

of the leading names of trees and plants with scientific or vernacular equivalents wherever noteworthy. It also gives most of the principal Vedic words or senses of words; for though Vedic Literature would require a dictionary by itself, still I did not think it desirable to omit altogether at least such words as frequently occur, especially as I intended to make this work as complete and comprehensive as I could. For the same reason, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words have been inserted, though they may not be generally met with in classical literature as studied by the University student.

The chief feature of this Dictionary is that it has aimed at being *practical*. With this view I have added quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy senses of words, especially such as occur in works read by the student at School or College. In some cases the quotations might appear to some to be superfluous, but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful, as they supply him with apt illustrations of the senses of words, and enable him to provide himself with a large stock of choice, idiomatic expressions which are so abundant in the language. Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives full explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Alankāra, Vedānta, Grammar and Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary; *e. g.* see the words अनैकांतिक, अभाव, सामान्य, अपस्तुतप्रज्ञा, उपमा, रूपक, उपनिषद्, मीमांसा, अभ्यास, वार्तिक, पद, प्रातिपदिक, स्पृष्ट, रस, प्रवेशक, विष्कम्भक, स्याद्विभाव &c. In the case of Alankāras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kāvya-prakāśa, though I have occasionally consulted the Rasagangādhara, Chandrāloka and Kuvala-yānanda. In the explanation of dramatic terms I have usually followed the Sāhityadarpana and its translation into English, and have sometimes referred to the Dasarūpa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been given under every word where necessary or possible; *e. g.* see the words गम्, सेतु, मयूर, हस्त, धा, कृ, हा, बंध, &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important personages have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with them; *e. g.* see अग्नि, अगस्त्य, इंद्र, कार्तिकेय, प्रह्लाद, सावित्री &c. Etymology has generally been given in the case of every important word, except where it was purely fanciful; *e. g.* see अज्जिनि, अतिथि, अपरस्, पुत्र, जाया, हृषीकेश &c. In doing this I have followed the system of native grammarians who resolve every word into its 'prakṛiti' and 'pratyaya', and the terminations given according to Pāṇini's nomenclature will be explained further on. I have thought it necessary to do so at the suggestion of several friends, and have derived considerable help from the great Vāchaspatya which I have usually followed, except where the etymology given therein appeared to me to be purely arbitrary or fanciful. Philological comparisons have been given only where useful and noteworthy. The work also gives information about words which, it is believed, will be very useful, especially to the University student; *e. g.* see the words अस्तरस्, असुर, वेद, मंडल, मानस, हंस &c. Some of the most common Nyāyas or Maxims have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference; *e. g.* see काकतालीयन्याय, वंडापुन्याय, स्थालीपुलाकन्याय &c. To add to the usefulness of the Dictionary I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which attempts to give in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres with Definitions, Schemes in Gaṇas, and Examples. In the preparation of this Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon the two popular works on Prosody, the Vṛttaratnākara and Chhand-Manjari, but some common metres omitted in those works have been added from the illustrations found in the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Daṇḍin, Bhaṭṭi, Sūdraka &c. Colebrooke's Essay on Sanskrit Metres has also given me occasional help. The second Appendix gives the dates, writings &c. of some of the important Sanskrit writers such as Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Bāṇa. Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction to Vallabhadeva's Subhāshitāvali edited by Dr. Peterson and Pandit Durgā Prasāda, and from Prof. Max Müller's 'India: what it can teach us,' for which my thanks are due to the authors of both the works. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's Ancient Geography, but particularly from Mr. Boroosa's Essay prefixed to the third volume of his English-Sanskrit Dictionary. I had at first intended to add two alphabetical indexes to the principal events and personages occurring in the Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata, but I have had to abandon the project, as the publication of the Dictionary has already been delayed on account of