | 53                              | 53                              | 53                              |
| Travancore ..                     | Travancore .. ..    | Gopinatha Rao .. ..                                                                 | 1                               | 1                               | 1                               |
| Malabar .. ..                     | Ellapalli .. ..     | E. Appunni .. ..                                                                    | 209                             | 54                              | 54                              |
|                                   | 141 .. ..           | 261 .. ..                                                                           | 18,738                          | 1,831                           | 1,324                           |

(2)

## STATEMENT B.—Details about the number of manuscripts acquired.

|                                                             |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Number of manuscripts got into the Library .. ..            | 1,324 |
| Do. not found in the Library till then .. ..                | 796   |
| Do. incompletely found in the Library to be completed .. .. | 77    |
| Do. to be compared .. ..                                    | 82    |
| Additional copies .. ..                                     | 215   |
| Rejected manuscripts .. ..                                  | 154   |

(3)

## STATEMENT C showing the number of works acquired in the various subjects.

## Sanskrit.

| Subjects.                  | Number of works. | Subjects.                       | Number of works. |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Vedic Literature .. ..     | 11               | Kavyas (including Dramas) .. .. | 71               |
| Kalpasutras .. ..          | 83               | Anthology .. ..                 | 1                |
| Grammar .. ..              | 36               | History .. ..                   | 2                |
| Lexicography .. ..         | 8                | Alankara .. ..                  | 24               |
| Puranas and Samhitas .. .. | 76               | Medicine .. ..                  | 20               |
| Dharmasutras .. ..         | 68               | Jyotisha .. ..                  | 53               |
| Nyaya .. ..                | 11               | Politics .. ..                  | 1                |
| Yoga .. ..                 | 3                | Tamil .. ..                     | 86               |
| Mimamsa .. ..              | 17               | Telugu .. ..                    | 147              |
| Vedanta .. ..              | 164              | Malayalam .. ..                 | 35               |
| Jainism .. ..              | 1                |                                 |                  |
| Mantras .. ..              | 36               |                                 |                  |
| Stotras .. ..              | 61               |                                 |                  |
|                            |                  |                                 | 1,115            |

(4)

## STATEMENT D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects.

Names of works and authors.

## 1. Vedic Literature.

1. Varnakramadarpana.
2. Sarvalakṣanātātparya.
3. Svaravivēka by Annambhaṭṭa.
4. Svaramēlanam by Kṛṣṇa.
5. Svaramanōjamañjari.
6. Svarasiddhānta candrikā by Srinivāsaśudhi.
7. Nyāyapañcāśadbhāṣyam.
8. Samānasandhi Vyākhyānam.
9. Atreyaśiṣṭa.
10. Avaryāvarṇi with commentary.
11. Namakārthaprakāśa.

## 2. Kalpasutras.

1. Āśvalāyanaśraṅghyaśūtras with Parisiṣṭa.
2. Apastambasūtrasūtrabhāṣya by Kauśikarāma.
3. Kātyāyanaśraṅghyaśūtrasarāṇi by Kancam Yallāyāra.
4. Agnihōtraprayōga.
5. Kātyāyana śraṅtaprayōgapaddhati by Dēvayājñika.
6. Apastambasāntasūtrabhāṣyam by Kapardisavamin.
7. Kātyāyanaśulbasūtrabhāṣyam by Karkī.
8. Kātyāyana Cāturmāsya-prayōga.
9. Paraskaragṛhyasūtrabhāṣyam by Gadādharaḍiṣṭa.
10. Kanvakanābhāṣharaṇa by Anantadēva.
11. Cāturmāsika-prayōga.
12. Kanvavedamāntrabhāṣyasaṅgraha by Anandabōdhābhāṭṭopādhyāya.
13. Hantaprayōga.
14. Andgatraprayōga.
15. Kanvasāntaprayōga.
16. Maṇḍalabrāhmaṇabhāṣyam by Śāyanaśārya.
17. Pūṇamāsahautraprayōga.
18. Prēṭadhānapaddhati.
19. Pūrvakanvākārikās.
20. Ādhanakārikās.
21. Iṣṭiprayōga.
22. Utsaṅkavakārikās.
23. Kātyāyāntrām.
24. Mahābhārata-pramāṇavacanāni.
25. Kātyāyana-pūrvaprayōga Sarāṇi-vacanakāṇḍabakam.
26. Vajasaneyama-vāsyānirṇaya.
27. Vajapēyāśchavakaprayōga.
28. Rgvēdādimantrabhāṣyam.
29. Pūṇamāmidha and Sarvamidha.
30. Kātyāyanaśraṅtaprayōgapaddhati.
31. Iṣṭakapūranabhāṣyam by Dēvayājñika.
32. Agnihōtraprayōgapaddhati.
33. Kātyāyanaśulbasūtravivaraṇam by Mahāīthara.
34. Kanvasamhitabhāṣyam by Anantācārya.
35. Aśvathya-prayōga.
36. Ekahamaśvratayōyōga.
37. Apastambasāntavākyā by Āpadeva.
38. Apastambasāntasūtrabhāṣya Vṛtti by Kauśikarāma.
39. Āśvalāyana-pūrvaprayōgamuktāvali by Kāśi Tammalaśtri.
40. Boppanabhāṭṭiyavākyā.
41. Kanvasamhitabhāṣyam by Śāyana.
42. Purusaśuktabhāṣyam by Śyāmarāja
43. Vedatattvānūpanam.
44. Anukramalipikā.
45. Vastuśāstipaddhati.
46. Prathamāśukhānyāyanirṇaya.
47. Agniśōmaprayōga.
48. Ādhanaprayōga.
49. Paśubbandhaprayōga.
50. Cāturmāsya-prayōga.
51. Garhapatyānugatiprayāścitta.

Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—*cont.*

Names of works and authors.

2. *Kalpasūtras*—*cont.*

52. Āgryanaprayōga.
53. Anvārambhanēṣṭiprayōga.
54. Sastrakṛpti.
55. Atirātraprayōga.
56. Bōdhanayāpurvaprayōgādarsa.
57. Narasimhabhāṣyam.
58. Prayōgaratnāvali.
59. Vaikhānasagrhyaprayōgakarma.
60. Arcanaprāsa.
61. Vaikhānasāśrantasūtravyākhyā by Śrinivāsa.
62. Arcanakhanda.
63. Smārtapaddhaturvēcānika.
64. Darsapūrnāmāsēṣṭibhāṣyam.
65. Āśvalayanasūtrabhāṣyam (Siddhānta).
66. Vaikhānasasūtrāṇi.
67. Prayōgaratnamālā by Candapacārya.
68. Syonakārikas.
69. Vaikhānasāśrantaprayōga.
70. Anukramadīpikā.
71. Vaikhānasagrhyasūtrabhāṣya by Narasimha Vajapēyin.
72. Darsapūrnāmāsamantabhāṣyam by Tirumalayajvan.
73. Apastambaprayōgasārasaṅgraha or Kārikāvṛtti.
74. Dṛṣhyānāśrantasūtrabhāṣyam by Dhanvin.
75. Apastambasūtradhvanitārthakārikā by Bhaskaramiśra.
76. Apastambagrhyasūtravṛtti : Kārikās by Lakṣmīnīsinha.
77. Yamayājñakarmaprayōga.
78. Agnibhōtamantārthasaṅgraha by Kṛṣṇasōmayājñin.
79. Apastambaprayōgasarāni.
80. Apastambāśrantasūtrabhāṣyam.
81. Pūrvaprayasāṭṭha.
82. Mahākrītaprayōga.
83. Yāgakuṇḍaracana.

3. *Grammar.*

1. Paribhāṣendūśekharavyākhyā : Vāk्यarthacandrika by Harisastrin.
2. Śabdaratnavyākhyā : Ōttrabrāhṇa by Harisastrin.
3. Siddhāntakaumudivyākhyā : Siddhāntacandrōdaya by Kṛṣṇambhaṭṭa.
4. Dhātvarthanirṇaya.
5. Vyākaranavīsaya.
6. Paribhāṣendūśekharavyākhyā : Sarvamāṅgala.
7. Śūbhikṣeṇṭamant by Rāmkrṣṇasāstrin.
8. Bṛhucabādēndūśekhara by Nāgēśabhaṭṭa.
9. Nārāyanapadānatvavīsaya.
10. Śabdēndūśekharatīkā.
11. Paribhāṣendūśekharavyākhyā : Haimavati.
12. Śabdakanṣṭubha by Bhaṭṭojīdīkṣita.
13. Sarasvataprakriyā.
14. Siddhāntakaumudī.
15. Prāṇḍhamanōrama.
16. Pravēśaka.
17. Lakṣyamālīkā.
18. Lakṣyabāṣṭaprakriyā.
19. Prakriyāvākṛti.
20. Mahābhāṣyapradīpaprakāśikā by Pravartakopādhyaya.
21. Mahābhāṣyapradīpī by Kanjota.
22. Mahābhāṣyapradīpōyōtana by Annambhaṭṭa.
23. Madhaviyādhātivrīti by Madhavācārya.
24. Paribhāṣābhāṣakā.
25. Siddhāntakaumudivyākhyā : Subōdhini.
26. Mahābhāṣyavidvanmukhabhāṣapam by Prayāga Venkatādiri.
27. Prakriyākaumudītikā by Kṛṣṇa.
28. Paribhāṣendūśekharavyākhyā : Ōttrabhā.
29. Paramalaghumanjūśavyākhyā : Kālā by Vaidyanātha.
30. Sammanōranjanī.
31. Paribhāṣendūśekharavyākhyā : Trīṣīkhā by Lakṣmīnārasimha.

Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—*cont.*

Names of works and authors.

3. *Grammar*—*cont.*

32. Āndhrasābdacintamanivṛtti.
33. Śabdavyutpattikaumudī by Rajaramasastrī.
34. Laghuśabdēndūśekharatīkā.
35. Do. by Gōpala.
36. Śabdakaustabhavyākhyā : Prabha.

4. *Lexicography.*

1. Amarapadaparijātam by Mallinātha.
2. Amarapadamukura by Ātrēya Rāmācārya.
3. Ekasāraratnamālī by Madhavācārya.
4. Vṛttaratnākaraavyākhyā : Mapimanjari by Nārāyana.
5. Nāmalīnganūsāsanavyākhyā : Subōdhini.
6. Nāvārthapadapēṭikā.
7. Śabdalingārthacandrikavyākhyā by Kallōlabhaṭṭa.
8. Sarasvatīvilasavyākhyā.

5. *Purāṇas and Sāhitas.*

1. Śrutigītavyākhyā : Vāk्यarthabōdhini by a pupil of Ānandatmasarasvatī.
2. Bhagavadgītavyākhyā : Padayōjana by Rāmācandrānandasarasvatī.
3. Gītārthasaṅgraha by Nārāyanamuni.
4. Gūruvalmīkībhāṣyaprakāśikā by Haripandita.
5. Rāmāyanavyākhyā : Subōdhini by Abhinavāramabhadraśrama.
6. Gītābhāṣyārthasaṅgraha by Tirumalāya.
7. Bhagavatavyākhyā : Śaraṇāgātiratnamālīkā : by Kāndala Bhavanācārya.
8. Gāutamasāhita.
9. Gītārthasaṅgrahavyākhyā : by Jagannātha.
10. Gītābhāṣyam by Kāmānuja.
11. Mahāyōgimāhātmyam.
12. Rāmāyanadīpikā by Vaidyanātha.
13. Rāmāyana Mahimadarsa.
14. Adhyātmarāmāyanasētu.
15. Gītābhāṣya : Vyāsabhāṣyaprakāśikā by Lingōjīpandita.
16. Vaikhānasāgama by Kāśyapa.
17. Śivagītavyākhyā by Venkatādirināyaka.
18. Śadvīdyāgama.
19. Gītābhāṣyapīṭikā by Ānandāgiri.
20. Yōgavāsēṣṭhasaravīraṇa.
21. Āstāvakra-gītavyākhyā by Viśvōśvara.
22. Bhagavadgītāgōḍhārthadīpikā by Madhusūdanasarasvatī.
23. Jñānavāsēṣṭham.
24. Gurugīta.
25. Valmiki Caritam from Dharmakhanda.
26. Rāmāyanavyākhyā : Rāmāyanabhūṣaṇam.
27. Rāmāyanasāra.
28. Yūdhakāṇḍasaṅgraha with commentary.
29. Mānavīyasāhita.
30. Gāutamīmāhātmya.
31. Ādityapurāṇa with Telugu meaning.
32. Rāmāyanatātparyadīpikā by Paramasivēnorasarasvatī.
33. Itālyasamāhātmya.
34. Sētamāhātmya.
35. Śālagvāmālakṣaṇam.
36. Gītātātparyabōdhini by Sankaranandasarasvatī.
37. Śatakōṭīrāmāyanasārasaṅgraha.
38. Rāmāyanasāracandrikā by Śrinivāsārāghavācārya.
39. Bhagavatārthataṭtvadīpikā by Bhāṣyakarasāstrī.
40. Vallīpuramāhātmyam.
41. Paramēśvaravivṛti.
42. Aniruddhasāhita.
43. Pratiṣṭhātīlaka.
44. Kapiñjalasāhita.
45. Garudakāpa or Kāśyapasāhita.
46. Rāmāyanasārasaṅgraha.
47. Pāṇḍav...

Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—*cont.*

Names of works and authors.

5. *Purāṇas and Saṁhitās*—*cont.*

49. Paramśvarasamhitā.
50. Jayakhyasamhitā.
51. Bhāgavatasaṁgraha.
52. Dharmakhaṇḍa.
53. Mahābhārata-varaṇa.
54. Agastyasamhitā (Pañcaratra).
55. Kālikāgama.
56. Garbhakulārṇava.
57. Vālmīkibhāva-prakāśikā by Haripaṇḍita.
58. Bhāgavatavyākhyā: Pratipadhartha-prakāśikā.
59. Viśvāmitrakalpa.
60. Rāmāyana-vyākhyā by Narasimha.
61. Bhāgavatavyākhyā by Regilla Sarvasāstrin.
62. Saṅkara-samhitā.
63. Viśvārtthaprakāśikā.
64. Bhārata-tātparyasaṁgraha.
65. Virāgama.
66. Kāśikhaṇḍavyākhyā by Rāmananda.
67. Rāmāyana-vyākhyā: Virōdhābhājanī.
68. Rāmāyana-pratyekasloka-vyākhyā.
69. Kātyāyanatantram.
70. Bhāgavatavyākhyā.
71. Rāmāyana-pāṇinivratānirūpaṇa.
72. Bhāgavatavyākhyā by Cheṭṭi Janārdana.
73. Bhāgavagīta with Telugu meaning.
74. Līlavatī.
75. Ālamūru Kṣētramāhātmyam.
76. Rāmāyana-vyākhyā Vivēkatilaka by Cholapaṇḍita.

6. *Dharmīna Śāstras*.

1. Abhinavaśaṣṭī by Subrahmaṇya-sudhi.
2. Gaṇṭamadharma.
3. Siddhānta-candrikā by Paravastu Vēdāntācārya.
4. Prayōga-candrikā.
5. Sandhyā-vandanamantra-bhāṣya by Nārāyaṇapaṇḍita.
6. Smṛtīśara.
7. Saṅkarmā-candrikā.
8. Daivajñāvilāsa.
9. Lūptamāsa-nirṇaya.
10. Tīthi-nirṇaya.
11. Acāradīpikā.
12. Karmapradīpikā.
13. Dayasaṁgraha.
14. Dattācintāmaṇi.
15. Nārāyaṇa-dharmaśāstra.
16. Vaidya-nāthadīpikā.
17. Bhāṣyaśāstra-dharmamīmāṃsa.
18. Prapañca-bhōjya-nirūpaṇa.
19. Smṛtikumudi.
20. Saṁśayōddhāra.
21. Grāmīraśadēvatā-pratiṣṭhāvidhi.
22. Vyavahāramālikā.
23. Yājñavalkya-smṛti-vyākhyā.
24. Vaidya-nāthadīpikā-saṁgraha.
25. Kalānirṇaya saṅgraha-sloka-vyākhyā by Bhārata-tīrtin.
26. Saṁnyasa-vidhi.
27. Prāyascitta-prayōga.
28. Yallājīyam.
29. Paitrmedhika-prayōga.
30. Brahmanēdhaprayōga.
31. Aṅgamaṇḍa-visaya.
32. Apraprayōga.
33. Caturvarṇa-sāmaṁhika.
34. Sandhyā-vandanamantra-bhāṣyam.
35. Hēmadrikā-kalānirṇaya.

Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—*cont.*

Names of works and authors.

6. *Dharmīna Śāstras*—*cont.*

36. Yātidharmasamuccayaśara.
37. Vāikhāṇasa-saṅgraha-smṛtimīmāṃsa.
38. Trimsacchloki.
39. Prayōgapaddhati.
40. Paṇḍakalakriyā-dīpa.
41. Aśvatasāmapaddhati.
42. Parāthyayajñanādhikāranirṇaya.
43. Gōpaladeśika-huikavyākhyā.
44. Smṛtikadambaka by Narasimha-sudhi.
45. Jagadvallabha by Vallabhācārya.
46. Sandhyā-vandanamantra-bhāṣyam.
47. Vaidikamārga-pradarśana by Vēdātri Narasimhādhvarin.
48. Ahnikabhāṣaka by Indrakapthi Yājñanārāyaṇa.
49. Sandhyā-vandanamantra-bhāṣyam by Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita.
50. Mudgalasṁṛti with commentary.
51. Saccaritra-sudhānidhi by Virāghavācārya.
52. Prayōga-candrikā.
53. Prayōga-darpaṇa.
54. Nānavidhasānti.
55. Smṛtibhāṣaka.
56. Aparakṛṣṇya.
57. Smṛtāpaddhativivēcaṇika by Indrakapthi Yājñanārāyaṇa.
58. Asānānirṇaya.
59. Prayōga-samāhāra.
60. Nityakriyā-saṁamāla by Kṛṣṇadāsa.
61. Yatyā-huikāvidhi.
62. Pāvakaṇṇiyam by Kṛṣṇabhāṭṭa.
63. Prāyascittāśāstra-dvayivyākhyā.
64. Niyōgimata-siddhāntadīpikā by Lakṣminārāyaṇadīkṣita.
65. Smṛtīśara-saṁgraha by Paramānandaghaṇendra.
66. Prāyascittāpaddhati.
67. Dharmapradīpikā.
68. Suddhicandrikā with commentary.

7. *Nyāya*.

1. Tarkasaṁgrahadīpikā-vyākhyā: Prabha by Nārāyaṇabhikṣu.
2. Tarkasaṁgrahadīpikā-dīpikā by Rāmarudra.
3. Saṁagrivāda by Gadadhara.
4. Pāṇsāvāda by Dēvabhadra-sarman.
5. Prāmāṇyavāda by Gadadhara.
6. Nyāya-siddhānta-saṁjñāntikā by Śaṅkha-nādhikṣita.
7. Caturdaśalaksanīkōpaśatram.
8. Madhura-nāthīyam.
9. Gadādhārīyam.
10. Caturdaśalaksanī.
11. Mukta-valī-prabha by Rāya Narasimha.
12. Tarkikaraksavivṛti by Harihara.
13. Karakadīpikā.
14. Kākatāli-yarthōpavarṇanam by Śambhudāsa.
15. Karakanirṇaya by Raghudēva.
16. Tarkabhāṣavyākhyā by Kēśavamisra.
17. Tarkasaṁgrahavyākhyā: Nyāyabōdhini.
18. Tarkasaṁgrahadīpikā-vyākhyā: Rāya Narasimha.
19. Tattvabōdhinī-tippaṇi: Tarkōjīvanī by Agnihōtrabhāṭṭa.
20. Kānādasāṅgrahavyākhyā: Nyāyaratnākara by Talubhāṭṭa.
21. Siddhānta-saṁjñāntikā-vyākhyā: Bhāvadīpikā by Kṛṣṇāyayavagīśa.
22. Cennubhāṭṭī-tippaṇi.
23. Mukta-valī-vyākhyānam.
24. Tattvācintāmaṇisāra.
25. Kāśaka-vādārtha.
26. Tattvācintāmaṇidhīpikā-prakāśikā by Gadadhara.
27. Padārthadīpikā by Kōṇḍubhāṭṭa.
28. Tattvācintāmaṇidhīpikā-sōpānyasa.
29. Tarkānirukti.
30. Varadarāja.



Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—cont.

Names of works and authors.

## 7. Nyāya—cont.

96. Tattvacintāmaṇiḍḍibhītyākhyā : Bhavanandīya.
97. Tarkasaṅgraha and Dipikā by Annambhaṭṭa.
98. Kāṇāḍasaṅgraha by Lakṣmaṇa.
99. Kārikāśvalī and Muktaśvalī by Viśvanāthapañcānaṇa.
100. Jagadīsiyavyāptivādakrōḍapatra (Pāṭaḍa).
101. Jagadīsiyasiddhāntalakṣaṇa krōḍapatra (Pāṭaḍa).
102. Tattvacintāmaṇiḍḍibhītyākhyā.
103. Vyūṭpattivādavyākhyā.
104. Śābākhandaḍḍavyākhyā.
105. Akāśakhaṇḍanam.
106. Jagadīsiyapakṣativivēcaṇi.
107. Jagadīsiyasiddhāntalakṣaṇavivēcaṇi.
108. Do. Avacchēḍakatāniruktivivēcaṇi.
109. Do. Avacchēḍakatāniruktīpatram.
110. Do. Siddhāntalakṣaṇapatram.
111. Do. Pakṣatāpatram.

## 8. Yōga.

1. Patañjalayōgasūtravṛtti Rajamāṇḍa by Bhōja Rāja.
2. Patañjalayōgasūtra with Bhāṣya of Vyāsa.
3. Hathayōga.

## 9. Mīmāṃsā.

1. Mīmāṃsānāyavivēka by Bhavadēva.
2. Nyāyasūdhāvyākhyā : Rāṇakōjīvanī by Annambhaṭṭa.
3. Āṅgatanirukti.
4. Vidhivivēka.
5. Mīmāṃsānāyavivēkādīpikā by Varāḍarāja.
6. Āpadevīyam.
7. Tāntarīyāsiddhāntasaṅgraha by a disciple of Vāñcheśvara.
8. Tāntaravṛttikā by Kumārīabhaṭṭa.
9. Vidhvarthavivēka.
10. Mayūkhmalikā by Sōmanātha.
11. Kārṇāvatīkā by Rājacūḍamaṇiḍḍikṣita.
12. Bhāṭṭarhaskara.
13. Tāntararatnam by Parthasarathī Mīra.
14. Tāntaravṛttikā by Annambhaṭṭa.
15. Bhāṭṭadīṅkara by Dīnakara.
16. Mīmāṃsākaustubha.
17. Bhāṭṭasaṅgraha.

## 10. Vēdānta.

1. Upaniṣatsārasaṅgrahavyākhyā : Vidvanmanohara by Subrahmaṇyasūri.
2. Pāñcāśāḍīvyākhyā.
3. Brahmaśūtravyākhyā.
4. Vēdārthasaṅgraha by Rāmānuja.
5. Vēdārthasaṅgrahavyākhyā by Sūdarśanaśūri.
6. Tattvatrayacūlakārthasaṅgraha by Varāḍacūrya.
7. Yatinḍramatādīpikā.
8. Ātmabōdhavyākhyā by Raghunāthasarasvatī.
9. Brahmaṇmīmāṃsāsūtrasārasaṅgraha by Jñānīndrasvāmī.
10. Vēdāntavidvānukhaḍḍaṇam by Prayāga Venkātādri.
11. Śārīrakābhāṣyaṇirūpa.
12. Vēdāntavīsaya.
13. Taittirīyōpaniṣadvyākhyā : Laghubīpikā.
14. Advaitavīsaya.
15. Upaniṣadbhāṣya.
16. Natvadarpanam.
17. Vēdāntaparibhāṣa.
18. Vēdāntavādāvalī.
19. Brhṇḍāranyakavyākhyā.
20. Śārīrakasūtravṛtti.
21. Śāstrārambhāsamarthanam.
22. Vēdāntopāyaṇa.
23. Tattvakaustubha by Bhāṭṭōjīḍḍikṣita.

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Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—cont.

Names of works and authors.

## 7. Nyāya—cont.

31. Tarkasaṅgrahadīpikāvyākhyā.
32. Do. tippaṇi.
33. Tattvacintāmaṇyalōkasiddhāṇanam by Annambhaṭṭa.
34. Śābādagadadhāriyam.
35. Tattvacintāmaṇyalōkadārapana by Mahēśāthakkura.
36. Caturḍasalakṣaṇapatram by Paṭṭābhīrāma.
37. Kāṇāḍavayabḥūṣaṇam by Cāyaṇi.
38. Tarkabhāṣavyākhyā : Tattvaprabōdhīni.
39. Prāmāṇyavāda by Āgñihōtrabhaṭṭa.
40. Śābākhandaśramaṇjārī by Bhavānandana Vagīśa.
41. Samānyāniruktīkrōḍapatram by Canoranārāyaṇa.
42. Tattvacintāmaṇyalōka by Jayadēva.
43. Dhīdhitīvyākhyā : Subuddhīmanōhara by Annambhaṭṭa.
44. Jagadīsiyasiddhāntalakṣaṇapatram.
45. Liṅgōpahitalanīgikabhāvaḍādartha by Raghudēva.
46. Tarkamaṇjārītikā.
47. Laghavaṅauravacārā.
48. Viśīṣṭa Vaisīṣṭyabōdhā.
49. Ēvākārāntarāṇīyam.
50. Muktaśvalīvyākhyā : Dīnakarī.
51. Samānyāniruktītippaṇi.
52. Tattvacintāmaṇi with Dīdhitī.
53. Rāmārudrī.
54. Jagadīsiya Caturḍasalakṣaṇavyākhyā by Candranārāyaṇa.
55. Mādhubrīpaṇcalakṣaṇavivēcaṇi vyākhyā by Kalīsaṅkara.
56. Jagadīsiyācaturḍasalakṣaṇi.
57. Gadādhārīyasyābhīcārāsamānyānirukti.
58. Jagadīsiyasiddhāntalakṣaṇavivēcaṇi.
59. Kāṇāḍanāyāsiddhāntasaṅgraha by Yādavayāsa.
60. Samānyāniruktīpatra by Kālīsaṅkara.
61. Kīraṇāvalīprakāśa by Vardhamāna.
62. Akhyatavādavyākhyā by Jayarāma.
63. Prāmāṇyavādātikā.
64. Tattvacintāmaṇyalōkasphūrti by Āgñihōtrabhaṭṭa.
65. Nyāyarahasya with commentary by Gōvīndabhaṭṭācārya.
66. Jagadīsiyasiddhāntalakṣaṇapatrāṇi.
67. Nyāyasiddhāntamaṇjārītikā : Bhāvadīpikā by Kṛṣṇanāyavāgīśa.
68. Padārthakhaṇḍanavyākhyā by Nyāyavācāspatībhāṭṭācārya.
69. Padārthatatvālōka by Siddhāntapañcānaṇabhaṭṭācārya.
70. Tarkasūtrataṭṭaṅgīni by Muḍandaḍḍhaṭṭa.
71. Tarkasaṅgrahadīpikāpābha.
72. Gadādhārīya Vyāptivādātippaṇi by Lakṣmīnārasiṇha.
73. Tarkasāra by Kōmṭila Vēṇkatabōdhā.
74. Kīraṇāvalīprakāśavīrti by Rñcīḍattā.
75. Tarkabhāṣaprakāśa Vyākhyā : Tarkasāra.
76. Tattvacintāmaṇyupānyāsa by Yallubhaṭṭa.
77. Tattvacintāmaṇyalōkarahasya by Mādhubrānātha.
78. Nyāyāsāstrārthādīpavyākhyā : Prabha by Bhisagrajā.
79. Ōṇnubhaṭṭīyākārikāvīrti by Brahmayājan.
80. Akhyatavādavyākhyā by Mādhubrānātha.
81. Bhavanāṇḍīyavyākhyā : Sērvōpākāṛīni by Mahādēva.
82. Tattvacintāmaṇyalōkavyākhyā.
83. Upādīhūda.
84. Tarkacūḍamaṇi by Dharmarājadhvarīn.
85. Badhāvīcāra by Harīratmārkalanākāra.
86. Viśīṣṭavaisīṣṭyabōdhāvīcāra by do.
87. Anumitīparāmarāvīcāra by do.
88. Viśayātavādārtha by do.
89. Jñānadavayavādārtha by do.
90. Tattvacintāmaṇi prakāśa by Rñcīḍattā.
91. Tattvacintāmaṇisāra by Gōpīnātha.
92. Ālōkakaṇṭakāloḍhara by Mādhusūdana.
93. Tattvacintāmaṇyalōkavyākhyā by Vāsudēvamīra.
94. Vaisēṣīkāśītrabhāṣya by Prāsātāpāda.
95. Do. vyākhyā : Kīraṇāvalī by Udayanācārya.

Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—*cont.*

Names of works and authors.

10. *Vedānta*—*cont.*

24. Vedāntakalpalatika.
25. Anantāryavādin.
26. Jīvanmuktivivēkāsarasāṅgraha.
27. Brahmanandīyavyākhyā by Vithalamisra.
28. Prapanna Vijaya by Acūṭa Rāṅganarya.
29. Divyaprabandhanigamanasiddhāntavacana.
30. Abhēdakhāṇḍana.
31. Rāmānujamatatnam by Rāmānujadesika.
32. Viśiṣṭadvaitasāṅgraha by Rāmakṛṣṇa.
33. Vedāntasāṅgraha.
34. Vyavahārikasatyavakhaṇḍana.
35. Prapāñcānthyāvakhaṇḍana.
36. Āśrayanūpapatī.
37. Tīrōdhānūpapatī.
38. Svārōpanūpapatī.
39. Lakṣaṇanūpapatī.
40. Pramāṇanūpapatī.
41. Avidyākhaṇḍanam.
42. Paratmaniraya.
43. Abhēdakhāṇḍana.
44. Nārāyaṇapadānirukti.
45. Siddhāntanāyacakandrikā.
46. Brahmasādhārthavācāra.
47. Satatōṣaṇi.
48. Rahasyatrayajivātā.
49. Śīrirakamūlānāśasāṅgrahabhāṣya.
50. Tattvīrōpaniṣadbhāṣya by Saṅkarācārya.
51. Pāñcadvīpavyākhyā.
52. Vedāntasūtratattvādīpikā by Āpādeva.
53. Siddhāntalōṣasāṅgraha.
54. Chāndōgyōpaniṣadbhāṣyam.
55. Siddhāntalōṣasāṅgrahavyākhyā by Acyutakṛṣṇānanda.
56. Sanatsūjātīyavivaraṇam by Saṅkarācārya.
57. Siddhāntabīndavyākhyā : Nyāyaratnāvali.
58. Vāsudevāmananam.
59. Advaitesiddhi.
60. Aparōksānubhūti.
61. Ātmavīdyāvilāsa by Sadaśivēndrasarasvatī.
62. Prasūttaramālā.
63. Vedāntasūtrījñānīrōpanam.
64. Siddhāntabīndu by Madhusūdanāsarasvatī.
65. Upadēśasāhasrī.
66. Prasūttaramaṇiratnamālā.
67. Prabōdhādīpikā.
68. Vivēkakōṭṭamāṇi.
69. Advaitarasamāñjari.
70. Vedāntasiddhāntasārasāṅgraha by Sadānandāsarasvatī.
71. Vedāntapūribhāṣabhāṣaṇam by Nārāyaṇabhāṭṭa.
72. Svētāvatārōpaniṣadīpikā by Vijñānōttama.
73. Bhādarāyaṇakabhāṣyatīkā by Ānandājñāna.
74. Advaitamanājari by Citsabhāmuni.
75. Pāñcōkaranabhāva prakāśikā by Abhinavamarāyaṇēndra.
76. Anurta bīndūpaniṣadīpikā by Sadaśivēndrasarasvatī.
77. Upaniṣad.
78. Advaitamakaraṇa.
79. Vāiyāsikanāyāmālā by Bhāratīrthamuni.
80. Māṇḍūkyavivaraṇa by Gaṇḍapāda.
81. Āitarōgyōpaniṣadbhāṣyatīkā by Abhinavamarāyaṇēndrasarasvatī.
82. Kārvaīyōpaniṣadīpikā by Saṅkarānanda.
83. Atharvasikōṭṭōpaniṣadīpikā by Saṅkarānanda.
84. Kōṇōpaniṣadbhāṣyam by Saṅkarācārya.
85. Kōṇōpaniṣadbhāṣyatippaṇam by Sivanandayati.
86. Āitarōgyōpaniṣadbhāṣyam by Saṅkarācārya.
87. Īśāvāsyōpaniṣadbhāṣyam by Saṅkarācārya.
88. Do. dipikā by Saṅkarānanda.
89. Do. tippaṇi by Sivanandayati.

Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—*cont.*

Names of works and authors.

10. *Vedānta*—*cont.*

90. Brahmasūtras.
91. Brahmasūtrabhāṣyavyākhyā : Bhāmāti by Vācaspatimīśra.
92. Brahmasūtrabhāṣya by Saṅkarācārya.
93. Tattvīrōpaniṣadvyākhyā : Vānāmāli by Acyutakṛṣṇānandāsarasvatī.
94. Śārirakanyāyanimaya by Ānandagiri.
95. Sivatattvaratnākatikā with commentary Āmōḍarājāni.
96. Tattvavivēkadīpanam by Narasimhāsrama.
97. Advaitaratnakoṣapūraṇi by Rāmādhvani.
98. Khāṇḍanapañcaka.
99. Sṛutaprakāśikāsāṅgraha.
100. Advaitasiddhīvyākhyā : Gurucandrikā by Brahmanandayati.
101. Nyāyaratnākara.
102. Brahmatattvasubōdhini.
103. Vedāntavidyāmukhabhāṣaṇam by Prayāga Veṅkātādri.
104. Citrādīpavyākhyā.
105. Vākyaśloka by Hariyaśmīśra.
106. Advaitapāñcārātravyākhyā : Kīraṇāvali by Balakṛṣṇānandāsarasvatī.
107. Saṅkṣēpāśārīrakavyākhyā by Siddhāntādīpa by Viśvadeva.
108. Nairmalyapañcakam by Dakṣiṇāmūrti.
109. Mahāvākyaratnāvali by Rāmānandēndrasarasvatī.
110. Sarvavedāntasārasāṅgraha by Saccidānandasāmin.
111. Mahāvākyasiddhāntastōtram.
112. Brahmasūtravṛtti.
113. Mahāvākyaratnājātakīraṇāvali.
114. Tattvavivēkatippaṇi.
115. Saṅkṣēpāśārīrakavyākhyā : Tattvabōdhini by Narasimhāsram.
116. Tattvamoktāvalīvyākhyā : Balabhāṭṭa.
117. Chāndōgyabhāṣyatīkā by Abhinavamarāyaṇāndrasarasvatī.
118. Advaitaratnakoṣabhāṣyatīkā prakāśikā by Sāvatānandatīrtha.
119. Advaitādīpikā by Narasimhāsrama.
120. Tattvavivēka.
121. Siddhāntasāṅgraha by Rama.
122. Sivadvaitanīmaya by Appayadīkṣita.
123. Advaitesiddhāñjana.
124. Tripurōpaniṣadbhāṣyam by Bhaskarācārya.
125. Tattvadarpaṇa or Advaitadarpaṇa by Appali Sūri.
126. Bhēdābhīkārāvṛtti.
127. Siddhāntasiddhāñjanam by Kṛṣṇānandayati.
128. Advaitādīpikāvivarāṇam by Narasimhāśramin.
129. Vedāntasūratīkā.
130. Pramāṇasāṅgraha by Saumyajātmrūni.
131. Āryabhaṭṭavāni by Kōṇḍa Rāmācārya.
132. Siddhāntasūtrikāmanī.
133. Mumukṣupādīkā by Veṅkātārya.
134. Śrī Bhāṣyavyākhyā : Sṛutaprakāśikā.
135. Tattvādīpa by Saumyajātmrūni.
136. Brahmasūtrabhāṣyatīkāvivṛtti : Tatparyā candrikā by Vyāsayati.
137. Advaitābhīkārā by Śrīraṅgarāja.
138. Rahasyatrayakarikāvalīvyākhyā : Ratnāvali by Vādimattēbhakāṇṭhīra Varadaramaṇi.
139. Siddhāntaratnāvali by Veṅkātācārya.
140. Tattvavivikadīpanavyākhyā by Ānāmabhāṭṭa.
141. Mahāvākyaratnāvali by Rāmācārya.
142. Dvaitanīmaya by Acyutamuni.
143. Vācārambhaṇaprakaraṇa.
144. Pramāṇatattvam.
145. Madhvātāntracōpētavyākhyā by Rāmakṛṣṇabhāṭṭa.
146. Upādīhamāṇḍana.
147. Sṛutīmānānandōpapatī by Tryambakabhāṭṭa.
148. Vedāntasāṅgraha by Acyutamuni.
149. Pāñcālāsāṅgraha by Tārakobrahmayati.
150. Saṅkṣēpāśārīrakam by Sarvajātman.
151. Siddhāntasiddhāñjanavyākhyā : Ratnatīlīka by Bhaskaradīkṣita.
152. Pūrnōmāśivaitakalpalatikā by Śāmbhavananda.
153. Ratnatrayaparikānyākhyā by Appayadīkṣita.

Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—cont.

Names of works and authors.

10. *Védānta*—cont.

154. Taittiriya Vrtti: Mitakṣara by Rāmānujāśā.
  155. Jñānakura by Lakṣmīnārasiṃha.
  156. Tāratanayavirtti by Prahlaḍa Kṛṣṇācārya.
  157. Pramāṇapaddhativākyā by Vēdēsatīrtha.
  158. Tattvapraśāsavākyā. Mandarāmañjari.
  159. Māyāvādakhaṇḍanapāñjikā by Vyāsayati.
  160. Nyāyasūdhātippaṇi by Yadupatyaśārya.
  161. Saṁprasnārthapraśāśikā by Nārasiṃhabhikṣu.
  162. Bhāratatattvaparyāyāñjikā: Sarvāṭikānusāriṇi by Chetti Kōneriyācārya.
  163. Brahmātattvapraśāśikā.
  164. Rāmānujabhāgyasaṅgraha.

11. *Jānism*.

1. Aindradhvaṇipajōjavīdhanam.

12. *Mantras*.

1. Tarakabrahmanamantramāhātmyam.
2. Saṁbhāgyakavaca.
3. Bhuvanēśvaritātra.
4. Rājasaṁbhāgyamahālakṣmitāntam.
5. Cidanandadarpaṇam by Saccidanandavadhōta.
6. Lalitāmālā.
7. Sarvātōbhadrāsūktam with Telugu meaning.
8. Sūryayantravākyā.
9. Mahāsaṁrakhaṇḍābhayudaya.
10. Srividyaśrāmadipikā.
11. Mantravali.
12. Gāyatriyantraśārya.
13. Navagrahayantram.
14. Ānandakalpalāṭikā.
15. Dīkṣapaddhati.
16. Mantrādēvatāprakāśikā.
17. Akāśabhairavakalpa by Saṅkara.
18. Campakanyāsa.
19. Dēvīśrīśāntamastōtram.
20. Lakṣmīhṛdayamantra.
21. Śūlinīśāntamastōtram.
22. Rāmānamāntara.
23. Trailōkyamōhanakavaca.
24. Rāmāvakāsa.
25. Rāmāśāntakāśamantra.
26. Rāmāntarākalpa.
27. Paramānandatantra.
28. Vanadurgāvidhi.
29. Durgāpūjavidhi by Saṅkarācārya.
30. Mantrakalpa.
31. Gōpalamantrakramadipikā by Kṣāpācārya.
32. Gōpalamantrakramadipikāvyākhyā by Puruṣōttama.
33. Tripurasūdhānta.
34. Āmṇāyavākyānam.
35. Gōpalatāpīṇyōpanīśadbhāgyam.
36. Śrīśarṇapraprakāśikāvyākhyā: Śrīśarṇapāmarīṇi by Cīdananda.

13. *Stotras*.

1. Vēdāpādastavavākyā by Sūryanārāyaṇa.
2. Venkātēśvarasātakam by Nārasiṃha.
3. Sahasranāmanīvacana.
4. Yātrājāvimśatīvākyā.
5. Varadaraśtāvavākyā.
6. Sahasranāmanbhāgya by Parāśarabhaṭṭa.
7. Do. by Saṅkarācārya.
8. Pañcarāṇavākyā by Nārāyaṇēndra.
9. Rāmānujacaritam.
10. Durgamāhātmyāñjikā: Guṇtāvati by Bhāskaragñicōti.
11. Sudarśanaśāntaka.

Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—cont.

Names of works and authors.

13. *Stotras*—cont.

12. Śivādāṇḍaka.
13. Śaṁstōtra.
14. Saṅkarastuti.
15. Vāṇḍēśvānti.
16. Candracōḍastuti.
17. Yājñavalkyastōtra.
18. Kṇasākṣhamāhātmyasaṅgraha by Pōddibhatta.
19. Vajrasāyadvadāśanāmavāibhavadipikā by Subrahmanyasami.
20. Kāncācaritam.
21. Cidambaramāhātmyam.
22. Gaṇēśasaṅgānamāvyākhyā: Khadyōta by Bhāskarabhaṭṭa.
23. Dakṣināmūrtiyāstakavākyā by Svayamprakāśayati.
24. Lalitāsahasranāmabhāgya.
25. Gāyatrīsahasranāmam.
26. Gāyatrystōtārasatanāmam.
27. Gāyatrībhujaṅgam.
28. Sūryastōtārasatanāmāvali.
29. Dēvystōtārasatanāmāvali.
30. Dakṣināmūrtisahasranāmabhāgyam.
31. Mahīmāssutivākyā: Kāmudi by Buddhīśūri.
32. Vēdāśāśivasahasranāmāvyākhyā.
33. Bhagavadbhaktirasāyana.
34. Viṣṇusahasranāmabhāgyavyākhyānam by Gōpalasarasvatī.
35. Akṣaramallikāgaṅgastava.
36. Abhīśāntadīkṣā.
37. Brahmātārkaśāstāvavivaraṇa by Appayadīkṣita.
38. Śivakārmāmṛta by Appayadīkṣita.
39. Catuṣṣṭāstuti.
40. Candikāsarvāṅgapūjastōtra.
41. Catuṣṣṭābhairavastōtra.
42. Dakṣināmūrtisahasranāmāvyākhyānavākyā by Rāmātīrtha.
43. Śrūtisūktimālā by Haradattācārya.
44. Vaidikācāranīṇaya by Saccidananda.
45. Mahāyōgināhātmya.
46. Bhagavannāmakaumudiprakāśa by Anantadēva.
47. Nakṣatramallikāvyākhyā by Jagannātha.
48. Rāmānujanakālanīṇaya.
49. Śūlinīśvarīpūjastōtra.
50. Śūlinīśmukhīkaranastōtram.
51. Pratikriyāśūlīcōttram.
52. Rāmāstōtārasatanāmāstōtram.
53. Rāmānāśikāpūjastōtram.
54. Śrīgūṇaratnakōṣāvyākhyā by Jagannātha.
55. Rāmāhātṭakṣētramāhātmya.
56. Bhagavaddharmānīṭyamālīkā.
57. Viṣṇusahasranāmāvyākhyā.
58. Maṇimanjariṇiprakāśikā by Subrahmanya.
59. Kṛṣṇakārmāmṛtavākyā: Bhagavadbhaktirasāyana by Rāmācandra.
60. Amṛtastōtram.
61. Santānagōpalasātakam with Saṁjivani of Tīppabhaṭṭa Venkāṭasivasūri.

14. *Kāvyas* (including *Dramas*).

1. Hasyāṇavākyā by Mahēndranātha.
2. Vāntikāparīṇaya by Sāthārīyati.
3. Vāsavadattavivaraṇam by Vācaspatimīra (P).
4. Prasannarāghavavākyā by Nārasiṃhapāṇḍita.
5. Saṅkalpasūryōḍāyavākyā by Ahōbhālācārya.
6. Nārpatījācārya by Dairājūḍāśa.
7. Kāṭkanābhaṇḍarāmāyana by Kṛṣṇamūrti.
8. Vallavipallavīlāsa.
9. Madanābhīyudayabhāga.
10. Uttarakāṇḍācānapurāṇāyana by Brahmayasūri.
11. Rāghavayādvīyam.
12. Rāmāchandrōḍīyam.
13. Satyabhāmanapāṇīyam by Sphulingakavī.



Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—*cont.*

Names of works and authors.

14. *Kāvya*s (including Dramas)—cont.

14. Yadavarāghaviyavākhyā.
15. Cōraṇapāśāikavyākhyā by Agnīhōtrabrasava.
16. Yadavabhyudaya by Vedāntasāśika.
17. Malavikāgnimitravākhyā.
18. Vikramasēnacampu by Nārāyaṇa.
19. Anargharāghavavyākhyā Mānavikrama\*
20. Raghuvaniśavākhyā : Padārthadipikā by Nārāyaṇa.
21. Sāsupalavadhavākhyā : Sarvaśaśa.
22. Naiśadhavyākhyāna.
23. Kīrtarjūniavākhyā : Sukhāhōdhini by Devarāja.
24. Campubbharatatiṇṇi by Kṛṣṇa.
25. Tripuradahanam.
26. Saṅkīrtahōdaya.
27. Nalōdaya.
28. Nalōdayavākhyā.
29. Campubbharatam by Manavēḍa.
30. Kumārasāhbhavavyākhyā : by Vidyāmādhava.
31. Kṛṇakarmṇyavākhyā by Brahmabbhatta.
32. Yakṣōllasa.
33. Naiśadhivācaritam.
34. Nilakanthavijayacampu.
35. Kṛṣṇiyavākhyānam.
36. Rāniabhishekaampu.
37. Raghuvirācaritam.
38. Pārijātanataka.
39. Raghuviravijaya.
40. Bhūjarājaka.
41. Rāmabharāvānyakam.
42. Kṛṇavijayacampu by Virōśvara.
43. Campurāmāyavākhyā : Vidvaktantūhala by Kāmōśvara.
44. Balabharata.
45. Prasannarāghavavyākhyāna by Lakṣmaṇaśūtri.
46. Sivacampu by Kavivāḍṣikara.
47. Sṛṅgaracandrikā by Srinivāsa.
48. Sṛṅgarasāñjivāḍa by Sathakōpa.
49. Malatīmādhavatikā by Nānyāḍeva.
50. Vilāsabhūṣanabhāna.
51. Balabharatam by Agastyaṇḍita.
52. Somanāllayagunaka by Vinidhākavi.
53. Srinivāsaḍḍanaka by Rāmānujācārya.
54. Do. Vākhyā : Paḍayōjāna.
55. Do. do. Siddhārjāna.
56. Uḍārārāghavavyākhyā by Rāmpillī Gōpinātha.
57. Kuvālayavilasa by Rāyasa Ahōbala.
58. Bhāgavatacampu by Kolluri Somanāthakavi.
59. Arjunābhayudayavākhyā : Gōḍhārthadipikā.
60. Sītāraṃavīharakāvyam by Lakṣmaṇasōmayājin.
61. Sōjanamanāhukumudacandrikā.
62. Cāturīcandikābhāna.
63. Ananāḍikābhāna.
64. Līlāṇḍarapābhāṇa.
65. Sṛṅgarasāhbhavavyākhyā by Indrakāṇṇṇi Kōṇḍa.
66. Gauparināyayacampu by Pōḍḍinī Venkatasūtri.
67. Sṛṅgaramāñjari by Viśvānāthakavi.
68. Lakṣmīsahasāśavākhyā : Suraśrī by Virōśvara.
69. Madanābhayudānāṭakam by Vidvānmanōramā of Tarakavi.
70. Karpūramāñjarīvyākhyānam : Karpūrakusuma by Prēmārāja.
71. Tripuravijayavāyōga.

15. *Anthology*.

1. Prasāṅgābharanam.

16. *History.*

1. Kūcivāri Vamśavali.
2. Vibhāgaratnamāṭka.

Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—*cont.*

Names of works and authors

17. *Alaṅkāra.*

1. Prataparudhirāyākyha : Ratnāsra by Tirumalācārya.
2. Kuvāyānandayākyha : Camathiracandrika by Cilkumurti Tirumalācārya.
3. Alahikrasaṅgraha by Amṛtanandayōgiṇi.
4. Sahityakantakōdhāra.
5. Śrngarāmāṇjarisāhityam by Appakāvi.
6. Candraśākavyākyhasaṅgraha.
7. Abhinayadānpaṇa.
8. Mahanāṭakasudhanidhi by Immiḍi Devarāja.
9. Sāthakopagaṇanāṅkaraṇapācīcārya.
10. Kāvyaśālikāyākyha : Balaṭṭitanuraṇjaṇi by Sarasvatitīrtha.
11. Sahityākalpadruma.
12. Kāvyaśālikāvyākyha : Madhūmātī by Ravipaṇḍita.
13. Do. Rjuyvṛti by Narasiṅhasūtri.
14. Sahityākāmuṇḍi by Arkasūri.
15. Alahikrasaṅgraha by Amṛtanandayōgiṇi.
16. Kāvyaśālikāvyākyha : Kāvyaākāmuṇḍi by Devanāṭṭabhaṭṭācārya.
17. Kavītavātara by Puruṣōttamasuḍhi.
18. Alahikamakaranda by Rājasekhara.
19. Prakṛtamaṇḍita by Appayyaḷṣita.
20. Bhāratasaṁvādhasaṅgraha.
21. Rasatarāṅgiṇi by Rāmananda.
22. Rasakūṇika.
23. Alahikamāṇjari.
24. Anēkarthadhvaṇimaṇjari.

18. *Medicine.*

1. Aṣṭāṅghradvayavyākhyā - Vijñeyārthaprakāśikā by Viśveśvara
2. Svasthāstānamdanam by Puṇyapāda.
3. Kalarāṣṭānidev by do.
4. Kālārīṣam.
5. Vaidyagrantha.
6. Vaidyanighaṇṭu.
7. Sadavaidyavivāṇavyākhyā.
8. Vaidyagrantha.
9. Cikitsāśākarasaṅgraha with Telugu meaning.
10. Bhesajakalapa with Telugu meaning.
11. Bahattavyākhyā.
12. Vaidyakaḥpataṛu.
13. Ragačikitsāgrantha.
14. Vaidyagrantha.
15. Ayurvedadārthaprakāśikā by Dhauvanṭari.
16. Nidānapradīpikā by Śaṅkara.
17. Ayurvedasūtra.
18. Svāṇatantra (Rasavāda).
19. Vaidyācintāmaṇi with Telugu meaning.
20. Śarīratikā.

19. *Jyantisa*.

1. Uttarakāmarām.
2. Kalamatavirtvi by Bapirāja.
3. Upadśastravākya by Venkaṭeśvara.
4. Sarvajñakāsarvaśraha.
5. Jātakāyogamṭavākya.
6. Pañcangasārāl by Rāmēśvara
7. Gaṇtamāsambhita.
8. Sukarāśalam.
9. Nṛsimhaṇaṇitam with Telugu meaning.
10. Prathibhājanyantam.
11. Dasabhukṣitaphaṇipāpapa.
12. Nṛsimhaṇaṇitāthikāraṇam.
13. Laghunāṇasagrahaṇadhyaīya.
14. Cakrajātakam.
15. Parivēśaparakaraṇam.
16. Hōraṇapṛdipita.
17. Jainmūstuvṛtti by Balakṛṣṇanāṇdasarvati.

Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—cont.

Names of works and authors.

19. Jyotisa—cont.

18. Śukrākēra by Śukrācārya.
19. Bhavadīpikāśaṅgraha by Rāmacandra.
20. Kālacandrika by Śārāma.
21. Kālamrtam.
22. Vācchasaṭhiyam.
23. Jātakarājyam.
24. Uparāgadarpana.
25. Sūryasiddhānta.
26. Sōmasiddhānta.
27. Keraliayajñatīsa.
28. Sūryasiddhāntavyākhyā by Cōlavipaśēti.
29. Daivajñavīlāsa by Yallayāra.
30. Navagrahasāsthānaphalam.
31. Keralarahasayam.
32. Uduśāpradīpikā.
33. Kālavīdhānam by Virarāghavasūri.
34. Jātakapūriṭāta by Vaidyanātha.
35. Dvādasahavādīphalanirūpaṇam.
36. Jātakabhāṇanam by Duṇḍirāja.
37. Tanvādibhāvaphaladīpikā by Rāmacandra.
38. Kīrālāsūtrāṇi.
39. Jainisūtrāsāra.
40. Samhitāsārasaṅgraha.
41. Mādhavarājyam.
42. Gaṇakālabha.
43. Jyōtiśārānamālavyākhyā : Śrīdhariya.
44. Tājākatāntasāra.
45. Samāphalam.
46. Keralāsāstram.
47. Prabhavādīvarsāraṇkrānirūpanam.
48. Keralapūṇa with Telugu meaning.
49. Puspabandha with Telugu meaning.
50. Siddhāntasāra with Telugu meaning.
51. Śrīratipaddhati with Telugu meaning.
52. Gōpalarātnākara with Telugu meaning.
53. Jātakacandrika with Telugu meaning.

## 1. Cāpakyaśūtra.

## 20. Politics.

## 21. Tamil.

1. அகத்தியர் கலைஞானம்.
2. நந்தீசுவரர் ஞானம் தாறு.
3. மச்சமுனி திருமந்திரம்.
4. பேரார் புராணத்தி.
5. கலைஞான தீபம்.
6. சக்கரவிதி வாக்கியம்.
7. திருவாய்மொழி ஸாரம்.
8. திருவிருத்த விநாயகபிரானம்.
9. மாரீசக்ஷுத்ரி பெராவயிஷ்டெககண்ணு by Varayōgi Rāmānujaśāṣa.
10. தோன்புக் கதை.
11. பேரூர்ச் கோவை.
12. திருத்தணிலைப் புராணம்.
13. காஞ்சி புராணம்.
14. திருமுகடல் அகதீசுவரகவாயியார்பேரில் பாரிசாதநாடகம்.
15. இராகவர் பின்னத்தமிழ்.
16. திருவாசகப்பாட்டு.
17. அகநாதி.
18. வானநாட்டுச் சதகம்.
19. லோகானி.
20. முதல் திருவந்தாதி பெரியவியாக்கியானம்.
21. கலைக்கியானம்.
22. சிவசுடராரணலம் மூலம்.
23. அகத்தியர் பெயச்சுருகம்.
24. சட்டைமுனி வெண்காரமெருகு.
25. வைத்திய பூனினிமுறைகள்.
26. தனிமுத்தி தண்டகம்.

Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—cont.

Names of works and authors.

21. Tamil—cont.

27. அகத்தியர் குத்திரம் தாறு.
28. கொங்கணர் தண்டகம்.
29. திருமூலர் தண்டகம்.
30. சுந்தரானந்தர் தண்டகம்.
31. பேரார் (808).
32. கொங்கணர் கடைக்காண்டகம்.
33. அகத்தியர் வைத்தியம்.
34. அகத்தியர் வைத்திய குத்திரம் 205.
35. அகத்தியர்வாத காலியம் 200.
36. இராமதேவர் வைத்தியம் 81.
37. இராமதேவர் குத்திரம் 51.
38. மூலம் 16.
39. மூலம் 30.
40. அகத்தியர்வாத குத்திரம்.
41. சிதம்பர சக்திரம்.
42. அகத்தீசுவரர் இகம்பர அட்டாசுரம்.
43. பஞ்சாசுரம்.
44. நவக்கிரக சக்திரம்.
45. நவக்கிரக அகதீசுவர கரப்பாணம்.
46. சூத்திரச்சூழி வெண்பா.
47. மூலகுரு சக்திரம்.
48. வைத்தியத் தொகுதி.
49. சுப்பிரமணியர் சக்திரம்.
50. பால அனுமார்மந்திரம் முதலியன.
51. புலகேசவரி அகவல் முதலியன.
52. மந்தீசுவரரட்டகம்.
53. அகத்தியர் குத்திரம்.
54. மூலம் 14.
55. அகத்தியர் ஞானம்.
56. அகத்தியர் கற்பமுறை.
57. அகத்தியர் குத்திரம் 8.
58. அகத்தியர் ஞானநிகைச்சுருகம்.
59. அகத்தியர் ஞானம் 3.
60. அகத்தியர் 16.
61. அகத்தியர் லோகநீதி.
62. திருமூலர் நந்திகேள்விச் சுருகம்.
63. கமலமாமுனி ஞானச்சுருகம்.
64. உரோமரிஷி வாத்தம் 16.
65. உரோமரிஷி ஞானம் 16.
66. அகத்தியர் குத்திரம் 16.
67. திருமூலர் சாஸ்திரச்சுருகம்.
68. ஞானவிநாயகநீதிச்சுருகம்.
69. உரோமரிஷி கற்பமுறை 20.
70. மூலம் 25.
71. மச்சமுனி ஞானம் 3 காண்டம்.
72. அகத்தியர் குத்திரம்.
73. அகத்தியர் நிலவுகோல்.
74. நந்திதேவர் வாராகுத்திரம் 300.
75. அகத்தியர் புன்கிருஷ்ண.
76. மாணிக்கவாசகர் தாழிசை.
77. மலத்திரிமிகாசாயியம்.
78. திருவாய்மொழி மூலம்.
79. ஞானவீதியும் வித்தியாவிலாகம்.
80. அகத்தியர் கலைஞானம் 1,200.
81. நந்தீசுவரர் ஞானம் 100.
82. மச்சமுனி திருமந்திரம் 800.
83. கலைஞான தீபம்.
84. சக்கரவிதி வாக்கியம்.
85. அகத்தியர் வாலத்திரட்டு.
86. சிவஞானசித்தியார் சுபகம்.

## 22. Telugu.

1. Āndhravākyarānandāṇvayamu.
2. Saṅkaragrāṇḍāṇu.
3. Do.
4. Dṛaupadīparinayamu.
5. Nānāgrāṇṭhastōtrālokaṇu.
6. Venkatesvaramahātmayamu.
7. Viragurivarēnyasatakamu.
8. Tattvavācaramu.
9. Sōhambhāvatattvāṇu.

Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—*cont.*

Names of works and authors.

22. Telugu—*cont.*

10. Nāgarakhaṇḍamu.
11. Viśvavidyābharaṇamu.
12. Viśvakarmapurāṇamu.
13. Hunkarīnīśatakamu.
14. Sasyānandamu.
15. Vasucaritam.
16. Pāṇavaiḍyam.
17. Nāmalīṅgānūśānavyākhyā.
18. Rāmālīṅgāśatakamu.
19. Sīmbādrī Rāmādhīpāśatakamu.
20. Lakṣmaṇamūrchā.
21. Indrajīdyuddhamu.
22. Śrīraṅgamāhātmyamu.
23. Venkateśāvacanālū.
24. Bhāvaśārasaṅgrahaḷu.
25. Jātakasāralī.
26. Satyabhāmasāntvanamu.
27. Grahacandrikā.
28. Sathakopavinnappamulu.
29. Naraśūnhasātakamu.
30. Hariśatakamu.
31. Kālīndīparinayamu.
32. Oghavātiparinayamu.
33. Mallarīcaritramu.
34. Venkateśāśatakamu.
35. Kṛṣṇaśatakamu.
36. Mādhavarājyamu.
37. Mallepanatīthīcaritramu.
38. Tārāśūnīkāvīyamu.
39. Mādalaśāparinayamu.
40. Madaṇagopāśatakamu.
41. Rāmaprabhūśatakamu.
42. Satyaśarīśatakamu.
43. Rāmākṛṣṇopākhyānamu.
44. Ubhayakāvī Mānōraṇjani.
45. Hanumāśatakamu.
46. Nātakadīpamu.
47. Kṛṣṇaśatakamu.
48. Amarakamu.
49. Sarvakāmadāparinayamu.
50. Candrabhāśopākhyānamu.
51. Mānikyāmbāśatakamu.
52. Vikāraṇyamāhātmyamu.
53. Rasikājanamānōbhīraṇamu.
54. Rājāvāṇavīyamu.
55. Sataśāvarīcaritramu.
56. Paṇḍavagītām.
57. Cāmpurīnīyānamu by Bulusa Sītārāma.
58. Kēśavarīcaritramu.
59. Sītācaritramu by Appalāya.
60. Vastuśārasaṅgraha.
61. Lalitābhāpadyamulu.
62. Sahadēvagōcikitsā.
63. Padmapurāṇōttarakhaṇḍamu.
64. Kōṇḍarāmaśatakamu.
65. Śrīgāpāñcāśat.
66. Jānakīpātīśatakamu.
67. Hanumatpāñcavīṇīśatī.
68. Rāmāśakīrtanam.
69. Vācānāṭīcaritramu.
70. Rukmīṇīgāḍācaritramu.
71. Vīrabhadravīyamu.
72. Sāṅkaragrāṇṭhamu.
73. Pāñcātāntīpadyamulu.
74. Andhrasāhāśatīmaṇī.
75. Nalācaritramu.

Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—*cont.*

Names of works and authors.

22. Telugu—*cont.*

76. Hariśāndracaritramu.
77. Hariśatakamu.
78. Bhāskararāmāyanamu.
79. Rudraśatakamu.
80. Kōśavāśatakamu.
81. Ratnāśāstramu.
82. Kṣetrāṅganitam.
83. Yāminīpūrṇatīlakavīlāsamu.
84. Śrīgāraṇājari.
85. Śrīgūṇaratrakōśamu.
86. Yājñavalkyācaritramu.
87. Vāsudevānānamu.
88. Vājasaneyavīyayamu.
89. Yājñavalkyavīyayamu.
90. Viśnupurāṇamu.
91. Vājasaneyopākhyānamu.
92. Sāṅkaragrāṇṭhamu.
93. Vaidyagrāṇṭhamu.
94. Mēllasācīmuni Mīdīpadyamulu.
95. Cāṭupadyamulu.
96. Vaidyāśāramu.
97. Cīruthōṇḍa Chaktūnī Caritramu.
98. Bhagavadgītārthā dīpikā by Anantakṛṣṇatīrthāya.
99. Cakrāyudhaśatakamu.
100. Bhagavadgītā.
101. Ōttarabhāratamu.
102. Bhīṣmaśatakamu.
103. Vighṇēśvarācaritramu.
104. Sānīśārasavāṇaśāstramālā.
105. Karmavīpākamu.
106. Rājaraśēśvarīśatakamu.
107. Kṛṣṇārjūnasānīyadamu.
108. Prastāmbikāśatakamu.
109. Sāṅkhādīvarṇānamu.
110. Vīṇāvādavarṇānamu.
111. Kāmakalānidhī.
112. Sāṅkarāvacanālū.
113. Śīvarahasyākhaṇḍamu.
114. Rāmāyanamu.
115. Andhraprakaraṇamu.
116. Gōpabāśatakamu.
117. Śrīraṅgamāhātmyamu.
118. Saptapadālū.
119. Nārasiṅhasāśatakamu.
120. Yāmūnācaritramu.
121. Rukmīṇīgōpāśānīyadamu.
122. Rāmānāṇḍarāśatakamu.
123. Rāmāketavamu.
124. Satyanārāyaṇācaritramu.
125. Lakṣmaṇasārasaṅgrahaṇḍamu.
126. Balarāmaśatakamu.
127. Arcīradīvarṇānamu.
128. Māllēśvarāśatakamu.
129. Rāmāśatakamu.
130. Rāmāstavarājāmu.
131. Vāīrītaōandrikā.
132. Muppāinālū Vīṇappamulu.
133. Sētumāhātmyamu.
134. Dīśābōḍhamu.
135. Vīrīkāṇḍī.
136. Avatāracaritramu.
137. Vararūcīkēralamu.
138. Rāmakoṭhā.
139. Andhralākṣanam.
140. Śrīraṅgamāhātmyamu.
141. Śrīrāmāstavarājāmu.



Statement D showing the names of works acquired in the various subjects—cont.

Names of works and authors.

22. Telugu—cont.

142. Jivaprabodham.
143. Sabhāpatilakṣaṇamu.
144. Jātaka-pradīpa.
145. Venkatesāndhram.
146. Strēvarṇanam.
147. Khagolavijñānam.

23. Malayalam.

1. Rukmaṅgaḍacaritam.
2. Kṛṣṇagāthā by Cerooceri Nambudri.
3. Subbādraharāṇam Kilippattu.
4. Kāliyamardanam.
5. Nalakuḥaramāṅka.
6. Purvatāṣṭayānivarām.
7. Indumatāṣṭayānivarām.
8. Syamanatākōpakhyānam.
9. Rukminīṣṭayānivarām Kilippattu.
10. Kurattippattu.
11. Subbādraharāṇam.
12. Kṛṣṇappattu.
13. Dēvimāhātmya.
14. Bāṇasurayuddha and Kartavīryanijaya.
15. Vētalapācāvimśati.
16. Vēdāntaprakaraṇa.
17. Aśṭabgaurdayavyakhyā.
18. Kaṇakkuṣāram.
19. Kumārōharāṇam.
20. Śilavatikāthā.
21. Nalacaritam.
22. Bīlvaṇṇam.
23. Kapilōpakhyānam.
24. Prāsnaśāstram.
25. Kilivaṇḍulilāsanivādam.
26. Sētumāhātmyam.
27. Bīlvaṇṇam.
28. Viṣṇuṇāyamaṇam.
29. Rāmastōtram.
30. Brāhmaṇḍapurāṇadapurāṇam.
31. Vāṭṭayācandōdaya.
32. Marmalākṣaṇam.
33. Cikitsā.
34. Lakṣaṇamṭa.
35. Viścikitā.

(5)

STATEMENT E.

N.E.—Except where it is expressly stated that a work is in Telugu language, in all other cases it may be presumed that the works are in Sanskrit.

Vedic Ritual.

1. *Prayogaratnamālā* by *Caṇḍap Ācārya*, is an elaborate commentary on the sūtras of *Āpastamba* dealing with sacrificial rituals and also on the vedic texts used on such occasions. The author of this work flourished in the court of *Bhūpati*, one of the kings of the first dynasty of *Vijayanagara*. At the commencement of the 6th Prāsna, all manuscripts read that *Vienubhāṭṭa* is the commentator. *Caṇḍapāṭi* commentary seems therefore to be confined to the first five Prāsna.
2. *Sūdhāntibhāṣyam* is an elaborate commentary on the *Āśvalāyanaśrautasūtra*, a work on vedic rituals apparently for the first six *Ādhyāyas* only. The commentator seems to be *Vienubhāṭṭa* who wrote the *Vienubhāṭṭa* commentary. For the next six *Ādhyāyas*, a manual of details of procedure relating to several sacrifices was written by the same author who states therein that he has followed the *Dēvasvāmī*'s commentary.
3. *Śhāratopadhativivēcanikā* by *Yajñanārāyaṇa* of *Indrakāṇṭhi* family, perhaps of the *Gōdāvari* district, is an extensive compilation of several digests on the religious rites to be performed by a *grhastha*. It is a good work on the subject. The work cannot be earlier than the 16th century.

Vedic Ritual—cont.

4. *Iṣṭōbhāṣyam* is a commentary on the *Āpastambasūtra*. It extends only over the 2nd and the 3rd Prāsna. The author's name is not mentioned anywhere. This is only a running commentary dealing with certain important points. This work may be classed among the earlier sets of commentaries on ritualistic works.
5. *Prayogaratnācāṭī* by *Paramānanda Ghana* is a treatise on sacrificial rites according to *Āpastamba*. He quotes *Rudradatta*, *Kamalakāra* and various *mīmāṃsa* writers. He may be assigned to the end of the 17th century.
6. (a) *Śrēṇitopadgopadhatī* by *Yajñikācārya* is an exposition of sacrificial rites in accordance with *Kātyāyana*'s sūtras.
- (b) *Prastābhāḍambaraśāstrā* by *Vāśācārya* gives the history of *Vājasaneyā*, the author of a separate *sāṃhitā* of the *Sukla-yajurveda*.
7. *Grhyasūtrasaṇi* by *Kaṇica yallana* is a manual of the *grhya* rites of a house-holder according to the sūtra of *Kātyāyana*. The author is the celebrated compiler of *Daitagāvilāsa* noticed under the astrological works.
8. *Bhāṣikāṣitram* by *Kātyāyana* with a commentary by *Anantabhaṭṭa* is a manual on the system of accentuation adopted in the *Śatapathabrāhmaṇa*.
9. *Mandabrahmaṇa-Bhāṣya* by *Vidyācārya* is a commentary on the 14th *Khaṇḍa* of the *Śatapathabrāhmaṇa*.
10. *Prayogaratnam* is a treatise on *Grhya* rituals according to *Kātyāyana*.
11. *Mantrabhāṣyam* by *Rājannār Sastri* is a commentary on the vedic mantras used in various sacrifices based on *Vidyācārya*'s commentary.
12. *Sūbhāṣitracāṇanāmanam* by *Madhuvāra* is a manual on the construction of sacrificial altars according to *Kātyāyana*. The author is the celebrated commentator of the *Vājasaneyā sāṃhitā* and lived in 1590 A.D.
13. (a) *Kāṇvaśāṃhitābhāṣya* by *Anantācārya* is the commentary on the *Kāṇva* recension of the *Sukla-Yajurveda* from the 21st *Ādhyāya*.
- (b) A commentary on the same under the above name by *Vidyācārya* has also been obtained.
14. *Vēdatattvānūṣaṇam* by *Kṛṣṇa* deals with the greatness of the *Kāṇva* sect.
15. *Kāṇvaśāṃhitābhāṣya* by *Anantabhaṭṭa* is a commentary on the mantra portion of the *Sukla-yajurveda*.
16. *Prāyascittapadīpikā* by *Todarmalla Harhara* is a treatise on the expiatory rites in sacrifices according to *Āpastamba*. The author is called *Vāhinipati* by the scribes of several of his works and this name would be appropriate to the general of an army. He is referred to under the same name by *Madhuvāra* and other commentators of the 16th and 17th centuries A.D. Is he *Todarmalla of Akbar*'s court? But no historical inferences could be safely drawn from names alone.
17. *Bōdhayanopācāryaprayogadarśa* by *Kaṇaka Subhāpati* is a treatise on the *grhya* ceremonies in accordance with the sūtras of *Bōdhayana*. The author gives in detail the order of the ceremonies, the mantras to be used therein and such other details.

Nyaya and Vaiśeṣika Literature.

18. *Tarkōjīveṇi* by *Agnihōtra* is a commentary on the *Tattvabōdhini*. The commentator belongs to an illustrious family of learned men. He was proficient in the Vedas, *Darsana* and *Kavya*, and in all those branches of knowledge, his works are now extant.
19. *Āloka* by *Jayadeva* is a commentary on the *Tattvacināmāṇi*, a standard work in *Nyāya*. This *Jayadeva* seems to be identical with the author of the *Prasannarāghava* and is quite different from that of the *Gita-Gōvinda*. This great logician who lived in the middle of the 14th century was one of the foremost exponents of the *Nyāya* system at *Mithila*. *Rucidatta* who wrote a commentary on the *Tattvacināmāṇi* called *Maniprakāśa*, was *Jayadeva*'s pupil. Both the teacher and the pupil combined unique proficiency in *Nyāya* with the gift of poetic genius.
20. *Kāṇvaśāṃhitābhāṣya* by *Rucidatta* is a commentary on *Vardhamānāś Kāṇvaśāṃhitā*, a commentary relating to the *vaiśeṣika* system. *Vardhamāna* was the son of *Gaṅgēka* the author of *Tattvacināmāṇi* and also author of several commentaries on standard works in *Nyāya*, *Vaiśeṣika* and *Vēdānta*.
21. *Tattvacināmānyupanyāsa* by *Yellubhaṭṭa* is a critical dissertation on *Gaṅgēka*'s *Tattvacināmāṇi*. This contains only the chapter on "Perception." It is doubtful whether he can be identified with the pupil of *Anantabhaṭṭa* who wrote a gloss on the sūtras of *Jaimini*. However his work can be assigned to the 16th century A.D.
22. *Ālokanāntakōdhāra* by *Madhuvāra* is an explanatory commentary the *Āloka* of *Jayadeva*. Here and there adverse views are refuted and *Jayadeva*'s interpretation of the *Mani* is throughout maintained.
23. *Cintāmanī-Tikā* by *Vāruḍana* is a commentary on the *Tattvacināmāṇi* of *Gaṅgēka*. *Vāruḍana* was a pupil of *Jayadeva* and classmate of *Rucidatta*. This work also maintains *Jayadeva*'s interpretations of the *Cintāmanī*.

Mīmāṃsa Literature.

24. *Bhāṭṭabhāṣaka* discusses certain important topics selected from the first three chapters of the *Jaimini sūtras*. The author is *Jivadeva*, son of *Āpadeva*, author of a *mīmāṃsa* primer.

## Mīmāṃsā Literature—cont.

25. *Nayavivēkaḍipikā* by *Varadarāja*, Śāri-Vaiṣṇava and disciple of *Sūdarśanaśāstra*, is a rare and valuable commentary on *Bhavanātha Nayavivēka*, a work on the Prabhākara School of Mīmāṃsā.
26. *Tantraratanam* by *Pārthasarathimishra* is an elaborate commentary on the *Tuṣṭikā* of *Kumārila Bhaṭṭa*. It is a storehouse of very valuable information on several topics relating to Bhaṭṭa school of Mīmāṃsā.

## Vedāntic Literature.

27. *Siddhāntasaṅgraha* by *Rāma*, a recent work, is a short treatise on the principles of the Advaita School of the Vedānta. The author was patronised by the Zamindar of *Nuzvid*.
28. *Nyāyavivēka* is a treatise in Dvaita Vedānta and is intended to support the saurabha of *Vanamālinī* and to condemn the *Gauḍīya Brahminśāstra*.
29. *Gitābhāṣyarthasāra* by *Tirumalā* is a lucid commentary on the *Bhagavadgītā*, chiefly based on *Rāmānuja's* *Bhāṣya*, and intended for those who cannot easily understand the latter work. The author lived at *Tirupati*. A similar work by *Nārāyaṇa* has also been obtained.
30. *Srīvāṭṭatēratnākāśikā* (with its *vyākhyā* called *Anandārājanam*) is a devotional poem in three cantos, eulogising Siva in accordance with Advaita principles. The first canto deals with the means of realising Siva or Brahman, the second with His true nature and the third with the purification of self and the attainment of final release. The commentary is very elaborate and leaves nothing unexplained.
31. *Tattvavivēkaḍipikā* by *Rāmādhevarin* is a commentary on the *Tattvavivēkaḍipikā* of *Nṛsiṅghācārya*. The latter was a famous Advaitin, and his works were largely studied and commented upon by great scholars. He probably lived near *Gaṇḍikōḷa* in the *Cuddapah* District about 1550 A.D. This, as well as *Agnihōtrasūtri* commentary which also has been obtained, elucidates *Nṛsiṅgha's* Advaitic views.
32. A commentary on *Śrī-Bhāṣyatam* by *Bhāṣyakārasūri*. In several places different portions of this work were obtained, but all of them put together cover the greater part of the work.
33. *Sarvavēdaśāstrasaṅgraha* by *Saccidānanda* is a small work on Advaita modelled upon *Śankara's* *Atmatattvavivēka*.
34. *Siddhāntadīpa* by *Visvavēda* is a commentary on the *Sanikēśapūjarika* of *Sarvajñātman*. The original work is a compendium in verse of *Śankara's* *Bhāṣya* on the Brahmasūtras. This is the oldest commentary on the said work. *Nṛsiṅgha* and *Madhusūdana* who are among the greatest Advaita writers, also commented on the same work, and a copy of *Nṛsiṅgha's* commentary has also been obtained. *Visvavēda* gives an introduction and an explanatory paraphrase to every verse, while *Nṛsiṅghācārī* chiefly notices and refutes the views held by the opponents of the Advaita doctrine. *Madhusūdana's* commentary which is available in print combines the good features of both the other commentaries.
35. *Advaitadīpikā* by *Nṛsiṅghācārī* who lived about 1550 A.D., is a dissertation in four chapters on the Advaita doctrine. The first book deals with the knowledge of Brahman, the second with the unreality of difference, the third with the authority of the Upaniṣads and the futility of the other Pramāṇas, and the fourth with mokṣa or final release and the means for its attainment. A complete copy of the commentary by *Nārāyaṇaśrī*, one of the author's disciples, has also been acquired.
36. *Siddhāntasiddhāntam* by *Kṛṣṇānanda sarasvatī* is a clear exposition of the principal doctrines of the Advaita Vedānta and contains adverse criticisms on the *Śrīparāśarīkā*, a commentary on the *Śrī-Bhāṣya* of *Rāmānuja*.
37. *Ratnādīpa* is a rare and valuable commentary on the above work by *Bhāskara Dikṣita* who lived in *Pallakacheri* a village near *Tirukōilur* in the South Arcot District. The work may be assigned to the beginning of the 18th century A.D.
38. *Brahmatattvabodhini* by *Gopālanandācārya* is an elementary treatise on Advaita philosophy. Superimposition of the unreal Universe on Brahman, Mahāvakyas in the Upaniṣads, the two paths of attaining to Mokṣa and Mokṣa itself are the four subjects treated in four chapters.
39. *Cikāṇāṇḍarpanam* by *Saccidānandācārī* is a work on the tantric worship of *Tripuṇḍra*. It details with all the details of the initiatory rites relating to the said worship. It is said to comprise two parts, while only the first has been obtained.
40. *Bhēdadhikāraṇī* is a concise commentary by *Kālabhāṣyācārya*, one of the perceivers of *Agnihōtrasūtri*, on the well-known work of *Nṛsiṅghācārī*, called *Bhēdadhikāra*.
41. *Sivādātmanirṇaya* of *Appayya Dikṣita* maintains the theory of Viśiṣṭadvaita but with the difference that Siva herein replaces Viṣṇu. He follows throughout *Śrīkaṇṭha Bhāṣya* on the Brahma-sūtras. This work belongs to 1600 A.D.
42. *Atmapurāṇam* by *Śankarānanda* is a metrical epitome of the chief Upaniṣads in an attractive style.
43. *Videśanandahara* by *Subrahmanyaśrī* is an epitome of various Upaniṣads according to the Advaita school of the Vedānta. He seems to have lived in the Godavari District and may not be older than three centuries.

## Vedāntic Literature—cont.

44. *Gurucantrikā* by *Gauḍabrahminānanda*. This is a rare and valuable commentary on the *Advaitasiddhi* of *Madhusūdana sarasvatī*, by *Brahmānandasarasvatī*. This commentary deals only with such passages in *Advaitasiddhi* as are unfavourably criticised in *Madhusūdana's* and holds a prominent place in the dialectic literature of the Advaita-Vedānta.
45. *Mitākṣarā*, a commentary on the Brahmasūtra by *Annambhaṭṭa*, is an extensive and rare commentary, chiefly following the position of *Vācaspati miśra*, at the same time giving the interpretations of various other schools.

## Grammatical Literature.

46. *Videśanukabhāṣaṇam* is a work by *Prayāga Venkātācārī*, illustrating by means of witty stanzas the application of the sūtras of *Pāṇini*, as explained in the *Mahābhāṣya*.
47. *Mahābhāṣyapradīpodyotanam* by *Annambhaṭṭa*, is an elaborate commentary on *Kaṭyāya's* *Pratīpa*, a gloss on *Pṛthivya's* *Mahābhāṣya*. *Annambhaṭṭa* is said to have been an inhabitant of *Gariṭṭanadu*, a village in the Kistna District. He descended from illustrious scholars who made valuable contributions to the study of Vedic Literature and to the Nyāya and Mīmāṃsā systems. His great grand-father, *Lakṣanātha*, known as *Devadāśāhija*, was the author of a poem entitled *Kṛṣṇacampū* and the commentator of certain works on Vedic rituals. *Malubhaṭṭa* the great-father of *Annambhaṭṭa*, better known as *Agnihōtrasarī*, commented upon the *Ālōka* of *Jayadeva* and on the *Tattvavivēka*, a Vedāntic work. His son, *Tirumalābhāṭṭa*, better known as *Sarvātmanukhayaṇin* is the commentator of a few Vedic works. His son *Annambhaṭṭa* wrote works on *Vyākaraṇa*, *Nyāya*, *Mīmāṃsā* and *Vedānta*.
48. *Lakṣyaṇalīkā* by *Agnihōtrasarī* is a short commentary on the sūtras of *Pāṇini*. The chief object of the work is amplification of the text by numerous examples and quotations. The work seems to be a very modern one. It is, however, a very useful addition to the grammatical literature in Sanskrit.

## Vaiṣṇavism.

49. *Kapīñjalasaṁhitā* is a work in twelve chapters relating to the *Pāñcarātra*, one of the oldest of Agāmas. It is said to have been narrated by *Kapīñjala* to *Vasiṣṭha*.
50. *Khaṇḍanapañcaka* is a refutation of the main doctrines of the Advaita school. It deals with the following topics, viz., (1) *Avidyā* (nescience), (2) *Vyāvahārika* (phenomenal existence), (3) *Prapāñcamithyātā* (unreality of the world) and (4) the Advaita doctrines of *Bhāskara*, *Yādava* and *Śankara*. The first three parts are said to have been written by *Varadaśāstra*, son of *Vedāntadeśika* and also called *Kumāra Vedāntaśāstra* while the last is attributed in the colophon to *Vedāntaśāstra* (or *Vedāntadeśika*?).

## Astronomy and Astrology.

51. *Pañcāṅgasarāṇī* by *Rāmēśvara*, a native of the Kistna District, is a work treating of certain methods and formulae useful in the preparation of the Hindu Calendar.
52. *Daivayajñavalkya* by *Kaṇṇanayallāyācārī*, is a unique work in the form of a compilation in five books from hundreds of authors, and it deals with a number of subjects relating to astronomy, astrology, physical, chemical and natural sciences, politics, jurisprudence, sacrificial and household duties, etc. It appears that this third book was compiled by *Lalla Lakṣmīnāraṇī*. *Yallāyācārī* is the author of several works on Astrology. It is yet to be ascertained definitely whether he is the son of one *Kaṇṇana* of the *Karnāṭa* country, a great astronomer in the court of *Pranṭha Devarāya* of *Vijayanagar*. The author seems to have lived about 1420 A.D.
53. *Uparigadārpanam* by *Tipya* is an astronomical treatise on eclipses of the sun and the moon occurring between 1507 and 2507 A.D. It may be presumed that the author lived about 1507 A.D. He computes the hours, etc., to the meridian of *Kondavīdu* in *Guntur*, perhaps his native place.
54. *Jātakagōgāmṛta* and its *vyākhyā* of an anonymous author. This work deals with useful topics relating to Horoscopy and Astrology. It elucidates some of the principles not dealt with in the standard works on the subject. It is chiefly based on similar works used in *Kēraḷa* or *Malabar*.
55. *Siddhāntadīpaṇī* by *Mānidi Śiṅganārya* is a commentary on an Astronomical treatise. The author of this work was a minister to King *Kōṇṭa Vēma* of the *Reddi* dynasty who ruled at *Kondavīdu* before 1409 A.D. The celebrated *Vāmanabhāṭṭa Bhaṇa* flourished in this court. *Srinātha*, one of the greatest of the Telugu poets, found his first patron in this commentator and his royal master. The commentary bears testimony to the profound scholarship of its author.
56. *Gautamasāṁhitā* is an astrological work on *Arṇḍha* in eight chapters. The work seems to have been based on an ancient work by *Gautama*. The ninth chapter deals with horary astrology.





## Rhetoric and Poetics—cont.

84. *Kāyakaumudi* by *Dēvanātha* is also a commentary on the *Kāyoprabāsa*. The writer hails from Bengal and belongs to a family of logicians. He upholds the views of Mammata against the adverse criticisms of *Vīraṇātha* in his *Sāhityadarpaṇa*.
85. *Alankāraṇakaraṇḍa* by *Kollāri Rājāśhkarakavi* is work on figures of speech composed after the model of the *candrālōka* of *jayaśīva*. The author's patron, *Anapindi Rāmēśvara*, lived at *Mukṭīśvaram* in the Amalapuram taluk of the Gōdāvarī district. The work belongs to a very recent date, and it is intended to be an easy primer on the subject.
86. *Kavīcātāra* by *Puruṣōttamācari* is an elaborate work on Poetics on the model of the *Pratīparudrīya* but perhaps much superior to it. *Puruṣōttama* was the grandson of *Nāganaṭha*, and flourished in the court of one *Nāgabhāṣa*, grandson of *Mācha* who ruled over *Gaṅgāpura*. A fragment of a drama, *Madanavilāsa*, recently obtained, was composed by *Nāganaṭha* in honour of *Mācha*, son of *Sareśāśingha* of the Rēcharla family. The second *Māchas* ruled at *Rachagiri* about 1350 A.D. If by other evidences, the *Māchas* and the *Nāganaṭhas* can be shown to be identical, the author of the *Kavīcātāra* may be placed somewhere about 1400 A.D. The work itself is the product of much labour and erudition and will surely command the esteem of scholars.
87. *Sāhityakantakoddhāra* by an anonymous writer is a manual on defects in literary composition and is a very valuable contribution to literary criticism in Sanskrit. Is this the work of *Madhusūdana* who is the author of the *Kantakoddhāras* on *Mani* and *Alōka*?
88. *Rasakālā* is a small fine work on rhetoric by an unknown author. The work appears to be complete and deals with the *nāyakas*, *bhūtas* and *rasas*. The method of treatment closely resembles that of early writers, and the quotations herein are generally from very old authors. *Rasakālā* is mentioned by *Vāsaḍeva* in his commentary on *Rajyāśhkar's* *Karpīraṇaṣṭī*. The work, judged from the quotations and style, seems to belong to a period not later than the 12th century.

## Lexicography.

89. *Vīṭeśābhaṣācintāmaṇi* by *Māmidī Singayya* probably a Vaisya is a Telugu commentary on *Anarasiṅha's* Thesauri of Sanskrit words. Though the work belongs to a recent date and is a commentary in the Telugu language on a Sanskrit lexicon, it is particularly valuable for its numerous quotations culled from various authors and for discussions on the use and formation of words. A small portion of the work is yet to be obtained.
90. *Drīṣṭāntasiddhāntayānam* is a commentary on the *Sābdāntārgatāvacārīkā* of *Sūjāna Bhāṭṭa* by his grandson *Kollōla Bhāṭṭa*. A host of authors are quoted to illustrate the correct and peculiar uses of the words given therein; and frequent mention is made of several lexicographers whose works have now become extinct. From these quotations, the author and his commentator may be assigned to the 14th century when great *Vīraśaiva* writers, flourished among whom these authors also should be counted.

## Household Rituals.

91. *Narasimhabhāṭṭayan* by *Ganti Nrsimha* is a treatise in *Dharma śāstra* discussing and determining the occasions for performing expiatory rites during eclipses and other holidays. The author was the preceptor of *Agṛbhāṣṭrāstri* and *Kāṣhastiyāgran* who belong to a galaxy of the 16th century writers.
92. *Smṛtikādambakam* by *Nrsimha* is a work on the funeral rites to be performed during the 12 days following the death of a person. It is more a compilation than an original work.
93. *Dōṣyanabhaṭṭiyam* and its commentary by *Mādhavannisn* are very popular and authoritative works on the household duties of a grhastha.

## Vaikhānasa Works.

94. *Vaikhānasaśrāntasūtravākybhāṣā* by *Śrīmēśa Dīkṣita* is an extensive commentary on *Śrānta-sūtras* of the *Vaikhānasa* school. The author was an *aroka* in the *Tirupati* temple. He quotes various sūtras as authority from *Bōdhayana*, *Āpistamba*, *Kātyāyana*, and others, and gives in detail the order of the various rites and the mantras to be used therein.
95. *Vaikhānasaśrāntasūtra Bhāṣya* by *Nrsimha Vājapeyī*. It contains a full account of all domestic rites of *Vaikhānasa*, including those relating to the *Vānaprasthānāśrama* and *sannyāśāśrama*.
96. *Vaikhānasaśrāntasūtravākybhāṣā* by *Sundararāya*. The author was an *aroka* in the temple of God *Sundarēśa*. The author is the son of one *Nārāyaṇārya* of *Mudgalagōtra*. He refers to *Vasantayājīn* who is a commentator on the *Vaikhānasaśūtras*. The work contains a short and detailed account of the domestic rites (except obsequies) of the *Vaikhānasa*s, stating the opinions of various *smṛtikāras* on each subject.
97. *Arcaṇābhāṣa* by *Kāṣyapa* is a portion of the *Parīśista* (or *addenda*) of the *Vaikhānasa* sūtras. In this work, the author gives, in the form of sūtras, a full and concise account of all the details relating to the worship of the *Viṣṇu* idols in temples.
98. *Arcaṇābhāṣāntam* by *Kāṣyapa*. The author quotes various *Vaikhānasa* authors such as *Bhṛgu*, *Atri*, *Kāṣyapa*, and *Āngīrasa*, and also refers to the commentator *Nrsimha-rājapēyīn*. This work deals with the details of worship in temples.

## Vaikhānasa Works—cont.

99. *Vaikhānasaśrāntasūtravākybhāṣā* by *Śūgararāyā*, son of *Jagannāthārya*. The author establishes in this work that the *Vaikhānasa*s are good *Vaiṣṇava* Brahmins. He quotes many *smṛtis* in support of his view, and also refers to the works of *Vignēśvara*, *Yāgyavalkya*, etc. He mentions *Nrsimharājapēyīn*, *Bhāskarabhāṭṭa* and his work on *Prāyascittam*, *Sundara* and his *Gṛhya-prayōgavṛtti* and *Vasantayājīn* and his *Pāicārā-tranīrākaraṇa*. The author lived on the northern bank of the river *Kṛṣṇa*.

## Popular tracts on Vedāntism.

100. *Advaitapāñcarātrānakīrtanavali* by *Bālākṛṣṇānanda Sarasvatī*, a disciple of *Succidānanda yōgīndra*. This is a commentary on the *Sāpānapāñcika* of *Śaṅkarācārya*. *Sacci-dānanda yōgīn* seems to be a disciple of *Śaṅkarācārya*.
101. *Śrūtīgītāyākyā* by a pupil of *Anandāśāśvarasvatī* is a commentary on the celebrated *Śrūtīgītā* in the *Bhāṣavata*, which comprises 28 philosophical verses. Among the pupils of *Anandāśāśvar*, the most celebrated was *Śaṅkarānanda* whose learned and extensive commentaries on certain upanishads and *Vedānta* are much admired. The style of this commentary is as lucid as that of *Śaṅkarānanda*.

N. Ref. on Cur. No. 4336, dated 14th October 1916.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Director is in no position to estimate the adequacy or importance of the work accomplished. It is observed, however, that it has been almost confined to one district, so that the survey of the Presidency on the present lines will take a good many years.

J. H. STONE,  
Director of Public Instruction.

Order—No. 1150, Home (Education), dated 3rd November 1916.

Recorded.

2. In future reports special attention should be drawn to any discoveries of Vedic or Sanskrit works of recognised importance which have hitherto not been found or exist only in incomplete or imperfect recensions.

3. The Government note with appreciation the good work done by the peripatetic party during the year.

(True Extract)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIAR,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Copy to the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.

Editors' Table.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1150, HOME (EDUCATION),  
DATED THE 3RD NOVEMBER 1916.[SUBJECT.—*Report on the working of the peripatetic party of the Oriental  
Manuscripts Library, Madras.*]

| Previous papers : |                  |            |      |
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| G.O.              | 228, Education,  | 9th Mar.   | 1912 |
| "                 | 375 "            | 1st May    | "    |
| "                 | 47, Public,      | 9th Jan.   | 1914 |
| "                 | 1096, Education, | 18th Sept. | "    |
| "                 | 115 "            | 6th Feb.   | 1915 |
| "                 | Mis. 908 "       | 16th Aug.  | "    |
| "                 | " 1245 "         | 19th Nov.  | "    |

*From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4336/16, dated the 14th October 1916.*

Please see the Director's remarks in paragraph 2 of his endorsement. The amount of work turned out during the year under report is set forth in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the report. The period of one year for which the temporary search party was constituted under G.O. No. 1096, Educational, dated the 10th September 1914, was extended for another year in G.O. No. 1245, Educational, dated the 19th November 1915. No action appears to be necessary on the report which may be recorded and placed on Editors' Table. The draft below is for approval.

A.C.—23-10-16.

T.K.—23-10-16.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—26-10-16.

The party did good work during the year; and Mr. Kuppuswami Sastriar's report is worth perusal. I have added a word of appreciation in the draft Government Order.

For approval.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—26-10-16.

Little has been done in this report to estimate the value of the results achieved. There are many gaps in Vedic and Sanskrit literature which still remain to be filled and special attention should be drawn to any discovery which scholars would regard as of first-class importance as distinct from the mass of commentaries, grammatical works, etc., of which private collections seem chiefly to consist.

The following might be inserted as paragraph 2 of the draft :—

"In future reports special attention should be drawn to any discoveries of Vedic or Sanskrit works of recognised importance which have hitherto not been found or exist only in incomplete or imperfect recensions."

P[ENTLAND]—23-10-16.

Please amend and resubmit.

P.R.—23-10-16.

The amended draft is submitted for approval.

E.A.V.—30-10-16.

T.K.—30-10-16.

C.R.—1-11-16.

P.R.—3-11-16.

[G.O. No. 1150, Home (Education), dated the 3rd November 1916.]

Recording with remark the report on  
the working of the peripatetic party of the  
----- during the year 1915-16.

READ ALSO:—

No. 1150, dated the 3rd Novemb 1916

Press.

R e c o r d e d.

2. In future reports special attention should be drawn to any discoveries of Vedic or Sanskrit works of recognised importance which have hitherto not been found or exist only in incomplete or imperfect recensions.

3. The Government note with appreciation the good work done by the patriotic party during the year.

To the D.P.I. ✓  
Copy to the Asst. Archaeological  
Supdt. for Epigraphy.

## EDITORS' TABLE.





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[SUBJECT.—Report on the working of the peripatetic party of the Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.]

*Previous papers :*

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| G.O. | 223, P., Education, 9th Mar. 1912 |
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| "    | Mis. 903 " 16th Aug. "            |
| "    | " 1245 " 19th Nov. "              |

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4336/16, dated the 14th October 1916.

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*in para 2 of his endorsement*

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Little has been done in this report to estimate the value of the results achieved. There are many gaps in Vedic and Sanskrit literature which still remain to be filled and special attention should be drawn to any discovery which scholars would regard as of first-class importance as distinct from the mass of commentaries, grammatical works, etc., of which private collections seem chiefly to consist.

The following might be inserted as paragraph 2 of the draft :—

"In future reports special attention should be drawn to any discoveries of Vedic or Sanskrit works of recognised importance which have hitherto not been found or exist only in incomplete or imperfect recensions."

P[ENTLAND]—28-10-16.

Please amend and resubmit.

P.R.—28-10-16.

The amended draft is submitted for approval.

E.A.V.—30-10-16.  
 T.K.—30-10-16.

C.R.—1-11-16.  
 P.R.—3-11-16.

[G.O. No. 1150, Home (Education), dated 3rd November 1916.]

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