

A
BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON
THIRUKKURAL



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Meenakshi Puththaka Nilayam

MADURAI

1962

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(1928)

A. Thirumalaimuthuswami
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To

My Beloved Professor
DR. M. VARADARAJANAR

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FOREWORD

Sung by the sages, all through the ages, the outpourings of the sublime wisdom of Thiruvalluvar, in his inimitable immortal masterpiece, Thirukkural, stands as a bright beacon for all mankind. It transcends far beyond the barriers of the language in which it was created. It has been unique in its universal appeal, without distinctions of caste, religion or other social barriers. It has been one of the guiding voices for the mankind, not of yesterday, to-day or tomorrow but of the mankind through eternity.

The echo of the Thirukkural in the reverberations of later poets bear ample testimony to its great appeal and immense influence on man through the ages. Its aroma has spread far beyond the confines of the Tamil language into distant countries where people speak different languages and has won the admiration and praise as the finest gems of thought. This aspect is described in the introduction that follows this foreword. The excellence of Kural is not confined to the thought that relate to lofty ideals but also to the choice of words and their combination with the wisdom they create and stand par excellence.

Despite all that has been said above, it is a fact that reference to Kural in the world literature is most conspicuous by its absence. Why should this be so? The reasons are not far to seek if one looks at the problem from the perspective of a Librarian. No doubt the Kural is beyond intentional or intellectual neglect, being a great classic. The only plausible reason appears to be that of bibliographical neglect. Therefore the UNESCO is to be congratulated for the valuable service rendered by it by including Kural in the list of books to be translated in all languages.

During the past few decades, there has been a great awakening among scholars and considerable increase in the desire to dive deep into the Tamil classics. The demand for Tamil literature has grown beyond measure. This has thrown a challenge to the library profession to develop better bibliographic organisation and control of Tamil literature.

This bibliography on *TIRUKKURAL* is an attempt to meet the above challenge and a start to redress the bibliographical neglect pointed out above. It is a service to the research scholars in Tamil as well as to all those interested in Tamil literature. Such compilations have been a longfelt want and I have therefore great pleasure in congratulating Shri A. Thirumalaimuthuswamy for his compilation in this line of service to Tamil literature by his painstaking effort in collecting the literature on Kural and presenting the same as a bibliography.

Besides, this bibliography is also significant and commendable for its attempt to present the entries in Roman script. It is hoped that this attempt would stimulate bibliographies on other luminaries of Tamil literature, such as, Ilangovalar, Kambar, and Bharathi and scores of others and assist in disseminating the glory of Tamil literature to distant lands.

Lastly I wish to add that a bibliographical compilation of this kind which involves meticulous accuracy in presentation is bound to have minor errors of omission and commission with scope for improvement in the later editions. The author certainly welcomes suggestions from readers and I hope this book will receive a warm welcome in Tamil Nad and outside as an encouragement to the author.

Madras, }
24—1—1962. }

D. B. KRISHNA RAO.

INTRODUCTION

The 'Thirukkural' is undoubtedly an immortal masterpiece written for all time and for all mankind. Not only our own scholars but also Western intellectuals like Dr. G. U. Pope, Dr. Albert Schweitzer etc., have found it to be an eternal source of inspiration containing the finest gems of thought.

Tiruvalluvar's conception of virtue is beyond all praise. Holding that Virtue in thought and action should be given foremost consideration, Tiruvalluvar lays down absolute standards of virtuous thought and action. According to him, in all fields of human activity, whether it be politics or love, there can be no compromise with unrighteous and unscrupulous principles. Viewed in this light Chanakya's conception of statecraft sounds almost Machiavellian; he was primarily a politician rather than a statesman. On the other-hand, Vatsyayana's 'Kamasutra' even though does not wink at immorality seems to suggest ways and means of 'the primrose path to pleasure' at all cost, as his *parasiyam* points out. But as seen earlier, Tiruvalluvar rules out either love or politics devoid of virtue as smacking of the unscrupulous.

Manu's work in Sanskrit is supposed to be the best of its kind. But his idea of society is

considered to be an echo of the Sermon on the Mount. We can only say that Tiruvalluvar's appeal is vast as 'the general air' and every religionist finds in it an echo of his own faith, while none feels offended.

As a moralist Tiruvalluvar claims a pre-eminent place in world literature. In laying down morals, he was not thinking of just the Tamils of his own time but of all eternal mankind. He set aside the narrow views of moral philosophers who lay down rules for a particular society professing a particular faith at a particular time. Throughout the 'Kural' we can find 'lofty, humane ideas' and a few are quoted here:

"A is the first stir in the world of sound; even so the Eternal Adorable one is the prime impulse of all creation. (1)

All functions and concerns of life cease without water, and there will be no flow of water without rain. (20)

The infinite book of the secret of nature lies open only to those who are endowed with the gift of understanding the sensations of touch and taste, and sight and sound, and smell. (27)

Be spotlessly pure in your heart; verily everything is in this one commandment; all else is nothing but a vain show and a hollow symbol. (34)

If the light of love and virtue illumines a home, it becomes perfect and all its ends fulfilled. (45)

She is a wife who, keeping watch over herself, tends her husband with loving kindness and jealously guards the honour of her home. (56)

The touch of children makes us thrill with joy; their prattle sounds music in our ears. (65)

Ignorant are they who hold that love is an ally to virtue alone, for even against the evils of the world, it is our only shield and armour. (76)

What keeps alive the endless toil of the home of the wise? It is the love of the guests and pilgrims that seek shelter under its roof. (81)

Where there is a gracious smile, a kindly look, and a sweet word gushing out from a heart sincere, there righteousness has its solemn throne. (93).

There is still hope left for men guilty of every other crime, but the ungrateful are past redemption.' (110)

The noble and the wicked are known by their progeny. (115)

Self control leads to sovereign power and makes the son of man one with the immortals, but an ill-governed passion hurls him down into the shades of endless gloom'. (121)

Right conduct is the seed of virtue; but an evil one is the mother of endless woes. (138)

Hatred, sin, dread, and infamy ever dog the steps of an adulterer. (146)

To forgive an insult out of strength is noble; nobler still is to forget it. (152)

Envy is in itself a dread enemy to undo the soul.
(165)

Behold the man who strays away from a righteous course and covets with an evil heart another man's well-earned riches; he falls a pray to endless evils and spoils his home. (171)

Talk your bitterest to one's face, but back-bite not; for slander is the source of all evils. (184)

Let words of wisdom adorn your lips, but refrain from vain and fruitless speech. (200)

Design not the ruin of another in an unwary moment lest the god of justice should compass your own. (204)

The wealth of a generous being is like a shady tree that bends low with the weight of its fruit in the heart of a hamlet. (216)

Deadly hunger touches not him that always shares his bread with others. (227)

Better to be born covered with glory on earth than never to be born at all. (236)

The kingdom of heaven is not for the soul devoid of mercy, even as the joys of this earth are not for those sunk in the very depths of poverty.' (247)

Penance is marked by God-like endurance of the ills of life and extreme tenderness of heart. (261)

Behold the man who is true to the very marrow of his bones; he lives enshrined in the hearts of all. (294)

Guard yourself against blind anger, lest it should destroy your soul. (305)

The noblest revenge is to put the wrong doer to the blush by doing him a good turn for the harm done to you.
(314)

Share your bread with the needy, love all that breathes on earth; this is the greatest of all commandments of the prophets of old. (322)

Yesterday he was; and today he is not; such is the glory of this wondrous earth. (336)

Take refuge in the unfettered indwelling spirit of the Lord and hold fast to it with hoops of steel in order that your own fetters may be hacked to pieces'. (350)

Guard against creeping desires, lest they should steal into your heart and smother the light of your soul. (366)

Is there anything mightier than fate? She weaves a strange magic web of her own in the inner shrine of your being, even before you forge an armour against her. (380)

A true and wise lord is he who develops the resources of his kingdom, enriches his exchequer, jealously guards it and allows it to flow into useful channels.

Behold a scholar who is a mine of wisdom; there is not a land which is not his own; wherefore ye men should abandon learning unto the last close of life's taper? (397)

Let not the mind roam at will; it is part of wisdom to curb its wayward course and direct it to useful ways. (422)

Profit is built on capital; the stability of a sovereign rests on the wise counsel of his ministers. (449)

Chalk out a course of action after great deliberation. It is folly to think of the consequences after having hastily launched out into action. (467)

Consider the hardships of the expedition, your strength, the strength of the enemy, the strength also of your allies, and then go to war. (471)

When the tide is against you, feign inaction like the heron that waits with folded wings; but when the tide is on, launch out with all the celerity of the crane in seizing its prey.' (490)

Men's deeds are the touch stone of their greatness or their littleness. (505)

Gauge the capacity of one, measure the work for which he is competent, saddle him with that work. (517)

Go into the details of a crime, view things impartially without being swayed by any motive, consult the wise men of the realm; that is the way to administer even-handed justice. (541)

Behold the man who can draw out hidden secrets and whose information is precise, clear and unconfused; he is a man born for the work of intelligence. (587)

The stem of the lotus plant is of the depths of the waters. The dignity of man is of the stature of his soul. (595)

The undying flame of the glory of our home sinks in its sockets and dies before the gathering gloom of indolence. (601)

Industry brings wealth; sloth poverty. (616)

Smile scornfully at the frowns of fortune. That is the only way to chase away leaden-eyed despair'. (621)

Sturdy resolution, loving care of the subjects, a knowledge of the laws of the land, untiring zeal—these four virtues, form the chief traits of a good minister. He maps out the detail of a project before hand, finds the ways and means of achieving it, seizes the right moment and then commences the operations. (632, 631)

Men of knowledge, who have their vast learning locked up in themselves and are denied the graceful gift of the tongue, are like unto a bunch of gaudy flowers, that vainly bloom on a stem and yield no fragrance sweet. (650)

Even it be to save your own beloved mother from starvation, let not your hands be defiled with what the sages have condemned as a heinous wrong. (656)

All the projects you have nobly planned are achieved, if you have strength of will and firmness of mind. (666)

A loving heart, a noble lineage and winning manners mark out a true ambassador. A true ambassador carries conviction home by his persuasive eloquence, has an unperturbed mind and has a just instinct for what is meet for each occasion. (681,686)

He is reckoned a scholar among scholars who can, by the gift of his eloquence, drive home all his thoughts to the learned men in the assembly. (722)

That is the happy land where a bold peasantry with their never-failing plenty and the mighty sages of wisdom and the men of abundant wealth live in sweet concord and amity. (731)

Acquire a great fortune by noble and honourable means; the other two paths of virtue and joy are open unto you. (760)

A well-disciplined army that can bear the brunt of the armed attacks of the foe is the pride and boast of a sovereign. (761)

He is a true friend who leads you from darkness to light and shares your misfortune. (787)

Digest your food well; eat when you have a keen appetite. And you need no medicine. (942)

On the stately pillars of affection, dread of sin, benevolence, benignity and truth is raised the noble edifice of character. (983)

Even men of acute intellect are but mere wood, if they lack courtesy divine. (997)

How beguiling and baffling are the looks of my fair one! When I look on her, she bends her gaze down. When I turn away, she looks on me and breaks into a tender and artful smile. (1094)

Oh, how my malady of love begins, grows and becomes intense, like a flower that is a bud in the morning, that grows all day long and that blows into a blossom towards the close of the eve! (1227)

If the thought is lofty, it is clothed in equally lofty and poetic words in the 'Kural'. The particular form of couplet that Tiruvalluvar chose as his medium of expression, has elicited praise from all. His couplets are at once compact and precise, scintillating in their finish like cut diamonds. Dr. G. U. Pope remarks that something of the same kind is found in Greek epigrams, in Martial and Latin elegiac verse. "There is a beauty in the periodic character of the verses that reminds the reader of the happiest efforts of Propertius". His similes and metaphors are most appropriate and enjoyable. They have a telling effect on the reader: "every simile illustrates and elevates the subject." To quote one example:

‘Behold how the waters lap on the lovely shores of a lake to the delight of villager : like unto it are the riches of the wise that love all mankind.’ (215)

That Thirukkural ranks among the literary and poetical masterpieces of the world is distinctly evident from the following excerpts culled out from the reviews and commentaries of the luminaries of the literary and intellectual world.

“The Kural is the masterpiece of Tamil literature-one of the highest and purest expressions of human thought.”

—M. Ariel (*Journal Asiatique* 1848).

“No translations can convey an idea of its charming effect. It is truly apple of gold in a net work of silver.”

—Dr. Graul (1856).

The kural owes much of its popularity to its exquisite poetic form. The brevity rendered necessary by the form gives an oracular effect to the utterances of the great Tamil ‘Master of senteness’. They are the choicest of moral epigrams. Their resemblance to gnomic poetry of Greece is remarkable as to their subjects, their sentiments, and the state of society when they were uttered. Something of the same kind is found in Greek epigrams, in Martial and the Latin elegiac verse. There is a beauty in the periodic character of the Tamil construction in many of these verses that reminds the reader of the happiest efforts of Propertius.”

—Rev. G. U. Pope (1886).

There is no doubt of the fact that the kural is as essentially the literary treasure, the poetic mouth-piece, the highest type of verbal and moral excellence among the Tamil people as ever Homer was among the Greeks.

Its sentences are counted as binding as the ten commandments of the Jews. Its very language has become the test of literary excellence. It is no exaggeration to say that it is as important in Tamil literature, as influential on the Tamil mind, as Dante's great work on the language and thought of Italy.

—Charles E. Gover.

“Called the first of works, from which, whether for thought or language, there is no appeal, the cural has a strong claim upon our attention as a part of the literature of the country, and as a work of intrinsic excellence.

—Rev. W. H. Drew (1840)

“We may regard Valluvar as Tamil Solomons, Ezras or Tuppurs, who collected and arranged the ‘poverbial philosophy’ of primitive times.”

—Rev. E. J. Robinson.

“Some of the sayings (of cural) are probably as old as the earliest writings of the Old Testament.”

—Rev. Elijah Hoole.

“The Kural is that admirable collection of stanzas in the Tamil language, which is instinct with the purest and most elevated religious emotion.....What philosophy he teaches seems to be of the eclectic school as represented by the Bhagavat Geeta.”

—Dr. Barth (Religions of India).

“Kural of Tiruvalluvar is well known throughout the South of the Indian peninsula. There is no doubt that no one can pretend to scholarship in Tamil unless he reads and understands this master-piece of Tamil literature.”

—Frederick Pincott.

“Will be read with pleasure as affording proof of the existence of the loftiest sentiments, the purest moral rules and equal power of conception and expression. Nothing certainly in the whole compass of human language can equal the force and terseness of the sententious distiches in which the author conveys the lessons of wisdom he utters.”

—Rev. Peter Percival.

“The Kural is composed in the purest Tamil. The poet throws the purity of Bunyan’s English completely into the shade. No known Tamil work can even approach the purity of Kural. It is a standing rebuke to the modern Tamil. Tiruvalluvar has clearly proved the richness, melody and power of his mother tongue.”

—Rev. Dr. J. Lazarus.

“Tiruvalluvar, supposed to have been...was yet acknowledged and deified prince of Tamil Authors. The compositions that are universally admitted to be the finest in the (Tamil) language, viz., the Kural and the Chintamani, are perfectly, independent of Sanskrit and original in design as well as in execution”.

—Rev. Robert Caldwell.

“Tiruvalluvar’s Kural, the 1330 short sentences on the three aims of life-Dharma, Artha, Kama is one of the gems of the world literature.”

—M. Winternitz.

“Tiruvalluvar, the author of the Kural occupies the first place as a moralist among the Tamils. Indeed it is generally acknowledged, that there is no treatise equal to the Kural in any Indian language.”

—John Murdock.

“The message of Tiruvalluvar, as outlined in the Kural is a message for all humanity and at no time is such a message more needed than at the present.

—Dr. Sir. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.

“The Kural is one of the finest products of Indian culture. Its author Tiruvalluvar combined the wisdom of a statesman and law giver with the spiritual vision of a saint. His Kural is a veritable treasure house of good counsels for the house-holder, and the king as well as the man seeking after beatitude or liberation. Thus it is not only a great book of Indian but of the world literature as well.”

—Manomohan Gosh.

“Kural is everything to everybody in every age and in every clime.”

—K. M. Balasubramaniam.

“Tiruvalluvar was a Tamil Saint. Tradition says that he was a...weaver. He is said to have lived in the first century of the Christian Era. He gave us the famous Thirukkural—holy maxims described by Tamilians as the Tamil Veda. The maxims number 1330. These have been translated into many languages.”

—M. K. Gandhi.

As all great works of literature, the ‘Kural’ also has left its mark on all other works of later poets. “Almost all the later poets are indebted to this work in one way or another; some have enshrined a few of Valluvar’s sayings in their own verses. Some have composed works illustrating selected sayings with ‘Puranic’ and other stories”.

To conclude we cannot do better than quoting the following: “The grandeur of a Milton and the grace of a Dante, the universality of a Shakespeare, the sublimity of an Aristotle, the idealism of a Plato and the moral fervour of a Marcus Aurelius are all to be found in a harmonious blending and an appropriate proportion in this Bible of Mankind”.

It is unfortunate that the “Modern Companions to World literature” do not usually contain any reference to the *Kural* at all. Perhaps it may not be so much due to any intentional neglect as genuine lack of knowledge, and this is all the more strange because we find this book being eulogized by some of the great intellectuals of the West also. The UNESCO is doing invaluable service in including the *Kural* in the list of books to be translated in all languages. For long, I sported with the idea of bringing out a Bibliography of Thiruvalluvar for I thought I would be failing in my duty if I do not offer my mite to this mele cause. Hence this humble attempt of mine.

This booklet contains three chapters dealing with (i) the definition and the scope of bibliography in general (ii) Tirukkural—A Bibliography and (iii) the Index. I have collected 150 titles and I do not presume that I have exhausted all the titles on Tiruvalluvar. As this is my first attempt in this

field, I feel that this is capable of being revised and enlarged, especially in view of the fact that there is an ever-increasing flow of books on this classical work. I wish to acknowledge my thanks to the following for their kind help in enabling me to bring out this Bibliography—Mr. V. Uppili, M.A., Mr. U. Aiyasami B.Com. (Hons) and Mr. T. N. Rajan M.S. (columbia). Above all, I am grateful to Dr. D. B. Krishna Rao M.A., M.Sc., Ph. D. for his illuminating foreward to this book.

CHAPTER I

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Definition and Scope

Bibliography is the art and Science of books. It also deals with the “making” of books and of the records which give us sufficient information of the “making” of books.

Bibliography examines and records both manuscripts and printed books. The record of a book points out the place of print, the date of publication, the author's name and its main title. In olden days it was difficult to collect records of printed books and manuscripts. But in modern times the National Libraries all over the world enable us to collect plenty of information regarding printed materials. This is made possible because the modern Copy Right acts and other laws enforce publishers to send copies of printed books to the National Libraries. Yet the advance of Science in modern times has resulted in the publication of a very large number of periodicals, journals, memoirs etc. which cannot be completely and separately recorded in catalogues. This is to be done in course of time. Thus it will be seen that bibliography is a growing Science.

Value of Bibliography

Bibliography is of immense value to a student specializing in any branch of study. There is quite a large accumulation of printed materials today and a student would be at a loss, not knowing what books to choose, unless bibliography helps him. Thus it is clear that bibliography is something more than mere collection of title-pages. It actually helps to disseminate knowledge. It enables a student to make a regular, systematic study of books concerning the subject of his choice. There are yet many special fields of which little is known and bibliographers will be doing a great service to research scholars and students if they touch upon these special fields also.

Methods

There are two distinct methods of compiling a bibliography—(i) the analytical and (ii) the systematic. The analytical method is the method of classification of books in a rational manner. The bibliographer will be able to do this, only when he has found out (a) the work or works that every volume contains (b) the edition of the volume and (c) whether the copy is perfect. The briefest library catalogue must contain the above particulars. The bibliographer might come across certain old books which do not contain these

particulars on the title-page or elsewhere. Unless he has made a study of the technique of 'Book-building', it will not be possible for him to supply the particulars himself. An expert and experienced bibliographer will be able to know the date of publication and other particulars by a study of the typography, decoration and so on. As every book is a monument to the civilization of its time and place, the bibliographer who assembles historical book-descriptions enables us to understand the history of the art and science of book-writing, printing, illuminating, engraving and binding also. Thus we come to the topic of historical bibliography, a knowledge of which is essential for one following the analytical method.

By historical bibliography, we mean minute examination of types and paper for determining the origin, date and textual authority of a particular edition. The pioneer in the field of historical bibliography was Robert Proctor (1850--1903) who followed a purely scientific method to find out the place, printer and date of many books which did not contain any of those particulars. The editions are likely to vary in their reading and the literary editor might not be in a position to know what the first edition was. To a large extent it is the first edition that is reliable and it is only by means of the historical method, that literary

editors get at the first editions. As such, the service rendered by the bibliographer in this line is really invaluable.

Next we shall pass on to systematic bibliography. This method consists of the collection and arrangement of titles of books and writings, dealing with a particular subject. By following this method, the bibliographer enables the student to trace and find the existing books concerning the subject of his choice. For this, the bibliographer has to examine the individual books and assemble their resulting entries in logical and useful sequence for reference and study. The work turned out by the Unesco-Library of Congress Bibliographical Survey in this field is worthy of special mention.

A Word to Bibliographers

Bibliographers on modern subjects can never rest on their oars ; they have got to be always alert ; they have immense work to do if they do not want to be left behind their times. They have to consult the bibliographies of modern books, publishers' lists and library catalogues, journals, reviews and periodicals. Besides, they have got to exercise great care in the arrangement of the entries so that there may not be any over – lapping among them. Let not the bibliographers feel that they are nothing better than mere cataloguing

machines. They can well be proud of their work and their task endows them with all requisite qualities. An ideal bibliographer is distinguished by his care for details, attention to even insignificant facts, brevity, clarity and precision. In short, his task is to seek truth and pursue it with indefatigable vigour.

II. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Scope on THIRUKKURAL

The Bibliography of Thirukkural is a selective one. Only such of those items as are significant for research and advanced studies are included.

The script of the bibliography is Roman and the annotations are in English. No system of transliteration is followed in rendering the author, title statements in the Roman script. The popular form is adopted.

Arrangement

The bibliography is classified, the Colon Classification, ed. 6 being used for the filiation of entries. The translations are given separately. Each entry is serially numbered.

There is an index of authors and titles and reference is made to the serial number of the entry.

Outline of Divisions of Colon Classification used in the Bibliography

0	Literature
031	Tamil Literature
031,1	Tamil Poetry
031,1C5	Thirukkural Text
031,1C5 : gx	Thirukkural Commentaries (All the commentaries are treated as classics and arranged alphabetically according to the names of the commentators)
031,1C5 : g	Thirukkural Criticism

031,1C51	Thirukkural Arattuppal Text
031,1C51 : gx	Thirukkural Arattuppal Commentaries
031,1C51 : g	Thirukkural Arattuppal Criticism
031,1C52	Thirukkural Porutpal Text
031,1C52 : gx	Thirukkural Porutpal Commentaries
031,1C52 : g	Thirukkural Porutpal Criticism
031,1C53	Thirukkural Kamattuppal Text
031,1C53 : gx	Thirukkural Kamattuppal Commentaries
031,1C53 : g	Thirukkural Kamattuppal Criticism

Particulars of Entries

Each entry consists of

1. The Author 2. Title and Edition 3. Place of Publication
4. Name of the Publisher 5. Year of Publication
6. Collation : No. of Pages, Height of the book in Centimeters etc.
7. Price of the book and 8. Annotation.

List of Abbreviations

Annot.	...	Annotated, Annotation, Annotator(s)
Comm.	...	Commentary, Commentators
Comp.	...	Compiled, Compiler(s)
Ed.	...	Edition, Editor(s), Edited
Ill.	...	Illustration, Illustrator(s)
Introd.	...	Introduction
P.	...	Page(s)
Pt.	...	Part
Rev.	...	Revised, Revision, Revisor(s)
Tr.	...	Translation, Translated, Translator(s)
V.	...	Volume(s)
Cm.	...	Centimeter(s)

031,1C5—THIRUKKURAL

031, 1C5c—CONCORDANCE

1 TIRUVALLUVAR.

Thirukkural Cholladaivu by Sami, Velayutham Pillai. Madras, Mozhiyarasi pathippagam, 1952. Various pagings. 21.5 cm. 7.00.

031, 1C5w—BIOGRAPHY

2 DORAISAMI PILLAI, A.S.

Deivap-pulavar Tiruvalluvar. Ed. 2. Tirunelveli, South India saiva siddhanta works publishing society, 1950. viii, 86 p. 18 cm. 1.00.

3 KRISHNASAMI NAIDU, A.

Tiruvalluvar Kaviyam. Coimbatore, Muppal nilayam, 1958. Various pagings. 21 cm. 10.00.
Written in verse.

4 NAVANEETHAKRITTINAN, A.K.

Tiruvalluvar Kathai. Tirunelveli, South India saiva siddhanta works publishing society, 1952. 42 p. 18 cm. 0.50.

5 SOMASUNDARA BARATHI.

Tiruvalluvar. Madurai, Tamil Sangam, 1929. vi, 34 p. 18 cm. 0.62.
A biographical Tamil essay.

031, 1C5x—SELECTIONS

TIRUVALLUVAR.

- 6 Thirukkural, selections. Tirunelveli, South India saiva siddhanta works publishing society, 1948. Various pagings. 18 cm. 0.94.
Perun thirattu for students.

- 7 Thirukkural, selections. Tirunelveli, South India saiva siddhanta works publishing society, 1948. ii, 48 p. 18 cm. 0.47.
Kurun thirattu for students.
- 8 Thirukkural, selections. Tirunelveli, South India saiva siddhanta works publishing society, 1948. ii, 14 p. 18 cm. 0.12.
Contains fifty couplets with notes.
- 9 Thirukkural, selections. Ed. 2. Tirunelveli, South India saiva siddhanta works publishing society, 1951. iv, 36 p. 12 cm. 0.25.
Contains hundred couplets with notes.
- 10 Thirukkural, selections. Madras, South India saiva siddhanta works publishing society, 1953. 16 p. 9 cm. 0.02.
- 11 Thirukkural, selections, pt. I, ed. by H. Vaidianathan. Madras, Tamil puththagalayam, 1960. 2,34 p. 18 cm. 0.40.
Pt. II. 4,46 p. 18 cm. 0.50.
Contains notes also.
- 12 Thirukkuralin thirattum theliporul vachanamum by M. R. Arunachala Kavirayar. Madurai, P. N. Chidambara Mudaliar, 1924. xvi, 382 p. 21.5 cm. 1.00.
Prose rendering of selective kurals.

031, 1C5—TEXT

TIRUVALLUVAR.

- 13 Thirukkural. Madras, V. Margasahaya Chettiar, 1924. 34,144,290,26 p. 12.5 cm. 0.88.
Contains muthar-kurippu and chor-kurippu agarathi by V. Margasahaya Chettiar.

- 14 Thirukkural. Ed. 2. Tirunelveli, South India saiva siddhanta works publishing society, 1928. 179 p. 14 cm. 0.25.
- 15 Thirukkural. Tiruppanandal, Kasi mutt, 1952. ii, 138 p. 21 cm. 0.75.
Contains notes by Venkataramayya.
- 16 Thirukkural. Madras, U. V. Saminathier noolnilayam, 1961. 21.5 cm. xvi, 416 p. 4.00.
Contains old commentary.

031, 1C5—IN MUSICAL SCORES

17 MUTHUKRISHNAN, A.

Thirukkural isai malar. Pudupalayam, Muttamil pannai, 1956. 16, 52 p. 18 cm. 1.00.

031, 1C5w2—IN DRAMA

18 GOVINDARAJANAR, M.S.

Thirukkural natakam. Madras, Star publication, 1955. 219 p. 18 cm. 3.00.

031, 1C5w3—IN STORIES

19 SUNDARASUBRAMANIAM, M.

Thirukkural needhi kathaikal. Madras, Alliance company, 1947. 120 p. 18 cm.
Stories.

031, 1C5w6—IN PROSE

20 ARUNACHALA KAVIRAYAR, M.R.

Thirukkural vachanam. Madurai, Vivekabanu printing press, 1913. Various pagings. 21.5 cm. 1.25.

031, 1C5—COMMENTARIES

21 CHENNA MALLAIER, *Comm.*

Siva Siva venba. Madras, A. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar, 1690. 46 p. 18 cm. 0·12.

Contains also Somesar mudumozhi venba. comm. in verse.

22 CHIDAMBARANAR, Sami., *Comm.*

Thirukkural porul vilakkam. Madras, Star publication, 1959. 474 p. 18 cm. 4·50.

23 ILAKKUVANAR, S., *Comm.*

Thirukkural. Pudukkottai, Valluvar pathippagam, 1957. Various pagings. 16 cm. 2·00.

24 ILATCHUMI AMMANI, V., *Comm.*

Thirukkural Dipalankaram. Madras, Sadhu printing press, 1929. Various pagings. 21·5 cm.

25 KALINGAR and PARIPERUMAL, *Comm.*

Thirukkural, arattupal and porutpal, ed. by T.P. Palaniappa Pillai. Tirupathi, Thiruvankateswarar oriental research institute, 1948. Various pagings. 21·5 cm. 4·00. Sri Venkateswara oriental Series, 14.

26 KANDAYA PILLAI, N.C., *Comm.*

Thirukkural. Madras, Teacher's publishing house, 1949. vi, 448 p. 18 cm. 4·00.

27 KANDASAMY PILLAI, M.R., *Comm.*

Thirukkural. Madurai, Vivekananda achagam, 1950. xvi, 502 p. 18 cm. 4·50.

28 KAVIRAJA PANDITHAR, *Comm.*

Thirukkural, ed. by A. Chakravarthy. Madras, Sadhu press, 1949. xvi, xxxv, 440 p. 21·5 cm. 5·00. Barathiya Gnanapeedam Tamil Series, 1,

29 KULANDAI, *Comm.*

Thirukkural. Ed. 4. Erode, Ilango puthagasalai, 1961.
32, 560 p. 18 cm. 5.00.

MANAKKUDAVAR, *Comm.*

30 Thirukkural, ed. by K. Ponnusami Nattar. Madras,
Nobli press, 1925. Various pagings. 21.5 cm. 3.00.

31 Thirukkural, ed. by Sivasambasiva Sarma. Madras,
Malar nilayam, 1955. Various pagings. 18 cm. 4.00.

PARIMELALAGAR, *Comm.*

32 Thirukkural, pt. I. Ed. 2. Madras, K. Vadivelu
Chettiar and Mangalam Shanmuga Mudaliar, 1919.
8, 704, 12 p. 21.5 cm. 8.00.

Contains first 63 Chapters with notes and English
translation by K. Vadivelu Chettiar.

Pt. II. 1919. 2, 705-1402, 30, 12 p. 21.5 cm. 8.00.

Contains Chapters 64-133.

33 Thirukkural. Karaikudi, Azhgup-pathippagam, 1959.
376 p. 21.5 cm. 2.00.

34 Thirukkural. Madurai, Aruna pathippagam, 1959. 438 p.
18 cm. 1.50.

35 Thirukkural. Madras, Barathy pathippagam, 1961.
496 p. 18 cm. 2.00.

36 Thirukkural, Ed. 10. Tirunelveli, South India saiva
siddhanta works publishing society, 1956. xviii, 577 p.
18 cm. 5.00.

37 Thirukkural, ed. by Arumuga Navalar Ed. 13. Madras,
Vidhyanubalan press, Sarvathari andu. Various pagings.
24 cm. 5.00.

- 38 Thirukkural, ed. by V. M. Sadagoparamanujachari. Ed. 3. Madras, V. M. Gopalakrishnamachari, 1949. Various pagings. 21.5 cm. 6.50.
Three parts bound together. Contains notes, vilakkam and Tiruvalluvamalai.
- 39 Thirukkural, ed. by S. Saravanaiperumal Aiyar. Madras, T. Ragavalu Naidu, 1893. 14, 492 p. 21.5 cm. 2.00.
- 40 RAMALINGAM PILLAI, V., *Comm.*
Thirukkural. Madras, Inba nilayam, 1954. Various pagings, 18 cm. 10.00.
- 41 SIVAGNANA YOGIGAL, *Comm.*
Somesar mudhumozhi venba, comm. by V. Mahadeva Mudaliar. Tirunelveli, South India saiva siddhanta works publishing society, 1930. xi, 244 p. 18 cm. 2.25.
Comm. in venba form.
- 42 SIVAPIRAKASAM, S., *Comm.*
Thirukkural noorpa or kutti kural. Madras, Pari nilayam, 1961. 16, ii, 60 p. 18 cm. 1.13.
Comm. in verse form. Contains only text. This is also made up of kural venbas. Very useful for children. Contains lofty ideas of Thirukkural.
- 43 SUBRAMANIA PILLAI, K., *Comm.*
Thirukkural. Ed. 3. Tirunelveli, South India saiva siddhanta works publishing society, 1944. xii, 371 p. 14 cm. 2.50.
- 44 VARADARAJAN, G., *Comm.*
Thirukkuralurai vilakkam. Trichy, comm., 1954. xiv, 684, 12 p. 21 cm. 5.00.

45 VARADARAJAN, M., *Comm.*

Thirukkural thelivurai. Tirunelveli, South India saiva siddhanta works publishing society, 1959. iv, viii, 292 p. 13.5 cm. 1.75.

This is a popular book with 14 reprints. 1,82,000 copies of this book have been printed.

46 VIRARAGHAVAN, K., *Comm.*

Thirukkural. Kanjeevaram, Kumaran press, 1929. xii, 276 p. 18 cm. 0.50.

031, 1C5 : g—CRITICISM

47 AMIRTHALINGAM, P.

Valluvar kanda uirinangal. Madras, Pari nilayam, 1955. x, 144 p. 18 cm. 2.00.

48 ANANTHANATHA NAINAR, T.A.

Thirukkural araichiyum Jaina Samaya siddhanta vilakkamum. Madras, Author, 1932. Various pagings. 21.5 cm. 2.00.

This book is an attempt to establish that Tiruvalluvar was a Jain by faith.

49 ANNAMALAI, D.R.

Tiruvalluvar marunthu. Tirunelveli, Author, 1957. viii, 26 p. 13 cm. 0.25.

50 APPADURAI, K.

Valluvar nizhal. Madras, Oovai noolagam, 1957. 128 p. 18 cm. 2.00.

51 ARANGASAMI, P.K.

Valluvar vakuththa nam nattuc-chattangal. Rasipuram, Thirukkural pathippagam, 1946. 32 p. 18 cm. 0.25.

52 ARASUMANI.

Valluvar thellamuthu. Madras, Arunothayam, 1960.

128 p. 18 cm. 2.00.

Thirukkural essays.

53 ARUMUGA MUDALIAR, Saravana.

Thirukkuralum pothu nokkamum. Trichy, puththaga nilayam, 1951. vi, 113 p. 18 cm. 1.75.

54 BAGAVATHY JAYARAMAN.

Thirukkural vazhankum cheidi. Madras, Kurinji pathip pagam, 1959. 118 p. 18 cm. 2.00.

Tr. of the introd. to *Thirukkural* by A. Chakravarthi.

55 CHELVAKKESAVARAYA MUDALIAR, T.

Tiruvalluvar. Madras, Diocesan press, 1934. 19 p. 18 cm. 0.50.

56 CHIDAMBARANAR, Sami.

Valluvar kattiya vaitheegam. Madras, Tamil puththagalayam, 1960. 82 p. 18 cm. 1.25.

57 Valluvar vazhndha Tamizhagam. Madras, Janasakthi publishing house, 1956. 200 p. 18 cm. 2.50.

58 GNANASAMBANDAM, A.S.

Kural kanda vazhvu. Madras, Pari nilayam, 1959. iv, 180 p. 18 cm. 3.00.

59 GOVNDASAMI, M.

Kural manam. Madras, Pari nilayam, 1958. 8, 224 p. 18 cm. 3.00.

60 Valluvarum Gandhiyum. Ed. 2. Madras, Pari nilayam, 1958. 44 p. 18 cm. 0.75.

61 IRAYANAR.

Thirukkural araichi. Trichy, Tamizhagam, 1949. viii, 144 p. 18 cm. 1.50.

62 Valluvar kolkaiyum vadavar kolkaiyum. Trichy, Tamizhagam, 1949. iv, 80 p. 18 cm. 1.00.

63 KULANDAI.

Thirukkuralum Parimelalagarum. Madras, Pari nilayam, 1952. viii, 163 p. 18 cm. 2.00.

64 KUMARASAMI AIYAR, V.

Tiruvalluvarum Sivapparakasarum. Tirunelveli, South India Saiva siddhanta works publishing society, 1956. 7, 130 p. 18 cm. 1.50.

65 MANIKKAM, V. Sp.

Valluvam. Ed. 2. Madras, Pari nilayam, 1953. iv, 355 p. 18 cm. 5.00.

66 MARAIMALAI ADIGAL.

Thirukkural araichi. Madras, Pari nilayam, 1957. 5,109 p. 18 cm. 1.75.

67 MEENATCHI SUNDARA SIVAI, C., *Comp.*

Valluvar vaimozhi. Mayuram, K. Ramalingam, 1955. iv, 119 p. 18 cm. 2.00.

MEENATCHI SUNDARAM, T.P.

68 Valluvar kanda nadum kamamum. Trichy, Palaniappa brothers, 1954. vi, 205 p. 18 cm. 3.25.

69 Valluvarum makalirum. Madras, Sadhu ratna sagara publishing house, 1940. 168, 4 p. 18 cm. 0.75.

MUNISAMI, V.

70 Thirukkuralinbam. Trichy, Muthu pathippakam, 1960. 120 p. 18 cm. 1.75.

- 71 Thiruvalluvarum diravida kolkaiyum. Pudukkottai, Sentamil pathippakam. 18 cm. 0.12.
- 72 Valluvarum Periarum. Pudukkottai, Sentamil pathippakam, 48 p. 18 cm. 0.50.
- 73 NATARAJAN, S.
Kural vazhi Gandhi. Pudukkottai, Ilakkia noolagam, 1960. 32 p. 18 cm. 0.50.
Verse form.
- 74 NAVANEETHAKIRITTINAN, A. K.
Valluvar chollamudham, pt. I. Tirunelveli, South India Saiva siddhanta works publishing society, 1956. Various pagings, 19 cm. 5.00.
- 75 PADMANABA MUDALIAR, C.E., *Comp.*
Tiruvalluvar. Madras, Nakkirar kazhagam, 1946. 43 p. 21.5 cm. 0.50.
A collection of critical essays.
- 76 PURNALINGAM PILLAI, M.S.
Critical Studies in kural. Munnirpallam, Author, 1929. xi, 100 p. 18 cm. 1.00.
Contains the full substance of kural in the small compass of twelve critical studies.
- 77 RAJAMANIKKAM, M.
Tiruvalluvar kalam yadhu. Karaikudi, Selvi pathippakam, 1954. 69 p. 18 cm. 1.00.
- 78 RAMAKRISHNAN, S.
Valluvar kanda vazhviyal. Madurai, Star publications, 1957. iv, 85 p. 18 cm. 1.25.
- RAMALINGAM PILLAI, V.
- 79 Tiruvalluvar thidukkiduvar. Madras, Inba nilayam, 1954. 93 p. 18 cm. 1.50.

80 Tiruvalluvarum Parimelalagarum. Madras, Kannaki pathippakam, 1956. 101 p. 18 cm. 1.50.

81 Valluvar Ullam. Madras, Inba nilayam, 1954. 106 p. 18 cm. 1.75.

82 RATHINESWARA AIYAR, V.M.

Tiruvalluvar perumai. Rangoon, Naveena katha puth-thaga salai printing press, 1937. 18 cm.

SETHU PILLAI, R.P.

83 Studies in Thirukkural. Madras, M. E. Veerabaku Pillai, 1923. 8, vi, 178 p. 18 cm. 1.00.

84 Tiruvalluvar nool nayam. Tirunelveli, South India Saiva siddhanta works publishing society, 1946. viii, 156 p. 18 cm. 1.25.

85 Vazhi vazhi valluvar. Ed. 2. Trichy, Palaniappa brothers, 1955. iv, 103 p. 18 cm. 1.50.

86 Velli vizha malar. Tenkasi, Tiruvalluvar kazhagam, 1953. 14, 354 p. 21.5 cm.
Contains 25 critical essays contributed by 25 Tamil scholars and ed. by R. P. Sethu Pillai.

87 SUBRAMANIAMACHARIAR, V.S.

Thirukkuralum kalamum, ed. by T. Kovendan. Madras, Ed., 1956. 4, 34 p. 18 cm. 0.50.

88 SUBRAMANIA PILLAI, G.

Valluvar virundhu. Pudukkottai, Tamil nilayam, 1958. 8, 338 p. 18 cm. 4.00.

89 SUDDHANANDA BARATHI.

Thirukkural inbam. Ed. 2. Ramachandrapuram, Anbu nilayam, 1939. xxxii, 272 p. 18 cm. 1.25.

90 SUNDARAM, K.T. and KATHIRAVAN, R.

Vanulakil Valluvar, pt. 1. Madurai, E. M. Gopala-krisna kone. 1955. iv, 100 p. 18 cm. 0.87.

91 SAMINATHIER, U. V.

Tiruvalluvarum thirukkuralum. Madras, Law journal press, 1936. 34 p. 18 cm. 0.50.

92 THILLAI NATHA NAVALAR, M.

Tiruvalluvar samanar ennum kolkaik-ku maruppu. Colombu, Ganesha printing press, Sarvari andu, 29 p. 21.5 cm.

93 VARADARAJAN, M.

Tiruvalluvar or vazh-k-kai vilakkam, Ed. 5. Madras, Pari nilayam, 1959. 416 p. 18 cm. 4.00.

VISWANATHAN, K. A. P.

94 Thirukkural Katturaikal. Madras, Pari nilayam, 1958. 82 p. 18 cm. 1.00.

95 Thirukkural puthaiporul. Ed. 3. Madras, Pari nilayam, 1958. 46 p. 18 cm. 0.50.

96 Valluvarum kuralum. Ed. 5. Madras, Pari nilayam, 1959. 83 p. 18 cm. 1.00.

031, 1C 51—ARATTUPPAL IN PROSE

97 VENKATRAMA SASTRIKAL, V.

Thirukkural viyasa manjari, pt. I, arattuppal. Madras, Little flower company. vi, 149 p. 18 cm,

031, 1C 51 : g—ARATTUPPAL (COMM.)

98 ARASAN SHANMUGANAR, *Comm.*

Muthar kural viruththi, ed. by Sundarapandia Othuvar.
Madurai, Tamil sangam, 1921. 8, 24 p. 20 cm. 0.32.
Reprint of one of the chapters of the book *Thirukkual Shanmuga viruththi*.

99 CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI, V.O., *Comm.*

Thirukkural, arattuppal. Tuticorin, Comm., 1935. viii,
302 p. 18 cm. 1.00.

100 DHANDAPANI DESIKAR, S., *Ed.*

Thirukkural uraivalam, arattuppal. Dharmapuram,
Dharmapura adhinam, 1950. Various pagings. 25 cm.
13.50.

Comp. of various comm. i.e. Parimelalagar, Manakku-
davar, Parithiyar, Paripperumal and Kalingar.

101 DHANDAPANI PILLAI, N.C., *Comm.*

Thirukkural, arattuppal, viruthi urai. Tirunelveli, South
India Saiva siddhanta works publishing society, 1956.
19, 292 p. 19 cm. 3.75.

102 DHANDAPANI PILLAI, S., *Comm.*

Thirukkural, arathuppal. Tirunelveli, South India Saiva
siddhanta works publishing society, 1933. Various
pagings. 18 cm. 3.00.

103 JEGAVEERA PANDIYAN, *Comm.*

Thirukkural Kumaresa venba, arattuppal. Ed 2. Tuti-
corin, Barathakulamittiran press, 1931, viii, 948 p. 21.5
cm. 6.45.

Comm. in venba form with notes and illustrative stories.

104 KALIYANASUNDARANAR, V., *Comm.*

Thirukkural virivurai, payiram, Ed. 3. Madras, Sadhu
press, 1950. x, 400 p. 18 cm. 5.00.

- 105 Thirukkural virivurai, arattuppai, ilvalkkaiyal. Ed. 3. Madras, Sadhu press, 1959. viii, 401-780 p. 18 cm. 5.00.
- 106 PARIMELALAGAR, *Comm.*
Thirukkural vilakkam, arattuppai, ed. by K. Kuppuswamy Mudaliar. Madras, Ed., 1924. x, 522 p. 21.5 cm. 3.25.
- 107 PATTUSAMI OTHUVAR, *Ed.*
Thirukkural uraikottu, arattuppai. Ed. 3. Tirupanandal, Kasi mutt, 1960. 12, 368 p. 18 cm. 1.37.
Contains English tr. by K. M. Venkataramayya, Comm. of Parimelalagar, Mannakkudavar, Parithiyar and Kalingar and annotations by the ed. No. of copies printed 10,000.
- 108 SARANGAPANI, R., *Comp.*
Thirukkural uraivettrumai, arattuppai. Karaikudi, Selvi pathippagam, 1957. 288 p. 18 cm. 5.00.
Contains original text and various comm. of Parimelalagar, M. Varadarajan etc.
- 109 SIVAPIRAKASAM, S., *Comm.*
Thirukkural noorpa or kutti kural, aranool, comm. by K. V. Jaganathan and Siva. Masilamani. Madras, Parinilayam, 1958. 22, 208 p. 18 cm. 3.50.
Comm. in kural venba for children and notes by K. V. Jaganathan and Siva. Masilamani. contains lofty ideas of Thirukkural.
- 110 SUBRAMANIA SASTRI, *Comm.*
Thirukkural arattuppai. Trichy, P. S. Narayanan, 1939. xxiv, 184 p. 21.5 cm. 1.25.

031, 1C 51 : g.

111 KOTHANDAPANI PILLAI, K.

Muthar kural uvamai. Madras, Pari nilayam, 1956.
xxii, i, 200 p. 18 cm. 3.50.

Critical examination of all the important comm. on the first kural and exposition of a new mode of interpretation of the grand simile and metaphor of the first kural.

112 NALLASAMI PILLAI, J. M.

Thirukkural Veetinpai. Madras, Tamil palkalaikazhaga pathippu nilayam, 1923. 32 p. 16 cm. 0.12.

Essay.

113 NATESA MUDALIAR, A.

Valluvar aram. Trichy, Palaniappa brothers, 1955.
148 p. 18 cm. 2.25.

031, 1C52 w6—PORUTPAL IN PROSE

114 VENKATRAMA SASTRI, V.

Thirukkural viyasa manjari, pt. II, porutpal. Madras, Little flower company. vi, 142 p. 18 cm.

031, 1C52 : gx—PORUTPAL (COMM.)

115 DHANDAPANI DESIKAR, S., *Ed.*

Thirukkural uraivalam, porutpal. Dharmapuram, Dharmapura adhinam, 1951. xxx, 1096 p. 25 cm. 13.50.
Comp. of various comm. i.e. Parimelalagar, Manakku-davar, Parithiyar, Paripperumal and Kalingar.

116 JEGAVEERA PANDIYAN, *Comm.*

Thirukkural Kumaresa venba, porutpal, pt. I. Tuticorin, Velayudham printing press, 1928. Various pagings.
21.5 cm.

Pt. II: 1930. Various pagings. 21.5 cm.

Comm. in venba form with notes and illustrative stories.

117 PARIMELALAGAR, *Comm.*

Thirukkural vilakkam, porutpal, ed. by K. Kuppu-swamy Mudaliar. Madras, Editor, 1926. 742 p. 21.5 cm. 4.50.

118 PATTUSAMI OTHUVAR, *Ed.*

Thirukkural uraikottu, porutpal. Ed. 2. Tirupandal, Kasi mutt, 1960. 36, 800 p. 18 cm. 1.20.

Contains English tr. by K. M. Venkataramayya, comm. of Parimelalagar, Mannakudavar, Parithiyar and Kalingar and annot. by the ed.

No. of copies printed. 10,000.

119 SARANGAPANI, R, *Comp.*

Thirukkural Uraivettrumai, porutpal. Karaikudi, Selvi pathippagam, 1960. 508 p. 18 cm. 7.00.

Contains original text and various comm. of Parimelalagar, M. Varadarajan, etc.

120 SUBRAMANIA SASTRI, *Comm.*

Thirukkural, porutpal and kamattuppal. Madras. Kanchi kamakodi mutt, 1949. x, 522 p. 21.5 cm. 4.00.

031, 1C52 : g—PORUTPAL, CRITICISM.

ILAKKUVANAR, S.

121 Amaiṭṭhar yar? Madras, Aruna publications, 1956. x, 86 p. 18 cm. 1.25.

122 Ellarum innattu manṇar. Pudukkottai, Ilakkiyappannai, 1954. 132 p. 18 cm. 1.25.

123 VELAYUTHAM, M.D.

Valluvar kanda nadu, pt. I. Pondicherry, Natṭramil publishing society, 1951. 68 p. 18 cm. 0.75.

Pt. II: Madras, S. Vasan Co., 1954. 79 p. 18 cm.

சென்னை இலக்கிய அகாடமி

031,1C53 : gx—KAMATTUPPAL (COMM.)

124 DHANDAPANI DESIKAR, S. *Ed.*

Thirukkural uraivalam, kamattuppal. Dharmapura adhinam, 1952. Various pagings, 25 cm. 6.00.
Com. of various comm. i.e. Parimelalagar, Manakkudavar, Parithiyar, Paripperumal and Kalingar.

125 JEGAVEERA PANDIYAN, *Comm.*

Thirukkural Kumaresa venba, kamattuppal. Tuticorin, comm., 1938. Various pagings. 21.5 cm.
Comm. in venba form with notes and illustrative stories.

126 KALINGAR and PARIPPERUMAL, *Comm.*

Thirukkural, kamattuppal, ed. by T. P. Palaniappa Pillai. Tirupathi, Thiruvankateswarar oriental research institute, 1945. xiv, 122 p. 21.5 cm. 4.00.
Sri Venkateswara oriental series, 9.

127 PARIMELALAGAR, *Comm.*

Thirukkural vilakkam, kamattuppal, ed. by K. Kuppuswamy Mudaliar. Madras, Ed., 1926. Various pagings. 21.5 cm. 1.75.

128 PATTUSAMI OTHUVAR, *Ed.*

Thirukkural uraikottu, kamattuppal, ed. 2. Tirupananthal, Kasi mutt, 1961. xvi, 320 p. 18 cm. 1.12.
Contains English tr. by K. M. Venkataramayya, comm. of Parimelalagar, Manakkudavar, Parithiyar and Kalingar and annot. by the ed.
No. of copies printed 5000.

031,1C53 : g—KAMATTUPPAL, CRITICISM

129 CHOKKALINGAM, R.

Valluvar thantha inbam. Ramachandrapuram, Tamilzhagam, 1947. vi, 162 p. 18 cm. 3.00.

- 130 PALANIAPPAN, Sami.
Kathal inbam. Karaikudi, Star publications, 1955.
144 p. 18 cm. 1.50.
- 131 RAJAGOPALACHARI, K.
Valluvar nalkum kamachchuvai. Madras, Swathi publications, 1947. 167 p. 18 cm. 5.00.

TRANSLATION

031,1C5 ENGLISH

- 132 AIYAR, V. V. S., *Tr.*
Kural or Maxims of Tiruvalluvar. Ed. 4. Madras, Amudha nilayam, 1961. 288 p. 18 cm. 10.00.
- 133 ARANGANATHA MUDALIAR, A., *Tr.*
Thirukkural. Ed. 2. Madras, Swarna vilas, 1949. xxiv, 394 p.
Contains original text and also comm. in Tamil.
- 134 CHAKRAVARTI, A., *Tr.*
Thirukkural. Madras, Diocesan press, 1953. 1xix, 648 p. 25 cm. 15.00.
Contains original text with English tr. and comm. and an introd.
- 135 DREW, W. H. and LAZARUS, JOHN, *Tr.*
Thirukkural. Ed. 2. Madras, Teacher's publishing house, 1956. iii, 292 p. 14.5 cm. 2.00.
Contains original text with rare and old tr.
- 136 ELLIS, F.W., *Comm.*
Thirukkural, ed. by R. P. Sethu Pillai. Madras, University of Madras, 1955. vi, 406 p. 25 cm. 10.00.
Comm. of Kural in English.

137 POPE, G. U. etc., *Tr.*

Thirukkural. Tirunelveli, Madras, South India Saiva siddhanta works publishing society, 1958. xliv, 426 p. 18 cm. 8.75.

Contains original text and a glossary of Tamil words and their equivalents.

138 PURNALINGAM PILLAI, M.S., *Tr.*

Kural in English. Tirunelveli, Tr., 1942. Various pagings. 20 cm. 1.25.

Contains footnotes and appendix.

139 RAJAGOPALA AIYANGAR, M.R., *Tr.*

Thirukkural. Madras, S. Viswanathan, 1950. 10, 434 p. 9. cm. 3.00.

Rendering of Kural in English. contains text also.

140 RAJAGOPALACHARI, C., *Tr.*

Kural, selections. Madras, Rochouse and sons, ltd., 1950. viii, 280 p. 18 cm.

Selections from books I and II with English tr. and notes, concordance and index of verses.

141 RAMACHANDRA DIKSHITAR, V. R., *Tr.*

Thirukkural in Roman transliteration. Madras, Adyar Library, 1949. xviii, 271 p. 21.5. cm. 3.00.

Contains original text.

FRENCH

142 JACOLLIOT, LOUIS, *Tr.*

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