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ORIGINAL.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Mr R Ry V. Swaminatha aiyar

Addressing the Govt of India on the Subject of remuneration which the University of Madras proposes to pay Tamil Pandit, Presy. College, in recognition of his work in the C of Tamil learning

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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Government of Madr

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Recd. } 1905. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

ORIGINAL

G.O., &c., Nos. 600, 601, 6th September 1905.

M.R.Ry. V. Swaminatha Aiyar.

Accepting, with remarks, the recommendation of the Syndicate of the Madras University that — , Tamil Pandit, Presidency College, Madras, may be paid Rs. 1,000 in recognition of his past work in the cause of Tamil learning out of the grant made by the Government of India for University Education, and addressing the Government of India on the subject.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

UCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

...ne following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 28th March 1905.

No.—Ref. on Cur. No. 2455.

I have the honour to submit the accompanying application from M.R.Ry. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Tamil Pandit, Presidency College, for pecuniary assistance to enable him to carry on the literary work which he has been pursuing for a long time. The application is strongly supported by Mr. Bilderbeck (copy of his letter enclosed) who from his personal knowledge of the pandit for several years speaks highly of his scholarly attainments and devotion to the work he has undertaken and thinks that his case deserves most considerate treatment at the hands of Government; and he therefore recommends that if under the rules the pandit who now draws Rs. 62, the pay of his post being Rs. 60—2—80, cannot be allowed to draw at once the maximum pay, he may be granted an allowance of Rs. 350 a year for a period of five years as a special grant-in-aid of his efforts to collect, edit and publish important works in Tamil literature. The printed opinions of the pandit's work as Mr. Bilderbeck observes speak for themselves, those of Dr. G. U. Pope in particular. From the statement A which forms an enclosure to the pandit's letter it is seen that eight complete works of the old Tamil classical poets have through his exertions been for the first time brought to light and the difficulty experienced in unearthing and editing these works must have been considerable.

I consider that Swaminatha Aiyar's services in the cause of Tamil literature are very laudable and deserving of encouragement from Government. I therefore submit the recommendation made by Mr. Bilderbeck for the favourable consideration of Government. If it is considered preferable that the pandit should be granted the allowance proposed, the first instalment may be paid before the close of the current official year, the charge being met from the allotment under "22. EDUCATION—MISCELLANEOUS—*Miscellaneous*" in the current year's budget.

ANNEXURES.

(1)

Letter—from J. B. BILDERBECK, Esq., Principal, Presidency College.

To—the Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 16th March 1905.

No.—147.

I have the honour to submit a letter which I have received from Mr. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, the Tamil Pandit in this College, and I hope that you will be able to see your way to supporting his application for assistance from Government in order to help him to carry on his researches in Tamil literature.

2. The printed opinions of the Pandit's past work that accompany this letter speak for themselves. I wish to add that I have known Swaminatha Aiyar for several years and I have never met a scholar so absolutely absorbed in and devoted to his work. Dr. G. U. Pope has spoken to me in high terms of his merits as a scholar and from the writings of a French Savant, M. Julien Vinson, it is clear that his work bears a high reputation in France.

3. Though ignorant of all European languages the Pandit in his strictly critical method seems to have been inspired by the spirit of Western scholarship: his texts are prepared after careful and laborious collection and his editions of old Tamil works are supplied with the critical apparatus required for this elucidation.

4. Swaminatha Aiyar was transferred to this college from Kumbakónam on promotion but he has suffered by the transfer owing to the greater expense of living in Madras and he finds that his means do not enable him to pursue his work of research as vigorously as he would wish.

5. The pay of his present post is Rs. 60 rising in ten years to Rs. 80 by annual increments of Rs. 2. He is now drawing Rs. 62.

6. It seems to me that his case deserves most considerate treatment and I hope that if under existing rules it is not open to Government to allow him to draw the maximum pay of his appointment it will be possible to afford him assistance in the shape of a special grant in aid of his efforts to collect, edit and publish important works in Tamil literature. I take the liberty of suggesting that an allowance of Rs. 350 a year be made to him for a period of five years.

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(2)

Application—from M.R.Ry. V. SWAMINATHA AIYAR, Tamil Pandit, Presidency College.

To—the Director of Public Instruction (through the Principal, Presidency College).

Dated—Madras, the 13th March 1905.

I beg respectfully to bring the following to your kind and sympathetic consideration.

2. I have been engaged for the past 25 years in making researches and editing valuable works in connection with ancient Tamil literature. I had the privilege of spending my youth in the scholarly atmosphere of the Tiruvavaduturai Mutt for a long time, famous as a seat of Tamil learning, under the presidency of the late revered Subramanya Desikar Avargal and was there a pupil of the greatest Tamil scholar of the day, the well-known Minakshisundram Pillai Avargal. At that time several of the great Tamil works belonging to the *Kadaichangam, i.e.*, the last great school of poets at Madura, were known only by name and through quotations in commentaries on well-known books or citations in grammatical and other such treatises. Although I was not then able to see any of them in a complete form even after repeated efforts and inquiries I felt somehow convinced that there existed copies of these great works in *cadjan* (palm leaves) in several parts of the Presidency—in hidden and obscure corners perhaps—but discoverable by a sufficiently prolonged search and inquiry. I was also confident that with a sufficient number of manuscript copies of each such work, however mutilated and fragmentary they might be, a correct and complete text might be made out and that the several works when studied side by side would throw light upon each other in such a manner as to make the understanding and appreciation of them thorough and true. Acting under this strong persuasion I set to work and began a series of tours and set afoot a system of inquiries which have continued to this day. My labours in this direction such as they are have been crowned with a degree of success which has steadily encouraged me in putting more and more of energy into my task in reclaiming old and interesting literary works of value from imminent destruction by the timely acquisition of rare and very old cadjans, some of them in the last stages of preservation, in collecting them and in editing and publishing them. I have, in this manner, been able to bring out *the first printed editions*—in fact the first complete texts in any form—of the following classics:

Serial number.	Name of the book.	Name of the author.	Name of the commentator.	Size.	Number of pages.		Date of publication.	Probable date of composition.	Subject.	Number of manuscript copies compared.	Remarks.
					Text.	Editorial work, Indexes, Introduction, Tables, etc.					
1	Puranaṉuru	About 140 poets ..	Not known ..	Royal octavo.	310	156	1894	Prior to 200 A.D.	An anthology composed by various poets on ancient kings; forms a kind of manual of conduct for princes and others.	16	
2	Aingurunuru	5 poets	Do.	Demi octavo.	144	56	1903		Treats of the five different kinds of lands—the mountain, the sylvan, the cultivated and well watered, the maritime and the jungle, and of the flora and fauna and the habits and manners of the people appertaining to the respective regions.	4	An original work.
3	Pathirruppaththu ..	10 poets	Do.	Do.	157	39	1904		Sung in praise of ten ancient kings of Chera or Malabar country which would appear from the poem to have been inhabited by Tamil-speaking races at the time.	6	
4	Jivakachintamani ..	Thiruththakka Devar.	Nachinarkuṉiyar.	Royal octavo.	875	69	1887	About 700 A.D.	Treats of the life and exploits of the Jain king Jivaka.	23	One of the 5 great epics.
5	Silappathikaram ..	Ilangovadigal ..	Adiarkunallar ..	Do.	498	148	1892		Treats of the history of a great Jain merchant Kovala and his virtuous wife Kannahi.	22	One of the 5 great epics, an original work.
6	Manimekalai	Seettalaichaththaner ..	V. Swaminatha Aiyar (Editor).	Do.	320	326	1898	Prior to 200 A.D.	Continuation of the story of Silappathikaram treating of the history of Manimekalai, daughter of Kovala.	10	Do. do.
7	Paththuppattu	10 poets of the last Madura Tamil Sangam.	Nachinarkuṉiyar.	Do.	372	60	1889		10 Idyls composed by 10 poets, one on god Subramanya and the rest on ancient Tamil kings.	10	These idyls give graphic descriptions of the town life of ancient India.
8	Purapporul Venbamalai ..	Aiyanaritthanar ..	Samundi Devar.	Do.	156	44	1895	About 800 A.D.	A treatise on warfare during the ancient times giving a brief account of the various implements used and the method of arranging the army.	7	

Note.—Besides these, about ten books belonging to recent ages which were recently composed have been edited with notes.

3. Some account of these works will be found in the very kind and appreciatory notices by Dr. Pope and others in the accompanying copy of opinions regarding me and my publications which I beg permission to submit for perusal.

4. The editorial work, besides the scrutiny and repeated collation of palm leaf manuscripts, comprises in each case a bibliographical introduction, a summary or argument of the work, a glossary of all rare or difficult words and constructions, a table of the lines and stanzas quoted in standard commentaries and grammatical treatises, a table of the names of personages and localities mentioned in the work with such light as can be thrown upon them by references to the same personages and in other works, ancient or modern, to local tradition, etc., a table of the curious objects and customs pertaining to the domestic and social life of the time, a historical table showing the names of the contemporaneous princes and chiefs in the several regions of the Tamil land and their relations with each other and, in the case of Buddhist and Jain works like Manimekalai and Jivakachintamani, a careful account of the religious beliefs and the practices of those sects.

5. The labour involved in the preparation of these tabulated results has necessarily been arduous but has been greatly lightened for me by the consciousness that since the sacrifice must in any case be made by some one interested in Tamil literature if there was to be any real or widespread appreciation of the classics therein, it might as well be made by myself to whom the task had very special attractions in that it enabled me to apply the somewhat large mass of information, geographical, historical and philological, which I had gathered up in the course of my studies and literary investigation to the elucidation and interpretation of the texts that had to be rescued from oblivion and edited. Besides, the loyal help rendered to me by a number of assistants who in return for a very poor and inadequate remuneration have been reading out to me, copying out for me and labelling and arranging the several index materials collected and prepared by me has appreciably lightened my task which should otherwise have been almost impossible of accomplishment.

6. Lovers of the Tamil land and the readers of its literature will, I have reasons to hope, find in these works that I have succeeded in editing and bringing into full day light the facts necessary for a thorough comprehension of the life of a very interesting people at very interesting and fruitful periods of their history in all the significant details of the court, the camp, the home, the street, the mart and the busy sea sides and river sides.

7. As it is, it is gratifying to note that a learned Savant of France, Dr. Julien Vinson, has made use of them for bringing out abbreviated French translations of those Tamil classics. Dr. Pope of Oxford has also been able to utilize them for various contributions on topics relating to the ancient Tamil land and its people. The University of Madras has used them to some extent in prescribing text-books for the several examinations. Various Indian writers also have drawn from them for writing articles to various journals and newspapers both in English and in Tamil. Messrs. Vinson and Pope have made ample and most gratifying acknowledgments in respect of the value of my labours, which recognition from them has been and is a great encouragement to me.

8. I have with me now several rare Tamil works which are in a more or less advanced state of preparation for publication. I am anxious to bring out annotated editions of them as rapidly as I can. I have been besides engaged these years in preparing biographies of the poets and writers who have flourished in the Tamil land in ancient as well as in recent times. I have also in the course of my tours through the country for the collection of manuscripts gathered valuable information regarding Tamil chiefs and principalities and various topics relating to ancient Tamil society. I am now putting the materials into form with a view to their publication at as early a date as may be practicable. With regard to the pecuniary aspect of my work I beg permission to state that I have received some measure of public support and patronage in bringing out the works already published; but this has been by no means adequate. Therefore I have suffered loss in the printing and publication of the works edited by me, and have had to spend much of my salary and private means in travelling over the country for the collection of manuscripts, purchasing them sometimes and borrowing them for love or for money at other times and in the collation and copying of those manuscripts with the help of paid assistants. An inspection of my "workshop" with its apparatus of cadjans, note-books, memoranda, indexes, manuscripts, books, readers and copyists will give some idea of the nature and the amount of the work which I have already done as well as of that which yet remains to be done.

1. More than 500 books in cadjans are in hand.
2. Eight books belonging to Sangam age and 30 other works in recent times are ready for publication.
3. About 250 works have been transcribed from the cadjans and the copies compared with them.

9. Although I am not now in a position to furnish any thing like an account of the expenses undergone hitherto in connection with this labour of love on my part, I still feel that lack of means visibly circumscribes the scope of my efforts and otherwise retards the progress attainable under appropriately favourable circumstances. The following are the heads of expenditure incurred excluding printing and cost of publication:—

(1) Wages for transcribing manuscripts.

(2) Stationery, postage, etc.

(3) Remuneration paid to assistants for comparing, etc.

(4) Tour expenses.

During the past two years the expenditure under these heads has been as follows:—

Item number.	Particulars.	Total approximate expenditure during the past two years.	Average expenditure a month.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Wages for transcribing manuscripts	129	5 6 0
2	Stationery, postage, etc.	114	4 12 0
3	Remuneration paid to assistants for comparing, etc.	336	14 0 0
4	Tour charges	75	3 2 0
	Total ..	654	27 4 0

10. To enable me to carry out these literary objects which I have so much at heart, I request you to obtain for me such help as may be possible from Government. Any help which the Government might be pleased to accord to me will be gratefully appreciated by me and will be a strong encouragement to me in the prosecution of the literary schemes I have in hand. In the hope that the authorities will consider it both just and legitimate to accord such help to me, I respectfully submit this humble representation through you and feel assured that your kindly interest in me and in my work will induce you to effectively support my application.

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(3)

OPINIONS.

Regarding V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Tamil Pandit, Presidency College, Madras (late of Kumbakónam College), and regarding his publications of certain well known Tamil Classics.

Copy of the Certificate presented during the Coronation Celebration in 1903.

By Command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council this certificate is presented in the name of *His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India*, to M.R.Ry. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Tamil Pandit, Kumbakónam College, son of Venkatasubbier, in recognition of his researches and his work in connection with ancient Tamil manuscripts.

(Sd.) G. Stokes,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Madras,
January 1st, 1903.

Indian Institute, Oxford
April 26th, 1895.

Dear Sir,

I should have written earlier to thank you for your gift of your learned and valuable edition of the Purananuru.

I have your excellent edition of the Jivakachintamani which I have used continually and referred to in my Naladiyar, page XLI (Introd.).

Have you published anything else? I am hoping to write a paper for the Royal Asiatic Society on your editions.

* * * * *

Anything you send me will be used and valued.

* * * * *

(Sd.) G. U. Pope.

Balliol College, Oxford.
October, 1895.

Dear Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar,

Thank you much for your (Purapporul) which is in our Tamil Library, which I am striving to make complete.

* * * * *

Your work is genuine and thorough; but I want to see Old Tamil more accessible to New Tamil men. Bridge it over. Let us have all made plain.

I cannot write more now than to thank you for your labours, and to assure you of my gratitude.

(Sd.) G. U. Pope.

Balliol College, Oxford.
January 3, 1896.

* * * * *

Dear Sir,

I am reading together with *immense* pleasure and real ease your *admirable* editions of (Purananuru and Purapporul Venbamalai) which illustrate one another beautifully. I am writing a paper on them.

Can you send me the books in the enclosed list marked (X)? Those marked (V) I have thoroughly mastered *with your help*.

I want a complete copy of Cilappathigaram.

(Sd.) G. U. Pope.

Indian Institute, Oxford.
May 5, 1899.

My Dear Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar,

I cannot tell you how much I owe you for the assistance afforded by your admirable editions of Jivakachintamani, Purananuru, Cilappathigaram, Manimekalai, Purapporul-Venba and other books, which are all used by me habitually. I am now, whenever I have leisure, working at the Manimekalai which, as you say, seems to me one of the most interesting of the whole series.

* * * * *

I think if I live and have strength I shall write something like a little volume on the Manimekalai. I think I have finished with Purananuru in which one finds the germ of a great deal of Tamil verse. I have just published an article upon it and Purapporul-Venba in the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. I suppose there are reprints of it in Madras.

* * * * *

I hope that like myself you will more and more feel that literary work is a capital medicine. I trust and pray that you may regain health and vigour and live to issue many more good editions of our Tamil classics. Whenever you feel disposed to write me a line, you may be sure that it will give me very great pleasure.

(Sd.) G. U. Pope.

Indian Institute, Oxford.
May 1, 1901.

My Dear Friend,

* * * * *

I cannot help, however, writing a line to say, what I have said before, how very much I am indebted to you for your editions of the Tamil classics, without which I should have remained ignorant of much which has been of great value to me.

* * * * *

I am trying to arrange an edition of Paramori. It would require all your *critical* faculty to secure a good edition. Can you not assist me? . . .

I have finished my study of the Manimekalai which I very greatly admire and value.

I hope soon to hear from you, for I keep and read again and again your Tamil letters. . . .

(Sd.) G. U. Pope.

Extract from the introduction to Naladiyar edited by the Rev. G. U. Pope, M.A., D.D.:—

"For these the student must read the Jivakachintamani, and this is no easy task, though, made easier by the publication of an admirable edition of it by Mr. V. Swaminatha Aiyar."

"*Jivakachintamani*—This is on the whole the greatest existing Tamil literary monument. My references are to the very admirable edition published by V. Swaminatha Aiyar of the Kumbakonam College, at the Dravida Rathnakaram Press, Madras, 1887."

Students of Tamil literature will rejoice to learn that Pandit Swaminatha Aiyar purposes to bring out an edition of "Ten Poems" with the commentary of Nachinarkunyar. The edition of Chintamani which the Pandit brought out two years ago, whereby he gave new life to an expiring classic, has so established his reputation for breadth and accuracy of scholarship and

scrupulous fidelity in the discharge of editorial duties, that he needs no commendation at my hands. Close personal acquaintance with Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar for a period of ten years prompts me to say a few words about what has come under my own observation. In collating and deciphering the numerous fragmentary and worm-eaten manuscripts of the Chintamani and in reducing to order and consistency what seemed so chaotic, in unraveling the obscurities of the text and the commentary, in tracing out, through obscure and almost unknown works, references and citations to be met with in the Chintamani and in acquainting himself with the details of the Jaina system of philosophy and worship with the help of Jaina writings and Jaina Pandits, of whom there are unfortunately but very few in the Tamil country,—in all this, the Pandit has gone through an amount of labour which appeared to me almost *Herculean*.

His Chintamani is truly a monument of scholarly devotion and labour, rare in these modern times. Pecuniarily, the Pandit has gained nothing by the work. It is not for any earthly reward that he toils. The few poems which Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar purposes to edit are gems of Tamil classics. They are not imitations or translations of Sanskrit poems, but are quite original, and abound in passages of great force and exquisite beauty, fine description of nature, and lively portraitures of men and manners of the ancient Dravidian country. The Pandit has ransacked almost all the private libraries in the Tamil districts for copies of these poems, and has been incessantly working for more than two years now at the preparation of a correct text and commentary. The work ought to be in the library of every Tamil scholar. In this connexion I cannot too strongly impress upon all lovers of Tamil literature the duty which they owe to themselves and to their country, of according their most liberal support to the work which Pandit Swaminatha Aiyar has so patriotically undertaken.

Kumbakonam,
20*th December* 1888.

(Sd.) S. Seshayya,
Lecturer.

I endorse most heartily the remarks made by Mr. S. Seshayya regarding Pandit Swaminatha Aiyar's scholarship and the high value of the editorial work he has already accomplished. I am glad he intends editing the *Pattuppadal* with a commentary. I have no doubt that whatever comes from Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar will bear abundant traces of accurate study, nice discernment, and conscientious labour. I wish him God-speed in his disinterested efforts and I hope he may be spared long to do the good work of reviving such of the old Tamil classics as are worthy to be preserved for their literary, or philosophical or historical value.

(Sd.) P. Ranganadam, M.A.,
Professor of Mathematics,
Presidency College, Madras.

Extracts from the Tamil "Purraporul Venbamalai" and the "Purrananuru," by the Reverend G. U. Pope, M.A., D.D.

(*From the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society", April* 1899.)

"*Purraporul Venbamalai.*—It has recently been for the first time printed under the editorship of V. Swaminatha Aiyar of Uthamathanapuram, the very learned and worthy Head Tamil Pandit of the Kumbakónam College."

"*Purananuru.*—This anthology has been lately for the first time printed, though it has been in existence for upwards of a thousand years, and contains ballads which in substance must have been sung in the early centuries of our era. We owe it also to Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar, the learned and indefatigable Professor of Tamil in the Kumbakónam Government College, that it is now carefully edited and put forth with all necessary apparatus in such a way that it may find an entrance into the house of every Tamil scholar. This is the fifth large work issued by the same editor.

* * * * *

"The industry and learning which have been employed in the editing of these books would have gained for Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar a very high place among scholars in Europe, if the subject had been one which the scholars of the west were disposed to value. But, although the very ancient, copious, and refined Tamil language is inferior to none, it is regarded by most people as the (probably barbarous) vernacular of a people living somewhere in a remote district of Great Britain's Imperial possessions. Neither does our Indian Government nor do our Universities fully recognise the value of Tamil literature; and those who spend their lives in the study of the great South Indian classics must resemble men seeking for pearls under water. Our editor's compatriots, however, will not be slow to recognise the benefit that his studies are conferring upon his people. Nor is it too much to hope that his labours may be so far recognised as to procure for him such pecuniary assistance as may save him from absolute loss. Tamil scholarship is a direct road to poverty!

" * * * * * ".

Tamil Epics and Tamil Heroes.

(*The Madras Mail, July* 3*rd*, 1899.)

" . . . A word may be said in conclusion with reference to Dr. Pope's eulogy of Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar's accomplishments in the field of Tamil scholarship. Referring to the five large works that he has published, Dr. Pope remarks that they would have gained for Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar a very high place among scholars in Europe, if the subject had been one which the scholars of the west were disposed to value. 'But although the very ancient, copious and refined Tamil language is inferior to none, it is regarded by most people as the (probably barbarous) vernacular of a people living somewhere in a remote district of Great Britain's Imperial possessions. Neither does our Indian Government, nor do our Universities fully recognise the value of Tamil literature; and those who spend their lives in the study of the great South Indian classics must resemble men seeking for pearls under water. Our editor's compatriots, however, will not be slow to recognise the benefit that his studies are conferring upon his people. Nor is it too much to hope that his labours may be so far recognised as to procure for him such pecuniary assistance as may save him from absolute loss. Tamil scholarship is a direct road to poverty!' The truth of the last sentence, who will deny? And who will deny that it is not creditable to well-to-do Tamilians that it should be so?"

A rare Tamil Work.

(*The Hindu, Monday, December* 1*st*, 1902.)

"From our Vernacular contemporary the *Hindu Nésan*, we understand that Pandit V. Swaminatha Aiyar of the Kumbakónam College is now engaged in editing *Aingurunuru*, a standard Tamil book of the good old Madura Sangam days. Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar is an acknowledged Tamil scholar gifted with extraordinary patience and capabilities which stand him in good stead in making out the texts of old and worn out palm leaf manuscripts, to compare notes with copies obtained from different places, gather information regarding the same from his wide range of studies, and then to edit them with his own explanatory notes which are always edifying and highly instructive. In these days when research in the literary direction is not a lucrative occupation, that Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar should be devoting all his energy, time and money to edit and publish rare Tamil works, in a quiet and unostentatious manner, is indeed highly commendable. In this way, without any influential support from any quarter, he has already brought out very good editions of old Tamil books, and we believe that the public as well as Government have already begun to appreciate the value of such arduous labour in the cause of Tamil literature. The book in hand *Aingurunuru* is being printed at the *Vaijayanti Press*, Madras, and the work is in active progress. So, we expect it to be issued very soon, and we sincerely trust that the Tamil public will not be slow to encourage such laudable undertakings."

Tiruvavaduthurai Kovai.

(*The Hindu,* 16*th April* 1903.)

"Once more we have the pleasure to invite the attention of the public to the enduring results of the patient labours of our world-renowned Tamil scholar V. Swaminatha Aiyar of the Kumbakónam College. He has just brought out a neat and correct edition of the old book Tiruvavaduthurai Kovai by Saint Subrahmanya of the ancient Saiva Mutt at Tiruvavaduthurai, Tanjore district. He was a great Tamil scholar and wrote a number of books in Tamil, of which twenty-five are known at the present day. The present edition of one of his famous works Tiruvavaduthurai Kovai by Pandit V. Swaminatha Aiyar contains a brief biographical account of the author, a clear analytic review of the contents of the book, the main text consisting of 459 stanzas (edited by collating several manuscripts, obtained with much difficulty from various places), a glossary of difficult words by the editor and an index. The labour bestowed in editing the book is evident even to a casual peruser. The text is brimful of poetic beauties and portrays an ideal of the conduct of husband and wife. The diction is charming and the style is characteristic of the learned Tamil scholars of olden days of whom the author is a type. The student can appreciate with pleasure all the poetic excellences in this admirable kovai or collection of the descriptions of beautiful sceneries and the like. The subject of the poem is the presiding deity of the place, Lord Sri Masilamani, and we find here and there the tenets of the Saiva Sidhanta school of philosophy expounded. It will prove a useful text-book for Tamil students in our colleges. It is priced cheap at eight annas per copy, and we trust that the public will patronise the publication and thus encourage the painstaking editor to bring out more such books from the mine of ancient Tamil literature. The book has been excellently printed at the *Vaijayanti Press*, Mount Road, Madras."

Seekazhikkovai.

(*The Hindu, 25th August* 1903.)

* * * * *

"Indeed Minakshisundaram Pillai is a great genius as is seen from this kovai on the Shiyali god which is now sent out into the world with a nice polish and superb gloss by his loving pupil Pandit V. Swaminatha Aiyar. . .

"This Seekazhikkovai is one of the seventy works known to have been written by Pandit Minakshisundaram Pillai, and we understand that 34 of these seventy have not yet been printed.

"We wish that sufficient pecuniary help and co-operation will be forthcoming to our Pandit V. Swaminatha Aiyar to enable him to bring out good and faithful editions of the great scholar's books left unpublished. . .

"The Tamil world of to-day is greatly indebted to Pandit V. Swaminatha Aiyar of Kumbakónam for his patient labours to bring out rare and valuable Tamil works which have been practically lost to us. The book is priced only eight annas and contains an elaborate glossary of difficult words which is a great help to students."

Extract from an article contributed by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar of Colombo on Shilappathikaram to Journal No. 44, Vol. XIII, 1893 of the Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch.

* * * * *

"Before concluding, I would like to render thanks to Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar, Tamil Pandit of the Government College, Kumbakónam, for publishing for the first time this ancient work after much labour.

"And I the more appreciate this as he was induced by me to undertake the task of collating and publishing what, in a few years more, would have been utterly lost to the world, in the same manner as several hundreds of equally valuable Tamil works have been lost."

Extract from a paper read by the late Rao Bahadur Salem Ramaswami Mudaliyar, M.A., B.L., on Jivakachintamani before the Graduates' Association.

* * * * *

"We are indebted to the unremitting zeal of my esteemed friend, Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar, Tamil Pandit in Kumbakónam College, for the publication of this book. He most carefully examined and corrected for nearly five years the numerous manuscripts which he was able to procure from different parts of the Presidency, and he brought out at his own expense this admirable edition of the book in 1887. Every page of it shows his high scholarly attainments and his thorough conscientiousness. The step that he took of publishing it at his own cost was rather a hazardous one for his means, and though some generous minded men came to his help after the book was published, he has not yet been able, I fear, to recoup himself for all the labour and money he expended on the undertaking. I bring this matter so prominently to your notice as it shows the great difficulties under which our scholars are labouring at present in carrying out such praiseworthy undertakings, and in the hope that a society may be framed to encourage the publication of such books, which after all are the most enduring monuments of the greatness of a nation."

(The Light of Truth.)

21*st July* 1897.

"We have seen Pandit V. Swaminatha Aiyar of Kumbakónam at work. Every moment he could spare from his hard drudgery at college, he devotes to his labour of love in recovering long lost works from almost a heap of debris of old cadjan leaves. The lines do not run together, the spelling is abominable, whole lines are wanting and to these he is restoring sense and order and life. He squats on the bare floor over a simple stool of a desk and he is working away, day after day, in a blazing atmosphere with no punkah overhead and with no recreation and no enjoyment except those derived from his favourite task. Such a man in England would be honoured and respected; he would be furnished a sinecure appointment or the generous public would reward him with suitable encouragement. He would command ease, leisure and comfort to pursue his favourite study. Could not the Government raise his status at college, free him from his routine of work and make him more useful to his pupils and the public at large?"

(The Light of Truth.)

Mullaippattu, one of the idyls in Tamil.

November 1897.

* * * * *

"We know also of some cases in which some pandits who owned stray copies (manuscripts) of some of these idyls, gave up in despair all hopes of deciphering what the nature of their contents was. Even in print now, these are only bitter cups in the hands of some of the otherwise able scholars. The collection, versification and publication of these long-forgotten heirloom of literature would have paralysed the energies of many a literary giant. This task, however, was reserved for Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar of the Kumbakónam College for accomplishment. His apprenticeship in editing other works previously and the publication of other accessories by other scholars have considerably lightened his task. Nevertheless he deserves the highest credit for the indomitable courage with which he has succeeded in the attempt. His masterly edition reveals his vast erudition and scholarship of a rare specimen. Scholars cannot too well thank him for the immense benefit conferred upon them."

(The Light of Truth.)

"*Manimekalai.*"

October 1903.

* * * * *

"In these circumstances it is indeed a relief to find the works of those bygone days of dear remembrance restored from the hands of white ants or oblivion, and presented to us for careful study and pleasant enjoyment. Among the benefactors in this direction, Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar, Tamil Pandit, Government College, Kumbakónam, has laid us under obligation more than others by his editions of Tamil classical works. The great works in Tamil are classified as the Pancha Kavyas, the Pattuppattu, the Ettu Thohai, etc., of which the whole of Pattuppattu has been published by Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar. Purananuru, one of the eight collections, is also given to us in print by the same enterprising editor. The Pancha Kavyas are Jivakachintamani, Silappathikaram, Manimekalai, Kundalakesi and Valaiyapathi. Of these the first three have seen the light of day through the same energetic Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar. . . .

"And the Manimekalai is the latest edition of his series of 'Tamil classics.' Therein all the later developments of his editorial powers have been exhibited and we cannot help remarking when we see it that it is a typical edition surpassing in some respects even European editions of a refined order. And the European editors have for the most part to deal only with printed books which can all be procured and kept nicely arrayed in their library. Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar's library is his olai (cadjan) manuscripts oftentimes mutilated a good deal by the silent and active work of white ants. . . . .

"Now to have a fair idea of the exact nature of the edition, the Manimekalai with commentary which it is the purpose of the present article to review, let us have a look at the table of contents printed next to the title page. An account of the author, the history of Buddha, the Buddhistic tenets, the Buddhistic union, an abridgment of Manimekalai story, explanation of names that occur in the Manimekalai, table of contents to the Manimekalai text, Manimekalai text and explanation of difficult words, etc., that is given at the foot of every page under the text, after the plan of some European editions, alphabetical index to difficult phrases, alphabetical table of contents to things found in the text, alphabetical contents to things found in the commentary (difficult word explanation), alphabetical index to illustrative stanzas found in the commentary, names of books, Tamil and Sanskrit quoted in the commentary, the names of things, etc., revealed by this poem, references of books where the Manimekalai is quoted, other stories that occur in the Manimekalai, the names of Buddha, the opinions of great men concerning the Buddhistic faith, and errata are a complete list of what we can find in the edition of the Manimekalai commented on by Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar himself.

* * * * *

"Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar has spared no pains in getting manuscript copies of the text Manimekalai so much so that he even applied to Prof. Julien Vinson of France for help in this direction. Next as all criteria for testing the authenticity of the Buddhistic doctrines have become extinct, he has laboured not a little to put before us the correct reading of the stanzas, after doing away with the erroneous interpolations and alterations that have crept in during the centuries that intervened since the composition of the poem. . . . .

"Alphabetical table of contents for what is found in the commentary is a very useful appendix. It contains among other things short notices of Tamil books, some of which are not yet printed. Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar has clearly shown in this part of his work that he has not failed to imbibe the historic spirit of modern times, and indeed it was a pleasure to us to note that he has applied the usual methods to fix the dates of some works and has also tried to utilise the researches published by the Government Epigraphists.

"On the whole the edition has been prepared very satisfactorily and we commend it to all students of Tamil literature with the hope that they will try their utmost to encourage the editor in his useful work of editing Tamil classics by providing themselves each with a copy of the edition. We hear from various sources that Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar has on hand many prepared editions which will soon be published and among others a history of Tamil literature. When they are published, however, it will be a grand acquisition, in the literary field, to the Tamil nation which can never be sufficiently grateful to the publisher, Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar."

II

Memorandum No. 245, Educational, dated 28th April 1905.

M.R.Ry. V. Swaminatha Aiyar's application with its enclosures is forwarded to the Syndicate of the Madras University with the request that it will be so good as to state whether in the interests of Dravidian learning it recommends that Swaminatha Aiyar be assisted from the special grant made by the Government of India in connection with reforms initiated by the Indian Universities Act, 1904, and, if so, to what extent. Out of this grant a sum of Rs. 5,000 has already been placed at the disposal of the University and a further sum of Rs. 15,000 has been reserved to meet initial expenditure in connection with the inspection of colleges.

(By Order.)

A. Galletti,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To the Syndicate of the Madras University.

III

Memorandum No. 362, Educational, dated 29th June 1905.

The Registrar of the Madras University is requested to be so good as to state when the reply of the Syndicate to Memorandum No. 245, dated 28th April 1905, on the subject of assisting M.R.Ry. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Tamil Pandit in the Presidency College, from the special grant made by the Government of India in connection with University reforms, may be expected.

(By Order.)

A. Galletti,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar of the Madras University.

IV

Letter—from C. A. Paterson, Esq., Registrar of the University of Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Senate House, the 4th July 1905.
No.—1542.

With reference to Memorandum No. 362 of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that the subject referred to is pending disposal before the Syndicate which meets in August next.

V

Letter—from C. A. Paterson, Esq., Registrar of the University of Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Senate House, the 5th August 1905.
No.—1799.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 245, dated the 28th April last, on the subject of affording assistance to M.R.Ry. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Tamil Pandit in the Presidency College, from the special grant made by the Government of India in

connection with University reforms, I am directed to communicate to you, for the information of Government, the following resolution of the Syndicate passed at its meeting held on the 2nd instant:—

"Resolved that Government be informed that the Syndicate after consulting with the Dravidian Board of Studies recommends that Government make a grant of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar in recognition of his past work, and of Rs. 500 a year for each of the next two years. The Syndicate also recommends that Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar be required to submit to Government a statement of the work done by him during each of the next two years.

"The Syndicate is informed by the Rev. Canon Sell, Chairman of the Madras School Book and Literature Society, that that Society has funds available to assist in the publication of such works."

Order—No. 600, Educational, dated 6th September 1905.

The Government, subject to the approval of the Government of India, accept the Syndicate's recommendation that M.R.Ry. V. Swaminatha Aiyar may be paid Rs. 1,000 in recognition of his past work, out of the grant made by the Government of India for University education. The amount will be placed at the disposal of the Syndicate for payment to M.R.Ry. Swaminatha Aiyar if, and as soon as, the sanction of the Government of India is obtained to the acceptance of the amount by him, as required by article 74 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

2. As to the future, the Syndicate may offer him a definite amount not exceeding Rs. 500 each year for specific work to be done in each year for a period of two years. The payment will depend upon the execution of the work and will be subject to the sanction required by the Civil Service Regulations.

3. The following letter will be despatched to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

H. D. Taylor,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Syndicate of the Madras University
,, Accountant-General.
,, Financial Department.

Letter—from H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
Dated—Ootacamund, the 6th September 1905.
No.—601, Educational.

I am directed to address the Government of India on the subject of remuneration which the University of Madras proposes to pay M.R.Ry. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Tamil Pandit in the Presidency College, Madras, in recognition of his work in the cause of Tamil learning.

2. M.R.Ry. Swaminatha Aiyar has spent his leisure for the past 25 years in making researches in connection with, and in editing, Tamil classics. He has devoted special attention to the poets of the Madura school and has been at great pains to collect and collate manuscripts of those poets scattered over the Tamil country. A list of his published works is given in paragraph 2 of his application printed as the first enclosure to this letter. Some of the manuscripts were in the last stage of decay. The editorial work, besides the scrutiny and repeated collation of palm leaf manuscripts, comprised, in his own words, "in each case a summary or argument of "the work, a glossary of all rare or difficult words and constructions, a table of the "lines and stanzas quoted in standard commentaries and grammatical treatises, a table "of the names of personages and localities mentioned in the work,—with such light as "can be thrown upon them by references to the same personages in other works, "ancient or modern, to local tradition, etc.,—a table of the curious objects and customs "pertaining to the domestic and social life of the time, a historical table showing the

"names of the contemporaneous princes and chiefs in the several regions of the Tamil "land and their relations with each other and, in the case of Buddhist and Jain works "like Manimekalai and Jivakachintamani, a careful account of the religious beliefs and "the practices of those sects".

3. It is stated that Professor Julien Vinson has made use of Swaminatha Aiyar's works in bringing out abbreviated French translations of Tamil classics, that Dr. Pope of Oxford has also utilised them for various essays on topics relating to the ancient Tamil land and its people, that the University of Madras has prescribed some of them as examination text-books and that Professor Vinson and Dr. Pope have made ample and most gratifying acknowledgments of the value of Swaminatha Aiyar's labours.

4. Swaminatha Aiyar has in hand editions of several other rare Tamil works which are in a more or less advanced stage of preparation. Excluding the cost of printing, Swaminatha Aiyar has incurred expenditure under the following heads in connection with his work:—

(1) Payments to copyists for transcribing manuscripts.
(2) Stationery, postage, etc.
(3) Remuneration paid to assistants for comparing, etc.
(4) Tour expenses.

It is reported that the expenditure under these heads during the past two years amounted to Rs. 654. Swaminatha Aiyar's pay is only Rs. 62, in a scale of Rs. 60—2—80.

5. He has accordingly applied for some assistance. The Syndicate of the Madras University recommends a payment of Rs. 1,000 for past work and Rs. 500 for each of the next two years out of the grant made by the Government of India for University Education. His Excellency the Governor in Council recommends acceptance of the proposal, so far as it regards payment for past work, but considers that the future payment should be made only for specific work done in each year and should not necessarily amount to, but should not exceed, Rs. 500 each year. I am accordingly directed to request the sanction of the Government of India under article 74(*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations to the acceptance by Swaminatha Aiyar of the remuneration of Rs. 1,000 offered by the Syndicate for past work and their approval of the proposal that the amount be debited to the Special Grant. Copies of his application and testimonials and of a letter from the Principal, Presidency College, Madras, on the subject are enclosed.

ANNEXURES.

I

[*Vide* annexure **(2)** on pages 3—12 *supra*.]

II

[*Vide* annexure **(3)** on pages 6—12 *supra*.]

III

[*Vide* annexure **(1)** on pages 2 and 3 *supra* omitting paragraphs 4, 5 and 6.]

Exd. A.F.E.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 600, 601, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER 1905.

[SUBJECT.—*Application of M.R.Ry. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Presidency College, for pecuniary assistance in connection with his literary work.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 28th March 1905, No. 2455.

The Director of Public Instruction submits an application from M.R.Ry. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Tamil Pandit of the Presidency College, for pecuniary assistance to enable him to carry on the literary work he has been pursuing for a long time. Mr. Bilderbeck, Principal of the Presidency College, strongly supports the application and recommends that the Pandit who now draws Rs. 62 in a progressive pay of Rupees 60—2—80 may be permitted to draw at once the maximum pay of his grade, namely, Rs. 80, or, if this is not possible, he may be granted a special allowance of Rs. 350 a year for a period of five years. The Director supports the recommendation.

2. M.R.Ry. V. Swaminatha Aiyar is a Tamil scholar of repute and has done excellent work in publishing ancient Tamil classics.

3. Under article 153 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, Government can sanction the grant of the maximum pay to M.R.Ry. Swaminatha Aiyar as an exceptional case. Orders are solicited.

Article 153 (*a*) says an increment is to be granted in advance "seldom if ever."

A. GALLETTI.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI—4-4-05.

Submitted that what M.R.Ry. V. Swaminatha Aiyar stands in need of appears to be some pecuniary remuneration for work done in the cause of Tamil literature—in other words the payment to him of his out-of-pocket expenses. Payment of increments in advance of the due dates does not seem to be the most suitable form of rendering this assistance. The increments form part of Swaminatha Aiyar's pay and the pay has been fixed at Rs. 60—80 for work in the Presidency College. This work need not be mixed up with his labours in the cause of Tamil literature.

2. The alternative suggested by the Director of Public Instruction of the grant of Rs. 350 a year for five years seems to be more suitable. For the purpose of article 72 of the Civil Service Regulations the grant may be taken as one of Rs. 1,750 payable in five instalments. The payment will, however, require the sanction of the Secretary of State. It cannot be brought under article 278-A of the Civil Account Code.

P. T. THARYAN—6-4-05.

Is there any reason why the texts, etc., should not be published at the Government Press as a Government publication? Profits could go to the editor, who could spend them on the tour expenses, etc., which he speaks of; and a reference to the Secretary of State would be avoided.

A. GALLETTI—6-4-05.

There is no account or audit objection so far as we can see; but it will be a very long time before the Pandit can derive any profit from the works and who knows whether they will sell rapidly or at all. Meanwhile his out-of-pocket expenses will be regularly incurred and it is salvation from this he wants. It may perhaps be also taken as granted that he would like if possible to have some money put into his hand much more than to wait for an uncertain profit.

No doubt.

H. D. TAYLOR.

P. T. THARYAN—6-4-05.

I can understand Government publishing a man's works and giving him either (1) a honorarium or (2) a royalty. But the proposal to increase an official's pay or to make him annual presents for work done privately and of which the profit and the credit remains with him or his private publisher requires justification not only to the conscience of this Government but to the consciences of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. You are to give him public money for out-of-pocket expenses of which there is no audit and which he may not, in future, incur at all; he may in future, for aught we know, make a profit on his books. I gather that they, or material drawn from them, are utilised as University text-books. He may have lost over them so far; but he may gain on them next year or the year after. If Government publish the books, they take any profits that may accrue above the amount agreed to be paid by way of honorarium for each work published; so they can be certain of the propriety of making the payments to the editor. If the honorarium for each separate book is less than Rs. 500, no superior sanction will be required. In any case it is submitted that it is better to pay so much on account of each book published than to make the editor an annual allowance for doing work which it is within his power to cease to do without Government necessarily finding out at any time.

A. GALLETTI—7-4-05.

The first proposal, viz., to grant increments of pay in advance, not owing to any individual hardship, but in order to compensate for private work which may or may not be eventually a source of profit to the Pandit and his heirs seems to be out of the question.

2. Equally, I consider, the promise of a large annual grant for five years to compensate for work which may or may not be done, seems impossible, nor do I understand why a man should receive assistance from Government for literary labours merely because he is a Government servant, when a private man would obtain no such recognition.

3. He may be given honoraria for approved works, to be printed at the Government Press, but the copyright should then remain with and be vested in Government.

H. D. TAYLOR—8-4-05.

The first proposal cannot be acceded to as it could not be justified on any theory of state service and payment. So, too, an allowance in subvention of work over which Government has no control or direction could be justified only on consideration of the results and with reference thereto. I don't know who could judge therein; this man is probably the best fitted to appraise his work.

2. Would it not be competent for the University to meet his desire for assistance out of the Rs. 70,000 recently granted them? That would probably depend on whether
A | the University fosters Dravidian learning. I think the Syndicate might be asked if nothing is known here to the contrary.

3. Failing this, it would be necessary to find from the Pandit if any arrangement between him and Government can be arrived at, based on Government meeting his expenses or making a grant towards his expenses and becoming owners of his labours.

J. T[HOMSON]—14-4-05.

Please draft reference to the Syndicate as at **A**.

H. D. TAYLOR—15-4-05.

The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

2. Out of the Rs. 70,000, Rs. 5,000 has already been placed at the disposal of the University and Rs. 15,000 more has been promised. As yet the University knows nothing officially about the balance of Rs. 50,000. It will be informed of it when the Director's proposals regarding its distribution come in.

P. T. THARYAN—18-4-05.

A. GALLETTI—19-4-05.

Please put up a copy of the Government order regarding University grant. Is the Rs. 50,000 to be expended by the *Syndicate*, or by Government through Director of Public Instruction on matters allied to University education?

H. D. TAYLOR—20-4-05.

G.O., No. 190, Educational, dated 28th March 1905, is submitted.

N. LAKSHMANA RAO—21-4-05.

In paragraph 7 of the letter from the Government of India on page 4 of our Proceedings, No. 545, dated 9th November 1903, that Government asked whether the reformed Senates could be trusted to make reasonable recommendations for the distribution of grants to colleges. In paragraph 4 of our reply, No. 545, dated 9th November 1903, it was stated that the responsibility for distributing grants should continue to be in the hands of the Educational department. In paragraph 2 of their letter on page 2 of G.O., Nos. 88, 89, dated 16th February 1905, the Government of India stated that the matter would be left to the discretion of Local Governments.

2. It is submitted, therefore, that the amounts to be distributed are fixed by the Government on the advice of the Director of Public Instruction, but the payments are made through the Syndicate. One of the objects of the special grant is to conciliate the opposition—please see the opening sentence of paragraph 7 of the letter from the Government of India in G.O., No. 545, dated 9th November 1903.

P. T. THARYAN—21-4-05.

A. GALLETTI—24-4-05.

I am not at all sure that the intention of India was that the sum should be paid through the University, at any rate in respect of Rs. 50,000 out of the Rs. 70,000.

2. Paragraph 3 of India's letter distinctly states that the allotment is to *Local Governments* and in paragraphs 6 and 7 sums of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 15,000 are proposed to be paid over to the University for specific purposes. I do not think, therefore, that any definite promise of payment to or *through* the University of the entire sum of Rs. 70,000 should be made. I have revised the draft accordingly.

3. For approval.

H. D. TAYLOR—26-4-05.

The allotments, I think, rest with the Local Government. There is all the more reason to take care that they are utilised; and if proposals have not yet been called for from the Syndicate they should be invited to be made as soon as possible.

J. T[HOMSON]—27-4-05.

The draft may issue.

2. With reference to the point raised by Honourable Member in the last portion
B | of his note, the Director of Public Instruction has been directed to submit proposals in consultation with the Syndicate?

H. D. TAYLOR—28-4-05.

[Memorandum No. 245, dated 28th April 1905.]

B | Submitted yes, please see paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 190, Educational, dated 28th March 1905, and the Director of Public Instruction's reply also has just come in.

P. T. THARYAN—1-5-05.

Vide proposals approved in G.O., No. 400, Educational, dated 13th June 1905.

Thanks. The Director of Public Instruction's proposals should now be dealt with urgently as a separate file.

H. D. TAYLOR—2-5-05.

[Memorandum No. 362, dated 29th June 1905.]

From the Registrar, Madras University, dated 5th August 1905, *No.* 1799.

But was not the Syndicate asked to make a grant out of the special funds placed at its disposal?

H. D. TAYLOR—7-8-05.

In Memorandum No. 245, dated 28th April 1905, the Syndicate was asked to state whether Swaminatha Aiyar might be assisted from the special grant made by the Government of India in connection with reforms initiated by the Indian Universities Act, 1904, and if so, to what extent. The Syndicate in reply wants Government to make a grant of Rs. 1,000 in recognition of his past work and of Rs. 500 a year for each of the next two years. What the Syndicate means is apparently that the amount should be paid by Government out of the grant they will place at the disposal of the Syndicate. If the Government accept the Syndicate's recommendation they can place the amount at the disposal of the Syndicate and ask it to pay it over to Swaminatha Aiyar. Before he accepts the amount, however, he should through this Government obtain the sanction of the Government of India, under article 74 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

But for past work the condition laid down in 74 (*a*) (1) has apparently not been fulfilled.

H. D. TAYLOR—12-8-05.

2. The Syndicate adds that the Revd. Canon Sell has informed it that the Madras School Book and Literature Society has funds available to assist in the publication of such works as Swaminatha Aiyar wants to publish. This offer will, however, apply only to the future and not to the past.

P. T. THARYAN—9-8-05.

A. GALLETTI—10-8-05.

For orders.

2. As to the past the grant of Rs. 1,000 may be approved, but the formalities under article 74 (*a*) (1) have perhaps not been observed. The Syndicate may be asked to offer the amount to Swaminatha Aiyar, subject to the sanction of India to its acceptance. As to the future I would not hold out the offer of a recurring grant. The Syndicate may offer a definite amount, not exceeding Rs 500 each year for specific work to be done in each year. Payment to depend upon execution.

H. D. TAYLOR—12-8-05.

The proposal means, practically, the submission of it for the orders of the Government of India. The actual provision has lapsed; and though India invites us to go on spending and ask for more when our Educational funds are exhausted, that does not absolve us from guarding ourselves by proper sanction in the making of individual allotments.

2. If that is so, you will have to submit the case to India.

J. T[HOMSON]—14-8-05.

Draft please.

H. D. TAYLOR—15-8-05.

The drafts placed below are submitted for approval.

P. T. THARYAN—17-8-05.

A. GALLETTI—18-8-05.

H. D. TAYLOR—18-8-05.

I am not sure that it would not be wise to enclose copies of the papers concerned in support of our letter. Consider: if there is no objection they should be sent.

J. T[HOMSON]—19-8-05.

Examine please.

H. D. TAYLOR—21-8-05.

19

A copy of Swaminatha Aiyar's application and of the opinions regarding him may perhaps be sent. There is no necessity to send copies of Mr. Bilderbeck's and Dr. Bourne's letters nor of the Syndicate's resolution.

P. T. THARYAN—21-8-05.

A. GALLETTI—22-8-05.

Yes; also copy of Mr. Bilderbeck's letter, paragraphs 1—3.

H. D. TAYLOR—23-8-05.

Please see addition at the end of the draft.

P. T. THARYAN—23-8-05.

Issue.

A. GALLETTI—25-8-05.

H. D. TAYLOR—26-8-05.

[G.O., Nos. 600, 601, Educational, dated 6th September 1905.]

I think Financial should see this before it goes, if draft was not sent for acceptance.

H. D. TAYLOR—11-9-05.

Draft was not sent to Financial for acceptance. The file may be shown to that Department.

P. T. THARYAN—11-9-05.

A. GALLETTI—12-9-05.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The case may be returned to Educational with thanks? The draft letter seems to call for no remarks.

C. M. SCHMIDT—12-9-05.

Yes. Return with thanks.

M. HAMMICK—13-9-05.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—15-9-05.

1,000—16-11-00.

Educational (190 5) Department.

CURRENT No. 596

From

[Name] The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne; D.Sc., F.R.S.,

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] M a d r a s

GOVT. & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT. 29 MAR 1905

Ref on Cur No. 2 4 5 5 of 05
No.

Dated 28 March *190* 5.

Enclosures 3

Received *190* .

Registered 29-3-1905.

SUBJECT.

Submitting for favourable consideration of Government an application from M.R.Ry V. Swaminatha Aiyar Tamil Pandit Presidency College, Madras requesting pecuniary assistance with a view to carry on the literary work in Tamil which he has been pursuing for a long time.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

1 2

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying application from M.R.Ry V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Tamil Pandit, Presidency College for pecuniary assistance to enable him to carry on the literary work which he has been pursuing for a long time . The application is strongly supported by Mr. Bilderbeck (copy of his letter enclosed) who from his personal knowledge of the Pandit for several years speaks highly of his scholarly attainments and devotion to the work he has undertaken and thinks that his cause deserves most considerate treatment at the hands of Government; and he therefore recommends that if under the rules the pandit who now draws Rs 62/- the pay of his post being 60-2-80, cannot be allowed to draw at once the maximum pay he may be granted an allowance of Rs 350/ a year for a period of five years as a special grant in aid of his efforts to collect edit and publish important works in Tamil literature. The printed opinions of the Pandit's work as Mr. Bilderbeck observes speak for themselves, those of Dr. G.U. Pope in particular. From the statement A. which forms an enclosure to the Pandit's letter it is seen that eight complete works of the old Tamil Classical poets have through his exertions been for the first time brought to light and the difficulty experienced in unearthing and editing these works must have been considerable.

I consider that Swaminatha Aiyar's services in the cause of Tamil literature are very laudable and deserving

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 596, from the D. P. I. No.2455, dated 28-3-1905.
" 1427, " Registrar, Madras University No.1799, " 5-8-1905.

ORDER:-- P.S.

The Government, subject to the approval of the Government of India, accept the Syndicate's recommendation that M.R.Ry. V. Swaminatha Aiyar may be paid Rs.1,000 in recognition of his past work, out of the grant made by the Government of India for University Education. The amount will be placed at the disposal of the syndicate for payment to M.R.Ry. Swaminatha Aiyar if, and as soon as, the sanction of the Government of India is obtained to the acceptance of the amount by him, as required by Article 74 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations.

2. As to the future, the Syndicate may offer him a definite amount not exceeding Rs.500 each year for specific work to be done in each year. The payment will depend upon the execution of the work and will be subject to the sanction required by the Civil Service Regulations.

3. The following letter will be despatched to the Government of India.

P.T.T.
17-8-05.

A.G.
18-8-05.

To
The D.P.I.
The Syndicate of the Madras University.
The Accountant General.
The Financial Department.

Letter

Press
Please print in type & show proof.
PTJ
26/8/5

2. 952/ 4 13 TP

LETTER:-- no. 6018/6-905-

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

Sir,

I am directed to address the Govt. of India on the subject of remuneration which the University of Madras proposes to pay M.R.Ry. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Tamil Pandit in the Presidency College, Madras, in recognition of his work in the cause of Tamil learning.

2. M.R.Ry. Swaminatha Aiyar has spent his leisure for the past 25 years in making researches in connection with and in editing Tamil classics. He has devoted special attention to the poets of the Madura school and has been at great pains to collect and collate manuscripts of those poets scattered over the Tamil country. A list of his published works is appended. Some of the manuscripts were in the last stage of decay. The editorial work, besides the scrutiny and repeated collation of palm leaf manuscripts, comprised, in his own words, "in each case a "summary or argument of the work, a gloss-"ary of all rare or difficult words and "constructions, a table of the lines and "stanzas quoted in standard commentaries "and grammatical treatises, a table of the "names of personages and localities men-"tioned in the work - with such light "as can be thrown upon them by references "to the same personages in other works,

"ancient

dosp/w 1579/5

Para 2 of Swaminatha Aiyar's letter 2/12-2-05 on page 6, ct file

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"ancient or modern, to local tradition
"&c a table of the curious objects
"and customs pertaining to the domestic
"and social life of the time, a histori-
"cal table showing the names of the con-
"temporaneous princes and chiefs in the
"several regions of the Tamil land and
"their relations with each other and in
"the case of Buddhist and Jain works
"like Manimekalai and Jivakachintamani,
"a careful account of the religious
"beliefs and the practices of those sects".

Para 7 of Swaminatha aiyar's letter on page 7, ci file

3. It is stated that Professor Julien Vinson has made use of Swaminatha Aiyar's works in bringing out abbreviated French translations of [redacted] Tamil classics, that Dr. Pope of Oxford has also utilised them for various essays on topics relating to the ancient Tamil land and its people, that the University of Madras has prescribed some of them as examination text-books and that Professor Vinson and Dr. Pope have made ample and most gratifying acknowledgments of the value of Swaminatha Aiyar's labours.

Para 8 — do —

4. Swaminatha Aiyar has in hand several other rare Tamil works which are in a more or less advanced stage of preparation. Excluding the cost of printing, Swaminatha Aiyar has incurred expenditure under the following heads in connection with his work:--

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Para 9 of Swaminatha Aiyar's letter on page 8, ct/file

(1). Payments to copyists for transcribing manuscripts.

(2). Stationery, postage etc.

(3). Remuneration paid to assistants for comparing etc.

(4). Tour expenses.

It is reported that the expenditure under these heads during the past two years amounted to Rs.654. ~~His~~ Swaminatha Aiyar's pay is only Rs.62, in a scale of Rs.60-2-80.

5. He has accordingly applied for some assistance. The Syndicate of the Madras University recommends a payment of Rs.1,000 for past work and Rs.500 for each of the next two years out of the grant made by the Government of India for University Education. His Excellency the Governor in Council recommends acceptance of the proposal, so far as it regards payment for past work, but considers that the future payment should be made only for specific work done in each year and ~~that it~~ should not necessarily amount to, but should not exceed Rs.500 each year. I am accordingly directed to request the sanction of the Government of India under Article 74(c) of the Civil Service Regulations to the acceptance by Swaminatha Aiyar of the remuneration of Rs.1,000 offered by the Syndicate for past work and their approval of the proposal that the amount be debited to the Special Grant.

Copies of his application and testimonials and a letter from the Principal, Presidency College, Madras, on the subject are enclosed.

P.T.T.
17-8-05.

A.G.
18-8-05.

18.8.05

1905

copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED. { Order complete. / Letter only. / Order complete with Letter.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 190 , DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURE C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

[illegible] GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]MENT WITH DITTO.

[illegible]ES NOT FIT [illegible] OTHERWISE MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.