PRE-PALLAVAN TAMIL INDEX

DR. N. SUBRAHMANIAN

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Office of the
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(Index of historical material in
Pre-Pallavan Tamil Literature)

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Office of the
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BY

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EDITOR'S PREFACE

The early Tamil Classics have been subjects of intensive study for well over half a century. Several modern commentaries, annotations, indices, cyclopaedias and lexicons bearing on them have appeared. The illustrious savant Mahamahopadhyaya Swaminatha Aiyar, who was an embodiment of true culture and humility, was one of the earliest and unquestionably the most systematic editor of several of the Tamil classics. He has also provided valuable indices to the works which he has edited. More recently, others like E. V. Anantarama Aiyar and Dr. V. I. Subrahmania Pillai have provided Indices in respect of Kalittogai and Purananuru respectively.

Dr. N. Subrahmanian, who has passed his Vidwan examination in Tamil, is now providing an elaborate Index of the terms found in forty three Tamil texts. How far all these texts, particularly certain works included among the Padinenkilkanakku, such as the Naladiyar and Inna Narpadu can be considered anterior to 600 A.D. is a matter of controversy. Nor is the designation of the period covered by the Index as 'Pre-Pallavan' quite appropriate. Originally he had proposed to describe it as the 'Sangam Index'.

Despite these technical considerations, it is hoped that this Index will also prove helpful for students of Tamil literature and history as a book of reference. Dr. Subrahmanian is to be complimented for the industry he has brought to bear on the preparation of this Index. As he himself states in his Preface, such cases of commission and omission which may be noticed in due course will be rectified in future.

University of Madras,
11-2-66

K. K. PILLAY

PREFACE

This 'Index of historical material in Pre-Pallavan Tamil Literature' is part of my research work in the department of Indian History, University of Madras, during 1960-'64. It indexes historical material in forty three Tamil texts which, in my opinion, belong to pre-c. 600 A.D. As every piece of information, event, personal name, toponym etc. occurring in these texts has some relevance either to the political or social history of the country, the scope of the Index is made deliberately wide. As c. 600 A.D. denotes the beginning of the Imperial Pallava dynasty, and the emergence of that dynasty into imperial status then was the most eventful occurrence in Tamil history of those times, and as I feel that the texts indexed here were all written before that event, this work is entitled the 'Index of historical material in Pre-Pallavan Tamil Literature'. It is well known that the Pāṇḍyas under Kaḍuṅgōn re-emerged into power at Madurai almost simultaneously with the rise of SimhaVishṇu Pallava at Kāñchi, but undoubtedly the latter was the more important event in Tamil history and hence, again, the title 'Pre-Pallavan'. Within the limit set by the choice of the texts for Indexing, the appellation 'Pre-Pallavan' is almost the most appropriate; and surely no designation, in this regard, can entirely satisfy every doubt scholarly or otherwise. Whether those early Imperial Pallavas were great promoters of Tamil Literature is an irrelevant consideration because the Tamil muse just then was moving in the direction of Bhakti and needed no royal patronage for its growth. This Index is essentially intended to be a tool for the literary and historical researcher in Tamil history and so is expected to serve as a basic reference work.

I am not unaware of possible objections to the inclusion of some of these works in the group of pre-c. 600 A.D. Tamil texts. But I am certain that in so far as these texts go, the objections (quite well known to students of Tamil history) are not serious. Still I shall briefly indicate why I have preferred to include for indexing here certain texts whose dates of composition are kept at the level of controversy by some scholars.

As for the *Eṭṭuttogai* and the *Pattuppāṭṭu* it is conceded that they belong to pre-c. 300 A.D. even by the most dogged defenders

of late dates. Difficulties however are said to arise in the case of the two epics *Śilappadikāram* and *Maṇimēkalai*, the *Tolkāppiam* and practically all the Kīḻkkaṇakku works with the possible exception of the *Kuṛaḷ*.

The *Śilappadikāram* says that Gajabāhu, king of Ceylon, attended the worship of Kaṇṇagi instituted by the Chēra king Śeṅguṭṭuvan. The Ceylon chronicles speak of two Gajabāhus, one belonging to the 2nd century A.D. and the other to the 12th century A.D. As it is very clear that a work of the nature and style of *Śilappadikāram* could not belong to the 12th century A.D. and that no great Chēra king like Śeṅguṭṭuvan lived in that century, the earlier Gajabāhu is the inevitable alternative and Śeṅguṭṭuvan is rightly placed in the 2nd century A.D. So *Śilappadikāram* written by Śenguṭṭuvan's brother Iḷaṅgō belonged to the 2nd century A.D. and *Maṇimēkalai* written by Śāttanār, a poet mentioned as a contemporary in the Padiham to the *Śilappadikāram*, also belonged to that period.

Though all this is based on internal evidence in a standard epic, there are modern critics who deny that the *Śilappadikāram* and the *Maṇimēkalai* belong to the Śaṅgam age. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri says, "the larger epics the *Śilappadikāram* and the *Maṇimēkalai* by common consent are taken to belong to a time later than the Śaṅgam age".[1] *Maṇimēkalai* is assigned a later age (later even than the 6th century A.D.) on the ground that the systems of philosophy propounded in Dinnaga's *Nyāyapravēśa* are also to be found in canto XXIX of *Maṇimēkalai*. But as Prof. Sastri admits, "A careful examination of the other systems of philosophy propounded in that canto shows that there are many truly ancient doctrines in it which would not be easy to explain on the basis of a late date such as the 6th century A.D." But it is surprising to see that it does not occur to any one that the author of the *Maṇimēkalai* in an earlier period propounded a system of philosophy (which perhaps he did not invent but only popularised) which was later dealt with by Dinnaga. Prof. Sastri actually concedes an earlier date for the *Maṇimēkalai* by suggesting that canto XXIX bears signs of a remodelling.[2] With regard to the *Śilappadikāram*, it is said that "Iḷaṅgō was a later day author who wrote a romantic poem under the penname Iḷaṅgō Aḍigaḷ and that Karikālan, Neḍuñjeḻiyan and Śeṅguṭṭuvan were

1 K. A. Nilakanta Sastri: Cholas, p. 3.
2 Ibid: p. 28: f. n. 31.

not contemporaries". We do not see why Iḷaṅgō Aḍigaḷ should be treated as a pseudonym. The astronomical data in the epic which have been used to reach very different conclusions by L. D. Swamikkannu Pillai and V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar are very unreliable because the data are not full and can yield different dates.

But the most important considerations which compel us to accept the Śaṅgam age for the epics also are: (1) The *Śilappadikāram* and the *Maṇimēkalai* in their style, diction and descriptive details too much resemble the anthologies to permit us to assign the epics a later date; (2) the spirit of religious toleration and the total lack of fanatic devotion to particular religious sects noticeable in the anthologies and in the epics is clearly different from the deep and pervading religious spirit of the Tēvāram and the Prabandham age (i.e., the 6th to the 9th century A.D.); (3) the total absence of any reference to Gaṇapati (who becomes extremely popular after c. 600 A.D.) even in the *Kuṟakkuravai*; (4) the clearly Pre-Tēvāram system of music elaborated in the *Araṅgēṟṟukādai*; (5) the total absence of any reference to the Pallavas (who become important after c. 600 A.D.) in either of the epics. The arguments advanced to indicate a late date for the *Śilappadikāram* are neither satisfactory nor conclusive; e.g., to say that the epic contains one of the *Pañchatantra* tales (the one relating to the brahmin lady who inadvertantly killed a mongoose) is to forget that the *Pañchatantra* itself is an anthology of tales much older than the edited *Pañchatantra*. It is futile to quote a few stray lines in the epics, which could have easily been interpolated later, and attempt to establish an unnaturally late date for these epics.

The inclusion of the *Tolkāppiam* and the eighteen 'smaller' anthologies or poems also in the Pre-Pallavan works is objected to by certain scholars. The late dating for the *Tolkāppiam* is difficult to understand. The style, diction and the subject matter alike of that grammatical work constitute clear proof of its antiquity; the prescription of words like *un* becoming *undu* is an obsolete usage not found in any poem outside the *Puṟanānūṟu*. The medieval commentators treat some of the prescriptions in the *Tolkāppiam* as obsolete even in the Śaṅgam age. The transition in the pattern of matrimonial rituals is another indication that the poem belongs to an ancient period, perhaps the second or the first century B.C. If the reference to the *Aindiram* in the Pāyiram to *Tolkāppiam* by Panambāranār necessarily suggests a pre-Pāṇini date for *Tolkāppiam*, the work can be assigned a date

five centuries before Christ. But even allowing the widest margin to the greatest vagaries of academic fanaticism, still the Tolkāppiam cannot be post-600 A.D.

The *Kuṟaḷ* is the most important of the eighteen 'minor' works. Nothing is known of the personal life of the author but it is well known that the *Kuṟaḷ* (55) is reproduced *verbatim* in the *Śilappadikāram* and the *Maṇimēkalai* and also that *Puṟam* (34), makes an unmistakable reference to *Kuṟaḷ* (110); *Kuṟiñjippāṭṭu* has a paraphrase of the typically *Kuṟaḷ* sentiment contained in *Kuṟaḷ* (134). Hence it is difficult to hold that 'the *Kuṟaḷ* is clearly a post-Śaṅgam work'.

Chief among those who ascribe a later date to practically all the 18 minor works is S. Vaiyapuri Pillai. He has a notion that Vajranandi's Śaṅgam was a literary academy and that it was that Śaṅgam that was generally referred to as 'the Śaṅgam' and the anthologies were made only under the auspices of that Śaṅgam and that the *Tolkāppiam* and the epics and the eighteen 'minor' works belong to Post-Vajranandi period, i.e., not earlier than the 6th century A.D.

S. Vaiyapuri Pillai's general argument that didactic poetry is alien to the basic pattern of Śaṅgam literature is wrong; he presumes that the *Kuṟaḷ*, *Nāladiyār*, *Innā Nāṟpadu*, *Iniyavai Nāṟpadu* etc. do not belong to the Śaṅgam period, not even to the pre-600 A.D. period, because their purpose is didactic and the other Śaṅgam works are not such. But the *Puṟanānūṟu* and other anthologies do contain many ideas usually found in didactic literature; and such ideas cannot be considered to be alien to the genius of the Śaṅgam Tamils. The fact that a higher percentage of Sanskrit words is found in some *Kīḻkkaṇakku* works is cited as an argument in favour of a later date for those works. This difference, one should think, is more due to the style and taste of individual authors and dependent on the subject matter rather than to any particular periods of the literature.

S. Vaiyapuri says that *Innā Nāṟpadu* was not composed by Kapilar, the author of *Kuṟiñjippāṭṭu* and the *Paḍiṟṟuppattu* (VII Ten); for according to him Kapilar of *Paḍiṟṟuppattu* praises and delights in the pleasures of meat and drink while the *Innā Nāṟpadu* prohibits non-vegetarianism and spirituous drink. There is really no contradiction here for Kapilar was only a

vegetarian brahmin who in the *Padiṟṟuppattu* assumed the role of a non-vegetarian *Pāṇan* (bard) when he wrote that laudatory poem. It was usual for the Śaṅgam poets to do so, as in the case of Auvaiyār who assumed the role of a *Pāḍini*.

S. Vaiyapuri again says that Poygaiyār who composed *Kaḷavaḻi Nāṟpadu* was different from the one who composed the *Puṟanānūṟu* stanzas. He gives no other reason for this view except that the same poet could not have praised a Chēra king and a Chōḻa king; any one who had studied the Śaṅgam literature to any purpose can easily see that this practice of a poet bestowing praises on many kings is quite usual. It is again suggested that Poygaiyār, author of the *Kaḷavaḻi Nāṟpadu* was the same as Poygai Āḻvār, the vaishnavite saint. But that the author of *Kaḷavaḻi* is different from and anterior to the vaishnavite saint is clear, because while Poygai Āḻvār, true to the tradition of his sect very emphatically says "he will not praise any but God", in the Kaḷavaḻi, the Chōḻa king Śeṅgaṇān is eulogized greatly. The exclusively vaishṇavite zeal noticeable in the Āḻvār is a definite post-Śaṅgam outlook. Poygaiyār, author of the Kaḷavaḻi, surely was a Saṅgam poet.

The reference to Muttaraiyar (or Peru Muttaraiyar) in *Nāḷaḍiyār* is mentioned by S. Vaiyapuri to suggest a later date for *Nāḷaḍiyār*. He says that the family of Muttaraiyar are known to us through epigraphy to have flourished from the 7th to the 9th century A.D. and he concludes that the Muttaraiyar were not famous before the 7th century A.D. His argument does not show that the Muttaraiyar family did not exist before the 7th century. Lack of epigraphical information is mere 'silence' and no conclusion can be drawn therefrom. That the *Nāḷaḍiyār* mentions them itself is proof that the Muttaraiyar were an important people during the Śaṅgam age, too. It would be proper to deduce the age of the Muttaraiyar from the references in *Nāḷaḍiyār* and not quite correct to fix the date of *Nāḷaḍiyār* from the meagre information we have about the Muttaraiyar family from epigraphical sources.

S. Vaiyapuri is not reluctant even to misread a commentary for this purpose. He says that Nachchinārkkiniyar and Pēr̄āśiriyar hold the authors of the 18 'minor' works as 'later' scholars (Piṟ Śānṟōr) by reading Piṟa Śānṟōr (other scholars) as Piṟ Śānṟōr (later scholars) in the commentaries to the *Tolkāppiam*.

The *Iṟaiyanār Ahapporuḷ* was certainly written by the author of *Kuṟuntogai* (2) and so belongs to the Śaṅgam age The *Tagaḍūr Yāttirai* written by Ariśil Kiḷār and Ponmuḍiyār, both Śaṅgam poets, was evidently a poem contemporary with the events narrated therein.[3]

There have been some attempts recently at indexing particular texts of the Śaṅgam age like, e.g., the *Puṟanānūṟu*, but this work is the first comprehensive attempt at indexing as many as fortythree texts, and in as much as this Index not only lists names, events and institutions but critically examines and explnins them, it is not to be compared to some more lists of poets and kings which have been brought out in recent times. The distinctive nature of this work will be evident if one peruses entries like *Kuṟuntogai* in the Introductory Index and *Ahappā*, *Aṇaṅgu Avaiyam*, *Aḷundūr*, *Āmbaṟ Kuḷal*, *Kuṇṟam*, *Ày* etc. in the main Index.

The Introductory part of this Index is concerned with the titles, the authors and the compilers and the patrons who commissioned the compilations. The Supplementary Index merely cross-refers, providing the original transliterated form of Sanskrit words which are found in the main Index in a form suitably modified by Tamil linguistic tradition. [e.g., *Pīṭhikā* (பீடிகா) *vide Piḍikai* (பீடிகை)]. The main Index locates the entry in the various texts, besides defining or describing it, and incidentally embodies my views on many most points in Śaṅgam literature and history. The Index follows the pattern of the Vedic Index by Keith and Macdonell and is in the Tamil alphabetical order; and to make this order quite intelligible, each transliterated entry is clarified by the same entry in Tamil script [e.g, *Vārdal* (வார்தல்) :]. The system of diacritical marks employed here is naturally and necessarily different from the one used in transliterating Sanskrit words, and it is explained in a chart prefixed to the Index. Any errors of commission or omission qualifying the usefulness of this Index will be duly rectified or supplied when the work is reprinted.

I thank Dr. K. K. Pillay, professor of Indian History, University of Madras, who is also the General Editor of the Madras University Historical Series, for providing the 'Editor's

3 I have already attempted to meet this problem of dating these texts in my Sāṅgam Polity ; and I propose to deal with it extensively in 'The Political history of the Sāṅgam Tamils' which is engaging my attention now.

preface'. My thanks are due to Sri C. Krishnamurthy, Lecturer, department of Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Madras and to my son Sri N. Jegadeesan for helping me pass the proofs. I am also very grateful to the authorities of the University of Madras for not only providing me with the opportunity and facility for research at the University but also sanctioning the early publication of this work.

University of Madras,
Madras-5
11-2-1966

N. SUBRAHMANIAN

The diacritical marks employed in this book

| | | |

List of works indexed

(In the Tamil alphabetical order)

1.	Ahanānūṟu	(அகநானூறு)
2.	Āchārakkōvai	(ஆசாரக்கோவை)
3.	Iṟaiyanār Ahapporuḷ	(இறையனர் அகப்பொருள்)
4.	Innā Nāṟpadu	(இன்னா நாற்பது)
5.	Innilai	(இன்னிலை)
6.	Iniya Nāṟpādu	(இனிய நாற்பது)
7.	Ēlādi	(ஏலாதி)
8,	Aiṅguṟunūṟu	(ஐங்குறுநூறு)
9.	Aintiṇai Eḻupadu	(ஐந்திணை எழுபது)
10.	Aintiṇai Aimpadu	(ஐந்திணை ஐம்பது)
11.	Kalittogai	(கலித்தொகை)
12.	Kaḷavaḻi Nāṟpadu	(களவழி நாற்பது)
13.	Kār Nāṟpadu	(கார் நாற்பது)
14.	Kuṟiñjippāṭṭu	(குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு)
15.	Kuṟuntogai	(குறுந்தொகை)
16.	Kainnilai	(கைந்நிலை)
17.	Śilappadikāram	(சிலப்பதிகாரம்)
18.	Śiṟupañchamūlrm	(சிறுபஞ்சமூலம்)
19.	Śiṟupāṇāṟṟuppaḍai	(சிறுபாணாற்றுப்படை)
20.	Tahaḍūr Yāttirai	(தகடூர் யாத்திரை)
21.	Tiṇaimālai Nūṟṟaimpadu	(திணைமாலை நூற்றைம்பது)
22.	Tiṇaimoḻi Aimpadu	(திணைமொழி ஐம்பது)
23.	Tirikaḍugam	(திரிகடுகம்)
24.	Tirukkuṟaḷ	(திருக்குறள்)
25.	Tirumurugāṟṟuppaḍai	(திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை)
26.	Tolkāppiam	(தொல்காப்பியம்)
27.	Naṟṟiṇai	(நற்றிணை)
28.	Nāladiyār	(நாலடியார்)
29.	Nānmaṇikkaḍigai	(நான்மணிக்கடிகை)
30.	Neḍunalvāḍai	(நெடுநல்வாடை)
31.	Paṭṭinappālai	(பட்டினப்பாலை)
32.	Padiṟṟuppattu	(பதிற்றுப்பத்து)
33.	Paripāḍal	(பரிபாடல்)

34.	Paḷamoḻi Nānūṟu	(பழமொழி நானூறு)
35.	Bhāratam (by Perumdēvanār)	[(பெரும் தேவனர் பாடிய) பாரதம்]
36.	Puṟanānūṟu	(புறநானூறு)
37.	Perumbāṇāṟṟuppaḍai	(பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படை)
38.	Porunarāṟṟuppaḍai	(பொருநராற்றுப்படை)
39.	Maṇimēkalai	(மணிமேகலை)
40.	Maduraikkāñchi	(மதுரைக்காஞ்சி)
41.	Malaipaḍukaḍām	(மலைபடுகடாம்)
42.	Mudumoḻikkāñchi	(முதுமொழிக்காஞ்சி)
43.	Mullaippāṭṭu	(முல்லைப்பாட்டு)

In the preface to the Introductory Index 41 texts are mentioned as indexed here; but really 43 have been indexed; the 18 Kīḻkaṇakku works become 19 in as much as 'Innilai' anp 'Kainnilai' are both indexed; and the sixty Sūtras of the Iṟaiyanār Ahapporuḷ are also included for indexing.

Abbreviations wherever used

Ahanānūṟu	Aham.
Aḍiyārkkunallār	Aḍiyārk.
Arumpada uraiāśiriyar	Arumpada.
Āchārakkōvai	Āchāra.
Iḷampūraṇar	Iḷam.
Iṟaiyanār Ahapporuḷ	Iṟai. Ahap.
Innā Nāṟpadu	Innā.
Iniya Nāṟpadu	Iniya.
U. V. Swaminatha Iyer	U. V. S.
Aiṅguṟunūṟu	Aiṅguṟu.
Aintinai Eḻupadu	Aintiṇai (70)
Aintinai Aimpadu	Aintiṇai (50)
Kalittogai	Kali.
Kaḷavaḻi Nāṟpadu	Kaḷavaḻi.
Kār Nāṟpadu	Kār.
Kuṟiñjippāṭṭu	Kuṟiñjip.
Kuṟuntogai	Kuṟun.
Śilappadikāram	Śilap.
Śiṟupañchamūlam	Śiṟupañch.
Śiṟupāṇāṟṟuppaḍai	Śiṟupāṇ.
Śēnāvaraiyar	Śēnā.
Tahaḍūr Yāttirai	Tahaḍūr Yāt.
Tiṇaimālai Nūṟṟaimpadu	Tiṇaimālai (150)
Tiṇaimoḻi Aimpadu	Tiṇaimoḻi (50)
Tirikaḍugam	Tirikaḍu.
Tirukkuṟaḷ	Kuṟaḷ.
Tirumurugāṟṟuppaḍai	Murugu.
Tolkāppiam	Tol.
Nachchinārkkiniyar	Nach.
N. M. Venkatasami Nattar	N. M. V.
Naṟṟiṇai	Naṟ.

Nāladiyār	Nāladi.
Nānmaṇikkaḍigai	Nānmaṇi.
Neḍunalvāḍai	Neḍunal.
Paṭṭinappālai	Paṭṭinap.
Padiṟṟuppattu	Padiṟṟu.
Paripāḍal	Pari.
Parimēlaḻagar	Parimēl.
Paḻamoḻi Nānūṟu	Paḻa.
Puṟanānūṟu	Puṟam.
Perumbāṇāṟṟuppaḍai	Perumbāṇ.
Pērāśiriyar	Pērā.
Porunarāṟṟuppaḍai	Porunar.
Maṇimēkalai	Maṇi.
Maduraikkāñchi	Maduraik.
Malaipaḍukaḍām	Malaipaḍu.
Mudumoḻikkāñchi	Mudumoḻi.
Mullaippāṭṭu	Mullaip.
Chapter	Chap.
Heading	Hdg.
Literally	Lit.

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PRE-PALLAVAN TAMIL INDEX

INTRODUCTORY

This work is an index of names, events, institutions, flora and fauna occurring in 41 Tamil texts, treated for purposes of this work as 'Pre-Pallavan literature'. The texts are *Tolkāppiam*-1, the *Eṭṭuttogai* (the eight anthologies)-8, *Pattuppāṭṭu*, (the ten idylls) - 10, *Padineṇ Kiḻkkaṇakku* (18 works employing shorter poems) - 18, the two epics (*Śilappadikāram* and *Maṇimēkalai*) - 2, *Tagaḍūr Yāttirai* - 1, and *Bhāratam* by Perundēvanār - 1=41. Of these the first is a work of grammar; the last two are small collections of the stanzas which have survived from larger epic poems.

Here is an index of these works, the compilers, and the patrons who directed the compilations*:

Ahanānūṛu (அகநானூறு): This is the 7th of the *Eṭṭuttogai*. It consists of 400 stanzas *plus* an invocatory song on 'Śiva' by Perundēvanār. The anthology was directed by the Śaṅgam Pāṇḍyan King Ugrapperuvaḻudi, one of whose poems finds a place in the anthology; and the compilation was made by Uruttira Śarman son of Uppūri Kuḍi Kiḻān. As these were Śaṅgam personages, it follows that the anthology itself was made during the Śaṅgam age. The work is in three parts: Kaḷirṛiyānai Nirai—120 stanzas; Maṇimiḍai Pavaḷam—180 stanzas; Nittilakkōvai—100 stanzas. The nomenclature is meaningful and is intended to indicate the literary quality of the sections: the arrangement of the poems follows a certain pattern: i.e., Pālai poems are arranged as odd poems: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, etc., i.e., one half of the book is Pālai. Poems bearing numbers 2, 8, 12, 18, 22, 28, etc., are Kuṛiñji; poems bearing numbers 4, 14, 24, 34, 44, etc., are Mullai; and 6, 16, 26, 36, 46 etc., are Marudam and 10, 20, 30, 40, 50

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* The names of authors not found in the colophons are included here.

etc., are Neydal; so that of the first ten poems the arrangement is:

1 Pālai	6 Marudam
2 Kuṟiñji	7 Pālai
3 Pālai	8 Kuṟiñji
4 Mullai	9 Pālai
5 Pālai	10 Neydal

So Pālai has 200 poems; Kuṟiñji 80 poems; Marudam 40 poems; Mullai 40 poems; Neydal 40 poems. This arrangement is peculiar to this anthology. 143 poets, apart from Perundēvanār, have contributed to this collection. Three poems 114, 117, 165 are by anonymous authors; so we hear of 144 poets in the *Ahanānūṟu*; but the Pāyiram by Pālvaṇṇa Tēvan says 145 poets contributed to this anthology.

The anthology is also called *Neḍuntogai*, as the poems therein are of great length, to distinguish it from *Kuṟuntogai* which is also Aham but consists of shorter poems. The poems range from 13 lines to 31.

The anthology has an old commentary for the first 90 stanzas alone; for the next 70 stanzas V. Rajagopala Aiyangar wrote a commentary and published the whole text. The elaborate commentary on the entire text by N. M. Venkatasami Nattar and R. Venkatachalam Pillai is elaborate and scholarly.

Aham (அகம்): 1. A conventional defintion of a literary theme which deals exclusively with love (marital and premarital). This is a classification of literary themes *sui generis* to Tamil literary tradition.

2. A name for *Ahanānūṟu*.

Achārakkōvai (ஆசாரக்கோவை): The 13th of the 18 Kīḻkkaṇakku works. It consists of 100 Veṇbas in addition to Taṟśiṟappuppāyiram (a special poetical preface). This, in a sort of way, codifies certain Sanskritic conventions and practices usually associated with the Āryan way of life. The author is Kayattūr Peru Vāyin Muḷḷiyār.

Iḍaiyaḷanāṭṭu Maṇakkuḍiyan Pālvaṇṇa Tēvan Villava Taraiyan (இடையளநாட்டு மணக்குடியன் பால்வண்ணத்தேவன் வில்லவ தரையன்) : Prepared a Pāyiram to the *Ahanānūṟu.*

Iḍaiyaḷanāḍu (இடையளநாடு) : *vide* Iḍaiyaḷanāṭṭu Maṇakkuḍiyan Pālvaṇṇa Tēvan Villava Taraiyan.

Innā Nāṟpadu (இன்னாநாற்பது) : lists a number of unpleasant things and prohibitions and is the opposite segment of *Iniya Nāṟpadu* and is a didactic work. This fourth of the 18 Kīḻkkaṇakku works consists of 41 Veṇbas including the invocatory poem. The work was composed by Kapilar. There is no reason to hold that this author was different from the famous friend of Vēḷ Pāri, though the doubt has been canvassed by responsible scholars.

Innilai (இன்னிலை) : Supposed to be one of the Kīḻkkaṇakku works ; some scholars, e.g., V. O. Chidambaram Pillai, were of the opinion that the tradition which mentions Kainnilai as one of the Kīḻkkaṇakku works is not authentic and that *Innilai* should be substituted for *Kainnilai ;* the work is by one Poygaiyār whom it is difficult to identify. The invocatory verse prefixed to his work purports to be by Bhāratam Pāḍiya Perum Dēvanar. The colophon found at the end of a particular manuscript of this work mentions the author of the work as Poygaiyār and the compiler as one Madurai Āśiriyar Bhūdanār.

The work is divided into 4 chapters Aṟappāl, Porutpāl, Inbattuppāl and Vīṭṭuppāl, and they contain 10, 9, 12, and 14, verses respectively. Thus the work contains 45 Veṇbas in addition to the invocatory verse.

Iniya Nāṟpadu (இனியநாற்பது) : also called Iniyavai Nāṟpadu, lists a number of pleasant prescriptions and is a didactic work. The third of the 18 Kīḻkkaṇakku works ; consists of 40 Veṇbas apart from an invocatory poem. The work was composed by Madurai Tamiḻ Āśiriyar mahanār Bhūtam Śēndanār ; i.e., Śēndan son of Bhūdan who was a teacher of Tamil in Madurai*.

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* *Tol. Elut Pulḷimayaṅgiyal* ; 55 Sut.

Ukkirapperuvaḻudi (உக்கிரப்பெருவழுதி) : *vide* index (Kānappēreyil Kaḍanta Ukkirapperuvaḻudi).

Uttara Vēdam (உத்தரவேதம்) : one of the nine names for *Tirukkuṛaḷ*.

Uppūrikuḍi Kiḻār Mahanār Uruttira Śanmanār (உப்பூரிகுடி கிழார் மகனார் உருத்திர சன்மனார்) : *vide* index.

Eṭṭuttogai (எட்டுத்தொகை) : is a collective name for the 8 Śaṅgam anthologies, viz., *Naṛṛiṇai, Kuṛuntogai, Aiṅguṛunūṛu, Padiṛṛuppattu, Paripāḍal, Kalittogai, Ahanānūṛu, Puṛanānūṛu.* * The expression is found used for the first time in the commentories (medieval period) to the *Tolkāppiam.* The author of the Eṭṭuttogai scheme is anonymous.

Ēlādi (ஏலாதி) : The 17th of the 18 Kīḻkkaṇakku works. It consists of 82 Veṇbas, including one Taṛśiṛāppuppāyiram verse. It is so called because the author felt that the 6 ideas which each stanza contains are equal to the 6 Āyurvēdic medicinal plants [Ēlam (cardamum), Ilavaṅgam (cloves), Miḷagu (pepper), Śukku (dried ginger), Śiṛunāvalpu (the flower of Śiṛunāval) and Tippili (piper longum) which are together called the 'Ēlādi Chūrṇa'] which according to that system of medicine were a sovereign remedy for all physical ills of man. The work was composed by Kaṅimēdāviyār (Kaṅimēdaiyār) who was also the author of *Tiṇaimālai 150.*

Aiṅguṛunūṛu (ஐங்குறுநூறு) : The third among the eight anthologies ; it means 'Anthology of 5 centuries of short (Aham) poems'. It deals with the Aham situations of Marudam, Neydal, Kuṛiñji, Pālai, and Mullai in that order ; and each is treated in a 100 short Ahaval verses. But stanzas 129 and 130

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* The stanza listing them :

"நற்றிணை நல்ல குறுந்தொகை யைங்குறு நூறு
ஒத்த பதிற்றுப்பத்து ஓங்கு பரிபாடல்
கற்றறிந்தா ரேத்துங் கலியோ டகம்புறமென்
றித்திறத்த வெட்டுத் தொகை".

are not extant. The anthology is prefaced by an invocatory song by Perundēvanār. The poems range from 3 lines to 6. The anthology was made by Pulattuṟai Muṟṟiya Gūḍalūr Kiḻār on the direction of Yānaikkaṭ Śēy Māndaran Chēral Irumpoṟai*. The old commentary on this anthology is not detailed but is supplemented by a detailed one by U. V. S.

Aintiṇai Eḻupadu (ஐந்திணை எழுபது): The 9th of the 18 Kīḻkaṇakku works. The work is in 5 parts, each part is of 14 stanzas dealing with one Aham situation. The work thus consists of 70 stanzas in addition to an invocatory poem, which seems to be a later addition to the text. But only 66 stanzas are extant, the Mūllai and Neydal situations missing two stanzas each. The author is Mūvādiār.

Aintiṇai Aimpadu (ஐந்திணை ஐம்பது): The 7th of the Kīḻkkaṇakku works. The work is in five parts, each part (of ten poems) dealing with one Aham situation and thus has 50 poems in addition to the Pāyiram. The author is Poṟaiyanār.

Kaḍām (கடாம்): a name for *Malaipaḍukaḍām.*

Kali (கலி): a name for *Kalittogai.*

Kalittogai (கலித்தொகை): the 6th of the Eṭṭuttogai. It is a collection of 150 Aham poems in the Kali metre; and is in 5 parts: Pālai (35 stanzas), Kuṟiñji (29 stanzas), Marudam (35 stanzas), Mullai (17 stanzas), Neydal (33 stanzas). An invocatory verse is prefixed to the anthology by Nallanduvanār, who is also the author of the Neydal Part and the compiler of the anthology. The work has an old and admirable commentary by Nach.

Kaḷavaḻi Nāṟpadu (களவழி நாற்பது): The 6th of the 18 Kīḻkaṇakku works, describes the battle of Pōrppuṟam fought between Chōḻa Śeṅgaṇān and Chēramān Kaṇaikkāl Irumpoṟai; it consists of 40 poems by Poygaiyār.

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* There is no reason to hold that this king is not the same as the Sangam Chēra king of that name.

Kāñchi (காஞ்சி) : a name for *Mudumoḷikkāñchi.*

Kār Nāṛpadu (கார் நாற்பது) : The 5th of the 18 Kīḻkkaṇakkṇ works ; it consists of 40 Veṇbas including the invocatory poem ; all the Veṇbas deal with the Mullai situation. The author is Maduraikkaṇṇan Kūttanār, i.e., Kūttanār (of Madurai) son of Kaṇṇan.

Kuṛiñji (குறிஞ்சி) : a name for *Kuṛiñjippāṭṭu.*

Kuṛiñjippāṭṭu (குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு) : The 8th of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 261 lines by Kapilar for the purpose of initiating the Āryan King Pirahattan (Brahasta) into the nature of Tamil literature. This work is also called *Perumkuṛiñji.*

Kuṛuntogai (குறுந்தொகை) : The short anthology. The second of the 8 anthologies is by 205 poets. It consists of 401 Aham stanzas besides the invocatory piece by *Perundēvanār.* All the stanzas are extant. They are short and range from 4 lines to 8 and justify the title of the anthology *. The compiler was *Pūrikkō* of whom we know nothing else. The colophon is silent about the patron who directed the compilation. Tradition avers that Pūra. had written a commentary on all but 20 stanzas of this anthology and that the deficiency was made good by Nach. But neither is extant now. U. V. S. has published a fine commentary on this work.

Kūttarāṛṛuppaḍai (கூத்தராற்றுப்படை) : A name for *Malaipaḍukaḍām.*

Kainnilai (கைந்நிலை) : meaning 'the nature of Aham situation'. The last of the 18 Kīḻkkaṇakku works. It consists of 60 Aham Veṇbas arranged in five parts, each part of 12 Veṇbas dealing with one Aham situation. It has been a matter of dispute

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* Poem 307 has 9 lines and has led to the doubt if it does not really belong to this anthology but was smuggled into it by careless copyists. If that is true *Kuruntogai* like *Narrinai* also will consist of 400 stanzas and attain uniformity. 391 which is also seen to reach 9 lines is found in some redactions to consist of only 8 lines which seems to be more authentic.

whether *Kainnilai* or *Innilai* is to be treated as the last of the 18 Kīḻkkaṇakku works. The author of the work is "Māṟōkkattu Muḷḷināṭṭukkāvidiyār Mahanār Pullan Kāḍanār".

Kōvai (கோவை) : a name for *Āchārakkōvai.*

Śilappadikāram (சிலப்பதிகாரம்) : *vide* Index.

Śiṟupañchamūlam (சிறுபஞ்சமூலம்) : The 15th of the 18 Kīḻkkaṇakku works. It consists of 104 stanzas including two Śirappuppāyiram stanzas. Āyurvedic pharmacopoeia prescribes five medicinal roots as sovereign remedy for the physical ills of man and they are : Kaṇḍan Kattiri Vēr, Śiṟu Vaḷutuṇai Vēr, Śiṟunalli Vēr, Neruñji Vēr, Perumuḷḷi Vēr-roots of five well known herbs. Similarly the author of this work treats it as a remedy for the spiritual and intellectual ills of man. The author is Maduraittamiḻ Āśiriyar Kāri Āśān.

Śiṟupāṇāṟṟuppaḍai (சிறுபாணாற்றுப்படை) : The 3rd of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 269 lines in praise of Oimānāṭṭu Nalliakkōḍan by Iḍaikkaḷināṭṭu Nallūr Nattattanār.

Tagaḍūr Yāttirai (தகடூர் யாத்திரை) : An epic poem, probably on the model of the Greek prose works, the Anabasis and the Katabasis ; it recounts the saga of Chēra victory over Adigaimān of Tagaḍūr. It was written by a multiplicity of authors among whom we know Ariśīl Kiḻār and Ponmuḍiār were the chief. The work is not extant in its entirety but some stanzas are quoted by the commentators on the *Tolkāppiam* and so are extant. Veṇba as well as Ahaval metres are employed in this work.

Tamiḻ Maṟai (தமிழ் மறை) : one of the nine names for *Tirukkuṟaḷ.*

Tiṇaimālai Nūṟṟaimpadu (திணைமாலை நூற்றைம்பது) : The 10th of the 18 Kīḻkkaṇakku works. It consists of 5 parts, each part dealing with one Aham situation ; Kuriñji has 31 stanzas, Neydal 31, Pālai 30, Mullai 31 and Marudam 30. Thus it

has 153 stanzas in all, in addition to a Payiram at the end. So it looks as if at least 3 stanzas are spurious and smuggled into the text. An old glossary comments on this work up to the 128th stanza. The author is Kaṇi Mūdaiyār, also known as Kaṇi Mūdāviyār or Kaṇindār.

Tiṇaimoḻi Aimpadu (திணைமொழி ஐம்பது): The 8th of the 18 Kīḻkkaṇakku works. The work is in five parts, each part of 10 poems dealing with one Aham situation. The work thus consists of 50 stanzas but has no invocatory verse. The author is Kaṇṇan Śēndanār son of Sāttantaiyār. The work has an old and good commentary by an anonymous scholar.

Tirikaḍugam (திரிகடுகம்): The 12th of the 18 Kīḻkkaṇakku works. It consists of 101 Veṇbas including the invocatory verse. The work is so called because each stanza prescribes; three remedies for the ills of the spirit, just as the three medicinal herbs of Śukku (dry ginger), Miḷagu (dry pepper), and Tippili (piper longum) are reputed in the Āyurvēdic system of medicine to provide a universal panacea for all the physical ills of man. The author is Nallādanār.

Tirukkuṛaḷ (திருக்குறள்): The 11th of the 18 Kīḻkkaṇakku works. It is also known as Muppāl, since the work consisting of 1330 couplets is divided into 3 main parts: Aṛattuppāl, Poruṭpāl, and Kāmattuppāl (Inbattuppāl). It is divided into 133 chapters of 10 verses each. The first 4 chapters (called Adigārams) constitute the Pāyiram or the preface; the first part of the preface is the decad devoted to the praise of God. The Aṛam, Poruḷ and Inbam dealt with in this work correspond to the Dharma, Artha, and Kāma of the Sanskritists. The author of this work is Tiruvaḷḷuvar. Tirukkuṛaḷ, held in great esteem, has an excellent commentary by Parimēlaḻagar which is the standard one though nine others also commented on this work (Darumar, Maṇakkuḍavar, Pariti, Tirumalaiyār, Mallar, Karipperumāl, Tāmattar, Kāḷiṅgar and Nachchar.)

Tirumurugāṛṛuppaḍai (திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை): The first of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 317 lines in praise of Murugan (the God of the hills) by Maduraikkaṇakkāyanār Mahanār Nakkīranār. This work is also called *Pulavarāṛṛuppaḍai.*

Tiruvaḷḷuvar (திருவள்ளுவர்): One of the nine names for *Tirukkuṛaḷ*.

Deiva Nūl (தெய்வ நூல்): one of the nine names for *Tirukkuṛaḷ*.

Deivappulavar (தெய்வப்புலவர்): a name for Tiruvaḷḷuvar.

Togai (தொகை): a name for *Eṭṭuttogai*.

Tolkāppiam (தொல்காப்பியம்): by Tolkāppiar; it is a work of grammar in three parts: 1. *Eḻuttadikāram* (Orthography), 2. *Śolladikāram* (Etymology and Syntax), 3. *Poruḷadikāram* (the conventions of Aham - love, and Puṛam - non-love themes, figures of speech, prosody, social and literary conventions of a residual nature, and social psychology in relation to dramatic and allied literature); and so in technical language it is a *Piṇḍam* (trinity). The Aham and Puṛam classification of literary themes in Tamil is *sui generis*. Each third of this work is sub-divided into nine Iyals (sub-chapters) and so the work consists of 27 Iyals, and of 1612 sutras. A special poetical preface or *Śiṛappuppāyiram* is prefixed to the text. It is said that this pāyiram was composed by *Panambāraṇār*, a classmate of the grammarian. *Tolkāppiam* has been commented upon by *Iḷampūraṇar*, *Śenavaraiyar*, *Pērāśiriyar*, *Nachchinārkkiniyar*, *Deiva Śiḷaiyār* and *Kallāḍar*, who belonged to the middle ages i.e., between the 10th and 15th centuries A.D. This work is noticed for the first time in the commentary to the *Iṛaiyanār Ahapporuḷ* (8th cent. A.D. in the final form). According to a later work[1] *Tolkāppiar* and *Panambāraṇār* were among the 12 disciples of *Agattiyar* who each contributed one chapter to an elaborate work of Poruḷ grammar - *Pannirupaḍalam*, which is not extant.

Nallanduvanār (நல்லந்துவனார்): (Nal+Anduvanār) *vide* index.

Naṛṛiṇai[2] (நற்றிணை): The first mentioned among the eight anthologies. It consists of 400 stanzas besides the invocatory piece; all the 400 are extant: 175 poets, including *Perundēvanār*.

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1 *Puṛapporul Venbā Mālai*.

2 Nal+Tinai: 'a collection of *excellent* poems on *Aham* situations'.

who supplied the invocatory verse have contributed to this anthology and the poems range from 8 lines to 13 lines. As stanza 385 is incomplete, the minimum and maximum length is conjectural. The compiler is anonymous ; but the compilation was directed by Pannādu tanda Pāṇḍyan Māran Vaḻudi. Narṟiṇai has a good commentary by P. A. Narayanaswami Aiyar.

Nāladi (நாலடி) : A name for *Nāladiyār*.

Nāladiyār (நாலடியார்) : (The anthology of poems of 4 lines) The first mentioned of the 18 Kīḻkaṇakku works - an anthology of 400 stanzas (Veṇbas) made by Padumanār who contributed the invocatory poem. The poets were Jains. As the authorship of the individual poems is not known, the number of poets involved is also not known. The work is divided into 3 parts : Aṟattuppāl, Poruṭpāl and Inbattupāl dealing with moral problems, public affairs and love respectively. This is the only anthology among the 18 Kīḻkaṇakku works. It is ranked with the *Tirukkuṟaḷ* in importance and literary worth.

Nānmaṇi (நான்மணி) : a name for *Nānmaṇikkaḍigai*.

Nānmaṇikkaḍigai (நான்மணிக்கடிகை) : the 2nd of the 18 Kīḻkaṇakku works. It consists of 104 Veṇbas including an invocatory verse. The poem is by Nāganār of Viḻambi called Viḻambi Nāganār. The subject matter is didactic.

Nānmuhan (நான்முகன்) : a name for *Tiruvaḷḷuvar* ; i.e., he is deemed an incarnation of Brahma.

Nānāṟpadu (நானாற்பது) : The 4 Kīḻkaṇakku works of 40 stanza each : *Iniyavai Nāṟpadu, Innā Nāṟpadu, Kaḷavaḻi Nāṟpadu, Kār Nāṟpadu.*

Neḍuntogai (நெடுந்தொகை) : A name for *Ahanānūṟu.*

Neḍunalvāḍai (நெடுநல்வாடை) : The 7th of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 188 lines in praise of Pāṇḍyan Neḍuñjeḻiyan by Maduraikkaṇakkāyanār Mahanār Nakkīranār.

Paṭṭinappālai (பட்டினப்பாலை): The 9th of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 301 lines (with a majority of Vañji lines) in praise of Chōḷa Karikāl Peru Vaḷattān by Kaḍiyalūr Uruttiran Kaṇṇanār. This work is also called *Vañji Neḍum Pāṭṭu.*

Pattuppāṭṭu (பத்துப்பாட்டு): The Ten Idylls viz., *Tirumurugārṟuppaḍai, Porunarārṟuppaḍai, Śiṟupāṇārṟuppaḍai, Perumbāṇārṟuppaḍai, Mullaippāṭṭu, Maduraikkāñji, Kuriñjippāṭṭu, Neḍunalvāḍai, Paṭṭinappālai* and *Malaipaḍukaḍām.* This is a Śaṅgam anthology; each of these idylls is a long Ahaval verse they range from 103 lines to 782 lines. Eight poets have contributed to this anthology; and it has a very good commentary by Nach. The compiler of this anthology is anonymous. This collection involves ten Poems, eight poets and seven patrons.

Padirruppattu (பதிற்றுப்பத்து): meaning 'Ten Tens' is the fourth of the 8 anthologies. The compiler is anonymous. This Puṟam work consists of 10 sections of 10 long Aham pieces each; each section is in praise of a Chēra king by a Śaṅgam poet and is supplemented by an unusually informative colophon, partly in verse and partly in prose. Of those only 8 sections (2 to 9) are extant. 39 lines more of this work are found in the commentary to the *Tolkāppiam* and *Puṟattiraṭṭu* (another old anthology). It is possible that the colophons were appended by the compiler. A recently discovered stanza is now accepted as the invocatory verse for this anthology. It has an old and obscure commentary, and U. V. S.'s detailed commentary is a welcome supplement to it.

Padineṇ Kīḻkkaṇakku (பதினெண்கீழ்க்கணக்கு): The 18 works which employ shorter poems*. This is to be distinguished from the Mēlkaṇakku (or works employing longer poems like

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* நாலடி நான்மணி நானூற்ப தைந்திணைமுப்
பால்கடுகம் கோவை பழமொழி மாமூலம்
இன்னிலைசொல் காஞ்சியுடன் ஏலாதி யென்பவே
கைந்நிலைய வாங்கீழ்க் கணக்கு.

It is often debated whether Innilai or Kainnilai is the authentic Kīḻkkaṇakku work; some include Innilai while a majority uphold Kainnilai. Both are included for indexing in this work, though that would make the total 19.

Eṭṭuttogai, Pattuppāṭṭu etc.) But it is noteworthy that the distinction is not literally correct, for the Veṇbas used in the Kīḻkkaṇakku works are usually of 4 lines—but actually ranging from 2 to 6 lines—while *Aiṅguṟunūṟu* employs poems of 3 lines and some *Kuṟuntogai* poems are of 4 lines. (*vide* list of texts indexed for details).

Padumanār (பதுமனார்): The author of the invocatory verse prefixed to *Nāladiyār*; he was also the compiler of that anthology.

Paripāḍal (பரிபாடல்): is the fifth of the 8 anthologies. It is so called, as the poems in this collection belong to the *Paripāḍal* type of poetry *. It is a kind of devotional composition, usually set to music on the lines of the Sāma Veda and the colophons under the poems indicate the tunes of the poems and also the names of the persons who wrote the music for them. The themes of the extant poems are: Tirumāl (6 poems), Murugan (8 poems), Vaigai (8 poems), Madurai (parts of a poem). Pari. the famous commentator on the *Kuṟaḷ*, has written an inadequate commentary on *Paripāḍal*.

Paḻamoḻi (பழமொழி): A name for *Paḻamoḻi Nānūṟu*.

Paḻamoḻi Nānūru (பழமொழி நானூறு): The 14th of the 18 Kīḻkkaṇakku works. It consists of 400 Veṇbas including an invocatory poem on Aruhan. Each stanza ends with a proverb which is elucidated earlier in the stanza. This is the only work of this kind in early Tamil Literature. The author is Munṟuṟai Araiyanār. It has an old commentary.

Pannāḍu (பன்னாடு): land conquered by 'Pannādu Tanda Pāṇḍyan Māṟan Vaḻudi', who directed the compilation of *Naṟṟiṇai*; this name is possibly a corruption of Punnādu (Punal Nādu) or Panṟi Nāḍu.

Pannādu Tanda Pāṇḍyan Māṟan Vaḻudi (பன்னாடுதந்த பாண்டியன் மாறன் வழுதி): The patron who directed the compilation of *Naṟṟiṇai*.

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* *Tol. Sey.*: 242.

Panambāranār (பனம்பாரனர்): Traditionally deemed to be a classmate of Tolkāppiar. He is reputedly the author of the Śiṛappuppāyiram which is prefixed to the *Tolkāppiam.*

Pāṭṭu (பாட்டு): a name for *Pattuppāṭṭu.*

Pāṇ (பாண்): a common name for *Śirupāṇāṟṟuppaḍai* and *Perumbāṇāṟṟuppaḍai.*

Bhāratam (பாரதம்): Translated from the original Mahābhārata in Sanskrit by Vyāsa into Tamil by Perundēvanār. Mostly in verse with prose passages interspersed. The work is not extant in its entirety but some stanzas are quoted by the commentators on the *Tolkāppiam* and so are extant. Veṇba as well as Ahaval verses are employed in this work. This work must be distinguished from the *Bhārata Veṇba* by a different Perundēvanār, a contemporary of Nandivarman Pallava-malla III.

Pālvaṇṇa Tēvan (பால்வண்ணத்தேவன்): basic name of Idaiyaḷanāṭṭu Maḷakkudiyan Pālvaṇṇa Tēvan Villava Taraiyan.

Pulattuṟai Muṟṟiya Gūḍalūr Kiḻār (புலத்துறை முற்றிய கூடலூர் கிழார்): *Vide* index.

Pulavarāṟṟuppaḍai (புலவராற்றுப்படை): a name for *Tirumurugāṟṟuppaḍai.*

Puṟanānūṟu (புறநானூறு): The last (but surely not the least) of the eight anthologies. It is, as its name indicates a collection of 400 Puṟam stanzas including an invocatory poem on Śiva by Perundēvanār, while other anthologies like *Naṟṟiṇai, Kuṟuntogai, Ahanānūṟu* seem to have 400 stanzas in addition to the invocatory piece. This leads to the doubt if one of the poems originally included in this anthology is now missing. Stanzas 267 and 268 are also missing. As a few poems are missing, the number of lines of the longest and the shortest poems in this anthology cannot be determined and there is no tradition which gives that detail. Poems by 157 poets find their place in this anthology, so far as we know; authorship is anonymous

in respect of 16 poems. Apart from *Padiṟṟuppattu, Puṟanānūṟu* is the major Śaṅgam text which throws very considerable light on the social history of that age. The names of innumerable chieftains and their relations are detailed here and many incidents of historical importance also find mention.

The old anonymous commentary for this work is available only up to stanza 266. Auvai S. Duraiswami Pillai's commentary on the full text is a popular one.

Puṟam (புறம்): 1. A conventional definition of a literary theme which deals with all themes other than love (marital and pre-marital). This together with its complement, Aham, accounts for practically every possible literary theme in Tamil.

2. A name for *Puṟanānūṟu.*

Pūdanār (பூதனர்): Bhūdanār; basic name of Madurai Āśiriyar Bhūdanār, compiler of *Innilai.*

Pūri (பூரி): The territory of which Pūrikkō was chief. It is perhaps a corruption of Pūḻi.

Pūrikkō (பூரிக்கோ): Compiler of *Kuṟuntogai.*

Perumbāṇāṟṟuppaḍai (பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படை): The 4th of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 500 lines in praise of Toṇḍaimān Iḷam Tiraiyan of Kāñchi by Kaḍiyalūr Uruttiranka ṉṉanār.

Podumaṟai (பொதுமறை): one of the nine names for *Tirukkuṟaḷ.*

Poyyā Moḻi (பொய்யாமொழி): one of the nine names for *Tirukkuṟaḷ.*

Poyyā Moḻiyār (பொய்யாமொழியார்): a name for *Tiruvaḷḷuvar.*

Porunarāṟṟuppaḍai (பொருநராற்றுப்படை): The second of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 248 lines in praise of Karikālan by Muḍattāmakkaṇṇiār.

Porunāṛu (பொருநாறு) : A name for *Porunarāṛṛuppaḍai.*

Maṇakkuḍi (மணக்குடி) : *vide* Iḍaiyaḷanāṭṭu Maṇakkuḍiyan Pālvaṇṇa Tēvan Taraiyan.

Maṇimēkalai (மணிமேகலை) : *vide* index.

Maṇimēkalai Tuṛavu (மணிமேகலை துறவு) : a name for the epic *Maṇimēkalai.*

Madurai Āśiriyar Pūdanār (மதுரை ஆசிரியர் பூதனர்) : Madurai Āśiriyar Bhūdanār. Compiler of *Innilai*, one of the Kīḻkaṇakku works.

Madurai Āśiriyan Nallanduvanār (மதுரை ஆசிரியன் நல்லந் துவனர்) : *vide* index.

Maduraikkāñchi (மதுரைக்காஞ்சி) : The 6th of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 782 lines in praise of Talaiyāḷaṅgānattu Sēru Venṛa Pāṇḍiyan Neḍuñjeḻiyan by Māṅguḍi Marudanār. The poet seeks to impress on the king the futility of earthly glories and the vaṇity of human wishes.

Malaipaḍukaḍām (மலைபடுகடாம்) : The last of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 583 lines in praise of Śeṅgaṇ Nāṭṭu Vēḷ Nannan Śēy Nannan by Iraṇiyamuṭṭattuperuṅkunṛūrpperumkauśikanār. This work is also called *Kūttarāṛṛuppaḍai.*

Māmūlam (மாமூலம்) : A name for *Śirupañchamūlam.*

Māṛan Vaḻudi (மாறன் வழுதி) : basic name of Pannādu Tānda Pāṇḍyan Māṛan Vaḻudi.

Mudumoḻikkāñchi (முதுமொழிக்காஞ்சி) : The 16th of the 18 Kīḻkkaṇakku works. It is divided into 10 chapters of ten verses each ; each poem consists of a wise saw, and hence its caption. The author is Gūḍalūr Kiḻār.

Muppāl (மூப்பால்): one of the nine names for *Tirukkuṛaḷ*.

Murugu (முருகு): a name for *Tirumurugāṛṛuppaḍai*.

Mullai (முல்லை): a name for *Mullaippāṭṭu*.

Mullaippāṭṭu (முல்லைப்பாட்டு): The 5th of the ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 103 lines by Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattupponvāṇiganār Nappūdanār expatiating on the Mullai situation.

Yānaikkatsēy Māndaran Chēral Irumporai (யானைக்கட்சேய் மாந்தரன் சேரல் இரும்பொறை): *vide* index.

Vāyuṛai Vāḻttu (வாயுறை வாழ்த்து): one of the nine names for *Tirukkuṛaḷ*.

Villava Taraiyan (வில்லவ தரையன்): Surname of Pālvaṇṇa Tēvan; *vide* Idaiyaḷanāṭṭu Maṇakkuḍiyar Pālvāṇṇa Tēvan Villava Taraiyan.

INDEX
OF
HISTORICAL MATERIAL IN
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Index of Historical Material in Pre-Pallavan Tamil Literature

Ahḍai (அஃதை): *vide* Ahudai. *Aham:* 96:12; 113:4.

Akkapādan (அக்கபாதன்): The founder of the Naiyāyika School (a school of logic and epistemology, one of the six doctrines) also called Gautamar. *Maṇi:* XXVII: 82.

Akkāram (அக்காரம்): 1) jaggery. *Paḷa:* 18:4.
2) sugar. *Paḷa:* 199:4.

Akku (அக்கு): Rudrāksha (Rudra's eye) also called 'śaṅgumaṇi' sacred for Saivites. Chank bead. 'Akku' is a Tamil form of 'Aksha' (Akka)-eye. *Nāladi* 123:1.

Akkuran (அக்குரன்): A great philanthropist noted for lavish generosity; the Mahābhāratha mentions an Akkuran - perhaps the same as this. U. V. S. suspects Karṇan is intended here. *Padiṟṟu.* II 4:7.

Ahattiṇai (அகத்திணை): The aspect of Tamil literature dealing with pre and post-marital love and all its subtleties. This is dealt with more as a psychological, dramatic and idealist study than as a physical and realistic study as the Kāmasūtra does. An elaborate grammar governs this literature. *Tol. Poruḷ:* 56: 1

Ahattiṇai Iyal (அகத்திணை இயல்): The chapter dealing with Ahapporuḷ (Ahattiṇai); I Iyal of *Tol. Poruḷ.*

Ahattippū (அகத்திப்பூ): The flower of the Ahatti tree, the pear tree. *Perumbāṇ*: 109.

Ahattiyan (அகத்தியன்): The river Kāviri flowed out of the water flask of this sage. *Maṇi. Padiham:* 11; XXII: 35.

Ahattōn Śelvam (அகத்தோன் செல்வம்): The conventional literary situation of mentioning the inexhaustible resources of the defender of the fort. Uḻiñai Tiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ.* 67 : 4

Ahanagar (அகநகர்): The Paṭṭinappākkam of Puhār. *Maṇi* I : 72

Ahanāḍu (அகநாடு): hinterland. *Maduraik :* 149

Ahanilai (அகநிலை): The inner core of a town. *Śilap* V : 161.

Ahappā (அகப்பா): A fort captured by Palyānai Śelkeḻukuṭṭuvan, a Chēra King; Pinnattur Narayanaswami Iyer's view that this was a Chēra fort which was reduced by a Chōḻa is wrong. *Naṟ* 14 : 4. *Padiṟṟu* III : 2 : 26; *Padiham* : 3. *Śilad* XXVIII : 144.

Aham (அகம்): Marudam land. *Aintiṇai* (70) 47 : 1

Ahamban Māl (அகம்பன்மால்): Place to which Ādanār (Ahamban Māl Ādanār) belonged. *Naṟ* : 81.

Ahamban Māl Ādanār (அகம்பன்மால் ஆதனர்): Poet; author of *Naṟ* : 81.

Ahamalar (அகமலர்): The devotee's heart in which his favourite deity is enshrined. *Śilap* XII : 106

Ahamiśaikkivarntōnppakkam (அகமிசைக்கிவர்ந்தோன் பக்கம்): Battle which is fought on the steps of the ladder used by besiegers to scale the walls of the fort. Uḻiñai Tiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ.* 68 : 9.

Aharu (அகரு): The Ahil tree; *vide* Ahil. *Pari* 12 : 5

Ahal (அகல்): (1) Earthenware wicker lamp. *Aham* 86 : 8, 235 : 8. *Neḍunal* : 102. *Śilap* VI : 138.

(2) Shallow dish used as plate. *Paḻa* 28 : 4 *Perumbāṇ* 377.

Ahalaṟai (அகலறை): (1) Military camp. *Perumbāṇ* : 377.

(2) The side of a hill. *Paṭṭinap* : 237.

Ahalihai (அகலிகை) : Wife of the sage Gautama ; petrified by a curse pronounced by that sage ; a touch of Rāmā's foot revived her. *Pari* 19 : 50

Ahavayal (அகவயல்) ; The Marudam tract ; cultivable land. *Pari* 7 : 27

Ahavar (அகவர்) : Courtiers who address the nobleman to praise him. *Maduraik* : 223 ; *Porunar* : 220.

Ahaval (அகவல்) : The Āśiriyam metre. *Tol. Poruḷ.* 393 : 1

Ahavalan (அகவலன்) : The professional courtier who praises the hero's victories in the field of battle ; also called 'kaḷam pāḍuvōn'. *Padiṟṟu* V : 3 : 28

Ahavunar (அகவுநர்) : Pāṇar ; dancers ; singers. *Aham* 97 : 11, 113 : 3, 152 : 4 ; *Pari* 15 : 42.

Aḥaḷ (அகழ்) : Moat ; also Ahaḷi. *Maṇi* XXVIII : 22 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 33 : 9 *Śilap. Kaṭṭuraik. Veṇba* 3 ; *Tahaḍūr* 'Maḷuvān' : 1

Ahaḷi (அகழி) : Moat. *Maduraik* 64, 86, 351 ; *Maṇi* V : 110 ; *Padiṟṟu* 33 : 8, 45 : 7, 71 : 12 ; *Puṟam* 14 : 5, 18 : 10, 21 : 2, 37 : 7 ; *Śilap* XIII : 183 ; XIV : 63

Ahaḷam (அகளம்) : *vide* Pattar ; a feature of the Yāḷ. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 224

Ahil (அகில்) : An aromatic tree the bark of which yields sweet smell when ignited ; the eaglewood.
Aintiṇai (70) 2 : 1 ; *Kuṟiñjip* 110 ; *Kuṟun* 286 : 2, 339 : 1 ; *Maṇi* XXVIII : 13 ; *Murugu* 296 ; *Maduraik* 286, 554 ; *Nānmaṇi* 6 : 1 ; *Naṟ* 282 : 7 ; *Neḍūnal* : 56 ; *Paḷa* 87 : 1 : *Paṭṭinap* 188 ; *Porunar* 238 ; *Puram* 337 : 10 ; *Pari* 10 : 72, 82 ; 12 : 13 ; 17 : 30 ; 18 : 53. *Kali* 39 : 7 *Śilap* II : 67, IV : 36 V : 18, XIII : 115, XIV : 98, 108, XXII : 91, XXV : 37 XXVIII : 17 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 115, 116, 263 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 28 : 1

Ahudai (அகுதை): also Ahdai; (1) a minor chieftain; *Aham* 76: 3; he patronized dancers; once when he was in difficulties he was saved and protected by the Kōśar. *Aham.* (Ahdai) 113: 4; (Ahudai) 208: 18.

(2) daughter of Aḍupōṟ Śeḻiyan who conquered the Chēra and Pāṇḍya rulers in the battle of Paruvūr. Nach. commenting on *Tol. Echchaviyal* 65 considers the 'Chōḻar' as eponymous ancestors of Ahudai. (Ahdai) *Aham.* 96: 12.

(3) A generous patron who belonged to Madurai. *Kuṟun.* 298: 5.

(4) Report about a golden wheel in his possession became a false rumour. *Puṟam.* 233: 3; 347: 5.

Aṇga Iyal (அங்க இயல்): 2nd division of *Poruṭpāl, Kuṟaḷ* dealing with the functions of ministers and other auxiliaries of Government.

Aṅgaṇam (அங்கணம்): Sewer or gutter. *Kuṟaḷ* 720: 1; *Nāladi* 175: 1.

Aṅgata Śeyyuḷ (அங்கதச் செய்யுள்): A poem invoking a curse. *Tol. Poruḷ.* 430: 2, 436: 1, 441: 2.

Aṅgatappāṭṭu (அங்கதப்பாட்டு): Vaśaippāṭṭuor a poem invoking a curse. *Tol, Poruḷ.* 471.

Aṅgatam (அங்கதம்): Vaśaippāṭṭu or a poem invoking a curse. *Tol. Poruḷ.* 391: 2, 430: 2, 436: 1, 441: 1, 471.

Aṅganāḍu (அங்கநாடு): The kingdom of Tuchchayan. *Maṇi* X: 52.

Aṅgam (அங்கம்): The six elements or features of monarchy. Paḍai (army), Kuḍi (Citizenry), Kūḻ (Property), Amaichchu (Ministers), Naṭpu, (allies), Araṇ (protective arrangements) *Kuṟaḷ*: 64: *Aṅgaviyal.*

Aṅgam payandōn (அங்கம் பயந்தோன்) : Aḍiyārk. means by this ' the author of the Aṅga Āgamas '; but it is doubtful if this is really the meaning intended by the author. *Śilap* : X : 187.

Aṅgāḍi (அங்காடி) : (1) Market. *Maduraik* : 439, 544 ; *Naṟ* : 258 : 7 ; *Paḷa* : 108 : 3.

(2) (*Nāḷ*) *Aṅgāḍi* : Morning bazaar. *Aham* : 93 : 10 *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 9 *Śilap* : V : 196, XIII : 122, XIV : 179, XXIII : 150.

Aṅgārakan (அங்காரகன்) : The pearl of the reddish waters. *Śilap* : XIV : 195

Aṅgi (அங்கி) : (1) Fire ; corruption of Agni (Skt). *Paṭṭinap* : 54

(2) Kārttigai asterism ; the 3rd nakshatra. *Pari* : 11 : 7

Aṅgi Manaiyāḷ (அங்கி மனையாள்) : The wife of Agni i.e. Svāhā Dēvi. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 95 ; *Parimēl.* says : " Agni, desiring to possess the wives of the Sapta (seven) rishis, went into the forest, but his wife Svāhā Dēvi knowing his intention followed him and satisfied him by assuming at different times the forms of the different Rishipatnis " (except Arundadi, of course).

Aṅgivānavan (அங்கிவானவன்) : Agni Dēva ; the God of Fire. He was of blue complexion, wore a reddish matted hair, had white teeth and was in the Brahmanical form. *Śilap* : XXI : 49.

Aṅguśam (அங்குசம்) : Elephant prod ; a sign of royalty. *Murugu* : 110 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 54.

Achchattin Ahaṟal (அச்சத்தின் அகறல்) : The lady - love fearing the harm that might befall her lover on his way, if he came to meet her, kept out of the way ; a situation in Aham. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 271 : 2

Achcham (அச்சம்) : Fear ; this is caused by demons ; animals, robbers or God. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 251 : 2 256 : 2

Achchāṇi (அச்சாணி) : Axle essential for the chariot. *Kuṛaḷ* : 667 : 2 *Paḷa* : 276 : 4

Achchiram (அச்சிரம்) : (1) Early winter. (also Aṛsiram) *Pari* : 18 : 38

(2) the beans flower in this season. *Aiṅguṛu* : 223 : 4 *Kuṛun* : 68 : 3, 76 : 6, 82 : 6, 277 : 4, 338 : 5; *Śilap* : XIV : 105.

Achchu (அச்சு) : (1) Letter of the alphabet. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 50 : 3

(2) The axle of a wheel. *Kuṛaḷ* : 475 : 1

Aśarīri (அசரீரி) : That which lacks the physical frame, i.e. The hidden voice ; supposed to be oracular. *Maṇi* : XVI : 44

Aśalan (அசலன்) : The son of a cow, *Maṇi* : XIII : 63

Aśādhāraṇa Anaigāndikam (அசாதாரண அநைகாந்திகம்) : The system of fallacious logical argument in which the cause advanced by the argumentator is only partially applicable to the hypothesis in the argument. *Maṇi* XXIX : 211

Achittam (அசித்தம்) : A system of 'fallacious causation', in which the cause advanced is useless to the argument. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 192, 195

Aśuṇam (அசுணம்) : A mythological bird which loves to hear the music of the Yāḻ. *Aham.* 88 : 12

P. A. Narayanaswami Aiyar commenting on *Naṛṛinai* 244 : 40 considers it an animal and adds that those who wish to kill it, first entrance it by the music of the Yāḻ and immediately alternate it with the harsh beat of the Paṛai (drum) *Naṛ.* 304 : 8.

Aśuṇa mā (அசுணமா) : T. S. Balasundaram treats this as a bird and equates it with the 'Kēkaya bird'. *Nānmaṇi* : 4 : 1.

Aśumbu (அசும்பு) : (1) water pit *Aham* : 8 : 9

(2) Thick sediment of toddy *Puṟam* : 114 : 5

Aśurar (அசுரர்) : The demoniac enemies of the Dēvas. *Maṇi* : VI : 180 *Śilap* : XII : 115.

Aśaivu (அசைவு) : Ignominy or fall in status leading to bitter feelings. *Tol. Poṟuḷ* : 253 : 1

Aśōham (அசோகம்) : A tree, Saraca indica ; also the Mast tree. *Maṇi* : III : 164 *Śilap* : VIII : *Veṇba* : 1 : 2

Aśōku (அசோகு) : *Vide* Aśōkam. *Kali* : 57 : 12

Aśōdaram (அசோதரம்) : A flourishing city ruled by Ravivarman. *Maṇi* : IX : 38.

Aśōdai (*yār*) (அசோதை (யார்) : The putative mother of Kaṇṇan. *Śilap* : XVI : 46, XVII : *Āḍunarppuhaḷdal* : 3

Añjana Uruvan (அஞ்சன உருவன்) : The dusky One, Kaṇṇan. *Puṟam* : 174 : 5

Añjanakkuṇṟu (அஞ்சனக்குன்று) : The black (blue) mountain; The Nilagiri. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 7 : 1

Añjanam (அஞ்சனம்) : The black dye applied to the eye. A cosmetic used for make-up. *Aiṅguṟu* : 16 : 2
Kaḷavaḷi (40) : 7 : 1 *Kār* (40) : 8 : 3, *Maṇi* : XVIII : 161
Mullaip : 93 *Śilap* : IV : 53, XV : 132. XXV : 40
Tiṇaimoḷi (50) : 21 : 1

Añjaṇavaṇṇan (அஞ்சனவண்ணன்) : The dusky Tirumāl - Kaṇṇan. *Śilap* : VI : 47

Añji (அஞ்சி) : (1) A chieftain ; he once hid away his cattle wealth, afraid of tigers and elephants. *Aham.* 115 : 14, 352 : 12, 372 : 9 ; *Kuṟun* 91 : 6

(2) Basic name of Adihaiman Neḍumān Añji. *Naṟ* : 381 : 7 *Puṟam.* 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 206, 208, 231, 232, 235, 315, 390, 392 - Col ; 91 : 4 ; 92 : 6 ; 103 : 8 ; 206 : 6 ; 310 : 2 ; 315 : 3.

(3) Also called 'Neḍumiḍal' : *Padiṟṟu* IV : 2 : 10

Añjiy(al) attai (அஞ்சிய(ல)த்தை) : Poet ; parent of Nāgaiyār (poet) ; perhaps the same as Añjil Āndai. *Aham,* 352 - Col.

Añjiy(al)attai Mahaḷ Nāgaiyār (அஞ்சிய(ல)த்தைமகள் நாகையார்) : poetess ; author of *Aham.* 352 Col.

Añjiyār (அஞ்சியார்) : Basic name of Añjilañjiyār ; poetess author of *Naṟ.* 90

Añjil (அஞ்சில்) : place to which Añjiyār (poet) belonged. *Naṟ* : 90 ; Attai, father of Nāgaiyār (poet) belonged. Aham : 352. Āndaiyār (poet) belonged. *Kuṟun* : 294 ; *Naṟ* : 283

Añjilañjiyār (அஞ்சிலஞ்சியார்) : poetess, author of *Naṟ.* 90.

Añjilāndaiyār (அஞ்சிலாந்தையார்) : poet ; author of *Kuṟun* : 294 ; *Naṟ.* 233. His name means : 'The father of Ādan (Ādan + tandai = Āndai) belonging to Añjil.

Aṭṭami (அட்டமி) : The 8th lunar day after the new moon or full moon day. *Āchāra* : 43 : 3, 47 : 1 ; *Śilap* : XXIII : 134

Aṭṭavāyil (அட்டவாயில்) : A town, in which the flags were waving aloft. *Aham.* 326 : 5.

Aṭṭil (அட்டில்) : Kitchen. *Naṟ* : 120 : 9, 300 : 12 *Paḷa* : 59 : 2 *Paṭṭinap* : 43 *Śiṟupāṇ* : 132

Aṭṭiṟśālai (அட்டிற்சாலை) : The Kitchen. *Maṇi* : XX : 7

Aṭṭumalar Mārban (அட்டுமலர் மார்பன்) : Name of a poem in *Padiṟṟu* : II : 10 means ' He whose chest expands by the glory of his conquests '.

Aḍakkam (அடக்கம்) : Humility ; as aspect of the human mind. *Tol: Poruḷ* : 260 : 3

Aḍakkam Uḍaimai (அடக்கம் உடைமை) : Humility. *Kuṟaḷ* : 13th Chapter Heading.

Aḍahu (அடகு) : (1) Cabbage leaves.
Nāladi : 207 : 3, 217 : 1, 289 : 2 ;
Puṟam : 140 : 4, 159 : 12, 318 : 1

(2) Play Ground. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 4 : 2

Aḍār (அடார்) : A mechanical contrivance for catching and killing animals. *Naṟ* : 119 : 2 *Puṟam* : 19 : 6

Aḍi Aḷandān (அடிஅளந்தான்) : He who measured the three worlds by his feet, i.e., Tirumāl. *Kuṟaḷ*. 610 : 1.

Aḍigaḷ (அடிகள்) : Iḷaṅgō Adigaḷ, author of Śilap. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 62, 88

Adittōḻi (அடித்தோழி) : Kaṇṇagi's (Śilap) friend and playmate. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Aḍittōḻi Śol.* hdg. *Aḍittōḻi Araṟṟu* hdg.

Aḍiputai araṇam (அடிபுதை யரணம்) : Sandals ; literally, protection for the feet. *Perumbāṇ* : 69

Aḍimai (அடிமை) : Slavery ; subordination ; slave, *Kuṟaḷ* 608 : 1, 2 ; *Tol. Śol,* 56 : 2

Aḍiyuṟai (அடியுறை) : A slave. *Kaḷi* : 140 : 11 *Puṟam* : 67 : 12

Aḍiyōr (அடியோர்) : petty servants. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 23 : 1

Aḍukkaḷai (அடுக்களை) : Kitchen ; *vide* Aṭṭil, Aṭṭiṟśālai. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 61

Aḍuney Āvudi (அடுநெய்ஆவுதி) : name for *Padiṟṟu*. 21 : 13 means 'the Sacrifice (vēḷvi) of feasting one's guests' or 'the householders' duty of hospitality'.

Aḍuppu (அடுப்பு) : Oven. *Aham* : 393 : 14 *Paḷa* : 117 : 3 *Perumbāṇ* : 99

Aḍumbam (*pū*) (அடும்பம் பூ) : Also Aḍumbu ; and Aḍambu ; a kind of flower and the flowering plant. The Hareleaf flower. *Kuṟun* : 243 : 1 to 4, 248 : 3 to 5, 349 : 1 to 3, 401 : 1 *Nāladi* : 107 : 2 *Kuṟiñjip* : 87 *Naṟ* : 145 ; 2, 254 : 2, 272 : 3, 338 : 2, 349 : 2 *Aham* : 80 : 8, 160 : 3, 320 : 9, 330 : 14 *Aiṅguṟu* 101 : 2, (tani) 6 : 1 *Aintiṇai* (70) 62 : 1 *Paḷa* : 194 : 3 202 : 3 *Tiṇaimālai* : (150) 51 : 2 *Paṭṭina* : 65 *Padiṟṟu* : 30 : 6, 51 : 7 *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 5 : 1 *Kali* : 127 : 21, 132 : 16, 144 : 30 *Śilap* : VII : 13 : 3 32 : 3

Aḍai (அடை) : A thick flat flour cake. *Paḷa* : 158 : 3

Aḍaikkalakkādai (அடைக்கலக்காதை) : The canto in Śilap, in which Kavundi Aḍigaḷ places Kōvalan and Kaṇṇagi under the tutelage of Mādari, the cowherdess in Madurai. *Śilap* : XV canto hdg. *Padiham* : 76.

Aḍaikkāi (அடைக்காய்) : Arecanut. 'Areca' is corruption of Aḍaikkāi. *Śilap* : XVI : 55.

Aḍaineḍum Kalviyār (அடைநெடும் கல்வியார்) : Poet ; author of *Puṟam* : 283 ; 344 ; 345 - Col.

Aḍaippai (அடைப்பை) : The container for betel leaves and arecanut ; richmen had it made of gold. *Śilap* : XIV : 128.

Aḍaiyal (அடையல்) : Sandals. *Pari* : 21 : 7.

Aṇḍar (அண்டர்) : (1) Father of Kuṟuvaḷudi (poet). 'Vaḷudi' signifies some connection at least with the Pāṇḍyan family and the word 'Aṇḍar' meaning 'cowherds' is not inappropriate as referring to the Pāṇḍyas as they were lords of the pastoral tracts, *par excellence*. Perhaps 'Aṇḍar' was a personal anp proper name, after all. *Kuṟun* : 345. *Puṟam* : 346.

(2) Cowherds, shepherds. *Aham* 59 : 5 ; *Kuṟun* 117 : 3 ; 210 : 1.

(3) Some feudatory (cowherd) chieftains defeated by Iḷamchēral Irumpoṟai.

(4) Aṇḍar mahaḷir : cowherdesses *Aham* 59 : 5 *Paḍiṟṟu* : 88 : 9.

Aṇḍar mahan Kuṟuvaḷudi (yār) அண்டர்மகன் குறுவழுதியார்) Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 345. *Puṟam* : 346. Perhaps he came of the family of Aṇḍar, a traditional Pāṇḍyan feudatory tribe but also in some way related to the Pāṇḍyas (or a junior scion of that royal family) so that he is both Aṇḍar mahan, and ' Vaḷudi '. Possibly he is different from ' Kuṟuvuḷudiyār ', Poet and author of *Aham* 150, 228 and so to distinguish him he came to be known as ' Aṇḍar mahan '.

Aṇḍiran (அண்டிரன்) : Āy Aṇḍiran who was known also merely as Āy or Aṇḍiran ; In all probability this was the basic name of Āy Aṇḍiran, though some scholars have derived it from Skt. source meaning ' chief ' or ' warrior ' ; Āy was the name of the clan to which he belonged. It is quite probable that Āy was an abridged form of Āyar meaning cowherds. *Naṟ.* 237 : 7 ; *Puṟam.* 129 : 5 ; 131 : 2 ; 241 : 2.

(*Ulaham Tāvina*) *Aṇṇal* [(உலகம் தாவின) அண்ணல்] : Tirumāl (who measured the worlds) *Paḷa* : 67 : 3. (Nāṟkai) Aṇṇal [(நாற்கை) அண்ணல்] : A name for Tirumāl (endowed with four hands). *Pari* : 3 : 36.

Aṇaṅgal (அணங்கல்) : Kaḍavuḷ ; God. (Aṇaṅgu + al) *Naṟṟinai* : 91 : 3.

Aṇaṅgu (அணங்கு) : (1) A demoness who appears in pretty form and slays youths ; Mōhini. *Achāra* : 72 : 2. *Aintiṇai* (50) : 47 : 4. *Kuṟaḷ* : 918 : 1, 1081 : 1, 1082 : 1. *Paḷa* : 8 : 3. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 47 : 2.

(2) Fear, a source of fear. *Aham*: 7: 4, 20: 11, 22: 1, 98: 10, 99: 9, 161: 12, 181: 25, 207: 1, 240: 8, 265: 14, 266: 19, 272: 3, 319: 6, 336: 16, 338: 6, 372: 3, 372: 16, 378: 22, 381: 1, 382: 6.
Naṛ: 34: 7, 37: 9, 47: 8, 94: 9, 155: 6, 165: 3, 168: 8, 282: 5, 288: 1, 319: 6, 322: 10, 386: 6.

(3) Varuṇan, the Neydal God; the God of the ocean and the littoral. *Aham*: 240: 8.

(4) Fear, Ghost. *Aiṅguṛu* 23: 4, 28: 1, 53: 1, 58: 3, 149: 3, 173: 4, 174: 1, 363: 4.
Kuṛun: 308: 2. *Padiṛṛu*: II Ten *padiham*: 12, 11: 4, 44: 13, 62: 11, 68: 19, 71: 22, 88: 6.

(5) Frightening God. *Kuṛiñjip*: 175; *Perumbāṇ*: 459, 494, 632. *Puṛam*: 14: 17, 52: 1, 78: 2, 151: 11, 174: 1, 211: 2, 247: 4, 299: 6, 362: 6, 369: 6, 392: 8.

(6) A domestic God. *Maduraik*. 164.

(7) The God appropriate to the yāḻ (Mataṅgi).
Pari: 4: 49, 8: 66, 9: 2, 11: 12, 12: 57, 13: 6. *Porunar*: 20. *Śilap*: VII: 9: 4; 13: 3; XII: 42; XIV: 160.

(8) Divinity. *Maṇi*: III: 57, VI: 135, 148, 150; XVII: 53.

(9) Pain caused by fear of Aṇaṅgu. *Kali*: 49: 17, 52: 10, 57: 4, 120: 15, 131: 5, 132: 22, 144: 9, 148: 15.

(10) Born of fear (of ghosts, poisonous creatures etc.) *Taḥaḍūr yāt*: 'Inba': 2 *Tol. Poruḷ*. 256: 1.

(11) The Young one. *Śilap*. XXV: 48.

(12) God. *Śilap*. XXIX Uraippāṭṭumaḍai.

Aṇindavai Tiruttal (அணிந்தவை திருத்தல்): Adjusting one's waist band, etc., to keep the loin garment in place. A situation in the psychology of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* 263: 1.

Aṇil (அணில்) : Squirrel ; its young is called ' kuṭṭi '. *Aintiṇai* (70) 35 : 1, *Kuṟun* 49 : 1, *Perumbāṇ* : 85, *Puṟam* 246 : 4, 307 : 4, *Tol. Poruḷ.* 561 : 1.

Aṇilāḍu Munṟilār (அணிலாடு முன்றிலார்) : Poet ; his name is derived from the expression ' Aṇilāḍu Munṟil ' he uses in line 4, *Kuṟun.* 41. author of *Kuṟun.* 41.

Aṇu (அணு) : Life (not atom). *Maṇi* XXVII : 113, 114.

Aṇai (அணை) : Wooden pegs on the sea shore to tie the boats on to them. *Paṭṭinap* ; 31.

Attam (அத்தம்) : Forest, desert. *Aham* 7 : 14, 17 : 12, *Kuṟun* 41 : 3, 66 : 2, 79 : 5, 174 : 4, 207 : 2, 230 : 5, 255 : 1, 281 : 3, 307 : 9, 369 : 1. *Naṟ* 107 : 6, *Puṟam* 370 : 6.

Atti (அத்தி) : (1) A chieftain who joined Nannan and others and fought Paḻaiyan ; Paḻaiyan was slain in the contest. *Aham.* 44 : 7.

(2) *Vide* Āṭṭan Atti.

(3) The Atti flower ; the pea-tree. *Kuṟiñjip* : 87

Attipati (அத்திபதி) : The king of the Pūrvadēśa in the Gāndhāra region ; husband of Nīlapati. *Maṇi* IX : 14, 42.

Attiri (அத்திரி) : Mule ; ' Kōvēṟukaḻudai ' - the kings rode them ; they drew chariots. *Aham* 120 : 10, 350 : 6. *Naṟ* 278 : 7, *Pari* 10 : 16, *Śilap* VI : 119.

Attai (அத்தை) : basic name of Añjiy(al)attai, father of Nāgaiyār (poet) *Aham* : 352,

Adankōṭṭaśān (அதங்கோட்டாசான்) : A classmate of Tolkāppiar ; he presided over the censor board which judged the merits of the Tolkāppiam in the court of Nilam Taru Tiru Viṟ Pāṇḍyan. He was a brahmin. Probably belonged to a place called Adankōḍu and was a teacher. *Tol. Śiṟappu.* 11.

Adari Tirittal (அதரிதிரித்தல்) : Threshing and winnowing of corn on the threshing floor by allowing the oxen to walk over the corn heap. Also called ' kaḍā viḍal '. *Śilap* XXVI : 233.

Adavam (அதவம்): Figs; fig trees; their branches were whitish. *Kuṟun* 24: 3, *Naṟ*: 95: 3.

Adaḷ (அதள்): Tanned deerskin, used as matress by the ascetics. *Puṟam* 193: 1, 317: 3, 320: 10. *Śilap*: XIV: 170.

Adanmāttikāyam (அதன்மாத்திகாயம்): That which stills everything. *Maṇi* XXVII: 173, 189.

Adiha(i)mān (அதி(ை)கமான்): Chieftain of Tahaḍūr and owner of Kudirai hills; he was also known as Adiyamān and his full name was Adiyamān Neḍumān Añji. He was known also as Neḍumān Añji or Añji or Eḷini. He was one of the 'last seven patrons'; he was chief of the Maḷavars; he was a feudatory of the Chēras and so wore the palm twig as a garland'; he wore an ornament made of the gold got from the crowns of seven defeated rulers. His son was Pohuṭṭeḷini. The beliefs that his ancestors introduced the art of sugar-cane cultivation into this world from the land of the Amarar (or the Devas), and that once the Dēvas encamped in a garden near his capital to grant boons to him are usually read into lines of Puṟam though this interpretation seems to be unwarranted. He was defeated by Chēramān Perum Chēral Irumpoṟai who took Tahaḍūr from him. He was a great and consistent patron of Auvaiyār, the poetess; he gave the Nelli fruit, capable of granting longevity of life to the eater thereof, to Auvaiyār, who praised this act of selfless generosity on his part. That poetess once went on an embassy from Adihamān to the Toṇḍaimān. Adihamān was famous for his victory over the ruler of Kōvalūr — a feat praised by Paranar and Auvaiyār. *Puṟam*: 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100; 101; 102; 103; 104; 206; 208; 230; 231; 232; 235; 101: 5. He along with the Chōḷa and the Pāṇḍya was defeated at the top of the Kolli hills by Perum Chēral Irumpoṟai; probably this was his first defeat which was followed up by the final defeat at Tahaḍūr. *Paḍiṟṟu.* Viii *Paḍiham*: 4.

Adiha(i)mān Tahaḍūr Porudu Viḻnda Eḷini (அதி(ை)கமான் தகடூர் பொருது வீழ்ந்த எழினி): A chieftain who fought and fell in the battle of Tahaḍūr. *Puṟam* 230 - Col.

Adihan (அதிகன்): (1) a chieftain; the form 'Adahan' seems to be erroneous. *Aham* 162: 18.

(2) he was defeated and killed in the battle of Miñili. *Aham* 142: 13.

(3) Adihaimān Neḍumān Añji; he gave the Nelli fruit to Auvaiyār. *Śiṛupāṇ* : 103.

(4) An officer under Paśumpūt Pāṇḍyan; he fought for his king the Koṅgars in the battle of Vāhai (Vāhaip-parandalai) and was killed with his elephants. *Aham* 162: 18; *Kuṛun.* 393: 4.

Adihāra Vahai (அதிகாரவகை): The literary practice of proper chapterisation. *Tol. Poruḷ.* 665: 2.

Adiśayam (அதிசயம்): The Adiśayas proclaimed by Jina from on the Śilātalam (i.e. stone pedestal); these are Āgamas: Sahajādiśayam, Karmakshayādiśayam, Deivikādiśayam. *Śilap* X: 162.

Adiyar (அதியர்): a tribe whose chief was Adiyamān. *Puṛam* 392: 1.

Adiyar Kōmān (அதியர் கோமான்): (1) The chief of the Adiyar; Adigaimān; *Puṛam.* 91: 3.

(2) Pohuṭṭeḷini. *Puṛam* 392: 1.

Adiyan (அதியன்): (1) A chieftain of the Adiyar tribe. *Aham.* 325: 8.

(2) The tribe to which Adiyan Viṇṇattan (poet) belonged. *Aham.* 301 - Col.

Adiyan Viṇṇattan(ā)r (அதியன் விண்ணத்தனர்): Poet; author; Viṇṇattanār son of Adiyan or Viṇṇattanār of the Adiyan tribe. *Aham*: 301.

Adiṛvu (அதிர்வு): Stroking hard the string of the Yāḻ, a method of producing melody; this is treated as a defective procedure since this is supposed to interfere with melody. *Śilap.* VIII: 29.

Adiral (அதிரல்) : A kind of wild jasmine which blossoms in summer; also called 'Punali' creeper. *Aham* 99 : 6; 213 : 4; 391 : 2; 393 : 25; *Aiṅguṟu* 345 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* 75, *Mullaip* 51, *Puṟam* 269 : 1, *Śilap* XIII : 156, *Naṟ* 52 : 1; 124 : 5; 337 : 5.

Andaṇar (அந்தணர்) : (1) the highest birth. *Nānmaṇi* 35 : 1, 87 : 2.

(2) It is good to present them gold and cows. *Āchāra* 92 : 3, *Iniya* 8 : 1, 24 : 2.

(3) They should not eat unearned 'bread' i.e., they should not be idle but must work for their living. *Innā* 2 : 3.

(4) All those that are endowed with pleasant kindly manners. *Kuṟaḷ* 30 : 1, 543 : 1.

(5) Śiva. He is seated on the Kailās with Umai on his side. *Aham* Invocation 15, *Kali* 38 : 1; 72 : 18.

(6) Brahmins. *Aiṅguṟu* 384 : 1, 387 : 2, *Iṟai Ahap* 1 : 2. *Maṇi* V : 43, 133; VI : 169; XIII : 25, 27, 40, 46, 56, 70, 100, 102 XV : 64. Pari 1 : 13, 37; 2 : 57, 68; 3 : 14; 4 : 65; 6 : 45; 11 : 78, 79; 14 : 28. *Puṟam* 361 : 4, 362 : 8, 397 : 20. *Puṟam* : 1, 2, 6, 9, 26, 34, 93, 122, 224, 361, 362, 367, 397. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 146 : 15; 625 : 2; 627 : 1.

(7) "Those that contemplate the Anta i.e., the 'ultimate'; that is, those who always seek the "Vedanta". Nach. on *Kali* Invocation 1; *Kuṟiñjip* : 225. *Murugu* : 96, 263. *Perumbāṇ* 315.

(8) Nach. refers to their houses as 'Aham' and not 'vīḍu' or 'il'. They would not be denied approach to Āmūr; i.e. they abounded in Āmūr. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 187.

(9) Their duties were six fold. *Padiṟṟu* III : 4 : 6 to 8; *Murugu* 177 to 182; *Śilap* XV : 70, XVI : 71, XXIII : 70, XXVI : 102. *Tol. Puṟat.* 20.

(10) They must be spoken to submissively. *Padiṟṟu* III : 3 : 8. *Puṟam* 239 : 6.

(11) Dogs did not haunt their streets which were clean. *Kuṟun* 277 : 3, *Perumbāṇ* 298 - 301.

(12) They did their 'santya' rituals or morning and evening prayers and recited the Vēdas. *Puṟam* 1 : 6, 2 : 22, 122 : 3.

(13) Vyāḷan, Dēva Guru, Brahaspati. *Pari* 11 : 7.

(14) (Ādi) Andaṇar - Brahma, who drove Śiva's chariot during the Tripura destruction. *Pari* 5 : 22.

(15) Andaṇar (Iruvar) - the two rishis : Vasishtar and Agastyar. *Maṇi* XIII : 96.

(16) Viśvāmitra ; he ate dog's flesh in a famine. *Maṇi* XI : 82.

(17) The Dēva guru (Vyāḷan) and the Asura guru (Veḷḷi). They wrote Dharmaśāstras (Artha śāstras). *Kali* 99 - 2 ; 119 : 12.

(18) They carry a three-pronged staff (mukkōl or tridaṇḍam) *Kali* 9 : 4 ; 126 : 4. It is noteworthy that in ancient Tamil literature Ēkadaṇḍins are not mentioned at all.

(19) They performed sacrifices. *Kali* 36 : 25 ; 69 : 5.

(20) They could occasionally govern states ; i.e . when the Kshatriyas had failed. *Tol. Poruḷ* 637 : 1.

(21) Kapilar *Puṟam* 126 : 11 ; 200 : 13 ; 201 : 7.

(22) Māḍalan, the brahmin from Puhār *Śilap* XV : 20.

(23) (Aṟavāḷi) Andaṇar - God *Kuṟaḷ* 8 : 1.

Andaṇar Nūl (அந்தணர் நூல்) : The Brahmanical Book, The Vēdas. *Kuṟaḷ* 543 : 1.

Andaṇāḷan (அந்தணாளன்) : Brahmin. *Maṇi* XXII : 115.

Andam (அந்தம்) : Death. *Maṇi* XXX : 100.

Andarakkoṭṭu (அந்தரக்கொட்டு) : also called Muham, Ottu ; a kind of dance. *Śilap* III : 147.

Andaraśārigaḷ (அந்தரசாரிகள்) : Those who move about in the sky ; a kind of celestials. *Maṇi* XXVIII : 69 *Śilap* X : 13, XXVII : 93.

Andarattuḷḷōr (அந்தரத்துள்ளோர்) : The Dēvas. *Śilap* VI : 72.

Andaram (அந்தரம்) : The sky *Maṇi* VI : 211, VII : 40, X : 81, XVI : 44, XX : 108, 116, XXIII : 98, XXIV : 163, XXV : 239, XXVI : 1 ; *Śilap* X : 212 ; XXVI : 95 ; XXIX : 10 : Kanduhavari. *Tol. Poruḷ*. 146 : 20.

Andara Maḥaḷir (அந்தர மகளிர்) : The Gandharvas etc. *Aiṅguṟu* 76 : 4.

Andari (அந்தரி) : Koṟṟavai ; the Goddess of victory ; Durgha , *Maṇi* XX : 116. *Śilap* XII : 155 ; XIII : 104.

Andi (அந்தி) : (1) The meeting place of three roads. *Śilap* XIV : 213.

(2) A kind of red flower which blossoms in the evenings. *Aham* 71 : 6.

(3) Dawn. *Puṟam* 34 : 8.

Andimālai Śiṟappu Śey Kādai (அந்திமாலைச் சிறப்புச்செய் காதை) : The canto describing the condition of Mādhavi and of Kaṇṇagi after Kōvalan had stayed away at the former's residence. Heading of the IV Canto of *Śilap*. *Padiham* 66.

Andi(l) [அந்தில்] : Place to which Iḷankīranār (poet) belonged *Aham*. 71.

Andi(l) Iḷamkīranār (அந்தி(ல்) இளங்கீரனர்) : poet ; author of *Aham*. 71.

Andiviḷavu (அந்திவிழவு) : The evening offerings to God. *Śilap* XXII : 147.

Anduvan (அந்துவன்) : (1) Basic name of Madurai Āśiriyar Nallanduvanār. *Aham* 43.

(2) Basic name of Nallanduvanār. *Naṟ* 88.

(3). Maiyūrkiḷār. Father of Śeḷḷai. *Paḍiṟṟu* IX *Paḍiham* : 2

(4) The Chēra who married Poṟaiyan Perundēvi and begot Śelvakkaḍuṅgō. *Paḍiṟṟu* VII : *Paḍiham* : 2.

Anduvan Kīran (அந்துவன் கீரன்): i.e., Kīran, son of Anduvan. He was a generous patron of poets. *Puṟam.* 359 - Col.

Anduvan Śāttan (அந்துவன் சாத்தன்): i.e., Śāttan, son of Anduvan; he was a friend of Ollaiyūr Tanda Būthappāṇḍyan. *Puṟam.* 71 : 13.

Anduvan Śeḷḷai (அந்துவன் செள்ளை): daughter of Maiyūr Kiḷān; wife of Kuṭṭuvan Irumpoṟai; and mother of Iḷam Chēral Irumpoṟai. *Paḍiṟṟu* IX : *Paḍiham* : 2.

Anduvanār (அந்துவனர்): (1) Basic name of Nallanduvanār; poet; author of *Kali. Neydal,* and invocatory verse ; and editor of *Kalittogai*; he was the author of *Pari.* 6 ; 8; 18 ; 20. He has praised Tirupparankunṟam. *Aham.* 59 : 12; 43.

(2) Father of Śelvakkaḍuṅgō Vāḷi Ādan. *Paḍiṟṟu.* VII : *Paḍiham* : 2.

(3) Father of Kīran, a patron. *Puṟam.* 359 - Col.

(4) Basic name of Chēramān Anduvan Chēral Irumpoṟai. *Puṟam* : 13 - Col.

(5) Father of Śāttan; *vide* Anduva n Śāttan. *Puṟam.* 71 : 13.

(6) poet; author of *Naṟ.* 88.

(7) Maiyūr Kīḷan, father of Śeḷḷai. *Paḍiṟṟu : Padham.*

Anniyatarāchittam (அந்நியதராசித்தம்): A fallacious argument in logic in which the 'cause' mentioned by an argumentator is basically unacceptable to the other party to the argument. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 193. 198.

Anniyatāchittam (அந்நியதாசித்தம்): also, Anniyatarāchittam; the latter seems to be the correct form; *vide* Anniyatarāchittam. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 193, 198.

Ananvayapramāṇam (அநந்வயப்பிரமாணம்): The system of logical proof in which the premise contains the conclusion in itself, like saying 'this pot is not in this vacant place' for a 'vacant place is vacant and so can have nothing in it'. *Maṇi* XXIX : 77.

Ananvayam (அநந்வயம்): One of the Śādanmiya Dhittānta Ābhāsas; i.e. failing to prove the concurrence of cause and effect. *Maṇi* XXIX : 333, 385.

Anittam (அநித்தம்): Anitya; Impermanence. *Maṇi* XXIX : 69, 73, 74, 165, 166, 188, 200, 287.

Anumāna Ābhāsam (அநுமான ஆபாசம்): Perverted system of inference in logic. *Maṇi* XXIX : 470.

Anumānam (அநுமானம்): Inference; a system of proof in logic. *Maṇi* XXIX : 51, 56, 83, 284.

Anumāna Viruttam (அநுமான விருத்தம்): Statement contrary to Anumāna Pramāṇa (or inference). *Maṇi* XXIX : 157.

Anumēyam (அநுமேயம்): The inferred point (conclusion) in an inference. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 26.

Anaikāntam (அநைகாந்தம்): posing, in logic, of the doubt whether a thing is permanent like the universe or transient like pleasure. *Maṇi* XXIX : 264.

Anaikāntikam (அநைகாந்திகம்): Variety of false reasoning, in which a premise in a syllogism yields more than one conclusion. *Maṇi* XXIX : 211.

Appar (அப்பர்): A general masculine term for sheep and goats. *Tol. Poruḷ.* 557 : 3. 602 : 1.

Appu Aṇaik Kiḍantōn (அப்பு அணைக் கிடந்தோன்): Tirumāl; i.e. the one who lay on the watery couch. *Tahaḍūr Yāt.* 'Eṛkaṇḍu' : 9.

Aprasiddha Upayam (அப்ரசித்த உபயம்): The situation in a disputation, of the qualification and the substantive not being patent to the opponent of an argument. *Maṇi* XXIX : 179, 185.

Aprasiddha Sambandam (அப்ரசித்த சம்பந்தம்): The disputant using his opponent's arguments. *Maṇi* XXIX : 186.

Aprasiddham (அப்ரசித்தம்): That which is not patent (in an argument). *Maṇi* XXIX : 172.

Aprasiddha Viśēḍaṇam (அப்ரசித்த விசேடணம்): The situation in a disputation in which the opponent does not anticipate the conclusion. Here 'viśēḍaṇam' does not mean 'qualification' or 'epithet'. *Maṇi* XXIX : 167.

Aprasiddha Viśēḍiyam (அப்ரசித்த விசேடியம்): The situation in a disputation in which the opponent does not know the 'Paksha-vachana' or the subject. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 173.

Apañchigan (அபஞ்சிகன்): (lit., he who has no deficiencies). A Brahmin, resident of Benares; husband of Śāli. *Maṇi* : XIII : 4.

Apavittan (அபவித்தன்): foundling deserted by indigent parents and brought up by a stranger. *Ēlādi*. 31 : 3.

Abhāvam. (அபாவம்): Lack of Bhāvam or characteristic; negation; a system of proof. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 11, 51, 84. XXIX : 318, 320.

Ambaṇam (அம்பணம்): (1) Drainpipe; *Neḍunal* : 96.

(2) A measure; 2 Madras measures. *Aiṅguṟu* : 43 : 1. *Padiṟṟu* : 66 : 8, 71 : 5. *Śilap* : XIV : 209.

Ambar(l) : [அம்பர்(ல்)] (1) Town to which Aruvandai belonged. This is identified with Ambar in the Chōḷa country and on the river Ariśil. The place is mentioned in the end verses of Divākara Nikaṇḍu. *Puṟam.* 385 : 9 ; 385 - Col.

(2) *Ambar* (அம்பர்) : The place belonged to Kiḷḷi (Chōḷa) and the river Ariśil skirted it. *Naṟ.* 141 : 10.

Ambar Kiḻān (அம்பர் கிழான்) : i.e., Aruvandai ; it could also mean 'Father of Aruvandai', but it does not seem to do so here in view of the tenor of the usage in *Puṟam.* 385 : 9 : 'Ambar Kiḻavōr Nal Aruvandai Vāḻiyar'. *Puram.* 385 : col.

Ambar Kiḻān Aruvandai (அம்பர் கிழான் அருவந்தை) : A patron of poets. *Puṟam.* 385 - col. ; 385 : 9.

Ambal (அம்பல்) : Rumour. *Aham* : 70 : 6, 100 : 15, 102 : 17, 115 : 3, 203 : 3, 218 : 19, 249 : 2, 282 : 13, 347 : 7. *Aiṅguṟu* ; 279 : 5 ; *Iṟai. Ahap* : 22 : 1 ; *Kali* 3 : 1, 60 : 28 ; *Kuṟun* : 139 : 5 ; 175 : 7, *Nāladi* : 87 : 1, *Naṟ* : 36 : 6, 73 : 11, 85 : 3, 143 : 7, 149 : 3, 223 : 9, 249 : 10, 272 : 9, 285 : 10. *Tol. Kaḷavu* : 139 : 1.

Ambalappīḍigai (அம்பலப்பீடிகை) : (1) The Buddhist altar in the Ambalam (public place) in Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : XIV : 1, 59.

(2) In front of the Kalai Niyamam or the Temple of learning. *Maṇi* : XIII : 107.

(3) Ulaha Aṟavi or Ambalam. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 62, 114. *Moṇi* : XXII : 183, 187, 196, 202 ; XXV : 141.

Ambalam (அம்பலம்) : Public place, in front of the Sampābati temple in Chakravāḷakkōṭṭam in Puhār ; also called Aṟavi. *Ēlādi* : 51 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 69 ; XIV : 4, 65 ;

XVII : expln. to cantohdg. XVII : 98 ; XVIII : canto heading, sub hdg. 62, 114 ; XIX : 151, *Paḷa* : 135 : 4 ; *Pari* : 18 : 28.

Ambā (அம்பா) : Mother ; corruption of Ammā - Mother Goddess. *Pari* : 11 : 81.

Ambā Āḍal (அம்பா ஆடல்) : Bathing in the river in Tai ; as the girls bathed in the company of their mothers it was so called. *Pari* : 11 : 81.

Ambi (அம்பி) : (1) Boat or Ship. *Aham* : 29 : 18, 187 : 23 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 98 : 2, 168 : 2 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* (40) : 37 : 3 ; *Kali* : 103 : 38 ; 106 : 25 ; *Maṇi* : XXIX : 9 ; *Naṟ* : 74 : 3, 315 : 3, 354 : 7. *Pari* : 6 : 75 ; 11 : 71 ; *Puṟam* : 261 : 4, 343 : 2, 381 : 24. It was of three kinds Parimuha - horse faced, Karimuha - elephant faced, and arimuha - lion faced. *Śilap* : XIII : 176, 177.

(2) Mushroom. *Maduṟaik* : 91, *Perumbāṇ* : 157, *Puṟam* : 164 : 2, *Śilap* X : 110.

Ambinar (அம்பினர்) : archers. *Aham* : 337 : 13.

Ambu (அம்பு) : (1) Arrow. *Aham* : 61 : 8, 67 : 5, 69 : 16, 82 : 11, 105 : 13, 109 : 7, 131 : 6, 182 : 4, 186 : 15, 215 : 10, 239 : 4, 269 : 10. 282 : 2, 291 : 12, 309 : 3, 336 : 20, 375 : 3, 388 : 24 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 373 : 5 ; *Kali* : 7 : 10, 147 : 47 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 597 : 1, 772 : 1, *Kuṟun* : 1 : 2 *Paḍiṟṟu* : 22 : 29, 24 : 13, 33 : 8, 42 : 5, 45 : 2, 53 : 7, 80 : 11 ; *Puṟam* : 3 : 21, 4 : 5 9 : 5, 19 : 9, 20 ; 16, 23 : 5, 63 : 1, 152 : 7, 168 : 16, 181 : 5, 235 : 7, 260 : 24, 287 : 3, 310 : 6, 324 : 5, 373 : 17 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : ' Eṟkaṇḍu ' : 6.

(2) Kāman's arrows. *Maṇi* XXIV : 40 ; *Pari* 18 : 28.

(3) Tirumāl's arrow. *Ēlādi* : 67 : 1 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 124 ; *Maduraik* : 67 ; *Nālaḍi* : 89 : 1, 152 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 48 : 7, 198 : 10, 265 : 3; *Paḷa* : 49 : 3, 77 : 4, 363 : 4; *Śiṟupañch* : 89 : 4 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 22 : 3, 4; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 5 : 3.

Ambuli (அம்புலி) : Moon. *Kali* : 80 : 19 ; *Paḷa* : 323 : 3.

Ammaḷḷanār (அம்மள்ளனார்) : Basic name of Madurai Ammaḷḷanār. Poet ; author of *Aham.* 314 ; *Naṟ.* 82.

Ammānai (அம்மானை) : Wooden or crystal balls used by girls playing the game of 'Ammānai' which is throwing up and catching in mid air more than two or three balls at a time. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Ammānai vari*, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21.

Ammānaivari (அம்மானைவரி) : Canto sub hdg., dealing with the Ammānai play by girls. *Śilap* : XXIX : Canto 5 sub hdg.

Ammi (அம்மி) : a kind of mortar stone used to grind condiments into a paste. *Paḷa* : 125 : 4.

Ammūvan(ār) (அம்மூவனார்) : Full name of Mūvan. Poet ; author of *Aham* : 10, 35, 140, 280, 370, 390. *Aiṅguṟu* : Neydal Tiṇai (II cent) *Kuṟun* : 49, 125, 163, 303, 306, 318, 327, 340, 351, 397, 401. *Naṟ* : 4, 35, 76, 138, 275, 307, 315, 327, 395, 397.

Ammeyyanāganār (அம்மெய்யநாகனார்) : i.e., Nāganār, son of Ammeyyan. Poet, author of *Naṟ* 252.

Ammeyyan (அம்மெய்யன்) : father of Nāganār (poet) *Naṟ.* 252.

Ammai (அம்மை) : (1) Previous birth, as distinguished from 'Immai' this birth. Innilai : 6 : 1.

(2) Literary beauty. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 313 : 11, 547 : 3.

Amaṇar (அமணர்) : The Jains or the Śramaṇas. *Paḷa* : 231 : 4.

Amayakkaṇakkar (அமயக்கணக்கர்) : astrologers. *Maṇi* : I : 14.

Amara Sundari (அமர சுந்தரி) : The wife of Bhūmichandran *Maṇi* : XXV : 76.

Amara Munivan (அமர முனிவன்) : Dēva rishi ; the divine sage ; here Agastya. *Maṇi* : XXII : 35.

Amarar (அமரர்) : The Dēvas ; i.e. the deathless ones, in the Mahārājakaloka and five other worlds ; their king was Indra. *Aham* : invocation : 12, *Bhāratam* : *' Maṟaṅkeḷu '* : 19, *Kali* : 2 : 2 ; 108 : 12, *Kuṟaḷ* : 121 : 1, *Maṇi* : I : 9 ; XV : 19 ; XXX : 8. *Nāladi* : 373 : 1, *Pari* : 3 : 15, 53, 5 : 26, 69, 8 : 8, 11 : 35, *Paṭṭinap* : 184, 200, *Puṟam* : 55 : 3, 99 : 1, *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 6 ; VI : 27, IX : 9, XII : 115, 141, 145, XVII : *Munnilaipparaval* : 5, 9. XIX : 66, XXIII : 197, XXIV : 124. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 81 : 1, 142 : 29.

Amararkkaraśan (அமரர்க்கரசன்) : Indra ; the king of the Dēvas. *Śilap* : XXIII : 197.

Amararkōmān (அமரர்கோமான்) : Indra ; he wields the Vajra Āyudha. *Śilap* : XXIII : 50.

Amarar Kōn (அமரர் கோன்) : Indra ; the ruler of the Dēvas. *Maṇi* : XIV : 76, XVIII : 91, XXVIII : 196.

Amarar Śēlvan (அமரர் செல்வன்) : Indra. *Pari* : 5 : 51, 69.

Amarar Taru (அமரர் தரு) : The Kalpaka tree ; the celestial tree famous for its never-failing boons, in the land of Indra. *Śilap* : IX : 9.

Amarar Tarukkōṭṭam (அமரர் தருக்கோட்டம்): The Temple of the Kalpaka tree in Puhār. *Śilap* : IX : 9.

Amarar Talaivan (அமரர் தலைவன்): Indra. *Maṇi* : I : 9, *Śilap* : VI : 27.

Amaran (அமரன்): (1) Indra. *Śilap* : VI : 14.

(2) Here the Dēva called Dvidigan resides in the Kandu of the Kandiṛ pāvai. *Maṇi* : X : 36 ; XXII : 144.

Amarāvati (அமராவதி): Indra's city. *Śilap* : VI : 14.

Amari (அமரி): Durgha, the fighter. *Śilap* : XII : 67.

Amaḷi (அமளி): Eight footed ceremonial seat, especially a throne ; the legs were of gold if it was a throne. *Śilap* : XXVI : 91, XXVII : 207, XXVIII : 45.

Amirta Surabi (அமிர்த சுரபி): *Vide* Amuda Surabi ; literally, the bowl which yields nectar-like food. *Maṇi*. chap. hdg. XIV canto

Amirtam (அமிர்தம்): Nector ; also Amudam. *Pari* : 2 : 69, 8 : 120.

Amirdu (அமிர்து): *Vide* Amirdam. *Kuṛaḷ* : 64 : 1, 720 : 1, 1106 : 1, *Kuṛun* : 14 : 1, 2, *Nāladi* : 210 : 4, 217 : 2, *Padiṛṛu* : II : 6 : 12, *Paḷa* : 336 ; 3, *Śiṛupañch* : 4 : 1, 2, 3, 4.

Amiḷdam (அமிழ்தம்): *Vide* Amirdam ; salt was also called 'Amiḷdam' ; food containing the six tastes - saltish, sour, bitter, sweet, pungent, and astringent. *Aham* : 207 : 2, 332 : 13, 335 : 25, *Kuṛaḷ* : 11 : 2. *Kuṛun* : 14 : 1, 83 : 1, 201 : 1, 206 : 1, 286 : 2, *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 116, *Puṛam* : 182 : 2, 392 : 20.

Amiḻdu (அமிழ்து): *Vide* Amirdam. *Aham* : 170 : 5, 213 : 18, *Kali* : 4 : 13, *Kuṟaḷ* : 64 : 1, 720 : 1, 1106 : 2, *Maduraik* : 197, *Naṟ* : 230 : 3, *Padiṟṟu* : 17 : 11, 51 : 21, *Pari* : 3 : 15, *Puṟam* : 10 : 7, 150 : 14, 361 : 19. 390 : 17 *Śilap* : II : 58, 78, *Śiṟupāṇ* : 101.

Amudasurabi (அமுதசுரபி): A bowl yielding perpetual food like nector; a mouthful of this food could quench unquenchable hunger; this bowl appeared from the tank Kōmuki every year on the birth day of the Buddha. Āputtiran and Maṇimēkalai possessed this bowl. *Maṇi* : XI : 44, XII : 114, XVI : 133, XVII : 94, 95, XIX : 40, XXV : 146. XXVIII : 181, 218.

Amudapati (அமுதபதி): The queen of Iravivarman, and mother of Ilakkumi (Lakshmi). *Mani* : IX : 40, XI : 135.

Amudam (அமுதம்): (1) Food. *Maṇi* : XVII : 17, *Śilap* : XVI : 43.

(2) Salt. *Naṟ* : 88 : 4.

(3) Nectōr. *Naṟ* : 65 : 1. *Tol. Poṟuḷ* : 146 : 13.

Amudu (அமுது): (1) Crystal Sugar. *Perumbāṇ* : 475.

(2) Food. *Śilap* : V : 208, XII : 159, XVI : 48.

(3) Nector. *Maṇi* : IV : 85, XV : 51.

Amūrttam (அமூர்த்தம்): Absence of form; the formless. *Maṇi*: XXIX: 257, 258, 342, 343, 348, 352, 353, 356, 357, 367, 368, 384, 406, 408, 416, 421, 423, 433, 438, 440.

Amai (அமை): Bamboo; honey was preserved in this. *Aham*: 18 : 17, 33 : 15, 47 : 7, 82 : 1, 114 : 14, 182 : 2, 205 : 16, 225 : 5, 343 : 1, 353 : 7, 378 10, 388 : 2, 398 : 24. *Kali*: 39 : 16, 43 : 31, 45 : 13. *Kuṟaḷ* : 115 : 4, 131 : 1, 385 : 4. *Naṟ* : 178 : 1, 276 : 9, *Padiṟṟu*: 12 : 22, 54 : 3. *Paḷa* : 215 : 3. *Puṟam* : 129 : 2. *Śilap* : XV : 201 ; XXVII : 217. *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 8 : 2.

Amaichchar (அமைச்சர்) : Ministers; one of the six auxilieries of monarchy. *Ēlādi* : 10 : 3, 17 : 4. *Kuṟaḷ* : 381 : 1, 631 : 2, 632 : 2, 633 : 2, 634 : 2. *Śilap* : V : 130. XXVI : 3. *Śiṟupañch* : 58 : 3. *Tirikaḍu* : 61 : 4, 33 : 2.

Amaichchu (அமைச்சு) : Amaichchar, ministers. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 57.

Ayam (அயம்) : Tank, a reservoir of water. *Aham* : 62 1, 68 : 2.

Ayardal (அயர்தல்) : Offering of worship. *Kuṟun* : 362 : 1.

Ayir (அயிர்) : Sugar; sugar candy. *Nāladi* : 116 3. *Neḍunal* : 56. *Śilap* : IV : 35.

Ayirāṇi (அயிராணி) : (1) Indra's wife; a model of chastity. *Nāladi* : 381 : 1.

(2) She danced the Kaḍaiyam dance in the northern gate way of the fortress of Śō. *Śilap* VI : 63.

Ayiri Āṟu (அயிர் ஆறு) : A river flowing along Erumaiyūr in the northern part of Tamiḻaham. *Aham* : 177 : 11, 253 : 20. *Padiṟṟu* : III Padiham : 79, 88, 90. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 145.

Ayirai (அயிரை) : (1) A variety of small fish. *Aiṅguṟu* : 164 : 2, *Kuṟun* : 128 : 3, 166 : 2, 178 : 1, *Naṟ* 272 : 5, *Padiṟṟu* : III : 9 : 4; *Paḻa* 302 : 3, *Puṟam* : 67 : 6.

(2) A hill on which Koṟṟavai (the goddess of victory) was said to reside; Palyānai Śēḻkeḻukuṭṭuvan instituted the worship of this goddess on this hill. *Padiṟṟu* : III : 1 : 2, *Padiham* : 8, 70 : 26, 79 : 17. 18, 88 : 12, 90 : 19. In *Śilap* XXVIII : 145, Ayirai, refers either to the hill or the river.

Ayil (அயில்) : (1) Vēl, spear. *Aham* : 167 : 18, *Paḷa* : 353 : 3.

(2) iron. *Paḷa* : 337 : 4.

Ayilambu (அயிலம்பு) : Arrow resembling a spear or one made of iron (steel) *Pari* : 18 : 30.

Ayilai (அயிலை) : A kind of fish ; probably the same as Ayirai. *Aham* : 60 : 5. 70 : 4.

Ayōddhi (அயோத்தி) : Rama's home city. *Śilap* : XIII : 65.

Ara(vu) [அர(வு)] : Serpent. *Aham* : 274 : 1.

Arakkar (அரக்கர்) : Rākshasas ; demons. *Āchāra* : 18 : 4, *Kali* : 38 : 3, *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 7.

Arakkar Kōmān (அரக்கர் கோமான்) : Rāvaṇa, the Rākshasa chief of Laṅka ; he tried to pull out the Kailāsa hill: *Kali* : 38 : 3.

Arakkan (அரக்கன்) : A rākshasa, demon ; here Rāvaṇa. *Paḷa* 126 : 2, *Puṟam* : 378 : 19.

Arakku (அரக்கு) : (1) Wax. *Aham* : 14 : 1, 139 : 3, 333 : 1, *Kali* : 13 : 12, 72 : 16, *Kuṟiñjip* : 96, *Nar* : 193 : 1, 341 : 2, *Neḍunal* : 80, *Perumbāṇ* : 293, *Porunar* : 43, *Śiṟupāṇ* : 74, 256.

(2) Ant hill. *Śiṟupañch* : 27 : 1.

Arakku il (அரக்கு இல்) : The house of wax built for the Pāṇḍavas by the Kauravas. *Kali* : 25 : 4. 7.

Arakku Nīr (அரக்கு நீர்) : water in which red powder is mixed. *Pari* : 10 : 12.

Araṅgakkūtti (அரங்கக்கூத்தி): The dancer on the stage; Maṇimēkalai; dancing girls in general. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 35, XXIV : 22.

Araṅgattāḷam (அரங்கத்தாளம்): The musical beat maintained by the dancers on the stage. *Pari* : 8 : 109.

Araṅgam (அரங்கம்): (1) Stage; its floor was paved with wooden planks; the actress or the dancer got on to the stage putting her right foot foremost. *Mani* : VI : 118, VII : 42, *Śilap* : III : 99, 103, 106, 113, 137, : VI : 39, 50, XXVII : 18, 20.

(2) Śrīraṅgam or any island. *Śilap* : XI : 6.

(3) The village open air stage. *Aham* : 137 : 11.

Araṅgu (அரங்கு): (1) Stage; it was 7 Kōls x 8 x 1 and provided with an exit and an entrance gate. *Kali* : 79 : 4, *Kuṟaḷ* : 401 : 1, *Maṇi* : IV : 6; VII : 44; XVIII : 33, 103.

(2) The platform on which gamblers cast their dice. *Naṟ* : 3 : 3, *Paḷa* : 86 : 3. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 111 : 1.

(3) the flowing waters of a river. *Śilap* : III : 161, XXII : 14, XXVI : 68, XXVIII : 50, *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 129 : 2.

(4) island in a river. *Śilap* : X : 156.

Araṅgu vilakku (அரங்கு விலக்கு): puṟanāṭakam; *Śilap* : *Nūṟkaṭṭurai* : 11.

Araṅgēṟṟu Kādai (அரங்கேற்று காதை): *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 65, III Canto hdg.

Araśakumarar (அரசகுமரர்): Princess of the royal family. *Śilap* : V : 158.

Araśar (அரசர்): (1) Kings. *Achāra* : 16 : 1, 83 : 3, 100 : 3 ; *Aham* : 338 : 2 ; *Bhāratam* : '*Kollēru*' : 3, *Ēlādi* : 57 : 3 ; *Iṟai Ahap* : 38 : 1 ; *Kalavaḻi* : 37 : 1 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 37 : 1 ; *Mudumoḻi* : *Nalkunda* : 1 : 2, *Paliya* : 6; *Nāladi* : 134 : 2 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 49 : 4, 91 : 2 ; *Puṟam* : 154 : 4, *Śilap* : XI : 17 ; XXIII : 160, XXVIII : 177, 207.

(2) Ārya Araśar *Śilap* : XXIX : Vāḻttu : 6, *Tirikaḍu* : 13 : 2, 66 : 3, 96 : 3. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 2, 626 : 4, 627 : 1.

Araśarpakkam (அரசர் பக்கம்) : King's duties are five : (1) learning (2) sacrificing (3) charity (4) protecting the subjects (5) punishing the wicked. *Tol. Poruḷ*. 75 : 2.

Araśar Pinnōr (அரசர் பின்னோர்) : Those lower than the kings, in social order ; i.e., the vaiśyas etc. *Śilap* XVI : 44.

Araśavāhai (அரசவாகை) : A Puṟam Tiṇai. *Puṟam* 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 31, 33, 37, 42, 43, 44, 51, 52, 53, 54, 61, 66, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 93, 94, 98, 99, 100, 104, 125, 167, 174 cols.

Araśavai (அரசவை) : The royal court. *Padiṟṟu* 85 : 9.

Araśan (அரசன்) ; (1) King. *Kali* 15 ; 3, 129 : 4, 139 : 35 ; *Kuṟaḷ* 381 : 2, *Kuṟun* 276 : 5, 392 : 6, *Maṇi* VI : 54, IX : 42, XIX ; 140, 145, XX : 1, XXIII : 3, 24, 155.

(2) Puṇyarājan *Maṇi* XXV : 1, 27, 96, 170.

(3) Pāṇḍyan *Śilap* XIX : 3, 75 ; XX : 75.

(4) Chōḻan Venvēṟ Kiḷḷi *Śilap* XXX : 29.

Araśiyal (அரசியல்) ; (1) Ist division of Poruṭpāl in Kuṛaḷ.
(2) Rājadharma, the functions etc., of royalty. *Maduraik* : 191.

Araśiyal Vaḻakku (அரசியல் வழக்கு) : The functions, duties, rights, prerogatives, qualities etc., of a king. *Maṇi* IV : 109.

Araśiḻam Kumarar (அரசிளங்குமரர்) : Princes *Śilap* VI : 155.

Araśiḻam Kumaran (அரசிளங்குமரன்) : Here, Udaya Kumaran, the Chōḻa prince. *Maṇi* IV : 47, 95.

Araśu (அரசு) : King ; kingship. *Achāra* 84 : 1, *Aiṅguṛu* 8 : 2, 426 : 4, *Elādi* 18 : 4, 42 : 4, 44 ; 3, 45 : 3, 48 : 3, *Innā* 6 : 3, 17 : 3, *Kaḷavaḻi* 35 : 4, *Kuṛaḷ* 384 : 2, 385 : 2, 554 : 2, *Maṇi* IX : 34, XI : 84, XIX : 162, XXV : 122, *Mullaip* 79, *Naṛ* 346 : 3, *Padiṛṛu* 77 : 3, 81 : 8, *Paḻa* 150 : 1. 322 ; 4, *Puṛam* 17 : 31, 35 : 5, 55 : 10, 73 : 3, 75 : 12, 158 : 2, 183 : 7, 301 : 5, 327 : 8. *Śilap Padiham* 1, I : 47, IV : 21, VII : 52 : 12 ; XII : 145 ; XIV : 50, 147, 179 ; XXI : 37 ; XXVI : 17, 95 ; XXVII : 52, *Śiṛupañch* 58 : 3, *Tirikaḍu* 34 : 2, *Tol. Poruḷ* 56 : 3, 637 : 1.

Araśu Kaṭṭil (அரசுகட்டில்) : Throne. *Padiṛṛu* VIII Ten *Padiham* col.

Araśuvā (அரசுவா) : Royal steed. *Kaḷavaḻi* 35 : 5, *Padiṛṛu* 79 : 13, *Śilap* III : 124.

Araṭṭan Cheṭṭi (அரட்டன் செட்டி) : A father of twin daughters. *Śilap* XXX : 49, 129.

Araṇ (அரண்) : Fort ; one of the 6 auxilieries of the king. *Aham* 45 : 18, 69 : 16, 93 : 8, 181 ; 4, *Aiṅguṛu* 429 : 3, 443 : 4, 444 : 2, 459 : 3, 474 : 2, *Kuṛaḷ* ch 75 heading ; 381 : 1, 421 : 2, 492 : 1, 534 : 1, 737 : 2, 741 : 1, 742 : 2, 743 : 2, 744 : 2, 745 : 2, 746 : 2, 747 ; 2, 748 : 2, 749 : 2, 750 : 2. *Naṛ* 150 : 3, 190 : 2, *Paḻa* 49 : 4, *Puṛam* 9 : 5, 11 : 8, 20 : 16, 92 : 5, 97 : 4, 210 : 14, 257 : 6, *Tahadūr Yāt* : 'Meyvēl' : 9.

Araṇam (அரணம்): (1) Fort. *Aiṅguṛu* 429 : 3, 444 : 2, *Mullaip*, 42, *Padiṛṛu* 24 : 4 : 4, 30 : 31, 41 : 34, 39 : 7, 44 : 13, 50 : 11, *Tol. Puṛat.* 12, 25 *Nach* quot. 13. *Śilap* XXIX : *Ammānai Vari* 2, 3; *Tol. Poruḷ*, 65 : 1.

(2) Protection. *Pari* 4 : 73.

(3) Gloves made of leather. *Śilap* XIV : 170.

Arattam (அரத்தம்): Red silk. *Tinaimālai* (150) 144 : 1.

Aram (அரம்): (1) Saw(n.) *Aham* 6 : 2, 24 : 1, 67 : 5, 96 : 4, 125 : 1, 199 : 8.

(2) Goldsmith's saw. *Aham* 349 : 1, *Kuṛaḷ* 567 : 2, 888 : 1, 997 : 1. *Pari* 10 : 98. *Śirupañch* 62 : 1.

Arambu (அரம்பு): Kurumbas; shepherds; *Aham* 287 : 13.

Ara Mahaḷir (அரமகளிர்): Divine damsels. *Kali* 40 : 23.

Aramiam (அரமியம்): The moonlit Courtyard. *Aham* 124 : 15. *Maṇi* XII : 47. *Śilap* II : 27.

Aralai (அரலை): Alari flower; Oleander now called 'Araḷi'—The seed of the maral. In Kuṛun 59 : 2 U.V.S. says it is the name of a hill, but that seems to be wrong. *Kuṛun* 59 : 2, 214 : 6, *Naṛ* 121 : 4.

Aravaṇi Koḍiyōn (அரவணி கொடியோன்): Duryodanan, whose flag bore the serpent emblem. *Bhāratam*; *Ādi Śāṇṛa* : 6.

Aravaṇai (அரவணை): Śēsha śayanam; the couch of snake on which 'Tirumāl' is supposed to recline. *Kali* 105 : 71, *Śilap* XXX : 134.

Aravaṇaikkiḍantōn (அரவணைக்கிடந்தோன்): *Vide* Aravaṇai. *Śilap* XXX : 51.

Aravam (அரவம்) : Snake. *Āchāra* 98 : 1, *Aiṅguṟu* : 173 : 2; extra 1 : 2. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 59 : 2, *Kuṟiñjip* : 255, *Maṇi* : IV : 117, XX : 104, *Pari* 19 : 72, *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 145 : 2.

Aravāi (அரவாய்) : Vēppilai so called as it has saw-like edges. The serrated leaf of the Margosa also called Kaḍippahai or the 'enemy of (protection against) the ghosts'. *Maṇi* VII : 73.

Aravindam (அரவிந்தம்) : Lotus. *Pari* 12 : 78.

Aravu (அரவு) : Snake; Rāhu, the 'shadow' that was supposed to swallow up the moon during eclipse. *Aham* 108 : 12, 114 : 5, 154 : 6, 182 : 9, 192 : 11, 202 : 10, 313 : 7, 318 : 3, 327 : 12, 328 : 4, 337 : 3, 340 : 10, *Innā* 31 : 3, *Kali* 15 : 17; 38 : 10; 45 : 3; 50 : 6; 64 : 4; 104 : 37; 105 : 45; 113 : 27; 140 : 17. *Kuṟiñjip* : 159, *Kuṟun* : 119 : 1, 190 : 4, 395 : 4, *Maṇi* : XXIII : 84, XXIV : 7, *Naṟ* : 129 : 7, 157 : 3, 168 : 8, 255 : 10, 285 : 1, 325 : 4, 336 : 8, 366 : 1, 377 : 6, *Padiṟṟu* : 35 : 2, 51 : 13, *Pari* : 3 : 59, 4 : 42, 10 : 76, 19 : 72, 20 : 99, *Perumbāṇ* : 42, 134, *Puṟam* : 17 : 38, 89 : 5, 126 : 19, 211 : 2, 294 : 8, 329 : 6, 366 : 3, 368 : 18, 376 : 14, 398 : 27. *Śilap* : V : 206. VI : 25; X : 9; XII : 22, 92, 93, 156; XXVI : 34. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 185.

Aravuri (அரவுரி) : slough *Porunar* : 83.

Araṟṟu (அரற்று) : Wailing; sorrow - a disease of the soul. *Mani* : XXX 116, 131, 168, 181. *Tol. Poruḷ* 260 : 5.

Aran (அரன்) : (1) Śivan. *Śilap* : XII : 106.
(2) Saw. *Pari* : V : 65.

Arā (அரா) : Snake; *vide* Aravu, Aravam. *Aham* : 72 : 14; 257 : 20, 258 : 10, *Kuṟun* : 43 : 4, *Nālaḍi* : 241 : 4, *Naṟ* : 125 : 3, 356 : 5, *Puṟam* : 309 : 3, 369 : 6, 382 : 14, *Tiṇaimoḻi* : (50) : 29 : 1.

Arāham (அராகம்) : One of the Paripāṭṭu features. *Pari* : 1 : 26.

Arāntāṇam (அராந்தாணம்): Aruhattānam i.e. Jina Ālayam. *Maṇi* : III : 87, V : 23.

Ari (அரி): 1, Lion. *Maṇi Padiham* : *Veṇbā* : 1 : 1, *Śilap* XXV : 48

2. Tirumāl *Śilap* : XII : 106.
3. Paddy *Padiṟṟu* : 30 : 15.
4. The Sun *Perumbāṇ* : 473.
5. The bee *Maduraik* : 252.
6. Honey *Naṟ* : 21 : 7.
7. The minute waves of musical sound producing *gamaka*. *Aham* : 301 : 20.
8. Filter *Aham* : 216 : 3.
9. The small gems or stones put into the anklet to jingle, as one walked about. *Aham* : 6 : 1, 321 : 15; *Kuṟun* : 369 : 2; *Naṟ* : 12 : 5, 250 : 2; *Śilap. Padiham* : 25, XX : 27, 67, 69.

Ariśi (அரிசி): The grain of the paddy seed; offered to the God, Murugan; *Aham* : 107 : 7, 393 : 9, 394 : 3, *Kuṟun* : 369 : 2, *Maṇi* : VI : 95, *Murugu* : 233, *Naṟ* : 60 : 5,, 180 : 3, *Paḷa* : 348 : 1, *Paṭṭinap* : 165, *Pernmbāṇ* : 275, 474. *Porunar* : 113, *Puṟam* : 140 : 5, 318 : 7, 328 : 10, 371 : 9, 399 : 2, *Śiṟupāṇ* : 194.

Ariśil (அரிசில்): A river that circles round the town of Ambar. *Naṟ* : 141 : 11. Place to which Ariśil Kiḷār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 193, *Puṟum* : 146, 230, 281, 285, 300, 304, 342.

Ariśil Kiḷār (அரிசில் கிழார்): A Vēḷāḷa poet belonging to Ariśil. (U.V.S. connects this with Ariyalur on the northern bank of the Coleroon). His poems are found in the Tahaḍūr Yāttirai; he praised Tahaḍūr eṟinda Peruncēral Irumporai in *Padiṟṟu* VIII Ten; and he bemoaned the death of Eḷini. He tried to bring about a reconciliation between Pēhan and his wife Kaṇṇagi *Kuṟun* : 193 *Padiṟṟu* : VIII Ten and reference in *Padiṟṟu* Padiham *Puṟam* : 146, 230, 281, 285, 300, 304, 342 Some stanzas in *Tahaḍūr Yāt* quoted by Nach. in *Tol. Poruḷ*.

Aridāram (அரிதாரம்): Musk. *Nānmaṇi* : 6, 2. *Śilap* : XXIV : 24, XXV : 40.

Aripuram (அரிபுரம்) : Śiṅgapuram, the place to which Śaṅgaman a merchant belonged. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 22.

Arimaṇavāyil Uṛattūr (அரிமணவாயில் உறத்தூர்) : A town ; it was the place of certain enemies of Evvi. *Aham* : 266 : 13.

Arimā (அரிமா) : The Lion *vide* Ari, Arimān. *Kali* : 103 : 18. *Nāladi* : 152 : 3, 4 ; 198 : 4. *Paṭṭinap* : 298.

Arimān (அரிமான்) : The Lion. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 35 : 1. *Kali* : 15 : 1. *Padiṛṛu* : 12 : 5 ; 88 : 15, *Śilap* : XII : 109, XX : 22, XXV : 78, XXVI : 1.

Arimān Kaṭṭil (அரிமான் கட்டில்) : The throne (supported by lion like figures of gold etc.) *Śilap* : XXVI : 1.

Ariyaham (அரியகம்) : An ornament for thc toes. *Śilap* : VI : 85.

Ariyal (அரியல்) : 1. toddy. *Aham* : 245 : 9, 348 : 5.
2. honey. *Padiṛṛu* : 40 : 18, 61 : 1.

Ariyāyōgam (அரியாயோகம்) : narrow strip of gilded garment ceremonially worn around the waist. *Śilap* : XIV : 170.

Aruhattānam (அருகத்தானம்) : A place in Puhār, sacred for the Jainas ; it was situated at a junction of five streets. *Śilap* X : 18.

Aruhar (அருகர்) : The Jaina ascetics. *Śilap* : X : 202.

Aruhan (அருகன்) : Pūjyan ; the pure one. *Śilap* : X : 187.

Aruṅgala Śeppu (அருங்கலச்செப்பு) : Jewel box. *Śilap* : XIV : 68.

Aruṅgalappāvai (அருங்கலப்பாவை) : Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 71.

Aruṇmuni (அருண்முனி) : Śivaparamūrthi. *Śilap* : X : 187.

Aruttāpatti (அருத்தாபத்தி) : The logical system of proof of deduction by elimination ; a pramāṇa (aḷavai). *Maṇi* : XXVII : 10, 45, 84.

Arundadi (அருந்ததி): The very ideal of chastity whom every woman was enjoined to emulate is supposed to stand as a star. *Aiṅguṛu* : 442 : 4. *Śilap* I : 63. *Tirikaḍu* : 1 : 1.

Arundavan (அருந்தவன்): The great ascetic; here Agastiyar. *Maṇi* : I : 3.

Aruntiṛal (அருந்திறல்): Here Rama, hero of the Rāmāyaṇa. *Śilap* : XIII : 65.

Arundunar Śālai (அருந்துனர் சாலை): dining halls. *Maṇi* : XX : 7.

Aruntеṛal Kaḍavuḷ (அருந்தெறற் கடவுள்): The God of Ālavāy of Madurai. *Śilap* : XIII : 137.

Aruppam (அருப்பம்): fort; protection. *Maduraik* : 67, 149; *Paḍiṛṛu* : 48 : 9, 50 : 13, *Puṛam* : 17 : 28, 224 : 1.

Aruppu (அருப்பு): The natural protection of forests. *Aham* 342 : 5

Aruppukkaṇai (அருப்புக்கணை): Floral arrows (of Kāman). *Maṇi* : XXV : 90.

Aruppukkaṇai Maindan (அருப்புக்கணை மைந்தன்): Kāman (using the floral arrows). *Maṇi* : XX : 92.

Arumpahai tāṅgum Āṛṛalān (அரும்பகைதாங்கும் ஆற்றலான்): The great warrior capable of withstanding great foes. Vāhaittiṇai in Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ*. 76 : 8.

Arumpālai (அரும்பாலை): One of the seven varieties of Pālai - a rāga: 1. Śempālai; 2. Paḍumalaippālai; 3. Śevvaḷippālai; 4. Arumpālai; 5. Kōḍippālai; 6. Viḷarippālai; 7. Mēlśempālai. *Śilap* : III : 84.

Arumbu (அரும்பு): 1. budding. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 642 : 2.

2. Flower; the arrow of Kāman. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 105, XX : 92, XXV : 90.

(Ādi) Aruman) [(ஆதி) அருமன்] A chieftain; his capital was Śiṟukuḍi; *Naṟ* : 367 : 6.

Aruvandai (அருவந்தை): Basic name of Ambar Kiḻān Aruvandai, a patron of poets. Probably, Aruvandai = Aruvan + tandai i.e., father of Aruvan, on the analogy of Āndai. *Puṟam* 358 col; 385 : 9, 10.

Aruvāḷar (அருவாளர்): The rulers of the Aruvāḷa country. *Paṭṭinap* : 275.

Aruviyāmbal (அருவியாம்பல்): Name of the 3rd stanza of VII Ten of *Padiṟṟu*. 'The flowerless Āmbal' meaning, thereby, the 'huge number - Āmbal'.

Aruvuru (அருவுரு): This comes of feeling and leads to expression. One of the 12 Iyalpus - also called Nāmarūpa. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 105, XXX : 45, 84, 102, 106, 107, 121, 122, 138, 172, 179.

Aruḷ (அருள்): Compassion; a point of comparison between the lover and the lady love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 3.

Aruḷuḍaimai (அருள் உடைமை): 'Having compassion on all created objects'. *Kuṟaḷ*. 25 chap hdg.

Aruḷ miha uḍaimai (அருள் மிக உடைமை): A situation in Aham in which the lady love's (wife's) steadfast spiritual qualities are manifest. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 272 : 4.

Aruḷaṟam Pūṇḍōn (அருளறம் பூண்டோன்): Aruhan, Jinan. *Śilap* : X : 200.

Aruḷoḍupuṇarnda Ahaṟchi (அருளொடு புணர்ந்த அகற்சி): The assumption of Sanyāsa, as a result of Aruḷ - like the renunciation of the Buddha. Vāhaittiṇai *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 22.

Arūpabiramar (அருபப்பிரமர்): Kinds of semi-divine persons supposed by the Buddhists to inhabit a few of their 31 Worlds *Maṇi* : VI : 176.

Arai (அரை): A kind of tree; also Arayam. Probably Pīpal. *Aiṅguṟu* : 325 : 1. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 283 : 1, 304.

Araikkāl (அரைக்கால்): $\frac{1}{8}$. *Paḷa* : 132 : 4.

Araiśa Bhūdam (அரைசபூதம்): One of the four 'communities' among the Bhūdas. *Śilap* : XXII : 61.

Araiśar (அரைசர்): Kings. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 111, *Naṟ* : 291 : 3. *Śilap* : XV : 109, XXVI : 10.

Araiśar Kōmān (அரைசர் கோமான்): Emperor. *Śilap* : XXII : 3.

Araiśavēli (அரைசவேலி): The protection offered by kingship. *Śilap* : XXIII : 44.

Araiśan (அரைசன்): King. *Kali* : 130 : 4 ; 147 : 43, 44. Here venvēṟ Kiḷḷi. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 141, XXIX : 11.

Araiśiyal (அரைசியல்): The quality or the nature of Government. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 55.

Araiśu (அரைசு): King, Kingship, Kingdom; reign. *Kali* : 8 : 17, 105 : 1, 146 : 3, 149 : 3, *Maṇi* : XV : 44, XXVIII : 57, *Puṟam* : 26 : 6, 42 : 5, 211 : 6, *Śilap* : II : 1 ; III : 126 ; IV : 8 ; V : 135, 161 ; VIII : 5 ; XVIII : 25 ; XXII : 64, XXIII : 44, 136, 142 ; Kaṭṭurai : 17 ; XXVII : 132, XXX : 175.

Araiśu Kaṭṭil (அரைசுகட்டில்): The Throne. *Śilap* : XXII : 7, XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 117.

Araiśu Viṟṟiruttal (அரைசு வீற்றிருத்தல்): Holding court. *Maṇi* : XXV : 81.

Araiyam (அரையம்): An ancient town consisting of two suburbs Pēraraiyam and Śiṟṟaraiyam. In the days of an evil ancestor of Iruṅgōvēḷ the city was destroyed by a curse pronounced by Kaḷāttalayār, a poet. The location of this place in the Chōḷa country is discredited by R. Raghava Iyengar who would prefer to give it a hilly habitation in the central northern fringes of Tamiḻaham; his view seems to be correct. *Puṟam* : 202 : 8.

Alhultaivaral (அல்குறைவரல்): One of the situations in Aham; i.e. the lady-love holding fast to the folds of her garments when she was greatly agitated by her lover's presence. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 263 : 1

Allaṅkīranār (அல்லங்கீரனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 245.

Alli (அல்லி): 1. The tender inner petals of a flower. *Aham* : 255 : 12, *Pari* : 1 : 35, 12 : 78.

2. A kind of rice. *Puṟam* : 248 : 5, 250 : 5.

Allippāvai (அல்லிப்பாவை): A kind of dance performed jointly by men and women; it was perhaps a puppet show. *Puṟam* : 33 : 17.

Alliattohudi (அல்லியத்தொகுதி): The kind of dance danced by Māyōn (Tirumāl). *Śilap* : VI : 48.

Alahu (அலகு): (1) mango shaped shells washed ashore by the waves. *Malaipaḍu* : 234.

(2) Paddy. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1034 : 2.

Alahai (அலகை): ghost. *Kuṟaḷ* : 850 : 2.

Alattaham (அலத்தகம்): The red paste painted on the feet as decoration. *Maṇi* : VI : 110, IX : 40. *Śilap* VI : 82, VIII : 54.

Alam (அலம்) : A weapon like the plough. *Pari* : 3 : 83.

Alar (அலர்) : 1. blossoms ; flowers. *Śilap* : VI : 124.

2. Scandal. *Aham* : 190 : 4, 201 : 10, 203 : 3, 209 : 2, 211 : 17, 216 : 6, 218 : 18, 220 : 1, 246 : 7, 253 : 3, 281 : 13, 282 : 12, 296 : 14, 303 : 7, 320 : 7, 323 : 1 347 : 7, 368 : 19, 383 : 2, 400 : 2. *Ainguṛu* : 71 : 3, 75 : 2, 77 : 2, 132 : 3, 164 : 4, 236 : 1, 279 : 5, 372 : 3, *Iṛai Ahap* : 22 : 1. *Kali* : 60 : 28 ; 104 : 75 ; 124 : 5, 13 ; 132 : 23. *Kuṛaḷ* : 1141 : 1, 1142 : 2, 1146 : 1. 1149 : 1. *Maṇi* : XXII : 87. *Naṛ* : 14 : 6, 15 : 10 : 36 : 6, 143 : 7, 191 : 7, 223 : 5, 249 : 10, 263 : 3. 272 : 8. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 139 : 1 ; 162 ; 163.

Alar Aṛivuṛuttal (அலர் அறிவுறுத்தல்) : The spread of the scandal regarding the Aham (Kaḷavu) relation between lover and the lady-love being exploited for the advantage of each. *Kuṛaḷ* chap. 115 hdg.

Alari (அலரி) : (1) A blossom *Aham* 353 : 20.

(2) A kind of flower *Puṛam* : 371 : 3.

Aḷavan (அளவன்) : crab. *Aham* : 170 : 8, 260 : 4, 280 : 3, 350 : 4, 380 : 7. *Aiṅguṛu* : 179 : 2, 197 : 1. *Aiṅtiṇai* : (50) 42 : 1. *Aintiṇai* (70) 62 : 1, 67 : 2. *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* 5 : 1. *Kali* 85 : 6, 131 : 18, 136 : 2. *Kār* 39 : 1.

Alavai (அலவை) : ghost *Śilap* XXIII : 61.

Ali (அலி) : A person who is neither fully male nor fully female. *Nāladi* 85 : 4.

Alai (அலை) : (1) The sea ; lit. the waves. *Śilap* II : 78.

(2) Restlessness ; a sub-division of anger (Vehuḷi) Teasing by physical chastisement etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* 258 : 1.

Alaivāi (அலைவாய்): Tiruchchīralaivāi or Tirūchchendūr; the same as Śendil. *Aham* 266 : 20; *Murugu* : 125.

Avvedirēham (அவ்வெதிரேகம்): One of the perversions of Vaidanmya Dhittāntas i.e. failing to prove a particular with reference to a general proposition. *Maṇi* XXIX : 338, 450.

Avanti (அவந்தி): 1. A country *Maṇi* XIX : 108. *Śilap* XXVIII : 86.

2. A town; capital of Avanti *Maṇi* IX : 28. Adiyark. identifies it with Uñjai. The king of Avanti presented Karikālan with a decorated gateway. *Śilap* V : 103.

Avar vayin vidumbal (அவர் வயின் விதும்பல்): *Kuṛaḷ* 127 chap. hdg. dealing with Aham situation of the lovers hastening to meet each other after a long and distant separation.

Avarai (அவரை): Beans. *Aham* 104 : 8, 217 : 9. 243 : 1, 294 : 9. *Aiṅguṛu* 209 : 3, 271 : 1, 286 : 2. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 1 : 1. *Kuṛinjip* : 87. *Kuṛun* : 82 : 5, 240 : 2. *Perumbāṇ* : 195. *Puṛam* : 120 : 10, 215 : 5, 335 : 5. *Śiṛupāṇ* : 164.

Aval (அவல்): 1. rice flakes. *Aham* 237 : 13. *Padiṛṛu* : 29 : 1. *Perumbāṇ* : 226. *Puṛam* : 63 : 13.

(2) pit or depression. *Aham* : 4 : 4. *Kuṛun* : 303 : 7; 316 : 5, 6, 328 : 2, 351 : 2. *Nāladi* : 123 : 3. *Naṛ* : 11 : 7, 35 : 4, 106 : 3, 123 : 10, 219 : 5, 239 : 4, 363 : 10, 385 : 3. *Padiṛṛu* : 51 : 7, *Paṭṭinap* : 101, *Perumbāṇ* : 208, *Porunar* : 9, *Śilap* : VII : 31 : 1, X : 91, *Śiṛupāṇ* : 195. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 40 : 1, 60 : 2.

Avalam (அவலம்): Misery. *Maṇi* XXX : 116, 131, 168, 181.

Avan tamar uvattal (அவன் தமர் உவத்தல்): The Aham situation of the lady-love being happy on seeing her lover's relatives. *Tol. Poruḷ* 270 : 7.

Avan puṇarvu maṛuttal (அவன் புணர்வு மறுத்தல்) : The Aham situation of the lady-love declining to meet her lover by day or by night. *Tol. Poruḷ* 271 ; 2.

Avā (அவா) : One of the three sins ; this leads to the sorrows of the soul. *Maṇi* XXX : 170, 184.

Avā Aṛuttal (அவா அறுத்தல்) : eschewing desire. *Kuṛaḷ* : 37 chap. hdg.

Avi (அவி) : Havis ; the sacrificial offering to the Gods. *Kuṛaḷ* : 259 : 1, 413 : 1. *Pari* : 5 : 40, 41; 6 : 11, 8 : 80 ; 10 : 84 ; 16 : 53.

Avinayam (அவிநயம்) : The art of conventional gestures in dance, accompanied by music. *Maṇi* XIX : 79, XXIV : 9. Four gestures broadly are noticeable in Avinayam ; standing, moving, sitting, lying. *Śilap* : XIV : 152.

Avināśi vādi (அவிநாசிவாதி) : The Śānkhyan who speaks of the permanence of phenomena. *Maṇi* XXIX : 171.

Avippali (அவிப்பலி) : The offer of Avi (Havis) to the Devas ; the warrior's oath (solemn pledge) that he would offer his life to the God of fire if he could not win laurels in the battle. *Vāhaittiṇai* in Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ* 76 : 12.

Aviyan (அவியன்) : A patron. *Aham* 271 : 12-4. *Puṛam* 383 : 21.

Aviyuṇarvinōr (அவியுணர்வினோர்) : The Devas for whom the Avi (Havis) offered in the sacrificial fire is the food. *Puṛam* 377 : 5.

Aviyuṇavu (அவியுணவு) : *vide* Avi. *Kuṛaḷ* 259 : 1, 413 : 1.

Avuṇar (அவுணர்) : Asuras ; Tirumahaḷ danced the Pāvaikkūttu to mitigate their military ferocity ; Durgha danced the Marakkāl dance to avoid them who attacked her as snakes and scorpions.

Vāṇan was an Asura, Śūran was another; the former was killed by Kaṇṇan and the latter by Murugan. *Kali* : 2 : 3, *Kuṟun* : 1 :1, *Murugu* : 59, *Paḍiṟṟu* : 11 : 4, *Pari* : 3 ; 56, 5 : 7, 8 : 8, *Puṟam* : 174 : 1, *Śilap* : VI : 7, 48, 52, 58, 60. XII : 118, 119, XXIII : 189, XXIV : 53.

Avuṇan (அவுணன்) : Asuran ; here Mahishāsuran. *Śilap* XII : 65.

Avai (அவை) : Sabha ; court ; an assembly ; stage ; the royal court in uraṇdai was famous. *Āchāra* : 11 : 3, *Aham* : 76 : 5, 93 : 5, *Kali* : 140 : 22, *Kuṟaḷ* 72nd and 73rd chap. hdg. 67 : 1, 332 : 1, 711 : 1, 713 : 1, 719 : 1, 721 : 1, 723 : 2, 725 : 1, 726 : 2, 727 : 1, 728 : 2, 729 : 2, *Kuṟun* : 146 : 5 ; *Maduraik* : 161, *Nāladi* : 32nd chap. hdg. ; 325 : 1. *Nānmaṇi* : 18 ; 3 ; 22 : 3 ; 76 : 2, *Naṟ* : 90 : 12, *Paḷa* : 4 : 4 ; 72 : 2 ; 317 : 2 ; 326 : 1, 2, 345 : 1 ; 350 : 1. *Puṟam* : 83, *Tirikaḍu* : 7 : 2, 8 : 1, 2, 10 : 2, 71 : 2.

Avai Añjāmai (அவை அஞ்சாமை) : Wherein the need for an administrator not to fear any assembly is explained. *Kuṟaḷ* ch, 73 hdg.

Avaiyaḍakkiyal (அவை அடக்கியல்) : The situation of a speaker controlling his audience by praising them or a writer winning the confidence of his readers. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 423 : 1, 425 : 1.

Avai Aṟidal (அவை அறிதல்) : The act of recognising the nature of the court the king holds. *Kuṟaḷ* 72 chap. hdg.

Avaikkaḷam (அவைக்களம்) : Sabha ; the stage. *Puṟam* : 283 : 6, *Śilap* : XXX : 193, 194.

Avaiyattār (அவையத்தார்) : The royal court ; officials of the king. *Kali* : 94 : 42.

Avaiyam (அவையம்) : Sabha ; *vide* Avai. Court of justice. King's court. *Aham* : 256 : 21, *Kuṟaḷ* : 67 : 1 ; *Kuṟun*: 276 : 5 ; *Puṟam* : 39 : 8, 71 : 7, 157 : 4, 224 : 4, 239 : 10. *Śilap* : XXVI : 47, 95, 144. *Tol. Pāyiram* : *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 17.

Aḻal (அழல்): (1) Fire; the sacrificial fire. *Aham* : 351 : 6, 361 : 11, *Kali* : 119 : 13, *Paḍiṟṟu* : 14 : 3; 15 : 7, *Pari* : 5 : 40, *Puṟam* : 122 : 3.

(2) Mars. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 13 : 25.

(3) Kārttigai asterism. *Puṟam* : 229 : 1, *Śilap* : XXIII : 184.

Aḻal ambu (அழல் அம்பு): The arrow of fire used by Śiva against the Tṟipuras. *Pari* : 5 : 25.

Aḻalōmbāḷan (அழலோம்பாளன்): Brahmin; i.e. he that tends the sacrificial fire. *Maṇi* : V : 34.

Aḻaṟpaḍukādai (அழற்படு காதை): The canto in Śilappadiharam which narrates the destruction of Madurai by Kaṇṇagi. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 81. Canto XXII hdg.

Aḻiśi (அழிசி): (1) Father of Nachchāttanār. *Kuṟun* : 271.

(2) Father of Śēndan of Ārkkāḍu. *Kuṟun* : 258 : 4; Chief of Ārkkāḍu. *Naṟ* : 190 : 4.

(3) A chieftain belonging to the Chōḻa family. *Naṟ* : 87 : 3.

(4) Basic name of the poet Kollan Aḻiśi. *Kurun* : 27, 138, 145, 240.

(5) Son of Ādan. *Puṟam* : 7 : 17.

Aḻiśi Nachchāttanār (அழிசி நச்சாத்தனர்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 271. (Possibly he was Aḻiśi mahan Nachchāttanār).

Aḻukkāṟāmai (அழுக்காறாமை): On eschewing jealousy. *Kuṟaḷ* chap. 17 hdg.

Aḻugai (அழுகை): Wailing indicating sorrow born usually of inferiority, loss, poverty, emotional upsetting. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 251 : 1, 253 : 2.

Aḻundūr (அழுந்தூர்): The vēḷs of this place were matrimonially related to the Chōḷa royal family. Karikālan married a girl of the Aḻundūr vēḷ family. When Karikālan won the battle of Veṇṇi, the news of the victory resounded at Aḻundūr. It was perhaps so, as it was his wife's place. This may be identified with Tiruvaḻundūr, near Mayavaram, Tanjavur Dt. *Aham* : 246 : 14.

Aḻundai (அழுந்தை): *vide* Aḻundūr. *Aham* : 196 : 11.

Aḻumbil (அழும்பில்): (1) A town in Pāṇḍyan land, says N. H. V. Nattar. But we hear of an Aḻumbil vēḷ as an officer under Chēran Śeṅguṭṭuvan in *Śilap.* (*Śilap* : XXV : 177, XXVIII : 205.) *Aham* : 44 : 15.

(2) Belonged to a chieftain Mānaviṛal vēḷ. *Maduraik* : 345, *Puṛam* : 283 : 5.

Aḻumbil vēḷ (அழும்பில் வேள்): An officer in Śeṅguṭṭuvan's employ. *Śilap* : XXV : 177, XXVIII : 205.

Aḻuvam (அழுவம்): (1) Forest, desert. *Aham* : 20 : 1, 79 : 9, 81 : 12, 183 : 3, 327 : 19. *Naṛ* : 62 : 3.

(2) The extent of the field of battle. *Padiṛṛu* : 66 : 6.

Aḷḷal (அள்ளல்): (1) Mire. *Naṛ* : 63 : 8.

(2) A method of producing melody in Yāḻ by appropriate fingering. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 13.

Aḷḷan (அள்ளன்): A chieftain who got some gift of territory from Adiyan for whom he secured some victories. *Aham* : 325 : 8.

Aḷḷūr (அள்ளூர்): A town to which Nan Mullaiyār belonged. It is said to be in the Pāṇḍyan land, near Śivagaṅgai. *Aham*; 46 : 14; *Kuṟun* : 32, 67, 68, 93, 96, 140, 157, 202, 237 : *Puṟam* : 306.

Aḷḷūr Nanmullaiyār (அள்ளூர் நன்முல்லையார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 46; *Kuṟun* : 32, 67, 68, 93, 96, 140, 157, 202, 237; *Puṟam* : 306.

Aḷakkar Ñāḷal (அளக்கர் ஞாழல்): (1) Town to which Aḷakkar Ñāḷalār, father of Maḷḷanār belonged. *Aham* : 174, 344, 353. *Kuṟun* : 181, 215, *Naṟ* : 297, 321, *Puṟam* : 388.

(2) to which Aḷakkar Ñāḷalār, father of Ammaḷḷanār belonged. *Aham* : 314.

Aḷakkar Ñāḷalār (அளக்கர் ஞாழலார்): (1) Parent of Madurai Maḷḷanār *Aham*: 344, 353, *Kuṟun* : 188, 215, *Naṟ* : 297, 321, *Puṟam* 388.

(2) Parent of Ammaḷḷanār. *Aham* : 314.

Aḷahu (அளகு): (1) The female of fowls, owls etc. *Perumbāṇ* : 256, *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 2, 610 : 2.

(2) male fowl. *Innā* : 31 : 1.

(3) eagle *Padiṟṟu* : 35 : 5.

Aḷavu (அளவு): Logical norm of proof, like inference, authority etc. Pramāṇa; also Aḷavai. *Kuṟaḷ* : 286 : 1, 287 : 288 : 1, 289 : 1, 725 : 1.

Aḷavai (அளவை): Logical norm of proof. *vide* Aḷavu. *Maṇi* : 1, XXVII : 3, XXIX : 47, 55.

Aḷavaivādi (அளவை வாதி): Logician. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 3.

Aḷaṟu (அளறு): Hell. *Kuṟaḷ* : 255 : 2; 835 : 2, 919 : 2; *Tirikaḍu* : 24 : 4.

Aḷai (அளை): 1. ant-hill. *Aham* : 377 : 3 ; *Kuṟun* : 12 : 1, 117 : 3, 253 : 6, 328 : 1, 351 : 2.

2. butter milk *Kali* : 106 : 44, 108 : 26, 110 : 5 ; *Śilap* : XVI : 3.

3. Lair of animals *Kuṟiñjip* : 252.

4. The crab hole in the sand. *Aham* : 260 : 4.

Aṟchiram (அற்சிரம்): The later (or earlier) part of the cold season. *Aham* : 205 : 15, 217 : 13, 273 : 4, 294 : 11, 317 : 3, 339 : 5, 378 : 13. *Aiṅguṟu* : 464 : 3, 470 : 2. *Naṟ* : 5 : 6, 86 : 4, 312 : 5.

Aṟa Āḻi (அற ஆழி): The sea of Aṟam or good (proper) deeds ; or the Dharma Chakra (the wheel of Dharma). *Kuṟaḷ* : 8 : 1, *Maṇi* : VI : 11 ; X : 61 ; XXIX : 27.

Aṟakkadir Āḻi (அறக்கதிர் ஆழி): Dharmachakra ; *vide* Aṟa Āḻi 'Kadir' is the spoke of the wheel of Dharma. *Maṇi* : V : 76.

Aṟakkaḷattu Andaṇar (அறக்களத்து அந்தணர்): Judges and magistrates ; judicial advisers ; superintendents of charitable institutions. *Śilap* : XXII : 8, XXVIII : 222.

Aṟakkuḍi (அறக்குடி): peaceful tribes as distinct from Maṟakkuḍi (martial tribes.) *Śilap* : XII : 15.

Aṟakkōṭṭam (அறக்கோட்டம்): The court of justice. *Maṇi* : XIX canto hdg. ; canto sub hdg.

Aṟaṅkūṟu Avaiyam (அறங்கூறு அவையம்): Court of justice. The lover could claim his lady - love at a court of justice. *Kuṟun* : 276, *Śilap* : V : 135.

Aṟachchabai (அறச்சபை): Court of justice. *Puṟam* : 71.

Aṟachchālai (அறச்சாலை): Dharmaśāla ; centre of charity. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 238.

Aṟattuppāl (அறத்துப்பால்): The first major division of the *Kuṟaḷ* dealing with 'Aṟam' or 'Dharma'.

Aṟatturai ambi (அறத்துறையம்பி): 'The free ferry service' ; in the context of the poem, it means, 'fate that passes people from life to life irrespective of station etc.' *Puṟam* : 381 : 24.

Aṟattōr (அறத்தோர்): Ascetics. *Maṇi* : VI : 19.

Aṟaneṟi (அறநெறி): The path of justice and right. *Puṟam* : 55 : 10; *Tirikaḍu* : 90 ; 1,

Aṟam (அறம்): Dharma; charity; provision of drinking water, shade, shelter etc. The Aṟakkaḍavuḷ (deified Dharma, apotheosis of justice.) *Kali* : 144 : 48; *Kuṟaḷ* : 31 : 1, 32 : 1, 33 : 1, 34 : 1, 35 : 2, 36 : 1, 37 : 1, 39 : 1, 40 : 1, 45 : 2, 46 : 1, 48 : 1, 49 : 1, 77 : 2, 93 ch. hdg. 96 : 1, 130 : 2, 141 ; 2, 148 : 2, 150 : 1, 157 : 2, 181 : 1, 182 : 1, 183 : 2, 185 : 1, 189 : 1. 204 : 2, 209 : 1, 249 : 2, 288 : 1, 296 : 2, 297 : 1, 321 : 1, 366 : 1, 1018 : 2; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 55; *Puṟam* : 34 : 7; *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 55; II : 85, XX : *Veṇbā* : 1 : 1; *Śiṟupañch* : 35 : 4; 63 : 1, 2; 97 : 4.

Aṟambāḍu (அறம்பாடு): The occurrence of Dharma. *Maṇi* : X : 9, 75.

Aṟavaṇa Aḍihaḷ (அறவண அடிகள்): The Buddhist Guru, in Kañchi, of Maṇimēkalai; also Aṟavaṇan. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 57; II : 61; XI : 40; XII : 1 : XXVIII : 81, 236; XXIX : canto sub hdg.

Aṟavaṇan (அறவணன்): also Aṟavaṇar; *vide* Aṟavaṇa Aḍigaḷ. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 56, 89; X : 58; XI : 52; XII : canto hdg; sub hdg; 19, 27. XIII : canto sub hdg. XIV : canto sub hdg. XV : 38; XXI : 153, 155, 162. XXIV : 87; XXV : 17, 211; XXVIII : 1, 150; XXIX : 2, 37.

Aṟavar (அறவர்): The Brahmins; Pārppār. *Pari* : 8 : 68,

Aṟavan (அறவன்): He who propagates the Dharma. *Śilap* : X : 202.

Aṟavāḻi Āḻvōn (அறவாழி ஆள்வோன்): The wielder of the wheel of Dharma; The Buddha. *Maṇi* : VI : 11, X : 61.

Aṟavi (அறவி): The woman of Dharma. Here Kavundi Aḍihaḷ. *Śilap* : XIII : 103.

Aṟavurai (அறவுரை): Dharma vachanam; moral precepts. *Śilap* : X : 57.

Aṟavōr (அறவோர்) : 1. The Bauddha ascetics. *Maṇi* : XX : 6.

2. Those who observed rituals like fasts etc. but had not renounced. They were to be exempt from the fury of Fire. *Śilap* : XV : 7, XVI : 71, XXI : 53.

3. The Andaṇar were the Aṟavōr. *Kuṟaḷ* : 30 : 1.

Aṟavōrpaḷḷi (அறவோர்பள்ளி) : 'Aruhar tānam' says Arumpada ; 'Aruharpaḷḷi' or 'Buddhar palli' says Aḍiyārk. *Śilap* : V : 179.

Aṟavōn (அறவோன்) : (1) The Buddha. *Maṇi* : VIII : 49, X : 1, XII : 11, XXVIII : 210 ; *Śilap* : X : 12.

(2) Medical man *Naṟ* : 136 : 3.

(3) Dharmātma *Śilap* : X : 176.

Aṟavōn Āśanam (அறவோன் ஆசனம்) : The Buddha Pīḍikai. *Maṇi* : XII : 11.

Aṟavōn Mahan (அறவோன் மகன்) : Tamil form of 'Dharma putra'. *Puṟam* : 366 : 6.

Aṟan (அறன்) : Deified Dharma ; apotheosis of justice. *Naṟ* : 275 : 8, 277 : 4 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 90 : 12 ; *Pari* : 3 : 5 ; *Śilap* : XVIII : 41.

Aṟan Valiyuṟuttal (அறன் வலியுறுத்தல்) : 'On prescribing the Dharma'. *Kuṟaḷ* ch. 4 hdg.

Aṟanaḷitturaittal (அறனளித்துரைத்தல்) : Worshipping the God of Aṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 8.

Aṟanōmbaḍai (அறநோம்படை) : The study of the Purāṇas and the Dharma Śāstras ; the place where this is done. *Śilap* : V : 179.

Aṟituyil Amarntōn (அறிதுயில் அமர்ந்தோன்) : Tirumāl. *Śilap* : XXVI : 62.

Aṟituyilōn (அறிதுயிலோன்) : Tirumāl ; He reclines on the Śēshan (the divine serpent-divan) and wears the Tuḷasi garland. *Pari* : 13 : 29.

Aṟiyāduḍambaḍal (அறியாதுடம்படல்): A literary practice of unwittingly adopting views held by others. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 19.

Aṟivar (அறிவர்): The wise ones. *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 154, 193 : 3, 502 : 2, 509 : 1.

Aṟivan (அறிவன்): 1. Vēlan who indulged in the veṟiyāṭṭu. *Aiṅguṟu* : 247 : 1.

2. The astrologer or *Kaṇi*. *Kali* : 39 : 46.

3. Aruhan. *Śilap* : XI : 4.

4. The omniscient One. *Śilap* X : 176.

5. Nach. considers that Ahattiyan was one of the Aṟivar. *Tōl. Poruḷ* : 75 : 5.

Aṟivan tēyam (அறிவன் தேயம்): Indicates 'victory' of knowledge and asceticism. Vāhaittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 5.

Aṟivuḍai Nambi (அறிவுடைநம்பி): A royal poet belonging to the Pāṇḍyan family; basic name of Pāṇḍyan Aṟivuḍai Nambi. He was a contemporary of Kōpperam Chōḷan of Uṟaiyūr as also of the famous poet Piśir Āndaiyār; author of *Aham* : 28; *Kuṟun* : 230; *Naṟ* : 15; *Puṟam* : 188; praised in *Puṟam* : 184.

Aṟivuḍaimai (அறிவுடைமை): 'Being wise'. *Kuṟaḷ* 43 chap. hdg.

Aṟivu Varambihandān (அறிவு வரம்பிகந்தான்): He that is beyond human understanding, i.e. Jina, the 'conquering' one. *Śilap* : X : 176.

Aṟukāl Paṟavai (அறுகால் பறவை): Bee endowed with six feet. *Aham* : 332 : 7, 8.

Aṟuhu (அறுகு): (1) A kind of grass, the Harialli grass considered sacred to the Gods; later associated with Vigneśvara; *vide* Aṟuhai. Aham : 136 : 11; *Kuṟun* : 256 : 1; *Śilap* : VI : 124.

(2) The lion; the elephant overpowering this animal is mentioned, though the popular superstition is that the elephant is normally afraid of the lion. *Aham* : 1 : 4.

Aṟuhai (அறுகை) : A kind of grass ; *vide Aṟuhu. Maṇi* : XII : 60 ; *Śilap* : X : 132.

Aṟutoḻil (அறுதொழில்) : The six duties of the Brahmins : learning, teaching, sacrificing, officiating at sacrifices, giving and receiving presents. *Puṟam* : 397 : 20.

Aṟutoḻilōr (அறுதொழிலோர்) : The Brahmins whose duties are six fold *vide* Aṟutoḻil. *Kuṟaḷ* : 560 : 1.

Aṟunālvar (அறுநால்வர்) : The twenty four sacred ones ; the Tīrtaṅkaras. *Ēlādi* : *Taṟśiṟappu* : *invocation* : 1.

Aṟumīn (அறுமீன்) : The star Kārttigai : Pleiades of six stars. In this month of Kārttigai rows of lamps are set up, and it is a festival. *Aham* : 141 : 8 ; *Naṟ* : 202 : 9.

Aṟumīn Viḻavu (அறுமீன் விழவு) : The Kārttigai festival when rows of lamps are lighted. *Aham* : 141 : 8 to 11. (Cf. *Kaḷavaḻi* 17 : 3.)

Aṟumuha Oruvan (அறுமுக ஒருவன்) : The six - faced one ; Murugan. *Śilap* : XXIV : 88.

Aṟumuha Śevvēḷ (அறுமுகச் செவ்வேள்) : Murugan the 'Red Vēḷ' with six faces. He had a temple at Puhār. *Śilap* : V : 170.

Aṟumuham (அறுமுகம்) : The six faces of Murugan. *Śilap* : XXIV : 97.

Aṟumuhan (அறுமுகன்) : Murugan of six faces. *Śilap* : II : 49.

Aṟuvahai (அறுவகை) : Aṟumuṟai Vāḻttu ; the prayer for the welfare of ascetics, Brahmins, cows, rains, kings and the world in general. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 81 : 1.

Aṟuvar (அறுவர்) : The wives of the great rishis (seven in no.) except Vasishta. Murugan was brought up by them. *Murugu* : 255. The Kārttigai Stars brought up Murugan according to *Pari* : 5 : 45 ; *Śilap* : XXIV : 55.

Aṟuvarkku Iḷaiyavaḷ (அறுவர்க்கு இளையவள்) : The juniormost of the *Saptāmātās* ; Pidari. *Śilap* : XX : 37.

Aṟuvai (அறுவை): 1. cloth; a long piece of woven fabric; The same as tuṇi; a cut piece. *Aham*: 195 : 12; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 53, (Madurai Aṟuvaivānigan Iḷavēṭṭanār) 272, *Kuṟun* : 185, *Naṟ* : 344; *Naṟ* : 40 : 5, 70 : 2, *Neḍunal* : 35, *Padiṟṟu* : 34 : 3, *Porunar* : 83, *Puṟam* : 154 : 10, 286 : 5, 291 : 2, 311 : 2. *Śilap* : X : 98, XIV : 207, XVII : *Pāṭṭu* : 13, 14, *Śiṟupāṇ* : 236.

2. A chain Hanger *Maṇi* : VI . 93.

Aṟai (அறை): 1. Military camp. *Padiṟṟu* : 24 : 14, 81 : 14. 2. Rock. *Nāladi* : 360 : 4.

Aṟaipaṟai (அறைபறை): The beat of drums to proclaim royal orders. *Śilap* : XXVI : 1.

Anbuḍaimai (அன்புடைமை): The quality of being affectionate; different from 'compassion' (Aruḷ : அருள்). *Kuṟaḷ* chap. 8 hdg.

Anbu toha niṟṟal (அன்பு தொக நிற்றல்): The love which blossomed in Kaḷavu being consolidated in Kaṟpu or in Manai Aṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 272 : 4.

Anvayam (அன்வயம்): Simultaneous occurrence. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 88, 99.

Aṉṟil (அன்றில்): A love bird; usually resident on the Palmyra tree, or the taḍā tree called 'Kraunchaṁ' in Sanskrit. Pinnattūr Narayanaswami thought it was not different from the Mahanṟil. *Aham* : 50 : 11, 120 : 15, 260 : 6, 270 : 12 to 14, 305 : 13, 360 : 17; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 41 : 4; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 64 : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 2 : 2, 9 : 1; *Kali* : 129 : 12, 131 : 28; *Kuṟiñjip* : 219 : *Kuṟun* : 160 : 1, 2, 301 : 3; *Maṇi* : V : 127; *Nāladi* : 376 : 1; *Naṟ* : 124 : 1, 152 : 7, 218 : 11, 303 : 5, 335 : 8; *Tiṇaimālai* : (150) : 56 : 3.

Anna Śēval (அன்னச்சேவல்): The male of the swan; *Kali* : 147 : 66; *Maṇi* : V : 123, VIII : 30; *Puṟam* : 67 : 1, 128 : 4.

Annappēḍai (அன்னப்பேடை): The female of the swan. *Pari* : 12 : 27.

Annam (அன்னம்): Really the goose, but usually associated with the swan as the latter is a more graceful bird. *Aham* : 234 : 3 ; 320 : 8, 334 : 10 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 106 : 2 ; *Innā* : 25 : 3 ; *Kali* : 13 : 15 ; 56 : 15, 69 : 6 ; 70 : 1 ; 72 : 2 ; 146 : 4 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1120 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 205 : 2, 300 : 3, 304 : 5 ; *Maṇi* : III : 152, IV : 10, XIX : 61 ; *Nāladi* : 107 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 73 : 8 ; 356 : 2 ; *Neḍunal* : 92, 132 ; *Śilap* : II : 55 ; IV : 66, 72 ; VII : 21 : 2 ; 3 ; 32 : 3 ; 35 : 3 ; 45 : 1, VIII : 86 ; X : 6 ; 115. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 146, *Tiṇaimālai* : (150) : 138 : 2.

Anni (அன்னி): A chieftain who fought Titian at Kuṟukkaip-paṟantalai and cut off his tutelary tree, the Punnai. *Aham* : 45 : 9, 145 : 11. He fought with Titiyan and died. *Aham* : 126 : 16. He fought Titian as well as the two (?) great crowned monarchs at that battle *vide* Anni Miñili. *Naṟ* : 80 : 6.

Anni Miñili (அன்னி மிஞிலி): Miñili daughter of Anni. Her father was caught and killed by the kōśars who would not excuse his having inadvertantly allowed his cattle to graze on their farm, though he confessed his carelessness. The sorrowing Miñili persuaded Titian to fight and exterminate the Kōśars ; and then only did she end a vow she had taken. *Aham* : 196 : 12, 262 : 12.

Anantaṟ paṟai (அனந்தற்பறை): The funeral drum. *Puṟam* : 62.

Analan (அனலன்): Agni ; fire ; the God of fire. *Pari* : 5 : 57.

Anichcham (அனிச்சம்): A flower of a very delicate nature and soft petals. *Kali* : 91 : 1 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 90 : 1, 1111 : 1, 1115 : 1, 1120 : 1 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 62.

Ā (ஆ): Cow; the Maḷavars were beef eaters; and they sacrificed cows to the God under the Margosa tree. The robbers lifted the cattle, an act symbolic of the beginning of hostilities. Owning only one cow was an indication of poverty. *Aham*: 7 : 14; 35 : 5; 64 : 15; 129 : 12; 239 : 5; 249 : 13; 262 : 4; 309 : 5; 342 : 6; 369 : 24; *Aiṅguṟu*: 92 : 1; *Iniya* (40) : 24 : 2; *Kaḷavaḷi*: 36 : 4; *Kali*: 81 : 37; *Kuṟaḷ*: 560 : 1; 1066 : 1: *Kuṟiñjip*: 136; *Kuṟun*: 64: 1; 204 : 4; 210 : 2; 322: 1; *Maduraik*; 157; *Maṇi*: V : 47, 33, 41, 42, 48, 68, 102, IX : 25; XIII : 12; XV : 2, 19; XXV : 23; XXVII : 42; *Nāladi*: 101 : 1, , 115 : 1, 118 : 1. 279 : 1, *Nānmaṇi*: 2 : 3, *Naṟ*: 100 : 8, 179 : 1, 264 : 8, 343 : 3, 364 : 9, 395 : 8; *Padiṟṟu*: 21 : 21; 62 : 13; 78 : 14; 89 : 5; *Paḷa*; 20 : 3; 77 : 3, 4; 152 : 1; 345 : 2; *Perumbāṇ*: 141, 243; *Puṟam*: 9 : 1; 204 : 7; 261 : 11; 263 : 5; 339 : 1; 362 : 8; *Śilap*: XII : 77, 130; XV : 120, 204; XVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval*: 18, XX : 54; XXVII : 239; *Tol. Poruḷ*: 57 : 1; 57 : 2; 58 : 5; 60 : 11; 76 : 14; 177 : 2; 224 : 1; 231 : 1; 233 : 1; 575; 615 : 1.

Ākkam (ஆக்கம்): (1) Profit. *Kuṟaḷ*: 1163 : 1.

(2) An aspect of the psychology of wonder. *Tol. Poruḷ* 255 : 1.

Āhama Aḷavai (ஆகம அளவை): Realization of the existence of hell and heaven by believing the evidence of scripture (Āgamas). *Maṇi*: XXVII : 9, 43.

Āhama Viruttam (ஆகம விருத்தம்): Arguing against the very scriptures one quotes; a perversion (fallacy) in argument. *Maṇi*: XXIX : 164.

Ākāśam (ஆகாசம்): (1) Sky. *Maṇi*: XXIX : 131, 209, 210, 238, 239, 249, 260, 381, 383, 435, 437, 438, 444, 446, 447.

(2) 'This has no meaning and was not created'. *Maṇi*: XXIX : 75.

Āhāya Gaṅgai (ஆகாய கங்கை): The celestial Ganges. *Maṇi*: *Padiham*: 17.

Āhāyappū (ஆகாயப்பூ): A flower in the sky; a usual example for a non-existent thing; *Maṇi* : XXX : 247.

Āhāyam (ஆகாயம்): The sky; it accommodates all things. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 173, 193, 208; XXIX : 246; *Pari* : 4 : 31.

Āhudi (ஆகுதி): The offering of rice and ghee to the Gods through Agni the messenger. *vide Āvudi. Śilap* : XIII : 125.

Āhuḷi (ஆகுளி): A small drum (a musical instrument). *Maduraik*: 606; *Malaipaḍu* : 140; *Puṟam* : 64 : 1; 152 : 16; 371 : 18.

Āhōḷ (*Pūśal*) [ஆகோள் (பூசல்)]: Cattle lifting; either lifting the cattle or recovering the cattle so lifted. *Aham* : 372 : 11; Puṟatturai in Vetchi Tiṇai *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Irunila*' : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 5.

Āṅgu Neñjaḻidal (ஆங்கு நெஞ்சழிதல்): A situation of despair in the psychology of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 8.

Āchāram (ஆசாரம்): Way of life; behaviour; conduct. *Āchāra*: *Taṟśiṟappu* : 4; 26 : 3; 96 : 3; 100 : 5; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1075 : 1; *Mudumoḻi* : *Paliya* : 8; *Nānmaṇi* : 96 : 1.

Āchāriyan (ஆசாரியன்): Guru; Preceptor. *Ēlādi* : 75 : 3, 4.

Āśān (ஆசான்): (1) Preceptor. *Śiṟupañch* : 29 : 1; 34 : 2; *Tirikaḍu* : 26 : 3.

(2) In name of Mukkāl Āśān Nalveḷḷaiyan *Naṟ* : 272.

(3) The lord of the sacrifice *Pari* : 2 : 61.

(4) The Purohita *Śilap* : XXII : 8; XXVI : 3, 24; XXVIII : 222.

(5) Dance master *Śilap* : III : 25.

Āśiriya Śuridakam (ஆசிரிய சுரிதகம்): One of the features of Paripāṭṭu or Paripāḍal; also Āśiriyam. *Pari. Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 82.

Āśiriyam (ஆசிரியம்): (1) One of the features of the Paripāṭṭu or Paripāḍal *Pari* : 1 : 30, 36.

(2) A kind of metre in Tamil Poetry. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 335 : 1 ; 364 : 1 ; 368 : 2 ; 374 : 1 ; 375 : 1 ; 376 : 1 ; 379 : 1 ; 380 : 1 ; 388 : 1 ; 393 : 1 ; 417 : 1 ; 419 : 2 ; 430 : 1 ; 431 : 2 ; 469 : 1 ; 473 : 3.

Āśiriyar (ஆசிரியர்) : (1) Previous authors on the subject ; authorities ; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 389 : 3.

(2) Preceptor of literature, dance, yāḻ (the harp), tune, flute, drum ; *Maṇi* : VII : 42 ; cf. *Śilap* : Āśān. III : 27.

Āśiriyar Perum Kaṇṇanār (ஆசிரியர் பெரும் கண்ணனார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 239.

Āśiriyan (ஆசிரியன்) : Honorific title based on profession (Pedagogy) e.g., Madurai Āśiriyan Nallanduvanār. *Aham* : 43.

ĀśiriyāŚittam (ஆசிரியாசித்தம்) : A variety of fallacious 'causation' in which an argumentator uses a premise, the basis of which is nor accepted by the respondent. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 207.

Āśini (ஆசினி) : A variety of jack fruit. *Aham* : 91 : 12 ; *Kali* : 41 : 9 ; 41 : 12 ; *Murugu* : 301 ; *Naṟ* : 44 : 9 ; 51 : 10 ; *Puṟam* : 158 : 22.

Āśīvakar (ஆசீவகர்) : Ājīvakas ; (also Ājīvikas). A pre-Buddhist heterodox sect, founded by Gośāla Maskarīputra. *Śilap* : XXVII : 99.

Āśīvakan (ஆசீவகன்) : A variety of Jaina logician ; his God is Maṟkali ; book is Navagati and he dilates his on five topics. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 108.

Āñji (ஆஞ்சி) : The situation in Puṟam in which the wife shudders seeing the battle wounds of her husband. Kāñchiṭiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 13.

Āṭṭan Atti (ஆட்டன் அத்தி): A Chēra prince, possibly a professional dancer. His hair was dark and curly. At Kaḷār during festival time, he was carried away by the floods in the Kāviri; his beioved girl was Ādimandi said to be a daughter of Karikālan. *Aham* : 222 : 7; 236 : 16; 376 : 10; 396 : 13.

Āḍaham (ஆடகம்): One of the four varieties of gold. *Maṇi* : IV : 52; *Śilap* : XIV : 201; XVI : 10; XXVII : 174.

Āḍaha Māḍam (ஆடகமாடம்): 'Tiruvanantapuram' says Arumpada and suggests that some consider it to be Ravipuram. Why not Srīraṅgam? *Śilap* : XI : 35 to 40; XXVI : 62; XXX : 51.

Āḍal (ஆடல்): (1) Dance. *Maṇi* : VII : 44.

(2) Eleven varieties of dance: Alliyam, Koḍukoṭṭi, Kuḍai, Kuḍam, Pāṇḍaraṅgam, Māl, Tuḍi, Kaḍaiyam, Pēḍu, Marakkāl, Pāvai - *Śilap* : III : 14.

(3) Ahakkūttu and Puṟakkūttu *Śilap* : III : 8, 16, 22, 23, 25, 33, 45.

(4) A variety of music. *Śilap* : III : 27, 29; X : *Kaṭṭurai*; 10; *Nūṟkaṭṭurai* : 11; XIV : 50.

Āḍavar (ஆடவர்): (1) Warriors; from 'Aḍu' to fight. *Aham* : 97 : 2, 131 : 9, 157 : 4, 159 : 5, 175 : 2, 179 : 7. 188 : 5, 207 : 4, 215 : 10, 239 : 4, 263 : 7, 265 : 17, 371 : 2, 372 : 10. *Naṟ* : 78 : 8, 164 : 6, 298 : 2. 329 : 6, 352 : 2, *Padiṟṟu* : 30 : 4; 52 : 7; *Śilap* : XXVI : 197; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* 'Kalai...' : 8.

(2) Highway men *Aham* : 365 : 7; *Puṟam* : 3 : 20; 161 : 9; 242 : 4; 294 : 3.

(3) children *Kuṟaḷ* : 1003 : 1.

Āḍi (ஆடி): (1) Mirror *Kuṟun* : 8 : 5; *Maṇi* : XIX : 90; *Śilap* : XX : 13; XXVIII : 63; *Nūṟkaṭṭurai* : 15; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 481 : 2.

(2) A month *Śilap* : XXIII : 133 ; *Śilap* : *uraiperukaṭṭurai* : para 3.

(3) crystal *Maṇi* : VIII : 47.

Āḍu (ஆடு) : (1) The constellation 'Mēsham' or the goat Aries of the zodiac. *Puṟam* : 229 : 1 ;

(2) Goat or Sheep *Aham* : 331 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 266 : 3 ; *Paḷa* : 39 : 3 ; 285 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 619 : 1.

(3) dance *Naṟ* : 90 : 1.

Āḍu Kaḷam (ஆடு களம்) : The performing stage. *Aham* : 364 : 3.

Āḍukōṭpāṭṭu Chēralādan (ஆடுகோட்பாட்டுச் சேரலாதன்) : The Chēra king (son of Neḍunchēral Ādan by Devi) who brought a large number of Varuḍai goats from Daṇḍakāraṇya and gave them as gifts to Brahmins at Toṇḍi. It is possible that he was so called, because he was a great lover of the art of dancing. He was a patron of Kākkaipāḍiniyār Nachcheḷḷaiyār to whom he gave nine Kās of gold and a 100000 kāṇams (pieces of gold) as present and seated her by his side on the throne. He ruled for 38 years. *Padiṟṟu* ; VI : Ten Padiham 11.

Āḍuturai (ஆடுதுறை) : Place name ; to which Māśāttanār belonged. It is identified with a place south of the Kāviri, north of it or north of Vēḷḷār. *Puṟam* : 227 col.

Āḍuturai Māśattanār (ஆடுதுறை மாசாத்தனார்) : Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 227. Belonged to Āḍuturai.

Āḍunar (ஆடுநர்) : Dancers. *Pari* : 7 : 32.

Āḍunaṟppuhaḷdal (ஆடுநர்ப் புகழ்தல்) : A sub division of Āichchiyar Kuravai, the dance of the cowherdesses. *Śilap* : XVII.

Āḍumahaḷ (ஆடுமகள்) : Dancing woman ; she used to dance on the rope ; she used to play the musical instruments. *Naṟ* : 95 ; 2 ; *Puṟam* : 128 : 6.

Āṇ (ஆண்): Apart from generally referring to the 'male', it means also a variety of trees. *Tol. Poruḷ* ; 304 : 1.

Āṇḍalai (ஆண்டலை): (1) A kind of bird with a male human head and the body of a bird associated with the Pālai region ; haunts usually the burial or cremation ground. *Kali* : 94 : 6 ; *Maṇi* : VI : 77 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 25 : 8, *Paṭṭinap* : 258.

(2) A sort of defensive arrangement set up on ramparts of forts and resembling the Āṇḍalai bird to dislodge the besiegers. *Śilap* : XV : 211.

Āṇḍu (ஆண்டு): (1) Year. *Maṇi* : XIV : 55 ; XXII : 17 ; XXIV : 100 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 10 : 24 ; *Paḷa* : 380 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 357 : 4 ; *Śilap* : XV : 90, 182 ; XXV : 63.

(2) Age. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 1.

Āṇmai (ஆண்மை): The quality of leadership or government. *Kuṟaḷ* : 609 : 1, 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 1.

Āṇi (ஆணி): (1) Nail ; possibly it meant the needle also *Porunar* : 10.

(2) Axle - Achchāṇi *Kuṟaḷ* : 667 : 2, 1032 : 1.

(3) The arrangement in the Yāḻ for tuning the strings. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 3.

(4) Eḻuttāṇi - The stylus *Śilap* : VIII : 55.

Āṇai Kāṟal (ஆணை கூறல்): The literary practice of quoting authority. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 15.

Āttirēyan (ஆத்திரேயன்): Gotra name of Taṅgāl Āttirēyan Śēṅgaṇṇanār ; i.e. belonging to the Atri gotra. (*Vide* also Āttirēyan Pērāśiriyan, commentator on the Tolkāppiam). *Naṟ* : 386.

Āttiraiyan (ஆத்திரையன்): Name based on Gotra (derived from Atri); or one who belongs to the Ātrēya Gōtra; *vide* Kaḷḷil Āttiraiyan. *Kuṟun* : 293; *Puṟam* : 175 col; 389 col.

Ātantōmbal (ஆதந்தோம்பல்): The precautionary military practice of removing the cattle (cows) from the battlefield as a measure of protection to the animals. Vetchittiṇai in Puṟam-*Tol. Poruḷ* : 57 : 2.

Ādan (ஆதன்): (1) A personal name. *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 348 : 1.

(2) Basic name of Muḍaṅgikkiḍanta Neḍum Chēral Ādan. *Aham* : 30.

(3) of Chēral Ādan (Perum Chēral Ādan). *Aham* : 55 : 11; 127 : 3.

(4) of Imaya Varamban Neḍum Chēral Ādan. *Aham* : 347 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : II Ten Padiham.

(5) *vide* Ādan Eḷini.

(6) Basic name of Āḍukōṭpāṭṭu Chēral Ādan; hero of *Padiṟṟu* : VI Ten.

(7) of Śelvakkaḍuṅgo Vāḻi Ādan; hero of *Padiṟṟu* : VII Ten.

(8) of Chēramān Kaḍuṅgo Vāḻi Ādan. *Puṟam* : 8 col; 14 col.

(9) of Neḍum Chēral Ādan. *Puṟam* : 62 col.

(10) of Kuḍakko Neḍum Chēral Ādan. *Puṟam* : 368 col.

(11) of Perum Chēral Ādan. *Puṟam* : 65 col.

(12) Father of Aḷisi. *Puṟam* : 71 : 13.

(13) Neḍum Chēral Ādan who belonged to Pōndai. *Puṟam* : 338 : 4.

(14) of Chēramān Śikkaṟpaḷḷit tuñjiya Śelvakkaḍungō Vāḻi Ādan. *Puṟam* : 8 col; 14 col.

Ādan Avini (ஆதன் அவினி): A Chēra prince; probably meaning 'Avini' son of 'Ādan'. *Aiṅguṟu* : 1 : 1, 2 : 1, 3 : 1, 4 : 1. 5 : 1, 6 : 1, 7 : 1, 8 : 1, 9 : 1; 10 : 1.

Ādan Aḷiśi (ஆதன் அழிசி): Aḷiśi son of Ādan. *Puṟam* : 71 : 13,

Ādan Uṅgan (ஆதன் உங்கன்): Uṅgan son of Ādan. *Puṟam* : 175 : 1 col; 389 : 13.

Ādan Eḷini (ஆதன் எழினி): Eḷini son of Ādan. He was the chief of Śelli, called Śellikkōmān. *Aham* : 216 : 14.

Ādan Ōri (ஆதன் ஓரி): Ōri son of Ādan; this Ōri was the same as Val Vil Ōri. *Puṟam* : 153 : 4.

Ādanār (ஆதனர்): (1) Basic name of Karuṅguḷalādanār; poet and author. *Puṟam* : 7 col.

(2) of Ahambalmālādanār. *Naṟ* : 81 col.

Ādikkaṇḍam (ஆதிக்கண்டம்): The first Kaṇḍam or division. Pēdamai (ignorance) and Śeygai (action). They are causative. *Maṇi* : XXX : 134.

Ādi Sandhi (ஆதி சந்தி): The combination of action and feeling. *Maṇi* : XXX : 148.

Ādi Śāl Munivan (ஆதி சால் முனிவன்): The Buddha. *Maṇi* : VII : 19.

Ādi Bhūdam (ஆதி பூதம்): The Brahmin Būdhas; the Būdhas or the ogres also were classified into Varṇas. *Śilap* : XXII : 36.

Ādi Mandi (ஆதி மந்தி): Wife of Āṭṭan Atti the Vañjikkōn and said to be a daughter of Karikālan; poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 31. She lost her lover in the Kāviri floods at Kaḷār and wandered from place to place in search of him and the story goes she recovered him at the mouth of the river. She is praised by and compared to Veḷḷivīdi. Paraṇar refers to her sad condition often. *Aham* : 45 : 14, 76 : 10, 135 : 5, 222 : 10, 236 : 20; *Śilap* : XXI : 11 to 15; *Tol. Ahat* : 54 Nach. Com.

Ādi Mudalvan (ஆதி முதல்வன்): The Buddha. *Maṇi* : VI : 11 ; X : 61 ; XII : 37, 108.

Ādiyān (ஆதியான்): The Buddha. *Maṇi Padiham* Veṇba 1 : 1.

Ādirai (ஆதிரை): (1) Wife of Śāduvan ; noted for her chastity. When she decided to end her life on the pyre on hearing of her husband's reported death, fire would not consume her. Maṇimēkalai got the first handful of alms from her in her Amudasurabi. *Maṇi* XV : 79 ; XVI : 3, 22, 37, 128, 135 ; XVI : Chap. hdg.

(2) A festival falling on Ādirai day and sacred to Śiva. *Pari* : 11 : 77.

(3) A star ; the 6th nakshatra. *Pari* : 8 : 6.

Ādirai Pichchai Iṭṭa Kādai (ஆதிரை பிச்சையிட்ட காதை): Chap. dealing with Ādirai giving alms to Maṇimēkalai in *Maṇi* : XVI Canto hdg.

Ādirai Mudalvan (ஆதிரை முதல்வன்): Śiva to whom Tiru Ādirai is the sacred and appropriate star. *Pari* : 8 : 6.

Ādiraiyān (ஆதிரையான்): Śiva *Kali* : 150 : 20.

Āndai (ஆந்தை): (1) Owl. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 40 : 1 ; *Kaimilai* : *Pālai* : 9 : 1.

(2) The chief of the town called Eyil ; probably it was a fortified town. *Puṟam* : 71 : 12.

Āndaiyār (ஆந்தையார்): (1) Poet Piśirāndaiyār (Piśir + Ādan + tandaiyār) *Aham* : 308.

(2) Basic name of Śiṟaikkuḍi Āndaiyār. *Naṟ* : 16.

(3) Basic name of Kottiyūr Nallāndaiyār. *Naṟ* : 211.

Āppi (ஆப்பி): Cow dung, it was used as a paste to scrub the floor to prevent dusting and to achieve softness of surface; such scrubbing had a religious significance of sanctity, too. *Puṟam* : 249 : 14.

Āputtiran (ஆபுத்திரன்): (1) 'The son of a cow'; brahmin child brought up for 7 days by a cow but born to Śāli. He got the Amudasurabi by grace of Chintā dēvi (goddess Sarasvati) of Madurai and did much charity. He was born again at Nāgapuri in Java (Śāvakam) and was known as Puṉṉiyarājan. *Maṇi* : XI : 42, 44; XII : 27; XIII : canto hdg. & sub hdg. 2, 49, 92; XXIV and XXV canto hdg. &sub hdg. XXIV : 153, XXV : 158.

(2) A brahmin. *Maṇi Padiham* 57, 59, 82; In explanatory passage beneath chap. hdg. XIV canto; XIV : 65, XVII : 95, XXI : 82.

Āputtiran Tiṟamaṟivitta Kādai (ஆபுத்திரன் திறமறிவித்த காதை): The canto in which the story of Āputtiran is narrated by Aṟavaṇa Aḍihaḷ to Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi* canto hdg. XIII.

Āputtiran Nāḍaḍainda Kādai (ஆபுத்திரன் நாடடைந்த காதை) This canto recounts the story of Maṇimēkalai's sojourn to the country of Āputtiran; i.e. of Puṉyarājan. *Maṇi* hdg. of canto XXIV.

Āputtiranōḍu Maṇippallavamaḍainda Kādai (ஆபுத்திரனோடு மணி பல்லவமடைந்த காதை): This canto recounts the story of Maṇimēkalai going to Maṇipallavam with Āputtiran (i.e. Puṇyarājan). *Maṇi* canto XXV hdg.

Ā Peyarttu tarudal (ஆபெயர்த்துத் தருதல்): The recovery of cattle lifted by the Vetchi maṟavar, by kings or the forest mercenaries. Vetchittiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 11.

Āmbal (ஆம்பல்): (1) The white or the red lily; these flowers were made into a sort of clothing called Taḻai. *Aham* : 6 : 1; 36 : 3; 56 : 4; 78 : 18; 96 : 5; 156 : 9; 176 : 14, 196 : 5; 226 : 3; 4: 256 : 7; 316 : 2; 356 : 18. *Aiṅguṟu* : 21 : 2; 34 : 2; 35 : 2; 40 : 5; 65 : 1; 68 : 1; 72 : 1; 91 : 2; 93 : 2; 96 : 2. *Kali* : 75 : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Marudam* : 11 : 1; *Kuṟiñjip* : 62; *Kuṟun* : 46 : 1; 80 : 1; 84 : 5; 117 : 1; 122 : 2; 178 : 3 : 46; 1; 80 : 1; 203 : 5; 293; 5; 300 : 2; 352 : 1; 370 : 7. *Maṇi* : VIII : 7; XXVIII : 20; *Nālaḍi* 236 : 2; 396 : 1. *Pari* : 8 : 116; 10 : 78 12 : 78; 19 : 75. *Paṭṭinap* : 66. *Puṟam* : 16 : 13; 61 : 2; 63 : 12; 70 : 12; 176 : 4; 209 : 3; 266 : 3; 280 : 13; 281 : 4; 352 : 5; 383 : 7. *Śilap* : II : 14; IV : 73; VII : 5 : 4; 29 : 4; XIII : 184.

(2) A paṇ or rāga, a tune. *Aiṅguṟu* : 215 :5; *Kuṟiñjip* : 222, 223; *Naṟ* : 113 : 11.

(3) A special variety of flute; so called because one plays the Āmbal tune on the flute. *Aham* : 214 : 12; *Kali* : 108 : 62; *Śilap* : XVII : *Pāṭṭu* : 6.

(4) A huge number *Aham* : 127 : 8; *Padiṟṟu* : 63 : 19; *Pari* : 2 : 13; 3 : 44.

Āmbal Yākkaiyōn (ஆம்பல் யாக்கையோன்): Tirumāl; He that assumes endless forms, referring perhaps to the *Avatāras*. *Pari* : 3 : 44, 45.

Āmbaṟkuḻal (ஆம்பற் குழல்): A kind of flute. Aḍiyārk. says it so called because the flute has a lily shaped band attached to it (*vide* com. on *Śilap* : XVII : 3) but Nach. says it is so called because the Āmbal tune is played on it. *vide* Nach. com. on this. *Kali* : 108 : 62.

Ā Mahan (ஆ மகன்): Āputtiran; i.e., son of a cow; *vide* Āputtiran. *Maṇi* : XIII : 19, 61.

Āmandirikai (ஆமந்திரிகை): A percussion (musical) instrument called Iḍakkai; because it is played by the left hand; it is currently used in Kerala and called 'ḍakkai.' *Śilap* : III : 142, 143.

Ā Mā (ஆ மா): Wild bull; or cow. *Aiṅtiṇai* (70) : 32 : 1; 41 : 3. *Kainnilai* : *Pālai* : 611; *Murugu* : 315; *Nāladi* : 319 : 3; 377 : 1; *Paḷa* : 341 : 3; *Puṟam* : 117 : 5.

Ā Mān (ஆ மான்): Ā Ma; a kind of cattle; perhaps it was also a sort of deer; its flesh was venison much in demand by meat eaters; its horn was hollow. *Aham* : 238 : 6; *Kuṟiñjip* : 253; *Naṟ* : 57 : 1, 165 : 1. *Padiṟṟu* : III : 10 : 10; *Puṟam* : 319 : 10, 323 : 1. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 177.

Āmūr (ஆமூர்): (1) Place to which Toṇḍi Āmūr Śāttanār belonged. *Aham* : 169.

(2) Belonged to Koḍumuḍi. *Aham* : 159 : 19.

(3) Āmūr Gautaman Śādēvanār belonged to this place. *Aham* : 159.

(4) Nalliakkōḍan belonged to this place; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 188.

(5) A town in Chōḻa Nāḍu. *Aiṅguṟu* : 56 : 2.

(6) Place to which Āmūr Mallan belonged. It was in Āmūrkkōṭṭam in Mukkāval Nāḍu. *Puṟam* 80 col.

Āmūr Gautaman Śādēvanār (ஆமூர்க் கௌதமன் சாதேவனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 159.

Āmūr Mallan (ஆமூர் மல்லன்): The chieftain called Mallan of Āmūr who fought Pōravaikkōpperunaṟkiḷḷi and was killed. *Puṟam* : 80 : 1; col.

Āmai (ஆமை): Originally 'yāmai'. Tortoise. *Kuṟaḷ* : 126 : 1; *Nāladi* : 331 : 1; *Paṭṭinap* : 64; *Puṟam* : 387 : 1.

Āy (ஆய்): (1) *vide* Āy Eyinan.

(2) In his territory flowed the river Talai Āṟu. *Aham* : 152 : 22.

(3) The Aṇaṅgu (hill goddess) resided in the hill in his land. *Aham* : 69 : 18, 198 : 14.

(4) A great benefactor; he got a beautiful piece of blue cloth 'from a cobra' but gave it away to the God under the Āl (banyan) tree. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 96. It would be better to prose order the line 'நீல நாக நல்கிய கலிங்கம்' as 'நாக நல்கிய நீலக்கலிங்கம்' and spell it also 'நாகன் நல்கிய நீலக்கலிங்கம்'. So that it means 'a piece of blue cloth presented by a Naga'-not a serpent but a Naga tribesman. Nach. however gives the traditional interpretation which overlooks the obstacle of supernaturalism. There is another interpretation which is more natural and that is, the blue dyed fabric got from the fibre of the naga [= Surapunnai (the long-leaved gamboge)] tree.

(5) Perhaps Āy Aṇḍiran who gave chariots as presents to his beggars. *Kuṟun* : 84 : 3; *Naṟ* : 167 : 2; 288 : 7; *Puṟam* : 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 240, 241, col.

(6) The Podiyil belonged to him. *Puṟam* : 127 : 6, 128 : 5, 129 : 5, 130 : 1, 133 : 7, 134 : 2, 135 : 13, 158 : 13. 374 : 16.

(7) Āy Aṇḍiran; he was a great agriculturist. Āykuḍi near the Podiyil hills was his place. He wore the Śurapunnai garland; he conquered the Koṅgar. Uṟaiyūr Ēṇichchēri Muḍamōśi and Kuṭṭuvan Kīran who praised him survived him. *Puṟam* : 129 : 5, 240 : 3; 374 : 16, col. 375.

Āy Aṇḍiran (ஆய் அண்டிரன்): *vide* Āy.

Āy Eyinan (ஆய் எயினன்): He was the son of Veḷiyan Vēnmān. He was also known as Adihan. He was a deadly enemy of Nannan. He was defeated and killed by Miñili in Pāḷippaṛantalai. He was a great friend of the birds which circled over his fallen body and protected him from the sun. *Aham* : 142 : 13, 148 : 7, 181 : 7, 208 : 5, 396 : 4.

Āy Kuḍi (ஆய் குடி): (1) The cowherd colony. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 45.

(2) Belonged to the benefactor Āy; situated at the foot of the Podiyil hills; perhaps 'Āy' is a short form of 'Āyar' meaning cowherds. *Puṛam* : 132 : 8.

Āychchiyar (ஆய்ச்சியர்): Āyar; cowherdesses. *Kali* : 106 : 32 40; *Śilap* : XV : 206; *Padiham* : 77; XVI : 3, 7.

Āychchiyar Kuravai (ஆய்ச்சியர் குரவை): The kuravai dance performed by the cowherdesses of Madurai. *Śilap* : XVII : canto hdg. *Padiham* : 77.

Āytti (ஆய்த்தி): Āychchi; cowherdess. *Kali* : 46, 108 : 9.

Āy Mahaḷ (ஆய் மகள்): Āychchi; a woman of the Āy community. *Kali* : 105 : 52, 109 : 12, 110 : 9; *Mullaip* : 13; *Perumbāṇ* : 162; *Puṛam* : 33 : 2, 215 : 4, 276 : 4.

Āyam (ஆயம்): (1) Herd of cows or sheep. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 22 : 2; *Puṛam* : 54 : 12.

(2) Gambling at dice. *Kali* : 136 : 5; *Kuṛaḷ* : 933 : 1, 935 : 2, 939 : 2.

(3) Profit. *Kuṛaḷ* : 933 : 1.

(4) Company. *Aham* 180 : 2, *Kali* : 15 : 25; 27 : 19; 44 : 15; 92 : 16; 113 : 24; *Kuṛun* : 48 : 3; 144 : 3; 245 : 1; 294 : 2; 295 : 2; 311 : 7; 396 : 2.

Āya Mahaḷir (ஆய மகளிர்) : Cowherdesses ; shepherdesses. *Śilap* : XVIII : 48, 49.

Āyamahan (ஆய மகன்) : Cowherd or shepherd. *Kali* : 105 : 66, 115 : 4.

Āyar (ஆயர்) : Cowherds, shepherds. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 28 : 2. *Kali* : 10 : 47 ; 101 : 47 ; 103 : 33, 37, 64, 67, 70, 71 ; 104 : 6, 26, 68, 72 ; 105 : 7, 58 ; 107 : 19, 24 ; 108 : 9, 58 ; 110 : 1 ; 111 : 5, 22 ; 113 : 7 ; 114 : 20. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1228 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 390 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 27 : 1 ; *Tol, Poruḷ* : 21 : 1.

Āyarpāḍi (ஆயர்பாடி) : Iḍaichchēri ; cowherd colony. *Śilap* : XVI : 46, XVII : *Karuppam.*

Āyar Mudumahaḷ (ஆயர் முதுமகள்) : An elderly cowherdess ; Mādhari, here. *Śilap* : XVIII : 2, XXX : 132.

Āyan (ஆயன்) : cowherd ; shepherd. *Kali* : 108 : 12 ; 113 : 9 & 10. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1228 : 1.

Āyiram (ஆயிரம்) : A thousand. *Kuṟaḷ* : 259 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : I : 26, 36, V : 104, XIV : 53, XXIV : 9 ; *Nāladi* : 284 : 2 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 21 : 38 ; 63 : 20. *Śilap* : XI : 37, XV : 38 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 391, 392 : 1, 435 : 1, 464 : 1, 469 : 2, 476 : 1.

Āyiram Kaṇṇōn (ஆயிரம் கண்ணோன்) : Indiran ; his son was Jayanthan, who was born as a bamboo. *Maṇi* : I : 26, 36, XIV : 53, XXIV : 9 ; *Pari. Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 95. *Śilap* : VI : 20, XIV : 68.

Āyiravārattāḻi (ஆயிரவாரத்தாழி) : (Āyiram + Āram + Āḻi) The Sahasrāra chakra or the wheel of 1000 spokes ; it is a legend that this is to be found in the feet of the Buddha. *Maṇi* : V : 104.

Āyiḻai Kōṭṭam (ஆயிழை கோட்டம்) : Maṅgalādēvi temple at Mangalore. *Śilap* : XXX : 61.

Āyuḷ Vēdar (ஆயுள் வேதர்) : Doctors. Medicine is one of the upavedas. *Śilap* : V : 44.

Ār (ஆர்): (1) Āṭṭi foliage or flower; the insignia of the Chōḷas. *Maṇi* : IV : 50, IX : 125; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 4.

(2) A kind of tree; common mountain ebony. *Aham* : 269 : 10; *Puṟam* : 43 : 13; 45 : 3, 4; 82 : 6; 338 : 6; *Śilap* : XXVI : 19, XXVII : 116, 211. *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 363 : 1.

(3) spokes in a wheel. *Puṟam* : 283 : 8.

Ārkkāḍu (ஆர்க்காடு): (1) Place to which Ārkkāḍu Kiḻār, father of Veḷḷaikkaṇṇattanār belonged. *Aham* : 64.

(2) Place belonging to Aḷiśi father of Śēndan. *Naṟ* : 190 : 6, 227 : 6.

(3) Place to which Aḷiśi belonged. *Kuṟun* : 258 : 7.

This place is identified either with the Arcot of N. Arcot District and equated with the *Arkatos* of Ptolemy or with an obscure place of the same name to the east of Tanjore near Niyamam. The former identification seems to be nearer the truth and the possibility of identical toponoms occurring in more than one region cannot be overlooked.

Ārkkāḍu Kiḻār (ஆர்க்காடு கிழார்): Father of Veḷḷaikkaṇṇattanār, the author of *Aham* : 64.

Ārkkāḍu Kiḻār Mahanār Veḷḷaikkaṇṇattanār (ஆர்க்காடு கிழார் மகனார் வெள்ளைக்கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 64.

Ārppu (ஆர்ப்பு): excessive notes produced in (Vīṇa) Yāḻ strings; this a defective procedure as this produces superfluous sound and so harms melody. *Śilap* : VIII : 29.

Āraṇam (ஆரணம்): The Vedas. *Maṇi* : XIII : 4; *Śilap Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 13, XXII : 147.

Āraṇa Vedam (ஆரண வேதம்): Tautalogy for the Vedas. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 103.

Ārappūṇ (ஆரப்பூண்): An ornament. *Pari* : 20 : 76.

Ārabaḍi (ஆரபடி) : Ārabhati. A kind of drama in which men (humans) are heroes, *Śilap* : XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 10.

Āram (ஆரம்) : (1) Garland ; esp. of Atti flowers. *Aham* : 93 : 4, 335 : 18 ; *Naṟ* : 265 : 5 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 40 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 638 : 2.

(2) Sandalwood. *Aham* : 100 : 1, 102 : 10, 228 : 2, 288 : 2, 388 : 3. *Aiṅguṟu* : 254 : 1. *Kali* : 52 : 15, *Kuṟiñjip* : 93, *Kuṟun* : 161 : 6, 198 : 7; 286 : 3, 376 : 2, *Naṟ* : 5 : 4, 168 : 10, 292 : 1, 314 : 4, 344 : 6. *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 15, *Pari* : 9 : 28, 12 : 5, 18 : 53, *Paṭṭiṇap* : 188, *Porunar* : 238, *Puṟam* : 320 : 12, *Śilap* : V : 18, XII : 77, XIII : 23, XIV : 108, XVII : *uḻvari vāḻttu* : 1, 2. XXII : 125, XXV : 18, *Śiṟupāṇ* : 116.

(3) Pearl garland *Aham* : 206 : 9, *Kuṟun* : 321 : 1, *Pari* : 20 : 33 ; *Puṟam* : 150 : 20; 152 : 10; 344 : 8; 368 : 18; *Śilap* : XVII : *uḻvari vāḻttu* ; 3 ; XVII : 5 : 2.

(4) wheel *Perumbāṇ* : 46.

Āramar Ōṭṭal (ஆரமர் ஓட்டல்) : The military situation of the feudatories and the fighters in the jungles overpowering the kings. Vetchittiṇai : Puṟam. *Tol, Poruḷ* : 60 : 11.

Āral (ஆரல்) : (1) A kind of fish with sharp bills ; brownish sand eel. *Aham* : 246 : 2 ; *Kuṟun* : 25 : 4 ; 114 : 4 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 18 : 9, 212 : 4, 249 : 1, 320 : 12, 342 : 9.

(2) The Kārttigai star ; the 3rd nakshatra ; also Śevvāi : Mars. *Kali* : 64 : 4 ; *Pari* : 5 : 43, 9 : 7.

Āral Piṟandōn (ஆரல் பிறந்தோன்) : Murugan ; i.e., the son of Kārttigai star; the 3rd star. This star is treated as specially appropriate to Murugan. Āral is also the Planet Mars which is associated with Murugan. *Pari* 9 : 7.

Ārādanam (ஆராதனம்) : Havis ; the food offered to the Gods. *Pari* : 6 : 11.

Ārāmam (ஆராமம்) : a Upavanam ; a beautifully cultivated garden. *Maṇi* : III : 32.

Ārāichchi (ஆராய்ச்சி) : Discrimination ; investigation or research in a derivative sense. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 7.

Ārāidal (ஆராய்தல்) : variety of fingering on the Yāḻ. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 5.

Āriḍam (ஆரிடம்) : That which is predicted by the rishis. *Āchāra* : *Taṛśiṛappu* : 2.

Āriya Araśar (ஆரிய அரசர்) : The northern kings like Kanaka, Vijaya etc. who fought Śeṅguṭṭuvan, the Chēra king. *Śilap* : XXVI : 211, 217 ; XXVIII : 195.

Āriya Arāśan (ஆரிய அரசன்) : A class of kings to which Āriya Araśan Birahatan belonged. *Kuṛiñjip* col.

Āriya Araśan Birahattan (ஆரிய அரசன் பிரகத்தன்) : Kapilar wrote the Kuṛiñjippāṭṭu to enlighten him as to the real nature of Tamil language and literature. *Kuṛiñjip* col.

Āriya Araśan Yāḻ Biramadattan (ஆரிய அரசன் யாழ்ப் பிரம தத்தன்) : Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 184. Another Āriya Araśan mentioned in Śaṅgam literature was Birahattan for whose edification Kapilar wrote his Kuriñjippāṭṭu. The Āriya Araśar were perhaps North Indian chieftains (i.e., non-Tamil) who spoke a different tongue but learnt Tamil as Birahattan did. Brahmadattan was a specialist in playing on the Yāḻ.

Āriya Nāḍu (ஆரிய நாடு) : Āryāvarta. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Uraip-pāyiram.*

Āriyappēḍi (ஆரியப்பேடி) : The pēḍis (hermaphrodites or possibly eunuchs) imported from the north. *Śilap* : XXVII 186.

Āriyapporunan (ஆரியப்பொருநன்) : An Āryan wrestler ; while he was engaged in a wrestling match with Pāṇan, his leg was torn apart and he died. *Aham* : 386 : 5.

Āriya Mannar (ஆரிய மன்னர்) : (1) Captured by Śeṅguṭṭuvan and exhibited before the Chōḷa and the Pāṇḍyan kings. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 88, 98, 120, 153 ; XXIX : *Uraip-pāyiram*.

(2) A Thousand of these opposed Śeṅguṭṭuvan and were defeated. *Śilap* : XXV : 162 ; XXVII : 6, 122, 177 ; XXX : 157.

(*Vaḍa*) *Āriyar* [(வட) ஆரியர்] : (1) The armies of these people were defeated by Neḍuñ-jeḻiyan who came to be called Āriyappaḍai Kaḍanda Neḍuñjeḻiyan. *Śilap* : XXIV : *Kaṭṭurai* : 14. XXV : 158.

(2) The Imayam was their mountain. *Aham* : 398 : 18.

(3) Vānavaramban defeated them and inscribed the bow on the Himālayās. *Aham* : 396 : 16.

(4) These people invaded Vallam and were defeated by the Chōḷas. *Aham* : 336 : 22.

(5) They were a North Indian people who could tame elephants. *Aham* : 276 : 9.

(6) found in the name of the poet : Āriyapporunan . *Aham* : 386.

(7) Traditional foes of the kings of Tamiḻaham. *Naṟ* : 170 : 6.

(8) These people were defeated at Munnūr and driven away by Malaiyamān. *Naṟ* : 170 : 6.

(9) Āriya Vēndar : North Indian Kings. *Aham* : 396 : 15 to 18 ; *Padiṟṟu* II : *Padiham* : 7.

(10) The Imayam was full of these people. *Padiṟṟu* 11 : : 23 ; U.V.S. says this word refers to the 'Munivar' or the ascetics.

(11) Dancers among them were popular in Tamiḻaham; they danced on bamboo poles, and so were Kaḻaikkūttar. *Kuṟaḷ* : 17 : 3.

(12) Their chiefs were conquered by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Padiṟṟu* V : *Padiham* : 6.

Āriyan (ஆரியன்) : (1) found in the name 'Āriyapporunan'. *Aham* : 386.

(2) The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XXV : 6.

Āruyir Mudalvan (ஆருயிர் முதல்வன்) : Here refers to Āputtiran because he fed people out of his inexhaustible bowl. *Maṇi* : XIV : 33.

Ārai (ஆரை) : (1) the spoke of a wheel; *Puṟam* : 60 : 8.

(2) Sail of a ship. *Aham* : 301 : 7. *Perumbāṇ* : 50.

Āl (ஆல்) : (1) *vide* Āral - The Karttigai star; the 3rd nakshatra. *Malaipaḍu* : 100.

(2) The tree (banyan) under which the three-eyed God (Śiva) is seated. *Murugu* : 256; *Nāladi* : 38 : 1, 197 : 1; *Paḻa* : 31 : 4; *Puṟam* : 198 : 9.

Ālaṅgānam (ஆலங்கானம்) : Talaiālaṅgānam in the Choḻa Nāḍu; it was in the famous battle fought here, that Neḍuñjeḻiyan defeated the Chēra, the Chōḻa and the five Vēḷirs. It is also called Talaiālaṅgāḍu. *Aham* : 36 : 14, 175 : 11, 209 : 6, 293 : 3; *Maduraik* : 127; *Naṟ* : 387 : 7; *Puṟam* : 19 : 1 to 4; 23 : 16; 17, 72, 76, 371.

Ālaṅguḍi (ஆலங்குடி) : Town to which Ālaṅguḍi Vaṅganār belonged. It is also referred to as Irumpuḻai. *Aham* : 106; *Kuṟun* : 8, 45; *Naṟ* : 230, 330, 400. *Puṟam* : 319 col.

Ālaṅguḍi Vaṅganār (ஆலங்குடி வங்கனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 106; *Kuṟun* : 8, 45; *Naṟ* : 230, 330, 400. *Puṟam* : 319 col.

Ālattūr (ஆலத்தூர்) : Name of a place to which Ālattūr Kiḻār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 112, 350; *Puṟam* : 34, 36, 69, 225, 324.

Ālattūr Kiḻār (ஆலத்தூர் கிழார்): A Vēḷāḷa poet; author of *Kuṟun* : 112, 350; *Puṟam* : 34, 36, 69, 225, 324.

Ālam (ஆலம்): (1) The Banyan tree. A deity resided at its foot. *Kali* : 101 : 13, 106 : 28.

(2) Tirumāl resided in this tree. *Pari* : 4 : 67.

(3) Mukkaṭ Śelvan resided under this tree. *Aham* : 70 : 16, 181 : 17, 287 : 7, 385 : 9, 319 : 2.

(4) In the Podiyil or the resting platform around this tree, the Kōśar took a pledge and fought Mōhūr. *Aham* : 251 : 8; *Kuṟun* : 15 : 2; *Naṟ* : 76 : 3; 343 : 4; *Puṟam* : 58 : 2, 199 : 1.

Ālambēri (ஆலம்பேரி): Name of a town found in the name of Ālambēri Śāttanār. *Aham* : 47, 81, 143, 175; *Naṟ* : 152, 255, 303, 338.

Ālambēri Śāttanār (ஆலம்பேரி சாத்தனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 47, 81, 143, 175; *Naṟ* : 152, 255.

Ālam Vīḻ (ஆலம்வீழ்): The aerial branches of a banyan tree. *Tirikaḍu* : 33 : 2.

Ālamar Kaḍavuḷ (ஆலமர் கடவுள்): Śiva; the word 'Śiva' as such does not occur in Pre-Pallavan Tamil Literature. [Even as Ganapati in any of its forms does not. In the case of Nataraja, the word does not occur but the idea of 'Śiva's dance' occurs in *Śilap* and *Kali* invocation.] *Puṟam* : 198 : 9.

Ālamar Selvan (ஆலமர் செல்வன்): (1) Śiva. *Maṇi* : III : 144. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 97.

(2) His son is Murugan. *Kali* : 81 : 9, *Śilap* : XXIII : 91, XXIV : 70, 77.

Ālamar Śelvan Mahan Viḻā (ஆலமர் செல்வன் மகன் விழா): Festival in honour of Murugan. *Kali* : 83 : 14.

Ālamuṟṟam (ஆலமுற்றம்): A town sacred for Śiva, the three-eyed God; it was on the Kāviri. *Aham* : 181 : 17.

Āli (ஆலி): Sleet or hailstone; also called Ālamkaṭṭi. *Aham*: 95 : 7, 101 : 16, 125 : 4, 282 : 7, 304 : 3, 308 : 3, 309 : 8, 314 : 2, 323 : 12, 334 : 8, 335 : 21; *Kār* : 3 : 2.

Āliyār (ஆலியார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 298.

Ālai (ஆலை): Factory; workplace; *Paṭṭinap* : 9; *Perumbāṇ* : 261.

Āvaṇam (ஆவணம்): (1) Office which chooses the person to be selected by the Kuḍavōlai system. *Aham* : 77 : 8, 122 : 3, 227 : 21.

(2) The market street. *Neḍunal* : 44; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 68 : 10; *Paṭṭinap* : 158; *Śilap* : XIV : 213.

Āvaṇamākkaḷ (ஆவணமாக்கள்): Officials who operate the Kuḍavōlai system. *Aham* : 77 : 8.

Āvam (ஆவம்): Sheath, *Maṇi* : XX : 63, *Puṟam* : 14 : 8, 323 : 5.

Āvi (ஆவி): (1) Life *Aintiṇai* (70) 19 : 3; *Paḷa* Invocation : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 94 : 4, 102 : 4, 103 : 4, 122 : 3,

(2) A tribal name. *Puṟam* : 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 86.

(3) A chief (Vēḷ Āvi) *Aham* : 1 : 3, 61 : 15.

(4) Steam or smoke *Maṇi* : XXIX : 205.

Āvinankuḍi (ஆவினன்குடி): *Paḻani*. Residence of the Āviar tribe to which the Vēḷ Āvikkōmān belonged. Nach. says that later day scholars called it 'Śiddan Vāḻvu' and that 'Siddan' was a name of Murugan. *Murugu* : 171.

Āviyar (ஆவியர்): The members of the Āy Kuḍi or the Āvi Kuḍi (*vide* Vēḷ Āvikkōmān of *Paḍiṟṟu* and Pēhan etc., in *Puṟam*). *Puṟam* : 147 : 9.

Āviyar Kō (ஆவியர் கோ): The chief of the Āviyar i.e., Pēhan, the Vaḷḷal (Patron) *Puṟam* : 147.

Āviram (ஆவிரம்): A kind of flower. *Kali* : 140 : 7.

Āvirai (ஆவிரை): Kind of plant or its flower; its hue was golden; cassia Auriculata. *Aham* : 301 : 14; *Kuṟiñjip* : 71; *Kali* : 138 : 9, 139 : 8, *Kuṟun* : 173 : 1 : *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 283 : 1.

Āvudi (ஆவுதி): (1) The sacrificial ghee and rice offering to Agni and through him to the other deities. *Paṭṭinap* : 55, 200; *Śilap* X : 144, XXVI : 58.

(2) The smoke emerging from the sacrificial fire. *Padiṟṟu* : : 21 : 7; *Puṟam* : 15 : 19, 99 : 1.

Āvūr (ஆவூர்): The name of a place; found in names of poets. This was different from Kōvūr, though ā (cow) is the same as kō (cow).

(1) The place to which Āvūr Kiḻār father of Kaṇṇanār belonged. *Aham* : 202; *Puṟam* : 322 col.

(2) to which Āvūr Mūlam Kiḻār father of Peruntalai Śāttanār belonged. *Aham* : 24, 156, 224, 341; *Puṟam* : 38, 40, 166, 261, 301.

(3) To which Neydaṟśāyttuytta Āvūr Kiḻār belonged. *Aham* : 112.

(4) This place was once besieged by Nalaṅkiḷḷi *Puṟam* : 177, 178, 196.

(5) Place to which Śādēvanār belonged. *Naṟ* : 264.

Āvūrkkāvidihal Śādēvanār (ஆவூர்க்காவிதிகள் சாதேவனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 264.

Āvūr Kiḻār (ஆவூர் கிழார்): A Vēḷāḷa poet belonging to Āvūr; he was father of Kaṇṇanār. Perhaps Āvūr was a Marudam town on the Kāviri. He was a friend of the Chōḷas Nalaṅkiḷḷi and Neḍuṅkiḷḷi and was noted for his courage and goodness. He preached against cowardice and saved the poet Iḷam Tattan and Malaiyamān's children from the unjustified fury of the king. He was a self appointed and always respected and successful ambassador in all good causes. *Aham* : 202; *Puṟam* : 322.

Āvūr Kiḻār Mahanār Kaṇṇanār (ஆவூர் கிழார் மகனார் கண்ணனார்): A Vēḷaḷa poet and author of *Aham* : 202.

Āvūr Mūlam Kiḷār (ஆவூர் மூலம் கிழார்) : A Vēḷāḷa poet ; father of Peruntalai Śāttanār. He was born in the Nakshatram (asterism) Mūlam and so was called Mūlam Kiḷār. *Aham* : 24, 156, 224, 341 ; *Puṟam* : 38, 40, 166, 177, 178, 196, 261, 301.

Āvūr Mūlam Kiḷār Mahanār Peruntalai Śāttanār (ஆவூர் மூலம் கிழார் மகனார் பெருந்தலைச் சாத்தனார்) : A Vēḷāḷa poet : author of *Aham* : 224.

Āḻi (ஆழி) : (1) The wheel. *Aham* : 234 : 6, 254 : 13, 339 : 2 ; *Kali* : 134 : 3 ; *Kuṟun* : 205 : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 11 : 7, 338 : 2 ; *Śilap* : VII : 34 : 1, XX : 55.

(2) Ring (an ornament) *Aintiṇai* (70) 56 : 2 ; *Pari* : 7 : 46.

(3) The sun's single wheeled chariot. *Naṟ* : 78 : 8 ; *Śilap* : XXVII : 136.

(4) The wheel of royalty. *Śilap* : I : 68.

(5) Tirumāl's Chakra Āyuda. *Śilap* ; XI : 47.

(6) A circle ; the practice of loving girls making a circle with the tip of their finger on sand, blind-folded and the superstition that if the circle is completed, their love will succeed. This is Āḻi Iḷaittal. *Aham* : 351 : 10 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) 43 : 4.

Āḻiyaṅkuṉṟam (ஆழியங்குன்றம்) : The hill of the wheel of Dharma. The Chakravāḷa hills. *Maṇi* : VI : 192.

Āḻiyan (ஆழியன்) : Tirumāl. *Paḷa* : 248 : 1 ; *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 69; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 96 : 1.

Āḷ (ஆள்) : (1) Infantryman. *Kuṟaḷ* : 746 : 2.

(2) To rule ; from this an Āḷ is a ruler and generally indicates the male and is the root of the words Āṇ and Āṇmai.

(3) This indirectly shows the attitude of the Tamils towards the problem of male dominance over women. This corresponds to Purusha or Mān. *Kuṟaḷ* : 383 : 2. A name for Tirumāl, the ruler of the universe. *Pari* : 3 : 38. Thus Perumāḷ is clearly derived from this usage, though later commentators thought that Perumāḷ was a corruption of Perumān.

'Āḷvinai Uḍaimai' (ஆள்வினை உடைமை): Industrious habits. *Kuṟaḷ* : 62 chap. hdg.

Āḷvōn (ஆள்வோன்): Ruler; here Arjuna, the Mahābhārata hero. *Śilap* : XXII : 52.

Āḷan (ஆளன்): The ruler; Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 38.

Āḷi (ஆளி): (1) Yāḷi; used to mean lion. It is also a mythological monster, a combination of lion and winged serpent. *Aham* : 381 : 1. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 42 : 1.

(2) Lion. *Aham* : 78 : 1, 252 : 2. *Naṟ* : 205 : 2. *Porunar*: 139. *Puṟam* : 207 : 8.

(3) A fabulous monster different from the lion, for the lion (ari) is also mentioned in this context. *Śilap* : XXV : 48.

(Nūṟṟukkai) Āṟṟal [(நூற்றுக்கை) ஆற்றல்]: A name for Tirumāl; means 'The mighty one endowed with a hundred hands'. *Pari* : 3 : 40.

Āṟṟuṇā (ஆற்றுணா): Food packets taken in knapsacks by travellers or picnic parties. *Paḷa* : 55 : 4.

Āṟaṟi Kaḍavuḷ (ஆறறி கடவுள்): The God that is known by all the six Vedas i.e., Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 43. Usually we do not hear of *six Vedas* but speak of only *six Aṅgas* of the Vedas.

Āṟu (ஆறு): (1) The appropriate and prescribed way of life; i.e. Aṟam. *Kuṟaḷ* : 41 : 2, 48 : 1.

(2) Number 6; the six Aṅgas of the Vēdas (Vyākaraṇam, Jōdiḍam, Niruttam, Chandam, Sikshai, Kaṟpam) (*vide Maṇi* XXVII : 100 to 104). *Puṟam* : 166 : 4.

(3) Called Shaṭaṅga or Āṟaṅga. Some brahmins are thence called 'Shaṭaṅgavids'; *vide* Shaṭaṅgavi Śivāchārya of Periya Purāṇam.

(4) Nach. lists the Aṅgas as Niruttam, Vyakaraṇam, Kaṟpam, Gaṇitam, Brahmam, and Chandam. *Kali* : Invoc : 1, *Maṇi* I : 57.

(5) The ṅānēndriyas : eye, tongue, ear, skin, nose, mind. *Pari* : 3 : 79.

(6) The Aṅgas of the king : Paḍai, Kuḍi, Kūḷ, Amaichchu, Naṭpu & Araṇ. *Kuṟaḷ* : 381 : 1.

Āṟeḻuttu (ஆறெழுத்து) : The six 'Sacred Letters'. 'Namak-kumārāya' Says Nach. i.e. 'Kumara ! I bow to thee'; a form of prayer to Murugan. *Murugu* : 186.

Ān (ஆன்) : Cow; a bell was tied round its neck. *Aham* : 14 : 9, 159 : 7, 168 : 5, 264 : 5, 338 : 18, 393 : 17, 399 : 11. The Ney (melted butter) obtained from cow's milk was deemed specially good. *Aham* ; 132 : 4, 369 : 22 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 87 : 1, 476 : 3 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) 7 : 2 ; *Ēlādi* : 49 : 1 ; *Kali* : 101 : 43 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 201 ; *Kuṟun* : 27 : 2 ; 80 : 6 ; 132 : 4 ; 190 : 7 ; 224 : 4 ; 275 : 4 ; 279 : 1 ; 295 : 4 ; 358 : 6. *Maṇi* : XIII : 63 ; *Nāladi* : 239 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 37 : 2, 69 : 7, 171 : 5, 240 : 8, 291 : 9 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 21 : 20 ; 71 : 17 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 165 ; *Puṟam* : 5 : 2, 34 : 1, 138 : 1, 260 : 18, 265 : 4, 269 : 10 ; *Śilap* : XVI : 98.

Ān Urukku (ஆன் உருக்கு) : Ney, clarified butter. *Puṟam* : 152 : 27.

Ān Payam (ஆன் பயம்) : Cow's milk. *Paḍiṟṟu* 71 : 17 *Puṟam* : 388 : 6.

Ān Porunai (ஆன் பொருநை) : A river which flows along Karuvūr or Vañji ; now identified with the river Amarāvati. *Aham* : 93 : 23 ; *Puṟam* : 36 : 5 ; *Śilap* : XXVII : 231, XXVIII : 126, XXIX : *Vāḻttu* : 7.

Ān Mahan (ஆன் மகன்) : Achalan, supposed to be born of a cow. *Maṇi* : XIII : 63.

Ānmā (ஆன்மா) : Soul ; it has no physical form, shape etc. Some metaphysicians would deny its existence. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 248 ; XXIX : 176, 184, 300 ; XXX : 177.

Āṉṟavar (ஆன்றவர்) : The Devas ; the celestials. *Pari* : 19 : 3.

Āṉṟār (ஆன்றார்) : Here, the Devas ; the celestials. *Kuṟaḷ* : 413 : 2.

Āṉṟōr (ஆன்றோர்) : The Devas ; the celestials. *Aham* : 213 : 17.

Ānandappaiyuḷ (ஆனந்தப்பையுள்) : A puṟam tuṟai indicating happy and wished for death in the battle-field. *Puṟam* : 228. 229, 246, 247. 280 cols.

Ānilai Ulaham (ஆனிலை உலகம்) : The celestial residence of the cows. *Puṟam* : 6 : 7.

Āṉēṟṟukkoḍiyōn (ஆனேற்றுக் கொடியோன்) : Śiva of the bull flag. *Kali* : 26 : 5.

Āṉēṟu (ஆனேறு) : (1) Rishaba, the sacred bull and mount of Śiva. *Śilap* : XXX : 14.

(2) An ornament with the impress of a bull on it. *Kali* : 85 : 11.

Āṉēṟuyarndōn (ஆனேறுயர்ந்தோன்) : Śiva who mounts the sacred bull. *Śilap* : XXX : 14.

Ānai (ஆனை) : Elephant, Durgha wore its skin. *vide* 'Yānai'. *Śilap* : XII : 100.

Ānaittī (ஆனைத்தீ) : A wasting disease. *Maṇi Padiham* ; 66 ; XX : 35.

Ihaṇai (இகணை): A kind of tree. *Aham* : 131 : 1.

Iṅguliham (இங்குலிகம்): Vermilion. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 7 : 2.

Iśai (இசை): noise; music; rāga (tune); vocal music; It is estimated that there are 11991 basic tunes. *Maṇi* : VII : 47 ; *Pari* : 2 : 5, 7 : 78 ; *Śilap* : III : 28, 45, 64, 66, V : 186, VII : 1 : 8, 26 : 1, 47 : 3.

Iśaikkaraṇam (இசைக் கரணம்): Musical Technique. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 15.

Iśaimai (இசைமை): An aspect of the feeling of *perumidam* ; refusal to do dishonourable things. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 257 : 1.

Iśaiyōn (இசையோன்): The writer of music, musician. *Śilap* : III : 36, 41, 64.

Iñji (இஞ்சி): (1) Fortress; red clay was applied to the exterior of the outer walls of the fort and when the sun shone brightly on them the red clay coating shone like polished copper ; (Iñji means only the walls of the fort.) *Aham* : 35 : 2, 195 : 3, *Maṇi* : V : 112, VI : 49, *Padiṟṟu* : 16 : 1,58 : 6, 62 : 10, 68 : 16 *Paḻa* : 154 : 1, *Paṭṭinap* : 19, *Puṟam* : 341 : 5, 350 : 2, *Śilap* : X : 74.

(2) Ginger. *Padiṟṟu* : 42 : 10.

Iṭṭa Siddhi (இட்ட சித்தி): A lake in Aḻahar hill. *Śilap* : XI : 95, 102.

Iṭṭihai (இட்டிகை): (1) Brick. *Aham* : 167 : 13, *Paḻa* : 158 : 4.

(2) The altar. *Aham* : 287 : 6.

Iḍaṅgar (இடங்கர்): a kind of allegator. *Kuṟiñjip* : 257, *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 18.

Iḍanilaippālai (இடநிலைப்பாலை) : also Iḍainilaippālai ; when Svaras are, shifted from the normal in Pālaippan or when there is a variation in the Kural (குரல்), it is called iḍanilaippālai. *Śilap* : X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 14.

Iḍapam (இடபம்) ; (1) Vaikāśi month (May-June). *Maṇi* : XI : 40.
(2) An asterism ; Taurus of the zodiac ; the Rishabha rāśi. *Maṇi* : XV ; 23.

Iḍavayam (இடவயம்) : The city of Attipati. *Maṇi* : IX : 27.

Iḍan (இடன்) : Place ; Robbers consider and select the *place* of theft carefully. *Śilap* : XVI : 167. 182.

'Iḍan aṟidal' (இடன் அறிதல்) : This Kuṟaḷ chapter deals with the mode of assessing the enemy's strength and fixing the opportune moment for attack. *Kuṟaḷ* 50 chap. hdg.

Iḍāhini (இடாகினி) : A kind of goblin ; like other goblins it is a cannibal. *Śilap* : IX : 21.

Iḍi (இடி) : Thunder ; the sound of the war drum resembled its noise ; its noise caused the snakes to recoil and die. *Aham* : 77 : 5, 354 : 2, 374 : 7 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 22 : 5, 41 : 4 ; *Kali* : 49 : 12, 104 : 54 ; *Kuṟun* : 268 : 4, 270 : 3, 391 : 3 ; *Maṇi* : I : 22, VII : 80 ; *Murugu* : 120 ; *Puṟam* : 17 : 39.

Iḍiñjil (இடிஞ்சில்) : an earthenware vase. *Paḷa* : 219 : 1.

Iḍukkaṇ Aḻiyāmai (இடுக்கண் அழியாமை) : 'Not being downcast by worries'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 63 chap. hdg.

Iḍupiṇakkōṭṭam (இடுபிணக்கோட்டம்) : The temple at the burial ground. *Maṇi* : VI : 203.

Iḍu Poruḷ (இடு பொருள்) : Tributes paid to a king. *Śilap* : XXIII : 128.

Iḍumbil (இடும்பில்) : Śeṅguṭṭuvan fought a victorious battle here. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 118.

Iḍumbu (இடும்பு) : Iḍumbātavanam ; the forest of Iḍumbu trees. The Mahābhārata speaks of an 'Iḍumbavanam' wherein lived Iḍumban and Iḍumbi. *Paḍiṟṟu* : V Ten ; *Padiham* : 9.

Iḍaikkaḻināṭṭu Nallūr Nattattanār (இடைக்கழிநாட்டு நல்லூர் நத்தத்தனார்) : Poet and author of *Śiṟupāṇāṟṟuppaḍai* He praised Nalliyakkōḍan in that poem ; perhaps his name was Tattanār with the honorific 'Na' prefixed to it.

Iḍaikkaḻināḍu (இடைக்கழிநாடு): A region to the southwest of Madras city; it was so called, perhaps, because it was situated between backwaters; or because it was the region which might be called 'the land of entrance into the Tamil country' as in fact the whole of Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam was. [Iḍaikaḻi : entrance, pathway;] it was corrupted into Iḍaikkaḻi. Nallūr to which Nattattanār author of *Śiṟupāṇāṟṟuppaḍai* belonged was situated in this nāḍu.

Iḍaikkāḍanār (இடைக்காடனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 139, 194, 274, 284, 304. 374. *Kuṟuñ* : 251; *Naṟ* : 142, 221, 316; *Puṟam* : 42. He belonged to the village Iḍaikkāḍu; there is now a place of that name in the Paṭṭukkōṭṭai Taluk of Tanjore Dt. Perhaps originally that place was a cowherds' hamlet or an Iḍaichchēri; or the poets' name was Kāḍan and he was a cowherd. Traditionally considered to be a contemporary of Kapilar, it is said he composed a poetical work called ūśimuṟi (ūśi : the style). [The exact meaning of that expression is however not clear; it invites comparison with the 'Yāḻmuṟi' of Sambandar.]

Iḍaikkāḍu (இடைக்காடு): Place to which Iḍaikkāḍanār belonged; may be the same as a place of that name found in the Paṭṭukkōṭṭai Taluk of Tanjore Dt. *Aham* : 139, 194, 274, 284, 304, 374. *Kuṟun* : 251. *Naṟ* : 142, 221, 316, *Puṟam* : 42.

Iḍaikkulam (இடைக்குலம்): The shepherd and cowherd communities. *Śilap* : XV : 130, XVI : 2, 22, XXVII : 76. XXIX. *Uraippāyiram.*

Iḍaikkuṉṟūr (இடைக்குன்றூர்): The Kuṉṟūr in which shepherds and cowherds live. *Puṟam* : 76. (to distinguish it from Kuṉṟūr of *Puṟam* : 338) Place to which Iḍaikkuṉṟūr Kiḻār belonged. *Puṟam* : 76, 77, 78, 79.

Iḍaikkuṉṟūr Kiḻār (இடைக்குன்றூர் கிழார்): A vēḷāḷa poet and author of *Puṟam* : 76, 77, 78, 79.

Iḍaikaḻi (இடைகழி): The corridor leading from outer verandah to the kūḍam, a drawing room, in a typical oldish Indian house; corrupted into Rēḻi. *Paṭṭiṇap* : 144, *Puṟam* : 175 : 8. *Śilap* : X : 27, XI : 119.

Iḍainilam (இடைநிலம்) : The yard in a house. *Śilap* : II : 13.

Iḍaippāṭṭukkūtti (இடைப்பாட்டுக் கூத்தி) : A dancer who sings a kind of song called 'Auham' (ஔகம்). *Śilap* : XIV : 156.

Iḍaimahan (இடைமகன்) : A shepherd, cowherd. *Kuṟun* : 221 : 4. *Nāṟ* : 266 : 3.

Iḍaiyar (இடையர்) : Shepherds, cowherds. *Paḷa* : 314 : 4, *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 113 : 1.

Iḍaiyan (இடையன்) : Shepherd or cowherd. *Aham* : 94 : 4, 274 : 8, 394 : 13, *Naṟ* : 142 : 4, 169 : 7, *Perumbāṇ* : 175, *Puṟam* : 54 : 11, 324 : 11, 331 : 5. Community to which Śēndan Koṟṟanār belonged. *Aham* : 375; and Neḍuṅkīranār belonged. *Aham* : 166.

Iḍaiyan Śēndan Koṟṟanār (இடையன் சேந்தன் கொற்றனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 375.

Iḍaiyan Neḍuṅkīranār (இடையன் நெடுங்கீரனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 166.

Iḍaiyāṟu (இடையாறு) : A town which belonged to Karikālan. (*vide* the town Iḍaiyaṟṟumaṅgalam). *Aham* : 141 : 23.

Iḍai Iyal (இடையியல்) : 7th Iyal (chap.) of *Tol. Śol.*

Iḍai eṇ (இடையெண்) : A feature of the Paripāṭṭu. *Pari* : 1 : 60.

Iṇai narambu (இணை நரம்பு) : Two strings of the Yāḻ. *Śilap* : III : 90, VIII : 33.

Iṇainilai Vari (இணைநிலை வரி) : *vide* Kānal vari of *Śilap*. *Śilap* : X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 12.

Iṇaiyaṇai (இணையணை) : double bed or double cot. *Śilap* : IV : 67.

Idaḍi (இதடி) : The bison. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 83 : 3.

Idaṇ (இதண்) : The attic ; *vide* Idaṇam. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 2 : 3, 3 : 2, 14 : 2.

Idaṇam (இதணம்) : The attic ; *vide* Idaṇ. *Aham* : 308 : 9, 388 : 7, *Kali* : 39 : 7, *Kuṟiñjip* : 41, *Naṟ* : 194 : 6, 216 : 7, 351 : 7, 373: 7. *Śilap* : XXVII : 223.

Idal (இதல்): The bird called 'kāḍai', 'śival'. *Aham* : 23 : 3, 133 : 14, 387 : 10, *Aintiṇai* (70) : 35 : 2, *Puṟam* : 319 : 6, 320 : 11.

Idaḷ (இதழ்): Kind of grass. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 641 : 2.

Idai (இதை): Ship's sails. *Maduraik* : 79, 376, *Maṇi* : IV : 32, XIV : 81, 83, *Pari* ; 10 : 53.

Indi (ri) yam [இந்தி(ரி)யம்]: The sense organs. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 291, 298.

Indira Kumarar (இந்திர குமரர்): The Devas, who are invisible to mortals. *Śilap* : XVI : 173.

Indira Kōḍaṇai (இந்திர கோடணை): Indira viḻa ; the festival of Indira. *Maṇi* : V : 94, VII : 17, XVII : 69.

Indira Śiṟappu (இந்திர சிறப்பு): The festival of Indira. *Maṇi* : XI : 88.

Indira Śiṟuvan (இந்திர சிறுவன்): The son of Indira ; Jayanta-kumāran. *Śilap* : III : 2, 119.

Indiradanu (இந்திர தனு): The rainbow called 'Indra's bow' for it appears on the clouds on a rainy day. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 22.

Indira Nīlam (இந்திர நீலம்): A variety of ear ring. *Śilap* : VI : 103.

Indirar (இந்திரர்): The hundred Indiras known in Jaina scriptures. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 171 ; *Puṟam* : 182 : 1.

Indira vihāram (இந்திர விகாரம்): The seven stages (dramatic) designed and made by Indira ; these were in Puhār, which was a Buddhist centre. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 55, *Śilap* : X : 14, XXVII : 92, XXVIII : 70.

Indira vil (இந்திர வில்): The rainbow, called Indira's bow ; also kuṟai vil. *Śilap* : XXIV : 26.

Indira viḻavu (இந்திர விழவு): The festival of Indira, celebrated in Puhār and other places in the Tamil country. *Aiṅguṟu* : 62 : 1. *Śilap* in V chap. hdg. VI : 6.

Indira viḻavureḍutta Kādai (இந்திரவிழவூரெடுத்த காதை): *Śilap* V canto hdg. *Padiham* : 67.

Indiran (இந்திரன்): The king of the celestials, chief God of the Marudam region; called 'Vēndan' by *Tol.* He appeared before Āputtiran as a brahmin; he seduced Ahalikai and was cursed by her husband; his mount was the Airāvata - the white elephant. His festival was celebrated in Puhār and elsewhere; for once failing to do it, Puhār was submerged in the sea. *Āchāra* : 34 : 3, *Bhāratam* : '*Indiran*' : 1, *Kuṟaḷ* : 25 : 2, *Maṇi* : XIV : 28, 34; XIX : 116; XXIV : 65. 164; *Murugu* : 157 to 159. *Nāladi* : 346 : 4. *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 18; 29 : 7; 30 : 16; 30 : 20. *Pari* : 8 : 33; 19 : 50. *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 96, *Śilap* : XI : 154, XV : 32, XVI : 181, XXVI : 94, *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 45 : 4.

Indiran marumān (இந்திரன் மருமான்): Puṇyarajān; i.e. a descendant of Indira. He was king of Nāgapuram. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 164.

Indiran maindan (இந்திரன் மைந்தன்): Arjuna, the Pāṇḍava prince who was the son of Indiran. *Bhāratam* : '*Indiran*' : 1.

Indu (இந்து): Date Palm; *vide* īndu. *Kār* (40) 40 : 3.

Ippi (இப்பி): Oyster shell. *Aham* : 296 : 8, *Maṇi* : XXVII : 64, *Naṟ* : 87 : 7, *Puṟam* : 53 : 1, *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 48 : 3.

Immi (இம்மி): A kind of tiny rice grain, famous as typical of a very small quantity. *Nāladi* : 94 : 1.

Immen Kīranār (இம்மென் கீரனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 398; he got his name from an expression in that poem.

Immai (இம்மை): Life in this world; distinguished from life after death in heaven etc. *Aham* : 66 : 1, *Ēlādi* : 58 : 3, *Innā* (40) : 6 : 2, *Kuṟaḷ* : 98 : 2, 1042 : 2, *Nāladi* : 294; 1, *Puṟam* : 134 : 1, *Śilap* : XI : 112, 113. XV : 91, *Śiṟupañch* : 93 : 3, *Tiṇaimālai* : (150) : 123 : 1, *Tirikaḍu* : 49 : 4.

Imayakkuṟam (இமயக்குறும்): 1. The Himālayās. *Pari* : 8 : 11, 12.

2. The Imayavil - the familiar confusion between Imayam and Mēru. *Pari* : *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 77.

Imayattāpatar (இமயத்தாபதர்): Rishis on the Himālayās. *Śilap*: XXVI: 9.

Imayaneṟṟi (இமயநெற்றி): The Himālayan bluff or the rock face. *Śilap*: XVII: 1.

Imayamāl Varai (இமயமால்வரை): The great Himālayan mountains *Śilap*: XXIX: *Uraippāṭṭumaḍai.*

Imayavaramban (இமயவரம்பன்): Title of Neḍuñjēral Ādan, hero of *Padiṟṟu*: II Ten. The limit of his fame and greatness was the Imayam. Śeṅguṭṭuvan, his son also sported that title. *Śilap*: XXVI: 23, XXX: 161.

Imayavaramban Neḍuñjēral Ādan (இமயவரம்பன் நெடுஞ்சேரலாதன்): A great Chēra king. Father of Śeṅguṭṭuvan; *Padiṟṟu*: I Ten *Padiham*, II Ten *Padiham*: 13, V Ten: 2.

Imaiyam (இமையம்): The Himālayās; the Chēral Ādan inscribed the emblem of bow on it. The Devas resided thereon. It was usually confused with the Meru. The Ganges descended from the Himālayās. Karikālan inscribed the vēṅgai (tiger) emblem on it. Śeṅguṭṭuvan cut out a piece of rock from this mountain to make the icon of Kaṇṇahi. *Aham*: 127: 4, 265: 3, 399: 2; *Kali*: 92: 18; *Kuṟun*: 158: 5; *Maṇi*: XXVI: 88, *Naṟ*: 356: 3, 369: 7, *Padiṟṟu*: 11: 23, *Padiham*: 4, 43: 7; *Pari*: 5: 48; *Śilap*: I: 14, 65; VI: 28; XI: 21; XVII: *Uḷvarikkūttu*: 5; XXIV: 133; XXV: 1, 118, 168, 183; XXVI: 100, 152, 253; XXVII: 1, 238; XXVIII: 102, 226 XXIX: *Uraippāyiram, Devandi Śol*: 2; *Śiṟupāṇ*: 48.

Imaiyavar (இமையவர்): The Devas, the celestials. *Ēlādi*: 36 3; *Kuṟaḷ*: 906: 1; *Paḷa*: 336: 2; *Perumbāṇ*: 429; *Śilap*: II: 38, V: 97, XX: 51, XXVIII: 226.

Imayavan (இமையவன்): Śivan. *Śilap*: VI: 43, XXVIII: 75.

Imayavil (இமையவில்): Śiva held this (the Imayam) as his bow; Here as elsewhere Imayam and Mēru are confused. *Kali*: 38: 1.

Imaiyār (இமையார்): The Devas; that is, those who do not wink at all. *Kuṟaḷ*: 906: 1.

Imaiyōr (இமையோர்): The Devas. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 248: 1.

Iyakkan (இயக்கன்) : A friend of Bhūda Pāṇḍyan ; it is surprising that of these two, one was a 'Yaksha' and the other a 'Bhūdha'. *Puṛam* : 71 : 14.

Iyakki (இயக்கி) : The female of the Iyakka or 'Yaksha'. Adiyārk. calls her 'Āryāṅganai' (one who became an ascetic while her husband was alive). The Jains hold that each of the 24 Tīrttankaras had a Yaksha and a Yakshi to attend to their comforts. *Śilap* : XV : 116.

Iyaṅgu eyil (இயங்கு எயில்) : The flying fortresses of Hindu mythology, the Tripuras. *Aiṅtiṇai* (50) : 1 : 3.

Iyaṅgupaḍai aravam (இயங்குபடை அரவம்) : The noise of the army on the march. Vañjittiṇai in Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 1.

Iyam (இயம்) : Musical instrument. *Aham* : 25 : 21, 172 : 3, 359 : 9, 382 : 4, *Kali* : 104 : 54, 105 : 24, *Kuṛiñjip* : 99, *Murugu* : 240, *Padiṛṛu* : 26 : 3, *Śilap* : III : 125, *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*kilai ena*' : 2.

Iyampuṇartūmbu (இயம்புணர்தூம்பு) : a musical instrument ; also called Neḍuvaṅgiyam. *Aiṅguṛu* : 377 : 2.

Iyamānan (இயமானன்) : Life ; or yajamānan or the chief of the Vedic Yajña. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 89.

Iyalguṇan (இயல்குணன்) : He whose character is natural (i e. loveable). *Śilap* : X : 184.

Iyalpu (இயல்பு) : (1) Svabhāva ; nature. These are the 12 nidānas. *Maṇi* : XXX : 48, one of the 4 nayams XXX : 218. One of the systems of logical proof XXVII : 10, 47.

(2) The same as Śārbu. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 108.

Iyalpu tanmai Mihutturai (இயல்பு தன்மை மிகுத்துரை) : The situation of exaggerating the significance of birth, old age or death. *Maṇi* : XXX : 204.

Iyavar (இயவர்): from 'Iyam : musical instrument'; bards who sang the glory of the hero in the battle field. *Aiṅguṟu* : 425 : 2, *Maduraik* : 304, *Naṟ* : 113 : 10, *Padiṟṟu* : 17 : 7, 27 : 5, *Puṟam* : 336 : 6.

Iyavuḷ (இயவுள்): Chief; God. *Murugu* : 274.

Iyaṟkai (இயற்கை): 1. Svabhāva; the natural condition. *Maṇi* : XXX : 99.

2. Physical nature. *Puṟam* : 1 : 6.

Iyanmoḻi (இயன்மொழி): A Puṟam Tuṟai; praising the benevolent nature of a chief or patron. *Puṟam* : 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 22, 23, 30, 32, 34, 38, 39, 49, 50, 67, 92, 96, 97, 102, 106, 107, 108, 122, 123, 124, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 137, 142, 149, 150, 151, 153, 156, 157, 168, 171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 212, 215, 216, 376, 378, 380, 381, 388, 389, 390, 400.

Iyanmoḻi Vāḻttu (இயன்மொழி வாழ்த்து): A Puṟam Tuṟai in Pāḍāṇ Tiṇai. *Padiṟṟu* : 18, 20, 24, 43, 48. *Tōl. Poruḷ* : 90 : 2.

Iyainturai (இயைந்துரை): The system of collectivity like many letters forming a word or many days forming a month etc. *Maṇi* : XXX : 193, 205.

Ira (இர): The ironwood, a kind of tree; also iravu or iravam. *Aham* : 125 : 3, *Puṟam* : 276 : 2.

Iraṇḍu (இரண்டு): (1) Pohuṭṭeḷini, Auvaiyār said, had t wo enemies: (a) the feigned anger of his wives; and (b) The anxiety of his townsmen to avoid the elephants which might despoil the public tank. *Puṟam* : 96 : 3.

(2) No. 2; Parimēl says 'it is a special characteristic - touch-of the mind'. *Pari* : 3 : 78.

IraṇiyamuṭṭattupperunkunṟūrpperunKauśikanār (இரணிய முட்டத்துப்பெருங் குன்றூர்ப் பெருங் கௌசிகனார்): Poet and author of *Malaipaḍukaḍām*. He was a brahmin (*vide Tol. Marabu* 74 *Pērā* : note.) belonging to the Kauśika gotra or simply bore the name of an ancient rishi. *Naṟ* : 44, 139.

Iraṇiyamuṭṭam (இரணியமுட்டம்): A division, including the Ānamalais etc. in Madurai Dt. Peruṅkunṟūr belonged to it. Perum Kauśikanār author of *Malaipaḍukaḍām* belonged to this division.

Iratti (இரத்தி): Ilavam ; a kind of tree. Itti or Ilandai. *Maṇi* : VI : 89, *Naṟ* : 113 : 2, *Puṟam* : 34 : 12, 325 : 11.

Iratti manṟam (இரத்தி மன்றம்): The public place or manṟam constructed around an Iratti tree. *Maṇi* : VI : 89.

Irattinattīvam (இரத்தினத்தீவம்): An island in the neighbourhood of Maṇipallavam ; its name was also Samantam. *Maṇi* : X : 25.

Irattinattīvu (இரத்தினத்தீவு): *vide* Irattinattīvam ; the island of gems. *Maṇi* : XI : 21.

Irati (இரதி): Rati ; the wife of Kāman. *Pari* : 19 : 48.

Iranāḍu (இரநாடு): A rdg. for Miḻaināḍu in *Aham* : 133 : 16. (*vide* Miḻaināḍu)

Iralai (இரலை): The stag. *Aham* : 4 : 4; 14 : 6; 23 : 8; 34 : 4; 74 : 9; 91 : 10; 133 : 18; 154 : 8; 194 : 6; 304 : 9; 371 : 5; *Kali* : 15 : 5; *Kuṟun* : 65 : 1; 183 : 4; 220 : 2; 232 : 3; 250 : 2; 338 : 1; *Mullaip* : 99; *Naṟ* : 69 : 4; 121 : 4; 242 : 10; 256 : 8; *Padiṟṟu* : 74 : 10; *Paṭṭinap* : 245; *Puṟam* : 374 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 2, 599 : 1.

Iravachcham (இரவச்சம்): Being afraid of destitution leading to beggary. *Kuṟaḷ* : 107 ch. hdg.

Iravam (இரவம்): *vide* ira. *Puṟam* : 281 : 1.

Iravi (இரவி): The sun. *Bhāratam* : '*Indiran*' : 2.

Iravikulam (இரவிகுலம்): The Śuryavaṁśa ; the solar dynasty. *Maṇi* XXIV : 58.

Iravimaindan (இரவிமைந்தன்): Karṇan. *Bhāratam* : '*Indiran*' : 2

Iravivanman (இரவிவன்மன்): King of the city of Yaśodara. *Maṇi* : VII : 98. The husband of Amudapati, and father of Ilakkumi. *Maṇi* : IX : 39, XI : 133.

Iravu (இரவு): Begging. *Kuṟaḷ* : 106 ch. hdg.

Irāhulan (இராகுலன்): The son of king Attipati and Nīlapati; husband of Ilakkumi; he was killed by the snake Dittiviḍam (which could kill by sight); in his next birth he was born as Udayakumaran. *Maṇi*: IX: 46, 48; X: 20, 31, 43; XI: 12; XVIII: 128; XXI: 62; XXIII: 68.

Irāśasūyam (இராசசூயம்): Rājasūyam. A vedic sacrifice performed by a Chōḷa Perunaṛkiḷḷi. *Puṛam*: 16, 125, 367, 377.

Irāśamādēvi (இராசமாதேவி): Rājamādēvi. The Chōḷa's wife. *Maṇi* canto XXIII: canto hdg. XXI: 76, XXIII: 7, XXIV: 76, 94.

Irāman (இராமன்): (1) The conqueror of Rāvaṇa. *Maṇi*: XXVII: 53.

(2) He sat in meditation under the banyan tree. *Aham*: 70: 15, *Paḷa*: 92: 1, *Puṛam*: 378: 18.

Irāvaṇan (இராவணன்): Rāvaṇa, the Lord of Laṅka. *Maṇi*: XXVII: 54.

Irukkai (இருக்கை): The 12 Rāśis (or the constellations) which are *bases* for the various planets. *Pari*: 11: 3.

Irukaiyum eḍuttal (இருகையும் எடுத்தல்): The Aham situation of the ladylove lifting up her hands as if to embrace her lover. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 263: 2.

Iruṅkuṇṛattān (இருங்குன்றத்தான்): The Lord of the great hill; Tirumāl. Here, the hill referred to is Aḻahar hill. *Pari*: 15: 53.

Iruṅkuṇṛam (இருங்குன்றம்): Tirumāl irum Śōlaimalai; or Aḻahar hill. *Pari*: 15: 17, 23, 35, 45, 53, 65.

Iruṅgō (இருங்கோ): Iruṅgō Vēḷ. *Puṛam*: 201: 13.

Iruṅgōvēḷ (இருங்கோவேள்): One of the Aimperumvēḷir or the five great vēḷs; as he is mentioned along with the Yādavas, perhaps he too belonged to the cowherd community; chief of Araiyam. *Paṭṭinap*: 282. *Puṛam*: 201, 202.

Iruṅgōvēḷ mān (இருங்கோவேள் மான்): The vēḷ who along with four other vēḷs fought Neduñjeḷiyan at Talaiyālaṅgānam and was defeated. *Aham* 36 : 19.

Iruṅgōn (இருங்கோன்): A title in the name of Iruṅgōn Ollaiyāyan Śeṅgaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 279.

Iruṅgōn Ollaiyāyan Śeṅgaṇṇanār (இருங்கோன் ஒல்லையாயன் செங்கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 279.

Iruñjāi (இருஞ்சாய்): Pañjāi, a kind of reed. *Aiṅguṟu* : 18 : 1.

Iruṭpakkam (இருட்பக்கம்): Krishna Paksha; the period of waning moon. *Śilap* : XXIII : 133.

Iruḍi (இருடி): Rishi; an ascetic. *Maṇi* : XIII : 66.

Irutti (இருத்தி): Śiddhi; Realisation. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 61.

Irudu (இருது): Ritu; season. *Maṇi* : XI : 40.

Irudūr (இருதூர்): Place to which 'Irudūr Kiḷān Tōyan Māṟan' belonged; also called Irudai. *Puṟam* : 180 col.

Irudai (இருதை): *vide* Irudūr. *Puṟam* : 180 : 7.

Irundaiyūr (இருந்தையூர்): A town; this name is found in that of the poet of the second Śaṅgam 'Irundaiyūrk karunkōḷi Mōśiyār'; and of Irundaiyūr Koṟṟan Pulavan. *Kuṟun* : 335, *Pari* : *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 5.

Irundaiyūrkkoṟṟan pulavanār (இருந்தையூர்க்கொற்றன் புலவனர்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 335.

Irunidikkiḷavan (இருநிதிக்கிழவன்): The father of Kōvalan, Māśāttanār. *Śilap* : XIII : 57.

Iruppai (இருப்பை): (1) A kind of tree; also called Iluppai. *Aham* : 9 : 3, 15 : 13, 81 : 2, 95 : 6, 107 : 16, 135 : 8, 149 : 3, 225 : 11, 247 : 5, 267 : 6, 275 : 11; 321 : 5; 331 : 1; 351 : 8. *Kuṟun* : 329 : 1, *Naṟ* : 111 : 1, 279 : 1; *Puṟam* : 384 : 7.

(2) A town, the chief of which was Vīran. *Aiṅguṟu* : 58 : 2; *Naṟ* : 260 : 7, 350 : 4.

Irupiṟappāḷar (இருபிறப்பாளர்) : Dvijas; the twice-born especially the Brahmins. *Murugu* : 182; *Puṟam* : 367 : 12; *Śilap* : XXIII : 67, XXV : 128.

Irumpiḍarttalaiyār (இரும்பிடர்த்தலையார்) : 1. Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 3; 3: 11.

2. An uncle of Karikālan *vide* Piḍarttalai. *Paḷa* : 105.

Irumbu (இரும்பு) : 1. Iron. *Aham* : 4 : 3, 26 : 7, 56 : 3, 72 : 6, 172 : 6, *Nānmaṇi* : 36 : 1, 100 : 2, *Naṟ* : 249 : 1, *Perumbāṇ* : 222, 437.

2. Knife *Kali* : 64 : 21, *Pari* : 7 : 58.

3. Chains *Nānmaṇi* : 12 : 3.

4. Iron implements *Aham* . 36 : 2, *Puṟam* : 21 : 8, 150 : 25, 170 : 15, 180 : 4, 316 : 6, 369 : 1.

Irumpoṟai (இரும்பொறை) Title of branch of Chēra family occurring in the name of Yānaikkaṭ Śey Māntaran Chēral Irumpoṟai. Patron who ordered the *Aiṅguṟu* compilation. Family name of (Tahaḍūr eṟinda) Peruñjeral Irumpoṟai of *Padiṟṟu* : VIII : Ten. *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : (Marandai) : 13. Family name of Kuṭṭuvaṉ Irumpoṟai another name for Peruñjēral Irumpoṟai of *Padiṟṟu* : VIII : Ten. Family name of Iḷañjeral Irumpoṟai, hero of *Padiṟṟu* : IX : Ten. Subdynastic line of the Chēras. *Puṟam* : 5, 13, 17, 20, 22, 22 : 34; 50; 53; 74, 125, 210, 211, 229.

Irumūṉṟu (இருமூன்று) : The six duties of Brahmins. *Murugu* : 177.

Irumai (இருமை) : This life and the next. *Ēlādi* : 60 : 2. Parimēl says it stands for birth and vīḍu (renunciation - a state of bliss). *Kuṟaḷ* : 23 : 1.

Iruvahai viḍai (இருவகை விடை) : The two kinds of the poets' and bards' leave-taking; i.e. his being sent off and his going away by himself. Pāḍāṇṭiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 15.

Iruvar (இருவர்) : 1. (In the Chēra context) the Chōḷa Pāṇḍyas. *Padiṟṟu* : 63 : 11.

2. Baladēvar and Tirumāl *Pari* : 15 : 66.

3. Ūrvaśi and Tilōttamai *Kali* : 109 : 17.

Iruvar talaivar taputippakkam (இருவர் தலைவர் தபுதிப்பக்கம்) : The *Puṛam* situation of both the army chiefs falling fighting. Tumbaitti ṇai in Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 5.

Iruvi (இருவி) : The stem of Tinai spouts. *Kuriñjip* : 153.

Iruvinai (இருவினை) : The two kinds of action : good and bad. *Kuṛaḷ* : 5 : 1, *Śilap* : XVI : *Veṇba* : 1.

Iruḷ (இருள்) : 1. Confusion *Kuṛaḷ* : 5 : 1.

2. Hell *Kuṛaḷ* : 121 : 2, 243 : 1, 352 : 1. *Tirikaḍu* : 90 : 4.

3. Defect in emerald *Śilap* : XIV : 184.

Iruḷ Neṛi (இருள் நெறி) : The flower called Iṛuvātchi (U.V.S. : Iṛuḷvāśi.) (Is it the night queen ?) *Kuṛiñjip* : 94.

Il (இல்) : house ; the family ; wife ; *Aham* : 282 : 18, 313 : 16, 343 : 11 ; *Iṛai* : *Ahap* : 48 : 1 ; *Kali* : 77 : 19, 78 : 22, 82 : 33, 34, 83 : 27 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 41 : 1, 42 : 2, 45 : 1, 46 : 1, 47 : 1, 48 : 1, 49 : 1, 52 : 1, 2, 59 : 1, 903 : 1, 1026 : 2, 1039 : 2 ; *Nāladi* : 30 : 1, 146 : 4, 153 : 1, 198 : 1, 210 : 3, 320 : 1, 332 : 1, 383 : 4 ; *Naṛ* : 307 : 6 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 247 ; *Puṛam* : 23 : 10, 261 : 1.

Illadu Kāidal (இல்லது காய்தல்) : The Aham situation of the ladylove being angry with her lover for imagined wrongs he did her. *Tol. Poṛuḷ* : 272 : 2.

Illam (இல்லம்) : (1) A kind of tree ; the Tōṛṛā ; it is used to filter muddy water. *Aham* : 4 : 1, 364 : 7, *Kali* : 94 : 15, 142 : 64, *Naṛ* : 376 : 6, *Tol. Eḻut* : 313.

(2) house *Aham* : 275 : 9.

(3) The place in the horoscope to which particular planets belong. *Pari* : 11 : 8.

Illavaḷ (இல்லவள்) : wife ; the lady of the house. *Kuṛaḷ* : 53 : 1, 2.

Illaṛa Iyal (இல்லற இயல்) : *Kuṛaḷ* : II division of *Aṛattuppāl.*

Illaṛam (இல்லறம்) : The dharma of a householder. *Śiṛupañch* : 67 : 4. *Tirikaḍu* : 31 : 2.

Illāḷ (இல்லாள்) : wife ; the lady of the house. *Kuṛaḷ* : 52 : 1.

Ilvaliyuṛuttal (இல்வலியுறுத்தல்) : The Aham situation of the ladylove assuming a false attitude of indifference to union with the lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 263 : 2.

Ilvaḻakku (இல்வழக்கு) : A perversion in logical proof. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 60, 71.

Ilvāḻkkai (இல்வாழ்க்கை) : The life of a householder. *Kuṛaḷ* : 5th chap. hdg. 45 : 1, 46 : 1, 47 : 1, 48 : 1, 49 : 1. *Naṛ* : 84 : 12.

Ilvāḻvān (இல்வாழ்வான்) : A householder. *Kuṛaḷ* : 41 : 1, 42 : 2.

Ilakkam (இலக்கம்) : Target. *Kuṛaḷ* : 627 : 1, *Puṛam* : 4 : 6, 260 : 23.

Ilakkumi (இலக்குமி) : 1. Maṇimēkalai was so addressed by the Maṇimēkala Deivam. *Maṇi* : X : 20.

2. The name which Maṇimēkalai bore in her previous birth. *Maṇi* : VII : 108, IX : 41, X : 50, XI : 12.

Ilaṅgādevam (இலங்காதேவம்) : The island of Laṅka ; Ceylon. *Maṇi* XXVIII : 107.

Ilaṅgai (இலங்கை) : 1. Tonmā Ilaṅgai [(தொன்மா) இலங்கை.] Rāvaṇā's capital ; *Śilap* : XVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 3 ; XXVII : 238 ; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 119.

2. (Nanmā) Ilaṅgai [(நன்மா) இலங்கை] : The capital of the Ōriyars. *Śiṛupāṇ* : 120.

3. The capital of Ōymān Villiyādan ; *Puṛam* : 379 : 6.

4. The capital of Gajabāhu ; *Śilap* : *Uraiperukaṭṭurai* : XXX : 160.

Ilaṅgai Kiḻavaṟkkiḻaiyōn (இலங்கை கிழவற் கிழையோன்): The younger brother of the Lord of Lanka; Vibhīshaṇan. *Paḻa*: 92 : 2.

Ilañji (இலஞ்சி): an artificially developed pond; and so is terminologically the opposite of a 'Poigai'. *Aham*: 186 : 3; 236 : 2; *Aiṅguṟu*: 94 : 3; *Maṇi*: IV : 7; XXVIII : 202; *Naṟ*: 160 : 8; *Puṟam*: 37 : 10; *Śilap*: X : 78.

Ilañjimanṟam (இலஞ்சிமன்றம்): The resting place with a public bath attached to it. In Puhār there was one such which cured the bathers therein of deformities. *Śilap*: V : 121.

Ilam (இலம்): 1. Illam: house. *Aham*: 276 : 4.

2. Ilavam tree (the silk - cotton tree) *Aham*: 133 : 9.

Ilavandi (இலவந்தி): steam; hot vapours; the hot water in Ilavandikaippaḷḷi was automatically supplied and exhausted. *Śilap*: XXV : 4.

Ilavandikai (இலவந்திகை): In Puhar, a garden provided with an artificial pond filled with hot water for bathing. *Maṇi*: III : 45; *Śilap*: X : 31.

Ilavandikaippaḷḷi (இலவந்திகைப்பள்ளி): Place where Pāṇḍyan Ilavandikaippaḷḷit tuñjiya Nanmāṟan died; the name is similar to *Kurāppaḷḷi, Śikkaṟpaḷḷi* etc. *Puṟam*: 55, 56, 57, 61, 196, 198.

Ilavandi veḷḷimāḍam (இலவந்தி வெள்ளிமாடம்): A white palace in the Chēra capital of Vañji. *Śilap*: XXV : 4.

Ilavam (இலவம்): The red flowered silk cotton tree; its flower; its stem is thorny. *Aham*: 11 : 3, 17 : 18, 25 : 9, 185 : 12, 245 : 14, 309 : 7; *Aiṅguṟu*: 320 : 1, 338 : 2, 368 : 6; *Kali*: 26 : 5, 33 : 10; *Kuṟiñjip*: 86; *Maṇi*: III : 166; *Naṟ*: 105 : 1; *Pari*: 19 : 79; *Peṟumbāṇ*: 83; *Śilap*: V : 214; XII : 81.

Ilavu (இலவு): the silk cotton tree; *vide* Ilavam. *Aham* : 142 : 1; *Maṇi* : XX : 51; *Śilap* : XIV : 136.

Iliṅgi (இலிங்கி): One who wears a linga. One is not sure if this is the correct interpretation though the real meaning is elusive. *Śiṛupañch* : 44 : 1; *Tirikaḍu* : 17 : 3.

Ivuḷi (இவுளி): horse. *Aham* : 224 : 5; 363 : 1; *Naṛ* : 63 : 9; *Padiṛṛu* : quoted in *Tol. Puṛat* : 12 : 25 : Nach. *Perumbāṇ* : 492; *Puṛam* : 4 : 13, 197 : 1, 382 : 4.

Ivuḷittalaivar (இவுளித்தலைவர்): Captains of the cavalry. *Śilap* : XXVI : 76.

Iḻiśinan (இழிசினன்): a low born person; evidently some 'births' were considered 'low'. *Puṛam* : 82 : 3, 287 : 2, 289 : 10.

Iḻipiṛappāḷan (இழிபிறப்பாளன்): a person of low birth. A Pulaiya. The expression attests to the existence of the concept of low birth and high birth in the Śaṅgam age too. *Puṛam* : 170 : 5.

Iḻudu (இழுது): 1. Ghost. *Puṛam* : 65 : 2.

2. Butter. *Aiṅtiṇai* : (50) : 49 : 2.

Iḻai (இழை): 1. Thread. *Paḷa* : 358 : 4.

2. Gold ornaments. *Kuṛun* : 345 : 1; *Puṛam* : 123 : 4.

Iḷaṅkaḍuṅgō (இளங்கடுங்கோ): Basic name of Marudam Pāḍiya Iḷaṅkaduṅgo. *Aham* : 96; *Naṛ* : 50.

Iḷaṅkaṇḍīrakkō (இளங்கண்டீரக்கோ): Younger brother of Kaṇḍīrakkō. *Puṛam* : 151.

Iḷaṅkaṇṇar (இளங்கண்ணர்): Basic name of Āmaḷār mahan Iḷaṅkaṇṇar, poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 250; it may mean 'younger brother of Kaṇṇar' or may be the Tamil form for 'Bālakrishṇa'.

Iḷaṅkaṇṇanār (இளங்கண்ணனர்): 1. Basic name of Umbaṛkāṭṭu Iḷaṅkaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 264.

2. of Vāyiliḷaṅkaṇṇanār. *Kuṛun* : 346.

Iḷaṅkāl (இளங்கால்): The soft southern breeze, called the *Tenṛal*. *Śilap* : VIII : 9.

Iḷaṅkiḷḷi (இளங்கிள்ளி): The younger brother of Toḍukaḷaṛ Kiḷḷi. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 172.

Iḷaṅkīrandaiyār (இளங்கீரந்தையார்): Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 148.

Iḷaṅkīran (இளங்கீரன்): 1. Basic name of Eyinandaimahanār Iḷaṅkīranār. *Aham* : 361, 371, 395, 399, *Kuṛun* : 116, *Naṛ* : 269.

2. of Poruṅdil Ilaṅkīranār. *Aham* : 19, 351, *Puṛam* : 53.

3. of Andi Iḷaṅkīranār. *Aham* : 71.

4. Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 3, 62, 113. *vide* Iḷaṅkīranār.

Iḷaṅkīranār (இளங்கீரனர்): Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 3, 62, 113.

Iḷaṅkuṭṭuvan (இளங்குட்டுவன்): The basic name of Chēramān Iḷaṅkuṭṭuvan ; of *Aham* : 153.

Iḷaṅkumaṇan (இளங்குமணன்): Younger brother of Kumaṇan who was a prince of great generous nature. Iḷaṅkumaṇan was intent on killing his brother but he merely banished him to the forest and usurped the throne. *Puṛam* : 165.

Iḷaṅkōśar (இளங்கோசர்): The Viceroys of the Kōśars, in the Koṅguland. *Aham* : 205 : 9, 216 : 11. They were found in Ādan Eḷini's Śellūr (Śelli) *vide* Koṅgiḷaṅkōśar.

Iḷaṅkōvēṇmāḷ (இளங்கோவேண்மாள்): (cf. Nannan Vēṇmāḷ, Udiyan Vēṇmāḷ, etc.) i.e. the daughter of Iḷaṅkōvēḷ. Māḷ : mahaḷ : daughter, like Mān : mahan : son. *Śilap* : XXV : 5.

Iḷaṅkōvēndar (இளங்கோவேந்தர்): The nine Chōḷa princes who were defeated by Śeṅguṭṭuvan at Nēri Vāyil. *Śilap* : XXVII : 159.

Iḷaṅgōvēndan (இளங்கோவேந்தன்): 1. Iḷaṅgō Aḍihaḷ, author of Śilap. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 95.

2. Here Udayakumaran. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 42.

3. The younger brother of Āryappaḍai Kaḍanda Neḍuñjeḻiyan. *Śilap* : XVI : 193.

Iḷaṅkōn (இளங்கோன்): 1. Prince; here Udayakumaran. *Maṇi* : V : 1, XXII : 7.

2. The Chōḻa's younger brother; i.e. Kāriyaṛṛuttuñ-jiya Neḍuṅkiḷḷi. *Maṇi* : XIX : 126.

Iḷankauśikanār (இளங்கௌசிகனார்): Basic name of Madurai Iḷaṅkauśikanār. *Aham* : 381.

Iḷañjēṭ śenni (இளஞ்சேட் சென்னி): 1. Basic name of Chōḻan Śeruppāḻi Eṛinda Iḷañjeṭ Śenni. *Puṛam* : 370, 378.

2. Uruvappahṛēṭ Iḷañjet Śenni. *Puṛam* : 4, 266.

3. Neydalaṅkānal Iḷañjēṭśenni. *Puṛam* : 10, 203.

Iḷañjēral Irumpoṛai (இளஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறை): A Chēra king; son of Perunjēral Irumpoṛai. *Padiṛṛu* : IX Ten; *Padiham* : 17.

Iḷantachchanār (இளந்தச்சனார்): Basic name of Kachchippēṭṭu Iḷantachchanār. *Naṛ* : 266.

Iḷandattan (இளந்தத்தன்): A poet who was mistaken for a spy by Chōḻan Nalaṅkiḷḷi when he entered Uṛaiyūr but was rescued by Kōvūr Kiḻār. *Puṛam* : 47.

Iḷantiraiyan (இளந்திரையன்): (1) Dynastic basic name of Toṇḍaimān Iḷantiraiyan; author of *Naṟ* : 106, *Puṟam* : 185 col.

(2) Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 94, 99.

Iḷandēvanār (இளந்தேவனார்): 1. Basic name of Maduraippaṇḍavāṇigan Iḷandēvanār; poet and author *Aham* : 58, 298, 328.

2. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 411.

Iḷanāgan (இளநாகன்): (1) Son of Marudan; and basic name of Madurai Marudan Iḷanāgan; a poet. *Aham* : 193, 312, 343, 358, 368, 380, 387; *Kuṟun* : 77, 160, 279, 290; *Naṟ* : 151, 205, 231, 290; *Puṟam* : 55, 349.

(2) Marudan Iḷanāganār; a poet. *Aham* : 77; Marudakkali in Kali; *Naṟ* : 39; *Puṟam* : 52, 138, 139.

(3) Maduraipperumarudiḷanāganār; a poet. *Naṟ* : 251.

Iḷampaḻaiyan Māṟan (இளம்பழையன் மாறன்): A Pāṇḍyan prince defeated by Chēran Iḷañjēral Irumpoṟai. *Padiṟṟu* : IX Ten. *Padiham* : 7.

Iḷampālāśiriyan (இளம்பாலாசிரியன்): a title perhaps meaning 'junior teacher' found in name Madurai Iḷampālaśiriyan Śēndan Kūttanār. *Aham* : 102, 348; *Naṟ* : 273.

Iḷampullūr (இளம்புல்லூர்): Town to which Iḷampullūr Kāvidi belonged. *Naṟ* : 89.

Iḷampullūrkkāvidi (இளம்புல்லூர்க்காவிதி): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 89.

Iḷampūdanār (இளம்பூதனார்): (Bhūdan : The pure one). Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 334.

Iḷamperumśenni (இளம்பெரும் சென்னி): A Chōḷa king. *Aham* : 375 : 11.

Iḷamperuvaḻudi (இளம் பெருவழுதி): Basic name of kaḍaluḷ māiṅda Iḷamperuvaḻudi. *Puṛam* : 182.

Iḷamperuvaḻudiyar (இளம் பெருவழுதியர்): Perhaps a scion of the Pāṇḍyan family; author of *Paripāḍal* 15 on Tirumāl; if he was the same as kadaluḷ māiṅda Iḷamperuvaḻudi, Puṛam compilation must have followed Paripāḍal.

Iḷampon Śāttan (இளம்பொன் சாத்தன்): Father of Śeyilūr... Koṛṛanār. *Aham* : 177.

Iḷampon vāṇiganār (இளம்பொன் வாணிகனர்): Basic name of Uṛaiyūr Iḷampon Vāṇiganār. *Puṛam* : 264.

Iḷampōttanār (இளம் போத்தனர்): Son of Marudaṅkiḷār. *Kuṛun* : 332.

Iḷampōdiyar (இளம் போதியர்): Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 72. (Perhaps *Bhodhiyar* is another form of *Buddhar*).

Iḷamaḷḷanār (இளமள்ளனர்): Basic name of Kaḍuvan Iḷamaḷḷanār. Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 150.

Iḷavachchirakkō (இளவச்சிரக்கோ): Rdg. for Iḷavichchikkō (*vide*). (Vachchirakkō : Indiran). *Puṛam* : 151.

Iḷavaraśu (இளவரசு): Prince; the office of a prince. *Śilap* : XXVII : 120.

Iḷavichchikkō (இளவிச்சிக்கோ): The younger brother of Vichchikkōn; *vide* Iḷavachchirakkō. *Puṛam* : 151.

Iḷaveyinanār (இளவெயினனர்): Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 263.

Iḷaveyini (இளவெயினி): Basic name of Pēymahaḷ Iḷaveyini; poetess and author of *Puṛam* : 11. of Kuṛamahaḷ Iḷaveyini Poetess and author of *Puṛam* : 157.

Iḷaveḷimān (இளவெளிமான்): Younger brother of Veḷimān; a miser. He was despised by Perumśittiranār. *Puṛam* : 207, 237.

Iḷavēṭṭanār (இளவேட்டனர்): (1) Basic name of Madurai Aṟuvai vāṇigan Iḷavēṭṭanār. Poet and author of *Aham* : 56, 124, 230, 254, 272, 302; *Kuṟun* : 185; *Naṟ* : 344; *Puṟam* : 329.

(2) Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 33, 157. (It is conjectured that *Naṟ* : 221 is not by Iḷavēṭṭanār but by Iḍaikkāḍanār.)

Iḷavēnil (இளவேனில்): The spring season. Chittirai, Vaikāśi (April and May) months; usually translated as midsummer. *Aham* : 229 : 20; *Aiṅtiṇai* (50) : 31 : 3; *Kali* : 26 : 8, 27 : 8, 29 : 8, 32 : 13, 34 : 7; *Maṇi* : XI : 40, XV : 23, XIX : 101, XXIV : 30; *Pari* : 6 : 77; *Śilap* : V : 202; VIII : 7; *Veṇbā* : 1 : 3; XIV : 117.

Iḷi (இளி): Paṇ; music; the basis of all the tunes; one of the seven svaras in Tamil music (இளி, விளரி, தாரம், குரல், துத்தம், கைக்கிளை, உழை) Iḷivāippālai. *Aham* : 33 : 7; *Maṇi* : XIX : 26; *Pari* : 19 : 42; *Śilap* : III : 59, 87; V : 202; VII : 48 : 3; VIII : 35; XVII : *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 9 : 12, *Kūttuḷ paḍudal* : 7.

Iḷivaral (இளிவரல்): Contempt born of old age, disease, sorrow, weakness. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 204 : 2; 251 : 1.

Iḷai (இளை): Protective, defensive belt of forest. *vide* Miḷai. *Śilap* : XII : 24, XIV : 62.

Iḷaiyar (இளையர்): (1) Soldiers; warriors. *Aham* : 245 : 7, 269 : 13, 342 : 7, 354 : 12. *Naṟ* : 161 : 6; *Puṟam* : 191 : 4, 242 : 1.

(2) Servants *Aham* : 300 : 20, 310 : 1, 318 : 18, 354 : 6, *Naṟ* : 389 : 5.

(3) Robbers *Aham* : 375 : 4.

(4) Vēṭṭuvar *Aham* : 245 : 7.

Iḷaiyōn (இளையோன்): Great soldier; here Iḷañchēṭśenni, father of Karikālvaḷavan. *Porunar* : 130.

Iṛpiṛappu (இற்பிறப்பு): Aristocratic breeding. *Nāladi* : 212 : 1, 340 : 1, 358 : 1:

Iṛṛi (இற்றி): A kind of tree with white roots; resembling the vēlam tree; also called Itti. *Aham* : 57 : 6, 345 : 19; *Aiṅguṛu* : 279 : 1; *Kuṛun* : 106 : 1; *Naṛ* : 162 : 9.

Iṛaṅgukuḍikkunṛa Nāḍan (இறங்குகுடிக்குன்ற நாடன்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 215.

Iṛadi (இறடி): Grain, Tiṇai. *Kuṛun* : 214 : 2; *Malaipaḍu* : 169.

Iṛandadu Kaḍidal (இறந்தது கடிதல்): A literary practice of avoiding obsolete usages. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 12.

Iṛavu (இறவு): A kind of fish; *vide* Iṛāl, Iṛā. A dried preserve of this was called Iṛavin vāḍal. *Aham* : 123 : 12, 152 : 8, 220 : 17; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 6 : 1; *Kuṛun* : 109 : 1, 160 : 2, 320 : 2; *Naṛ* : 19 : 1; 27 : 8; 67 : 3; 101 : 2; 111 : 2; 131 : 6; 211 : 5, 358 : 8; *Pari* : 10 : 85; *Paṭṭinap* : 63; *Perumbāṇ* : 270 *Porunar* : 204; *Puṛam* : 342 : 10; *Tiṇaimālai* : (150) : 131 : 1, 2.

Iṛā (இறா): The Iṛāl fish. *Aham* : 170 : 12, 376 : 16; *Aiṅguṛu* : 196 : 3; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 10 : 2; *Naṛ* : 49 : 3, 168 : 2, 258 : 8, 278 : 8.

Iṛāl (இறால்): (1) A kind of fish; also Iṛavu, Iṛā. *Aham* : 60 : 1, 270 : 5, 286 : 6, 348 : 5.

(2) Honey *Aiṅtiṇai* (70) : 10; *Murugu* : 300; *Naṛ* : 185 : 9.

Iṛudiyil inbam (இறுதியில்இன்பம்): Ananta sukha. Endless bliss; one of the eight characteristics of divinity. *Śilap* : X : 206.

Iṛumbu (இறும்பு): Thicket; bush. *Aham* : 92 : 8, 322 : 9, 329 : 12, 357 : 2, 368 : 9; *Maṇi* : XIX : 97; *Naṛ* : 154 : 4, 264 : 7.

Iṟai (இறை): (1) The tight bracelet which keeps the bangles in their places in the forearm. The word means 'to settle down in a place' which decides the various shades of meaning for this word. *Aham* : 19 : 15, 92 : 5, 97 : 10, 334 : 7, 336 : 23, 396 : 8; *Aiṅguṟu* : 384 : 5, 493 : 4; *Kali* : 3 : 3, 7 : 16, 28 : 11, 60 : 4, 121 : 14, 125 : 22; *Kuṟiñjip* : 231; *Naṟ* : 167 : 10, 263 : 2; *Pari* : 12 : 43, 92.

(2) Wrist; forearm. *Aham* : 32 : 18.

(3) The slope from the roof adjacent to a corner of the drawing room or Kūḍam in a house. *Aham* : 103 : 9, 167 : 20, 346 : 1; *Maṇi* : VII : 60; *Naṟ* : 71 : 7, 181 : 1; *Perumbāṇ* : 265; *Puṟam* : 129 : 1.

(4) God; here Muruhavēḷ, *Aham* : 388 : 20; *Kuṟaḷ* : 5 : 1, 10 : 2, 388 : 2; *Maṇi* : XXVII : 109; *Pari* : 8 : 79, 9 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 439; *Puṟam* : 294 : 5.

(5) Chief; king. *Aham* : 388 : 26; *Innā* : 16 : 3; *Kali* : 56 : 34, 78 : 8, 120 : 24; *Kuṟaḷ* : 432 : 2, 436 : 2, 547 : 1, 564 : 1, 1157 : 2; *Maṇi* : XXVI : 11; *Naṟ* : 161 : 1; *Pari* : 11 : 8; *Puṟam* : 314 : 7, *Śilap* : XX : 26; XXV : 88.

(6) Impartiality *Kuṟaḷ* : 541 : 1.

(7) Tribute *Kuṟaḷ* : 733 : 2; *Śilap* : V : 100; XXVI : 52.

(8) The little finger *Śiṟupañch* : 64 : 1.

(9) elders, bosses etc. who instil fear into one : parents, teachers, rulers etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 256 : 1.

Iṟaikkuḍi (இறைக்குடி): Royal family. *Śilap* : XXIII : 53.

Iṟai Kūḍu (இறைகூடு): (v) to rule or govern. *Porunar* : 79.

Iṟaimahan (இறைமகன்): 1. King. *Śilap* : XXV : 35.

2. Here Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 2.

3. Prince; here Udayakumaran *Maṇi* : XVIII : 172.

Iṟaimurai (இறைமுறை): Rājanīti; the ethics of Govt. *Śilap*: XXIII: 17.

Iṟaiyaman (இறையமன்): Śani - Saturn. *Pari*: 11: 8.

Iṟaiyavan (இறையவன்): Śiva; He wears the crescent. *Śilap*: XXII: 87.

Iṟaiyanār (இறையனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun*: 2. He bore the name of the God. The details of the story about the poem 'Koingtēr vāḻkkai' are obviously later invention.

Iṟaiyōn (இறையோன்): 1. Śiva; there was a temple for Him in Madurai. *Maṇi*: I: 54, *Śilap*: XIV: 7.

2. The creator or the cause of all things. *Śilap*: XV: 162, XXVII: 142.

3. King; here Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap*: XXVII: 148.

Iṟaivaḷai (இறைவளை): Bangle worn on the wrists. *Kali*: 16: 2.

Iṟaivan (இறைவன்): 1. God; the omnipresent One; also Aruhan *Āchāra*: 71: 1; 78: 1; *Kuṟaḷ*: 5: 1; 10: 2; *Maṇi*: XXI: 94, 97, 103; XXVII: 86, 95, 171; *Paṭṭinap*: 120; *Śilap*: X: 184; XX: 37; (Muruhan) *Śilap*: XXIV: 48.

2. King. *Kuṟaḷ*: 690: 1, 733: 1, 778: 1; *Paḷa*: 201: 3, 206: 2, 365: 2; 378: 3; *Puṟam*: 18: 26, 48: 5, 152: 19, 316: 4; *Tol. Poruḷ*: 72: 14.

3. Husband *Śilap*: XXII: 144.

4. Father. *Paḷa*: 8: 1.

Inbattai Veṟuttal (இன்பத்தை வெறுத்தல்): The Aham situation of the ladylove hating all pleasure giving things like music, cosmetics, tasty food etc. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 270: 1.

Inbuṛal (இன்புறல்) : 1. The Aham situation of the lover and the ladylove each thinking that the other alone is happy; this is an impediment to love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 274 : 3.

2. Desiring the pleasure that the sense of property gives. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 2.

Innā Śeyyāmai (இன்னாசெய்யாமை) : Refraining from doing harm (to others). *Kuṛaḷ* : 32 chap. hdg.

Inniyam (இன்னியம்) : (Pleasant) musical instruments, like Yāḻ etc. *Aham* : 98 : 14, 138 : 9, 189 : 13 ; *Naṛ* : 322 : 11 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 56, 391 ; *Puṛam* : 153 : 11.

Inam (இனம்) : Kulam ; community. *Śiṛupañch* : 77 : 3.

Iniśanda Nāganār (இனிசந்த நாகனார்) : Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 66.

'Iniyavai Kūṛal' (இனியவை கூறல்) : Speaking harmless pleasant and good things. *Kuṛaḷ* : 10 chap. hdg.

Ī (ஈ): Fly *Nāladi* : 41 : 3, 61 : 3, 218 : 2, 259 : 2, 389 : 2; *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 58.

Īhai (ஈகை): (1) Gift, charity *Kuraḷ* : 23 ch. hdg.

(2) Gold *Kuṛiñjip* : 126; *Malaipaḍu* : 72; *Puṛam* : 99 : 5, 353 : 3.

Īṅgai (ஈங்கை): Kind of sensitive tree; sort of swallow wort. A plant called also Indam plant; also its flower. *Aham* : 125 : 3, 243 : 2, 252 : 9, 294 : 6, 306 : 3, 357 : 1; *Aiṅguṛu* : 456 : 3; *Kali* : 31 : 3; *Kuṛiñjip* : 86; *Kuṛun* : 110 : 5; 380 : 5; *Naṛ* : 79 : 1, 86 : 7, 124 : 4, 181 : 4, 193 : 1, 205 : 9, 312 : 2.

Īśan (ஈசன்): (1) The wealthy one *Śilap* : X : 186.

(2) *Iś*varan, God, Śiva. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 86.

Īṭṭi (ஈட்டி): A weapon; spear *Pari* : 5 : 66.

Īndu (ஈந்து): The date-palm *Aham* : 21 : 20; *Aiṅguṛu* : 2 (extra stanza); *Naṛ* : 2 : 2, 126 : 2, 174 : 1; *Perumbāṇ* : 88, 130; *Puṛam* : 116 : 7; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 104 : 2.

Īmam (ஈமம்): The pyre. *Maṇi* : VI : 38, 65, 70, 129, 140, 147, 189; XXI : 12, 213; *Puṛam* : 231 : 2, 245 : 4, 246 : 11, 256 : 5, 356 : 3, 359 : 7.

Īyal (ஈயல்): Winged white ant; also *Iśal*. *Aham* : 8 : 1, 14 : 3, 139 : 13, 304 : 15, 394 : 5; *Aiṅguṛu* : 497 : 2; *Naṛ* : 59 : 2; *Puṛam* : 51 : 10; 119 : 3.

Īr (ஈர்): The larva of the louse. *Puṛam* : 136 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 219; *Porunar* : 79.

Īrkku (ஈர்க்கு): Grass *Tol. Poruḷ* : 641 : 3.

Īramil Kūṟṟam Ēṟṟalar Nāṇal (ஈரமில் கூற்றம் ஏற்றலர் நாணல்) : The lady love being ashamed of the words unwittingly uttered by her under the influence of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 264 : 2.

Īraṟuporuḷ (ஈரறு பொருள்) : Dvādaśa nidānam : Pēdamai, Śeyhai, Uṇarvu, Aruvuru, Vāyil, Nuharvu, Vēṭkai, Paṟṟu, Bhāvam, Tōṟṟam, Viḷaippayan. *Maṇi* : XXX : 16.

Īraṟaippaḷḷi (ஈறைப்பள்ளி) : The inner chamber in a tent, especially intended for a king. *Mullaip* : 64.

Īriraṇḍu (ஈரிரண்டு) : The Vedas which are four in number : Rig, Yajur, Sāma and Atarva. *Puṟam* : 166 : 3.

Irēḷ (ஈரேழ் : The 14 varieties of cows ; the seven wild ones and the seven domestic ones. The ney (clarified butter) from them is good for sacrificial purposes. *Puṟam* : 166 : 20.

Irēḷ Kōvai (ஈரேழ் கோவை) : The Śakōḍa Yāḻ, a variety of harp provided with fourteen strings. *Śilap* : VIII : 31.

Irēḷ Śakōdam (ஈரேழ் சகோடம்) : A kind of Yāḻ (lyre) played on 14 strings ; also *Irēḷ Kōvai*. *Śilap* : III : 70 ; X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 14.

Īraimpadinmar (ஈரைம்பதின்மர்) : The hundred, usually interpreted as the Kauravas as an 'Aivar' are mentioned in juxtaposition, but their identification with the Nūṟṟuvarkannar seems to be more reasonable. *Padiṟṟu* : II : 4 : 5 ; *Paḷa* : 52 : 2 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 417 ; *Puṟam* : 2 : 15 ; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Uśalvari* : 6.

Īḷattu Bhūdan Dēvanār (ஈழத்துப்பூதன் தேவனார்) : The poet called Bhūdan Dēvanār of Ceylon (Iḷam). Perhaps different from Madurai Īḷattu Bhūdan Dēvanār. *Aham* : 88 ; *Kuṟun* : 343.

Īḷam (ஈழம்) : (1) Ceylon ; to which Īḷattu Bhūdan Dēvanār belonged. *Aham* : 88 ; *Kuṟun* : 343 ; *Naṟ* : 88, 366.

(2) To which MaduraiĪḷattu Bhūdan Dēvanār belonged. *Aham* : 231, 307 ; *Kuṟun* : 189, 360 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 191.

Īnāvēṇmāḷ (ஈனாவேண்மாள்) : A vēḷir girl, who had not given birth to a child. *Puṟam* : 372 : 8.

Ukkarai (உக்கரை): Mōksha; Vīḍu; the other-worldly state. *Puṟam* : 357 : 9.

Ukkirapperuvaḻudi (உக்கிரப்பெருவழுதி): Basic name of Pāṇḍyan Kānappēr Eyil Kaḍanda Ugrapperu Vaḻudi. *Aham* : 26; *Naṟ* : 98; *Puṟam* : 21, 367.

Uhāi (உகாய்): A kind of tree in Pālai tract; the same as uhā. The tooth brush tree. *Aham* : 293; *Kuṟun* : 274 : 1, 363 : 4; *Naṟ* : 66 : 2.

Uhāikkuḍi (உகாய்க்குடி): A place to which the poet Uhaikkuḍikiḻār belonged. Named after Uhāi, a tree. *Kuṟun* : 63.

Uhāikkuḍikiḻār (உகாய்க்குடிகிழார்): A Vēḷāḷa poet and auth or of *Kuṟun* : 63.

Uchchikkiḻān (உச்சிக்கிழான்): Sūryan; the Sun God; He had a temple in Puhār. *Śilap* : IX : 11.

Uñjai (உஞ்சை): Ujjaini; capital of Avanti. *Maṇi* : XV : 64; *Śilap* : VI : 29.

Uṭpahai (உட்பகை): The fifth column; the internal enemy. *Kuṟaḷ* ch. 89 hdg. 735 : 1, 883 : 1, 884 : 1, 885 : 1, 887 : 2, 888 : 2, 889 : 2, *Puṟam* : 68 : 11.

Uḍambiḍi (உடம்பிடி): Spear *Kaḷavaḻi* : 35 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 76; *Śilap* : XXIV : 95.

Uḍambu Nani Śuruṅgal (உடம்பு நனி சுருங்கல்): In Aham: the weakening of the body (of the lady love) as a result of her fasting consequent on her lover's absence. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 4.

Uḍanilai (உடனிலை): In Puṟam; the situation of the crowned monarchs being assembled together. A Puṟam Tiṇai. *Puṟam* : 58.

Uḍu (உடு): The place on the chord of a bow, where the arrow is fixed before darting. *Kuṟiñjip* : 170.

Uḍukkai (உடுக்கை): A kind of leather musical instrument shaped like an hourglass ; when vigorously shaken it produces melodious beat. It is special to Baladēvar. *Pari* : 2 : 22.

Uḍumbu (உடும்பு): (1) A kind of reptile; variety of large lizard (varamus bengalansis); the reins of the horses were made of the leather of this reptile. *Naṛ* : 24 : 2, 59 : 1; *Paḷa* : 87 : 4; *Puṛam* : 68 : 1, 152 : 5, 325 : 7, 326 : 9, 333 : 15.

(2) The pointed end of a plough share called koḷu. *Perumbāṇ* : 132.

Uḍai (உடை): (1) A kind of thorny tree with small leaves *Padiṛṛu* : 13 : 14; *Puṛam* : 324 : 4, 363 : 2.

(2) Dress : *Naṛ* : 299 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 262 : 2.

Uḍaipeyarttuḍuttal (உடை பெயர்த்துடுத்தல்): Dressing oneself over and over again. A situation in love making. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 262 : 2.

Uḍaimai (உடைமை): The sense of property and ownership. A feeling that adds to one's exhilaration. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 2.

Uṇḍāṭṭu (உண்டாட்டு): The situation of the cattle lifters dining and drinking in the company of their relatives; the same for the recoverers of cattle. A Puṛam Tiṇai. *Puṛam* : 257, 258, 262, 269, 297. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 7.

Uṇḍāmneṛi (உண்டாம்நெறி): Occurrence ; factuality. A Pramāṇa or a logical norm. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 12.

Uṇḍiyiṛkuṛaidal (உண்டியிற்குறைதல்): The situation of loss of appetite for the lovers. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 4.

Uṇṇā Nōnbi (உண்ணா நோன்பி): Jaina ascetic ; who periodically fasted as part of his programme of penance. *Maṇi* : III : 102.

Uṇṇā Nōnbu (உண்ணா நோன்பு): Fasting as religious observance. *Śilap* : XXVII : 83.

Uṇṇi (உண்ணி) : Tick *Paḷa* : 74 : 4.

Uṇarchchi (உணர்ச்சி) : (1) Feeling *Maṇi* : XXX : 138.

(2) One of the results of action. *Ibid* : 172.

(3) It comes of Aruvuru. *Ibid* : 105, 106.

(4) When action goes, this also goes : if uṇarchchi goes Aruvuru also goes. *Ibid* : XXIV : 105; XXX : 120, 121.

Uṇarndadai Uṇardal (உணர்ந்ததை உணர்தல்) : A perverted logical norm. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 60, 73.

Uṇarvu (உணர்வு) : (1) Point of comparison between the lovers i.e., equality in feeling. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 3.

(2) The state of merely being, like a state of sleep. *Maṇi* : XXX : 82, 90, 156, 157.

(3) One of the 12 Iyalbus (or dvādaśa nidānās) *Ibid* : XXX : 45. One of the *Nōys* (diseases) *Ibid* : XXX : 179.

Uṇavu (உணவு) : The vegetable edibles; these are also called 'ulam' and are of 8 kinds : Payaṟu (green gram), Uḷundu (black gram), Kaḍugu (mustard), Kaḍalai (Bengal gram), Eḷ (sesame), Koḷ (horse gram), Avarai (beans) and Tuvarai (pulses) *Tol. Poruḷ* : 633 : 1.

Uttaraguru (உத்தரகுரு) : Bhogabhūmi, the land of divine bliss; it is deemed to be of six kinds. *Śilap* : II : 10.

Uttarakauttar (உத்தரகௌத்தர்) : A king who ruled at Benares (Vāraṇāsi). *Śilap* : XV : 179.

Uttaram (உத்தரம்) : (1) The cross beam among the rafters supporting the ceiling. *Neḍunal* : 82; *Śilap* : III : 103.

(2) The Northern lands. *Ibid* : XXVI : 179.

(3) A star *Neḍunal* : 82.

Uttara Magadham (உத்தர மகதம்): The Magadha country in the north. *Maṇi* : XXI : 175.

Uttaran (உத்தரன்): An ally of Kanaka and Vijaya, the northern princes who opposed Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 182.

Uttarīyam (உத்தரீயம்): The upper garment dropped on the shoulders ; or the reins of a horse. *Kali* : 96 : 13.

Utti (உத்தி): (1) The literary devices and conventions which are 32 in number. *Tol. Pornḷ* : 653 : 4, 665 : 1.

(2) Deiva Utti, an ornament sported by women on the forehead. *Kali* : 96 : 13, 97 : 14, *Murugu* : 23 *Śilap* : VI : 106 to 108.

(3) The ornament of blue stone set dangling on a horse's head. *Aham* : 400 : 5.

Uttiraiyār (உத்திரையார்): Basic name of Pūṅkaṇuttiraiyār ; perhaps he was born in the uttira Nakshatra. *Kuṟun* : 48, 171; *Puṟam* : 277.

Udaṇ (am) [உதண் (அம்)]: A variety of arrow. *Tiṇaimālai* : (150) : 2 : 4.

Udaya Kumaran (உதய குமரன்): The son of Neḍumuḍikkilḷi ; the Puhār Chōḷan ; he was Rāhulan in his previous birth and the husband of Ilakkumi (i.e, Maṇimēkalai) in her previous birth ; he was killed by Kānchanan who mistook Maṇimēkalai for Kāyachaṇḍigai. *Maṇi* canto IV : sub hdg ; IV : 28, 79 ; canto V : sub hdg. VII : 4, X : 43, XII : 8, XV : 67, XVIII : 27, 60, 112, canto XVIII : canto hdg. and sub hdg. XIX : 7, XX : canto hdg. and sub hdg. XX : 39, 123 ; XXI : canto sub hdg. XXII : canto sub hdg. 4, 115.

Udayakumaranaik Kāñchanan Vāḷāl Eṛinda Kādai (உதயகுமரனைக் காஞ்சனன் வாளால் எறிந்த காதை): *Maṇi* : XX canto hdg.

Udaya (Māl) Varai [உதய (மால்) வரை]: Udayagiri ; the 'hill of the rising sun'. *Śilap* : V : 5.

Udaḷ (உதள்): Yāḍu; goat; ram. A masculine term. *Perumbāṇ*: 151; *Tol. Poruḷ*: 557 : 3, 602 : 1.

Udi (உதி): A kind of tree; Goompain tree. *Tol. Eḻuttu*: 243, 262.

Udiyan (உதியன்): (1) Name of a branch of the Chēra family found in names like Udiyan Chēral; Nannan Udiyan etc. *Aham*: 65, 233, 258 : 1, *Naṟ*: 113 : 9.

(2) The ruler whose busy kitchen was at Kuḻumūr. *Aham*: 168 : 7.

(3) Basic dynastic name of Chēramān Perum Chōṟṟu Udiyan Chēral Ādan. *Padiṟṟu*: II : col. *Puṟam*: 2 col.

Udiyan Chēral (*Ādan*) [உதியன் சேரல் (ஆதன்)]: Father of Imaya Varamban Neḍum Chēral Ādan. It is possible that the Udiyan Chēral mentioned in Aham was different from the more famous 'Perum Chōṟṟu Udiyan Chēral' of Puṟam and Padiṟṟu. *Aham*: 65 : 5, 233 : 8; *Padiṟṟu*: II : *Padiham*: 2.

Undal (உந்தல்): One of the eight method of producing melody in Yāḻ by appropriate fingering. *Śilap*: VII : 1 : 12.

Undi (உந்தி): the spherical rest on the left side of a Yāḻ; it is hollow and is open at the nether end. *Malaipaḍu*: 34.

Undūḻ (உந்தூழ்): The flower of the large bamboo. *Kuṟiñjip*: 65.

Uppu (உப்பு): (1) Salt; the manufacture of salt was a major industry and its sale a leading trade; it was bartered for paddy. The process of purifying salt to whiteness was known. *Aham*: 30 : 5, 60 : 4, 140 : 3. & 7, 159 : 1, 190 : 2, 206 : 14, 280 : 8, 295 : 9, 310 : 14, 366 : 7, 390 : 1. *Kali*: 138 : 16; *Kuṟaḷ*: 1050 : 2, 1302 : 1; *Kuṟun*: 165 : 3; *Maduraik*: 117; *Maṇi*: XXVIII : 31; *Nāladi*: 116 : 3, 133 : 1, 206 : 3, 245 : 2, 289 : 3. *Naṟ*: 4 : 8, 138 : 1, 183 : 2, 211 : 2, 254 : 6, 311 : 4, 331 : 1, 354 : 8; *Paḻa*: 38 : 4, 338 : 4; *Puṟam*: 60 : 7, 116 : 8, 159 : 10, 313 : 5, 363 : 12, 386 : 16; *Śilap*: V : 25; *Tirikaḍu*: 83 : 1.

(2) Pleasure *Kuṟaḷ* : 802 : 2, 1328 : 2 ; *Nāladi* : 391 : 2.

Uppūri Kuḍi (உப்பூரி குடி) : Town to which Uppūri Kuḍi Kiḻār, father of Uruttira Śanman, *Aham* compiler belonged.

Uppūri Kuḍi Kiḻār (உப்பூரி குடி கிழார்) : Father of Uruttira Śanman, the compiler of *Aham*.

Uppūri Kuḍi Kiḻār mahanār Uruttira Śanmanār (உப்பூரி குடி கிழார் மகனார் உருத்திர சன்மனார்) : Uruttira Śanman, son of Uppūri Kuḍi Kiḻār. Though the word 'Kiḻār' seems to suggest that he was a vēḷāḷa, tradition as recorded in Iṟai Ahap. and the suffix 'Sanman' indicate that he was a Brahmin compiler of *Aham*.

Upakirutan (உபகிருதன்) : He who was received as a gift. *Ēlādi* : 31 : 3.

Upanayam (உபநயம்) : The logic of inference ; e.g. 'as the kitchen has fire this will also has fire, for smoke emanates from both'. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 57, 62.

Upayadhanma Vikalam (உபயதன்ம விகலம்) : One of the perversions of Sādhanya Dhittānta. It is of two kinds : (1) Sannā uḷa upaya dhanma vikalam and, (2) Asannā uḷa upaya dhanma vikalam. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 332, 333, 359.

Upayāchittam (உபயாசித்தம்) : A type of perverted analogy. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 193, 195.

Upayāviyā Virutti (உபயாவியா விருத்தி) : One of the perversions of Vaidhanmya Dhiṭṭāntam. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 338, 424.

Umbar (உம்பர்) : Dēvar ; 'The ones above' i.e. the celestials. (U - indicating the direction above, behind and on the sides). *Kali* : 65 : 75 ; *Nāladi* : 137 : 4 ; *Pari* : 11 : 70.

Umbaḷam (உம்பளம்) : Salt pans. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 27.

Umbaṟkāṭṭu Ilaṅkaṇṇanār (உம்பற்காட்டு இளங்கண்ணனார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 264. He belonged to umbarkkāḍu (Ānaimalai).

Umbarkāṭṭu Vāri (உம்பற்காட்டுவாரி) : The district of the forest of elephants; a part of the Chēra land. *Padiṟṟu* : II Ten *Padiham* : III Ten *Padiham* : 2. This district was placed under the rule of Palyānai Śelkeḻu Kuṭṭuvan by his elder brother Imaya Varamban; a part of the revenues from this district was gifted away to Kumaṭṭūrkkaṇṇanār by Imaya Varamban. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 146.

Umbaṟkāḍu (உம்பற்காடு) : The forest of elephants, a division in Chēra land. (Umbal - elephant) to which Ilamkaṇṇanār belonged. *Aham* : 264 col. 357 : 9, 10; *Padiṟṟu* : V Ten *Padiham* : II Ten; III Ten : 2.

Ummai (உம்மை) : (1) next birth. *Innā* : 6 : 2; *Nāladi* : 294 : 2; *Paḻa* : 273 : 3; *Śilap* : XV : 92; *Tiṇaimālai* : (150) : 123 : 2.

(2) Previous birth (s). *Śilap* : XXIII : 171.

Ummai Vinai (உம்மை வினை) : Pūrvakarma; one's deeds in the past birth (s). *Śilap* : XXIII : 171.

Umaṭṭiyar (உமட்டியர்) : Women sellers of salt. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 60.

Umaṭṭūr (உமட்டூர்); Place to which Umaṭṭūr Kiḻar mahanār Param Koṟṟanār belonged. *Aham* : 69,

Umaṭṭūr Kiḻār (உமட்டூர் கிழார்) : Father of Paran Koṟṟanār. *Aham* : 69.

Umaṭṭūr Kiḻār mahanār Parankoṟṟanār (உமட்டூர் கிழார் மகனார் பரங்கொற்றனார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 69.

Umaṇ (உமண்) : Salt traders. *Aham* : 159 : 4; 173 : 10; 257 : 17; 295 : 9; *Puṟam* : 386 : 17.

Umaṇkuḍi (உமண் குடி) : The community of salt manufacturers. *Naṟ* : 374 : 2.

Umaṇ mahan (உமண் மகன்) : A trader in salt. *Aham* : 343 : 4.

Umaṇar (உமணர்): Traders in salt. *Aham* : 17 : 13; 30 : 5; 119 : 8; 140 : 5; 169 : 6; 191 : 4; 303 : 17; 310 : 14; 329 : 5; 337 : 5; 390 : 3. *Kuṟun* : 124 : 1; 388 : 4. *Naṟ* : 4 : 7; 138 : 3; 183 : 5; 254 : 6; 331 : 2. *Perumbāṇ* : 65. *Puṟam* : 84 : 6, 102 : 1, 116 : 7, 307 : 7, 713 : 5, *Śiṟupāṇ* : 55.

Umi (உமி): Chaff. *Nāladi* : 221 : 3; *Paḻa* : 368 : 4; *Tirikaḍu* : 28 : 4.

Umai (உமை): The consort of the three-eyed God (Śiva). She is seated on the left of that God. *Aham* : invocation : 7; *Kali* : 38 : 2; *Murugu* : 153; *Pari* : 5 : 28; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 103.

Umaiyavaḷ (உமையவள்): *vide* Umai. *Śilap* :VI : 42, XXVII : 74.

Umaiyāḷ (உமையாள்): *vide* Umai. *Paḻa* : 85 : 1.

Uittukkoṇḍu uṇardal (உய்த்துக் கொண்டு உணர்தல்): A literary device - *utti*; i.e. of inference. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 23.

Uyyānam (உய்யானம்): The royal gardens. *Maṇi* : III : 52, *Śilap* : XIV : 127.

Uyar ulagu (உயர் உலகு): Svargha; heavens. *Kali* : 138 : 31.

Uyarndōr (உயர்ந்தோர்): The superior ones. Andaṇar, Araśar, Vaṇigar (i.e. the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas and the Vaiśyas). They were entitled to study Sanskrit, the vedic traditions and classical Tamil texts. Nach. includes higher class vēḷāḷās among them. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 31 : 1, 33 : 2.

Uyarndōn (உயர்ந்தோன்): 1. Tirumāl who is on the Aḷagar hills. *Śilap* : XI : 105.

2. Śiva; Śeṅguṭṭuvan placed on his head the sacred feet of Śiva, as also the Vañji foliage before going out to the north. *Śilap* : XVI : 55.

Uyar nilai ulagam (உயர் நிலை உலகம்): The Heavens; Svargha *Kali* : 139 : 36; *Kuṟun* : 83 : 1, 2; 361 : 6; *Maduraik* : 197.

Uyar piṟappāḷan (உயர் பிறப்பாளன்): The high-born; Brahmin. *Śilap*: XV: 48.

Uyavai (உயவை): the Mussell-shell creeper. *Malaipaḍu*: 136.

Uyir (உயிர்): (1) life; soul; creatures. *Āchāra*: 1: 2; *Aham*: 205: 1, 245: 1; 339: 12; *Aiṅguṟu*: 419: 1; *Tani*: 6: 4; *Aiṅtiṇai* (70): 18: 4, 57: 4; *Ēlādi*: 61: 3; *Kali*: 5: 19; *Kuṟaḷ*: 30: 1, 848: 1, 1122: 1; *Maṇi*: III: 129, VIII: 14, X: 7, XII: 90, XXX: 56; *Naṟ*: 79: 8; 364: 11; *Paḷa*: 359: 4; *Pari*: 419: 1.

(2) It is of six kinds: 1. Makkaḷ (human) 2. Devas (Divine ones) 3. Brahmar 4. Narahar 5. Vilaṅgu (animals) 6. Pēy (ghosts). *Maṇi*: XXX: 56. *Puṟam*: 18: 19, 23; 24: 26; 192: 9; 203: 3; 210: 9; 221: 8; 235: 20; 245: 2; 247: 10; 283: 9. *Śilap*: X: 175; *Tol. Eḻuttu*: 18: 1.

Uyirkkaḍan (உயிர்க்கடன்): Human sacrifice as religious ritual. *Maṇi*: VI: 50.

Uyirppali (உயிர்ப்பலி): Human sacrifice usually made to the Bhūdas, *vide uyirkkaḍan*. *Śilap*: V: 87.

Uyirppu (உயிர்ப்பு): Frustration at unfulfilled desires. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 260: 7.

Uyirmayaṅgiyal (உயிர்மயங்கியல்): The seventh chapter of *Tol. Eḻuttu*. dealing with the sandhi of vowel ending words with words beginning with consonants.

Uragar (உரகர்): Nāgar. (uragam: Nāgam: serpent). *Maṇi*: XI: 70.

Ural (உரல்): The mortar in which the pestle pounds. *Aham*: 393: 12; *Perumbāṇ*: 54; *Puṟam*: 333: 12; *Śilap*: XXIX: *Valḷaippāṭṭu*: 11.

Uravōn (உரவோன்): (1) Here Karikālan. *Maṇi*: IV: 108.
(2) The Buddha. *Maṇi*: XII: 111.

Uran (உரன்): Knowledge *Śiṟupāṇ* : 115.

Uri (உரி): (1) The pendant pan in a balance called Kāvaḍi. *Perumbāṇ* : 171 ; *Śilap* : XVII : *Munnilaip* : 7 ; XVII : *Karuppam* ; XVII : *Uraippāṭṭu* : 3.

(2) The rope or the chain which holds the pan of kāvaḍi or the karakam of vessel. *Śilap* : XXX : 64 & 90.

(3) Chain hanger to hold vessels. *Kali* : 9 : 2.

(4) a measure *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 240 : 1.

Uri Iyal (உரி இயல்): 8th chap. of *Tol. Śol* dealing with certain synonyms and homonyms ; and words with specially conventional meanings.

Urikkā (உரிக்கா): The Kāvaḍi or balance with uri or vessel hanger. *Śilap* : XV : 205.

Urimai (உரிமை): wife; showing that the wife was treated as one's 'possession' over whom certain 'rights' were exercised. *Kuṟun* : 351 : 5 ; *Maṇi* : XXV : 1, 122.

Urimai Śuṟṟam (உரிமைச் சுற்றம்): wives. *Śilap* : VI : 155.

Urivai (உரிவை): slough (of a snake). *Aham* : 327 : 13.

Uru (உரு): Form ; one of the points of compa rison in a simile. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 276 : 1.

Uruṭṭal (உருட்டல்): One of the eight methods of producing melody in the Yāḻ by appropriate fingering. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 13.

Uruttira Śanman (உருத்திர சன்மன்): Basic name of Uppūri Kuḍikiḻār mahanār Uruttira Śanmanār ; compiler of *Aham.*

Uruttiran (உருத்திரன்): (1) Ally of Kanaka and Vijaya, the northern princes who opposed Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 182.

(2) Father of Kaḍiyalūr Uruttiran - Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 167.

Uruttiran Kaṇṇanār (உருத்திரன் கண்ணனார்) : The Poet Kaṇṇanār son of Uruttiran ; he belonged to Kaḍiyalūr ; author of *Kuṟun* : 352, *Paṭṭinap* and *Perumbāṇ*.

Uruttiranār (உருத்திரனார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 274.

Uruttu varumalir Nirai (உருத்து வருமலி நிரை) : 'The floods which overflow on the cultivating fields' : name of the 8th stanza of *Padiṟṟu* : III Ten.

Uruttelu Velḷam (உருத்தெழு வெள்ளம்) : 'The oncoming floods' on the day of the deluge : name of 2nd stanza of *Padiṟṟu* : VIII Ten.

Uruppaśi (உருப்பசி) : *Urvaśi* ; the celestial dancer ; she loved Jayantan, the son of Indra ; and so was cursed to be born as a human on this earth. *Maṇi* ; XXIV : 14 ; *Śilap* : VI : 21.

Urubiyal (உருபியல்) : dealing with case endings. The VI chap. of *Tol. Eḻuttu.*

Urum (உரும்) : Thunder. *vide* urumu. *Aham* : 68 : 7 ; 145 : 9 ; 182 : 9 ; 278 : 5 ; 322 : 6 ; 389 : 23. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 6 : 3, 13 : 3, 35 : 2, 38 : 2. *Kali* : 104 : 79. *Kār* : 3 : 3. *Maduraik* : 63. *Naṟ* : 2 : 10 ; 65 : 8 ; 114 : 9 ; 129 : 8 ; 201 : 9 ; 253 : 6 ; 353 : 10 ; 371 : 9 ; 383 : 5, 8. *Pari* : 7 : 82 ; 8 : 33 ; 20 : 2. *Puṟam* : 37 : 4 : 44 : 5 ; 81 : 2 ; 126 : 19 ; 174 : 28 ; 197 : 5 ; 366 : 3 ; 373 : 1. *Śilap* : XIII : 8. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 266. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 107 : 2, 108 : 3. *Tiṇaimoḻi* : (50) : 3 : 2.

Urumu (உருமு) : Thunder ; *vide* urum. *Aham* : 92 : 11 ; 318 : 2 ; 320 : 3 ; 441 : 2. *Kali* : 45 : 5. *Kuṟiñjip* : 255. *Kuṟun* : 391 : 3. *Naṟ* : 104 : 10, 255 ; 11. *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 42 ; 84 : 18 ; 90 : 54. *Śilap* : V : 87. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 80.

Uruvappahṟēr Iḷaiyōn (உருவப்பஃறே இளையோன்) : Uruvappahṟēr Iḷamśēṭ śenni. Father of Karikālan. *Pōrunar* : 130.

Uruvam (உருவம்) : Ruddy complexion. *Murugu* : 241.

Uruvilāḷan (உருவிலாளன்) : The formless one ; Kāman. *Maṇi* : V : 6 ; *Śilap* : II : 44, V : 224, VIII : 2nd venba : 2, XIV : 36, XXX : 25.

Uruvu (உருவு) : Complexion ; general looks. One of the points of comparison between the lover and the lady love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 2, 300 : 2.

Uruvu niṛutta kāma vāyil (உருவு நிறுத்தகாமவாயில்) : Point of comparison between lover and lady love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 2.

Uruḷi (உருளி) : wheel ; part of a vehicle. *Padiṛṛu* : 27 : 1, *Perumbāṇ* : 47.

Uruḷai (உருளை) : That which revolves ; wheel. *Perumbāṇ* : 188.

Urūpabiramar (உருப்பிரமர்) : A variety of celestials who are of 16 kinds and live in 16 worlds beginning with Brahmakāyika lōkam etc. *Maṇi* : VI : 177.

Urai (உரை) : 1. Plaint or pleading in a court of law. *Paḷa* : 21 : 1.
2. Fame *Kuṛaḷ* : 581 : 1, *Śilap* : XV : 110.
3. Commentary ; prose. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 391 : 1, 477 : 1, 485 : 5, 654 : 1, 658 : 3.

Uraikal (உரைகல்) : Touchstone. *Naṛ* : 25 : 4.

Uraiśāl vēḷvi (உரைசால் வேள்வி) : 'The best of all sacrifices'. Name of the fourth stanza of VII Ten of *Padiṛṛu*.

Uraippāṭṭumaḍai (உரைப்பாட்டுமடை) : (1) The Prose preamble to canto XXIX ; *Vaḷttukkāḍai of Śilap* i.e. interposing a prose passage in a poetical narrative.

(2) A division of Āichchiyarkuravai. *Śilap* : XII : 75 ; XVII : XXIV : I Part.

Uraiperukaṭṭurai (உரைபெறு கட்டுரை): (1) Prose interchapter prefixed to *Puhārk-kāṇḍam* of *Śilap.*

(2) Prose interchapter occurring between *Padiham* and *Maṅgaḷavāḻttuppāḍal* in *Śilap.*

Urai iḍai iṭṭa Pāṭṭuḍai Śeyyuḷ (உரையிடையிட்ட பாட்டுடைச் செய்யுள்): An epic mostly in verse with some prose passages interspersed ; like *Śilap* and Bhāratam etc. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 87.

Urōhiṇi (உரோகிணி): The asterism found in conjunction with the moon ; the 4th nakshatra. Hyades, part of Taurus. *Neḍunal* : 163.

Urōḍahattuk kandarattanār (உரோடகத்துக் கந்தரத்தனர்): (Rdg.) *vide* Ōrōḍōhattuk kandarattanār. *Kuṟun* : 155, *Naṟ* : 306.

Urōḍaham (உரோடகம்) : Place to which Kandarattanār belonged. *vide* Ōrōḍōham. *Kuṟun* : 155, *Naṟ* : 306.

Ulhu (உல்கு): Tolls. *Kuṟaḷ* : 756 : 1, *Paḷa* : 60 : 3, *Paṭṭinap* : 125, *Perumbāṇ* : 81.

Ulhu Poruḷ (உல்கு பொருள்): Tolls. *Kuṟaḷ* : 756 : 1.

Ulakkai (உலக்கை): pestle. *Aham* : 288 : 1, 393 : 11 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 24 : 19 ; 29 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 328 : 4 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 97 ; *Puṟam* : 22 : 18 ; 399 : 2 ; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 1.

Ulaha Aṟavi (உலக அறவி): The Manṟam or the public resting place near Chakravāḷakkōṭṭam. *Maṇi* : VII : 93 ; XVII : ch. hdg. 78, 86 ; XX : ch. sub hdg. 21 ; XXII : 90 ; XXIV : 161.

Ulaha Aṟavi pukka kādai (உலக அறவி புக்க காதை) : Canto dealing with Maṇimēkalai's entry into the ulaha Aṟavi near the Chakravāḷakkōṭṭam. *Maṇi* : XVII : canto hdg.

Ulaha Iḍaikaḻi (உலக இடைகழி): (1) passage from the north to the south made fit for army movement by the Mauryan hordes when they invaded the south. *Puṟam* : 175 : 8.

(2) City gates *Śilap* : X : 27.

Ulahattār (உலகத்தார்) : The world. *Kuṛaḷ* : 1032 : 1.

Ulaha nōnbihaḷ (உலக நோன்பிகள்) : The wise ones who do penance but have not renounced the world. *Śilap* : X : 24.

Ulaham (உலகம்) : The world (either this one or the next) ; the people in the world ; the wise persons ; the 21 worlds were believed in, in addition to the usual three worlds : the world was a compound of the five elements, *Aham* : 66 : 1, 2 ; 75 : 16 ; 178 : 16 ; 258 : 12 ; 268 : 9 ; 273 : 8 ; 286 : 17 ; 374 : 2 ; *Bhāratam* : *'Maṟankeḷu'* : 21 ; *Kali* : 114 : 19 ; 118 : 5 ; 142 : 48 ; 143 : 52 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 13 : 1 ; 19 : 1 ; 117 : 1 ; 140 : 1 ; 213 : 1 ; 215 : 1 ; 222 : 1 ; 233 : 1 ; 243 : 2 ; 247 : 1, 2 ; 280 : 1 ; 346 : 2 ; 374 : 1 ; 425 : 1 : 426 : 1 ; 533 : 1 ; 572 : 1 ; 598 : 1 ; 637 : 1 ; 850 : 1 ; 996 : 1 ; 1031 : 1 ; 1198 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : I : 1 ; X : 9 ; XIX : 137 ; XXII : 159 ; XXIV : 115 ; XXV : 112, 113, XXX : 55 ; *Naṟ* : 1 ; 6, 22 : 8, 46 : 2, 196 : 5, 226 : 9, 237 : 9, 327 : 6, 337 : 1 : 348 : 9, 10 ; 366 : 12 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 59 : 8 ; *Paḻa* : 6 : 1, 2, 3 ; *Pari* : 3 : 9, 3 : 20, 3 : 75, 5 : 17, 13 : 23, 15 : 51. *Puṟam* : 24 : 35, 27 : 14, 29 : 24, 34 : 19, 42 : 4, 50 : 15, 53 : 9, 56 : 25, 62 : 18, 66 : 7, 72 : 15, 74 : 7, 76 : 2, 186 : 2, 194 : 6, 206 : 7, 9, 213 : 3, 10 ; 214 : 9, 217 : 12, 221 : 11 ; 213 : 10, 23 ; 224 : 11, 229 : 22 ; 240 : 6 ; 249 : 11 ; 287 : 12 ; 341 : 15 ; *Śilap* : IV : 1 ; XVI : 201 ; XXVII : 139 ; XXX : 145 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 5 : 1, 2, 3, 4 78 : 2, 79 : 34, 644 2 ; *Tol. Śiṟappu* : 3.

Ulaha mannavan (உலக மன்னவன்) : King of the world ; here Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 83.

Ulaha Viruttam (உலக விருத்தம்) : Whatever is contradictory to traditionally held views. (*vide Kuṛaḷ* : 850) *Maṇi* : XXIX : 162.

Ulahial (உலகியல்) : Worldly traditions. *Kuṛaḷ* : 572 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 53 : 1.

Ulahiaṟṟiyān (உலகியற்றியான்) : The creator of the world. *Kuṛaḷ* : 1062 : 2.

Ulaṇḍu (உலண்டு): Silkworm which makes the coccoon, which is spun into silk threads. This is yellowish and the Bull's eye resembles it. *Kali* : 10 : 115 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 27 : 1.

Ulavai (உலவை): (1) Branch of a tree. *Aham* : 57 : 5.

(2) The Vēlam tree. *Aham* : 293 : 1.

(3) Dust storm. *Naṟ* : 189 : 10.

Ulai (உலை): The oven in the smithy. *Puṟam* : 170 : 17 ; *Śilap* : XV : 210.

Ulōkāyatam (உலோகாயதம்): One of the six kinds of religious sects; meterialism. Brihaspati was its founder. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 78.

Ulōkāyatan (உலோகாயதன்): One who follows Ulōkāyatam, i.e. materialism. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 273.

Ulōchchanār (உலோச்சனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 20, 100, 190, 200, 210, 300, 330, 400 ; *Kuṟun* : 175, 177, 205, 248 ; *Naṟ* : 11, 38, 63, 64, 74, 131, 149, 191, 203, 223, 249, 254, 278, 287, 311, 331, 354, 363, 372, 398 ; *Puṟam* : 258, 274, 377. He was so called perhaps because he was a Jain; *Ulōch* is a Jaina ritual.

Uvahaikkaluḻchchi (உவகைக்கலுழ்ச்சி): A Puṟam Tuṟai. *Puṟam* : 277, 278, 295.

Uvaṇa Śēval (உவணச் சேவல்): Garuḍan ; the Brahmany kite. *Śilap* : XIV : 8.

Uvaṇaśēval uyarttōn (உவணச் சேவல் உயர்த்தோன்): Tirumāl who holds the Garuḍa (Brahmany kite) flag. *Śilap* : XIV : 8.

Uvaṇam (உவணம்): Garuḍan ; the Brahmany kite. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 26 : 4 ; *Pari* : 2 : 60, 4 : 42.

Uvama aḷavai (உவம அளவை): The logical norm of proving the unseen by the seen. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 9, 41.

Uvama Iyal (உவம இயல்): The division dealing with figures of speech, especially, simile. The VII Iyal of *Tol. Poruḷ*.

Uvamattanmai (உவமத்தன்மை): The point of similarity in a simile. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 309 : 1.

Uvamattōṟṟam (உவமத் தோற்றம்): The occurrence of similarity which justifies a simile. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 276 : 2.

Uvamapporuḷ (உவமப்பொருள்): In a simile, the (similar) object which is compared to a subject. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 295 : 1, 296 : 1.

Uvamappōli (உவமப்போலி): False simile. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 299 : 1.

Uvamam (உவமம்): Simile. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 284 : 1, 2; 303 : 2; 304 : 1; 488 : 1.

Uvamānam (உவமானம்): Simile; comparison.. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 84.

Uvamai (உவமை): Simile; comparison. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 283 : 1.

Uvarkkaṇṇūr (உவர்க்கண்ணூர்): Place to which Pullaṅkīranār belonged. *Aham* : 146.

Uvarkkaṇṇūrppullaṅkīranār (உவர்க்கண்ணூர்ப் புல்லங்கீரனர்): Poet and author of Aham. *Aham* : 146.

Uvalai (உவலை): Foliage *Maduraik* : 311; *Mullaip* : 29; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 28 : 12.

Uvavanam (உவவனம்): Park artificially set up. *Maṇi Padiham* : 45; III : 62, 169; VII canto hdg.; VII : 15; VIII : 19; X : 42; XXI : 13, 185.

Uvavu (உவவு): The Full Moon day; the sea is disturbed on this day. *Aham* : 201 : 9, *Paṭṭinap* : 93, *Puṟam* : 65 : 6, *Śilap* : VI : 111.

Uvavumadi (உவவு மதி): The Full Moon. *Pari* : 10 : 76; *Puṟam* : 3 : 1, 60 : 3.

Uvā (உவா): Digit of the moon. ('Niṟai Uvā' is Full Moon). *Āchāra* : 17 : 2; *Pari* : 11 : 37.

Uvātti (உவாத்தி): Āchārya; the preceptor. *Maṇi* : XIII : 4, 46, 79; *Nānmaṇi* : 45 : 3.

Uvāt titi (உவாத் திதி): The Full moon and the New moon days. *Āchāra* : 43 : 2, 47 : 1.

Uvāttiyān (உவாத்தியான்): The teacher. *Āchāra* : 16 : 1.

Uvāmadi (உவாமதி): The Full Moon. *Maṇi* : XXII : 13.

Uḻakku (உழக்கு): A measure. *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 457 : 2.

Uḻalai (உழலை): A kind of tree; the toḻuvam log. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 46 : 1; *Kali* : 106 : 21,

Uḻavar (உழவர்): Agriculturists; tillers *Aham* : 30 : 8, 37 : 2, 41 : 6, 211 : 5, 266 : 17, 314 : 4, 346 : 5, 366 : 8. *Kainnilai* : *Marudam* : 1 : 1. *Kuṟaḷ* : 14 : 1, 872 : 1, 2; 1032 : 1; 1036 : 1. *Nāladi* : 356 : 2. *Naṟ* : 60 : 2, 97 : 9, 315 : 4, 331 : 1, 340 : 7. *Padiṟṟu* : 90 : 41. *Pari* : 7 : 16, 39; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 27. *Paṭṭinap* : 205; *Perumbāṇ* : 197; *Puṟam* : 13 : 11, 65 : 4, 109 : 3, 230 : 13, 289 : 3, 384 : 8, 395 : 1; *Śilap* : V : 43, VII : 4 : 1; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 190.

Uḻavu (உழவு): Agriculture, tilling the soil. *Kuṟaḷ* : 104 ch. hdg. 1031 : 2, 1032 : 1, 1033 : 1, 1036 ; 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 76 : 11; *Tirikaḍu* : 42 : 3, 59 : 2.

Uḻavōn (உழவோன்): Peasant. *Śiṟupañch* : 60 : 3.

Uḻiñjil (உழிஞ்சில்): The Vāhai tree, or the Unnam tree; *vide* uḻuñjil also. *Aham* : 45 : 1, 53 : 7, 151 : 8; *Kuṟun* : 39 : 2; *Maṇi* : VI : 80; *Puṟam* : 370 : 7; *Śilap* : XI : 76.

Uḻiñai (உழிஞை): The flower of the uḻiñai creeper donned by defenders and besiegers of forts; Koṟṟān creeper. The Puṟam corresponding to Marudam in Aham; *Puṟattiṇai. Kali* : 140 : 4; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : 22 : 27, 43 : 23, 44 : 10, 56 : 5, 63 : 8; *Paṭṭinap* : 235; *Puṟam* : 50 : 4, 76 : 5, 77 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 64 : 1.

Uḻiñai aravam (உழிஞை அரவம்): A Puṟam Tuṟai. *Padiṟṟu* : 77 col.

Uḻiyam (உழியம்): Bear. *Aham* : 81 : 1, 88 : 14; *Kuṟiñjip* : 252; *Murugu* : 313. *Śilap* Arumpada, says it is a 'diśai śol' (loan word.) *Śilap* : XIII : 5. 32; XXV : 50.

Uḻuñjil (உழுஞ்சில்): uḻiñjil; a kind of tree. Aḍiyārk. equates it with the Vāhai. *Aham* : 151 : 8; *Puṟam* : 370 : 7; *Śilap* : XI : 76.

Uḻudal (உழுதல்): Ploughing; tilling the soil. *Puṟam* : 120.

Uḻundinaimpulavan (உழுந்தினம்புலவன்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 333.

Uḻundu (உழுந்து): Black gram. *Aham* : 86 : 1; *Aiṅguṟu* : 211 : 1; *Kali* : 94 : 26; *Kuṟun* : 68 : 1, 384 : 1; *Naṟ* : 89 : 5; *Puṟam* : 299 : 2; *Śilap* : XXII : 73.

Uḻupaḍai (உழுபடை): Plough; *Nāladi* : 178 : 2; *Puṟam* : 35: 25.

Uḻumahan (உழுமகன்): Peasant; tiller. *Śiṟupañch* : 50 : 4.

Uḻuvai (உழுவை): (1) Tiger. *Aham* : 45 : 5; 72 : 13; 277 : 5; 308 : 1; 332 : 4; *Kali* : invocation 11; 43 : 24; 46 : 4; *Kuṟiñjip* : 252; *Nānmaṇi* : 67 : 1; *Naṟ* : 47 : 1; 104 : 1; 144: 1; 154 : 5; 205 : 3.

(2) Chōḻa emblem inscribed on forts. *Puṟam* : 33 : 9, 78 : 3, 152 : 2. Children were pacified by the cry - 'puli' 'puli' (puli - tiger) *Pari* : 14 : 12.

Uḻai (உழை): (1) Deer. *Kuṟun* : 68 : 2; *Naṟ* : 19 : 4; 113 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 567 : 1, 590 : 1; 593 : 1, 600 : 1, 612 : 1. Called Oruttal also. The male is called 'Ēṟu' the female is called 'Piṇai' *Aham* : 5 : 27 173 : 11, 219 : 13, 249 : 18.

(2) One of the 7 musical svaras (Narambu). *Śilap* : III : 80; VIII : 32, 37; XIII : 109; XVII : *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 9. 'Uḻai' svara becomes 'kural' svara. *Pari* : 11 : 127. [The daughter of Vāṇan (Bāṇan); called 'usha' in Skt. *Śilap* : VI : 54 - 55 - Aḍiyārk. com.]

Uḷai Irundān (உழை இருந்தான்): Amātya, minister; called also 'śuṟṟam' meaning the same. *Kuṟaḷ* : 638 : 2.

Uḷ (உள்): Town (just as *Nagar* also means house and town). *Aham* : 226 : 3; 281 : 2; *Padiṟṟu* : 56 : 1.

Uḷvari (உள்வரி): Dancing; disguise or make-up. *Maṇi* : XXII : 39; *Śilap* : VIII : 89.

Uḷvarikkōlam (உள்வரிக்கோலம்): Disguise assumed by dancer: *Maṇi* : XXVII : 288. Arumpada. calls it 'krithrima vēḍam' or ingenious disguise. Aḍiyārk. says it is acting in disguise as the Pāṇḍavās did. *Śilap* : V : 216.

Uḷvarip pāṇi (உள்வரிப்பாணி): Singing while being disguised as another or even without such disguise. *Śilap* : XVII : *Āḍunarp-puhaḻdal* : 7.

Uḷḷadu Uvattal (உள்ளது உவத்தல்): The situation of the heroine being disgusted with the hero's attentions not knowing his sincerity. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 272 : 2.

Uḷḷam (உள்ளம்): Knowledge. *Maṇi* : XXX : 87, 88, 96.

Uḷḷāl (உள்ளால்): A dimunitive bird called Uḷḷān. *Tirikaḍu* : 7 : 1.

Uḷḷi Viḻavu (உள்ளி விழவு): A festive occasion on which the Koṅgar danced in the streets with bells attached to their girdles. *Aham* : 368 : 18. This was celebrated in Vañji with pomp. *Naṟ* : 234 : 9.

Uḷḷu (உள்ளு): The bird called 'uḷḷān'. *Śilap* : X : 117.

Uḷḷuṟai uvamam (உள்ளுறை உவமம்): Simile of the nature of an allegory. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 48 : 2, 49 : 1.

Uḷḷuṟai Vāḻttu (உள்ளுறை வாழ்த்து): Singing the praise of a person while being in disguise or even without that. A division in Āichchiyar Kuravai. *Śilap* : XVII.

Uḷi (உளி): (1) Chisel. *Aham* : 55 : 3; 210 : 2; 343 : 7; *Neḍunal* : 118. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 52.

(2) Pestle; peg. *Nāladi* : 355 : 2; *Paḻa* : 279 : 4.

(3) Spear. *Naṟ* : 388 : 4.

(4) The fish hook thrown by fishermen from their boats to catch fish. *Naṟ* : 388 : 3 to 5.

Uḷai (உளை) : Headpiece of the accoutred horse ; mane. *Kali* : 96 : 9. *Naṟ* : 121 : 8, 135 : 8, 185 : 4, 270 : 8, 367 : 11 ; *Neḍunal* ; 93. *Padiṟṟu* : 10 : 15 : 34 : 4 *Perumbāṇ* : 27 ; 488. *Porunar* : 164 ; *Puṟam* : 4 : 13. *Śirupāṇ* : 92.

Uḷai mān (உளை மான்) : Lion. The maned animal. *Aham* : 102 : 1.

Uṟattūr (உறத்தூர்) : *vide* Arimaṇa Vāyil Uṟattūr.

Uṟandai (உறந்தை) : (1) *vide* Uṟaiyūr also. Uṟaiyūr ; it was a Chōḷa capital. Tittan (Veḷiyan) was a ruler of this place. *Aham* : 26 : 14 ; *Puṟam* : 35 : 10, 39 : 8, 58 : 9, 68 : 18, 395 : 19 ; *Śilap* : 8 : 3.

(2) There were many obstacles to easy movement in the burial ground beside this town. *Aham* : 122 : 21,

(3) The Uṟandai festival was famous and was held in Paṅguni Uttiram. *Aham* : 4 : 14, 6 : 5.

(4) The Uṟandai Sabha was famous for its justice. *Aham* : 93 : 5. *Naṟ* : 400 : 7.

(5) The Periyāṟu (Kāviri) flowed along this town. *Aham* 137 : 6, 237 : 14, 369 : 14, 385 : 4. *Kuṟun* : 116 : 2. Naṟṟēr Chōḻan ruled here. *Naṟ* : 234 : 8.

(6) Karikālan enlarged this town. *Paṭṭinap* : 285. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 83.

Uṟavi (உறவி) : Ant. *Aham* : 339 : 10.

Uṟaḻdal (உறழ்தல்) : (1) Striking by the finger the alternate strings of a lyre (Yāḻ) ; A method of producing melody in Yāḻ by appropriate fingering. *Porunar* : 23. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 12.

(2) Uṟaḻ (Kuṟittal) - உறழ் (குறித்தல்) - Deciding to hold a disputation. *Paṭṭinap* : 171.

Uṛuppaṛai (உறுப்பறை): A situation in the psychology of anger generated by 'mutilation of the body' or 'a deformed' person. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 258 : 1.

Uṛuppu (உறுப்பு): The point of similarity in a simile or an allegory ('uḷḷuṛai uvamai'). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 300 : 2.

Uṛuppu Nalan Aḻidal (உறுப்பு நலன் அழிதல்): The destruction of one's beauty, complexion etc. *Kuṛaḷ* : 124 chap. hdg.

Uṛu Peyar Kēṭṭal (உறு பெயர் கேட்டல்): A situation in the psychology of love in which the heroine delights to hear the praises of her hero. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 10.

Uṛuporuḷ (உறுபொருள்): Escheat; i.e., ancestral property lying uninherited; lost property later found as treasure trove. *Kuṛaḷ* : 756 : 1.

Uṛai (உறை): (1) The area of government. *Kuṛaḷ* : 680 : 1.

(2) Life. *Kuṛaḷ* : 564 : 2.

(3) Sheath, scabbard. *Aham* : 136 : 24; *Puṛam* : 323 : 7, *Śilap* : XVI : 196.

(4) Presents. *Pari* : 16 : 52.

(5) Good conduct. *Kuṛaḷ* : 426 : 1, 2.

(6) Rains *Kuṛaḷ* : 559 : 1.

Uṛaiyanār (உறையனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 207.

Uṛaiyūr (உறையூர்): The Chōḻa capital; also called Uṛandai, Kōḻi. *Aham* : 133, 257, 329, 44 col. *Kuṛun* : 133, 221, 227, 309, 353, 371, 374, 390; *Naṛ* : 370 col; *Puṛam* : 13, 27, 39, 45, 47, 58, 60, 69, 78, 127, 170, 220, 264, 321, 325, 331, 352, 395; occurring in *Puṛam* : 28, 29, 30, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 172, 241, 331, 374, 375; *Śilap* : X : 242. The mention of Araṅgam in the context of Uṛaiyūr fixes the latter place in the neighbourhood of Śrirangam. *Śilap* says the Kāviri was crossed by Kōvalan before he reached Uṛaiyūr; so Uṛaiyūr was on the south bank of the Kāviri.

Uṛaiyūr Iḷam Pon Vāṇiganār (உறையூர் இளம் பொன் வாணிகனார்): Poet and author, *Puṛam* : 264 col.

Uṟaiyūr Ēṇichchēri Muḍamōśiyār (உறையூர் ஏணிச்சேரி முடமோசியார்): His basic name was Mōśi and being lame he was called Muḍamōśi. Ēṇichchēri was a suburb of Uṟaiyūr. 'Ēṇi' means border and the suburb was at the outskirts of the town. He was a poet and author of *Puṟam*; 13, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 241, 374, 375 cols.

Uṟaiyūrkkaduvāi Śāttanār (உறையூர்க்கதுவாய்ச் சாத்தனர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 370.

Uṟaiyūr Śalliyan Kumaranār (உறையூர்ச் சல்லியன் குமரனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 44, *Kuṟun* : 309, *Naṟ* : 141.

Uṟaiyūr Śiṟukandanār (உறையூர்ச் சிறுகந்தனர்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 257.

Uṟaiyūrp Palkāyanār (உயூர்ப் பல்காயனர்): Poet and author *Kuṟun* : 374. (The commentary on Yāpparuṅgalam mentions a Palkāyanār who is perhaps different from this.)

Uṟaiyūr Maruttuvan Dāmōdaranār (உறையூர் மருத்துவன் தாமோதரனர்): Poet and author. *Aham* : 133, 257 cols; *Puṟam* : 60, 170, 321 cols.

Uṟaiyūr Mudukaṇṇan Śāttan (உறையூர் முதுகண்ணன் சாத்தன்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 133. Mudukaṇṇan means (Mudukaṇ+an i.e.,) one who is learned, experienced and wise and not (Mudu+Kaṇṇan meaning) old Kaṇṇan. Perhaps he was a trusted and valued adviser of Chōḻan Nalaṅkiḷḷi. *Puṟam* : 27. 28, 29, 30, 325 col.

Uṟaiyūr Mudukūttanār (உறையூர் முதுகூத்தனர்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 353, 371. His name is also spelt Mudu Koṟṟanār. He specialised in the Pālai Tiṇai. Also Uṟaiyūr Mudu Kūṟṟanār. *Aham* : 137, 329; *Puṟam* : 331 col.

Uṟaiyūr Mudukūṟṟanār (உறையூர் முதுகூற்றனர்): *vide* Uṟaiyūr Mudukūttanār. *Naṟ* : 28, 58.

Uṟaiyūr Mudukoṟṟanār (உறையூர் முதுகொற்றனர்): Poet and anthor of *Kuṟun* : 221, 390; *vide* 'Uṟaiyūr Mudukūttanār'.

Unnanilai (உன்னநிலை): The military situation in Puṟattiṇai (Vetchittiṇai) in which the unyielding king is likened to the unnam or the Ilavu tree; or praying to the gods to bring victory to the king and praying for the blossoming of the king's tutelary tree and the destruction of his enemy's tutelary tree. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 8.

Unnam (உன்னம்): (1) Omens *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 8.

(2) Ilavu tree. *Puṟam* : 3 : 23.

(3) Warriors on the march to the battle field note the omens from the blossoming of this tree. This is a word commonly used by hill folk says *Puṟam* com. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 23 : 1; 30 : 17; 61 : 6.

Ūkkam Uḍaimai (ஊக்கம் உடைமை): On being energetic and enthusiastic. *Kuṛaḷ* chap. 60 hdg.

Ūham (ஊகம்): (1) variety of monkey; *Puṛam*: 383 : 19 the young one of this variety was called 'Kuḷavi'. The usage fell even in Pērāśiriyar's days (c 13th cent A. D.) *Tōl. Poruḷ*: 577 : 1; 622. The black variety in monkey; its fingers were black. *Kuṛun*: 373 : 5. It could throttle a serpent. *Kali*: 43 : 12; *Śiṛupāṇ*: 221.

(2) Variety of grass. The tops of ramparts on forts were clothed with this thorny variety of grass. *Perumbāṇ*: 122; *Puṛam*: 324 : 5.

(3) The monkey device set up on ramparts to blow out the brains of attackers. *Śilap*: XV : 208.

Ūhu (ஊகு): The grass called Ūham; *Puṛam*: 307 : 5.

Ūśal (ஊசல்): Swing; attached to the enduring branch of a big tree. *Aham*: 368 : 4; 372 : 7; *Kali*: 131 : 11, 12, 24, 34, 46; *Naṛ*: 90 : 10; 162 : 10; 368 : 2; *Śilap*: XXIX : *Ūśal Vari*: 1; 4; 5, 9; 10; 14; 15; XXIX : *Ūśal Vari* - hdg.

(*Veḷ*) *Ūśi* [(வெள்) ஊசி]: (1) The silver needle used to stitch up wounds. (Was the needle white because it was made of silver or because it was heated white hot and sterilised before operation?) *Aham*: 48 : 9; 199 : 8; *Paḍiṛṛu*: 22 : 3; *Puṛam*: 82 : 4; 100 : 4.

(2) The needle-defensive device on top of forts. *Śilap*: XV : 213.

(3) (Pon) Ūśi; (Golden) needle; *Maṇi*: XXIX · 17.

Ūṭṭiyār (ஊட்டியார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 68, 388; (perhaps) derives his name from the expression 'ūṭṭi' in *Aham* : 68 : 5, and 388 : 24; 'ūṭṭi' means 'dyed'.

Ūḍal uvahai (ஊடல் உவகை): The inherent pleasure in lover's quarrels. *Kuṟaḷ* : 133 chap. hdg.

Ūṇūr (ஊணூர்): Capital of Taḷumban's chieftaincy. *Aham* : 220 : 13, 227 : 18; *Naṟ* : 300 : 10; *Puṟam* : 348 : 5.

Ūdiyam (ஊதியம்): (1) Wages. *Kuṟaḷ* : 831 : 2.

(2) Result. 797 : 1, 461 : 2, 231 : 2.

(3) Profit. 449 : 1.

Ūdulai (ஊதுலை): Bellows. *Aham* : 96 : 6; *Śilap* : XVIII : 13, 14.

Ūdai (ஊதை): (1) The north-wind or Vāḍai. *Aham* : 60 : 9. *Kuṟun* : 55 : 3, 86 : 4, 197 : 3.

(2) The cold wind. *Naṟ* : 163 : 2, 183 : 7. *Pari* : 11 : 84.

Ūm (ஊம்): (1) The dumb ones; they entertained royalty. *Śilap* : V : 118; XX : 17.

(2) One of the 8 varieties of deformed ones, called 'Eṇpērechcham' *Puṟam* : 28 : 2.

Ūr (ஊர்): (1) Town. *Aham* : 200 : 3, 220 : 1, 236 : 17, 264 : 6, 274 : 14, 278 : 10, 284 : 13, 286 : 5, 323 : 1, 340 : 24, 346 : 24, 380 : 2, 383 : 2; *Iṟai Ahap* : 48 : 1; *Kali* : 58 : 22; 65 : 1, 26; 68 : 7; 95 : 14; 108 : 44; 138 : 10: 140 : 20, 28; 145 : 45, 51; 147 : 39; *Kuṟaḷ* : 397 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 28 : 5, 32 : 2, 41 : 2, 50 : 3, 51 : 6, 124 : 2, 138 : 1, 166 : 3, 275 : 3, 276 : 8, 295 : 6, 309 : 6, 335 : 7; *Maṇi* : II : 17; VII : 125; XIII : 76; *Nālaḍi* 64 : 3, 286 : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 84 : 1, 2, 3, 4; *Naṟ* : 49 : 10, 59 : 9, 74 : 10, 77 : 8, 87 : 1, 149 : 10, 187 : 6, 200 : 7, 203 : 11, 220 : 7, 223 : 9, 239 : 11, 255 : 1, 262 : 3, 263 : 3, 264 : 9, 276 : 7, 320 : 7, 344 : 12, 348 : 3, 364 : 8, 365 : 4, 375 : 9, 377 : 2; *Paḷa* : 190 : 3, 231 : 4 233 : 3, 351 : 4,

392 : 4; *Pari* : 7 : 29, 76; 20 : 14; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 40 : 3, 85 : 1, 503 : 1, 629 : 1.

(2) Any town : *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *' Kalaiena '* : 12.

(3) Residential place. *Maduraik* : 158; *Puṟam* : 3 : 17, 7 : 8, 48 : 5, 49 : 1, 83 : 6, 84 : 4, 85 : 1, 94 : 1, 96 : 9, 97 : 18, 104 : 2, 110 : 4, 132 : 3, 141 : 4, 143 : 10.

(4) Society *Kuṟaḷ* : 216 : 1, 397 : 1, 1008 : 1, 1129 : 2, 1130 : 2, 1142 : 2, 1143 : 1, 1147 : 1, 1150 : 2, 1158 : 1, 1220 : 2.

(5) Different from chēri. *Kuṟun* : 262 : 1.

(6) Puhār *Śilap* : X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 16; X : 153.

(7) Madurai *Śilap* : IX : 51, XI; 32, 143, XVIII : 6, 53, XIX : 3, 34, XXIII : 65, 75, 161.

(8) There were manṟams in the Ūr. *Kuṟun* : 33 : 2; *Puṟam* : 162 : 4; 176 : 10, 191 : 7; 192 : 1; 240 : 2; 257 : 6; 265 : 1; 272 : 7; 320 : 18; 321 : 10; 322 : 10; 323 : 7; 325 : 15; 327 : 5; 332 : 1; 341 : 19; 343 : 17; 344 : 3; 345 : 20; 349 : 7; 351 : 12; 355 : 3; 379 : 18.

Ūrkkurī (ஊர்க்குரீஇ) : The domestic sparrow. *Kuṟun* : 85 : 2.

Ūrkkōṭṭam (ஊர்க்கோட்டம்) : The temple housing the Kailās (which is the residence of Iṟaivan). *Śilap* : IX : 11.

Ūr Kāṇ Kādai (ஊர் காண் காதை) : In which Kōvalan's approach to Madurai is described. *Śilap Padiham* : 75 canto XIV hdg.

Ūr Kāppāḷar (ஊர் காப்பாளர்) : Night guards *Maṇi* : VII : 69.

Ūr Kolai (ஊர் கொலை) : The murder of the guards who defend the cattle, by the cattle thieves in Vetchi of Puṟattiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 5.

Ūrśeru V.ḷnda (Pāśi) Maṟam [ஊர்ச்செரு வீழ்ந்த (பாசி) மறம்] : Battle in the streets of a fort. Uḷiñai in Puṟattinai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 68 : 8.

Ur Śūḻ Vari (ஊர் சூழ் வரி): In which is described Kaṇṇahi's coming round the streets of Madurai calling upon the citizens to bear witness to the tragedy of her husband's death. The title of *Śilap* canto XIX : *Padiham* : 79.

Ūrtta Chāmam (ஊர்த்த சாமம்): The upward movement of the tongues of fire. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 92.

Ūrdi (ஊர்தி): Mount; conveyance. *Puṟam* : 399 : 32.

Ūrvāyil (ஊர்வாயில்): Entrance to the town. *Naṟ* : 83 : 1.

Ūral (ஊரல்): A bird called Kuḻuvai. *Śilap* : X : 117.

Ūrār (ஊரார்): Townspeople; the public. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1180 : 1.

Ūruṇi (ஊருணி): Public tank. *Kuṟaḷ* : 215 : 1.

Ūroḍu Tōṟṟam (ஊரோடு தோற்றம்): The nucleus of the *ulā*, a form of literature describing the beauties and graces of the king etc., during his professional rounds in the city as seen by admiring women. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 85 : 1.

Ūrōḍaham (ஊரோடகம்): *vide* Urōḍaham ; a place name.

Ūḻ (ஊழ்): Fate, Regulation. *Aham* : 369 : 2 ; *Kali* : 130 : 4 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : IV division of *Aṟattuppāl* ; 371 : 1, 2 ; 372 : 1, 2 ; 379 : 1 ; 620 : 1 ; 38 ch. hdg. *Nāladi* : 394 : 2 ; *Śilap Padiham* : 57 ; X : 4 ; XVI : 217 ; XX : 59 ; XXVII : 59, 70.

Ūḻ Iyal (ஊழ் இயல்): *Kuṟaḷ* : 4th division of Aṟattuppāl. The division dealing with 'fate'.

Ūḻ Vinai (ஊழ் வினை): Karma passed on by fate, *Maṇi* : VI : 152 ; XX : 123 ; *Śilap* : XVI : 217 ; X : 4 ; *Padiham* : 57 ; XX : 59 ; XXVII : 59, 70.

Ūḻ Aṇi Taivaral (ஊழணி தைவரல்): A situation in the psychology of love wherein the lady love adjusts her bracelets and rings. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 262 : 2.

Ūḻi (ஊழி): (1) Yuga ; æon. *Śilap* : XI : 116 ; XXV : 91 ; 182 ; XXVII : 139 ; XXVIII : 185 ; XXX : 145.

(2) Final deluge. *Aiṅguṟu* : 63 : 20 ; 89 : 8 ; 281 : 1 ; 482 : 4 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 989 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 21 ; *Maṇi* : XXII : 159 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 74 : 1 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 90 : 53.

(3) (Kēḷal Peyariya) Ūḻi : the æon called 'varāham' *Kali* : 129 : 1 ; *Pari* : 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 18, 3 : 23, 80 ; 17 : 8.

Ūḻi Mudalvan (ஊழி முதல்வன்) : Brahma, the Creator. *Maṇi* : VI : 172.

Ūṟṟukkōl (ஊற்றுக் கோல்) : i.e. Ūṉṟukōl. Supporting staff. *Kuṟaḷ* : 415 : 1.

Ūṟṟu Nīr (ஊற்று நீர்) : Spring water. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1161 : 2.

Ūṟu (ஊறு) : (1) a disease. *Maṇi* : XXX : 179.

(2) a result. *Maṇi* : XXX : 172.

(3) Part of II Kāṇḍa. *Maṇi* : XXX : 138.

(4) Desire and medium (of enjoyment) contacting tastes. *Maṇi* : XXX : 88.

(5) Touch. *Maṇi* : XXX : 46 ; This is caused by the medium (like eyes, ears, nose etc.) ; this leads to enjoyment. *Maṇi* : XXX : 108, 109. If the medium is removed this is removed ; if this is removed, enjoyment goes. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 106, XXX : 123, 124.

Ūn (ஊன்) : Meat ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 252 : 2 ; 254 : 2 ; 255 : 1 ; 256 : 2 ; 258 : 2 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 283.

Ūn Tuvai Aḍiśil (ஊன் துவை அடிசில்) : 'The food mixed with meat chops' ; name of 5th stanza of V Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Ūnpittiyār (ஊன் பித்தியார்) : Poetess and author of *Kuṟun* : 232. Also Ūnpittaiyār.

Ūn Podi Paśum Kuḍaiyār (ஊன் பொதி பசுங்குடையார்) : Kuḍai is the wicker basket in which the meat is packed ; perhaps this poet had something to do with such a basket ; author of *Puṟam* : 10, 203, 370, 378.

Ūnam (ஊனம்) : The club used for mincing meat. *Padiṟṟu* : 21 : 10.

Ehham (எஃகம்): (1) Spear. *Aham* : 212 : 20, 215 : 4, 272 : 5, 312 : 13 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 5 : 1, 19 : 1, 33 : 3, 34 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 97 : 2, 168 : 9, 324 : 5 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 17, 19 : 4, 33 : 9 90 : 37, *Neḍunal* : 176 ; *Puṟam* : 275 : 5, 303 : 4, 308 : 4341 : 14 ; 353 : 15, 354 : 2, 370 : 22.

(2) Sword *Mullaip* : 68 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 119.

Ehhu (எஃகு): (1) Spear *Aham* : 102 : 11, 72 : 18, 71 : 12, 371 8, 363 : 12, 202 : 12, 277 : 4 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 52 ; *Kuṟun* : 198 : 6 ; *Maṇi* : XIX : 26 *Murugu* : 111 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 12 : 16, 45 : 4 : 49 : 6 ; 50 : 9 ; 51 : 30 ; 52 : 6 ; 62 : 3 ; 64 : 9 ; 66 : 12 : 74 : 13 ; 76 : 1. *Pari* : 9 : 79, 10 : 109, 22 : 7 *Paṭṭinap* : 78 ; *Puṟam* : 61 : 13, 26 : 5, 233 : 7, 274 : 5, 282 : 1 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *' Mey vēl '* : 5.

(2) Sharpness *Kuṟaḷ* : 773 : 2.

(3) Sword *Kaḷavaḷi* : 13 : 1.

(4) The bow like instrument for curing cotton. *Naṟ* : 247 : 4.

(5) Cutlass for chopping mutton. *Padiṟṟu* : III : 4 : 21.

(6) Scissors. *Kali* : 32 : 1.

Ekkūr (எக்கூர்): *vide* Okkūr. Okkūr Māśāttanār, Okkūr Māśāttiār. *Puṟam* : 248 col, 279 col.

Ehinam (எகினம்): (1) Swan. *Aham* : 34 : 12 ; *Śilap* : XXVII : 208 ; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 337 : 1 ; 346 : 1.

(2) Dog *Naṟ* : 132 : 5 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 326.

(3) ' Kavari ' deer with long tail. *Neḍunal* : 91.

(4) A kind of tree. *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 336.

Echcham (எச்சம்): (1) The deformed one ; there are 8 varieties of this. *Puṟam* : 28 : 4.

(2) Fame. *Kuṟaḷ* : 238 : 2.

(3) Remainder, i.e., descendants etc. *Kuṛaḷ* : 114 : 2.

(4) An inference from present to past in the logic of Anumānam or deduction. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 33.

Echchaviyal (எச்சவியல்) : IX and last Iyal of *Tol. Śol* dealing with residuary matters in the book on ' words '.

Echchil (எச்சில்) : Impurities. *Āchāra* : 7 : 1, 3 ; 8 : 1 ; 27 : 1 ; 39 : 2.

Eṭṭi (எட்டி) : (1) A title bestowed on Vaiśyas. *Maṇi* : IV : 58. *Śilap* : XV : 163.

(2) *vide Eṭṭi Śāyalan*. *Śilap* : XV : 196.

Eṭṭi Kumaran (எட்டி குமரன்) : Chetti's son ; son of a Vaiśya. *Maṇi* : IV : 58, 64.

Eṭṭi Śāyalan (எட்டி சாயலன்) : The name of a merchant in Puhār. *Śilap* : XV : 163.

Eṭṭippū (எட்டிப்பூ) : The floral decoration indicative of Eṭṭi status. *Maṇi* : XXII : 113.

Eṭṭu (எட்டு) : (1) The eight letters sacred to Tirumāl. *Śilap* : XI : 128.

(2) Robbers consider eight things before embarking on an adventure : (a) Mantra, (b) Deiva, (c) Marundu, (d) Nimittam, (e) Tantra, (f) Iḍan, (g) Kālam (h) Karuvi. *Śilap* : XVI : 168.

(3) Mān ; the Buddhist tantra. *Pari* : 3 : 79.

Eḍuttukkāṭṭu (எடுத்துக்காட்டு) : A division in *Āichchiyar Kuravai*. Example. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 144. *Śilap* : XVII.

Eḍuttukkoḷvari (எடுத்துக்கொள்வரி) : Dramatic representation of the loving damsel (woman) falling down (by excessive sorrow) so that others have to carry her away. *Śilap* : VIII : 108.

Eṇ (எண்) : (1) Numerals, standing for arithmetic. *Aham* : 352 : 15 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 392 : 1.

(2) Sesame. *Naṟ* : 328 : 8.

(3) Eight. *Puṟam* : 87 : 3 ; 118 : 2.

Eṇgu (எண்கு) : Bear (n.) *Aham* : 15 : 16, 95 : 9, 112 : 1, 149 : 4, 171 : 15, 201 : 16, 247 : 4, 257 : 21, 267 : 8, 275 : 12, 307 : 10, 331 : 3 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 34 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 125 : 1, 192 : 5, 325 : 1, 336 : 10 ; *Paḷa* : 139 : 4.

Eṇ Guṇattān (எண் குணத்தான்) : God ; He of the eight fold virtues like (1) being of pure body, (2) omniscience, (3) natural freedom from attachment, (4) endless-grace, (5) omnipotence (6) endowed with endless bliss, (7) natural sensitivity, (8) absolute self-control. Also, Aṇimā, mahimā, karimā, lahimā, prāpti, prāhāmyam, īsatvam, vaśitvam. *Kuṟaḷ* : 9 : 1.

Eṇ Guṇan (எண் குணன்) : He of the eight fold virtues ; like (1) Ananta Guṇa, (2) Ananta Vīrya, (3) Ananta Darśana, (4) Ananta Sukha. (5) Nirnāma, (6) Nirgotra, (7) Nirāyushya, (8) Satbhāvana. *Śilap* : X : 188.

Eṇ Kaiyan (எண் கையன்) : Śiva (of eight hands). *Kali Invocation* : 4.

Eṇṇei (எண்ணெய்) : Eḷ + Ney ; the gingelly oil - which is hair tonic. *Āchāra* : 12 : 1 ; 13 : 3 ; *Kuṟun* : 312 : 6 ; *Pari* : 10 : 91 ; *Puṟam* : 50 : 6 ; 279 : 9.

Eṇ Pēr Echcham (எண் பேர் எச்சம்) : The eight types of deformed ones : (1) the blind (2) the deaf (3) the dwarf (4) the dumb (5) of the animal shape (6) the idiot (7) the hunch-back (8) the mere mass of flesh. *Puṟam* : 28 : 4.

Eṇ Pērāyam (எண் பேராயம்) : The eight fold assistants of the king. *Maṇi* : I : 17. *Śilap* : V : 157 ; XXVI : 38. In explaining their status and functions, the Arumpada. speaks of the personal attendants who supply the cosmetics (sandal, flowers, sash, clothes, betel leaves, arecanut, overcoat, and hair oil) to the king ; Adiyark. gives them official status and identifies

them with the secretaries, financiers, treasurers, gate keepers, citizens, army chiefs, chiefs of the elephantry, and the cavalry). These are always mentioned along with the 'Aimperunkuḷu'.

Eṇmar (எண்மர்): The Vasus. *Pari* : 3 : 7, 8 : 5.

Edir Peidu Paridal (எதிர் பெய்து பரிதல்): The illusion of the lover's form appearing before one's mind's eye : a situation in the psychology of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 2.

Edir Poruḷ Uṇarttal (எதிர் பொருள் உணர்த்தல்): A literary device by which a future situation is anticipated. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 20.

Ediradu Pōṛṛal (எதிரது போற்றல்): A literary device by which future provisions are also embraced by a present rule. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 12.

Ediroḷi (எதிரொளி): Reflection, an image *Naṛ* : 219 : 8.

Endirak Kiṇaṛu (எந்திரக் கிணறு): Wells provided with filling and discharging pipes and sluices. (cf. *Endira Vāvi*). *Maṇi* : XIX : 102.

Endirappaṛavai (எந்திரப்பறவை): Mechanical bird-like devices fixed to forts. *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *Maṛanuḍai* : 3.

Endiram (எந்திரம்): (1) Machine or engine. *Padiṛṛu* : 53 : 7 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 260 ; *Puṛam* : 177 : 5, 322 : 7.

(2) Sugarcane crusher. *Padiṛṛu* : 19 : 23.

Endira Vāvi (எந்திர வாவி): Tanks provided with filling and discharging pipes and sluices. (cf. *Endirakkiṇaṛu*) *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 7.

Emmeyyāyinum Oppumai Kōḍal (எம்மெய்யாயினும் ஒப்புமை கோடல்): Comparing any object (or person) with one's own self. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 9.

Ey (எய்): Porcupine. *Aham* : 307 : 9 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 301 ; *Nar* : 98 : 1 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 88.

(Tūṅgu) Eyil [(தூங்கு) எயில்]: (1) (flying) fortress; [Eyil: fortress.] *Aham* : 373 : 18; *Kali* : 149 : 14; *Maduraik* : 187; *Maṇi* : III : 45; VI : 22, 140, 148, 203; XXI : 148; *Naṟ* : 3 : 11; 150 : 5; 287 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : 28 : 5; *Paṭṭinap*: 291; *Puṟam*: 3 : 9, 6 : 14, 15; 15 : 3; 33 : 8; 40 : 1; 203 : 10; 298 : 4; 338 : 12; 392 : 6; *Tirikaḍu* : 100 : 2.

(2) A town; its chief was Āndai. *Puṟam* : 7 : 12; (perhaps so called as it had some sort of fortification).

(3) Tiripura; the three great flying forts destroyed by Śiva *Padiṟṟu* Invocation : 3; *Kali* : 150 : 2; *Āchāra Taṟśiṟa* : 1. Fort : *Aham* : 84 : 14; 381 : 16; 392 : 23; 372 : 15; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 67 : 3, 7.

Eyil Mūṉṟu (எயில் மூன்று): Tiripura. *Śilap* : XXVII : 165.

Eyiṟku Ivardal (எயிற்கு இவர்தல்): The military situation of scaling the walls of a fort, in Uḻiñai Tiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 67 : 3.

Eyiṟpaṭṭinam (எயிற்பட்டினம்): The town of which Nalliyakkōḍan was the chief. *Śirupāṇ* : 152 : 3.

Eyiṟṟiyanār (எயிற்றியனர்): (1) Poet; author of *Kuṟun* : 286.

(2) basic name of Pullāṟṟūr Eyiṟṟiyanār. *Puṟam* ; 213 col.

Eyiṟṟiyār (எயிற்றியார்): (1) Basic name of Kaḷārkkīran Eyiṟṟiyār *Aham* : 163, 217, 235, 294; *Naṟ* : 281, 312.

(2) The Eyinar women. *Perumbāṇ* : 94; *Śilap* : XII : 140; *Śiṟupañ* : 175.

Eyiṟu (எயிறு): The tusk of an elephant. *Neḍunal* : 117.

Eyin (எயின்): The hunter community. *Śilap* : XII : 147, 154.

Eyinandai (எயினந்தை): (1) Parent of Iḷankīranār; *Aham* : 3, 225, 239, 289, 299, 361, 371, 395, 399. *Naṛ* : 3, 62, 113, 269, 308, 346.

(2) Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 43.

Eyinandai Mahanār Iḷam Kīranār (எயினந்தை மகனர் இளம் கீரனர்): poet and author; *Aham* : 3, 225, 239, 289, 299, 361, 371, 395, 399; *Naṛ* ; 269, 308, 346.

Eyinandaiyār (எயினந்தையார்): poet; author of *Naṛ* : 43.

Eyinar (எயினர்): Hunters; they wore sandals (of leather) and they were bearded and of ferocious speech. *Aham* : 79 : 14; 319 : 3; *Aiṅguṛu* : 363 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 35 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Pālai* : 1 : 2; *Kuṛun* : 12 : 3; *Paṭṭinap* : 266; *Perumbāṇ* : 129; *Puṛam* : 177 : 13; *Śilap* : XI : 79; XII : 10, 13, 15, 20, 95, 99, 140, 143, 150, 158, 162. *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 20 : 1.

Eyinan (எயினன்): *vide* Āy Eyinan. His place was Vāhai. *Puṛam* : 351 : 6.

Eyini (எயினி): Name of Kuṛamahaḷ Iḷa Eyini, based on caste. *Naṛ* : 357.

Eri (எரி): (1) Comet; its appearance impoverishes the world. *Puṛam* : 395 : 34.

(2) Fire God; it is the deity of Kārttikai star. This is the 'Rishaba' constellation. *Pari* : 5 : 34; 11 : 2.

(3) The sacrificial fire which the brahmins circumambulated. *Kali* : 69 : 5.

(4) Agni (as an arrow) shot by Śiva destroyed the Tripuras. *Kali* : 150 : 2.

Eri Nagai (எரி நகை): The Vetchi flower; the garland worn by Tirumāl has this flower and Tuḷaśi interspersed. *Pari* : 13 : 59.

Eriparandeḍuttal (எரிபரந்தெடுத்தல்): Setting fire to enemy land; a military situation (Tuṛai) in Vañji Tiṇai in Puram. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 1.

Erimalar (எரிமலர்): The lotus flower. *Pari* : 1 : 6; 9 : 4.

Erimuhappērambu (எரிமுகப்பேரம்பு): The great firetipped arrow which destroyed the Tripuras. *Śilap* : VI : 41.

Eru (எரு): Manure. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1037 : 1; 1038 : 1; 1147 : 1; *Śiṟupañch* : 60 : 2.

Erukkam (எருக்கம்): (1) A poisonous plant. *Naṟ* ; 220 : 2.

(2) A flower. *Puṟam* : 106 : 2.

Erukkāṭṭūr (எருக்காட்டூர்): Place to which Tāyam Kaṇṇanār belonged. *Aham* : 319, 357; *Puṟam* : 149. 397 col.

Erukkāṭṭūrttāyam Kaṇṇanār (எருக்காட்டூர்த்தாயம் கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 149, 319, 357, 397. Perhaps his basic name was Kaṇṇanār and he obtained Erukkāṭṭur as a grant (brahmadāyam); his praising the Vēḷvi (sacrificial) fire lends support to the view that he was a brahmin. *Puṟam* : 397.

Erukku (எருக்கு): (1) Kind of flower. *Aham* : 301 : 11; *Kali* : 138 : 9; 139 : 8; *Kuṟun* : 17 : 2; *Maṇi* : III : 105; *Naṟ* : 152 : 2.

(2) The Erukku plant. *Paḷa* : 376 : 3.

Eruttu (எருத்து): Ox. *Innā* : 21 : 4; *Paḷa* : 76 : 4; 87 : 4.

Erudu (எருது): Ox drawing carts carrying salt; hay was its fodder. *Aham* : 37 : 16; *Kuṟun* : 117 : 4; 388 : 4; *Naṟ* : 125 : 9; 198 : 9; 315 : 4; *Padiṟṟu* : 27 : 13; *Paṭṭinap* : 52; *Puṟam* : 102 : 1; 289 : 2; 327 : 1; 370 : 16. It was fed on salt water to give it more energy for work. It was used for ploughing. *Nānmaṇi* : 55 : 1; *Paḷa* : 38 : 4; 155 : 3; *Śiṟupañch* : 20 : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 139 : 2.

Erundu (எருந்து): Shell. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 58.

Eru Maṉṟam (எரு மன்றம்): The open space where cowdung cakes were exposed for drying. *Śilap* : XVII : *Karuppam.*

Erumai (எருமை): (1) Also called 'Ā'. Buffalo; with twisted horns and a bell dangling from its neck; used for ploughing. *Aham* : 56 :3, 91 : 15,

100 : 16, 146 : 3, 165 : 5, 206 : 3, 316 : 3; *Aiṅguṛu* : 91 : 1, 92 : 1, 93 : 1; 94 : 1, 95 : 1, 96 : 1, 97 : 2, 98 : 1, 99 : 2, 100 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 46 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Marudam* : 1 : 2; *Kār* (40) : 31 : 2; *Kuṛun* : 181 : 3; 279 : 1, *Naṛ* : 60 : 2, 80 : 1, 120 : 1, 260 : 1, 271 : 1, 330 : 1; *Padiṛṛu* : 13 : 4; *Paṭṭinap* : 14; *Perumbāṇ* : 165; *Puṛam* : 5 : 1, 297 : 1; *Paḷa* : 23 : 2, 167 : 3; *Śilap* : XII : 101; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 42; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 137 : 1, 147 : 1, 148 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 31 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 615 : 1. The female of it is called 'Nāhu'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 617 : 1; 575: 1. The young one is called 'kaṇṛu' *Tol. Poruḷ* : 571 : 1, 592 : 1. Its male is 'ēṛu', 'oruttal', 'kaṇḍi'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 594 : 1, 596 : 1, 623 : 7.

(2) Yama's mount. *Kali* : 101 : 25, 103 : 44, 147 : 38.

(3) Kūṛṛavan or Yama. *Pari* : 8 : 86.

(4) The chieftain called Erumai; he was chief of Kuḍa (Western) Nāḍu. *Aham* : 115 : 5. He was chief of Vaḍugar (of the north). *Aham* : 253 : 19. His place was Erumaiyūr, (Mahishaūr later corrupted into Mysore). Erumai like Mōhūr was metonym for the ruler of that place.

Erumai ūrvōn (எருமை ஊரவோன்); Yama. *Śilap* : XXVI : 215.

Erumaippeḍai (எருமைப்பெடை): She-buffalo. *Kali* : 114 : 13.

Erumai Maṛam (எருமைமறம்): A military situation of stubborn resistance - Puṛattiṇai. *Puṛam* : 80, 274, 275 cols.

Erumaiyūran (எருமையூரன்): One of the Vēḷirs defeated at Talaiālaṅgānam by Pāṇḍyan Neḍuñjeḻiyan. *vide* 'Erumai' : 4. *Aham* : 36 : 17.

Erumai Veḷi (எருமை வெளி): (1) A place name associated with some poets' names. *Aham* : 72, 73.

(2) Place to which Erumai Veḷiyanār belonged. *Puṟam* : 273, 303 col.

(3) Possibly the same place as Erumai and Erumai Veḷi is a toponym on the analogy of Vañji Muṟṟam or Kāñchi Muṟṟam.

Erumai Veḷiyanār (எருமை வெளியனார்) : A poet ; his son was Kaḍalanār (author of *Aham* : 72) Author of *Aham* : 73 ; *Puṟam* : 273, 303.

Erumai Veḷiyanār Mahanār Kaḍalanār (எருமை வெளியனார் மகனார் கடலனார்) : Poet and author. *Aham* : 72.

Eruvai (எருவை) : (1) A kind of hawk with whitish head and reddish body, preying on corpses. *Aham* : 3 : 5, 51 : 6, 67 : 8, 77 : 11, 97 : 7, 111 : 12, 161 : 6, 193 : 6, 215 : 12, 285 : 11, 291 : 10, 297 : 17, 375 : 8, 381 : 10 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 335 : 2 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 20 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : VI : 117 ; *Nāladi* : 351 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 261 : 9, 298 : 4 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 36 : 9 ; *Puṟam* : 64 : 4, 224 : 8, 370 : 26, 373 : 38.

(2) Flower 'Korukkachchi' or 'Korukkantaṭṭai' *Kuṟun* : 170 : 2, *Naṟ* : 156 : 7, 294 : 4 ; *Pari* : 18 : 48, 19 . 77.

(3) A kind of reed ; pañchāikkōrai. *Aiṅguṟu* : 269 : 1 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 68.

El (எல்) : (1) The sun *Kuṟiñjip* : 39 ; *Murugu* : 74 ; *Naṟ* : 152 : 3 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 66.

(2) night *Malaipaḍu* : 416.

Ellari (எல்லரி) : A musical instrument called 'śalli' *Puṟam* : 152 : 16.

Ellai (எல்லை) : Limit ; from this 'frontier'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 806 : 1.

Eli (எலி) : Rat *Aham* : 122 : 13, 133 : 2 ; *Paḷa* : 189 : 3, 330 : 4. Its flesh was eaten. *Kuṟun* : 107 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 211 : 19, 190 : 3, 321 : 5 ; *Naṟ* : 83 : 6 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 561 : 1. Its enemy was the snake (cobra). *Kuṟaḷ* : 763 : 1.

Evvi (எவ்வி): A chieftain and patron; he was a Vēḷ. *Aham*: 115 : 8; *Kuṟun* : 19 : 1; *Puṟam* : 24 : 18, 233 col, 234 col, 202 : 14, 233 : 6. When he died the Pāṇar broke their Yāḻs (the harps). *Aham* : 366 : 12. Chief of Nīḍūr. He was defeated by Neḍumiḍal (Aṉji). *Aham* : 126 : 13, 266 : 11.

Eḻāl (எழால்): (1) A hawk like bird; pullūṟu. *Aham* : 103 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 151 : 2; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 36 : 10; *Tiṇai-moḻi* (50) : 15 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 598 : 1.

(2) The rendering of the rāga (music). *Kuṟun* : 323 : 2.

(3) *Yāḻ* (the harp) *Porunar* : 56; *Śilap Nūṟkaṭṭurai* : 10.

Eḻili (எழிலி): The clouds. *Kuṟaḷ* : 17 : 1; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 18 : 10.

Eḻiṟkai (எழிற்கை): The hand pose in dancing (in Ahakkūttu) which is designed merely for æsthetic effect; this is differentiated from Toḻiṟkai which is purposive gesturing. *Śilap* : III : 18.

Eḻini (எழினி): (1) Adihaimān, ruler of Tahaḍūr, also known as Eḻini Adiyamān. *Aham* : 36 : 16; defeated at Talaiālaṅgānam by Neḍuñjeḻiyan. One of the seven Vaḷḷals, chief of Kudirai hills; wearing Kūviḷam garland. *Puṟam* : 158, 230, 392.

(2) Eḻini of many spears. He recovered the cattle lifted by his enemies. *Kuṟun* : 80 : 5, 105 : 10, 372 : 9.

(3) his teeth were knocked out by Matti who impressed them on the gates of the fort of Veṇmaṇi. *Kuṟun* : 211 : 13.

(4) *vide* Ādan Eḻini. *Aham* : 216 : 14.

(5) Chief of Adiyan i.e., Pohuṭṭeḻini son of Adihaimān Neḍumān Aṉji. *Puṟam* : 230 : 6, 392 : 2.

(6) Chief of Kudirai hills. *Puṟam* : 158 : 9.

(7) Stage curtain of three kinds. *Maṇi* : V : 3. *Śilap* : III : 109, 110, VI : 158.

Eḻu (எழு) : The wooden bolt for the gates of the fort. *Aham* : 209 : 4 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 45 : 10, 53 : 15 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 48 ; *Puṟam* : 14 : 2, 39 : 11, 61 : 16, 90 : 10, 97 : 8, 98 : 4, 341 : 4 ; *Śilap* : XV : 215 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 112.

Eḻuttadihāram (எழுத்ததிகாரம்) : Part I of *Tōlkāppiam* dealing with letters of the alphabet and their places in words ; orthography.

Eḻuttāṇi (எழுத்தாணி) : The Stylus. *Ēlādi* : 63 : 1.

Eḻuttāḷan (எழுத்தாளன்) : (1) Scribe ; occurring in the name of Madurai Eḻuttāḷan Śēndan Bhūdanār. *Aham* : 207 ; *Kuṟun* : 90, 226.

(2) basic name of Madurai Eḻuttāḷan. *Aham* : 84.

Eḻuttu (எழுத்து) : (1) Writing. *Aham* : 343 : 7 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 352 : 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 29 : 1.

(2) Orthography and philology. *Kuṟaḷ* : 392 : 1.

(3) The seven svaras sa, ri, ga, ma, pa, da, ni. *Śilap* : III : 68.

Eḻuttōlai (எழுத்தோலை) : The cut piece of palm leaf on which the scribe wrote with a stylus. *Nāladi* : 253 : 3.

Eḻu Tiṇai (எழு திணை) : The seven Ahattiṇais, i.e., Kaikkiḷai, Mullai, Kuṟiñji, Marudam, Neidal, Pālai, and Peruntiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 1 : 2.

Eḻu Nāḷ (எழு நாள்) : The seventh day from the date of prediction on which Māntaran Chēral died. *Puṟam* : 229 : 17.

Eḻu Nilai Māḍam (எழு நிலை மாடம்) : The palatial residential structure with seven apartments. *Mullaip* : 86.

Eḻu Piṟappu (எழு பிறப்பு) : The seven births or the species of created objects : the reptiles (11), the humans (9), marine creatures (10), birds (10), quadrupeds (10), (celestials) Devas (14), botanical objects (20). *Kuṟaḷ* : 62 : 1, 107 : 1, 126 : 2.

Eḻu Poṟi (எழு பொறி) : The seven royal crests ; *Puṟam* : 99 : 7. The Tamil conquerors made golden garlands of these seven

crests indicating their suzerainty over the whole of the Tamil country.

Eḷu Mahaḷir (எழு மகளிர்) : The wives of the seven great rishis. *Pari* : 5 : 43.

Eḷu Muḍi (எழு முடி) : The crowns of seven kings, made into a garland or anklet for the victor. The gold in the crowns of seven defeated kings was melted to make ornaments for the victor. *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 11, 16 : 17, 40 : 13, 45 : 6 ; *Puṟam* : 46 : 1 to 4. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 169.

Eḷumuḍi Mārban (எழுமுடி மார்பன்) : Chēran Śeṅguṭṭuvan, Imayavaramban Neḍumchēralādan, Kaḷaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nārmuḍichchēral, are mentioned as Eḷumuḍi Mārbar or the kings who wear the garland of seven crowns. *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 11, 16 : 17, 40 : 13, 45 : 6. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 169. The seven kings were, perhaps, two crowned monarchs and the five great Vēḷirs. *vide Maduraik* : 55-56. Perhaps it had become conventional among ancient Tamil kings to wear a garland called Eḷumuḍi Āram suggesting that this was tantamount to having defeated the 2 other crowned monarchs and the celebrated five Vēḷirs : (or was it only a garland with seven knots ?) Muḍi : Knot.

Eḷumai (எழுமை) : The seven births or orders of creation mentioned in the Vaḷaiyāpati (according to Pari). Through the seven births karma or fate or vinaippayan pursues the soul. *Kuṟaḷ* : 107 : 1, 126 : 2, 398 : 2, 538 : 2, 835 : 1.

Eḷuvahaikkuṉṟam (எழுவகைக்குன்றம்) : The seven great hills. *Maṇi* : VI : 194.

Eḷuvar (எழுவர்) : The seven princes : Chēran, Śembian, Titian, Eḷini, Erumaiyūran, Iruṅkōvēḷ, Porunan ; last five called the Aimperum Vēḷir, conquered by Neḍuñcheḷiyan. *Aham* : 36 : 20, 209 : 5 ; *Puṟam* : 19 : 17, 76 : 12, 99 : 9. The last Seven Vaḷḷals or patrons : Pāri, Ōri, Kāri, Āy, Eḷini, Pēhan, Nalli. *Puṟam* : 158 : 17.

Eḷū (எழூ) : Vocal music. *Pari* : 7 : 78.

Eḷūppaṉṟi (எழூப்பன்றி) : Porcupine found in the name of Eḷūpaṉṟi Nāgan Kumaranār ; perhaps it is totemic, i.e., both Paṉṟi (boar) and Nāgam (cobra). *Aham* : 138, 240.

Eḻūppanṟi Nāgan Kumaranār (எழூப்பன்றி நாகன் குமரனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 138, 240.

Eḷ (எள்): Sesame. *Ēlādi* : 50 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 889 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 261 : 2; *Puṟam* : 246 : 7, 321 : 2.

Eḷḷal (எள்ளல்): Mocking; a theatrical and stage pose (for actors) classified under 'fun' leading to laughter. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 252 : 1.

Eṟikōl (எறிகோல்): The short drumstick. *Puṟam* : 287 : 2.

Erichchilūr (எறிச்சிலூர்): The place to which Kōnāṭṭu Erichchilūr Māḍalan Maduraikkumaranār belonged. *Puṟam* : 54, 61, 167, 180 197, 394.

Eṟumbu (எறும்பு): The ant, an industrious creature. *Aham* : 377 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 12 : 1. It provides for the winter in advance. *Puṟam* : 173 : 7; *Āchāra* : 96 : 1; *Nāladi* : 337 : 2. It is endowed with only three senses. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 585 : 1.

Eṟuḷam (எறுளம்): A kind of reddish flower. *Kuṟiñjip* : 66.

Enbiladu (என்பிலது): The boneless creatures. *Kuṟaḷ* : 77 : 1.

Enṟu (என்று): The Sun God. *Paḷa* : 207 : 4.

Enṟūḻ (என்றூழ்): (1) The Sun God. *Aham* : 295 : 3, 325 : 18, 365 : 9, 391 : 14; *Pari* : 19 : 46; *Śilap* : XIV : 121.

(2) Day; *Aiṅguṟu* : 324 : 1; 336 : 4; 360 : 1; *Naṟ* : 43 : 2; 62 : 3; 226 : 6; 318 : 8.

Enna Vahaiyinum Manam Kōḷ Inmai (என்ன வகையினும் மனம் கோள் இன்மை): Unintelligibility, a defect in composition. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 8.

Ē (ஏ): Arrow *Aham* : 111 : 2; 365 : 7; *Mullaip* : 84; *Padiṟṟu* : 58 : 10; *Paḷa* : 354 : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 1 : 4.

Ēhai (ஏகை): (1) Also rēhai; defect in diamonds. *Śilap* : XIV : 181.

(2) Defect in emeralds. *Śilap* : XIV : 184.

Ēḍu (ஏடு): (1) Sheet of written matter. *Śilap* : XV : 58.

(2) A kind of grass. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 641 : 2.

Ēṇi (ஏணி): Ladder to scale the walls of a fort. *Puṟam* : 35 : 1; 137 : 2; 343 : 14. Ladder to reach the storey of a house (were there no staircases? or was the staircase also called 'ēṇi'?) *Kali* : 39 : 9; *Perumbāṇ* : 347; *Paḷa* : 291 : 4.

Ēṇichchēri (ஏணிச்சேரி): A suburb of Uṟaiyūr; Muḍamōśi belonged to this place. *Puṟam* : 13, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 241, 374, 375.

Ēṇi Miśai Mayakkam (ஏணி மிசை மயக்கம்): The battles of the siege being fought on the steps of the ladders used to scale the walls. Uḻiñai Tiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 68 : 2.

Ēttam (ஏத்தம்): The lever and balance arrangement fixed on a standing pole and an oscillating cross bamboo attached to it to draw water from a field well; a *pickota* or a *mhote*. Also Eṟṟam. *Śilap* : X : 110.

Ēdam Āydal (ஏதம் ஆய்தல்): A situation in the psychology of love in which the lover and the lady love ponder over the handicaps to their union. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 2.

Ēdu (ஏது): Hētu; cause; the reasoning that 'there is fire as there is smoke there'. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 57, 60, 85, 111, 121, 141, 143, 199, 204, 282, 289, 321.

Ēdu Nihaḻchchi (ஏது நிகழ்ச்சி): Occurrence of causes which lead to predestined events in life. *Maṇi* : III : 4.

Ēdup Pōli (ஏதுப்போலி): False reasoning from cause to effect. This is of 3 kinds. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 145, 191.

Ēndal (ஏந்தல்): A name for Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 38.

Ēndilai (ஏந்திலை): Spear *Pari* : 17 : 2.

Ēma Muraśam (ஏம முரசம்): The tutelary drum. *Puṟam* : 3 : 3.

'*Ēma Vāḻkkai*' (ஏம வாழ்க்கை): 'Life of perpetual pleasure'. Name of 8th stanza of VII Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Ēr (ஏர்): (1) The ploughshare. *Aham* : 194 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 14 : 1, 872 : 1, 2, 1031 : 1 : *Maduraik* : 173; *Padiṟṟu* : 26 : 1, 76 : 11; *Puṟam* : 33 : 4, 375 : 6. *Śilap* : X : 135.

(2) Ploughing. *Iniya* : 4 : 3; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1038 : 1.

Ērkkaḷa uruvaham (ஏர்க்கள உருவகம்): A Puṟam Tuṟai in which the cultivated field is compared to the battle field. *Puṟam* : 369, 370, 371, 373 col.

Ēr Maṅgalam (ஏர் மங்கலம்): Festival of the ploughshare. *Śilap* : X : 135.

Ēraham (ஏரகம்): Tiruvēraham; one of the 6 military camps of Muruhan. *Murugu* : 189; *Śilap* : XXIV : 48. Nach. says it is in the hilly country of the Chērās.

Ēri (ஏரி): Lake *Nānmaṇi* : 102 : 1.

Ērōr (ஏரோர்): Peasants, tillers who use the plough. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 233; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 3.

Ērōr Kaḷavaḻi (ஏரோர் களவழி): The Aṟam or the ethics of the cultivator. Vāhaittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 3.

Ēla Valli (ஏலவல்லி): Cardamum creeper or plant. *Śilap* : XXV : 41.

Ēval Marabinar (ஏவல் மரபினர்): The Andaṇar, Araśar, and Vaiśiyar who could command others. Nach. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 24 : 1.

'*Ēval Viyan Paṇai*' (ஏவல் வியன் பணை): 'The large martial drum that drives the warriors to the battlefield'. Name of the 9th stanza of IV Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

'*Ē Viḷaṅgu Taḍakkai*, (ஏ விளங்கு தடக்கை): 'The powerful arm which holds the bow'. Name of the 8th stanza of VI : Ten of *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Ēḻ (*Urpu*) [ஏழ் (ஊர்பு)]: (1) The chariot of the sun god drawn by the seven steeds. *Kuṟiñjip* : 215.

(2) Number seven. *Maṇi* : VII : 106.

'*Ēḻ Puṇar Inniśai*' (ஏழ் புணர் இன்னிசை): The seven Iśais (Narambus) or svaras (tunes) of the Tamil classical music. *Kali* : 9 : 18.

Ēḻ Puḻai (ஏழ் புழை): The flute or the Vaṅgiyam which has seven holes. *Pari* : 8 : 22.

Ēḻahattahar (ஏழகத்தகர்): (1) The goat (the male). *Paṭṭinap* : 141.

(2) The bull elephant. *Śilap* : X : 5.

Ēḻil (ஏழில்): A large hill. Nannan was its chieftain. Pāḻi was a nearby hill. It is notable that the Vēṅkaṭam hill is called the 'Seven hills' (Eḻumalai). U. V. S. however thinks that this could mean a tree called Eḻilaippālai'. *Aham* : 152 : 13, 345 : 7, 349 : 9; *Kuṟun* : 138 : 2; *Naṟ* : 391 : 7.

Ēḻilaippālai (ஏழிலைப்பாலை): A variety of Pālai tree wherein every twig has a seven faced leaf structure. It is notable that on this analogy Pālaippaṇ also has seven divisions. *Pari* : 21 : 13.

Ēḻu (ஏழு): (1) Number Seven; the seven svaras; Kural, tuttam, kaikkiḻai, uḻai, iḻi, viḻari, tāram. *Porunar* : 63, 166. Sending off a person by walking seven steps with him; Nach. holds this practice means worship of the seven svaras.

(2) Parimēḻ thinks that No. 7 stands for Ahankāram. *Pari* : 3 : 79.

Ēḻulaham (ஏழுலகம்): The seven worlds. *Pari* : 3 : 20, 8 : 64.

Ēḻulahamāḷi (ஏழுலகமாளி) : The ruler of the seven worlds ; that is, Murugan. *Pari* : 8 : 64.

Ēḻuṟu Munivar (ஏழுறு முனிவர்) : The sapta rishis ; the seven great sages. *Pari* : 5 : 37.

Ēḻeyil (ஏழெயில்) : Seven forts in the Pāṇḍyan country. *Puṟam* : 33 : 8.

Ēḻaimai (ஏழைமை) : Poverty ; deemed a handicap to feelings of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 274 ; 3.

Ēṟṟam (ஏற்றம்) : *vide* Ēttam. *Madurai'k* : 90.

Ēṟṟūrdi (ஏற்றூர்தி) : The bull mount of Śiva. *Kali* : 150 : 13.

Ēṟṟai (ஏற்றை) : (1) A common word to indicate the masculine. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 1, 604 : 2.

(2) Male bear. *Aham* : 8 : 2, 44 : 7, 72 : 5 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 34 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 379 : 8.

(3) Tiger (male). *Aham* : 8 : 6, 147 : 6, 389 : 20 ; *Naṟ* : 36 : 1, 279 : 5.

(4) Male of the wild dog. *Aham* : 285 : 6.

Ēṟā Ēṇi (ஏறு ஏணி) : Scaffold; called also 'Kōkkāli'. Name of the 3rd stanza of V Ten of *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Ēṟāṇ Mullai (ஏறாண் முல்லை) : Praising the martial virtues of a traditionally military family. A Puṟam Tuṟai. *Puṟam* : 86, 296 cols.

Ēṟu (ஏறு) : (1) General masculine term. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 1, 593 : 2, 595 : 1.

(2) Thunder *Aham* : 119 : 6, 323 : 11, 328 : 2, 364 : 2 ; *Maduraik* : 243 ; *Naṟ* : 7 : 5, 51 : 4, 112 : 9, 261 : 2 ; *Pari* : 8 : 33 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 135 ; *Puṟam* : 160 : 3, 211 : 1 ; *Śilap* : X : 104.

(3) Bull *Aham* : 236 : 14, 238 : 7, 248 : 13, 249 : 7, 253 : 13, 265 : 12, 269 : 3, 291 : 3, 334 : 1, 341 : 7, 367 : 3. *Aiṅguṟu* : 445 : 2 ; *Bhāratam Kollēṟu* : 1. The Rishaba

constellation ; *Pari* : 11 : 4 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 381 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 235 ; *Kuṟun* : 74 : 4, 141 : 5, 275 : 5, 344 : 3, 363 : 1 ; *Kali* : 20 : 22, 101 : 9, 36, 47 ; 102 : 9 ; 103 : 17, 23, 24, 28, 34, 41, 58, 65, 72, 104 : 19, 23, 31, 42, 51, 60, 71, 73 ; 105 : 34, 44, 47, 51, 56 ; 106 : 9, 13, 15, 25, 26, 31, 38, 40, 43, 47 ; 107 : 3, 4 ; 109 : 4 ; 113 : 28, 117 : 14 ; *Maṇi* : I : 29 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 14 : 1, 72 : 3 ; *Neḍunal* : 4 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 13 : 2, 90 : 45 ; *Paḷa* : 108 : 4, 217 : 4, 239 : 4 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 46 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 210 ; *Puṟam* : 309 : 4 ; *Śilap* : XVI : 100, XVII : *Karuppam* ; *Uraippāṭṭu* : 1 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 28 : 1.

(4) Buck ; male of the fallow deer. *Aham* : 7 : 10, 234 : 11, 287 : 10, 321 : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 204 : 9 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 51 : 28, 71 : 13, 89 : 2.

(5) Śiva's mount. *Aham Invocation* : 7, 64 : 11 ; *Murugu* : 151, 315 ; *Puṟam* : 1 : 3, 4 ; 4 : 4 ; 56 : 1 ; 259 : 1 ; 288 : 2.

(6) Male of the lion. *Kuṟaḷ* : 59 : 2, 381 : 2.

(7) The shark. *Kali* : 123 : 9.

(8) The male of a conch. *Aham* : 246 : 1.

(9) Male boar. *Aham* : 247 . 1.

Ēṟu Taḻuvudal (ஏறு தழுவுதல்) : Bull baiting. *Kali* : *Mullaikkali.*

Ēṟai (ஏறை) : *vide* Ēṟaikkōn. *Puṟam* : 157 : 13.

Ēṟaikkōn (ஏறைக்கோன்) : Chief of the Kuṟavas and a great patron of poets ; he wore the Kāndal garland. *Puṟam* : 157.

Ēnappaḍam (ஏனப்படம்) : The shield which also served as a boarmask for the defender. This was a facial protection with a frightful figure painted on it. *Śilap* : XIV : 172.

Ēnam (ஏனம்) : Pig *Paḍiṟṟu* : 16 : 6 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 110 ; *Śilap* : XII : 24 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 122 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 623 : 6.

Ēnal (ஏனல்): Tinai grain, or the field in which Tinai grows. *Aham* : 12 : 6, 32 : 1, 73 : 14, 82 : 13, 118 : 12, 132 : 1, 188 : 10, 192 : 8, 288 : 5. *Aiṅguṟu* : 263 : 1, 283 : 2, 288 : 4, 289 : 2, 296 : 1. *Aintiṇai* (50) : 18 : 1. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 1 : 1, 13 : 1. *Kainnilai Kuṟiñji* : 1 : 1. *Kali* : 37 : 12, 39 : 7, 40 : 3, 50 : 9, 52 : 14. *Kuṟun* : 54 : 2, 72 : 4, 291 : 1, 357 : 5, 360 : 5. *Naṟ* : 13 : 3, 102 : 9, 108 : 1, 128 : 7, 194 : 9, 209 : 4, 259 : 10, 336 : 2, 344 : 2, 386 : 3, 389 : 6. *Puṟam* : 28 : 9. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 1 : 2, 8 : 2. *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 4 : 1, 6 : 3.

Ēnādi (ஏனாதி): Title conferred by Tamil kings on their distinguished generals; a corruption of 'Śēnāpati' Chōḻia Enādi was a title borne by Tirukkaṇṇan (or Tirukkiḷḷi). *Puṟam* : 167, 174, 394, cols *vide* Pāṇḍyan Enādi Neḍumkaṇṇan. *Aham* : 373; *Kuṟun* : 156; *vide* Enādi Tirukkiḷḷi (or Tirukkaṇṇan) or Tirukkuṭṭuvan. *Puṟam* : 167, 174, 394. *vide* also *Tol. Puṟat* Sūt. Nach. *Maṇi* : XXII : 205.

Ēnādippāḍi (ஏனாதிப்பாடி): A colony of courtesans set up by an official of Enādi status and title. *Kali* : 81 : 18.

Ēnōr Pakkam (ஏனோர் பக்கம்): [(Aivahai marabin) ēnōr pakkam] Vāhaittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 2. [(Irumūnṟu marabin) ēnōr pakkam] Vāhaittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 3.

Ai (அய் or ஐ) : (1) Chief, leader, father (Aiyan, Aiyar, Aiyanār and Aiyai are variants of this). Pērā. in his commentary on *Tol. Poruḷ* (145 : 2, 146 : 29) means 'sages' 'wise men' by 'aiyar'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 771 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 136 : 4.

(2) Tirumāl *Pari* : 15 : 26.

Aiṅgaṇai (ஐங்கணை) : The five floral arrows of Kāman, the God of love. *Maṇi* : V : 5 ; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 42.

Aiṅgūndal (ஐங்கூந்தல்) : (1) The five ways of coiffeur (hair-do). *Aham* : 65 : 18, 233 : 15, 261 : 3. *Kali* : 29 : 6, 32 : 1, 3, 57 : 1, 58 : 1, 59 : 8, 96 : 8, 105 : 53, 131 : 39, 140 : 23, *Śilap* : X : 43, XI : 109, XV : 97.

(2) here Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XV : 97.

Aidiham (ஐதிகம்) : A system of logical proof based on 'traditional rumour'. *Mani* : XXVII : 11, 49.

Aintiṇai (ஐந்திணை) : The five divisions of land : Mullai, Kuṟiñji, Marudam, Neydal and Pālai named after the trees most commonly found there ; also the (conventional) behaviour associated with these tracts of 1. voluntary union of men and women : Kuṟiñji 2. separation from lover : Pālai 3. tolerating and bearing the separation : Marudam 4. Regretting the separation : Neidal 5. Housewife's dutiful life and loyalty to lover : Mullai. *Iṟai Ahap* : 1 : 1, 56 : 4 ; *Śilap Nūṟkaṭṭurai* : 4 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 2 : 1, 54 : 1, 92 : 2.

Aintiṇai Aimpadu (ஐந்திணை ஐம்பது) : One of the 18 Kīḻkkaṇakku works. *Aintiṇai* (50) : *Pāyiram* : 3.

Aindiram (ஐந்திரம்) : A grammatical work in Sanskrit said to have been composed by Indra (perhaps a grammarian of that name like Iṟaiyanār of *Kaḷaviyal*) but not extant now. *Tol.*

Śiṛappu : 13. Tolkāppiar is reputed to have been well versed in this work. Aḍiyārk. says that this is mentioned by Iḷaṅgo in *Śilap* : (XI : 99). Some scholars like K. Subramania Pillai spell the word 'Aintiṛam' and dissociate it from Indra and Sanskrit but mean the five grammatical sections of Eḻuttu, Śol, Poruḷ, Aṇi and Yāppu. This seems to be unwarranted, though ingenious; anyway Tolkappiar himself wrote only on the *Muttiṛam* (Eḻuttu, Śol and Poruḷ).

Aindu (ஐந்து) : (1) Five. *Kuṛaḷ* : 24 : 1, 27 : 1.

(2) The five senses. *Śiṛupañch* : 69 : 3.

(3) The five sensory organs. *Ēlādi* : 11 : 2; *Kuṛaḷ* : 126 : 1; *Pari* : 4 : 1.

(4) The five desires relating to the five senses. *Kuṛaḷ* : 25 : 1.

(5) The five sacred letters of the Saivites; i.e. 'Nama-śivāya'; if this is so it would mean that the Śaṅgam Tamils were familiar with the word 'Siva' though it has nowhere been used plainly. *Śilap* : XI : 128.

(6) Number five; the sense of smell which is special to 'pritvi' or earth says Parimēl. *Pari* : 3 : 78.

Aindai (ஐந்தை) : A tiny variety of mustard; an example for a very small object. *Nāladi* : 329 : 3.

Aimpaḍai ttāli (ஐம்படைத்தாலி) : A necklace for children consisting of the five emblems of Tirumāl : chakra, śaṅgu, vil, vāḷ, gathā (*vide Kaliṅgattupparaṇi* : 240) *vide Puṛam* : 77; *Maṇi* : III : 138, VII : 56. [In medieval references while *Kaliṅgattupparaṇi* of Jayamkoṇḍar mentions the Aimpaḍai as those of Māl, the *Tiruviḷaiyāḍal Purāṇam* of Parañjōti mentions the Śaivite ones in 39 : 25].

Aimpāl (ஐம்பால்) : The five ways of *coiffure*. (Pāl : Pahal : division). *Aham* : 8 : 15, 126 : 20, 145 : 18, 152 : 3, 155 : 4, 177 : 5, 187 : 24, 212 ; 3, 223 : 12, 295 : 21. *Aiṅguṛu* : 84 : 3; *Innā* : 15 : 1; *Kār* : 11 : 2; *Kuṛaḷ* : 43 : 2, 1101 : 1; *Kuṛiñjip* ; 139; *Naṛ* : 96 : 5, 100 : 5, 133 : 5, 140 : 3, 160 : 6; 245 : 3 : 337 : 7; 366 : 4. *Padiṛṛu* : 18 : 4. *Paḷa* : 218 : 3, 253 : 3. *Śilap* : VII : 13 : 4, 31 : 4. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 644 : 3.

Aimpuḻai (ஐம்புழை): The five holes; the flute with five holes; it is reported that a variety of flute unearthed in Madagascar (Malagasay) has five holes. *Pari* : 8 : 22.

Aimbhūdam (ஐம்பூதம்): The five elements : water, earth, fire, wind and the sky. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 14 : 1, 2, 24 : 19.

Aimperuṅkuḻu (ஐம்பெருங்குழு): The five bodies of advisers of the King. 1. The ministers, 2. the priests, 3. the generals, 4. the envoys, 5. the spies. *Maṇi* : I : 17 ; *Śilap* : III : 126 ; V : 157 ; XXVI : 38.

Aiyakkaḍiñai (ஐயக்கடிஞை): The begging bowl. *Maṇi* : XIII : 109.

Aiyam (ஐயம்): (1) Alms. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 158 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 64 : 1.

(2) Doubt; being on the horns of a dilemma. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 9.

(3) A perverted system of logical proof. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 58, 65.

Aiyam Śeydal (ஐயம் செய்தல்): The lady love doubting her lover's constancy. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 7.

Aiyar (ஐயர்): (1) Elder brothers; from ai : leader. *Aham* : 240 : 6.

(2) Elders; esp. elder brothers, parents etc. *Naṟ* : 127 : 5 ; *Śilap* : XII : 129, 133, 137.

(3) Celestial sages. *Murugu* : 107.

(4) Sages; here Nach. says 'Aiyar' does not mean 'Dēvās'. *Kuṟiñjip* : 17 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 70 : 19.

(5) The rishis or sages doing penance; the Śāraṇas or the Jain sages. *Śilap* : X : 160.

(6) Sages; Rishis says Pērā. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 145 : 2, 146 : 29. In 146, he distinguishes between Andaṇar and Aiyar (Munivar).

(7) 'Brahmins, Andaṇar'—says U.V.S. editor of Pari. *Pari* : *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 63. But it may be noted that no ancient commentator derives the word from 'Āryar' or even equates it exclusively with 'Andaṇar'. So the usually suggested derivation of Aiyar from Āryar remains uncorroborated by really ancient authority.

Aiyavi (ஐயவி): (1) Also called 'Kaḍippahai'—enemy of the ghosts. The small white mustard; a paste of this is usually applied as a protection against ghosts and other evil forces; used as offering to the Gods. *Kuṟun* : 50 : 1; *Maduraik* : 287; *Malaipaḍu* : 123; *Maṇi* : III : 134; VII : 73; *Murugu* : 228; *Naṟ* : 40 : 7, 370 : 3; *Neḍunal* : 86; *Puṟam* : 98 : 15, 281 : 4, 296 : 2. 342 : 9, 358 : 4.

(2) It is made into smooth paste and applied to the walls of the fort to make them slippery. *Tuhaḍūr Yāt* : 'Maṟanuḍai' : 2.

(3) The beam (of wood) fastened to secure the gates of the fort. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 16 : 4, 22 : 23; *Śilap* : XV : 213.

Aiyan (ஐயன்): Murugan *Kali* : 43 : 5.

Aiyāḍi Śiṟu Veṇṭēraiyār (ஐயாதிச் சிறு வெண்டேரையார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 363 col.

Aiyiruṅkuṉṟam (ஐயிருங் குன்றம்): The great hill of the 'Ai' or the 'Lord' i.e., Tirumālirum Śōlaimalai. *Pari* : 15 : 26.

Aiyiru Nūṟu Meinnayanattavan Mahaḷ (ஐயிரு நூறு மெய்ந்நயனத் தவன் மகள்): The daughter of (He of the 1000 eyes on his body) - Indra's daughter; i.e., Dēvaśēna; the consort of Muruga. Dēvaśēnai is known as Dēvayānai also. *Pari* : 9 : 9.

Aiyirunūṟu meynayanattavan (ஐயிருநூறு மெய்நயனத்தவன்): He of the 1000 eyes on his body; Indra. Father of Dēvaśēna. *Pari* : 9 : 9.

Aiyūr (ஐயூர்): (1) Place to which the lame poet Aiyūr Muḍavanār belonged. *Aham* : 216 col. *Kuṟun* : 12, 206, 322; *Naṟ* : 206, 334; *Puṟam* : 51, 225, 314, 399.

(2) Place to which Aiyūr Mūlaṅkiḻār belonged. *Puṟam* : 21.

Aiyūr Muḍavanār (ஐயூர் முடவனார்): A lame poet belonging to Aiyūr; author of *Kuṟun* : 123, 206, 322; *Naṟ* : 206, 334. Being lame, he asked for and obtained from Tāmān Tōṉṟikkōn a cart and bullocks for conveyance.

Aiyūr Mūlamkiḻār (ஐயூர் மூலங்கிழார்) : A Vēḷāḷa poet born in the Mūlam asterism and belonging to Aiyūr. *Puṟam* : 21.

Aiyai (ஐயை) : (1) A lady reputed for her chastity ; her father was Tittan. *Aham* : 6 : 3.

(2) A chief, or leader ; here Kaundi Aḍihaḷ. *Śilap* : X : 45.

(3) The daughter of Mādari, the cowherdess of Madurai who received Kōvalan and Kaṇṇahi as her guests. *Śilap* : XVI : 12, 33, 52, XVII : 8, XXIX : *Uraippāyiram*, XXIX : *Uśalvari* : 1, *Dēvandi Aiyaiaikkāṭṭi Araṟṟiadu*.

(4) Durgha *Śilap* : XI : 151, XII : 4, 69, 92. The female of Aiyan or Aiyanār. Her temple was in Puhār. *Śilap* : XI : 216, XIV : 16.

Aivahaimanṟam (ஐவகைமன்றம்) : The five manṟams or public places in Puhār : Veḷḷiḍaimanṟam, Ilañjimanṟam, Neḍuṅkalmanṟam, Bhūdachadukkam, Pāvaimanṟam. *Śilap* : V : 140, VI : 17.

Aivar (ஐவர்) : (1) The five ; Pāndavar, according to the *Bhāratam* : *Nānmaruppu* : 7 and *Śilap* : XXIX : *Uśalvari* : 6. They defeated the '100' - or the 'Iraimpadinmar'. *Kali* : 25 : 3, 104 : 58 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 417 ; *Puṟam* : 2 : 13 ; (it is possible, and in my opinion certain, in some of these references the 'Five' refers to the Aimperumvēḷir and the 'Hundred' the 'Nūṟṟuvarkannar' or the 'Śātavāhanas'.) They escaped from the house of lac and wax. *Paḷa* : 52 : 2, 280 : 3.

(2) The five planets : Śevvāy, Bhudan, Vyāḻan, Veḷḷi, and Śani. This list excludes Ñāyiṟu, the star and Tiṅgaḷ, the satellite ; and Rāhu and Kētu - merely shadows or Chāyāgrahas. *Pari* : 3 : 5.

(3) The five elements. *Murugu* : 254.

(4) The five dēvās - Balarāman, Parudi, Kāman, Śāman Śivan. *Pari* : 26 : 6.

Aivarkkiḷaiyōn (ஐவர்க்கிளையோன்) : Arjunan who was the third among the five Pāṇḍavās. *Bhāratam* : *Nānmarappu* : 7.

Aivarai Venṟōn (ஐவரை வென்றோன்) : Aruhan or Jinan who had conquered the five passions. *Śilap* : X : 198.

Aivaḷam (ஐவளம்) : The five sources of mountain wealth (1) wax, (2) white fig, myrobalan, (3) honey, (4) peacock plumage, (5) deer. *Pari* : 18 : 15.

Aivanam (ஐவனம்) : (1) The white variety in Paddy. *Kali* : 43 : 4, *Kuṟun* : 100 : 1, 371 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 373 : 4, *Puṟam* : 159 : 17, 172 : 6 ; *Śilap* : XI : 80.

(2) 21 kinds of paddy. Cultivated on hill side. *Aiṅguṟu* : 267 : 3, 285 : 3 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 12 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 8 : 1, 19 : 2.

Aivāy Arā (ஐவாய் அரா) : The cobra of five hoods. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 26 ; *Kali* : 62 : 13 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 13.

Okkal (ஒக்கல்): Relatives, to whom a householder owes duties. *Kuṟaḷ* : 43 : 1.

Okkūr (ஒக்கூர்): (1) A place to which Okkūr Māśāttiyār belonged. *Aham* : 324, 384; *Kuṟun* : 39, 126, 186, 220, 275; *Puṟam* : 279 col.

(2) A place to which Māśāttanār belonged. *Aham* : 14; *Puṟam* : 248 col.

Okkūr Māśāttanār (ஒக்கூர் மாசாத்தனார்): Poet and author of Aham : 14 (Rdg. Māśāttiyār for *Aham* : 14) *Puṟam* : 248.

Okkūr Māśāttiyār (ஒக்கூர் மாசாத்தியார்): Poetess and author of *Aham* : 14, 324, 384; *Kuṟun* : 126, 139, 186, 220, 275; *Puṟam* : 279 col.

Ohandūr (ஒகந்தூர்): A town gifted away to Brahmins by Śelvakkaḍuṅgō Vāḻi Ādan; it was famous for the kind of paddy called 'Ōttiram'. *Padiṟṟu* : VII Ten *Padiham* : 9.

Oṭṭaham (ஒட்டகம்): Camel. Though this is unusual to the Tamil Country it gets automatically mentioned along with Pālai. *Aham* : 245 : 18; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 154; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 607 : 1, 1573 : 1.

Oṭṭuppudavam (ஒட்டுப்புதவம்): The double door. *Śilap* : XI : 120.

Oḍu (ஒடு): A kind of tree. *Puṟam* : 325; 7; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 262.

Oḍuṅgāḍu (ஒடுங்காடு): A town saved by Kuṭṭuvan. *Aham* : 91 : 12.

Oḍuvai (ஒடுவை): A kind of tree; perhaps the same as Oḍu. *Maṇi* : VI : 80.

Onpoṟikkaḻaṟkāl (ஒன்பொறிக்கழற்கால்): 'The ankleted leg'. Name of the 4th stanza of IV Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Ottu (ஒத்து): Musical beat. *Pari* : 12 : 42.

Oppakkūṟal (ஒப்பக்கூறல்): A literary practice of comparing. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 9.

Oppumai (ஒப்புமை): Comparing another woman with one's lady love - a hindrance to successful love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 274 : 3.

Oppuravu (ஒப்புரவு): Wordly wisdom. In *Kuṛaḷ* : 22nd chap. hdg. 213 : 2, 218 : 1, 220 : 1.

Oppuravu Aṛidal (ஒப்புரவு அறிதல்): Acquiring worldy wisdom. *Kuṛaḷ* : 22 ch. hdg.

Oppuvaḻi uvattal (ஒப்புவழி உவத்தல்): The Aham situation of the lady love delighting at her lover's being compared with manly and handsome objects. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 10.

Oru Kuḻai oruvan (ஒரு குழை ஒருவன்): Balarāman with one earring. *Pari* : 1 : 5.

Oru Kuḻaiyavan (ஒரு குழையவன்): Balarāman with one earring. *Kali* : 105 : 11.

Oruśiṛaippeyariyanār (ஒருசிறைப்பெயரியனார்): *vide* Oruśiṛaip-periyanār. *Kuṛun* : 272; *Naṛ* : 121; *Puṛam* : 137.

Oruśiṛaipperiyanār (ஒருசிறைப்பெரியனார்): (Rdg. Oruśiṛaip-periyanār) Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 272; *Naṛ* : 121; *Puṛam* : 137.

Oruttal (ஒருத்தல்): (1) Bull elephant. *Aham* : 65 : 16, 207 : 9, 308 : 1, 379 : 24, 388 : 12, 397 : 10; *Kali* : 21 : 2, 46 : 3; *Kuṛun* : 391 : 1, 396 : 4, *Naṛ* : 126 : 13, 317 : 2.

(2) Tiger (male) *Naṛ* : 148 : 10.

(3) Bull *Puṛam* : 52 : 2.

(4) Buffalo (male) *Kār* : 10 : 2.

(5) A common masculine term. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 1, 590 : 2.

Orutandai (ஒருதந்தை): The name of the maternal grandfather of Śelvakkaḍuṅgōvāḻi Ādan. *Padiṛṛu* : VII Ten *Padiham* : 2.

Orutalai Anmai (ஒருதலை அன்மை): A literary practice of being vague, indefinite and non-committal. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 14.

Oru talai moḻidal (ஒருதலை மொழிதல்): Making a definite statement. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 9.

(*Arumaṛai Āśān*) *Oru mahan* (அருமறை ஆசான்) ஒரு மகன்: Aśvattāman; the great son of the guru (Droṅa). *Bhāratam* '*Maṛamkeḻu*' : 2.

Orumai (ஒருமை) : A life time ; a birth. *Kuṟaḷ* : 398 : 1.

Orumoḻi (ஒருமொழி) : Sovereign power. *Kali* : 104 : 80 ; *Śilap* : *Uraippāyiram* : XXIX ; *Uraippāṭṭumaḍai* : 1.

Oruvarum oḻiyāttohainilai (ஒருவரும் ஒழியாத்தொகைநிலை) : The destruction of the entire army along with the two contesting leaders. *Tumbaittiṇai Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 13.

Orūttanār (ஒருஉத்தனர்) : Poet and Author of *Puṟam* : 275 col.

Ollaiyūr (ஒல்லையூர்) : (1) A town conquered by Bhūdappāṇḍiyan. *Aham* : 25 ; *Puṟam* : 71, 242, 246, 247.

(2) A town to which Ollaiyūr Kiḻān father of Perum Śāttan belonged. *Puṟam* : 242 : 6.

Ollaiyūr Kiḻān (ஒல்லையூர் கிழான்) : A Vēḷāḷa, father of Perum Śāttan. *Puṟam* : 242.

Ollaiyūr Kiḻān Perum Śāttan (ஒல்லையூர் கிழான் பெரும் சாத்தன்) : Poet of the name of Perum Śāttan son of Ollaiyūr Kiḻān, a Vēḷāḷa chief of Ollaiyūr. *Puṟam* : 242 col.

Ollaiyūr tanda Bhūdappāṇḍyan (ஒல்லையூர் தந்த பூதப்பாண்டியன்) : A Pāṇḍyan Prince and poet who conquered Ollaiyūr, author of *Aham* : 25 ; *Puṟam* : 71, 246, 247.

Oḻipu Iyal (ஒழிபு இயல்) : 3rd Division of *Poruṭpāl, Kuṟaḷ* dealing with miscellaneous matters not dealt with under *Araśiyal, Aṅgaviyal* etc.

Oḻukkam Uḍaimai (ஒழுக்கம் உடைமை) : 'Bearing a good behaviour'. *Kuṟaḷ* ch. 14th hdg.

Oḻuhu vaṇṇam (ஒழுகு வண்ணம்) : Variety of metre in poetry. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

Oḻuhai (ஒழுகை) : Cart. *Naṟ* : 183 : 3, 354 : 9.

Oḻvāḷ amalai (ஒள்வாள் அமலை) : A victory dance, done in the field of battle. A Puṟam Tiṇai. *Aham* : 142 : 14 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 56.

Oḷi (ஒளி): The Sun; the Moon; the Fire God. *Maṇi*: XXVII : 21.

Oḷi maṇḍalam (ஒளி மண்டலம்): The solar zone. *Aham* : 11 : 1.

(*Vayaṅgu*) *Oḷimaṇḍilam* [(வயங்கு) ஒளிமண்டிலம்]: Sūrya Maṇḍilam; the range of the solar orbit. *Nāladi* : 22 : 1.

Oḷiyar (ஒளியர்): The people of the Oḷi nāḍu, one of the 12 tracts of the Tamil country. (*vide Tol. Sol Echcha* 4 com). *Paṭṭinap* : 274.

Oṟṟan (ஒற்றன்): Spy *Maṇi* : XXVI : 27; *Śilap* : XXIII : 156.

Oṟṟāḍal (ஒற்றுடல்): Espionage. *Kuṟaḷ* : 59th ch. hdg.

Oṟṟāḷ (ஒற்றுள்): Spy. *Tirikaḍu* : 55 : 4, 85 : 4.

Oṟṟināhiya vēy (ஒற்றினகிய வேய்): The report of the spies employed by cattle lifters as also of those who recover the lifted cattle. Vetchitti ṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 3.

Oṟṟu (ஒற்று): Spy *Iniya* : 36 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 59th ch. hdg. 581 : 1, 583 : 1, 584 : 2, 585 : 2, 586 : 2, 587 : 2, 588 : 2, 589 : 1, 590 : 1; *Śilap* : XXV : 175; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 3.

Oṟṟumai (ஒற்றுமை): One of the four Nayams, or graces. *Maṇi* : XXX : 218.

Oṟṟuṟuppu (ஒற்றுறுப்பு): A part called 'Oṟṟu' of the Śeṅgōṭṭu Yāḻ. *Śilap* : XIII : 108.

Onpadiṟṟiraṭṭi (ஒன்பதிற்றிரட்டி): The eighteen Gaṇas : Dēvar, Asurar, Daityar, Garuḍar, Kinnarar, Kimpuruḍar, Iyakkar, Viñjaiyar, Rākshasar, Gandharvar, Siddhar, Śāraṇar, Bhūdar, Paiśāśar, Tārāgaṇar, Nāgar, Ākāśavāśis, residents of the Bogha Bhumi. *Murugu* : 168.

Onṟan pahudi (ஒன்றன் பகுதி): A division of Oṟṟaittāḷam or ēkatāḷam or simple uniform beat in music. *Śilap* : XVII a sub-division.

Onṟu (ஒன்று): (1) Aram; Śiva delights in this *Puṟam* : 166 : 3.

(2) No. 1; 'Sound which is a characteristic of the sky; as this is the first of all characteristics; it is called one' says Parimēl. *Pari* : 3 : 77.

Ō (ஓ): Sluice gate. *Śilap* : X : 109.

Ōṅgunilai (ஓங்குநிலை): Tower; especially of a tall house or temple. *Neḍunal* : 88.

Ōśanai (ஓசனை): A length of distance. *Pari* : 12 : 25.

Ōśunar (ஓசுநர்): Fishermen; sailors, also oilmen. *Śilap* : V : 27.

Ōḍam (ஓடம்): Boat, especially for crossing rivers. *Aham* : 101 : 12.

Ōḍu (ஓடு): (1) Alms bowl. *Maṇi* : XIV : 13; *Śiṛupañch* : 64.

(2) An example of a useless tiny thing. *Paḷa* : 231 : 4; *Śiṛupañch* : 83 : 2.

(3) Amuda Śurabi, the alms bowl carried by Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi* : XXV : 144.

Ōḍutēr (ஓடுதேர்): A mirage. *Aham* : 89 : 2.

Ōḍai (ஓடை): (1) The name of a hill. *Aham* : 111 : 6.

(2) The ornamented headwear for the elephant. *Aham* : 358 : 13, 387 : 18; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 31 : 2; *Kali* : 86 : 1; *Maduraik* : 43; *Murugu* : 79; *Naṛ* : 296 : 3; *Neḍunal* : 169; *Padiṛṛu* : 11 : 7, 34 : 6; *Puṛam* : 3 : 7, 126 : 1, 161 : 18, 287 : 5, 326 : 15, 369 : 25. *Śilap* : XXVI : 71.

(3) A kind of water front. *Pari* : 3 : 10, 21 : 1.

Ōttira Nel (ஓத்திரநெல்): A variety of paddy specially cultivated at Ohandūr, a village granted to the Brahmins. This paddy is said to be ideally suited for Agnihotram - a ritual of maintaining the perpetual sacrificial fire. *Padiṛṛu* : VII Ten *Padiham* : 9.

Ōttin Śālai (ஓத்தின் சாலை): Veda Śālā or a place where the Vedas were taught. *Śilap* : XXII : 28.

Ōttu (ஓத்து): The Vedas. *Kali* : 69 : 5; *Kuṛaḷ* : 134 : 1; *Iniya* : 8 : 1; *Innā* : 22 : 4; *Maṇi* : XIII : 25; *Śilap* : XV : 70, XXII : 28. The collection or putting together of connected things in a composition. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 480 : 2, 482 : 3.

Ōda ñāni (ஓத ஞானி): Basic name of Karuvūr Ōdañāni; poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 71, 227.

Ōdal Āndaiyār (ஓதல் ஆந்தையார்): His basic name indicating that he was father of one Ādan. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 12, 21, 329; *Aiṅguṟu* : 4th canto *Pālai.*

Ōdi (ஓதி): (1) The tree called Ōdi, good for omens. *Aham* : 145 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 140 : 1.

(2) A kind of chameleon; common agamoid lizard; Ōṇān; the same as Ōndi, *Naṟ* : 92 : 2, 186 : 5.

Ōdima Viḷakku (ஓதிம விளக்கு): A kind of swan-lamp known to have been used by the Romans. *Perumbāṇ* : 317. The light houses with intermittent light resembled the Yavanas 'Ōdima Viḷakku' set on the 'Yūpam' (pillar) of the sacrificial hall.

Ōmpaḍai (ஓம்படை): Praying for the welfare of the leader when he is in danger. Pāḍāṇ in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 18.

Omālihai (ஓமாலிகை): 32 varieties of cosmetics or spices like cloves, cardamam, musk etc. *Śilap* : VI; 77.

Ōmai (ஓமை): Kind of tree usually found in Pālai or desert region; its bean is fodder for elephants; the frightful God resided under this tree. The toothbrush tree. *Aham* : 3 : 2, 5 : 8, 21 : 15, 117 : 6, 191 : 9, 369 : 17; *Aiṅguṟu* : 316 : 4, 321 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 37 : 1; *Kainnilai Pālai* : 7 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 79 : 1, 2, 124 : 2, 207 : 2, 260 : 8, 396 : 4; *Naṟ* : 84 : 8, 107 : 6, 137 : 7, 198 : 2, 252 : 1, 279 : 7, 318 : 2; *Śilap* : XI : 75.

Ōymān (ஓய் மான்): (1) Title of Nalli Ādan. *Puṟam* : 376 col.

(2) of Villi Ādan. *Puṟam* : 379 col.

(3) Of Nalliakkōḍan or Villi Ādan. *Puṟam* : 176 col.

Ōymān Nalli Ādan (ஓய்மான் நல்லி ஆதன்): Usually confused with Ōymān Villi Ādan; but as both are praised only by Nannāganar probably they were the same person. *Puṟam* : 376 col.

Ōymān Nalliakkōḍan (ஓய்மான் நல்லியக்கோடன்): A chieftain; also called Ōymānāṭṭu Nalliakkōḍan. He was ruler of Māvilaṅgai, Eyiṛpaṭṭinam, Vēḷūr and Āmūr in Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam. He belonged to the Ōviyar clan (*Śiṛupāṇ* 122). It is said that the Ōviyar clan was part of the Nāgā tribes. (Reading) Eṛumānāṭṭu Nalliakkōḍan, probably a corruption. He lived after the last seven famous Tamil Vaḷḷals (*Śiṛupāṇ* : 84). He was a generous patron of poets, and was the hero of *Śiṛupānāṛṛuppaḍai*. Probably Ōymān Nalli Ādan and Ōymān Villi Ādan belonged to his family. The word Nalliyakkōḍan means: 'He of the good musical bugle' (Nal+Iyam+Kōḍu); evidently he was a Pāṇan. The 24 Kōṭṭams of Toṇḍai Nāḍu belonged to Ōymān Nalliyakkōḍan. *Puṛam* : 176 col. *Śiṛupāṇ* col.

Ōymān Villi Ādan (ஓய்மான் வில்லி ஆதன்): Chief of Ilaṅgai (Mā Ilaṅgai); perhaps he was the same as Ōymān Nalli Ādan. *Puṛam* : 376, and belonged to the family of Nalliyakkōḍan. *Puṛam* : 379.

Ōymānāḍu (ஓய்மானாடு): This nāḍu was ruled by Nalliiyakkōḍan. *Śiṛupāṇ* col.

Ōrampōhiyār (ஓரம்போகியார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 286, 316; *Aiṅguṛu Marudam century*, *Kuṛun* : 10, 70, 122, 127, 384; *Naṛ* : 20, 360; *Puṛam* : 284. (Reading) Ōrampōdiyār.

Ōri (ஓரி): (1) A patron of poets noted for his lavish generosity. He gifted away his territories to the dancers. He was ruler of the Kolli hills and the neighbouring forests. His horse also was called Ōri. He was chief of the Maḷavar. He was also called Val Vil Ōri in view of the strong bow he wielded. He was killed by Kāri another famous vaḷḷal and when Kāri's men marched into his town, Ōri's supporters resisted them with deadening noise. *Aham* : 208 : 21, 209 : 4. *Kuṛun* : 100 : 5, 199 : 3; *Naṛ* : 6 : 9, 52 : 9, 265 : 7, 320 : 5; *Puṛam* : 152 : 12, 158 : 5, 204 : 12; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 111.

(2) Ōri's Horse. *Perumbāṇ*: 172; *Porunar* : 164.

(3) Male monkey. *Puṛam* : 109 : 7.

Ōriyar (ஓரியர்): Basic name of Tūṅgal Ōriyar. Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 151, 295.

Ōriṛ Pichchaiyār (ஓரிற் பிச்சையார்): Poet and author of *Kuṛun*: 277. He derives his name from an expression in his poem.

Ōṛeyil Mannan (ஓரெயில் மன்னன்): The king who had but one fort to protect him; a typical example of an unfortunate king; cf. Ōrēr uḻavan. *Aham*: 373: 18.

Ōrēruḻavar (ஓரேருழவர்): Poet and author of *Puṛam*: 193. He derived his name from an expression in his poem in Kuṛun. Typical example of a poor peasant using only one plough; cf. Ōreyil mannan. *Kuṛun*: 131: 5.

Ōrai (ஓரை): (1) Pērā says it means 'Rāśi' or constellation; from 'hōra' Greek. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 135: 1.

(2) A game played by girls. *Aham*: 49: 16, 60: 11, 219: 2; *Kali*: 75: 4, 82: 9; *Kuṛun*: 48: 3, 316: 5, 401: 3; *Naṛ*: 68: 1, 143: 3, 155: 1, 398: 5; *Puṛam*: 176: 1.

Ōrōḍaham (ஓரோடகம்): *vide* Urōḍaham.

Ōrōḍam (ஓரோடம்): Rosewood; or mahogany. *Naṛ*: 331: 5.

Ōrōḍōhattukkandarattanār (ஓரோடோகத்துக்கந்தரத்தனர்): Poet and author of *Aham*: 23, 95, 191.

Ōrōdōham (ஓரோடோகம்): Town to which Kandarattanār belonged. (Rdg. urōḍōham). It is surmised that it may have been corrupted into 'uraigaḍam' now in Chingleput District. *Aham*: 23, 95, 191.

Ōlai (ஓலை): (1) Umbrella of woven leaves. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 113: 1; *Puṛam*: 290: 7.

(2) The palm leaf. *Nāladi*: 256: 3, 4, 397: 1; *Paḻa*: 29: 4.

(3) The earring originally made of a small rounded strip of dry palm leaf Pachchōlai and Karugumaṇi (small black glass beads). Ornaments of a household goddess. The Palmyra leaf strip on which messages were written. *Aham*: 337: 7.

(4) The palmyra leaf strips (used as ballot papers put into the pot - Kuḍavōlai - for lots to be drawn). *Aham* : 77 : 7.

(5) Kind of grass. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 641 : 1.

Ōlaikkaḍai (ஓலைக்கடை) : Palm leaf depot or earring shop (jewellery). *Naṛ* : 250.

Ōlaikkaḍaiyattār Nalveḷḷaiyār (ஓலைக்கடையத்தார் நல்வெள்ளையார்) : Poet and author ; the poet maintained either a palm leaf mart or a jewellery shop. *Naṛ* : 250.

Ōvam (ஓவம்) : Ōviyam ; painting. *Aham* : 5 : 20, 54 : 4, 98 : 11 ; *Naṛ* : 182 : 2 ; *Neḍunal* : 147 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 61 : 3, 88 : 28 ; *Pari* : 21 : 28 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 49 ; *Puṛam* : 251 : 1, *Śiṛupāṇ* : 70.

Ōvamākkaḷ (ஓவமாக்கள்) : Painters *Naṛ* : 118 : 7.

Ōvar (ஓவர்) : Flatterers ; courtiers. *Śilap* : XXVI : 124.

Ōvia Eḻini (ஓவிய எழினி) : Painted drop curtain. *Śilap* : VI : 169.

Ōvia Śēnan (ஓவிய சேனன்) : Partially Tamilised form of the word Chitraśēnan. The ancient Tamils were reluctant to adopt Sanskrit names in their entirety. *Maṇi* : XXI : 135.

Ōviyam (ஓவியம்) : Painting *Maṇi* : II : 31, III : 131, VI : 39, XVI : 131, XVIII : 67, XXII : 84, 88 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 11.

Ōvia Mākkaḷ (ஓவிய மாக்கள்) : Painters *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 38.

Ōviar Perumahan (ஓவியர் பெருமகன்) : One who belongs to the Ōviar clan ; here, Nalliyakkōḍan. *Śiṛupāṇ* : 122.

Ōviya Vidānam (ஓவிய விதானம்) : The painted canopy above the stage. *Śilap* : III : 111.

Ōviyan (ஓவியன்) : Painter. *Maṇi* : V : 7.

Ōvu (ஓவு) : Ōviyam ; painting. *Maduraik* : 365.

Auratan (ஔரதன்): A child of one's husband born of another wife. *Ēlādi* : 30 : 3.

Auvai (ஔவை): Lit. an elderly woman, dame. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 101. Neḍumān Añji gave her the famous Nelli fruit which gave her longevity. *vide* Auvaiyār.

Auvaiyār (ஔவையார்): Poetess; author of *Aham* : 111, 147, 273, 303; *Kuṟun* : 15, 23, 28, 29, 39, 43, 80, 91, 99, 102, 158, 183, 200, 364, 388; *Naṟ* : 129, 187, 295, 371, 381, 390, 394; *Puṟam* : 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 140, 187, 206, 231, 232, 235, 269, 286, 290, 295, 311, 315, 367, 390, 392. She was a devoted friend of Adihaimān Neḍumān Añji; she went as an envoy from Añji to the Toṇḍaimān of Kāñchi. She survived Paṟaṇar. Legend says she lived for a long time after she ate the Nelli fruit given to her by Añji. Some poet of the same name lived in the middle ages also and composed the short but popular didactic works like the Āttiśuḍi.

Kaḥśu (கஃசு) : A measure equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a palam : ie nearly $\frac{5}{16}$ oz. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1037 : 1.

Kahandan (ககந்தன்) : The son of king Kāntan's concubine ; he offered to fight the great Paraśurāma but slipped away from the battlefield ; at his behest he ruled from Kāvirippūm-paṭṭinam. *Maṇi* : XXII : 32, 37, 43, 76.

Kakanam (ககனம்) : The sky. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 110.

Gaṅgar (கங்கர்) : A tribe defeated by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXV : 157. The dynasty of Gaṅgas who ruled in Mysore in the post-Śaṅgam epoch evidently descended from these ; and Gaṅgavāḍi was named after them.

Gaṅgan (கங்கன்) : One of the army commanders of the Chēras, against whom Paḷaiyan, the Chōḷa commander fought, and lost his life. He belonged to the gaṅgar tribe. *Aham* : 44 : 8.

Kaṅgul Veḷḷattār (கங்குல் வெள்ளத்தார்) : A poet who derives this name from an expression 'Kaṅgul Veḷḷam' (the endless night which is unfordable like the floods) used by him, in *Kuṟun* : 387.

Gaṅgai (கங்கை) : The river in North India flowing through U.P., Bihar and Bengal. *Maṇi* : X : 56, XXVI : 84, XXVII : 45 ; *Padiṟṟu* : V Ten, VII Ten ; *Paṭṭinap* : 190 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 431 ; *Puṟam* : 161 : 6 ; *Śilap* : VII : 2 : 2, XI : 21, XXV : 120, 160 ; XXVIII : 121 ; XXIX : 120, 160 : *Dēvandi śōl* : 3 ; *Uraip-pāyiram* : VI : 28, XXVI : 153, 164, 176 ; XXVII : 14, 23, 110, 153, 193 ; *Vañjikkāṇḍam - Kaṭṭurai* : 13. On Siva's head. *Śilap* : XII : 110. The cat on the banks of this river was noted for its hypocrisy, *Śiṟupañch* : 95 : 3. Descending from the Himālayās. *Naṟ* : 189 : 5, 369 : 9. Flows through Pāṭali (putra). *Aham* : 265 : 5 relates the story of the wealth of the Nandas being hidden away in the bed of the river. It is possible that the Nandas in their anxiety to prevent their enormous wealth from falling into the hands of Chandragupta Maurya hid it away somewhere in the bed of the Ganges.

Gaṅgai Śiṟuvan (கங்கை சிறுவன்) : The son of Gaṅga ; Bhīshma. *Bhāratam* ' *Gangai* ' : 1, 2, 3.

Kachchayam (கச்சயம்) : Capital of Aṅga Nāḍu ; i.e., Tuchchaya-rājā's capital. *Maṇi* : X : 53, XII : 39.

Kachchi (கச்சி) : Kāñchi (puram). *Maṇi Padiham* : 90 ; XXVIII : hdg. sub hdg. 152 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 420.

Kachchippēṭṭu Iḷam Tachchanār (கச்சிப்பேட்டு இளம் தச்சனார்) : A poet (possibly the younger brother or son of Kachchippēṭṭupperumtachchanār) and author of *Naṟ* : 266. He was a native or resident of Kachchippēḍu. We do not know if ' tachchan ' was a proper name or indicated the profession of carpentry for the poet.

Kachchippēṭṭukkāñchikkoṟṟanār (கச்சிப்பேட்டுக் காஞ்சிக்கொற்றனார்) : A poet. ' Koṟṟanār ' was the basic name of this poet, who belonged to the suburb Kachchippēḍu of the city of Kāñchi. We do not know if ' Koṟṟan ' was a proper name like ' Kīran ' or indicated the profession of mason for the poet. He was author of *Kuṟun* : 213, 216.

Kachchippēṭṭu Nannāgaiyār (கச்சிப்பேட்டு நன்னாகையார்) : A poet ; a lady of the Nāgā community belonging to Kachchippēḍu. Author of *Kuṟun* : 30, 172, 180, 192, 197, 287.

Kachchippēṭṭupperum Tachchanār (கச்சிப்பேட்டுப்பெருந்தச்சனார்) : A poet (the elder brother or father of Kachchippēṭṭu Iḷamtachchanār) and author of *Naṟ* : 144, 213. He was a native or resident of Kachchippēḍu. We do not know if ' tachchan ' was a proper name or indicated the profession of carpentry for the poet.

Kachchippēḍu (கச்சிப்பேடு) : A suburb of Kāñchi, associated with the names of poets like Kachchippēṭṭukkāñchikoṟṟanār, Kachchippēṭṭu Nannāgaiyār, Kachchippēṭṭu Iḷam Tachchanār, Kachchippēṭṭupperuntachchanār. ' Pēḍu ' like ' Pēṭṭai ' was a small locality within a large town or urban area. *Kuṟun* : 30, 172, 180, 192, 197, 213, 216, 287 ; *Naṟ* : 144, 213, 266.

Kachchi Mānagar Pukka Kādai (கச்சி மாநகர் புக்க காதை) : Canto hdg. of *Maṇi* : XXVIII describing the entry of Maṇimēkalai into Kanchi.

Kachchi muṟṟam (கச்சிமுற்றம்): Kanchipuram; *Maṇi* : XXI : 174 (on the analogy of Vañji Muṟṟam : *Śilap* : XXV : 9, 34).

Kachchu (கச்சு): (1) The leather belt fastening the horse's reins. *Naṟ* : 220 : 1.

(2) Belt. *Mullaip* : 47.

Kachchai (கச்சை): (1) (Embroidered) belt. *Kuṟiñjip* : 125; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 239.

(2) Belt. *Maṇi* : I : 28; *Naṟ* : 21 : 2.

(3) Blue sash. *Puṟam* : 274 : 1.

Kañjakārar (கஞ்சகாரர்): Bronze smiths. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 35; *Śilap* : V : 28.

Kañjam (கஞ்சம்): Bronze. *Śilap* : 174.

Kañjan (கஞ்சன்): Kamsa; Kaṇṇan (Krishna) danced the Alliyam (a variety of dance) to destroy the Asura who was sent disguised as an elephant by Kamsa. *Śilap* : VI : 46.

Kañjanār (கஞ்சனர்): Kamsan; *Śilap* : XVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 11.

Kañji (கஞ்சி): Gruel. *Paṭṭinap* : 44.

Kañjuham (கஞ்சுகம்): (1) Karu Vēmbu; used as spice for curry. *Perumbāṇ* : 308.

(2) official uniform. *Maṇi* : XXV : 11; XXVIII : 178; *Śilap* : XXVI : 138; XXVII : 188.

Kañjuhamākkaḷ (கஞ்சுகமாக்கள்): Jacketed attendants. *Śilap* : XXVI : 166; XXVIII : 80.

Kañjuha Mudalvar (கஞ்சுக முதல்வர்): Chiefs of the Jacketed attendants; there were 1000 of them in Śeṅguṭṭuvan's employ. *Śilap* : XXVI : 138; XXVII : 188.

Kañjuhan (கஞ்சுகன்): Jacketed attendant. *Maṇi* : XXV : 11; XXVIII : 178.

Kaṭchāḍi (கட்சாடி): Wine jar. *Puṟam* : 258 : 9.

Katchi (கட்சி): jungle. *Malaipaḍu* : 235; *Naṟ* : 13 : 7, 117 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 205; *Puṟam* : 60 : 4; *Śilap* : XII : 124, 167.

Kaṭṭaṅgam (கட்டங்கம்): Staff; the mendicant Śiva's supporting staff. *Paḷa* : 85 : 2.

Kaṭṭaḷai (கட்டளை): (1) Touchstone. *Aham* : 178 : 4; *Aiṅguṟu* : 215 : 1, 263 : 2; *Innā* : 19 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 505 : 2; 986 : 1; *Naṟ* : 3 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* ; 220.

(2) The rules (relating to distribution of booty from the battlefield.) *Padiṟṟu* : 81 : 17.

(3) (the south facing) window on upper storey; this was not used in summer. *Neḍunal* : 62.

Kaṭṭi (கட்டி): (1) A chieftain who along with Nannan, Erṟai, Atti, Gaṅgan and Punṟurai fought and killed Paḷaiyan the leader of Perumpūṭ Śenni's hordes and in turn was defeated by Perumpūṭ Śenni who took captive Kaṇaiyan (the Chēra overlord of these six chieftains - Kaṭṭi etc.) and captured Kaḷumalam a Chēra stronghold. *Aham* : 44 : 8.

(2) A chieftain, who along with Pāṇan attacked Uṟandai (Uṟaiyūr) then ruled by Tittan. On hearing the never-failing pleasant music of Tittan's court (i.e. on hearing of Tittan's prowess) these two chieftains retreated without commencing hostilities. *Aham* : 226 : 16.

(3) Kaṭṭi, a Vaḍuga chieftain who seems to have ruled over some tract beyond the north of Tamiḻaham where Tamil was not spoken. *Kuṟun* : 11 : 6.

(4) Jaggery piece. *Śilap* : XXII : 25.

(5) Sugarcane gir. *Innā* : 21 : 3; *Maṇi* : XXVII : 264; *Tirikaḍu* : 48 : 3.

(*Pal Vēṟ*) *Kaṭṭiyar* [(பல்வேற்) கட்டியர்]: The army of the chieftain Kaṭṭi, defeated by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXV : 157.

Kaṭṭil (கட்டில்): (1) Throne. *Āchāra* : 22 : 3, 23 : 2, 44 : 3, 87 : 3 ; *Kuṟun* : 225 : 3 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 550.

(2) Bedstead *Paḍiṟṟu* : 79 : 14 ; *Puṟam* : 17 col ; 82 : 3 ; 41 : 10.

(3) Armoury *Śilap* : XXVII : 134, 206 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 16 (Nach. & Iḷam).

Kaṭṭil Nītta Pāl (கட்டில் நீத்த பால்): This means either the political situation of abdication or the domestic situation of deserting one's wife. Vāgai Tiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 16.

Kaṭṭu (கட்டு): Species of astrology practised by rural folk, especially the Kuṟattiyar. *Naṟ* : 288 : 7 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 115 : 3.

Kaṭṭurai (கட்டுரை): (1) A balanced sentence. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 435 : 1.

(2) An epilogue ; end piece of *Vañjikkāṇḍam* of *Śilap* 1st poetic division of *Kānal Vari*, 7th canto of *Śilap* ; the 24th division of canto VII.

Kaṭṭurai Anmai (கட்டுரை அன்மை): A situation in amorous psychology under 'Puhumuham' ; i.e., maintaining silence except when questioned or spoken to. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 271 : 4.

Kaṭṭurai Kādai (கட்டுரை காதை): Canto hdg. *Śilap* : XXIII ; *Paḍiham* : 82.

Kaṭṭu Vaḍam (கட்டு வடம்): An ornament worn around the ankle. *Pari* : 12 : 24.

Kaṭṭūr (கட்டூர்): Military camp ; literally 'built town'. *Aham* : 44 : 10, 212 : 14 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 445 : 2 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 68 : 2, 82 : 2, 90 : 30 ; *Puṟam* : 295 : 1.

Kaṭṭēṟal (கட்டேறல்): The essence of wine. *Puṟam* : 115 : 3.

Kaṭpōr (கட்போர்): Cattle thieves ; usually 'Vamba Mākkaḷ' or 'foreigners'. The business of the Veḷḷiḍai Manṟam in Puhār was to detect and disable them from removing the stolen cattle. *Śilap* : V : 115.

Kaḍagam (கடகம்): Bracelet. *Maṇi* : VI : 114 ; *Mullaip* : 76 ; *Nāḷaḍi* : 289 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 150 : 21 ; *Śilap* : XXIII : 97.

Kaḍappandārkkaḍavuḷ (கடப்பந்தார்க்கடவுள்): The God that wears the garland of Kaḍambu i.e., Murugan. *Śilap* : XXIV : 74.

Kaḍam (கடம்): (1) Desert land. *Śilap* : XI : 90.

(2) Forest. *Aham* : 267 : 5, 313 : 12; *Kali* : 102 : 4; *Maṇi* XIII : 41, XXVII : 31; *Naṟ* : 186 : 4; *Padiṟṟu* : 21 : 22; *Śilap* : XI : 79.

(3) Loan. *Iniya* : 11 : 1, 32 : 2.

(4) Pot. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 73, 128, 139, 159, 240, 250, 252, 262, 263, 363, 370.

Kaḍambamar Śelvan (கடம்பமர் செல்வன்): The God that resides in (or loves) the Kaḍambu tree; i.e., Murugan. *Pari* : 8 : 126.

Kaḍamban (கடம்பன்): (1) The God of the Kaḍambu tree; i.e., Murugan. *Maṇi* : IV : 49; *Śilap* : XXIV : 61.

(2) A primitive Tamil martial community, one of the four listed in *Puṟam* : 335 : 7.

Kaḍambanūr (கடம்பனூர்): A town to which Śāṇḍiliyanār author of *Kuṟun* : 307 belonged.

Kaḍambanūr Śāṇḍiliyanār (கடம்பனூர் சாண்டிலியனர்): A poet who bore the name of a famous Rishi; he belonged to Kaḍambanūr; author of *Kuṟun* : 307.

Kaḍambin Peruvāyil (கடம்பின் பெருவாயில்): Nannan's stronghold reduced by Kaḷaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nārmuḍi Chēral. *Padiṟṟu* : IV : *Padiham* : 7.

(*Kaḍaṟ*) *Kaḍambu* [(கடற்) கடம்பு]: Tree; a race of people (pirates) whose sacred tree was *Kaḍambu*; they were conquered by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXIII : 81, XXV : 187, XXVIII : 135. Cut down by Chēran; in this context the commentaries seem to refer to the mythological story of Tirumāl destroying a Kaḍambu in the ocean. *Śilap* : XVII : *Uḷvaṟi Vāḻttu* : 9; XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 13.

Kaḍambu (கடம்பு): Though commonly associated with Murugan, Tirumāl also is occasionally linked with this. *Pari* : 4 : 67. The residence of God (in general) *Kali* : 106 : 28. Tree (generally associated with Murugan). *Aham* : 138 : 11, 347 : 4; *Aintiṇai* (50) 1 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 176; *Pari* : 5 : 81, 8 : 126, 14 : 3; 19 : 2, 104; 21 : 50; *Perumbāṇ* : 75, 203; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 61. The Vēlan danced Veṟi around this tree and planted a flag on it. *Aham* : 382 : 3. The tutelery tree of the Kaḍamba tribe which Neḍum Chēral Ādan cut down. *Aham* : 98 : 16, 127 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 10 : 4 : 12 : 3; 17 : 5; 88 : 6, *Śilap* : XXV : I, XXIX : *Ūśalvari* : 3, 10. The Kaḍambu flower. *Naṟ* : 34 : 8; *Puṟam* : 23 : 3; *Śilap* : XXIV : 95. Śeṅguṭṭuvan cut down the Kaḍambu tree. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 11 : 12.

Kaḍamalai (கடமலை): The elephant; the hill-like animal from whose skull emanates a liquid accretion called 'kaḍam' or 'Matajala'. *Śilap* : XXV : 159.

Kaḍamā (கடமா): (1) The elephant; the animal from whose skull oozes the liquid accretions called 'Kaḍam'. Usually treated as an 'animal of the forests', hunted down by the hunters with dogs. *Nālaḍi* : 300 : 1.

(2) The forest (wild) cattle. *Kainnilai Pālai* : 5 : 1; *Puṟam* : 202 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 84 : 1.

Kaḍamān (கடமான்): Forest deer. *Puṟam* : 157 : 10.

Kaḍamai (கடமை): Female of the goat. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 2, 570 : 1, 576 : 1, 619 : 1.

Kaḍal Keḻu Śelvi (கடல் கெழு செல்வி): The sea Goddess. *Aham* : 370 : 12.

Kaḍal Deivam (கடல் தெய்வம்): The sea God. *Śilap* : VII : 5 : 1, 51 : 4.

Kaḍal Piṟakkōṭṭiya Śeṅguṭṭuvan (கடல் பிறக்கோட்டிய செங்குட்டுவன்): Chēran Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Paḍiṟṟu* : V : *Paḍiham* cols.

Kaḍal Vaṇṇan (கடல் வண்ணன்): (1) Tirumāl; the God of the ocean colour. *Kār* (40) 1 : 1; *Śilap. Munnilaip-paraval* : 2; XVII : *Oṇṛan Pahudi* : 1.

(2) Here, Krishna *Maṇi* : XXVII : 98; *Śilap* : XXVI : 238.

Kaḍal Vaṇan Purāṇam (கடல் வணன் புராணம்): The antiquity of Tirumāl; it does not refer to 'Vishṇu Puraṇa' as some would suppose. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 98.

Kaḍalan (கடலன்): Chief of Viḷaṅgil. *Aham* : 81 : 13.

Kaḍalanār (கடலனர்): Poet; son of Erumai Veḷiyanār; author of *Aham* : 72.

Kaḍalāḍu Kādai (கடலாடு காதை): The sixth canto of *Śilap. Padiham* : 68.

Kaḍaluḷ Māinda Iḷamperuvaḻudi (கடலுள் மாய்ந்த இளம்பெரு வழுதி): A junior member of the Pāṇḍyan family who was drowned at sea. Poet and author of *Pari* : 15; *Puṛam* : 182 col.

Kaḍalai (கடலை): Bengal gram. *Puṛam* : 120 : 14.

Kaḍavar (கடவர்): (1) Debtors. *Kali* : 108 : 22.

(2) Creditors who used to bother debtors. *Puṛam* : 327 : 3.

(3) Soldiers. *Puṛam* : 315 : 2.

Kaḍavarai Eṭṭu (கடவரை எட்டு): The eight mythological elephants guarding the eight directions. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Ammā-nai vari* : 11.

Kaḍavuṭ Kaḍinagar (கடவுட் கடிநகர்): The temple of God. *Kali* : 84 : 6.

Kaḍavuṭ Śāttan (கடவுட் சாத்தன்): The God Aiyanār. *Śilap* : *Uraip* : XXIX.

Kaḍavuṭ Pattini (கடவுட் பத்தினி): Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XXVII : 2.

Kaḍavuṭ Pāvai (கடவுட் பாவை): Kandiṟ Pāvai or the deity of the pillar. *Maṇi* : XXI : 7.

Kaḍavuṭ Pīḍihai (கடவுட் பீடிகை): The sacrificial altar in the Temple. *Maṇi* : VII : 121.

Kaḍavuṭpeyariya Kānaham (கடவுட்பெயரிய கானகம்): The Vindhyan forests ; the forest that bears the God's name, i.e., the name of the Goddess of Victory. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 88 : 2.

Kaḍavuḷ (கடவுள்) : (1) The God Almighty who *transcends* human thought and imagination. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 13 : 20, 21 : 5, 30 : 34, 31 : 18, 41 : 6, 70 : 18 ; *Porunar* : 52 ; *Puṟam* : 106 : 3, 158 : 11, 198 : 3, 199 : 1, 335 : 12, 399 : 26. Praised in Kaḍavuḷ Vāḻttu. *Aiṅguṟu* : 182 : 3, 243 : 1, 257 : 1, 259 : 3 ; *Kali* : 46 : 16 ; invocation col. *Kuṟaḷ* ch. I hdg. *Nāḷaḍi* Invocation. *Nānmaṇi* : 57 : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 34 : 1, 34 : 10, 165 : 4, 189 : 3 ; *Pari* : 15 : 37 ; *Puṟam* Invoc. col. 143 : 3 ; *Tōl. Poruḷ* : 83 : 1, 88 : 3, 146 : 9.

(2) Worshipped in various forms with flowers and sandal paste. *Kuṟiñjip* : 6.

(3) The God in the stone ; perhaps Kaṇṇahi. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 43 : 6.

(4) Icon of God. *Śilap* : VII : 383, XXV : 119, 169.

(5) The God on the hill side protected the treasure hidden away at Pāḻi by the Vēḷir *Aham* : 372 : 1.

(6) Swearing in the presence of God. *Aham* : 396 : 7.

(7) (the frightful demoniac) God residing in the Maṟam *Kuṟun* : 87 : 1.

(8) Sacrificing to Him. *Naṟ* : 251 : 8, 358 : 6.

(9) Residing in the hollow of the ancient tree near the village. *Aham* : 270 : 12; *Naṟ* : 83 : 2.

(10) Arundadi. *Aham* : 16 : 18, 314 : 15.

(11) Agastyar (in the Podiyil) or the God in the Maṉṟam *Aham* : 307 : 12; *Maduraik* : 41.

(12) Under the shade of the kaḷḷi tree. *Puṟam* : 260 : 5.

(13) Kollippāvai. *Aham* : 62 : 15.

(14) Murugan. *Aham* : 152 : 17; *Kuṟiñjip* : 208, 209; *Śilap*. XXIV : 85, XXVI : 64.

(15) Demon. *Śilap* : XXII : 88.

(16) The ascetics or sages. *Kali* : 93 : 11 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 203 : 4; *Maduraik* : 41; *Śilap* : XI : 5.

(17) His sacred flower is lotus. *Perumbāṉ* : 289.

(18) The image of Kaṇṇahi; the goddess of chastity. *Maṇi* : VI : 60, XI : 5, XV : 33, 57, XX : 111, XXII : 64, XXVI : 4, 14, 151, XXIX hdg. *Śilap Uraippāyiram* : XXIX.

(19) Painted on the Kandu (the stump). *Aham* : 167 : 15; *Maṇi* : VI : 60, XI : 5, XX : 111, XXI : 1, XXII : 64; *Puṟam* : 52 : 12.

(20) Divinity. *Aham* : 125 : 14; *Kuṟun* : 252 : 4; *Pari* : 4 : 63.

(21) The village God being summoned in the local palm tree and worshipped by the fisherfolk. *Naṟ* : 303 : 3.

(22) Residing on hills, Durgha or the hill goddess (Varaiaramahaḷir). *Aham* : 348 : 8; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 65 : 9, 79 : 18.

(23) Residing in the Banyan tree. *Naṟ* : 343 : 4.

(24) Residing in the Vēngai tree. *Naṛ* : 216 : 6.

(25) Tirumāl *Pari* : 3 : 43.

(26) Tirumāl at Tiruvehha. *Perumbāṇ* : 391.

(27) Śiva *Pari* : 5 : 13 ; *Śilap* : XXX : 2.

(28) The God with the green One on his side ; Śiva. *Aham* : 13 : 3, 14 : 16, 35 : 7, 90 : 9, 136 : 6, 156 : 15, 16, 184 : 1, 209 : 16 ; *Kali* : 101 : 24.

(29) Residing in houses ; domestic gods. *Aham* : 282 : 18.

(30) The Goddess of Victory. *Padiṛṛu* : 66 : 15.

Kaḍavuḷ Tanmai (கடவுள் தன்மை) : Divinity. *Śilap* : XXX : 65.

Kaḍavuḷ Tēr (கடவுள் தேர்) : Sun's chariot. *Śilap* : XXVII : 136.

Kaḍavuḷ Maṅgalam (கடவுள் மங்கலம்) : The installation of the icon. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 233 ; XXIX : *Uraip* : XXX : 47.

Kaḍavuḷ Mīn (கடவுள் மீன்) : Arundadi ; the divine star ; Alcor of the Great Bear. *Pari* : 5 : 44.

Kaḍavuḷ Vāḻttu (கடவுள் வாழ்த்து) : (1) Invocation to God. *Kuṛaḷ* ch. I hdg. *Pari* : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, cols. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 88 : 3.

(2) A division in Puṛam literature. *Puṛam Invocation.*

Kaḍavuḷar (கடவுளர்) : (1) The Gods. *Śilap* : V : 178, XIV : 41, XXI : 40.

(2) Devs. *Maṇi* : I : 15, XIV : 39.

(3) Sages. *Kali* : 93 : 7, 10, 13, 20, 24, 28, 29, 35.

Kaḍavuḷar Kōlam (கடவுளர் கோலம்): The attire of sages. *Śilap*: XXVII : 98.

Kaḍavuḷar Maṇḍilam (கடவுளர் மண்டிலம்): The Sun. *Maṇi*: XXII : 1.

Kaḍaṛpaḍai கடற்படை): The navy. *Puṛam* : 382 : 1.

Kaḍaṛu (கடறு): Forest; *Maduraik* : 274; *Paḍiṛṛu* : 78 : 7; *Perumbāṇ* : 110.

Kaḍan (கடன்): (1) Loan *Ēlādi* : 53 : 1; *Innā* : 12 : 4; *Nāladi* : 98 : 4; *Paḷa* : 304 : 1; *Puṛam* : 327 : 7.

(2) Duty *Paḷa* : 57 : 4, 216 : 4; *Tirikaḍu* : 12 : 1.

(3) Self immolation at the altar of Aiyai as a sort of sacrifice. *Śilap* : XI : 213.

(4) Funerary functions. *Śilap* : IX : 33.

(5) Sacrifice offered to feed the manes. *Paḍiṛṛu*: 70 : 22; *Śilap* : XII : 16.

Kaḍā (கடா): (1) The male of quadrupeds especially herbivorous he-buffalo. *Puṛam* : 370 : 17, 371 : 16.

(2) Oxen. *Innā* : 35 : 2.

Kaḍi (கடி): (1) Ghost. *Maduraik* : 36; *Maṇi* : VI : 49, 142, XVIII: 115; *Śilap* : XXVI : 245.

(2) Protection. *Nāladi* : 56 : 4, 86 : 2; *Tol. Urichchol* : 73.

Kaḍihai (கடிகை): (1) A kind of gem set ornament; occurring in title of *Nānmaṇikkaḍihai*.

(2) A variety of shield or lance(?) *Śilap* : XIV : 173.

(3) Unit of time - 24 minutes. *Śilap* : XXVII : 9.

Kaḍihai Nūl (கடிகை நூல்): Tutelary sacred thread tied around the wrist. *Neḍunal* : 142.

Kaḍiñai (கடிஞை): Begging bowl. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 63, XIII : 103, XVIII : 29, 194, XIX : 145, 151, XX : 85 ; *Nāladi* : 99 : 3 ; *Paḷa* : 246 : 4 ; *Śilap* : X : 98.

Kaḍippahai (கடிப்பகை): The enemy of ghosts ; i.e., Margosa leaves or small white mustard paste which when applied to the young one's forehead is supposed to keep the ghosts away. *Maṇi* : VII : 58 ; *Śilap* : VI : 147, XXX : 56.

Kaḍippu (கடிப்பு): The short drumstick. *Maṇi* : XXV : 51 ; *Nāladi*: 100 : 1 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 19 : 8 ; *Paḷa* : 180 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 366 : 1.

Kaḍimaram (கடிமரம்): also called 'Kānalmaram' the tutelary tree to which enemies tied up their elephants. It was worshipped. *Padiṟṟu* : 33 : 3 ; *Pari* : 17 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 23 : 9, 36 : 9, 57 : 10, 162 : 5, 162 col. 336 : 4.

Kaḍimiḷai (கடிமிளை): Defensive belt around a fort. *Puṟam* : 181 : 5.

Kaḍiya Neḍu Vēṭṭuvan (கடிய நெடு வேட்டுவன்): A great patron of poets ; he was a hunter chief of extraordinary height ; he was chieftain of the Kōḍai hill. He was once rebuked by Perum talai Śāttanār who was annoyed by the former's undue delay in making over his gifts to the poet. *Puṟam* : 205.

Kaḍiyalūr (கடியலூர்) : A town to which Uruttiran Kaṇṇanār belonged. Perhaps it is in Tinnevelly Dt. *Aham* : 167 ; *Kuṟun* : 352 ; *Paṭṭinap* : *Perumbāṇ* cols.

Kaḍiyalūr Uruttiran Kaṇṇanār (கடியலூர் உருத்திரன் கண்ணனர்) : Means 'Kaṇṇanār son of Uruttiran of Kaḍiyalūr' ; poet ; he belonged to Kaḍiyalūr ; he was the author of *Perumbāṇ* : *Paṭṭinap* ; *Aham* : 167 ; *Kuṟun* : 352 ; he was a contemporary of Toṇḍaimān Iḷam Tiraiyan and Karikālan among others. He was a Brahmin (*vide Tol. Marabu* : 74 pērā) and was perhaps a Vaishṇavite by faith though his father was 'Uruttiran' (*vide* Perumbāṇ lines 402 to 404 etc.). To translate his name into Rudrākshanār is tempting but erroneous for such a nomenclature is unfamiliar and to call Kaṇṇanār son of Uruttiran

Uruttiran Kaṇṇanār was the usual mode. Kaliṅgattupparaṇi of the 12th cent A.D. credits Karikālan with a gift of 16 lakhs of Pon to this poet for his Paṭṭinappālai; but it is not corroborated by contemporary Śaṅgam evidence.

Kaḍu (கடு): (1) A kind of tree bearing bitter and poisonous fruit. *Aintiṇai* (70) 39 : 2; *Malaipaḍu* : 114.

(2) An example of bitterness. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 424 : 2.

(3) Poison. *Puṟam* : 17 : 38.

Kaḍukkai (கடுக்கை): Konṟai flower; the Indian Laburnum. *Aham* : 393 : 15, 399 : 10; *Kār* (40) 4 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 98 : 1, 120 : 2.

Kaḍuhu Perum Dēvanār (கடுகு பெருந்தேவனார்): It is difficult to be dogmatic about the meaning of 'kaḍuhu'; perhaps Perumdēvanār was a mustard (kaḍuhu) dealer or belonged to a place which went by that name. In later days the form 'Mahādēvan' almost universally came to be substituted for 'Perum Dēvan'. A poet; author of *Kuṟun* : 255.

Kaḍuṅgō (கடுங்கோ): A sort of title suffix as in Iḷam Kaḍuṅgō etc. mostly among Chēra princes. *Aham* : 142 : 5.

Kaḍum Kōl (கடுங் கோல்): Despotic rule (which is prone to meting out excessive punishment). *Kuṟaḷ* : 570 : 1.

Kaḍum Toḍaikkā (கடுந் தொடைக்கா): A place to which Kaḍumtoḍaikkāvanār, a poet and author of *Aham* : 109 belonged.

Kaḍumtoḍaikkāvanār (கடுந்தொடைக்காவனார்): Poet; author of *Aham* : 109. This name strongly resembles 'Kaḍumtōṭkaravīranār' another name found among Śaṅgam poets.

Kaḍumtōṭkaravīranār (கடுந்தோட்கரவீரனார்); A poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 69; who came to be so called because of too 'spacious shoulders' - a physical abnormality. Karavīram is the Alari flower and Karavīran is Śiva's name. If the name can be read as Kaḍumtōtaikkāvīrānār, be might be a soldier (poet) belonging to Kaḍuntoḍaikkā; *vide* Kaḍumtoḍaikkāvanār.

Kaḍu mā (கடுமா) : The swift steed. *Kali* : 50 : 19 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 49 : 4, 81 : 6.

Kaḍumān Kōdai (கடுமான் கோதை) : Chēran Kuṭṭuvan Kōdai. *Puṟam* : 54 : 8.

Kaḍuvan (கடுவன்) : (1) The male monkey. *Aham* : 2 : 5, 352 : 2, 378 : 21 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 274 : 1, 275 : 1, 276 : 1, 277 : 2, 374 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) 11 : 2 ; *Kali* : 140 : 15 ; *Kainnilai Kuṟiñji* : 7 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 26 : 8, 278 : 4 ; *Maṇi* : XIX : 74 ; *Naṟ* : 22 : 3, 151 : 5, 233 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 10 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 158 : 23, 200 : 1.

(2) A generic male name. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 4, 623 : 1.

(3) Place to which Kaḍuvan Maḷḷanār belonged. *Aham* : 256, 354.

(4) Place to which Kaḍuvan Iḷamaḷḷanar belonged. *Naṟ* : 150.

Kaḍuvan Iḷa Eyinanār (கடுவன் இள எயினனார்) : Belonged to the Eyinar or hunter community ; a poet and author of *Pari* : 3, 4) 5. Belonged to Kaḍuvan.

Kaḍuvan Iḷa Maḷḷan (கடுவன் இள மள்ளன்) : Poet (Iḷa Maḷḷan, belonging to Kaḍuvan. He was either a junior military officer or was the younger brother or son of Kaḍuvan Maḷḷan ; author of *Naṟ* : 150.

Kaḍuvan Maḷḷan (கடுவன் மள்ளன்) : Poet (Maḷḷan) belonging to Kaḍuvan ; he was an army officer and either elder brother or father of Kaḍuvan Iḷamaḷḷan ; he was the son of Maduraittamiḻakkūttanār (of *Puṟam* : 334) ; author of *Aham* : 256, 354 ; *Kuṟun* : 82 ; *Naṟ* : 150.

Kaḍai (கடை) : Shop ; a seventh case suffix indicating merely 'place' originally ; came to refer to a shop located in a place later. *Śilap* : VI : 139.

Kaḍai Kayiṛu (கடை கயிறு): The rope used in churning butter from butter-milk. *Śilap* : XVII : 9.

Kaḍai Kaḷi Magaḷir (கடை கழி மகளிர்): Women who go beyond the doorstep of the house; i.e., prostitutes. *Śilap* : XIV : 71.

Kaḍaiśiyar (கடைசியர்): Peasant women; women of the last class; the expression suggests the existence of a vertical hierarchy of castes (or communities) in Śaṅgam Tamiḻaham. *Puṛam* : 61 : 1; *Śilap* : X : 130.

Kaḍainilai (கடைநிலை): (1) A Tuṛai (situation) in Puṛattiṇai (Pāḍāṇtiṇai) indicating mendicancy i.e., standing begging at the door-step. *Puṛam* : 127, 382, 383, 384, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 398 cols.

(2) The situation of the bards explaining to the door-keeper their long and arduous journey thereto. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 4.

Kaḍainilai Viḍai (கடைநிலை விடை): Reply to Kaḍainilai. *Puṛam* : 397 col.

Kaḍai Maṇi (கடை மணி): (1) The metallic band attached to the spear; (or was it a bell attached to the spear ?) *Tirikaḍu* : 33 : 3.

(2) The bell of justice at the entrance to the royal palace. *Śilap* : XX : 3.

Kaḍaimuham (கடைமுகம்): (1) The estuary of the Kāviri. *Śilap* : X : 33.

(2) The gates of the fortress. *Śilap* : XXII : 2.

Kaḍaiyattār (கடையத்தார்): Father of Veṇṇāganār who was a poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 223. He belonged to a place called Kaḍaiyam.

Kaḍaiyam (கடையம்): (1) The dance which Ayirāṇi (Indrans' queen) danced disguised as a peasant woman. The last dance. *Śilap*: VI : 63.

(2) Place to which Kadaiyattār, father of Veṇṇāganār belonged *Kuṟun* : 223.

Kaṇ (கண்): (1) Window. *Śilap* : IV : 61. The spot on the leather drum at which the drum stick beats. *Maṇi* : XIX : 82; *Naṟ* : 100 : 11; *Pari* : 16 : 12.

(2) Siva's eye on the forehead. *Puṟam* : 55 : 5.

Kaṇ Āyirattōn (கண் ஆயிரத்தோன்): Indra; endowed with a thousand eyes. *Śilap* : XI : 24. A Pāṇḍyan king wore the ornament presented by him.

Kaṇkāṇi (கண்காணி): Supervise. *Śiṟupañch* : 40 : 1.

Kaṇ Kūḍu Vari (கண் கூடு வரி): A dance in which the voluntary approach of a lover is depicted. *Śilap* : VIII : 77.

Kaṇḍam (கண்டம்): A division of the 12 *Nidānams* in Buddhist treatment of psychology : they are of four kinds : 1. Ādikkaṇḍam; the first division - Pēdamai,, Śeykai; 2. Iraṇḍām Kaṇḍam - the second division - Uṇarchchi, Aruvuru, Vāyil, Ūṟu, Nuharchchi; 3. Mūnrām Kaṇḍam - third division - Vēṭkai, Paṟṟu, Karuma Īṭṭam; 4. Nānkām Kaṇḍam - the fourth division - Piṟappu, Piṇi etc. *Maṇi* : XXX : 25, 134, 137, 141, 145.

Kaṇḍaratattan (கண்டரதத்தன்): Basic name of Madurakandara. tattanār. Poet and author. *Kuṟun* : 317.

Kaṇḍal (கண்டல்): (1) A marine thorny plant called 'Nīrmulḷi' *Nāladi* : 194 : 3; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 61 : 3.

(2) Tāḷai Shrub *Aham* : 260 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 117 : 3, 340 : 4; *Naṟ* : 191 : 5, 207 : 1, 345 : 1, 363 : 1 372 : 13.

(3) A Neydal (littoral) plant used as fencing. *Naṟ* : 54 : 11, 74 : 10, 123 : 9.

Kaṇḍavaḷi Uvattal (கண்டவழி யுவத்தல்): The situation in *Aham* when the Talaivi (or the heroine) is beside herself with joy on meeting her lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 265 : 2.

Kaṇḍi (கண்டி): A common masculine name. The male of a buffalo. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 4, 623 : 7.

Kaṇḍihai (கண்டிகை): A bracelet of Ruby. *Śilap* : VI : 89.

Kaṇḍīrakkōpperu Naḷḷi (கண்டீரக்கோப்பெரு நள்ளி): Naḷḷi the chieftain who was lord of the Kaṇḍīram hill; mentioned in colophons to *Puṟam* : 148, 149, 150.

Kaṇḍīrakkōn (கண்டீரக்கோன்): Here Iḷaṅkaṇḍīrakkō is referred to. *Puṟam* : 151 : 6.

Kaṇḍīram (கண்டீரம்): A hill which belonged to Kaṇḍīrakkōpperu Naḷḷi. *Puṟam* : 148, 149, 150 cols.

Kaṇḍuṇarāmai (கண்டுணராமை): A false premise in logic; *Maṇi* : XXVII : 59, 69.

Kaṇṇahanār (கண்ணகனார்): (1) A poet; author *Naṟ* : 79. *Puṟam* : 218. The name literally means 'the man with a smiling twinkle in the eye' (means one with pleasing looks). The feminine form of this is obviously Kannahi (the wife of Vaiyāvikkōpperum Pēhan and the wife of Kōvalan of *Śilap* bore this name).

(2) Kaṇṇahanār; the musician who set *Pari* : 21 to music. *Pari* : 21.

(3) Father of Koṟṟanār. *Naṟ* : 143.

Kaṇṇahāran (கண்ணகாரன்): Father of Koṟṟanār who was a poet and author of *Naṟ* : 143.

Kaṇṇahāran Koṟṟanār (கண்ணகாரன் கொற்றனார்): That is, Koṟṟanār, son of Kaṇṇahāran. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 143.

Kaṇṇahi (கண்ணகி): (1) Heroine of the epic *Śilappadikāram*: wife of Kōvalan of Puhār; though deserted by Kōvalan for Mādhavi, a courtesan, she was greatly attached to him. She followed him to Madurai where he was assassinated by a scheming goldsmith. Infuriated by this, Kaṇṇahi brought about the fall of Madurai and left for Śeṅkuṉram (Tiruchengode) where from under a mango tree the Lord of the Heavens welcomed her to His kingdom. She survived her husband for a short while so that she could wreak vengeance on the unjust king and his city. *Maṇi*: XXVI: 2; *Śilap Padiham*: 17; I: 29, II: 90, IV: 57, V: 237, IX: 41, X: 230, XVI: *Veṇba*: 2; XVII: *Karuppam*; XX: 63, 71; XXIII: 200; *Veṇba*: 3; *Uṟaippāyiram*: 29; XXIX canto sub hdg.

(2) Wife of Vaiyāvikkōpperumpēhan; she was deserted by that prince who was addressed by Kapilar, Paraṇar, Ariśil Kiḻār, and Peruṅgunṟūr Kiḻār on her behalf. *Puṟam*: 143, 144, 145, 146, 147 cols. *Tol. Puṟat Sūt*: 35. Nach.

Kaṇṇahi Kōṭṭam (கண்ணகி கோட்டம்): Temple for Kaṇṇahi built by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Maṇi*: XXVI ch. sub hdg.

Kaṇṇahi Tādai (கண்ணகி தாதை): The father of Kaṇṇahi (wife of Kōvalan). That is, Mānāigan of Puhār. *Śilap*: XXVII: 98.

Kaṇṇattanār (கண்ணத்தனர்): (1) Basic name of Maduraikkaṇṇattanār. *Aham*: 360; *Naṟ*: 351.

(2) Basic name of Mōśi Kaṇṇattanār. *Naṟ*: 124.

(3) Son of Kunṟūr Kiḻār. *Naṟ*: 332.

Kaṇṇampāḻanār (கண்ணம்பாளனர்): Basic name of Karuvūrkkaṇṇampāḻanār. *Aham*: 180, 263.

Kaṇṇampuḷ (கண்ணம்புள்) : Perhaps the name of the place to which Kaṇṇampuḷḷanār belonged. *Naṟ* : 159. (If the name can also be called Kaṇampul it can be connected with that of Kaṇampullanāyanār).

Kaṇṇampuḷḷanār (கண்ணம்புள்ளனார்) : Poet belonging to Kaṇṇampuḷ suburb of *Karuvūr*. *Naṟ* : 159. Also called Karum Kaṇṇampullanār. *Aham* : 63.

Kaṇṇan (கண்ணன்) : 1. Of Vēmbaṟṟūr, father of Kūttanār, poet and author. *Kuṟun* : 362.

2. Basic name of Kollikkaṇṇan. *Kuṟun* : 34.

3. Father of Koṟṟanār, poet & author of *Naṟ* : 156.

Kaṇṇan Eḻini (கண்ணன் எழினி) : Ruler of Mudukunṟam. *Aham* : 197 : 7.

Kaṇṇan Koṟṟanār (கண்ணன் கொற்றனார்) : That is Koṟṟanār son of Kaṇṇan. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 156.

Kaṇṇanāganār (கண்ணனாகனார்) : Poet and musician. He set the music for *Pari* : 5.

Kaṇṇanār (கண்ணனார்) : (1) Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 244.

(2) Basic name of Maduraittattan Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 335.

(3) Basic name of Kaṭṭūrkiḻār Mahanār Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 85.

(4) Basic name of Kaḍiyalūr Uruttiran Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 167. A uthor of *Perumbāṇ* and *Paṭṭinappālai*.

(5) Basic name of Āvūr Kiḻār Mahanār Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 202.

(6) Basic name of Śellurkkauśikan Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 66.

(7) Son of Śēndan and Basic name of Śēndan Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 350.

(8) Basic name of Kiṇaṅgil Kāvidi Kīran Kaṇṇanār. *Naṟ* : 218.

(9) Basic name of Śēndan Kaṇṇanār. *Naṟ* : 54.

(10) Basic name of Pūdan Kaṇṇanār. *Naṟ* : 140.

(11) Basic name of Kollikkaṇṇanār. *Kuṟun* : 34.

(12) Basic name of Maduraikkaṇṇanār. *Kuṟun* : 107.

(13) Basic name of Vēṭṭakkaṇṇanār. *Kuṟun* : 389.

(14) Father of Vēmbaṟṟūrkkaṇṇan Kūttan. *Kuṟun* : 362

(15) Basic name of Kuṇattūrkkaṇṇanār. *Padiṟṟu* : II. Ten.

(16) Ministers; the 'eyes' of the King. *Pari* : 19 : 22.

Kaṇṇāḍi (கண்ணாடி) : Mirror. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 28 : 5; *Paḷa* : 301 : 1.

Kaṇṇi (கண்ணி) : Garland on the head. *Kali* : 28 : 3; *Murugu* : 44; *Padiṟṟu* : 54 : 2, 56 : 3, 58 : 8, 59 : 13, 67 : 13; *Puṟam* Invocation : 1, 6 : 21, 81 : 22; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 54.

Kaṇṇudal (கண்ணுதல்) : He with the eye on the forehead; i.e., Śivan. *Śilap* : XII : 78.

Kaṇṇumai (கண்ணுமை) : The mien of proper conduct; in Vāhai Tiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 18.

Kaṇṇuḷ (கண்ணுள்) : Painting and dancing; the fine arts which catch the eye. *Kali* : 85 : 7.

Kaṇṇuḷ Vinaiñar (கண்ணுள் வினைஞர்) : Painter; the work of Kaṇṇuḷar. *Maduraik* : 518; *Śilap* : V : 30, XVI : 105.

Kaṇṇuḷar (கண்ணுளர்) : Dancers, the Śānti dancers. *Malaipaḍu* : 59; *Padiṟṟu* : 10 : 16; *Śilap* : V : 49. (Aḍiyārk & Arumpada).

Kaṇṇuḷāḷar (கண்ணுளாளர்) : Mataṅgas; dancers; the same as 'Perumbāṇar' (Aḍiyār). *Śilap* : V : 184.

Kaṇṇeḻuttāḷar (கண்ணெழுத்தாளர்) : Painters; or scribes who write addresses on packets. *Śilap* : XXVI : 170.

Kaṇṇeḻuttu (கண்ணெழுத்து) : 'Address on packets' says Arumpada. of *Śilap*. *Śilap* : V : 11. Aḍiyārk says it means 'the inscription of weight, number etc., on the packets and parcels'. M. Raghava Iyengar means 'pictorial writing' by it.

Kaṇṇōṭṭam (கண்ணோட்டம்): Sense of delicacy and obligation. *Kuṟaḷ* : 58 ch. hdg.

Kaṇ Tuyil Maṟuttal (கண் துயில் மறுத்தல்): Sleeplessness - an actor's pose (psychological expression). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 5.

Kaṇ Paḍai Nilai (கண் படை நிலை): The situation of the King's medical attendants reminding him of the need to retire to bed especially after a long audience late in the night. Pāḍān Tiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 5.

Kaṇpu (கண்பு): a kind of reed called 'Śampankōrai'. *Maduraik* : 172; *Malaipaḍu* : 454; *Puṟam* : 334 : 1.

Kaṇ Viduppu Aḻidal (கண் விதுப்பு அழிதல்): The lover's affliction due to his anxiety to rush to meet and see his lady love. *Kuṟaḷ* : 118th chap. hdg.

Kaṇakkar (கணக்கர்): Accountant; an official of the government. These people worked till the evening. *Nāladi* : 397 : 1.

Kaṇakkāyan Tattanār (கணக்காயன் தத்தனார்): Poet; he was a teacher as 'kaṇakkāyan' indicates; he was author of *Kuṟun* : 304.

Kaṇakkāya(nā)r (கணக்காயனார்): (1) Means a teacher; the profession to which (1) the father of Nakkīra-(nā) r and (2) Tattanār belonged. *vide* below.

(2) Father of Nakkīra(nā) r; he belonged to Madurai and was a teacher as his very name indicates; he was also known as Maduraikkaṇakkāya(nā) r. *vide Neḍunal* col. *Murugu* col. *Puṟam* : 56 col. 189 col. He was author of *Aham* : 93, 338, 342; *Nāladi* : 314 : 1; *Naṟ* : 23, 24; *Pūṟam* : 330; *Tirikaḍu* : 10 : 1.

Kaṇakkāya(nā)r mahanār Nakkīra(nā)r (கணக்காயனார் மகனார் நக்கீரனார்): A poet; he was the son of Kaṇakkāyanār who belonged to Madurai. *vide* 'Maduraikkaṇakkāyanār Mahanār Nakkīranār'; author of *Aham* : 93.

Kaṇakkiyal Vinaiñar (கணக்கியல் விஞர்): Accountants. *Śilap*: XXVI : 40.

Kaṇakku (கணக்கு): (1) Literary work. *Paḷa* : 61 : 2.

(2) Letters. *Paḷa* : 245 : 4.

Kaṇanduḷ (கணந்துள்): A variety of water-fowl. *Naṟ* : 212 : 2. Its cry presages the robbers ; it belongs to the Pālai land and has long legs. *Kuṟun* : 350 : 5.

Gaṇam (கணம்): (1) The 18 dēva gaṇas i.e., Kinnarar, Kimpuruḍar, Vidyātarar, Garudar, Bhūdar, Yakshar, Nāgar, Śūrar, Śāranar, Munivar, Paragatiyōr, Siddhar, Gandharvar, Nakshatrar, Paisāchar, Rākshasar, Bhogar, Ākāsa Vāśiyar. *Murugu* : 168 ; *Puṟam* : 1 : 10 ; *Śilap* : V : 176.

(2) Variety. *Kuṟaḷ* : 720 : 1.

Kaṇavīram (கணவீரம்): Red Alari (Oleander) flower. *Aham* : 31 : 9 ; *Maṇi* : III : 104, V : 48 ; *Murugu* : 236.

Kaṇādan (கணாதன்): The founder of the Vaiśēshika school also known as Ulūka Kaṇāda. (The school of Individual Characteristics - one of the six doctrines) ; literally ' he who lives on a gruel of broken rice '. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 82.

Kaṇi (கணி): (1) Royal astrologer. *Aham* : 151 : 15 ; *Maṇi* : XXIV : 59 ; *Naṟ* : 373 : 6 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 136, XXVI : 3, XXVII : 148 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* : (50) 9 : 3.

(2) Astrology. *Aham* : 151 : 15,

(3) In the name ' Pakkuḍukkai Nankaṇiyar '. *Puṟam* : 194 col.

Kaṇikāram (கணிகாரம்): The Kōṅgu tree. The red cotton tree. *Kali* : 143 : 5.

Gaṇihai (கணிகை): (1) Prostitute ; professional actor and dancer. *Maṇi* : XIII : 95, XVI : 6 : 9, XXIV : 2, 23, XXIX : 97, 100 ; *Pari* : 20 : 49 ; *Śilap Padiham* : 15, XI : 183 ; XV : 25, 38, XXVII : 106, *Tirikaḍu* : 24 : 1, 76 : 2.

(2) Here Mādhavi. *Maṇi* : XXII : 214.

Kaṇichchi (கணிச்சி): (1) Kundāli - a mace like weapon which Śiva bears; this is different from Maḻu, the mace. *Kali* : 101 : 8, 105 : 20; *Puṟam* : 56 : 2, 195 : 4.

(2) Yama's weapon. *Puṟam* : 42 : 22.

(3) Trowel for lifting earth. *Aham* : Invoc. 5, 21 : 2, 399 : 6; *Pari* : 5 : 66, 10 : 33; *Padiṟṟu* : 22 : 12; *Naṟ* : 240 : 7; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1251 : 1.

Kaṇichchiyōn (கணிச்சியோன்): Śiva; He that wields the Kaṇichchi (weapon). *Kali* : 2 : 6, 103 : 25, 105 : 13.

Gaṇitam (கணிதம்): Arithmetic. *Śiṟupañch* : 87 : 1.

Kaṇindār (கணிந்தார்): Another form of the name of 'Kaṇimēdāviyār' or Kaṇimēdaiyār. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : *Pāyiram* : 2.

Kaṇipūṅkunṟanār (கணிபூங்குன்றனார்): Poet; probably a corrupt form of Kaṇiyan Pūṅkunṟan. Author of *Naṟ* : 226; *Puṟam* : 192.

Kaṇimēdai(yār) [கணிமேதை(யார்)]: Poet; author of *Ēlādi*; *Ēlādi Śiṟappu* : 4.

Kaṇiyan (கணியன்): Astrologer; the profession to which Kaṇimēdai belonged. (*Ēlādi* : *Śiṟappu* : 4). Kaṇindār (*Tiṇaimālai* : *Pāyiram* : 2), Kaṇi Pūnkaṇṇan (*Naṟ* : 226), Kaṇiyan Pūnkunṟanār (*Puṟam* : 192) and Pakkuḍukkai Nankaṇiyan (*Puṟam* : 194).

Kaṇiyan Pūnkunṟan (கணியன் பூங்குன்றன்): Poet; he was an astrologer (Kaṇiyan : astrologer); he probably belonged to the Pūṅkunṟa Nāḍu (which is identified with a part of Ramnad Dt. near Mahipālampaṭṭi), and was a Jain; he was author of *Puṟam* : 192. If this poet can be identified with Kaṇi Pūṅkunṟanār he was the author of *Naṟ* : 226 also.

Kaṇai (கணை): (1) Arrow. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 5 : 1, 8 : 2, 10 : 1, 12 : 1, 21 : 2, 40 : 4; *Kali* : 15 : 4, 20 : 21, 39 : 22, 57 : 15, 120 : 11, 147 : 60; *Kainnilai Pālai* : 11 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 279 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 274 : 3; *Aham* : 24 : 14, 38 : 4, 48 : 12, 179 : 7, 231 : 5, 281 : 7, 313 : 13, 371 : 3, 400 : 14; *Kuṟinjip* : 160; *Maduraik* : 183; *Naṟ* : 46 : 2, 108 : 4, 228 : 7, 285 : 2; 298 : 2 *Paḍiṟṟu* : 16 : 2, 51 : 33; *Perumbāṇ* : 70, 121; *Paḷa* : 174 : 4; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 13; *Tahaḍūr Yāt*: Eṟkaṇḍu 3; Maṟaṅkaḍai: 5; Karttarum : 5. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 71 : 1.

(2) Tirumāl who was used as an arrow by Śiva. *Puram* : 55 : 2.

Kaṇaikkāl (கணைக்கால்): Basic name of Chēramān Kaṇaikkāl Irumpoṟai; the word literally means 'stout leg'; we do not know if that was the Irumpoṟai's physical characteristic. *Puṟam* : 74 col. Stout leg. *Murugu* : 14.

Kaṇaiyam (கணையம்): A weapon of war; probably the arrow (kaṇai). *Puṟam* : 369 : 13. A gate fastener in the fort. *Śilap* : XV : 215.

Kaṇaiyan (கணையன்): He was shamed when the Ārya Porunan (the Āryan warrior) was defeated and killed by Pāṇan. He was perhaps a friend of that Porunan. *Aham* : 386 : 8. Kaṇaikkāl Irumpoṟai; the old commentary on the Ahanānūṟu and N. M. V. however hold that he was not the Chēra but his army chief. *Aham* : 44 : 13.

Kaṇaiyōr (கணையோர்): Archers; highwaymen. *Aham* : 321 : 12.

Kattigai (கத்திகை): A garland of flowers. *Śilap* : VIII : 47.

Kadakkaṇṇanār (கதக்கண்ணனார்): Basic name of Maduraikkadakkaṇṇanār. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 88.

Kadappiḷḷai (கதப்பிள்ளை): Basic name of Karuvūr Kadappiḷḷai; Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 64, 265, 380.

Ka(n)dappiḷḷai [க(ந்)தப்பிள்ளை]: Perhaps the same as the Kadappiḷḷai; parent of Karuvūr Ka(n)dappiḷḷai Śāttanār. *Aham* : 309. *Naṟ* : 135, 343; *Puṟam* : 168 col. 380 col.

Kadalikai (கதலிகை) : Variety of flags. *Maṇi* : I : 52.

Kadavam (கதவம்) : Door ; gate. *Aham* : 311 : 3 ; *Śilap* : XI ; 118.

Kadavu (கதவு) : Door ; gate. *Kuṛaḷ* : 1251 : 2 ; *Naṛ* : 18 : 3 ; *Śilap* : XI : 117.

Gati (கதி) : Shat Gati ; the six fold path. *Maṇi* : XXX : 96.

Kadir (கதிர்) : (1) The Sun. *Maṇi* : V : 60, 120, 139, VI : 2, 6, XXIV : 102, XXX : 103.

(2) Sun and Moon. *Śilap* : II : 31, XIV : 215, XXX : 65. The Sun *Kaṇṇan hid it by his chakra.* *Śilap* : XI : 203, XII : 1, XIII : 16, 37, XV : 111, 139 ; *Aham* : 323 : 10, 351 : 5, 399 : 16 ; *Kali* : 44 : 1, 45 : 1, 71 : 1, 129 : 3, 148 : 3 ; *Kuṛun* : 387 : 2 ; *Naṛ* : 164 : 2, 275 : 5. *Śilap* : XVII : *Oṇṛan Pahudi* : 1.

(3) Moon. *Maṇi* : VI : 2, 6.

(4) Variety of Goldsmith's implement. *Puṛam* : 266 : 4.

(5) The spokes of the wheel of a chariot. *Aham* : 281 : 11.

(6) Radius of a circle. *Aham* : 339 : 2.

Kadir Śelvan (கதிர்ச் செல்வன்) : The Sun. *Maṇi* : XII : 76 ; *Puram* : 34 : 18.

Kadirvēndan (கதிர்வேந்தன்) : The Sun. *Śilap* : XI : 62.

Kadiravan (கதிரவன்) : The Sun. *Maṇi* : VII : 126 ; *Śilap* : VII : 41 : 1, X : *Kaṭṭurai Veṇbā* : 1.

Kadirōn (கதிரோன்) : The Sun. *Maṇi* : XII : 83, XXI : 190.

Kadirōn Śemmal (கதிரோன் செம்மல்) : Karṇan ; son of the Sun-God. *Bhāratam* : *' Gaṅgai '* : 1.

Kadaipodippāṭṭu (கதைபொதிபாட்டு) : Story poem ; another name for *Padiham* in *Maṇimēkalai.*

Kandakkaṇṇan (கந்தக்கண்ணன்) : Poet and author. *Kuṛun* : 94.

Kandaśāli (கந்தசாலி) : A variety of sweet smelling paddy. *Maṇi* : X : 46.

Kandam (கந்தம்): Kandu; Pillar, or deity supposed to reside in this. *Aham* : 307 : 12; *Puṟam* : 52 : 12. In this resided the Kandiṟ Pāvai - *Maṇi* : XXIV : 162. Panchaskandam or the five fold collection : (1) Uruvam, (2) Vēdanai (3) Kuṟippu (4) Bhāvanai (5) Vigñānam. *Maṇi* : XXX : 33, 190.

Kandara (da) ttan [கந்தர (த)த்தன்]: Maduraikkandara(da)ttan. *Kuṟun* : 317.

Kandarattanār (கந்தரத்தனார்): This, perhaps, is Kandar+Attan= Kandan+Appan; now Kandappan.

(1) Basic name of Vannappuṟakkandarattanār. *Aham* : 49.

(2) Deity. *Naṟ* : 71, 116, 146, 238, 306.

(3) Basic name of Ō(U)rḍōhattukkandarattanār. *Aham* : 23, 95, 191; *Kuṟun* ; 155.

Gandharuvam (கந்தருவம்): One of the eight forms of marriage; marriage by physical union of man and woman prompted by love, idealized in the 'Aham Aintiṇai' of Tamil Literature. *Iṟai* : *Ahap* : I : 3.

Kandaḷi (கந்தழி): God; the state of renunciation; 'Kandu' is support or attachment; when all attachment is abolished, the result is bliss i.e., kandaḷi. *Innā* : 30 : 3. Vīḍu (Mōksha); the supreme one transcending all knowledge and philosophy (Nach). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 88 : 1. The Puṟapporuḷ Veṇbā Mālai of a later age takes it to mean 'destruction of a fort' *PVM. Pāḍāṇ* : 40.

Kandan (கந்தன்): the name of Nāñjil Vaḷḷuvan. *Puṟam* : 380 : 12.

Kandan Paḷḷi (கந்தன் பள்ளி): Uṟaiyur Sri Kandan Paḷḷi, says Arumpada. Nikkandakkōṭṭam according to Aḍiyārk. *Śilap* : XI : 5.

Kandanār (கந்தனார்): Basic name of *Miḷaikkandanār*. *Kuṟun* : 196.

Gandhāram (கந்தாரம்): (1) Gāndārap paṇ (a musical note): appropriate to the Mullai (pastoral) tract. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 106 : 4. This is shortened form of Gāndhāram (*vide Pari* : 19, 20, 21).

(2) A variety of wine. *Puṟam* : 258 : 2.

Kandiṛ Pāvai (கந்திற் பாவை): The deity in the Pillar on the Śuḍukkāṭṭukkōṭṭam at Puhār. *Maṇi* : XXII : 2, 91; XXVIII : 185.

Kandiṛ Pāvai Varuvaduraitta Kādai (கந்திற் பாவை வருவதுரைத்த காதை): The canto in *Maṇimēkalai* in which the deity in the Pillar predicted the future. *Maṇi* : XXI canto hdg.

Kandu (கந்து): (1) Support; holding together; Sanskritists derive the word from 'skanda'. *Aham* : 303 : 8; *Kali* : 120 : 16; *Kuṛaḷ* : 507 : 1; *Nāladi* : 303 : 1 & 310 : 1; *Paḷa* : 139 : 1, 220 : 1, 351 : 2, 386 : 3.

(2) The peg or stump to which elephants are tied. *Aham* : 164 : 13; *Nāladi* : 192 : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 12 : 1; *Naṛ* : 62 : 2; *Padiṛṛu* : 77 : 8; *Perumbāṇ* : 396; *Puṛam* : 22 : 9, 57 : 11, 178 : 1.

(3) The stump or peg in which a deity resides. *Murugu* : 226; *Paṭṭinap* : 249.

(4) The rough surfaced pillar against which cows rub their body. *Aham* : 287 : 4.

(5) Pillar. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 34 : 3; *Maṇi* : VII : 94, XV : 33, XVII : 89, XX : 110, XXI : 1, 131.

(6) The deity in the Pillar. 21 sub hdg. 28 : 148.

Kanduham (கந்துகம்): Ball. Playing this is a courtesan's art. *Maṇi* : II : 22; *Śilap* : XXIX. *Kanduhavari* : hdg.

Kanduhavari (கந்துகவரி): A musical piece in *Śilappadikāram*. *Śilap* : XXIX sub hdg.

Kappam (கப்பம்): Kalpa; Yuga. *Śilap* : XI : 154.

Kappi (கப்பி): Grains. *Nāladi* : 341 : 1.

Kapilaneḍunagar (கபிலநெடுநகர்): Kapila's place or the place called Kapilam, from which Kapilar's name was derived. *Puṛam* : 337 : 11.

Kapilapuram (கபிலபுரம்): Also called Kapilai. The capital of Kumaran's kingdom i.e., Kalinga. *Śilap* : XXIII : 141.

Kapilam (கபிலம்): Place to which Kapilar belonged; (Kapilar - author of *Kuṟiñjikkali, Kuṟiñjippāṭṭu* etc.)

Kapilar (கபிலர்): (1) Poet; belonging to Kapilam; Tiruvālavāi Tiruviḷaiyāḍal mentions Tiru Vādavūr as his birth place. Brahmin; praised for his integrity and truthfulness by Madurai Nakkīranār, Perum Kuṉṟur Kiḻār, Porundil Iḷam Kīranār, and Maṟōkkattu Nappaśalaiyār; an intimate friend of Pāri; later he lived in the court of Śelvakkaḍuṅgō Vāḻi Ādan. Famous as envoy in good causes, a steadfast friend, great in the art of singing the glories of Kuṟiñji, he wrote the Kuṟiñjippāṭṭu to bring home to Ārya Araśan Birahattān the greatness of Tamil. He was the greatest poet of the Śaṅgam age. Reputed to be a friend of Paraṇar. Author of *Aham* : 2, 12, 18, 42, 82, 118, 128, 158, 182, 203, 218, 238, 248, 278, 292, 318, 332, 382. *Aiṅguṟu* : III Cent. *Innā Nāṟpadu*; *Kuṟiñjikkali* in *Kalittogai*. *Kuṟiñjippāṭṭu* in *Pattuppāṭṭu*. *Naṟ* : 1, 13, 32, 59, 65, 77, 217, 222, 225, 253, 267, 291, 336, 353, 359, 368, 373. 376. *Padiṟṟu* : VII Ten; *Padiham* (col) : 85 : 13. *Puṟam* : 8, 14, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 143, 200, 201, 202, 236, 337, 347. *Kuṟun* : 13, 18, 25, 38, 42, 87, 95, 100, 106, 115, 121, 142, 153, 187, 198, 208, 225, 241, 246, 249, 264, 288, 291, 312, 355, 357, 361, 385. He is mentioned in *Aham* : 78; *Puṟam* : 53, 126, 174. He is reported to have died by entering the fire by a late inscription at Tirukkōvalūr.

(2) The eleven Rudras; so called because they are reddish in colour. *Pari* : 3 : 7.

(3) Founder of the Śānkhya School. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 81.

Kapilai (கபிலை) : (1) Cows of reddish colour called Śēda (were presented to Brahmins in sacrifices. *Padiham* : 5 ; *Padiṟṟu* : VI ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 6.

(2) Kapilapuram where Kumaran ruled. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 17, 44.

(3) Kapilavastu - the birth place of the Buddha (?) *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 143.

Kambam (கம்பம்) : A fixed pole used as target for archery practice. *Puṟam* : 169 : 11.

Kambaḷa Chetty (கம்பள செட்டி) : A merchant who brought Pīli Vaḷai's baby in a separate boat to Puhār. Also 'Kambaḷa Chetty'. *Maṇi* : XXV : 184, XXIX : 6.

Kambaḷam (கம்பளம்) : Carpet. *Maṇi* : XIV : 29. (Paśum) Kambaḷam : Green Carpet. XXIX : 17. (Pāṇḍu) Kambaḷam : White Carpet. XXIX : 21.

Kambu (கம்பு) : Bamboo. *Aham* : 172 : 5, 309 : 12 ; *Kali* : 150 : 3 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1272 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XXI : 110 ; *Naṟ* : 20 : 3 ; 51 : 1, 55 : 2, *Paḷa* : 148 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 383 : 9 ; *Śilap* : XXIII : 141 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 236.

Kampuḷ Kōḻi (கம்புள் கோழி) : Samban kōḻi ; a kind of water fowl. *Aham* : 356 : 3 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 60 : 1, 85 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 254 ; *Maṇi* : IV : 12 ; *Puṟam* : 297 : 7 ; *Śilap* : X : 114.

Kampūr (கம்பூர்) : The place to which Pudukkappattu Vaṇṇakkan Kampūr Kiḻān belonged. *Naṟ* : 294.

Kammam (கம்மம்) : The work of smiths, especially blacksmiths. *Nāladi* : 393 : 1.

Kammar (கம்மர்) : Smiths, especially the blacksmiths. *Maṇi* : XIX : 107.

Kammiar (கம்மியர்) : (1) Kammāḷās ; smiths, image makers ; goldsmiths, carpenters etc. *Nānmaṇi* : 41 : 1.

(2) Weavers. *Maduraik* : 521.

(3) Artisans. *Śilap* : V : 106, VI : 136, XXII : 95, XXVIII : 223.

(4) Goldsmiths. *Naṛ* : 94 : 4, 313 : 2, 363 : 4; *Neḍunal* : 57; *Puṛam* : 353 : 1.

(5) Workmen. *Maṇi* : VII : 70.

(6) Coppersmiths. *Naṛ* : 153 : 2.

Kamalam (கமலம்) : (1) Lotus. *Śilap* : V : 217, XIII : 184.

(2) One of the arrows of Kāmam (Cupid). *Maṇi* : XXIV : 39.

(3) Tirumāl's navel. *Śilap* : XVII : *Munnilaipparaval* : 4, 9; *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 7.

(4) A huge no. *Pari* : 2 : 14.

Kamaḻkural Tuḻāi (கமழ்குரல் துழாய்) : Name of 1st stanza of *Padiṛṛu* : IV Ten.

Kamaḻ Śuḻaipperumpaḻam (கமழ் சுளைப்பெரும்பழம்) : The Jack fruit. *Kuṛun* : 342 : 1.

Kamuhu (கமுகு) : Arica Palm. *Maṇi* : I : 46; *Nāḷaḍi* : 216 : 1; *Neunal* : 23; *Paṭṭinap* : 17; *Perumbāṇ* : 7, 333, 380; *Śilap* : XI : 83, XIII : 193, XXV : 46.

Kayattūr (கயத்தூர்) : The place to which Kayattūr Kiḻār belonged. *Kuṛun* : 354.

Kayattūr Kiḻār (கயத்தூர் கிழார்) : A Vēḷāḷa poet; author of *Kuṛun* : 354.

Kayattūrpperuvāyil (கயத்தூர்ப்பெருவாயில்) : The place to which Muḷḷi belonged. *Āchāra* : *Taṛśiṛappu* : 5, 6.

Kayappū (கயப்பூ) : Water flowers. (This just blossoms and relapses into a budding). *Nāḷaḍi* : 215 : 3.

Kayam (கயம்) : (1) Tank; lake etc. *Aham* : 6 : 9, 11 : 6, 25 : 3, 36 : 8, 37 : 11, 38 : 16, 44 : 17, 105 : 7, 121 : 5, 177 : 17, 180 : 5, 186 : 5, 189 : 3, 202 : 2, 263 : 3, 291 : 4, 353 : 12, 395 : 1, 361 : 12; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 5 : 3; *Kainnilai* : *Marudam* : 1 : 2, 10 : 1; *Maṇi* : XXIV : 84; *Naṛ* : 22 : 9, 27 : 7, 80 : 7, 148 : 4, 194 : 2, 230 : 2, 232 : 2, 292 : 5; *Padiṛṛu* : 42 : 2; *Paḻa* : 263 : 3;

Pari : 7 : 23 ; *Puṟam* : 15 : 10, 70 : 2, 70 : 6, 75 : 8, 79 : 1 , 137 : 5, 243 : 3, 266 : 2, 283 : 1, 341 : 9, 386 : 1 ; *Śilap* : X : 107 ; *Tiṇai-moḻi* (50) : 39 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 73 : 3, 142 : 1.

(2) The Punarpūśam star (constellation) which resembles a tank. *Puṟam* : 229 : 4.

Kayamanār (கயமனார்) : Poet and author ; he derived his name from an expression in his poem in *Kuṟun* : 9. *Aham* : 17, 145, 189, 219, 221, 259, 275, 321, 383, 397 ; *Kuṟun* : 9, 356, 378, and 396 ; *Naṟ* 12, 198, 279, 293, 305, 324 ; *Puṟam* : 254.

Kayamai (கயமை) : Evil (low) character. *Kuṟaḷ* : 108 chap. hdg.

Kayal (கயல்) : (1) A kind of fish which is usually compared to feminine eyes. *Aham* : 126 : 19, 140 : 10, 169 : 12, 313 : 4, 346 : 4 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 9 : 4, 36 : 4 ; *Ēlādi* : 14 : 3 ; *Kainnilai* (*Neydal*) : 2 : 1, 7 : 3 ; *Kali* : : 98 : 15, 127 : 8, 145 : 5 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1212 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 250 : 5 ; *Maṇi* : IV : 22, VI : 122, XVIII : 75, 106, 161 ; *Nāladi* : 44 : 1, 97 : 12, 395 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 220 : 9, 230 : 5, 316 : 3 ; *Neḍu-nal* : 18 ; *Paḷa* : 163 : 3, 237 : 3, 338 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 24 : 20, 195 : 2, 249 : 6, 354 : 5 ; *Śilap* : IV : 53, V : 205, VI : 3, VII : 8 : 3, 11 : 1, 15 : 4, 25 : 2, 25 : 3, VIII : 79, X : 76, 78, 130, XIII : 166, XIV : 141, XV : 132, XVI : 94, XIX : 73, 74, XXVI : 111, 120, XXVII : 182, XXVIII : 23.

(2) The Pāṇḍyan emblem of double carp : *Maṇi* : XIX : 124 ; *Śilap* : XVII : 1, XXV : 153, 171, XXIX : *Uraip-pāyiram.*

Kayavāhu Vēndan (கயவாகு வேந்தன்) : The king of Ceylon ; i.e., Gajabahu I who ruled in the later half of the 2nd cent. A.D. and is mentioned in the *Mahāvaṁśa. Śilap Uraipaṟu Kaṭṭurai* para 3 ; XXX : 160.

Kayil (கயில்) : Hook to fasten. *Pari* : 12 : 18.

Kayilai (கயிலை) : The Kailās where Śiva resides. *Śilap* : XXIV : 79.

Kayiṛu (கயிறு): (1) Rope. A sign of royalty; possibly it is an instrument of punishment as Kāladēva's messengers have. *Śilap* : XXII : 54.

(2) The builder's (mason's) line. *Neḍunal* : 76.

(3) The rope that binds an elephant. *Pari* : 8 : 100,

Kayiṛu Kuṛu Muhavai (கயிறு குறு முகவை): The water drawer's rope which brings itself up rather than water in the bucket. Name of the 2nd stanza III Ten *Padiṛṛu*.

Karkkaḍaham (கர்க்கடகம்): Crab ; the way in which the Kuravai dancers clasp their hands. *Śilap* : XVII : *Kūttuḷ Paḍudal* : 1.

Karaham (கரகம்): Water flask carried about by ascetics; Śiva, as an ascetic, has it. *Puṛam* : 1 : 12 also called Kamaṇḍalam and is hung from a chain hanger. *Kali* : 9 : 2, 51 : 7, 133 : 4; *Śilap* : XXX : 64, 90; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 625 : 1.

Karaṇḍai (கரண்டை): Water flask; Karakam. *Maduraik* : 482; *Maṇi* : III : 86.

Karaṇam (கரணம்): Ritual (marriage). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 142 : 1, 143 : 1, 144 : 1, 145 : 2, 146 : 1.

Karandiḍattoḷidal (கரந்திடத்தொழிதல்): The situation in Aham (love) wherein the lady love who is kept under guard by her mother goes out of sight of the lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 265 : 2.

Karandai (கரந்தை): (1) A plant, flower, also called Nāṛukarandai. Fragrant Basil. *Kuṛiñjip* : 76.

(2) A situation in Vetchittiṇai, Puṛam, wherein the lifted cattle are recovered. *Puṛam* : 259, 260, 261, 261 : 13, 263, 264, 265, 269 : 9, 270 col, 286 col, 287 col, 290 col, 291 col, 298 col, 340 : 8; *Śilap* : XII : 134, 167; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 14.

(3) The Karandai flowers were made into a garland and placed on Naḍukals. *Aham* : 269 : 11.

(4) A creeper. *Aham* : 226 : 6; *Aiṅguṛu* : 26 : 1; *Padiṛṛu* : 40 hdg. 40 : 5.

Karambai (கரம்பை): Low spreading evergreen shrub. *Puṛam* : 285 : 17, 302 : 7.

Karavīram (கரவீரம்): A place to which 'Kaḍuntōṭkaravīranār' belonged. Karavīram is 'Alari' (sweet Oleander); and according to usual custom it was a place designated after the prevalent floral species of the locality. There is a place called Karavīram in the neighbourhood of Tiruvārūr. *Kuṟun* : 69.

Karavīranār (கரவீரனார்): Basic name of Karuntōṭkaravīranār; perhaps he was so called because he belonged to a place called Karavīram identified to be in the neighbourhood of Tiruvārūr. *Kuṟun* : 69.

Karavu (கரவு): Kaḷavu; theft. *Śilap* : XVI : 189.

Karām (கராம்): A kind of crocodile, found in the large ponds in delta regions. *Aham* : 18 : 3; *Kali* : 103 : 18; *Kuṟiñjip* : 257; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 18; *Naṟ* : 292 : 8; *Paṭṭinap* : 242; *Puṟam* : 37 : 7; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 572 : 1; Called Oruttal; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 590 : 1.

Kari (கரி): (1) Witness *Kali* : 125 : 4.

(2) Judges *Paḷa* : 237 : 3.

(3) Evidence *Aham* : 256 : 18, 320 : 14; *Kuṟaḷ* : 25 : 2, 245 : 2, 1060 : 2; *Maṇi* : XI : 120; *Naṟ* : 196 : 9; *Paḷa* : 102 : 2, 190 : 3; *Śilap* : V : 131, XV : 78; *Śiṟupañch* : 10 : 1.

(4) Elephant. *Pari* : 10 : 42, 44; *Śilap* : XII : 61, XIII : 145, 146, XXV : 49.

Karikāl (கரிகால்): *vide* Karikālan.

Karikālan (கரிகாலன்): Basic name of Karikāl Peruvaḷattān or Karikālan; his father was Uruvappahṟēr Iḷam chēṭ Śenni; called Tirumāvaḷavan in Paṭṭinappālai. Hero of Porunar Āṟṟuppaḍai and Paṭṭinappālai; won the battle of Veṇṇi (defeating Perum Chēral Ādan and a Pāṇḍya and eleven Vēḷirs) and destroyed nine royal umbrellas at Vāhaippaṟantalai; he married among the Nāṅgūr Vēḷs. He became King at a very early age and was a great and impartial judge. His uncle was Irumpiḍarttalaiyār. He was selected king by the elephant which went forth from Kaḷumalām to Vañji to choose him. He was the father of Ādimandi and was at Kaḷār for the festival of the freshes when Āṭṭan Atti was carried away by the floods.

He made Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinam an important port and ruled from there. He was called Karikāl because in an early adventure when he tried to escape from a prison on fire, one of his legs was charred; the word is erroneously derived from 'the deadly foe of the elephants'. He was the greatest among the Chōḷas of the Śaṅgam age. He went upto the Himālayas conquering many princes on the way; on the Himālayan rock front he inscribed the Chōḷa tiger emblem. He performed many vedic sacrifices; he got a weapon called the 'Śeṇḍu' by grace of Śāttan of Kāñchi. The futile controversy which maintains that Karikālan was different from Tirumāvaḷavan is still carried on by a few scholars. *Aham* : 55 : 10, 125 : 18, 141 : 23, 246 : 8, 376 : 5; *Maṇi* : I : 39; *Paḷa* : 105; *Porunar* : 148; *Puṟam* : 7 col, 65, 66, 66 : 3, 224 col, *Śilap* : VI : 159, XXI : 11.

Karikāṟ Peruvaḷattān (கரிகாற் பெருவளத்தான்) : *vide* Karikālan.

Kari mā (கரிமா) : Elephant. *Śilap* : XXVI : 189.

Kariyavan (கரியவன்) : (1) The dark one; i.e., Krishnan *Śilap* : XVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 9.

(2) Śani - Saturn; if this planet was in the Rishabham, Simham, or Mīnam constellations, it was deemed a bad omen. *Śilap* : X : 102.

(3) Indra; his jewelled altar was to be seen in Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : XXV : 55.

Kariyōn (கரியோன்) : The dark one; i.e. Krishnan. *Bhāratam* '*Maṟaṅkeḷu*' : 8.

Karu (கரு) : (1) Karuppam, Garbham. *Neḍunal* : 114. ('The sacred apartment called after the foetus' - i.e., the Garbha Graha - The Sanctum Sanctorum).

(2) Foundation; there was the system of choosing an auspicious hour for laying the foundation for a city so that it might endure. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 119.

(3) The atom. *Pari* : 2 : 5.

Karukkāi (கருக்காய்) : The unripe and tender fruit. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1306 : 2.

Karunkuḻal Ādanār (கருங்குழல் ஆதனர்): Poet and and author of *Puṟam* : 7, 224. Perhaps he had a dark tuft. He survived *Karikālan.*

Karuṅkai Oḷvāṭ Perum Peyar Vaḻudi (கருங்கை ஒள்வாட் பெரும் பெயர் வழுதி): An early Chōḻa king who ruled at Uṟaiyūr. *Puṟam* : 3 : 13.

Karuṇai (கருணை): Compassion; one of the five Bhāvanais. *Maṇi* : XXX : 256.

Karuttaḷavu (கருத்தளவு): The system of logical proof based on inference. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 25, XXIX : 48.

Karudal (கருதல்): (1) Proof based on inference. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 9.

(2) Remembering; a situation in the psychology of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 7.

Karuntalai (கருந்தலை): (1) Trunkless head offered as sacrifice to the Bhūdam (ogre) in Puhār. *Śilap* : V : 84.

(2) The head of the corpse of a woman. *Maṇi* : VI : 120.

(3) Skull. *Śilap* : XXVI : 236.

Karunāḍar (கருநாடர்): The people of Karunāḍu, later known as Karnāṭaka ; (it was derived from the black soil of the place). They were defeated by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXV : 156, XXVI : 106.

Karuppat toḷai (கருப்பத் தொளை): 'A hole in the centre' - a defect in Coral beeds. *Śilap* : XIV : 197.

Karuppam (கருப்பம்): Garbha; the central part; the foetus. *Śirupañch* : 74 : 1.

Karuppu (Vil) [கருப்பு (வில்)]: The (bow of) sugar cane; associated with Kāman. *Śilap* : II : 44.

Karuppu Villi (கருப்பு வில்லி): The holder of the sugar cane bow; i.e., Kāman. *Maṇi* : XX : 92, XXV : 90.

Karuppūram (கருப்பூரம்): Camphor; processed camphor used even as a spice and called 'Pachchaik karuppūram'. *Śilap* : XIV : 109.

Karuppai (கருப்பை): Rat. *Perumbāṇ* : 85; *Puṟam* : 322 : 3, 324 : 7.

Karumbanūr (கரும்பனூர்): Place to which Karumbanūr Kiḻān belonged; it was in the neighbourhood of the Vēṅkaṭam hills. *Puṟam* : 381, 384 col.

Karumbanūr Kiḻān (கரும்பனூர் கிழான்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 381, 384 col. He ruled over a land in the neighbourhood of the Vēṅkaṭam hills; his place was Karumbanūr.

Karumpiḻḻai Bhūdanār (கரும்பிள்ளை பூதனர்): Poet and author of *Paripāḍal* : 10 on the Vaiyai (Vaihai).

Karumbu (கரும்பு): Sugar cane; the figure was drawn in colour on the breasts and arms of the lady love by her lover; for it was a sign of Kāman the God of love. *Kali* : 63 : 8, 112 : 6, 131 : 29; *Kuṟun* : 384 : 1; *Maṇi* : VI : 41, XVIII : 105, XX : 92, XXIII : 27, XXV : 93; *Naṟ* : 39 : 11; *Śilap* : II : 29, IV : 82. Its nether end was sweeter; its flowers were white and liked by herons; its essence was used as a drink and jaggery was made of it by pressing it on a wheel. It was used instead of bamboo sticks for making rafts. There was also a belief that the Vēḷir forefathers of Adihaiman brought this plant to this world. *Aham* : 13 : 22, 116 : 4, 156 : 6, 217 : 4, 235 : 12, 237 : 1, 256 : 15, 286 : 1. 301 : 10, 306 : 6, 346 : 7; *Aiṅguṟu* : 4 : 4, 12 : 1, 18 : 2, 55 : 1, 65 : 1, 87 : 2; *Innā* : 1; *Kali* : 64 , 14. & 19, 40 : 28, 76 : 15, 143 : 32; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1078 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 35 : 3, 85 : 4, 149 : 3, 198 : 2, 262 : 7, 267 : 2; *Maṇi* : I : 47; *Mullaip* : 32; *Nāladi* : 34 : 2, 35 : 1, 122 : 2, 138 : 2, 156 : 1, 199 : 2, 211 : 2, 390 : 2; *Naṟ* : 298 : 7, 366 : 7; *Padiṟṟu* : 3 : 13, 13 : 3, 75 : 6, 20 : 14; *Paḷa* : 289 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 262; *Porunar* : 193, 216; *Puṟam* : 15 : 15, 22 : 15, 24 : 13, 28 : 12, 35 : 10, 42 : 15, 65 : 3, 99 : 2, 322 : 7, 384 : 3, 386 : 10, 392 : 21; *Śilap* : II : 74, X : 82, 112; XI : 80, XXV : 45, XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 1; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 39 : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 137 : 2.

Karuma Īṭṭam (கரும ஈட்டம்): (1) Part of the III Kaṇḍam; it is called 'vinai' (in one word). *Maṇi* : XXX : 142.

(2) It is the cause of all diseases; Noy *Maṇi* : XXX : 185.

(3) Totality of Karma or Vinai. *Maṇi* : 93.

Karumattohudi (கருமத்தொகுதி): This is the totality of actions; this is created by attachment and when attachment disappears, this will cease to be *Maṇi* : XXX : 127, 128. By this Vaḷimuṟaittōṟṟam comes into existance. *Maṇi* : XXX : 112, 113.

Karuma Vinaiñar (கரும விஞாஞர்): Purohitar; the priests. *Śilap* : XXVI : 40.

Karuvi (கருவி): (1) The vēḷvik karuvi; paraphernalia for Brahmanical sacrifices like *samit* (the twigs) etc. *Śilap* : XXII : 35.

(2) Implements; robbers take these with them. *Śilap* : XVI : 167; 186.

(3) The headpiece of a horse's caparison. *Puṟam* : 4 : 8.

Karuvikkuyilavar (கருவிக்குயிலவர்): Musicians who play on leather instruments. *Śilap* : V : 184.

Karuviḷai (கருவிளை): (1) Mussell shell creeper. A kind of flower, resembling the 'eye' on peacock's feathers. *Aham* : 294 : 5; *Aiṅguṟu* : 464 : 1; *Kuṟiñjip* : 68; *Kuṟun* : 110 : 4; *Kār* : 9 : 1; *Śilap* : XXII : 40, 89.

(2) A kind of black tree also called Karuṅkākkaṇam. *Maṇi* : XIX : 94; *Naṟ* : 221 : 1, 262 : 1.

Karuvūr (கருவூர்): The Chēra capital also called Vañji. *Paḷa* : 62 : 1; *Puṟam* : 5 col, 11, 32, 33, 36, 78, 168, 219, 373, 380, 387. To this belonged.

(1) Karuvūr Ka(n)dappiḷḷai. *Kuṟun* : 64, 265, 380; *Puṟam* : 168, 380 col.

(2) Karuvūr Kiḷār. *Kuṟun* : 170.

(3) Karuvūr Chēramān Śāttanār. *Kuṟun* : 268.

(4) Karuvūrppavittiranār. *Kuṟun* : 162.

(5) Karuvūr Ōdañāni. *Kuṟun* : 71.

(6) Karuvūrkkōśanār. *Naṟ* : 214.

(7) Karuvūrkka(n)dappiḷḷai Śāttanār. *Aham* : 309; *Naṟ* : 343.

(8) Kaṇṇambāḷanār. *Aham* : 18, 263.

(9) Kaṇṇam Pullanār. *Aham* : 63.

(10) Kaliṅgattār. *Aham* : 183.

(11) Nanmārbar. *Aham* : 277.

(12) Bhūdan Śāttanār. *Aham* : 50.

(13) The Chōḷa Kuḷamuṟṟattuttuñjiya Killi Vaḷavan besieged it. *Puṟam* : 36 col.

(14) The Ān Porunai flows along this place. *Aham* : 93 : 21.

(15) Karikālan was here when the elephant from Kaḷumalam elected him as Chōḷa king. *Paḷa* : 62 : 1.

Karuvūr Odañāni (கருவூர் ஓதஞானி): The great wise man of Karuvūr. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 71. There is another poet called Ōdañāni.

Karuvūrkkaṇṇambāḷanār (கருவூர்க்கண்ணம்பாளனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 180, 263.

Karuvūr Kaṇṇampullanār (கருவூர் கண்ணம்புல்லனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 63.

Karuvūrkka(n)dappiḷḷai (கருவூர்க்க(ந்)தப்பிள்ளை): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 64, 265, 380; *Puṟam* : 380. He was the father of Śāttanār *Naṟ* : 343.

Karuvūrkka(n)dappiḷḷai Śāttanār (கருவூர்க்க(ந்)தப்பிள்ளை சாத்தனர்): He was a poet and author of *Aham* : 309 and *Puṟam* : 168. His basic name was Śāttanār and his father's was Karuvūrkka(n)dappiḷḷai.

Karuvūrkkaliṅgattār (கருவூர்க்கலிங்கத்தார்): Poet and author who perhaps immigrated from Kaliṅga. *Aham* : 183.

Karuvūrkkōśanār (கருவூர்க்கோசனர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 214.

Karuvūr Kiḻār (கருவூர் கிழார்): A Vēḷāḷa poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 170.

Karuvūr Chēramān Śāttanār (கருவூர்ச் சேரமான் சாத்தனர்): A poet of the name of Śāttanār who was somehow connected with the Chēra royal family. Author of *Kuṟun* : 268.

Karuvūr Nanmārbanār (கருவூர் நன்மார்பனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 277.

Karuvūrppavittiran (கருவூர்ப்பவித்திரன்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 162. Perhaps his name is a corruption of 'Pavittiranār' meaning 'he that is pure'.

Karuvūrp perum chadukkattu Bhūda Nāthanār (கருவூர்ப்பெருஞ் சதுக்கத்துப் பூத நாதனர்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 219. The existance of a Chadukka Bhūdam in Vañji is seen from *Śilap* : XXVIII : 147, 148.

Karuvūrperumchadukkattu Bhūtam (கருவூர்ப் பெருஞ்சதுக்கத்துப் பூதம்): A deity in Karuvūr transplanted from Puhār; this name was assumed by men e.g., *Perumchadukkattu Bhūda Nāthanār Puṟam* : 219 col.

Karuvūr Bhūdan (கருவூர் பூதன்): Father of Śāttanār, a poet (*Aham* : 50). He bore the name of the Perum Chadukkattu Bhūdam of Puhār which was installed in Karuvūr.

Karuvūr Bhūdan Śāttanār (கருவூர் பூதன் சாத்தனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 50. i.e., Śāttanār, son of Karuvūr Bhūdan.

Karunai (கருனை): (1) A kind of edible root. *Naṟ* : 367 : 3; *Puṟam* : 395 : 37, 398 : 24.

(2) A hot dish; fried vegetable. *Nāladi*: 200 : 2, 210 : 2; 268 : 3; *Porunar* : 115.

'Karaivāipparudi' (கரைவாய்ப்பருதி): 'The Chariot wheel which was worn out by constant revolution'. The name of the 6th stanza of V Ten of *Padiṟṟu.*

Kal (கல்): (1) Gem stone. The cobra is supposed to vomit this out of its head and do its nocturnal hunt by its light. *Aham* : 258 : 7.

(2) Defect in pearls. *Śilap* : XIV : 193.

(3) Stone for making icons. *Śilap* : XXV : 119, 122.

(4) Naḍukal, hero stone. *Aham* : 269 : 7. It was hewn out of big rocks also. *Aintiṇai* (70) 29 : 1 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 771 : 2 ; *Puṟam* : 260 : 28, 263 : 8, 264 : 4, 265 : 5, 335 : 11 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 21.

(5) Red sandstone. *Mullaip* : 37. The hill of the setting sun i.e., Attagiri. *Kali* : 119 : 2, 120 : 3, 121 : 1, 134 : 4, 142 : 37, 148 : 3, 150 : 11 ; stones thrown from on top of forts on besiegers. *Tahaḍūr Yāt ' Maṟanuḍai '* : 4.

' Kal Kāl Kavaṇai ' (கல் கால் கவணை) : 'Arrows rained like stones'. Name of 8th stanza of IX Ten *Padiṟṟu.*

Kal Poru Śiṟu Nuraiyār (கல் பொரு சிறு நுரையார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 290. He derives his name from an expression in the poem.

Kallahāram (கல்லகாரம்) : Arrow head ; Kulavi ; a flower. *Pari* : 11 : 103.

Kallāḍam (கல்லாடம்) : Place name ; Kallāḍanār, a native of this place was poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 260, 269.

Kallāḍa(nā)r [(கல்லாட(னா)ர்)] : Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 23, 25, 371, 385, 391. There were poets of the same name who lived later too. A scholar of that name commented on *Tol.* Māṇikkavāchagar mentions a 'Kallādam' (in his *' Śirtti tiru Ahaval '*) which is perhaps the place to which all these poets belonged. *Aham* : 9, 83, 113, 171, 199, 209, 333. *Kuṟun* : 260, 269.

Kallāmai (கல்லாமை) : Illiteracy. *Kuṟaḷ* : 41 ch. hdg.

Kalliyāṇam (கல்லியாணம்) : Marriage. *Āchāra* : 48 : 1, 85 : 1.

Kal Vāḻai (கல் வாழை) : The Indian shot ; wild plantain. A kind of banana tree ; its fruit was much desired by the monkeys. *Naṟ* : 251 : 2.

Kalvi (கல்வி) : Education. A part of the feeling of elation that comes of high education - psychology. *Kuṟaḷ* ch. 40 hdg. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 257 : 1.

Kalakkam (கலக்கம்): A situation in the psychology of love, wherein the mind is disturbed on hearing improper things said. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 11.

Kalaṅgal (கலங்கல்): Toddy that has formed as a sediment. *Puṟam* : 298 : 1.

Kalaṅgi Moḻidal (கலங்கி மொழிதல்): Speaking in an agitated manner. A situation in the psychology of love, brought about by a slightly guilty conscience. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 266 : 2.

Kalappai (கலப்பை): (1) The pouch to contain musical instruments. *Malaipaḍu* : 13; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 15 : 26, 23 : 4; *Puṟam* : 206 : 10; *Śilap* : XXII : 95.

(2) The plough. *Perumbāṇ* : 186; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 60 : 3.

(3) Bag containing cooking utensils. *Puṟam* : 371 : 5.

Kalappaiyar (கலப்பையர்): Musicians who carry their musical instruments in a pouch. *Aham* : 301 : 22.

Kalam (கலம்): (1) Ornaments. *Aham* : 76 : 3, 280 : 5; *Kali* : 84 : 16; *Kuṟaḷ* : 60 : 2, 1262 : 2; *Nāladi* : 40 : 1, 251 : 4; *Naṟ* : 328 : 11; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 90 : 7, II : *Padiham* : 10; *Puṟattiraṭṭu Pāśaṟai* : 8, 52 : 3, 53 : 1, 54 : 8, 55 : 4, 59 : 18, 64 : 5, 67 : 4, 71 : 21, 74 : 5, 83 : 7, 87 : 1; *Paḷa* : 232 : 4; *Puṟam* : 299 : 7; *Śilap* : XXIII : 73, XXV : 33, XXVIII : 230.

(2) Vessels, Utensils. *Áchāra* : 26 : 4, 35 : 3; *Aham* : 149 : 9; 262 : 7, *Kali* : 133 : 17; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1000 : 2‘ 1029 : 1; *Nāladi* : 179 : 2; *Paḷa* : 118 : 4, 301 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 477; *Puṟam* : 56 : 19.

(3) Ship. *Aham* : 152 : 7; *Aiṅguṟu* : 192 : 2; *Innā* : 17 : 1; *Kali* : 134 : 24; *Maṇi* : VII : 70, XI : 7, XVI : 20, 114, 120, XVIII : 64, XXV : 124, 127, 129, 190, 191, 192; *Nāladi* : 12 : 4, 250 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 350; *Puṟam* : 26 : 2, 30 : 12, 56 : 18, 126 : 16, 343 : 5, 345 : 4; *Śilap* : II : 7, V : 11, VI : 130, 154, XV : 29, XXI : 16.

(4) Baked pottery. *Aham* : 308 : 6.

(5) Weapons of war. *Paṭṭinap* . 70.

(6) Musical instruments. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 42 ; *Śilap* : VII : 24 : 6.

Kalam Śey Kammiar (கலம் செய் கம்மியர்) : Ship builders. *Maṇi* : XXV : 124.

Kalavar (கலவர்) : Owners of ships. *Nānmaṇi* : 18 : 1.

Kalan (கலன்) : (1) Ornaments. *Padiṟṟu* : VIII Ten *Padiṅam* : 6 ; *Paḷa* : 136 : 1 ; *Śilap* : XXIII : 98, 147, 150, XXVIII : 63.

(2) Vessel or ship. *Kali* : 5 : 6 ; *Maṇi* : XVI : 13 ; *Nāladi* : 206 : 1, 289 : 2 ; *Puṟam* : 338 : 11, 386 : 14.

(3) Utensils. *Paḷa* : 397 : 4.

Kalāvam (கலாவம்) : The peacock's tail. *Naṟ* : 264 : 3, 265 : 8.

Kali (கலி) : (1) The Kali Age ; deemed to be an evil period. *Paḷa* : 59 : 3 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 67 : 3.

(2) A form of poetry in Tamil. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 336 : 1, 337 : 1, 371 : 2, 388 : 1, 395 : 1, 417 : 1, 420 : 2, 422 : 4, 442 : 1, 2, 465 : 2, 472 : 1.

Kaliṅgattār (கலிங்கத்தார்) : Basic name of Karuvūrkkaliṅgattār, who was so called because he was originally a native of Kaliṅgam. *Aham* : 183.

Kaliṅgam (கலிங்கம்) : (1) The Kaliṅga country which gave its name to a fine variety of cloth. *Aham* : 86 : 21, 136 : 20 ; *Kali* : 56 : 11 ; *Kuṟun* : 167 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : XXVI : 15 ; *Śilap* : XXIII : 138.

(2) (embroidered) cloth. *Kali* : 92 : 46 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 21.

(3) Upper cloth *Kali* : 69 : 3 ; cloth *Padiṟṟu* : 76 : 13 ; *Puṟam* : 383 : 11, 392 : 15, 393 : 18, 397 : 15, 400 : 13.

(4) Blanket. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 85.

(5) The (blue) blanket that the cobra gave to Āy. *Śiṛupāṇ* : 96. It was starched. *Neḍunal* : 134; it was like vapour, so flimsy yet strong was it. *Murugu* : 109; *Naṛ* : 20 : 4, 90 : 4, 380 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 469.

Kaliṅgar (கலிங்கர்) : People of the Kaliṅga country, defeated by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXV : 156.

Kalimā (கலிமா) : The horse. *Padiṛṛu* : 42 : 15; *Puṛattiraṭṭu* : *Pāśaṛai* : 8.

Kalimān (கலிமான்) : The horse or the deer. *Kali* : 75 : 16.

Kalinam (கலினம்) : The reins of a horse. *Nānmaṇi* : 73 : 1.

Kaluḻi (கலுழி) : The thick sediment in toddy. *Aham* : 157 : 3.

Kalai (கலை) : (1) Deer, stag. The mount of Durga. *Aham* : 184 : 9 to 11; *Aiṅguṛu* : 373 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) 38 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) 20 : 1; *Kuṛun* : 213 : 2, 272 : 5, 317 : 3, 4; *Naṛ* : 37 : 6, 119 : 6, 265 : 2; *Tinaimoḻi* : (50) 19 : 1.

(2) Male monkey. *Aham* : 7 : 20; *Kuṛun* : 69 : 1, 90 : 4, 153 : 2, 342 : 1, 385 : 1; *Naṛ* : 334 : 5; *Paḻa* : 68 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 496; *Puṛam* : 116 : 11, 12, 236 : 1.

(3) A masculine name among animals. *Tol. Poruḷ* , 557 : 2 : 599 : 1, 600 : 1.

(4) Male deer. *Aham* : 47 : 7, 82 : 5, 97 : 1, 112 : 14, 129 : 5, 141 : 27, 151 : 7, 182 : 14, 184 : 11, 199 : 11, 205 : 21, 353 : 12, 395 : 8; *Kali* : 11 : 17; *Puṛam* : 23 : 18, 152 : 3. 166 : 11, 320 : 5, 7, 374 : 7; Deer. *Śilap* : XII : 16, 32, 105, XXIII : 125; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* (' *Kalai Ena* ') : 1.

(5) Mekalai, a belt like ornament or even cloth. *Paḻa* : 134 : 2, *Śilap* : XVII : *Pāṭṭu* : 20.

(6) The arts : 64 of them were learned by the professional musicians. *Śilap* : VIII : 64, XXII : 138.

Kalai amar Śelvi (கலை அமர் செல்வி) : Durgha. Vijayai, the Goddess of Victory; riding the stag. *Śilap* : XII : 16, XXIII : 125.

Kalai Niyamam (கலை நியமம்): The temple of the goddess of learning, *Maṇi* : XIII : 106, XIV : 10, 17.

Kalaippari Ūrdi (கலைப்பரி ஊர்தி): Vijayai, the Goddess of Victory; riding the stag. *Śilap* : XII : 44.

Kalaippāvai (கலைப்பாவை): Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 70, 71, 96.

Kalaiyilāḷan (கலையிலாளன்): Kāman, the God of love; so called as he has no body. (Kalai : body) *Śilap* : X : 28.

Kavvai (கவ்வை): (1) Rumour; also called Alar. *Aham* : 347 : 6; *Kali* : 136 : 18, 142 : 56; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1143 : 1, 1144 : 1, 1147 : 1, 1148 : 1, 1150 : 2.

(2) The tender seed of sesame. *Maduraik* : 271; *Puṟam* : 120 : 10.

Kavacham (கவசம்): The armour resembling the tiger skin. *Puṟam* : 13 : 2; *Śilap* : XIV : 169.

Kavaḍi (கவடி): Horsegram. *Śilap* : XXVII : 226.

Kavaṇ (கவண்): Sling. *Aham* : 292 : 11, 309 : 13; *Kuṟun* : 54 : 2; *Naṟ* : 108 : 4, 206 : 5; *Śilap* : V : 81, XV : 208, XXVII : 218; *Tahaḍūr Yāt 'Maṟanuḍai'* : 4.

Kavaṇai (கவணை): Sling. *Kali* : 41 : 10, 52 : 13; *Kuṟun* : 388 : 3.

Kavayam (கவயம்): Shield. *Śilap* : XXVI : 41.

Kavayamā (கவயமா): A kind of quadruped similar to the cow. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 42.

Kavari (கவரி): (1) The hairy whisk. *Aham* : 156 : 2, 335 : 19; *Naṟ* : 241 : 6; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 11 : 21, 90 : 36; *Puṟam* : 50 col. 132 : 4.

(2) The deer; its male being called *Oruttal Ēṟu Śilap* : V : 155, X : 5, XIV : 171, XX : 16, XXII : 53, XXV : 38; *Tol. Poṟuḷ* : 572 : 1, 590 : 1, 593 : 1, 612 : 1.

Kavarimā (கவரிமா): The deer which yields long shining hair (from its tail) for use as false hair by women or for making whisks; this deer is supposed not to survive the loss of its hair. *Aintiṇai* (70) 1 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 969 : 1.

Kavalai (கவலை) : (1) Narrow lane. *Śilap* : XIV : 214, XXII : 153.

(2) A forked road bend. *Aham* : 299 : 9 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 81.

(3) Anxiety ; comes of birth ; it disappears when birth goes. *Maṇi* : XXX : 116, 131. One of the spiritual diseases. *Maṇi* : XXX : 168, 181.

Kavaḷam (கவளம்) : The large rice ball given as food to elephants. *Kali* : 97 : 20 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 394 ; *Puṟam* : 44 : 2, 101 : 7, 114 : 3.

Kavaṟu (கவறு) : The gambling game of dice. *Innā* : 26 : 4 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 920 : 1, 935 : 1 ; *Kali* : 136 : 4 ; *Paḷa* : 52 : 4.

Kavān (கவான்) : Mountain slope. *Aham* : 3 : 6, 173 : 17.

Kavi (கவி) : The poet. *Śilap* : III : 33.

Kavigai (கவிகை) : The white parasol, an emblem of royalty. *Kuṟaḷ* : 389 : 2 ; *Śilap* : III : 127, XXVIII : 101.

Kavir (கவிர்) : The Indian coral tree. A thorny plant and its vegetable fruit and flower. *Maṇi* : VI : 123. The flower resembles the comb of a cock. *Aham* : 3 : 15 ; 367 : 11, *Kuṟun* : 103 : 2 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 21 ; *Puṟam* : 22 : 29, 326 : 6 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 164, XXX : 57.

Kaviṟam (கவிறம்) : A hill. *Aham* : 198 : 15.

Kauṇiyan (கவுணியன்) : (1) Kauṇḍiniyan ; the Gotra name of poet Maduraikkauṇiyan Bhūdattanār. *Aham* : 74.

(2) of Kauṇian Viṇṇandāyan. *Puṟam* : 166 col.

Kavundi (கவுந்தி) : The Jaina ascetic who escorted Kōvalan and Kaṇṇahi to Madurai. *Śilap* : X : 36, 165, 170, 193, 211, 233, 246, XI : 151, 166, XIV : 16, 25, XV : 12, 200, XXVII : 79.

Kavundi Aiyai (கவுந்தி ஐயை) : *viee* Kavundi Aḍihaḷ. *Śilap* : X : 61, 99, XV : 119.

Kavundippaḷḷi (கவுந்திப்பள்ளி) : The garden in which the paḷḷi of Kavundi Aḍihaḷ was situated. *Śilap* : X : 36.

Kavuriyar (கவுரியர்): Pāṇḍyar. *Aham* : 70 : 13, 342 : 4 ; *Puram* : 3 : 5 ; *Śilap* : XV : 2.

Kavērar (கவேரர்): At the instance of this rishi, Brahma commanded his daughter to flow as Kāviri. This is found in the ' Kāvēri mahātmiyam part II Āgnēya Purāṇam. *Maṇi* : III : 56, IX : 52.

Kavēravanam (கவேரவனம்): The forest in which Kavēran did penance. *Maṇi* : III : 56.

Kavai (கவை): A fork like weapon placed on forts to punish besiegers. *Śilap* : XV : 212.

Kavaikkōl (கவைக்கோல்): Fork. *Śilap* : XVI : 142.

Kavaimahavu (கவைமகவு): Twins. *Kuṟun* : 324 : 6.

Kavaimahanār (கவைமகனார்): Poet and author who derived his name from an expression in his poem. *Kuṟun* : 324.

Kavaimuṭ Karuvi (கவைமுட் கருவி): The oar which drives the boat. *Mullaip* : 35.

Kavaimuḷ (கவைமுள்): The prod that controls and drives the elephant. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 164.

Kaḷagam (கழகம்): Gambling house. *Āchāra* : 98 : 1 ; *Kali* : 136 : 3 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 935 : 1, 937 : 2 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 42 : 1, 81 : 2.

Kaḷaṅgu (கழங்கு): (1) the unripe fruits of a variety of plant were strewn before Murugan by the Vēlan (the priest) who chose one of them according to certain understood occult indications ; the molucca bean. *Naṟ* : 47 : 8, 79 : 3, 282 : 5 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 5, 32 : 8 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 335 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 245 : 2, 248 : 3, 249 : 1, 250 : 1.

(2) Girls used to play with this. *Aham* : 49 : 1, 66 : 24, 126 : 12, 135 : 9, 195 : 15, 334 : 8 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 377 : 4 ; *Pari* : 10 : 107 ; *Śilap* : XXVII : 245 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 115 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 11 : 12.

Kaḻañju (கழஞ்சு) : a measure of gold. Mādavi got 1008 of this as prize. *Śilap* : III : 162, XIV : 158.

Kaḻal (கழல்) : (1) Anklet worn by heroes, warriors. *Aham* : 61 : 11, 75 : 6, 76 : 7, 97 : 11, 177 : 16, 187 : 7, 203 : 9, 209 : 12, 213 : 20, 238 : 14, 269 : 12, 309 : 11, 376 : 7 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 382 : 2, 389 : 1, 399 : 4, 400 : 4 ; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 9 : 2, 38 : 3 ; *Kali* : 30 : 20 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 777 : 2 ; *Kuṟun* : 7 : 1, 15 : 4, 356 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : V : 28, X : 53, XII : 39, XIX: 42, 142, XXVI : 82 ; *Naṟ* : 128 : 8, 212 : 8 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 31 : 3, 34 : 2, 37 : 8, 38 : 7, 42 : 1, 57 : 2, 64 : 15, 70 : 11, 80 : 7 ; *Pari* : 12 : 24 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 294 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 102 ; *Puṟam* : 3 : 15, 4 : 3, 7 : 2, 40 : 4, 76 : 12, 77 : 1, 97 : 15, 23, 99 : 5, 100 : 1, 120 : 20, 122 : 2, 125 : 12, 128 : 5, 142 : 4, 150 : 5, 167 : 10, 259 : 7, 281 : 9, 285 : 12, 374 : 16 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 123 ; *Śilap* : XXIII : 9, XXVI : 16, 218, XXVIII : 37, 84, 184, 190 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : ' *Kalaiyena* ' : 8 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 7, 638 : 1.

(2) Kind of unripe fruit of a plant, called Kaḷaṟ-chikkāy. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 98 : 3.

Kaḻal Nilai (கழல் நிலை) : The military situation of honouring a steadfast soldier by putting an anklet around his ankles. Vetchittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 7.

Kaḻani (கழனி) : Agricultural fields. *Aham* : 236 : 6, 243 : 6, 256 : 14, 266 : 17. *Maṇi* : VIII : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 180 : 2, 190 : 6, 280 : 7, 350 : 2, 480 : 2 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 90 : 41, *Perumbāṇ* : 228 ; *Puṟam* : 24 : 19, 29 : 13, 49 : 5, 61 : 7, 63 : 11, 98 : 19, 209 : 2, 285 : 15, 354 : 4, 394 : 2 *Śilap* : X : 112, XXII : 76 ;

Kaḷattalai (கழாத்தலை): (1) The name of the poet called Kaḷattalaiyār. We do not know if Kaḷāttalai is the name of the place to which he belonged; or he never washed his head. *Puṟam* : 62, 65, 270, 288, 289, 368.

(2) The poet who was spoken ill of by Irunkōvēḷ who was punished therefor by the destruction of Araiyam. *Puṟam* : 202 : 2.

Kaḷār (கழார்): (1) A town on the banks of the Kāviri (near Māyūram) and belonging to the Chōḷas. *Naṟ* : 281 : 3.

(2) Kaḷārkkīran Eyiṟṟiyār belonged to this place. *Naṟ* : 312 etc. *Kuṟun* : 35, 261, 330.

(3) Was the native place of Matti; a great philanthropist; who was perhaps a fisherman and rover chieftain, who submitted to Karikālan but resisted other Chōḷas. *Aiṅguṟu* : 61 : 3.

(4) There was a bathing ghat there. *Aham* : 6 : 20, 226 : 8.

(5) There was a great bathing festival at Kaḷār. *Aham* : 222 : 5.

(6) Atti, lover of Ādimandi was washed away by the floods of the Kāviri on one such occasion. *Aham* : 376 : 4.

(7) Place to which Kaḷārkkīran father of Eyiṟṟiyanār belonged. *Aham* : 163, 217, 235, 294.

Kaḷārkkīran Eyiṟṟi(yar) [கழார்க்கீரன் எயிற்றி(யர்)]: a poetess; author of *Kuṟun* : 35, 261, 330 daughter of Kaḷārkkīran. *Aham* : 163, 217, 235, 294; *Naṟ* : 281, 312.

Kaḷi (கழி): Backwater. *Aham* : 3 : 1, 20 : 5, 40 : 1, 50 : 2, 80 : 2, 120 : 11, 140 : 2, 150 : 12, 160 : 12, 170 : 1, 170 : 4, 180 : 10, 190 : 11, 205 : 11, 270 : 1, 290 : 9, 320 : 8, 330 : 1, 340 : 9, 350 : 1, 400 : 20; *Kali* : 123 : 18, 127 : 6, 130 : 12, 143 : 36, 145 : 39, 148 : 6; *Naṟ* : 4 : 12, 27 : 4, 63 : 9, 67 : 6, 78 : 1, 101 : 2, 111 : 9, 117 : 2, 117 : 8, 127 : 2, 145 : 1, 155 : 7, 191 :

10, 195 : 1, 311 : 4, 345 : 2, 349 : 2, 372 : 1, 11, 378 : 1, 382 : 1, 385 : 3. Fishermen fish in this. *Kuṟun* : 303 : 1, 320 : 2, 324 : 3, 340 : 5, 345 : 5. Crows catch fish in this *Kuṟun* : 313 : 2. violets grow in this *Kuṟun* : 336 : 5. *Aintiṇai* (70) 60 : 1, 62 : 2, 63 : 1, 64 : 1, 67 : 3, 68 : 3. *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 8 : 3, 10 : 1. *Nāladi* : 391 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 3; *Paḷa* : 170 : 3, 171 : 3; *Porunar* : 224; *Puṟam* : 17 : 12, 48 : 3, 60 : 7, 339 : 8, 386 : 16, 396 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 44 : 1, 47 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 34 : 2, 39 : 3, 47 : 1, 48 : 1, 49 : 1, 54 : 1, 56 : 1.

Kaḻikala Mahaḷir (கழிகல மகளிர்) : Widows, i.e., those who had shed their ornaments. *Puṟam* : 280 : 14.

Kaḻindōr Oḻindōrkkukkāṭṭiya Kāñchi (கழிந்தோர் ஒழிந்தோர்க்குக் காட்டிய காஞ்சி) : A situation of renunciation brought about by a realization of the instability of mortal life. Puṟattiṇai. *Śilap* : XXV : 132.

Kaḻindōr Oḻindōrkkukkāṭṭiya Mudumai (கழிந்தோர் ஒழிந்தோர்க்குக் காட்டிய முதுமை) : Kāñchittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 1.

Kaḻu (கழு) : (1) Impaling stake : *Paḷa* : 188 : 4; *Śilap* : XV : 212.

(2) These were planted in front of fort gates. *Perumbāṇ* : 128.

(3) A wooden frame grating (device for fixing cows) to facilitate milking. *Kali* : 106 : 1.

Kaḻuhu (கழுகு) : Vulture. *Aham* : 31 : 11, *Aiṅguṟu* : 314 : 2; *Maṇi* : VI : 112; *Nāladi* : 48 : 3; *Puṟam* : 370 : 25; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 91 : 3.

Kaḻudu (கழுது) : (1) Ghost. *Aham* : 122 : 14, 260 : 13, 311 : 4; *Aiṅguṟu* : 1; *Innā* : 31 : 4; *Innilai* : 1 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 161 : 2; *Maduraik* : 633; *Naṟ* : 171 : 9, 255 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 15; *Puṟam* : 369 : 16.

(2) Attic. *Naṟ* : 88 : 5, 102 : 2, 276 : 5, 292 : 10.

Kaḻudai (கழுதை) : Donkey. *Aham* : 89 : 12, 207 : 5, 343 : 12; *Maṇi* : 29 : 97, 29 : 100, 29 : 104. Used to plough enemy's land. *Padiṟṟu* : 25 : 4; *Puṟam* : 15 : 2, 392 : 9; *Śilap* : XXVII 225, 226. Used to carry pepper bags. *Perumbāṇ* : 80. The little one of Kaḻudai is called Kaṉṟu. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 570 : 1, 607 : 1.

Kaḻunīr (கழுநீர்): (1) The purple water lily. *Maṇi* : XIX : 88, XX : 47, XXXIII : 20; *Pari* : VII : 23, XII : 78; *Śilap* : II : 14, 34, IV : 40, V : 236, XIII : 21, 119.

(2) Blue flower. *Aham* : 59 : 11; *Naṟ* : 260 : 1.

(3) Reddish water flower. *Maduraik* : 171; *Śirupāṇ* : 42; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 11 : 1.

Kaḻumalam (கழுமலம்): (1) Battlefield in which Chōḻan Śeṅgaṇān fought Kaṇaikkāl Irumpoṟai. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 36 : 2. Śīrkāḻi (Śīkāḻi) - 'Kāḻi' : a corruption of Kaḻumalam. *Paḻa* : 62 : 1.

(2) Battlefield in which (because Nannan, Erṟai, Atti, Gaṅgan, Kaṭṭi, Punṟuṟai and Paḻaiyan were defeated and killed by Kaṇaiyan earlier) Kaṇaiyan was taken prisoner by Perumpūt Śenni whose general was Paḻaiyan. It seems Perumpūt Śenni was another name for Śengaṇān and Kaṇaiyan was the Chēra Kaṇaikkāl Irumpoṟai. *Aham* : 44 : 13.

(3) A place in Naṟṟēṟkkuṭṭuvan's territory. *Aham* : 270 : 9.

(4) Conquered by Naṟṟēṟ Śembian. *Naṟ* : 234 : 7.

Kaḻuvuḷ (கழுவுள்): (1) A chieftain of Kāmūr; once that place was besieged and destroyed by 14 Vēḻir. *Aham* : 135 : 13, 365 : 12.

(2) Chief of shepherds and cowherds defeated by Perumchēral Irumpoṟai. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 71 : 1, 88 : 7.

Kaḻai (கழை): (1) Oar of a boat, usually a bamboo-stick. Used to measure depth in river. *Aham* : 6 : 6, 8 : 8, 12 : 12 : 12, 39 : 6, 47 : 4, 72 : 9, 11, 82 : 9, 109 : 6, 123 : 11, 129 : 4, 176 : 3, 177 : 7, 185 : 6, 232 : 2, 245 : 5, 287 : 10, 326 : 10, 341 : 5; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 86 : 9.

(2) Bamboo. *Aham* : 334 : 3, 386 : 5, 392 : 27, 393 : 1, 395 : 14. *Aiṅguṟu* : 278 : 1, 280 : 2, 307 : 1, 315 : 4, 322 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 41 : 14; *Perumbāṇ* : 257, 285; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 265; *Kuṟun* : 54 : 3, 74 : 2; *Naṟ* : 28 : 7, 95 : 1, 95 : 5, 96 : 7, 204 : 10, 257 : 3.

(3) flute made of bamboo. *Kuṟun* : 179 : 5, 180 : 4, 253 : 5, 331 : 1, 386 : 7; *Śilap* : III : 97; *Maṇi* : XIX : 75; *Kali* : 25 : 6; *Puṟam* : 28 : 12, 120 : 18, 158 : 21, 166 : 33; 168 : 1; 200 : 5, 251 : 4, 277 : 5, 399 : 15.

(4) Sugarcane. *Kali* : 31 : 15, *Malaipaḍu* : 119; *Puṟam* : 137 : 6.

Kaḻai tin Yānaiyār (கழை தின் யானையார்) : Poet; author of *Puṟam* : 204 col. Perhaps he derives this name from an expression in a poem of his which is however, not now available.

Kaḻaiyamal Kaḻani (கழையமல் கழனி) : 'Field full of stalks of paddy resembling bamboos'. Name of 2nd stanza of IV Ten. *Padiṟṟu.*

Kaḷ (கள்) : Toddy; it was offered to the Naḍukal (hero stone); it was made from the Tinai and exchanged for ivory tusks; bee; honey; any intoxicating stuff. *Āchāra* : 37 : 1, 55 : 1; *Aham* : 35 : 9, 76 : 3, 256 : 4, 266 : 14, 284 : 8, 298 : 15, 343 : 16, 346 : 5, 366 : 3, 400 : 22; *Innā* : 10 : 1, 34 : 1; *Kali* : 4 : 14, 115 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 93 ch. hdg. 120 : 2, 920 : 1, 921 : 2, 922 : 1, 924 : 1, 926 : 2, 927 : 2, 930 : 1, 1145 : 1, 1201 : 2, 1281 : 2, 1288 : 2; *Maṇi* : VI : 8, 102, VII : 71, XVI : 77, 84, 108, XXII : 171, XXIII : 122, XXIV : 77, XXV : 15, XXVIII : 32; *Mudumoḻi* : *Poy* : 3; *Nāladi* : 349 : 3; *Nānmaṇi* : 97 : 1; *Naṟ* : 10 : 5, 227 : 7, 253 : 7, 295 : 7, 323 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 12 : 18, 27 : 10, 68 : 11, 75 : 10; *Paḷa* : 54 : 3, 256 : 3, 331 : 3; *Pari* : 10 : 65, 69, 11 : 28, 20 : 109; *Puṟam* : 13 : 12, 29 : 15, 48 : 4, 80 : 1, 172 : 2, 178 : 8, 235 : 1, 2, 238 : 5, 258 : 9, 11, 269 : 8, 290 : 1, 316 : 1, 10, 329 : 1, 343 : 9; *Śilap* : V : 24, 236, X : 131, XII : 125, 135, XXII : 68; *Śiṟupañch* : 25 : 1, 28 : 3; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 45; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Meymuḍi*' : 9; *Tirikaḍu* : 39 : 2.

Kaḷ Uṇṇāmai (கள் உண்ணாமை) : Abstention from alcoholic drink; teetotalism. *Kuṟaḷ* : 93 ch. hdg.

Kaḷ Tēṟal (கள் தேறல்): The clear essence of toddy. *Aham* : 336 : 6; *Puṟam* : 366 : 16.

Kaḷ Naṟam (கள் நறம்): Toddy got by fermenting honey. *Kali* : 147 : 2.

Kaḷvar (கள்வர்): (1) Thieves; a source of fear, in the psychology of fear. *Aham* : 7 : 14; *Porunar* : 21; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 256 : 1.

(2) Hunters. *Aham* : 63 : 17.

(3) Highwaymen. *Aham* : 257 : 12, 276 : 4. They used to break the walls of jungle fortesses and steal cows; the Paṇḍyan was their chieftain. *Aham* : 342 : 6; *Kainnilai Pālai* : 10 : 1.

Kaḷ (a) van [கள்(ள)வன்]: (1) Crab. *Aham* : 235 : 11; *Aiṅguṟu* : 21 : 2, 22 : 1, 23 : 1, 24 : 1, 25 : 2, 26 : 1, 27 : 1, 28 : 1, 29 : 2, 30 : 1.

(2) Witness. *Aham* : 246 : 2. *Kaḷvan* (கள்வன்) : Thief : *Kuṟaḷ* : 813 : 2, 1258 : 1; *Śilap Padiham* : 26, 29, XVI : 199.

Kaḷḷampāḷanār (கள்ளம்பாளனர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 148.

Kaḷḷampōdanār (கள்ளம்போதனர்): Basic name of Maduraikkaḷḷampōdanār. Author of *Naṟ* : 215.

Kaḷḷar (கள்ளர்): Thieves, robbers. *Kali* : 81 : 23, 26.

Kaḷḷāmai (கள்ளாமை): Refraining from robbing, coveting one's property, etc. *Kuṟaḷ* : 29 ch. hdg.

Kaḷḷi (கள்ளி): Spurge; prickly pear. It resembles the head of kingfisher. *Aiṅguṟu* : 323 : 2, 330 : 1 (extra poem 3 : 4); *Naṟ* : 169 : 4, 384 : 2. With forked thorns. *Kuṟun* : 174 : 2; *Puṟam* : 225 : 7, 237 : 13, 240 : 9, 245 : 3, 322 : 2, 356 : 1, 360 : 16. A deity resides in its shade. *Puṟam* : 260 : 5. The forest of Kaḷḷi plants. *Kuṟun* : 16 : 5. This plant thrives in black soil *Kurun* : 67 : 5. It belongs to Ahil genus. *Nānmaṇi* : 6 : 1. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 84 : 1, 91 : 1. Ahil is a product of Kaḷḷi. *Paḷa* : 87 : 1. Its flowers are not worn by ladies. *Nāladi* : 262 : 2; *Maṇi* : VI : 81.

Kaḷḷikkuḍi (கள்ளிக்குடி) : Place to which Pūdam Pullanār belonged. *Naṛ* : 333.

Kaḷḷikkuḍi Pūdam Pullanār (கள்ளிக்குடி பூதம் புல்லனார்) : A poet' author of *Naṛ* : 333.

Kaḷḷil (கள்ளில்) : Place to which Maduraikkaḷḷil Kaḍaiyattan Veṇṇāhanār originally belonged. *Aham* : 170. Perhaps the place was famous for toddy shops ; *vide* the epithet 'kaḷimali ; in *Aham* : 271 : 12. Place to which Kaḷḷil Āttirēyanār belonged. *Kuṛun* : 293. *Puṛam* : 389 col. 175 col.

Kaḷḷil Áttiraiyanār (கள்ளில் ஆத்திரையனர்) : The poet (of the Ātrēya Gotra) of Kaḷḷil. *Kuṛun* : 293. Kaḷḷil may be derived from an expression used by him in this stanza ; possibly he was a native of Vēṅkaṭam for he sings the praises of Vēṅkaṭam chiefs only.

Kaḷḷil Kaḍaiyattān (கள்ளில் கடையத்தான்) : Father of Veṇṇāhanār. *Puṛam* : 316 col.

Kaḷḷūr (கள்ளூர்) : The 'famous' town of Kaḷḷūr ; it is not known if this is a synonym of Kaḷḷil. *Aham* : 256 : 15.

Kaḷa (கள) : Blackberries. *Aham* : 394 : 1.

Kaḷaṅgam (களங்கம்) : Dark spots in diamond deemed defects. *Śilap* : XIV : 180.

Kaḷaṅgāi (களங்காய்) : Blackberry fruits. *Aiṅguṛu* : 264 : 2 ; *Nāladi* : 3 ; *Padiṛṛu* Invocation : 9 ; *Puṛam* : 127 : 1, 145 : 5.

Kaḷaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nārmuḍi (களங்காய்க் கண்ணி நார்முடி) : A garland of blackberry and a crown of fibre used by a Chēra in an emergency. *Aham* : 199 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 38 : 4.

Kaḷaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nārmuḍi Chēral (களங்காய்க்கண்ணி நார்முடிச் சேரல்) : Hero of *Padiṛṛu* IV Ten and *Padiham* col. Praised by Kāppiāṛṛukkāppianār. He wore a garland of blackberries and a crown of fibre at the time of his coronation. He conquered Vāhaiporunan and Nannan. *Aham* : 199 : 22.

Kāḷam (களம்) : (1) The entire field of battle. *Padiṛṛu* : 35 : 4. *Puṛam* : 2. 'Kaḷam Vēṭṭal' - sacrifice in the

kaḷam can be used in either sense. In *Kaḷavaḷi Nāṛpadu*, the kaḷam is the battle field.

(2) Stage (audience also). *Aham* : 45 : 2; *Naṛ* : 360 : 2; *Puṛam* : 28 : 14.

(3) Assembly or auditorium. *Kuṛaḷ* : 730 : 1.

(4) In drama, a division is 'kaḷam' (it corresponds to 'act'); the rearrangement of the stage (kaḷam) takes place before each such sub-division and so it seems that division came to be be called 'kaḷam'.

Kaḷamar (களமர்) : (1) The Marudam folk. Tillers. *Aham* : 356 : 3; *Naṛ* : 125 : 9; *Pari Tiraṭ* : 1 : 27; *Porunar* : 194; *Puṛam* : 212 : 2, 387 : 25; *Śilap* : X : 125.

(2) Warriors. *Maduraik* : 393.

Kaḷar (களர்) : (1) Saltish soil. *Aham* : 325 : 9; *Puṛam* : 311 : 1.

(2) Marsh land. *Kuṛaḷ* : 406 : 2, 500 : 1; *Nāladi* : 133 : 1; *Śiṛupañch* : 49 : 1.

Kaḷari (களரி) : (1) Jungle. *Aham* : 89 : 9, 293 : 5, 344 : 1; *Puṛam* : 356 : 1.

(2) Saltish waste land. *Naṛ* : 126 : 2, 384 : 2.

Kaḷavaḷi (களவழி) : Branch of Tamil literature in which the battlefield (in which the conqueror killed a thousand elephants) is praised. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 3. A Turai in Puṛam. *Padiṛṛu* : 36 col.

Kaḷavan (களவன்) : Crab; also Kaḷvan. *Aham* : 235 : 11, 12; *Aiṅguṛu* . 30 : 1; *Kali* : 88 : 10.

Kaḷaviyal (களவியல்) : III Iyal of *Tol. Pōruḷ* dealing with an aspect of Aham literature. I division of Kāmattuppāl of *Kuṛaḷ*. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) *Pāyiram* : 2.

Kaḷavu (களவு) : (1) Blackberry tree. *Naṛ* : 256 : 6.

(2) blackberry fruit. *Puṟam* : 328 : 8.

(3) The situation of secret love. *Iṟai. Ahap. Kaḷaviyal Kuṟaḷ* : *Kaḷaviyal Tol. Poruḷ Ahat Kaḷaviyal Poruḷiyal.*

Kaḷavēr Vāḻkkaikkoḍiyōr (களவேர் வாழ்க்கைக் கொடியோர்): Robbers. *Perumbāṇ* : 40, 41.

Kaḷā (களா): Blackberry fruit. *Puṟam* : 177 : 9.

Kaḷi (களி): Drunkard. *Nānmaṇi* : 97 : 1.

Kaḷittuḷavai (களித்துழவை): Gruel. *Perumbāṇ* : 275.

Kaḷimahan (களிமகன்): Drunkard. *Maṇi* : III : 103.

Kaḷiṟṟiyānai (களிற்றியானை): (Kaḷiṟu+yānai) Bull elephant. *Aham* : 336 : 14 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 80 : 1. The first division of *Ahanānūṟu* is called '*Kaḷiṟṟiyānai Nirai*'.

Kaḷiṟṟiyānai Nirai (களிற்றியானை நிரை): meaning : 'herd of bull elephaats' - the 1st division of *Ahanānūṟu* i.e., stanzas 1 to 120. It is so called because these poems are all uniformly tough.

Kaḷiṟṟuḍanilai (களிற்றுடனிலை): A puṟam tiṇai dealing with elephant fight. *Puṟam* : 307 col.

Kaḷiṟu (களிறு): (1) Bull elephant; it was paraded along streets by beggars. They were tied together by ropes in their march. The python could compress one to death. Maḷa Kaḷiṟu is the elephant calf. Pearls are found in its tusks. This was a chief object of gift by kings. They were also given as ransom. They carried flags on their backs. *Aham* : 8 : 10, 17 : 16, 21 : 26, 22 : 14, 29 : 3, 32 : 16, 43 : 4, 45 : 4, 47 : 16, 55 : 5, 62 : 13, 72 : 13, 76 : 3, 81 : 12, 83 : 4, 96 : 17, 99 : 13, 102 : 11, 106 : 12, 109 : 9, 13, 111 : 8, 112 : 6, 121 : 6, 124 : 1, 132 : 4, 137 : 3, 138 : 11, 148 : 3, 155 : 11, 162 : 22, 163 : 7, 165 : 2, 166 : 12, 168 : 9, 169 : 3, 176 : 4, 186 : 6, 189 : 6, 211 : 4, 212 : 8, 214 : 3, 216 : 15, 218 : 1, 221 : 11,

238 : 12, 249 : 8, 257 : 16, 261 : 13, 266 : 3, 276 : 10, 291 : 7, 298 : 10, 301 : 16, 303 : 9, 308 : 9, 309 : 7, 321 : 9, 322 : 7, 328 : 13, 334 : 5, 346 : 23, 349 : 11, 357 : 8, 360 : 14, 368 : 11, 389 : 20; *Aiṅguṟu* : 55 : 1, 218 : 3, 305 : 1, 379 : 3; *Aiṅtiṇai* (50) : 32 : 2, *Aiṅtiṇai* (70) : 12 : 1, 42 : 3; *Ēlādi* 11 : 3; *Kainnilai - Pālai* : 7 : 2; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 1 : 2, 3 : 2, 10 : 2, 19 : 3, 23 : 2, 30 : 2, 31 : 2, 37 : 2, 40 : 2; *Kali* : 2 : 26, 7 : 1, 11 : 9, 20 : 4, 25 : 5, 31 : 10, 41 : 1, 45 : 12, 48 : 6, 49 : 21, 50 : 15, 52 : 14, 55 : 20, 60 : 10, 61 : 18, 86 : 1, 101 : 36, 103 : 18, 56, 104 : 44, 132 : 5, 149 : 1; *Kuṟiñjip* : 150, 212, 253; *Kuṟun* : 36 : 1, 52 : 1, 76 : 4, 88 : 2, 112 : 3, 180 : 2, 244 : 2, 262 : 8, 292 : 3, 307 : 4, 329 : 3, 346 : 1; *Maduraik* : 15, 172, 179; *Murugu* : 304; *Maṇi* : I : 69, XVIII : 140, XXVI : 81; *Nāladi* : 192 : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 12 : 1, 90 : 4; *Naṟ* : 14 : 8, 19 : 3, 36 : 3, 47 : 1, 51 : 9, 74 : 4, 92 : 9, 103 : 4, 104 : 2, 114 : 12, 125 : 12, 137 : 7, 144 : 1, 150 : 2, 154 : 4, 182 : 9, 192, 2, 205 : 4, 222 : 9, 255 : 4, 261 : 6, 284 : 9, 292 : 5, 300 : 1; *Neḍunal* : 171; *Padiṟṟu* : *Puṟattiraṭṭu* : *Pāśaṟai* : 8, 10 : 5, 12 : 12, 15 : 4, 16 : 8, 22 : 18, 24 : 16, 26 . 2, 41 : 7, 42 : 1, 43 : 25, 45 : 4, 88 : 17; *Pari* : 2 : 33, 9 : 50, 10 : 110, 12 : 28, 20 : 105, 22 : 2; *Paṭṭinap* : 48; *Perumbāṇ* : 23, 187, 372, 396, 499; *Porunar* ; 48, 142; *Puṟam* : 4 : 10, 7 : 1, 9 : 7, 13 : 4, 14 : 1, 15 : 9, 16 : 6, 16 : 19, 17 : 17, 22 : 8, 23 : 2, 26 : 3, 30 : 8, 31 : 8, 35 : 23, 38 : 1, 40 : 11, 46 : 5, 46 : 10, 52 : 1, 53 : 21, 55 : 7, 61 : 15, 62 : 1, 64 : 3, 64 : 7, 66 : 7, 67 : 7, 69 : 9, 70 : 1, 71 : 21, 75 : 1, 76 : 1, 79 : 3, 79 : 10, 81 : 6, 83 : 3, 84 : 11, 18, 87 . 1, 94 : 2, 97 : 8, 98 : 3, 100 : 7, 103 : 7, 104 : 3, 109 : 1, 119 : 2, 125 : 9, 127 : 9, 131 : 4, 135 : 14, 140 : 8, 148 : 3, 159 : 22, 171 : 10, 190 : 9, 197 : 4, 205 : 14, 220 : 4, 227 : 4, 239 : 15, 240 : 1, 263 : 1, 274 : 3, 277 : 3,

290 : 2, 301 : 6, 302 : 9, 306 : 1, 307 : 2, 310 : 4, 312 : 4, 312 : 6, 313 : 4, 325 : 1, 332 : 10, 335 : 10; *Śilap* : V : 54, 159; XIV : 120, XV : 53, XXII : 117, XXV : 16, XXVI : 43, 213; *Śiṟupañch* : 80 : 3; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 123; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *Kalai ena* : 6; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 50 : 1, 52 : 1, 53 : 1, 97 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 8 : 4; *Tirikaḍu* : 46 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 9, 557 : 1, 589 : 1, 626 : 2.

(2) Hog. *Pari* : 13 : 36; *Puṟam* : 41 : 9.

Kaḷiṟu Edirntōr Pāḍu (களிறு எதிர்ந்தோர் பாடு) : A situation in Tumbaittiṇai. *Tol, Pōruḷ* : 72 : 9.

Kaḷiṟu Oruttal (களிறு ஒருத்தல்) : Bull elephant. *Aham* : 308 : 15.

Kaḷaiñar (களைஞர்) : Those who remove the weeds from the fields. *Perumbāṇ* : 213.

Kaṟ Śiṟai (கற் சிறை) : Dam of stone structure. *Maduraik* : 725.

Kaṟpam (கற்பம்) : Division of the Vēdas. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 100.

Kaṟpiyal (கற்பியல்) : (1) IV Iyal (sub division) of *Tol. Poruḷ*.

(2) II division of Kāmattuppāl - *Kuṟaḷ*.

Kaṟpu (கற்பு) : Chastity. *Puṟam* : 3 : 6. Literally 'learning'; here fidelity, chastity and other feminine, conjugal virtues. *Kuṟaḷ* : 54 : 1.

Kaṟavai (கறவை) : (1) Cow. *Neḍunal* : 10; *Perumbāṇ* : 325.

(2) Milch cow. *Aham* : 49 : 5; *Nānmaṇi* : 63 : 3; *Śilap* : XVII : *Karuppam* : XXII : 115, XXIII : 58.

Kaṟi (கறி) : Pepper plant. *Aham* : 2 : 6, 112 : 14, 149 : 10, 182 : 14, *Aiṅguṟu* : 243 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) 8 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 90 : 1, 288 : 1; *Naṟ* : 151 : 7, 297 : 8; *Śilap* : XXV : 41. Pepper. *Murugu* : 309; *Perumbāṇ* : 307; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 43; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 7 : 1. This was imported in ships. *Paṭṭinap* : 186. The addition of pepper as spice or condiment lent its name to the vegetables also. XIV : 210. *Kali* : 52 : 17; *Pari* : 16 : 2; *Puṟam* : 168 : 2, 343 : 3; *Śilap* : XXIV : 60, XXVIII : 114.

Kaṛai (கறை): (1) Revenue paid to the state. *Maṇi* : XIX : 1 61 ; *Śilap* : IV : 9.

(2) Tribute. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 204, XXIII : 127.

Kaṛai Viḍu (கறை விடு): Tax relief. *Śilap* : XXIII : 127.

Kanmakkūṭṭam (கன்மக்கூட்டம்): The totality of past deeds. *Maṇi* : XXX : 151.

Kanmam (கன்மம்): Karma; deeds which bring their moral consequence. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 418, 420.

Kaṇṛu (கன்று): (1) Pāṇars ate beef. *Naṛ* : 310 : 9.

(2) Elephant calf. *Naṛ* : 80 : 2, 85 : 5, 92 : 7, 105 : 4, 171 : 5, 194 : 3, 202 : 3, 213 : 2, 290 : 2; *Puṛam* : 135 : 11, 393 : 2, 399 : 7.

(3) Calf. *Aham* : 9 : 20, 14 : 11, 46 : 12, 63 : 10, 64 : 14, 68 : 17, 83 : 4, 85 : 7, 87 : 2, 118 : 7, 121 : 5, 131 : 8, 197 : 14, 211 : 9, 253 : 17, 321 : 9, 347 : 13; *Aintiṇai* (70) 4 : 2, 22 . 2; *Innā* : 10 : 3; *Kuṛiñjip* : 218; *Maṇi* : XII : 93; *Nāladi* : 101 : 1, 115 : 1, 279 : 1, *Nānmaṇi* : 63 : 3; *Padiṛṛu* : 71 : 14; *Paḷa* : 20 . 3, 77 : 3, 108 : 4, 131 : 4; *Puṛam* : 135 : 11, 260 : 18, 275 : 8, 297 : 4; *Śiṛupañch* : 47 : 3, 84 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 138 : 1, 148 : 3.

(4) The name of the young ones of the elephant, horse, ass, deer etc. *Śilap* : XXII : 115; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 3, 570 : 2, 579 : 1.

Kannaham (கன்னகம்): A sort of spade or crowbar; from this 'Kannam', a thief's instrument. *Śilap* : XVI : 142.

Kannam (கன்னம்): Goldsmith's balance. *Aham* : 317 : 8.

Kannar (கன்னர்): Nūṛṛuvarkannar (the Śātavāhanas) friends of Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 176.

Kannal (கன்னல்): A device for measuring time; hour-basin (Nāḻigai Vaṭṭil) containing water which drips away at regular intervals in set measure. *Aham* : 43 : 6; *Maduraik* : 670 - 671; *Maṇi* : VII : 64; *Mullaip* : 58.

Kannal Eṇṇunar (கன்னல் எண்ணுநர்) : Time keepers. In winter and in cloudy season as the sun was invisible, the time keepers alone told the time. *Aham* : 43 : 6.

Kanni (கன்னி) : (1) Virgin. *Śiṛupañch* : 72 : 2.

(2) Durgha. *Maṇi* : XXII : 27.

(3) Cape Comorin. *Śilap* : VII : 3 : 2, 3.

Kannihāram (கன்னிகாரம்) : Kōṅgu tree. *Śilap* : XI : 110.

Kanni māḍam (கன்னி மாடம்) : Virgin home. A sort of nunnery. *Maṇi* : XXII : 100.

Kanakam (கனகம்) : Gold. *Śilap* : XXVII : 201.

Kanaka Viśayar (கனக விசயர்) : Śeṅguṭṭuvan's enemy kings of the north. *Śilap* : XXVII : 4, 50, 190.

Kanakan (கனகன்) : A north Indian prince. A son of Bālakumaran and brother of Vijayan. Defeated and punished by Śeṅguṭṭuvan, for his impertinent insinuation against Tamil might. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 86 ; *Śilap* : XXVI : 159, 186, 222.

Kanam Kuḻai (கனங் குழை) : Ear rings of gold. *Kali* : 142 : 14.

Kanali (கனலி) : (1) The sun. *Aham* : 55 : 1 ; *Kali* : 130 : 5 ; *Pari* : 1 : 42 ; *Puṛam* : 35 : 6. The illusion of many 'suns' being observed rising in different directions was deemed an evil omen ; his appearance in the south was an indication of famine. *Puṛam* : 397 : 24.

(2) Fire. *Pari* : 3 : 21.

Kanavu (கனவு) : (1) Dream. *Aham* : 39 : 23, 158 : 11 ; *Kali* : 24 : 7, 68 : 23, 92 : 11, 57, 126 : 17, 142 : 33, 144 : 6, 145 : 3, 147 : 57 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 122 chap. hdg. 819 : 1, 1054 : 2, 1211 : 1, 1213 : 1, 1214 : 1, 1215 : 1, 1216 : 1, 1217 : 1, 1219 : 1, 1220 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : VII : 38, VIII : 21, XVI : 103 ; *Naṛ* : 87 : 4 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 19 : 13, 20 : 10, 79 : 4 ; *Śilap* : IX : 45, XV : 106.

(2) Bad omen. *Puṟam* : 41 : 11, 198 : 7.

(3) A situation in the psychology of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 197 : 1, 260 : 5.

Kanavu nilai uraittal (கனவு நிலை உரைத்தல்) : The lady love explaining what she experienced in a dream - psychology of love. *Kuṟaḷ* : 122 ch. hdg.

Kanavōḍu mayaṅgal (கனவோடு மயங்கல்) : The situation in the psychology of love, wherein the maiden sees the lover in her dream and is transported. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 5.

Kanā (கனா) : Dream. The humorous reference to the fanciful situation caused by a dumb person dreaming and not being able to communicate it to others; supposed to predict events. *Āchāra* : 10 : 1; *Kali* : 92 : 21; *Maṇi* : XI : 104, XXI : 110; *Paḷa* : 2 : 4, 182 : 4; *Śilap Padiham* : 71, XIX : 72; XX : 21, XXIX : *Dēvandi Araṟṟu* : 1.

Kanāttiṟam uraitta kādai (கனத்திறம் உரைத்த காதை) : *Śilap Padiham* : 71. *Śilap* canto IX hdg.

Kani (கனி) : Ripe fruit. *Kuṟaḷ* : 100 : 2, 1191 : 2.

Kā (கா): (1) The balance rod of the kāvaḍi from the ends of which are suspended, by means of chains, a huge wooden balance. *Kali* : 142 : 57; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 41 : 5; *Perumbāṇ* : 171.

(2) a unit of cubic content (volume) *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 169 : 1.

(3) A kā of gold (e.g., Kā - Pon) *Tol. Tohai Nach.* : 27; *Paḍiṟṟu* : VI *Padiham* col.

(4) Kāvaḍi - balance. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1196 : 1; *Paḻa* : 208 : 4.

(5) Fort. *Paḻa* : 354 : 4.

(6) Garden. *Aham* : 383 : 3; *Nar* : 315 : 5; *Puṟam* : 338 : 3.

(7) The Kāṇḍava forest in the Bhārata story. *Śilap* : XXII : 112; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 238.

Kākkai (காக்கை): The crow. *Aham* : 313 : 16, 319 : 1, 327 : 15; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 20 : 39. (Kaḍaṟ śiṟu) Kākkai : the marine crow. *Aham* : 170 : 10. Eats the ball of rice, the young ones of tortoise and turtles. *Porunar* : 184; sacrificial offerings made to it. *Naṟ* : 343 : 5; the black-bird with a squint. *Naṟ* : 231 : 4, 258 : 8, 272 : 1, 281 : 1, 345 : 4, 358 : 9, 367 : 1; its cawing presaged the arrival of guests. *Āchāra* : 69 :4, 96 : 1; *Aiṅguṟu* : 161 : 1, 162 : 1, 163 : 1, 164 : 1, 165 : 1, 166 : 1, 167 : 1, 168 : 1, 169 : 1, 170 : 1, 314 : 1, 391 : 1; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 5; 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 481 : 1, 487 : 1, 526 : 1, 527 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 210 : 4, 246 : 1; *Nāḷaḍi* : 41 : 4, 284 : 1; *Naṟ* : 31; *Paḻa* : 87 : 1, 141 : 4, 165 : 4, 193 : 4, 315 : 4, 328 : 4; *Puṟam* : 238 : 3, 342 : 1, 362 : 17; *Śiṟupañch* : 40 : 4.

Kākkaippāḍiniyār Nachchelḻaiyār (காக்கைப்பாடினியார் நச்செள்ளையார்): Poetess. Chellai : basic name. Praised Chēran in *Paḍiṟṟuppattu VI Ten.* Her sentiments on the crow in *Kuṟun* : 210 gave her the appellation Kākkaippāḍiniyār. *Puṟam* : 278.

Kākanti (காகந்தி): Puhār from Kakandan. *Maṇi* : XXII : 37.

Kākapādam (காகபாதம்): A kind of defect in diamonds. *Śilap* : XIV : 180.

Kākam (காகம்): Crow. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 5 : 2.

Kāṅki (காங்கி): An avaricious person; derived from Kānkai. *Nānmaṇi* : 62 : 2.

Kāśaṛai (காசறை): The musk deer. *Śilap* : XXV : 52, XXVIII : 27.

Kāśipan (காசிபன்): Gōtra prefix to the name of Kāśipan Kīranār. Author. *Naṛ* : 248.

Kāśipan Kiranār (காசிபன் கிரனர்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 248.

Kāśu (காசு): (1) A gold coin of the size and shape of nelli fruit. *Aham* : 363 : 8; *Kuṛun* : 67 : 4, 274 : 2, 4, 5.

(2) Gold pieces (beads) strung together as a waistband ornament. *Aiṅguṛu* : 310 : 1; *Naṛ* : 75 : 20, 269 : 15, 274 : 4.

(3) Beads. *Aham* : 315 : 12; *Kali* : 85 : 3; *Murugu* : 16.

(4) Kind of ornaments worn around anklets by children and resembling the mouth of a frog; resembling also the bud of Koṉṛai flower. *Kuṛun* : 148 : 3, 4.

Kāñchanapuram (காஞ்சனபுரம்): A city in the world of the Vidyātarās; Kāyachaṇḍikai and Kāñchanan belonged to this place. This was also called Viñjaimānagar. *Maṇi* : XV : 81, XVII : 22.

Kāñchanan (காஞ்சனன்): The lover of Kāyachaṇḍikai; he mistook the intentions of Udayakumaran who pursued Maṇimēkalai who was disguised as Kāyachaṇḍikai. He was so called, perhaps because, he belonged to Kāñchanapuram. *Maṇi Padiham* : 73, XX : 27, 81, 112, 122, 125 chap. hdg. and sub hdg.

Kāñchi (காஞ்சி): 1. The Kāñchi tree; kind of elm; the peacock perches on this; its trunk is short. *Aham* : 25 : 3, 56 : 6, 96 : 8, 156 : 8, 246 : 6, 286 : 4, 296 : 1, 336 : 9, 341 : 9, 346 : 6. *Aiṅguṛu* : 1 : 4; *Kali* : 26 : 3, 34 : 8, 74 : 5, 108 : 60, 63; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 156; *Padiṛṛu* : 23 : 19, 62 : 15; *Perumbāṇ* : 375; *Porunar* : 189;

Śiṛupāṇ : 139; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 139 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḻi* : (50) 33 : 1.

2. Kāñchi flower. *Kuṛiñjip* : 84; *Śilap* : XXII : 77, XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 2.

3. A river in the Koṅgu country (now called Noyyal). *Padiṛṛu* : 48 : 18.

4. The realization of instability and mortality. *Padiṛṛu* : 65 : 4, 84 : 19, 90 : 39.

5. The Puṛam counterpart of Perumtinai in *Aham. Tol. Poruḷ* : 77 : 1, 79 : 11.

6. Kāñchipuram of which Kachchippēḍu was a suburb, to which Kachchippēṭṭu Kāñchikkoṛṛanār etc. belonged. *Kuṛun* : 10 : 4, 127 : 3, 213, 216; *Maṇi* : XXI : 148, 154.

7. The Kāñchi country. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 156.

8. Kāñchinallūr, probably Kāñchipuram. *Kainnilai - Marudam* : 10 : 1.

9. A waist band of eight strings, worn to keep the loin cloth fit. *Pari* : 7 : 47.

Kāñchittiṇai (காஞ்சித்திணை) : The military situation in which the defending king wearing the Kāñchi flower prepares to resist the attacking army. *Puṛam* : 71, 72, 73, 109, 110, 111, 281, 293, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 364, 365, 366. *Śilap* : XXVI : 191.

Kāñchippulavanār (காஞ்சிப்புலவனர்) : Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 123.

Kāñchimānagar (காஞ்சிமாநகர்) : The city of Kāñchipuram. *Maṇi* : XXIX : canto sub hdg.

Kāñchiram (காஞ்சிரம்) : Nux Vomica ; also Kāñchirankāi ; Kāñchirai - bitter and poisonous; the strychnine tree. Eṭṭi (in Tamil). *Nāladi* : 217 : 4, 243 : 1; *Paḷa* : 371 : 4.

Kātchi (காட்சி): (1) Knowledge. *Kuṛaḷ* : 174 : 2, 199 : 2, 218 : 2, 258 : 1, 352 : 2, 386 : 1; *Murugu* : 135; *Śilap Padiham* : 84.

(2) Kātchikkādai, *Śilap* : canto XXV hdg.

(3) Direct evidence by sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 14.

(4) norm or Pramānam. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 155.

(5) Finding the stone for making idols. Puṛam situation in Vetch Tiṇai. *Tol. Porul* : 60 : 19.

Kātchikkādai (காட்சிக்காதை): Hdg. of canto XXV of *Śilap*.

Kātchi Vari (காட்சி வரி): A drama in which the lover communicates to all people his woes. *Śilap* : VIII : 106.

Kātchi Vāḻttu (காட்சி வாழ்த்து): A Puṛam Tuṛai or situation. *Padiṛṛu* : 41, 54 col. 61, 64, 82, 90.

Kāṭṭam (காட்டம்): (1) The forked stick used by ascetics to rest the arm; used mostly by the Brahmins. *Śilap* : XXII : 31.

(2) The tender twigs of certain sacred trees used in sacrifices by Brahmins. *Śilap* : XXIII : 77.

Kāṭṭu Nāḍu (காட்டு நாடு): Jungle tracts. *Naṛ* : 59 : 6.

Kāṭṭūr (காட்டூர்): The town to which Kāṭṭūr Kiḻār father of Kaṇṇanār belonged. *Aham* : 85.

Kāṭṭūr Kiḻār (காட்டூர் கிழார்): Father of Kaṇṇanār (a poet). *Aham* : 85.

Kāṭṭūr Kiḻār mahanār Kaṇṇanār (காட்டூர் கிழார் மகனார் கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 85.

Kāḍamar Śelvi (காடமர் செல்வி): Durgha. *Maṇi* : VI : 53, XVIII : 115.

Kāḍi (காடி): (1) Salted gruel toddy. *Kuṛaḷ* : 1050 : 2.

(2) Pickles. *Perumbāṇ* : 57, 310.

(3) Starch for washing clothes. *Neḍunal* : 134.

Kāḍu காடு): (1) Forest. *Aham* : 299 : 9, 309 : 9, 345 : 18, 353 : 10, 364 : 5, 383 : 3, 394 : 13, 395 : 15, *Maduraik* : 156; *Maṇi* : XIII : 48; *Naṟ* : 276 : 2, 302 : 3, 374 : 4; *Paḷa* : 3 : 4, 372 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : : 82; *Śilap* : XI : 90, 143, XXIII : 65.

(2) Burial or cremation ground. *Puṟam* : 238 : 5, 247 : 6, 250 : 9 359 : 8; *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 79 : 35.

(3) Pasture land. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 5 : 1.

(4) A kind of defence for forts. *Kuṟaḷ* : 742 : 2, *Śiṟupañch* : 49 : 1, 83 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 13 : 4.

Kāḍu Kāṇ Kādai (காடு காண் காதை): *Śilap* canto XI hdg. *Padiham* : 72.

Kāḍu Vāḻttu (காடு வாழ்த்து): The praise put up to God on realizing the instability of mortal life and the nature and significance of the burial grounds : Kāñchittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 35.

Kāḍuṟukaḍuneṟi (காடுறுகடுநெறி): Name of 6th stanza III Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Kāṇḍal (காண்டல்): Sight. The direct evidence or physical experience of sight etc. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 9.

Kāṇḍikai (காண்டிகை): Simple notes on sutras explainiag words etc. avoiding elaborate or critical commentary. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 653 : 1, 654 : 2, 656 : 2.

Kāṇ Varikkōlam (காண் வரிக்கோலம்): A dance in which the lover comes on the stage often enough to be noticed. *Śilap* : VIII : 83.

Kāṇam (காணம்): (1) An ancient unit of currency. *Maṇi* : XXII : 48, 54.

(2) Gold. *Maṇi* : XVI : 10; *Naṟ* : 16 : 9; *Paḷa* : 163 : 3; *Pari* : *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 33.

(3) Gold coin. *Maṇi* : XVI : 10; *Padiṟṟu* : VI : *Padiham* VIII : *Padiham* : IX : *Padiham*.

Kāṇi (காணி): (1) A small quantity. *Paḷa* : 32 : 4, 308 : 2.

(2) 1/64. *Nālaḍi* : 346 : 3.

Kādam (காதம்): (1) also Kāvadam. A linear measure; Puhār was 4 Kādams in circumference. *Śilap* : V : 133.

(2) The distance covered normally in 7½ Nāḻigai time. *Nālaḍi* : 100 : 1.

Kādal (காதல்): (1) Desire; love. (Kādalan : lover). *Kuṟaḷ* : 209 : 1, 284 : 1, 286 : 2, 507 : 1.

(2) Affection; one of the bases for simile. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 279 : 1.

Kādal Kaimmihal (காதல் கைம்மிகல்): A situation in the psychology of love, when the loving one is beside oneself with love. *Tol. Porul* : 271 : 4.

Kādali (காதலி): The beloved one, here Kaṇṇahi. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 143.

Kādaṟ Śiṟappuraittal (காதற் சிறப்புரைத்தல்): The situation in Aham of the lover and the lady love expressing the intensity of their love to each other. *Kuṟaḷ* : 113 ch. hdg.

Kādonṟu Kaḷaidal (காதொன்று கழைதல்): An extreme condition of love, in which the maiden's ear rings fall off by themselves (possibly the ear rings were mere clasps which could fall away on any agitation). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 262 : 1.

Kāntam (காந்தம்): Magnet. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 56.

Kāntaman (காந்தமன்): The name of a Chōḻa king who ruled from Puhār. *Maṇi Padiham* : 10, XXII : 27.

Kāndaḷ (காந்தள்): Malabar glory lily. A flower with petals like the fingers; and flowering on the hills generally. There are 2 varieties of these; the red one and the white one; specially sacred to Murugan. *Aham* : 4 : 15, 18 : 15, 78 : 8, 92 : 9, 108 : 15, 132 : 11, 138 : 17, 152 : 17, 238 : 16, 312 : 5, 338 : 7,

368 : 8; *Kuṟiñjip* : 62, 196; *Kuṟun* : 1 : 4; 76 : 1, 84 : 4, 100 : 3, 167 : 1, 185 : 6, 239 : 3, 259 : 2, 265 : 1 373 : 7; *Maṇi* , III : 120, IX : 2, XVIII : 68; *Murugu* : 44; *Paṭṭinap* : 153; *Perumbāṇ* : 371; *Porunar* : 33, 209; *Śilap* : VI : 98, VII : 1 : 10, 47 : 2. This flowered at a time usually considered auspicious for marriage. A Puṟattiṇai in Vetchittiṇai. *Aiṅguṟu* : 226 : 2, 254 : 2, 259 : 5, 293 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) 3 :2; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 9 : 1; *Kali* : 39 :15, 40 : 12, 43 : 9, 45 : 2, 53 : 5, 59 : 3; *Nāladi* : 283 : 1; *Naṟ* : 14 : 7, 17 : 10, 29 : 1, 34 : 2, 85 : 10, 161 : 7, 173 : 2, 176 : 6, 185 : 8, 188 : 4, 294 : 7, 313 : 6, 355 : 2, 359 : 2, 379 : 13, 399 : 2, *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 11, 20 : 9, 21 : 36, 67 : 19; *Pari* : 8 : 25, 11 : 20, 14 : 13, 18 : 35, 19 : 76; *Puṟam* : 90 : 1, 144 : 8, 168 : 2, *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 29 : 3, 72 : 2, 118 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 2 : 1, 3 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 2.

Gāndhāram (காந்தாரம்) : (1) A country (in N.W. India). *Maṇi* : IX : 12.

(2) A paṇ (rāga). *Pari* : 19, 20, 21.

Kāppia (ttol) Kuḍi [காப்பிய(த்தொல்) குடி]: Perhaps this is the same as a place of that name near Śikāḷi; if it is Tolkāppiak-kuḍi it may refer to the clan to which Tolkāppiar belonged. *Śilap* : XXX : 83.

Kāppiyam (காப்பியம்): Kavyam; roughly rendered as an 'epic'. *Maṇi* : XIX : 80.

Kāppian (காப்பியன்): The clan name of Kāppian Śendanār; also perhaps of Tolkāppian. *Naṟ* : 246.

Kāppian Śēndanār (காப்பியன் சேந்தனர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 246.

Kāppianār (காப்பியனர்): Basic name of Kāppiāṟṟukkāppianār, author of *Padiṟṟu* : IV Ten.

Kāppiāṟṟukkāppianār (காப்பியாற்றுக்காப்பியனர்): Poet and author of *Padiṟṟu* : IV Ten. He praised Kaḷaṅkāikkaṇṇi Nārmuḍi Chēral in *Padiṟṟu* : IV Ten. He received as gifts therefor four million pons and part of his kingdom. He belonged to Kāppiāṟu and perhaps to the Kāppia clan. *Padiṟṟu* : IV Ten.

Kāppiāṛu (காப்பியாறு) : A place to which Kāppianār author of *Padiṛṛu* : IV Ten belonged. Possibly Kāppianār was so called because he belonged to Kāppiāṛu which might be a river and the name of a town on it.

Kāppu (காப்பு) : (1) Jail. *Paṭṭinap* : 226. Fortified place. *Kali* : 110 : 1. (2) Sealing wax applied to covers. *Kali* : 94 : 43.

Kāpālam (காபாலம்) : The dance performed with a skull in one's hand. Said to be originally performed by Kāpāli - Śiva. *Kali* Invocation : 12.

Kāmakkaḍavuḷ (காமக்கடவுள்) : The God of love; Cupid. *Śilap* : VI : 2, XV : 102.

Kāmakkaṇṇiyār (காமக்கண்ணியார்) : Basic name of Veṛi Pāḍiya Kāmakakaṇṇiyār; the same as Kāmākshi. *Aham* : 22, 98; *Naṛ* : 268; *Puṛam* : 271, 302, col.

Kāmakkaṇippaśalaiyār (காமக்கணிப்பசலையார்) : Poet and author of *Naṛ*: 243.

Kāmam Śēr Kuḷattār (காமஞ் சேர் குளத்தார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 4. Also Kāmam Śohinanār.

Kāmattupāl (காமத்துபால்) : The section dealing with kāma in *Kuṛaḷ*. *Kuṛaḷ* : III Division.

Kāmanīttappāl (காமநீத்தபால்) : The condition of non-attachment. In Vāhaittiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 23.

Kāmam (காமம்) : Love; especially conjugal. *Kuṛaḷ* - 'Kāmattuppāl' alternative hdg. 'Inbattuppāl'. One of the three *Kuṛṛams* (blemishes). *Kuṛaḷ* : 360 : 1; *Maṇi* : XXX : 253.

Kāmar (காமர்) : Kāmanār; the God of love. *Kali* : 94 : 33.

Kāmaram (காமரம்) : 'Kāmaram' is bee. Śīkāmaram, the name of a rāga or paṇ, so called because it resembles the burr or the drone of a bee; this is now represented by the Rāga Nāthanāmakriya. *Śiṛupāṇ* : 77.

Kāma Vēḷ (காம வேள்) : The God of love. *Pari* : 18 : 28 ; *Śilap* : IX : 60.

Kāma Vēḷ Kōṭṭam (காம வேள் கோட்டம்) : The temple of the God of love. *Śilap* : IX : 60.

Kāma Vēḷ Viḻavu (காம வேள் விழவு) : The festival in honour of the God of love. *Kali* : XXVII : 24, XXX : 13, XXXV : 14.

Kāman (காமன்) : God of love. He uses five floral arrows. He danced the 'Pēḍi' dance in female attire. *Kali* : 84 : 24, 92 : 67, 108 : 4, 109 : 19, 139 : 23, 147 : 47, 59 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1197 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : III : 23, V : 77, 102, VII : 36, XXIII : 27, XXIV : 37, XXV : 8 ; *Pari* : 11 : 123 ; *Śilap* : VI : 57 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 8 : 4.

Kāmanai Venṟōn (காமனை வென்றோன்) : Aruhan ; Jinan. The conqueror of the passions. *Śilap* : X : 196.

Kāmūr (காமூர்) : Town belonging to the chief Kaḻuvuḷ ; it was attacked by 14 Vēḷirs. *Aham* : 135 : 13, 365 : 12.

Kāi (காய்) : Unripe fruit. *Kuṟaḷ* : 100 : 2. Here, the commentator (Pari) takes it to mean Eṭṭikkāi (Kāñjiram). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 643 : 1.

Kāi Kadir Śelvan (காய் கதிர்ச் செல்வன்) : Sun God. So addressed by Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XVIII : 51.

Kāyaṅgarai (காயங்கரை) : A river. On the banks of this river, Brahmadharman revealed to Maṇimēkalai the secrets of her previous birth ; Attipati (king) stayed on the banks of this river for some time. *Maṇi* : IX : 10, 29, XXI : 47, XXV : 37.

Kāyachaṇḍikai (காயசண்டிகை) : The wife of Vidyādara. Kāñchanan. *Maṇi Padiham* : 65, 73 ; XV : 86 ; XVII : 8 ; chap. expln. of canto XVII ; XVIII : 149, 154 ; XIX : ch. sub hdg. 33, XX : 26, 85, 108, 114 ; XX ch. sub hdg. XXI : 22 ; XXII : 188, 189, 190, 198.

Kāyam (காயம்) : (1) Garlic (and not asafoetida). *Kuṟun* : 389 1 ; *Śilap* : XI : 82, XXV : 45.

(2) Spices. *Nāladi* : 116 : 3; *Paḷa* : 167 : 4; *Puṟam* : 364 : 5.

(3) 'Ākāyam'. The sky. *Puṟam* : 20 : 4, 30 : 4; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 305 : 1.

Kāyal (காயல்): (1) Salt pans; (from this the town famous for salt pans came to be called 'Kāyal'). *Aham* : 366 : 5.

(2) dried grass; hay; huts were covered with this. *Aham* : 370 : 5.

Kāyā (காயா): Memecylon edule or Malabaricum; blue or dark flower; with flowers like blue bells. *Aham* : 14 : 2, 108 : 14, 133 : 8, 304 : 14, 374 : 13; *Aiṅguṟu* : 412 : 1, 420 : 2; *Kali* : 101 : 5, 103 : 1, 52, 108 : 10; *Kār* : (40) : 8 : 3; *Kuṟiñjip* : 70; *Kuṟun* : 183 : 5; *Mullaip* : 93; *Naṟ* : 242 : 4, 371 : 1; *Porunar* , 201; *Śilap* : XII : 120; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 165; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 107 : 1: *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 21 : 1.

Kār (கார்): Rainy season, in which the Kāndal blossoms, and the lover is expected. *Aham* : 14 : 7, 364 : 9, 374 : 15, 394 : 4, *Aintiṇai* (70) : 15 : 3, 21 : 2, 23 : 2; *Maṇi* : 314 : 7, 364 : 9, 374 : 15, 394 : 4; *Naṟ* : 99 : 8, 242 : 5, 248 : 4, 256 : 7, 289 : 6; 316 : 10; *Pari* : 6 : 76, 11 : 72, 114, 12 : 103, 14 : 1, 18 : 34, 20 col. *Puṟam* : 120 : 2; *Śilap* : VII : 11 : 1, XIV : 96, XXVI : 118; *Tiṇaimālai* (150); 118 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 6 : 1.

Kār Ān (கார் ஆன்): (1) Buffalo. *Naṟ* : 80 : 1, 391 : 4.

(2) Black cow. *Aham* : 46 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 261 : 3; *Śilap* : X : 121.

Gārkkiyar (கார்க்கியர்): Basic name of Neydal Gārkkiyar; a poet who came of the lineage of the Rishi Garkki and who specialised in 'Neydal'; both his poems relate to the Neydal situation Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 55, 212.

Kārkkuravai (கார்க்குரவை): The dance appropriate to the Kār or rainy season. *Śilap* : XXVI : 120.

Kārttigai (கார்த்திகை): (1) The wife of Vārttigan. *Śilap* : XXIII : 104, 120.

(2) The star. *Kār* : 26 : 1 : *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 10 : 1.

Kārttigai Śāṛu (கார்த்திகைச் சாறு) : The Kārttigai festival when rows of lamps are lighted. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 17 : 3, (cf, *Aham* : 141 : 8, 11).

Kāraṇam (காரணம்) : Cause, causation ; the inference of cause. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 52.

Kāraṇan (காரணன்) : Causative person. *Śilap* : X : 182.

Kāram (காரம்) : A pungent medicine applied to wounds ; probably Paḍi(spadika)kkāram ; alum. *Aintiṇai* (50) 24 : 4 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 127 : 3.

Kārāḷar (காராளர்) : (1) A corruption of Karāḷar ; their place was Śaṇbai, situated on the Ganges in Aṇgadēśa. They worshipped Durgha by offering human sacrifice. *Maṇi* : VII : 102.

(2) A community of Vaiśyās. *Maṇi* : III : 29.

Kāri (கரி) : (1) Black bird ; a bird of omen. *Śilap* : XII : 124, XVII : *Koḻu* : 1.

(2) Chief of Kōval ; chief of Muḷḷūr ; he defeated and killed Ōri and secured the Kolli hills for the Chērās. *Aham* : 35 : 15, 209 : 12. When he entered Ōri's place after killing him in battle, Ōri's warriors resisted him with much noise and shouting. *Naṛ* : 320 : 6.

(3) A great benefactor ; he practically yielded all his possessions to the needy and the learned. *Śiṛupāṇ* : 95.

(4) A hero ; Malaiyamān Tirumuḍikkāri ; and his horse (black one). *Śiṛupāṇ* : 110.

(5) The horse 'Kāri' belonging to the hero Tirumuḍikkāri. *Puṛam* : 122 : 2, 158 : 6 ; 121, 122, 123, 124, 126 cols.

(6) A town in Toṇḍai Nāḍu, to which Kāri Kiḷār belonged. Perhaps Kāri Āṛu flows through this land. *Puṛam* : 6 col. 44, 45, 47, 57, 58, 122.

(7) Black bull. *Kali* : 103 : 12, 41, 104 : 12, 21, 36, 74, 105 : 10, 39, 68.

(8) Vāśudēvan. *Pari* : 3 : 81.

(Māk) Kāri Áśān [(மாக்) காரி ஆசான்] : Author of Śiṛupañchamūlam ; disciple of Mākkāyan. *Pāyiram* to *Śiṛupañch* : 3.

Kāri Ādi (காரி ஆதி) : Basic name of Malli Kiḷān Kāri Ādi. *Puṛam* : 177 col.

Kāri Āṛṛuttuñjiya Neḍum Kiḷḷi (காரி ஆற்றுத்துஞ்சிய நெடுங் கிள்ளி) : The Chōḷa king who died at Kāri Āṛu. He ruled from Uṛaiyūr. *Puṛam* : 47 col. He was a great enemy of Nalam Kiḷḷi. From this king's fury, the poet Kōvūr Kiḷār saved another poet Iḷamtattan.

Kāri Āṛu (காரி ஆறு) : A place where the Chōḷa Neḍum Kiḷḷi died. *Maṇi* : XIX : 126 ; *Puṛam* : 47 col.

Kārikkaṇṇanār (காரிக்கண்ணனார்) : Basic name of Kāviripp ūm. paṭṭinattukkārikkaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 107, 123, 285 ; *Naṛ* : 237 ; *Puṛam* : 57, 58, 169, 171, 353.

Kāri Kiḷār (காரி கிழார்) : Vēḷāḷa poet and author of *Puṛam* : 6.

Kāriya Ēdu (காரிய ஏது) : The cause that retains the link with the effect. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 68.

Kāriyam (காரியம்) : (1) Effect. *Maṇi* ; XXIX : 86, 93.

(2) The inference of result. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 52.

Kārugar (காருகர்) : Weavers. The hawkers of textile goods were also called Kārugar. *Maṇi* : XXIII : 106.

Kāruhavaḍi (காருகவடி) : Planetary position. *Śilap* : XXVI : 25.

Kārai (காரை) : A kind of thorny plant ; a low shrub with sharp spines common in waste places. *Puṛam* : 258 : 1.

Kārōḍam (காரோடம்) : Grindstone used for polishing or sharpening knives etc. *Aham* : 1 : 5, 356 : 9.

Kāl (கால்) : (1) Circle, wheel ; inland trade by carts. *Śilap* : II : 7.

(2) ¼ ; The sky etc. five elements. *Pari* : 3 : 77.

(3) Kāla, Yama. *Aiṅguṟu* : 116 : 4.

(4) Canal. *Aham* : 341 : 6.

Kāl Kaḻi Kaṭṭil (கால் கழி கட்டில்) : The funeral pyre ; or the open ladder like coffin on which the dead body is carried to the cremation or burial ground. *Puṟam* : 286 : 4.

Kāl Koḷḷudal (கால் கொள்ளுதல்) : Beginning to make the idol of God. *Śilap* : XXVI : 254.

Kāl Kōṭ Kādai (கால் கோட் காதை) : Canto XXVI of *Śilap.*

Kāl Kōḷ (கால் கோள்) : (1) Initiation, inauguration, usually of a festival. *Kali* : 83 : 15 ; *Maṇi* : I : 26.

(2) If this relates to the cutting out of a stone for making an idol, it is Vetchittiṇai in Puṟam. *Śilap* : XXV : 119, 122, XXVI : 84, 152 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 19.

Kāl Nōy (கால் நோய்) : The disease by which parts of the body get petrified e.g., stones in the bladder etc. *Ēlādi* : 57 : 1 ; *Nāladi* : 372 : 4.

Kālakkaḍavuḷ (காலக்கடவுள்) : Śiva, the God of destruction. *Padiṟṟu* Invocation : 12.

Kālakkaṇitam (காலக்கணிதம்) : Astrology ; a courtesan's art. *Maṇi* : II : 29.

Kālakkaṇitar (காலக்கணிதர்) : Time keepers ; astrologers. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 40 ; *Śilap* : V : 44.

Kālaham (காலகம்) : Window. *Kali* : 83 : 13.

Kālaṇi (காலணி) : Anklet. *Śilap* : XVI : 127.

Kāladar (காலதர்): Windows; lit, the passage for wind. *Śilap*: V : 8.

Kālam (காலம்): (1) time; robbers take this into account. *Śilap*: XVI : 167, 184.

(2) This is of 3 kinds; the past divisible into Pēdamai, Śeyhai; the present divisible into Uṇarvu, Aruvuru, Vāyil, Tōṛṛam; future divisible into Piṛappu, Piṇi, Mūppu, Śāvu, Avalam, Araṛṛu, Kavalai, Kaiyāru. *Maṇi* : XXX : 159, 160, 162, 166.

Kālam Aṛidal (காலம் அறிதல்): opportune action. *Kuṛaḷ* : 49 chap. hdg.

Kālavēham (காலவேகம்): The name of an elephant. *Maṇi*: IV : 44.

Kālan (காலன்): Yama or Yama's messenger; the God of death. The messenger of Kūṛṛuvan, he who divides body and life. *Ēlādi* : 22 : 3, 23 : 3, 37 : 3, 65 : 1; *Kali* : 105 : 19, 20, 143 : 40; *Padiṛṛu* : 39 : 8; *Puṛam* : 41 : 1, 240 : 5.

Kāleṛi Kaḍihaiyar (காலெறி கடிகையர்): Poet and author of *Kuṛun* :267. He derives this name from an expression; 'Kāleṛi Kaḍihai' he uses in his poem.

Kālai (காலை): The Sun. *Padiṛṛu* : 21 : 4.

Kālai Muraśam (காலை முரசம்): The drum in the palace that beats in the morning at the dawn. *Puṛam* : 161; *Śilap* : XVII : 6.

Kālōr (காலோர்): The infantry. *Maduraik* : 441.

Kāvaṭṭanār (காவட்டனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 378 *Puṛam* : 359 col.

Kāvadam (காவதம்): A distance; also called Kādam. *Maṇi*: XI : 5, XIII : 85, XVI : 102, XXVI : 19; *Śilap* : X : 36, 154, XXIII : 145.

Kāval (காவல்) : (1) Imprisonment. *Maṇi* sub hdg. to canto XXII.

(2) The territory that is under the King's protection. *Puṟam* : 5.

Kāvalar (காவலர்) : (1) Guards or night watchmen in the city. *Aham* : 122 : 6, 308 : 14, 311 : 4 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 240 ; *Naṟ* : 98 : 9 ; *Śilap Padlham* : 29, VI : 144, XVI : 146.

(2) Burial ground keepers. *Maṇi* : VI : 62.

(3) The time keepers. *Kuṟun* : 261 : 6 ; *Mullaip* : 55 : 8 ; *Śilap* : V : 49.

(4) Kings. *Kuṟaḷ* : 560 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : XII : 49, XXIII : 146, XXV : 130, 231, XXVIII : 9 ; *Paḷa* : 20 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 8 : 1, 17 : 8, 35 : 29, 208 : 5, 261 : 6, 390 : 5 ; *Śilap* : IX : 65, XXIII : 81, 113, XXVI : 52, 157, 254, XXVIII : 135.

(5) *Śeṅguṭṭuvan*. *Śilap* : XXV : 184, XXVI : 191.

(6) Imayavaramban Neḍum Chēralādan. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Uśalvari* : 3.

(7) Tuṇai Iḷam Kiḷḷi. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 177.

(8) Puṇyarājan. *Maṇi* : XXV : 11.

(9) Chēran. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 113.

(10) Chōḷa. *Maṇi* : XIX : 32, XXIV : 6.

(11) Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XIV : 217, XVI : 133, 154, 216.

Kāvalan Dēvi (காவலன் தேவி) : (1) The Queen. *Śilap* : XVI : 111

(2) Rājamādēvi. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 6.

Kāvalāḷar (காவலாளர்) : (1) Defenders of forts. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 29.

(2) Guards. *Maṇi* : VII : 111.

Kāvaṟkaṇihai (காவற்கணிகை) : The girl who performs on the stage. *Maṇi* : XXII : 30 ; *Śilap* : V : 50.

Kāvar Śāhāḍu (காவற் சாகாடு): 'The vehicle of protection' - The ship of state. The state which is engineered by the king. *Puṛam* : 185 : 2.

Kāvaṛpeṇḍir (காவற்பெண்டிர்): Nurses. *Maṇi* : VII : 58.

Kāvaṛpeṇḍu (காவற்பெண்டு): (1) Nurse; probably of Chōḷan Pūravaikkōpperunaṛkiḷḷi. Poet and author of *Puṛam* : 86.

(2) Kaṇṇahi's nurse in *Śilap* : XXIX sub hdgs. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Uraippāyiram.*

Kāvan Mullai (காவன் முல்லை): (1) One of the Puṛattiṇai Tuṛais. Kāvanmullai Bhūdanar was an expert in this field of composition. *Kuṛun* ; 104, 211; *Padiṛṛu* : 89 col.

(2) Possibly it was also the name of a town to which this poet belonged. *Aham* : 151, 391 ; *Naṛ* : 274.

Kāvan Mullai Bhūdanār (காவன் முல்லை பூதனர்): Poet and author *Aham* : 21, 241, 293, 391; *Kuṛun* : 104, 211; *Naṛ* : 274.

Kāvi (காவி): A kind of flower called Kuvaḷai; or Nīlam; Blue Nehumbo. *Aham* : 150 : 11, 350 : 1; *Kuṛun* : 144 : 1; *Maṇi* : V : 8; *Naṛ* : 123 : 6; *Śilap* : IV : 45, XX : *Veṇba* : 2 : 1, XIV : 138.

Kāvidi (காவிதி): (1) Title holders who were exempt from paying certain taxes. *Śilap* : XXII : 9.

(2) This title was borne by Iḷampullūrkkāvidi. *Naṛ* : 89 by Kīran kaṇṇanār. *Naṛ* : 218 by Perum Koṛṛanār. *Naṛ* : 364 by Āvūrkkāvidihaḷ Śādēvanār. *Naṛ* : 264.

Kāvidimākkaḷ (காவிதிமாக்கள்): The ministers bearing the Kāvidi title. *Maduraik* : 499.

Kāviri (காவிரி): (1) The largest river in Tamil Nad, meaning the river which 'enriches the gardens;' corrupted into 'Kāvēri' and given a mythological

origin. *Aham* : 6 : 6, 62 : 9, 76 : 12, 123 : 11, 126 : 5, 166 : 14, 177 : 16, 181 : 12, 186 : 16, 213 : 22, 326 : 10, 341 : 4, 385 : 4; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 24 : 4, 35 : 3; *Maṇi* : III : 55, V : 39, XV : 48, XXII : 40; *Paṭṭinap* : 6, 126, 190; *Porunar* : 248; *Śilap* : I : 5, V : 165, VI : 163, VII : 1 : 19, IX : 57; X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 8, X : 33, 108, 214, XI : 39, XXV : 120, 123, XXVII : 171, XXIX : *Vāḻttu* : 10. On its banks is situated Kaḷārtturai. *Aham* : 6 : 6, 222 : 8, 226 : 10; Kaḷār and Uṟandai are on its banks.

(2) It carried away Āṭṭan Atti. *Aham* : 396 : 14, 376 : 11; *Aiṅguṟu* : 42 : 3; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 7 : 3, 12 : 4, 24 : 4, 35 : 3, 36 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 258 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : 50 : 6, 73 : 8, 90 : 47; *Puṟam* : 35 : 8, 43 : 22, 58 : 1, 68 : 9, 166 : 28, 174 : 8; 393 : 23, 399 : 12.

(3) Ariśil Āṟu. *Puṟam* : 385 : 8.

(4) The river that flowed out of Agastya's waterflask. *Maṇi Padiham* : 12.

Kāvirikkiḷavan (காவிரிக்கிழவன்): Chōḷa; here Kiḷḷivaḷavan. *Puṟam* : 58 : 1, 399 : 12.

Kāviri Nāḍan (காவிரி நாடன்): The Chōḷa. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 7 : 3, 12 4, 24 : 4, 35 : 3, 36 : 2; *Śilap* : I : 5; XXIX : *Vāḻttu* : 10.

Kāviri Nāḍu (காவிரி நாடு): The Chōḷa country. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 7 : 3 12 : 4, 36 : 2; *Śilap* : VI : 31.

Kāviri(ppaḍappai)ppaṭṭinam [காவிரிப்(படப்பைப்)பட்டினம்]: Puhār. Paḍappai is garden. *Aham* : 205 : 12; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 135; *Śilap* : XV : 151.

Kāvirippāvai (காவிரிப்பாவை): Kāviri as divine lady; her children were the Vēḷāḷās. *Śilap* : X : 148.

Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattukkandarattanār (காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினத்துக் கந்தரத்தனர்): Poet and author. *Kuṟun* : 342.

Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattukkārikaṇṇanār (காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினத்துக்காரிக் கண்ணனர்): Poet and author; he was a vaiśya. (*vide Tol. Marabu Sūt* : 74. Deemed to be a devotee of Tirumāl. *Aham* : 107, 123, 285; *Kuṟun* : 297; *Puṟam* : 57, 58, 169, 171, 353.

Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattu Śeṅgaṇṇanār (காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினத்துச் செங் கண்ணனர்): Poet and author. *Aham* : 103, 271; *Naṟ* : 389.

Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattu Śēndankaṇṇanār (காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினத்துச் சேந்தன் கண்ணனர்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 347.

Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattu Ponvāṇiganār Mahanār (Nap)pūdanār [காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினத்துப் பொன்வாணிகனர் மகனர் (நப்)பூதனர்]: Poet and author; he was a goldsmith; author of *Mullaippāṭṭu*.

Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinam (காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினம்): Also Puhār; *vide* Puhār. Described in *Pāṭṭinappālai*.

(1) Town to which Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattu Ponvāṇiganār Mahanār Nappūdanār (author of *Mullaippāṭṭu*) belonged.

(2) Town to which Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattu Kārikkaṇṇanār belonged. *Aham* : 107, 123, 285; *Kuṟun* : 297; *Puṟam*: 57, 58, 169, 171, 353.

(3) Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattu Śeṅgaṇṇanār belonged. *Aham* : 103, 271; *Naṟ* : 389.

(4) Kāvirippūmppaṭṭinattu Kandarattanār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 342.

(5) Śēndankaṇṇanār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 347; *Puṟam* : 57, 58, 169, 171, 353.

Kāviri Vāyil (காவிரி வாயில்): Estuary of the river Kāviri. *Maṇi* : XXII : 43.

Kāvu (காவு): Kā; Garden. *Paḷa* : 172 : 4; *Puṟam* : 337 : 14, 366 : 22.

Kāvēri (காவேரி): Corrupted form of Kāviri. *Śilap* : 7 : 2 : 2, 2 : 4, 3 : 2, 3 : 4, 4 : 2, 4 : 4, 25 : 2, 25 : 4, 26 : 2, 26 : 4, 27 : 2, 27 : 4.

Kāḻ (காழ்) : (1) Pearls. *Śilap* : IV : 41.

(2) An ornament consisting of 24 chains of gold and pearls. *Naṟ* : 133 : 4.

(3) The prod. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 77 : 8.

(4) Thread (from this kāḻagam). *Pari* : 6 : 15, 12 : 18, 15 : 5.

Kāḻvai (காழ்வை) : The Ahil flower; the eaglewood tree. *Kuṟiñjip* : 93.

Kāḻagam (காழகம்) : (1) cloth (from Burma, perhaps) *Kali* : 92 : 37; *Murugu* : 184; *Paṭṭinap* : 191; *Puṟam* : 41 : 9.

(2) Blue cloth. *Kali* : 73 : 17.

(3) Belt. *Kali* : 7 : 9.

(4) Kaliṅgam variety of cloth. *Śilap* : XXII : 91, 98.

Kāḻiyar (காழியர்) : (1) Washermen. *Aham* : 89 : 7; *Śilap* : V : 24.

(2) Sellers of sweetmeats. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 32; *Śilap* : VI : 137.

Kāḻōr (காழோர்) : (1) Boatmen. *Naṟ* : 74 : 3.

(2) Elephant drivers. *Maduraik* : 658; *Maṇi* : IV : 35; *Perumbāṇ* : 39; *Śilap* : XXII : 12.

Kāḻāmbi (காளாம்பி) : Mushroom. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 36 : 4; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 134.

Kāḷi (காளி) : The Goddess of the desert tract. *Śilap* : XX : 39.

Kāḷai (காளை) : (1) bull; expression used to denote young and energetic persons. *Naṟ* : 179 : 8, 184 : 2, 293 : 9; *Puṟam* : 258 : 6, 302 : 8, 312 : 6, 322 : 1, 334 : 11.

(2) Here Muruga. *Pari* : 8 : 86.

Kāṟkaṇi (காற்கணி) : Kāṟku Aṇi. Anklet. *Śilap* : XVI : 111.

Kāṟṟu (காற்று) : A kind of defect in pearls. *Śilap* : XIV : 193.

Kān (கான்): Forests, *Aham* : 359 : 14; *Naṟ* : 158 : 3, 198 : 2, 348 : 5; *Puṟam* : 33 : 1.

Kāṉṟai (கான்றை): A kind of tree. *Maṇi* : VI : 81.

Kānakkōḻi (*Kānaṅkōḻi*) [கானக்கோழி : கானங்கோழி]: The jungle (wild) fowl. *Kuṟun* : 242 : 1; *Porunar* : 222; *Puṟam* : 320 : 11, 395 : 10; *Śilap* : X : 116, XII : 34, XXV : 54.

Kānakanāḍan (கானகநாடன்): Address of Chēramān Karuvūr Eṟiya Oḷvāṭkōpperum Chēral Irumporai. *Puṟam* : 5 : 3.

Kānakam (கானகம்): Jungle. *Śilap* : XIII : 44. Cremation ground. *Śilap* : XX : 39.

Kānattōr (கானத்தோர்): Foresters. *Puṟam* : 28 : 10.

Kānappaḍam (கானப்படம்): Kind of facial shield with jungle scenes painted on them. *Śilap* : XIV : 173.

Kānappēr (கானப்பேர்): Kāḷaiyār Kōil; a forest fortress famous as impregnable; held by Vēṅgaimārban but reduced by Ugrapperuvaḻudi; a part of Tirukkānappērkkunṟam. *Puṟam* : 21, 367.

Kānappēr Eyil (கானப்பேர் எயில்): The fortress at Kānappēr. *Aham* : 26; *Puṟam* : 21 : 6.

Kānappēr Eyil Kaḍanda Ukkirapperuvaḻudi (கானப்பேர் எயில் கடந்த உக்கிரப்பெருவழுதி): The Pāṇḍyan king who defeated Vēṅgai Mārban and reduced Kānappēr; reputed as the last great Śaṅgam Pāṇḍyan ruler; compiler of *Ahanānūṟu*. Poet *Puṟam* : 21 col. 367.

Kānam (கானம்): Forest. *Aham* : 283 : 13, 314 : 3, 387 : 9; *Nāladi* : 396 : 2, 398 : 1; *Naṟ* : 154 : 1, 177 : 1, 205 : 5, 238 : 1, 240 : 10, 256 : 11, 292 : 4, 302 : 10, 321 : 3, 362 : 4, 394 : 1; *Śilap* : XI : 79, 204, XIII : 4, 36, XV : 73.

Kānamaññai (கானமஞ்ஞை): Wild peacock. *Kuṟun* : 38 : 1; *Puṟam* : 127 : 4.

Kānamar Śelvi (கானமர் செல்வி): Korṟavai; Kāḍu Kiḻāḷ; the Goddess of Victory and Pālai region. *Aham* : 345 : 4.

Kānal (கானல்): Garden; Land other than desert or agricultural. *Śilap*: VI: 113, XXI: 15. Garden areas in the littoral tracts. *Aham*: 30: 14, 150: 12, 260: 3, 290: 9, 370: 13, 400: 3; *Naṟ*: 4: 1, 27: 4, 96: 9, 149: 5, 155: 3. 163: 9, 12, 187: 3, 191: 11, 195: 9, 203: 7, 219: 9, 223: 3, 227: 3, 231: 8, 235: 4, 245: 10, 254: 12, 258: 1, 263: 5, 267: 6, 301: 8, 311: 8, 319: 2, 327: 8, 331: 3, 335: 4, 342: 7, 345: 1, 354: 1, 4, 372: 2, 375: 3, 382: 1, 388: 6, 392: 9. *Puṟam*: 48: 4.

Kānal Pāṇi (கானல் பாணி): Kānal vari. *Śilap*: VIII: *Veṇba*: 2: 4, XXVII: 50.

Kānal Vari (கானல் வரி): A kind of musical composition deemed appropriate to the Kānal Region. *Śilap*: VII: 1; *Padiham*: 69, VII: 52: 2, VII canto hdg.

Kānal Varippāḍal (கானல் வரிப்பாடல்): Kind of musical composition and the singing of it. *Śilap*: VII: 24: 1, 24: 4.

Kānalamperunduṟai (கானலம்பெருந்துறை): One of the towns held by Tittan (perhaps Chōḷa). A coastal town. *Aham*: 152: 6.

Kānavar (கானவர்): Foresters; hunters; pastoral people. The same as Kāḍavar. *Aham*: 34: 3, 231: 5, 282: 2, 292: 10, 368: 1; *Kuṟiñjip*: 225; *Kuṟun*: 333: 1, 335: 6, 342: 2, 379: 2, 385: 2; *Murugu*: 194; *Perumbāṇ*: 116; *Porunar*: 220; *Puṟam*: 159: 15, 247: 2; *Śilap*: XII: 9, XXVII: 217; *Naṟ*: 65: 6, 75: 6, 82: 11, 85: 8, 165: 2, 228: 5, 255: 3, 285: 3, 282: 7, 306: 5, 336: 3. 386: 2, 393: 5.

Kānavāraṇam (கானவாரணம்): jungle or wild fowl. *Naṟ*: 21: 8; *Puṟam*: 52: 16; *Śilap*: XIII: 37.

Kānīnan (கானீனன்): Son of an unmarried woman. *Ēlādi*: 30: 3.

'Kānuṇaṅgu Kaḍuneṟi' (காணுணங்கு கடுநெறி): 'The forest path parched up by failure of rains'. Name of the 5th stanza of III Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Kiḍaṅgil (கிடங்கில்): (1) A place in Āmūrkkōṭṭam; the chief of this place was Nalliyakkōḍan. *Śiṛupāṇ*: 160.

(2) Poyhaiyār praised this place. *Naṛ*: 65: 2.

(3) Place to which Kīraṅkaṇṇanār belonged. *Naṛ*: 218.

(4) To which Perum Koṛṛanār belonged. *Naṛ*: 364.

(5) To which Kiḍaṅgil Kulapati Nakkaṇṇanār belonged. *Kuṛun*: 252.

(6) Kiḍaṅgil Kāvidi Kīran Kaṇṇanār belonged. *Nar*: 218.

(7) Kiḍaṅgil Kāvidi Perum Koṛṛanār belonged. *Nar*: 364.

Kiḍaṅgu (கிடங்கு): Ditch; a subterranean room. *Naṛ*: 379: 8; *Padiṛṛu*: 10: 17, 22: 24; *Puṛam*: 350: 1; *Śilap*: XV: 207.

Kiḍuhu (கிடுகு): Shield. *Paṭṭinap*: 78; *Śilap*: XIV: 172.

Kiḍai (கிடை): Cork. Dolls 'especially small toy chariots were made of this'. Buoys for floating, and fake swords were made of this. *Pari*: 6: 35.

Kiṇkiṇi (கிண்கிணி): Small anklet worn by children. *Aham*: 254: 3; *Kali*: 74: 13, 81: 6, 85: 2, 96: 17; *Naṛ*: 250: 2, 269: 1; *Padiṛṛu*: 52: 20; *Puṛam*: 77: 1, 198: 5; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 161: 1

Kiṇaṛu (கிணறு): Well. *Paḷa*: 61: 2, 344: 4; *Puṛam*: 132: 3; *Peṛumbāṇ*: 97; *Śiṛupañch*: 66: 3.

Kiṇai (கிணை): (1) Drum called Taḍāri. *Aham*: 325: 9, 356: 4.

(2) A kind of musical instrument, possibly resembling the modern uḍukkai or gañjira. *Aham*: 301: 10; *Puṛam*: 111: 4.

(3) Its leather side reseembles the shell of a tortoise. *Naṛ*: 108: 4; *Padiṛṛu*: 90: 44; *Puṛam*: 70: 3, 226: 15, 249: 3; *Pari*: 8: 81.

(4) The drum of the Marudam region; also the dancer's drum. *Puṟam* : 76 : 8, 78 : 12, 79 : 3; *Śilap* : X : 139, XIII : 148.

(5) The martial drum. *Puṟam* : 111 : 4, 373 : 31, 374 : 6, 375 : 5, 376 : 23, 377 : 4, 378 : 8, 379 : 7, 382 : 18, 383 : 3, 387 : 4, 388 : 11, 392 : 5, 393 : 20, 394 : 7, 396 : 14, 397 : 10.

Kiṇaiñan (கிணைஞன்) : The Taḍāri player; also Kiṇaivan. *Puṟam* : 377 : 14.

Kiṇaimahaḷ (கிணைமகள்) : The drum player's wife. *Puṟam* : 388 : 3, 399 : 16; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 136.

Kiṇaivan (கிணைவன்) : *vide* Kiṇaiñan; Tuḍiyan. *Puṟam* : 379 : 11, 381 : 20; *Tahaḍūr Yāt ' Kārttarum '* : 6.

Kimburi (கிம்புரி) : (1) The thimble attached to the sharp end of an elephant's tusk. *Śilap* : V : 150.

(2) An ornament like the mouth of a fish. *Neḍunal* : 96.

(3) An arrangement in the wall for the discharge of water. *Puṟam* : 97.

Kirāmam (கிராமம்) : Gramam. Village. *Maṇi* : XIII : 103.

Kiriyai (கிரியை) : Action. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 50.

Kirīdan (கிரீதன்) : Person (son) who is purchased for a price. *Ēlādi* : 30 : 4.

Kiruttam (கிருத்தம்) : Function. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 388, 389, 391, 395, 396, 398.

Kiruttiraman (கிருத்திரமன்) : Foundling, *Ēlādi* : 31 : 2.

Kiruta Kōṭi (கிருத கோடி) : One of the authors who supported the system of proofs in logical arguments like Pramāṇas, He accepted eight of the Ten Pramāṇas. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 5.

Kilukili (கிலுகிலி) : Rattle for children. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 61.

Kiḻamai (கிழமை): A system of Ālāpana or rendering of a tune. *Pari* : 17 : 18.

Kiḻavan (கிழவன்): Owner, landowner. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1039 : 1.

Kiḻār (கிழார்): (1) The pulley system attached to the arrangement for drawing water from a deep irrigation well. *Maduraik* : 93; *Śilap* : X : 110.

(2) A caste sufflx as in the name of Kōvūrkiḻār etc. when it indicates ' Vēḷāḷa ' caste.

Kiḷḷi (கிள்ளி): (1) The Chōḻa; he owned the place Ambar. Pinnattūr Narayanasvami Iyer's identification of this Kiḷḷi with Kiḷḷi Vaḷavan seems to be unwarranted. *Maṇi* : XXV : 193, XXVIII : 172) XXIX : 3; *Naṟ* : 141 : 9.

(2) Chōḻa : Neḍumuḍikkiḷḷi; *vide Maṇi* : XXVIII : 172.

(3) Chōḻa : perhaps Karikālan who might have had a festival at Vaṇṇi after his victory there, though Pinnattūr Narayanasvami Iyer equates Kiḷḷi with Kiḷḷi Vaḷavan. *Naṟ* : 390 : 3.

(4) Chōḻa. *Puṟam* : 69 : 16, 70 : 10, 167 : 10, 399 : 13.

(5) Nalamkiḷḷi. *Puṟam* : 27 : 10, 43 : 10.

(6) Perumkōkkiḷḷi, i.e., Kōpperum Chōḻan. *Puṟam* : 220 : 6.

(7) Polampūt Kiḷḷi. *Aham* : 205 : 10. A king of this name once tried to capture the land of the Kōśar ; he belonged to Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinam.

(8) Chōḻa title. *Aiṅguṟu* : 78 : 1; *Puṟam* : 13, 16, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 61, 62, 69, 70, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 125, 167, 173, 226, 227, 228, 367, 368, 373, 382, 393, 397, 480.

Kiḷḷimaṅgalam (கிள்ளிமங்கலம்): Place to which Kōkēvanār belonged. *Naṟ* : 365. To which Kiḷḷimaṅgalam Kiḻār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 76, 110, 152, 181.

Kiḷḷimaṅgalam Kiḻār (கிள்ளிமங்கலம் கிழார்): A Vēḷāḷa poet; author. *Kuṟun* : 76, 110, 152, 181. His son was Kōkēvanār; also called Kiḷimaṅgalam Kiḻār, Kiḷimaṅgalamkiḻār, Kaḷimaṅgalamkiḻār. *Naṟ* : 355.

Kiḷḷimaṅgalam Kiḻār Mahanār Kōkēvanār (கிள்ளிமங்கலம் கிழார் மகனார் கோகேவனார்): Poet and author. *Naṟ* : 365.

Kiḷḷi Vaḷavan (கிள்ளி வளவன்): (1) He defeated Paḷaiyan Māṟan at Kūḍal and captured his horses, elephants and towns. *Aham* : 346 : 22.

(2) Basic name of Chōḻan Kuḷamuṟṟattu Tuñjiya Kiḷḷi Vaḷavan. *Puṟam* : 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 69, 69 : 16, 70, 70 : 10, 173, 226, 227, 228, 373, 387, 393, 399 : 10.

(3) The father of Udayakumaran son of Pīlivaḷai. *Maṇi* : XXV : 14.

Kiḷḷai (கிள்ளை): Parrot; a domestic bird; famous for green plumage, reddish beak and a red circular line around the neck. *Aham* : 28 : 10, 242 : 6, 324 : 3, 369 : 4; *Aiṅguṟu* : 281 : 2, 287 : 2, 290 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 101; *Kuṟun* : 67 : 1, 333 : 3; *Naṟ* : 143 : 5; *Perumbāṇ* : 227, 300; *Śilap* : XXV : 54.

(*Pāvinṟeḻunda*) *Kiḻavi* [(பாவின்றெழுந்த) கிளவி]: (1) Prose works completely free from verse. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 485 : 2.

(2 Words; originally perhaps Eḻuttu also, and so painting too. *Naṟ* : 146 : 8.

Kiḻavi Ākkam (கிளவி ஆக்கம்): The chapter on 'the structure of words' : I Iyal of *Tol. Śol.*

Kiḷi (கிளி): Parrot. *Aham* : 12 : 7, 28 : 12, 32 : 5, 34 : 14, 37 : 8, 38 : 12, 49 : 1, 118 : 13, 126 : 17, 192 : 5, 194 : 15, 301 : 11, 308 : 10; *Aiṅguṟu* : 260 : 3, 282 : 3, 283 : 3; *Aintiṇai*(50) 18 : 2, 33 : 1; *Kali* : 13 : 18, 20 : 7, 37 : 13, 50 : 9, 55 : 14;

Kuṟun : 133 : 2, 141 : 1, 142 : 2, 198 : 5, 240 : 2, 291 : 2, 346 : 5, 360 : 6; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 1 : 1; *Maṇi* : III : 156, XIX : 70; *Nāladi* : 283 : 3; *Naṟ* : 13 : 9, 25 : 6, 102 : 1, 104 : 6, 147 : 3, 194 : 10, 209 : 6, 259 : 4, 288 : 9, 301 : 5, 304 : 3, 306 : 2, 317 : 4, 328 : 3, 368 : 1, 389 : 6; *Padiṟṟu* : 78 : 6; *Pari* : 9 : 42; *Paṭṭinap* : 150, 264; *Porunar* : ; 34 *Puṟam* : 138 : 9, 395 : 14; *Śilap* : II : 57, VIII : 86, XII : 33, XXIV : 1; *Tiṇaimālai*(150) 3 : 3, 4; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 623 : 3.

Kiḷichchiṟai (கிளிச்சிறை): A variety of gold. *Śilap* : XIV : 201.

Kiḷai (கிளை): (1) Division of paṇ. *Śilap* : XIV : 166.

(2) Kiḷḷai, i.e., Parrot. *Aintiṇai* (70) 13 : 1.

Kiḷai Narambu (கிளை நரம்பு): In Yāḻ; Kuṟaḷ, Iḷi, Tuttam, Viḷari, Kaikkiḷai. *Maṇi* : XIX : 25; 5 strings of this Yāḻ. *Śilap* : VIII : 33.

Kinnaram (கின்னரம்): A kind of bird famous for its conjugal fidelity. *Perumbāṇ* : 494.

Kīraṅkaṇṇaṉār (கீரங்கண்ணனார்): Basic name of poet Kuḍavāyil Kīrankaṇṇaṉār who belonged to Kuḍavāyil. *Kuṟun* : 79.

Kiraṅkīranār (கீரங்கீரனார்): Poet and author. *Naṟ* : 78.

Kīrattanār (கீரத்தனார்): Basic name of Kuḍavāyirkīrattanār. *Aham* : 315, 345, 366, 385; *Kuṟun* : 281, 369; *Naṟ* : 27, 42; *Puṟam* : 242.

Kīrandai (கீரந்தை): (1) A poor brahmin of Madurai; i.e., father of Kīran. *Śilap* : XXIII : 42.

(2) Basic name of Podukkayattukkīrandai, poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 337.

(3) author of *Paripāḍal* : 2 on Tirumāl.

Kiran (கீரன்): (1) Father of Śāttan in Pāṇḍyan Kīran Śāttan. *Puṟam* : 178 col. 240 col.

(2) Basic name of MōŚi Kīran. *Aham* : 392; *Kuṟun* : 33, 75, 383; *Puṟam* : 50 col.

(3) Son of Anduvan; basic name of Anduvan Kīran. *Puṟam* : 359 col.

(4) Father of Kaḷārk Kīran Eyiṟṟiyār. *Aham* : 163. *Naṟ* : 312 etc.

(5) Father of Kaṇṇanār. *Naṟ* : 218.

(6) Father of Kīranār. *Naṟ* : 78.

Kīranār (கீரனார்): (1) Basic name of (Nak) Kīranār. *Naṟ* : 358.

(2) of Immen Kīranār. *Aham* : 398.

Kīḻppāl (கீழ்ப்பால்): Low caste. *Puṟam* : 183 : 9.

Kīḻmakkaḷ (கீழ்மக்கள்): Low born ones. *Āchāra* : 10 : 3, 4.

Kīḻēḻulagam (கீழேழுலகம்): The seven nether worlds. *Pari* : 3 : 20.

Kīḻōr (கீழோர்): Vēḷāḷar. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 144 : 2.

Kukkil (குக்கில்): The bird called Śakōram; Śembōttu; kingfisher. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 5 : 3.

Kumkumakkalaṅgal (குங்குமக்கலங்கல்): Vermilion paste used as a cosmetic. *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 88.

Kumkumam (குங்குமம்): Saffronpowder. *Maṇi* : XIX : 87, XXV : 86; *Pari* : 19 : 85; *Śilap* : IV : 49, VIII : 21, XIII : 115, XIV : 90, XXII : 45, 124.

Kuchcharakkaḍihai (குச்சரக்கடிகை): The Gūrjara type of house. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 145, 152.

Kuchcharam (குச்சரம்): Gūrjara; Gujarāt. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 145, 152.

Kuñjarakkuruhu (குஞ்சரக்குருகு): The bird called 'Yānaiaṅkuruhu'. *Aham* : 145 : 15.

Kuñjaram (குஞ்சரம்): Elephant. *Aham* : 92 : 3, 145 : 15; *Aintiṇai*(70) 31 : 1; *Innā* : 14 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 16 : 39, 25 : 2; *Kār* : 12 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* Quotation in *Tol. Poruḷ* : 12, 25, Nach. V; Ten *Padiham* : 17; IV : Ten *Padiham* : 10; *Puṟam* : 308 : 11 : *Śilap* : XXVII : 255; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Vaduval*' : 5, *Tol. Poruḷ* : 574 : 1.

Kuṭṭam (குட்டம்): (1) Lit. A tank; this gets corrupted into Kuṭṭai. *Naṟ* : 280 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 271.

(2) The Baraṇi Star. *Śilap* : XXIII : 134.

Kuṭṭi (குட்டி): The young one of wild cat, rat, squirrel etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 2, 561 : 2, 565 : 1.

Kuṭṭuvan (குட்டுவன்): (1) Chēra family name found in Naṟṟērkkuṭṭuvan etc. *Aham* : 270; *Puṟam* : 54, 240, 369 col.

(2) *Śeṅguṭṭuvan*; because his 'kaḍal piṟakkōttiya' feat is mentioned by Paraṇar here. *Padiṟṟu* : 46; *Puṟam* : 91 : 13, 343 : 9; *Śilap* : XXVI : 61, 247, XXVIII : 37.

(3) Toṇḍi Munṟuṟai (harbour) belonged to him. *Puṟam* : 290 : 12.

(4) Kaḷumalam belonged to him. *Aham* : 270 : 9.

(5) Marandai belonged to him. *Aham* : 376 : 18 ; *Kuṟun* : 34 : 4.

(6) (Iyal Tēr) Kuṭṭuvan - perhaps Imayavaramban Neḍuñjēralādan. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 49.

(7) Basic name of Palyanaiśelkeḷukuṭṭuvan. Hero of *Padiṟṟu* : III : Ten.

(8) Basic name of Kaḍalpiṟakkōṭṭiya Śeṅguṭṭuvan. Hero of V Ten *Padiṟṟu* ; and *Śilappadikāram Vañjikkāṇḍam.*

(9) He was never content with many victories in battle. *Padiṟṟu* : 47 : 1 ; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 130, 132.

(10) (Śeṅkōṟ) Kuṭṭuvan : Was he Śeṅguṭṭuvan ? *Aiṅguṟu* : 178 : 3.

(11) Basic name of Chōḷia Enādi Tirukkuṭṭuvan. *Puṟam* : 394 : 3.

(12) Family to which Kuṭṭuvan *Kiḷār*, poet, belonged. *Kuṟun* : 179.

(13) The fort Ahappa belonged to him. This fortress was destroyed by a 'Śembian' says Pinnattūr A. Narayanasvami Iyer, commentator on *Naṟṟinai* ; but Ahappa seems to have been destroyed by Palyānaiśelkeḷukuṭṭuvan ; (*Naṟ* : 14 : 3 who is probably the Kuṭṭuvan mentioned here) ; and so Ahappa could not have belonged to the Chērās. The reading 'Śembian' in *Naṟ* : 14 is wrong and the other reading suggested by the editor 'Arumiḷai' is correct.

(14) Chēran ; to him belonged the Kuḍamalai or the western hills. *Naṟ* : 105 : 7, 395 : 4.

(15) Here Neḍunchēral Ādan. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 103.

(*Pal*) *Kuṭṭuvan* [(பல்)குட்டுவன்]: (1) 'The many Kuṭṭuvans or the people of the Kuṭṭanaḍu' says Nachchinārkkiniyar. But it perhaps means the many Kuṭṭuvan or Chēra princes simultaneously ruling in different parts of the country. *vide Puṟam* : 195 com. for support for this view. *Maduraik* : 105.

(2) *Kuṭṭuvanār* - People of Kuṭṭanāḍu. *Padiṟṟu* : 22 : 27, 23 : 10, 42 : 8, 43 : 11.

(3) Basic name of Nambi Kuṭṭuvanār. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 109, 243.

Kuṭṭuvan Irumpoṟai (குட்டுவன் இரும்பொறை): Tahaḍūr Erinda Perum Chēral Irumpoṟai, father of Iḷam Chēral Irumpoṟai. *Padiṟṟu* : IX Ten *Padiham* : 1.

Kuṭṭuvan Kaṇṇan (குட்டுவன் கண்ணன்): Poet who was somehow related to the Chēra family; or was every person of Kuṭṭa nāḍu called Kuṭṭuvan? *Kuṟun* : 179.

Kuṭṭuvan Kīran (குட்டுவன் கீரன்): Poet who was perhaps related to the Chēra family; (or was he so called merely because he belonged to Kuṭṭanāḍu?) *Puṟam* : 240 col.

Kuṭṭuvan Kōdai (குடடுவன் கோதை): Basic name of Chēramān Kuṭṭuvan Kōdai. *Puṟam* : 54 col.

Kuṭṭuvanār (குட்டுவனர்): Basic name of Nambi Kuṭṭuvanār; perhaps indicates Chēra affinity. *Naṟ* : 345.

Kuḍakkāl Viḷakkam (குடக்கால் விளக்கம்): The wick that is placed on the rim of a pot and lighted; a primitive lamp. *Śilap* : VI : 138.

Kuḍakkāṟṟu (குடக்காற்று): The west wind. *Perumbāṇ* : 240.

Kuḍakkō (குடக்கோ): (1) The Chēra. *Śilap* : XXVI : 61.

(2) A Chēra title. *Puṟam* : 62, 63, 210, 211, 368 col.

(3) King of the Kuḍa nāḍu i.e., the Chēra. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 103.

Kuḍakkōchchēral (குடக்கோச்சேரல்) : Śeṅguṭṭuvan ; his younger brother was Iḷaṅgō Aḍihaḷ. *Śilap Padiham* : 2.

Kuḍahakkoṅgar (குடகக்கொங்கர்) : The Koṅgar belonging to the Kuḍahu (or the Kuḍa nāḍu). *Śilap* : XXX : 159.

Kuḍakaḍal (குடகடல்) : The western sea. *Aham* : 378 : 15; *Puṟam* : 2 : 10, 17 : 2.

Kuḍahar (குடகர்) : Lit. People of the western country i.e., the western part of Tamiḻaham. Now restricted to coorg. *Śilap* : XXVI : 121.

Kuḍaṅgar (குடங்கர்) : Hut ; probably a corruption of Kuḍaṅgam hut (skt), as Pari has it. But 'Kul' seems to be a root word indicating 'hollowness' and is seen in words like Kuḍam, Kuḍal, Kuḍiśai, Kuḍigai, Kuḷḷan, Kuḷḷam, Kuḷir, Kuḷam etc. Kuḍaṅgam may be a loan word from Tamil into Skt. *Kuṟaḷ* : 890 : 1.

Kuḍaśam (குடசம்) : (1) The Indian cork. The white flowers called Veṭṭappālaippū. *Kuṟiñjip* : 67; *Maṇi* : III : 164; *Śilap* : XIII : 157.

(2) The red kuḍaśam flower. *Śilap* : XIV : 87.

Kuḍandai (குடந்தை) : Kumbakōṇam ; Kumbam (Skt) - Kuḍam (pot) (or is it short form for Kuḍavāyil, the western gate of Uṟaiyūr or is it the 'Kuḍavāśal' of today near Kumbakōṇam ?) The Koṟṟa Chōḻar kept their treasure here. *Aham* : 60 : 13.

Kuḍandai Vāyil (குடந்தை வாயில்) : A suburb of Kumbakōṇam in the ancient days ; the poet who refers to this place, belonged to Kuḍavāyil (Kuḍavāyil Kīrattanār) and so perhaps the two places were identical. *Naṟ* : 379 : 7.

Kuḍanāḍu (குடநாடு) : (1) The western part of Tamiḻaham ; Part of it was ruled by a chieftain called Erumai. *Aham* : 115 : 5.

(2) Kuṭṭuvan was the ruler of Kuḍanāḍu. *Aham* : 91 : 17,

(3) The Chēra land (hence the Chēra titles like Kuḍakkō, Kuḍavarkōmān etc.) *Padiṟṟu* : VI Ten *Padiham* : 5 ; *Puṟam* : 177 : 12.

Kuḍapulam (குடபுலம்) : (1) The western country. Kuḍapulaviyanār belonged to this land. *Aham* : 340 : 17 ; *Puṟam* : 373 : 26.

(2) The Chēra land. *Padiṟṟu* : 51 : 3 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 47.

Kuḍapulaviyanār (குடபுலவியனர்) : Poet who belonged to Kuḍapulam on the Chēra land. Author of *Puṟam* : 18, 19 cols.

Kuḍam (குடம்) : (1) Pot. The ordeal by 'cobra in the pot' was commonly practised to prove innocence or guilt. *Aham* : 86 : 8, 336 : 7 ; *Naṟ* : 44 : 9 ; *Paḷa* : 57 : 4, 179 : 4, 243 : 4.

(2) A kind of dance. Arumpada : says 'it was danced by Vāsudēva with pots made either of metals or mud'. Aḍiyārk. says that the pots used by Vāsudēva were of Pañchalōka or an alloy of five metals. *Śilap* : VI : 55. This dance was one of the 6 Vinōdakkūttūs (or funny dances), and was danced by Vāsudēva on the streets of the city of 'Śō' the fortress of 'Vāṇan' a great enemy of the Gods. *Maṇi* : VI : 7, XXIX : 390, 457.

Kuḍam Śuṭṭavar (குடம் சுட்டவர்) : Cowherds ; lit ; those who say that 'a pot of milk is enough'. *Kali* : 107 : 2.

Kuḍambai (குடம்பை) : Nest. *Kuṟaḷ* : 338 : 1.

Kuḍamalai (குடமலை) : (1) The western mountains. *Kār* : 33 : 2.

(2) The hills of Kuṭṭuvars. *Naṟ* : 105 : 8, 239 : 1 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 188 ; *Śilap* : XI : 53.

Kuḍamalaiyāṭṭi (குடமலையாட்டி) : Kaṇṇahi, because she attached liberation there. *Śilap* : XII : 47.

Kuḍarttoḍar Mālai (குடர்த்தொடர் மாலை): The umbilical cord. *Mani* : XXV : 72.

Kuḍavar (குடவர்): (1) Cowherds and shepherds. *Aham* : 393 : 16.

(2) Westerners. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 55 : 9 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 276 ; *Puṟam* : 17 : 40 ; *Śilap* : XXIV : 134.

Kuḍavar kō (குடவர் கோ): (1) The Chēra king. *Śilap* : XXIV : 134.

(2) Here Māntaran Chēral Irumpoṟai. *Puṟam* : 17 : 40.

(3) Here Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVII : 64.

Kuḍavar Kōmān (குடவர் கோமான்): The Chēra king. Here Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVII : 227.

Kuḍavalan (குடவலன்): Tirumāl, i.e., he that can dance the 'Kuḍakkūttū'. *Pari* : III : 83.

Kuḍavāyil (குடவாயில்): (1) Place to which Kuḍavāyil Kīrattanār belonged. Probably Kuḍavāśal which is in the neighbourhood of Kumbakōṇam. *Aham* : 35, 44, 60, 79, 119, 129, 287, 315, 345, 366, 385 ; *Kuṟun* : 79, 281, 369 ; *Naṟ* : 27, 212, 319 ; *Puṟam* : 242.

(2) Though from the various colophons in the anthologies, it would appear that Kuḍavāyil merely is 'a western gate', *Aham* : 44 would suggest that it was a town ; (or was it a suburb on the western side of Uṟaiyūr ?) If Kuḍandai Vāyil became Kuḍavāyil, it was perhaps so called because it was situated on the entrance to Kumbakōṇam (Kuḍandai). In the Kuḍavāyirkkōṭṭam, Kaṇaikkāl Irumpoṟai was imprisoned by the Chōḷa Śeṅgaṇān. *Puṟam* : 74 col. This Kuḍavāyirkkōṭṭam may by contrasted with the Kuṇavāyirkōṭṭam of *Śilap*.

Kuḍavāyiṛ Kīrattanār (குடவாயிற் கீரத்தனர்) : Poet belonging to Kuḍavāyil. He specialised mostly in Pālai. Author of *Aham* : 35, 44, 60, 79, 119, 129, 227, 315, 345, 366, 385. In regard to *Aham* : 35, a rdg. has Ammūvanār. *Naṛ* : 27, 212, 379 ; *Puṛam* : 242. In *Kuṛun* : 79, he is mentioned in a rdg. as the author, though Kuḍavāyil Kīranakkan is the name of the poet.

Kuḍavāyiṛ Kīranakkan (குடவாயிற் கீரநக்கன்) : Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 79. (A rdg. has Kuḍavāyiṛ Kīrattanār).

Kuḍāri (குடாரி) : An axe-like implement different from Kaṇichchi or Maḻu. *Pari* : 5 : 34, 66, 8 : 100.

Kuḍi (குடி) : (1) Family. *Aham* : 184 : 1 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 171 : 1, 502 : 1, 544 : 1, 549 : 1, 601 : 1, 602 : 1, 2, 603 : 1, 604 : 1, 608 : 1, 609 : 1, 653 : 2, 794 : 1, 887 : 2, 888 : 2, 898 : 1, 992 : 1, 1022 : 2, 1023 : 1, 1024 : 1, 1025 : 1, 1028 : 1, 1030 : 2 ; *Nāladi* : 69 : 4, 84 : 1, 141 : 2, 142 : 2, 143 : 2, 144 : 3, 149 : 1, 199 : 3, 312 : 3 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 54 : 2, 66 : 2, 72 : 4 ; *Paḻa* : 50 : 1, 360 : 4 ; *Puṛam* : 58 : 5, 164 : 14, 183 : 5 ; *Śilap* : XIX : 28, XXIII : 34, 40, 143 ; *Śiṛupañch* : 10 : 3, 24 : 2, 46 : 3.

(2) The people used to desert their homes when robbers had injured their cattle or when battles were fought. *Aham* : 377 : 6 ; *Kuṛun* : 145 : 1.

(3) Subjects of a king (one of his six auxilieries). *Kali* : 10 : 5, 34 : 14, 78 : 8, 130 : 19 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 381 : 1, 390 : 1, 542 : 2, 544 : 1, 554 : 1, 549 : 1, 632 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 167 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 29 : 1 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 286 ; *Porunar* : 182; *Puṛam* : 35 : 21, 33, 72 : 12, 75 : 4, 314 : 5 ; *Śilap* : I : 32, IV : 9, 10 ; *Tiṇaimālai*(150) : 134 : 3 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 13 : 2, 33 : 1, 50 : 1, 77 : 4.

(4) Kulam or clan. *Tol. Śol* : 165, the ancient warrior tribe 'Mūdil' *Kuṛaḷ* : 352 : 8, 502 : 1, 681 : 1, 952 : 2, 953 : 2, 954 : 1, 955 : 1, 957 : 1 ; *Puṛam* : 71 : 17, 335 : 8 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 14.

(5) The Gotra groups. *Murugu* : 178.

(6) Dynasty. *Puṛam* : 43 : 19, 45 : 5, 7.

Kuḍikkaḍan (குடிக்கடன்): Duty by the subjects. *Aham* : 375 : 12.

Kuḍihai (குடிகை): (1) Small temple (In Kannada 'gudi' : temple) *Maṇi* : XVIII : 145, 152, XIX : 29, XXIV : 161.

(2) A hut; compare this with Kuḍiśai. *Maṇi* : VI : 63.

Kuḍikōḷ (குடிகோள்): Robbing the subjects; a cause for 'anger' in (royal) psychology; or what brings about ruin to one's family interests leads to 'anger'. *Tol. Porul* : 258 : 1.

Kuḍi Śeyal Vahai (குடி செயல் வகை): 'Ways of promoting the status and prosperity of one's own family'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 103 ch. hdg.

Kuḍiñai (குடிஞை): The large 'horned' owl, also called 'Kōṭṭān' or 'Kūhai; its hoot resembles that of a drum. *Aham* : 9 : 13, 19 : 5, 89 : 3, 283 : 6; *Aiṅguṟu* : 291 : 1; *Malaipaḍu* : 141; *Naṟ* : 394 : 2; *Paḷa* : 246 : 3; *Porunar* : 210; *Puṟam* : 170 : 7, 370 : 6; *Śilap* : XIII : 31.

Kuḍinilai Uraittal (குடிநிலை உரைத்தல்): A Tuṟai in Puṟam. *Puṟam* : 290 col.

Kuḍimai (குடிமை): (1) Also called 'Ūrāṇmai'. The nature of high birth. *Kuṟaḷ* : 96 ch. hdg., 133 : 1, 293 : 1, 951; *Nānmaṇi* : 83 : 2; *Naṟ* : 234 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 274 : 2; *Tol. Śol* : 56 : 1.

(2) The conduct associated with high birth. *Āchāra* : 49 : 3; *Nāladi* : 66 : 4, 333 : 1.

(3) A point of compassion between Talaivan and Talaivi (man and woman). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 1.

(4) Nobility of birth. *Kali* : 135 : 8; *Kuṟaḷ* : 608 : 1, 609 : 1.

Kuḍil (குடில்): Hut for residence, usually thatched with hay; also pigsty. *Perumbāṇ* : 225.

Kuḍumbam (குடும்பம்): Family. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1029 : 1, 2.

Kuḍumi (குடுமி): (1) Chief. *Puṟam* : 6 col., 9 col., 12 col., 15 col.

(2) Tuft, peak. Removal of tuft or 'kuḍumi' was a ceremony. *Aintiṇai* (50) 25 : 3; *Puṟam* : 77 : 2; *Śiṟupañch* : 30 : 1.

(3) Basic name of Mudukuḍumipperuvaḻudi, a Pāṇḍya king. *Puṟam* : 6 : 26, 9 : 8, 12 : 3, 64 : 6.

(4) The comb on peacock's (or any bird's) crown. *Aham*: 290 : 1, 368 : 7.

(5) The ornament worn on the tuft. *Perumbāṇ* : 451.

(*Veṇ*) *Kuḍai* [(வெண்) குடை]: (1) White royal umbrella or parasol. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 15 : 1, 22 : 1, 36 : 3, 39 : 2; *Kali* : 9 : 1, 100 : 3; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1034 : 1; *Maṇi* : IV : 27, XIX : 126, XXII : 14, 194; *Nāladi* : 3 : 1, 21 : 2; *Naṟ* : 146 : 4, 234 : 6; *Padiṟṟu* : 52 : 31; *Puṟam* : 3 : 1, 5 : 17, 22 : 12, 24 : 23, 31 : 3, 35 : 19, 60 : 12, 62 : 8: 75 : 11, 174 : 15, 175 : 6, 189 : 2, 197 : 8, 213 : 2, 229 : 20, 231 : 5, 294 : 1, 361 : 14, 387 : 31, 392 : 1, 394 : 2; *Śilap* : I : 46, III : 115, 118; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 1 : 3.

(2) One of the royal insignia. *Tol, Poruḷ* : 626 : 1.

(3) It was moved in the direction of the battlefield on an auspicious day : uḻiñai Tiṇai in Puṟam. *Aham* : 204 : 1, 231 : 12, 285 : 10; *Śilap* : XV : 3, XXVI : 33 44, 72; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 68 : 1.

(4) The conqueror siezed the enemy's umbrella as a coveted war prize. *Padiṟṟu* : VIII : Ten *Padiham* : 6.

(5) The temple umbrella was raised above the deity taken out in procession. *Pari* : 19 : 87.

(6) The dancer's Talaikkōl, deemed to possess the spirit of Jayandan (son of Indra), was cut out of the handle of the enemy's parasol. *Śilap* : XX : 9, 73, XXVIII : 91, 99.

(7) The royal umbrella was deemed to have been lowered (in the public esteem) when justice miscarried. *Śilap* : VII : 52 : 14, XI : 1, XIX : 19, 22, XX : 2, XXII : 53, XXV : 115, XXVII : 77, 122, 253, XXIX : *Ammānai Vari* : 14.

(8) One of the insignia of the brahmins. *Śilap* : XXII : 31, XXIII : 77.

(9) When the Arakkar (the Asuras, here) stood poised for battle, Murugan danced the Kuḍai dance; it is known as the 'Kuḍaikkūttu'. *Śilap* : VI : 53.

(10) The palmyra leaf container for fruits etc. *Aham* : 275 : 2.

(11) The ladle-like container for toddy, made out of palmyra leaves. *Naṛ* : 253 : 7.

(12) The wicker basket containing meat. *Kali* : 23 : 9; *Puṛam* : 10 col., 177 : 16, 352 : 3 *vide* 'ūnpodi paśum kuḍaiyār'.

Kuḍai Śūl (குடைச்சூல்) : Anklet. *Padiṛṛu* : 57 : 11, 68 : 18.

Kuḍainilai Vañji (குடைநிலை வஞ்சி) : The fixing of an auspicious day for removing the royal umbrella towards the battle field; Tolkāppiar does not include this in Vañji but perhaps Iḷaṅgo followed *Pannirupaḍalam* as *P. V. M.* later on did. *Śilap* : XXV : 141.

Kuḍai Niḻal Marabu (குடை நிழல் மரபு) : Singing the praise of royal protection. Pādāṇ in Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 10.

Kuḍai Maṅgalam (குடை மங்கலம்) : Ceremonial bathing and worship of the royal umbrella. A Puṛam Tiṇai. *Puṛam* : 60 col.

Kuḍaiyar (குடையர்) : Holders of umbrellas; especially royal ones. *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 44.

(*Makara*) *Kuṇḍalam* [(மகர) குண்டலம்]: An ear ring made in the shape of a shark. *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 10 : 1.

Kuṇḍigai (குண்டிகை): Kamaṇḍalam; a ceremonial waterflask. An emblem of the Brahmins. *Śilap* : XXII : 31, XXIII : 77.

Kuṇḍukaṭ Pāliyādan (குண்டுகட் பாலியாதன்): A poet of the name of Ādan who had deep set eyes and belonged to Pāli, a place; author of *Naṛ* : 220; *Puṛam* : 387.

"*Kuṇḍukaṇ Ahaḻi*" (குண்டுகண் அகழி): "Deep and spacious moat". Name of *Padiṛṛu* : VI Ten : 3.

Kuṇḍai (குண்டை): Ox. *Nāladi* : 350 : 2.

Kuṇakaḍal (குண கடல்): The eastern sea. *Naṛ* : 153 : 1, 346 : 1; *Puṛam* : 17 : 2.

Kuṇadiśaikkuṇṛam (குணதிசைக்குன்றம்): 'The hill of the Rising Sun' *Śilap* : XXVII : 196.

Kuṇapulam (குணபுலம்): The eastern lands; i.e., of the Chōḻas. *Śiṛupāṇ* : 79.

Kuṇam (குணம்): (1) East; also kuṇakku. *Padiṛṛu* : 59 : 6. (Kuṇa mudal - the eastern horizon).

(2) Guṇam : The essential character of an object. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 50.

Kuṇa Vadan (குண வதன்): Guṇavadan. Man of character. *Śilap* : X : 181.

Kuṇavāyil (குணவாயில்): Iḷaṅgo Aḍihaḷ resided at Tirukkuṇavāyil on the east of Vañji says Aḍiyārk. *Śilap Padiham* : 1. Arumpada. says that Iḷaṅgo stayed in the temple of Tirukuṇavāyil.

Kuṇil (குணில்): The drumstick. *Aham* : 186 : 11; *Kuṛun* : 328 : 3.

Kudir (குதிர்): Granary. *Maduraik* : 169; *Pdrumbāṇ* : 186.

Kudirai (குதிரை): (1) A hill; its chief was Piṭṭan Koṛṛan. *Puṛam* : 168 : 14.

(2) Its chief was Eḷini. *Puṟam* : 158 : 8.

(3) Horse. *Aham* : 1 : 2, 14 : 18, 105 : 10, 148 : 7, 233 : 6 ; *Kuṟun* : 74 : 1, 385 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 302 : 1, 2.

(4) Cavalry ; the Chēra's army included the cavalry. *Aham* : 309 : 10 ; *Ēlādi* : 49 : 1 ; *Kali* : 96 : 6, 7, 18, 24, 26, 28, 29, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 105 : 59 ; *Maṇi* : IV : 45 ; *Nāladi* : 398 : 3 ; *Paḷa* : 162 : 3 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 118, XXVI : 199, 214.

(5) The male of this was also called 'śēval' (perhaps because it sped like a bird but śēval was cock, hardly a suitable analogy. Pērāśiriyar says it is obsolete usage). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 607 : 1, 623 : 5.

(6) Its young was called 'kaṉṟu'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 567 : 1, 570 : 1.

Kudiraikkānam (குதிரைக்கானம்) : Kudirai hills ; Piṭṭan Koṟṟan ruled over this. Its chief was Añji. Was it Kudiraimukh (South Kanara Dt.) ? *Aham* : 143 : 13, 372 : 9.

Kudiraittariyanār (குதிரைத்தரியனார்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 296.

Kudirai Nilai (குதிரை நிலை) : Cavalry fighting. A military situation in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 1.

Kudirai Maṟam (குதிரை மறம்) : The ferocity of the cavalry fight ; A military situation Puṟam Tiṇai. *Puṟam* : 73, 299, 302, 303, 304 col.

Kundam (குந்தம்) : A long type of mace thrown at enemies. *Śilap* : XV : 216. Toys of this were also made of cork. *Mullaip* : 41 ; *Pari* : 11 : 50.

Kuppaikkīrai (குப்பைக்கீரை) : An ordinary type of cabbage growing along the hedges ; variety of potherb. *Puṟam* : 159 : 9.

Kuppaikkōḻiyār (குப்பைக்கோழியார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 305. He was so called after an expression he uses in this poem.

Kumbam (கும்பம்) : Pot ; broken pots were found in the cremation ground. The funeral ritual of breaking pots in the cremation ground (at the time of cremation) still continues.

Kummāyam (கும்மாயம்): Sugar porridge; a favourite offering to the gods. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 185.

Kumaṭṭūr (குமட்டூர்): Town to which Kaṇṇanār author of *Padiṟṟu* : II Ten belonged.

Kumaṭṭūrkkaṇṇanār (குமட்டூர்க்கண்ணனார்): Poet of the name of Kaṇṇanār who belonged to Kumaṭṭūr. Author of *Padiṟṟu* : II Ten. *Padiṟṟu* : II Ten *Padiham* : 13.

Kumaṇan (குமணன்): Chief of Kudirai hills; he lived after the reputed seven last vaḷḷals of the Tamilland. He was reputed for his charity and generosity; he was driven away to the forests by his younger brother Iḷam Kumaṇan. He presented his sword to Perumtalai Śāttanār so that he could cut his (Kumaṇan's) head and earn from Iḷamkumaṇan the price he had set on his head. *Puṟam* : 158 : 26, 159 : 25, 160 : 12, 163 : 9, 164 : 8, 158 to 165 cols.

Kumaravēḷ (குமரவேள்): Murugan; the God of the Hills; col. to *Murugu.*

Kumaran (குமரன்): A king of Kapilapuram related to Vasu king of Śiṅgapuram in Kaliṅga. *Śilap* : XXIII : 139, XXVI : 16.

Kumaranār (குமரனார்): (1) Basic name of Vēmbarrūrkkumaranār. Poet and author of *Ahum* : 157; *Puṟam* : 317 col.

(2) Of Uṟaiyūr Śalliyan Kumaranār; poet and author of *Aham* : 44. (Rdg. Kuḍavāyiṟkīrattanār).

(3) Of Śelliyan Kumaranār. *Naṟ* : 141.

(4) Of Eḻūppanṟi Nāgan Kumaranār. *Aham* : 138, 240.

(5) Basic name of Kūṟṟan Kumaranār. *Naṟ* : 244.

(6) Of Maruṅgūrppaṭṭinattu Śēndan Kumaranār. *Naṟ* : 289.

Kumari (குமரி): (1) A river or mountain in the southern end of Tamiḻaham. Adulterous women washed off their sins by bathing in the sacred waters of the Kumari. *Maṇi* : XIII : 7, 74, 83; *Padiṟṟu*: 43 : 8; *Śilap* : XI : 20; *Tol. Śiṟappu* : 2.

(2) Southern limit of Tamiḻaham; the Cape. *Maduraik* : 70; *Maṇi* : V : 37; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 11 : 24.

(3) Eternal youth. *Kuṟun* : 347 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 246, 247.

(4) Unmarried girl (virgin); her locks of hair are not be touched by any stranger. *Maṇi* : XIV : 77, XXII : 143; *Puṟam* : 301 : 2.

(5) Deemed to be the female counterpart of Śiva. *Śilap* : XI : 214, XV : 15, XXIII : 11; XXVII : 69, *Uraip* : XXIX. *Uśalvari* : 12 : XXIX : *Nāṟkaṭṭurai* : 1.

(6) Durgha the goddess worshipped by the Eyinars. *Śilap* : XII : 67, 72, 151.

Kumarikkōḍu (குமரிக்கோடு) : The Kumari hills lost in the course of the sea erosion. *Śilap* : XI : 20. Arumpada. treats 'Kumari' as a river and says 'Kōḍu - banks' but Aḍiyārk. treats it as a hill and says 'Kōḍu - hill'.

Kumarikkōlam (குமரிக்கோலம்) : Durgha's presence. *Śilap* : XII : 116.

Kumarippaḍai (குமரிப்படை) : Virgin armies, engaging in battle for the first time. *Puṟam* : 294 : 3.

Kumiḻ (குமிழ்) : (1) Small cashmere tree; its flower usually compared to beautiful noses; also the plant blooming this. *Kār* : 28 : 1; *Maṇi* : VI : 123, XX : 48; *Naṟ* : 6 : 7, 274 : 5, 286 : 2; *Śilap* : V : 205, 215, VIII : 75; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 225; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 386 : 1.

(2) A kind of fruit. *Puṟam* : 324 : 9.

Kumiḻi Nāḻal (குமிழி ஞாழல்) : Place to which Nappaśalaiyār belonged. *Aham* : 160.

Kumiḻi Nāḻalār Nappaśalaiyār (குமிழி ஞாழலார் நப்பசலையார்) : Nappaśalaiyār was a poetess who belonged to the place Kumiḻi ñāḻal. *Aham* : 160.

Kuy (குய்) : Frying the spice and the curry to be added to the soup. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 21 : 11.

Kuyam (குயம்): Cutlass. *Śilap* : XVI : 30.

Kuyavari (குயவரி): Tiger. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 25 : 1.

Kuyavan (குயவன்): The potter; it was his function to forecast festivals. He wore the Nochchi garland and fed the crows and the gods in the Manṛam. *Naṛ* : 200 : 4, 293 : 2.

Kuyil (குயில்): Koel; the dark singing bird; usually perches on the Mango tree or on the Nochchi tree; and sings during spring and in the mornings. Its eggs resemble the unripe fruit of the uhāi tree. It is the general of Kāman's armies. *Aham* : 25 : 6, 97 : 23, 229 : 19, 237 : 5, 279 : 12, 293 : 6, 297 : 8, 317 : 16, 341 : 2, 355 : 1; *Aiṅguṛu* : 341 : 2, 346 : 3, 369 : 5; *Innā* : 21 : 1; *Kali* : 27 : 9, 28 : 8, 30 : 8, 33 : 25, 27, 34 : 8, 35 : 7, 36 : 8, 92 : 63; *Kār* : 16 : 1; *Kuṛun* : 192 : 3; *Maṇi* : IV : 5, 13, XIX : 59; *Naṛ* : 9 : 10, 97 : 3, 118 : 3, 157 : 5, 224 : 5, 243 : 4, 246 : 4: *Pari* : 15 : 41; *Paṭṭinap* : 55: *Puṛam* : 269 : 1; *Śilap* : VII : 26 : 1; VIII : *Veṇba* : 2 : 2; VIII : 12; XXVI : 112; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 4; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 13 : 4, 14 : 2, 49 : 2.

Kuyilāluvam (குயிலாலுவம்): Śiva's temple in the Himālayās *Śilap* : XXVIII : 102.

Kuyiluvakkaruvi (குயிலுவக்கருவி): Leather musical instrument; mostly the larger one *vide* Kuyiluvam. *Śilap* : III : 138.

Kuyiluvakkaruviyāḷar (குயிலுவக்கருவியாளர்): Musicians playing on leather musical instruments; *vide* Kuyiluvam. *Śilap* : XXVI : 142.

Kuyiluvam (குயிலுவம்): Musical instrument usually of leather; the chief ones being *mattaḷam, taṇṇumai, iḍakkai,* and *śallikai* *Maṇi* : VII : 45; *Śilap* : XIV : 151.

Kuyiluvar (குயிலுவர்): The band of musicians; a sort of orchestra; 208 of these followed Śeṅguṭṭuvan. They played on flutes, lyres, drum etc. They played on Iḍakkai and other leather instruments (percussion). *Maṇi* : VII : 123; *Śilap* : III : 130; V : 52; VII : 123; XVII : *Oṇṛan pahudi* : 8; XXVI : 129.

Kuyinar (குயினர்): Those who plug holes; plumbers. *Maduraik*: 51.

Kuraṅgu (குரங்கு): (1) Monkey; a common name for Mandi (female) and Kaḍuvan (male). *Aham*: 368 : 9; *Aiṅguṛu*: 275 : 1, 278 : 2; *Kuṛun*: 288 : 2; *Paḷa*: 51 : 4, 58 : 4, 140 : 2, 200 : 3; *Puṛam*: 378 : 20.

(2) A bend (probably from this 'monkey' with a 'bent' back). *Aham*: 376 : 17.

(3) The male of the Kuraṅgu (the monkey) is 'Kaḍuvan' *Tol. Poruḷ*: 623 : 1.

(4) Its female is 'Mandi'. *Maṇi*: V : 37; XVII : 11; XIX : 72; *Pari*: 19 : 38; *Śilap*: X : 157; XV : 159; 167, 175, 186; XXI : 21, 22; XXV : 50; *Tol. Poruḷ*: 568 : 1, 577 : 1, 622 : 1.

Kuraḍu (குரடு): (1) The axle around which the wheel rotates, called Kuḍam. *Puṛam*: 283 : 8, 290 : 5.

(2) clip or fork. *Nāladi*: 208 : 2.

(3) sandalwood. *Murugu*: 33.

Kurambai (குரம்பை): Hut. *Aham*: 12 : 9, 63 : 14, 129 : 6, 172 : 10, 200 : 2, 210 : 1, 229 : 6, 272 : 11, 315 : 16, 329 : 4, 369 : 23; *Kuṛiñjip*: 153; *Naṛ*: 207 : 2, 285 : 7; *Perumbāṇ*: 51, 88, 265; *Puṛam*: 120 : 13, 129 : 1, 332 : 4.

Kural (குரல்): (1) The voice of the human throat; (or is it the svara called 'Kural'?) *Padiṛṛu*: 57 : 9; *Pari*: 17 : 17.

(2) The ears of the tinai corn. *Naṛ*: 13 : 9, 22 : 2.

(3) The first place (Narambu or svara) of the seven svaras (in the heptatonic scheme). *Maduraik*: 605; *Pari*: 19 : 42; *Puṛam*: 11 : 15; *Śilap*: III : 59, 73, 85; V : 200, VII : 47 : 2, VIII : 33, 34, 35, 38; *Śirupāṇ*: 229.

(4) The Pāṇar sang this. This and Iḷi are related. *Śilap* : V : 35, XVII : *Kūttuḷppaḍudal* : 3, 7; *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 11, 8.

Kurali (குரலி) : A kind of creeper. *Puṟam* : 283 : 1.

Kuravam (குரவம்) : (1) The common bottle flower. A kind of tree. Also called Kurā ; its fruit resembles a human baby. Kuyil (the Koel) rests on this tree. This is different from the Marām which is 'Veṇ Kaḍambu'. *Śilap* : XII : 85.

(2) Flower of that tree. *Aham* : 317 : 10; *Aiṅguṟu* : 344 : 2, 357 : 1; 369 : 4; *Kuṟiñjip* : 69; *Kuṟun* : 341 : 1; *Maṇi* : III : 160; *Śilap* : XI : 207; XIII : 151; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 70 : 1.

Kuravar (குரவர்) : (1) Parents. *Śilap* : XIII : 89, 98; XVI : 60, 67.
(2) Here Kavundi Aḍihaḷ. *Śilap* : XIII : 14.

Kuravan (குரவன்) : The divine preceptor. *Śilap* : X : 184.

Kuravu (குரவு) : The Kuravam tree. *Aham* : 97 : 16, 237 : 3 : *Naṟ* : 56 : 1, 224 : 3, 266 : 2.

Kuravai (குரவை) : (1) A kind of dance. *Aham* : 232 : 10, 269 : 20, 336 : 9; *Kali* : 39 : 28, 102 : 35, 103 : 75, 104 : 70, 108 : 61; *Naṟ* : 276 : 10.

(2) The dance which the conquering king danced on the deck of the tall chariot. *Maduraik* : 97; *Murugu* : 197; *Padiṟṟu* : 73 : 7; *Puṟam* : 22 : 22, 24 : 6, 129 : 3, 396 : 9; *Śilap* : XVII : 6.

(3) The dance which Tirumāl danced with Nappinnai. *Śilap* : XVII : *Karuppam.*

(4) A group dance involving seven or nine people dancing with clasped hands. *Śilap Padiham* : 77, 83, V : 70; XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 11; XXIV : 46, 130, XXVII : 31, XXX : 134.

(5) It is called 'Kuṟakkuravai' when hunters dance it. *Śilap* : III : 24, XVIII : 6; *Paḍarkkapparaval* : 17;

Āḍunarppuhaḷdal : 4 ; *Eḍuṭtukkāṭṭu* : 20 ; *Nūrkkaṭṭurai* : 13 ; *Vañji* : *Kaṭṭurai* : 9.

(6) This is of two kinds : Muntērkkuravai and Pintērkkuravai. *Maṇi* : XIX : 66 ; *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 76 : 5, 6.

Kuravai Nilai (குரவை நிலை) : A situation in Puṟam ; it depicts the warriors dancing the Kuravai dance. *Padiṟṟu* : 52 col.

Kuravaiyar (குரவையர்) : The Kuravai dancers. *Śilap* : V : 70.

Kurā (குரா) : A kind of tree. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 65 : 2.

Kurāppaḷḷi (குராப்பள்ளி) : Place where 'Chōḷan Kurāppaḷḷittuñjiya Perum Tiru Māvaḷavan' died. *Puṟam* : 58, 60, 197, 373.

Kurāl (குரால்) : (1) The female of the large horned owl, called also Kūhai or Kōṭṭān ; it has a crown (comb) on its head. *Aham* : 265 : 19 ; *Maduraik* : 170 ; *Naṟ* : 218 : 8, 319 : 4 ; *Padiṟṟu* : V : 4 : 19 ; *Puṟam* : 280 : 5, 325 : 3.

(2) The red coloured ox. *Kali* : 104 : 12, 105 : 14 ; *Kuṟun* : 224 : 4 ; *Maṇi* : VI : 76.

Kurī (குரீஇ) : (1) Kuruvi ; common sparrow (Uḷḷūrkkuruvi or Ūrkkuruvi, is the domestic sparrow). *Kaḷavaḷi* : 8 : 3 ; *Kuṟun* : 46 : 2, 72 : 5, 85 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 58 : 3, 181 : 1, 231 : 6, 366 : 9 ; *Puṟam* : 19 : 8, 318 : 4.

(2) Parrot. Kapilar used the parrots to supply grains to the beleagured Parambu. *Aham* : 303 : 11, 388 : 5.

Kuru (குரு) : Summer boils ; common in Indian summer. *Paḷa* : 305 : 4.

Kurukkatti (குருக்கத்தி) : A plant ; Hiptage madablota ; its flower. *Kuṟiñjip* : 92 ; *Naṟ* : 97 : 6 ; *Pari* : 12 : 79.

Kuruhilai (குருகிலை) : The leaves of the Muruṅgai tree. *Kuṟiñjip* : 73.

Kuruhu (குருகு): (1) Stork; heron; different from 'Nārai; it is usually white; and some of them have black legs; a variety of heron cries like an elephant and so is called 'Yānaiyaṅkuruhu'; also swan; it is supposed to be capable of separating the water from a mixture of milk and water. *Aham* : 13 : 23, 40 : 3, 141 : 19, 145 : 15, 176 : 9, 178 : 8, 217 : 11, 300 : 4, 306 : 5; *Aiṅguṟu* : 7 : 4, 17 : 2, 81 : 1, 86 : 1, 122 : 3, 144 : 3, 151 : 1, 152 : 1, 153 : 1, 154 : 1, 155 : 1, 156 : 1, 157 : 1, 158 : 1, 159 : 1, 160 : 1, 180 : 3, 184 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 24 : 1, 45 : 4; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 57 : 1, 65 : 4; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 11 : 1; *Kali* : 121 : 16, 126 : 6; *Kuṟun* : 5 : 2, 25 : 5, 34 : 4, 113 : 3, 127 : 1, 163 : 3, 226 : 6, 228 : 2, 260 : 1, 303 : 1, 381 : 4; *Maduraik* : 268; *Maṇi* : V : 13; XIX : 28; *Nāladi* : 135 : 4; *Naṟ* : 4 : 11, 27 : 8, 54 : 4, 67 : 3, 70 : 1, 3, 74 : 8, 123 : 2, 131 : 6, 138 : 4, 159 : 4, 167 : 2, 183 : 9, 189 : 4, 199 : 2, 211 : 4, 216 : 7, 291 : 2, 312 : 3, 338 : 12, 369 : 2, 372 : 5, 375 : 2; *Padiṟṟu*; 29 : 6, 30 : 4, 83 : 2; *Śilap* : IV : 59, XXII : 152; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 36 : 2, 139 : 2; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 46 : 2.

(2) Creeper and crane. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 55.

(3) Kurukkatti plant. *Kār* : 27 : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 38 : 3; *Pari* : 5 : 9, 6 : 76, 15 : 41; *Perumbāṇ* : 376; *Śilap* : VII : 46 : 1, 2, 4, XIII : 52, 155; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 21 : 1, 30 : 1.

(4) Bellows. *Aham* : 55 : 2, 81 : 5, 202 : 6; *Kali* : 54 : 11; *Maṇi* : II : 43; *Naṟ* : 125 : 4; *Śilap* : XIII : 45.

(5) The (mythological) hill called Kṛauncham; *Pari* : 19 : 36; *Śilap* : XXIV : 58, 66.

Kuruhupeyarkkuṉṟam (குருகுபெயர்க்குன்றம்): The (mythological) hill called Krauncha which Muruga's Vēl blasted into two. *Maṇi* : V : 12.

Kuruṅgar (குருங்கர்): Pulaiyar; low caste men. *Nāladi* : 322 : 3.

Kurundam (குருந்தம்): The tree which Kaṇṇan felled; its flower; also 'Kurundu" wild lime. *Aiṅguṟu* : 439 : 2; *Kali* : 111 : 7; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 81 : 1; 105 : 4; *Tirikaḍu* : *Kāppu* : 2.

Kurundu (குருந்து): The wild lime. Kurundam; its flower; Kaṇṇan felled this. One of the four flowers recognized as 'the flowers. *Aham* : 85 : 12, 133 : 15, 194 : 14, 304 : 10; *Kali* : 102 : 3, 113 : 25; *Kainnilai Mullai* : 1 : 2; *Kār* : 15 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 95; *Maṇi* : III : 160, XIX : 93; *Naṟ* : 321 : 9 *Puṟam* : 335 : 2; *Śilap* : XVII : *Uḷvari Vāḻttu* : 4; XVII : *Pāṭṭu*; *Kūttuḷpaḍudal* : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 112 : 3; 114 : 3; 116 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 13 : 1.

Kurumbi (குரும்பி): The ant hill. *Aham* : 72 : 5, 307 : 10.

Kuruvi (குருவி): The common sparrow. *Aiṅguṟu* : 295 : 4; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 8 : 3; *Paḷa* : 100 : 3; *Pari* : 18 : 47; *Śilap* : 24 : 1.

Kuruḷai (குருளை): The young one; of dog, pig, tiger, rabbit etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 563 : 2. A general name for the young one. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 2.

Kuruḷaippaṉṟi (குருளைப்பன்றி): Piglet. *Aiṅguṟu* : 397 : 2.

Kullai (குல்லை): (1) Called Kañjā popularly; the poppy plant used as narcotic and intoxicant. Pinnattūr Narayanasvami Aiyar, however, treats Kullai as Tuḷaśi here; the sacred basil. *Naṟ* : 376 : 5. 'Kanjankullai' also is its name. *Kuṟiñjip* : 78; *Kuṟun* : 11 : 5; *Murugu* : 201; *Porunar* : 234; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 29.

(2) Tuḷasi or Vetchi. *Kali* : 103 : 3; *Pari* : 12 : 79.

Kula Deivam (குல தெய்வம்): The family deity : here Kōvalan's family deity of 'Maṇimēkalādeivam'. *Śilap* : XV : 37.

Kulapati (குலபதி): Teacher of a thousand pupils; *vide* 'kiḍangil Kulapati Nakkaṇṇanār'. *Kuṟun* : 252.

Kulam (குலம்): (1) Scythe, sickle. *Porunar* : 242.

(2) Lineage; family. *Innā* : 20 : 4; *Kuraḷ* : 956 : 2, 958: 2, 959 : 2, 960 : 1, 1019 : 1; *Maṇi* : XIII : 66, 68, 93;

Mudumoḻi Śiṛande : 7 *Nāladi* : 175 : 3, 195 : 1, 4, 285 : 1, 333 : 1 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 23 : 3, 95 : 3 ; *Paḻa* : 21 : 3, 314 : 3 ; *Śiṛupañch* : 24 : 2, 33 : 4, 35 : 2.

Kulan (குலன்) : Kulam ; lineage ; good birth. *Ēlādi* : 32 : 1 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 223 : 2.

Kulai (குலை) : (1) The chord of a bow. *Padiṛṛu* : 79 : 11.
(2) Kind of grass. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 641 : 3.

Kuvaḷai (குவளை) : (1) Tulip ? The Blue Flower, compared to the eye ; called Nīlōṛpalam ; and equated to Śeṅgaḻunīr. The purple Indian water lily ; Blue nelumbo. *Aham* : 19 : 10, 27 : 13, 36 : 3, 38 : 2, 56 : 4, 62 : 4, 125 : 6, 128 : 9, 129 : 16, 138 : 2, 156 : 8, 165 : 10, 179 : 12, 180 : 5, 183 : 1, 216 : 9, 223 : 14, 228 : 4, 285 : 13, 308 : 11, 310 : 5, 357 : 5, 361 : 2, 381 : 19, 393 : 24, 395 : 2 ; *Aiṅguṛu* : 72 : 3, 73 : 3. 225 : 2, 277 : 5, 299 : 2, 500 : 2 ; *Kuṛiñjip* : 63 ; *Kuṛun* : 13 : 5, 59 : 3, 62 : 2, 167 : 3, 270 : 6, 291 : 6, 300 : 1, 321 : 2, 339 : 6, 342 : 5, 346 : 4 ; *Maṇi* : V : 130, VIII : 7, XI : 38, XVIII : 74, XX : 76 ; *Murugu* : 22 ; *Nāladi* : 44 : 1, 236 : 2 ; *Naṛ* : 6 : 3, 34 : 2, 37 : 4, 77 : 12, 105 : 8, 160 : 8, 204 : 3, 205 : 6, 271 : 8, 317 : 9, 332 : 2, 367 : 8, 370 : 8, 376 : 5, 391 : 8 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 27 : 2 ; *Paḻa* : 365 : 3 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 241 ; *Perumbāṇ* ; 293 ; *Puṛam* : 42 : 16, 52 : 22, 58 : 2, 116 : 1, 2, 105 : 2, 132 : 5, 153 : 7, 348 : 6 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 147 : 3.

(2) One of the five floral arrows of Kāman. *Kali* : 64 : 16, 141 : 31 ; *Maṇi* : XXIV : 38, XXVIII : 20 ; *Pari* : 11 : 97, 102, *Śilap* : II : 14, IV : 40, 64, 70, V : 192, 215, 230, VII : 20 : 4, 7 : 7 : 3, VIII : 75, X : 86, 132, XIII : 184, XIV : 76, XXIII : 2, XXVII : 234.

(3) A huge number. *Pari* : 2 : 13.

Kuvimuḷ (குவிமுள்) : The rod with a pointed end like a thorn. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 163.

Kuḻal (குழல்): (1) Flute; playing this was a courtesaṉ's art. The cowherds played on this. *Aintiṇai* (50) 7 : 3; *Innā* : 36 : 2; *Kār* : 15 : 4; *Kuṟaḷ* : 66 : 1, 1228 : 2; *Maṇi* : II : 21, IV : 3, V : 136, XIX : 57, 83; *Puṟam* : 143 : 15; *Pari* : 7 : 79, 12 : 40, 15 : 42, 22 : 40; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 112 : 1, 122 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 7 : 1.

(2) The Yāḻ was tuned to the pitch of the flute. The flute was also called the Vaṅgiyam. *Kali* : 33 : 22, 101 : 35, 130 : 15, 143 : 37; *Naṟ* : 69 : 8, 113 : 11, 371 : 8; *Śilap* : III : 50, 139, V : 35, XII : 41, XXII : 140.

(3) A kind of flute was made of the Koṉṟai fruit (was Koṉṟai a raga ?) *Aiṅguṟu* : 215 : 4; *Naṟ* : 364 : 10.

(4) The cowherd played the Mullai Paṉ on the flute. *Śilap* : II : 58, IV : 15, XXVII : 241.

(5) Flute. Its holes were punched by the pointed end of the fire lighter; *Kuṟiñjip* : 222; *Murugu* : 209; *Paṭṭi-nap* : 156; *Perumbāṇ* : 179; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 162.

(6) Hole; flute. *Aham* : 305 : 16, 336 : 1.

(7) It was made of bamboo; metallic ones were inferior. *Aham* : 15 : 15, 54 : 11 74 : 17, 219 : 16, 245 : 16, 265 : 9, 399 : 12.

(8) Yāḻ. *Aham* : 82 : 2.

(9) A kind of fish. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 163.

Kuḻalōn (குழலோன்): Flutist. *Śilap* : III : 69.

Kuḻavi (குழவி): (1) Child. *Kuṟaḷ* : 757 : 1; *Puṟam* : 4 : 18, 74 : 1, 319 : 10, 323 : 1, 379 : 15.

(2) Youth. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 4, 574 : 1, 578 : 1, 579 : 1, 577 : 2 (Pēṟā).

Kuḻaṟṟattanār (குழற்றத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 242. His basic name was Tattan. (Kuḻal+Tattan)

Kuḻāi (குழாய்): The bamboo pipe; rice mixed with tamarind water was preserved in such pipes. *Aham* : 311 : 10.

Kuḻiśi (குழிசி) : (1) Pot ; ballot papers for election by lot were put into this. *Aham* : 77 : 7.

(2) Mudpot. *Aham* : 393 : 14 ; *Maṇi* : VI : 90, 92 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 98, 366; *Puṟam* : 65 : 2, 237 : 7, 257 : 12, 371 : 6, 393 : 4.

(3) A large vessel. *Śilap* : XV : 209.

Kuḻiyam (குழியம்) : Scent balls. *Śilap* : XIV : 171.

Kuḻumūr (குழுமூர்) : The place where Udiyan's famous kitchen was established. *Aham* : 168 : 5.

Kuḻai (குழை) : (1) Ear ring. *Aham* : 3 : 17, 6 : 7, 86 : 27, 158 : 3, 351 : 12 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) 59 : 2 ; *Ēlādi* : 43 : 3 ; *Innā* : 23 : 1 ; *Kār* : 2 : 2, 28 : 2 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1081 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 159 : 5, 256 : 5, 398 : 3 ; *Murugu* : 86 ; *Nāladi* : 370 : 1 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 56 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 120 : 3, 286 : 1 ; *Neḏunal* : 139 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 15, 31 : 25, 15, 86 : 11 ; *Paḻa* : 163 : 3 ; *Pari* : 1 : 5, 11 : 97, 12 : 87, 15 : 55, 17 : 1 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 23 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 161, 312 ; *Porunar* : 30 ; *Śilap* : IV : 51, 69, V : 190, XI : 205, XXVIII : 73 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 155 : 4 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 46 : 3.

(2) Part of a tree. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 642 : 2.

(3) Balabhadrar wore only one ear ring. *Kali* : 102 : 8, 104 : 23, 132 : 17.

Kuḻagu (குளகு) : Leaves ; foliage ; Fodder for herbevorous animals. *Aham* : 218 : 2, 229 : 5, 292 : 3, 392 : 3 ; *Kali* : 42 : 2, 43 : 20 ; *Mullaip* : 33 ; *Nāladi* : 16 : 3.

Kuḻam (குளம்) : (1) Tank ; it was charitable to provide drinking water tanks (reservoirs). *Maṇi* : VII : 76 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 191 : 1.

(2) They were provided with inlet and outlet for water. *Ēlādi* : 51 : 1 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 523 : 1 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 11 : 2, 54 : 1, 73 : 3, 83 : 3 ; *Nāladi* : 191 : 1 ; *Paḻa* : 23 : 3, 236 : 4, 380 : 4 ; *Śirupañch* : 66 : 1 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 70 : 1, 84 : 1.

(3) During nights watchmen guarded these without sleep. *Aham* : 42 : 9, 121 : 3, 252 : 13 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 273 ; *Puṟam* : 118 : 3, 142 : 1.

(4) The month of Mārgaḻi. (December-January). *Pari* : 11 : 76.

Kuḷambanār (குளம்பனர்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 288.

Kuḷambātāyanār (குளம்பாதாயனர்) : Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 253 coi.

Kuḷamīn (குளமீன்) : A kind of comet which might presage destruction of the world if it smokes up; strictly speaking, it is the Kārttigai Star. *Puṟam* : 395 : 35.

Kuḷamuṟṟam (குளமுற்றம்) : The place where the Chōḻa Kiḷḷi Vaḷavan died. This seems to be similar to Kachchimuṟṟam and Vañji muṟṟam. *Puṟam* : 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 69, 173, 226, 227, 228, 386, 393, 397.

Kuḷavi (குளவி) : The wild jasmine ; also a kind of green shrub. *Aham* : 182 : 7, 268 : 4, 272 : 8 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 279 : 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) 3 : 1 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 76 ; *Kuṟun* : 56 : 2, 59 : 3, 100 : 2 ; *Murugu* : 191 ; *Naṟ* : 51 : 8, 119 : 8, 232 : 2, 346 : 9, 376 : 5 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 12 : 10 ; *Puṟam* : 90 : 2, 168 : 14 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 46.

Kuḻir (குளிர்) : (1) A lyre- like implement which is used by watchmen in the fields to scare away birds. *Aham* : 32 : 6; *Kuṟiñjip* : 43 ; *Kuṟun* : 291 : 2, 360 : 6 ; *Naṟ* : 306 : 3.

(2) Scythe. *Malaipaḍu* : 110.

Kuḻiṟu (குளிறு) : Crab. *Kuṟun* : 24 : 4.

Kuṟṟam (குற்றம்) : (1) Evils ; they are three : (1) lust ; (2) anger (3) ignorance ; or (1) lust (2) attachment (3) ignorance. *Maṇi* : XXX : 12 : 169, 175.

(2) Defects in sutram drafting are of ten kinds. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 653 : 3.

Kuṟṟam Kaḍidal (குற்றம் கடிதல்) : 'Rejecting the evil'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 44 chap. hdg.

Kuṟṟiyaluharappuṇariyal (குற்றியலுகரப்புணரியல்) : The chapter in Tol. Eḻuttu which deals with the conjunction of words ending in the short 'u'. *Tol. Eḻuttu* 9th & last Iyal.

Kuṟṟiḻaiyōr (குற்றிளையோர்) : Servant maids. *Śilap* : XVI : 84.

Kuṟaṅgu Śeṟi (குறங்கு செறி) : A kind of ornament worn around the thigh. *Śilap* : VI : 86.

Kuṟatti (குறத்தி) : The woman of the Kuṟava community. *Puṟam* : 108 : 1 ; *Śilap* : XXVII : 224.

Kuṟappiṇākkoḍi (குறப்பிணாக்கொடி) : The kuṟava girl slim as a creeper ; here Vaḷḷi the spouse of Murugan. *Pari* : 19 : 95.

Kuṟa Makkaḷ (குற மக்கள்) : The Kuṟavar children. *Naṟ* : 104 : 4.

Kuṟamahaḷ (குறமகள்) : (1) The Kuṟava woman. *Aham* : 52 : 3, 188 : 13,

(2) Iḷa Eyini the poetess was a Kuṟa mahaḷ. *Puṟam* : 157 col.

(3) Kuṟi Eyini was a Kuṟa Mahaḷ. *Naṟ* : 357. She also used to dance the Veṟi dance ; she worshipped Muruga and officiated for the Vēlan. *Kuṟun* : 394 : 2 ; *Murugu* : 242.

Kuṟavar (குறவர்) : (1) People of Kuṟava community. *Aham* : 12 : 9, 13 : 4, 78 : 7, 182 : 6, 232 : 9, 322 : 12, 348 : 8 ; *Kali* : 39 : 16 ; *Kuṟun* : 208 : 3, 339 : 3, 346 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 5 : 3, 44 : 8, 102 : 8, 108 : 8, 201 : 1, 209 : 2, 341 : 5, 353 : 5 ; *Śilap Padiham* : 3, XXIV : 84, XXV : 27.

(2) Different from Vēṭṭuvar. *Naṟ* : 276 : 4. Their women wore garments of foliage. *Aiṅguṟu* : 213 : 2, 277 : 1 ; *Murugu* : 101 ; *Porunar* : 219 ; *Puṟam* : 129 : 1, 143 : 3, 168 : 5, 231 : 1, 236 : 2 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 6 : 2, 8 : 2.

(3) Ēṟaikkōn belonged to this community. *Puṟam* : 157 : 7.

Kuṟavan Mahaḷ (குறவன் மகள்) : Vaḷḷi ; the spouse of Murugan. *Pari* : 8 : 69.

Kuṛaḷ (குறள்): (1) Hunchback. *Kali* : 94 : 5, 14.

(2) One of the eight deformed. *Maṇi* : XII : 97.

(3) Here Vānavan. *Maṇi* : XIX : 51.

(4) Dwarfs to divert kings. *Śilap* : XX : 17, XXVII : 214, XXVIII : 58.

(5) A form of verse. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 369 : 1.

(6) Short name for Tirukkuṛaḷ (by Tiruvaḷḷuvar).

Kuṛi (குறி): Appointed place; Place of tryst where lovers agree to meet. *Kuṛun* : 383 : 2.

Kuṛiñji (குறிஞ்சி): (1) A paṇ; it refers also to a kind of Yāḻ; i.e., the Yāḻ tuned to Kuṛiñji. *Aham* : 102 : 6; *Malaipaḍu* : 359; *Murugu* : 239; *Naṛ* : 255 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 182; *Porunar* : 28; *Śilap* : XXIV : 18, XXVIII : 35.

(2) The tree and its flower; strobilanthus; it grows at an altitude of 6000 ft. and flowers only once in 9 years; the blue flower. [The Nilgiris (the blue mts.) are so called because of the Kuṛiñji flowers?] *Aham* : 308 : 16; *Kuṛiñjip* : 63; *Kuṛun* : 2 : 3; *Naṛ* : 268 : 3, 301 : 1; *Puṛam* : 374 : 8; *Śilap* : XIV : 89.

(3) Behaviour of the people of Kuṛiñji (the hill tracts) in regard to clandestine love. *Śiṛupāṇ* : 267.

(4) Hilly land. *Naṛ* : 116 : 11. If this changes its nature, the land becomes Pālai or desert. *Pari* : 9 : 67; *Śilap* : XI : 64.

(5) This Ahattiṇai is the Aham counterpart of Vetchi in Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 5 : 5, 6 : 1, 56 : 3.

Kuṛiñjikkali (குறிஞ்சிக்கலி): II Part of *Kalittogai* by Kapilar.

Kuṛiñjikkiḻavan (குறிஞ்சிக்கிழவன்): The lord appropriate to the Kuṛiñji land that is Murugan. *Murugu* : 267.

Kuṛiñjippāṭṭu (குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு): One of the poems in the anthology - *Pattuppāṭṭu*. It was composed by Kapilar for the edification of Ārya Araśan Brahattan who wished to be instructed in

the nature of Tamil literature. It contains 261 lines of Āśiriyappā ; it is also called *Perumkuṛiñji*. It mentions 99 varieties of flowers in the context of suggesting that the heroine collected so many flowers on a stone pedestal while playing with her mate. Kapilar chose this theme because Kuṛiñji is supreme in Aintinai which is important to Aham which is the more typically Tamil of the two Poruḷs (Aham and Puṛam). Thus he enlightened his patron on the real nature of Tamil literature. *Kuṛiñji* col.

Kuṛiñjippāṇi (குறிஞ்சிப்பாணி) : The song of the kuṛiñji tract. *Śilap* : XXVII : 224.

Kuṛittumāṛedirppai (குறித்துமாறெதிர்ப்பை) : Loan of a fixed quantity of a commodity to be repaid later in the same kind; *vide* Kuṛiyedirppai. *Puṛam* : 333 : 11.

(*Pāṭṭiḍaivaitta*) *Kuṛippu* [(பாட்டிடைவைத்த) குறிப்பு] : Commentary or prose passage which is interspersed with poetry. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 485 : 1, 491 : 2.

Kuṛippu Aṛidal (குறிப்பு அறிதல்) : (1) The ministers divining the king's intentions. *Kuṛal* :71 ch. hdg.

(2) The lover divining the intentions of the lady love. *Kuṛaḷ* : 110 ch. hdg.

Kuṛippu Aṛivuṛuttal (குறிப்பு அறிவுறுத்தல்) : In the context of clandestine love, the situation of the lover, the lady love and the go-between confessing to each other. *Kuṛaḷ* : 128 ch. hdg.

Kuṛippūḷai (குறிப்பூஎ) : A kind of thin slender flower ; a variety of Pūḷai. *Kuṛiñjip* : 72.

Kuṛiyiṛaiyār (குறியிறையார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 394. He derived his name from an expression he used in this poem.

Kuṛiyedirppai (குறியெதிர்ப்பை) : *vide* Kuṛittumāredirppu. *Kuṛaḷ* 221 : 2.

Kuṛukkai (குறுக்கை) : The battlefield where Anni fought and vanquished Titian but died in the contest. This place is now known as Tirukkuṛukkai Vīraṭṭānan. *Aham* : 45 : 7, 145 : 11, 126 : 16 ; *Naṛ* : 180 : 6.

Kuṟukkaipparantalai (குறுக்கைப்பறந்தலை): In the battle fought here Anni cut the punnai tutelary tree of Titian. *Aham* : 45 : 9, 145 : 11.

Kuṟungaṇ (குறுங்கண்): Window. *Śilap* : XIV : 101.

Kuṟuṅgali (குறுங்கலி): The kind of poem in which the poet prays for the sacrifice of a man's love for a person other than his wedded wife. A Puṟam Tiṇai. *Puṟam* : 143, 144, 145, 146, 147 col.

Kuṟunkīranār (குறுங்கீரனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 382; he was perhaps short.

Kuṟuṅguḍi (குறுங்குடி): Place to which Kuṟuṅguḍi Marudanār belonged. *Aham* : 4; *Kuṟun* : 344.

Kuṟuṅguḍi Marudanār (குறுங்குடி மருதனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 4; *Kuṟun* : 344. He belonged to Kuṟuṅguḍi.

Kuṟuṅkōḻiyūr (குறுங்கோழியூர்): A town; perhaps the same as Karuṅguḻi in the Chingleput district. *Puṟam* : 17, 20, 22.

Kuṟuṅkōḻiyūr Kiḻār (குறுங்கோழியூர் கிழார்): A Vēḷāḷā poet belonging to Kuṟuṅgōḻiyūr, perhaps the same place as Karuṅguḻi in the Chingleput district; author of *Puṟam* : 17, 20, 22.

'Kuṟuntāḷ ñāyil' (குறுந்தாள் ஞாயில்): 'The fort with short steps leading to it'. Name of the 1st stanza of VIII Ten of *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Kuṟuntoḍi (குறுந்தொடி): 'The lady wearing the short bangles'. *Perumbāṇ* : 334.

Kuṟunari (குறு நரி): Jackal. *Aham* : 94; 8; *Kali* : 65 : 25.

Kuṟunaṟum Kaṇṇi (குறுநறுங் கண்ணி): 'The flower of the Kunṟi'. *Kuṟiñjip* : 72.

Kuṟumbiyan (குறும்பியன்): Another name for Titiyan. *Aham* : 262 : 9.

Kuṟumbu (குறும்பு): (1) hamlet. *Aham* : 31 : 7; *Kali* : 107 : 1.

(2) forester's hamlet. *Aham* : 261 : 14; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 40 : 2; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 17 : 2.

(3) Fortress. *Aham* : 35 : 4, 319 : 3, 336 : 21, 342 : 8, 349 : 7; *Malaipaḍu* : 318, *Naṟ* : 77 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 129; *Puṟam* : 386 : 13.

(4) Insubordinate feudatories (from this the popular word for insubordination and mischief). *Kuṟaḷ* : 735 : 2; *Paḻa* : 63 : 3; *Puṟam* : 97 : 4, 9, 293 : 2.

(5) A town; a battle was fought here between the crowned monarchs and the chief of the vichchiyar (i.e., Vichchiyar perumahan). *Kuṟun* : 328 : 8.

Kuṟumpūḻ (குறும்பூழ்) : The small bird called Kāḍai; the Queil; it is trained for fight; witnessing these fights was a common pastime among ancient peaple. *Kali* : 95 : 6, 8, 30, 33; *Kuṟun* : 389 : 1; *Nāladi* : 122 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 205; *Puṟam* : 214 : 5.

Kuṟumbōkku (குறும்போக்கு) : Mode of fingering in Yāḻ playing. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 7.

Kuṟumai (குறுமை) : The disgrace of fighting on the outskirts of the fort when the fort itself had been destroyed. Uḻiñai Tiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 67 : 6.

Kuṟuvaḻudi(yār) [(குறுவழுதி(யார்)] : (1) Basic name of Aṇḍarmahan Kuṟuvaḻudi(yār) (poet); called 'Aṇḍarmahan', perhaps to distinguish him from another who was known merely as Kuṟuvaḻudi (yār) author of *Aham* : 150, 228; possibly they were the same. *Kuṟun* : 345; *Puṟam* : 346.

(2) Poet; author of *Aham* : 150, 228 perhaps a distant relative of the Pāṇḍyan.

Kuṟai (குறை) : (1) unfulfilled request for aid. *Kali* : 107 : 3.

(2) request for fulfilment of a favour (or for alms). *Perumbāṇ* : 444.

Kuṟai Vil (குறை வில்) : The imperfect bow ; i.e., Rainbow, for it lacks the chord. *Perumbāṇ* : 292.

Kuṉṟakkuravai (குன்றக்குரவை) : The Kuravai dance of the foresters. *Śilap* : XXIV : ch. hdg. *Padiham* : 83, XXV : 24.

Kuṉṟakkūṟal (குன்றக்கூறல்) : A defect in composition i.e., insufficient narrative. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 3.

Kuṉṟa Nāḍan (குன்ற நாடன்) : The lord of the hills ; i.e., Murugan. *Aiṅguṟu* : 299 : 1.

Kuṉṟam (குன்றம்) : (1) Aḍiyārk says the hill of Śeṅguṉṟam near Koḍuṅgōḷūr is meant, and that it is not Tirucheṅgōḍe ; for Tirucheṅgōḍe is to the North east of Vañji at a distance of 60 miles; and the text says that Śeṅguṭṭuvan and his queen returned to the capital on the same day as they visited the hill. Aḍiyārk is of this view because he equates Vañji with Tiruvañjaikuaḷam (Cranganore). But this identification itself is unwarranted because if Vañji is equated with Karūr, all the difficulties will disappear. *Śilap* : XXIV.

(2) (Tirupparan) Kuṉṟam : Murugan has a temple here. This is situated to the west of Madurai. *Aham* : 59, 149 ; *Murugu* : 77 ; (*vide* ' Kūḍarkuḍavayir ' *Murugu* : 71).

(3) The hill on which Tirumāl resides ; here Aḷagar hills or Tirumālirumśōlaimalai. Contrary to usual practice, Tirumāl is seated on Tirumalai and Aḷagar hills ; even here there are competitive stories about their originally belonging to Murugan.

Kuṉṟam Pūdanār (குன்றம் பூதனார்) : Poet and author of *Paripāḍal* : 19, 18 (on Murugan). It is not known if he came to be called ' Kuṉṟam Pūdanār ' because he belonged to Tirupparaṅkuṉṟam or because he praised Murugan of that hill.

Kuṛavar (குறவர்): The hill tribes; Kuṛavar. *Pari* : 9 : 67; *Śilap* : XXIV : 9.

Kuṛi (குறி): Kuṛimaṇi; the red seed of crab's eye. *Aham* : 133 : 1; *Kuṛaḷ* : 277 : 1; *Kuṛun* : invocation : 3; *Puṛam* : 159 : 25, 300 : 4, 340 : 2.

Kuṛiyanār (குறியனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 10, 4; *Kuṛun* : 50, 51, 117, 238, 301, 336; *Naṛ* : 117, 239. (Rdg.) Kuṛiyār, Kuṛiyāl, Kuṛiyan.

(*Naduvaṇ ōṅgiya*) *Kuṛu* [(நடுவண் ஓங்கிய) குறு]: (1) Mēru Mt. *Pari* : 4 : 24.

(2) Tirupparankuṛam. *Pari* : 6 : 55.

Kuṛutōṛāḍal (குறுதோடல்): This is a praise on Murugan in his capacity as a general God of the hills; a section of Tirumurugāṛṛuppaḍai and included as one of the six Paḍaivīḍus or military camps of Murugan who is the divine general (Dēva Śēnāpati'. *Murugu* : 21).

Kuṛūr (குறூர்): (1) Perhaps the same as Coonoor on the Nilgiris. *Kuṛun* : 164 : 3.

(2) Place to which Kuṛūr Kiḻār Mahanār (perhaps Kaṇṇattanār) belonged. *Naṛ* : 332; *Puṛam* : 338.

(3) The Vēḷir of old (toṛu Mudir Vēḷir) belonged to this place. *Naṛ* : 280 : 8.

Kūhai (கூகை): (1) The large hormed owl also called Kōṭṭān; its sound resembled that of the drum. *Aham* : 122 : 13, 148 : 9, 158 : 13; *Kuṟaḷ* : 481 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 153 : 1; *Maduraik* : 170; *Maṇi* : VI : 75; *Naṟ* : 83 : 4, 218 : 8, 319 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 22 : 36, 44 : 18; *Paṭṭinap* : 258, 268; *Puram*: 238 : 3, 240 : 7, 261 : 12, 356 : 2, 359 : 2, 362 : 17, 364 : 12.

(2) It lives on trees. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 623 : 2.

Kūhaikkōḻi (கூகைக்கோழி): The poet who used this expression to mean a larke owl got this name Kūhaikkōḻiyār. *Puṟam* : 364 : 12.

Kūhaikkōḻiyār (கூகைக்கோழியார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 364. He got this name from an expression he used in this poem.

Kūḍahāram (கூடகாரம்): Place where Māṟan Vaḻudi passed away. *Puṟam* : 51, 52 col.

Kūḍam (கூடம்): (1) House; now used for part of it (the drawing room). *Paḻa* : 962 : 2.

(2) Smithy. *Puṟam* : 170 : 16.

(3) Reduced (subdued) note produced in the Vīṇa strings; this is a defective procedure since the note produced is less than the pleasant optinum. *Śilap* : VIII : 29.

(4) Assembly hall. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 66, XXIX : *Vañjimahaḷir Śol* : 3, XXX : 19; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 4 : 1.

(5) Estuary. *Paṭṭinap* : 98.

(6) Place where Kāviri, Ān Porunai and Kuḍaṟṟanāṟu meet. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 50 : 7.

Kūḍal (கூடல்): Madurai; Neḍiyōn Kuṉṟam is situated to the west of this town; it belonged to Paśumpūṭ Pāṇḍyan, Ven Vēṟ Śeḻiyan, Poṟṟēṟ Śeḻiyan; the Kūḍaṟ Parantalai was in its neighbourhood; the poets of that city were famous for their

fresh poetry. *Aham* : 16 : 14, 93 : 9, 149 : 14, 231 : 13, 253 : 6, 296 : 12, 315 : 7, 346 : 20; *Kali* : 31 : 25, 35 : 17, 57 : 8, 92 : 11 ; *Murugu* : 71 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 98. It was the city of the Pāṇḍyas. *Naṟ* : 39 : 10, 288 : 9 ; *Pari* : 8 : 29, 10 : 40, 112, 129, 12 : 31, 17 : 23, 45, 19 : 8 ; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 4, 46, 91 ; *Puṟam* : 58 : 13, 273 : 5, 347 : 6 ; *Śilap Padiham* : 35, XIII : 114, 149, XIV : 6, 60, 95, 110, 116, 123, XVI : 9, 31, XIX : 58, XXI : 57, *Veṇba* : 3, XXII : 101, XXIII : 22, 123, XXIV : 111.

Kūḍalān (கூடலான்) : Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XX : *Veṇba* : 2 : 4.

Kūḍalūr (கூடலூர்) : A town on the western hills ; perhaps Gūḍalūr now on the Nilgiris. *Puṟam* : 229. The place to which Pulattuṟai Muṟṟiya Kūḍalūr Kiḻār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 160, 167, 214 ; *Aiṅguṟu* compiler. Place to whlch Kūḍalūr Palkaṇṇanār belonged. *Naṟ* : 200, 380.

Kūḍalūr Kiḻār (கூடலூர் கிழார்) : *vide* Pulattuṟai Muṟṟiya Kūḍalūr Kiḻār. *Aiṅguṟu* (compiler).

Kūḍalūrppalkaṇṇanār (கூடலூர்ப்பல்கண்ணனார்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 200, 380.

Kūḍal Parandalai (கூடல் பரந்தலை) : The battle field near Madurai ; Here a Śeḻiyan (Pāṇḍyan) defeated the Chēra and Chōḻa kings. *Aham* : 116 : 14.

Kūḍan (கூடன்) : The off spring of illicit intimacy. *Ēlādi* : 30 : 3.

Kūḍā Oḻukkam (கூடா ஒழுக்கம்) : Prohibited relations. *Kuṟaḷ* : 28 chap. hdg.

Kūḍā Natpu (கூடா நட்பு) : Prohibited friendship. *Kuṟal* ch. 83 hdg.

Kūḍu (கூடு) : (1) Cage ; nest. *Nāladi* : 122 : 4.

(2) Granary. *Porunar* : 182

Kūḍai (கூடை) : (1) The clasped (budding) hand ; the tips of the fingers held together like a lotus bud. *Śilap* : XXVI : 69.

(2) Dēśi system of hand pose. *Śilap* III : 48, 152.

(3) Special to the Ahakkūttu in dance; also called Oṟṟaikkai *Śilap* III : 20, 21.

Kūṇḍu (கூண்டு): Cage (artificial). *Paṭṭinap* : 221.

Kūtta Śākkaiyan (கூத்தச் சாக்கையன்): The dancer who performed the *Koṭṭichētam*. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 77.

Kūttanār (கூத்தனர்): (1) Dancers. They are not to be harmed in battle. *Kainnilai Marudam* : 6 : 3; *Puṟam* : 28 : 13; *Śilap* : XXVI : 228, XXVIII : 165; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 3, 150 : 25, 168 : 5, 169 : 2, 193 : 3, 502 : 1.

(2) Yama, the God of Death. *Nāladi* : 26 : 4.

(3) Basic name of Vēmbaṟṟūrkaṉṉan Kūttan. *Kuṟun* : 362.

(4) of Madurai Iḷampālāśiriyar Śēndan Kūttanār. *Aham* : 348; *Naṟ* : 273.

(5) of Maduraikkūttanār. *Aham* : 334.

(6) Basic name of Maduraikkulalaiyan Kūttanār. *Naṟ* : 325. It is not probable that this word was a synonym of Naṭarāja, but a corruption of Kūṟṟanār or Kūṟṟuvan (One who divided i.e., life and body).

(*Āḍaṟ*) *Kūttiyar* [(ஆடற்) கூத்தியர்]: Courtesans; they danced with drawn swords. Actresses. *Maṇi* : XII : 51. XXVIII : 47; *Nāladi* : 191 : 3; *Śilap* : V : 50.

Kūttiyal Maḍandai (கூத்தியல் மடந்தை): The dancer; courtesan. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 6.

Kūttu (கூத்து): Dance, drama; it consisted of two varieties of Dēśi and Mārgham; Vaśai and Puhaḷ; Vēttiyal and Poduviyal; Vari and Varisanti; Santi and vinodam; Āryam and Tamiḻ; Iyalbu and Vidēsi; or Varikkūttu, Vaśaikkūttu, Vinodakkūttu etc. *Aintiṇai* (70) 45 : 4; *Ēlādi* : 62 : 1; *Kali* : 65 : 29, 85 : 34; *Kuṟaḷ* : 332 : 1; *Maṇi* : II : 19, XXVIII : 47; *Nānmaṇi* : 86 : 3; *Paḷa* : 343 : 2; *Śilap* : III : 12, 13, 19, XII : 116.

Kūttulpaḍudal (கூத்துள்படுதல்) : A Division in Āichchiyar Kuravai. *Śilap* : 17.

Kūttuḷ Paḍuvōn (கூத்துள் படுவோன்) : The ballet master. *Śilap* : XXVI : 125.

Kūtaḷam (கூதளம்) : A flower ; it is red and (or) white. Also called Kūtaḷi. *Aham* : 47 : 17, 68 : 2, 178 : 9, 255 : 14, 272 : 8, 273 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 282 : 6 ; *Murugu* : 192 ; *Naṟ* : 244 : 2, 313 : 8, 376 : 5 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 85 ; *Puṟam* : 68 : 12 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 156, XXII : 40.

Kūdaḷi (கூதளி) : Three lobed night shade. A flowering plant ; *vide* Kūdaḷam. *Kuṟun* : 60 : 1.

Kūdir (கூதிர்) : The cold season ; autumn ; Aippasi & Karttigai months. *Aham* : 264 : 10 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 45 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 244 : 2, 341 : 8 ; 376 : 5 ; *Neḍunal* : 72 ; *Puṟam* : 150 : 1 ; *Śilap* : IV : 61, XIV : 101 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 6 : 2, 76 : 1.

Kūndal (கூந்தல்) : The hair ; the Asura (demon) called Kēśi ; In the form of a horse he fought Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 31.

Kūndal Viṟaliyar (கூந்தல் விறலியர்) : 'The dancing girls with long tresses of hair'. The name of the 8th stanza II Ten *Paḍiṟṟu*. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 18 : 6.

Kūmbu (கூம்பு) : Mast of a ship. *Maṇi* : IV : 30 ; *Naṟ* : 258 : 9 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 174 ; *Puṟam* : 30 : 10.

Kūram (கூரம்) : Yāḻ ; the stringed musical instrument. *Pari* : 19 : 44.

Kūrai (கூரை) : Roof of a house. This stands for a house. *Naṟ* : 79 : 2 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 11 : 3.

Kūlam (கூலம்) : Grains ; pulses. They are of 18 kinds : *Nel* - paddy ; *Pul* - grains other than paddy ; grass eaten by herbivora ; *varahu* - common millet ; *Śnai* - little millet ; panicum miliare ; *Tinai* - Italian millet, cereal ; *Tuvarai* - pulse ; *Iṟungu* : great millet ; *rāgi* - kind of millet ; *koḷ* - horsegram ; *Eḷ* - sesame ; *Payaṟu* - green gram ; *uḻundu* - black gram ; *Avarai* - beans ; *kaḍalai* - Bengal gram ; *Mochchai* - double beans ;

śōlam - maise; *Kambu* - kind of millet; *Kārāmani* - kind of green gram. They are also called 'karum Sarakku'. *Maṇi*: XXVIII : 49; *Naṟ* : 93 : 3; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 13 : 23, 29 : 11; *Puṟam* : 381 : 17; *Śilap Padiham* : 87, V : 23, VI : 132, XIV : 211, XXII : 109. In the name Maduraikkūlavāṇihan Śīttalai Śāttan. *Śilap Padiham* : 89.

Kūlamaruhu (கூலமருகு): The grocery market. *Śilap* : VIII : 73.

Kūlavāṇihan (கூலவாணிகன்): Grocer. *Maṇi Padiham* : 96; *Puṟam* : 59 col.

Kūla Vāṇihan Śāttan (கூல வாணிகன் சாத்தன்): Author of Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi Padiham* : 96 *vide* Maduraikkūlavāṇihan Śīttalai Śāttanār.

Kūli (கூலி): Fee. *Paḷa* : 40 : 4, 60 : 4; *Kuṟaḷ* : 619 : 2.

Kūval (கூவல்): Well. *Aham* : 21 : 22, 207 : 10, 295 : 11, 321 : 8; *Ēlādi* : 51 : 1; *Naṟ* : 41 : 4; *Puṟam* : 306 : 2, 311 : 1, 319 : 1, 331 : 1; *Tirikaḍu* : 16 : 3.

Kūval Maintanār (கூவல் மைந்தனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 224. He got this name from an expression he used in this poem.

Kūviyar (கூவியர்): Sellers of cakes. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 32; *Pērumbāṇ* : 377; *Śilap* : V : 24, VI : 138, XIII : 123.

Kūviram (கூவிரம்): A flower. The same as Kūviḷam. *Kuṟiñjip* : 66.

Kūviḷam (கூவிளம்): Vilvam leaves; flowers; bael; *vide* Kūviram. *Kuṟiñjip* : 65; *Naṟ* : 119 : 9; *Puṟam* : 372 : 6.

Kūvai (கூவை): A kind of edible root. East Indian arrowroot. *Maduraik* : 142; *Śilap* : XXV : 42.

Kūḻ (கூழ்): The food supply in a kingdom; Revenue; one of the six auxiliaries of the king. *Kuṟaḷ* : 381 : 1, 554 : 1.

Kūḻai (கூழை): Rear army. *Puṟam* : 88 : 1, 169 : 4; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 7.

Kūḷai Tāṅgiya Perumai (கூழை தாங்கிய பெருமை) : The situation in war wherein the rear army is attacked and hand to hand fight among the infantry is indulged in. Tumbaitti ṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 7.

Kūḷai Virittal (கூழை விரித்தல்) : The situation of the 'Kūndal' or the hair knot getting loosened by itself during lovemaking. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 262 : 1.

Kūḷi (கூளி) : (Male) ghost. *Aham* : 233 : 10 ; *Kali invocation* : 3 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 259 ; *Śilap* : V : 125.

Kūḷiyar (கூளியர்) : (1) Worshippers. *Murugu* : 282.

(2) Hunters. *Maduraik* : 691 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 422.

(3) Highway robbers. *Puṟam* : 136 : 13.

(4) Warriors. *Puṟam* : 23 : 5.

(5) Ghosts. *Paḍiṟṟu* : IV : 6 : 2.

Kūṟṟattūtan (கூற்றத்தூதன்) : Yama's envoy. The Kāla Dūta. *Śilap* : XVI : 115.

Kūṟṟam (கூற்றம்) : also Kūṟṟu. Yama ; but also deemed to be different from Yama as his messenger. That which divides (Kūṟu : to divide) or parts i.e., the life from the body. *Aham* : 61 : 1 ; *Iniya* : 11 : 1, 2, 3 ; *Innilai Invocation* : 3 ; *Kali* : 12 : 18, 43 : 10, 56 : 9, 105 : 38 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 269 : 1, 894 : 1, 1085 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 197 : 4, 267 : 7, 283 : 5 ; *Maṇi* : IX : 97 to 100, XXV : 49 ; *Murugu* : 81, 257 ; *Nāḷaḍi* : 4 : 4, 5 : 3, 6 : 2, 7 : 2, 19 : 1, 20 : 1, 35 : 3, 36 : 2, 106 : 4, 120 : 4, 172 : 1, 188 : 2, 330 : 4, 331 : 3, 363 : 1 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 42 : 2, 85 : 1, 2, 3 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 14 : 10, 23 : 11, 26 : 14, 51 : 35, 84 : 7 ; *Pari* : 2 : 50, 3 : 21, 81 ; *Puṟam* : 3 : 12, 19 ; 3, 16, 75 : 1, 98 ; 17, 152 : 23, 210 : 8, 221 : 8, 227 : 1, 230 : 11, 237 : 9, 238 : 10, 327 : 1, 361 : 2, 362 : 7 ; *Śilap* : V : 219, VII : 10 : 3, XII : 2, 3, XXI : 4, XXVI : 162 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 212 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 45 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 1.

(*Māṟṟarum*) *Kūṟṟam Śāṟṟiya Perumai* [(மாற்றரும்) கூற்றம் சாற்றிய பெருமை] : A Kāñchi situation in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 1.

Kūṛṛan (கூற்றன்): Father of Kumranār. *Naṛ* : 244.

Kūṛṛan Kumaranār (கூற்றன் குமரனார்): Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 244.

Kūṛṛu (கூற்று): *vide* Kūṛṛam; Yama or his messenger. Used at times to mean Śiva. *Kainnilai Pālai* : 11 : 2; *Kali* : 17 : 12, 103 : 45, 105 : 20, 120 : 9; *Kuṛaḷ* : 326 : 2, 765 : 1, 1050 : 2, 1083 : 1; *Maṇi* : I : 30; *Naṛ* : 271 : 12; *Paḷa* : 89 : 4, 110 : 1, 137 : 3; *Puṛam* : 4 : 12, 42 : 23, 56 : 11, 255 : 4, 276 : 6, 294 : 3; *Śilap Padiham* : 55, XI : 211, XXVIII : 140, XXX : 76; *Śiṛupañch* : 84 : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 115 ; 2; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 20 : 3.

Kūṛiyadu Kūṛal (கூறியது கூறல்): Repetition, a defect in composition. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 2.

Kūṛiṛṛu Enṛal (கூறிற்று என்றல்): A literary device by which the author mentions an earlier reference in the same work by himself. *Tol. Poṛuḷ* : 665 : 13.

Kūṛai (கூறை): Cloth; like tuṇi and tuṇḍu, this also means, literally, a cut-piece. Newly purchased saree worn by the bride. *Nāladi* : 281 : 1; *Paḷa* : 378 : 4; *Śilap* : XV : 98.

Kūn (கூன்): Hunchback employed in the palace to divert the king; one of the 'Eṇpērechchams' (or the deformed ones). Its feminine form is 'Kūni' and masculine 'Kūnan'. *Kali* : 94 : 27, 30; *Maṇi* : XII : 97; *Śilap* : XX : 17, XXVII : 214, XXVIII : 58.

Kūni (கூனி): A female hunchback; the servant maid who sold her garland to Kōvalan in the market place. *Śilap* : III : 167, 171.

Keḍiṟu (கெடிறு) : A variety of fish. *Aiṅguṟu* : 167 : 2 ; *Puṟam* : 384 : 9.

Keṇḍai (கெண்டை) : (1) A variety of freshwater fish. *Aiṅguṟu* : 40 : 4 ; *Kuṟun* : 127 : 1.

(2) Pāṇḍyan emblem. *Kali* : 104 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 58 : 31, 287 : 4.

Kēśakambaḷan (கேசகம்பளன்) : An ascetic who wore a blanket woven out of human hair ; supposed to be the son of a jackal. He was Ajita Keśakambalin (Ajita of the 'hair blanket'). He taught complete materialism. *Maṇi* : XIII : 65.

Kēśavanār (கேசவனர்) : The poet and author of *Pari* : 14 on Murugan. He set the music for that poem.

Kētpōrkkinnā Yāppiṟṟādal (கேட்போர்க்கின்ன யாப்பிற்றுதல்) : A defect in poetic composition i.e., lack of euphony in versification. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 5.

Kēḍaham (கேடகம்) : Shield. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 28 : 3.

Kēṇi (கேணி) : Well or spring. *Aham* : 137 : 2 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 396 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 399 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XIX : 104 ; *Naṟ* : 92 : 5 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 51 ; *Puṟam* : 364 : 2, 392 : 13 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 172.

Kēttiraśan (கேத்திரசன்) : Son of an adulterous woman born to one other than her husband (while the latter is alive). *Ēlādi* : 30 : 3.

Kēvaṇam (கேவணம்) : An ornament. *Śilap* : XVI : 118.

Kēḻ (கேழ்) : Diamond. *Śilap* : XIV : 183.

Kēḻal (கேழல்) : Hog, Pig. *Aham* : 8 : 6, 21 : 18, 111 : 10, 223 : 3 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 263 : 2, 264 : 1, 265 : 2, 268 : 3, 269 : 1, 270 : 1, 323 : 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) 11 : 1 ; *Kainnilai Kuṟiñji* : 11 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 174 ; *Murugu* : 311 ; *Naṟ* : 119 : 1, 399 : 4 ; *Pari* : 2 : 16 ; *Puṟam* : 152 : 4, 168 : 4, 176 : 2, 190 : 6 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 589 : 2. The Varāha Avatār of Vishṇu. *Pari* : 3 : 24.

Kēḷvi (கேள்வி) : (1) Education by listening to scholars. *Kuṟaḷ* : 42 ch. hdg. *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 19 ;

(2) The Vēda, Āgama - smrti. *Pari* : 2 : 25, 61, 3 : 48 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 21 : 1 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 315.

(3) It is of five parts, the Pañch Aṅga : Titi, Vāram, Nakshatram, Yogam, Karaṇam. *Śilap* : XXVI : 26.

Kaikkiḷai (கைக்கிளை) : (1) The pre-Aham situation of unilateral love, the lady loved generally remaining neutral. A form of poem which treats of this. Corresponds to Pāḍāṇ in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 1 : 1, 50 : 6, 80 : 1, 90 : 10, 105 : 1, 430 : 2, 431 : 1, 472 : 1, 497 : 1. *vide* also 83, 84, 85 for Kaikkalai of another kind, like love for a child and a woman's unilateral love for a man.

(2) In musicology it is a string (rāga) in the Yāḻ. Only five svaras can be played on it; hence Kaikkiḷai. *Śilap* : III : 74, 75, 80, VII : 47 : 2, VIII : 32 : XIII : 109 ; XVII : *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 9.

Kaikkiḷaikkāmam (கைக்கிளைக்காமம்) : Situation of unreciprocated love called 'Orutalaikkāmam' or 'unilateral love'. *Pari* : 11 : 136.

Kaikōḷ (கைகோள்) : The two major situations in love ; i.e., post-marital and clandestine pre-marital. (Kai - behaviour). *Iṟai* : *Ahap* : 56 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 313 : 5, 500 : 1.

Kaitai (கைதை : Tāḻai flower; fragrant screwpine. *Aham* : 100 : 18, 170 : 9 ; *Kali* : 127 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 83 ; *Kuṟun* : 304 : 7 ; *Naṟ* : 163 : 8, 12, 178 : 5, 349 : 3 ; *Śilap* : VI : 150 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 41 : 2.

Kai Nelli (கை நெல்லி) : The Nelli (myrobalan) fruit on the palm - a familiar example in logic of what is obvious and need no proof. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 83.

Kaimmā (கைம்மா) : Elephant ; literally, the animal with a proboscis. *Kali* : 23 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 368 : 3.

Kaimmān (கைம்மான்) : Elephant *vide* Kaimmā. *Pari* : 6 : 33 ; *Puṟam* : 320 : 3.

Kaimmihal (கைம்மிகல்) : Transcending normal behaviour under the influence of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 4.

Kaimmai (கைம்மை) : Widowhood. *Maṇi* : XX : 122 ; *Pari* : 11 : 52 ; *Puṟam* : 25 : 12.

Kaiyaṟa Uraittal (கையற வுரைத்தல்) : Exhibiting one's despair and helplessness while speaking - common phenomenon with lovers. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 266 : 2.

Kaiyaṟu Nilai (கையறு நிலை) : (1) Sense of bereavement felt when ones patron or loved one is dead ; elegy. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 27. Kāñchittiṇai in Puṟam.

(2) A Tuṟai in Puṟam. *Puṟam* : 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 260, 261, 263, 264, 265, 270.

Kaiyāṟu (கையாறு) : (1) One of the diseases of the spirit. It comes of birth. If birth disappears it also disappears. *Maṇi* : XXX : 116, 132, 168, 187.

(2) A state of complete inaction following on a sense of helplessness. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 8.

Kaiyāḻ (கையாழ்) : Variety of fingering the Yāḻ. *Śilap* : VII ; 1 : 6.

Kaivaḻi (கைவழி) : Yāḻ ; the musical instrument so called because it was held in both the hands and played. *Puṟam* : 149 : 3.

Kaivaḷai (கைவளை) : An ornament. *Śilap* : VI : 92.

Kaivaḷai Āḻi (கைவளை ஆழி) : The ring worn on the fingers of the hand. *Pari* : 7 : 46.

Kokku (கொக்கு): (1) Crane. *Aham* : 120 : 3, 290 : 1, 346 : 3; *Kainnilai Marudam* : 7 : 1, 12 : 1; *Kali* : 94 : 18; *Kuṟaḷ* : 490 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 117 : 1, 122 : 1; *Naṟ* : 100 : 2, 230 : 2, 258: 6, 280 : 1, 376 : 2; *Neḍunal* : 15; *Padiṟṟu* : 21 : 27; *Paḷa* : 18 : 3; *Puṟam* : 277 : 1, 342 : 7, 395 : 36, 398 : 25; *Śilap* : X : 115.

(2) Mango. *Kuṟiñjip* : 188; *Perumbāṇ* : 309.

Kohuḍi (கொகுடி): A kind of Mullai flower; jasmine creeper. *Kuṟiñjip* : 81.

Koṅga Śelvi (கொங்கச் செல்வி): Kaṇṇahi equated with the Durgha in the Koṅgu land. *Śilap* : XII : 47.

Kongaṇar (கொங்கணர்): Warriors from the Koṅgānam defeated by Śēṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXV : 156.

Koṅgar (கொங்கர்): (1) People of Koṅgu Nāḍu; here a common term for the Chēras; a tribe belonging to the Koṅgu land who defeated and killed Adihan, general of Paśumpūt Pāṇḍyan. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 14 : 4; *Kuṟun* : 393 : 6.

(2) Paśumpūt Pāṇḍyan defeated them. *Aham* : 79 : 5, 253 : 4, 368 : 16.

(3) The Chōḷas got Paḷaiyan's (Pēr Kiḷavōn) speared infantry to help them to defeat the Koṅgar. *Naṟ* : 10 : 6.

(4) Āi defeated them and drove them to the sea. *Puṟam* : 130 : 5.

(5) A people conquered by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXV : 153, XXIX : *Uṟaipāyiram Padiṟṟu* : 90 : 25.

Koṅgar Kō (கொங்கர் கோ): Chief of the Koṅgar; Iḷam Chēraḷ Irumpoṟai. *Padiṟṟu* : 88 : 19.

Koṅgar Nāḍu (கொங்கர் நாடு): The land of the Koṅgars, a part of the Chēra country; for sometime ruled by the Iḷam Kōśar. It may be identified with the North Salem and West Salem Dts. Cattle abounded in this land. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 22 : 15, 77 : 10, 11.

Koṅgiḷam Kōśar (கொங்கிளங் கோசர்): The Iḷam Kōśar who ruled over the Koṅgu land as the viceroys of the Kōśars who belonged to the Tuḷu Nāḍu and the northern fringes of the Tamil country. Their representatives visited the Kaṇṇahi temple built by Śeṅguṭṭuvan and propitiated that lady of chastity by sacrifices and offerings. *Śilap Uraiperu kaṭṭurai.* The Arumpada says they were feudatory chieftains; but Aḍiyārk is more specific and calls them "the viceroys of the Kōśars in the Koṅgu Maṇḍalam" (கொங்குமண்டலத்து இளங் கோவாகிய கோசர்).

Koṅgu (கொங்கு): The warriors of the Koṅgu land. *Puṟam* : 373 : 8.

Kochchaham (கொச்சகம்): One of the features of Paripāḍal. *Pari* : 1 : 3; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 21, 59, 78.

Koṭṭāvi (கொட்டாவி): Yawn; it was a practice (almost superstitious) to snap one's finger tips near the mouth while yawning, so that it is called Koṭṭu+Āvi. (கொட்டிவிடப்படும் ஆவி). *Āchāra* : 73 : 2.

Koṭṭichchētam (கொட்டிச்சேதம்): The dance called Koḍukoṭṭi *vide* Koḍukoṭṭi. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 75.

Koṭṭu (கொட்டு): The varieties of instruments, suitable for different kinds of dances. *Śilap* : III : 14.

Koḍi (கொடி): The flag. It was of many kinds, military, civil, royal and private; of the market place and of the temple, the forts and palaces, ships, chariots, elephants, shops, toddy shops, places of disputation - all had flags flying atop. The streets of Madurai, Paraṅkunṟam, Aṭṭavāyil, and Ārkkāḍu had flags flying in them. *Aham* : 83 : 7, 84 : 14, 110 : 18, 111 : 4, 114 : 9, 126 : 10, 149 : 14, 15, 162 : 22, 196 : 1, 251 : 6, 278 : 4, 326 : 5, 358 : 14; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 17 : 4, 23 : 4, 25 : 2, 33 : 4; *Maduraik* : 79, 372; *Maṇi* : IV : 37, VII : 79, XXII : 146; *Murugu* :

38, 122; *Naṟ* : 141 : 10, 227 : 6; *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 19, 25 : 11, 52 : 1, 53 : 20, 67 : 5, 68 : 10, 69 : 1, 80 : 14, 81 : 7, 82 : 3, 83 : 4, 84 : 8, 88 : 17; *Pari* : 2 : 38, 3 : 18, 4 : 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 8 : 2, 9 : 80; *Paṭṭinap* : 160, 169, 170, 171; *Perumbāṇ* : 337; *Puṟam* : 1 : 4, 24 : 23, 32 : 1, 38 : 3, 45 : 7, 55 : 8, 56 : 4, 69 : 9, 76 : 5, 77 : 3, 175 : 6, 197 : 2, 228 : 10, 314 : 5, 341 : 5, 351 : 2; *Śilap* : V : 146, 182, VI : 132, XI : 136, XII : 128, XIII : 189, XIV : 70, 82, 204, XV : 217, XXII : 53, XXVI : 192, XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 3; *Tol. Porul* : 626 : 1.

Koḍichchi (கொடிச்சி) : Hunter woman; Kuṟatti. *Aham* : 58 : 5; *Naṟ* : 85 : 9, 95 : 8, 9, 134 : 4, 204 : 11, 306 : 3, 373 : 3, 379 : 5.

Koḍiñji (கொடிஞ்சி) : The driver's seat on the chariot. *Aham* : 110 : 24, 230 : 11, 320 : 11, 344 : 10.

Koḍittēr (கொடித்தேர்) : The pennanned chariot. *Puṟam* : 367 : 14.

Koḍinilai (கொடிநிலை) : 'The eastern Sun' according to Nach. (But Puṟapporuḷ Veṇbā Mālai means 'the situation of praising the king's flag' - Puṟam). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 88 : 1.

Koḍimaṅgalattu Vāduli Naṟsēndanār (கொடிமங்கலத்து வாதுலி நற் சேந்தனர்) : Naṟsēndanār who belonged to Koḍimaṅgalam and came of the Vādula Gotra; poet and author of *Aham* : 179, 232.

Koḍimaṅgalam (கொடிமங்கலம்) : Place to which Naṟ Śēndanār belonged. *Aham* : 179, 232.

Koḍiyūr (கொடியூர்) : Place to which Koḍiyūr Kiḻār belonged. *Aham* : 243.

Koḍiyūr Kiḻār (கொடியூர் கிழார்) : Father of Neydal Tattanār who was poet and author of *Aham* : 243.

Koḍiyūr Kiḻār Mahanār Neydal Tattanār (கொடியூர் கிழார் மகனார் நெய்தல் தத்தனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 243.

Koḍiṟu (கொடிறு) : Tongs; pincers. *Perumbāṇ* : 207.

Koḍuhūr (கொடுகூர்) : A place conquered by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Padiṟṟu* : V Ten *Padiham* : 12.

Koḍukoṭṭi (கொடுகொட்டி) : The dance performed by Śiva after destroying the Tripuras. 'Koḍumkoṭṭi' is corrupted into 'Koḍukoṭṭi'. *Kali Invocation* Nach. *Śilap* : III : 14, VI : 43.

(*Vaḷ Varik*) *Koḍuṅkāi* [(வள்வரிக்) கொடுங்காய்] : Veḷvarikkāi, cucumber popularly called Veḷḷarikkāi. *Puṟam* : 246 : 4 ; *Śilap* : XVI : 25.

Koḍuṅkāl (கொடுங்கால்) : This place belonged to Tirumuḍikkāri. *Aham* : 35 : 15.

Koḍuṅkōl (கொடுங்கோல்) : Tyranny. *Śilap* : XIII : 15, XXIII : 15, XXV : 102 ; (*vide* Melikōl : *Puṟam* : 71).

Koḍuṅkōnmai (கொடுங்கோன்மை) : Tyranny *vide* Koḍunkōl. *Kuṟaḷ* : 56 ch. hdg.

Koḍuñji (கொடுஞ்சி) : The driver's seat in a chariot ; part of it resembled a lotus bud ; and served as a rest for the warrior ; *vide Koḍuñji*. *Aham* : 194 : 17, 250 : 6 ; *Kali* : 85 : 19 ; *Kuṟun* : 345 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : IV : 48 ; *Puṟam* : 77 : 5, 368 : 4 ; *Porunar* : 163 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 416 ; *Śilap* : XXVI : 213.

Koḍum Tamiḻ (கொடுந் தமிழ்) : Colloquial Tamil spoken on the borders of Tamiḻaham. *Śilap Nūrkaṭṭurai* : 3.

Koḍuppavaikōḍal (கொடுப்பவை கோடல்) : The situation in love of the lady love accepting the presents given by the lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 264 : 3.

Koḍuppōrēttikkoḍārppaḻittal (கொடுப்போரேத்திக்கொடார்ப் பழித்தல்) : The situation wherein the recipient of gifts praises the donor and decries those who do not give. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 1.

Koḍumbai (கொடும்பை) : Koḍumbāḻūr ; according to *Śilap* this town was on the way from Uṟaiyūr to Madurai and in the Pāṇḍya land. The way is described as desert ; and the couple from Puhār are said to have entered Madurai by the eastern gate ; and so perhaps they crossed parts of the Ramnad Dt. before entering Madurai. *Śilap* : XI : 71.

Koḍumaṇam (கொடுமணம்): A place famous for goldsmiths. *Padiṟṟu* : 67 : 1, 74 : 5.

Koḍumaṇi (கொடுமணி): small bell of curved shape. *Murugu* : 246; *Śilap* : XXIV : 17.

Koḍumaram (கொடுமரம்): Lit., bent wood; i.e., bow. *Aham* : 215 : 9; *Maṇi* : XIII : 31; *Śilap* : XII : 128.

Koḍumuḍi (கொடுமுடி): A chieftain of Āmūr. *Aham* : 159 : 18.

Koḍumai (கொடுமை): Tyranny and ill treatment; this is an impediment to love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 274 : 1.

Koḍu Vari (கொடு வரி): (1) Lit. the animal with the curved stripes on it; i.e., tiger. *Aham* : 322 : 11; *Aintiṇai* (70) 38 : 1, 39 : 1; *Kali* ; 49 : 1; *Paṭṭiṇap* : 221; *Puṟam* : 58 : 29, 135 : 1; *Śilap* : V : 59, VI : 8, XIII : 31, XXV . 153. This was the Chōḷa's emblem:

(2) Īśal. Winged whiteant. *Naṟ* : 125 : 2.

Koḍuvāyiruppu (கொடுவாயிருப்பு): Lit. the curved iron i.e., the tip of the fish hook. *Aham* : 36 : 2.

Koḍuvāḷ (கொடுவாள்): Scimitar. *Perumbāṇ* : 471.

Koḍai (கொடை): (1) The situation in Puṟam of the conquering king distributing the lifted cattle among the cattle-lifting robbers; this applies also to the warriors who recover the cattle. Vetchi in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 7.

(2) A virtue which leads to exhilaration. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 257 : 1.

Koḍai Maḍam (கொடை மடம்): Foolish gifts; like Pāri's gift of a chariot to a creeper. *Puṟam* : 142 : 5.

Koḍaimai (கொடைமை): Gifts made to warriors by army chiefs. Vañjittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 3. The virtue of charity which brings fame. Vāhaittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 179.

Koṇkānam (கொண்கானம்) : (1) The Konkān also called Koṅgaṇam ; land ruled by Nannan. *Naṟ* : 391 : 6.

(2) The ruler was called Koṅkāṇam Kiḷān. *Puṟam*: 154 col. 155 : 7, 156 : 2.

(3) Dancers came from here and performed in the presence of Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 106.

Koṇkānam Kiḷān (கொண்கானம் கிழான்) : The chief of the Koṇkānam hills. *Puṟam* : 154, 155, 156.

Koṇḍal (கொண்டல்) : (1) The eastern wind. *Aham* : 10 : 8, 100 : 6, 235 : 5 ; *Naṟ* : 74 : 8, 89 : 1, 140 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 34 : 22, 137 : 7.

(2) A hill which belonged to Pēhan. *Aham* : 262 : 17 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 110.

Koṇḍi (கொண்டி) : Tribute ; that which is 'taken'. *Puṟam* : 51 : 6.

Koṇḍi Mahaḷir (கொண்டி மகளிர்) : Captive women captured in battle by conquering chiefs. That these women were treated as booty is clear from the use of the word 'Koṇḍi' ; i.e., 'taken'. *Paṭṭinap* : 246.

Koṇḍunilai (கொண்டுநிலை) : The content of an expression in a dance. *Śilap* : XXIV : 130.

Koṇḍai (கொண்டை) : One of the five ways of hair-do. *Puṟam* : 61 : 1.

Kombu (கொம்பு) : Siphon ; pipe ; horn. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 10.

Kol (கொல்) : Goldsmith. *Aham* : 72 : 6.

Kollambakkanār (கொல்லம்பக்கனர்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 147.

Kollar (கொல்லர்) : (1) Blacksmiths. *Aham* : 202 : 5, 224 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : XIX : 108 ; *Nāladi* : 298 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 13 : 5, 125 : 3, 133 : 9 ; *Śilap* : XVI : 106.

(2) (poṟ) kollar - Goldsmiths. A thousand of these were sacrificed by Veṟṟi Vēṟ Śeḻiyan of Koṟkai to appease Kaṇṇahi. *Naṟ* : 394 : 3 ; *Śilap Padiham* : 22, V : 31, XII : 131, XVI : 108, 120, 154, 161, 165, 202, XXVII : 128 ; *Uraiperukaṭṭurai Tiṇaimālai* (150) 66 : 2.

(3) Makers of spears. *Puṟam* : 21 : 7, 36 : 6, 170 : 15, 180 : 12, 312 : 3.

(4) Maduraikkollam Pullanār belonged to this community. *Kuṟun* : 373.

(5) Also Kollan Aḻiśi. *Kuṟun* : 27, 138, 145, 240.

Kollar Śēri (கொல்லர் சேரி) : *vide* Koṟśēri. *Aintiṇai* (50) 21 : 1.

Kollan (கொல்லன்) : The blacksmith ; he made thimbles for the tips of elephant's tusks ; he worked in his smithy called ' Ulaikkaḻam '. *Perumbāṇ* : 207, 437.

Kollan Aḻiśi (கொல்லன் அழிசி) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 27, 138, 145, 240.

Kollanār (கொல்லனர்) : Basic name of Taṅgāl Kuḍakkollanār. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 217.

Kollāmai (கொல்லாமை) : Refraining from killing. *Kuṟaḷ* : 33 ch. hdg.

Kolli (கொல்லி) : (1) The hills in the Chēra land ; often called Kuḍavarai, the western hill. There was a Goddess Kollippāvai on the hills. The hills belonged to the Chēras, the Poṟaiyar. Perum Chēral Irumpoṟai ruled over it ; (Val Vil) Ōri was its chieftain. *Aham* : 33 : 14, 62 : 13, 208 : 22, 209 : 15, 213 : 15, 303 : 6, 338 : 14 ; *Kuṟun* : 100 : 5 ; *Naṟ* : 185 : 7, 201 : 5, 265 : 7, 346 : 9 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 73 : 9, 81 : 24 ; *Puṟam* : 22 : 28, 152 : 31, 158 : 5 ; *Śilap* : XXIV : 134.

(2) Kollikkaṇṇan belonged to this hill. *Kuṟun* : 34.

Kollikkaṇṇan (கொல்லிக்கண்ணன்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 34. He belonged to the Kolli hills.

Kollikkuḍavarai (கொல்லிக்குடவரை) : Kolli, the Western hills. *Naṟ* : 192 : 8.

Kollikkūṟṟam (கொல்லிக்கூற்றம்) : The district around the Kolli hills in the Koṅgu land. *Paḍiṟṟu* : VIII : Ten *Padiham* : 3.

Kolli Deivam (கொல்லி தெய்வம்) : The Goddess Kollippāvai on the Kolli hills. *Naṟ* : 201 : 5, 6.

Kollipporunan (கொல்லிப்பொருநன்) : Ōri, chieftain of the Kolli hills. *Puṟam* : 152 : 31.

Kollai (கொல்லை) : The act of looting the enemy's land. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 81 : 15.

Kolaikkaḷakkādai (கொலைக்களக்காதை) : Title of the XVI canto of *Śilap*. *Śilap Padiham* : 76.

Kovvai (கோவ்வை) : A kind of fruit, reddish in colour and much coveted by parrots ; a common creeper on the hedges. *Ēlādi* : 34 : 3; *Śilap* : VIII : 75.

Koḻu (கொழு) : (1) A division in Āichchiyar Kuravai. *Śilap* : XVII. The central theme of ' Kuravai '.

(2) Plough point, called ' Āṉi ' also. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 58 : 17 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 200 ; *Porunar* : 117.

Koḻu Śol (கொழுச் சொல்) : A summarised statement in a narrative verse. *Kuṟiñjikkuravai* II Part *Śilap* : XXV.

Koḷ (கொள்) : Horse gram. *Aham* : 37 : 12 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 73' (Karum) Koḷ - Inferior type of horse gram ; (Śen) Koḷ - Superior type of horse gram. *Nāḷaḍi* : 387 : 1. It was sown in the conquered lands as a mark of humiliation. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 75 : 11. One of the four grains prescribed as basic food. *Puṟam* : 105 : 5· 335 : 5, 392 : 10.

Koḷ Ilaik Kurambai (கொள் இலைக் குரம்பை) : A hutment thatched with the ears of horse gram. *Kuṟuñ* : 284 : 7.

Koḷkalam (கொள்கலம்) : Utensil; any container. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1029 : 1.

Koḷhai (கொள்கை) : Vrita ; ritual fast etc. *Maduraik* : 480, 492 ; *Murugu* : 89.

Koḷḷan (கொள்ளன்) : A chieftain who was defeated by Adihan. *Aham* : 325 : 8.

Koḷḷār Tēm Kuṟitta Koṟṟam (கொள்ளார் தேம் குறித்த கொற்றம்): The situation in war, wherein the enemy's yet unconquered lands are distributed in advance to one's allies. Uḻiñai Tiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 67 : 1.

Koḷḷi (கொள்ளி): Fire lighter. A short wooden stick. *Paḷa* : 10 : 4; *Puṟam* : 325 : 9.

Koḷai (கொளை): Yāḻ; the bunch of Yāḻ strings; it can mean also the music of the Yāḻ. *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 42; *Śilap* : XII : 131.

Koḷaipuṇar Śīr (கொளைபுணர் சீர்): The musical rhythmic beat; Oṟṟaṟuttal. (Koḷai : music; Śīr : beat). Also an instrument which plucks the strings of the lyre and keeps time, *Śilap* : XII : 131, XVII : *Oṉṟanpahudi* : 8.

Koṟkai (கொற்கை): (1) The Pāṇḍyan port on the southeast coast reputed for its pearl fishery; there was a famous harbour (Muṉṟuṟai). *Aham* : 27 : 9; *Maṇi* : XIII : 84.

(2) It belonged to Śeḻiyan. *Aham* : 130 : 1.

(3) It belonged to the Pāṇḍyas. *Aham* : 201 : 4; *Kainnilai Neydal* : 12 : 2; *Naṟ* : 23 : 6.

(4) Paradavar (the fishermen) dived for pearls there. *Aham* : 350 : 13.

(5) Capital of Veṟṟi Vēṟ Śeḻiyan (Ven Vēṟ Śēḻiyar) (Neḍum Tēr Śeḻiyan). *Aham* : 296 : 10; *Śilap Urai-perukaṭṭurai* : XIV : 80, XXIII : 11, XXVII : 127.

Koṟkaikkōmān (கொற்கைக்கோமான்): The Pāṇḍyan (Viceroy) ruling at Koṟkai. *Maduraik* : 138; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 62.

Koṟkai Muṉṟurai (கொற்கை முன்றுறை): The harbour at Koṟkai port. *Aiṅguṟu* : 185 : 1, 188 : 2.

Koṟkai Vēndu (கொற்கை வேந்து): The Pāṇḍyan, the ruler of Koṟkai. *Śilap* : XX : 30, 66.

Koṟśēri (கொற்சேரி): The (black) smith's quarters in a town. *Paḷa* : 50 : 3.

Koṟṟam (கொற்றம்): Valour; the quality of success in battle. Vañjittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 4.

Koṟṟaṅkoṟṟanār (கொற்றங்கொற்றனார்): Basic name of Māvūr Kiḻār Mahanār Koṟṟaṅkoṟṟanār. (Koṟṟam - valour). *Aham* : 54. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 259.

Koṟṟa Vañji (கொற்ற வஞ்சி): The military situation of victory in Puṟam. *Śilap* : XXV : 141.

Koṟṟa Vaḷḷai (கொற்ற வள்ளை): (1) The praise (in Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu) of victory in battlefield. *Śilap* : XXV : 145.

(2) A Puṟam Tiṇai; the situation of the bard praising the victorious monarch and at the same time regretting the destruction caused to enemy's property. *Puṟam* : 4, 7, 41, 98, 99, 100 col. Vañjittiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 11.

Koṟṟavan (கொற்றவன்): (1) The victorious one; the king. *Maṇi* : I : 19; *Padiṟṟu* : 55 : 2; *Śilap* : XI : 60.

(2) Neḍumuḍikkiḷḷi. *Maṇi* : XXV : 186.

(3) Śibi, the Puranic ancestor of the Chōḻās. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Ammānaivari* : 8.

(4) The Chōḻa king. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Ammānaivari* : 15.

(5) Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 83.

Koṟṟavai (கொற்றவை): (1) Durgha of the forests. *Murugu* : 257; *Śilap* : XX : 36.

(2) The Goddess of victory. *Pari* : 11 : 100.

(3) Mahishāsuramardhani; the Goddess, destroyer of the buffalo-faced demon. *Śilap* : XII : 64, 88, XXIII : 111, 181.

(4) The Goddess of War. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 59 : 2.

Koṟṟavai Nilai (கொற்றவை நிலை): The situation of worship of Koṟṟavai with animal sacrifices, offerings etc. Vetchittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tōl. Poruḷ* : 59 : 2.

Koṟṟan (கொற்றன்) : (1) Father of Koṟṟanār. *Naṟ* : 259.

(2) Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 168, 169, 170, 171, 172.

(3) Basic name of Piṭṭan Koṟṟan. *Puṟam* : 171 : 7.

(4) Basic name of Irundaiyūrkkoṟṟan Pulavanār. *Kuṟun* : 335.

Koṟṟanār (கொற்றனார்) : (1) Basic name of Tangāl Muḍakkoṟṟanār. *Aham* : 48.

(2) of Seyalur Iḷampon Śāttan Koṟṟanār. *Aham* : 177.

(3) of Śēndan. *Aham* : 373.

(4) of Idaiyan Śēndan Koṟṟanār. *Aham* : 375.

(5) of Madurai Āśiriyar Kōḍan Koṟṟanār. *Kuṟun* : 144.

(6) of Kachchippēṭṭukkāñchikkoṟṟanār. *Kuṟun* : 213, 216.

(7) son of Kīran. *Kuṟun* : 218, 358.

(8) of Kōlikkoṟṟanār. *Kuṟun* : 276.

(9) of Śellūrkkoṟṟanār. *Kuṟun* : 363.

(10) of Mūśi Koṟṟanār. *Kuṟun* : 377.

(11) Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 30.

(12) Basic name of Kamahāran Koṟṟanār. *Naṟ* : 143.

(13) of Karmankoṟṟanār. *Naṟ* : 156.

(14) of Koṟṟankoṟṟanār. *Naṟ* : 259.

(15) of Maduraippālāśiriyan Śēndan Koṟṟanār. *Naṟ* : 300.

(16) Son of Paḍumarattu Mūśi. *Kuṟun* : 376.

Koṟṟi (கொற்றி) : Koṟṟavai. *Kali* : 89 : 9.

Koṟṟuṟai (கொற்றுறை) : Smithy. *Puṟam* : 95 : 5.

Koṉṟai (கொன்றை) : The Indian Laburnum. (1) A plant and its flower ; specially appropriate and sacred to Śiva. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 18 : 2, 22 : 1 ; *Aham Invōcation* : 1, 4 : 2, 15 : 15, 115 : 11, 398 : 3 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 412 : 1, 420 : 1, 430 : 1, 432 : 2, 435 : 3, 436 : 3, 458 : 1, 462 : 2,

496 : 1, 499 : 1; *Kali Invocation* : 11, 102 : 3, 103 : 1, 150 : 1; *Kuṛiñjip* : 86; *Kuṛun* : 21 : 3, 66 : 1, 148 : 3, 183 : 1, 233 : 2; *Maṇi* : III : 160; *Naṛ* : 46 : 6, 99 : 9, 141 : 3, 221 : 4, 242 : 3, 246 : 8, 296 : 4, 302 : 2, 371 : 1; *Mullaip* : 94; *Padiṛṛu* : 67 : 13; *Pari* : 8 : 24, 14 : 10; *Perumbāṇ* : 328; *Porunar* : 201; *Puṛam Invocation* : 1 : 1, 2; *Śilap Padiham* : 40, XII : 113, XVII : *Koḻu* : 12, XXV : 17.

(2) A kind of flute, was made out of the ripe fruit of Konṛai. *Aham* : 54 : 11; *Kali* : 106 : 3; *Naṛ* : 364 : 10; *Śilap* : XVII : *Pāṭṭu* ; 3.

Konṛaiyavan (கொன்றையவன்) : Śivan. *Kali* : 142 : 28.

Kō (கோ) : (1) Cow (Go - Skt) *Kali* : 103 : 36, 107 : 3 ; *Śilap* : XVII : *Uḷvarivāḻṭṭu* : 4.

(2) King. *Kali* : 103 : 79.

(3) Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVII : 49, 140, 162, XXIX : *Vañji Mahaḷir śol* : 7 ; V : 40 ; *Maṇi* : IV : 37, XIX : 129, XXII : 160, XXV : 99 ; *Nāladi* : 81 : 2 ; *Paḻamoḻi* : 63 : 4, 320 : 2 ; *Puṟam* : 22 : 33, 141 : 11, 152 : 21 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 46 : 3.

(4) Vēṭko or potter. *Puṟam* : 228 : 1, 4, 256 : 1.

Kōkkuḷam (கோக்குளம்) : Place to which Kōkkuḷa Muṟṟanār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 98 ; *Naṟ* : 96. The name of this place could not be Kōkkuḷamuṟṟam (on the analogy of Kachchimuṟṟam or Vañjimuṟṟam) for if that were so the name of the poet hailing from there would be Kōkkuḷa Muṟṟattār and not Muṟṟanār.

Kōkkuḷamuṟṟanār (கோக்குளமுற்றனர்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 98 ; *Naṟ* : 96.

Kōkulam (கோகுலம்) : Koel ; corruption of Kōkilam (Skt). *Pari* : 9 : 65.

Kōṅgam (கோங்கம்) : Emblic myrobalan. A plant and its flower ; called also Kōṅgu or Kōṅgilavu. *Aham* : 99 : 5 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 343 : 2, 366 : 5, 367 : 1, 370 : 1 ; *Kali* : 33 : 12, 42 : 16 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 73 ; *Naṟ* : 202 : 11 ; *Paṟi* : 19 : 79. Some call it the Kannakāram tree. *Śilap* : XI : 207, XII : 85, XIII : 151, XXV : 17 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 63 : 3, 65 : 1, 70 : 2.

Kōṅgu (கோங்கு) : The red cotton tree ; the ironwood of Malabar. The Kōṅgam plant. *Aham* : 25 : 10, 157 : 5, 240 : 11, 317 : 11, 341 : 2 ; *Kali* : 56 : 23, 117 : 2 ; *Kuṟun* : 254 : 2 ; *Murugu* : 34 ; *Nāladi* : 223 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 48 : 3, 86 : 7 ; *Paḻa* : 341 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 321 : 4, 336 : 9 *Śiṟupāṇ* : 25 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 45 : 3.

Kōchchēramān Yānaikkaṭśēy Māndaram Chēral Irumpoṟai (கோச் சேரமான் யானைக்கட்சேய் மாந்தரன் சேரல் இரும்பொறை) : The

Chēra king, also called Māndaram Chēral Irumpoṛai. *Aiṅguṛu* col. *Puṛam* : 229 col.

Kōśar (கோசர்) : They were brave warriors hailing from the Tuḷu Nāḍu ; their viceroys ruled as Koṅgiḷam Kōśar in Koṅgu Nāḍu. They were called Iḷam (pal) Kōśar as they were Viceroys - 'Iḷamai' indicating junior status. They were famous for truthfulness and keeping their plighted word. They have therefore been satisfactorily identified with the Sat(i)yaputras of Asoka's edicts (R. XV). If the identification of the Sat(i)yaputras with Adihaiman is accepted, it may be necessary to conclude that the Aḍihaimans were related to the Kōśars. Anni the father of Miñili (a warrior girl) allowed his cow to graze on the fields of the Kōśar ; and he paid dearly for that ; for he was mercilessly blinded by the Kōśars. (Anni) Miñili swore vengeance against the Kōśars and killed the whole lot of the offending group of Kōśars with the help of Titian and then only ate out of their vessels, wore new clothes and was pacified. *Aham* : 262 : 1 to 12. They fought and overpowered the chief of Mōhūr (and Paḷaiyan) with the help of the 'Vamba Mōriyar'. They lived in Niyamam to the east of Śellūr. *Aham* : 15 : 2, 90 : 11, 12, 113 : 5, 196 : 10, 205 : 9, 216 : 1, 251 : 7, 262 : 6 ; *Kuṛun* : 15 : 3, 73 : 4 ; *Puṛam* : 169 : 9, 283 : 6, 396 : 7 ; *Maduraik* : 508, 509, 773 ; (Koṅgiḷam) Kōśar. *Śilap* : *Uraiperu* : 2.

Kōśanār (கோசனர்) : Basic name of Karuvūrkkōśanār ; probably a Kōśar poet settled in Karuvūr. *Naṛ* : 214.

Kōśāmbi (கோசாம்பி) : The ancient town of Kausambi in Āryāvartha. *Maṇi* : XV : 61.

Kōśihamāṇi (கோசிகமாணி) : The brahmin who was called Kōśihan. *Śilap* : XIII : 53, 56, 99.

Kōṭṭam (கோட்டம்) : Temple ; 'Puṛanilaikkōṭṭam' is one situated outside a town. *Puṛam* : 299 : 6.

(1) Kāman temple. *Kali* : 82 : 4, 109 : 20 ; *Maṇi* : VI : 53, 59, 137, 166, XVIII : 169.

(2) Kaṇṇahi temple. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 5 ; *Śilap Padiham* : 1, V : 145, 180, IX : 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 35, 40, 60,

X : 10, XI : 216, XIV : 10, XXII : 27, XXIX : *Uraippāyiram.*

(3) Room or an apartment. *Maṇi* : XX : 2.

(4) Jail. *Maṇi* : V : 114, XIX : 48.

(5) An Aromatic spice. *Śilap* : XXII : 24.

Kōṭṭambalattuttuñjiya Chēramān (கோட்டம்பலத்துத்துஞ்சிய சேரமான்) : A Chēra king who presumably died at Kōṭṭambalam ; he was author of *Aham* : 168.

Kōṭṭambalam (கோட்டம்பலம்) : Place where Chēramān Kōṭṭambalattuttuñjiya Mākkōdai died. *Puṟam* : 245 col. It was Kōḍu+Ambalam or a public place built under the branches of a tree ; this later stood for the name of the town. (Or was it a hall built of elephant tusks or ivory ?) *Aham* : 168.

Kōṭṭambalavanār (கோட்டம்பலவனர்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 95. His basic name was perhaps ' Ambalavanār ', one who was somehow connected with an Ambalam (or was it the original of the later ' Śiṟṟambalam ' ?) The use of the word ' Kōṭṭu ' in *Naṟ* : 95 : 6 earned for him the full name ' Kōṭṭambalavanār '.

Kōṭṭān (கோட்டான்) : The large horned owl ; also called Kūhai or Pēṟāndai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 623 : 2.

Kōṭṭi (கோட்டி) : (1) Assembly. *Āchāra* : 81 : 1 ; *Innā* : 29 : 4 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 401 : 2, 720 : 2 ; *Nāladi* : 255 : 1, 260 : 4, 311 : 1 ; *Pari* : 12 : 50.

(2) Entrance to a temple or palace. *Śilap* : XXX : 62.

Kōṭṭiyūr (கோட்டியூர்) : Place to which Kōṭṭiyūr Nallāndaiyār belonged. (Is it Tirukkōṭṭiyūr ?) *Naṟ* : 211.

Kōṭṭiyūr Nallāndaiyār (கோட்டியூர் நல்லாந்தையார்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 211.

Kōṭṭinam (கோட்டினம்) : The horned species ; especially the bulls. *Kali* : 105 : 58.

Kōṭṭu (கோட்டு) : Granary ; from this ' Kōṭṭai '. *Paḷa* : 99 : 4.

Kōṭṭuppū (கோட்டுப்பூ): Flowers on branches of plants and trees contradistinguished from Kayappū or water flowers like lotus and lilies. *Nāladi* : 215 : 1.

Kōṭṭumā (கோட்டுமா): Bull buffalo, the hog or the elephant. *Naṟ* : 75 : 6; *Puṟam* : 69 : 10; *Śilap* : XV : 98.

Kōṭṭu Mīn (கோட்டு மீன்): The shark. *Kuṟun* : 304 : 4; *Nar* : 49 : 5.

Kōṭṭai (கோட்டை): Fort. *Puṟam* : 174 : 17.

Kōḍal (கோடல்): The white species of Malabar glory lily. The Veṇkāndal flower peculiar to the Mullai tracts. *Aham* : 23 : 6, 154 : 7, 264 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 17 : 1; *Kali* : 7 : 15, 48 : 11, 101 : 4, 103 : 3, 121 : 13; *Kār* : 11 : 3; *Kuṟiñjip* : 83; *Kuṟun* : 62 : 1; *Mullaip* : 95; *Naṟ* : 99 : 9; *Neḍunal* : 5; *Puṟam* : 157 : 7; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 21 : 3, 29 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 107 : 2, 111 : 1, 119 : 4.

Kōḍan (கோடன்): Father of Madurai Āśiriyar Kōḍan Koṟṟan; Kōḍan means 'malaiyan' or 'poṟaiyan' for Kōḍu is a mountain peak and is synonymous with Malai or Poṟai, eg., Śeṅgōḍu (*vide* Śeṅgōḍan). *Kuṟun* : 144.

Kōḍan Koṟṟanār (கோடன் கொற்றனார்): Koṟṟanār, son of Kōḍan. Author of *Kuṟun* : 144.

(*Tol Mudu*) *Kōḍi* [(தொல் முது) கோடி]: (1) Kōḍikkarai, called Tiruvaṇaikkarai; or Dhanushkōḍi. *Aham* : 70 : 13.

(2) New clothes. *Āchāra* : 44 : 2; *Aham* : 86 : 21; *Śilap* : XI : 45, XXI : 32.

(3) A large number. *Kuṟaḷ* : 337.

(4) Ten millions. *Kuṟaḷ* : 337 : 2, 377 : 1, 639 : 2, 617 : 2, 816 : 2, 817 : 2, 954 : 1, 1005 : 2, 1061 : 2; *Puṟam* : 18 : 5, 184 : 6; *Śilap* : VI : 121.

(5) Kōḍi (ppālai). A paṇ. *Śilap* : III : 88, 92.

Kōḍikkaliṅgam (கோடிக்கலிங்கம்): New clothes. *Aham* : 86 : 21; *Śilap* : XXI : 32.

Kōḍiyar (கோடியர்): Dancers. (Kōḍu+Iyar) That is those who played 'the bent or horned musical instruments'. *Aham* : 111 : 9, 301 : 23, 309 : 9, 352 : 4, 359 : 8; *Kuṟun* : 78 : 2; *Malaipaḍu* : 236; *Naṟ* : 212 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : 56 : 2; *Paṭṭinap* : 253; *Porunar* : 57; *Puṟam* : 29 : 23, 368 : 16; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 109, 125.

Kōḍu (கோடு): (1) Conch; bangles are made of this. *Kuṟun* : 11 : 1, 365 : 1; *Naṟ* : 159 : 4, 172 : 8, 203 : 4; *Pari* : 3 : 88; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 43 : 1.

(2) Piston for spraying water. *Naṟ* : 6 : 34.

(3) The stem of the Yāḻ. *Maṇi* : IV : 56; *Naṟ* : 10 : 56; *Puṟam* : 316 : 7; *Śilap* : VIII : 27.

(4) Tusk of an elephant. (In Skt. the tusk is danta : tooth; in Tamil it is Kōḍu : horn). They are really the canine teeth of the elephant. Making thrones of ivory got from the tusk of an elephant. *Aham* : 245 : 11, 331 : 2; *Kali* : 105 : 35, 40, 68; *Kuṟaḷ* : 599 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 79 : 13, 14; *Śilap* : XIV : 176.

(5) Bugle. *Aham* : 318 : 15; *Malaipaḍu* : 5; *Murugu* : 209, 246; *Naṟ* : 225 : 2, 276 : 1, 324 : 4, 372 : 5; *Neḍunal* : 70; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 222; *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 3, XII : 41, XV : 50, XXIV : 17.

Kōḍu Pāidal (கோடு பாய்தல்): Committing suicide by falling from hilltop. *Nāladi* : 372 : 2.

Kōḍai (கோடை): (1) Westwind. (Was the Kōḍai hill so called because the west wind blew from there?) *Aham* : 101 : 14, 111 : 6, 143 : 4, 219 : 15, 225 : 6, 267 : 5, 287 : 8, 291 : 4, 315 : 11, 321 : 2, 333 : 8, 353 : 8, 397 : 15; *Kuṟun* : 388 : 2; *Naṟ* : 299 : 3; *Śilap* : XIV : 123.

(2) The summer season. *Aham* : 27 : 2, 348 : 3, 377 : 1; *Maṇi Padiham* : 24, XXV : 105; *Naṟ* : 162 : 10, 312 : 8; *Perumbāṇ* : 272; *Puṟam* : 137 : 7, 174 : 26, 237 : 3, 266 : 2, 381 : 17, 389 : 3, 393 : 22.

(3) The Kōḍai hills (Kōḍaikkānal) ruled over by Kōḍaipporunan. The anonymous commentator on

Aham thinks Kōḍai is Kōṭṭūr; Kōṭṭūr also means the Hill Town; (either Kōḍu+ūr=Kōṭṭūr; or Kōḍu+ai=Kōḍai). But Kōḍai seems to be the proper name of the town on the hill called Kōḍai Śilambu. The chief of Kōḍai was Paṇṇi. *Aham*: 13 : 10.

Kōḍai Śilambu (கோடைச் சிலம்பு): The kōḍai hills. *Aham*: 249 : 14.

Kōḍaipporunan (கோடைப்பொருநன்): (1) Chief of the Kōḍai hills; also called Kaḍiyaneḍu Vēṭṭuvan. *Puṟam*: 205 : 6.

(2) He was Tennavan Maṟavan (i.e., general of the Pāṇḍyan army) - Paṇṇi, by name *Aham* : 13 : 10.

Kōḍai Pāḍiya Perundēvanār (கோடை பாடிய பெருந்தேவனர்): Author and poet of *Puṟam* : 259 col. who perhaps praised Kōḍai (the hills or the season or the westwind) somewhere in a memorable passage.

Kōṇmā (கோண்மா): (1) Elephant. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 39 : 3.

(2) Lion. *Kali* : 86 : 32.

Kōṇmā Neḍumkōṭṭanār (கோண்மா நெடுங்கோட்டனர்): A poet and author of *Naṟ* : 40. We do not know if he praised somewhere the 'long tusks of the elephant' and derived thus his name; or if he had himself long and pronounced teeth.

Kōṇam (கோணம்): The instrument called 'goad'. *Maṇi*: XVIII : 163.

Kōṇāi (கோணாய்): Hunting dogs; hounds. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 34 : 4.

Gōttiram (கோத்திரம்): Gotra; used largely to mean 'caste'. *Nāladi* : 242 : 4.

Kōttoḻil (கோத்தொழில்): Rājakāryam; royal functions. *Śilap*: XXIII : 153.

Gōtamanār (கோதமனர்): Pālai Gautamanār; a name derived from the Patronymic 'Gautama'. He was a Brahmin. *vide* Pālai Gautamanār. He has praised one

'Dharmaputran'. *Puṟam* : 366; *Paḍiṟṟu* : III Padiham; author of *Paḍiṟṟu* : III Ten. *Tol, Poruḷ* : XXV (Nach.) It is possible to suppose that this Gōtamanār and Dharmaputra did not represent historical figures but were characters in the epic Bhāratam by Perundevanār, from which *Puṟam* : 366 was culled and included in the anthology.

Gōtamai (கோதமை) : Gautami; a brahmin lady, the mother of Sarugalan. *Maṇi* : VII : 141, 188.

Kōdai (கோதை) : (1) Chēra, a dynastic name; the Chēra's capital was Vañji. *Aham* : 93 : 20, 263 : 12; *Śilap* : XXV : 3. Found in the expression 'Kōdai Mārban'. *Aham* : 346 : 25. Kōkkōdai Mārban. *Puṟam* : 48 : 1 col. 49 : 3 col. Chēramān Kuṭṭuvan Kōdai. 54 : 8.

(2) Garland. *Kuṟun* : 326 : 1 found in the basic name of the Chēra Kōkkōdai Mārban. *Puṟam* : 48, 49 col.

Kōdaimārban (கோதைமார்பன்) : (1) The Chēra. He was pleased when Kiḷḷi Vaḷavan captured Kūḍal (Madurai); probably he supported the Chōḷa against the Pāṇḍyān. *Aham* : 346 : 25.

(2) Basic name of Chēramān Kōkkōdai Mārban. *Puṟam* : 48, 49 col.

Kōpperum Chēral Irumpoṟai (கோப்பெரும் சேரல் இரும்பொறை) : Basic name of Chēramān Karuvūr Ēṟiya Kōpperum Chēral Irumpoṟai. *Puṟam* : 5 col.

Kōpperumdēvi (கோப்பெரும்தேவி) : Pāṇḍyan Āryappaḍai kaḍanda Neḍumcheḷiyan's wife. *Śilap Padiham* : 23, XVI : 121, 139, XX : 21, 79, XXVII : 251.

Kōpperum Chōḷan (கோப்பெரும் சோழன்) : A Chōḷa king who ruled at Uṟaiyūr (Kōḷi). His friendship with Piśir Andaiyār was proverbial. He patronized Pottiyār. He quarrelled with his two sons and was appeased by Pullāṟṟūr Eyiṟṟiyanār. The disgusted king committed suicide by performing 'Vaḍakkiruttal'. He was a tolerable poet. He was also called Perumkōk-

kiḷḷi. Author of *Kuṟun* : 20, 53, 129, 147; *Puṟam* 214, 215, 216 ; *Puṟam* : 67, 191, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223 col.

Gōpam (கோபம்): Indragōpam, a red coloured butterfly; also called Tambalappūchchi. *Aham* : 54 : 4; *Kār* : 5 : 3; *Murugu* : 15; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 168, 171.

Kōmahaḷ (கோமகள்): Princess. *Naṟ* : 300 : 1. The mother of Śeṅguṭṭuvan; she was taken to the Ganges for a bath by her husband Imayavaramban. *Śilap* : XXV : 161.

Kōmahan (கோமகன்): (1) The Pāṇḍyan King. *Śilap* : XIV : 110, 129, XXIII : 27, XXIII : 27, XXVII : 75.

(2) Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVII : 15, XXVIII : 111.

(3) King. *Maṇi* : VII : 64, XIX : 48, 150; *Śilap* : XXII : 14.

Kōmahan Piḍigai (கோமகன் பிடிகை): The Buddha Piḍikai. *Maṇi* : XI : 126.

Kōmān (கோமான்): King. *Puṟam* : 64 : 6, 95 : 9, 201 : 4; *Śilap* : V : 240, XXIX : *Uśalvari* : 13; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 160; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 5.

Gōmuki (கோமுகி): A tank situated on the Southwest of Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : XI sub hdg. XI : 56, XIV : 91, XXV : 156, XXVIII : 202.

Kōmuṟai (கோமுறை): Royal justice. *Śilap* : XXII : 103, XXIII : 101.

Kōi (கோய்): Tankard to drink toddy out of. *Aham* : 166 : 2; *Puṟam* : 300 : 6; *Śiṟupañch* : 17 : 3.

Kōyil (கோயில்): (1) Palace; temple. *Bhāratam* : '*Maṟamkeḷu*' : 14; *Kali* : 94 : 39; *Maṇi* : V : 118, VII : 64, XX : 5, 96, XXII : 11, 12, XXIII : 38, XXVIII : 214; *Neḍunal* : 100; *Paṭṭinap* : 50, 286; *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 7 : 4; *Porunar* : 90; *Puṟam* : 67 : 10, 127 : 6, 241 : 3, 378 : 5; *Śilap* : III : 118, XIII : 127, 137, 138, XIV :

7, XVI : 139, 145, XVII : 5, XVIII : 25, XIX : 75, XXII : 10, 14, XXIX : *Uraip.*

(2) Indra's world. *Śilap* : *Śeṅguṭṭuvaṛkku* : XXIX : 1

Kōyil Mākkaḷ (கோயில் மாக்கள்) : Palace officials. *Śilap* : XXII : 10, XXVIII : 83.

Kōyilāḷ (கோயிலாள்) : Mistress of the Palace; the Queen. *Padiṛṛu* : VIII Ten *Padiham.*

Kōl (கோல்) : (1) A kind of worm. *Śiṛupañch* : 27 : 1.

(2) Arrow. *Aham* : 172 : 7, 327 : 18, 349 : 4; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 11 : 4; *Kali* : 8 : 2, 10 : 6, 39 : 18; 86 : 18 *Maṇi* : XXII : 15; *Nāladi* : 152 : 4; *Naṛ* : 48 : 6.

(3) Śeṅgōl or benign government. *Kuṛaḷ* : 542 : 2, 543 : 2, 544 : 1, 545 : 1, 546 : 2; *Paṭṭinap* : 301; *Śiṛupañch* : 7 : 3, 15 : 4. Koḍuṅgōl or bad government. *Kuṛal* : 558 : 2, 570 : 1.

(4) sceptre. *Iniya* : 6 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 21 : 3, 29 : 1; *Puṛam* : 17 : 5, 55 : 11, 72 : 12, 217 : 10, 221 : 3, *Śilap* : V : 135, XV : 3, XX : 2, XXII : 4, XXV : 98, XXVI : 18, XXVII : 77, 168; *Tirikaḍu* : 33 : 1.

(5) The balance rod. *Kuṛaḷ* : 118 : 1.

(6) The punitive functions of a king. *Kuṛaḷ* : 552 : 2, 554 : 1.

(7) Measuring rod; Yard stick. *Kuṛaḷ* : 710 : 1, 796 : 2; *Śilap* : III : 100.

(8) The shepherd's staff. *Naṛ* : 69 : 8.

(9) The king's authority; feudatories must submit to this; if not they would be punished, as Adigaimān Neḍumān Añji was punished by Perum Chēral Irumporai. It seems from this that the main cause for the Tagaḍūr battle was Adigaimān's refusal to pay tribute to the Irumporai. The other two monarchs (Chōḷa and Pāṇḍya) who were perhaps interested in encouraging this disobedience supported Adigaimān but were defeated at Tagaḍūr. *Padiṛṛu* : 79 : 11, 89 : 9.

(10) The drumstick. *Puṟam* : 382 : 19, 383 : 3.

(11) Flag staff. *Aham* : 249 : 3, 278 : 4.

(12) Weapon of war thrown down from the ramparts of a fort. *Śilap* : XV : 216.

(13) The prod. *Śilap* : XXVI : 232.

(14) Painting brush. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1285 : 1.

(15) Key. *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 384 : 1.

(16) The short stick used (instead of the fingers) to produce musical sound in the Yāḻ, *Kali* : 8 ; 9.

Kōl Toḍi (கோல் தொடி) : The woman who wears the ornamented bracelets. *Kali* : 24 : 78.

Kōlam (கோலம்) : (1) Pig ; the 'Varāha' avatar of Tirumāl. *Pari* : 2 : 16.

(2) Floral designs etc. ; drawing them is a couresan's art ; or an act of make-up. *Maṇi* : II : 28.

Kōlan (கோலன்) : The king who wields the sceptre. *Kuṟaḷ* : 563 : 1.

Kōleṟi (கோலெறி) : Lamp. *Pari* : 17 : 6.

Kōvattan (கோவத்தன்) : (rdg.) Kōvadattan ; poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 66, 194.

Kōval (கோவல்) : Tirukkōvalūr ; its chief was Neḍum Tērkkāri. *Aham* : 35 : 14.

Kōvalar (கோவலர்) : Cowherds ; they whistle and play on the flute and hold a staff ; corruption of Gopālar. *Aham* : 14 : 7 ; 54 : 10, 74 : 16, 124 : 14, 155 : 8, 219 : 15, 253 : 12, 264 : 4, 293 : 11, 311 : 9, 321 : 7, 354 : 5, 399 : 11 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 87 : 1, 304 : 1, 439 : 2, 476 : 3 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 22 : 1 ; *Kali* : 16 : 4, 118 : 13, 130 : 15 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 221 ; *Kuṟun* : 358 : 6 ; *Maṇi* : V : 136 ; *Mullaip* : 15 ; *Naṟ* : 264 : 7, 266 : 1, 289 : 7, 364 : 9, 371 : 8 ; *Neḍunal* : 3 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 21 : 120 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 166 ; *Puṟam* : 224 : 15, 265 : 4, 339 : 2 ; *Śilap* : IV : 15, XV : 121, 219, XVI : 4, 98, XVII : *Āḍunarppuhaḻdal* : 2 , XXVII : 241.

Kōvalan (கோவலன்) : (1) Sri Krishna. *Pari* : 3 : 83.

(2) Tirumāl. *Paḷa* : 152 : 2.

(3) The hero of *Śilappadikāram*; married Kaṇṇahi, forsook her and spent his days with the courtesan Mādavi who bore him a daughter Maṇimēkalai. Falling out with Mādavi he retired to Madurai with his faithful wife. At Madurai he was killed by the King's officers who were misinformed by a miscreant goldsmith that Kōvalan had stolen the queen's anklet. Kaṇṇahi proved her husband's innocence after seeing Madurai punished by the fire god, repaired to the Śeṅguṉram hills where she became a guest of the divine ones. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 14, 31 ; *Śilap* : I : 39, 51, II : 37, III : 171, IV : 33, 55, VI : 109, 173, VII : 1 : 18, 52 : 7, VIII : 15, 71, 73, IX : 49, 66, X : 64, XI : 33, 59, 163, 178, 196, 205, XIII : 48, 62, XIV : 15, 218, XV : 10, 19, 95, 114, XVI : 125, 157, 217, XX : 62, XXIII : 154, 198, XXVII : 75, XXIX : *Kāval Peṇḍaraṟṟu* : 1, V : 201.

(4) An ancestor of nine generations before Kōvalan (hero of *Śilap*). *Maṇi* : IV : 68, VII : 34, XVIII : 7 XXVI : 3, XXVIII : 124, 179.

Kōvalan Tantai (கோவலன் தந்தை) : Kōvalan's father ; i.e., Māśāttuvān. *Śilap* : XXVII : 90, XXVIII : 73.

Kōvalan Maḍandai (கோவலன் மடந்தை) : Kōvalan's daughter i.e., Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 179.

Kōvalan Manaivi (கோவலன் மனைவி) : Kōvalan's wife ; i.e., Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XXVII : 63.

Kōvalūr (கோவலூர்) : Tirukkōvalūr on the banks of the Peṇṇai river ; it is also called Kōval. It was conquered by Añji. *Puṟam* : 99 col. Paraṇar praised this conquest. *Puṟam* : 99 : 13. It was ruled over by Malaiyamān Tirumuḍikkāri.

Kōvūr (கோவூர்) : Place to which Kōvūr Kiḷār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 65 ; *Naṟ* : 393; *Puṟam* : 31, 32, 33, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 68, 70, 308, 373, 382, 386, 400.

Kōvūrkiḷār (கோவூர்கிழார்): Veḷḷāḷa poet belonging to Kōvūr; he was a great and daring reconciler. *Kuṟun* : 65; *Naṟ* : 393; *Puṟam* : 31, 32, 33, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 68, 70, 308, 373, 382, 386, 400.

Kōvēṅgaipperuṅkadaḷvan (கோவேங்கைப்பெருங்கதழ்வன்): Poet who derived this name from an expression in his poem. *Kuṟun* : 134.

Kōvēndan (கோவேந்தன்): Here Āryappaḍai Kaḍanda Neḍuñjeḻiyan. *Śilap* : XXI : 1, XXIX : *Vāḻttu* : 2.

Kōvēndu (கோவேந்து): A tautological expression, here, meaning the Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vañji Mahaḷir Śol* : 3.

Kōvēḷ (கோவேள்): Potter. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 34.

Kōvai (கோவை): A chain ornament; making this is a courtesan's art. *Maṇi* : II : 28; *Pari* : 6 : 15.

Kōḻi (கோழி): (1) Domestic fowl; cock; Murugan's flag. *Aham* : 122 : 16, 187 : 14, 277 : 15.

(2) Uṟaiyūr; the capital of the Chōḻas came to be called this because of the legend that once on the site where the city stood, a cock (called Kōḻi) fought and conquered an elephant (also called Kōḻi). *Śilap uraiperukaṭṭurai* : 4.

(3) Place to which Kōḻikkoṟṟanār belonged. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 276; *Puṟam* : 212 : 8; Fowl. *Innā*: 3 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 139 : 1, 157 : 1, 234 : 4, 305 : 6, 393 : 3; *Nāladi* : 341 : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 55 : 2; *Paṭṭinap* : 23, 75; *Perumbāṇ* : 299, 521; *Puṟam* : 67 : 8; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 143 : 3; *Tol. Porul* : 610 : 1.

(4) On Murugan's flag. *Murugu* : 311, 381; *Pari* : 8 : 19; *Tiraṭṭu* : 7 : 10; *Śilap* : XIV : 10.

Kōḻikkoṟṟanār (கோழிக்கொற்றனர்): Poet and author belonging to Uṟaiyūr (Kōḻi). *Kuṟun* : 276.

Kōḻi Śēval (கோழிச் சேவல்): Cock. The male fowl. *Śilap* : XIV : 10.

Kōḷi Śēvaṛkoḍiyōn (கோழிச் சேவற்கொடியோன்): Murugan, whose emblem on the flag is the cock. *Śilap* : XIV : 10.

Kōḷippāhal (கோழிப்பாகல்): The jack fruit which bears fruit without flowering. Here Pāhal does not mean bitter gourd but only the jack. *Porunar* : 191 : 2; *Śilap* : XVI : 24.

Kōḷiyūr (கோழியூர்): The town to which Kōḷiyūr Kiḷār father of Śeḷiyanār belonged. *Naṛ* : 383.

Kōḷiyūr Kiḷār (கோழியூர் கிழார்): Father of Śeḷiyanār. *Naṛ* : 383.

Kōḷiyūrkiḷār mahanār Śeḷiyanār (கோழியூர்கிழார் மகனார் செழியனார்): Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 383.

Kōḷ (கோள்): (1) A planet. *Bhāratam* : *Ādiśāṇṛa* : 2; *Śiṛupañch* : 44 : 2.

(2) The 'shadow planet' Rāgu which affects the sun or the moon. *Aham* : 86 : 6; *Perumbāṇ* : 384; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 242.

(3) Yama, the God of Death. *Aham* : 36 : 2.

(4) Of the nine planets, the shadow ones of Rāgu, and Kētu; if these are omitted we would have the seven which are representatives of week days. *Maṇi Padiham* : VI : 24, 182, VII : 8, 9; *Padiṛṛu* : 14 : 3.

Kōḷ Mīn (கோள் மீன்): 'The *stars* that are *planets*'. 'Mīn' was a common expression normally meaning star but occasionally used to refer to planet also. *Puṛam* : 392 : 17.

Kōḷi (கோளி): The tree which bears fruit without flowering. *Perumbāṇ* : 407.

Kōḷi Ālam (கோளி ஆலம்): Kind of the banyan tree which is 'Kōḷi' or bears fruit without flowering. *Perumbāṇ* : 407 : 8; *Puṛam* : 58 : 2, 254 : 7.

Kōn (கோன்): (1) Chief, king. *Maduraik* : 74; *Maṇi* : VII : 8; *Puṛam* : 34 : 16, 60 : 9, 217 : 7, 374 : 15 *Śilap* : V : 100, XV : 29, XXV : 128; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *Nāḷum Puḷḷum* : 2.

(2) Brahmadharmam. *Maṇi* : IX : 31.

(3) Indra. *Bhāratam* : *Maṟankeḷu* : 19.

(4) God. *Puṟam* : 54 : 1.

Kōn Muṟai (கோன் முறை): (1) The path of Justice. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 111.

(2) The Dharma of the king. *Śilap* : XXIII : 131.

Kōnaḍi Toḍal (கோனடி தொடல்): Swearing by touching the King's feet. *Kali* : 94 : 36.

Kōnāṭṭu Erichchilūr Māḍalan Maduraikkumaranār (கோனாட்டு எரிச்சிலூர் மாடலன் மதுரைக்குமரனார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 54, 61, 167, 180, 197, 394.

Kōnāṭṭuppūñjāṟṟurppārppān Kauṇiyan Viṇṇantāyan (கோனாட்டுப் பூஞ்சாற்றூர்ப்பார்ப்பான் கவுணியன் விண்ணந்தாயன்): A Brahmin patron [of the Kauṇiya (Kauṇḍinya) Gotra]. *Puṟam* : 166.

Kōnāḍu (கோனாடு): The Nāḍu to which 'Kōnāṭṭuppūñjāṟṟurppārppān Kauṇiyan Viṇṇantāyan' belonged. *Puṟam* : 54, 61, 167, 180, 197, 394 col.

Kauśikan (கௌசிகன்): (1) The Brahmin from Puhār who brought a message to Kōvalan from Mādavi. *Śilap* : XIII : 47.

(2) A Brahmin from Śanbai ; father of Śutamati. *Maṇi* : III : 29, VII : 102.

(3) A Brahmin belonging to Kauśika Gotra or one who assumed Kauśikan's name. *Aham* : 66.

(4) The Gotra name of Perum Kauśikan. *Naṟ* :

Kauśikanār (கௌசிகனார்): Basic name based on Gotra, of Madurai Iḷaṅkaṇṇikkauśikanār. *Puṟam* : 309 col.

Gautaman (கௌதமன்): Gotra name of poet Āmur Gautaman Śadēvanār. *Aham* : 159 ; *Pari* : 19 : 51.

Gautamanār (கௌதமனார்): Basic name of Pālai Gautamanār, deriving the name from Gautama, the sage. *Padiṟṟu* : III Ten.

Gauri (கௌரி): Durgha so named after her colour. *Śilap* : XII : 67.

Kauriyar (கௌரியர்): Pāṇḍyar. *Aham* : 70 : 13, 342 : 4. *vide* Kavuniyar.

Chakkarattān (சக்கரத்தான்) : Tirumāl, the wielder of the discus. *Innā* : 1 : 3.

Chakkaram (சக்கரம்) : (1) Chakra ; the wheel, weapon in the hands of Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 108.

(2) Sovereign power. *Nāladi* : 346 : 1 ; *Nānmaṇi* : *Invocation* : 2.

(3) The wheel-weapon of Tirumāl. *Maṇi* : XIII : 57 *vide Innā* : 1 : 3.

Chakkaravāḷakkōṭṭam (சக்கரவாளக்கோட்டம்) : The Temple in Puhār. *Maṇi* : VI canto hdg. and sub hdg. 24, 31, 202, VII : 91, XV : 31, 76.

Chakkaravāḷakkōṭṭam uraitta Kādai (சக்கரவாளக்கோட்டம் உரைத்த காதை) : The canto in which the Maṇimēkala Deivam the guardian deity informed Maṇimēkalai, the heroine, about the Temple in the burial ground. *Maṇi* : VI canto hdg.

Chakkaravāḷam (சக்கரவாளம்) : A mythological sphere which includes thirty-one worlds. *Maṇi* : VI : 183, XII : 72, XXII : 5, XXVI : 52.

(*Māya*) *Śakaṭam* [(மாயச்) சகடம்] : (1) Śakatāsuran ; a demon destroyed by Kaṇṇan. *Śilap* : XII : 164 ; *Tirikaḍu* : *Invocation* : 3.

(2) Vehicle, military waggon. *Nāladi* : 2 : 4 ; *Pari* : 10 : 17 ; *Puṟam* : 102 : 2 ; *Śilap* : XXVI : 136.

(3) When the Rohiṇi asterism, is in conjunction with the moon, the day is auspicious for marriage. The 4th nakshatra ; Hyades ; and part of Taurus. *Aham* : 136 : 5, 301 : 7.

Śakaḍu (சகடு) : The Rohiṇi asterism ; *vide* Śakaṭam. *Śilap* : I :50.

Śakōḍam (சகோடம்) : The son who is born of a mother who was pregnant at the time of her marriage but born soon afterwards. *Ēlādi* : 31 : 2.

Śaṅkadharuman (சங்கதருமன்): A Bauddha ascetic who preached to Sudamati and her father. *Maṇi* : V : 70.

Śaṅgam (சங்கம்): (1) An infinitely large number. *Pari* : 2 : 13.

(2) The Buddha Śaṅgam; the association of Buddhist monks, one of the three gems. *Maṇi* : XXX : 3.

(3) Oyster shell or conch. *Maṇi* : VII : 113; *Śilap* : IV : 78, VII : 7 : 1.

(4) The conch in the hands of Durgha. *Śilap* : 108.

(5) The conch in the hands of Tirumāl. *Śilap* : XI : 47.

Śaṅgaman (சங்கமன்): A merchant of Śiṅgapuram (Aripuram). The previous birth of Kōvalan and husband of Nīli. *Śilap* : *Paḍiham* : 48, XXIII : 151, 158; *Maṇi* : XXVI : 23.

Śaṅkaran (சங்கரன்): He that gives bliss. *Śilap* : X : 186.

Śaṅkari (சங்கரி): Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 155.

Śaṅgavaruṇar (சங்கவருணர்): A name for Nāganār; a poet and author of Puṟam. [cf. this with Vaḷaivaṇan (an exact equivalent) a name in Maṇimēkalai]. *Puṟam* : 360.

Śaṅgili (சங்கிலி): A (gold) necklace. *Śilap* : VI : 99.

Śaṅgu (சங்கு): The Conch; the oystershell; blown at dawn by professional conch blowers. *Maṇi* : VIII : 3; *Śilap* : XIV : 13; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 33 : 1, 49 : 2.

Śañchayan (சஞ்சயன்): The chief of Śeṅguṭṭuvan's envoys. *Śilap* : XXVI : 137, 143, 145, 166.

Śaḍai (சடை): The matted locks of hair; The Tiruvādirai star sacred to Śiva of the matted hair. This indicates Mitunam asterism. *Pari* : 11 : 2.

Śaṇbaham (சண்பகம்): also Śeṇbagam. An odoriferous flower; kind of jasmine. *Kali* : 150 : 21; *Kuṟiñjip* : 75; *Maṇi* : III : 165; *Murugu* : 27; *Pari* : 11 : 18, 12 : 77; *Śilap* : II : 18, VIII : 45, X : 69, XIII : 119, XXII : 40.

Śaṇbai (சண்பை) : A town identified with Śīkāḻi or a town in Aṅgadēśa on the Ganges. *Maṇi* : III : 29, VII : 102.

Sattam (சத்தம்) : (1) Grammar ; an aid to understand the Vēdas. *Śiṛupañch* : 86 : 1.

(2) Sound. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 69 ; *Nāladi* : 52 : 3.

Sattināganār (சத்திநாகனர்) : *vide* Sattināthan.

Sattināthan (சத்திநாதன்) : Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 119. Sattināganār (Rdg.)

Sattiyan (சத்தியன்) : Murugan ; the truthful one. *Innā* : 1 : 4.

Sadaṅgai (சதங்கை) : The jingling anklet. *Śilap* : VI : 84.

Chatukkattu Deivam (சதுக்கத்துத் தெய்வம்) : Chatukka Bhūdam in Puhār. *Maṇi* : I : 55.

Chatukka Bhūdar (சதுக்கப் பூதர்) : The Demoniac deity in Puhār which was settled in Vañji by Iḷam Chēral Irumporai. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 147.

Chatukkam (சதுக்கம்) : Square. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 59 ; *Murugu* : 225 ; *Naṛ* : 319 : 5 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 213.

Chaturmuhan (சதுர்முகன்) : Brahma with four faces. *Śilap* : X : 186.

Sandam (சந்தம்) : (1) Sandalwood tree ; this English word itself being a corruption of ' Sandam '. *Padiṛṛu* : 87 : 2.

(2) A branch (leg) of the Vēdās. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 100.

Sandanam (சந்தனம்) : Sandalwood tree, its paste. *Śilap* : IV : 38, XXII : 23, XXV : 39.

Sandhi (சந்தி) : (1) The Junction of three or five roads. *Murugu* : 225.

(2) The cross roads. *Maṇi* : VI : 61, XXVIII : 59.

(3) In Buddhist logic, a Sandhi is a meeting place between any two Kaṇḍams. There are three Sandhis: The meeting of Seygai and Unarvu Śērdal (1st Sandhi), of Nuharchchi and Vēṭkai Śērdal (2nd Sandhi), of Bhāvam and Tōṟṟam Śērdal (3rd Sandhi). *Maṇi* : XXX : 26, 148, 150, 152.

Chandiraguru (சந்திரகுரு) : The white pearl. *Śilap* : XIV : 195.

Chandiradattan (சந்திரதத்தன்) : A merchant who traded across the seas; he brought Śāduvan back from the Nāgarmalai to Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinam in his vessel. *Maṇi* : XVI : 41, 124.

Chandirapāṇi (சந்திரபாணி) : A kind of earring. *Śilap* : VI : 104.

Chandiran (சந்திரன்) : Moon. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 163.

Sandinam (சந்தினம்) : Sandalwood; Sandanam. *Naṟ* : 7 : 9.

Sandu (சந்து) : Sandalwood. *Aham* : 13 : 4, 26 : 14, 36 : 18, 102 : 3; *Śilap* : VIII : 19, XIII : 19, XXVI : 168, XXIX : *Valḷaippāṭṭu* : 11.

Sabakkattoḍarchchi (சபக்கத்தொடர்ச்சி) : It is an argument proving a hypothesis; like saying 'all that is made is mortal (subject to destruction) like a pot'. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 73, 74.

Sabakkam (சபக்கம்) : Positive statement of the argument or a hypothesis. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 73, 82, 123, 124, 133.

Sambāti (சம்பாதி) : (1) The brother of Jaṭāyu. *Maṇi* : III : 54, VI : 138, 186, 190.

(2) An old name for Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinam. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 8, 13.

Sambātivanam (சம்பாதிவனம்) : Puḷḷirukkuvēḷūr or Vaidyeśvaran Kōil. *Maṇi* : III : 54.

Sambiratam (சம்பிரதம்) : Sampratāyam; the consequence. *Paḷa* : 400 : 4.

Śambu (சம்பு) : (1) Jambu a kind of tree; a mythological island in which Jambu trees grew wildly was called 'Jambūdvīpa'. A variety of plum. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 5.

(2) The name of a lady who resided in Puhār. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 8.

Śambuttīvu (சம்புத்தீவு) : The Jambūdvīpa. The Hindu Pauranic sphere abounding in the variety of plum called Jambu ; this was much larger than the Bhāratavarsha of the ancient Hindus. *Maṇi* : XVII : 62.

Śammaṭṭi (சம்மட்டி) : Horsewhip. *Kali* : 96 : 12.

Śamaṇar (சமணர்) : The Sramaṇas or the Jainas. *Maṇi* : V : 52.

Samandam (சமந்தம்) : A hill, also called Śamanoḷi. Usually identified with Samantavan in central Ceylon. *Maṇi* : XI : 22, XXVIII : 107, 108.

Śamayakkaṇakkar (சமயக்கணக்கர்) : Men of religion ; or religious disputants. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 88 : 13, XXIII hdg. and sub hdg. to canto XXVII : 2.

Śamayakkaṇakkartamtiṟamkēṭṭakādai (சமயக்கணக்கர் தம்திறம் கேட்ட காதை) : which deals with Maṇimēkalai's learning religious truth from the religious teachers, on the outskirts of Vañji Hdg. to canto XXVII of *Maṇi*.

Śamayam (சமயம்) : religion. *Maṇi* : I : 60, X : 77, XXI : 101 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 86 : 1.

Śamari (சமரி) : Durgha ; i.e,, one proficient in fighting. *Śilap* XII : 67.

Śaman (சமன்) : A central position ; impartial stand. *Kali* : 97 : 5.

Śamanoḷi (சமனொளி) : A hill in Laṅka. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 107.

Jayantan (சயந்தன்) : Indrakumaran, the Son of Indra. Ūrvaśi fell in love with him and he was cursed to become a bamboo stick. The dancer made her Talaikkōlam or 'ornament of the forehead' in the form of Jayantan. *Śilap* : III : 119, XXVIII : 100.

Śayambu (சயம்பு) : Svayambhu, He who created Himself. *Śilap* : X : 186.

Śayittam (சயித்தம்) : Corruption of 'Chaitya' a temple. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 131.

Śaram (சரம்): Arrow. *Maṇi* : V : 16.

Śaravaṇam (சரவணம்): The sacred lake of Darbha reeds in which 'Murugan' took shape as 'Āṟumugam'. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 92; *Śilap* : XXIV : 55.

Śalliyan (சல்லியன்): Parent of Kumaranār. *Kuṟun* : 309; *Naṟ* : 141.

Śalliyan Kumaranār (சல்லியன் குமரனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 309; *Naṟ* : 141 *vide* Uṟaiyūr Śalliyan Kumaranār.

Śaladhāri (சலதாரி): Jaladhāri. He who wears water (the Gaṅga) on his head; i.e., Śiva. *Pari* : 9 : 6.

Salam (சலம்): (1) Falsehood. *Nāladi* : 188 : 3.

(2) dispute. *Maduraik* : 112.

(3) Poverty. *Kuṟaḷ* : 956 : 1.

(4) Jalam : water. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 47.

Śalāhai (சலாகை): Iron pike. *Maṇi* : XII : 66.

Śavai (சவை): Sabhai. *Iniya* : 2 : 2.

Śanam (சனம்): Janam; people. *Paḷa* : 188 : 3.

Śanamittiran (சனமித்திரன்): One of the ministers of Puṇyarājan. He went to Maṇipallavam and stood guard at the Bhudda Pīḍikai. *Maṇi* : XXV : 98.

Śākkāḍu (சாக்காடு): Death. *Maṇi* : XXX : 30, 102, 115, 131.

Śākalāsanār (சாகலாசனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 16, 270.

Śākāṭṭāḷar (சாகாட்டாளர்): Drivers of vehicles. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 27 : 14.

Śākāḍu (சாகாடு): Śakaṭam; vehicle. *Kuṟaḷ* : 475 : 1; *Paḷa* : 308 : 3; *Puṟam* : 60 : 8, 90 : 7, 185 : 2, 256 : 2, 313 : 5.

Śāṅkhiyam (சாங்கியம்): One of the six systems of Hindu Philosophy. Kapilan was its founder. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 79, 202.

Śānkhiyan (சாங்கியன்): A philosopher who holds that Ānma (soul) has science i.e., 'Ānmavādi'. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 169, 175: 202.

Śāḍi (சாடி): (1) Jāḍi: Jar. *Aham* : 166 : 1; *Naṟ* : 295 : 7, *Perumbāṇ* : 280; *Puṟam* : 258 : 9, 297 : 6, 319 : 3.

(2) A large vessel to contain water. *Pari* : 20 : 54.

Sāḍu (சாடு): Sakatam; vehicle. *Perumbāṇ* : 188.

Śāṇ (சாண்): Span. *Paḷa* : 211 : 4, 386 : 4; *Śilap* : III : 98.

Śāṇḍiliyanār (சாண்டிலியனர்): Basic name of Kaḍambanūr Śāṇḍiliyanār. This name was based on that of a famous rishi. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 307.

Śāttandaiyār (சாத்தந்தையார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 26; *Puṟam* : 80, 81, 82, 287. He was the father of Kaṇṇan Śēndanār author of *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50).

Śāttam (சாத்தம்): Śastram; the Āgamas. A logical norm of proof; i.e., sacred authority. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 83.

Śāttan (சாத்தன்): (1) Son of Kīran and basic name of Pāṇḍyan Kīran Śāttan. *Puṟam* : 178.

(2) Son of Anduvan. *Puṟam* : 71 : 13.

(3) Pāṇḍyan Kīran Śāttan. *Puṟam* : 178 : 5.

(4) Father of Bhūdanār. *Aham* : 327.

(5) Basic name of Kūlavāṇigan Śīttalai Śāttanār, author of *Maṇimēkalai*. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 96 ; *Veṇba* : 2 : 2 ; *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 10, XXV : 66, XXX : 87.

(6) Pāśaṇḍa Śāttan. *Śilap* : IX : 15.

(7) A God who had his temple outside Puhār ; he was Mālati's husband. *Śilap* : IX : 23.

(8) (Perum) Śāttan [(பெரும்) சாத்தன்] : Basic name of Vaḍamavaṇṇakkan Perum Śāttan. *Puṟam* : 125.

(9) (Pēri) Śāttan [(பேரி) சாத்தன்] : Basic name of Vaḍamavaṇṇakkan Pēri Śāttan(ār). *Aham* : 38, 214, 268, 305 ; *Kuṟun* : 81, 159 ; *Naṟ* : 299, 323, 378 ; *Puṟam* : 198.

Śāttanār (சாத்தனர்) : (1) Basic name of Madurai Kūlavāṇigan Śīttalai Śāttanār. *Aham* : 229, 306, 320 ; *Kuṟun* : 154 ; *Naṟ* : 36 ; *Puṟam* : 59 col.

(2) Basic name of Toṇḍi Āmūr Śāttanār. *Aham* : 169.

(3) Basic name of Ālam Bēri Śāttanār. *Naṟ* : 255.

(4) Basic name of Karuvūrkkadappillai Śāttanār. *Aham* : 309.

(5) Basic name of Bhūdan Śāttanār. *Aham* : 50.

(6) Son of Kadappilai and basic name of Karuvūrkkadapillai Śāttanār. *Naṟ* : 343 ; *Puṟam* : 168.

(7) Basic name of Maiyur Mudukaṇṇan Śāttanār. *Puṟam* : 27, 28, 29, 30, 325.

(8) Basic name of Peruntalai Śāttanār. *Puṟam* : 151, 164, 165, 205, 209, 294.

(9) Basic name of Mōśi Śāttanār. *Puṟam* : 272 col.

(10) Basic name of Karuvūr Chēramān Śāttanār. *Kuṟun* : 268.

(11) Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 349.

(12) Basic name of Madurai Ārulāviyanāṭṭu Ālambēri Śāttanār. *Naṛ* : 338.

(13) Basic name of Maiyūrkaduvāi Śāttanār. *Naṛ* : 370.

Śāttu (சாத்து) : A caravan of merchants. *Aham* : 39 : 10, 167 : 7, 245 : 6, 291 : 15; *Kuṛun* : 390 : 3; *Śilap* : XI : 190.

Śāttuvadi (சாத்துவதி) : A kind of Drama; its lesson is Aṛam (Dharma), and heroes either men or Gods. *Śilap* : XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 10.

Sāttiya Dhanmam (சாத்திய தன்மம்) : The same as Śādhanmya Dhiṭṭānta. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 114, 120, 282, 286, 301.

Sāttiya Dhanma Vikalam (சாத்திய தன்ம விகலம்) : One of the perverted forms of Sādhanmya Dhiṭṭānta. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 331, 332, 349.

Sāttiyam (சாத்தியம்) : The point to be logically proved. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 168, 172. The inferred conclusion in the logic of inference. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 29.

Sāttiya viyā virutti (சாத்திய வியாவிருத்தி) : One of the perversions of vaidhanmya Dhiṭṭānta. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 336, 403.

Sātarūpam (சாதரூபம்) : A variety of gold. *Śilap* : XIV : 201.

Sādanmya Dhiṭṭānta Ābāsam (சாதன்மிய திட்டாந்த ஆபாசம்) : The logical perversion which is of 5 kinds. 1. Sādhana dharma vikalam, 2. Sadhiyadharma vikalam, 3. Upayadharma vikalam, 4. Ananvayam, 5. Vibharīta Anvayam. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 329.

Sādhanmiyam (சாதன்மியம்) : Positive statement of a fact and its cause. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 137, 138.

Sādanadhanma Vikalam (சாதனதன்ம விகலம்) : One of the logical preversions of Sādhanmya Dhiṭṭānta. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 331, 340.

Sādanam (சாதனம்) : The cause in Anumāna Pramāṇam. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 29.

Śādana viyā virutti (சாதன வியா விருத்தி) : One of the perversions of vaidhanmya Dhrittāntam. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 337, 413.

Sādāri (சாதாரி): A paṇ (raga); a variety of Mullaippaṇ. Muḷlai is identified with the Rāga Mōhanam now; and Sādāri is satisfactorily identified as Pantuvarāḷi. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 95 : 4.

Jāti [சா(ஜா)தி]: (1) caste. *Paḷa* : 285 : 4.

(2) Species. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 23, XXIX : 50.

Sādu Chakkaran (சாது சக்கரன்): Literally, one who is in the company of the great. A sage who could fly in the skies. Maṇimēkalai in her previous birth once fed him and that was the cause for her salvation as a Bauddha nun. *Maṇi* : X : 24, XI : 103, XXI : 183.

Śāduvan (சாதுவன்): (1) The husband of Ādirai. He was shipwrecked on a savage island (probably one of the Nicobars whence he was rescued by some sailors. *Maṇi* : XVI : 4, 21.

(2) The humble one. *Śilap* : X : 182.

Śādēvanār (சாதேவனர்): Basic name of Āvurkkaudaman Śādēvanār. Poet and author. *Aham* : 159; *Naṛ* : 264.

Śāndam (சாந்தம்): Sandalwood; the tree or the paste. *Aham* : 2 : 6, 172 : 13, 186 : 12, 242 : 20, 249 : 6, 282 : 9, 354 : 10; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 24 : 3; *Kainnilai* : *Kāñchi* : 2 : 2; *Kainnilai Marudam* : 12 : 1; *Kali* : 9 : 12, 73 : 13, 93 : 1; *Maṇi* : III : 108, VI : 116, XIX : 86; *Nāladi* : 180 : 3, 234 : 3, 397 : 4; *Naṛ* : 55 : 11, 64 : 5, 140 : 2, 250 : 4, 261 : 8, 384 : 8; *Padiṛṛu* : 67 : 18, 80 : 5, 86 : 12, 88 : 30; *Paḷa* : 271 : 3; *Pari* : 8 : 97, 12 : 13, 17 : 2, 22 : 17; *Puṛam* : 58 : 11, 168 : 11, 374 : 12, 380 : 2; *Śilap* : V : 13, XII : 36, XIII : 115, XXII : 71, 119; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 1 : 1, 3 : 1, 2, 28 : 1.

Sāndamaram (சாந்தமரம்): Sandalwood tree. *Aiṅguṛu* : 212 : 1, 240 : 3, 253 : 1; *Kali* : 43 : 3.

Śāndu (சாந்து): (1) Sandal wood; tree and paste. *Aham* : 224 : 9, 236 : 11, 340 : 18, 388 : 16; *Kali* : 40 : 4, 52 : 7, 57 : 8, 79 : 10, 115 : 13; *Kuṛiñjip* : 120; *Kuṛun* : 150 : 3, 321 : 1; *Maṇi* : XX : 67, 100, XXVIII : 8; *Murugu* : 193; *Naṛ* :

1 : 4, 328 : 9, 350 : 8, 357 : 6; *Pari* : 4 : 11, 10 : 92, 11 : 67, 16 : 2; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 84; *Puṟam* : 161 : 26, 239 : 3, 308 : 7, 394 : 1; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 98; *Śiṟupañch* : 87 : 2; *Śilap* : VI : 134, XIV : 100, 177, XVIII : 3, XXVIII 57; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 143 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 1 : 1.

(2) Branches of a tree. *Puṟam* : 164 : 11, 246 : 7.

(3) A cosmetic preparation. *Nāladi* : 126 : 3.

Śābam (சாபம்) : (1) Bow. *Naṟ* : 228 : 7; *Padiṟṟu* : 24 : 12; *Pari* : 5 : 65; *Perumbāṇ* : 121; *Puṟam* : 7 : 4, 14 : 9, 77 : 4.

(2) Curse. *Ēlādi* : 60 : 4; *Maṇi* : V : 16, XVI : 84, XVII : 47, XX : 24, XXV : 200, XXVI : 31; *Śilap* : VI : 23, X : 233, XXIII : 169.

Śāmbūnatham (சாம்பூநதம்) : A variety of Gold. *Śilap* : XIV : 202.

Śāmarai (சாமரை) : (1) A kind of ear ring worn on the ears of a horse. *Kali* : 96 : 11.

(2) The whisk. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 49.

Śāmaraikkavari (சாமரைக்கவரி) : The deer with the hairy tail which provides whisks. *Śilap* : XIV : 128.

Śāman (சாமன்) : Brother of Kāman. *Kali* : 94 : 34.

Śāmāniyam (சாமானியம்) : A system of logical inference. *Maṇi* : XXIX ; 52.

Śāmāniya Viśēḍam (சாமானிய விசேடம்) : A system of logical inference. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 315.

Śāi (சாய்) : A kind of reed, grass ; sedge. *Aham* : 236 : 6, 356 : 6; *Nāladi* : 389 : 1; *Naṟ* : 60 : 9; *Perumbāṇ* : 209.

Śāikkāḍu (சாய்க்காடு) : *vide* Śāikkānam. A place called (Tiru) Śāikkānam. *Naṟ* : 73 : 9.

Śāikkānam (சாய்க்கானம்) : A ' beautiful ' town also called Śāikkāḍu. *vide* Śāikkāḍu. *Aham* : 220 : 18.

Śāyalan (சாயலன்): Eṭṭi Śāyalan; a merchant in Puhār. *Śilap*: XV: 188.

Śār (சார்): A kind of tree. *Tol. Eḻuttu*: 363: 1, 364.

Śārngalan (சார்ங்கலன்): The Son of Gotamai; he died of fear when he 'saw' a ghost dancing in the cremation ground. *Maṇi*: VI: 106.

(*Panniru*) *Śārpu* [(பன்னிரு) சார்பு]: Called Nidānam or Iyalpu. This is of two kinds. It is sambandam or the Link between cause and effect. 1. Pēdamai, 2. Śeygai, 3. Uṇarvu, 4. Aruvuru, 5. Vāyil, 6. Uru, 7. Nuharvu, 8. Vēṭkai, 9. Paṛṛu 10. Bāvam, 11. Tōṛṛam, 12. Vinaippayan. *Maṇi*: XXI: 163, XXV: 5, XXVI: 49, XXX: 17, 23, 32.

Śāraṇar (சாரணர்): (1) The wandering ascetics among the Jains. *Maṇi*: XXIV: 47; *Śilap*: V: 155, 161, 192, X: 163, 182, 192. XI: 7.

(2) The angels, the celestials. *Śilap*: X: 23.

Śāral (சாரல்): foot hills. *Aham*: 52: 1, 328: 14, 337: 1; *Nar*: 168: 11, 176: 10, 204: 4, 259: 2, 6, 282; 6, 344: 7, 357: 10.

Sāl (சால்): A unit of cultivation measured by amount of water irrigated by a śāl (a large vessel for drawing water). *Perumbāṇ*: 197.

Śāli (சாலி): (1) A superior kind of paddy; the red variety. *Porunar*: 246; *Śilap*: XVI: 27, XXII: 48.

(2) A brahmin lady, wife of Apañjigan and mother of Āputtiran. *Maṇi*: XIII: 51, 75, 98.

Śālihai (சாலிகை): An armour. *Tiṇaimālai* (150): 51: 3.

Śālini (சாலினி): (1) A Priestess. *Maduraik*: 610; *Śilap*: XII: 7.

(2) Arundadi, the chaste one. *Pari*: 5: 44.

Śālēham (சாலேகம்): Window. *Neḍunal*: 125.

Śālai (சாலை): A charity house. *Maṇi*: XXVIII: 66.

Śāvaha Nōnbi (சாவக நோன்பி) : The lay Jains who did penance without renouncing. *Śilap* : XVI : 18.

Śāvaham (சாவகம்) : Yava (Java) i.e., yava+Aham. *Maṇi* : XIV : 74, 103, XV : 3, 37, XXI : 89, XXVIII : 75.

Śāvahamannan (சாவகமன்னன்) : (1) Āputtiran. *Maṇi* : XXI : 89.

(2) Puṇyarājan. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 75, 83.

Śāvahar (சாவகர்) : (1) Lay disciples doing penances. *Śilap* : XV : 161, 190, 195.

(2) Jain Ascetics. *Maduraik* : 476.

Śāvam (சாவம்) : Sabam, bow. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 98.

Śāvayavam (சாவயவம்) : That which is attached to Avayava or features. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 300.

Śāvu (சாவு) : (1) One of the results or 'Action' or 'Karma'. *Maṇi* : XXX : 173.

(2) One of the diseases of the soul. *Maṇi* : XXX : 167, 180.

(3) Part of the 4th Kaṇḍam. *Maṇi* : XXX : 146.

Śāḷaram (சாளரம்) : window. *Maṇi* : IV : 53 ; *Śilap* : II : 23.

Śāṟu (சாறு) : Religious or social festival ; marriage. *Kali* : 102 : 14 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 192 ; *Murugu* : 283 ; *Naṟ* : 200 : 4 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 65 : 17, 72 : 13, 81 : 20 ; *Pari* : 8 : 96, 19 : 6 ; *Porunar* : 1, 2 ; *Puṟam* : 22 : 16, 82 : 1 ; *Śilap* : VI : 162 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 201.

Śāṉṟāṇmai (சான்றாண்மை) : Righteous behaviour. *Kuṟaḷ* : 99 ch. hdg.

Śāṉṟōr (சான்றோர்) : Warriors. *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 12.

Śāṉṟōr Pakkam (சான்றோர் பக்கம்) : The qualities of not being afraid of the might of the enemies. Vāhaittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 15.

Śāṉṟōr Meymmaṟai (சான்றோர் மெய்ம்மறை) : 'The shield of his warriors'. Name of the 4th stanza. II Ten of *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 12.

Śikkar (சிக்கர்): Those who suffer from chronic headache. *Śiṛupañch* : 76 : 1.

Śikkaṛpaḷḷi (சிக்கற் பள்ளி): Place where Śelvakkaḍuṅgō Vāḻi Ādan died. *Puṛam* : 387.

Śikkai (சிக்கை): Siksha; This is the 'nose' of the Vēdās. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 101.

Sikaḻikai (சிகழிகை): 1. Scissors. *Kali* : 96 : 9.

2. A mount for the forehead. *Kali* : 54 : 6.

Śiṅgapuram (சிங்கபுரம்): A town in Kaliṅga; ruled over by king Vasu. Śaṅgaman lived with his wife there; Śaṅgaman was the previous birth of Kōvalan (*Śilap.*) *vide* 'Aripuram'. *Maṇi*: XXVI : 17; *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 47, XXIII : 140, 149.

Śiṅgan (சிங்கன்): An ally of Kanaka and Vijaya who opposed Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 183.

Śiṭṭan (சிட்டன்): Scholar. First rate scholars did grammar, logic, religion etc. *Śiṛupañch* : 86 : 4. Second rate scholars did arithmetic, music etc. *Śiṛupañch* : 87 : 4.

Chittam (சித்தம்): Prakriti. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 238.

Siddhan (சித்தன்): (1) He who has achieved his desired goals. *Śilap* : X : 177.

(2) He who originated the eight types of Siddhas. *Śilap* : X : 183.

(3) Murugan. *Murugu* : 175, 176. (in Nach. com.)

Chittāchittam (சித்தாசித்தம்): This is a fallacious argument in logic. *Maṇi* XXIX: 203.

Chittirappaḍam (சித்திரப்படம்): The embroidered cloth cover of a Yāḻ. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 1.

Chittirappuṇarppu (சித்திரப்புணர்ப்பு): Fanciful rendering by the flutist. *Śilap* : III : 56.

Chittirapuram (சித்திரபுரம்) : A town ruled over by Srīdharan, father of Nīlapati. *Maṇi* : IX : 43.

Chittiram (சித்திரம்) : painting; art design. *Maṇi* : III : 168, V : 11, XIX : 6.

Chittira Maṇḍapam (சித்திர மண்டபம்) : Art gallery; decorated courtyard. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 87.

Chittira Māḍam (சித்திர மாடம்) : Place where Pāṇḍyan Nanmāṟan died; perhaps a 'decorated house full of art exhibits' or a 'painter's workplace'. *Puṟam* : 59.

Chittira vidānam (சித்திர விதானம்) : decorated canopy. *Śilap* : XXVII : 156, 203.

Chittiran (சித்திரன்) : An ally of Kanaka and Vijaya who opposed Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 183.

Chittirāpati (சித்திராபதி) : Mādavi's mother. *Maṇi Padiham* : 35, II : 6, 71, IV : 79, V : 82, XVIII : sub hdg. canto 5, 86, XXII : 177, XXIV : 89, 149.

Chittirai (சித்திரை) : The month of Chittirai (April-May) the first lunar month in the year; the 14th nakshatra. *Śilap* : V : 64.

Śidaḍar (சிதடர்) : Lunatics. *Śiṟupañch* : 76 : 1.

Śidaḍi (சிதடி) : (1) A kind of bee, called 'Śiḷ vīḍu'. *Padiṟṟu* : 23 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 83 : 4.

(2) Idiot. *Mudumoḻi* : 5.

Śidar (சிதர்) : A kind of kingfisher perhaps the same as Sidaḍi; also 'Sichchili', the usual kingfisher. *Aham* : 25 : 9, 41 : 3, 99 : 3; *Naṟ* : 66 : 2, 297 : 7; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 254.

Śidal (சிதல்) : (white) ant; these ants are said to have 3 senses only. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 133; *Śiṟupañch* : 76 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 585 : 1.

Śidalai (சிதலை) : White ant. *Aham* : 81 : 3, 112 : 2, 149 : 1, 167 : 19, 377 : 9; *Nāladi* : 197 : 1; *Naṟ* : 325 : 9.

Śidaivu (சிதைவு): (1) Defect in literary composition; it is of 10 kinds. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 1.

(2) The confusion in the mind of the lady love in Aham. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 261 : 2.

Śidaivu Piṛarkkinmai (சிதைவு பிறர்க்கின்மை): A situation in clandestine love, wherein the lady love takes care to hide her confusion and her mental state from others. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 261 : 2.

Chintā Dēvi (சிந்தா தேவி): The Goddess of 'thought'; Sarasvati. Expression in explanatory passage beneath 14th canto hdg. *Maṇi Padiham* : 60, XIV : 17.

Chintā Viḷakku (சிந்தா விளக்கு): The 'light of thought' i.e., Sarasvati (Kalai) Dēvi. *Maṇi* : XIII : 106, XIV : 11.

Sinduram (சிந்துரம்): Vermilion; scarlet ixona. *Śilap* : XXIV : 25, XXV : 39.

Sindhuvāram (சிந்துவாரம்): The black nochchi flower; stalked leaflet chaste tree. *Kuṛiñjip* : 89.

Chintai Viḷakku (சிந்தை விளக்கு): The knowledge of one's previous birth; 'Trikālañānam'. *Śilap* : X : 167.

Śimili (சிமிலி): The hanger for holding vessels. *Maduraik* : 482, 483; *Maṇi* : III : 86.

Śimaiyam (சிமையம்): The Himālayās; it looks like a corruption of Imayam, caused by the resemblance of the two letters சி and இ in manuscript. *Murugu* : 253.

Śiraṅgu (சிரங்கு): Pimple, eruption. *Ēlādi* : 57 : 1.

Śirandai (சிரந்தை): The small drum. Perhaps originally it was Śiṛandai (சிறந்தை) indicating its smallness. *Padiṛṛu* : *invocation* : 7. [சிறு (Śiṛu : small)].

Śiral (சிரல்): The kingfisher; 'Sichchili'. *Aham* : 106 : 4, 286 : 6, 324 : 10; *Aiṅguṛu* : 447 : 2; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 5 : 3; *Kār* : 36 : 1; *Maṇi* : IV : 24; *Nāladi* : 395 : 2; *Naṛ* : 61 : 8, 169 : 4; *Padiṛṛu* : 42 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 313; *Śilap* : XV : 214; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 181; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 141 : 2.

Śiruṅgi (சிருங்கி): A sage, said to be born of a deer. *Maṇi*: XIII: 63.

Śillai (சில்லை): A variety of waterfowl; the cicada. *Maṇi*: VIII: 29.

Śilvaḷai Viṛali (சில்வளை விறலி): "The wandering poet (the female bard) who wears the few bangles on her wrists" name of the 7th stanza of VI Ten *Padiṛṛu*.

Śiladar (சிலதர்): labourers; blacksmiths. *Perumbāṇ*: 324.

Śiladiyar (சிலதியர்): Slave girls. *Śilap*: V: 51, XIV: 132, XVI: 138.

Śilappadikāram (சிலப்பதிகாரம்): An epic by Iḷaṅgō in 3 Kāṇḍams and 30 Kādais. *Śilap*: *Padiham*: 59; *Nūrkaṭṭurai*: 18.

Śilambāṛu (சிலம்பாறு): A river which flows along the Aḷagar hills; called in Skt. 'Nūpura Gaṅgai' (evidently an erraneous translation under the notion that here Silambu=anklet; in fact it means 'hill'.) *Pari*: 15: 22; *Śilap*: XI: 108.

Śilambi (சிலம்பி): Spider; commonly called 'Silandi'. It builds its cobweb by the secretion in its mouth. *Aham*: 111: 5, 199: 5, 224: 8, 293: 3; *Naṛ*: 189: 9; *Neḍunal*: 59; *Padiṛṛu*: 39: 13; *Perumbāṇ*: 236; *Śiṛupañch*: 11: 1.

Śilambu (சிலம்பு): (1) anklet; it jingled as one walked; the virgin's anklet was removed on the occasion of the marriage and a marital anklet substituted therefor; this removal was regular ritual celebrated as a festival called 'Silambukaḻinōnbu'; or 'kaḻi Ayardal'; 'Śilambikaḻi Śelvam'. *Aham*: 6: 1, 49: 17, 96: 1, 117: 9, 219: 1, 257: 3, 315: 8, 321: 15, 369: 25, 383: 12, 385: 17; *Aiṅguṛu*: 389: 5, 399: 1; *Aiṅtiṇai* (70) 42: 2; *Kali*: 57: 3, 59: 7, 69: 8, 125: 16, 147: 4; *Kuṛun*: 7: 2, 369: 2; *Maṇi*: V: 111; *Naṛ*: 12: 5, 279: 10, 363: 10; *Padiṛṛu*: 53: 6; *Pari*: 20: 80, 22: 49;

Perumbāṇ : 332; *Puṟam* : 36 : 3; *Padiham* : 18, 23, 25, 30, 58; *Śilap* ; IV : 43, VIII : 90, IX : 73, 74, XII : 63, 117, XVI : 92, 116, 119, 121, 151, 153, 159, 160, XIX : 7, XIX : 2, 23, 42, 61, 67, XX : 27 69, 72, 73, *Veṇba* : 2 : 1, 3 : 2; XXII : 145, XXIII : 10, XXV : 69, 72, 73, XXVII : 73, XXVIII : 67, XXIX : *Vañji Mahaḷir śol* : 4; *Śeṅguṭṭuvan Kūṟṟu* : 2.

(2) mountainside. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 108; *Pari* : 11 : 32.

(3) Occurring in 'Śilambāṟu'. *Pari'* 5 : 22; *Śilap* : XI : 108.

Śilātalam (சிலாதலம்) : rock seats. The 'Chandrakānta' stone or marble stone. *Śilap* : X : 25, 161, XV : 154.

Śilai (சிலை) : bow; the rainbow is 'Indra's bow'; it is bent and its twang is musical. *Aham* : 38 : 3, 52 : 8, 61 : 7, 69 : 15, 89 : 10, 119 : 9, 159 : 6, 175 : 1, 182 : 2, 281 : 5, 289 : 1, 295 : 14, 348 : 13, 371 : 1, 377 : 4; *Kainnilai* : *Pālai* : 11 : 1; *Kali* : 15 : 1, 39 : 22, 102 : 19, 143 : 34; *Kuṟiñjip* : 158; *Maṇi* : XIX : 53, 124, XXIV : 37, XXVIII : 104; *Naṟ* : 148 : 6, 285 : 3, 352 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 45 : 16; *Pari* : 15 : 60; *Perumbāṇ* : 145, 269; *Puṟam* : 10 : 10, 61 : 14, 157 : 6, 205 : 9, 257 : 10, 393 : 1; *Śilap* : VIII : 74, XII : 17, XXIII ; 82, XXV : 188, XXVIII : 18, 136, XXX : 25; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *'Kalaiyena'* : 3.

Śilai vil (சிலை வில்) : The 'bent' bow; (a repetitive qualification); it is also interpreted as 'a bow made of a kind of wood called Śilai'. *Aiṅguṟu* : 363 : 1; *Kali* : 15 : 1; Nach. *Kuṟun* : 297 : 1, 385 : 2.

Śivagati (சிவகதி) *Śiagati* : The Heaven of Śiva. *Śilap* : X : 180.

Nāyakan (சிவகதி நாயகன்) : The Lord of the Heaven (of Śiva); i.e., Śiva. *Śilap* : X : 180.

Śival (சிவல்) : A bird called 'Kaudāri'; the Indian Partridge *Nāladi* : 122 : 3; *Paṭṭinap* : 77.

Śivikai (சிவிகை) : Palanquin. *Kuṟaḷ* : 37 : 1; *Pari* : 10 : 17; *Śilap* : XIV : 126.

Śiviṛi (சிவிறி): a siphon to eject water. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 10; *Pari* : 6 : 34.

Śivētan (சிவேதன்): an ally of Kanaka and Vijaya who opposed him in the north. *Śilap* : XXVI : 183.

Śiḷ (சிள்): A kind of bee; *also* Śiḷ Vīḍu; cricket. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 92 : 1.

Śiḷ viḍu (சிள் வீடு): A kind of be ; *vide Śiḷ*. *Aham* : 89 : 6, 145 : 2, 303 : 17; *Naṛ* : 252 : 2.

Śiṛṛaraiyam (சிற்றரையம்): A division of the large city called Araiyam ; *vide* 'Araiyam' ; contrast with Pēraraiyam. *Puṛam* : 202 : 8.

Śiṛṛiḍaittīvu (சிற்றிடைத்தீவு): It was a belief that there are 2000 islets; and 500 of them surround each one major island. *Maṇi* : VI ; 196.

Śiṛṛiyāṛu (சிற்றியாறு): A river, like Pēriyāṛu. *Maṇi* : XV : 82.

Śiṛṛil (சிற்றில்): (1) The small toy house built for fun by girls as a game. *Aham* : 110 : 7; *Kali* : 51 : 2, 114 : 15; *Naṛ* : 123 : 8.

(2) A small house, especially dog's kennel. *Aham* : 167 : 17.

(3) A house of an ordinary person. *Aham* : 394 : 9.

Śiṛṛinam Śērāmai (சிற்றினம் சேராமை): 'On avoiding low company'. *Kuṛaḷ* : 46 ch. hdg.

Śiṛṛeṇ (சிற்றெண்): One of the features of the Paripāḍal verse. *Pari* : 1 : 60.

Śiṛandōr (சிறந்தோர்): The superior ones. The Dēvas. *Pari* : 14 : 26, 19 : 11.

Śiṛappinōn (சிறப்பினோன்): Dakshiṇāmūrthy (who stays under the Tillai tree with his sacred water flask). *Kali* : 133 : 3.

Śiṛappu (சிறப்பு): (1) Virtue; similes are based on 'virtues'. *Kuṛaḷ* : 74 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 279 : 1.

(2) Royal decoration for deserving subjects. *Śilap* : XVI : 109.

(3) Vīḍu or Moksha. *Kuṛaḷ* : 31 : 1, 75 : 2, 358 : 1.

(4) Special or occasional religious rituals performed to rectify possible omissions in the daily rituals. *Kuṛaḷ* : 18 : 1 ; *Maṇi*: X : 72, XXVIII : 215.

(5) Yoga. *Kuṛaḷ* : 311 : 1.

Śiṛu Kandanār (சிறு கந்தனர்) : Basic name of Uṛaiyūr Śiṛu Kandanār ; poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 257.

Śiṛukarumtumbiyār (சிறுகருந்தும்பியார்) : Basic name of Śōṇāṭṭu Muhaiyalūr Śiṛukarumtumbiyār. *Puṛam* : 181, 265.

Śiṛukuḍi (சிறுகுடி) : (1) A small hamlet. *Murugu* : 196.

(2) Vāṇan's capital ; a forest rivulet flowed along the northern skirts of the town. *Aham* : 117 : 18, 204 : 12, 269 ; 22 ; *Naṛ* : 340 : 9.

(3) The capital of Paṇṇan ; N. M. V. says it is situated on the northbanks of the Kāviri. *Aham* : 54 : 14. (*vide* Śiṛukuḍikiḻān Paṇṇan) *Puṛam* : 70 : 13, 173, 188 cols.

(4) Town belonging to Aruman. *Naṛ* : 367 : 6.

Siṛukuḍikiḻān (சிறுகுடிகிழான்) : Father of Paṇṇan. *Puṛam* : 388 col.

Śiṛukuḍi Kiḻān Paṇṇan (சிறுகுடி கிழான் பண்ணன்) : Paṇṇan son of Śiṛukuḍikiḻān, a patron ; he was a generous philanthropist. *Aham* : 54 ; *Puṛam* : 173, 388.

Śiṛuśeṅkurali (சிறு செங்குரலி) : A kind of flower, a mountain creeper. *Kuṛiñjip* : 82.

'Śiṛuśeṅkuvaḷai' (சிறுசெங்குவளை) : 'The tiny red bell-flower' : Name of the 2nd stanza of VI Ten of *Padiṛṛu*.

Śiṛuśōṛṛu Viḻā (சிறுசோற்று விழா) : The festival of the light entertainment. *Aham* : 110 : 7 ; *Puṛam* : 33, 235.

Śiṛu tēr (சிறு தேர்) : The toy cart dragged about by children as a game. *Aiṅguṛu* : 403 : 5 ; *Maṇi* : VII : 55.

Śiṟupañchamūlam (சிறுபஞ்சமூலம்): Name of one of the 18 Kīkkaṇakku works. *Śiṟupañch* : 2 : 4; *Pāyiram* : 4.

Śiṟu paśumañjaḷ (சிறுபசுமஞ்சள்): A variety of turmeric. *Murugu* : 235.

Śiṟupaṟai (சிறுபறை): The toy drum; on its leather sides pictures of birds etc. were drawn to amuse the children. *Naṟ* : 58 : 2; *Śilap* : XXIV : 16.

Śiṟupāṇāṟṟuppaḍai (சிறுபாணாற்றுப்படை): One of the ten poems (Pattuppāṭṭu). An Āśiriyappa 269 lines by Iḍaikkaḷināṭṭu Nallūr Nattattanār on Ōymanāṭṭu Nalliyakkōḍan. *Śiṟupāṇ* : col.

Śiṟumalai (சிறுமலை): A hill belonging to the Pāṇḍyas; now famous for a good variety of the plantain fruit. *Aham* : 47 : 16; *Śilap* : XI : 85, XIV : 88.

Śiṟumanai(சிறுமனை): A toy house built and demolished by children as a game. *Naṟ* : 378 : 9.

Śiṟumārōḍam (சிறுமாரோடம்): A kind of flower also called 'Śeṅkaruṅgālippū'; the red catechu. *Kuṟiñjip* : 78.

Śiṟumēdāviyār (சிறுமேதாவியார்): basic name of Nanbalūr-śiṟumēdāviyār. *Aham* : 94, 394. *vide* śiṟumēdaiyār (as in Kaṇimēdāviyār and Kaṇimēdaiyār) *Naṟ* : 282. (Mēdāvi=Mēdai= learned or wise man).

Śiṟumai (சிறுமை): A sub division of 'Maruṭkai' (or 'ignorance') *Tol. Poruḷ* : 255 : 1.

Śiṟumōlihanār (சிறுமோலிகனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 61.

Śiṟuveṇṭēraiyār (சிறுவெண்டேரையார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 362.

Śiṟai (சிறை): (1) dam to harness flow of stream. *Aham* : 76 : 11, 200 : 9, 208 : 19, 346 : 9.

(2) Fort. *Kuṟaḷ* : 499 : 1, 569 : 1; *Puṟam* : 51 : 1.

(3) Prison. *Aiṅguṟu* : 78 : 3; *Kuṟaḷ* : 57 : 1; *Maṇi Padiham* : 80, V : 19, XX : 2, XXI : 76, canto hdg. XXII, XXIII, canto sub hdg. XXIII; *Śilap* : XIII : 41, XXVIII : 195, XXX : 157, 158; *Śiṟupañch* : 71 : 1.

(4) Control. *Naṟ* : 74 : 4.

Śiṟaikkuḍi (சிறைக்குடி): Place to which Āndaiyār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 56, 57, 62, 132, 168, 222, 273, 300; *Naṟ* : 16.

Śiṟaikkuḍi Āndaiyār (சிறைக்குடியாந்தையார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 56, 57, 62, 132, 168, 222, 273, 300; *Naṟ* : 16.

Śiṟaikkōṭṭam (சிறைக்கோட்டம்): Prison house. *Maṇi Padiham* : 71, XIX canto hdg. sub hdg. 43, 133; *Śilap* : XXIII : 103, 176, XXVIII : 203.

Śiṟaikkōṭṭam Aṟakkōṭṭamākkiya Kādai (சிறைக்கோட்டம் அறக் கோட்டம் ஆக்கிய காதை): The canto in which the story of how the prison was converted into a charitable house is narrated. *Maṇi* : XIX canto hdg.

Śiṟaiśeykādai (சிறைசெய்காதை): The canto in which the story of the imprisonment of Maṇimēkalai is recounted. *Maṇi* canto XXII hdg.

Śiṟaiyōr kōṭṭam (சிறையோர் கோட்டம்): Prison cells, *Maṇi* : XIX : 157, XX : 11.

Śiṟai viḍu kādai (சிறை விடு காதை): The canto in which the release of Maṇimēkalai from the prison is related. *Maṇi* canto XXIII hdg

Śiṟai Viḍu (சிறை விடு): Release from prison; gaol delivery. *Maṇi* : XIX canto sub hdg.

Chinnam (சின்னம்): The bugle or the horn known as a musical instrument. *Śilap* : XII : 40.

Sinavaran (சினவரன்): One who has conquered anger; Aruhan. *Śilap* : X : 180.

Śinan (சினன்): Jinan; used to refer here to the Buddha. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 81.

Śinēndiran (சினேந்திரன்): Jinēndran; one who has conquered the eight varieties of Karma. *Śilap* : X : 177. The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 47.

Śīttalai (சீத்தலை) : Town to which Śāttanār belonged. *Aham* . 53, 134, 229, 306, 320; *Kuṟun* : 154; *Naṟ* : 36, 127, 339; *Puṟam* : 59.

Śīttalai Śāttanār (சீத்தலைச் சாத்தனார்) : *Vide* Maduraikkūlavāṇigan Śīttalai Śāttanār. *Aham* : 53, 134, 229, 306, 320; *Kuṟun* 154; *Naṟ* : 36, 127, 339; *Puṟam* : 59.

Śīdaran (சீதரன்) : King of Chitrapuram. *Maṇi* : IX : 43.

Śītai (சீதை) : Śīta of the Rāmāyaṇa. *Puṟam* : 378 : 18.

Śīppu (சீப்பு) : The bolt which fastens the door inside. *Puṟam* : 305 : 5; *Śilap* : XV : 215.

Śīyam (சீயம்) : Lion. *Āchāra* : 84 : 2.

Śīr (சீர்) : (1) Tāḷa; musical beat of time; the end foot of a tāḷa. (Pāṇi is the starting point and Tūkku is the duration of a tāḷa). *Kali* : 131 : 24, 34; *Maduraik* : 26: 160, *Maṇi* : XIX : 26, 83; *Naṟ* : 138 : 10; *Pari* : 8 : 109, 10 : 117, 12 : 42, 17 : 19; *Perumbāṇ*; 493, *Puṟam* : 24 : 6; *Śilap* : XII : 131, XVII : *Kūttuḷ Paḍudal* : 2 :

(2) A dance technique. *Kali Invocation* : 15.

(3) Kāvaḍi : a long timber log used as balance and carried on the shoulder. *Malaipaḍu* : 154.

Śīr Śālveḷḷi (சீர் சால்வெள்ளி) : The veḷḷi (śukran) planet which was supposed to cause the rains; name of the 4th stanza of III Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Śīrtti (சீர்த்தி) : Another name for Rājamādēvi wife of Neḍumuḍikkiḷḷi and mother of Udayakumaran; she was the daughter of a descendant of Māvali (usually identified with the Bāṇas). *Maṇi* : XIX : 55.

Śīrai (சீரை) : (1) Balance (weighing). *Puṟam* : 43 : 7.

(2) garment of bark of trees. *Murugu* : 126.

Śīla upāsakar (சில உபாசகர்) : The upasikas or followers who observe the Pañchaśīla. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 12.

Śīlam (சீலம்): The Pañcha śīla, Ashta śīla or Daśa śīla. Here it is Daśa śīla for Maṇimēkalai was a Bikkuṇi (i.e., a Buddhist nun). *Maṇi* : II : 68, XXI : 57, XXIV : 137, XXX : 1.

Śīvan (சீவன்): Jīvan; life. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 174, 195.

Śīṛiyāḻ (சீறியாழ்): The dimunitive type of yāḻ which was played upon in the dawn to wake up kings; also called karuṅkōṭṭu yāḻ. *Aham* : 279 : 11, 331 : 10; *Neḍunal* : 70; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 31.

Śīṛūr (சீறூர்): hamlet; different from 'town' (ūr). *Aham* : 9 : 10, 225 : 13; *Naṛ* : 77 : 8; *Puṛam* : 197 : 13, 299 : 1; *Śilap* : VII : 11 : 3, 12 : 3.

Sukadan (சுகதன்): The Buddha; a corruption of 'svāghatan' i.e., one who welcomes with a pleasing countenance. *Maṇi*: XXVIII: 95, 130.

Suhir (சுகிர்): making the strings of the yāḻ taut; tuning. *Puṟam*; 109: 15.

Śuṭṭikkāṇā uvamam (சுட்டிக்காணா உவமம்): Metaphor. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 282: 1.

Śuṭṭuṇarvu (சுட்டுணர்வு): The feeling of realising the substantial nature of a thing. A perversion in logical proof. *Maṇi*: XXVII: 61, XXIX: 49, XXVII: 58.

Śuḍar (சுடர்): (1) The Sun. *Aham*: 48: 23, 213: 12, 336: 18 *Kali*: 119: 2, 120: 3, 121: 1, 126: 1, 130: 18, 142: 41, 143: 43; *Maṇi*: X: 10; *Naṟ*: 128: 1, 146: 6, 202: 10, 261: 3, 283: 7, 321: 5, 369: 1; *Pari*: 3: 67; *Puṟam*: 43: 3, 55: 5, *Śilap*: IX: 79; *Veṇba*: 4.

(2) A common term for the sun and the moon. *Maṇi*: VI: 178, XXVII: 89; *Nānmaṇi*: 60: 1; *Pari*: 19: 46; *Puṟam*: 365: 2.

(3) Lamp. *Kali*: 132: 10; *Kuṟiñjip*: 224; *Naṟ*: 128: 1, 202: 10; *Puṟam*: 37: 9.

(4) The lamps lit during Kārttikai festival. *Aham*: 11: 5.

'*Śuḍar vī vēngai*' (சுடர் வீ வேங்கை): "The vēṅgai tree which was bright with flowers". Name of 1st stanza of V Ten. *Padiṟṟu*.

Suḍalai (சுடலை): cremation ground. *Āchāra*: 32: 1; *Maṇi*: VI: 101, 129, 189; *Puṟam*: 356: 6.

Śuḍalai nōnbi (சுடலை நோன்பி): The Kāpālikas who do penance in the cremation ground. *Maṇi*: VI: 86.

Śuḍukāṭṭukkōṭṭam (சுடுகாட்டுக்கோட்டம்): The temple in the cremation ground outside Puhār; another name for Chakravāḷakkōṭṭam. *Maṇi*: VI: 30, 204; *Śilap*: IX: 20.

Śuḍukāḍu (சுடுகாடு) : cremation ground. *Āchāra* : 57 : 1 ; *Nāladi* : 121 : 2 ; *Puṛam* : 363 : 4, 5 ; *Śilap* : IX : 20.

Śuḍupunam (சுடுபுனம்) : cremation ground. *Kuṛun* : 291 : 1.

Śuḍumaṇ (சுடுமண்) : (1) Tiles. *Śilap* : XIV : 146.

(2) Bricks. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 33 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 405 ; *Śilap* : VI : 59, XIV : 146.

Śuṇṇam (சுண்ணம்) : (1) Śudai ; plaster or stucco. *Śilap* : VI : 134, XX : 15, XXVII : 232, XXVIII : 59 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 312 : 1.

(2) Medicinal powder used to alleviate fever. *Aiṅguṛu* : 245 : 2, 247 : 2.

(3) Scented bathing powder. *Maduraik* ; 399 ; *Maṇi* : II : 23 ; *Śilap* : V : 13, 155.

Śuṇaṅgu (சுணங்கு) : The pale patches spreading on the skin, supposed by Tamil poets to add to feminine beauty especially if noticed on the breasts. *Paḷa* : 266 : 3.

Śudamati (சுதமதி) : The Brahmin woman who was a friend and associate of Mādavi. *Maṇi Padiham* : 46, III : 17, 85, 170, IV : 25, 86, 106, V ; 10, 18, 93, VI : 14, 209, VII : 16, 105, 134, VIII : 23, X : 73, XII : 17, XXIV : 85.

Śudai (சுதை) : Chunam ; stucco ; plaster. *Aham* : 211 : 2, 346 : 2 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 714 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : III : 160, VI : 43 ; *Neḍunal* ; 110 ; *Puṛam* : 378 : 6.

Śudaimāḍam (சுதைமாடம்) : The white washed hall. *Kali* : 96 : 19.

Śubāvam (சுபாவம்) : Svabhāva ; nature ; Iyalpu ; Natural characteristic. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 68.

Śumaḍu (சுமடு) : A load rest on the head. *Perumbāṇ* : 159.

Śurapunnai (சுரபுன்னை) : The long leaved gamboge. *Pari* : 11 : 17, 12 : 80.

Śuram (சுரம்) : Desert and arid tracts ; hilly and forest tracts usually associated with the north-eastern part of Tamiḻaham. It lay beyond the land of Pulli who ruled over Vēṅkaṭam ; toll was collected from persons desirous of leaving the Tamil country for places beyond the Śuram. *Aham* : 53 : 12, 145 : 10,

169 : 8, 179 : 10, 191 : 6, 193 : 11, 195 : 1, 197 : 15, 203 : 11, 212 : 11, 213 : 10, 225 : 9, 239 : 6, 247 : 9, 257 : 2, 261 : 12, 263 : 8, 265 : 22, 269 : 13, 271 : 5, 275 : 13, 293 : 9, 301 : 9, 303 : 18, 311 : 13, 325 : 10, 327 : 5, 331 : 14, 335 : 8, 359 : 8, 361 : 15, 363 : 15, 365 : 9, 369 : 20, 373 : 5, 375 : 16, 381 : 13, 395 : 12, 400 : 18 ; *Innā* : 13 : 1, 19 : 3 ; *Kainnilai* : *Pālai* : 6 : 3, 12 : 1, 12 : 13 ; *Kali* : 5 : 3, 6 : 2, 18 : 6, 19 : 5, 20 : 6, 23 : 3, 24 : 11, 25 : 11, 145 : 14 ; 150 : 6 ; *Kār* : 29 : 4, *Maduraik* : 58 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 20, 398 ; *Naṟ* : 43 : 5, 46 : 9, 84 : 9, 99 : 3, 105 : 6, 126 : 4, 135 : 6, 137 : 8, 148 : 11, 171 : 6, 177 : 3, 179 : 9, 184 : 3, 192 : 5, 224 : 10, 246 : 5, 277 : 11, 279 : 5, 298 : 5, 352 : 3, 387 : 5. 394 : 7 ; *Paḷa* : 60 : 3, 169 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 47 : 2, 60 : 4, 136 : 18, 141 : 14, 152 : 30, 161 : 11, 254 : 3, 256 : 3 ; *Tiṇai-mālai* (150) : 68 : 1, 87 : 4 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 11 : 4, 20 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 37 : 1, 41 : 1, 3, 79 : 24, 194 : 2, 216, 506 : 1.

Śuran (சுரன்) : Desert. *vide* Śuram. *Aham* : 39 : 14, 68 : 21, 187 : 24, 205 : 24, 289 : 4, 349 : 14, 353 : 15 ; *Naṟ* : 3 : 6, 41 : 3, 92 : 9, 333 : 5 ; *Puṟam* : 103 : 4, 143 : 8, 395 : 22.

Śurihai (சுரிகை) : Knife. *Perumbāṇ* : 73.

Śuridaham (சுரிதகம்) : (1) An ornament ; jewelled disc-like screw worn above the knot of hair at the back of the head. *Naṟ* : 86 : 1.

(2) One of the features of Paripāṭṭu. *Pari* : 1 : 54, 65.

Śurukkuvalai (சுருக்குவலை) : Knotted net. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 106.

Śuruṅgai (சுருங்கை) : A subterranean passage ; underground sewage. *Maṇi* : XII : 79, XXVIII : 5 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 65.

Śurudi (சுருதி) : Listening to words of wisdom. Corresponds to kēḷvi (கேள்வி) in Tamil. *Maṇi* ; XXX : 258.

Śurumbu (சுரும்பு) : bee ; it is the symbolic chord of Kāman's (Cupid's) bow. P. A. Narayanasvami Aiyar says (in his com. on Narṟiṇai) Śurumbu is male bee while vaṇḍu is female. *Aham* : 131 : 4, 136 : 28, 152 : 16, 161 : 10, 180 : 6, 184 : 6, 242 : 2, 290 : 14, 304 : 11, 319 : 10, 345 : 12, 381 : 18 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 65 : 2, 342 : 2, 383 ; 1 ; *Aiṅtiṇai* (70) : 12 : 3, 28 : 1 ; *Kali* : 28 : 16, 34 : 6, 16, 36 : 3, 45 : 16, 64 : 12, 85 : 14, 16, 106 : 48, 119 : 8, 123 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 148 ; *Kuṟun* : 321 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : III : 68, XVIII : 105 ;

Murugu : 43, 203 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 50 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 112 : 3, 168 : 1, 214 : 4, 245 : 1, 366 : 6 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 81 : 24 ; *Pari* : 7 : 62, 10 : 36, 11 : 127, 16 : 14 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 385 ; *Śilap* : II : 15, 21, 28, X : 83 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 24, 87.

Śurai (சுரை) : (1) Water gourd. *Aham* : 287 : 5 ; *Nāladi* : 315 : 1 ; *Padiṟṟu* : II : 5 : 9 ; *Paḷa* : 125 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 116 : 6.

(2) udder. *Aham* : 54 : 7, 321 : 6.

(3) Pipe for feeding oil into lamps. *Mullaip* : 48.

Śuraiyambu (சுரையம்பு) : arrows with screw points. *Kali* : 16 : 3.

Śuraiyāḻ (சுரையாழ்) : The yāḻ provided with a single string ; its rest was a ripe gourd scooped out and made hollow. *Paḷa* : 228 : 4.

Suvachana Viruttam (சுவசன விருத்தம்) : A self contradictory statement like ' my mother is barren '. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 160.

Śuvarkkam (சுவர்க்கம்) : Heaven. *Ēlādi* : 76 : 3 ; *Nāladi* : 243 : 2 ; *Padiṟṟu* : III *Padiham* ; *Śiṟupañch* : 36 : 3, 66 : 4, 92 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 62 : 4.

Śuval (சுவல்) : plateaus or highlands. *Aham* : 88 : 1, 359 : 14, 367 : 6 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 131 ; *Puṟam* : 120 : 1.

Śuḻal maram (சுழல் மரம்) : Tirimaram ; the primitive machine. *Aham* : 393 : 10.

Śuḷḷi (சுள்ளி) : (1) A river in the Chēra country. *Aham* : 149 : 8.

(2) It is either the Marāmaram or the anichcham, *Kuṟiñjip* : 66 ; *Naṟ* : 314 : 10 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 2 : 1.

Śuḷahu (சுளகு) : The winnowing fan. *Aham* : 393 : 10 ; *Puṟam* : 249 : 12, 321 : 3.

Śuṟṟam (சுற்றம்) : Ministers, royal advisers (lit. Relatives). *Nāladi* : 21 chap. hdg. ; *Perumbāṇ* : 447 ; *Puṟam* : 2 : 19,

Śuṟṟamtaḻāl (சுற்றம்தழால்) : On ' accommodating one's relatives .' *Kuṟaḷ* ch. 53 hdg.

Śuṛa (சுறை): Shark; a jewelled ornament with a headpiece resembling a a shark. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 9 : 3; *Maduraik* : 112; *Porunar* : 203; *Perumbāṇ* : 385.

Śuṛavam (சுறவம்): Shark. *Naṛ* : 132 : 2.

Śuṛavu (சுறவு): Shark; 'vāḷvāyśuṛavu' was perhaps a sword fish, though it could also mean 'the shining fins'. *Aham* : 187 : 21, 300 : 16; *Kali* : 123 : 9; *Naṛ* : 19 : 2, 27 : 8, 111 : 7, 135 : 5, 199 : 6, 223 : 7; *Puṛam* : 13 : 7; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 595 : 1.

Śuṛā (சுரு): Shark; *vide* Śuṛam, Śuṛa, Śuṛavam. *Aham* : 120 : 10, 190 : 12, 340 : 21, 350 : 10; *Aiṅtiṇai* (70) : 65 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 10 : 1; *Kali* : 84 : 23, 92 : 38, 131 : 7; *Kuṛun* : 269 : 3, 318 : 1, *Naṛ* : 45 : 6. 67 : 7, 78 : 1, 207 : 8, 215 : 11, 303 : 11, 392 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 43 : 1,

Śuṛākkoḍiyān (சுருக்கொடியான்): Kāman, the Hindu cupid. *Kali* : 147 : 42.

Śunai (சுனை): Pond; deep stagnant water used for bathing. *Aham* : 1 : 12, 2 : 4, 38 : 11, 59 : 13, 71 : 4, 78 : 23, 91 : 4, 119 : 19, 128 : 9, 129 : 13, 132 : 9, 143 : 14, 149 : 7, 169 : 7, 178 : 3, 198 : 16, 228 : 5, 295 : 1, 301 : 5, 315 : 9, 321 : 2 324 : 6, 329 : 13, 358 : 7, 368 : 10, 371 : 12, 393 : 13; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṛiñji* : 3 : 1; *Naṛ* : 5 : 2. 147 : 9, 151 : 10, 161 : 2, 173 : 1, 273 : 7, 301 : 2, 317 : 8, 334 : 4, 339 : 11, 357 : 7; *Puṛam* : 132 : 5; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 2 : 1, 10 : 2, 78 : 2.

Śūṭṭu (சூட்டு): (1) The top of a vehicle. *Perumbāṇ* : 46.
(2) The comb on a fowl's head. *Paḷa* : 329 : 4.

Śūḍaham (சூடகம்): bracelet. *Śilap* : VI : 92, XII : 117, XXVII : 184, XXVIII : 71.

Sūttiram (சூத்திரம்): (1) deceit. *Mudumoḷi* : *Aṟivu* : 7.

(2) Sūtram form of grammatical writing; brief and terse; each Sūtram deals with but one theme. From the Skt. Sūtra : string. *Nāladi* : 314 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 480 : 1, 481 : 1, 653 : 1, 655 : 8, 656 : 1, 657 : 2, 658 : 1.

Śūdar (சூதர்): 1. Gamblers. *Āchāra* : 98 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 932 : 1.

2. Court flatterers, who have a right only to stand down and ply their profession. *Maduraik* : 670; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 50; *Mudumoḷi* : *Aṟivu* : 7; *Śilap* : V : 48; XXVI : 75; *Tōl. Poruḷ* : 91 : 2.

Śūdan (சூதன்): Gamester, *Tirikaḍu* : 81 : 2.

Śūdu (சூது): Gamble; game of dice. *Āchāra* : 37 : 1; *Ēlādi* : 12 : 1, 18 : 2; *Innā* ; 26 : 4; *Kuṟaḷ* : 94 chap. hdg. 931 : 1, 932 : 1, 934 : 1, 936 : 1, 938 : 2, 940 : 1; *Maṇi* : XIV : 63, XVI : 7; *Paḷa* : 26 : 1; *Śiṟupañch* : 21 : 1, 28 : 3; *Tirikaḍu* : 39 : 3.

Śūr (சூர்): The God that terrorises and kills people. Murugan killed Śūr when it took refuse in the sea. It is said that a Mango tree protected the Asura, but Muruga killed him by destroying the mango tree. This reminds one of the tradition of tutelary trees of Chieftain being destroyed by enemies. It is probable that Śūrapanmā was derived from this primitive Śūr. *Aham* : 32 : 7, 59 : 10, 91 : 4, 98 : 5, 158 : 8, 162 : 25, 198 : 17, 297 : 11, 303 : 5, 304 : 3, 359 : 11; *Aiṅguṟu* : 71 : 1, 275 : 2; *Bhāratam* : '*Nanmaruppu*' : 10; *Kuṟun* : 52 : 2, 105 : 5, 376 : 2; *Naṟ* : 7 : 1, 34 : 4, 268 : 1, 359 : 9, 367 : 4, 373 : 5; *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 5, 31 : 35; *Pari* : 5 : 40, 7 : 62, 9 : 70, 14 : 18, 18 : 4, 19 : 23; *Puṟam* : 23 : 4; *Śilap* : VI : 51, XII : 157, XIII : 7, XX : 38.

Śūrppu (சூர்ப்பு): An ornament also called '*Kaḍaham*'. *Puṟam* : 153 : 3.

Śūrmalai (சூர்மலை): The hill which frightens people, or on which the frightful God resides. *Aiṅguṛu* : 249 : 4.

Śūrmā (சூர்மா): The mango tree which was Śūran, the demon, destroyed by Murugan. *Śilap* : XXIV : 50.

Śūrmudal (சூர்முதல்): The demon who was chief and called Śūran. *Murugu* : 46.

Śūrara mahaḷir (சூர மகளிர்): Gods that reside on hills; they were frightful. (Śūr : fearsome). *Kuṛun* : 53 : 7; *Murugu* : 41.

Śūral (சூரல்): Cave. *Aham* : 1 : 7, 228 : 9, 357 : 1; *Aiṅtiṇai* (70) : 35 : 1; *Kuṛiñjip* : 42, 71.

Śūriya Kuṇḍam (சூரிய குண்டம்): A sacred bathing place near Neydalankānal (the Kāviri estuary). *Vide* Sōmakuṇḍam. It is said that the Sūryatīrttam and the Sōmatīrttam one hears of at Tiruveṇkāḍu (near Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinam) might correspond to the Sūryakuṇḍam and Sōmakuṇḍam mentioned in the *Śilap*. *Śilap* : IX : 59.

Śūrai (சூரை): A kind of tree; oblique leaved jujube. *Maṇi* : VI : 81.

Śūl (சூல்): pregnancy. *Śiṛupañch* : 72 : 12, 75 : 1.

Śūlam (சூலம்): Triśūlam; the weapon that Śiva wields. *Maṇi* : VI : 46; *Padiṛṛu* invocation : 11; *Śilap* : XI : 73, XII : 60.

Śūli (சூலி): Durgha. i.e., she who holds a Śūlam. *Kuṛun* : 218 : 1; *Neḍunal* : 141, 142; *Śilap* : XII : 68.

Śūḻchchi (சூழ்ச்சி): (1) Diplomacy. *Puṛam* : 2 : 7.

(2) Confusion, bewilderment. *Tol, Poṛuḷ* : 260 : 4.

Śūḻi (சூழி): The embroidered veil for the elephant. *Maduraik* : 43; *Malaipaḍu* : 228.

Śūḻ (சூள்): A solemn assurance. *Aham* : 256 : 18, 266 : 21, 320 : 14; *Kali* : 71 : 14, 75 : 21, 27, 85 : 26, 91 : 9, 108 : 56; *Kuṛiñjip* : 211.

Śūḻai (சூளை): Kiln. *Puṛam* : 228 : 3.

Śekku (செக்கு): A primitive type of oil crushing machine. The oilmonger was a bad omen if he crossed one's way. *Nāladi* : 374 : 3.

Śeṅgaṇṇanār (செங்கண்ணனார்): (1) Basic name of Iruṅkōn Ollaiyāyan Śeṅgaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 279.

(2) of Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattu Śeṅgaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 103, 271 ; *Naṟ* : 389.

(3) of Madurai Śeṅgaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 39.

(4) of Taṅgāl Āttirēyan Śeṅgaṇṇanār. *Naṟ* : 386. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 122.

Śeṅgaṇmā (செங்கண்மா): The Kūṭṭam ruled over by Nannan the Vēḷir chieftain. *Malaipaḍu* col.

Śeṅgaṇmāl (செங்கண்மால்): Kōchcheṅgaṭ Chōḷan i.e., Chōḷan Śeṅganār. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 4 : 3, 5 : 3, 11 : 5, 15 : 3, 4, 21 : 4, 5, 29 : 3, 4, 30 : 3, 40 : 3.

Śeṅgaṇān (செங்கணான்): Basic name of Chōḷan Śeṅgaṇān. *Puṟam* : 74.

Śeṅgadir (செங்கதிர்): Sun. *Aintiṇai* (70) 15 : 1.

Śeṅgadirkkaḍavuḷ (செங்கதிர்க்கடவுள்): The Sun. *Śilap* : XXVII : 137.

Śeṅgadir Śelvan (செங்கதிர்ச் செல்வன்): The Sun. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 9.

Śeṅgadir maṇḍilam (செங்கதிர் மண்டிலம்): The Sun. *Maṇi* : XII : 63.

Śeṅgadirōn (செங்கதிரோன்): The Sun. *Śilap* : XIX : 32.

Śeṅgaḻunīr (செங்கழுநீர்): Purple Indian water lily. *Aham* : 48 : 8, 269 : 24 ; *Kainnilai* : *Marudam* : 11 : 1 ; *Śilap* IV : 64, V : 192, VIII : 47, XIV : 79, 140.

Śeṅgāntaḷ (செங்காந்தள்): Śeṅkōḍaṟpū; red species of glory lily. *Kuṟiñjip* : 62.

Śeṅguṭṭuvan (செங்குட்டுவன்): A famous Chēra king, known as Chēran Śeṅguṭṭuvan, Kaḍalpiṟakkōṭṭiya Śeṅguṭṭuvan etc. He is the hero of Vañjikkāṇḍam of Śilappadikāram. His brother Iḷaṅgo was the author of that epic. He was the son of Imayavaramban Neḍuñjēral Ādan. He patronised Paraṇar and was the hero of the V Ten of Padiṟṟu. He built a temple for Kaṇṇahi and Gajabāhu I of Ceylon was his contemporary. His name means not 'Red Kuṭṭuvan' but 'just Kuṭṭuvan'. *Aham* : 46 : 11 to 13; *Maṇi* : XXVI : 77; *Padiṟṟu* : 46 : 11 to 13; *Puṟam* : 126 : 14 to 16, XXVI : 224, XXVII : 13, 256; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 19; *Vañjikkāṇḍam* : *Kaṭṭurai* : 14 Śeṅguṭṭuvan Kūṟṟu hdg. Śeṅguṭṭuvaṟkkukkaṇṇahi kaḍavuḷ Nalam Kāṭṭiyadu *uraip.* XXX : 178.

Śeṅkūtaḷam (செங்கூதளம்): A kind of red flowered plant. *Śilap* : XIV : 88.

'*Śeṅgai Maṟavar*' (செங்கை மறவர்): Name of the 9th stanza of V Ten of *Padiṟṟu.*

Śeṅgoḍivalli (செங்கொடிவல்லி): Corals. *Śilap* : XIV : 198.

Śeṅgoḍuvēri (செங்கொடுவேரி): A kind of rose flower; a kind of wort. *Kuṟiñjip* : 64.

Śeṅgōṭṭu Yāḻ (செங்கோட்டு யாழ்): also called 'Ambaṇavar' Yāḻ; one of the four kinds of Yāḻ; This is a kind of harp provided with seven strings; this is tuned to Pālai and so is called the Pālai Yāḻ. *Śilap* : XIII : 106.

Śeṅgōḍu (செங்கோடு): (1) Tirucheṅgōḍu; also Tirucheṅgunṟam. *Śilap* : XXIV : 47, XXX : 54.

(2) A flower called Śeṅgoduvēri; i.e., a kind of wort. *Śilap* : XIV : 91.

Śeṅkōl (செங்கோல்): The sceptre, indicating righteous rule. *Aham* : 338 : 3; *Ēlādi* : 10 : 1; *Iniya* : 6 : 2; *Kali* : 99 : 11; *Kuṟaḷ* : 55 ch. hdg. 390 : 1; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 23, XIX : 10, XXII : 167, XXVI : 77, XXVIII : 188; *Padiṟṟu* : IX Ten, *Padiham* : 16; *Perumbāṇ* : 35, 36; *Porunar* : 230; *Puṟam* : 20 : 17, 35 : 14, 42 : 11, 230 : 4; *Śilap* : VII : 2 : 1; 3 : 1; 25 : 4, VIII : 51, XIII : 9, XVI : 216, XIX : 18, XXII : 5, 57, XXIII : 52, 57, 74, XXV : 99, XXVI : 139, 144, 245, XXVII : 80, 161, XXVIII : 157, 212, XXIX : *Vañji mahaḷir Śol* : 6; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 626 : 4.

Śeṅgōlan (செங்கோலன்): A just king. *Kali* : 130 : 19; *Śilap* : XX : 73.

Śeṅkōnmai (செங்கோன்மை): benevolent and good government. *Kuṛaḷ* ch. 55 hdg. 556 : 1.

Sechchai (செச்சை): Vetchi flower; the scarlet ixora. *Aham* : 48 : 10; *Murugu* : 208.

Śeṅśāndu (செஞ்சாந்து): The red sandalwood paste. *Aham* : 48 : 11.

Chetti (செட்டி): One of the merchant commuuity. Here Sāduvan. *Maṇi* : XVI : 107, XXV : 165.

Śeṇḍuveḷi (செண்டுவெளி): The open courtyard where soldiers practised throwing the Śeṇḍu, a weapon resembling the javelin. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 67.

Śeṇbaham (செண்பகம்): A flower; the nuichchelia chempaka. *Śilap* : XIII : 153.

Śediḷ (செதிள்): Part of a tree; bark. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 643 : 1.

Śentamiḻ (செந்தமிழ்): Polished and literary Tamil; classical Tamil distinguished from popular dialects spoken in borderlands. *Aintiṇai* (50) : *Pāyiram* : 4; *Śilap Nūrkkaṭṭurai* : XIV : 3; *Tol. Śiṛap* : 6; *Tol. Śol* : 398 : 3, 400 : 1.

Śendil (செந்தில்): Tiruchendūr; Murugan has a shore temple there; known as (Tiru)Śīralaivāi in *Murugāṛṛuppaḍai*. *Puṛam* : 55 : 18; *Śilap* : XXIV : 47.

Śentiṛam (செந்திறம்): A Secondary melody type of the Kuriñji elass. *Śilap* : XIII : 106.

Śentī (செந்தீ): The sacrificial fire. *Puṛam* : 251 : 6.

Śentī Mudalvar (செந்தீ முதல்வர்): The Andaṇar or the Brahmins, who tend the sacrificial fire. *Tirikaḍu* : 96 : 1.

Śenduṛaippāḍāṇ Pāṭṭu (செந்துறைப்பாடாண் பாட்டு): A Metrical Tuṛai in versification. *Padiṛṛu* : 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 27, 31, 32, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 45, 47, 53, 55, 58, 59, 62, 63, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 79, 85, 86, 88.

Śendūkku (செந்தூக்கு) : A kind of Tūkku (metre) in versification. *Padiṟṟu* : 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

Śennāi (செந்நாய்) : The wild dog; its eyes were greenish; it was used for hunting. *Aham* : 21 : 18, 53 : 6, 111 : 11, 199 : 9 219 : 13, 237 ; 13, 285 : 6 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 323 : 1, 354 : 1, 397 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 56 : 1, 141 : 6 ; *Naṟ* : 43 : 3, 103 : 6.

Śennel (செந்நெல்) : A superior variety of paddy ; Śāli. *Aham* : 303 : 12 ; *Kuṟun* : 53 : 4 ; *Nāladi* : 269 : 1, 367 : 1, 2 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 75 : 12 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 13, 240.

Śennūl (செந்நூல்) : The sacred red string wound round the wrist. *Murugu* : 231.

Śeppu (செப்பு) : Śembu ; copper. *Aham* : 9 : 4, 315 : 2 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 887 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 9 ; *Maṇi* : : IV : 65 ; *Naṟ* : 337 : 6 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 121.

Śempahai (செம்பகை) : The striking of certain strings in the Yāḻ which do not, however lead to melody. *Śilap* : VIII : 29.

Śempālai (செம்பாலை) : 'Vamburumarapil' shows that it was an innovation in Tamil music. This raga is of an auspicious nature. *Śilap* : III : 81, 88.

Śembiyan (செம்பியன்) : The Chōḻa ; the derivation of this word from Sibi seems to be unsatisfactory. *Aham* : 36 : 15 ; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 6 : 5, 23 : 4, 33 : 4, 38 : 3 ; *Maṇi* : I : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 234 : 7 ; *Paḻa* : 49 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 37 : 6. 228 : 9 ; *Śilap* : I : 67, VII : 52 : 13. XXVII : 87, XXVIII : 95 ; XXIX : *Vaḻḻaippāṭṭu* : 3. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 79 - 82.

Śembiyan Mūdūr (செம்பியன் மூதூர்) : The capital of the Chōḻās. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 85.

Śembiyanār (செம்பியனார்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 102. It is not known if he was a member of the Chōḻa family.

Śembu (செம்பு): Copper; the Kammār made vessels of this; copper vessels came to be called Śembu. *Aham* : 9 : 4, 315 : 2; *Aiṅguṛu* : 43 : 2; *Maṇi* ; XXVIII : 35; *Naṛ* : 153 : 3; *Neḍunal* : 112; *Puṛam* : 201 : 9; *Śilap* : V : 28, XIV : 174.

Śempulappeyalnīrār (செம்புலப்பெயல்நீரார்): Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 40. He derived his name from an expression in the poem.

Śempūḷ (செம்பூழ்): The reddish variety of quail, a kind of bird. *Aham* : 63 : 7.

Śemporuḷ (செம்பொருள்): Aṛam. *Kuṛaḷ* : 91 : 2; *Maṇi* : XXI : 168.

Śempoṛi (செம்பொறி): Three red lines across the shoulder deemed to indicate perfect physiognamy. *Kuṛiñjip* : 123; *Murugu* : 105.

Śembon (செம்பொன்): pure gold. *Kuṛun* : 356 : 6.

Śemmal (செம்மல்): (1) Chief of all deities. *Śilap* : X : 183.

(2) A kind of flower. *Kuṛinjip* : 52, 83.

Śemmīn (செம்மீன்): (1) Arundadi; Alcor of the Great Bear; typical of the chaste woman; she is depicted as a fixed star; also Tiruvādirai, the 6th nakshatra. *Padiṛṛu* : IV : 1 : 28; IX : 9 : 19, 20; *Perumbāṇ* : 302-4.

(2) Mars; the red planet; (here Mīn which usually means a star, stands for a planet). But as it is said to twinkle, perhaps it does not refer to a planet but only to a star - here Tiru Adirai. *Puṛam* : 60.

Śemmai (செம்மை): Salvation; the condition of renunciation; Vīḍu (Moksha). *Śilap* : XI : 114.

Śey (செய்): The cultivated land. *Nāladi* : 218 : 3.

Śeykuṇṛam (செய்குன்றம்): An artificial mound. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 62.

Śeyhai (செய்கை): action; Karma; one of the Śārpus; it is associated with ignorance and feeling. It is one of the 12 Iyalpus. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 105, XXX : 45, 49, 104, 105, 120, 135, 184.

Śeydivaḷḷuvan (செய்திவள்ளுவன்): An official who proclaimed royal commands by beat of drum. Perum Śāttanār the poet was one such. *Kuṟun* : 228.

Śeydivaḷḷuvan Perum Śāttanār (செய்திவள்ளுவன் பெரும் சாத்தனர்): i.e., The poet called Perum Śāttanār who was employed as a Vaḷḷuvan for proclaiming royal commands; author of *Kuṟun* : 228.

Śeynnanṟi Aṟidal (செய்நநன்றி அறிதல்): 'On gratitude'. *Kuṟaḷ* ch. 11 hdg.

Śeyyavaḷ (செய்யவள்): (1) Ilakkumi; the Goddess of wealth and prosperity - the Red Goddess. *Kuṟaḷ* : 167 : 1.

(2) Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 69.

Śeyyāḷ (செய்யாள்): Tirumahaḷ; the Goddess of wealth and prosperity. *vide* Śeyyavaḷ. *Kuṟaḷ* : 84 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 67 : 3; *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 9 : 1.

Śeyyuḷ (செய்யுள்): Poetry; verse. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 483 : 1.

Śeyyuḷiyal (செய்புளியல்): The chapter on Poetics. VIII chap. of *Tol. Poruḷ*.

Śeyyōḷ (செய்யோள்): Ilakkumi. *Aham* : 316 : 13; *Maṇi* : V : 4, XVI : 34; *Pari* : 2 : 31.

Śeyyōn (செய்யோன்): Murugan. *Puṟam* : 56 : 8.

Śeyvān (செய்வான்): Kartā, the nominative, the doer. *Maṇi* : XXX : 231.

Śeyal (செயல்): Action; vinai. *Maṇi* : XXX : 171.

Śeyalūr (செயலூர்): Town to which Iḷampon Śāttan Koṟṟanār belonged. *Aham* : 177.

Śeyalai (செயலை): The tree Aśōhu. The Indian mast tree; its flower is one of the five floral arrows of Kāman. *Aham* : 7 : 19, 38 : 6, 68 : 5, 188 ; 12 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 211 : 3, 273 : 1 ; *Kali* : 15 : 12 ; *Kār* : 16 : 3 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 105 ; *Kuṟun* : 214 : 5 ; *Maṇi* : XXIV : 38 ; *Murugu* ; 207 ; *Naṟ* : 244 : 10, 376 : 7 ; *Pari* : 15 : 31 ; *Śilap* : XXIV : 81 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 2 : 1.

Śeruttal (செருத்தல்): Cows. *Kuṟun* : 344 : 4.

Seṟundi (செருந்தி): a kind of sedge; a flowering plant; its flower; also the kind of reed called Neṭṭikkōrai, Pañjāikkōrai or Vāṭkōrai. *Aham* : 150 : 9, 240 : 13, 280 : 1 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 18 : 1, 141 : 1, 182 : 1 ; *Kali* : 26 : 2, 127 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 75 ; *Maduraik* : 172 ; *Maṇi* : III : 165, XIX : 93 ; *Paḷa* : 170 : 2 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 243 ; *Puṟam* : 390 : 3 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 153 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 147.

Śeruppāḷi (செருப்பாழி): Place conquered by 'Chōḷan Śeruppāḷi eṟinda Iḷañjēṭsenni'. *Puṟam* : 370, 378.

Śeruppu (செருப்பு): (1) Sandals; the warriors wore them. *Āchāra* : 12 : 2, 60 : 1 ; *Aham* : 129 : 13 ; *Nāladi* : 347 : 2 ; *Puṟam* : 257 : 1.

(2) A hill. *Padiṟṟu* : 21 : 23.

Śerumalaidal (செருமலைதல்): Engaging in battle. A Puṟam Turai. *Puṟam* : 259 col.

Śeruviḍai vīḻdal (செருவிடை வீழ்தல்): Falling in battle. A Puṟam Turai. *Puṟam* : 271, 272.

Śeruviḷai (செருவிளை): Veṇkākkaṇam flower; the white flowering mussel shell creeper. *Kuṟiñjip* : 68.

Śel (செல்): Thunder. *Aham* : 342 : 9 ; *Pari* : 13 : 44.

Śelmaram (செல்மரம்): Boat. *Pari* : 6 : 79.

Śelli (செல்லி): Śellūr; the chieftain Śelli was Ādan Eḷini; the Kōśars lived there. *Aham* : 216 : 12.

Śellūr (செல்லூர்): (1) Town to which Koṛṛanār author of *Kuṛun* : 363 belonged. There were many temples in that town ; to the east of this place was situated Niyamam of the Kōśars; it was famous for the Vedic sacrifices which the Brahmins performed there. *Aham* : 90 : 9, 220 : 3.

(2) place to which Śellūr Kiḷār mahanār Perum Bhūdam Koṛṛanār belonged. *Aham* : 250.

(3) to which Śellūr Kauśikan Koṛṛanār belonged. *Aham* : 66.

Śellūrkkoṛṛanār (செல்லூர்க்கொற்றனர்): Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 363.

Śellūrkkauśikan Kaṇṇanār (செல்லூர்க் கௌசிகன் கண்ணனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 66.

Śellūr Kiḷār (செல்லூர் கிழார்): Father of Perum Bhūdam Koṛṛanār. *Aham* : 250.

Śellūr Kiḷār mahanār Perum Bhūdam Koṛṛanār (செல்லூர் கிழார் மகனர் பெரும் பூதங் கொற்றனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 250.

Śelvakkaḍuṅgō (செல்வக்கடுங்கோ): Śelvakkaḍuṅgō Vāḷi Ādan. *Padiṛṛu* : VIII Ten ; *Padiham* : 1.

Śelvakkaḍuṅgō Vāḷi Ādan (செல்வக்கடுங்கோ வாழி ஆதன்): The Chēra king praised by Kapilar in *Padiṛṛu* : VII Ten. He ruled for 25 years ; he ruled over Pūḷi Nāḍu and was called Pūḷiyar-perumān. *Padiṛṛu* : VI Ten ; *Padiham* : 12 ; *Puṛam* : 387 : 30, 387 col.

Śelvakkō (செல்வக்கோ): *vide* Śelvakkaḍuṅgō Vāḷi Ādan. *Padiṛṛu* : 63 : 16.

Śelvakkōmān (செல்வக்கோமான்): *vide* Śelvakkaḍuṅgō Vāḷi Ādan *Padiṛṛu* : 67 : 23.

Śelvam (செல்வம்) : (1) The eight spiritual possessions like Aṇimā, Mahimā etc, *Kuṟaḷ* : 311 : 1.

(2) Svargham ; Tuṟakkam. *Kuṟaḷ* : 31 : 1.

(3) enjoyment of property - a source of pleasure. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 259 : 1.

Śelvan (செல்வன்) : Tirumāl: *Aham* : 175 : 15 ; *Kali* : 108 : 55. The Tirumāl of Tiru Anantapuram. *Paḍiṟṟu* : IV : 1 : 9. (*vide Śilap* : XXVI : 62, in which Arumpada. says Āḍakamāḍam is Tiru Ananta Puram).

Śelavu (செலவு) : 1, The (sun's) orbit ; the Surya's path is spoken of as if the Sun moves in an orbit. *Puṟam* : 30 : 1.

2. Variety of fingering in the Yāḻ. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 6,

Śevvarakku (செவ்வரக்கு) : Vermilion ; red lac. *Neḍunal* : 80.

Śevvaḻi (செவ்வழி) : (1) A sad tune ; also called Mullaippaṇ (N. M. V.) ; also Marudappaṇ. Śevvaḻippālai was a specialised type of this tune. Currently it is deemed to be the same as Tōdi. *Aham* : 14 : 15, 212 : 6, 314 : 12 ; *Maduraik* : 604 ; *Puṟam* : 144 : 2, 146 : 3, 147 : 2, 149 : 3 ; *Śilap* : III : 84, VII : 47 : 3, XI : 88 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 124 : 1

(2) *Śevvaḻi* (செவ்வழி) : Paṇ, narambu ; kind of Yāḻ. The droning of the bees is said to be Śevvaḻippaṇ, *Kali* : 118 : 15, 143 : 38.

Śevvēḷ (செவ்வேள்) : Murugan ; 'the Red and beloved One'. Hero of Paripāḍal poems 5, 8, 9, 14, 17, 18. 19, 21 ; *Pari* : 5 : 13 ; *Śilap* : I : 38, XXV : 25.

Śeviḍu (செவிடு) : The deaf ; one of the eight deformities enpērechcham. *Maṇi* : XII : 97.

Śeviyaṟi (செவியறி) : *vide* Śeviyaṟiuṟū. *Tol. Poṗuḷ* : 472 : 2.

Śeviaṛiuṛū (செவியறிவுறூஉ): The Puṛam situation of a poet or a insena advising the king to rule gently and wisely. Pāḍāṇ Tiṇai in Puṛam; also called Śeviyaṛi or Śeviyuṛai. *Puṛam*: 2, 3, 5, 6, 35, 40, 55, 184; *Tol. Poruḷ*: 90: 8, 423: 2, 426: 1, 440: 2, 472: 2, 473: 1.

Śevili (செவிலி): Nurse. *Kuṛaḷ*: 757: 2; *Śilap*: XXVII: 211.

Śeḻiyan (செழியன்): A Pāṇḍya title; Pāṇḍyan once defeated the Chēra, and the Chōḻas at Kūḍaṛ Paṛantalai; he was 'Maṛappōr' Śeḻiyan. *Aham*: 116: 13. Talaiyālaṅgānattu Neḍuñjeḻiyan was 'Iyal Tēr Śeḻiyan'. *Aham*: 36: 3, 46: 3, 209: 4; *Puṛam*: 76: 9. A Śeḻiyan once besieged Musiṛi successfully and captured an idol from there. *Aham*: 57: 14, 149: 13. The Śeḻiyan was chief of Koṛkai and Kūḍal. *Aham*: 296: 11; *Naṛ*: 278; 9. There was a Kaḍuntēr Śeḻiyan in whose name a dam near Vaigai was built and was called Periyakuḷam (Periakuḷam) (probably in the place where we now have a dam). *Naṛ*: 340: 2. Śeḻiyan is often used as an equivalent of Pāṇḍyan. *Maṇi*: XIII: 84; *Naṛ*: 39: 9; 387: 8; *Puṛam*: 18: 27, 19: 4, 24: 23, 25: 9, 26: 11, 79: 4, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26. 72, 76, 77, 78, 79. 371, 372; *Śiṛupāṇ*: 65. Āriyappaḍai kaḍanda Neḍuñjeḻiyan was called Aḍupōr Śeḻiyan. *Śilap*: XX: 32, XXII: 3, XXVIII: 107. There was a Koṛṛa Śeḻiyan (the conquering Pāṇḍya) *Aham*: 106: 10; and a Neḍuntērkkaivaṇ Śeḻiyan (the Pāṇḍya of the tall chariot) *Aham*: 47: 15; and a Tiṇ tēr Śeḻiyan (the Pāṇḍya of the strong chariot) *Aham*: 137: 14.

Śeḻiyanār (செழியனார்): Basic name of Kōḻiyūr Kiḻār mahanār Śeḻiyanār. Poet and author of *Naṛ*: 383.

Śeḷḷai (செள்ளை): Basic name of Anduvan Śeḷḷai, Anduvan being her father's name. Her father was Anduvan (Maiyūr Kiḻān) *vide* Anduvan Śeḷḷai.

Śeṛivan (செறிவன்): He who observes ritual fasts and bathes ceremonially. *Śilap*: : 177.

Śeṛu (செறு): Cultivating field. *Pari*: 16: 11; *Paṭṭinap*: 244; *Puṛam*: 61: 3.

Śenni (சென்னி) : A Chōḷa title meaning 'head' 'chief' 'leader' etc. (lit. Śenni is 'head'). *Naṟ* : 265 : 6 ; *Puṟam* : 4 col. 10 col. 27 : 10, 61 : 13, 91 : 5, 203, 266, 370, 378 ; *Śilap* : I : 2, VII : 2 : 1, XXVIII : 211. Suffixes in such names as Perumpūt Śenni (*Aham* : 44 : 14) and Iḷamperum Śenni (*Aham* : 375).

Śenniyar (சென்னியர்) : The Pāṇar who want about with a begging bowl called 'Maṇḍai' or 'Śenni' (originally perhaps a polished skull). *Nar* : 189 : 2.

Śenniyar Perumān (சென்னியர் பெருமான்) : The Chōḷa. A Chōḷa was defeated by Iḷam Chēral Irumpoṟai. *Padiṟṟu* : 85 : 3.

Śē (சே): (1) Bull; a general masculine term. *Aham* : 63 : 18; *Kali* : 103 : 16, 51; *Puṟam* : 171 : 8; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 587 : 2.

(2) Tree; Uḻiñjil or Uḻiñjil. *Śilap* : XII : 78; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 282 : 2.

Śēham Būdanār (சேகம் பூதனர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 69.

Śēṭ Śenni (சேட் சென்னி): (1) A Chōḻa title borne by Chōḻan Ilavandikaippaḷḷittuñjiya Nalaṅkiḷḷi Śēt Śenni. *Puṟam* : 61 : 13.

(2) A title for Nalaṅkiḷḷi. *Puṟam* : 27 : 10, 225 : 9,

Śēṭ Śenni Nalankiḷḷi (சேட் சென்னி நலங்கிள்ளி): The Chōḻa king contemporary of Neḍunkiḷḷi. *Puṟam* : 225 ; 9.

Śēḍakkuḍumbi (சேடக்குடும்பி): An Archaka in the temple at Āḍakāmāḍam. *Śilap* : XXX : 52.

Śēḍam (சேடம்): The remains of the offerings made to the God, *Śilap* : XXVI : 63.

Śēḍal (சேடல்): A variety of jasmine called Pavaḻakkāl mallikai, flowering in the night. *Kuṟiñjip* : 82; *Śilap* : XIII : 153.

Śēḍi (சேடி): A Vidyādhara town. *Maṇi* : XVII : 21; *Śilap* : VI : 1.

Śēṇ (சேண்): Attic. *Aham* : 73 : 14.

Śēṇōn (சேணோன்): (1) The Kuṟavan (of the gypsy trlbe) who resided on hill tops; so called perhaps because he resided at a distance from the plains slope. *Kuṟun* : 150 : 1.

(2) The hunter who sits on the artificial restplace put upon tree tops (*Paraṇ*) *Śilap* : XXV ; 30.

Śēdam (சேதம்): Koṭṭi Śēdam; a kind of dance. *Śilap* : *Nūṟ-kaṭṭurai* : 13.

Chētanam (சேதனம்): Chaitanyam; knowledge. *Nāladi* : 106 : 3.

Śēda (சேதா): (Śemmai+ā). Red cow. *Aham* : 79 : 7; *Maṇi* : V : 130; *Naṛ* : 213 : 4, 359 : 1; *Perumbāṇ* : 306.

Śēdān (சேதான்): Semmai+Ān; Red cow. *Aham* : 394 : 6.

Śēdiyam (சேதியம்): Chaitya; A Buddhist temple. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 175.

Śēndan (சேந்தன்): (1) His father was Aḷiśi. *Naṛ* : 190 : 3.

(2) Father of Śēndan Bhūdanār. (*Kuṛun* : 247), 311; *Naṛ* : 261.

(3) Father of Kīranār. *Kuṛun* : 311,

(4) Father of Madurai Eḷuttāḷan Śēndan Bhūdanār. *Aham* : 207; (*Kuṛun* : 90, 226).

(5) Father of Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 350; *Naṛ* : 54.

(6) Father of Koṛṛanār in Maduraippālāśiriyar Śēndan Koṛṛanār. *Naṛ* : 322.

(7) Father of Madurai Iḷampālāśiriyar Śēndan Kūttanār. *Aham* : 348; *Naṛ* : 273.

(8) Father of Kumaranār. *Naṛ* : 289.

(9) Father of Iḍaiyan Śēndan Koṛṛanār. *Aham* : 375.

(10) Father of Koṛṛanār. *Aham* : 373.

Śēndan Kaṇṇanār (சேந்தன் கண்ணனார்): Kaṇṇanār son of Śēndan. Poet and author of *Aham* : 350; *Naṛ* : 54.

Śēndan Kūttanār (சேந்தன் கூத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 102, 348.

Śēndan Koṛṛanār (சேந்தன் கொற்றனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 375.

Śēndan Bhūdanār (சேந்தன் பூதனார்): i.e., Bhūdanār son of Śēndan. Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 247, 311; *Naṛ* : 261.

Śēndanār (சேந்தனார்): (1) Basic name of Kāppiam Śēndanār. *Naṛ* : 246.

(2) Basic name of Naṛ Śēndanār. *Naṛ* : 128.

Śēmbu (சேம்பு): Yam, a tuber. *Aham* : 178 : 4, 336 : 1; *Kali* : 41 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 76 : 3; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 24 : 20; *Paḷa* : 294 : 4; *Paṭṭinap* : 19; *Perumbāṇ* : 361; *Porunar* : 205.

Śēmā (சேமா): Bull, perhaps the red one. *Nālaḍi* : 377 : 2.

Śēy (சேய்): (1) Murugan, the red God. Śēyōn : the red one; like Māyōn : the dark one; so this Śēy does not mean child; it is a name older than, perhaps, when Murugan was given the parentage of Śiva. *Aham* : 266 : 21; *Kuṟiñjip* : 51; *Kuṟun* : 1 : 3. 209 : 19; *Murugu* : 61, 271; *Pari* : 5 : 2, 13, 54, 6 : 69, 21 : 53; *Puṟam* : 125 : 20, 14 : 9.

(2) Kōchcheṅgaṭ Chōḷan i.e., Śeṅgaṇān. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 13 : 4 18 : 3, 34 : 5.

(3) Tērvaṇ Malaiyan, Chōḷa. *Puṟam* : 125 : 20.

(4) Occurs in the name of Irumpoṟai. *Puṟam* : 17, 20, 22 : 29.

(5) The Red bull with white legs. *Kali* : 104 : 14, 25 105 : 18.

Śēy Kunṟam (சேய் குன்றம்): Tirupparaṅkunṟam, near Madurai. *Pari* : 6 : 69.

Śēyōn (சேயோன்): Murugan lit. means 'the Red one' and not the 'son'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 5 : 2.

Chērakulam (சேரகுலம்): The Chēra family. *Śilap. Vañjikkāṇḍam Kaṭṭurai* : 3.

Chēramān (சேரமான்): A Chēra title meaning the descendant or a member of the Chēra family; and found in such names as Kōṭṭambalattuttuñjiya Chēramān or Chēramān Iḷaṅkuṭṭuvan, Karuvūr Chēramān Śāttanār, Chēramān Perumchōṟṟu udiyan Chēral Ādan, Chēramān Anduvan Chēral Irumpoṟai; Chēramān Kaḍuṅgō Vāḻi Ādan. *Aham* : 153, 168; *Kuṟun* : 268; *Puṟam* : 2, 5, 8, 13, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 60, 65. 74, 175, 203, 210, 211, 229, 245, 367, 368, 369, 387.

Chēramān Anduvan Cẖēral Irumpoṛai (சேரமான் அந்துவன் சேரல் இரும்பொறை): A Chēra king of the Irumpoṛai clan. *Puṛam* : 13 col.

Chēramān Iḷaṅkuṭṭuvan (சேரமான் இளங்குட்டுவன்): A Chēra prince ; poet and author of *Aham* : 153.

Chēramān Endai (சேரமான் எந்தை): He was a scion of the Chēra family. Poet and author of *Aham* ; 41 ; *Kuṛun* : 22.

Chērramān Kaḍalōṭṭiya Vēlkeḻu Kuṭṭuvan (சேரமான் கடலோட்டிய வேல்கெழு குட்டுவன்): The famous Chēran Śeṅguṭṭuvan of Śilap. Vañjikkāṇḍam ; son of Imayavaramban Neḍuñjēral Ādan. Paraṇar the poet was greatly attached to him. Paraṇar did Padiṛṛu. V Ten in praise of Śeṅguṭṭuvan. Śeṅguṭṭuvan fought a famous naval battle in which he worsted some seapirates. Hence, known as Kaḍal Piṛakkōṭṭiya Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Aham* : 212 ; *Padiṛṛu* : V Ten 46 ; *Puṛam* : 369 ; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 119, XXX :

Chēramān Kaṇaikkāl Irumpoṛai (சேரமான் கணைக்கால் இரும் பொறை): A Chēra king of the Irumpoṛai clan who was taken prisoner by Chōḻan Śeṅgaṇan in the battle of Kaḻumalam and unable to secure even water to drink from his jail warden he swooned away. He was rescued from prison by his friend Poygaiyār who wrote Kaḷavaḻi (40) to please Śeṅgaṇān so that the latter might release him. *Kaḷavaḻi* col. author of *Puṛam* : 74.

Chēramān Karuvūr ēṛiya Oḷvāḷ Kōpperuñjēral Irumpaṛai (சேரமான் கருவூர் ஏறிய ஒள்வாள் கோப்பெருஞ் சேரல் இரும்பொறை): One of the earlier Chēra kings of the Tamil Śaṅgam age. *Puṛam* : 5 col.

Chēramān Kuṭṭuvan Kōdai (சேரமான் குட்டுவன் கோதை): A Chēra prince. *Puṛam* : 54 col.

Chēramān Kuḍakkō Chēral Irumpoṛai (சேரமான் குடக்கோச் சேரலிரும்பொறை): A Chēra king of the Irumpoṛai clan. He was also called Iḷamchēral Irumpoṛai. *Padiṛṛu* : IX Ten : *Padiham* ; *Puṛam* : 210, 211.

Chēramān Kuḍakkō Neḍuñjēral Ādan (சேரமான் குடக்கோ நெடுஞ் சேரல் ஆதன்): The son of Udiyan Chēral ; also called Imayavaramban. Father of Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Puṛam* : 62, 63, 368 ; *vide Padiṛṛu* : II Ten *Padiham* ; III Ten *Padiham*.

Chēramān Kōkkōdaimārban (சேரமான் கோக்கோதை மார்பன்): The Chēra king to whom Toṇḍi belonged. *Puṟam* : 48, 49, 172.

Chēramān Kōṭṭambalattuttuñjiya Mākkōdai (சேரமான் கோட்டம் பலத்துத்துஞ்சிய மாக்கோதை): A Chēra king who died at Kōṭṭambalam. *Puṟam* : 245.

Chēramān Śikkaṟpaḷḷittuñjiya Śelvakkaḍuṅgō Vāḻi Ādan (சேரமான் சிக்கற்பள்ளித்துஞ்சிய செல்வக்கடுங்கோ வாழி ஆதன்): The Chēra king who died at Śikkaṟpaḷḷi; he patronised Kapilar who did *Padiṟṟu* VII Ten on him. Perhaps he is the same as Chēramān Kaḍuṅgō Vāḻi Ādan. *Puṟam* : 8, 14, 387.

Chēramān Tagaḍūr Eṟinda Peruñjēral Irumpoṟai (சேரமான் தகடூர் எறிந்த பெருஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறை): He defeated Adigaimān Neḍumān Añji at Tagaḍūr and is praised in Tagaḍūr Yāttirai by Ariśil Kiḻār and Ponmuḍiyār; he was praised by Ariśil Kiḻār in *Padiṟṟu* : VIII Ten. Once the poet Mōśi Kīran went to sleep on the bedstead of the drum unintentionally; but the king instead of chastising him stood fanning him to good sleep; an act of generosity praised by that poet. *Puṟam* : 50.

Chēramān Pāmulūr eṟinda Neydalaṅkānal Iḷañjēt Śenni (சேரமான் பாழூர் எறிந்த நெய்தலங்கானல் இளஞ்சேட் சென்னி): The Chōḻa king Iḷam chēt Śenni who conquered Pāmulūr belonging to the Chēramān. It is difficult to differentsate him from Uruvappahṟēr Iḷañjēṭ Śenni (father of Karikālan) in view of the expression 'Iyaltēr aṉṉal' in *Puṟam* : 10, 203.

Chēramān Pālaipāḍiya Peruṅkaḍuṅgo (சேரமான் பாலைபாடிய பெருங்கடுங்கோ): The Chēra king who was distinguished from Iḷaṅkaḍuṅgo and who wrote the Pālaikkali. *Kali. Pālaikkali Puṟam* : 11 col.

Chēramān Peruñjēral Ādan (சேரமான் பெருஞ்சேரல் ஆதன்): The Chēra king who fought Karikāla and received wounds on his back; and ashamed of this ignominy committed suicide by fasting (Vaḍakkiruttal). *Puṟam* : 65.

Chēramān Peruñjōṟṟu udiyan Chēral Āḍan (சேரமான் பெருஞ் சோற்று உதியன் சேரல் ஆதன்) : One of the earliest of known Śaṅgam rulers of the Chērāland *Puṟam* : 2 by Murañjiyūr Muḍināgarāyar is interpreted to mean that this king fed both the armies during the famous Bhāratha battle ; but the interpretation seems to be wrong. (*vide* Śilap Vēṭṭukkādai Śeyyuḷ also). *Puṟam* : 2.

Chēramān Māriveṅkō (சேரமான் மாரிவெண்கோ) : A Chēra prince, contemporary of Kānappēreyil kaḍanda uggirapperu-vaḷudi and Chōḷan Rājusūyam vēṭṭa Perunaṟkiḷḷi. *Puṟam* : 367.

Chēramān Yānaikkaṭ Śēy Māndaran Chēral Irumpaṟai (சேரமான் யானைக்கட்சேய் மாந்தரன் சேரல் இரும்பொறை) : A Chēra king of the Irumpoṟai clan ; his eyes were like those of an elephant. He was taken prisoner by Talaiyālaṅkānattu Neḍuñjeḻiyan. *Puṟam* : 20, 22, 125, 153.

Chēramān Vañjan (சேரமான் வஞ்சன்) : A patron among the Chēra princes. *Puṟam* : 398.

Chēral (சேரல்) : The Chēra king ; a variant of Chēra ; a dynastic title occurring in names like Kaḷaṅkāikkaṇṇi Nārmuḍi Chēral, Udiyan Chēral, Māntaran Chēral. *Aham* : 36 : 15, 199, 233 ; Māntaran chēral ordered the compilation of *Aiṅguṟu*. *Padiṟṟu* : IV Ten, IV : 8 : 8, 45 : 6 ; *Puṟam* : 5, 13, 17, 22, 22 : 34, 50, 53, 81, 125, 210, 211, 229, 368.

Chēralan (சேரலன்) : Variant of Chēran or Chēral. This was corrupted into Kēraḷan. *Anam* : 149 : 8, 209 : 14 ; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 104 ; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Uraip.*

Chēralādan (சேரலாதன்) : The Chēra title like Chēralan ; it is not merely Chēral Ādan but also a mere title. This occurs in names, like Imayavaramban Neḍuñjēral Ādan, Āḍukōṭpāṭṭu Chēral Ādan etc. *Aham* : 55 : 11, 127 : 3 ; *Padiṟṟu* : II : 1 : 16, 5 : 23, 8 : 12 ; IV : *Padiham* : 1 ; *Puṟam* ; 2, 20, 62, 8 : 5.

Chēran (சேரன்) : Thn family or dynastic title of one of the three crowned monarchs of Tamiḻaham, the other two being Chōḻa and Pāṇḍya. This occurs in names like Chēran Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Aham* : 65 ; *Maṇi* : XXVI : 90, *Śilap* : XVII : *Uḻvari Vāḻttu* : 10, 11, XXIX : *Vaḻḻaipāṭṭu* : 13 ; *ūśalvari* : 8.

Chēri (சேரி): Suburb; so called because it was a 'cluster' of houses (வீடுகள் சேர்ந்தது 'சேரி'). Even in the Śaṅgam age 'புறச்சேரி' (Puṟa Chēri) meant the suburbs intended for 'lower caste' persons. *Aham* : 15 : 7, 65 : 4, 76 : 2, 110 : 2, 115 : 4, 140 : 8, 216 : 16, 220 : 1, 276 : 7, 347 : 6, 383 : 2, 386 : 11; *Aiṅguṟu* : 279 : 5; *Aintiṇai* (70) 45 : 2, 48 : 3, 54 : 3; *Kali* : 44 : 12, 65 : 8; *Kainnilai*, *Marudam* : 4 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 262 : 1; *Naṟ* : 63 : 3, 77 : 8, 145 : 9, 150 : 7, 171 : 4, 175 : 7, 249 : 9, 331 : 12, 342 : 4; *Pari* : 6 : 38, 7 : 32; *Śilap* : VI : 133, VII : 10 : 1, 38 : 2, XXII : 114, XXIII : 161; *Śiṟupañch* : 88 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 33 : 3, 34 : 3; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 125 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 37 : 1, 503 : 1.

Śērimoḻi (சேரி மொழி): Cockney. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 553 : 1.

Śēvakar (சேவகர்): (1) Warriors; lit. servants. *Śiṟupañch* : 7 : 3, 41 : 4, 96 : 1.

(2) Servants. *Śiṟupañch* : 88 : 2, 89 ; 2.

Śēval (சேவல்): Male fowl; also a stallion in ancient usage; this was on the flag of Murugan and Tirumāl. *Aham* : 33 : 5, 47 : 11, 87 : 5, 103 : 4, 122 : 15, 277 : 15, 290 : 4, 367 : 12; *Aintiṇai* (50) 41 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (70) 33 : 1, 35 : 2; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 26 : 2; *Kuṟun Invocation* : 5, 85 : 2, 107 : 2, 154 ; 3, 174 : 143, 242 : 1; *Maṇi* : V : 128; *Muṟugu* : 210; *Nāladi* : 48 : 3; *Naṟ* : 118 : 3, 181, 218 : 3, 352 : 4; *Padiṟṟu* : IV : 6 : 9; *Pari* : 3 : 18, 60, 4 : 36, 37, 13 : 41; *Puṟam* : 28 : 8, 43 : 6, 238 : 2, 318 : 4, 321 : 1, 326 : 6, 383 : 1; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 184; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 74 : 1, 142 : 1; *Tol Poruḷ* : 557 : 2; 603 : 1, 623 : 5.

Śēvalaṅkoḍiyōn (சேவலங்கொடியோன்); Murugan; He of the 'fowl flag'. *Kuṟun* : *invocation* , 5.

Śēvalūrdi (சேவலூர்தி): Tirumāl whose mount is the fowl – Garudan : the Brahmany kite. *Pari* : 3 : 60.

Śēvalōn (சேவலோன்); Tirumāl: He of the fowl flag. *Pari* : 3 : 18.

Śēnāpati (சேனபதி): Army chief. *Nānmaṇi* : 55 : 4.

Śēnāmukham (சேனமுகம்): The king's army which is deemed to be his body. *Śilap* : XXV : 192.

Śēnai (சேனை): army. *Kali* : 108 : 1; *Kār* : 20 : 4; *Maṇi* : VIII : 59, XIX : 123; *Nāladi* : 3 : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 52 : 4, 55 : 3; *Śilap* : XXI : *Veṇba* : 2, XXV : 147, XXVI : 80, 172.

Chaitanyavān (சைதன்யவான்): That which has sense and intelligence. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 176.

Ś(J)aimini [சை(ஜை)மினி]: One of the logicians who accept 6 of the Ten logical systems of proof. The founder of the Mīmamsā system. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 82.

Śaiyam (சையம்): Saiyādri; the hill called the 'Mēnmalai' or the western hill. *Pari* : 11 : 14.

Śaiva Vādi (சைவவாதி): The philosopher who says that Īśan i.e., Śiva is Iṟaivan or the supreme God. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 87.

Sohuttanār (சொகுத்தனர்): (1) Basic name of Maduraippaḷḷi-marudaṅkiḷār mahanār Śohuttanār. Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 352.

(2) Basic name of Madurai Marudaṅkiḷār mahanār Śohuttanār. Poet and author of *Nar* : 329.

Śoriśurai (சொரிசுரை): Oilpipe feeding the wicker lamp. *Mullaip* : 48, 49; *Padiṛṛu* : 47 : 5.

Śorumaruṅkumaranār சொருமருங்குமரனர்): Basie name of Vaṇṇakkan Śorumaruṅkumaranār; poet and author of *Nar* : 257.

Śol (*Kuṛi*) [சொல் (குறி)]: Svara; musical notation. *Paḷa* : 270 : 2.

Śolladikāram (சொல்லதிகாரம்): Study of words, semantics etc. II major division of *Tolkāppiam*.

Śollinechcham Śolliyāṅguṇarttal (சொல்லினெச்சம் சொல்லியாங் குணர்த்தல்): A literary practice. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 22.

'Śollēruḷavar' (சொல்லேருழவர்): Scholars. *Kuṛaḷ* : 872 : 2.

'Śolvanmai' (சொல்வன்மை): Power of persuasive speech. *Kuṛaḷ* : 65 ch. hdg.

Śoṛśīr Vaṇṇam (சொற்சீர் வண்ணம்): A kind of vaṇṇam (or jingle) in Tamil poetry. *Padiṛṛu*: 14, 19, 20, 22, 25, 26, 50, 69, 71, 82, 90.

Śonṛi (சொன்றி): Food. *Kuriñjip* : 201; *Perumbāṇ* : 131.

Śō (சோ): The fortress of Bāṇāsura; Kaṇṇan destroyed it. *Nānmaṇi invoc* : 2, 2 : 3; *Śilap* : XVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 3·

Śōkīraṇār (சோகீரனர்): Basic name of Viṅaittoḻiṛ Śōkīranār. *Naṛ* : 319.

Śōhōvanār சோகோவனர்): Basic name of Kiḻḷimaṅgalam Kiḻār mahanār Śōhōvanār. *Naṛ* : 365.

Śōḍu (சோடு): Sandals. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 9 : 2.

Śōṇāṭṭuppūñjāṛṛūrppārppān Kauṇiyan Viṇṇantāyan (சோணாட்டுப் பூஞ்சாற்றூர்ப் பார்ப்பான் கவுணியன் விண்ணந்தாயன்): A Brahmin of the Kauṇḍinya gotra belonging to the village of Pūñjaṛṛūr on the Mudikoṇḍān river. He performed the vedic sacrifice. *Puṛam* : 166,

Śōṇāṭṭu Muhaiyalūr Śiṛukaruntumbiyār (சோணாட்டு முகையலூர் சிறுகருந்தும்பியார்): Poet and author of *Puṛam* : 181, 265.

Śōṇāḍu (சோணாடு): The Chōḻa country. *Paṭṭinap* : 28; *Puṛam* : 166, 181, 265. 337 : 1; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Dēvandi Śol* : 5.

Śōṇai (சோணை): The River Śōn; a name adopted by women in the Tamil country; e.g., Śeṅguṭṭuvan's mother was Naṛ Śōṇai. *Kuṛun* : 75 : 3.

Śōdiḍam (சோதிடம்): Astrology; The Jain author of a poem in Nāladiyār rejects this as useless. *Nāladi* : 52 : 3.

Śōmakuṇḍam (சோமகுண்டம்): A sacred bathing place near Neydalaṅkānal (the Kāviri estuary). Those who bathed there and worshipped Kāman would get the prospect of living with their husbands in happiness. *Śilap* : IX : 59.

Śōlai (சோலை): Grove, *Maṇi* : IV : 93; *Nar* : 232 : 3; *Śilap* : X : 94.

Chōḷa Nāṭṭuppiḍavūr Kiḷār mahan Perumśāttan (சோழநாட்டுப் பிடவூர் கிழார் மகன் பெரும்சாத்தன்) : A great Vēlāḷa patron, who had right of intermarriage with the royal families. *Puṛam* : 395.

Chōḷa Nāḍu (சோழ நாடு) : The Chōḷa country. *Puṛam* : 67 : 8, 382 : 3.

Chōḷar (சோழர்) : The dynasty of Tamil rulers who traditionally ruled over the eastern part of the Tamil country. Their capital was Uṛandai from ancient days ; they wore the Āṭṭi garland as a totemic symbol. They defeated the Āryar who invaded Vallam. The Chōḷa flag waved in the streets of Ārcot. *Aham* ; 60 : 13, 93 : 4, 96 : 13, 123 : 10, 137 : 5, 231 : 12, 213 : 22, 336 : 20, 338 : 19, 356 : 12, 369 : 13, 375 : 11, 385 : 3 ; *Kuṛun* : 116 : 2 ; *Maṇi Padihām* : 23 ; *Naṛ* : 10 : 6, 87 : 3, 227 : 5. 281 : 3, 379 : 7, 400 : 7 ; *Puṛam* , 39 : 8 ; *Śilap* : X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 2.

Chōḷar Kuḍi (சோழர் குடி) : The Chōḷa family. Nine members of this family were defeated by Śeṅguṭṭuvan at Nērivāyil. *Padiṛṛu* : V Ten ; *Padiham* : 19.

Chōḷar Pākkam (சோழர் பாக்கம்) : A sea port town in Chōḷa territory. *Aham* : 338 : 19.

Chōḷan (சோழன்) : Member of the Chōḷa family. The Choḷa army chief was called Chōḷan Maṛavan. *Aham* : 326 : 9 ; *Aiṅguṛu* : 56 : 2 ; *Paḷa* : 21 : 3, 105 : 1 ; *Porunar* : 148, 187, 188 ; *Puṛam* : 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 27, 28, 29, 30. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41. 42, 43, 44, 45. 46, 47. 58, 60, 61, 62, 65, 67, 68, 70, 73, 74, 75, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 125, 173, 190, 191, 197, 216 : 9, 224, 226, 227, 228, 266, 367, 368, 370, 373, 377, 378, 378 : 5, 382, 386, 393, 397, 400 ; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Ammānai vari* : 5.

Chōḷan Rājasūyam vēṭṭa Perunaṛkiḷḷi (சோழன் இராசசூயம் வேட்ட பெருநற்கிள்ளி) : A Chōḷa king. He got the assistance of Tērvaṇmalaiyan and fought and defeated Māntaran Chēral Irumpoṛai. *Puṛam* : 16, 125, 377.

Chōḷan Ilavantihaippaḷḷittuñjiya Nalaṅkiḷḷi (சோழன் இலவந்திகைப் பள்ளித்துஞ்சிய நலங்கிள்ளி) : A Chōḷa king who presumably died at a place called Ilavandihaippaḷḷi. *Puṛam* : 61.

Chōḷan Karikāl Peruvaḷattān (சோழன் கரிகாற் பெருவளத்தான்): The greatest of the Chōḷa rulers of the Śaṅgam age. He was the son of Uruvappahṟēr Iḷamchēṭ Śenni. (*Parunar* : 130). His leg was charred at an early age while escaping from fire and hence was called Karikālan (*Paḷa* : 62). He was a famous judge who judged wisely though he was young but to satisfy his nobles wore a grey wig to look old (*Paḷa* : 21). His uncle was Irumpiḍarttalaiyār (*Paḷa* : 105). He was the hero of Porunarāṟṟuppaḍai and of Paṭṭinappālai, though in Paṭṭinappālai he is called Tirumāvaḷavan. At Veṇṇi, at an early age, he defeated the combined hordes of the Chēra Peruñjēral Irumpoṟai, the Pāṇḍyan and the 11 vēḷir (*Aham* : 246; *Porunar* : 143, 148). He ruled from Puhār; he reclaimed Toṇḍamaṇḍalam; perhaps he built an enbankment for the Kāviri. He performed vedic sacrifices. Śilap. tells us about his Himalayan adventures. *Aham* : 125, 246; *Puṟam* : 7, 65. 66, 224; *Maṇi* : IV : 107, 108; *Śilap* : V : 90, VI : 159, XXI : 11,

Chōḷan Kurāppaḷḷittuñjiya Kiḷḷi Vaḷavan (சோழன் குராப்பள்ளித் துஞ்சிய கிள்ளிவளவன்): A Chōḷa king. *Puṟam* : 373.

Chōḷan Kurāppaḷḷittuñjiya Perumtirumāvaḷavan (சோழன் குராப் பள்ளித்துஞ்சிய பெருந்திருமாவளவன்): *Pūṟam* ; 58, 60, 197.

Chōḷan Kuḷamuṟṟattuttuñjiya Kiḷḷi Vaḷavan (சோழன் குளமுற்றத் துத்துஞ்சிய கிள்ளிவளவன்): A Chōḷa king who once besieged Karuvūr and defeated the Chēra. He once paid tribute in song to Paṇṇan, a great farmer. When he died young, he was mourned by Āḍuturai Māśāttanār. *Puṟam* : 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 69, 70, 226, 227, 228, 386, 393, 397. He was author of *Puṟam* : 173.

Chōḷan Śeṅgaṇān (சோழன் செங்கணான்): The Chōḷa king who fought the Chēra Kaṇaikkāl Irumpoṟai, at Kaḷumalam defeated, captured and imprisoned him. He was the hero of the *Kaḷavaḷi* (40) by Poygaiyār which gives an account of his great victory at Kaḷumalam. *Puṟam* : 74.

Chōḷan Śeruppāḷi eṟinda Iḷamśēṭśenni (சோழன் செருப்பாழி எறிந்த இளஞ்சேட் சென்னி): A Chōḷa king who captured Śeruppāḷi once. *Puṟam* : 370, 378.

Chōḷan Nalluruttiran (சோழன் நல்லுருத்திரன்): A member of the Chōḷa family; he was a poet and author of *Puṟam* : 190.

Chōḷan Nalaṅkiḷḷi (சோழன் நலங்கிள்ளி): He was a Chōḷa ruler of Puhār. He once besieged Āvur and Maiyūr under the Maiyūr Chōḷan. His younger brother was Māvaḷattān. He was himself a tolerable poet. He once captured seven forts in the Pāṇḍyan kingdom. He was also called Śēṭṭ Śenni, Puṭpahai and Tērvaṇ Kiḷḷi. He was an inveterate foe of Neḍuṅkiḷḷi a member of another branch of the Chōḷa family. He gave up the life of warfare and chose a life of peace and goodness on the advice of Mudukaṇṇan Śāttanār. Kōvūrkiḷār, the eminent Vēḷāḷa poet had immense influence with him. *Puṟam* : 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 68, 73, 75, 225, 382, 400. He was author of *Puṟam* : 73, 75.

Chōḷan Neidalaṅkānal Iḷaṅchēṭśenni (சோழன் நெய்தலங்கானல் இளஞ்சேட் சென்னி): Chōḷa king; in all probability the same as Uruvappahṟēr Iḷam Chēṭ Śenni author of *Puṟam* : 10.

Chōḷan Pōr(a)vaikkōpperumaṟkiḷḷi (சோழன் போரவைக் கோப்பெரு நற்கிள்ளி): Son of Tittan of Uṟaiyūr; he defeated and killed Mallan of Āvūr. One Nakkaṇṇai a poet who has praised him in many songs seems to have been in love with with him, though it appears that the love was not reciprocated. *Puṟam* : 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85.

Chōḷan Mahaḷ (சோழன் மகள்): The daughter of the Chōḷa; Naṟśōṇai; wife of Imayavaramban Neḍuñjēral Ādan and mother of Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : *Uraip* : XXIX.

Chōḷan Maṟavan (சோழன் மறவன்): The general of Chōḷa's armies; Paḷaiyan, the chief of Pōr. *Aham* : 326 : 9.

Chōḷan Muḍittalaikkōpperunaṟkiḷḷi (சோழன் முடித்தலைக் கோப் பெருநற்கிள்ளி): A Chōḷa king; he was an enemy of Chēramān Anduvan Chēral Irumpoṟai. *Puṟam* : 13, 62, 63, 368.

Chōḷan Vēṟpahṟaḍakkaipperuviṟaṟkiḷḷi (சோழன் வேற்பஃறடக்கைப் பெருவிறற்கிள்ளி): Also Perunaṟkiḷḷi. He fought Kuḍakkō Neḍuñjēral Ādan and died. *Puṟam* : 62, 63, 368.

Chōḷik(y)a Ēnādi [சோழிக(ய) ஏனாதி]: The Chōḷa's general and minister who took Maṇimēkalai prisoner. *Maṇi* : XXII chap. hdg. XXII : 205.

Chōḷik(y)a Ēnādi Tirukkuṭṭuvan [சோழிகய ஏனதி திருக்குட்டுவன்] : A patron and a general of the Chōḷa. *Puṟam* : 394.

Chōḷia Ēnādi Tirukkaṇṇan (சோழிய ஏனதி திருக்கண்ணன்) : also Tirukkiḷḷi ; a Chōḷa general. *Puṟam* : 174.

Chōḷia Ēnādi Tirukkiḷḷi (சோழிய ஏனதி திருக்கிள்ளி) : A Chōḷa general ; also Tirukkaṇṇan. *Puṟam* : 167.

Chōḷia Ēnādi Tirukkuṭṭuvan (சோழிய ஏனதி திருக்குட்டுவன்) : A Chōḷa general. *Puṟam* : 394.

Sōṟu சோறு) : Cooked rice ; superior food. *Maduraik* : 35 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 44 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 48 : 2.

Ñamali (ஞமலி) : Dog. *Aham* : 140 : 9, 388 : 14 ; *Kuṛiñjip* : 131 : *Kuṛun* : 179 : 2 ; *Naṛ* : 285 : 5 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 140 ; *Perumbāṇ* ; 112, 132, 299 ; *Puṛam* : 74 : 3.

Ñaman (ஞமன்) : (1) Yaman ; the God of Death. *Puṛam* : 3 : 21, 5 : 61.

(2) The central needle of the balance. *Puṛam* : 6 : 9.

Ñātpu (ஞாட்பு) : battle. *Kuṛaḷ* : 1088 : 1.

Ñāṇ (ஞாண்) : (1) The chord of the bow. *Aham* : 61 : 7 ; *Kali* : 7 : 6 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 90 : 33.

(2) The sacred thread. *Murugu* : 183.

Ñāpaham Kūṛal (ஞாபகம் கூறல்) : A literary practice. *Tōl, Poruḷ* : 665 : 22.

Ñāyil (ஞாயில்) : The small tower set upon the ramparts of a fort. *Aham* : 124 ; 16, 373 : 17 ; *Maduraik* : 66 ; *Maṇi* : V : 112 ; *Padiṛṛu* : : 10 : 18, 71 : 12 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 288 ; *Puṛam* ; 21 : 4, 350 ; 1, 355 : 1 ; *Śilap* : XV : 217 ; (*Tol. Puṛat* : 12, 25 Nach. com. quotation).

Ñāyiṛu (ஞாயிறு) : The Sun ; Sungod. *Āchāra* : 6 : 1, 15 : 1 ; *Aham* : 9 : 15, 89 : 1, 91 : 1, 101 : 13, 114 : 4, 120 : 5, 156 : 10, 164 : 1, 181 : 7, 184 ; 15, 208 : 10. 298 : 1, 378 : 14 ; *Bhāratam* : '*Ādisāṇṛa*' : 3 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 1 : 1 ; *Kali* : 8 : 2, 20 : 2, 42 : 31, 108 : 13, 118 : 4, 121 : 17, 134 : 4, 142 : 37, 143 : 22, 144 : 40. 145 : 26, 65, 146 : 29, 147 : 27, 31, 35, 148 : 1 ; *Kuṛun* : 71 : 5, 322 : 2, 378 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 7 ; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 1, VIII : 18, IX : 45, X : 11, XII : 86, 87, XIV : 100 ; *Murugu* : 4 ; *Nāladi* : 71, 89 : 1 ; *Nānmaṇi* : *Invocatian* : 2 ; *Naṛ* : 163 : 9, 218 : 1, 219 : 8, 239 : 1, 241 : 7, 258 : 3, 338 : 1, 398 : 2 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 14 : 3 ; 22 : 34, 52 : 29, 59 : 6, 62 : 6, 64 : 13, 72 : 12, 88 : 38 *Paḷa* : 34 : 4 ; *Paṛi* : 3 : 5, 22, 4 : 25, 5 : 12, 13 : 1, 11 : 76, 18 : 26 ; *Puṛam* : 2 : 9, 4 : 16, 6 : 28, 16 : 8, 20 : 8, 24 : 2, 25 : 3, 30 : 1, 35 : 17, 38 : 7, 55 : 13, 59 : 6, 65 : 12, 82 : 2, 90 : 5, 160 : 1, 174 : 12, 228 : 8, 231 : 6, 362 : 1, 366 : 11, 374 : 17, 376 : 1 ; *Śilap* : I : 4, XI : 2 , 43, XV : 203 ; XXIX : *Uraip* ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 94 : 1, 97 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 512 : 1, 513 : 1.

Ñālm (ஞாலம்) : The world. *Kuṛaḷ* : 102 : 2, 245 : 2, 484 : 1, 485 : 2,557 : 1, 648 : 1 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 18 : 9.

Ñāḻal (ஞாழல்) : A kind of flower, also called Pulinahakkonṛai ; Orange cup-calyxed brasiletto climber. *Aham* : 20 : 5, 70 : 9, 180 : 12, 216 : 8, 240 : 1, 270 : 3, 370 : 9 : *Aiṅguṛu* : 103 : 2.

141 : 1, 142 : 1, 143 : 1, 144 : 1, 145 : 1, 146 : 1, 147 : 1, 148 : 1, 149 : 1, 150 : 1, 169 : 2, 191 : 3; *Kali* : 26 : 4, 56 : 2, 127 : 1, 131 : 19; *Kuṟiñjip* : 81; *Kuṟun* : 50 : 1, 81 : 2, 106 : 6, 7, 150 : 1, 267 : 4, 5, 328 : 1, 397 : 1; *Maṇi* : VIII : 6; *Naṟ* : 54 : 9, 74 : 5, 96 : 1, 106 : 7, 167 : 8, 191 : 1, 267 : 4, 311 : 7, 315 : 7; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 20 : 1, 51 : 5; *Pari* : 12 : 6; *Porunar* : 197; *Śilap* : VII : 9 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 39 : 4, 44 : 3, 58 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 49 : 3.

Ñāḻi (ஞாளி) : Dog. *Aham* : 122 : 8.

Ñānakkoḻundu (ஞானக்கொழுந்து) : Durgha, 'the torch of knowledge'. *Śilap* : XII : 103.

Ñānam (ஞானம்) : (1) II Subdivision of Tuṟavaṟa Iyal, *Kuṟaḷ*.

(2) The ñāna margha or the path of 'knowledge' for attainment of salvation. *Śiṟupañch* : 36 : 4.

Ñimili (ஞிமிலி) : *vide* Miñili. *Aham* : 142, 148, 181, 208, 396.

Ñimiṟu (ஞிமிறு) : bee. *Aham* : 59 : 9, 78 : 3, 102 : 10 ; *Kali* : 127 : 3 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 12 : 13, 50 : 18 ; *Puṟam* : 93 : 12 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 20.

Ñehiḻam (ஞெகிழம்): Anklet; Śilambu. *Śilap* : XVIII : 25.

Ñehiḻi (ஞெகிழி): The firestick thrown at wild animals to scare them away. *Kali* : 52 : 13; *Kuṟiñjip* : 226; *Kuṟun* : 357 : 6; *Naṟ* : 55 : 11, 393 : 5; *Perumbāṇ* : 178.

Ñeṇḍu (ஞெண்டு): crab. *Aham* : 20 : 4, 176 : 8; *Kuṟun* : 117 : 2, 401 : 3; *Naṟ* : 267 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 167; *Śiṟupañch* : 11 : 3.

Ñeman Kōl (ஞெமன் கோல்): Balance (weighing). *Aham* : 349 : 3, 4; *Maduraik* : 491.

Ñemai (ஞெமை): A kind of tree. *Aham* : 111 : 5, 145 : 5, 171 : 7, 187 : 11, 353 : 8, 395 : 13; *Kuṟun* : 285 : 6; *Naṟ* : 369 : 7, 394 : 2; *Pari* : 12 : 5; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 282 : 1.

Ñeli (ஞெலி): The fire stick; *vide* ñelikōl. *Aham* : 239 : 4; *Puṟam* : 247 : 2.

Ñeli Kōl (ஞெலி கோல்): The fire stick. *Naṟ* : 142 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 178; *Puṟam* : 315 : 4.

Takkaṇappērūr (தக்கணப்பேரூர்): The great city of the South Madurai. *Maṇi* : XIII : 108.

Takkaṇam (தக்கணம்): The South ; Dakshiṇa. *Maṇi* : XIII : 105.

Takkaṇai (தக்கணை): Dakshiṇai ; fee for priests. *Āchāra* : 3 : 1.

Takkiṇan (தக்கிணன்): Dakshiṇāmūrthy son of Vārttikan, a Brahmin. *Śilap* : XXIII : 95.

Takkōlam (தக்கோலம்): the long pepper ; one of the five spices along with Ilavaṅgam (cloves), Kunkumappū (saffron flower) Karpūram (camphor), Jāti (nutmeg). *Nāladi* : 43 : 1.

Tahaḍūr (தகடூர்); Dharmapuri of modern times ; capital of Adigaimān Neḍumān Añji. Captured by Peruñjēral Irumpoṛai. Main theme in 'Tahaḍūr Yāttirai'. *Padiṛṛu* : VIII Ten *Padiham* : 9, 78 : 9 ; *Puṛam* : 50 col. 230.

Tahar (தகர்): Goat. *Aham* : 101 : 4 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 486 : 1 ; *Murugu* : 210 ; *Nāladi* : 376 : 3, 378 : 2 ; *Paḷa* : 156 : 4 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *Tākkaṛku* : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 3, 602 : 1.

Taharam (தகரம்): (1) hair oil. *Aham* : 117 : 11, 141 : 13, 385 : 6, 393 : 23 ; *Kali* : 93 : 21 ; *Kuṛiñjip* : 108 ; *Maṇi* : IV : 55 ; *Naṛ* : 170 : 1 ; *Neḍunal* : 55 ; *Tiṇaimālai* : (150) : 77 : 3.

(2) A kind of tree. *Pari* : 2 : 96, 12 : 6 ; *Puṛam* : 132 : 6 : *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 24 : 1.

'Tahai Aṇaṅgu uṛuttal' (தகையணங்குறுத்தல்): The situation in love, of a lover being fascinated by the beauty of the lady love whom he meets for the first time. *Kuṛaḷ* : 109 chap. hdg.

Taṅgāl (தங்கால்): Taṅgāl ; place to which

(1) Taṅgāl Poṛkollanār belonged. *Aham* : 355 ; *Puṛam* : 326 ; *Śilap* : XXIII : 75, 118.

(2) Taṅgāl Muḍakkoṛṛanār belonged. *Aham* : 48 ; *Kuṛun* : 217.

(3) Āttirēyan Śeṅgaṇṇanār belonged. *Naṟ* : 386.

(4) Poṟkollan Veṇṇāganār belonged. *Naṟ* : 313.

Taṅgāl Āttirēyan Śeṅgaṇṇanār (தங்கால் ஆத்திரேயன் செங் கண்ணனர்) : Poet belonging to Taṅgāl and of the Āttirēya Gōtra. *Naṟ* : 386.

Taṟgāl Poṟkollan Veṇ Nāganār (தங்கால் பொற்கொல்லன் வெண் நாகனர்) : Poet of the goldsmith community and belonging to Taṅgāl and author of *Naṟ* : 313.

Taṅgāl Poṟkollanār (தங்கால் பொற்கொல்லனர்) : Poet of the goldsmith community and belonging to Taṅgāl and author of *Aham* : 108, 355.

Taṅgāl Muḍakkollanār (தங்கால் முடக்கொல்லனர்) : also Taṅgāl Muḍakkoṟṟanār. A lame Poet and author of *Aham* : 48 ; *Kuṟun* : 217.

Taṅgāl Muḍakkoṟṟanār (தங்கால் முடக்கொற்றனர்) : *vide* Taṅgāl Muḍakkollanār.

Tachcha Śiṟār (தச்சச் சிறர்) : Children of the carpenters. *Perumbāṇ* : 248.

Tachchar (தச்சர்) : Carpenter. *Maṇi* : XIX : 108, XXVIII : 37 ; *Śilap* : V : 29.

Tachchan (தச்சன்) ; Carpenter. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 15 : 2 ; *Puṟam* : 206 : 11, 290 : 4.

Tachchanār (*Iḷam*) [தச்சனர் (இளம்)] : Basic name of Kachchippēṭṭu Iḷamtachchanār. *Naṟ* : 266.

Tachchanār [தச்சனர் (பெரும்)] : Basic name of Kachchippēṭṭuperumtachchanār. *Naṟ* : 144, 213.

Taśam (தசம்) : Ten. *Neḍunal* : 115.

Taśumbu (தசும்பு) : (1) Pot of toddy. *Puṟam* : 224 : 2.

(2) Pot of curd ; the pot was made of burnt clay *Naṟ* : 84 : 6.

'Taśumbu tuḷaṅgirukkai' (தசும்பு துளங்கிருக்கை) : 'The excessively fermented toddy which shakes the pot which contains it'. Name of the 2nd stanza of *Padiṟṟu* : V Ten.

Taṭṭam (தட்டம்): waistband. *Neḍunal* : 126.

Taṭṭai (தட்டை): A device made of a few bamboo strips for frightening away the birds which steal the grains from the standing crop in the field. *Aham* ; 32 : 6, 188 : 11. 388 : 2 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 215 : 3, 340 ; 4 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 43 ; *Kuṟun* : 193 ; 3, 223 : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 134 : 5, 147 : 8, 206 : 5 ; *Puṟam* : 49 : 4.

Taḍavu (தடவு): The sacrificial pot. *Naṟ* : 227 : 7 ; *Neḍunal* : 66 ; *Pari* : 5 : 42 ; *Puṟam* : *Śilap* : XIV : 99, XXVI : 249.

Taḍaṟu (தடறு): The sheath or the scabbard. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 18 : 3.

Taḍā (தடா): A tree. *Kuṟun* : 160 : 3.

Taḍāri (தடாரி): A kind of drum. *Pari* : 12 : 41 ; *Porunar* : 70 ; *Puṟam* : 249 : 4, 368 : 15, 369 : 21, 370 : 8, 372 : 1, 374 : 17, 376 : 4, 381 : 12, 385 : 4, 390 : 8, 395 : 25, 398 : 12.

Taṇkāl (தண்கால்): A town to which Pūṭkollanār belonged ; the same as Taṅkāl ; now known as Tiruttaṇkāl, one of the 108 shrines of Tirumāl. *Kuṟun* : 217 ; *Puṟam* : 326.

Taṇkāl Pūṭkollanār (தண்கால் பூட்கொல்லனர்): He was a goldsmith. Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 326.

Daṇḍam (தண்டம்): (1) Punishment to offenders. *Kuṟaḷ* : 567 : 1.

(2) army. *Pari* : 10 : 60.

(3) Tribute paid to king. *Pari* : 20 : 64.

Daṇḍalai (தண்டலை): Grove ; garden. *Aham* : 204 : 13 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 33.

Daṇḍāraṇyam (தண்டாரண்யம்): The Daṇḍaka Āraṇya in the Deccan ; the old com. on the Padiṟṟu says 'it is region in the Aryanland'. *Padiṟṟu* : VI Ten ; *Padiham* : 3.

Daṇḍu (தண்டு): Tridaṇḍam or Ēkadaṇḍam ; a signum of the Brahmin. *Maṇi* : VI : 62 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 31, XXIII : 77.

Taṇṇam (தண்ணம்): A corruption of Taṇṇumai the funeral drum. *Nāladi* : 6 : 4.

Taṇṇumai (தண்ணுமை): Drum, Mṛtaṅgam ; Muḻavu (some treat this as different from Muḻavam *Śilap* : XXII : 140). This is of 31 varieties from Berihai to Perumparai ; this was tuned to the Yāḻ. *Aham* : 40 : 14, 63 : 18, 87 : 8, 174 : 4, 204 : 10, 297 :

16; *Aiṅguṟu* : 215 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 390 : 5; *Maṇi* : II : 21, XIX : 82; *Naṟ* : 130 : 2, 260 : 3, 298 : 3. 310 : 10, 347 : 6, 350 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 51 : 33, 84 : 15, 90 : 41; *Pari* : 12 : 41; *Perumbāṇ* : 144; *Puṟam* : 89 : 7, 270 : 8, 289 : 10, 293 : 2, 348 : 1; *Śilap* : III : 27, 140, XXII : 140; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Maṟanuḍai*' : 14.

Taṇṇumai Mudalvan (தண்ணுமை முதல்வன்): The Drummer in a musical concert; or the teacher who coaches students in a course of Taṇṇumai playing. *Śilap* : III : 55, 62.

Taṇakkam (தணக்கம்): A flower. *Kuṟiñjip* : 85.

Tattan (தத்தன்): (1) Parent of Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 335.

(2) An adoptee. *Ēlādi* : 31 : 2.

Tattanār (தத்தனார்): (1) Basic name of Kuḷal Tattanār. *Kuṟun* : 242.

(2) of Neydal Tattanār. *Naṟ* : 49.

(3) of Viṟṟūṟṟu Vaṇṇakkaṇ Tattanār. *Naṟ* : 298.

(4) of Kaṇakkāyan Tattanār. *Kuṟun* : 304.

(5) of Vaḍaneḍum Tattanār. *Puṟam*: 179.

Tattuvam (தத்துவம்): Philosophy. *Nānmaṇi* : 30 : 3.

Tattuvan (தத்துவன்): A Philosopher. *Śilap* : X : 182.

Tattai (தத்தை): Parrot. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 73 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 623 : 3.

'*Tadainda Kāñchi*' (தைதந்த காஞ்சி): 'The faded flowers of the Kāñchi tree'. Name of the third stanza in *Padiṟṟu* : Ten.

Tantār (தந்தார்): Parents. *Pari* : 15 : 46.

Tantittī (தந்தித்தீ): The disease called Yānaittī i.e., unquenchable hunger. *Maṇi* : XVII : 44.

Tantiram (தந்திரம்): Work; or tricks used by robbers. *Āchāra* : 34 : 4; *Iniya* : 19 : 2; *Śilap* : XVI : 167, 180.

Tantira Vinaiñar (தந்திர வினைஞர்): An executive officer. *Śilap* : XXVI : 41.

Tantirikaram (தந்திரிகரம்): A part of the Śeṅgōṭṭu Yāḻ. *Śilap* : XIII : 107.

Tantuniṛai (தந்து நிறை): The Puṛam situation of the cattle lifters setting the lifted cattle on the outskirts of their village. Vetchitinai in Puṛam. *Tol. Paruḷ* : 58 : 7.

Tantupuṇarnduraittal (தந்துபுணர்ந்துரைத்தல்): A literary practice of referring to things by mentioning other things similar to them. *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 665 : 22.

Tantu Māṛan (தந்து மாறன்): He was taught the great truth of 'unstability' by Śaṅga varuṇar. Perhaps he was a scion of the Pāṇḍyan family. *Puṛam* : 360.

Tantai (தந்தை): Here Droṇar, the father of Asvattāma. *Bhāratam* : '*Maraṅkeḷu*' : 10.

(*Kādali iḻanda*) *Taputāra Nilai* [(காதலியிழந்த) தபுதார நிலை]: Kanchittiṇai. The situation of a man being 'widowered'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 28.

Tambalam (தம்பலம்): betel leaves and arecanut, used for chewing. *Kali* : 65 : 13.

Tambi (தம்பி): (1) younger brother ; Ilakkuvan. *Śilap* : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 2.

(2) Arjunan. *Bhāratam* : '*Embiyai*' : 2.

Tambiyar (தம்பியர்): younger brothers ; three of them are mentioned, perhaps from Bhīma downwards. *Bhāratam* : '*Maranкeḷu*' : 15.

Tamaniyappodiyal (தமனியப்பொதியல்): Ponnambalam. Its connection with the later Ponnambalam at Chidambaram is not known. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 66.

Tamaniyam (தமனியம்): *Maṇi* : XIX : 114; *Pari* : 8 : 114; *Perumbāṇ* : 332; *Śilap* : XIV : 128, XV : 157, XXVII : 207, XXVIII : 1, 50; *Śiṛupūṇ* : 147.

Tamālam (தமாலம்): A kind of creeper, flower. *Naṛ* : 292 : 2; *Śilap* : VIII : 45.

Tamiḻ (தமிழ்): (1) The language spoken by the Tamils. *Puṛam* : 50 : 19, 58 : 13; *Tiṇaimālai* (150); *Pāyiram* : 3; *Tol. Śiṛappu* : 3; *Eḻuttu* : 385.

(2) The Tamil literature. *Maṇi Padiham* : 97 ; *Pari* : 6 : 60, 9 : 25 ; *Śilap* : III : 38, 45, XXV : 60, XXVIII : 209 ; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 66.

(3) The Tamil country. *Aham* : 227 : 14 ; *Maṇi* : XIX : 109 ; *Puṛam* : 51 : 5, 198 : 12 ; *Śilap* : VIII : 2.

(4) Tamil warriors or armies, *Padiṛṛu* : 63 : 9 ; *Puṛam* : 19 : 2 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 158, XXVI ; 161, XXVII : 189.

(5) The Tamil Kings esp. the crowned monarchs ; they guarded the northern boundaries of Tamiḻaham· *Śilap* : XXVI : 161, XXVII : 189.

(6) The Tamils. *Śilap* : XXIII : 63, XXVII : 5.

Tamiḻkkiḻavar (தமிழ்க்கிழவர்) : The Tamil Kings. *Puṛam* : 35 : 2.

Tamiḻkkūttanār (தமிழ்க்கூத்தனர்) : (1) Basic name of the parent of Maduraittamiḻkkūttanār Kaḍuvan Maḷḷanār. *Aham* : 256, 354 ; *Puṛam* : 334.

(2) of Maduraittamiḻkkūttan Nāgan Dēvanār. This name is derived from the profession of specialising in the Tamiḻkkūttu. *Aham* : 164.

Tamiḻkkūttu (தமிழ்க்கூத்து) : A variety of dance indigeneous to the Tamil country ; many Tamil poets were Tamiḻkkūttar like Maduraittamiḻkkūttanār (*Aham* : 256, 354), Maduraittamiḻkkūttan Nāgan Dēvanār (*Aham* : 164). This seems to be different from Āryakkūttu which is mentioned as Vinōdakkūttu or comic dance.

Tamiḻnāḍu (தமிழ் நாடு) : The Tamil country. *Pari* : *Tirattu* : 8 : 1 ; *Śilap* : X : 58, XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 15 ; *Uraip* : XXIX : XXV : 165, 171.

Tamiḻppāvai (தமிழ்ப்பாவை) : the River Kāviri. *Maṇi Padiham* : 25, XXV : 139.

Tamiḻ Varaippu (தமிழ் வரைப்பு) : Tamiḻ Nāḍu. *Śilap* : *Nūṛkaṭṭurai* : 2.

Tamiḻ vēli (தமிழ் வேலி) : The boundaries of the Tamil country. *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 8 : 1.

Tamiḻ Vaiyai (தமிழ் வையை): The River Vaiyai famous in Tamil. *Pari* : 6 : 60.

Tamiḻakam (தமிழகம்): Tamil Nāḍu (enclosed within Vēṅkaṭam, Kumari and the ocean), A part of the Nāvalam Tīvu, a mythological area. *Maṇi* : XVII : 62; *Padiṟṟu* : II : *Padiham* : 5; *Puṟam* : 168 : 18; *Śilap* : III : 37.

Taravu (தரவு): One of the parts of Paripāḍal composition. *Pari* : 1 to 5; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 1 to 6.

Taraḻam (தரளம்): pearl. *Śilap* : VII : 38 : 1.

Tarāi (தராய்): Plateau. *Malaipaḍu* : 460.

Tarukkam தருக்கம்): logic. *Śiṟupañch* : 86 : 1.

Tarumilai (தருமிலை): The temple for the celestial tree Kaṟpakam in Puhār. *Maṇi* : V : 114.

Taruppai (தருப்பை): A kind of grass; Kuśai. The Piṇḍam (ball of rice for the manes) was placed on this. Bodies of kings who did not die a heroic death were placed on this and quartered. *Maṇi* : XXIII : 13; *Perumbāṇ* : 264; *Puṟam* : 93; *Śilap* : XXII : 32.

Dharumachakkaram (தருமசக்கரம்): Aṟa Āli, the wheel of Dharma. *Maṇi* : X : 26.

Dharuma Śāraṇar (தருமசாரணர்): Itinerant missionaries of Buddhism. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 109.

Dharumaśāvakan (தருமசாவகன்): Lit., one who listens to the Dharma. Here a rishi who did penance in a garden near Nāgapuri, the capital of Puṇyarājan. *Maṇi* : XXV : 2.

Dharumadattan (தருமதத்தன்): A merchant of Puhār; he went to Madurai, made much money and earned the title 'Eṭṭi'; he remained a bachelor throughout his life. *Maṇi* : XXII : 82, 101, 107, 139.

Dharuma talaivan (தருமதலைவன்): The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XI : 30, XII : 57.

Dharumata vachanam (தருமதவசனம்): Statements which spell out the Dharma. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 182.

Dharuma Pīḍihai (தரும பீடிகை): The sacred altar Maṇimēkalai found at Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : VIII : 63, XXV : 133.

Dharumaputtiran (தருமபுத்திரன்): A patron who is praised by Gōtamanār in *Puṛam* : 366. U. V. S. and Auvai S. Doraisvami Plllai consider this Gōtamanār as the same as Pālai Gautamanār; it is probable. Dharumaputtiran is perhaps a translation of Aṛavōn mahan (அறவோன் மகன்) which occurs in the text of that poem. This chieftain has been equated with Palyānai Śelkeḻu Kuṭṭuvan, because Pālai Gautamanār has praised him in Padiṛṛuppattu. *Puṛam* : 366 col.

Dharumam (தருமம்): Here Jaina Dharma. *Śilap* : X : 163, XV : 155.

Dharuma mudalvan (தரும முதல்வன்): The upholder of the Dharma. *Śilap* : X : 178.

Dharuma Vinaiñar (தரும விஞைஞர்): Perhaps the Dharumāśanattukkaruttākkaḷ; i.e., the judges in a law Court. *Śilap* : XXVI : 41.

Dharuman (தருமன்): (1) Personification of Dharma. *Śilap* : X : 178.

(2) Yaman; different from 'maḍaṅgal'. *Pari* : 3 ; 8.

Talaikkōl (தலைக்கோல்): The most important emblem of the dancer; the sacred measuring yardstick. (Talaiyāya Kōl). *Śilap* : III : 120, 161.

Talaikkōl arivai (தலைக்கோல் அரிவை): The Dancing girl. *Śilap* : XIV : 154.

Talaikkōl Āśān (தலைக்கோல் ஆசான்): Naṭṭuvan; the ballet master. *Śilap* : XXX : 20.

Talaikkōl Tānam (தலைக்கோல் தானம்): The stage on which dance is performed. *Śilap* : III : 3.

Talaippāṭṭukkūtti (தலைப்பாட்டுக்கூத்தி): The dancer who sings the chief song. *Śilap* : XIV : 156.

Talaikkīḍu (தலைக்கீடு): Arumbada. says it was 'a kind of hairdo'; but probably it was a sort of turban or wig. *Śilap* : XXVI : 137.

TalaiŚeṅkānam (தலைச்செங்கானம்): Talai Śeṅgāḍu; a place. *Śilap* : XV : 11.

Talaittār (தலைத்தார்): The advance guard of the army. *Śilap*: XXVII : 36.

Talaittōṛṛam (தலைத்தோற்றம்): The situation of a returning hero being welcomed by his kinsmen. *Puṛam* : 262 col.

Talaināḷ (தலை நாள்): Uttaram star. *Puṛam* : 229 : 6.

(*Tāi*) *Talaippeyalnilai* [(தாய்) தலைப்பெயல் நிலை]: The situation of a (bereaved) mother going out to the battlefield to die with her son. Kāñchittiṇai in Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 33.

Talaiyālaṅkānattu Śeruvenṛa Pāṇḍyan Neḍum Cheḻiyan (தலையாலங் கானத்துச் செருவென்ற பாண்டியன் நெடுஞ்செழியன்): The most famous among the historical Śaṅgam Pāṇḍyas. In youth he encountered at Talaiyālaṅkānam the Chēra, Chōḻa, Titian, Eḻini, Erumaiyūram, Irunkō Vēṇmān and Porunan; and defeated them. He annexed the Miḻalaikkūṛṛam and the Muttūṛukkūṛṛam to his kingdom; he was himself a poet and he patronised poets. Māṅguḍi Marudanār was his great friend and admirer, his Maduraikkāñchi being in praise of this king. He was also the hero of Neḍunalvāḍai; he captured and imprisoned Māntaran Chēral Irumpoṛai, the Chēra ruler who however escaped and regained his throne. Author of *Puṛam* : 72; Referred to in *Puṛam* : 371, 372; *Maduraik* col., *Neḍunal* col.

Talaiyālaṅgānam (தலையாலங்கானம்): also Talaiyālaṅgāḍu place where Neḍuñjeḻiyan won the famous battle. *Maduraik* col. *Neḍunal* col. *Puṛam* : 17, 18. 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79, 371, 19 : 2.

Talaiyāṛu (தலையாறு): A town in Āykānam. *Aham* : 152 : 22.

(*Koṇḍōn*) *Talaiyoḍu Muḍinda Nilai* (கொண்டோன்) [தலையொடு முடிந்த நிலை]: The situation of a wife dying in the battlefield with her husband. Kāñchittiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 17.

Talaivan (தலைவன்): The chief; the king of all the Dēvas. *Śilap*: X : 178.

Tavvai (தவ்வை): Elder sister; Mūdēvi; an inauspicious deity. Also 'mother'. *Kuṛaḷ* : 167 : 2; *Maṇi* : XII : 15; *Śilap*: XVI : 52.

Tavaśi (தவசி): Ascetic. In Naṛ. they are described as persons living on hills and with long matted hair and sitting in a fixed posture. *Ēladi* : 54 : 1; *Iniya* : 19 : 2; *Nāladi* : 99 : 3; *Naṛ* : 147 : 5; *Śiṛupañch* : 8 : 1, 96 : 1; *Tirikaḍu* : 13 : 3, 96 : 2.

Tavattiṛam pūṇḍu Dharumam kēṭṭa kādai (தவத்திறம் பூண்டு தருமம் கேட்ட காதை): There is great similarity between many of the logical systems mentioned in this canto and to Dignaga's treatment of Buddhist Logic in his Nyāya Pravēśika. *Maṇi* canto XXIX hdg.

Tavattōn (தவத்தோன்): The great ascetic - Śiva. *Puṛam* : 1 : 13.

Tavappayan (தவப்பயன்): The fruits of penance. *Pari* : 13 : 63, 22 : 28.

Tavam (தவம்): penance. Tapas. *Āchāra* : 3 : 1; *Ēlādi* : 3 : 1, 37 : 3, 38 : 3, 64 : 3, 4, 65 : 3, 73 : 1, 76 : 3, 4, 77 : 3; *Innā* : 24 : 4; *Kali* : 30 : 1, 59 : 13, 139 : 33; *Kuṛaḷ* : 27 ch. hdg. 19 : 1, 261 : 2, 262 : 1, 263 : 2, 264 : 2, 265 : 1, 266 : 1, 274 : 1, 295 : 1, 842 : 2; *Maṇi* : II : 33, 56, VII : 13, XIV : 41, 89, XVIII : 126, XXVIII : 139, 142, 150, 193; *Mudumoḻi* : 10, 4; *Nāladi* : 31 : 4, 51 : 2, 69 : 3, 365 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 14 : 4, 18 : 3, 49 : 2, 102 : 3; *Naṛ* : 159 : 3, 226 : 2; *Padiṛṛu* : 74 : 26; *Paḻa* : 13 : 3, 346 : 1; *Pari* : 11 : 91, 138 col., 13 : 63; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 18 : *Puṛam* : 358 : 3; *Śilap* : II : 9, V : 128, IX : 17, X : 50, XIV : 26, XXIX : *Dēvandi araṛṛu* : 1; *Śiṛupañch* : 6 : 1, 32 : 4, 36 : 3, 47 : 1, 61 : 3, 77 : 2, 91 : 1, 92 : 4.

Tava Mudalvi (தவ முதல்வி): Kavundi Aḍigaḷ. *Śilap* : XIII : 135.

Tava Mudalvar (தவ முதல்வர்): The Devarishis; the celestial ascetics. *Pari* : 8 : 9.

Tavar (தவர்): Ascetics. *Āchāra* : 64 : 1; *Ēlādi* : 49 : 3, 70 : 1.

Tavaḷam (தவளம்): pearls. *Maṇi* : III : 117, XVIII : 160, XX : 75; *Śilap* : IV : 55, XII : 56, XXIII : 2.

Tavaḷamāl Varai (தவளமால் வரை): White hills. *Maṇi* : XV : 3.

Tavaḷai (தவளை): frog. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 147 : 4.

Taviśu (தவிசு): A small mattress used as a seat. *Śilap* : XVI : 37.

Taḻal (தழல்): An instrument for frightening away parrots etc. from field of corn; it is a cane like contrivance which whistles

when swiftly whirled about; also a sling. *Aham* : 188 : 11; *Kuṟiñjip* : 43; *Kuṟun* : 223 : 4.

Taḻiñji (தழிஞ்சி): The Puṟam situation of a leader embracing the warriors returning with victory from battle and rewarding them. Vaāñjittiṇai in Puṟam. *Padiṟṟu* : 57 : 9; *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 63 : 12.

Taḻu (தழு): Kuravai dance. *Kali* : 104 : 62, 106 : 33; *Kuṟun* : 294 : 2; *Maduraik* : 160, 329.

Taḻumban (தழும்பன்): A patron of poets. He ruled over Ūṉūr. He was called 'Vaḻutuṇaipperumpeyarttaḻumban' because he got a wound (which later became a notable scar) when an elephant stood over him. *Aham* : 227 : 17; *Naṟ* : 300 : 10; *Puṟam* : 348 : 5.

Taḻai (தழை): A kind of bark dress; garment made of bark of trees or foliage; used mostly by the Eyinar or the hunter woman. *Aham* : 201 : 6, 230 : 3, 259 : 2, 275 : 16, 320 : 3, 331 : 5, 383 : 8; *Aiṅguṟu* : 73 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 125 : 3, 159 : 1, 214 : 4, 295 : 2; *Murugu* : 203; *Naṟ* : 8 : 2, 19 : 2, 54 : 8, 80 : 5, 96 : 8, 170 : 3, 204 : 1, 320 : 3, 359 : 4, 9, 363 : 7, 368 : 3; *Paṭṭiṉap* : 91; *Puṟam* : 61 : 1, 248 : 2, 340 : 1, 341 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 20 : 3, 31 : 1.

Taḻambu (தளம்பு): An instrument for levelling ground. *Puṟam* : 61 : 3.

Taḻavam (தளவம்): A kind of flowering creeper also 'Śemmullai'. *Aham* : 254 : 15; *Aiṅguṟu* : 412 : 2, 422 : 2, 447; *Aintiṇai* (70) 24 : 2; *Kali* : 102 : 2; *Kār* : 36 : 2, 108 : 27; *Kuṟiñjip* : 80; *Kuṟun* : 382 : 3; *Maṇi* : III : 163; *Naṟ* : 61 : 8, 242 : 2; *Porunar* : 199; *Śilap* : XIII : 155; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 93 : 3, 105 : 3, 110 : 3, 116 : 1.

Taḻavu (தளவு): A variety of Mullai flower called 'Śemmullai'. *Aham* : 23 : 3, 64 : 4; *Kali* : 103 : 2, 108 : 42; *Maṇi* : XIX : 93; *Puṟam* : 395 : 6.

Taḻā (தளா): Talavu. *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 229 : 1.

Taḻi (தளி): Temple. *Śiṟupañch* : 63 : 3.

Taḻir (தளிர்): soft petals or tender leaves. *Nāladi* : 355 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 642 : 1.

Taṟi (தறி): a log of wood; or a peg. *Innā* : 30 : 2; *Nāladi* : 257 : 3.

Taṟukaṇ (தறுகண்): Not fearing even the frightful things. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 257 : 1.

Taṇkōṭkūṛal (தன்கோட்கூறல்): The literary propriety of beginning by postulating one's contentions or views. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 10.

Dhanma Śorūpa viparīta Śādanam (தன்மச் சொரூப விபரீத சாதனம்): i.e., the holder of the hypothesis (Vādi) himself suggesting an argument which proves the contrary. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 276, 281.

Dhanmam (தன்மம்): The Buddha Dharma; one of the three gems. *Maṇi* : XXX : 3.

Dhanma Viśēḍa Viparīta Śādanam (தன்ம விசேட விபரீத சாதனம்): A fallacy in argument. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 267, 288.

Dhanmāttikāyam (தன்மாத்திகாயம்): The omnipresent one which causes and guides everything. Nikanta Vādam. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 172, 187.

Dhanmi (தன்மி): The subject (Major Premise) in a syllogism. *Maṇi* : XXIX . 113, 119, 178, 208.

Dhanmi Śorūpa Viparīta Śādanam (தன்மிச் சொரூப விபரீத சாதனம்): A variety of fallacy in argument. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 278, 303.

Dhanmi Viśēḍa Viparīta Śādanam (தன்மி விசேட விபரீத சாதனம்): A fallacy in logical argument. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 279, 319.

Tanmai (தன்மை): The special nature of a thing; characteristic associated with particular castes. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 200 : 3.

Tannān oru poruḷ Karudikkūral (தன்னன் ஒரு பொருள் கருதிக் கூறல்): A defect in composition. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 7.

Danam (தனம்): Gold or wealth. *Aham* : 152 : 7.

Tani Śol (தனிச் சொல்): One of the parts in the composition of a Paripāḍal. *Pari* : 1 : 61.

Taniśu (தனிசு): loan. *Paḷa* : 98 : 4.

'Tanippaḍar mihudi' (தனிப்படர் மிகுதி): The situation in love, of the increasing distress of a beloved at the continued absence of her lover. *Kuṛaḷ* ch. 120 hdg.

Tani mahanār (தனி மகனார்): He derived his name from an expression in his poem. Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 153.

Tanuttiran (தனுத்திரன்): An ally of Kanaka and Vijaya who opposed Śeṅguṭṭuvan. Perhaps it is a corruption of Dhanurdhara (the 'wielder of the bow'). *Śilap* : XXVI : 183.

Tākkaṇaṅgu (தாக்கணங்கு) : A God (demon) that harms people who go near it. *Kuṛaḷ* : 1082 : 1 ; *Pari* : 11 : 122 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 160.

Dāśiyar (தாசியர்) : Prostitutes or servants. *Śilap* : VI : 125.

Tātahippū (தாதகிப்பூ) : The flower of the Ātti tree. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 264.

Tāterumanṛam (தாதெருமன்றம்) : The public place where cow-dung is made into cakes and spread out to dry and harden in the sun. *Kali* : 108 : 60 ; *Śilap* : XVI : 102, XVII : *Āḍunarp-puhaḷdal* : 4, XXVII : 74,

Tātu (தாது) : honey. *Aham* : 4 : 11 ; *Aiṅguṛu* : 82 : 3 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 152.

Tātai (தாதை) : (1) here Drōnar. *Bhāratam* : '*Maṛaṅkeḷu*' : 19.
(2) here Dasaratha. *Śilap* : XIV : 46.

Tāpatanilai (தாபத நிலை) : Kāñchittiṇai in Puṛam. *Puṛam* : 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 248, 249, 250 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 29.

Tāpatappakkam (தாபதப்பக்கம்) : The Puṛam situation of persons taking to Tavam, Yōgam etc. Vāhaittiṇai in Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 6.

Tāpatam (தாபதம்) : Ascetic attire and ways. *Śilap* : XXVII : 179.

Tāpatar (தாபதர்) : Ascetics. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 6.

Tāpata Vāhai (தாபத வாகை) : A Puṛam Tuṛai. The situation of asceticism in human life. *Puṛam* : 251, 252.

Tāmappalkaṇṇan (தாமப்பல்கண்ணன்) : A brahmin poet who played the game of dice with Māvaḷattān, the younger brother of Cōḷa. *Puṛam* : 43.

Tāmaṛai (தாமரை) : Lotus ; A huge large number ; Ayan was born in the Navel Lotus of Tirumāl ; golden Lotuses were presented to bards and brahmins ; the left hand of Ardhanāri

held the lotus (*Śilap* : XXIII : 7). Murugan was born on a lotus. *Aham* : 6 : 16, 16 : 1, 46 : 5, 91 : 15, 106 : 1, 116 : 1, 176 : 7, 186 : 3, 361 : 1 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 6 : 4, 20 : 2, 53 : 3, 68 : 2, 94 : 4, 424 : 3 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 50 : 1, 51 : 2 ; *Kainnilai* : *Marudam* : 7 : 1, 11 : 1 ; *Kali* : 5 : 14, 13 : 11, 22 : 15, 39 : 2, 44 : 6, 59 : 1, 69 : 2, 71 : 7, 72 : 7, 73 : 2, 74 : 3, 77 : 2, 78 : 1, 79 : 2, 112 : 1 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 80 ; *Kuṟun* : *invocation* : 1, 127 : 2, 300 : 3, 376 : 5 ; *Maduraik* : 103 ; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : *Veṇba* : 1 : 3, III : 12, IV : 9, 12, 94, V : 124, XV : 75, XVI : 33, XXVIII : 20 ; *Murugu* : 73, 164 ; *Nānmaṇi* : *invocation* : 3, 11 : 2 : *Naṟ* : 1 : 3, 260 : 2, 300 : 4, 310 : 1 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 19 : 20, 23 : 23, 48 : 1, 78 : 4 ; *Paḷa* : 123 : 3 ; *Pari* : 3 : 13, 94, 4 : 60, 8 : 13, 113, 114, 116, 117, 13 : 50 ; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 10 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 114, 481 ; *Puṟam* : 11 : 17, 12 : 1, 27 : 1. 27 : 1, 28 : 12, 29 : 1 69 : 20, 126 : 3, 246 : 14, 319 : 15, 364 : 3, 397 : 19 ; *Śilap* : II : 15, IV : 39, 74, VI : 115, 148, VIII : *Veṇba* : 1 : 1, X : 113, XI : 48, 134, 201, XII : 108, XIV : 3, XXII : 19, XXIII : 7, XXVII : 194, 236, XXVIII : 110 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 73, 183 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 36 : 1, 40 : 4 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 1 : 3, 34 : 1, 72 : 1, 128 : 1, 129 : 1, 138 : 1, 140 : 2, 142 : 1.

Tāmaraikkaṇṇān (தாமரைக்கண்ணன்) : The Lotus-eyed one ; Tirumāl. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1103 : 2.

Tāmaraikkaṇṇān ulagu (தாமரைக்கண்ணன் உலகு) : Tirumāl's celestial abode : Vaikuṇṭam. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1103 : 2.

Tāmaraikkaṇṇi (தாமரைக்கண்ணி) : He that wears the lotus. The Brahmin. *Kali* : 52 : 7.

Tāmarai Iṟai (தாமரை இறை) : The Lord of the lotus ; Brahma ; born of the Navel Lotus of Tirumāl. *Pari* : 9 : 4.

Tāmaraippīḍikai (தாமரைப்பீடிகை) : The Padmapīṭa of the Buddha. *Maṇi* : III : 66.

Tāmaraiyināḷ (தாமரையினாள்) : Tirumahaḷ. *Kuṟaḷ* : 617 : 2.

Tāmanār (தாமனர்): Basic name of Naṟṟāmanār (Nal+Tāmanār) *Naṟ* : 133; of Maduraippālāśiriyar Naṟṟāmanār. *Aham* : 92.

Tāmān Tōṉṟikkōn (தாமான் தோன்றிக்கோன்): Tāmān, the chief of the Tōṉṟi hill. *Puṟam* : 399.

Tāmē ēṅgiya tāṅgarum paiyuḷ (தாமே ஏங்கிய தாங்கரும் பையுள்): The situation of wives separated from their husbands, weeping and hemisaning Kāñchitti ṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 21.

Dāmōdaran (தாமோதரன்): (1) Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 92.

(2) Basic name of Uṟaiyūr Maruttuvan Dāmōdaranār. *Aham* : 133, 257; *Puṟam* : 60, 170, 321.

(3) of Vaḍama Vaṇṇakkan (or Vaḍaman) Dāmōdaranār. *Kuṟun* : 85; *Puṟam* : 172 col.

Dāmōdaranār (தாமோதரனர்): Basic name of Vaḍama Vaṇṇakkan Dāmōdaranār. *Kuṟun* : 85; *Puṟam* : 172.

Tāyaṅkaṇṇanār (தாயங்கண்ணனர்): Basic name of Erukkāṭṭūr Tāyaṅkaṇṇanār, *Aham* ; 105, 132, 213, 237, 319, 357; *Kuṟun* : 319; *Puṟam* : 356, 397. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 219. Śēnāvarayar says that Kaṇṇanār is prakrit corruption ; but the word Kaṇṇi (as in Tāyaṅkaṇṇi, Kāmakkaṇṇi etc.) suggests that Kaṇṇan merely means 'one endowed with an eye'. Perhaps Kaṇṇan itself is but a part of Tāmaraikkaṇṇan *vide* 'Tāmaraikkaṇṇān ulagu'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1103 : 2.

Tāyaṅkaṇṇiyār (தாயங்கண்ணியர்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 250 col.

Tāyattavar (தாயத்தவர்): Members of one's family who have a claim on property. *Nāiaḍi* : 278 : 1; *Śilap* : IX : 31.

Tāyam (தாயம்): (1) Opportune moment. *Paḻa* : 157 : 4.

(2) Inheritance. *Paḻa* : 52 : 1; *Puṟam* : 135 : 18, 213 : 11; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 221 : 1.

(3) Share in property. *Nānmaṇi* : 77 : 4; *Śilap* : XXIII : 144.

(4) Succession to the throne. *Puṟam* : 75 : 2.

(5) Right in any property. *Malaipaḍu* : 551; *Naṟ* : 327 : 7; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 45 : 9; *Paṭṭinap* : 227; *Porunar* : 132.

(6) The gambling piece in a game of Dice. *Śilap* : XIV : 50.

Tār (தார்) : (1) Garland worn on the chest and shoulders ; an emblem of kings, also appropriate to lesser chieftains ; small bells were attached to large garlands. *Kali* : 74 : 13 ; *Murugu* : 113 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 15 : 22, 55 : 17 ; *Puṟam* : *invocation* ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *Meyvēl* : 3 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 626 : 3, 638 : 2.

(2) Advance guard of the army ; movement in advance *Kuṟaḷ* : 767 : 1 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 227 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 36 : 6 ; *Pari* : 6 : 31 ; *Puṟam* : 15 : 14, 62 : 1, 88 : 1, 93 : 3 ; *Śilap* : : XXVI : 80, 204 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 15.

Tārnilai (தார் நிலை) : The military situation of two kings wearing their respective garlands and fighting a battle. But Nach things this means fighting with the advance guard of the enemy's army. Tumbaittiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 4.

Tārahai (தாரகை) : Star. *Pari* : 19 : 19 ; *Śilap* : 13 : 19.

Tāram (தாரம்) : (1) Devadāru tree ; a tree of the coniferous type. *Pari* : 12 : 6.

(2) one of the seven musical svaras (Iśai narambu). *Śilap* : XVII : *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 9 ; X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 15, III : 72, 76.

Tārar (தார்) : Wearers of Garlands. *Pari* : 6 : 31.

Tāra (தார) : A kind of water fowl. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 139 : 3.

Tāruhan (தாருகன்) : An asura. Kāḷi killed him by rending his chest. *Śilap* : XX : 39.

Tārai (தாரை) : Daughter of Ravivarman ; Elder sister of Vīrai and Ilakkumi ; wife of Tachchayarājan. When she heard Vīrai was killed by an elephant, she threw herself down from the terrace of her house and died. In her next birth she was born us Mādavi. (*Śilap*). *Maṇi* : VII : 100, 104, X : 51, XI : 136, XII : 15, 48.

Tāṟu (தாறு) : The thorny prod used to control elephants ; now used for any stick with a pointed edge for driving cattle etc. *Kuṟiñjip* : 150 ; *Nāladi* : 313 : 1 ; *Porunar* : 166, 167.

Tālam (தாலம்) : (1) The palm tree; matted palm leaves were used as seat. *Śilap* : XVI : 35.

(2) Plate. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 39 : 3.

(3) floor. *Paḷa* : 198 : 4.

Tāli (தாலி) : (1) necklace made of Tiger's teeth. *Aham* : 7 : 18; *Śilap* : XII : 28.

(2) The Aimpaḍai Tāli containing miniature representations of Tirumāl's five weapons. *Aham* : 54 : 18; *Puṟam* : 77 : 7; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 66 : 3.

Tāḻi (தாழி) : (1) The Chakravāḷam treated as a bowl. *Maṇi* : VI : 173.

(2) The huge urns in which the dead were burried. *Maṇi* : VI : 67; *Puṟam* : 238 : 1, 256 : 5, 364 : 13, *Naṟ* : 271 : 11; *Padiṟṟu* : 44 : 22; *Puṟam* : 228 : 10, 12.

(3) Flower pots. *Aham* : 275 : 1, 369 : 6; *Śilap* : IV : 64, V : 192.

Tāḻai (தாழை) : A thorny shrub with long yellowish flower, growing in littoral regions. *Aham* : 20 : 6, 40 : 6, 90 : 3, 130 : 5, 180 : 12, 330 : 13, 340 : 23, 380 : 6; *Aiṅtiṇai* (50) : 49 : 1; *Kainnilai Neydal* : 11 : 1; *Kali* : 128 : 2, 131 : 10, 133 : 4, 136 : 9, 144 : 27; *Kuṟiñjip* : 80; *Kuṟun* : 163 : 4, 219 : 6, 226 : 5, 228 : 1, 245 : 3, 303 : 2, 345 : 4; *Maṇi* : III : 163, IV : 17, VIII : 9, XX : 62; *Murugu* : 307; *Naṟ* : 49 : 9, 78 : 4, 131 : 4, 203 : 2, 4, 211 : 7, 235 : 2, 4, 270 : 1, 299 : 2; *Padiṟṟu* : 55 : 5; *Paḷa* : 361 : 3; *Paṭṭinap* : 84, 118; *Perumbāṇ* : 264, 357; *Porunar* : 181; *Puṟam* : 17 : 9, 24 : 14 *Śilap* : II : 17, VI : 166, VIII : 49, XXII : 68, XXVII : 237; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 146; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 36 : 1, 45 : 1, 58 : 3, 59 : 3, 61 : 4.

Tāḷ (தாள்) : (1) ring, originally a ring for the toe. *Kali* : 43 : 8; *Naṟ* : 120 : 4.

(2) A kind of star; or comet. *Puṟam* : 395 : 35.

(3) a feature of the Mēkalai or waist band. *Pari* : 10 : 10.

(4) Locking arrangement. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1251 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : IV : 88 ; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 384 : 1.

Tāḷam (தாளம்) : (1) Cymbals. *Naṟ* : 95 : 6.

(2) Musical time beat. *Pari* : 10 : 24.

Tāḷi (தாளி) : A kind of creeper or grass. *Kuṟun* : 104 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 328 : 14.

Tān Kuṟi iḍutal (தான் குறி இடுதல்) : A literary device by which an author invents technical terminology and nomenclature for his ideas. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 14.

Tāṉṟi (தான்றி) : A kind of tree. *Maṇi* : 6 : 80.

Dānam (தானம்) : Gift ; is of three kinds. *Kuṟaḷ* : 19 : 1 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 110.

Tānavar (தானவர்) : Asurar. *Bhāratam* : '*Vānavar*' : 1.

(2) They were attacked hy the Vānavar i.e, Indra. *Śilap* : XXVI : 78.

Tānai (தானை) : (1) Army. *Aham* : 24 : 7, 44 : 3, 62 : 13, 84 : 16, 93 : 8, 106 : 10, 124 : 4, 125 : 17, 142 : 4, 152 : 5, 181 : 4, 197 : 7, 204 : 2, 262 : 9, 264 : 14, 276 : 9, 278 : 2, 303 : 4, 322 : 8, 338 : 2, 346 : 21, 347 : 3, 369 : 13, 381 : 14, 392 : 22 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 451 : 3, 459 : 3, 474 : 2, 482 : 3 ; *Iniya* : 34 : 4 ; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 17 : 4, 23 : 4, 40 : 3 ; *Kali* : 15 : 3, 98 : 30 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 766 : 1, 767 : 1, 770 : 1, 1082 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 39, 180 ; *Maṇi* : I : 19, IV : 47, 91, VII : 99, IX : 26, XI : 134, XII : 41, XV : 62, XXVIII : 2 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 40 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 150 : 3, 387 : 8 ; *Padiṟṟu* : *Puṟattiṟaṭṭu* : *Pahaivayiṟśēṟal* : 8, 29 : 15, 40 : 6, 43 : 11, 45 : 17, V Ten *Padiham* : 3, 60 : 1, 63 : 12, 69 : 3, 77 : 12, 81 : 17, 82 : 13, IX Ten : *Padiham* : 3 ; *Pari* : 7 : 7, 7 : 50, 12 : 86, 13 : 30 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 102 ; *Puṟam* : 8 : 5, 17 : 37, 22 : 37, 35 : 4, 37 : 6, 38 : 4, 41 : 2, 42 : 3, 62 : 6, 69 : 11, 71 : 2, 110 : 1, 116 : 18, 122 : 4, 156 : 5, 161 : 31, 169 : 2, 186 : 4 ;

197 : 3, 197 : 7, 201 : 19, 205 : 5, 211 : 5, 225 : 5, 226 : 5, 228 : 6, 233 : 6; *Śilap* : IV : 11, XIII : 17, XVI : 158. XXV : 71, 178, XXVI : 7 : 37, 48, 84, 157, 181, 187, 211, 252 XXVII : 11, 13, 72, 180, 199, XXVIII : 94, 118, XXX : 166, 177; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 5, 72 : 1.

(2) Loln cloth. *Kali* : 96 : 2.

Tānaittalaivar (தானைத்தலைவர்) : Generals of the army. *Śilap* : XXVI : 4.

Tānainilai (தானைநிலை) : Tumbai Tiṇai in Puṟam. *Puṟam* : 276 col. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 1.

Tānai Maṟam (தானை மறம்) : a Tuṟai in Puṟam. *Puṟam* : 87, 88, 89, 90, 170, 294, 300, 301 col.

Dik (திக்) : The eight directions. *Śilap* : XXIX ; *Ammānai Vari* : 13.

Tihaḷoḷi (திகழொளி) : He who is the shining light i.e., Sūrya. *Śilap* : X : 183.

Tihiri (திகிரி) : (1) Wheel, Chakra ; a weapon of war ; Kaṇṇan hid the sun with his Chakra. *Padiṟṟu* : 31 : 8 ; IV : 2. *Pari* : 13 : 58 ; *Puṟam* : 233 : 4 ; *Śilap* : XVII : *Onran Pahudi* : 1 ; *Uḻvari vāḻttu* : 8, I : 5, XXVII : 123, XXVIII : 169.

(2) King's Sovereign Command ; The single wheel of the solar chariot. *Padiṟṟu* : 22 : 4.

(3) The Wheel of a chariot. *Aham* : 53 : 2, 281 : 11 ' *Puṟam* : 175 : 7.

(4) The Wheel of authority. *Kali* : 7 : 14 ; *Padiṟṟu* ; 24 : 18, 69 : 17.

(5) The Potter's wheel. *Puṟam* : 228 : 14, 365 : 5.

Tihiri Kōlavuṇan (திகிரி கோலவுணன்) : The Asura who circled the Krauncha hill. *Śilap* : XXIV : 57.

Tihiri Śelvan (திகிரிச் செல்வன்) : Tirumāl famed for his ' wheel ' weapon ; *vide* Tihiriyān, Tihiriyōn. *Pari* : 13 : 58.

Tihiriyān (திகிரியான்) : Tirumāl. *Kali* : 104 : 78.

Tihiriyōn (திகிரியோன்) : Tirumāl. *Naṟ* : *invocation* : 7.

Tiṅgaḷ (திங்கள்) : (1) Moon, the juncture of the moon and Rohiṇi (star) was deemed auspicious for marriage. The moon was at the height of his powers when in conjunction with Rohiṇi. It was praised and worshipped. It was supposed to reflect the shadow of a ' rabbit ' or ' deer ' on it. *Āchāra* : 6 : 1, 15 : 1 ; *Aham* : *invocation* : 11, 2 : 17, 54 : 17, 86 : 6, 122 : 2, 136 : 4, 253 : 25, 362 : 15 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 309 : 1 ; *Kali* : 41 : 24, 42 : 23, 80 : 18, 103 : 15, 48, 140 : 17, 144 : 18,

150 : 18; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1146 : 2; *Maduraik* : 8; *Maṇi* : XII : 87; *Murugu* : 98; *Nāladi* : 148 : 2, 151 : 2, 241 : 3; *Naṟ* : 335 : 1; *Paḷa* : 15 : 2, 149 : 4; *Pari* : 1 : 42, 3 : 5, 3 : 67, 4 : 26, 11 : 77; *Perumbāṇ* : 383, 480; *Porunar* : 11; *Puṟam* : 13 : 6, 38 : 8, 55 : 14, 59 : 7, 102 : 6, 112 : 1, 112 : 3, 118 : 2, 177 : 5, 231 : 51, 376 : 8, 396 : 27, 400 : 1; *Śilap* : I : 50 to 53; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Kummayan*' : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 30 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 248, 286, 512 : 1; *Śilap* : II : 71, IV : 4, 52, V : 64, 207, 208, VII : 2 : 1, 11 : 2, 3, VIII : 59, XIII : 28, XVIII : 31.

(2) (*Uvā*) *Tiṅgaḷ* : Full moon. *Śilap* : VII : 52 : 5.

(3) The Crescent moon. *Śilap* : I : 1, II : 38, XI : 1, 43, XII : 26, 83.

(4) Pāṇḍyan ancestor. *Śilap* : XI : 23, XXVII : 138.

(5) The eight directions. *Śilap* : IV : 4.

(6) Month; they calculated the month from the movement of the moon. *Iśai Ahap* : 32 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 287 : 3, 344 : 2; *Maṇi* : XXX : 207; *Mullaip* : 100; *Naṟ* : 202 : 9, 312 : 8; *Padiṟṟu* : 59 : 2; *Śilap* : XXIII : 133; *Śiṟupañch* : 30 : 2; *Tirikaḍu* : 96 : 4.

Diśai (திசை) : Directions; the corners of the sky. *Aiṅguṟu* : 98.

Diśai kāppōr (திசைகாப்போர்) : The Divine protectors of the sky. *Pari* : 8 : 7.

Diśaimukakkaru (திசைமுகக்கரு) : There are, according to Buddhist myth, 20 kinds of Brahma Gaṇa Piṇḍas including the 20 Brahma lokas. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 28.

Diśaimukan (திசைமுகன்) : Brahman, as he had 4 heads. In his presence, Siva dressed as Bharathi danced the Pāṇḍaraṅgam. *Śilap* : VI : 44.

Dittānta Ābāsam (திட்டாந்த ஆபாசம்) : The fallacy of false analogy, also called Dittāntappōli. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 326.

Dittāntappōli (திட்டாந்தப்போலி) : The same as Dittānta Ābāsam ; i.e., the fallacy of false analogy. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 146.

Dittāntam (திட்டாந்தம்) : analogy ; or example used do support an argument in logic. "Just as in any kitchen smoke and fire go together if there is smoke on this hill then there must be fire too there". *Maṇi* : XXIX : 315, 327, 341, 345, 350, 360, 369, 378, 409. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 57, 61. Upanayam and Nigamana are part of this. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 110, 111, 136.

Diṭṭi Viḍam (திட்டி விடம்) : A variety of serpent which killed by the poison in its look. Some Historians consider this to be not a serpent, but a dynasty of petty rulers with a serpent totem. *Maṇi* : IX : 49, XI : 100, XXI : 11, 40.

Tiṇṇai (திண்ணை) : The raised platform in the fore part of a house. *Paṭṭinap* : 143.

Tiṇai (திணை) : (1) Geographical regions and the behaviour (appropriate to those regions) of the residents there. It is either *Aham* (love) or *Puṟam* (non-Aham) *Iṟai Ahap* : 51 : 3, 56 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 1 : 2, 14 : 3, 20 : 2, 21 : 1, 44 : 1, 46 : 2, 313 : 5, 497 : 1.

(2) Clan or family.

(3) Tiṇṇai or a raised platform in the forepart of a house. *Aham* : 167 : 16 ; *Puṟam* : 159 : 27.

Tiṇainilai Vari (திணைநிலை வரி) : *vide Śilap* '*Kānal Vari*' 17-23 ; A variety of musical composition. *Śilap* : X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 12.

Tiṇai Mayakku (திணை மயக்கு) : Confusion by poets of the native habits of people of different regions. (Kuṟiñji, Mullai, Marudam, Pālai, Neydal). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 12 : 1.

Tiṇaimālai (திணைமாலை) : The short title of the work *Tiṇai-mālai* (150) *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : *Pāyiram.*

Tittan Veḷiyan (தித்தன் வெளியன்) : (1) A Chōḷa king who ruled at Uṟandai (Uṟaiyūr) ; he was the father of Pōra-vaikkōpperunarkkiḷḷi. *Aham* : 6 : 4, 152 : 5, 226 : 14. *Naṟ* : 58 : 5.

(2) He repulsed an attack on Uṟandai by the joint forces of Pāṇan and Kaṭṭi. *Aham* : 122 : 21.

(3) He was the father of Aiyai, noted as a great lady of chastity. *Aham* : 6 : 3.

(4) He was very unfriendly to his son Pōravaikkō. *Puṟam* : 80 : 6, 352 : 9, 395 : 18-

Tittanār (தித்தனார்:) (1) Basic name of Vīran Veḷiyan Tittanār. *Aham* : 188.

(2) of Vīran Veḷiyanār. *Puṟam* : 320.

Tittiyam (தித்தியம்): The sacrificial pit. *Aham* : 361 : 11.

(The children of) Titi (திதி): Asuras. *Pari* : 3 : 6.

Titiyan (திதியன்): (1) His tutelary tree was the Punnai; Anni fought him in the battle of Kurukkaip-paṟantalai, cut that tree and was killed. *Aham* : 45 : 9, 126 : 16, 145 : 11.

(2) He conquered and killed the Kōśars to please Anni Miñili. *Aham* : 196 : 11, 262 : 10.

(3) Chief of the Podiyil hill. (He was one of the 'Five great Vēḷirs'). *Aham* : 25 : 20, 36 : 15, 322 : 8. It would appear that his ancestors ruled over parts of northern Tamiḻaham, along the border, and were subject to the Chēras, but later i.e., in the Śaṅgam age migrated to the South, occupied the Podiyil hill and ruled from there as feudatories of the Pāṇḍyas; this was the case at least in the days of Talaiyālaṅkā-nattu Neḍuñjeḻiyan who defeated this Titiyan in the famous battle of Talaiyālaṅkānam.

(4) He was famous for his royal court; he once fought the other Vēḷirs. *Aham* : 331 : 12.

Tippiyam (திப்பியம்): Divyam; it means being born in the svargha - or heaven, the achievement of Tapas. *Tirikaḍu* : 43 : 2.

Tipputōḷār (திப்புத்தோளார்): (Rdg. Tipputtōḷar or Tivavut-tōḷār) was he a Muruga Bhakta? A poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 1.

Timiśu (திமிசு); The Tiger. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 28 : 1.

Timil (திமில்) : (1) Fishing boat. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 18 : 1; *Kali* : 136 : 1, 149 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 123 : 5, 304 : 4; *Maduraik* : 116; *Pari* : 10 : 71, 102; *Paṭṭinap* : 112; *Puṟam* : 24 : 4, 60 : 1, 303 : 7; *Śilap*, VI : 142, VII : 11 : 3. 19 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 52 : 1, 53 : 1.

(2) hump. *Aham* : 10 : 10, 60 : 3, 65 : 11, 70 : 1, 190 : 3, 210 : 6, 240 : 5, 260 : 5, 330 : 16, 340 : 18, 350 : 11; *Kali* : 102 : 26; *Naṟ* : 111 : 6, 199 : 6, 331 : 6, 8, 388 : 4. The boats used to go out far over the sea for fishing with lighted lamps in them; on their return, the number of lamps used to be counted probably to check if all the boats had safely returned. *Naṟ* : 372 : 12.

Timil Vāḻnar (திமில் வாழ்நர்) : Fishermen, *Śilap* : VII : 11 : 3.

Timilōn (திமிலோன்) : Oarsman in a boat. *Aham* : 320 : 2.

Tiri (திரி) : Wick of an oil lamp. *Kali* : 15 : 21; *Mullaip* : 48; *Naṟ* : 279 : 4; *Neḍunal* : 42, 103; *Paḷa* : 219 : 1.

Tiri Aḻal (திரி அழல்) : Wicker flame; it was worshipped; the worship of the lamp and flame is even now done in Hindu families; eg. worshipping the 'Kuttu Viḷakku' or the 'Mā Viḷakku'. *Nānmaṇi* : 66 : 1.

Tirikaḍugām (திரிகடுகம்) : One of the 18 Kīḻkkaṇakku works. A combination of 3 medicinal herbs. *Tirikaḍu* : 1 : 4.

Tiripuram (திரிபுரம்) : The flying castles of the Asuras destroyed by Śiva. *Kali* : *invocation* : 1; *Pari* : *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 76; *Śilap* : VI : 40.

Tirimaram (திரிமரம்) : A grinding machine; whether it was called 'Maram' because the handle was of wood or the whole mechanism was of wood is not clear; but the former is more probable. *Aham* : 224 : 13; *Perumbāṇ* : 187.

Tiriyakkōḍal (திரியக்கோடல்) : perverted systems of logical proof. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 58, 63.

Tiru (திரு): Lakshmi residing on Tirumāl's chest; Sri; Tirumahaḷ; wealth; prosperity; beauty; fame; goodluck. *Āchāra*: *Taṛśiṛappu*: 5; *Aham*: 13: 6, 93: 21, 197: 6, 298: 1, 299: 13, 354: 14, 361: 3, 389: 3; *Aiṅguṛu*: 355: 2; *Aiṅtiṇai* (50): 17: 3; *Iniya*: 13: 4; *Innā*: 5: 3; *Innilai*: 6: 3, 8: 3; *Kali*: 8: 14, 44: 7, 77: 3, 83: 1, 104: 10, 145: 64; *Kār*: 34: 3; *Kuṛaḷ*: 168: 1, 179: 2, 215: 2. 374: 1, 408: 2, 482: 1, 519: 2, 568: 2, 615: 1, 920: 2, 1072: 1. 1123: 2; *Maṇi*: III: 34, V: 4, XVI: 34; *Murugu*: 70; *Neḍunal*; 89; *Nāladi*: 304: 1; *Nānmaṇi*; 32; 1, 41: 4, 42: 1, 67: 1; *Naṛ*: 201: 10, 258: 4, 269: 6, *Padiṛṛu* 6: 17, 14: 11, 31: 7; 40: 13, *Paḻa*: 84: 4, 106: 4, 123: 4, 136: 2, 4, 269: 3; *Pari*: 1: 8, 36, 3: 90, 9: 31, 13: 12; *Paṭṭinap*: 41: *Puṛam*: 76: 9, 122: 4, 179: 5, 205: 1, 342: 5, 375: 20, 379: 16; *Śilap*: I: 26, II: 1, 8, 9, V; 11: XI: 40, XX: 23, XXI: 30, XXIII: 56, 143, XXV: 79, XXVI: 144, XXVIII: 157; *Śiṛupañch*: 6: 4, 45: 3; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50): 50: 4; *Tol, Poruḷ*: 273: 3.

Tiru amar Mārban (திரு அமர் மார்பன்): Tirumāl. Ādisēshan spread his thousand hoods over His head; He is in the lying posture at Sriraṅgam. *Śilap*: XI: 40.

Tirukkaṇṇan (திருக்கண்ணன்): Basic name of Malaiyamān Chōḻia Enādi Tirukkaṇṇan. *Puṛam*: 174 col.

Tirukkilḷi (திருக்கிள்ளி): Basic name of Enādi Tirukkiḷḷi. *Puṛam*: 167 col.

Tirukku (திருக்கு): A defect in coral beads. *Śilap*: XIV: 198.

Tirukkuṭṭuvan (திருக்குட்டுவன்): *vide* Chōḻia Ēnādi Tirukkuṭṭuvan. *Puṛam*: 394.

Tirukkōvai (திருக்கோவை): The ornament called Mēkalai. *Pari*: 6: 15.

Tiruttāmanār (திருத்தாமனர்): Poet and author of *Puṛam*: 398.

Tiruppōrppuram (திருப்போர்ப்புரம்): *vide* Pōrppuram. *Puṛam*: 74 col.

Tirumahaḷ (திருமகள்): Ilakkumi; the Goddess of Wealth and Prosperity. Hence 'Tirumahaḷ Iruppu' referred to the Paṭṭinappākkam of Puhār. *Maṇi*: XIX: 54; *Śilap*: V: 213, VI: 127.

Tirumaḍandai (திருமடந்தை) : Ilakkumi. *Bhāratam* : '*Tērōn*' : 2.

Tirumaṇi (திருமணி) : The blue gem. *Pari* : 4 : 6.

Tirumarudakkā (திருமருதக்கா) : *vide* Tirumarudam tuṟai. *Aham* : 36 : 10.

Tirumarudam Tuṟai (திருமருதம் துறை) : Tke bathing ghat on the Vaigai, where the Marudam trees grow. *Pari* : 11 : 30.

Tirumaruda Munṟuṟai (திருமருத முன்றுறை) : The bathing ghat on the Vaigai, where the Marudu trees grow. If Marudai (derived from Marudu) was the original name of Kūḍal, Madurai may be deemed to be a corruption of Marudai. *Aham* : 36 : 9 ; *Kali* : 26 : 13 ; *Pari* : 7 : 83, 11 ; 30; 22 : 45 ; *tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 72 ; *Śilap* : 14 : 72.

Tirumaṟu mārban (திருமரு மார்பன்) : Tirumāl. *Kali* : 104 : 10.

Tirumā uṇṇi (திருமா உண்ணி) : Described as a lady in great distress and as one who had thrown off one off her breasts. Perhaps Kaṇṇahi (heroine of Śilap). *Naṟ* : 216 : 9.

Tirumāpattini (திருமாபத்தினி) : Kaṇṇahi (heroine of *Śilap*). *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 5, XXIII : 14, XXVII : 129.

Tirumāl (திருமால்) : The dark god whose name represents (a) Stature (b) intoxication ; identified with Māyōn - the dark one (Ma : black). God of the Mullai tract later identified with Vishṇu especially the cowherd Krishṇa. Perhaps the Mullai being pastoral land and Krishṇa being a cowherd were the starting point of the identification. He is praised in *Paripāḍal* and *Kunṟakkuravai* of Śilap. *Śilap* : XVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 5 ; *Munnilaipparaval* : 9.

Tirumāl Kunṟam (திருமால் குன்றம்) : The Aḷagar Hills. *Śilap* : XI : 91.

Tirumāvaḷavan (திருமாவளவன்) : Nach. identifies him with Karikālan and holds that Paṭṭinappālai is in praise of Karikālan (Ma : black ; Kari : black). R. Raghava Iyengar, S. S. Bharathi and a few others deny this. But the stanzas under Porunarāṟṟuppaḍai (undoubtedly on Karikālan) use the word Tirumāvaḷavan to indicate Karikālan. Later works like *Peria Purāṇam* and *Kaliṅgattupparaṇi* attribute to Karikālan the achievements

associated with Tirumāvaḷavan by *Paṭṭinappālai*. *Śilappadikāram* and *Maṇimēkalai* make no distinction between Karikālan and Tirumāvaḷavan. But while in *Porunar*, Karikālan is explicitly mentioned, in *Paṭṭinappālai* only the word Tirumāvaḷavan is used ; in the former the Veṇṇi battle is mentioned ; in the latter it is not. *Paṭṭinap* : 299 ; *Śilap* : V : 90.

Tirumāṛkkiḻaiyaḷ (திருமாற்கிழையள்) : The younger sister of Tirumāl - Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 87.

Tirumuham (திருமுகம்) : message. *Śilap* : VIII : 112 ; *Veṇba* : 2 : 3.

Tirumuṛai (திருமுறை) : The vaidic ceremonies which involve worship of the fire. *Śilap* : V : 175.

Tirumuni (திருமுனி) : here Agattiyar. *Śilap* : III : 1.

Tiruvil (திருவில்) : Rainbow ; also called 'Indravil'. *Maṇi* : VI : 10 ; *Pari* : 18 : 48 ; *Puṛam* : 20 : 10 ; *Śilap* : XV : 156.

Tirnvinkaṇavan (திருவின் கணவன்) : Husband of Tiru i.e., Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 90.

Tiruvin Śeyyōḷ (திருவின் செய்யோள்) : Ilakkumi ; she danced the Pāvaikūttu to pacify the warlike Avuṇar (Asuras). *Śilap* : VI : 61.

Tirai Śuram (திரைச் சுரம்) : lit., the wavy desert i.e., the sea. *Naṛ* : 111 : 6.

Tiraiyal (திரையல்) : Betel leaves which are usually rolled before use (tirai : roll,fold). *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 243 ; *Śilap* : XVI : 55.

(*Tirai taru marabin palvēl*) *Tiraiyan* [(திரை தரு மரபின் பல்வேல்) திரையன்] : (1) A member of the Tiraiyar family who ruled from Kāñchi at a later period and elsewhere earlier. In regard to this hero of *Perumbāṇāṛṛupaḍai* Nach. recounts the story of how a Nāga princess (Pīlivaḷai) bore a son to Chōḻa of Negapatam (?) and then returning to her native land sent back her baby child to the king under the care of a Chetti. But then the boat capsized and the crew was supposed to have been lost. The king who was bemoaning the death of his son, forgot to celebrate the

Indraviḷa. This omission caused, according to an ancient curse, the destruction of Puhār by the waves. But the prince who was thrown into sea somehow reached the shore and was called 'Tiraiyan' (tirai : wave). He became later a ruler at Kāñchi. The story seems to be a compound of some truth and a lot of traditional mythology, Ahanānūṟu would indicate that the Tiraiyar are an ancient tribe ruling in the neighbourhood of Vēṅkaṭam. The plural form of the name shows that they were a tribe and each member thereof was called a Tiraiyan. *Vide*, Iḷam Tiraiyan. *Perumbāṇ* : 37.

(2) Title of the Tiraiyan (perhaps identical with Toṇḍaiyar) formed in the name of Polampūṇ Tiraiyar. *Aham* : 340.

(3) (Polam Pūṇ) Tiraiyan : A chieftain ruling over Pavattiri ; a coastal town. Probably the Iḷam Tiraiyan ruling at Kāñchi in early days was a feudatory of these Tiraiyar. *Aham* : 340 : 6.

(4) (Venvēl Tiraiyan) : Vēṅkaṭam hills belonged to him. *Aham* : 85 : 9.

Tillai (திலை) : A tree growing in the littoral tracts where saltish water is found in plenty. *Aiṅguṟu* : 131 : 2 ; *Kali* : 133 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 195 : 3. A flower. *Kuṟiñjip* : 77. The foliage of that tree. *Puṟam* : 252 : 2. The God Dakshiṇāmūrty rests in the shade of the Tillai tree ; Nach. however interprets this line differently. *Kali* : 133 : 1: (Though Nach. does not suggest this interpretation the poem is capable of being interpreted that way. If Dakshiṇāmūrthy could also be imagined as being seated under the Tillai tree, the theory of the evolution of Naṭaraja from Dakshiṇāmūrthy gets confirmed,)

Tilakam (திலகம்) : (1) The flower of the Mañjāḍi tree. *Kuṟiñjip* : 74 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 152, XXV : 18,

(2) The ornamental mark on the forehead, different from the caste mark. *Kali* : 92 : 35, 97 : 11, 143 : 3 ; *Śilap* : IV : 54.

(3) The mañjāḍi tree. *Maṇi* : III : 161.

Tivavu (திவவு) : (1) The taut condition of the strings of the Yāḻ tuned before performance. *Maduraik* : 604.

(2) A part of the Śeṅgōṭṭu Yāḻ which is used to tune the Yāḻ. *Śilap* : XIII : 107.

Tiḻaippu Vinai Maṟuttal (திளைப்பு வினை மறுத்தல்) : A situation in the psychology of love wherein the ladylove refuses, for shame, to be seen with the lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 265 : 1.

Tiṟam (திறம்) : The twenty-one aspects of the different varieties of Paṇ (Rāga). *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 41.

Tiṟai (திறை) : Tribute. *Aham* : 84 : 15, 127 : 7 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 59 : 12, 62 : 12. 66 : 7, 71 : 24, 80 : 10 ; *Puṟam* : 22 : 26, 97 : 20, 387 : 12 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 36, 186, XXVI : 169, XXIX : *Uraip-pāṭṭumaḍai.*

Tinnanār (தின்னனார்) : Basic name of Veḷḷiyan Tinnanār. *Naṟ* : 101.

Tinai (தினை) : A reddish grain, commonly cultivated in the hill tracts (Kuṟiñji). It was spread on rocks in the sun for drying. It was a favourate special offering to Muruga. It was pilfered by the parrots while standing as a crop in the fields. *Aham* : 22 : 10, 28 : 3, 32 : 5, 73 : 14, 88 : 1, 92 : 7, 102 : 1, 148 : 6, 178 : 12, 237 : 10, 242 : 5, 272 : 14, 308 : 10, 368 : 3, 388 : 4 ; *Aiṅ-guṟu* : 261 : 1, 262 : 1, 268 : 2, 282 : 1, 284 : 2, 286 : 1, 287 : 1, 469 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 25 : 3, 82 : 4, 105 : 1, 133 : 1, 141 : 1, 198 : 2, 217 : 1, 225 : 2, 263 : 1, 335 : 2, 357 : 5, 346 : 5, 375 : 3, 392 : 4, 394 : 5 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 24 ; *Puṟam* : 120 : 10, 143 : 5, 168 : 6, 208 : 8, 319 : 5, 320 : 10, 333 : 9, 12 ; one of the four vegetarian dishes prescribed for military men. *Aintiṇai* (50) : 14 : 2 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 104 : 1, 144 : 1, 433 : 1, 1282 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 98 ; *Nāḷaḍi* : 105 : 1, 323 : 2, 344 : 1 ; 125 : 11, 134 : 3, 147 : 2, 151 : 11, 156 : 5, 213 : 9, 267 : 4, 288 : 8, 304 : 1, 306 : 1, 313 : 11, 317 : 3, 328 : 3, 344 : 11, 351 : 8, 373 ; 8, 376 : 2 ; *Puṟam* : 328 : 3, 335 : 4 ; *Nar* : 22 : 1, 25 : 6, 44: 6, 57 : 8, 104 : 6, 119 : 1, 122 : 2, *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 3 : 1, 5 : 2, 8 : 2 ,24 : 3. An example of very small quantity. *Paḷa* : 187 : 2. The grain offered to Muruga. *Kali* : 53 : 22, 108 : 33 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 38 ; *Murugu* : 218, 242 ; *Pari* : 18 : 47 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 168 ; *Porunar* : 16, 223 ; *Śilap* : XI : 81, XXV : 26 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *'Nāḷum Puḷḷum'* : 3.

Ti (தீ) : (1) Fire, an element. *Kuṟaḷ* : 202 ; 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 644 : 1.

(2) Ceremonial fire. *Śilap* : I : 53.

(3) Sacrificial fire. *Aham* : 220 : 3 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 32 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 397 : 21.

(4) Hell. *Kuṟaḷ* : 168 : 2.

(5) Agni, the Fire God. *Pari* : 3 : 21.

Tīnchēṟṟiyāṇar (தீஞ்சேற்றியாணர்) : means "a continuous flow of the essence of sugarcane". Name of the 5th stanza of VIII Ten *Padiṟṟu.*

Tīttiṟam (தீத்திறம்) : The Agni Kārya (the fire rituals) of the Brahmins. *Śilap* : XI : 57.

Tī naṭpu' (தீ நட்பு) : Evil commrades. *Kuṟaḷ* : 82 chap. hdg.

T ināi (தீ நாய்) : A kind of vagrant dog which usually haunts cremetoria. *Maṇi* : VI : 114.

Tīppāidal (தீப்பாய்தல்) : The widow committing suicide on the pyre and dying with her husband. *Puṟam* : 246, 247 col.

Tīmbiḻi Endiram (தீம்பிழி எந்திரம்) : Sugarcane crusher. *Padiṟṟu* : 19 : 23.

Timpuḻal (தீம்புழல்) : Sweetmeats ; or the Iruppai flowers. *Aham* : 9 ; 5, 171 : 13 ; *Maduraik* : 395.

Tīrttam (தீர்த்தம்) : Place of sacred, ceremonial bathing. *Śilap* : XXII : 27.

Tīrttan (தீர்த்தன்) : A name for the Buddha, *Maṇi* : V : 98.

Tīrvai (தீர்வை) : Mongoose. *Malaipaḍu* : 504.

Tīṟam (தீரம்) : The banks of a (sacred) river. *Pari* : 22 : 35.

Dīvakaśānti (தீவகசாந்தி) : The festival for Indra. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 62.

Dīvaka Deivam (தீவக தெய்வம்) : The God of the island of Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : XXV : 213.

Dīvaka Pīḍikai (தீவக பீடிகை): The sacred altar in the island of Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 77.

Dīvakam (தீவகம்): Island, here Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : I : 35, XXV : 131, 182, XXVIII : 84, 207, XXIX : 5.

Dīva Tilakai (தீவ திலகை): Literally an ornament to the island (dvīpa). An angel who kept guard under Indra's orders near the Pādapīḍikai of the Buddha at Maṇipallavam. She was the first to meet Maṇimēkalai at Maṇipallavam and console her. She showed her the (Pūrvajanma) body of Pūrvarājan being half buried in the sands. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 53; *Maṇi* : XI sub hdg. VI : 20, XI : 6, 29, 55, 75, 124, XII : 23, XXI : 88, XXVIII : 212, XXIX : 39.

Tivam (தீவம்): Here Jambu Dvīpa; Ṇāvalam Tīvu. *Maṇi* : *Padihām* : 4. XXI : 90.

Tivalam (தீவலம்): The marital ritual of the bride and bridegroom circumambulating the sacrificial fire. *Śilap* : XXX : 84.

Tivinai (தீவினை): Evil deeds. *Kuṛaḷ* : 209 : 2, 210 : 2. Occurring in *Kuṛaḷ* : 21 ch. hdg. They were of 3 kinds i.e., born in thought, word and deed. Kolai (murder), Kaḷavu (Theft), Kāmam (Adulterous deeds) : Action. Poi (falsehood), Kuraḷai (scandal), Kaḍum śol (harsh speech) : Speech. vēṭṭal (aspiring), vehuḷal (Anger), Pollākkātchi (confusion) : Thought. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 138, 140, XXX : 64; *Śilap* : XVI : 156.

Tivinai Achcham (தீவினை அச்சம்): Wholesome fear of evil deeds, *Kuṛaḷ* : ch. 21 hdg.

Tivu (தீவு): (1) an island; here Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : XII : 11.

(2) The belief that gold was mined in a certain island. *Puṛam* : 397 : 22.

Tinmidi Nāgan (தீன்மிதி நாகன்): Perhaps he was a Nāga. Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 111.

Dukkam (துக்கம்) : Misery, sorrow. *Maṇi* : XXX : 254.

Dukkar (துக்கர்) : Persons suffering from consumption or wasting disease. *Śiṛupañch* : 76 : 2.

Tuhir (துகிர்) : Coral beads got in the eastern seas, *Aham* : 243 : 2; *Kali* : 86 : 5; *Padiṛṛu* : 30 : 8; *Paṭṭinap* : 148, 189; *Puṛam* : 218 : 1; *Śilap* : IV : 29, V : 18, XIV : 93.

Tuhil (துகில்) : (1) High quality cotton clothes. *Nāladi* : 354 : 4; *Puṛam* : 398 : 20.

(2) White Clothes. *Naṛ* : 15 : 2, 43 : 1, 120 : 8.

(3) Men and women changed from heavy silk to light cotton when they went to bed. *Kuṛiñjip* : 55; *Paṭṭinap* : 107; *Perumbāṇ* : 329.

(4) Guards used this as head wear. *Mullaip* : 53; *Neḍunal* : 145.

(5) Embroidered cloth. *Śilap* : VI : 88.

(6) A variety of silk. *Pari* : 7 : 46, 10 : 80, 12 : 93, 13 : 2, 16 : 23, 17 : 1, 22 : 19; *Śilap* : XIV : 108.

Tuhai (துகை) : The diminutive pottery used by girls as toys, *Kali* : 59 : 5.

Tuchchayan (துச்சயன்) : (1) Durjayan; husband of Sutamati in her previous birth. *Maṇi* : VII : 99.

(2) King of Aṅga country. *Maṇi* : X : 54, XI : 134, XII : 40.

Tuñjal (துஞ்சல்) : Sleeping; a situation in histrionics wherein sleeping is represented in action. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 5.

Tuñji Chērdal (துஞ்சிச் சேர்தல்) : Remaining idle at home; a situation in Aham. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 271 : 3,

Tuñjum Pandar (துஞ்சும் பந்தர்) : "The warehouses in which costly ornaments are kept safely". Name of the 5th stanza of VI : Ten *Padiṛṛu*.

Tuḍari (துடரி) : A kind of fruit, *Puṟam* : 177 : 9.

Tuḍavai (துடவை) : Garden. *Maṇi* : III : 10, 87.

Tuḍi (துடி) : (1) A kind of drum, resembling Uḍukkai or Kañjira : *vide* 'Tuḍi iḍai' which indicates that in this instrument which consists of two protruding extremities, the centre is thin and resembled an hour glass. When the deity of the hero in the Naḍukal was worshipped, the tuḍi was played. *Aham* : 19 : 4' 35 : 8, 62 : 7, 89 : 14, 196 : 3, 261 : 15, 372 : 12; *Maṇi* : VII : 69, XXVIII : 105; *Nāḷaḍi* : 388 : 2; *Naṟ* : 77 : 2; *Paḷa* : 270 : 2, 398 : 2; *Pari* : 7 : 28; *Paṭṭinap* : 265; *Perumbāṇ* : 124; *Porunar* : 125; *Puṟam* : 170 : 6, 287 : 1, 369 : 26, 370 : 6; *Śilap* : VI : 26. XII : 149, 157; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *Iravalar* : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 125 : 2; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 17 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 59 : 1.

(2) A kind of dance performed by Murugan after cutting Śūran into two in the ocean; this was accompanied by playing on the Tuḍi, the drum. *Pari* : 21 : 19, 42, 60, 64; *Śilap* : VI : 51.

(3) The musical instrument is compared to to the foot of an elephant calf. *Kali* : 11 : 8, 15 : 4.

Tuḍita Lokam (துடித லோகம்) : (1) Tuḍitapuram was the name of a town though it is treated as a mythological loka; place where the Buddha is supposed to have resided before he was born. *Maṇi* : XXX : 9 (*vide vīraśōḻiyam Yāppu* : 33 example) *Maṇi* : XII : 73. This loka is the 9th of the 31 lokas. This is the 4th of the 6 Deiva lokas beginning with Mahārājakaloka. *Maṇi* : XII : 73.

Tuḍinilai (துடி நிலை) : The military situation of beating the Tuḍi (drum) to whip up the martial spirit of the warriors, on the march. A Puṟatturai in Vetchitturai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 59 : 1.

Tuḍiyar (துடியர்) : Drummers; one of the four martial communities. He was a Pulaiya - an untouchable community and was - 'Tudiyeṟi Pulaiyan'. So Pulaiyan was a commen name for Tuḍiyar, Paṟaiar etc. *Puṟam* : 269 : 6, 280 : 8, 285 : 2, 291 : 1, 355 : 7.

Tuḍiyan (துடியன்): The Pulaiyan who beats drums. *Śilap* : XII : 131 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : ' *Meymmali* ' : 10.

Tuḍuppu (துடிப்பு): A large ladle ; an oar. *Kali* : 101 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 328 : 11.

Tuṇaṅgai (துணங்கை): A kind of dance performed in the battle field by women ; it was danced also in towns far from the field of battle. *Aham* : 336 : 16 : *Kali* : 66 : 17, 18, 70 : 13, 14, 73 : 16, 17 ; *Kuṟun* : 31 : 2, 364 : 6 ; *Maduraik* : 159, 160 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : II : 3 : 5, 45 : 12, 77 : 3, 4, 57 : 4, 52 : 14. In this dance men start the first round. The ghosts also danced the Tuṇaṅgai in the battle field. The dancers beat their sides with their bent arms and danced about in short jumps. This is also called Śiṅgi. *Maduraik* : 26, 159 ; *Murugu* : 56 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 235, 459 ; *Śilap* : V : 70.

Tuṇaṅgaiyar (துணங்கையர்): The Tuṇaṅgai dancers. *Śilap* : V : 70.

Tuṇivu (துணிவு): Musical beat. *Maṇi* : II : 19.

Tuttam (துத்தம்): A kind of paṇ (rāga). *Śilap* : XVII : *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 8, 13, XXVIII : 34 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 120 : 4.

Tuppu (துப்பு): (1) Support. *Kuṟaḷ* : 106 : 2.

(2) Coral beads. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 105 ; *Pari* : 21 : 4.

(3) an instrument. *Aham* : 9 : 8 ; *Kali* : 33 : 3 ; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 1 : 4 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 176.

Tumbi (தும்பி): (1) A kind of bee ; supposed to have four senses, its drone resembles the music of the Yāḻ, it was imagined as an envoy sent by the beloved to her lover. *Aham* : 108 : 16, 138 : 18, 223 : 11, 225 : 5, 245 : 16, 291 : 11, 317 : 12, 388 : 8 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 20 : 1. 215 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 6 : 1 ; *Kali* : 29 : 16, 30 : 4, 33 : 23, 36 : 4, 43 : 9, 46 : 2, 78 : 2, 9, 105 : 42, 123 : 2, 127 : 3 ;

Kār : 15 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 2 : 1, 211 : 6, 239 : 4, 392 : 1; *Maṇi* : IV : 3, XIX : 57; *Naṟ* : 17; 10, 25 : 3, 35 : 3, 277 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 67 : 20; *Pari* : 8 : 23, 17 : 12, 18 : 36, 21 : 34, 22 : 41; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 30; *Puṟam* : 280 : 2; *Śilap* : IV : 16; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 77; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 586 : 1.

(2) Elephant, *Bhāratam* : '*Ādisāṉṟa*' : 13; *Pari* : 11 : 130, 132, 19 : 30.

(3) In Tumbi Śohinanār, author of *Kuṟun* : 67, 316, 320, 392.

Tumbi Sohinanār (தும்பி சொகினனார்) : Rdg. Tumbi Śērkīranār; perhaps he derived his name from his ref. to the message to the bee he mentions in *Naṟ* : 277 and *Kuṟun* : 392 and perhaps a corruption of Sahunam (omen). Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 61, 316, 320, 392; *Naṟ* : 277; *Puṟam* : 249.

Tumbai (தும்பை) : a flower, famous as appropriate to a Puṟam situation war; corresponds to Neydal in Aham. *Innā* : 26 : 1; *Kuṟiñjip* : 90; *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 8, 39 : 3, 42 : 6, 45 : 1, 52 : 8, 79 : 15, 88 : 23; *Pari* : 9 : 68; *Perumbāṇ* : 101; *Puṟam* : col. 62, 63, 80, 87, 88, 89, 90, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 283, 284, 288. 294, 295, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 307, 309, 310, 311, 2 : 14, 21 : 10, 22 : 20, 96 : 1, 97 : 15, 283 : 13, 347 : 3; *Śilap* : XXVI : 70, 219, XXVII : 45, 112, 198, 221, 248, XXVIII : 84; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 69 : 1.

Tumbai Aravam (தும்பை அரவம்) : A situation in Puṟam. *Padiṟṟu* : 34, 83.

Tui (துய்) : (1) Part of the head of a fish. *Aham* : 376 : 16.

(2) Cotton. *Aham* : 7 : 21, 9 : 5; *Naṟ* : 57 : 3. 95 : 4, 193 : 2.

Tuyilin Pāyal (துயிலின் பாயல்) : Lit. 'The broad chest (of the Chēra) which is the mattress for the Queen'. Name of the 6th stanza of II Ten of *Padiṟṟu*. *Padiṟṟu* : 16 : 18.

Tuyileḍai Nilai (துயிலெடை நிலை) : The situation of praise in Puṟam in which the professional courtiers sing the virtues of the patron and wake him up. Puṟam Pāḍāṇ Tiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 2.

Tuyileḻuppiya Kādai (துயிலெழுப்பிய காதை): *Maṇi* : VII canto hdg.

Turakam (துரகம்): Horse. *Maṇi* : VII : 99, XI : 134.

Turāi (துராய்): The twisted coir of dried grass (aruhu). *Porunar* : 103.

Turu (துரு): Sheep. *Aham* : 35 : 9, 274 : 4, 394 : 2; *Naṟ* : 169 : 6, 192 : 4.

Turutti (துருத்தி): (1) Bellows. *Aham* : 224 : 3.

(2) Island. *Kali* : 48 : 5; *Maṇi* : I : 65; *Murugu* : 223; *Pari* : 10 : 30, 16 : 17.

(3) Srīraṅgam; here, Tirumāl is in in the reclining posture. *Śilap* : XI : 39, XIII : 161, XIV : 73.

Turunāmar (துருநாமர்): Those who suffer from piles. *Śiṟupañch* : 76 : 2.

Turuvai (துருவை): Sheep. *Perumbāṇ* : 153; *Porunar* : 103.

Duvadikan (துவதிகன்): The name of the Kandiṟpāvai. *Maṇi* : XXI : 131, 145, 187.

Duvadikai (துவதிகை): *vide* Duvadikan. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 149.

Tuvar (துவர்): (1) Coral beads; they are of ten varieties. *Aham* : 27 : 10, 29 : 13, 39 : 3, 62 : 2, 75 : 10, 162 : 13, 179 : 11, 212 : 5, 343 : 18, 385 : 16; *Naṟ* : 190 : 9, 269 : 2; *Śilap* : VI : 26, 76, XXVII : 18 : 3, XXVIII : 22.

(2) sour things like Arecanut etc. they are of ten varieties. *Pari* : 10 : 90, 12 : 22.

(3) Colour (Red). *Kali* : 108 : 10.

Tuvarākkūndal (துவராக்கூந்தல்): Name of the 9th stanza of IX Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Tuvarai (துவரை) : (1) Modern Dvārasamudra ; the capital of the old vēḷirs ; Iṟuṅkōvēḷ ruled here. Nach. calls it Tuvarāpati but confuses it with Dvāraka. (*Tol. Pāyiṟa urai Nach.* and *Ahat* : 32. *Nach*) *Puṟam* : 201 : 10.

(2) Dvāraka. *Śilap* : XVII : *Uḻvari vāḻttu* : 3, XXII : 73 *Bhāratam* : *Maraṅkeḷu* : 4.

Tuvarai vēndu (துவரை வேந்து) : Sri Krishna, King of Dvāraka. *Bhāratam* : *Maṟvaṅkeḷu* : 2.

Tuvai (துவை) : Tuvaiyal ; or a spicy paste used as an additional dish. *Nāladi* : 217 : 3.

Tuḷar (துளர்) : Pickaxe. *Kuṟun* : 392 . 5 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 122 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 201.

Tuḷavam (துழவம்) : 'Tuḷaśi' ; specially sacred to Vishṇu. *Pari* : 13 : 29 ; *Śilap* : XII : 113.

Tuḷāi (துழாய்) : (1) 'Tuḷaśi' ; pungent and strong smelling leaves of a plant ; sacred to Vishṇu. *Padiṟṟu* : 31 : 8.

(2) There is difference of opinion as to the pleasantness of its odour ; *vide Padiṟṟu* : 31 : 8, old com. and *Contra Pari* : 4 : 58 ; *Iniya* : 1 : 2.

(3) Nach. speaks of *Tiruttuḷāippū* ; it is not known if herefers to Tuḷaśi leaves. *Kuṟiñjip* :90 ; *Śilap* : XVII : *Munnilaip* : 8 ; *Eḍuttukāṭṭu* : 19.

(4) Vishṇu wears it on his shoulders. *Pari* : 4 : 58, 8 : 1, 13 : 60, 15 ; 15.

Tuḷu nāḍu (துளு நாடு) : The Tuḷu country ; identifiable with the South Kanara area ; the Kōśars belonged to this land. *Aham* : 15 : 5.

Tuṟakkattavaḷ (துறக்கத்தவள்) : The Heavenly One ; here Deiva Yānai. *Pari* : 19 : 6.

Tuṟakkam (துறக்கம்) : Svargha ; this is distinct from Vīḍu ; but they seem to be capable of confused usage ; eg., *Nānmaṇi* : 59 :

4 ; *Aham* : 223 ; 7 ; *Bhāratam* : '*Maṟankeḷu*' : 9 ; *Kali* : 118 : 3, 139 : 34, 143 : 45 ; *Maṇi* : XI : 64, XII : 84, XIII : 13, XV : 16, 17, 46 : XIX : 6 ; *Pari* : 5 : 69 ; *tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 47 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 104 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 388.

Tuṟakka Vēndan (துறக்க வேந்தன்) : The king of the heavens ; Indra. *Maṇi* : XV : 46.

Tuṟandār (துறந்தார்) : Ascetics. *Kali* : 118 : 9 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 22 : 1, 42 : 1, 159 : 1, 263 : 1, 276 : 1, 325 : 1, 586 : 1.

Tuṟavaṟa Iyal (துறவற இயல்) : *Kuṟaḷ* 3rd division of Aṟattuppāl.

Tuṟavaṟam (துறவறம்) : Ascetic way of life ; the dharma of the Ascetic. It is difficult to practise this in the Kali age. *Śiṟupañch* : 67 : 4.

Tuṟavi (துறவி) : renunciation. *vide* Tuṟavu also. *Maṇi* : II : 10.

Tuṟavu (துறவு) : *Kuṟaḷ* : 'Iyal' hdg. 35th chap. hdg. *Ēlādi* : 16 : 1 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 24 : 4.

Tuṟavōr (துறவோர்) : Ascetics. *Śilap* : XVI : 72.

Tuṟai (துறை) : (1) Washermen's workspot on the banks of a river. *Aham* : 34 : 12, 300 : 16, 356 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 23 : 2 ; *Śilap* : XI : 170.

(2) Harbour. *Perumbāṇ* : 351.

(3) Sacred bathing ghat. *Maṇi* : VI : 136.

Tuṟaikkuṟumāviṟ Pālamkoṟṟanār (துறைக்குறுமாவிற் பாலங் கொற்றனர்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 286.

Tuṟaippāṭṭumaḍai (துறைப்பாட்டுமடை) : interespersing 'Tuṟaippāṭṭus' in the course of an epic narrative. *Śilap* : canto : XII : 140.

Tuṟaiyūr (துறையூர்) : Place to which Tuṟaiyūr Ōḍaikiḷār belonged. *Puṟam* : 136 col. 136 : 25.

Tuṟaivañji (துறைவஞ்சி) : A situation in Puṟam - military situation. *Puṟam* : 36, 45, 46, 47, 57, 213.

Tuṟaivan (துறைவன்) : Chief of littoral tracts. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1157 : 1, 1277 : 1.

Tunbattuppulambal (துன்பத்துப்புலம்பல்): A situation in the psychology of love wherein the ladylove bemoans her condition of separation. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 1.

Tunbam (துன்பம்): Misery; i.e., birth. *Maṇi* : XXX : 186.

Tunbamālai (துன்பமாலை): a narrative of Kaṇṇahi's suffering. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 78 canto XVIII hdg.

Tunnakārar (துன்னகாரர்): Tailors. Arumpada. means 'Pāṇars' or wandering minstrels but Aḍiyārk means 'Sippiyar' i.e., Tailors. *Śilap* : V : 32.

Tunnal (துன்னல்): Tailoring; sewing. *Porunar* : 81.

Tunna Vinaiñar (துன்ன விஞைஞர்): Tailors. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 39.

Tunnūśi (துன்னூசி): Sewing needle. *Aintiṇai* (50) : 21 : 2; *Paḷa* : 50 : 4, 358 : 3.

Tūkkaṇam Kuri (*Kuruvi*) [தூக்கணம் குரீஇ (குருவி)]: It builds its nest on the top of the Palmyra palm. Tūkkaṇam Puḷ. *Āchāra*: 96 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 374 : 5; *Puṟam* : 225 : 11.

Tūkku (தூக்கு): (1) Forms of versification; Śentūkku etc, are of 7 types. *Śilap* : III : 16, 46; *Araṅgēṟṟu* : 16; X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 10.

(2) a kind of instrument; variety of musical beat. *Maṇi*: II : 19; *Śilap* : XIV : 150.

(3) a dance technique. *Kali* : *Invocation* : 15.

Tūṅgal (தூங்கல்): A poet who praised Taḻumban of Ūṇūr in a poem which however, is not extant. N. M. V. Nattar surmises that he is perhaps 'Tūṅgal Ōri' though there is little evidence therefor. *Aham* : 227 : 17.

Tūṅgal Ori (தூங்கல் ஓரி): Poet Ōri belonging to Tūṅgal. *Kuṟun*: 151, 295; *Naṟ* : 60. Nakkīrar in *Aham* : 227 says that Tūṅgal praised one Taḻumban of Ūṇūr; that poem of praise, however, is not extant.

Tūṅgal Oriyār (தூங்கல் ஓரியார்): *vide* Tūṅgal Ōri. *Naṟ* : 60.

Tūṅgiyavar (தூங்கியவர்): Dancers, *Śiṟupāṇ* : 162.

Tūṅgeyil (தூங்கெயில்): The hanging forts. This epithet in the name of the Chōḻa 'Tūṅgeyileṟinda Toḍittōṭ Śembiyan' has perhaps only a derived meaning; the original referring to Śiva's glories. *Maṇi* : I : 4; *Puṟam* : 39 : 6.

Tūṅgeyileṟinda Chōḻan (தூங்கெயிலெறிந்த சோழன்): This Chōḻa who bore Śiva's name once saved Indra. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Ammānaivari* : 4.

Tūṅgeyileṟinda Toḍittōṭśembiyan (தூங்கெயிலெறிந்த தொடித்தோட் செம்பியன்): He ruled from Uṟaiyūr and bore Śiva's name. *Maṇi* : I : 4: *Śiṟupāṇ* : 81.

Tūśi (தூசி): Udīśi, i.e., north. *Puṟam* : 229 : 9.

Tūśittanmai (தூசித்தன்மை): The quality of being in the vanguard. *Pari* : 6 : 31.

Tūśu (தூசு): Silk. *Śilap* : V : 18.

Tūṇ (தூண்): (1) Pillar. *Nāladi* : 64 : 4.

(2) Valattūṇ and Iḍattūṇ : it was conventional that dancers at the beginning of the performance should stand near the right pillar of the stage and the tōriya mahaḷir near the left pillar. *Śilap* : III : 132, 133. The pillars on the stage were so arranged that they did not throw their shadows on the audience. *Śilap* : III : 108.

Tūṇḍil (தூண்டில்): (1) Angling hook. *Kuṟaḷ* : 931 : 2; *Naṟ* : 199 : 7, 207 : 10; *Puṟam* : 399 : 15; *Tirikaḍu* : 24 : 2. The rod was of bamboo. *Kali* : 85 : 23; *Paṭṭinap* : 80; *Perumbāṇ* : 285.

(2) A weapon fitted to the ramparts of a fort; intended to attack and punish besiegers. *Śilap* : XV : 211.

Tūṇḍil Vēṭṭuvan (தூண்டில் வேட்டுவன்): Fisherman. *Aham* : 36 : 6.

Tūṇi (தூணி): (1) A measure. 4 Marakkāls; 8 Madras Measures. *Nāladi* : 387 : 1; *Naṟ* : 16 : 7; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 239 : 1.

(2) (an unfailing) quiver. *Aham* : 9 : 2; *Padiṟṟu* : V Ten 5 : 1.

Dūtar (தூதர்): Envoys. *Śilap* : VIII : 9, XVI : 190.

Dūtu (தூது): (1) Emissary. *Aiṅguṟu* : 400 : 6, 460 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 681 : 2, 682 : 1, 685 : 2, 686 : 2, 690 : 2, 1211 : 1, 1228 : 1; 69 ch. hdg. *Naṟ* : 165 : 9.

(2) Message. *Naṟ* : 167 : 5.

(3) Messenger. *Aham* : 333 : 22, 338 : 16; *Ēlādi* : 26 : 3, *Kainnilai Neydal* : 3 : 3, 51; *Kār* : 2 : 4; *Kuṟun* : 106 : 6, 254 : 7, 260 : 4; *Naṟ* : 5 : 9.

(4) Brahmins were often sent on such errands. *Aham* : 244 : 11, 259 : 10; *Puṟam* : 95 col., 284 : 2; *Śilap Munnilaipparaval* : 11; *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 13, XXVIII : 20; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 25 : 1, 26 : 2, 41 : 15, 119 : 2.

(5) Pebbles (eaten by doves). *Paṭṭinap* : 58.

Dūtu Munivinmai (தூது முனிவின்மை) : A situation in the psychology of love; i.e., the lady love sending a messenger to the lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 271 : 3.

Tūmbu (தூம்பு) : (1) The long horn like musical instrument resembling the trunk of an elephant. It is also called 'Peruvaṅgiyam'. It was made by cut pieces of bamboos. There were two kinds of such horns the Neḍu Vaṅgiyam (the long one) and the Peru Vaṅgiyam (the large one). *Malaipaḍu* : 6, 533; *Paḍiṟṟu* : V : Ten, 1 : 4; *Pari* : 7 : 30; *Puṟam* : 152 : 15.

(2) Bamboo pipe in which honey was stored. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 81 : 21.

(3) Outlet for water in tank, sluice. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 2 : 4; *Nānmaṇi* : 73 : 3.

(4) Gutter. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 5.

Tūlam (தூலம்) : (1) Pikota in the arrangement for drawing water from a deep well for irrigation purposes. *Paḷa* : 255 : 4.

(2) Balance. *Puṟam* : 39 : 3; *Śilap* : XIV : 208, XXII : 66, 80.

Tūvi (தூவி) : The tender feathers of the swan; down; it was used to stuff beds. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1120 : 1; *Neḍunal* : 132; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 62; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 603 : 2.

Tekkāṇam (தெக்காணம்) : The Deccan. *Śilap* : XIV : 81.

Teṅgin Paḻam (தெங்கின் பழம்) : The ripe coconut. *Śilap* : XXV : 43.

Teṅgu (தெங்கு) : (1) Coconut ; the tree. In the initial stage of its growth it needs constant tending: *Paḍiṟṟu* : 13 : 7 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 16 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 364 ; *Porunar* : 208 ; *Puṟam* : 29 : 5, 61 : 9.

(2) Its leaves were used to thatch the huts. *Maṇi* : III : 98. V : 126, XX : 57, 66 ; *Nāḷaḍi* : 216 : 2 ; *Paḻa* : 151 : 4, 339 : 2 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 353 ; *Śilap* : XI : 83, XIII : 193.

Deiva Utti (தெய்வ உத்தி) : An ornament worn above the forehead by the dancing girls ; also called Śīdēvi. *Murugu* : 23 ; *Śilap* : VI : 106.

Deivakkaḍavuḷar (தெய்வக்கடவுளர்) : The tutelary Gods (of the city of Madurai). *Śilap* : XXI : *Veṇba* : 3.

Deivakkaḍaṇ (தெய்வக்கடன்) : The sacrifices to be made to God. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 150 : 4.

Deivakkaḍi (தெய்வக்கடி) : The temple festivals. *Kali* : 105 ; 6.

Deivakkaḍiñai (தெய்வக்கடிஞை) : The divine vessel or bowl ; Amuda Śurabi. *Maṇi* : XIV : 45.

Deivakkaṇṇōr (தெய்வக்கண்ணோர்) : Kēvala Ñānis ; Seers. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 146.

Deivakkaru (தெய்வக்கரு) : 'The divine germ'. The six kinds of Deiva Gaṇa Piṇḍas in the 6 Deiva lōkas (like the Mahārājika lōka etc.) out of the 31 lōkas in all. *Maṇi Padiham* : 28.

Deivakkal (தெய்வக்கல்) : The divine stone that was hewn out of the Himalayan rock to make the image of Kaṇṇahi. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 89.

Deivakkiḷavi (தெய்வக்கிளவி) : 1. The divine utterance of Kandiṟpāvai). *Maṇi Padiham* : 78, VII : 97.

2. The voice of the unseen (Aśarīri). *Maṇi* : XXI : 46, 143.

Deivada Gaṇam (தெய்வத கணம்) : The six types of Deiva Gaṇas in the 6 worlds like the Mahārājikalōka among the 31 lōkas. *Maṇi* : VI : 179, XXI : 130.

(*Kāval*) *Deivadam* [(காவல்) தெய்வதம்] : 1. (The tutelary) God ; here Dīvatilakai, who protected the Pādapīdikai at Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : XXI : 126, 127, XXV : 159, XXVI : 70 ; *Padiham* : 43, 51, II : 2, IX : 70.

2. God. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 205.

Deivappaḍimam (தெய்வப்படிமம்) : Icon ; image of god made of silver etc. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 228.

Deivappāttiram (தெய்வப்பாத்திரம்) : The divine bowl ; Amudaśurabi. *Maṇi* ; XXI : 151.

Deivabrahmam (தெய்வப்பிரமம்) : The Brahma Yāḻ which is divine in its music ; it is a kind of Tambura or drone, now used in north India. *Pari* : 19 : 40.

Deivam (தெய்வம்) : (1) God. *Aiṅguṟu* : 76 : 4 ; *Kuṟun* : 263 : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 9 : 2, 185 : 10, 351 : 4, 398 : 1 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 74 : 26, 82 : 1, 88 : 24, IX : Tcn *Padiham* : 10.

(2) Years were treated as Gods. *Naṟ* : 315 : 1.

(3) (Iru Perum) Deivam - Tirumāl and Śivan ; their combination was like the mixture of Red and Blue. *Aham* : 166 : 7, 360 : 6.

(4) The God in Puhār. *Aham* : 110 : 4.

(5) It was believed to reside in the trunk of the Margosa tree. *Aham* : 309 : 4 ; *Āchāra* : 9 : 1, 30 : 1, 38 : 4 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) 49 : 3 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 43 : 1, 50 : 2, 55 : 1, 702 : 2, 1023 : 1 ; *Nāladi* : 304 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150)

90 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 49 : 2. Fate, destiny. *Kuṛaḷ* : 619 : 1 ; *Paḻa* : 63 : 2. (Iru Perum) Deivam - Tirumāl and Balabhadrar. *Puṛam* : 58 : 16. Sacrifices were offerred to it. *Neḍunal* : 77 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 159 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 104. Divinity. *Murugu* : 287 and 290. God. *Pari* : 9 : 2, 15 : 8, 48. God. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 18 : 1, 36 : 2, 47 : 1, 115 : 7, 272 : 1, 422 : 1. The hill God. *Kali* : 39 : 26. The Sea God. *Kali* : 16 : 19, 91 : 8, 98 : 33, 103 : 76, 124 : 18, 131 : 1, 132 : 21 ; *Tol. Śol* : 4 : 3. The God of the forests or Aṇaṅgu - Vana Deivam. It appeared in the shape of Vayanta Mālai. *Śilap* : XI : 144, 171, 192, XXVIII : 227. Tirumāl. *Śilap* : XI : 160. The robber's God. *Śilap* : XVI : 166, 174. Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XIX : 24. Agni. *Śilap* : XV : 143, 144, XXII : 1, 148, 2, XXIV : 99, 10, 12, XXX : 45, 187 ; *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 17, 23 ; *Veṇba* : 1, 2, XIX : 57, 59, 68 ; *Padiham* : 81. Here Chadukka Bhūtam. *Maṇi* : VII : 40, 90, IX : 67, X : 93, XXII : 56, XXVI : 13, XXVII : 59, 84, 88, 95, XXX : 158. Here Dīvatilakai. *Maṇi* : III : 70, XII : 23, 25, 28, 35, XXVIII : 79, 192. Kandirpāvai. XXI : 35, 38, 46, 109, XXIII : 89. Maṇimēkalā Deivam. *Maṇi* : VI : 26, 120, 205, XI : 15, 128, XVIII : 84, 101, XIX : 6, 10, 152, XX : 127, XXIV : 73.

Deivam Añjal (தெய்வம் அஞ்சல்) : A situation in the psychology of love wherein the lady love begins to respect and revere her lover's gods and his preceptors. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 272 : 1.

Deivamāl (தெய்வமால்) : Tirumāl. *Kali* : 107 : 32.

Deivamāl Varai (தெய்வமால் வரை) : The divine hill, Podiyil. *Śilap* : III : 1.

Deivamuṛṛavaḷ (தெய்வமுற்றவள்) : A woman deemed to be in a trance under divine influence. *Śilap* : XIX : 26.

Deivamēṛal (தெய்வமேறல்) : The State of being under divine influence and speaking in a state of trance. *Śilap* : XII : 8, 50.

Terindu uḍanpaḍutal (தெரிந்து உடன்படுதல்): The lady love discriminating the persons to whom she should own up her relations with her lover. A situation in the psychology of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 265 : 1.

Terindu Śeyalvahai (தெரிந்து செயல்வகை): The nature of political behaviour. *Kuṛaḷ* : 47th chap. hdg.

Terindu Teḷidal (தெரிந்து தெளிதல்): The King realizing the proper ways of choosing his political aides. *Kuṛaḷ* : 51 ch. hdg.

Terindu Vinaiāḍal (தெரிந்து வினையாடல்): The King realizing the ways of suitably employing his servants. *Kuṛaḷ* : 52 chap. hdg.

Teru (தெரு): Street. *Aham* : 264 : 8, 356 : 5; *Kali* : 60 : 24, 69 : 8, 81 : 2, 84 : 5; *Maduraik* : 18; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 62, VI : 21; *Mullaip* : 29; *Naṛ* : 30 : 4, 50 : 4, 132 : 3, 200 : 3, 227 : 8, 319 : 3, 320 : 5; *Neḍunal* : 30; *Perumbāṇ* : 397; *Śilap* : XXII : 110, 116.

Teruṭṭal (தெருட்டல்): A method of producing melody in Yāḻ by fingering appropriately. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 13.

Tev (தெவ்): Iḍā; a large bowl for drawing water. *Maduraik* : 89.

Teṛṛi (தெற்றி): (1) The *pial*; or a raised platform on both sides of the entrance to a house, intended to be seats for tired wayfarers. *Naṛ* : 184 : 9.

(2) Flower pots were placed on this. *Aham* : 259 : 13; *Puṛam* : 36 : 4, 53 : 3, 283 : 10.

(3) These were also stone platforms. *Maṇi* : VI : 61, XXVI : 72.

Teṛu poruḷ (தெறு பொருள்): Tribute paid by enemy kings. *Kuṛaḷ* : 756 : 2.

Tenpulattār (தென் புலத்தார்): The manes supposed to reside in the southern direction. The householder's duty was primarily to him, by way of sacrifices in which the Piṇḍa is offered; they were the 'Tenpulavāḻnar'. *Kuṛaḷ* : 43 : 1.

Tenpulavāḷnar (தென்புலவாழ்நர்) : *vide* Tenpulattār. *Puṟam* : 9 : 3.

Tenmalai (தென்மலை) : The Southern hill ; Podiyil. Sandalwood was got in abundance from here and the pleasant southern breeze blow from here. *Śilap* : IV : 38.

Tenvaḷi (தென்வளி) : The southern breeze usually called Tenṟal. *Neḍunal* : 61.

Tenṟamiḻppāvai (தென்றமிழ்ப்பாவை) : The Deivamurṟvaḷ in Śilap. describes Kaṇṇahi as Durgha and 'The lady of the South Tamil Land'. *Śilap* : XII : 48.

Tenṟal (தென்றல்) : The southern breeze, especially from the Podiyil hill. The south wind is famous for its soft pleasantness. *Aham* : 237 : 4 ; *Pari* : 8 : 27 ; *Śilap* : II : 24, XIII : 26, 132, XIV : 115.

Tennamporuppan (தென்னம்பொருப்பன்) : The lord of the Podiyil hills, i.e., the Pāṇḍyan. *Puṟam* : 33 : 7, 215 : 6.

Tennamporuppil Talaivan (தென்னம்பொருப்பில் தலைவன்) : The chief of the Podiyil hills i.e., The Pāṇḍyan, *vide* Tennamporuppan. *Śilap* : XX : 31.

Tennamporuppu (தென்னம்பொருப்பு) : The Southern hill i.e., The Podiyil hill. *Puṟam* : 215 : 6 ; *Śilap* : XX : 31.

Tennar (தென்னர்) : (1) The Southern tribes near the Indian Ocean, probably in the Pāṇḍyan Kingdom owing allegiance to the Chēras. *Śilap* : XXVI : 169.

(2) The Pāṇḍyas, their divine ancestor was the crescent Moon. *Śilap* : IV : 22.

Tennar Kōmān (தென்னர் கோமான்) : The chief of the Southerners ; i.e,, the Pāṇḍyan. *Aham* : 209 : 3 ; *Śilap* : XVII : *Uḻvarivaḷttu* : 2 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 79, 93.

Tennavar (தென்னவர்) : The Pāṇḍyas. *Pari* : 7 : 6, 48, 20 : 97 ; *Tiraṭṭu* : 6 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 388 : 13.

Tennavan (தென்னவன்) : (1) The Pāṇḍyan. *Aham* : 36 : 6, 138 : 7 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 54 : 1 ; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 12 : 2 ; *Paḷa* : 102 : 3 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 277 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 9, 18, XIX : 20, XX : 32, 78, XXIX : *Vañji Mahaḷir Śol.* *Śilap* : XXIX : *Śeṅguṭṭuvarkku Kaṇṇnhi Kaḍavuḷ Nalam Kāṭṭiyadu.*

(2) Poṟkaippāṇḍyan in the story in *Śilap.* *Śilap* : *Kaṭṭuṟai Kādai* also.

(3) Rāvaṇan, says Nach, like Pāṇḍyan and Kūṟṟuvan ; *Maduraik* : 40.

(4) The Pāṇḍyan, who was chief of the Kaḷvar or perhaps the Kaḷḷar. *Aham* : 342 : 10 ; *Kali* : 57 : 8, 98 : 30, 100 : 4, 79, 143 : 59 ; *Śilap* : XI : 22, 30, 85, XIV : 115, XV : 9, XVI : 109, XXIII : 74, XXVII : 115, XXIX : *Kanduhavari* : 3, 7, 11.

Tennavan Maṟavan (தென்னவன் மறவன்) : The military chief of the Pāṇḍyan. He was Kōḍaipporunan Paṇṇi. *Aham* : 13 : 6 ; *Puṟam* : 380 : 5.

Tennāṭṭavar (தென்னாட்டவர்) : South Indians. *Nāladi* : 243 : 2.

Tennāḍu (தென்னாடு) : Southern Kingdom ; here the Chēra land, *Padiṟṟu* : II : *Padiham* : Note.

Tēkku (தேக்கு): Teak wood; its leaf is large enough to dine out of; hounds munched it with relish. *Aham* : 107 : 10, 143 : 5, 225 : 9, 251 : 18, 299 : 5, 311 : 11, 315 : 15; *Maṇi* : XVII : 31; *Perumbāṇ* : 104.

Tēkkokku (தேக்கொக்கு): The sweet Mango. *Kuṟun* : 164 : 2, 201 : 2.

Dēśam (தேசம்): (1) Land. *Mudumoḻi* : 8.

(2) Residence. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 23.

Dēśikam (தேசிகம்): Words which fall under any of the categories of Iyaṟśol, Tiriśol, Diśaiśol, Vaḍaśol. *Śilap* : III : 30, 31, 47.

Tēśu (தேசு): Lustre; fame. *Paḻa* ; 254 : 2.

Tēm (தேம்): (1) Dēśam; country; it seems to have been more a cultural unit than a political one. (Moḻi peyar Tēm) : Land where a different tongue is spoken. *Aham* : 31 : 15, 35 : 18, 67 : 12, 73 : 17, 127 : 17, 215 : 2, 239 : 7, 280 : 7, 333 : 20, 338 : 12, 349 : 14, 369 : 20, 385 : 18; *Kali* : 43 : 59; *Maduraik* : 176, 200; *Maṇi* : XXIII : 12; *Neḍunal* : 77; *Padiṟṟu* : *Tol. Puṟat* : 12 : 25 - Nach. com. *Perumbāṇ* : 424; *Śilap* : VI : 143; *Tōl. Poruḷ* : 67 : 1.

(2) Honey. *Aham* : 257 : 8, 362 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 7 : 3 *Śilap* : II : 5.

Tēmā (தேமா): (1) Sweet mango. *Nāladi* : 257 : 1.

(2) The flower of this tree. *Kuṟiñjip* : 64.

Tēypurippaḻan Kayiṟṟinār (தேய்புரிப்பழங் கயிற்றினர்): Poet and author. *Naṟ* : 284. He derived his name from an expression in line 10 of *Naṟ* : 284.

Tēyvai (தேய்வை): Sandalwood paste. *Murugu* : 33.

Tēyam (தேயம்): Country. *Āchāra* : 100 : 1 ; *Aham* : 383 : 4 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 753 : 2 ; *Puṟam* : 217 : 10 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 19 ; *Tol.* *Poruḷ* : 40 : 3.

Tēr (தேர்) : (1) Chariot ; the toy cart of children ; at times made of cork. The chariot had a support - Koḍuñji, in front ; bells were attached to it ; it was drawn by horses ; some were drawn by mules. 'chariotry'. The single wheeled chariot of Surya. The chariot was a *signum* of Kings. *Aham* : 4 : 12, 14 : 16, 6, 20 : 16, 21 ; 34 : 10, 36 : 13, 19, 44 : 4, 13, 50 : 4, 66 : 12, 74 : 11, 93 : 20, 110 : 24, 114 : 16, 146 : 5, 148 : 8, 154 : 13, 160 : 15, 189 : 14, 200 : 11, 204 : 9, 208 : 7, 209 : 3, 210 : 12, 220 : 2, 230 : 11, 234 : 8, 238 : 12, 244 : 13, 249 : 8, 250 : 6, 270 : 9, 300 : 6, 310 : 1, 314 : 10, 316 : 8, 320 : 11, 322 : 8, 324 : 14, 326 : 4, 330 : 11, 334 : 12, 336 : 11, 340 : 4, 346 : 18, 350 : 7, 352 : 12, 356 : 11, 360 : 13, 374 : 16, 380 : 9, 384 : 2, 396 : 1, 400 : 13 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 5 : 5, 52 : 4, 54 : 1, 55 : 2, 62 : 4, 66 : 2, 101 : 5, 102 : 4, 104 : 5, 134 : 2, 137 : 2, 186 : 4, 200 : 2, 360 : 4, 385 : 1, 422 : 1, 425 : 3, 428 : 1, 443 : 1, 449 : 2, 451 : 2, 453 : 5, 454 : 4, 465 : 1, 468 : 4, 474 : 3, 481 : 4, 485 : 3, 486 : 5, 487 : 3, 488 : 4, 489 : 5, 490 : 3, 498 : 4 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 10 : 1, 26 : 3, 28 : 4, 42 : 2, 50 . 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 35 : 3, 63 : 4 : *Bhāratam* : *'Ādi Śānṟa'* : 11 ; *Nānmaruppu* : 4 ; *'Yavanar'* : 7 ; *Kainnilai* : *Pālai* : 12 : 1 ; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 4 : 1, 6 : 5, 23 : 4, 33 : 4 ; *Kali* : 13 : 4, 30 : 20, 31 : 17, 33 : 31, 42 : 21, 50 : 15, 65 : 24, 68 : 17, 69 : 12, 70 : 18, 71 : 10, 74 : 16, 75 : 16, 81 : 8. 83 : 10, 85 : 19, 88 : 18, 98 : 5, 36, 99 : 7, 199 : 5, 121 : 24, 126 : 6, 22. 127 : 13, 133 : 19, 135 : 20, 136 : 21 ; *Kār* : 10 : 3, 21 : 1, 32 : 1 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 496 : 1, 667 : 1 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 20 ; *Kuṟun* : 45 : 1, 61 : 4, 91 : 6, 114 : 2, 128 : 2, 155 : 7, 189 : 2, 199 : 2, 205 : 3, 212 : 1, 242 : 6, 260 : 6, 275 : 8, 301 : 5, 311 : 3, 336 : 4, 338 : 6, 345 : 1, 400 : 6 ; *Maduraik* : 51 ; *Maṇi* : I : 68, III : 85, 142, IV : 14, 37, 47, 48, 73, 76, 78, 83, 91, VII : 68. 79, XVIII : 113, XIX : 121, XX : 16, XXVI : 82 ; *Mullaip* : 103 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 26 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 10 : 5, 19 : 6, 45 : 5, 58 : 11, 78 : 11, 81 : 5, 91 : 11. 100 : 9, 111 : 10.

140 : 6, 159 : 12, 178 : 6, 181 : 12, 203 : 9, 207 : 4, 221 : 7, 227 : 8, 242 : 6, 245 : 8, 249 : 11, 250 : 3, 287 : 10, 300 : 5, 7, 307 ; 1, 311 : 11, 321 : 8, 323 : 9, 342 : 2, 349 : 1, 352 : 7, 361 : 7, 379 : 7, 380 : 6, 381 : 9, 383 : 3, 394 : 4 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 10 : 15, 22 : 19, 25 : 13, 26 : 1, 33 : 1, 34 : 5, 35 : 4, 41 : 15, 42 : 20, 44 : 2, 49 : 5, 52 : 2, 55 : 9, 11, 73 : 11, 75 : 3, 77 : 6, 80 : 14, 81 : 7, 32, 82 : 8, 83 : 4, 88 : 20; *Puṟattiraṭṭu* : *Pāśarai* : 8 ; *Paḷa* : 331 : 1, 361 : 1 ; *Paripāḍal* : 6 : 35, 11 : 51 ; 12 : 29 ; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 17 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 25, 47, 123 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 249, 397, 416, 490 ; *Porunar* : 163 ; *Puṟam* : 4 col., 4 : 14, 7 : 10, 12 : 2, 14 : 8, 15 : 1, 6, 24 : 23, 32 : 8, 45 : 7, 55 : 8, 68 : 14. 69 : 18, 71 : 4, 72 : 4, 77 : 5, 118 : 5, 123 : 2, 4, 133 : 7, 135 : 15, 141 : 3, 144 : 13, 145 : 9, 146 : 11, 151 : 7, 158 : 26, 175 : 6, 197 : 2, 198 ; 6, 201 : 2, 202 : 13, 203 : 6, 220 : 6, 226 : 6, 239 : 14, 240 : 1, 241 : 1, 290 : 2, 296 : 5, 313 : 4, 333 : 16, 345 : 2, 348 : 8, 351 : 2, 353 : 5, 359 : 15, 368 : 4, 377 : 26, 382 : 22. 266 (*Uruvappahṟē*) : 125 col. *Śilap* : III : 127, V : 40, 55, 182, VI : 44, VII : 34 : 1, 36 : 1, X : 142, XXII : 12, 109, XXIV 168, XXVI : 84, 86, 119, 132, 188, 198, 211, XXVII : 37, 210, XXVIII : 118, XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 3 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 142, 234 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Porusina*' : 3, '*Karttarum*' : 4 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 54 : 2, 55 : 1, 80 : 1, 115 : 4, 124 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 48 : 1 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 22 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 212 : 1, 626 : 2, 638 : 2.

(2) Mirage *Aham* : 29 : 17, 79 : 2 ; *Kali* : 7 : 2.

Tērchchivari (தேர்ச்சிவரி) : A dance in which the lover expatiates on his woes to his relatives. *Śilap* : VIII : 104.

Tērvaṇkiḷḷi (தேர்வண்கிள்ளி) : Chōḻan Nalamkiḷḷi. *Puṟam* : 43 : 10.

Tērvaṇ Malaiyan (தேர்வண் மலையன்) : Malaiyamān Tirumuḍikkāri of Kōvalūr. *Puṟam* : 125 col.

Tērviḻavu (தேர்விழவு) : Temple festival. *Śilap* : X : 22.

Tērvīdi (தேர் வீதி) : Car street i.e., the street along which the temple car goes in procession. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 41, XXI : 120 ; *Śilap* : XXVII : 152.

Tēradaran (தேரதரன்): (also read as Dāmōdaran). Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 195.

Tērar (தேரர்): Charioteers. *Pari* : 19 : 13.

Tērādu Teḷidal (தேராது தெளிதல்): Conclusion without argument ; a fallacy in logic. *Maṇi* : XXVII ; 59, 67.

Tērāḷar (தேராளர்): Charioteers. *Śilap* : XXVI : 223.

Tērinar (தேரினர்): Charioteers. *Śilap* : V : 160.

Tērai (தேரை): (1) Toad ; it is attached to the angling hook to attract the fish. *Aham* : 154 : 2, 301 : 19 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 453 : 1, 468 : 1, 494 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 23 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 193 : 2 ; *Nāladi* : 193 :2, 352 : 2; *Naṟ* : 347 : 10 ; *Paḷa* : 23 : 4, 61 : 2 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 24 : 2.

(2) The small metallic cymbal resembles its mouth *Kali* : 86 : 9,

(3) A wasting disease. *Kali* : 147 : 32.

Tērōr (தேரோர்): Charioteers. *Śilap* : XXVII : 37 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 4.

Tērōr Kaḷavaḻi (தேரோர் களவழி): Victory of the charioteers in the battle field . *Vāhaitiṇai* in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 ; 3, 4.

Tērōn (தேரோன்): The Sun God. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 112 : 1.

Tērōn Mahan (தேரோன் மகன்): Karṇan, the son of the charioteer. *Bhāratam* : '*Tērōn*' : 1.

Dēvakumaran (தேவகுமரன்): The Dēva (with one hand that of a black monkey) who attained blessed life as a result of the Dharma and Charity practised by Eṭṭi Śāyalan's wife. His story is recounted by Kaundi to Mādari to bring home to her the blessed nature of charity. *Śilap* : XV : 191.

Dēvakulam (தேவகுலம்): Temple. *Āchāra* : 32 : 2, 57 : 1, 72 : 1. In the name of the poet Dēvakulattūr. *Kuṟun* : 3 ; *Maṇi* : XXVI : 72.

Dēvakulattān (தேவகுலத்தார்): Temple priests ; a poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 3.

Dēvakōṭṭam (தேவகோட்டம்) : Temple. *Śilap* : XVI : 126.

Dēvanti (தேவந்தி) : The wife of Śāttan in *Śilappadikāram*. *Śilap* : IX : 33, XXIX : *Dēvanti Śol, Dēvanti Aiyaiaikkāṭṭi Araṛṛiayadu Śilap* : XXIX : *Uraip.*

Dēvantikai (தேவந்திகை) : *vide* Dēvanti. *Śilap* : XXX : 3, 45, 84, 154, 172.

Dēvamahaḷ (தேவமகள்) : Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XXIX ; *Āyattār Śol* : 4.

Dēvarkōṭṭam (தேவர்கோட்டம்) : The temple of the Gods. *Maṇi* : XXI : 120.

Dēvarkōmān (தேவர்கோமான்) : Indran. *Śilap* : II : 47, V : 66.

Dēvarkōn (தேவர்கோன்) : Indran. *Śilap* : XVII : *Uḻvari Vāḻttu* : 2, 3, XXIX : *Śeṅguṭṭuvaiku Iḷanalam Kāṭṭiyadu* : 1 ; *Maṇi* : II : 2, III : 34, VIII : 52, XI : 28, XIV : 48, XXIV : 13, XXV : 182, XXVIII : 166.

Dēvarāramārban (தேவராரமார்பன்) : The Pāṇḍyan who wore the necklace given by Indran. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Kanduhavari* : 4, 8, 12.

Dēvarulakam (தேவருலகம்) : The land of the Dēvas. *Puṛam* : 228 : 11.

Tēvan (தேவன்) : (1) The dēva of Dēvans, i.e., the God. *Śilap* : VI : 12, X : 180.

(2) The supreme God. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 97.

(Ñāla) Tēvan [(ஞால) தேவன்] : (1) God. *Tol. Paruḷ* : 450 : 2.

(2) Ascetics. *Paṛi* : 3 : 27, 28. The Ādittar, Rudrar, Vasus and Maruttuvar. *Āchāra* : 5 : 1, 10 : 1, 16 : 3, 31 : 1, 48 : 1 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 1073 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : I : 66, XII : 72, 116, XIV : 42, XXX : 57, 80 ; *Nāladi* : 112 : 4 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 76 : 1 ; *Paḻa* : 114 : 4, 152 : 3, 179 : 12, 335 : 3, 350 : 4 ; *Śilap Nūrkaṭṭurai* : VI : 40, IX : 5, 17, XXII : 27 ; *Śiṛupañch* : 20 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 10 : 3.

(3) The two Dēvās Ādirai and Ōṇam, the former Śiva and the latter Vishṇu. *Āchāra* : 43 : 2.

(4) Vasus (8), Divākarar (12), Rudrar (11) and Maruttuvar (2) = 33. *Maṇi* : I : 38 ; *Śilap* : V : 176.

(5) God. *Maṇi* : VI : 40, 168, 187, 191, XVIII : 89, XXIV : 117, 139, XXV : 43, 150, XXVIII : 139.

Dēvanār (தேவனார்) : (1) Basic name of Madurai Īḷattu Bhūdan Dēvanār. *Aham* : 231, 307 ; *Naṟ* : 366.

(2) of Madurai Tamiḻkkūttan Nāgan Dēvanār. *Aham* : 164.

(3) of Īḷattu Bhūdan Dēvanār. *Aham* : 88.

(4) of Bhūdan Dēvanār. *Naṟ* : 80.

(5) of Vāyilān Dēvanār. *Kuṟun* : 103, 108.

(6) Poet and author of Naṟ. *Naṟ* : 227.

Dēvādidēvan (தேவாதிதேவன்) : God of Gods. *Ēlādi* : 32 : 4.

Dēvi (தேவி) : (1) daughter of Vēḷāvikkōmān Paduman. To interpret 'Dēvi' as 'wife' would be disastrous. Āḍu kōṭpāṭṭu Chēral Ādan and Kaḷaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nārmuḍi Chēral were her sons. She was the wife of Śelvakkaḍuṅgō and mother of Peruñjēral Irumpoṟai. *Padiṟṟu* : IV Ten : *Padiham*, VI : Ten *Padiham* : 1, 2, VIII Ten *Padiham* : 2.

(2) Sudamati. *Maṇi* : XI : 134.

(3) Sarasvati ; the Goddess of learning. *Maṇi* : XIV : 11.

(4) The wife of the Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XVI : 136, XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 16, XXV : 73.

(5) Kōpperumdēvi. *Śilap* : XXI : 1, XXII : 6.

Tēḷ (தேள்) : Scorpion. *Kali* : 110 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 392 : 16 ; *Śilap* : IX : 48.

Tēṟal (தேறல்) : Honey ; it was preserved in the hollow of bamboos ; toddy. *Aham* : 2 : 4, 182 : 3, 366 : 11, 368 : 14 ; *Kali* : 73 : 4 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 190 ; *Maṇi* : III : 99 ; *Naṟ* : 388 : 8 ; *Pari* : 16 : 28 ; *Puṟam* : 56 : 18, 65 : 3, 120 : 12, 129 : 2, 298 : 2, 367 : 7, 376 : 14, 392 : 16, 396 : 8, 397 : 14, 398 : 22 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 133, XXVII : 217 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 159, 237.

Tēṟu (தேறு) : The Tēṟṟā tree. *Porunar* : 200.

Tēn (தேன்) : Honey ; also called *Ney*. *Neyyari* means 'honey filter' ; honey comb ; honey comb on rocks. Honey in flowers ;

a kind of bee; its humming resembles the Gāndhāra paṇ. The essence or oil derived from Ahil, a sweet smelling tree, used as hair oil. Juice of sugar cane. Generally 'sweetness'. *Aham*: 12 : 10, 18 : 14, 132 : 12, 207 : 14, 237 : 4, 259 : 7, 261 : 3, 280 : 13, 292 : 13, 316 : 15, 322 : 12, 348 : 2, 372 : 2, 381 : 15, 389 : 3, 391 : 5, 393 : 19; *Aiṅguṛu* : 253 : 2, 259 : 4, 272 : 2, 292 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 10 : 1; *Innā* : 23 : 3; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṛiñji* : 4 : 4, 5 : 1; *Kali* : 26 : 13, 36 : 6, 39 : 12, 40 : 13, 131 : 45, 139 : 16; *Kuṛaḷ* : 1121 : 1; *Kuṛun* : 175 : 1, 176 : 4, 179 : 4, 211 : 5, 273 : 5, 300 : 2, 336 : 2, 382 : 3; *Kuṛiñjip* : 155; *Maduraik* : 3; *Maṇi*: XVIII : 43; *Nāladi* : 239 : 1, 259 : 4; *Naṛ* : 1 : 4, 147 : 2, 160 : 7, 161 : 2, 168 : 3, 179 : 5, 185 : 10, 187 : 8, 188 : 8, 190 : 4, 191 : 1, 202 : 5, 243 : 1, 250 : 3, 2 9 : 2, 261 : 8, 262 : 7, 279 : 2, 292 : 3, 301 : 9, 323 : 8, 328 : 1, 372 : 2, 389 : 2, 392 : 2; *Padiṛṛu* : 53 : 17; *Paḷa* : 68 : 3, 268 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 123; *Porunar* : 214; *Puṛam* : 22 : 5, 34 : 10 42 : 15, 109 : 8, 176 : 4; *Śilap* : II : 74, IV : 73, X : 18, 32, 82, XVI : 17, 18, 28, 38, XX : 68, XXII : 25; *Śiṛupañch* : 27 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 10 : 3, 23 : 1, 102 : 3, 106 : 3, 120 : 3, 140 : 1; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 340 : 1.

Tēn Iṛāl (தேன் இறல்) : Honeycomb. *Aiṅguṛu* : 214 : 3; *Kali* : 39 : 9.

Tēn ī (தேன் ஈ) : Bee. *Nāladi* : 10 : 4.

Tēnūr (தேனூர்) : A town in the Pāṇḍya Nāḍu. *Aiṅguṛu* : 54 : 3, 55 : 2, 57 : 2.

Tai (தை): A month in the calendar ; corresponding to January ; elderly women observe fasts in this month and take ceremonial baths in cold water in the tanks. *Aham* : 269 : 14 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 84 : 3 ; *Kali* : 59 : 13 ; *Kuṟun* : 59 : 13 ; *Naṟ* : 22 : 7, 80 : 7 ; *Pari* : 11 : 62, 91, 115 ; *Puṟam* : 70 : 6.

Tai nīṇ (தை நீண்) : The feast held on the first day of the month of Tai. *Naṟ* : 22 : 7,

Taivaral (தைவரல்) : Variety of fingering on the Yāḻ. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 5.

Tohuttukkūṛal (தொகுத்துக்கூறல்) : A literary device ; making a compendium. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 3.

Tohutta Moḻiyān Vahuttanar Kōḍal (தொகுத்த மொழியான் வகுத்தனர் கோடல்) : A literary device of explaining in a few words. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 17.

Tohaittiṛam (தொகைத்திறம்) : The system of collectivity like the body being made of many parts, water of many drops and Nāḍu of many towns. The totality of the Pañchaskanda is 'Ānmā'. *Maṇi* : XXX : 199.

Tohai nilai (தொகை நிலை) : A Puṛam Tuṛai. *Puṛam* : 62 col. 63 col.

Tohai marapu (தொகை மரபு) : V Iyal of *Tol. Eḻuttu.*

Toṭṭadai (தொட்டதை) : a leather foot-wear. *Pari* : 21 : 3.

Toṭṭi (தொட்டி) : The trough for feeding swine ; pattar. *Pari* : 20 : 51.

Toḍakku (தொடக்கு) : The metallic chain punishing the besiegers who scale the walls of a fort. *Śilap* : XV : 211.

Toḍarchchi (தொடர்ச்சி) : The link between cause and effect *Maṇi* : XXX : 200.

'Toḍarnda Kuvaḷai' (தொடர்ந்த குவளை) : Name of the stanza III Ten *Padiṛṛu.*

Toḍalai (தொடலை) : Mēkalai or waistband made of a string of gems. *Puṛam* : 339 : 6.

Toḍākkāñchi (தொடாக்காஞ்சி) : The military situation in which the widow of the fallen soldier keeps guard over the dead body preventing the ghosts from touching it. Kāñchittiṇai - Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 11.

Toḍi (தொடி) : (1) The armlet ; a protective arm band bracelet worn tight to prevent bangles from falling away. Widows were obliged to remove this ornament (so that the bangles might fall away). It is so called because it is 'bent' or 'circular' : cf. 'vaḷai'. (2) The gates of a fort. *Aham* : 4 : 17,

9 : 23, 16 : 5, 17 : 6, 24 : 11, 26 : 7, 47 : 10, 60 : 8, 75 : 11, 97 ; 11, 104 : 16, 117 t 8, 159 : 17, 162 : 14, 164 : 12, 176 : 17, 186 : 10, 204 : 14, 213 : 20, 219 : 9, 225 ; 16, 226 : 4, 238 : 14, 265 : 10, 269 : 1, 271 : 16, 280 : 4, 283 : 1, 286 : 1, 338 ; 9, 346 : 18, 356 : 6, 368 : 4, 369 : 2, 369 : 10 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 40 : 2, 71 : 1, 92 : 4, 314 : 1, 329 : 3, 330 : 5, 388 : 3, 389 : 3, 475 : 1, 498 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 13 : 4, 23 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 10 : 4, 54 : 2, 55 : 3 ; *Innā* , 26 : 2 ; *Kali* : 28 : 19, 29 : 18, 38 : 4, 51 : 1, 54 : 3, 58 : 5, 59 : 2, 18, 60 : 18, 61 : 20, 62 : 9, 82 : 28, 84 : 3, 85 : 7, 73 : 8, 73 : 16, 78 : 22, 91 : 10, 92 : 34, 97 : 22, 98 : 30, 99 : 20, 108 : 24, 135 : 7, 140 : 19, 145 : 18, 47 ; *Kār* : 6 : 1, 19 : 3, 38 : 4 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 911 : 1, 1101 : 2, 1135 : 1, 1234 : 1, 1235 : 1, 1236 : 1, 1238 : 2, 1275 : 1, 1279 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 224 ; *Kuṟun* : 1 : 3, 7 : 1, 84 : 3, 185 : 2, 233 : 7, 238 : 3, 239 : 1, 243 : 3, 296 : 6, 364 : 3, 384 : 2, 367 : 2, 379 : 4 ; *Maduraik* : 34, 720 ; *Maṇi* : I : 4, II : 32, 41, III : 143, VIII : 41, XI : 8, 33, 78, 134, 141 ; *Mullaip* : 45 ; *Murugu* : 114, 211 ; *Nāladi* : 111 : 3, 376 : 3, 398 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 20 : 5, 23 : 1, 25 : 11, 50 : 2, 66 : 8, 77 : 10, 79 : 2, 134 : 7, 136 : 9, 166 : 7, 173 : 10, 197 : 1, 9, 212 : 8, 258 : 5, 300 : 1, 320 : 8, 330 : 9, 332 : 4, 391 : 5 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 15 : 22, 40 : 12, 81 : 10, 90 : 50 ; *Paḷa* : 109 : 2, 112 : 3, 229 : 3, 248 : 1, 291 : 2, 396 : 1 ; *Pari* : 4 : 44, 6 : 14, 8 : 39, 10 : 94, 11 : 81, 13 : 52 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 154 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 13, 436 ; *Porunar* : 14 ; *Puṟam* : 24 : 11, 31, 26 : 10, 36 : 3, 56 : 20, 77 : 4, 83 : 2, 91 : 2, 97 : 10, 24, 113 : 8, 117 : 10, 176 : 1, 229 : 23, 238 : 6, 239 : 1, 240 : 4, 241 : 2, 244 : 2, 251 : 2, 272 : 5, 337 : 5, 339 : 6, 350 : 10, 352 : 5, 370 ; 23, 399 : 2 ; *Śilap* : IX : 52, 54, 67, X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 2 : 63, 128, XII : 89, 90, 97, 98, XIV : 137, XXI : 27, 56, 111, XXII : 10, XXIII : 24, 137, 152, 181, XXV : 67, 70, XXVII : 246, XXVIII : 5 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 95, 192 ;

Tiṇaimālai (150) : 63 : 3, 79 : 1, 125 : 3 ; *Tiṇai-moḻi* (50) : 13 : 4, 23 : 1 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 25 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 505 : 1.

(2) Metallic band for a pestle. *Aham* : 393 : 11 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : quoted in *Tol. Puṟat* : 12 . Nach.

(3) Palam, a weight. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1031 : 1.

Toḍittalai Viḻuttaṇḍinār (தொடித்தலை விழுத்தண்டினார்) : Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 243, derives his name from an expression in line 12 of this poem ; he was a very old man suffering from cough using a walking stick.

Toḍittōt Tennavan (தொடித்தோள் தென்னவன்) : The same as Toḍittōt Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 22.

Toḍiyōḷ (தொடியோள்) : Kumari ; the Goddess of the Cape Comorin. Aḍiyārkkunallār says it is a river in the South ; the land to the South of the Cape Comorin was lost by sea erosion. Hence, we have Toḍiyōḷ Pauvam (the Toḍiyōḷ sea) and the Toḍiyōḷ river. *Śilap* : VIII : 1.

Toḍivaḷai (தொடிவளை) : The bracelet. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Dēvandi Śol* : 4.

Toḍukuḻi (தொடுகுழி) : Pits with burial ground for burying their dead. *Maṇi* : VI : 66.

Toḍutōl (தொடுதோல்) : Sandals of leather. *Aham* : 34 : 3, 101 : 9 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 169 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 265.

Toḍuppu (தொடுப்பு) : Seeds. *Maduraik* : 11 ; *Śilap* : XXVII : 246.

Toḍai (தொடை) : (1) arrow ; that which is shot out. *Aham* : 175 : 2.

(2) Yāḻ because the strings are *attached* to it. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 15 : 26.

(3) Pūntoḍai viḻavu, a floral festival. *Aham* : 187 : 8.

Toṇḍaham (தொண்டகம்) : A kind of large drum ; it belongs to Kuṟiñji ; this was sounded to ward off wil4 animals. As 'Siṟupaṟai' (சிறுபறை) the small drum is mentioned in the same context (*Śilap* : XXIV : 16) as Toṇḍaham, the latter is perhaps

a large drum. *Aham* : 118 : 3 ; *Kuṟun* : 375 : 4 ; *Murugu* : 197 ; *Naṟ* ; 104 : 5 ; *Śilap* : XXIV : 16.

Toṇḍi (தொண்டி) : A town on the Chēra coast. *Aham* : 10 : 13, 60 : 7. place where Āmūr Śāttanār lived. *Aham* : 169 ; *Naṟ* : 8 : 9, 18 : 4, 169, 195 : 5. It belonged to Chēramān Kōkkōdai Mārban. *Puṟam* : 48 : 4 ; *Kuṟun* : 128 : 2. 210 : 3, 238 : 4. The cowherds lived here ; it belonged to Naḷḷi ; here a white variety of paddy was grown. *Aiṅguṟu* : 171 : 3, 172 : 2, 173 : 2, 174 : 1, 175 : 4, 176 : 1, 177 : 4, 178 : 3, 179 : 3, 180 : 4 ; *Padiṟṟu* : VI Ten *Padiham* ; 4 : 88 : 21 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 107. The Toṇḍi of *Śilap* is perhaps an east coast town, different from the Tyndis (Toṇḍi) of the Chēras on the west coast. The *Śilap* reference to an eastern Toṇḍi has led some scholars to imagine that it refers to some unidentified place in Malaya. Aḍiyār says that 'Toṇḍiyōr' in *Śilap* refers to 'those of the Chōḷa dynasty' and so in all probability the port was situated within the Chōḷa territory. It is also possible that the poet refers to the Toṇḍi of the west coast only and speaks of the ships which leave the west coast approaching the Pāṇḍyan kingdom from an eastern direction.

Toṇḍi Āmūr Śāttanār (தொண்டி ஆமூர்ச் சாத்தனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham*. *Aham* : 169.

Toṇḍi Munṟuṟai (தொண்டி முன்றுறை) : The fort of Toṇḍi belonging to Kuṭṭuvan. *Aham* : 290 : 13.

Toṇḍiyōr (தொண்டியோர்) : (1) The people of Toṇḍi. *Puṟam* : 17 : 13.

(2) The Chōḷas at Toṇḍi. *Śilap* : XIV : 107.

Toṇḍu (தொண்டு) : No. 9. Parimēl. says it refers to 'the basic cosmic principle'. *Pari* : 3 : 79.

Toṇḍai (தொண்டை) : The Toṇḍai nāḍu. *Perumbāṇ* col.

Toṇḍaimān (தொண்டைமான்) : (1) Lord of Toṇḍaināḍu and contemporary of Adiyamān. *Puṟam* : 95, 185 col.

(2) He ruled from Kāñchi. *Perumbāṇ* col.

Toṇḍaimān Iḷantiraiyan (தொண்டைமான் இளந்திரையன்) : A ruler at Kāñchi and a subordinate of the Chōḷas at Puhār: The Tiraiyar were an ancient tribe ruling in the neighbourhood

of Vēṅkaṭam (Tirupati) and their henchmen ruled at Kāñchi, and so were called Iḷam Tiraiyan. They were called Toṇḍaimāns as the country they ruled over was the Toṇḍaināḍu abounding in Ātoṇḍai trees. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 94, 99, 106; *Puṟam* : 185. He was the hero of Perumbāṇāṟṟuppaḍai. We do not know if he had anything to do with a work called 'Iḷantiraiyan' mentioned in *Iṟai Ahap* and *Nannūl Mailai*. He was treated as Kuṟunilamannan (feudatory) [*Tol. Marabu* : 83 *Pērā* com.] (He is said to have built a town called Tiraiyanūr) *Aham* : 213 : 1; *Perumbāṇ* : 29 : 31, 35. Nach. says the Tiraiyan came of the Chōḷa family. It is not known if this Toṇḍaimān was related to the one mentioned in *Puṟam* : 95 col.

Toṇḍaiyar (தொண்டையர்) : The heroes or warriors of Toṇḍaināḍu. Their hill was Vēṅkaṭam. Nach. says they wore the Toṇḍai leaves. *Aham* : 85 : 9, 213 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 260 : 6. Regional title of Iḷamtiraiyar. *Naṟ* : 106, the ancestor of Toṇḍaimān Iḷandiraiyan. *Prrumbāṇ* : 454.

Toyyaham (தொய்யகம்) : The ornament for the head worn by the women esp. dancers : it was called 'Talaippāḷai'. *Kali* : 28 : 6, 97 : 13, *Pari* : 7 : 46; *Śilap* : VI : 107.

Toyyil (தொய்யில்) : The picture of sugar cane etc. drawn on the breasts and arms of the lady love by the lover. *Aham* : 239 : 8; *Kali* : 18 : 2, 3, 24 : 15, 54 : 12, 64 : 8, 74 : 14, 15, 76 : 15, 111 : 17, 117 : 4, 125 : 8, 142 : 44, 143 : 33, 131 to 133, 144 : 34; *Kuṟun* : 276 : 4.

Tolkapilar (தொல்கபிலர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 12, 282; *Kuṟun* : 14; *Naṟ* : 114, 276, 328, 399.

Tolkāppiam (தொல்காப்பியம்) : A work in three parts - Eḻuttu, Śol and Poruḷ on Tamil Grammar. Each major division of this work consists of nine chapters it deals with Aham and Puṟam literature, poetics, figures of speech and literary tradition in addition to dealing with orthography and syntax. It was written by Tolkāppiar and Iṟaiyanār Akapporuḷ urai tradition generally considers the work to belong to the II Tamil Śaṅgam. In all probability it is the earliest among extant Tamil works and belongs perhaps to the 3rd century B.C. *Tol. Śiṟappu* : 14.

Tolkāppian (தொல்காப்பியன்) : Author of Tolkāppiam. Nach. considers him to be Triṇadūmāgni son of Paraśurāma; and a

disciple of Agastya and mentions a quarrel between the two leading to the guru's non-recognition of his disciple's *magnum opus*. The insulted Tolkāppiar got his work approved in the court of Nilandaru Tiruviṛ Pāṇḍyan (Mākīrti) in the immediate presence of Adankōṭṭāśan, a schoolmate of Tolkāppiar and disciple of Agastya. Shorn of all legend, the grammarian can be ascribed to the 3rd cent. B.C. The Śiṛappuppāyiram by Panambāranār (and the classmate of Tolkāppiar) mentioned Tolkāppiar's mastery of Aindiram-supposed to be a Sanskrit Grammar composed by one Indra. *Tol. Śiṛappu* : 14.

Tolkuḍi (தொல்குடி) : (1) Halebid (Palaiya vīḍu) seems to be a translation of this old name which was. therefore probably a place name *Puṛam* : 289 : 4.

(2) ancient warlike tribes. *Śilap* : XII : 21.

'Toḻilnavil Yānai' (தொழில்நவில் யானை) : 'The elephant that is noted for its military exploits'. Name of the 4th stanza of IX Ten *Padiṛṛu*.

Toḻiṛkai (தொழிற்கை) : The palm pose appropriate to Ahak-kūttu in Tamilian dance. *Śilap* : III : 18.

Toḻinmahan (தொழின்மகன்) : Labourer. *Śiṛupañch* : 50 : 3.

Toḻu (தொழு) : (1) Cattle Shed. *Aham* : 7 : 14, 253 : 16 ; *Kali* : 103 : 22. 104 : 60, 107 : 5, 110 : 13 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 63 : 2 ; *Naṛ* : 109 : 7.

(2) a kind of thorny plant. *Perumbāṇ* : 185.

Toḻuttai (தொழுத்தை) : Servant (slave) girl. *Nāladi* : 326 : 4.

Toḻunai (தொழுநை) : The River Jumuna. *Aham* : 59 : 4 ; *Śilap* : XVI : 50, XVII : *Pāttu* : 10, 16.

Toḻunōi (தொழுநோய்) : Leprosy. *Ēlādi* : 57 : 1 ; *Nāladi* : 123 : 2.

Toḻumban (தொழும்பன்) : Slave. *Tirikaḍu* : 67 : 1.

Toḻuvar (தொழுவர்) : (1) Slaves. *Naṛ* : 195 : 6.

(2) tillers of the soil. *Puṛam* : 24 : 1, 209 : 2.

Toḻū (தொழூ) : Cattle Shed. *Kali* : 107 : 4.

Toṛu (தொறு) : Sheep. *Padiṛṛu* : 13 : 1.

Tonmai (தொன்மை) : Antiquity. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 313 : 11, 549 : 2.

Tonnahar Śelvi (தொன்னகர்ச் செல்வி) : The queen of the Chēra. *Padiṛṛu* : 31 : 28.

Tōhai (தோகை): (1) peacock. *Aham* : 15 : 5, 194 : 11, 249 : 12, 266 : 15, 357 : 2, 378 : 5 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 293 : 4, 294 : 1, 297 : 1, 300 : 1, 431 : 3 ; *Kuṟun* : 26 : 2, 347 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 396 : 5.

(2) It eats the fruit of the bitter gourd. *Kuṟiñjip* : 191 ; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 146.

(3) The Peacock's tail. *Pari* : 64.

Tōṭkōppu (தோட்கோப்பு): Knapsack containing usually food. *Nāladi* : 19 : 2, 328 : 2,

Tōṭṭi (தோட்டி): (1) The elephant prod or goad ; it means also the elephant driver and thence any guard. *Aham* : 286 : 9 ; *Kali* : 138 : 2 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 24 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XXVII : 47 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 38 : 56, 40 : 27, 53 : 19, 62 : 11 ; *Pari* : 8 : 86, 10 : 49 ; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 32 ; *Puṟam* : 14 : 4 ; *Śilap* : XIV . 169.

(2) Naḷḷi's hill. *Puṟam* : 150 : 25.

Tōḍu (தோடு) : (1) leaves. *Aham* : 301 ; *Śilap* : XVI : 35 ; *Tol Poruḷ* : 642 : 1.

(2) ear-ring also called ōlai ; this is derivative as originally bits of coloured dried leaf-strips were used as ear-rings. *Maṇi* : III : 118 ; *Naṟ* : 306 : 10 ; *Porunar* : 143 ; *Śilap* : VIII : 111, XXIII : 97, XXIX : *Śeṅguṭṭuvan Kūṟṟu* : 3.

Tōṇi (தோணி): Boat. *Aham* : 50 : 1 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1068 : 1 ; *Nāladi* 136 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 111 : 8 ; *Paḷa* : 344 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 299 : 3, 343 : 6:

Tōppi (தோப்பி): Toddy. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 237. The toddy made of fermented paddy seeds. *Perumbāṇ* : 142.

Tōmaṟam (தோமரம்) : a mace like weapon. *Padiṟṟu* : 54 : 14.

Tōyan Māṟan (தோயன் மாறன்): Basic name of Irudūr Kiḷān Tōyan Māṟan. *Puṟam* : 180 col.

Tōraṇa Vāyil[1] (தோரண வாயில்): The decorated entrance or arch given to Karikālan by the King of Avanti ; an ornamental gateway. *Śilap* : 104.

Tōriyamahaḷir (தோரியமகளிர்): Elderly dancing women who have retired from their profession. *Śilap* : III : 134.

Tōriya Maḍandai (தோரிய மடந்தை): Elderly dancing women who have retired from their profession. *vide* also Tōriya Mahaḷir. *Śilap* : VI : 19, XIV : 155.

Tōrai (தோரை): A variety of paddy; bamboo. *Maduraik* : 287; *Malaipaḍu* : 121.

Tōl (தோல்): (1) Tense and pleasant speech (or writing) on desirable topics. *Kuṛaḷ* : 1043 : 1.

(2) Literary beauty; epic grandeur in style. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 313 : 11, 550 : 3.

(3) Part of a tree. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 643 : 1.

(4) elephant. *Puṛam* : 310 : 8.

(5) Sandals. *Aham* : 191 : 4, 368 : 1.

(6) Shield made of leather; shield of blue leather with looking glass provided, *Aham* ; 24 : 14, 67 : 13, 123 : 10, 186 : 15, 217 : 8, 278 : 3, 336 : 10; *Kuṛaḷ* : 392 : 7; *Naṛ* : 197 : 11; *Paḍiṛṛu* : 45 : 16, 52 : 5, 62 : 2, 82 : 8, 83 : 3; *Puṛam* : 4 : 5, 7 : 6, 16 : 2, 17 : 34, 63 : 6, 97 : 16, 98 : 10, 285 : 4, 300 : 1, 311 : 7; *Śilap* : V : 81, XXVI : 198.

(7) The harness (of leather) of a horse. *Mullaip* : 72.

Tōlmiḍi (தோல்மிடி): Bellows. *Peṛumbāṇ* : 206.

Tōlin Tunnar (தோலின் துன்னர்): Makers of scabbards etc. in leather. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 39; *Śilap* : V : 32.

Tōlin Perukkam (தோலின் பெருக்கம்): The shining of many shields among the defenders of forts. Uḻiñai Tiṛai in Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 67 : 3.

Tōḻi (தோழி): also Toḻuttai; slave girl. *Śiṛupañch* : 38 : 1.

Tōḻvaḷai (தோள்வளை): Armlet. *Pari* : 6 : 14, 9 : 55, 12 : 23.

Tōḻam (தோளம்): A very great number. *Pari* : *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 70.

Tōḻi (தோளி): A dance like game played by women. It is a part of 'Palvarikkūttu' a miscellaneous and variety programme.

(*vide Śilap. Araṅgēṟṟukādai* - urai). It was called Tōḷi, as it was part of the game to shrug one's shoulders (Tōḷ) as one danced about; perhaps the 'Tōḷnōkkam' of Tiruvāchakam also means this, *Aham* : 344 : 5.

Tōṟṟam (தோற்றம்) : Birth. *Maṇi* : XXX : 27. one of the twelve Iyalpus - natural characteristics of a creature's existence. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 107. It comes of the totality of 'actions'; old age disease, death, disgrace, sorrow, anxiety, bereavement come of this. *Maṇi* : XXX : 114. When action goes 'Tōṟṟam' disappears; when this goes birth also goes. Here a distinction is made between Tōṟṟam and birth as cause and effect. *Maṇi* : XXX : 114.

Tōṟṟōr Tēyvu (தோற்றோர் தேய்வு) : The sense of inferiority and disgrace of the defeated ones in battle. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 10.

Tōṉṟi (தோன்றி) : (1) The red Kāndaḷ flower; A bulbous Kārttigai flower, blossoming with the rains; a kind of creeper. *Aham* : 94 : 5, 164 : 6, 217 : 10, 218 : 20; *Aiṅguṟu* : 420 : 2; 440 : 3; *Kali* : 102 : 3; *Kuṟiñjip* : 90; *Kuṟun* : 107 : 1; *Mullaip* : 96; *Naṟ* : 221 : 2; *Pari* : 11 : 21, 14 : 15; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 118 : 1.

(2) The hill belonging to Tāmān Tōṉṟikkōn. *Puṟam* : 399 : 34.

Tōṉṟikkōn (தோன்றிக்கோன்) : The chieftain of Tōṉṟi hill; *vide* Tāmān Tōṉṟikkōn. *Puṟam* : 399 col.

Nakka Śāraṇar (நக்க சாரணர்) : naked nomads ; perhaps they were nomads who had settled at Mānakka Vāram (or the Nikobar Is). They were savages, cannibals and naked. *Maṇi* : XVI : 15, 39. 56.

Nakkaṇṇanār (நக்கண்ணனார்) : Basic name of a poet Kiḍaṅgil Kulapati Nakkaṇṇanār. *Kuṟun* : 252.

Nakkaṇṇaiyār (நக்கண்ணையார்) : (1) Basic name of a poetess. *Aham* : 252. This is another form of the word Kaṇṇagiyar both meaning 'she of the eye of the sweet smile'. *Naṟ* : 19, 87.

(2) Basic name of Perumkōḻināygan mahaḷ Nakkaṇṇaiyār. *Puṟam* : 83, 84, 85.

Nakkanār (நக்கனர்) : Basic name of Viriyūr Nakkanār. *Puṟam* : 332.

Nakkīranār (நக்கீரனர்) : The same as Nakkīrar, Madurai Nakkīrar, Maduraikkaṇakkāyanār mahanār Nakkīranār ; Kīran was his basic name. 'Na' and 'ār' being honorific. *Aham* : 36, 57, 78, 93, 120, 126, 141, 205, 227, 249, 253, 290, 310, 340, 346. 369, 389 ; *Kuṟun* : 78, 105, 161, 266, 280, 368 ; *Naṟ* : 31, 86, 197, 258, 340, 358, 367 ; *Puṟam* : 56, 189, 395 ; *Tirumurugāṟṟuppaḍai*, *Neḍunalvāḍai*.

Nahar (நகர்) : House, temple, palace ; town. (In English home and ham, meaning house and town derive from the same root). *Aham* : 15 : 11, 22 : 16, 35 : 2, 63 : 2, 205 : 13, 224 : 17, 232 : 13, 263 : 12, 296 : 12, 298 : 16, 311 : 2, 325 : 2, 385 : 5, 397 : 3 ; *Innā* : 37 : 2 ; *Kali* : 54 : 16, 70 : 17, 84 : 13, 97 : 16 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 202 ; *Maduraik* : 169 ; *Maṇi* : I : 40, 41, II : 9, V : 141, VI : 105, VII : 24, 28, 128, IX : 20, 32, XVII : 65, 70, XIX : 132, XXII : 28, XXIV : 71, XXV : 176; 201, XXVI : 34, XXVIII : 80, 94, 102, 168, XXIX : 35, 40 ; *Murugu* : 238 ; *Naṟ* : 98 : 8, 127 : 4, 132 : 5, 143 : 2, 156 : 2, 159 : 7, 162 : 7, 305 : 3, 339 : 6, 361 : 6, 370 : 4 ; *Neḍunal* : 49, 90 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 21 : 12, 88 : 28 ; *Pari* : *tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 59 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 20, 57, 183 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 125, 298, 435, 440 ; *Puṟam* : 6 : 18, 23 : 9, 68 : 17, 70 : 7, 177 : 1, 198 : 16, 247 : 8, 250 : 6, 261 : 6, 272 : 4, 280 : 3, 281 : 6, 285 : 8, 287 : 9, 377 : 3, 383 : 6, 387 : 17, 390 : 6 ; *Śilap* : I : 44, IX : 1, XVI : 69, XXII : 150, XXVII : 200, 255 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 187.

Naharam (நகரம்) : Town, palace, temple. *Maduraik* : 484 ; *Paḷa* : 3 : 4 ; *Śilap Padiham* : 13, III : 168, IV : 84, V : 200, VI : 129, XIV : 9.

Nahunayamaṟaittal (நகுநயமறைத்தல்) : The conscious effort on the part of the lover and his lady love to suppress their feelings which if freely given vent to would make people laugh. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 261 : 2.

Nahulam (நகுலம்) : mongoose. *Maṇi* : XIX : 96 ; *Śilap* : XV : 54, XXV : 52.

Nahai (நகை) : (1) The Vetchi flowers. *Pari* : 8 : 48, 13 : 59.

(2) play ; games in which young ones engage. *Kuṟaḷ* : 871 : 1.

(3) Happiness ; smile which indicates this state of mind. *Tol. Poruḷ* ; 251 : 1, 252 : 2.

(*Poruḷoḍupuṇarnda*) *Nahaimoḻi* (பொருளொடுபுணர்ந்த நகை மொழி) : Satire, caricature etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 485 : 4.

Naṅgai (நங்கை) : Kaṇṇahi, the Pattini goddess. *Śilap* : *uraiperu Kaṭṭurai.*

Nachchāttanār (நச்சாத்தனர்) : Basic name of Aḷiśi Nachchāttanār. *Kuṟun* : 271.

Nachchumaram (நச்சுமரம்) : Poisonous plant. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1008 : 2.

Nachchelḷaiyār (நச்செள்ளையார்) : Basic name of Kākkaipāḍiniyār Nachchelḷaiyār. Chelḷai was the root name ; *vide* Kākkaipāḍiniyār Nachchelḷaiyār. *Kuṟun* : 210 ; *Padiṟṟu* : VI Ten *Padiham* : 13 ; *Puṟam* : 278.

Naṭpu (நட்பு) : (1) Friendly powers ; one of the auxiliary sources of sustenance for the king. *Kuṟaḷ* : 381 : 1, 79 ch. hdg.

(2) The fourth string in the Yāḻ. *Śilap* : VIII : 33.

Naṭpu Ārāidal (நட்பு ஆராய்தல்) : Choosing one's friend (allies). ch. hdg. *Kuṟaḷ* : 80 chap.

Naḍan (நடன்) : Dancer or actor. *Pari* : 22 : 42.

Naḍu (நடு) : island formed at the confluence of rivers ; Tirumāl resides in such places i.e., Araṅgam. *Pari* : 2 : 25, 4 : 67.

Naḍukku (நடுக்கு) : Fear of accidents and untoward events. *Puṟam* : 2 : 20 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 9.

Naḍukal (நடுகல்) : Hero stone ; A planted stone is made to stand as a monument for the dead soldier and worshipped ; heroes in any walk of life were thus deified. The Pattini, a ' hero ' in her own right, also gets a Naḍukal around which a temple is built. Probably all primitive temple worship had a similar origin. Vetchittiṇai in Puṟam. The waarrior's name and achievements were inscribed on the Naḍukal ; and (these were lithic inscriptions) the peacock's plumage ornamented it. Near it the spear and the shield were placed. It was daily worshipped. Rows of these Naḍukals could be seen on the country side. *Aham* : 365 : 4 says the elephants mistook the Naḍukal for a real soldier and worried it ; it looks as if the Naḍukal was an image of the departed soldier and made in his likeness. *Aham* : 35 : 8, 53 : 11, 67 : 9, 10, 11, 131 : 11, 289 : 3, 297 : 7, 343 : 5, 365 : 4, 387 : 15 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 352 : 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 35 : 2 ; *Paṭṭiuap* : 79 ; *Puṟam* : 221 col. 221 : 13, 223 : 3, 232 : 3, 261 : 15, 306 : 4, 314 : 3, 329 : 2 ; *Śilap* : XXVIII hdg. of canto *Padiham* : 84 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 19.

Naḍukaṟkādai (நடுகற்காதை) : dealing with the setting up of the stone idol of Kaṇṇahi in the Pattinikkōṭṭam. ch. hdg. of canto XXVIII : *Śilap.*

Naḍuvunilai (நடுவுநிலை) : Samanilai ; A state of mind neutral to happiness and sorrow. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 2.

Naḍuvunilaittiṇai (நடுவுநிலைத்திணை) : Pālai ; the derived Tiṇai among the Ahattiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 9 : 1.

Naḍuvunilaimai (நடுவு நிலைமை) : neutrality. *Kuṟaḷ* : 12 ch. hdg.

Naṇḍu (நண்டு) : The story of a crab helping a Brahmin is found in *Paḷa* 111 : 2 ; supposed to be a creature with but four senses. *Kuṟun* : 117 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 586 : 1.

Nattattanār (நத்தத்தனார்) : Basic name of Iḍaikaḷināṭṭu Nallūr Nattattanār, author of *Śiṟupāṇ*. *Śiṟupāṇ* col.

Nandar (நந்தர்) : The kings who ruled at Pāṭali. *Aham* : 265 : 4.

Nandan (நந்தன்) : The Nanda. It is to be noted that this word is in the singular. Mahāpadma Nanda was wealthy and famous for that, as he possessed riches equal to the huge number

designated ' Mahāpadmam '. In Tamil also Tāmarai, Āmbal etc. indicated huge numbers. *Aham* : 251 : 5.

Nandāviḷakku (நந்தாவிளக்கு) : (1) The lamp that never goes out. *Paṭṭinap* : 247.

(2) Sarasvati Dēvi, the Goddess of learning. *Maṇi* : XIV : 18.

Nandi (நந்தி) : (1) The bull-God who guards the entrance to Śiva's presence. *Śilap* : XXII : 19.

(2) A flower called Nandyāvaṭṭai. *Kuṟiñjip* : 91

Nandu (நந்து) : Conch shell ; affixed as an ornament to the forer head of the elephant ; also snail. It is supposed to possess only two senses. *Aham* : 246 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 280 : 7 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 23 : 21 ; *Paḷa* : 69 : 4, 245 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 266 : 4 ; *Śilap* : X : 91, XXVI : 202 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 584 : 1, 618 : 1.

Nappaśalaiyār (நப்பசலையார்) : (1) Basic name of Kumiḻiñāḻalār Nappaśalaiyār. *Aham* : 160.

(2) of Māṟōkkattu Nappaśalaiyār. *Naṟ* : 304 ; *Puṟam* : 37 col. 39, 126, 174, 226, 280, 383.

Nappaṇṇanār (நப்பண்ணனர்) : Poet and author of *Paripāḍal* : 19 on Muruhan.

Nappālattanār (நப்பாலத்தனர்) : (1) Basic name of Mārōkkattukkāmakkaṇi Nappālattanār. *Aham* : 377.

(2) of Maduraikkāmakkaṇi Nappālattanār. *Aham* : 204.

(3) Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 240.

Nappālanār (நப்பாலனர்) : *vide* Pālanār.

Nappinnai (நப்பின்னை) : The favourite wife of Kaṇṇan. *Innā* : 22 : 2.

Nappūdanār (நப்பூதனர்) : Basic name of Kāviripppūmpaṭṭinattuppon Vāṇiganār Mahanār Nappūdanār. Author of Mullaippāṭṭu. *Mullaip* col.

Nambi (நம்பி) : A hero among men, corresponds to naṅgai among women. *Śilap* : III : 168.

Nambi Kuṭṭuvanār (நம்பி குட்டுவனர்) : Perhaps he belonged to the Chēra family. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 109, 243 ; *Naṟ* : 236, 345.

Nambi Neḍuñjeḻiyan (நம்பி நெடுஞ்செழியன்) : Perhaps a member of the Pāṇḍyan family. *Puṟam* : 239 col.

Nambiyar (நம்பியர்) : chiefs, leaders. *Śilap* : XIV : 100.

Namai (நமை) : The Button tree. *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 282 : 1.

Nayam (நயம்) : of four kinds : oṟṟumai, vēṟṟumai, purivinmai, Iyalpu nalam. *Maṇi* : XXX : 35, 217.

Nayavan (நயவன்) : Musician, connoisseur, critic. *Aham* : 212 : 6.

Naraham (நரகம்) : Hell. *Maṇi* : XXII : 176.

Narahar (நரகர்) : (1) One of the six varieties of creatures. (Is it Nāhar ?) (Did the Dravidians treat the pre-Dravidian Nāgās as another order of beings in the earlier days, just as the Āryans might have treated the cis-vindhyans as Rākshasās etc ? Nāgaloka and Narakaloka became nether lokas ; here if Kīḻloka is Kiḻakkulōka or eastern lands, Narakarlōka should not be confused into the Narakam (hell) of of the Sanskrit mythology. This is further strengthened by the belief that Naroka is hell full of misery and suffering while the Nagaloka or the Narakaloka was a place where unadulterated happiness was to be had. *Maṇi* : XI : 69, XXIV : 47, 133, XXV : 41, XXX : 57, 74.

(2) The Narakas (hells) were of eight kinds. *Maṇi* : VI : 181, XXII : 176.

(3) Cheats. *Maṇi* : I : 23.

(4) Sinners. *Paḻa* : 27 : 4.

(5) One of the three superior orders of creation : Makkaḷ, (Men), Dēvar, Narahar. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 161.

Narahan (நரகன்) : Sinner. *Śilap* : XV : 84.

Narahu (நரகு) : hell. *Innā* : 14 : 4 ; *Maṇi* : XVI : 89, XXIV : 110, XXX : 50.

Narandam (நரந்தம்) : A kind of grass, or reed. The bitter orange or Nārattai ; the flower of Nārattai. *Aham* : 141 : 26,

266 : 4 ; *Kali* : 54 : 5 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 94 ; *Kuṟun* : 52 : 3 ; *Maduraik* : 553 ; *Maṇi* : III : 162 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 11 : 22 ; *Pari* : 7 : 11, 16 : 15 ; *Porunar* : 238 ; *Puṟam* : 132 : 4, 235 : 8, 302 : 4.

Narandai (நரந்தை) : Narandam. *Śilap* : XII : 76.

Narambin maṟai (நரம்பின் மறை) : The Gandharva vēda ; or the art of music : Yāḻ nūl. *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 33 : 3.

Narambu (நரம்பு) : (1) The string of the Yāḻ ; also the particular tune appropriate to the string. *Aham* : 109 : 2, 279 : 11, 318 : 6, 355 : 5, 374 : 8 ; *Kali* : 8 : 10, 33 : 22, 118 : 15, 142 : 4 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 147 ; *Maṇi* : IV : 70 ; *Naṟ* : 17 : 11, 35 ; 5, 139 : 4, 200 : 8, 212 : 4, 300 : 8, 380 : 7 ; *Paḻa* : 228 : 4 ; *Puṟam* ; 109 : 15, 135 : 5, 164 : 11, 302 : 6, 308 : 1, 318 : 5 ; *Śilap* : III : 59, V : 222, VII : 1 : 11, 1 : 3, XXVIII : 32 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 227.

(2) (Puri) Narambu ; The tuned strings of the Yāḻ. *Pari* : 7 : 77, 18 ; 51.

Narambu uḻardal (நரம்பு உளர்தல்) ; Stroking the strings of the Yāḻ. *Pari* : 9 : 63.

Nari (நரி) : Fox, jackal. It was shy and dangerous. It ate up tke corpses of the victims of highway robbers ; these poultry were worried by the fox ; there was a variety known as 'veṇṇari' (the white fox) ; 'crying Nari Nari' made the rural folk desist from their routine outdoor work, like crying 'wolf'. Kaundi Adigaḻ cursed an undesirable couple to be transformed into 'Nari', which shows that it was a despised being. *Aham* : 193 : 10, 274 : 10, 337 ; 15, 375 : 6 ; *Kaḻavaḻi* : 34 : 3 ; *Kuṟaḻ* : 500 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : VI : 74, 110, XIII : 65, XXIX : 105, 107 ; *Naṟ* : 164 : 9, 352 : 5 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 22 : 35 ; *Paḻa* : 22 : 4, 80 : 3, 177 : 4, 244 : 4, 290 : 3 ; (Kuṟu) Nari *Puṟam* : 291 : 4, 359 : 3, 369 : 16, 373 : 37 ; *Śilap* : X : 232, 235 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 113 : 3 ; *Tol. Poruḻ* : 564 ; 1, 621 : 1.

Nariverūttalaiyār (நரிவெரூஉத்தலையார்) : There is a legend about this poet that his body had been transformed grotesquely and that when he met Karuvūr ēṟiya Ōḷvāṭ Kopperuñjēral Irumpoṟai his body became normal. If this is true, perhaps

his name is derived from that fact. Poet and author of *Kuṟun*; 5, 236; *Puṟam* : 5, 195.

Naṟai ān (நறை ஆன்) : old cow. *Paḷa* : 48 : 4.

Naraimuḍi neṭṭimaiyār (நரைமுடி நெட்டிமையார்) : Perhaps this name describes the poet's grey hair and long lashes. Poet and author of *Aham* ; 339.

Nalhuravu (நல்குரவு) : Poverty. Nach. derives this from Nalha+ ūrdal i.e., 'going to one with a view to taking' which is indicative of poverty. *Kuṟaḷ* : 106 ch. hdg.

Nallachchutanār (நல்லச்சுதனார்) : author of *Paripāḍal* : 21 on Muruganār. He set the tune for *Pari* ; 16, 17, 18, 20.

Nallanduvan(ār) [நல்லந்துவன்(னார்)] : Full name of Anduvan ; the same as Madurai Āśiriyar Nallanduvanār ; he was the author of Neydal Kali in *Kalittogai* and he was the editor and author of the invocatory song of that anthology. E. V. Anantarama Iyer reads the name 'Navvanduvanār', a reading not generally accepted. The attempt to distinguish Nallanduvanār, the editor of *Kalittogai*, the author of *Paripāḍal* : (6, 8, 11 and 20), and the poet referred to in *Aham* : 59 from one another by scholars like S. Vaiyapuri is neither definitive nor authoritative. *Kali* : *Neydal* : *Invoc.* Song. *vide* Anduvan. Editor of *Kalittogai Aham* : 59. Poet and author of *Aham* ; 43 ; *Naṟ* : 88 ; *Pari* : 6, 8, 11, 20. *Neydal* ; *Kali*.

Nallaḷiśiyār (நல்லழிசியார்) : Poet and author of *Pari* : 16 on Vaiyai and 17 on Murugan.

Nallāvūr (நல்லாவூர்) : Town to which Nallāvūr Kiḻār belonged. *Aham* : 86 ; *Naṟ* ; 154.

Nallāvūr Kiḻār (நல்லாவூர் கிழார்) ; Poet and author of *Aham* : 86 ; *Naṟ* : 154.

Nallāḷ (நல்லாள்) : Tirumahaḷ. *Nānmaṇi* ; 43 : 2.

Nalli Ādan (நல்லி ஆதன்) ; Basic name of Ōymān Nalli Ādan. *Puṟam* : 376 col.

Nalliśainilai (நல்லிசைநிலை) ; The situation of the soldier being infuriated by his king being killed by enemy subterfuge. Tumbaittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 15.

Nalliśai Vañji (நல்லிசை வஞ்சி) : A Puṟam Tuṟai. *Puṟam* : 23 col.

Nalliyakkōḍan (நல்லியக்கோடன்): Basic name of Ōymānāṭṭu Nalliyakkōḍan; hero of Śiṟupāṇāṟṟuppaḍai. Chief of Māvilaṅgai (Nal+Iyam+Kōḍan). *Puṟum* : 176 col., 176 : 7; *Śiṟupāṇ* : col., 126, 269.

Nalliṟaiyanār (நல்லிறையனார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 393.

Nallurittiran (நல்லுருத்திரன்): Basic name of Chōḻan Nallurut-tinār. *Puṟam* : 190 col.

Nallūr (நல்லூர்): (1) A town in Idaikkalināḍu to which Nattat-tanār belonged. *Śiṟupāṇ* col.

(2) Pēhan and Evvi ruled over Nallūrs. *Puṟam* : 24 : 17, 144 : 14.

(3) To which Śiṟumēdaiyār belonged. *Naṟ* : 282.

Nallūr Śiṟumēdāviyār (நல்லூர் சிறுமேதாவியார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 282.

Nalleḻuniyār (நல்லெழுனியார்): Poet and author of *Pari* : 13 on Tirumāl.

Nalloḷiyār (நல்லொளியார்): *vide* Nalveḷiyār.

Nalvaḻudiyār (நல்வழுதியார்): Poet and author of *Pari* : 12 on Vaiyai.

Nalviḻakkanār (நல்விளக்கனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 85.

Nalvinai (நல்வினை): Śīlam (Pañchaśīlam) and Dharma. *Maṇi* : XXX : 76.

Nalveḷḷiyār (நல்வெள்ளியார்): (1) Basic name of Madurai (Ōlaik-kaḍaiyattār) Nalveḷḷiyār. *Kuṟun* : 365; *Naṟ* : 7, 47, 250.

(2) Basic name of Mukkāl Āśān Nalveḷḷaiyan. *Naṟ* : 272.

Nalveḷiyār (நல்வெளியார்): Rdg. Nalloḷiyār. Poet and author of *Aham* : 32.

Nalvēṭṭanār (நல்வேட்டனார்): Basic name of Miḻai Kiḻān Nal-vēṭṭanār. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 341; *Naṟ* : 53, 210, 292, 349.

Nalaṅkiḷḷi (நலங்கிள்ளி): Basic name of Chōḻan Nalaṅkiḷḷi; 'Ilavandikaip paḷḷittuñjiya Nalaṅkiḷḷi Śēṭ Śenni'. *Puṟam* : 27, 27 : 10, 28, 29. 30, 31, 32, 33, 43, 44, 45, 47, 61, 73, 75, 225 : 10, 382 : 5.

Nalampunaindurait̲t̲al (நலம்புனைந்துரைத்தல்) : chap. hdg. *Kuṟaḷ* : 112 ch. hdg, on 'The lover praising the virtues of the lady love'.

Nalampeṟutirumaṇi (நலம்பெறுதிருமணி) : 'The gem that is certified best by the lapidaries'; name of the 4th stanza of VIII Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Nalan (நலன்) : beauty, simile is born of this. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 279 : 1.

Nalidal (நலிதல்) : harassing others; a characteristic lending itself for dramatisation. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 4.

Navvi (நவ்வி) : Young deer. *Aham* : 7 : 10; *Kuṟun* : 282 : 3; *Maduraik* : 275; *Naṟ* : 124 : 6; *Puṟam* : 2 : 21; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 567 : 1, 612 : 1.

Navi (நவி) : axe; *vide* Naviyam. *Puṟam* : 270 : 12.

Naviyam (நவியம்) : axe. *Puṟam* : 23 : 8, 36 : 7; *Śilap* : XV : 205.

Naviram (நவிரம்) : A hill. *Malaipaḍu* : 82, 579.

Naḷḷi (நள்ளி) : Basic name of Kaṇḍīrakkōpperunaḷḷi. He was chief of the Tōṭṭi hill; and a leader of the archers. He was one of the seven great patrons. Toṇḍi where the cowherds resided belonged to him. He used to supply to poor householders all their material needs. *Aham* : 152 : 15, 238 : 14; *Kuṟun* : 210 : 1; *Pari* : 10 : 85; *Puṟam* : 148, 149, 150, 148 : 1, 149 : 1, 150 : 28, 158 : 6; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 107.

Naḷḷiruḷ Nāṟi (நள்ளிருள் நாறி) : The 'night queen' called Iruvātchi flower. The Tusean Jasmine. *Kuṟiñjip* : 94.

Naḷinam (நளினம்) : Lotus. *Pari* : 5 : 12.

Naṟśēndanār (நற்சேந்தனர்) : (1) Basic name of Koḍimaṅgalattu Vātuli Naṟśēndanār. (Possibly Vātuli indicates that he belonged to the Vātula gotra). *Aham* : 179, 232.

(2) Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 128.

Naṟṟaṅkoṟṟanār (நற்றங்கொற்றனர்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 136.

Naṟṟamanār (நற்றமனர்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 133.

Naṟṟāmanār (நற்றாமனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 92.

(Kaivaṇ Kōmān) Naṟṟērkkuṭṭuvan [(கைவண் கோமான்) நற்றேர்க் குட்டுவன்]: A Chēra ruler who ruled over Kaḷumalam. *Aham* : 270 : 9.

Naṟavam (நறவம்): A fragrant creeper. *Kuṟiñjip* : 91 ; *Pari* : 6 : 49, 12 : 80.

Naṟavu (நறவு): (1) Toddy ; honey. *vide* Naṟā. *Aham* : 19 : 9, 36 : 17, 61 : 10, 77 : 16, 83 : 8, 96 : 1, 173 : 16, 196 : 1, 221 : 1, 262 : 16, 296 : 9 ; *Kali* : 40 : 12, 99 : 1, 147 : 54 ; *Naṟ* : 276 : 9 ; *Pari* : 8 : 75, 10 : 75 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 386 ; *Porunar* : 238 ; *Puṟam* : 91 : 3, 114 : 4, 116 : 16, 125 : 8, 261 : 2, 262 : 1, 297 : 6, 364 : 6. 384 : 12, 396 : 8, 400 : 14 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 27 ; *Śṭṛupāṇ* : 51.

(2) The flower called 'Narām' ; it is also called 'Piḍavu'. *Kali* : 84 : 22, 105 : 41 ; *Naṟ* : 25 : 2.

(3) A town in the Chēra country ; Āḍukōṭpāṭṭu Chēral Ādan lived here for sometime. *Padiṟṟu* : 60 : 12.

Naṟā (நறா): (1) honey or toddy. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1090 : 1 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 80 : 4 ; *Pari* : 7 : 62, 64 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 345 ; *Śilap* : VII : 30 : 1.

(2) The flower 'Naṟavam'. *Pari* : 7 : 63.

Naṟai (நறை): (1) A creeper ; also called 'Pachchilai'. *Porunar* : 238 ; *Puṟam* : 168 : 15.

(2) incense. *Puṟam* : 329 : 3.

(3) honey. *Aham* : 242 : 18, 257 : 2, 282 : 9 ; *Pari* : 8 : 26.

(4) sandalwood. *Pari* : 17 : 6.

(5) Ahil, an aromatic wood. *Pari* : 14 : 20.

Naṟaikkāi (நறைக்காய்): The fruit of a tree, yielding strong aromatic scent, the nutmeg ; used as medicine as well as spice ; also called Śātikkāi. *Murugu* : 190.

Nankaṇiyār (நன்கணியார்): Poet ; an astrologer, probably an ascetic : *vide* Pakkuḍukkai Nankaṇiyār. *Puṟam* : 194.

Nanbalūr (நன்பலூர்): Place to which Śiṟumēdāviyār belonged. *Aham* : 94, 394.

Nanbalūr Śiṟumēdāviyār (நன்பலூர்ச் சிறுமேதாவியார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 94, 394.

Nanmārbanār (நன்மார்பனர்) : Basic name of Karuvūr Nanmārbanār. *Aham* : 277.

Nanmāṟan (நன்மாறன்) : Basic name of Pāṇḍyan Chittiramāḍattn ttuñjiya Nanmāṟan. *Puṟam* : 55, 56, 57, 59, 196, 198.

Nanmullaiyār (நன்முல்லையார்) : Basic name of Poet Aḷḷūr Nanmullaiyār. *Aham* : 46.

Nanmoḻi (நன்மொழி) : Good omen. *Mullaip* : 17.

Naṇṟā (நன்று) : A hill in the Chēra country on top of which Śelvakaḍuṅgō Vāḻi Ādan stood and granted to the poet Kapilar all the land he surveyed. *Padiṟṟu* : VII : Ten *Padiham.*

Naṇṟiyil Śelvam (நன்றியில் செல்வம்) : *Kuṟaḷ* : 101 ch. hdg.

Nannan (நன்னன்) : There were more than one chieftain of this name ruling at different places in the Tamil country.

1. He was a great patron ; the Eḻiśaikunṟam existed in his land. *Aham* : 152, 349 : 8.
2. He was chief of Punnāḍu. *Aham* : 396 ; 2.
3. The Parambu hill belonged to him. *Aham* : 356 : 8, 19.
4. Once when he had gone out hunting, his port was besieged by enemies who could not be resisted by the besieged ; but Nannan who returned from the hunt in the meanwhile defeated the besiegers and saved the fort. *Aham* : 392 : 27.
5. His tutelary tree was the mango ; once the Kōśar cut this tree by a strategem and entered his territory. *Kuṟun* : 73 : *2*, 138.
6. Viyalūr and Pāḻi near Eḻilkunṟam and Pāram belonged to him. *Aham* : 15 ; 10, 97 : 12, 142 : 9, 152 : 12, 173 : 16.
7. He was involved in the battle of Kaḻumalam. He defeated a chief called Piṇḍan. *Aham* ; 44 : 7.
8. He was defeated by Kalaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nāṟmuḍi Chēral in the battle of Vāhaipperuntuṟai. *Aham* : 199 : 20, 208 : 14.
9. Once he conquered his enemies, sheared off the hair from the heads of their women and caused all that hair to be twisted into ropes which were used to bind the elephants. *Naṟ* : 270 : 9.

10. He was the chief of Koṅkāṇam. *Naṟ* : 391 : 6.
11. He was chief of Pūḻi nāḍu ; histutelary tree was Vāhai (the bay tree) and so must be different from Nannan whose tutelary tree was the mango; it was he who was defeated by Nārmuḍi Chēral. *Padiṟṟu* : IV : 10 : 14, 15, IV Ten *Padiham* : 88 : 10.
12. A petty chieftain whose birthday was celebrated with grat *eclat*. *Maduraik* : 618 ; *Puṟam* : 151.
13. He was the forefather of Iḷavichchikkō. *Puṟam* : 151 : 8.
14. He was the father of Nannan hero of *Malaipaḍukaḍām*. *Malaipaḍu* col.
15. The hero of *Malaipaḍukaḍām*. He was a vēḷ. He was called Nannan Vēṇmā ; and Śeṅgan Mā was his town ; Naviram was his hill ; Śēyāṟu was his river. Palkuṉṟakkōttam was his kōttam in Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam. (Śeṅgam and cheyyāṟu now in the Arcot Dt) His wife was a model of conjugal virtue. Shewared a flag in honour of that reputation. *Malaipaḍu* col.
16. He was a cruel tyrant who killed a young girl for having carelessly eaten up a mango washed away by the stream. *Kuṟun* : 292 : 5.

Nannan udiyan (நன்னன் உதியன்) : Perhaps he was a distant scion of the Chēra clan and so was also called Udiyan ; he was a Vēḷ. *Aham* : 258 : 1.

Nannāhanār (நன்னாகனார்) : (1) Basic name of Puṟattiṇai Nannāhanār. *Puṟam* : 376, 379, 381, 384.

(2) The same as No. 1 ; poet and author of *Puṟam* : 176, 376, 379, 381, 382. He wrote the music for *Paripāḍal* : 12.

Nannāhaiyār (நன்னாகையார்) : Basic name of a poetess, Kachchippēṭṭu Nannāhaiyār. *Kuṟun* : 30, 118, 172, 180, 192, 197, 287, 325.

Nannudal viṟali (நன்னுதல் விறலி) : name of stanza 7 of *Padiṟṟu* : V Ten.

Nannūl (நன்னூல்) : The Vēdas. *Maṇi* : VI : 169, XIII : 59, 69.

Nanavu (நனவு) : Toddy or honey. *Kali* : 147 : 58.

Nanai (நனை) : Toddy. *Aham* : 23 : 3, 25 : 6, 166 : 1, 189 : 12 ; *Puṟam* : 360 ; 4, 396 : 16 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 642 : 3.

Nāha(nīḻ) nagar [நாக(நீள்) நகர்]: 'Svargham'' says Aḍiyārk. but Arumpaḍa calls. it 'Nāhar ulagam'. *Śilap* : I : 21.

Nāhanāḍu (நாகநாடு): The land of eternal bliss; Aḍiyārk calls it 'Pavaṇam' or 'Nāgalōkam'; Arumpada. however, calls it 'Dēvar ulagam'. In Maṇimēkalai it is called 'Kīḻnila-maruṅgu' but 'Kīḻnilam' perhaps does not mean 'netherland' but only 'the eastern land'; it is said that 400 yojanas of this land perished along with Puhār. The two kings of this land fought between themselves for the possession of the Daruma Pidihai at Maṇipallavam; but were persuaded by the Buddha to surrender it in favour of the Buddhist devotees. *Maṇi* : VIII : 54, IX : 21, 58, XXIV : 54, XXV : 178, XXIX : 3; *Śilap* : I : 21.

Nāhapuram (நாகபுரம்): The capital of Puṇyarājan's kingdom. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 169.

Nāham (நாகம்): (1) Cobra. *Aham* : 138 : 17; *Innā* : 30 : 1; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 26 : 3; *Kār* : 20 : 3; *Kuṛaḷ* : 763 : 2; *Maṇi* : VII : 131, XX : 98, XXV : 195; *Nāḷaḍi* : 66 : 3, 164 : 1, 240 : 3, 4 : *Nānmaṇi* : 12 : 2; *Naṛ* : 37 : 8; *Pari* : 5 : 24; *Puṛam* : 37 : 2; *Śilap* : V : 124, XIII : 58, XXV : 18; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 13 : 3, 107 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 28 : 2.

(2) a tree - Śurapunnai the long leaved gamboge. *Kainnilai* : *Kuṛiñji* : 12 : 1; *Kali* : 39 : 3; *Kuṛiñjip* : 94; *Maṇi* ; III : 162; *Murugu* : 302; *Naṛ* : 82 : 6; *Pari* : 12 : 4, 80; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 3; *Porunar* : 209; *Śilap* : XII : 76, XIII : 152; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 88, 108, 116; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 16 : 1, 117 : 2.

(3) The Dēvalōka. *Puṛam* : 367 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 28 : 2.

(4) Elephant. *Aham* : 73 : 12; *Neḍunal* : 47; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 7 : 1, 13 : 4, 117 : 2.

Nāhampōttanār (நாகம்போத்தனர்): i.e., Pōttanār son of Nāhanār; perhaps Pōttan is derived from Pōttu. *Kuṛun* : 282.

Nāhar (நாகர்): Dēvar. Maṇimēkalai says that the Nāhar were nōmads (Śāraṇar) and cannibals. *Maṇi* : XII : 96, XVI : 15 : 39; *Nānmaṇi* : 63 : 2; *Pari* : 11 : 67; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 59.

Nāhariham (நாகரிகம்): Sense of obligation; is not necessarily concerned with 'Nagara' - a city. but with 'Nāgar'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 0 : 2; *Naṟ* : 355.

Nāhariyar (நாகரியர்): or Śaṅga Varuṇar; poet who wrote. *Puṟam* : 360.

Nāhan (நாகன்): (1) Basic name of Maduraittamiḻkūttan, father of Dēvanār. *Aham* : 164.

(2) Father of Kumaran in Eḻūppnaṟi Nāhan Kumaranār. *Aham* : 138, 240.

(3) Basic name of Nālai Kiḻān Nāhan, a general of the Pāṇḍyan armies. *Puṟam* : 179.

(4) Father of Pōttan; author of *Kuṟun* : 282.

(5) A Nāga. *Maṇi* : XVI : 106.

Nāhanār (நாகனார்): (1) The poet who wrote the music for *Paripāḍal* : 11.

(2) Basic name of Ammayyanāhanār. *Naṟ* : 252.

(3) Basic name of Muppōr Nāhanār. *Naṟ* : 314.

(4) Basic name of Tīnmidi Nāhanār or Tīnmidi Nāhanār. *Kuṟun* : 111.

(5) Basic name of Veḻḻaikkuḍināhanār: *Naṟ*, 158, 196; *Puṟam* : 35.

Nāhu (நாகு): Cow; Heifer; she - buflalo. *Aham* : 64 : 12, 146 : 3; *Aiṅguṟu* : 445 : 3; *Kali* : 109 : 4, 110 : 14, 113 : 28, 116 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 165; *Puṟam* : 261 : 13; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 2, 618 : 1.

Nāhaiyār (நாகையார்): Basic name of the daughter of Añjiyattai, author of *Aham* : 352.

Nāñjil (நாஞ்சில்): (1) plough. *Aham* : 42 : 5, 141 : 5; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 40 : 1; *Kali* : 8 : 5; *Kār* : 19 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : II : 9 : 17, III : 5 : 1, 6 : 2, 58 : 17; *Pari* : 1 : 5, 4 : 39, 15 : 57, 20 : 53; *Perumbāṇ* : 199; *Puṟam* : 19 : 11, 20 : 11, 40 : 1, 56 : 4, 138 : 8; *Śilap* : XXII : 66, 80.

(2) A hill; its chief was Nāñjil Vaḻḻuvan. *Puṟam* : 137 : 12, 380 col, 380 : 9.

Nāñjil Porunan (நாஞ்சில் பொருநன்): Ruler of Nāñjil Nāḍu; i.e., the territory containing Nāñjil hill; a name for Nāñjil Vaḷḷuvan; he was Tennavar Maṟavan; Nāñjil Vaḷḷuvan is said to have assisted the Chēras also. His basic name was Kandan. *Puṟam* : 137 : 12, 139 : 8, 140 : 1, 380 : 9.

Nāñjil Vaḷḷuvan (நாஞ்சில் வள்ளுவன்): *vide* Nāñjil Porunan. *Puṟam* : 137, 138, 139. 140, 380.

Nāñjilān (நாஞ்சிலான்): The plough was Balaraman's weapon. *Kali* : 36 : 1.

Nāñjilōn (நாஞ்சிலோன்): Tirumāl. *Pari* : 13 : 33.

Nāṭkaḷ (நாட்கள்): morning hour. *Puṟam* : 123 : 1.

Nāṭṭam (நாட்டம்): (1) Enquiry; the deliberate justice of a king. *Puṟam* : 35 : 70.

(2) The Divine sight (of the third eye) of Śiva. *Pari* : 5 : 30.

(3) Astrology. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 21 : 1.

Nāṭpali (நாட்பலி): The daily sacrifice offered to the idol or image; such a sacrifice was offered to the Naḍukal (hero stone); this was offered early in the morning. *Aham* : 287 : 6, 289 : 3; *Puṟam* : 329 : 2; *Śilap* : *uraipeṟu*.

Nāḍahakkaṇihai (நாடகக்கணிகை): Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 75.

Nāḍaham (நாடகம்): Drama (or the countryside) or dance. *Ēladi* : 25 : 2; *Maṇi* : II : 30, IV : 51, XVIII : 58, XIX : 80, XXIV : 23, XXV : 82; *Paṭṭinap* : 113; *Perumbāṇ* : 55; *Śilap* : VI : 21; *Padiham* : 15; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 53 : 1.

Nāḍaha mahaḷir (நாடக மகளிர்): Dancing girls. *Śilap* : XXVI : 128, 141.

Nāḍahamaḍandai (நாடகமடந்தை): dancing girls; courtesans. *Maṇi* : IV : 51; *Śilap* : XXII : 142, XXVI : 68.

Nāḍan (நாடன்): A country gentleman; he who is typical of the country. *Puṟam* : 236 : 3.

Nāḍu (நாடு): Country, territory, kingdom. *Aham* : 42 : 5, 62 : 5, 120 : 16, 165 : 6, 236 : 17, 325 : 7, 331 : 8, 338 : 1, 341 : 4, 351 : 1, 372 : 2, 383 : 4; *Iṟai Ahap* : 48 : 1; *Kali* : 5 : 12, 104 :

2 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 397 : 1, 553 : 2, ch. 74 hdg. 731 : 2, 732 : 2, 733 : 2, 734 : 2, 735 : 2, 736 : 2, 737 : 2, 738 : 2, 739 : 2, 740 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 232 ; *Maduraik* : 126, 156, 187 ; *Maṇi* : VIII : 41, XXV : 144, 237, XXVIII : 190 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 20 : 3, 86 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 24 : 5, 102 : 5, 183 : 1, 2, 343 : 10, 377 : 2 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 28, 16 : 2, 22 : 31, 23 : 25, 40 : 29, 45 : 9, 53 : 2, 59 : 19, 66 : 15, 76 : 15, 81 : 15, 85 : 7 88 : 42 ; *Paḷa* : 55 : 2, 3 ; *Puṟam* : 4 : 19, 6 : 22, 7 : 13, 13 : 13, 35 : 11, 12, 38 : 12, 40 : 11, 49 : 1, 52 : 17, 54 : 4, 70 : 9, 72 : 1, 76 : 9, 85 : 2, 89 :3, 98 : 20, 109 : 18, 118 : 5, 126 : 23, 135 : 22, 146 : 4, 150 : 22, 162 : 23, 165 : 11, 166 : 19, 184 : 6, 200 : 17, 201 : 20, 202 : 21, 215 : 6, 217 : 3, 229 : 14, 232 : 6, 240 : 2, 14, 306 : 7, 363 : 6, 377 : 21, 381 : 5 ; *Śilap* : VIII : 2, X : canto hdg. X : 42, XXII : 143, 144, XXIII : 65 ; *Śilap* : *uraiperu* ; XXIX : *Vañjimahaḷir Śol* : 7 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 4 : 2, 9 : 3 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 18.

Nāḍukāṇ Kādai (நாடுகாண் காதை) : The canto in which Kōvalan and Kaṇṇahi approach the Pāṇḍyan Kingdom. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 72, X canto hdg.

Nāḍukāṇeḍuvarai (நாடுகாணெடுவரை) : 'The hill from on which the countryside can be surveyed'. Name of 5th stanza of the 9th Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Nāḍuvāḻttu (நாடுவாழ்த்து) : A Puṟam Tuṟai. *Padiṟṟu* : 28 col.

Nāṇ (நாண்) : The chord of the bow. *Puṟam* : 369 : 8.

Nāṇ uḍaimai (நாண் உடைமை) : Modesty. *Kuṟaḷ* : 102 ch. hdg.

Nāṇmahiḻirukkai (நாண்மகிழிருக்கை) : The daily (morning) court of the king. *Padiṟṟu* : VII Ten, 65 : 13, 85 : 7 ; *Puṟam* : 29 : 5.

Nāṇmīn (நாண் மீன்) : Stars. *Kali* : 104 : 27 ; *Maduraik* : 6 ; *Maṇi* : XII : 88.

Nāṇaṟkiḻaṅgu (நாணற்கிழங்கு) : A kind of tuber. *Aham* : 212 : 4.

Nāṇuttuṟavu uraittal (நாணுத்துறவு உரைத்தல்) : On loss of modesty consequent on excessive love. *Kuṟaḷ* : 114 ch. hdg.

Nāṇudal (நாணுதல்) : sense of shame ; modesty. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 5.

Nāttūṇ (நாத்தூண்) : sister of one's husband. (Nāttūṇār now is corrupted into Nāttanār). *Śilap* : XVI : : 19.

Nāttūṇaṅgai (நாத்தூணங்கை) : Sister-in-law ; that is, husband's sister. *Śilap* : XVI : 19.

Nādar (நாதர்) : Rudra ; The God of the Ādirai asterism. *Pari* : 8 : 7.

Nādan (நாதன்) : The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XI : 74, XXVIII : 71, 89.

Nāmbu (நாம்பு) : The knotted net. *Naṟ* : 207 : 8.

Nāmahaḷ (நாமகள்) : Kalaimahaḷ. the goddess of speech. *Śilap* : XXII : *Veṇba* : 1.

Nāmam (நாமம்) : name. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 23, XXIX : 50.

Nāmalār (நாமலார்) : Parent of Iḷaṅkaṇṇar, author of *Kuṟun* : 250.

Nāmalār Mahan Iḷaṅkaṇṇar (நாமலார் மகன் இளங்கண்ணர்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 250.

Nāmiśaippāvāi (நாமிசைப்பாவாய்) : An address of Kalaimahaḷ. *Maṇi* : XIV : 18.

Nāi (நாய்) : (1) Dog ; used for hunting. *Aham* : 16 : 1, 28 : 7, 107 : 10, 118 : 5, 158 : 15, 167 : 17, 182 : 5, 248 : 2, 318 : 15, 381 : 7 ; *Innā* : 3 : 1 ; *Kainnilai* : *Pālai*: 2 : 1 ; *Kali* : 23 : 16, 144 : 20 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 240 ; *Kuṟun* : 277 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XXIX : 104 ; *Nāladi* : 70 : 1, 2, 213 : 1 : 4, 218 : 1, 254 : 3 : 4, 322 : 3, 345 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 82 : 10, 212 : 5, 252 : 10, 276 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 14 : 4, 30 : 3, 73 : 4, 75 : 4, 87 : 3, 117 : 4, 139 : 4, 149 : 4, 151 : 4, 156 : 4, 252 : 3, 261 : 4, 278 : 4, 352 : 4, 375 : 3, 4 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 125, 139 ; *Porunar* : 42 ; *Puṟam* : 33 : 1, 205 : 8 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 17, 132 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 563 : 1, 566 : 2, 613 : 1, 620 : 1.

(2) the die *Puṟam* : 52 : 14 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 374 : 1.

Nāihar (நாய்கர்) : Leader ; this later became a caste name. *vide* also ' Mānāigan '. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 134 : 3.

Nār (நார்) : (1) filter ; called Pannāḍai. *Aham* : 36 : 17, 296 : 9 ; *Pari* : 6 : 49 ; *Puṟam* : 67 : 7, 400 : 14.

(2) honey. *Puṟam* : 170 : 12.

Nārmuḍi (நார்முடி): The crown of fibre forming part of the regalia of Kalaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nārmuḍi Chēral. *Aham* : 199; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 30 : 16, 38, 9 : 13 to 16.

Nāraṇan (நாரணன்): Vishṇu. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 99.

Nāradan (நாரதன்): A rishi expert in Vīṇa playing. *Śilap* : VI : 18, XVII : *Oṇṟan pahudi* : 4, 8.

Nārāśam (நாராசம்): iron spike. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 55.

Nārāyaṇan (நாராயணன்) Tirumāl. *vide* also 'Nāraṇan'. *Śilap* : XVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 15.

Nārāyam (நாராயம்): The weapon of Vishṇu. *Paḷa* : 80 : 4.

Nārai (நாரை): Crane ; Stork. *Aham* : 240 : 2, 360 : 16; *Aiṅguṟu* : 9 : 4, 70 : 1, 114 : 3, 151 : 2, 152 : 2, 153 : 2, 154 : 2, 155 : 2, 156 : 2, 157 : 2, 158 : 2, 159 : 2, 160 : 2, 186 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 68 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 2 : 4; *Kali* : 126 : 3, 128 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 103 : 3, 114 : 5, 125 : 5, 128 : 1. 166 : 1, 236 : 5, 296 : 2, 349 : 2; *Naṟ* : 35 : 6, 91 : 4, 127 : 1, 178 : 2, 180 : 2, 263 : 7, 330 : 2; *Neḍunal* : 17; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 23 : 21, 29 : 4, 32 : 12, 51 : 4, 73 : 5; *Paḷa* : 23 : 3; *Porunar* : 204, 225; *Puṟam* : 24 : 20, 209 : 1, 351 : 9, 354 : 5, 384 : 2; *Śilap* : X : 114.

Varuṇappūdar Nālvahaippāṇi (வருணப்பூதர் நால்வகைப்பாணி): The kind of prayer song recited in worshipping the Bhūdas of the four castes. *Śilap* : VI : 35.

Nālvar (நால்வர்): (1) The four gods : Śiva, Tirumāl, Balabadra, Seyyōn. *Puṟam* : 56 : 10.

(2) The four claimants on one's purse : the manes, the gods, guests and relatives. *Ēlādi* : *Invocation* : 2.

(3) The mother of the lady love, her nurse, companion and lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 199 : 201 : 2.

(4) The four Varuṇas. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 29 : 1, 224 : 1.

Nālvēdam (நால் வேதம்): *vide* Nānmaṟai. *Puṟam* : 2 : 18.

Nālūr (நாலூர்): A place where the Kōśar resided; it is difficult to say if this was a particular town or represented 'four towns'. U. V. S. treats it as standing for four towns where four Kōśar clans resided. But in *Puṟam* : 179 he explains Nālai by making it stand for Nālūr. *Kuṟun* : 15 : 3.

Nāleṇḍēvar (நாலெண்டேவர்): The four varieties of Dēvas; the Rudras, the Sūryas, the Vasus and the two Asvini Dēvas. *Pari* : 3 : 28.

Nālai (நாலை): a place the chief of which was Nāhan (Nālai Kiḻavan Nāhan) a general of the Pāṇḍyan armies. *Puṟam* : 179.

Nālai Kiḻavan Nāhan (நாலை கிழவன் நாகன்): A chief and general of Pāṇḍyan armies. He was chief of Nālai. *Puṟam* : 179, 179 : 10.

Nāval (நாவல்): (1) The fruit of the blue berries. *Aham* : 380 : 4; *Maṇi* : II ; 1, IX : 17, XV : 20, XVII : 30, 37; *Naṟ* : 35 : 2; *Paḻa*: 138 : 4; *Pari* : 2 : 57; *Puṟam* : 177 : 11.

(2) The kind of gold called Śambūnadham (literally translated into Tamil as Nāvalampaśumpon). *Murugu* : 18; *Śilap* : III : 117, XXIX : *Śeṅguṭṭuvan kāṟṟu* : 3.

Nāvalam taṇ Poḻil (நாவலந் தண் பொழில்): The Jambū Dvīpa; the mythological land of which Bhāratavarsha was a part. The Krauñcha hill is on its northern side. *vide* Nāvalamtīvu. *Maṇi* : XXII : 29; *Pari* : 5 : 8; *Perumbāṇ* : 465; *Śilap* : XVII : 3, XXV : 173.

Nāvalam tīvu (நாவலந் தீவு): *vide* Nāvalam taṇ Poḻil or the Jambūdvīpa. *Ēlādi* : 56 : 4; *Maṇi* : XI : 107, XXV : 12, XXVIII : 180.

Nāvāi (நாவாய்): Navy; ship. *Aham* : 110 : 18; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 61 : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 1 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 496 : 2; *Maduraik* : 83; *Maṇi* : XI : 25, XVI : 17; *Nāladi* : 224 : 2; *Naṟ* : 295 : 6; *Paḻa* : 79 : 2; *Pari* : 10 : 39; *Paṭṭinap* : 174; *Perumbāṇ* : 321; *Puṟam* : 13 : 5, 66 : 1, 126 : 15; *Śilap* : XIV : 74.

Nāvi (நாவி): A kind of Deer. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 85; *Śilap* : XXV : 53.

Nāvikkuḻambu (நாவிக்குழம்பு): A scent; odoriferous preparation. *Śilap* : XIII : 116.

Nāvidan (நாவிதன்): Barber. *Paḻa* : 284 : 3.

Nāvin Kiḻatti (நாவின் கிழத்தி): Kalaimahaḷ; Goddess of speech (i.e., of learning). *Nāladi* : 252 : 3.

Nāḻi (நாழி): (1) A measure; 2 ōḻōcks of current measure. *Āchāra* : 44 : 1; *Mullaip* : 9; *Puṟam* : 189 : 5; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 240 ; 1.

(2) The everfull quiver. *Pari* : 18 : 30.

Nṟḻihai (நாழிகை): Time unit; 24 minutes. *Nānmaṇi* : 74 : 2; 'Erkandu' *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 6.

Nāḻihaikkaṇakkar (நாழிகைக்கணக்கர்): Timekeepers recited songs for every hour that passed. *Śilap* : V : 49.

Nāḷ (நாள்): (1) day of 24 hours, more usually a star. *Aham* : 86 : 7, 136; *Bhāratam* : '*Ādi Śāṇṟa*' : 2; *Kali* : 5 : 8, 34 : 22, 36 : 24, 37 : 10, 39 : 31, 48 : 16; *Kuṟaḷ* : 553 : 1, 2, 1261 : 2; *Maṇi* : I : 8, 67, II : 3, VI : 182, VII : 24, 35, 106, IX : 48, XIII : 53, XIV : 92, XXIX : 19; *Nāladi* : 86 : 1, 207 : 1, 214 : 1 : 2; *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 3, 55 : 21, 90 : 51; *Puṟam* : 24 : 4, 5, 101 : 1, 118 : 2, 148 : 3, 176 : 12, 188 : 7, 189 : 3, 198 : 18, 227 : 6, 232 : 2, 301 : 7; *Śilap Padiham* : 51, XIII : 144, XXIII : 163, 164; *Śiṟupañch* : 44 : 1; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Naḷum Puḷḷum*' *Tol Eḻuttu* : 247 : 1, 286, 331 : 1. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 135 : 1 ;

Nāḷaṅgāḍi (நாளங்காடி): The daytime market in Puhār; the morning bazaar; the space between Maravūrppākkam and Paṭṭinappākkam in Puhār, used as shandy or market. This was different from Allaṅgāḍi (evening bazaar). *Aham* : 93 : 10; *Śilap* : V : 63, 196.

Nāḷavai (நாளவை): The daily morning court of the King. The Nāḷavai of Tittan of Uṟaiyūr was famous. *Aham* : 226 : 14, 331 : 12; *Nar* : 167 : 4; *Puṟam* : 54 : 3.

Nāḷirukkai (நாளிருக்கை): The daily morning court of the King. *vide* Nāḷavai. *Aham* : 76 : 4, 227 : 15.

Nāṟpāl (நாற்பால்): The four fold castes. (Pāl : division). *Puṟam* : 183 : 8.

Nāṟperum T(d)eivam (நாற்பெரும் தெய்வம்): The Gods that protect the four directions; i.e., Ind(i)ra, Yama, Varuṇa, Śōma (Kubēra) according to Nach. *Murugu* : 160.

Nāṛu (நாறு): The transplanted seedling. *Perumbāṇ* : 212.

Nāngu (நான்கு): (1) The four fold division of the army; 'elephantry', cavalry, chariots and infantry. *Puṛam* : 55 : 9.

(2) The four Bhāvanais which purify the thoughts : Maitri, Karuṇai, Muttai, Ihalchchi. *Pari* : 4 : 1.

(3) No. 4 ; Parimēl. would consider it the special characteristic of ' water ', viz. taste, *Pari* : 3 : 78.

(4) The four essential qualities requisite in a king : affection, knowledge, discrimination, and incorrptibility. *Kuṛaḷ* : 513 : 1.

(5) The four methods of testing the loyalty of subordinates : Aṛam, Porul, inbam, uyirechcham (upadhas). *Kuṛaḷ* : 501 : 1.

(6) The four defects in thought and word iike jealousy, greed, anger, foul language. *Kuṛaḷ* : 35 : 1.

(7) The four consequences of adultery : enmity, sin, fear, evil reputation. *Kuṛaḷ* : 146 : 1.

(8) The four fruits of Pāri's Parambu : (1) The bamboo paddy, (2) The jack fruit, (3) sweet potatoes, (4) honey, *Puṛam* : 109 : 3.

(9) The four āchāras for ascetics : growing matted hair, clean shaving, ceremonial bathing, refraining from food after dusk. *Śiṛupañch* : 69 : 3.

Nānmaṛai (நான்மறை): The four Vēdās ; Nach. says they are : Taittiriyam, Pauḍiham, Talavakāram and Sāmam ; and thinks that the division of the Vēdās into Rig, Yajur, Sāmam and Atharvam by Vēda Vyāsa came after Tolkāppiar composed his grammar. *Aham* : 181 : 16 ; *Maṇi* : VI : 169 ; *Pari* ; 9 : 12 ; *Puṛam* : 6 : 20, 362 : 9 ; *Śilap* : 175, XV : 12, XXVIII : 176, 191.

Nānmaṛai mākkaḷ (நான்மறை மாக்கள்): Brahmins. *Maṇi* : XIII : 99.

Nānmaṛai Mudalvar (நான்மறை முதல்வர்): Brahmins. *Puṛam* : 93 : 7.

Nānmaṛai Munivar (நான்மறை முனிவர்): Brahmins. *Puṛam* : 6 : 20.

Nānmaṟaiyāḷar (நான்மறையாளர்) : Brahmins. *Tirikaḍu* : 2: 3·

Nānmaṟaiyāḷan (நான்மறையாளன்) : (1) Brahmin ; here Pālai Gautamanār. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 137.

(2) The Brahmin from Māṅgāḍu, a west coast town. *Śilap* : XI : 152, XXVII : 54.

Nānmaṟaiyōr (நான்மறையோர்) : Brahmins. *Paṭṭinap* : 202.

Nānmāḍakkūḍal (நான்மாடக்கூடல்) : Madurai ; Nach. thinks that " the name is due to the meeting of four madams : Tiru Ālavāi, Tiru Nallāṟu, Tirumuḍaṅgai, Tirunaḍuvūr ; also probably due to the meeting of Kanni, Kariyamāl, Kāli and Ālavāi (the four snakes) " : myth. *Kali* : 92 : 65 ; *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 3 ; *Śilap* : XXI : 39.

Nānmuha Oruvan (நான்முக ஒருவன்) : Brahma of the four faces. *Murugu* : 165 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 402.

Nānam (நானம்) : musk. *Kali* : 93 : 21 ; *Nāladi* : 294 : 3 ; *Śilap* : II : 67.

Nikkandakkōṭṭam (நிக்கந்தக்கோட்டம்): The temple of Aruhan. *Śilap* : IX : 13.

Nikkandan (நிக்கந்தன்): Aruhan. *Śilap* : IX : 13.

Nihaṇḍa Vādi (நிகண்ட வாதி): Nirkkanta Vādi. i.e., Dikambara Vādi (the Skyclad ones) among the Jains. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 167.

Nihaṇḍan (நிகண்டன்): Compiler of Nikaṇḍu; title of Kalaikkōṭṭuttaṇḍanār. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 382.

Nihaṇḍan Kalaikkōṭṭuttaṇḍanār (நிகண்டன் கலைக்கோட்டுத் தண்டனர்): Probably he held a deer's horn as a walking stick. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 382.

Nihamanam (நிகமனம்): The logical argument that wherever there is smoke, there is also fire. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 58, 63, 109.

Nichcha nirappu (நிச்ச நிரப்பு): Poverty, earning one's bread by daily effort. *Kuṟaḷ* : 532 :2.

Niṇam (நிணம்): Meat. *Kuṟiñjip* : 204.

Nittam (நித்தம்): Niruttam; dance. *Pari* : 12 : 43.

Nittiyam (நித்தியம்): Permanence. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 166.

Nittilakkōvai (நித்திலக்கோவை): meaning: 'String of pearls' - the third division of *Ahanānūṟu* (last 100 stanzas i.e., from 301 to 400). It is so called because the poems in this section are uniformly clear and simple like pearls. The Pāyiram to the *Ahanānūṟu* says that the style and substance of the poems in this section agree and hence the caption.

Nittilam (நித்திலம்): Pearls. *Aintiṇai* (50) 48 : 2; *Maṇi* : XVIII : 46, XIX : 112; *Pari* : 2 : 29, 30, 10 : 115, 16 : 5, 22 : 49; *Śilap* : I : 49, III : 111, VII : 37 : 1, XXII : 16, 18, XXIII : 4, XXX : 15; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 149; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 49 : 3.

Nidikkiḻavan (நிதிக்கிழவன்): Kubēran. *Aham* : 66 : 17.

Nimbam (நிம்பம்): Margosa, 'Vēmbu'. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 183, 184.

Nimbiri (நிம்பிரி): Jealousy; 'this impedes love'. *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 274 : 1.

Nimittam (நிமித்தம்): Auspices, omens; by (Nāḷ(day), Puḷ (bird) etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 17. Even the robbers watched the omens. *Śilap* : XVI : 166, 178.

Niyamam (நியமம்) : (1) Bazaar street. *Aham* : 83 : 7 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 480 ; *Murugu* : 70 ; *Naṛ* : 45 : 4 ; *Paḍiṛṛu* : 15 : 19, 20 : 12.

(2) Temple. *Śilap* : XIV : 8.

(3) A town of the Kōśars, to the east of Śellur. *Aham* : 90 : 12.

Niravayavam (நிரவயவம்) : That which has no body. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 299.

Niranirai (நிரனிரை) : Niralnirai The system of prose order in which similes are arranged respectively. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 312 : 1.

Niruttam (நிருத்தம்) : Niruktam ; the 'ear' of the Vēdas. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 101.

Nirai (நிரை) : The cattle ; lit. a herd. *Aham* : 321 : 7.

Niraiyam (நிரையம்) : Hell. *Āchāra* : 37 : 3, 38 : 3 ; *Aham* : 67 : 6, 95 : 12 ; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṛiñji* : 5 : 4 ; *Kuṛun* : 258 : 6, 292 : 6 ; *Maṇi* ; VI : 167, XX : 2, XXIII : 56 ; *Nāladi* : 58 : 3, 233 : 4 ; *Naṛ* : 329 : 1 ; *Paḍiṛṛu* : 15 : 31 ; *Puṛam* : 5 : 6, 376 : 15 ; *Śilap* : XXVI : 37 ; *Śiṛupañch* : 92 : 1 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 45 : 4.

Niraiya Veḷḷam (நிரைய வெள்ளம்) : The Chēra's armies are described as 'the hordes of Hell' to his enemies. *Paḍiṛṛu* : 15 : 4.

Nillāttānai (நில்லாத்தானை) : The army which proceeds to battle (on seeing the elephantry) ; name of the 4th stanza of VI Ten of *Paḍiṛṛu*.

Nilam (நிலம்) : (1) The world. *Kuṛaḷ* : 68 : 1, 413 : 2 ; *Nāladi* : *invocation* : 21 : 2. 22 : 4, 27 : 4.

(2) The earth. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 132 : 1 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 151 : 1, 307 : 2 ; *Paḍiṛṛu* : 14 : 1 ; *Pari* : 3 : 23.

(3) The King's territory. *Kuṛaḷ* : 499 : 2, 570 : 2, 572 : 2.

(4) In music, the three Tānās (Stānas) ; i.e., Eḻuttu, Iśai and Śīr. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 42.

(5) The seven Stānas or the seven svaras or narambus in music. *vide* 'Vāra nilam'. *Śilap* : XIV : 153.

(6) Moksha or Vīḍu. *Kuṛaḷ* : 3 : 2.

(7) The land appropriate to the Tiṇais in Aham. *Iṛai Ahap* : : 51 : 1, 52 : 1.

(8) One of the elements. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 644 : 1.

Nilamtaru tiruvil Neḍiyōn (நிலம்தரு திருவில் நெடியோன்) :

(1) Iḷam Chēral Irumpoṛai. *Padiṛṛu* : 82 : 16.

(2) Talaiyālaṅkānattu Neḍumcheḷiyan. *Maduraik* : 763 ; (*Śilap* : XXVIII : 3).

(3) The ancient Pāṇḍyan King, otherwise known as Mākīrtti. *Tol. Śiṛappu* : 9.

Nilamaḍandai (நிலமடந்தை) : The earth treated as a female deity. *Maṇi. Padiham* : 6; *Śilap* : XXVI : 89.

Nilavu (நிலவு) : (1) moon; the crescent. *Kali* : 119 : 4, 145 : 47 ; *Kuṛiñjip* : 241 ; *Maduraik* : 114 ; *Naṛ* : 11 : 9, 159 : 3, 163 : 5, 182 : 1, 348 : 1, 196 : 2 ; *Neḍunal* : 95 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 61 : 16 ; *Pari* : 11 : 33 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 12, XXV : 137, XXVI : 54.

(2) moonlight. *Aham* : 123 : 8, 228 : 8, 259 : 9, 344 : 2 ; *Puṛam* : 38 : 7, 112 : 1, 3, 359 : 13, 392 : 3.

Nilavural (நிலவரல்) : The mortar formed by a depression in the ground. *Perumbāṇ* : 96.

Nilā (நிலா) : Moon; moonlight. *Aham* : 200 : 1 ; *Iniya* : 10 : 2 ; *Kali* : 29 : 20, 131 : 17, 143 : 1, 145 : 40 ; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 27 ; *Nāladi* : 151 : 1 ; *Naṛ* : 377 : 7 ; *Paḷa* : 47 : 4, 210 : 4 ; *Puṛam* : 67 : 4, 294 : 1 ; *Śilap* : II : 32, IV : 3, IX : 13, XI : 185, XIII : 27, XXII : 16, XXIII : 4, XXVIII : 22 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 29 : 2 ; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 228 : 1.

Nilākkōṭṭam (நிலாக்கோட்டம்) : The temple of the moon. *Śilap* : IX : 13.

Nilāmuṛṛam (நிலாமுற்றம்) : Open yard on which the moon sheds its light. *Kali* : 96 : 19 ; *Śilap* : IV : 31.

Nilāmunṛil (நிலாமுன்றில்) : The open courtyard on which the moon sheds its light. *Śilap* : XIV : 83, 103, XXVIII : 43.

Nilaiyāmai (நிலையாமை) : mortality, instability. *Kuṛaḷ* : 34 chap. hdg.

Niḻal (நிழல்): Shadow, reflection, image. *Nāladi* : 166 : 3.

Niḻal Viḍukaṭṭi (நிழல் விடுகட்டி): 'The glittering gold bars'. Name of 1st stanza of IX Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Niṟam (நிறம்): The chest; life centre. *Padiṟṟu* : 79 : 16.

Niṟam Tihaḻ Pāśiḻai (நிறம் திகழ் பாசிழை): [In the published editions this stanza lacks lines 3 and 4 in which this expression occurs.] Name of 3rd stanza of VIII Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Niṟampaḍu Kurudi (நிறம்படு குருதி): 'The blood stained chest of the hero'. Name of the 9th stanza of VIII Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Niṟai (நிறை): (1) Fullnsss; garbha. *Kuṟun* : 287 : 3. point of comparison between the lady love and her lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 3.

Niṟai Aḻidal (நிறை அழிதல்): loss of constancy and steadfastness. *Kuṟaḷ* : 126 chap. hdg.

Niṟaikkōl (நிறைக்கோல்): Weighing balance. *Śilap* : XIV : 208.

Niṟaimoḻi (நிறை மொழி): curse and blessing, the words which unfailingly produce their required effect. *Kuṟaḷ* : 28 : 1.

Ninmidi (நின்மிதி): Creation; the making of a thing, *Maṇi* XXX : 37.

Ninaindavar pulambal (நினைந்தவர் புலம்பல்): 'On the Situation of the lover and the lady love, separated from each other, thinking of their mutual company and feeling the separation'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 121 ch. hdg.

Ninaidal (நினைதல்): desiring. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 6.

Ninaippu (நினைப்பு): A system of perverted logic. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 61, 75.

Nīhān (நீகான்) : Pilot of a ship, sailor, also Mīkān or Mīkāman. *Aham* : 255 : 5 ; *Pari* : 10 ; 55.

Nīchamahan (நீசமகன்) : The low born one, Pulaiyan. *Maṇi* : XIII : 43.

Nīchar (நீசர்) : Low class ones. *Nāladi* : 68 : 1.

Niḍūr (நீடூர்) : A place, the chief of which was Evvi. *Aham* : 266 : 10.

Nīṇmoḻi (நீண்மொழி) : Swearing, an oath. A Puṟam Tiṇai. *Puṟam* : 287 col.

Nīṇilamaḷandōn (நீணிலமளந்தோன்) : Tirumāl ; he danced the Kuḍam dance at Śō. *Maṇi* : III : 24 ; *Śilap* : VI : 55.

Nīttār (நீத்தார்) : ascetics, those who have renounced. *Kuṟaḷ* : 21 : 1, ch. 3 hdg.

Nīttār Perumai (நீத்தார் பெருமை) : The greatness of the ascetics. *Kuṟaḷ* : ch. 3 hdg.

Nīr (நீர்) : (1) water; an element. *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 644 : 1,

(2) a defect in pearls. *Śilap* : XIV : 193.

Nīrkkākkai (நீர்க்காக்கை) : The marine crow. *Śilap* : X : 116.

Nīrkkōḻi (நீர்க்கோழி) : The waterfowl. *Aiṅguṟu* : 51 : 1, 51 : 2 ; *Puṟam* : 395 : 11.

Nīr Śaḍaikkarandān (நீர் சடைக்கரந்தான்) : He who has the Ganges in his locks ; Śiva. *Kali* : 150 : 9.

Nīrtalaippaḍuhai (நீர்த்தலைப்படுகை) : Performing the Sandhya ; Kōvalan, a merchant performed it ; (was he a dvija ?) *Śilap* : XIII : 43.

Nīr Nāḍan (நீர் நாடன்) : The Chōḻan. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 3 : 3.

Nīr Nāḍu (நீர் நாடு) : The Chōḻa country. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 3 : 3, 8 : 4, 17 : 4, 19 : 3, 22 : 5, 24 : 4, 41 : 4.

Nīr Nāi (நீர் நாய்): The Otter; it used to prey on fish. *Aham*: 6 : 18, 336 : 4, 386 : 1; *Aiṅguṟu*: 63 : 1; *Kainnilai*: *Marudam*: 10 : 1; *Kuṟun*: 364 : 1; *Naṟ*: 195 : 2, 390 : 2; *Puṟam*: 283 : 2; *Śilap*: X : 79.

Nīrppaḍai (நீர்ப்படை): The act of purifying the stone for making icons by washing it in water. Vetchittiṇai in Puṟam. *Śilap*: XXVI : 153, XXVII : 16, canto XXVII: *Padiham*: 84.

Nīrppaḍaikkādai (நீர்ப்படைக்காதை): The canto in which how the stone (out of which the Kaṇṇahi icon wos to be hewn) was washed and purified in the Ganges is narrated. *Śilap*: XXVII: canto hdg.

Nīrppeyaṟṟu (நீர்ப்பெயற்று): The name of a place where there was a lighthouse in the days of Toṇḍaimān Iḷam Tiraiyan. There is a place called Nīrppēr in Madurantakam Taluk which U. V. S. has identified with this. Dr. M. Rajamanikkam identifies it with Māmallapuram and derives the word thus: Nir peyal tū. *Perumbāṇ*: 319.

Nīrmāḍam (நீர்மாடம்): A kind of boat. *Śilap*: XIV : 74.

Nīraṇi Viḻavu (நீரணி விழவு): The ceremony of purification by water. *Śilap*: X : 22.

Nīlagiri (நீலகிரி): The Nilgiris hills which Śeṅguṭṭuvan crossed on his way to the North. *Śilap*: XXVI : 85.

Nīlappaṟavai (நீலப்பறவை): The blue bird; Peacock. *Śilap*: XXIV : 76.

Nīlapati (நீலபதி): Daughter of Śītaran and wife of Attipati; the mother of Rāgulan. *Maṇi*: IX : 44, XXII : 67.

Nīlam (நீலம்): (1) The Nīlōṛpalam flower; Kuvaḷai. *Aham*: 38 : 10, 138 : 5, 143 : 15, 149 : 7, 270 : 1, 301 : 5, 314 : 1, 357 : 1, 14; *Aiṅguṟu*: 1 : 4, 116 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) 241 : 2; *Kuṟun*: 110 : 3; *Nāḷaḍi*: 374 : 1; *Puṟam*: 111 : 3; *Tiṇaimālai* (150): 2 : 6, 6 : 2, 34 : 1, 72 : 1, 73 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḻi*: (50) : 32 : 2, 39 : 1, 40 : 3.

(2) This colour dominates any mixture of colours. *Kali*: 7 : 11, 14 : 2, 15 : 20, 33 : 28, 48 : 15, 57 : 9, 64 : 20;

1, 96 : 5, 143 : 50; 66 : 1, 83 : 12, 85 : 15, 91 : *Naṟ* : 161 : 2, 273 : 8, 357 : 8, 379 : 9; *Paḷa* : 168 : 4; *Pari* : 11 : 22, 96, 15 : 30, *Śilap* : VII : 6 : 3, 22 : 1.

(3) The complexion of Goddess Pārvati. *Śilap* : XXIII : 5.

(4) Colour of cloth spread on bridal cot. *Kali* : 72 : 1.

(5) Defect in ruby. *Śilap* : XIV : 186.

(6) (Pūṅgarai) Nīlam. The embroidered blue cloth. *Kali* : 111 : 3, 115 : 14.

Nīlavarai (நீலவரை): The Blue mountain; Nilagiri; the Nilgiris. *Maṇi* : IV : 43.

Nīlan (நீலன்): One of the officers (the coated gentry Kañjuha Mākkaḷ) of Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 80, 109.

Nīli (நீலி): (1) Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 68, 155.

(2) Śaṅgaman's wife. *Śilap* : XXIII : 159.

Nīḻal (நீழல்): A town belonging to Evvi. *Aham* : 366 : 12.

Nīḻmuḍi (நீள்முடி): The long crown worn by monarchs and distinct from the Kuṟumuḍi worn by feudatories, *Maṇi* : XXV : 96.

Nīṟu (நீறு): (1) dust; or cowdung powder. *Aham* : 256 : 20.

(2) Ashes. *Kali* : *invocatihn* : 8; *Maduraik* : 184.

Nīniṟa Vaṇṇan (நீனிற வண்ணன்): Māyōn of the blue complexion. *Kali* : 104 : 38.

Nuham (நுகம்): The cross bar of the ploughshare. *Aham* : 224 : 4, 350 : 6; *Paḷa* : 95 : 4; *Paṭṭinap* : 206; *Perumbāṇ* : 127; *Puṟam* : 102 : 1, 179 : 9.

Nuṅgu (நுங்கு): The Palmyra fruit. *Aham* : 304 : 2; *Kali* : 108 : 40; *Nāladi* : 44 : 3; *Naṟ* : 392 : 4; *Puṟam* : 225 : 1, 389 : 1; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Kalaiyena*' : 7.

Nuḍakkam (நுடக்கம்): Dance, Kūttu. *Kali* : 32 : 10.

Nuṇal (நுணல்): The frog. *Aham* : 364 : 3; *Aiṅguṟu* : 468 : 1; *Paḷa* : 184 : 4.

Nuṇavam (நுணவம்): The Indian Mulberry; its trunk has a black bark; also called (and *vide*) Nuṇa and Nuṇavu. *Aiṅguṟu* : 342 : 3; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 51.

Nuṇavu (நுணவு): The tree called Nuṇavam or Nuṇā. *Aham* : 345 : 16.

Nuṇā (நுணா): A kind of tree. *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 16 : 1.

Nudaliyadaṟidal (நுதலியதறிதல்): a literary practice; one of the 32 uttis. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 2.

(*Tinai*) *Nuvaṇai* [(தினை) நுவணை]: The founder of dried Tinai grains, it was food for the Kuṟavar. *Aiṅguṟu* : 285 : 2; *Malaipaḍu* : 445.

Nuvaluḻittōṟṟam (நுவலுழித்தோற்றம்): The happy situation of the warriors returning with the recovered cattle to the military camp. Vetchittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 6.

Nuḻaimahaḷ (நுளைமகள்): Girl of the fisherman community. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 158.

Nuḻaimīn (நுளைமீன்): A variety of fish. *Puṟam* : 391 : 15.

Nuḻaiyar (நுளையர்): *Aham* : 366 : 11; *Śilap* : VII : 48 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 45 : 2.

Nūburam (நூபுரம்): anklet. *Kali* : 83 : 16, 96 : 16; *Śilap* : VI : 84.

Nūl (நூல்): (1) The Śāstras; including the Arthaśāstras, the Aśvaśāstras and the Dharmaśāstras. *Aham* : 314 : 8, 400 : 5; *Kuṟaḷ* : 322 : 1, 401 : 2, 533 : 2, 543 : 1, 560 : 1, 581 : 1.

(2) The Vēdas. *Kuṟaḷ* : 560 : 1; *Pari* : 11 : 78.

(3) cotton or silk thread (viḻu) Nūl. *Aham* : 315 : 12.

(4) Here the grammatical work by Indra called Aindiram which is mentioned in Panambāranār's Pāyiram to Tolkāppiam and was presumably lost even in the days of Iḷaṅkō Aḍigal. *Śilap* : XI : 99.

(5) *Puri (nūl)* : The sacred thread worn by the dvijas. *Maṇi* : XIII : 97, XVII : 27; *Pari* : XI : 79; *Śilap* : XXII : 33; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 625 : 1, 665 : 28.

(6) The text of a work as distinguished from its commentary. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 391 : 1, 477 : 2, 478 : 2, 648 : 2, 653 : 5.

(Puri) Nūl Mārban [(புரி) நூல் மார்பன்]: (1) Brahmin. *Śilap* : XIII : 39.

(2) Maruti's husband. *Maṇi* : XXII : 47.

Nūlākkaliṅgam (நூலாக்கலிங்கம்): Silk fabric. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 12 : 21.

Nūḻil (நூழில்): The act of wholesale destruction in war. Tumbaittiṇai in Puṟam. *Pari* : 9 : 49; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 17. The place where highwaymen kill their victims. *Kuṟiñjip* : 258.

Nūḻil Āṭṭu (நூழில் ஆட்டு): The act of wholesale destruction in war. *Maduraik* : 257; *Śilap* : XXVI : 218. The act of a warrior pulling the spear out of his chest and throwing it at his enemies. *Puṟam* : 309, 310.

Nūḻai (நூழை): hole. *Naṟ* : 98 : 4.

Nūrkaṭṭurai (நூற்கட்டுரை): End piece of Śilappadikāram. *Śilap* : last part of the text.

Nūṟṟuppattu (நூற்றுப்பத்து) : Nūṟu (hundred) × Pattu (ten) i.e., a thousand. *Murugu* : 155.

Nūṟṟuvar (நூற்றுவர்) : The hundred sons of Dhritharashtra, called the Kauravas. *Kali* : 52 : 2, 104 : 57 ; *Śilap* : XXVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 12.

Nūṟṟuvar Kannar (நூற்றுவர் கன்னர்) : Rulers in upper India described as friends and allies of Śeṅguṭṭuvan ; they helped Śeṅguṭṭuvan's army to cross the Ganges. Historians have identified them with the Śātakarṇis with great plausibility. *Śilap* : XXVI : 149, 163.

Nūṟāyiram (நூறாயிரம்) : One hundred thousand. There is no word in Tamil to indicate this number ; it is indicated exactly as it is done in English - a hundred (Nūṟu) thousand (Āyiram). *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 226 ; *Paḷa* : 214 : 4.

Nūṟu (நூறு) : hundred. *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 392 : 1.

Nūṟai (நூறை) : A kind of edible tuber ; yam. It could also be 'Malaṅgu', a kind of eel. *Malaipaḍu* : 515.

Nūnmarabu (நூன்மரபு) : The conventions of the text set forth as a first chapter. *Tol. Eḻuttu* : I Iyal.

Neñjoḍu Kiḷattal (நெஞ்சொடு கிளத்தல்) : The lover's soliloquy *Kuṟaḷ* : 125 chap. hdg.

Neñjoḍu Pulattal (நெஞ்சொடு புலத்தல்) : Feigned anger of the love-sick lover and lady love anxious to come together. *Kuṟaḷ* : chap. 130 hdg.

Neṭṭimaiyār (நெட்டிமையார்) : A poet, usually considered to be a woman, for the name means 'a person with long lashes'. Basic name of *Naraimuḍi Neṭṭimaiyār*. *Aham* : 339; *Puṟam* : 9, 12, 15.

Neḍiyōn (நெடியோன்) : (1) Vadimbalamba Niṉṟa Pāṇḍyan ; he created the Pahṟuḷi Āṟu (river). *Maduraik* : 61 ; *Puṟam* : 9 : 10, 10 : 12.

(2) Pāri. *Puṟam* : 114 : 6.

(3) Tirumāl ; he helped Arjuna to conquer the Kauravas. *Kali* : 140 : 8 ; *Maṇi* : XVII : 9, XIX : 51, 77 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 15 : 39 ; *Paḷa* : 345 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 56 : 13 ; *Śilap* : V : 172, VIII : 1, XI : 51, XXII : 60, XXV : 21.

(4) Paraśurāman ; he destroyed the royal families. *Aham* : 220 : 5.

(5) Muruhan. *Aham* : 149 : 16.

Neḍiyōn Kunṟam (நெடியோன் குன்றம்) : 1. Tirupparaṅkunṟam, to the west of Madurai, where Murugan resides. *Aham* : 149 : 16.

2. Vēṅkatam hill. *Śilap* : VIII : 1.

Neḍiyōn Mahan (நெடியோன் மகன்) : The son of Tirumāl ; i,e,, Kāman. *Kali* : 140 : 8.

Neḍuṅgaṇṇar (நெடுங்கண்ணார்) : Basic name of Pāṇḍyan Ēnādi Neḍuṅgaṇṇar. *Aham* : 373 ; *Kuṟun* : 156.

Neḍuṅgaḻuttupparaṇar (நெடுங்கழுத்துப் பரணர்) : Poet who was so called because of his especially long neck. Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 291.

Neḍuṅgilḷi (நெடுங்கிள்ளி): Basic name of Kāriyāṟṟuttuñjiya Neḍuṅgiḷḷi, the Uṟaiyūr Chōḷa. He was besieged by Nalamkiḷḷi at Āvūr and he dared not come out to fight. Āvūr and Uṟaiyūr belonged to him. *Puṟam* : 44,45,47.

Neḍumgiḷḷi manṟam (நெடுங்கிள்ளி மன்றம்): A public building in Puhār; the bright light radiated by that manṟam cured the mental and physical ills of those who were cheated, those who had been poisoned etc. *Śilap* : V : 127.

Neḍumgīranār (நெடுங்கீரனார்): Basic name of Iḍaiyan Neḍuṅkīranār. *Aham* : 166.

Neḍuñjeḻiyan (நெடுஞ்செழியன்): (1) The basic name of Pāṇḍyan Āryappaḍai kaḍanda Neḍuñjeḻiyan. *Puṟam* : 183 col., *Śilap* : XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 18.

(2) The basic name of Pāṇḍyan Talaiyālaṅkānattu Seruvenṟa Neḍuñjeḻiyan, hero of Neḍunal Vāḍai. *Maduraik* : col ; *Neḍunal* : col ; *Puṟam* : 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79; 371, 372.

Neḍuñjēral Ādan (நெடுஞ்சேரல் ஆதன்): (1) Basic name of Chēramān Kuḍakkō Neḍuñjēral Ādan, *Puṟam* : 62: 63, 368.

(2) Imayavaramban Neḍuñchēral Ādan; his wife was 'Vēḷāvikkōmān Dēvi i.e., Paduman Dēvi ' i.e., daughter of Paduman. He was son of Āḍukōṭpāṭṭu Chēral Ādan. He was the son of Udiyanchēral and his mother was Veḷiyan Vēṇmāl Nallini. *Padiṟṟu*. 20 : 5.

Neḍunteru (நெடுந்தெரு): A town in the Chōḷa country. *Naṟ* : 161 : 5.

Neḍum Tēr Śeḻiyan (நெடுந்தேர்ச் செழியன்): *vide* Veṟṟi Vēr Śeḻiyan.

Neḍunal Vāḍai (நெடுநல்வாடை): A long Āsiriyappā of 118 lines composed by Nakkīranār in praise of Pāṇḍyan Neḍuñjeḻiyan ; the poem purports to be an account of the victories of Neḍuñjeḻiyan recounted to his queen by the priestess worshipping the Koṟṟavai. (*vide*) introductory index. col. to *Neḍunal Vāḍai*.

Neḍunilai (நெடுநிலை): The tall pillar in which it was supposed a deity resided; the small variety of mustard and ghee were applied to it and the deity was worshipped. This belief about the pillar was the same as the worship of the Kandu or the stump The puranic story of Narasimha breaking out of the pillar was perhaps another representation of a simple pillar worship of earlier days. This pillar was said to house a frightful God. *Maduraik* : 353; *Neḍunal* : 86.

Neḍunilaikkōṭṭam (நெடுநிலைக்கோட்டம்): The sepulchral monuments to the dead in the cemetery; perhaps it was a 'temple' of the deified pillar : the primitive 'Kandu'. *Maṇi* : VI : 59.

Neḍumpalliattanār (நெடும்பல்லியத்தனார்): His name means 'the player on the many long musical instruments'. *Kuṟun* : 203; Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 64.

Neḍumpalliattār (நெடும்பல்லியத்தார்): Poetess and author of *Kuṟun* : 178. (cf. Neḍumpalliattanār).

Neḍumbāradāyanār (நெடும்பாரதாயனார்): Probably a corruption of Neḍum Bhāradvājanār, suggesting a Kuṟum Bhāradvājanār. He was a Brahmin purohita of Palyānaiselkeḻu Kuṭṭuvan who followed him to the forest to lead an ascetic life. *Padiṟṟu* : III : Ten *Padiham.*

Neḍumārāyam Nilaiyia Vañji (நெடுமாராயம் நிலையவஞ்சி): a military situation in Puṟam. *Śilap* : XXV : 142.

Neḍumāl (நெடுமால்): Tirumāl. *Śilap* : XVII : 4.

Neḍumān Añji (நெடுமான் அஞ்சி): Adihaimān Neḍumān Añji. His divine throne was famous (perhaps there was a legend similar to the one associated with the mythological Vikramāditya). *Naṟ* : 381 : 7; *Puṟam* : 92 : 6, 315.

Neḍumiḍal (நெடுமிடல்): (1) Adihaimān Neḍumān Añji. *Padiṟṟu* : 32 : 10.

(2) He was overthrown by the enemies of Evvi, ruler of Nīḍūr. *Aham* : 266 : 12.

Neḍumuḍi Aṇṇal (நெடுமுடி அண்ணல்): Tirumāl. *Śilap* : XI : 148.

Neḍumuḍikkiḷḷi (நெடுமுடிக்கிள்ளி): A Chōḻa King of Puhār who married Pīli Vaḷai, a nāgā girl. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 29.

Neḍumoḻi Puṇarttal (நெடுமொழி புணர்த்தல்): Military pledges made by warriors. Vetchittiṇai Puṟam Tuṟai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 13.

Neḍumoḻi Vañjinam (நெடுமொழி வஞ்சினம்) : The military situation of a warrior praising his own virtues to the King. *Puṟam* : 54, 170, 178, 298, 376.

Neḍuvarai (நெடுவரை) : The western ghats ; Kuḍahu hills. *Puṟam* : 166 : 27.

Neḍuveṇṇilavinār (நெடுவெண்ணிலவினர்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 47.

Neḍuvēḷ (நெடுவேள்) : (1) Kāman, the God of love. *Śilap* : XIV : 111.

(2) Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 37.

(3) Murugan. *Aham* : 22 : 6.

Neḍuvēḷ Ādan (நெடுவேள் ஆதன்) : Ādan, a patron belonging to the Vēḷs. *Puṟam* : 338.

Neḍuvēḷ Kuṉṟu (நெடுவேள் குன்று) : Tiruchengode, the hill on which Murugan resides. *Śilap* : XXIII : 190.

Nei (நெய்) : honey ; hairoil ; clarified butter (ghī) : oil ; oilbath is taken to remove pollution. Boiled oil is poured from top of the battlement on the besiegers and is rubbed on the outer wall of the fort. The doors were bathed in oil ; lamps were fed with ghee or oil ; it is thinner than water for it floats on it ; it is used to temper the strings of the Yāḻ and is appllied to the weapons of war. *Aham* : 294 : 7 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 211 : 1 ; *Innā* : 3 : 3 ; *Kali* : 15 : 21, 110 : 27 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 204 ; *Kuṟun* : 389 : 1 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1148 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : III : 134 ; *Mullaip* : 48 ; *Murugu* : 228 ; *Nāladi* : 1 : 51 : 2, 116 : 3, 282 : 1, 333 : 4, 337 : 1 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 38 : 2, 63 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 12 : 3, 21 : 6, 172 : 3, 179 : 4, 300 : 8, 324 : 5, 370 ; 3, 380 : 1 ; *Neḍunal* : 86 ; *Paḷa* : 35 : 4, 70 : 4, 158 : 1, 219 : 1 ; 339 : 4, 397 : 4 ; *Pari* : 6 : 34, 11 : 124 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 164 ; *Puṟam* : 44 : 2, 120 : 14, 147 : 6, 160 : 7, 166 : 21, 188 : 5, 246 : 5, 261 : 8, 296 : 2, 328 : 10, 379 : 9, 382 : 8, 384 : 17, 386 : 3, 396 : 18, 397 : 13 ; *Śilap* : IV : 56, XIII : 83, XV : 209 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Maranuḍai*' : 2 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 48 : 1, 65 : 4.

Neittōr (நெய்த்தோர்) : blood. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 23 : 2, 37 : 1 ; *Pari* : 10 : 12.

Neidal (நெய்தல்) : (1) A flower of the plant most common in littoral regions; the white Indian water lily. The pupil's tuft should be of the size of a bunch of Neidal flowers. *Aham* : 10 : 5, 48 : 3, 61 : 2, 70 : 11, 83 : 12, 100 : 17, 119 : 11, 120 : 4, 16, 130 : 12, 150 : 8, 160 : 13, 230 : 2, 240 : 3, 290 : 14, 350 : 1, 360 : 4, 370 : 10, 371 : 7; *Aiṅguṟu* : 1 : 4, 101 : 3, 109 : 1, 135 : 3, 151 : 3, 155 : 3, 181 : 1, 182 : 2. 183 : 5, 184 : 1, 185 : 1, 186 : 3, 187 : 3, 188 : 3, 189 : 1, 190 : 1, 412 : 1, 435 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 60 : 1, 63 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 3 : 3; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 33 : 2; *Kali* : 74 : 2, 75 : 1, 131 : 8, 142 : 23, 143 : 31, 145 : 39; *Kuṟiñjip* : 79, 84; *Kuṟun* : 9 : 4, 227 : 4, 296 : 4, 309 : 6, 397 : 2; *Murugu* : 74; *Nāladi* : 108 : 3, 349 : 3; *Nānmaṇi* : 44 : 3; *Naṟ* : 8 : 8, 23 : 7, 27 : 11, 47 : 3: 60 : 9, 96 : 7, 113 : 7, 117 ; 3, 138 : 6, 155 : 2, 183 : 10, 187 : 1, 190 : 5, 195 : 7, 275 : 6, 283 : 2, 287 : 5, 349 : 3, 372 : 3, 382 : 2 : *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 3, 19 : 21, 17 : 10, 30 : 2, 51 : 17, 64 : 16, 71 ; 2, 78 : 4; *Paḷa* ; 396 : 2; *Paṭṭinap* : 11, 241; *Perumbāṇ* : 213; *Porunar* : 218; *Puṟam* : 144 : 4, 209 : 2, 339 : 8; *Śilap* : VII : 331 : 3, XIV : 77, XXII : 69, XXVIII : 115; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 150 : *Śiṟupañch* : 30 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 60 ; 3; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 41 : 1.

(2) A kind of drum beat, appropriate to funerals. *Maṇi* : VI : 71; *Nāladi* : 392; *Puṟam* : 194 : 1, 389 : 17.

(3) Ahattiṇai corresponding to Tumbai in Puṟam and the land appropriate to it. *Kuṟun* : 55, 212; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 150; *Tol, Poruḷ* : 5 : 5, 8 : 2, 69 : 1.

(4) A large number. *Pari* : 2 : 13, 7 : 62, 8 : 74, 11 : 104.

(5) Neidaṟkali - Part V of *Kalittogai*, by Nallanduvanār.

Neidal Kārkkiyar (நெய்தல் கார்க்கியர்) : He bore the name of a rishi Gārki. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 55, 212.

Neidal Tattanār (நெய்தல் தத்தனார்): (1) Poet and author of *Nar* : 49, 130.

(2) Basic name of Koḍiyūr Kiḷār Mahanār Neidal Tattanār. *Aham* : 243.

Neidalaṅgānal (நெய்தலங்கானல்): The town associated with Iḷam Chēt Śenni; perhaps a coromandal coastal town. *Puṛam* : 10, 203 col. The beach in Puhār. *Śilap* : VI : 150, IX : 98.

Neidalaṅgānal Neḍiyōn (நெய்தலங்கானல் நெடியோன்): The Chōḷa King Iḷam Chēt Śenni. *Puṛam* : 10 : 12.

Neidalañjeru (நெய்தலஞ்செரு): The land of the Kōśars. *Aham* : 113 : 6.

Neidaṛ Śāittuitta Āvūr Kiḷār (நெய்தற் சாய்த்துய்த்த ஆவூர் கிழார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 112.

Neimmidi (நெய்ம்மிதி): The huge rice ball mixed with ghi and jaggery offered to elephants. *Puṛam* : 299 : 4.

Neimmuṛai (நெய்ம்முறை): The weekly turn of the cowherds in Madurai of supplying ghi and milk products to the royal family. *Śilap* : XVII : 7.

Nei Vāśam (நெய் வாசம்): Cosmetics like, hairoil etc. *Śilap* : VI : 78.

Neruñji (நெருஞ்சி): A kind of wild flower; its flower turns towards the sun always; the cow's thorn. *Aham* : 336 : 18 : *Innilai* : 26 : 1; *Kuṛaḷ* : 1120 : 2; *Kuṛun* : 315 : 4; *Maṇi* : XII : 60; *Padiṛṛu* : 13 : 16, 26 : 10; *Paḷa* : 170 : 2; *Paṭṭinap* : 256; *Puṛam* : 155 : 4, 5, 202 : 2.

Nel (நெல்): Paddy. *Aham* : 1 : 13, 6 : 5, 13 : 19, 41 : 4, 44 : 16, 46 : 14, 60 : 4, 78 : 17, 86 : 8, 107 : 7, 116 : 2, 128 : 11, 129 : 4, 140 : 7, 141 : 17, 156 : 3, 185 : 6, 204 : 12, 220 : 13, 243 : 7, 269 ; 22, 306 : 8, 340 : 14, 346 : 8, 356 : 13, 376 : 15, 390 : 8, 397 : 16 : *Aiṅguṛu* : 1 : 2, 3 : 4, 4 : 4, 27 : 1, 49 : 2, 58 : 1, 95 : 2; *Ēlādi* ; 52 : 2; *Kali* : 41 : 3, 50 : 1, 71 : 24; *Kuṛiñjip* : 35; *Kuṛun* : 238 : 2, 277 : 2; *Maduraik* : 110; *Maṇi* : VI : 41, 95; *Mullaip* : 8; *Nāḷadi* : 133 : 2, 179 : 1, 269 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 4 : 3, 11 : 1, 83 : 3; *Naṛ* : 7 : 7, 22 : 10, 26 : 4, 47 : 7, 60 : 2, 180 : 2, 183 : 1, 190 : 5, 195 : 6, 254 : 6, 275 : 1, 311 : 2, 350 : 1, 367 : 3, 373 : 4. 384 : 5, 400 : 2; *Neḍunal* : 22, 43, 44; *Padiṛṛu* : 12 : 17, 19 : 21.

66 : 7, 71 : 4, 75 : 5; *Paḷa* : 83 : 3, 177 : 2; *Pari* : 7 : 27; *Paṭṭinap* : 30; *Peṛumbāṇ* : 13, 325, 473; *Porunar* : 193, 242, *Puṛam*: 22 : 14, 24 : 1, 24 : 22, 29 : 13, 33 : 5, 44 : 2, 58 : 10, 61 : 5, 97 : 18, 109 : 4, 171 : 9, 184 : 1, 186 : 1, 209 : 2, 287 : 9, 318 : 7, 328 : 2, 335 : 12, 338 : 2, 343 : 1, 344 : 1, 348 : 1, 379 : 6, 384 : 11, 386 : 10, 387 : 36, 395 : 36, 399 : 1; *Śilap* : VI : 124, IX : 2, 43, X : 112, 124, 137, XXII : 76; *Śiṛupañch* : 46 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 76 : 1, 128 : 1, 129 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 32 : 3, 34 : 1, 37 : 2; *Tirikaḍu* : 79 : 4; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 371 : 1, 580 : 1.

Nelli (நெல்லி): Myrobalan; the tree and its fruit. An extraordinary fruit (Nelli) was presented by Añji to Avvai, which is said to have given her unusual longevity. *Aham* : 8 : 9, 54 : 15, 67 : 7, 241 : 13, 271 : 7, 284 : 1, 291 : 16, 315 : 10. 363 : 16, 385 : 8, 399 ; 14; *Aiṅguṛu* : 30 : 2, 334 : 1, 2, 381 : 1; *Kuṛun* : 201 : 4, 209 : 1, 235 : 3, 262 : 4, 317 : 2; *Naṛ* : 3 : 4, 87 : 4, 271 : 5; *Puṛam* : 91 col; 91 : 9, 170 : 1, 314 . 4; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 100.

Nellinūr (நெல்லின் ஊர்): The place famous for paddy; Nellūr, also called Śāliyūr. *Maduraik* : 87.

Neṛpōr (நெற்போர்): The heap of paddy grains collected in the threshing floor. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 148 : 4.

Neṛiyin Niṅgiyōr (நெறியின் நீங்கியோர்): Those who have left the righteous path; prostitutes. *Śilap* : XIV : 17.

Nēmi (நேமி) : wheel; chakram; the wheel of royalty; Tirumāl's weapon; sickle; Chakravāḷagiri. *Aham* : 175 : 15, 251 : 13, 324 : 11; *Kali* : 104 : 9; *Kuṟun* : 189 : 3; *Maṇi* : XIII : 57 : *Mullaip* : 1; *Naṟ* : 394 : 5; *Pari* : 1 : 52, 58, 4 : 9, 13 : 6, 9, 15; 59; *Puṟam* : 3 : 4, 17 : 7.

Nēmiyān (நேமியான்) : Tirumāl. *Kali* : 105 : 9, 72, 119 : 3, 127 : 4; *Puṟam* : 58 : 15.

Nēmiyōr (நேமியோர்) : Lit. Those who wield the 'chakra' of authority; kings. *Puṟam* : 270 : 3.

Nēri (நேரி) : a hill. *Padiṟṟu* : 30 : 20, 67 : 22.

Nēri Vāyil (நேரி வாயில்) : A town to the south of Uṟaiyūr; Śeṅguṭṭuvan defeated nine Chōḷa princes here. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 117.

Naiyāyiham (நையாயிகம்): One of the six schools of philosophy The founder of this School was Akkapādan. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 79.

Naivaḷam (நைவளம்): The Paṇ called Nattarāga ; prescribed to be sung in day time ; also called Naṭṭapāḍai. *Kuṟiñjip* : 146 ; *Pari* : 18 : 20 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 36.

Nochchi (நொச்சி): Fort; a flower; a tree. The flower is blue and its bunch resembles the foot of a peacock. A variety of tree with five or three leaved stems. A military situation, that is, of defending a fort. *Aham*: 21: 1, 23: 11, 117: 1, 122: 21. 165: 10, 259: 14, 275: 17, 367: 4; *Kali*: 46: 12; *Kār*: 39: 2; *Kuṟun*: 138: 3; *Naṟ*: 115: 5, 143: 3, 184: 9, 200: 2, 246: 3, 267: 1, 293: 1, 305: 2; *Padiṟṟu*: VIII: Ten *Padiham*: 9; *Porunar*: 185; *Puṟam*: 271: 2, 272: 1; *Tol. Poruḷ*: 68: 5.

Nochchittuṟai (நொச்சித்துறை): The military situation of the defenders of besieged forts wearing the Nochchi garland and defending the forts. This is complementary to uḻiñai in Puṟam. *Puṟam*: 109, 110, 111, 271, 272, 299.

Nochchi Niyamam (நொச்சி நியமம்): A town to which Nochchi Niyamam Kiḻār belonged. *Aham*: 52; *Naṟ*: 17, 208, 209; *Puṟam*: 293.

Nochchi Niyamam Kiḻār (நொச்சி நியமம் கிழார்): He belonged to Nochchi Niyamam. Poet and author of *Aham*: 52; *Naṟ*: 17, 208, 209; *Puṟam*: 293.

Nośippu (நொசிப்பு): The Samādi nilai; the situation of absolute peace and divine bliss. *Pari*: 5: 37.

Noḍai (நொடை): toddy. *Perumbāṇ*: 142.

Noḷḷai (நொள்ளை): Snail. *Aham*: 53: 8.

Nōtiṟam (நோதிறம்) : A paṇ (rāga). The elaboration 'Nōy Śērnda Tiṟam', means 'the sorrowful melody', 'Sombre music'; for this explanation *vide Kali* : 77 : 18 and notes by Adiyark. on *Śilap* : IV : 75. The Paṇ of *Pari* : 13. Dr. U. V. S. says as a foot note under *Pari* : 13, that the Paṇ is now called only 'Nērtiṟam' and that that is likely to be the correct form. The Kali reference and Adiyark. explanation to *Śilap* : IV : 75, however, more or less prove that 'Nōtiṟam' is the correct form. This Paṇ is appropriate to the dawn, *Pari* : 13, 17; *Śilap* : IV : 75.

Nōi (நோய்) : (1) disease. *Kuṟaḷ* : 320, 360, 941 : 1, 946 : 2, 947 : 1, 948 : 1, 1243 : 2; *Paḷa* : 88 : 4.

(2) The 13 diseases (of the spirit). *Maṇi* : XXX : 182, 183.

'Nōi tapu Nōn toḍai' (நோய் தபு நோன் தொடை) : Name of the 4th stanza of V Ten *Paḍiṟṟu.*

Nōipāḍiyār (நோய்பாடியார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 67.

Nōyiṉṟu uittal (நோயின்று உய்த்தல்) : The act of cattle lifters robbing the cattle without damage; this applies to cattle recovery. Vetchittiṇai in Puṟam. A prelude to war. *Tol. Porul* : 58 : 6.

Nōlai (நோலை) : Small sweet edible balls made of dried and powdered sesame mixed with sugar and ghee. *Śilap* : V : 68.

Nōṟpār (நோற்பார்) : ascetics. *Kuṟaḷ* : 48 : 2.

Nōnbi (நோன்பி) : Ascetic woman. *Naṟ* : 22 : 6.

Nōnbu (நோன்பு) : Tapas; penance; also used in a general sense of control of the passions. *Maṇi* : III : 60, 90; *Tirikaḍu* : 28 : 1.

Pahri (பஃறி) : boat. *Paṭṭinap* : 30.

Pahruḷi (பஃறுளி) : A river near Kumari created by Neḍiyōn. *Puṟam* : 9 : 11. This was lost in the course of an erosion of the southern coastland by the sea. *Śilap* : XI : 19.

'Pahrōṟṟohudi' (பஃரோற்றொகுதி) : Name of the 3rd stanza of IX Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Pakkadanma Vachanam (பக்கதன்ம வசனம்) : The statement which defines the true nature of the hypothesis. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 71, 80.

Pakkappōli (பக்கப்போலி) : False premises in logic. These are of 9 kinds. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 145, 147.

Pakkam (பக்கம்) : Paksha ; a hypothesis like saying 'there is fire in this hill'. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 57, 59, 66, 70, 111, 143.

Pakku (பக்கு) : (1) Sack ; cloth of rough fibre, worn by an order of ascetics ; e.g., Pakkuḍukkai Nankaṇiyār (i.e., Nankaniyar who wore the sack for garment). *Aiṅguṟu* : 271 ; *Puṟam* : 194.

(2) Support. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1068 : 2.

Pakkuḍukkai Nankaṇiyār (பக்குடுக்கை நன்கணியார்) : A Poet ; he was an astrologer and was dressed in sackcloth ; he was a pessimist and despised earthly pleasures. He was perhaps a Jaina ; author of *Puṟam* : 194.

Pahaḍu (பகடு) : Bull ; bullocks. *Aham* : 4 : 6, 17 : 13, 30 : 6, 37 : 11, 41 : 6, 107 : 15, 140 : 14, 159 : 3, 173 : 10, 262 : 2, 288 : 2, 295 : 10, 329 : 7, 366 : 3 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 3 : 2 ; *Kali* : 65 : 12 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 624 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 94 ; *Nāladi* : 2 : 2 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 83 : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 290 : 3, 340 : 6 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 58 : 16, 71 : 4 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 201 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 58, 198, 238, 325 ; *Puṟam* : 35 : 32, 60 : 9, 88 : 4, 90 : 9, 125 : 7, 161 col. 161 : 17, 162 col. 307 : 9, 366 : 14, 383 : 4, 385 : 2, 387 : 11, 388 : 11, 390 : 22, 391 : 4, 395 : 2, 399 : 28 ; *Śilap* : XXVII : 228 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 55, 190 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 69 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 14.

Pahal (பகல்) : (1) Day. *Puṟam* : 8 : 10, 51 : 11, 358 : 2.

(2) The Sun. *Bhāratam* : '*Embiyai*' : 2; *Maṇi* : XIX : 18; *Puṟam* : 2, 4, 6, 321, 324, 364, 376.

(3) The central pointer of a balance. *Kali* : 86 : 17; *Paṭṭinap* : 206.

(4) The act of Division (from Pahu : divide). *Puṟam* : 249 : 8.

(5) Impartiality. *Puṟam* : 17 : 6.

Pahalkeḻu Śelvan (பகல்கெழு செல்வன்) : The Sun. *Naṟ* : 215 : 2.

Pahal Śelvāyil (பகல் செல்வாயில்) : The eastern gate; the Uchchikkiḻān kōṭṭam in Puhār had such an eastern gate. *Śilap* : IX : 10, XXX : 179.

Pahalāṇi (பகலாணி) : The central pointer in a balance. *Paḻa* : 95 : 4.

Pahalōn (பகலோன்) : The Sun. *Aham* : 201 : 8.

Pahavan (பகவன்) : God; the Buddha; Śiva of three eyes. *Innā* : 1 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1 : 2; *Maṇi* : III : 61, XXVIII : 174; *Śilap* : X : 177.

Pahaḻi (பகழி) : Arrow; it used to be sharpened by the archers and the process was called 'Pahaḻi māittal'. *Aham* : 297 : 6; *Aiṅguṟu* : 363 : 1; *Kār* : 5 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 12 : 3, 16 : 2, 333 : 1; *Naṟ* : 13 : 4, 75 : 7, 165 : 2, 352 : 1; *Pari* : 18 : 40; *Perumbāṇ* : 269; *Puṟam* : 152 : 1; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Eṟkaṇḍu*' : 5; '*Maranuḍai*' : 9.

Pahanṟai (பகன்றை) : The Indian Jalap; a kind of creeper; A white flower without smell. *Aham* : 24 : 3, 156 : 5, 176 : 10, 217 : 6, 219 : 4, 243 : 3, 255 : 11, 316 : 6; *Aiṅguṟu* : 87 : 1, 97 : 1, 456 : 2; *Kali* : 73 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 88.

Pahai (பகை) : (1) The 6th and 3rd strings of the Yāḻ. *Śilap* : VIII : 33.

(2) enemies. *Kuṟaḷ* : 734 : 1, 744 : 1.

'*Pahaittiṟam Teridal*' (பகைத்திறம் தெரிதல்) : Assessing the strength of the enemy. *Kuṟaḷ* : 88 chap. hdg.

Pahaimātchi (பகைமாட்சி) : The chapter in which the qualities of royal enemies are recounted. *Kuṟaḷ* : 87 : chap. hdg.

Paṅgayappīḍihai (பங்கயப்பீடிகை): The altar bearing the impression of the lotus feet of the Buddha. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 211, 217.

Paṅgayam (பங்கயம்): Pankajam - Lotus. *Maṇi* : X : 67, XXVIII : 115, 211, 217.

Baṅgaḷars (பங்களர்): Perhaps the people of Bengal or Vaṅgam ; defeated by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXV : 157.

Paṅgu (பங்கு): Saturn. *Pari* : 11 : 7.

Paṅguni (பங்குனி): The last month in the Tamil calendar. *Puṟam* : 229 : 5 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 112.

Paṅguni Viḻavu (பங்குனி விழவு): The festival held on the banks of the Kāviri near Uṟaiyūr (Uṟandai) in the month of Panguṅi (March - April). (*vide*) Paṅguni muyakkam. *Naṟ* : 234 : 8.

Paṅguni Muyakkam (பங்குனி முயக்கம்): A festival was held on the banks of the Kāviri near Uṟaiyūr in the month of Paṅguni. (The Paṅguni Uttaram festival at Uṟaiyūr was famous : *vide* Iṟaiyanār Ahapporuḷ Sut. 16 com.). *Aham* : 137 : 9.

Pachchilai (பச்சிலை): Green leaves of the nature of a herb. *Puṟam* : 33 : 12.

Pachchai (பச்சை): (1) The tanned skin of a deer. *Aham* : 244 1 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 6 ; *Puṟam* : 164 : 11, 166 : 11, 288 : 3, 308 : 2 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 226.

(2) Kāman ; a corruption of Pratyumnan. *Pari* : 3 : 82 ; *Kuṟun* : 330 : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 86 : 3 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 76 : 12 ; *Porunar* : 195 ; *Puṟam* : 16 : 14, 235 : 18, 393 : 17 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 157.

Paśappu (பசப்பு): The change of colour (or complexion) said to occur on one's body consequent on separation from one's lover. *Kuṟaḷ* : 119 ch. hdg. 1181 : 1, 1182 : 2, 1183 : 2, 1184 : 2, 1185 : 2, 1186 : 2, 1187 : 2, 1188 : 1. 1189 : 1, 1190 : 1, 1232 : 1, 1239 : 1, 1240 : 1.

Paśappuṟu paruvaral (பசப்புறு பருவரல்): The mental agony caused by the oncoming Paśappu (*vide*) which is tell-tale. *Kuṟaḷ* : 119 chap. hdg.

Paśalai (பசலை): A greenish patch of ringworm said to be occasioned by separation from one's lover. *Kali* : 130 : 20, 21 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 1186, 1187 ; *Kuṛun* : 399 : 3, 4 ; *Nāladi* : 391 : 1

Paśalai Pāydal (பசலை பாய்தல்): The spread of a changed complexion over the body-this change is said to be occasioned by separation from one's lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 3.

Paśalaiyār (பசலையார்): Basic name of Nappaśalaiyār. *Aham* : 160.

Paśi aḍaniṛṛal (பசி அடநிற்றல்): The situation in Aham of the lady love lacking all appetite for food as a result of her being love sick. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 3.

Paśu (பசு): Cow : a common term for animal; it was believed that the cow should be fed before one feeds. *Achāra* : 31 : 1, 268 : 4 ; *Aiṅguṛu* : 271 : 3 ; *Maṇi* : XXV : 70 ; *Naṛ* : 275 : 5 ; *Paḷa* : 268 : 4 ; *Śilap* : XXI : 53 ; *Śiṛupañch* : 24 : 3.

Paśumpiḍi (பசும்பிடி) : A green herb. *Kuṛiñjip* : 70 ; *Pari* : 19 : 75.

Paśumpūṭ Pāṇḍyan (பசும் பூட் பாண்டியன்): A Pāṇḍyan King, Adihan was his chief executive officer. (*Aham* : 162 : 18), He fought the Koṅgar who killed Adihan in the battle of Vāhai (pparantalai), the Pāṇḍyan infuriated at this, fought back and defeated the Koṅgar. *Aham* : 162 : 21, 253 : 5, 338 : 5 ; *Kuṛun* : 393 : 4.

Paśumpūṭ Poṛaiyan (பசும்பூட் பொறையன்): A Chēra King. *Aham* : 303 : 4.

Paśuvarippuṭṭil (பசுவரிப்புட்டில்): A doll like thing hung from the gates of a fort to insinuate enemies. *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Maranuḍai*' : 6.

Pañjam (பஞ்சம்) : famine. *Śiṛupañch* : 2 : 3, 79 : 1.

Pañchavar (பஞ்சவர்) : (1) Pāṇḍyar. *Puṛam* : 58 : 8 ;

(2) The Pāṇḍavar. *Śilap* : XVII : *Munnilaip* : 11 ; *Paḍarkkaip* : 13.

Pañchavan (பஞ்சவன்) : (1) Pāṇḍyan ; so called because he ruled over all the five regions : Kuṛiñji, Mullai, Marudam, Neydal, Pālai. *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 46 ; *Śilap* : XX : 33.

(2) A Pāṇḍyan wore tne Indra's necklace. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 8.

Pañjāi (பஞ்சாய்) : A kind of reed used for making dolls. *Aiṅguṟu* : 383 : 5 ; *Kali* : 76 : 6, 7 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 217.

Pañjāippāvai (பஞ்சாய்ப்பாவை) : doll made of the Pañjāi reeds ; a plaything for the girls. *Aiṅguṟu* : 383 : 5.

Pañji (பஞ்சி) : (1) Cotton ; or the reddish paste applied to ladies' feet. *Aham* : 217 : 2 ; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 39 : 3 ; *Nāladi* : 396 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 299 : 7, 324 : 9 ; *Paḷa* : 91 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 116 : 5.

(2) Finely woven cloth. *Puṟam* : 39 : 3, 353 : 16.

Pañju (பஞ்சு) : Cotton used to make lamp wicks. *Aham* : 283 : 14 ; *Kuṟun* : 353 : 5 ; *Naṟ* : 247 : 4.

Pañjuram (பஞ்சுரம்) : The Pālaippaṇ. *Aiṅguṟu* : 311 : 1.

Paṭṭaḍai (பட்டடை) : (1) The metallic or wooden platform on which things are broken, chopped or mended. *Kuṟaḷ* : 821 : 1.

(2) The basis of all the paṇs ; another name for *iḷi*. *Śilap* : III : 63.

(3) A method of fingering to produce melody in Yāḻ. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 14.

Paṭṭi (பட்டி) : A loafer ; vagabond. *Kali* : 51 : 4 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1074 : 1.

Paṭṭimaṇḍapam (பட்டிமண்டபம்) : The courtyard of the king's palace where he held court. A debating hall. One such (probably a mobile one) was presented to Karikālan by the king of Magadha. *Maṇi* : I : 61 ; *Śilap* : V : 102.

Paṭṭinappākkam (பட்டினப்பாக்கம்) : The western suburb of Puhār. The space between this Pākkam and Maruvūrppākkam was a spacious lawn in which the market met at Puhār. *Śilap* : V : 58, X : 159.

Paṭṭinappālai (பட்டினப்பாலை) : A long poem of 301 lines composed by Kaḍiyalūr Uruttiran Kaṇṇanār in praise of Karikālan (Tirumāvaḷavan) ; also called Vañji Neḍumpāṭṭu. The city of Puhār (Kāvirippūmpattinam) is extensively described in this poem. It is one of the Pattuppāṭṭu. *Paṭṭinap* col.

Paṭṭinam (பட்டினம்): (1) A coastal town. *Nāladi* : 250 : 4, *Nānmaṇi* : 86 : 2; *Pari* : 10 : 38; *Perumbāṇ* : 336.

(2) Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinam. *Paṭṭinap* : 218.

(3) Paṭṭinappākkam, a suburb of Puhār. *Śilap* : V : 77.

(4) Eyiṛpaṭṭinam. *Śiṛupāṇ* : 153.

Paṭṭu (பட்டு): Silk. *Aham* : 236 : 11; *Nāladi* : 264 : 4; *Paṭṭinap* : 107; *Śilap* : V : 16, XIV : 86, 205, XXII : 46.

Paḍaṅgu (படங்கு): Tent. *Mullaip* : 40.

Paḍappai (படப்பை): Garden, surrounding a residence. *Aham* : 204 : 12, 256 : 15, 326 : 10; *Perumbāṇ* : 126, 407; *Puṛam* : 140, 197, 375.

Paḍam (படம்): (1) Paḍaṅgu; tent. *Śilap* : XXVII : 152.
(2) coat. *Perumbāṇ* : 69.

Paḍarkkaipparaval (படர்க்கைப்பரவல்): A division in Āichchiyar Kuravai of *Śliap* : XVII.

Paḍarmelindu iraṅgal (படர்மெலிந்து இரங்கல்): 'The lady love bemoaning the absence of her lover'. *Kuṛaḷ* : 117 chap. hdg.

Paḍalam (படலம்): Relating to a collection of many things of the same nature, like a chapter of verses. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 480 : 3, 483 :2,

Paḍāhai (படாகை): The large flag. *Pari* : 9 : 78; *Śilap* : V : 154, XIV : 216.

Paḍār (படார்): A jungle; or a shrubbery. *Aham* : 288 : 11. 309 : 16.

Paḍi (படி): (1) the earth. *Maṇi* : XIX : 52; *Pari* : 11 : 5, 29' 15 : 25.

(2) a corruption of the Prākrit 'Prati' meaning 'enemy or 'contestant'. *Pari* : 4 :18.

Paḍikkāl (படிக்கால்): Ladder. *Paṭṭinap* : 142.

Paḍitam (படிதம்): Defect in Ruby. *Śilap* : XIV : 186.

Paḍima uṇḍiyan (பழம உண்டியன்): Brahmin whose diet is regulated by ceremonial fasting. *Kuṟun* : 156 : 4; *Maṇi* : V : 33.

Paḍimahan (பழமகன்): Mars; meaning 'son of the earth'. *Pari* : 11 : 5.

Paḍimam (பழமம்): Idol; icon; image. *Aham* : 149 : 12; *Śilap uraip* : XXIX.

Paḍivam (பழவம்): (1) Self imposed ritualistic fast etc. as part of spiritual discipline. *Aham* : 123 : 2, 287 : 2; *Mullaip* : 37; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 74 : 1; *Pari* : 5 : 75; *Puṟam* : 349 : 5.

(2) idol of a deity. *Maṇi* : III : 128, XXVI : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 298.

Paḍu (படு): well; lit. 'that which is deep'. *Aham* : 79 : 3.

Paḍuporuḷ (படுபொருள்): treasure troves. *Śilap* : XXIII : 102, 128.

Paḍumarattu Mōśi Kīran (படுமரத்து மோசி கீரன்): The poet Mōśi Kīran belonging to Paḍumaram, and author of *Kuṟun* : 33, 75, 383. The same as Mōśi Kīran (Rdg. Paḍimattu Mōśi Kīran; Paḍumattu Mōśi Kīran).

Paḍumarattu Mōśi Koṟṟan (படுமரத்து மோசி கொற்றன்): Koṟṟan son of Paḍumarattu Mōśi poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 376.

Paḍumaram (படுமரம்): The name of a town to which (1) Paḍumarattu Mōśi Kīranār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 33, 75, 383.

(2) Paḍumarattu Mōśi Koṟṟan belonged. *Kuṟuu* : 376.

Paḍumalai (படுமலை): A variety of the Paṇ called Pālaippaṇ; one of the seven Perumpālai Paṇs; its highest note resembled the sound of the fall of the raindrops. *Kuṟuṇ* : 323 : 2; *Naṟ* : 139 : 4; *Puṟum* : 135 : 7; *Śilap* : III : 84.

Paḍai (படை): 1. weapon of war; 2. army; 3. the harness put on a horse. *Āchāra* : 36 : 3; *Aham* : 114 : 16, 116 : 16, 124 : 9, 248 : 8, 278 : 2, 336 : 22; *Iniya* : 5 : 1, 8 : 2; *Innā* : 8 : 1; *Bhāratam* : '*Vānvar*' : 3; '*Gaṅgai*' : 3; '*Ādiśānra*' : 9; *Kali* : 15 : 3, 17 : 1, 81 : 22, 108 : 4, 6, 139 : 23, 149 : 2, *Kuṟaḷ* : 253 : 1, 381 : 1, 498 : 1, 555 : 2, 761 : 1, 762 : 1, 764 : 2, 765 : 2, 766 : 2, 768 : 2, 769 : 2 ch. 8 hdg., 828 : 1, 985 : 2, 1228; 2, 1324; 2,

Maṇi : XXVIII : 3; *Nāladi* : 363 : 4; *Naṟ* : 261 : 3, 275 : 3, 291 : 4, 343 : 7; *Padiṟṟu* : *Invocation* : 11, 51 : 30, 58 : 4, 67 : 5, 72 : 1, 77 : 1; *Paḷa* : 284 : 3, 324 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 398; *Puṟam* : 23 : 15, 29 : 17, 35 : 24, 25, 41 : 10, 42 : 14, 89 : 4, 142 : 6, 154; 10, 157 : 3, 169 : 1, 3, 178 : 7, 179 : 6, 195 : 4, 197 : 3, 239 : 11, 12, 282 : 4, 292 : 7, 295 : 4, 5, 299 : 3, 341 : 16, 343 : 17, 351 : 3, 371 : 11, 308 : 8; *Śilap* : II : 43, VI : 52, XVI : 211, XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 2, 14, XXV : 32, XXVI : 48, 92, 212, XXVIII : 122; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 1, 63 : 1, 72 : 6, 7, 16, 626 : 1, 636 : 1,

Paḍai Iyaṅgaravam (படை இயங்கரவம்) : The noise made by the cattle lifting army when it stayed in the Pākkam (or suburb). Vetchitti ṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 1.

Paḍaikkalakkoṭṭil (படைக்கலக்கொட்டில்) : Armoury. *Puṟam* : 95.

Paḍaikkalam (படைக்கலம்) : weapon esp. of war. *Iniya* : 39 : 1 : *Puṟam* : 95.

Paḍaiśerukku (படைச்செருக்கு) : The exhilaration of the warriors on their march to battle *Kuṟaḷ* : 78 ch. hdg.

Paḍaiñar (படைஞர்) : Warriors. *Padiṟṟu* : 25 : 4.

Paḍaittalaivar (படைத்தலைவர்) : Generals of the army. *Śilap* : XXVI : 49.

Paḍaittān (படைத்தான்) : Aryan, Brahman the Creator. *Kali*; 129 : 2.

Paḍaittōn (படைத்தோன்) : Creator : Brahman. *Puṟam* : 194 : 5.

Paḍaimaḍam (படைமடம்) : The ethics of war including refraining from attacking cowards, elderly persons and very young persons. *Puṟam* : 142 : 6.

Paḍaimāṭchi (படைமாட்சி) : The valour of the army. *Kuṟaḷ* : 77 chap. hdg.

Paḍaiyōr (படையோர்) : army men. *Puṟam* : 33 : 10.

Paḍaivahai (படைவகை) : weaponry; like spears, swords, bows and arrows etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 631 : 2.

Paḍaivīḍu (படைவீடு) : Capital or military camp. *Puṟam* : 202.

Paṇ (பண்) : Literally, that which is well-made (பண்ணப்படுவது). A musical note ; it is determined by the seven Narambus or notes. The harness put on a horse. *Aham* : 346 : 13, 347 : 5, 352 : 15 ; *Ēlādi* : 35 : 3 ; *Innā* : 10 : 4, 32 : 1 : *Kaḷavaḻi* : 20 : 3 ; *Kali* : 142 : 3 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 573 ; 1 ; *Maṇi* : II : 20, VII : 46, XIX : 81, XXVIII : 41 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 15 : 1, 21 : 3, 39 : 3, 47 : 3 ; *Padiṟṟu* : III : 9 : 8 V : 1 : 3, *Paḻa* : 16 : 3 ; *Porunar* : 109 ; *Puṟam* : 65 : 1, 152 : 14, 164 : 11, 170 : 13 ; *Śilap* : III : 46, 61, V : 222, VII : 1 : 9, 47 : 4, VIII : 65, X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 15 ; *Nūrkaṭṭurai* : 10, XIII : 187, XIV : 166, XVI : 132 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 9 : 2 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150 : 47 : 1, 143 : 4, 145 : 1.

Paṇḍam (பண்டம்) : (1) commodities of a general nature occurring in name of Maduraippaṇḍa Vāṇigan; Iḷamdevanār. *Aham* : 58, 343 : 13 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 475 : 1 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 211.

(2) mortgaged property. *Kali* : 108 : 23.

(3) gold. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 23.

Paṇḍaraṅgam (பண்டரங்கம்) : One of the eleven varieties of dance ; Nach. says 'Pāṇḍaraṅgam' was corrupted into 'Paṇḍaraṅgam'. *Kali* : *invocation* : 9.

Paṇḍāram (பண்டாரம்) : The treasure house ; wealth ; warehouse. *Ēlādi* : 54 : 4 ; *Pari* : 11 : 123 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 40 : 1.

Paṇḍitar (பண்டிதர்) : Scholar. *Ēlādi* : 9 : 4.

Paṇṇatti (பண்ணத்தி) : A mode of singing ; in prosody this refers to a grammatically faultless composition ; in musicit refers to boat songs etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 492 : 2.

Paṇṇal (பண்ணல்) : Mode of fingering in Yāḻ. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 5.

Paṇṇavan (பண்ணவன்) : God. *Śilap* : X : 188.

Paṇṇan (பண்ணன்) : (1) A great philanthropist in whose garden (paḍappai) there were nelli fruits. *Aham* : 54 : 14.

(2) Hist own was Śiṟukuḍi situated on the northern banks of the Kāviri. *Aham* : 177 : 16.

(3) Basic name of Vallār Kiḻān Paṇṇan. *Puṟam* : 181 col 181 : 6.

(4) Basic name of Śiṟukuḍi Kiḻān Paṇṇan. *Puṟam* : 70 : 13, 173 col. 388 col. 388 : 10.

Paṇṇi (பண்ணி) : The chief of Kūḍai hills called Kūḍaip-porunan ; he was Tennavar Maṟavan or the general of the Pāṇḍyan armies. *Aham* : 13 : 11.

Paṇṇiyam (பண்ணியம்) : Sweetmeats. *Śilap* : VI : 135.

Paṇṇu (பண்ணு) : to set the tune for (any musical instrument). *Nānmaṇi* : 101 : 2.

Paṇṇuṟuttal (பண்ணுறுத்தல்) : To set the tune for a musical instrument. *Paḷa* : 270 : 2.

Paṇṇai (பண்ணை) : (1) Team game for girls. *Aiṅguṟu* : 73 : 2, 74 : 4.

(2) A kind of cabbage or greens. *Aham* : 393 : 9.

(3) A musical note, from Paṇ. *Pari* : 14 : 4.

(4) Dance, drama and music and such other pleasant occupations, *Tol. Poruḷ* : 249 : 1.

Paṇpuḍaimai (பண்புடைமை) : Good character ; good culture. *Kuṟaḷ* : ch. 100 hdg.

Paṇavai (பணவை) : The attic ; the artificial platform put upon tree tops for hunters to sit and watch game. *Kuṟiñjip* : 226.

Paṇilam (பணிலம்) : (1) pearl. *Aham* : 350 : 12.
(2) conch. *Kuṟun* : 15 : 1 ; *Śilap* : I : 46.

Paṇai (பணை) : 1. bamboo ; 2. the Marudam land ; 3, the drum ; 4. a contraption on the fortress walls to dislodge besiegers trying to scale the walls of the fort. 5. elephant. 6. cavalry. *Aham* : 44 :4, 84 : 2, 136 : 7, 185 : 2, 223 : 11, 255 : 9, 257 : 11, 347 : 4, 5, 357 : 11, 368 : 14 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 291 : 2, 293 : 3 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 16 : 1 ; *Iniya* : 38 : 3 ; *Kainnilai* : *Marudam* : 8 : 1 ; *Kār* : 4 : 3 ; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 40 : 3 ; *Kali* : 14 : 1, 30 : 9, 108 : 16, 141 : 16 ; *Kuṟun* : 276 : 1, 279 : 8, 315 : 4, 326 : 1, 338 : 6. 357 : 2, 364 : 5, 384 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 166 : 3; 170 : 1 ; *Neḍunal* : 115, 149 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 14, 17 : 5, 31 : 30, 39 : 5 ; *Paḷa* : 364 : 3 ; *Pari* : 1 : 4, 7 : 16 ; *Perumbāṇ* ; 32, 161 ; *Puṟam* : 16 : 16, 23 : 1, 178 : 1 ; *Śilap* : XV : 214, XXVII : 184 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 1 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 12 : 4, 103 : 3, 115 : 1, 3 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 9 : 1.

Paṇaiyam (பணையம்) : Bet. *Paḷa* : 52 : 1.

Pattar (பத்தர்) : (1) trough ; or a huge vessel. *Nāladi* : 257 : 1 ; *Naṛ* : 92 : 6.

(2) The pot-like wooden rest of the Yāḻ. *Puṛam* : 136 : 1 ; *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 3, XXVIII : 32.

Pattal (பத்தல்) : (1) a pit or shallow depression in land. *Aiṅguṛu* : 304 : 2.

(2) A container (vessel) for drawing water from well *Aham* : 152 : 9.

(*Kaḍavuḷ*) *Pattini* [(பத்தினி) கடவுள்] : (1) Kaṇṇahi, *Padiṛṛu* : V : Ten : *Padiham*.

(2) (*Mā*) *Pattini* (மா பத்தினி) : Kaṇṇahi. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 155.

(3) *Pattini* (பத்தினி) : chaste woman ; here Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 33, 36, 42, 56, XV : 76, 147, XIX : 4, XXI : 36, XXIV : 107, XXVI : 253, XXVIII : 210.

Pattinikkaḍavuḷ (பத்தினிக்கடவுள்) : Kaṇṇahi ; the goddess o. chastity. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 10 ; *Śilap* : *uraiperukat* : XXV : 114, 129, XXVII : 15.

Pattinikkōṭṭam (பத்தினிக்கோட்டம்) : Temple for the goddess of chastity. *Śilap* : *uraiperu* : XXVIII : 225, XXX : 151.

Pattinippeṇḍir (பத்தினிப்பெண்டிர்) : The chaste ladies ordered to be left unscathed by fire. *Śilap* : XXI : 53.

Pattu (பத்து) : (1) The number Ten. *Puṛam* : 18 : 5 ; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 390 : 1.

(2) In the game of dice if the dice bearing no. 10 showed up after being rolled down, it was victory for the gamester. *Kali* : 136 : 6.

Padakku (படக்கு) : A measure equal to two Marakkāls of grain. *Nāladi* : 387 : 1 ; *Paḻa* : 143 : 4 ; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 239 : 1.

Padaḍi (படடி) : The grainless husk of paddy, any person without substance. *Kuṛaḷ* : 196 : 2.

Padaḍi Vaihalār (பதடி வைகலார்): Derived his name from an expression in this poem. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 323.

Padaṇam (பதணம்): A platform (terrace) on the ramparts of a fort. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 22 : 25.

Padappar (பதப்பர்): The sandy embarkment put up to resist floods. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 30 : 18.

Padalai (பதலை): A leather musical instrument for keeping time with the singer; 'Oruka ṇmākkiṇai'; perhaps it corresponded to the Kañjira. *Kuṟun* : 59 : 1; *Mala:paḍu* : 11; *Paḍiṟṟu* : V : Ten 1 : 3; *Puṟam* : 64 : 1, 103 : 1, 152 : 16.

Padavam (பதவம்): Aruhu, a kind of grass; *vide* also Padavu. The Bermuda grass. *Kali* : 109 : 2.

Padavu (பதவு): Aṟuhu, a kind of grass; the Bermuda grass. *Aham* : 14 : 9, 23 : 7, 34 : 5, 341 : 7.

Padāhai (பதாகை): (1) The large flag. *Maduraik* : 373; *Paṭṭi-nap* : 182.

(2) A posture of applying the right fingers to the strings of the Vīṇa by throwing out the four fingers and folding down the thumb. *Śilap* : VIII : 27.

Pati (பதி): Town; capital; chief. *Aha*m : 200 : 6, 279 : 3, 299 : 3; *Iniya* : 41 : 1; *Iṟai Ahap* : 6 : 3; *Maṇi* : III : 41, XII : 94, XIII : 22, 27, 38, XVII : 67, 68, 74, 87, XXII : 19, XXIV : 66, 164, XXVIII : 82, 154, XXX : 36; *Pari* : 6 : 75; *Śilap* : V : 213, VI : 5, IX : 46, 47, XI : 86, 164, XIII : 39, XV : 5, 194, XXI : 51.

Padiham (பதிகம்): Introductory verse to Maṇimēkalai and Śilappadikāram by persons other than the author, but in all probability contemporary. *Maṇi Padiham Śilap Padiham.*

Pativadam (பதிவதம்): Pativritam; the principle of 'husband worship'. *Pari* : 10 : 23.

'Padinmarum iruvarum' (பதின்மரும் இருவரும்): The twelve celestials viz., the twelve Sungods or the Ādityar, *Pari* : 8 : 4.

Padinoru mūvar (பதினொரு மூவர்): The 33 crores of Gods : i.e., Ādityar 12, Rudrar 11, Vasu 8, Maruttuvar 2 = 33 *Murugu* : 167.

Padumam (பதுமம்) : (1) Lotus. *Pari* : 5 : 49, 8 : 115.

(2) Defect in emerald. *Śilap* : XIV : 186.

(3) The Buddha's Lotus feet. *Maṇi* : VIII : 48.

Padumar (பதுமர்): Basic name of Parūmōvāyppadumar, poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 101.

Paduman (பதுமன்): A vēḷ chief of the Āviyar, father-in-law of Imayavaramban Neḍuñjēral Ādan, as also of Śelvakkaḍuṅgō Vāḻi Ādan : father of two daughters. *Padiṟṟu* : IV : *Padiham* : VIII : *Padiham.*

(*Vēḷāvikkōmān*) *Paduman Dēvi* [(வேளாவிக்கோமான்) பதுமன் தேவி] :

(1) Daughter of Paduman and second wife of Neḍuñjēral Ādan, and mother of Kaḷaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nārmuḍi Chēral and Āḍukōṭpāṭṭu Chēral Ādan. *Padiṟṟu* : IV : *Padiham.*

(2) Daughter of Paduman and wife of Śelvakkaḍuṅgō Vāḻi Ādan, and mother of Peruñchēral Irumpoṟai. *Padiṟṟu* : VIII : *Padiham.*

Padumanār (பதுமனார்) : Probably a derivation from the name of the Jaina God ; (or was he the compiler of Nāladi ?) He is to be distinguished from Padumanār. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 6.

Pandar (பந்தர்) : A shamiana ; a Pandal ; some were put up to protect Naḍukals ; small temporary sheds put up to serve as centres of free distribution of cool water, thin buttermilk etc. to weary pedestrians deemed to be one of the 32 aṟams (charities). *Āchāra* : 45 : 3 ; *Aham* : 353 : 17 ; *Maṇi* I : 58, VIII : 10 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 51 : 16, 55 : 4, 67 : 2, 74 : 6 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 124, 267 ; *Puṟam* : 29 : 19, 260 : 28, 262 : 2, 331 : 8 ; *Śilap* : V : 100.

Pandu (பந்து) : Ball ; girls played this game ; the ball they used was similar to a Badminton ball. At the entrance to forts, balls and dolls were placed to insinuate the enemies about their cowardice. *Aham* : 49 : 1, 105 : 9, 219 : 2, 275 : 3 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 295 : 5, 377 : 4 ; *Kali* : 57 : 7 ; *Murugu* : 68 ; *Naṟ* : 12 : 6, 24 : 3, 179 : 2, 249 : 7, 305 : 1, 324 : 7 ; *Pari* : 9 : 47, 10 : 107 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 333 ; *Śilap* : *Kanduhavari* : 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Maranuḍai*' : 6.

Pampai (பம்பை) : A kind of musical instrument ; this consists of two cylindrical leather drums (percussion) attached to each other and played on with two sticks. *Naṛ* : 212 : 5.

Payambu (பயம்பு) : The pit dug for the purpose of catching and roping in wild elephants. *Aham* : 165 : 1 ; *Pari* : 7 : 15 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 31.

Payaṟu (பயறு) : Green gram ; the plant. *Aham* : 37 : 12, 262 : 4, 339 : 4 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 47 : 3 ; *Kuṟun* : 10 : 2, 338 : 4 ; *Maṇi* : 27 : 185, 186 ; *Puṟam* : 297 : 3 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 73.

Payan (பயன்) : (1) Results or consequences ; fruits. *Maṇi* : XXX : 175.

(2) One of the points of comparison in a simile (uvamam or uḷḷuṟai uvamam). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 276 : 1, 300 : 2.

Payan ila Śollāmai (பயன் இல சொல்லாமை) : The virtue of refraining from talking useless things. *Kuṟaḷ* : 20th ch. hdg.

Payanilai uvamam (பயனிலை உவமம்) : Simile based on action. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 289 : 3.

Payin (பயின்) : (1) lac ; it later became corrupted into 'Piśin' (பிசின்) i.e., wax ; any adhesive substance. *Aham* : 1 : 5, 356 : 9 ; *Nāladi* : 267 : 2.

(2) Instrument for repairing damaged ships. *Pari* : 10 : 54.

Payini (பயினி) : The flower of the tree called Payini, peculiar to hill tracts probably yielding gum (Payin). *Kuṟiñjip* : 69.

Paragati (பரகதி) : The superior path to mōksha. *Śilap* : XV : 85.

Paraṅkunṟam (பரங்குன்றம்) : The hill near Madurai on which Murugan resides ; the poet Anduvan had praised it in Paripāḍal. *Aham* : 59 : 11 ; *Pari* : 8 : 62, 130, 19 : 5, 56, 21 : 15.

Paraṅkunṟu (பரங்குன்று) : *vide* Paraṅkunṟam. *Pari* : 6 : 95, 8 : 11, 8 : 46, 8 : 82, 9 : 11, 9 : 69, 17 : 23.

Paraṅkoṟṟanār (பரங்கொற்றனர்) : Basic name of (Umaṭṭur Kiḷār —Paraṅkoṟṟanār'. *Aham* : 69.

Paraśurāman (பரசுராமன்): The Rishi who had sworn to destroy all Kshatriya dynasties, *Maṇi* : XXII : 34.

Paraṇar (பரணர்): (1) One of the most famous of Śaṅgam poets, usually associated in later tradition with Kapilar; but in Śaṅgam history he is known to have been greatly associated with Chēran Śeṅguṭṭuvan. He was one of the longest lived of Śaṅgam poets. He was different from Van Paraṇar and Neḍuṅkaḷuttupparaṇar and from the Paraṇa Dēva Nāyanār of later times. Poet and author of *Aham* : 6, 62, 76, 116, 122, 125, 135, 142, 148, 152, 162, 178, 181, 186, 196, 198, 208, 212, 222, 226, 236, 246, 258, 262, 266, 276, 322, 326, 356, 367, 372, 376, 386, 396; *Kuṟun* : 19, 24, 36, 60, 73, 89, 120, 128, 165, 199, 258, 259, 292, 298, 328, 393, 397; *Naṟ* : 6, 100, 201, 247, 260, 265, 270, 280, 300, 310, 350, 356; *Padiṟṟu* : V : Ten (on *Śeṅguṭṭuvan*); *Puṟam* : 4, 63, 90, 99, 141, 142, 144, 145, 336, 341, 343, 348, 352, 354, 369. He is referred to in *Padiṟṟu* : V : Ten : *Padiham* (col.) and in *Puṟam* : 99 : 12, 398 : 4.

(2) Basic name of Neḍuṅkaḷuttupparaṇar. *Puṟam* : 291.

(3) Basic name of Van Paraṇar. *Naṟ* : 168; *Puṟam* : 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 255.

Parattar (பரத்தர்): Men who are after other women; prostitutes *Aham* : 146 : 9; *Śilap* : V : 200.

Parattil Oḷiyōn (பரத்தில் ஒளியோன்): He that is a shining light to the superior world. *Śilap* : X : 181.

Parattai (பரத்தை): Prostitute. *Aham* : 256 : 12; *Aiṅguṟu* : 84 ; 5; *Iṟai Ahap* : 35 : 2, 40 : 1, 42 : 1, 43 : 1, 44 : 1; *Kali* : 73 : 20; *Pari* : 9 : 18, 19, 10 : 23, 12 : 45; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 41 : 22, 233 : 1, 235 : 1, 502 : 1, 510 : 1, 511 : 1.

Bharata Kumarar (பரத குமரர்): merchant princes. *Śilap* : V : 158, VI : 156.

Bharatam (பரதம்): The Bharataka ṇḍa or the work by Bharata. *Maṇi Padiham* : 22, XVIII : 57.

Paradar (பரதர்): (1) Fishermen. *Aham* : 30 : 3; *Śilap* : II : 2, VII : 38 : 2, XXIII : 160; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 45 : 2.

(2) merchants, Chettis. *Maduraik* : 317; *Perumbāṇ* : 324.

Paradar Pākkam (பரதர் பாக்கம்): fishermen colony. *Śilap* : VII : 29 : 1.

paradavar (பரதவர்): 1. Fishermen. 2. A kind of feudatory chieftains in extreme South India, once defeated by Śeruppāḷi eṛinda Iḷam Sēṭ Śenni. *Aham* : 10 : 10, 65 : 11, 70 : 1, 140 : 1, 187 : 22, 210 : 1, 300 : 1; *Aiṅguṛu* : 195 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) 66 : 1; *Kali* : 106 : 24; *Kuṛun* : 184 : 6, 304 : 4, 320 : 1; *Maduraik* : 97, 144; *Naṛ* : 4 : 1, 38 : 2, 45 : 3, 63 : 1, 74 : 4, 87 : 8, 101 : 8, 111 : 3, 175 : 1, 199 : 6, 207 : 9, 219 : 6, 239 : 2, 303 : 9, 349 : 10, 372 : 11, 388 : 4; *Padiṛṛu* : 48 : 4; *Paṭṭinap* : 90, 112; *Porunar* : 218; *Puṛam* : 24 : 4, 378 : 1; *Śilap* : V : 25, VI : 142; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 159.

Bharatan (பரதன்): The name Kōvalan bore in his previous birth. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 25; *Śilap* : XXIII : 154.

Param (பரம்): The superior world; i.e., Heaven. *Śilap* : X : 181.

Paraman (பரமன்): The superior One; i.e., God. *Śilap* : X : 181.

Paramāṇu (பரமாணு): The smallest atom. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 126, 174, XXIX : 259, 261, 344, 345, 408, 410.

Parāśaran (பராசரன்): A disreputable Brahmin. *Śilap* : XXIII : 61.

Parāyanār (பராயனர்): Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 155.

Parārttam (பரார்த்தம்): That which is different from oneself; here the soul that is different from the body. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 292, 295, 296.

Pari (பரி): (1) Speed; horse mostly and occasionally the deer. Refers only to swift flying animals. *Aham* : 14 : 18, 20 : 15, 122 : 20, 125 : 16, 154 : 11, 160 : 18, 194 : 18, 339 : 1; *Aiṅguṛu* : 134 : 1, 422 : 1, 474 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 50 : 1; *Kali* : 121 : 24; *Maduraik* : 51; *Maṇi* : XVIII : 113; *Nālaḍi* : 149 : 3; *Nānmaṇi* : 56 : 2; *Naṛ* : 21 : 1, 203 : 9, 249 : 7; *Padiṛṛu* : 41 : 26, 65 : 2; *Pari* : 5 : 22, 11 : 60; *Puṛam* : 141 : 3; *Śilap* : V : 54.

(2) The pole for measuring depth of water in rivers. *Aham* : 278 : 9.

Pariśil (பரிசில்): The Puṟam situations of waiting on a patron or parting from him - Pariśil Kaḍānilai and Pariśil viḍai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 628 : 1.

Pariśil Kaḍānilai (பரிசில் கடாநிலை): A bard expressing his desire to be rewarded by the patron. Pāḍāṇ Tiṇai in Puṟam. *Puṟam* : 11, 101, 136, 139, 158, 159, 160, 164, 169, 196, 197, 198, 199, 209, 210, 211, 266.

Pariśil Kaḍaiyia nilai (பரிசில் கடையிய நிலை): A bard expecting to be rewarded is impatient of the patron's delay in rewarding him and insistantly requests for reward. Pāḍāṇ tiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 13.

Pariśil tuṟai (பரிசில் துறை): The Puṟam situation of the poets mentioning their need to their patrons. *Puṟam* : 126, 135, 137, 148, 154, 161, 163, 168, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 379.

Pariśil tuṟai Pāḍāṇ Pāṭṭu (பரிசில் துறைப் பாடாண் பாட்டு): A Puṟam Tuṟai. *Padiṟṟu* : 19, 68.

Pariśil viḍai (பரிசில் விடை): The reply of the bard who has or has not been rewarded by a patron. *Puṟam* : 140, 152, 162, 165, 397, 399.

Pariśilar (பரிசிலர்): poets and others who seek the rewards of the patrons and princes, to whom reference is made in *Puṟam* : 14, 38, 121, 135, 168, 237. *Puṟam* : 206 speaks of the 'gate which was never closed to Pariśilar'.

'*Pariśilar Veṟukkai*' (பரிசிலர் வெறுக்கை): 'The wealth (refuge) of the poor people'. Name of 8th stanza of IV Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Paridi (பரிதி): Any circular disc-like or wheel-like thing. The Sun. *Aham* : 379 : 7; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 4 : 2; *Murugu* : 299.

Parippu (பரிப்பு): The velocity of the Sun's rays; though probably the commentator on Puṟam truly interpres the poet as meaning 'velocity of the Sun' which is astronomically incorrect in relation to the solar system. *Puṟam* : 30 : 2.

Paripāṭṭu (பரிபாட்டு): A variety of Tamil composition in verse, like Kalippā etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 53 : 3, 430 : 2, 474 : 1.

Paripāḍal (பரிபாடல்): *vide* Paripāṭṭu; it is 'Iśaippāṭṭu'; or a verse set to music. *Pari* : 11 : 137; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 432 : 1.

Parimā (பரிமா): horse. *Kali* : 103 : 18.

Pariyaham (பரியகம்): The small chain which attaches the ring on the toe with the anklet. *Śilap* : VI : 84, 93.

Parivaṭṭaṇai (பரிவட்டணை): Variety of fingering in Yāḻ. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 5.

Parutti (பருத்தி): cotton. *Ēlādi* : 50 : 1; *Puṟam* : 125 : 1, 299 : 1, 324 : 7, 393 : 12; *Śilap* : V : 16.

Paruttippeṇḍu (பருத்திப்பெண்டு): Woman who spins cotton at the spinning wheel. *Puṟam* : 326 : 5.

Parudi (பருதி): (1) The Sun; his chariot is of one wheel, also *Parudi*. *Aham* : 229 : 1, 360 : 2; *Kali* : 26 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 2; *Puṟam* : 224 : 7, 358 : 1.

(2) The toothed wheel (Disc) weapon of Tirumāl which He holds in His right hand. *Pari* : 3 : 89.

Parundu (பருந்து): The eagle. *Aham* : 19 : 2, 21 : 15, 27 : 14, 33 : 5, 44 : 11, 79 : 12, 97 : 7, 117 : 7, 299 : 6, 342 : 8, 363 : 13, 397 : 13; *Aiṅguṟu* : 321 : 1, extra verse : 2; *Kali* : 82 : 27, 106 : 27, 145 : 50; *Kuṟun* : 207 : 3, 285 : 7; *Maṇi* : IV : 41; *Naṟ* : 3 : 1, 141 : 7; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 12 : 19, : 20 : 39, 51 : 32, 74 : 15, 77 : 9; *Paḷa* : 176 : 1; *Paṭṭinap* : 233; *Perumbāṇ* : 117; *Puṟam* : 3 : 22, 43 : 5, 62 : 6, 150 : 1, 179 : 11, 271 : 7, 288 : 9, 343 : 15, 370 : 7; *Śilap* : XXVII : 167; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 91 : 3,

Parumam (பருமம்): (1) The ornament called Mēkalai made in 18 girdles. *Murugu* : 146.

(2) Saddle also called 'Kalaṇai'. *Nāiaḍi* : 149 : 3; *Neḍunal* : 179.

Paruvūr (பருவூர்): In the battlefield of this town, Adupōr Śeḻiyan (father of Ahudai) defeated the Chēras and the Pāṇḍyas. *Aham* : 96 : 14.

Parūmōvāippaduman (பருஉமோவாய்ப்பதுமன்): Paduman, of the broad chin. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 101.

Parērampuḷagu (பரேரம்புழகு): A red flower. *Kuṟiñjip* : 96; *Pari* : 22 : 21,

Pal (பல்): A weapon used for stripping off small fibres from a thread. *Perumbāṇ* : 217.

Palkaṇṇanār (பல்கண்ணனார்): Basic name of Kūḍalūr Palkaṇṇanār. *Naṟ* : 200, 380.

Palkāyanār (பல்காயனர்): Basic name of Uṟaiyūrppalkāyanār; poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 374,

Palkunṟakkōṭṭam (பல்குன்றக்கோட்டம்): The division to which Śeṅganmā belonged; to which Nannan Śēy Nannan belonged. *Malaipaḍu* col.

Palśālaimudukuḍumi (பல்சாலைமுதுகுடுமி): A Pāṇḍyan King, *vide* Pāṇḍyan Palyāgaśālai Mudukuḍumipperuvaḷudi. *Maduraik* : 759.

Palporuṭkērpinnalladu Kōḍal (பல்பொருட்கேர்பின் நல்லது கோடல்): A literary device of drawing the right meaning out of an ambiguous statement. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 666 : 16.

Palyāṇḍu (பல்யாண்டு): Prayer for one's long life. *Śilap* : XXVII : 213.

Palyānaikkuṭṭuvan (பல்யானைக்குட்டுவன்): A Chēra King usually called Palyānai Śel Keḷu Kuṭṭuvan. *Padiṟṟu* : 29 : 14.

Palyānai Śelkeḷu Kuṭṭuvan (பல்யானைச் செல்கெழு குட்டுவன்): A Chēra King praised by Pālai Gautamanār in *Padiṟṟu* : III Ten. He ruled for 25 years. *Padiham* : III : Ten.

Pallavam (பல்லவம்): Tender leaves. *Pari* : 19 : 68.

Pallāṇḍu (பல்லாண்டு): Benediction; *vide* Palyāṇḍu. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 54.

Pallān Kuṉṟu (பல்லான் குன்று): Perhaps the name of a hill; it was near Kuḻumūr. *Aham* : 168 : 4.

Pallān Kuṉṟam (பல்லான் குன்றம்): A hill. *Aham* : 168 : 4.

Palli (பல்லி) : Lizard ; its cackle is deemed ominous. *Aham* : 9 : 19, 88 : 3, 151 : 15, 289 : 15, 351 : 16, 387 : 16 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 43 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 41 : 4 ; *Kainnilai Pālai* : 6 : 4, 18 ; *Kali* : 11 : 21 ; *Kuṟun* : 16 : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 98 : 5, 169 : 3, 246 : 2, 333 : 11 ; *Paḷa* : 22 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 256 : 3.

Palli āḍudal (பல்லி ஆடுதல்) : A kind of ploughing intended to remove wild growth called also ' Tāḷiaḍittal '. *Puṟam* : 120 : 4.

Palliam (பல்லியம்) : Many musical instruments ; an orchestra. Found in names like Neḍumpalliattanār, Neḍumpalliattār, This is distinguishable from Kurumpalliam. *Aham* : 154 : 3. 301 : 20 ; *Kuṟun* : 178, 203 ; *Murugu* : 119, 209 ; *Puṟam* : 281 : 2, 336 : 6 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 139, XXVI : 227 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 125.

Palahai (பலகை) : (1) A Shield made of planks bound together by bamboo sticks. *Aham* : 67 : 11, 131 : 12, 369 : 18 ; *Naṟ* : 177 : 5 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 120 ; *Puṟam* : 15 : 12, 282 : 9, 345 : 15.

(2) The gaming table ; the board on which the gaming dice cubes were rolled. *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 374 : 1.

(3) A part of the ship ; the keel. *Naṟ* : 30 : 9.

Palavu (பலவு) : The Jack tree and the Jack fruit. *Aham* : 2 : 3, 7 : 20, 12 : 8, 91 : 16, 97 : 6, 162 : 19, 172 : 11, 182 : 3, 189 : 1, 208 : 22, 209 : 15, 255 : 13, 282 : 11, 292 : 14, 323 : 8. 348 : 4, 352 : 1, 357 : 9 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 214 : 1, 216 : 3, 351 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 4 : 1 ; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 4 : 1 ; *Kali* : 50 : 12 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 189 ; *Kuṟun* : 16 : 1, 83 : 4, 90 : 4, 153 : 2, 257 : 3, 352 : 3. 365 : 5, 373 : 6, 385 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 26 : 6, 77 : 5, 102 : 5, 116 : 6, 192 : 8, 201 : 5, 213 : 2, 232 : 5, 326 : 1, 353 : 4, 373 : 1, 376 : 3 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 77, 355 ; *Puṟam* : 109 : 5, 128 : 1, 129 ; 4, 140 : 1, 150 : 2, 158 : 22, 200 : 1, 374 : 5, 380 : 9 ; *Śilap* : X : 75, XXV : 44.

Palā (பலா) : The Jack tree and the Jack fruit *vide* Palavu. *Aham* : 8 : 7 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 61 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 371 : 3 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 408 ; *Śilap* : XI : 84 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 43 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 28 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 10 : 1.

Palāśam (பலாசம்) : The Indian coral tree. The flower of the Palāśa tree. *Kuṟiñjip* : 88.

Bali (பலி): Sacrificial offerings to the Gods, the crow, the royal drum etc. *Āchāra* : 39 : 2; *Aham* : 167 : 16, 232 : 12, 369 : 8; *Kali* : 52 : 9, 65 : 18, 93 : 24; *Maṇi* : VII : 80, 322 : 12, 343 : 5, 358 : 6, 367 : 4; *Naṛ* : 281 : 1, 293 : 2, 3; *Padiṛṛu* : 20 : 37 : 71 : 23; *Porunar* : 183; *Puṛam* : 50 : 5, 52 : 13, 143 : 1, 331 : 12, 362 : 3, 363 : 15, 369 : 5; *Śilap* : VI : 13, XII : 152.

Balikkandam (பலிக்கந்தம்): The sacred pillar - Kandu - for which sacrifices were offered. *Maṇi* : VI : 60.

Bali pīḍihai (பலி பீடிகை): Sacrificing altar. *Śilap* : V : 78, 86.

Bali munṛil (பலி முன்றில்): The courtyard of the temple where the sacrificing altar is situated. *Maṇi* : VI : 52.

Bavakāraṇi (பவகாரணி): A lake in Aḷagar hill. *Śilap* : XI : 94, 100.

Pavattiri (பவத்திரி): A Port on the Coromandal coast, near Pulikat. The chief was Tiraiyan. *Aham* : 340 : 7.

Bavattiṛam Aṛuhenappāvai nōṛṛa Kādai (பவத்திறமறுகெனப்பாவை நோற்ற காதை): Which deals with Maṇimēkalai's penance for getting rid of her karma. *Maṇi* : XXX : canto hdg.

Bavam (பவம்): (1) Sin. *Śilap* : XI : 101.

(2) The nature of birth; the quantum of actions leading to moral consequences. One of the 12 Iyalpus. *Maṇi* : XXI : 164, XXIV : 107, XXV : 147, XXX : hdg., s. hdg. XXX : 47, 93, 171, 264.

Pavaḷam (பவழம்): Coral beads; *vide* Pavaḷam. *Kali* : 80 : 5; *Kār* : 5 : 3; *Kuṛun Invocation* : 2; *Maṇi* : XVIII : 45; *Pari* : 14 : 16, 19 : 87; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 6.

Pavaḷa Vaḷai (பவழ வளை): bracelet of coral; *vide* Pavaḷa Vaḷai. *Śilap* : VI : 93.

Pavaḷappāvai (பவளப்பாவை): A lady resembling 'an image made of coral'; here Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 78.

Pavaḷam (பவளம்): Coral beads. (Sanskritised into 'Pravāḷam'). *Aham* : 14 : 3, 25 : 11, 304 : 13; *Aiṅguṛu* : extra stanza : 3; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 33 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 14 : 2; *Maṇi* : III : 117, IV : 124, V : 129, VIII : 4, 70, XVIII : 160, XIX : 111, XX : 75.

Naṛ : 317 : 4; *Śilap* : IV : 54, V : 148, VII : 20 : 1, 37 : 1, 38 : 1, VIII : 80, XII : 56, XXII : 51, XXIII : 3, XXX : 14; *Tiṇai-moḻi* (50) : 50 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 42 : 3, 66 : 3, 67 : 3.

Pavaḷa Vaḷai (பவள வளை) : bracelet of coral *vide* Pavaḷa Vaḷai. *Pari* : 11 : 101.

Pavuttiranār (பவுத்திரனர்) : Basic name of Karuvūr Pavuttiranār, i.e., 'The pure One'. Author and poet of *Kuṛun* : 162.

Paḻam Śōṛu (பழஞ் சோறு) : Cold rice, mixed with curd and eaten with pickles; a common diet even today. *Perumbāṇ* : 224.

Paḻampiṛappu (பழம்பிறப்பு) : Previous birth(s). *Śilap* : 56.

Paḻamudir Śōlai (பழமுதிர் சோலை) : Tirumālirum Śōlaimalai or the Aḻagar hill. *Murugu* : 317.

Paḻamoḻi Nānūṛu (பழமொழி நானூறு) : One of the Kīḻkaṇakku works; composed Munṛuṛai Araiyan (probably a Jain of the Chēra land) who lived at least a few decades after Pāri to whom he refers as a person of the Past in *Paḻa* : 361 : 1, 2; *Taṛśirappu* : 2.

Paḻamai (பழமை) : Tradition; continuing culture. *Kuṛaḷ* : 81 ch. hdg.

Paḻanam (பழனம்) : Cultivating field. *Naṛ* : 180 : 1, 200 : 6, 260 : 2, 280 : 6, 350 : 2; *Padiṛṛu* : 90 : 42; *Puṛam* : 61 : 4; *Śilap* : X : 113.

Paḻi (பழி) : Evil action; calumny. *Kuṛaḷ* : 40 : 2, 44 : 1.

Paḻikarappu (பழிகரப்பு) : A kind of denunciatory verse. *Tōl. Poruḷ* : 438 : 1.

Paḻichchudal (பழிச்சுதல்) : A Puṛam Tuṛai of Praise. *Puṛam* : 83, 84, 85.

Paḻittamoḻiyān iḻukkam Kūṛal (பழித்தமொழியான் இழுக்கங் கூறல்) : The defect in composition (or criticism) of pointing out errors in other's points of view in immoderate language. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 5.

Paḷu (பழு) : ghost; it was a belief that it had large teeth. *Kuṟiñjip* : 259; *Kuṟun* : 180 : 1.

Paḷaiyar (பழையர்) : Sellers of toddy; a kind of fishermen. *Aham* : 201 : 7, 331 : 5; *Malaipaḍu* : 459.

Paḷaiyan (பழையன்) : (1) Chief of Pōr on the Kāviri; he was an army chief of the Chōḷas; he was famous for the spear division of the infantry he led. *Aham* : 44 : 11, 186 : 15, 326 : 12; *Naṟ* : 10 : 8.

(2) Chief of Mōhūr; his tutelary tree was a vēmbu (margosa tree). He was defeated by Chēran Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Maduraik* : 508; *Padiṟṟu* : V : Ten; *Śilap* : XXVII : 124.

Paḷaiyan Māṟan (பழையன் மாறன்) : According to N. M. V. (in Aham) he was an army chief of the Pāṇḍyans; but R. Raghava Iyengar thinks (Tamiḻ Varalāṟu, P. 51) he was a King who ruled Kūḍal. Kiḷḷivaḷavan, the Chōḷa, defeated and killed him at Kūḍal. *Aham* : 346 : 19,

Paḷaiyōḷ (பழை யோள்) : The deity of the desert, Kāḍukiḻāḷ (here Kāḍu is not forest but desert). *Murugu* : 259.

Paḷḷi (பள்ளி) : (1) The study halls and rest places of the Ājīvikas; the Buddhist places of retirement for the ascetics. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 8, XXII : 179, XXIV : 20; *Paḷa* : 140 : 4, 274 : 3; *Pāṭṭinap* : 53; *Śilap* : V : 179, XIV : 11.

(2) School. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 72; *Puṟam* : 33 : 20; *Tirikaḍu* : 46 : 3.

(3) The cowherd colony. *Malaipaḍu* : 451.

(4) Workplace. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 15 : 3.

Paḷḷimarudaṅkiḻār (பள்ளிமருதங் கிழார்) : Father of Śohuttanār. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 352.

Paḷḷimarudam (பள்ளிமருதம்) : Town to which Paḷḷimarudaṅkiḻār (father of Śohuttanār) belonged. *Naṟ* : 352.

Pāḷikkaṟai (பளிக்கறை) : Glass-house. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 40, 41, IV canto hdg., sub hdg. V : 84, XIX : 105.

Paḷikkaṟai maṇḍapam (பளிக்கறை மண்டபம்): The Glass-house. *Maṇi* : III : 64, IV : 87.

Paḷiṅgu (பளிங்கு): glass; marble; crystal; glass beads; glass-house. *Aham* : 108 : 5, 315 : 12, 399 ; 13; *Kuṟaḷ* : 706 : 1; *Kuṟiñjip* : 57; *Maṇi* : IV : 87, 124, V : 3, XVIII : 47, 66, 78; *Naṟ* : 292 : 6; *Padiṟṟu* : 66 : 18; *Puṟam* : 150 : 27; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 50 : 1.

Paḷidam (பளிதம்): Kaṟppūram or clarified camphor. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 243.

Paṟṟu (பற்று): Attachment to pleasure giving objects; deemed a Sin, especially in Buddhist thought; can be equated with Kāmam of 'Kāmam - Vehuḷi - Mayakkam'. Desire and Paṟṟu are closely related. Upādānam. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 107, XXX : 47 : 92, 111, 112, 126, 127, 141, 170, 184.

Paṟantalai (பறந்தலை): (1) The cremation ground. *Maṇi* : VI : 96.

(2) Battlefield. *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 16, 22 : 22, 35 : 6, 44 : 19; *Puṟam* : 25 : 6, 35 : 23, 240 : 9, 10.

Paṟanāṭṭupperuṅkoṟṟanār (பறநாட்டுப்பெருங் கொற்றனார்): Poet, and author of *Aham* : 323.

Paṟanāḍu (பறநாடு): The region (in the Tamil country) to which Paṟanāṭṭupperuṅkoṟṟanār (author of *Aham* : 323) belonged: the same as Parambu Nāḍu ruled over by Pāri. *Aham ;* 323.

Paṟambu (பறம்பு): (1) a hill; the land around it was Paṟambu nāḍu; it belonged to Nannan. *Aham* : 356 : 8, 19.

(2) It belonged to Pāri. *Aham* : 303 : 10; *Kuṟnu* : 196 : 3; *Puṟam* : 108 : 4, 109 : 1, 110 : 2, 3, 113 : 7 col., 114, 118 : 5, 158 : 4, 176 : 9, 201 : 4, 337 : 6; *Śilap* : XXIV : 13; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 91.

Paṟavai (பறவை): bird; bee is also called 'Paṟavai'. *Aham* : 371 : 13; *Kali* : 22 : 7; *Padiṟṟu* ; 66 : 16; *Paḷa* : 287 : 3.

Paṟaḷ (பறழ்): A common name for the young ones of squirrels, rats etc. Pērāśiriyar says this usage was obsolete even in his days. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 2, 562 : 1, 565 : 1, 569 : 1. 592 : 1.

Paṛi (பறி): (1) A mattress of Palmyra leaves; a bowl—like container for fish. *Naṛ* : 142 : 4 : *Perumbāṇ* : 265.

(2) a mattress bed. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 113 : 1.

Paṛai (பறை): (1) bird; Paṛavai; even a bee is called 'Paṛai', *Kuṛun* : 175 : 1.

(2) Drum. *Aham* : 23 : 2, 45 : 2, 76 : 5, 151 : 10, 211 : 3, 281 : 13, 303 : 11. 321 : 3, 324; 6, 364 : 3; *Innā* : 28 : 1; *Kali invocation* : 5, 56 : 33, 104 : 29, 143 : 12, 149 : 1: *Kuṛaḷ* : 1076 : 1, 1115 : 2, 1180 : 2; *Kuṛun* : 7 : 4, 15 : 1; *Maṇi* : IX : 26, XXV : 51, XXVII : 268; *Nālaḍi* 23 : 1, 2, 24 : 2, 86 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 4 : 1, 15 : 1, *Naṛ* : 46 : 7, 83 : 4. 104 : 5; *Padiṛṛu* : 22 : 28, 70 : 24, 75 : 9; *Pari* : 6 : 24, 10 : 7; *Puṛam* : 62 : 5, 126 : 8, 225 : 10, 229 : 14, 263 : 2, 388 : 3, 396 : 4; *Śilap* : XII : 40, 149, XV : 46, XXV : 28, 177, 194, XXVI : 193, 208, XXVIII : 68; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 31 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 50 : 1, 53; 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 18 : 1, 60 : 17.

(3) Paṛaiyar, the drummers. *Maṇi* : IV : 41.

Paṛaikkaṭparārai (பறைக்கட்பராரை): A measure called Ambaṇam which is provided with metallic bands. *Śilap* : XIV 208.

'Paṛaikkural aruvi' (பறைக்குரல் அருவி): Name of the 15th stanza of VII : Ten of *Padiṛṛu*.

Paṛaiyan (பறையன்): member of the drummer community. *Puṛam* : 335 : 7.

Paṛaiyūr (பறையூர்): A town in Cēraland. There was a Kūtta Śākkaiyan here. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 76.

Panṛi (பன்றி): (1) Pig. *Aham* : 18 : 6, 84; 6, 88 : 4, 94 : 9, 178 : 2, 248 : 6, 277 : 8, 332 : 10; *Aiṅguṛu* : 261 : 1, 262 : 1, 266 : 1, 267 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 257 : 1, 358 : 3; *Naṛ* : 82 : 7, 98 : 2, 336 : 1, 386 : 1; *Paṭṭinap* : 75; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 563 : 1, 591 : 1, 593 : 1, 613 : 1, 620 : 1, 623 : 6.

(2) A piglike device on the forts. *Śilap* : XV : 214.

Pannal (பன்னல்): The Vedas: lit. that which is recited. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 146.

Pannoruvar (பன்னெருவர்): The eleven celestials: the Rudras, *Pari* : 8 : 7.

Panaṅkuḍai (பனங்குடை): a bowl or an umbrella made of Palmyra leaves. *Puṛam* : 177 : 16.

Panantōḍu (பனந்தோடு): The Chēra emblem of Palmyra leaf strip. *Śilap* : XXV : 146, XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 15.

Panambāranār (பனம்பாரனர்): (1) Probably he was different from the author of the Pāyiram to the Tolkāppiam. Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 52.

(2) Author of Pāyiram to *Tol.* This is known from the commentaries and from tradition.

Panampuḍaiyal (பனம்புடையல்): The garland of Palmyra leaf strips, specially associated with the Chēras. *Padiṛṛu* : 57 : 2, 42 : 1.

Pani (பனி): Cold; winter season: dew, mist, fog. *Aham* : 259 : 8; *Maṇi* : XXIX : 205; *Puṛam* : 196 : 11; *Tal. Eḻuttu* : 241 : 1.

Pani edir (பனி எதிர்): The early cold season. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 7 : 1.

PanipaḍuneḍuVaṛai (பனிபடுநெடுவரை): The Himālayas. *Puṛam* : 6 : 1.

Panuval (பனுவல்): (1) A treatise; here on Cookery mastered by Bhīmasena. *Śiṛupāṇ* : 241.

(2) The ancient texts, corresponding to the Dharma Śāstras. *Kuṛaḷ* : 21 : 2.

Panai (பனை): (1) A weight; perhaps now corrupted by the Goldsmiths into 'Paṇa eḍai'. *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 169 : 1.

(2) By the leaves of the Palmyra, the Maḍan mā was made. *Kali* : 138 : 12, 147 : 59.

(3) The dispute whether the Panai came first or its seed came first is a most logical generation. *Maṇi* : XXX : 245.

(4) Found in Baladēvan's flag (said to be on Tirumāl's flag in this context). *Innā* : 1 : 2. *Pari* : 4 : 38; *Puṟam* : 56 : 4.

(5) A huge number, *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 5 : 2.

(6) The Chēra wore the Palmyra leaf (a cut piece of it) as a symbol. *Puṟam* : 22 : 21, 45 : 1.

(7) The Palmyra tree. *Aham* : 148 : 1, 187 : 18, 277 : 7, 333 : 11, 360 : 16, 365 : 6; *Kuṟaḷ* : 104 : 1, 433 : 1, 1282 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 248 : 5, 372 : 1; *Murugu* : 312; *Nāḷaḍi* : 96 : 1, 105 : 2, 256 : 2, 344 : 2; *Naṟ* : 126 : 6, 335 : 7; *Padiṟṟu* : 36 : 5; *Paḷa* : 91 : 3, 187 : 4, 201 : 4, 286 : 4, 327 : 3; *Pari* : 2 : 43; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 283 : 1, 284 : 1. The Panai garland or the (Panampōndai) was the Chēra's garland. *Porunar* : 143. The Panai fibre was used for making ropes. *Naṟ* : 38 : 3, 90 ; 6.

Panaikkoḍi (பனைக்கொடி) : The Palmyra emblem of Balaraman. *Kali* : 104 : 7.

Panaikkoḍiyōn (பனைக்கொடியோன்) : Balabhadrar. *Pari* : 2 : 22; *Puṟam* : 56 : 4, 58 : 14.

Panaimīn (பனைமீன்) : A kind of fish. *Maduraik* : 375.

Pākkattu Virichchi (பாக்கத்து விரிச்சி) : Looking out for the omens when the cattle lifters stay for a while in the neighbouring hamlet before starting hostilities. Vetchittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 1.

Pākkam (பாக்கம்) : A neighbouring hamlet. (பக்கத்துள்ளது பாக்கம்). Fishermens' colonies are usually called Pākkam. *Aham* : 10 : 12, 70 : 2, 118 : 4, 270 : 2, 245 ; 13, 338 : 19; *Kuṟun* : 339 : 3; *Maduraik* : 137; *Malaipaḍu* : 162; *Naṟ* : 101 : 5, 111 : 9, 127 ; 2, 159 : 11, 169 : 10, 203 : 6, 207 : 3: 215 : 7, 332 : 9, 303 : 2, 323 : 6; *Padiṟṟu* : 53 : 12; *Pari* : 7 : 31; *Paṭṭiṇap* : 27; *Porunar* : 210; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 48 : 2, 49 : 4; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 1.

Pākkiam (பாக்கியம்): Deivam; God. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1141 : 2.

Pākku (பாக்கு): arecanut. *Āchāra* : 70 : 1.

Pāhar (பாகர்): (1) The elephant drivers. *Malaipaḍu* : 327; *Maṇi* : XVIII : 165; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 40 : 28; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 258.

(2) Bitter gourd. *Puṟam* : 16 : 14, 399 : 6.

(3) Soup. *Kuṟun* : 167 : 4.

Pāhal (பாகல்): Bitter gourd; peacocks eat the reddish seeds of the fruit. *Aham* : 15 : 4, 156 : 5, 177 : 9, 255 : 13; *Aiṅguṟu* : 99 : 1; *Naṟ* : 180 : 1; *Porunar* : 191; *Puṟam* : 16 : 14.

Pāhan (பாகன்): Charioteer; mahout or driver of an elephant. *Aham* : 44 : 6, 64 : 1, 224 : 1, 230 : 12, 336 : 13; *Kali* : 135 : 2; *Kār* : 32 : 1; *Nāḷaḍi* : 213 : 3; *Nānmaṇi* : 26 : 3; *Naṟ* : 19 : 6, 42 : 1, 106 : 1, 242 : 6; *Puṟam* : 220 : 2; *Śilap* : XXIII : 38; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 125 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 41 : 20.

Pāhu (பாகு): (1) Arecanut and Betel leaves. *Paṭṭiṇap* : 166.

(2) The mahout of an elephant. *Maṇi* : IV : 36, 41; *Śilap* : XV : 46.

(3) Half or a part. Parimēl says 'Pāhu stands for the five Kanmēndriyās *Pari* : 3 : 77.

Pāṅgar (பாங்கர்): (1) The Ōmai tree. *Kuṟiñjip* : 85.

(2) a flowering plant. *Kali* : 103 : 3, 111 : 3.

Pāśaḍahu (பாசடகு): Green leaves; here betel leaves. *Puṟam* : 62 : 14, 159 : 12.

Pāśaṇḍa Śāttan (பாசண்ட சாத்தன்): *Śilap* : XXX : 69, 78.

Pāṣaṇḍam (பாசண்டம்): Logicians of the 96 varieties of faiths *Śilap* : IX : 15, XXVI : 130.

Pāśaṇḍan (பாசண்டன்): Pāśaṇḍa Śāttan. *Śilap* : XXX : 69, 78.

Pāśam (பாசம்): (1) ghost. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 71 : 23.

(2) Rope. *Maṇi* : III : 51, VI : 46, XXII : 71 ; *Naṟ* : 12 : 18 : 5. The Bhūdan at Puhār had a rope in its hand with which to punish evil doers. *Śilap* : V : 132, XV : 79.

Pāśavar (பாசவர்) : (1) Sellers of meat ; dealers in sheep. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 21 : 9, 67 : 16.

(2) Sellers of betel leaves. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 33 ; *Śilap* : V : 26.

Pāśaṟai (பாசறை) : (1) military camp. *Aham* : 24 : 18, 84 : 17, 100 : 8, 124 : 8, 144 : 13, 204 : 3, 214 : 6, 264 : 15, 294 : 12 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 427 : 3, 446 : 3, 460 : 1, 480 : 4 ; *Maṇi* : VIII : 32 ; *Mullaip* : 79 ; *Naṟ* : 341 : 10, 387 : 8, 396 ; 6 ; *Pari* : 10 col. 19 : 35 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 66 : 8, 50 : 23, 61 : 15, 64 : 20, 83 : 9, 84 : 5, 88 : 17 ; *Puṟam* : 22 : 25, 31 : 6, 33 : 11, 62 : 11, 69 : 9, 285 : 1, 289 : 8, 294 : 2, 309 : 5, 301 : 4, 304 : 9 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 41 : 19, 76 : 1, 175 : 1.

(2) The winnowing and threshing floor. *Naṟ* : 125 : 10.

Pāśi (பாசி) : (1) Pirāśi ; the eastern direction. *Puṟam* : 229 : 9.

(2) Moss. *Paḷa* : 34 : 1.

(3) The Uḻiñai battle fought around the walls of the fort. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 68 : 7.

Pāñchālan (பாஞ்சாலன்) : The ruler of Pāñchāla, a northern kingdom. *Bhāratam* : '*Maṟankeḷu*' : 12.

Pāñchālan Pudalvan (பாஞ்சாலன் புதல்வன்) : The son of the ruler of Pāñchāla ; i.e., Dhrishtadyumnan. *Bhāratam* : '*Maṟankeḷu*' : 12.

Pāṭṭaṅgāl (பாட்டங்கால்) : A free gift of land. *Kali* : 111 : 4, 116 : 1.

Pāṭṭi (பாட்டி) : (1) Wife of a Pāṇan. She has music for her profession. A Pāṇ woman. *Aham* : 196 : 4.

(2) Animal (feminine). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 3, 620 : 1.

(3) Grandmother. *Pari* : 10 : 37.

Pāṭṭu (பாட்டு) : (1) That which is sung (musically) ; music. *Maṇi Padiham* : 98, II : 19 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 143 : 4, 145 : 1.

(2) A song; a poem; text. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 391 : 1.

(3) Kuṟavai song; a dance song. *Śilap* : XVII : *Āichchiyar Kuravai* : III : 14.

Pāṭṭumaḍai (பாட்டுமடை) : A part of the Kuṟakkuravai in Śilap. *Śilap* : XXIV : 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th sub divisions.

Pāḍaham (பாடகம்) : A kind of ornament for the toe, or the ankle. *Maṇi* : XXV : 85 ; *Śilap* : VI : 84, X : 52, XXVII : 186, XXVIII : 71.

Pāḍal (பாடல்) : The act of singing; a song. *Innā* : 32 : 1, *Kuṟaḷ* : 573 : 1 ; *Śilap* : III : 8, 16, 28, 45, XIII : 113, XVI : 32.

Pāṭalam (பாடலம்) : Pādiri ; the flower as well as the tree; the fragrant trumpet flower tree. *Śilap* : XIII : 154.

Pāṭali (பாடலி) : Pāṭalīputrā, the Magadhan capital. *Aham* : 265 : 5 ; *Kuṟun* : 75 : 4.

Pāḍāṇ (பாடாண்) : The Puṟam situation of a person singing the praises of a chief. This Puṟattiṇai corresponds to Kaikkiḷai of Aham. *Puṟam* : 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. 14, 15, 30, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 48, 49, 50, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 91, 92, 95, 96, 97, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 168, 169, 171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 184, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 215, 216, 266, 367, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 80 : 1, 628 : 1.

Pāḍi (பாடி) : military camp. *Maṇi* : VIII : 32, IX : 30 ; *Mullaip* : 28 ; *Śilap* : XXVI : 88, 175.

Pāḍi viḻā (பாடி விழா) : The festival of the idol in the temple being taken out in a procession along the streets around the temple. *Śilap* : *uraiperu*.

Pāḍini (பாடினி) : A female singer also Pāṇichchi. *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 17, 17 : 14, 61 : 16, 87 : 1 ; *Pari* : 17 : 17 ; *Porunar* : 47, 62 ; *Puṟam* : 11 : 11, 14, 15 : 24, 242 : 3, 319 : 14 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 193 : 2.

Pāḍukiḍattal (பாடுகிடத்தல்): Doing penance for earning boons. *Maṇi* : XVIIi : 158 ; *Śilap* : IX : 15, XXX : 78.

Pāḍuvār (பாடுவார்): Musicians ; singers. *Pari* : 7 : 31.

Pāḍai (பாடை): Language. *Maṇi* : I : 16, XVI : 60, 70.

Pāḍaippāḍal (பாடைப்பாடல்) : The musical pieces.. *Maṇi* : II : 20.

Paṇ (பண்): (1) The Pāṇar; *vide* Pāṇar. *Aham* : 346 : 13; *Kali* : 85 ; 23; *Naṟ* : 186 : 6, 300 : 9; *Pari* : 7 : 66; *Puṟam* : 29 : 5, 6, 33 : 14, 170 : 13, 180 : 7, 201 . 14, 203 : 11, 224 : 3, 233 : 5, 235 : 10, 239 : 17 ; *Śilap* : IV : 75.

(2) Musical song. (Paṇ is elongated into Pāṇ which is the root for Pāṭṭu : பண் = பாண், பாணையுடையது பாட்டு. He who has pāṇ for his profession is a Pāṇan ; and a musical characteristic of பாண் (Pāṇ) is பாணி (Pāṇi). *Kār* : 29 : 2, 32 : 3.

Pāṇ Śēri (பாண் சேரி): The suburb where the Pāṇar reside. *Paḷa* : 115 : 4; *Puṟam* : 348 : 4.

Pāṇḍaraṅkaṇṇanār (பாண்டரங்கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 16.

Pāṇḍaraṅgam (பாண்டரங்கம்): The dance of Pāṇḍaraṅgam danced by Śiva wearing the sacred ashes and disguised as Bhārati. *Śilap* : VI : 45.

Pāṇḍavar (பாண்டவர்): The five Pāṇḍava princes. *Bhāratam* : '*Maṟaṅkeḷu*' : 3.

Pāṇḍi (பாண்டி): The bullock ; also the bullock cart. *Pari* : 10 : 16, 20 : 17.

Pāṇḍināḍu (பாண்டிநாடு): The Pāṇḍyan kingdom. There was a draught in that country for 12 years. *Maṇi* : XIV : 55 ; *Śilap* : XXX : 148.

Pāṇḍyam (பாண்டியம்): The toiler; perhaps Pāṇḍyan, the tribal name is derivable from this. *Kali* : 136 : 20.

Pāṇḍyar (பாண்டியர்): The dynastic title of the Pāṇḍyan rulers of Madura, the name is derivable from 'Paṇḍu' (ancient) or 'Pāṇḍyam' (toil) and certainly not from the Pāṇḍavars. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vañji Mahaḷir Śol* : 6, 9, XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 2.

Pāṇḍyan (பாண்டியன்): dynastic title of the family of rulers ruling from Madurai on the Vaigai. They set up and patronised the Tamil Śaṅgam at Madurai; a branch of the family ruled from Koṛkai. *Aham* : 27 : 8, 201 : 3; *Puṛam* : 3, 9, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 64, 71, 72, 178, 183, 184, 188, 196, 198, 367; *Śilap Padiham* : 19, 33, 45, XIII : 127, XVII : 5, XIX : 45, XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 17. It occurs in names like Pāṇḍyan Enādi Neḍuṅkaṇṇan. *Aham* : 373; *Kuṛun* : 156. Pāṇḍyan Aṛivuḍai Nambi. *Aham* : 28; Pāṇḍyan Kānappēr Eyil Kaḍanda Ugrapperuvaḻudi (compiler of Aham and author of *Aham* : 26). Pāṇḍyan Ollaiyūr tanda Bhūdappāṇḍyan. *Aham* : 25. Paśumpūṭ Pāṇḍyan. *Aham* : 253. Pāṇḍyan Māṛan vaḻudi. *Naṛ* : 301. Talaiyālāṅkānattu Śeru Venṛa Pāṇḍyan Neḍuñjeḻiyan (Hero of Maduraikkāñchi and Neḍunal vāḍai) Pāṇḍyan Pannāḍu tandān *Kuṛun* : 270.

Pāṇḍyan Aṛivuḍainambi (பாண்டியன் அறிவுடை நம்பி): A Pāṇḍyan king who was also a poet; author of *Aham* : 28; *Puṛam* : 188. Piśir Āndaiyār gave him some sound advice on taxation in *Puṛam* : 184.

Pāṇḍyan Āriyappaḍai kaḍanda Neḍuñjeḻiyan (பாண்டியன் ஆரியப்படை கடந்த நெடுஞ்செழியன்): A Pāṇḍyan king mentioned in *Śilap.* (Maduraikkāṇḍam Iṛudikkaṭṭuṛai) as the one who inadvertantly ordered the execution of Kōvalan; a contemporary of Śeṅguṭṭuvan and a brother Veṛṛi vēṛ Śeḻiyan ruling at Koṛkai. He was himself a tolerable poet and was the author of the famous *Puṛam* : 183. His name suggests he won some battle against some Āryar. The suggestion that Āryappaḍai does not mean Āryan army but some place called Āryappadai is clearly disproved by the expression 'வட ஆரியர் படை கடந்து' in *Śilap Maduraikkāṇḍam* : *Kaṭṭurai* : 14, 17, 18.

Pāṇḍyan Ilavandikaippaḷḷittuñjiva Nanmāṛan (பாண்டியன் இலவந்திகைப்பள்ளித்துஞ்சிய நன்மாறன்): A famous Pāṇḍyan king praised by great poets like Nakkīran. *Puṛam* : 55, 56, 57, 196, 198.

Pāṇḍyan Ēnādi Neḍuṅkaṇṇanār (பாண்டியன் ஏனாதி நெடுங்கண்ணனார்): Neḍuṅkaṇṇanār who was a Pāṇḍya general and held the title of Enādi. Author of *Aham* : 373; *Kuṛun* : 156.

Pāṇḍyan Karuṅgai oḻvāḻ Perumpeyar Vaḻudi (பாண்டியன் கருங்கை ஒள்வாள் பெரும்பெயர் வழுதி): *Puṛam* : 3 col.

Pāṇḍyan Kānappēr eyil tanda (kaḍanda) Uggirapperu Vaḻudi (பாண்டியன் கானப்பேரெயில் தந்த (கடந்த) உக்கிரப்பெருவழுதி) : He ordered the compilation of Ahanānūṟu. He is famous for having stormed Kānappēr eyil. He was perhaps the last great Tamil king of the Śaṅgam age. Author of *Aham* : 26 ; mentioned in *Puṟam* : 31, 467 col.

Pāṇḍyan Kīrau Śāttaṅ (பாண்டியன் கீரன் சாத்தன்) : A scion of of the Pāṇḍyan family ; a patron of poets. *Puṟam* : 178.

Pāṇḍyan Kāḍahārattuttuñjiya Māṟan Vaḻudi (பாண்டியன் கூடகாரத்துத்துஞ்சிய மாறன் வழுதி) : A Pāṇḍyan king who once defeated some northern princes. *Puṟam* : 51, 52.

Pāṇḍyan Chittira māḍattuttuñjiya Nanmāṟan (பாண்டியன் சித்திரமாடத்துத் துஞ்சிய நன்மாறன்) : A Pāṇḍyan king who perhaps died in a portrait gallery. *Puṟam* : 59.

Pāṇḍyan Talaiyālaṅkānattu Śeru venṟa Neḍuñjeḻiyan (பாண்டியன் தலையாலங்கானத்துச் செரு வென்ற நெடுஞ்செழியன்) : One of the greatest among Pāṇḍyan kings. At an early age he conquered the combined hordes of the Chēras, the Chōḻas and the five great vēḷir at Talaiyālaṅgānam. This victory added to his extensive domain Miḻalaikkūṟṟam and Muttūṟṟukkūṟṟam. He was himself a tolerable poet and patronised Māṅguḍi Marudan who on the occasion of the king's victory at Ālaṅgānam wrote the *Maduraikkāñchi* Māndaran Chēral Irumpoṟai taken captive by him freed himself from the prison and resumed government of the Chēra country. *Puṟam* : 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79. *Maduraikkāñchi.*

Pāṇḍyan Palyāgaśālai Mudukuḍumi pperuvaḻudi (பாண்டியன் பல்யாகசாலை முதுகுடுமிப் பெருவழுதி) : also Pāṇḍyan Peruntōḷ Palyāgaśalai Mudukuḍumipperu vaḻudi (kuḍumi : chief). A famous Pāṇḍyan king who had set up numerous sacrificial halls. *Puṟam* : 6, 9, 12, 15, 64, 77, 160, 219, 310.

Pāṇḍyan Pannāḍu tandār (பாண்டியன் பன்னாடு தந்தார்) : A scion of the Pāṇḍyan family ; also a poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 270.

Pāṇḍyan Maṟavan (பாண்டியன் மறவன்) : A chief of the Pāṇḍyan armies ; also called Nāḷaikiḻavan Nagan ; his basic name was Nāgan and he was chief of Nāḷai. *Puṟam* : 179 : 5.

Pāṇḍyan Māṟan Vaḻudi (பாண்டியன் மாறன் வழுதி) : A scion of the Pāṇḍyan family and author of *Naṟ* : 301.

Pāṇḍyan Velḷiambalattuttuñiiya Peru vaḻudi (பாண்டியன் வெள்ளியம்பலத்துத்துஞ்சிய பெரு வழுதி) : A Pāṇḍyan king who was also a friend of the Chōḻa king Kurāppaḷḷittuñjiya Perumā vaḷavan ; he died in the 'silver hall'. *Puṟam* : 58.

Pāṇḍyanāḍu (பாண்டியனாடு) : The kingdom of the Pāṇḍyas. *Śilap* : *uraiperu kaṭṭurai.*

Pāṇḍil (பாண்டில்) : (1) Two-wheeled vehicle ; or a horse driven carriage. (The word means 'anything circular' ; hence it meant wheel and thence carriage). *Aiṅguṟu* : 405 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 141 : 8 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 168.

(2) A circular jewelled ornament. *Padiṟṟu* : 90 : 35.

(3) The Vāhai tree. *Aintiṇai* (70) 27 : 1.

(4) The bronze bells with circular outer circumference. *Aham* : 376 : 9 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 4 ; *Pari* : 15 : 42 ; *Śilap* : XXVI : 194.

(5) Circular mirror fixed to the shield. *Aham* : 217 : 8.

(6) A circular shaped vessel. *Puṟam* : 97 : 15.

(7) A circular shaped shield. *Naṟ* : 86 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 97 : 15.

(8) A circular cot (made of ivory). *Neḍunal* : 123.

(9) Bullock. *Malaipaḍu* : 4 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 64 : 10.

(10) A circularly incised deer skin. *Padiṟṟu* : 74 : 11.

(11) *vide* Pāṇḍil viḷakku.

Pāṇḍil Viḷakku (பாண்டில் விளக்கு) : (1) a circular lamp stood on a pedestal and called kāl viḷakku. *Neḍunal* : 175 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 47 : 6, 52 : 13. 64 : 10.

Pāṇḍu (பாண்டு) : Whiteness ; this later meant leucoderma or anaemia. *Maṇi* : XIV : 29.

Pāṇpāṭṭu (பாண் பாட்டு) : The Puṟam song mentioning the Pāṇar who did their duty by their patrons who had laid down

their lives in the battlefield, by singing the dirges in due fashion. *Puṟam* : 260, 261, 283, 284, 311.

Pāṇ Mahaḷ (பாண் மகள்) : A Pāṇar girl. *Aham* : 126 : 9, 216 : 1 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 47 : 1, 49 : 1 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 60 : 3.

Pāṇ mahan (பாண் மகன்) : A member of the Pāṇar tribe. *Aham* : 352 : 14 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) 22 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : XVIII : 17 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 59 : 3 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 284 ; *Puṟam* : 11 : 15 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 37 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 124 : 1, 125 : 1, 126 : 1, 133 : 1, 136 : 1, 150 : 1.

Pāṇan (பாணன்) : (1) A tribe of wandering minstrals ; singers and poets. They accompanied the kings to the battlefield ; they had easy access into the palace. *Aham* : 314 : 14, 331 : 11, 374 : 7 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 1 : 6, 47 : 5, 48 : 1, 82 : 1, 89 : 1, 100 : 4, 111 : 1, 131 : 1, 132 : 1, 133 : 1, 134 : 1, 135 : 1, 136 : 1, 137 : 1, 138 : 1, 139 : 3, 140 : 1, 402 : 2, 407 : 1, 408 : 1, 410 : 5, 458 : 3, 472 : 1, 473 : 5, 474 : 5, 475 : 3, 476 : 5, 477 : 5, 478 : 5, 479 : 1, 480 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 46 : 4, 48 : 4, 49 : 2, 49 : 3 ; *Kainnilai* : (*Marudam*) : 1 : 3, 6 : 2, 9 : 1, 10 : 3, 11 : 3, 12 : 3 ; *Kali* : 70 : 23, 72 : 10, 71 : 14, 74 : 7, 77 : 18, 81 : 17, 95 : 31, 98 : 19 ; *Kuṟun* : 19 : 1, 169 : 2, 323 : 2, 328 : 6, 359 : 7 ; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 43 ; *Nāladi* : 388 : 1, 390 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 30 : 2, 46 : 5, 127 : 3, 150 : 1, 167 : 6, 172 : 7, 185 : 3, 200 : 8, 250 : 1, 291 : 6, 310 : 9, 370 : 1, 380 : 9 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 48 : 1, 38 : 9, 40 : 24, 57 : 7, 65 : 11, 67 : 3 ; *Paḷa* : 222 : 3 ; *Pari* : 9 : 73 ; *tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 73, 10 col. 18 : 21. 20 col. *Perumbāṇ* : 22 ; *Puṟam* : 11, 29, 34, 69, 70, 115, 126, 127, 135, 141, 173, 212, 235, 242, 244, 285, 324, 326, 327, 334, 335, 364, 398 ; *Puṟam* : 12 : 1, 68 : 4, 69 : 4, 70 : 1, 115 : 2, 126 : 2, 127 : 2, 135 : 16, 138 : 5, 141 : 1, 155 : 3, 173 : 2, 212 : 6, 242 : 3, 244 : 1, 260 : 8, 264 : 7, 280 : 8, 285 : 4, 289 : 8, 302 : 6, 308 : 3, 316 : 4, 318 : 5, 319 : 9, 320 : 15, 324 : 12, 326 : 11, 327 : 4, 328 : 6, 334 : 6, 361 : 12, 364 : 2, 376 : 5 ; *Śilap* : V : 185, 200, XIII : 105 ;

Śiṟupāṇ : 248 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 131 : 1, 132 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 34 : 2, 37 : 1, 38 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 3, 150 : 25, 169 : 2, 193 : 2, 502 : 1.

(2) One of the four martial communities : (Pāṇan, Tuḍiyan, Paṟaiyan, Kaḍamban). *Puṟam* : 335 : 7.

(3) A chieftain who along with Kaṭṭi invaded Tittan's Uṟaiyūr but withdrew on seeing the elaborate military preparations there. (Was this Kaṭṭi the same as the Palvēṟ Kaṭṭi mentioned elsewhere ?). *Aham* : 226 : 13, 237 : 13, 244 : 11.

(4) A chieftain in northern Tamiḻaham (were they the ancestors of the Bāṇas of later times ?) *Aham* : 14 : 13, 50 : 10, 56 : 10, 106 : 12, 113 : 17, 115 : 8, 325 : 17, 374 : 7.

(5) A chieftain who conquered the Āriyapporunan and tore off his limbs from his body ; this feat put Kaṇaiyan to shame. (Perhaps he was a very early Bāṇa chieftains). *Aham* : 386 : 3.

Pāṇāṟṟuppaḍai (பாணாற்றுப்படை) : A Puṟam Tuṟai depicting the situation of one beneficiary of the patron's generosity directing would-be beneficiaries to that patron. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 67. This occurs in '*Śiṟupāṇāṟṟuppaḍai*' and '*Perumpāṇāṟṟuppaḍai*'. *Puṟam* : 68, 69, 70, 138, 141, 155, 180, 181.

Pāṇi (பாணி) : (1) Literally 'hand'. The musical time beat. *Aham* : 9 : 12, 87 : 8, 105 : 9, 134 : 7, 225 : 8, 261 : 15, 360 : 11 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 194 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 539 ; *Naṟ* : 104 : 5, 132 : 10 ; *Pari* : 8 : 56, 81, 109, 10 : 117 ; *Porunar* : 48 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 162.

(2) The posture of the hand constituted a dance technique. *Śilap* : III : 16, 46, VI : 35, 36, VII : 1 : 18. X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 16 ; XIII : 113, 148, XIV : 150, XXVI : 208, 227 ; *Nūrkaṭṭurai* : 10,

(3) Opportune moment. *Kali* : *invocation* : 15 ; *Puṟam* : 194 : 2, 5, 209 : 17, 302 : 5, 381 : 14.

Pāṇi Śīr (பாணிச்சீர்) : The musical time beat maintained by clapping palm against palm. *Pari* : 8 : 109.

Pāṇi vari (பாணி வரி): A kind of musical rendering. *Śilap*: XXVI : 115.

Pāttiramkoṇḍu pichchaipukka kādai (பாத்திரம் கொண்டு பிச்சை புக்க காதை): *Maṇi* canto XV chap. hdg.

Pāttiramarabu kūṛiya kādai (பாத்திர மரபு கூறிய காதை): *Maṇi*: XIV canto ch. hdg.

Pāttil paḻamporuḷ (பாத்தில் பழம் பொருள்): The ancient One who is indivisible and whole. *Śilap*: X : 188.

Pādakkāppu (பாதக்காப்பு): Protection for the feet; i.e., sandals. In Sanskrit this is Pādaraksha. *Śilap*: XXIII : 78.

Pādapaṅkayamalai (பாதபங்கயமலை): The hill called 'Kritrakūtam' on which the Buddha's feet are said to be imprinted; it is near Rājagriha in Magadha. *Mani*: X : 68, XII : 38, 109.

Pāda Pīdikai (பாத பீடிகை): The altar bearing the impression of the Buddha's feet on it and found in the glass house in the uvavanam. *Maṇi*: VI : 12.

Pātalam (பாதலம்): The nether world. *Maṇi*: IX : 22.

Pādiri (பாதிரி): The fragrant trumpet flower tree. *Aham*: 99 : 6, 191 : 1, 237 : 1, 257 : 1, 261 : 1; *Aiṅguṛu*: 346 : 2, 361 : 2; *Kār*: 3 : 1; *Kuṛiñjip*: 74; *Kuṛun*: 147 : 1; *Nāladi*: 139 : 3; *Naṛ*: 52 : 1, 118 : 8, 337 : 4; *Pari*: 12 : 79; *Puṛam*: 70 : 14, 399 : 7; *Śilap*: XII : 84.

Pādīḍu (பாதீடு): The Puṛam act of distributing the lifted cattle among one's warriors; this holds for the distribution of the recovered cattle also. *Vetchittiṇai* in Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 58 : 7.

Pāndaḷ (பாந்தள்): The large snake; a boa. *Aham*: 68 : 20; *Kuṛiñjip*: 259; *Naṛ*: 14 : 8.

Pāppukkoḍiyān (பாப்புக்கொடியான்): Duryōdhanan; lit; he whose emblem on the flag is the snake. *Paḻa*: 13 : 1.

Pāppuppahai (பாப்புப்பகை): Garuḍa; the emblem on Tirumāl's flag. *Pari*: 13 : 38.

Pāmpāṭṭi (பாம்பாட்டி): Snake charmer. *Tirikaḍu*: 19 : 3.

Pāmbu (பாம்பு): Snake, serpent; it is endowed with a ruby in its head. The celestial snake which swallows up the moon. *Āchāra* : 84 : 1; *Aham* : 8 : 4, 64 : 10, 68 : 6. 72 : 14, 15, 88 : 13, 92 : 11, 119 : 6, 160 : 14, 348 : 7, 349 : 13, 362 : 1, 372 : 13; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 13 : 3, 22 : 4, 38 : 2; *Kār* : 11 : 3, 17 : 1; *Kali* : 15 : 17, 140 : 21, 144 : 22; *Kuṟaḷ* : 890 : 2, 1146 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 221; *Kuṟun* : 134 : 6, 154 : 1, 158 : 1, 185 : 5, 235 : 1, 239 : 5, 268 : 3, 354 : 5, 391 : 3; *Mullaip* : 70; *Murugu* : 49, 150; *Nāladi* : 87 : 4, 126 : 4, 148 : 1, 220 : 3, 375 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 14 : 1, 58 : 3; *Naṟ* : 51 : 2, 75 : 3, 104 : 9, 114 : 10, 128 : 2, 238 : 9, 264 : 1, 347 : 3, 383 : 8; *Paḻa* : 5 : 4, 25 : 4, 111 : 1, 148 : 4, 313 : 4, 349 : 4, 383 : 4; *Pari* : 4 : 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 11 : 9; *Perumbāṇ* : 72, 73, 232, 277; *Porunar* : 13, 69; *Puṟam* : 260 : 16, 397 : 15; *Śilap* : XVII : *Pāṭṭu* : 4; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 221, 237; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 3 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 119 : 3.

Pāmbuñāṇ (பாம்பு ஞாண்): The snake that was used as the chord of the bow wielded by Śiva. *Puṟam* : 55 : 1.

Pāmpuri (பாம்புரி): slough. *Puṟam* : 383 : 9.

Pāmuḷūr (பாமுளூர்): A place in the Chēra land, conquered by Neydalaṅkānal Iḷamchēt Śenni. *Puṟam* : 203.

Pāi (பாய்): (1) Ship's sail. *Puṟam* : 30 : 11.

(2) Mattress. *Puṟam* : 317 : 3.

Pāimān (பாய்மான்): The prancing animal; horse. *Kali* : 57 : 14.

Pāyiram (பாயிரம்): Preface, especially of the *Kuṟaḷ* consisting of 4 Iyals or chapters.

Pār (பார்): (1) The world. *Naṟ* : 24 : 1.

(2) Axle; axis. *Naṟ* : 138 ; 4.

(3) Part of a vehicle : the cross bar which supports the seat. *Perumbāṇ* : 48.

Pārttipan (பார்த்திபன்): King; here Vaśu king of Śiṅgapuram. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 53, XXVI : 25.

Pārppanakkuṟumahavu (பார்ப்பனக்குறுமகவு): The Brahmin children; they wore a tuft on their head. *Aiṅguṟu* : 202 : 2.

Pārppanappakkam (பார்ப்பனப்பக்கம்): The Brahminical duties which are six in number. Teaching, learning, sacrifice, helping others to perform sacrifices, giving charity and taking presents. Vāhaittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 1.

Pārppanamahaḷir (பார்ப்பனமகளிர்): Brahmin ladies. They donned the Mullai flowers on their tuft. *Naṟ* : 321 : 4.

Pārppanamākkaḷ (பார்ப்பன மாக்கள்): The Brahmins were exempt from attack in war. *Puṟam* : 9 : 1.

Pārppanar (பார்ப்பனர்): Brahmins. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 1.

Pārppana vāhai (பார்ப்பன வாகை): A Puṟam Tuṟai. *Puṟam* : 166, 305; *Śilap* : XXIII : 72.

Pārppanan (பார்ப்பனன்): Brahmin; he recited the vēdas and carried about with him the stump of a Purasu twig and a flask of ceremonial water. *Kuṟun* : 156; *Maṇi* : V : 33.

Pārppani (பார்ப்பனி): (1) Brahmin woman; here Marudi, who was attempted to be molested by Kahandan. *Maṇi* : XXII : 41.

(2) A general name for a Brahmin wife. *Maṇi* : XIII : 5, *Śilap* : XXX : 69, 82.

Pārppār (பார்ப்பார்): Andaṇar; Brahmins lit. 'Seers'. (Pār : see). *Āchāra* : 5 : 1, 15 : 1, 31 : 1, 47 : 3, 64 : 1, 90 : 2; *Aiṅguṟu* : 4 : 2; *Ēlādi* : 54 : 1; *Innā* : 3 : 1, 22 : 4; *Iṟai Ahap* : 37 : 1; *Maṇi* : XIII : 80; *Nānmaṇi* : 55 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 63 : 1, VI : Ten *Padiham* : 4; *Paḷa* : 87 : 4, 111 : 2; *Pari tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 59, 8 : 52; *Puṟam* : 6 : 19, 20, 34 : 3, 43 : 14, 305 : 2, 367 : 4, 113, 236; *Śilap* : XXI : 53, XXIII : 88, XXVIII : 176; *Śiṟupañch* : 8 : 3, 33 : 1; *Tirikaḍu* : 34 : 1, 42 : 2, 70 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 177 : 5, 193 : 1, 501 : 1, 502 : 3, 509 : 1.

Pārppān (பார்ப்பான்): (1) Brahmin; they did penance and were emaciated; they were employed as envoys; they officiated as priests during marriages. *Aham* : 24 : 1, 337 : 7; *Kali* : 65 : 8, 20, 28; *Kuṟaḷ* : 134 : 1; *Mullaip* : 37; *Śilap* ; I : 52; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 501 : 1.

(2) The father of Sāṅgalan. *Maṇi* : VI : 132.

(3) Śiva. *Pari* : 5 : 27.

(4) The husband of Mālati. *Śilap* : IX : 7, XXIII : 61, 102.

Pārppu (பார்ப்பு) : Bird's young one, a generic name for 'young ones'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 2, 559 : 2, 569 : 1.

Pārval (பார்வல்) : Observation post. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 84 : 5.

Pārval irukkai (பார்வல் இருக்கை) : Watch post. *Puṟam* : 3 : 19.

Pārvai (பார்வை) : The animal offered as bait to capture wilder ones. *Perumbāṇ* : 95 ; *Puṟam* : 320 : 4.

Pārakābarar (பாரகாபரர்) : This odd name seems to be distorted beyond chance of reconstruction ; but it could be a corruption of the Tamil version of 'Bhārgavar'. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 254.

Bhāratam (பாரதம்) : The epic written in Tamil by Perumdēvanār of the Śaṅgam age : the work is not fully extant now. Parts of it occur in the commentaries to the Tolkāppiyam. Stanzas selected from this were prefixed to Śaṅgam anthologies i.e., *Ahanānūṟu, Aiṅguṟunūru, Naṟṟinai, Kuṟuntogai*, and *Puranānūṟu. Paḷa* : 52 : 1.

Bhāratam pāḍiya Perum Dēvanār (பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்) : The poet who wrote the Bhāratam in Tamil as a poetical work with prose passages interspersed, and from whose great work some stanzas were taken and prefixed to the Śaṅgam anthologies as 'invocations'. He is to be distinguished from the other Perumdēvanār who was a contemporary of Nandivarman III. *Aham* : *invocation* ; *Aiṅguṟu* : *invocation* ; *Kuṟun* : *invocation* ; *Naṟ* : *invocation* ; *Puṟam* : *invocation* ; some other stanzas from his epic are preserved in the commentaries to the Tolkāppiyam.

Bhārati (பாரதி) : Bhairavi ; the fearsome Goddess of the forest danced this dance in the cremation ground ; also Śiva stood as Bhārati and danced. *Śilap* : VI : 39, 45.

Bhārati araṅgam (பாரதி அரங்கம்) : The cremation ground which is Bhārati's stage for her dance. *Śilap* : VI : 39.

Bhārati Virutti (பாரதி விருத்தி) : A variety of dramatic performance. *Śilap* : X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 11.

Pāram (பாரம்) : (1) The cotton flower, or the plant. *Kuṟiñjip* : 92 ; *Naṟ* : 41 : 4.

(2) Miñili's place. *Naṟ* : 265 : 5.

(3) Family. *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 24.

(4) Nannan's place. *Aham* : 152 : 12.

Bāramidai (பாரமிதை) : The ten modes of exhilaration of achievements in the fields of dhāna, ñāna etc. and possession of physique, features and wealth. A Buddhist idea. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 45, XXIX : 26.

Pārāṭṭeḍuttal (பாராட்டெடுத்தல்) : The Aham situation of the lover praising the lady-love after their union. *Tol· Poruḷ* : 264 : 1.

Pāri (பாரி) : The chief of Parambu nāḍu ; a famous Vēḷir benefactor ; in fact the greatest among the last vaḷḷals ; a great friend of Kapilar. He lost his *vēḷ* dom and life in an encounter with the three monarchs of Tamiḻaham. He is noted for having provided a Mullai creeper with his own chariot as a trellis to grow on ; he had two daughters. *Ahum* : 78 : 22, 303 : 10 ; *Kuṟun* : 196 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 253 : 7 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 61 : 8 ; *Puṟam* : 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 236, 105 : 8, 106 : 5, 107 : 1, 3, 108 : 5, 109 : 1, 110 : 5, 113 : 5, 118 : 5, 158 : 4, 176 : 9, 200 : 12, 236 : 3, 337 : 6 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 91.

Pārimahaḷir (பாரிமகளிர்) : Daughter of Pāri of Paṟambu ; resumed after their father's death from the ruined Paṟambu by Kapilar and offered in marriage to Iriṅgōvēḷ, and Vichchikkōn and rejected by both ; but delivered over to Brahmins (presumably in marriage) by Kapilar as a last resort. Their names known to later literature as Aṅgavai and Śaṅgavai are not known from Śaṅgam literature. *Paḻamoḻi* : 171 : 2 speaks of one of them as boiling food out of gold for a mendicant. Author of *Puṟam* : 112 ; referred to in *Puṟam* : 113, 114, 200 col., 200 : 12, 201 col., 201 : 5, 202 col. 202 : 15, 236 ; *Paḻa* : 171.

Pārai (பாரை) : Crowbar ; it was provided with an ironband at the handle end ; its other end was sharp end pointed like a spear-point. *Perumbāṇ* : 92.

Pāl (பால்): (1) milk; skimmed milk. *Kali*: 31: 11, 72: 3, 85: 21, 110: 17, 111: 1; *Nāladi*: 116: 3, 118: 2, 177: 1, 206: 1; 240: 2, 258: 1, 322: 3, 333: 4. *Paḷa*: 199: 4, 339: 4; *Perumbāṇ*: 168; *Tiṇai-mālai* (150) 19: 1,

(2) The four castes. *Puṟam*: 183: 8, 9, 10.

(3) Desert; Pālai. *Kuṟaḷ*: 78: 1.

(4) Fate, providence. *Aiṅguṟu*: 110: 5; *Kuṟaḷ*: 376: 1; *Puṟam*: 75: 2, 176: 8, 236: 12; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 12: 2; *Tol. Poruḷ*: 93: 2.

Pālkūḻ (பால்கூழ்): Rice mixed with milk and compounded into an edible gruel. *Nāladi*: 321: 3.

Pāl Mēniyān (பால் மேனியான்): Baladēvar, elder brother of Tirumāl (Kaṇṇan). *Kali*: 124: 2.

Bāla Kumaran (பால குமரன்): A north Indian prince, father of Kanakan and Vijayan whom Śeṅguṭṭuvan conquered. *Śilap*: XXVI: 158.

Pālamkoṟṟanār (பாலங்கொற்றனர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ*: 286.

Pālattanār (பாலத்தனர்): (1) Basic name of Nappālattanār. Poet and author of *Naṟ*: 52, 240.

(2) of Māṟōkkattukkāmakkaṇi Nappālattanār; poet and author of *Aham*: 377.

Pālanār (பாலனர்): Basic name of Maduraippālāśiriyar Nappālanār. Poet and author of *Aham*: 172.

Pālāśiriyar (பாலாசிரியர்): lit; young teacher; a honorific title based on professional status, of (1) Maduraippālāśiriyar Nappālanār. *Aham*: 172.

(2) Naṟṟāmanār. *Aham*: 92.

Pālihai (பாலிகை): The tender sprouts of the seeds of the nine grains (cereals) sown to be grown specially as an indication of the prosperity to come thereafter; Muḷaippālihai. *Maṇi*: I: 44; *Śilap*: I: 58, V: 153.

Pālai (பாலை) : (1) A kind of tree which grows in barren tracts and gives its name to deserts. Silvery leaved ape flower. *Naṟ* : 107 : 3.

(2) The desert land which is the corruption of Kuṟiñji and Mullai. *Śilap* : XI : 68.

(3) An Aham Tiṇai, the counterpart of Vāhai in Puṟam. *Puṟam* : 11, 282 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 73 : 1. This was sung in a famous way by Pālaipāḍiya Peruṅkaḍuṅgō. *Aham* : 313, 337, 379 ; *Kuṟun* : 16, 37, 124, 135, 137, 209, 231, 262, 283, 398 ; *Naṟ* : 256 ; *Palai* in *Kali.*

(4) A tune ; the seven kinds of Pālai tune ; they produce a harmony born of naturally discordant notes. (Śempālai, Paḍumalaippālai, Śevvaḷippālai, Arumpālai, Kōḍippālai, Viḷarippālai, Mēṟśempālai). *Aham* : 355 : 4 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 77, 146 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 46 : 5, 57 : 8, 65 : 14, 66 : 2 ; *Pari* : 7 : 77, 11 : 127 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 180 ; *Porunar* : 22 ; *Śilap* : III : 71, 91 : 149, XXVIII : 33 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 133 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 16 : 2.

Pālai iśai (பாலை இசை) : The Pālaippaṇ or the tune appropriate to Pālai. *Pari* : 7 : 77, 11 : 127.

Pālai Ēḻu (பாலை ஏழு) : The seven varieties of Pālaippaṇ : Śempālai, Padumalaippālai, Śevvaḷippālai, Arumpālai, Kōḍippālai, Mēṟśempālai, Viḷarippālai. *Pari* : 7 : 77.

Pālaikkali (பாலைக்கலி) : I part of *Kalittogai* by Pālai Pāḍiya Peruṅkaḍuṅgō.

Pālai Gautamanār (பாலைக் கௌதமனார்) : A Brahmin poet and author of *Padiṟṟu* : III : Ten on Palyānai Śelkeḻu Kuṭṭuvan ; he is reputed to have attained *Viḍu* in the company of his wife on the king's performing ten vedic sacrifices. He belonged to the Gautama Gotra or he bore the name of that ancient rishi ; he was probably an expert in singing the Pālai in Aham. *Paḻamoḻi* (316) seems to refer to this poet.

Pālai nilai (பாலை நிலை) : The situation of a wife entering the fire on her husband's pyre ; Kāñchittiṇai in Puṟam and shows instability of human life. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 31.

Pālaipāḍiya Perumkaḍuṅgō (பாலைபாடிய பெருங்கடுங்கோ) : He was so called because he was the author of the Pālaikkali; he was perhaps the elder brother of Iḷaṅkaḍuṅgō and was a scion of the Chēra family. Poet and author of *Aham* : 5, 99, 111, 15., 183, 223, 261, 267, 291, 313, 337, 379; *Kali* : *Pālaikkali Kuṟun* : 16, 37, 124. 135, 137, 209, 231, 262, 283, 398; *Naṟ* : 9, 48, 118, 202, 224, 256, 318, 337, 384, 391; *Puṟam* : 282 col.

Pālaiyaṅkural (பாலையங்குரல்) : Pālaippaṇ; a tune appropriate to Pālai. *Pari* : 17 : 17.

Pāvam (பாவம்) : (1) Sin. *Ēlādi* : 60 ; 3 ; *Nālaḍi* : 51 : 2 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 93 : 4 ; *Paḷa* : 188 : 1 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 3 : 3, 70 : 4 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 21 : 2.

(2) Bhāvam : The nature of things. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 306, 317, 322.

Pāvi (பாவி) : Sinner ; jealousy which causes sins. *Kuṟaḷ* : 168 : 1, 1042 : 1.

Pāvai (பாவை) : (1) idol; particularly an image of the goddess on the Kolli hills, called Kollippāvai ; it was made of stucco. *Aham* : 369 : 8 (The expression 'Nōn Śuvarppāvai' here suggests that the Pāvai in this case was either a painting or a three dimensional figure set up near the wall). *Aham* : 98 : 12, 142 : 21, 157 : 13, 212 : 1, 392 : 6 ; *Kali* : 56 : 7, 59 : 5, 76 : 7, 138 : 16, 144 : 33 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 407 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : IV : 57, VII : 95 ; *Naṟ* : 192 : 9, 301 : 6, 308 : 7, 319 : 7, 362 : 1 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 61 : 4, 88 : 29 ; *Paḷa* : 8 : 4, 179 : 2 ; *Puṟam* : 251 : 2 ; *Śilap* : V : 138.

(2) Painting. *Naṟ* : 252 : 7 ; *Paḷa* : 226 : 24.

(3) Kandirpāvai (A statue of a God sculptured on a pillar in a temple in the cremation ground in Puhār. *Maṇi* : XX : 111, XXI : sub hdg., XXII : 94, 104.

(4) One of the many varieties of dance. *Maṇi* : V : 4 ; *Śilap* : VI : 61.

(5) Andari, the Goddess. *Śilap* : XI : 197.

(6) Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XVI : 1, XXIX : *Dēvandi Śol* : 5 : *Vañji mahaḷir Śol* : 8.

(7) The image of Kāman or Madanan was called Madanappāvai. *Śilap* : XII : 33.

(8) Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi* : XXX ; canto hdg. & sub hdg., XXX : 264.

(9) A tuber resembling a doll. *Aham* : 136 : 13.

(10) Dancer. *Naṛ* : 360 : 2.

(11) Eyeball. *Aham* : 5 : 21, 229 : 12 ; *Naṛ* : 184 : 7.

(12) The metallic statue which bore the lamp in its hands. *Neḍunal* : 10 : 1.

(13) The priestess who got into a trance and danced wildly in the presence of the God. *Aham* : 370 : 14.

(14) The dolls used by girls in play. *Aham* : 165 : 13, 181 : 19, 320 : 12 ; *Aiṅguṛu* : 124 : 2, 128 : 3, 155 : 5, 307 : 4, 377 : 4 ; *Naṛ* : 179 : 2 ; *Pari* : 7 : 26 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 102 ; *Puṛam* : 11 : 3, 243 : 2, 283 : 10.

(15) The doll hung up at the entrance to the fort. *Murugu* : 68 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : ' *Maranuḍai* ' : 6.

Pāvaikkoṭṭil (பாவைக்கொட்டில்) : Perhaps a place to which Pāvaikkoṭṭilār belonged. *Aham* : 336.

Pāvaikkoṭṭilār (பாவைக்கொட்டிலார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 336.

Pāvaimanṛam (பாவைமன்றம்) : A public square in Puhār, wherein was installed a 'Pāvai' an image - which used to detect and declare despots and corrupt judges, by shedding tears. *Śilap* : V : 138.

Pāvai viḷakku (பாவை விளக்கு) : Lamps held by metallic female image. *Maṇi* : I : 45 ; *Mullaip* : 85 ; *Neḍunal* : 101, 175 ; *Paḍiṛṛu* : 47 : 6 ; *Śilap* : V : 154.

Pāḻ (பாழ்) : Zero. Parimēl. interprets it as 'the philosophy of Purusha', according to the Śānkhyas. *Pari* : 3 : 77.

Pāḷi (பாழி) : (1) Āy and Miñili fought here (Pāḷippaṛantalai). *Aham* : 208.

(2) It was a side hill of the mt. Ēḷil. *Aham* : 152 : 13.

(3) A town belonging to Nannan Udiyan. *Aham* : 15 : 11, 142 : 9, 258 : 1, 396 : 3.

(4) The 'Tonmudir vēḷir' had secreted their store of gold somewhere near this hill. *Aham* : 372 : 3.

(5) A 'red' fort, its ramparts shone like copper, Chōḷa Iḷamperum Śenni conquered it. *Aham* : 375 : 13.

Pāḷi Koḷḷum ēmam (பாழி கொள்ளும் ஏமம்) : Wrestling match. Tumbaittiṇai in Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 8.

Pāḷippaṛantalai (பாழிப்பறந்தலை) : In this battlefield Āy and Miñili fought. (Paṛantalai : battlefield). *Aham* : 208 : 6.

Pāḷai (பாளை) : A kind of grass ; the tender leaf of the coconut. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 641 : 2.

Pāṛ Kaḍal (பாற் கடல்) : The celestial ocean of milk. *Pari* : 13 : 26.

Pāṛu (பாறு) : Vulture. *Aham* : 247 : 12 ; *Naṛ* : 329 : 4 ; *Puṛam* : 360 : 15 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 53 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 20 : 2.

Pānmaḍai (பான் மடை) : rice mixed with milk. *Śilap* : XV : 117.

Pānmēniyān (பான் மேனியான்) : The milky complexioned One : Balarāman. *Paḷa* : 13 : 1.

Pānal (பானல்) : The Neydal flower. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 32 : 1.

Pāniṛa Vaṇṇan (பானிற வண்ணன்) : Balarāman ; 'the milky complexioned One'. *Kali* : 104 : 7.

Pānai (பானை) : Pots (were made in copper by the smiths). *Naṛ* : 153 : 3.

Bikkuṇi (பிக்குணி) : an ascetic woman, a nun. *Maṇi* : XV : 58.

Pichchi (பிச்சி) : A flower called 'Pittiham'. *Kuṟiñjip* : 117.

Pichchai (பிச்சை) : Biksha ; alms. *Śiṟupañch* : 64 : 1.

Pichchaippāttiram (பிச்சைப்பாத்திரம்) : The alms bowl. *Maṇi* : XVII : 2.

Piśāśu (பிசாசு) : Ghost. *Kali* : 65 : 17.

Piśi (பிசி) : (1) Humorous fables. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 477 : 2, 488 : 3, 493 : 1.

(2) Humorous writing. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 391 : 1.

Piśir (பிசிர்) : (1) Town to which Piśir Āndaiyār belonged. *Naṟ* : 91 ; *Puṟam* : 67, 184, 191, 212, 215, 216, 217, 218.

(2) Spring water. *Pari* : 6 : 83.

Piśir Āndai(yār) [பிசிர் ஆந்தை(யார்)] : Poet and author. Also known as Irum Piśir Āndaiyār a native of Pāṇḍyanāḍu ; praised by poet Kaṇṇanār ; a great friend of Kōpperum Chōḻan. *Aham* : 308; *Naṟ* : 91 ; *Puṟam* : 67 : 11, 12 ; 184, 191, 212. Mentioned in *Puṟam* 215, 216, 217. If the word can be split as Ādan + Tantai, his son was Ādan.

Piśirōn (பிசிரோன்) : A form of address of Piśir Āndaiyār. *Puṟam* : 215 : 7.

Piṭṭan (பிட்டன்) : A chieftain of Kudiraimalai ; if that is the same as Kudiraimukh hills he was a Chēra chieftain. His being described as a 'poyyāvōy vāḷ punai kaḷal Piṭṭan' is very significant and might mean his being a Kōśar chief. The Chēra's army chief. *Aham* : 77 : 16, 143 : 12 ; *Puṟam* : 170 : 8.

Piṭṭan Koṟṟan (பிட்டன் கொற்றன்) : Also called Piṭṭan. Ruler of Kudirai hills. An army commander of the Chēras. *Puṟam* : 168, 169, 170, 171, 172.

Pitakam (பிடகம்) : Basket ; Piṭaka ; the Tripiṭakas. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 66.

Piḍarttalai (பிடர்த்தலை) : *vide* Irumpiḍarttalai ; Karikālan's uncle. *Paḷa* : 105 : 2.

Piḍavam (பிடவம்): A kind of flower and a thorny creeper. also called Piḍā or Piḍavu, usually associated with Mullai (pastoral land) ; the beady emetic nut. *Aham* : 23 : 4, 34 : 1 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 412 : 2, 435 : 3 ; *Kainnilai* : *Mullai* : 2 : 2, 12 : 1 ; *Kali* : 102 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 78 ; *Maṇi* : III : 163 ; *Mullaip* : 25 ; *Naṟ* : 238 : 3, 242 : 1 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 158.

Piḍavu (பிடவு) : *vide* Piḍavam. *Aham* : 344 : 3 ; *Kali* : 101 : 2, 103 : 2 ; *Kuṟun* : 251 : 3 ; *Naṟ* 99 : 9, 139 : 11, 147 : 1, 154 : 4, 183 : 11, 184 : 7, 246 : 8, 256 : 6, 304 : 11.

Piḍavūr (பிடவூர்) : A town to the east of Uṟaiyūr in the Chōḻa country. Many Vēḷirs resided there. *Puṟam* : 395 : 20.

Piḍavūr Kiḻār Mahan Perum Śāttan (பிடவூர் கிழார் மகன் பெரும் சாத்தன்) : A patron of poets. *Puṟam* : 395 col.

Piḍavūr Kiḻān (பிடவூர் கிழான்) : Father of Perum Śāttan, *Puṟam* : 395 col.

Piḍā (பிடா) : *vide* Piḍavam. *Aiṅguṟu* : 412 : 2 ; *Kār* (40) : 32 : 4 : *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 229 : 1.

Piḍi (பிடி) : Cow elephant ; its trunk compared to the pigtail of women. *Aintiṇai* (50) : 32 : 2, 36 : 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 37 : 2 ; *Kali* : 11 : 9, 40 : 26, 41 : 7, 50 : 2, 53 : 2, 54 : 13, 108 : 40 ; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 5 : 2 ; *Kār* (40) : 38 : 2 ; *Paḷa* : 265 : 3 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 224 ; *Porunar* : 40, 126 ; *Mullaip* : 69 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 19, 124, 191. It stays with the bull elephant in the Ambalam. *Aham* : 8 : 11, 43 : 3, 59 : 7, 68 : 18, 78 : 6, 83 : 3, 85 : 6, 99 : 13, 118 : 7, 121 : 5, 137 : 2, 165 : 1, 168 : 9, 177 : 4, 178 : 6, 183 : 8, 189 : 4, 197 : 13, 202 : 2, 211 : 10, 216 : 2, 221 : 13, 227 : 17, 228 : 12, 229 : 4, 269 : 26, 295 : 7, 298 : 8, 301 : 16, 311 : 1, 321 : 9, 328 : 11, 332 : 8, 334 : 6, 347 : 13, 359 : 10, 368 : 11, 379 : 15, 392 : 2, 398 : 23 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 216 : 2, 239 : 2, 305 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 37 : 2, 111 : 4, 298 : 7, 307 : 5, 319 : 3, 332 : 4, 346 : 1, 360 : 5, 390 : 2, 394 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 14 : 9, 36 : 2, 47 : 1, 92 : 7, 107 : 2, 114 : 11, 116 : 5, 137 : 6, 144 : 1, 162 : 11 ; 186 : 3. 222 : 8, 230 : 1, 344 : 3, 393 : 2, 399 : 6 ; *Neḍunal* : 17 , *Paḍiṟṟu* : 22 : 13, 53 : 5, 82 : 6 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 251 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 186, 199, 358 ; *Puṟam* : 40 : 10, 44 : 1, 130 : 2, 151 : 4, 181 : 3,

303 : 8, 234 : 2 308 : 10, 345 : 8, 369 :26, 389 : 9. The cow is taught by the Āryans to capture the bull elephants. *Aham* : 276 : 10 ; *Pari* : 6 : 26, 10 : 29, 42, 43, 51, 12 : 27, 47 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 117 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 4, 606 : 1.

Piḍikkai (பிடிக்கை) : The trunk (proboscis) of a cow elephant. *Aham* : 9 : 22.

Piṇḍam (பிண்டம்) : The sacrificial ball of rice offered to the manes. *Puṟam* : 234 : 4, 246 : 6 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 35 ; *Tol: Poruḷ* : 63 : 9. A collection of three parts. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 480 . 4, 484 : 2. Food of an elephant. *Śilap* : XXVI : 43.

Piṇḍan (பிண்டன்) : A chieftain. He was defeated by Nannan: chief of Puṟam ; to this Nannan belonged *Pāḷi*, a mountain slope of *Ēḻil*, a mountain.

Piṇḍi (பிண்டி) : (1) Aśoku tree ; the Indian mast tree. *Kainnilai* : *Mullai* : 12 : 1 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 88, 119 ; *Mrrugu* : 31 ; *Paḷa Taṟśiṟappu* : 1 ; *Pari* : 11 : 95 ; *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 8 ; *Pari* : 12 : 88 ; *Tiṇai-mālai* : (150) 63 : 1.

(2) Jinan was seated under this. Sacred for the Jains. *Śilap* : X : 21, XI :3, XV : 152.

(3) The dancing pose with the single palm. (Appropriate to the Puṟakkūttu). That is, the unfolded hands. There are 33 poses of this kind according to Aḍiyārkku but only 14 according to the Arumbada of *Śilap*. *Śilap* : III : 18, 22, 23.

Piṇam (பிணம்) : Corpse. *Aiṅguṟu* : 452 : 5, 464 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñji*, 92 ; *Maduraik* : 24 ; *Neḍunal* : 14 ; *Naṟ* : 277 : 7, 326 : 6 ; *Śilap* : VII : 38 : 3.

Piṇaval (பிணவல்) : Sow ; bitch, tigress, doe. *Aham* : 21 : 17, 19, 53 : 6, 72 : 12, 112 : 5, 138 : 2, 201 : 18, 248 : 4, 277 : 6, 304 : 9, 314 : 5, 321 : 4, 336 : 3 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 614 : 1.

Piṇavu (பிணவு) : The female of the wild dog. *Aiṅguṟu* : 323 :1 ; *Maduraik* : 174 ; *Naṟ* : 103 : 8 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 342. Tigress. *Aham* : 357 : 3, 362 : 5 ; *Naṟ* : 29 : 3 ; Female of the deer. *Aham* : 332 : 6 ; *Naṟ* : 148 : 7, 322 : 5, 383 : 3. Female of the cat. *Aham* : 367 : 9. A general female name. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 3, 613 : 2. Female of the bear. *Maṇi* : XVI : 68.

Piṇā (பிணா) : Woman. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 616 : 1.

Piṇi (பிணி) : (1) Disease. *Kuṛaḷ* : 1102 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 355 : 4 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 88 : 1.

(2) A subdivision of the psychology of inferiority complex. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 254 : 2.

(3) The condition of the body which is divorced from its natural state and the consequent illness. *Maṇi* : XXX : 98, 167.

(4) A part of the IV Kaṇḍa. *Maṇi* : XXX : 145.

(5) One of the afflictions. *Maṇi* : XXX : 180.

(6) Is the result of births. *Maṇi* : XXX : 115.

(7) If birth disappears, this will also go, *Maṇi* : XXX : 130.

Piṇimuham (பிணி முகம்) : Elephant ; the mount of Murugan ; also the peacock which is His mount. *Murugu* : 247 ; *Pari* : 5 : 2, 17 : 49 ; *Puṛam* : 56 : 8 ; *Śilap* : XXIV : 53. The peacock flag. *Pari* : 8 : 101. A mount resembling the peacock mount of Murugan. *Śilap* : XXX : 55. (This is supposed to be the case with Kunṛakkuḍi in Ramnad Dt).

Piṇai (பிணை) : (1) doe. *Aham* : 14 : 5, 23 : 8, 32 : 13, 34 : 6, 74 : 9, 129 : 5, 133 : 17, 134 : 12, 182 : 12, 195 : 6, 287 : 10, 353 : 11, 395 : 1 ; *Aiṅguṛu* : 91 : 4, 326 : 2 ; *Kaṛaḷ* : 1085 : 1, 1089 : 1 ; *Kali* : 104 : 22, 146 : 32 ; *Kuṛun* : 65 : 1 to 3, 319 : 1, 338 : 2 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 21 : 1 ; *Naṛ* : 37 : 6, 69 : 4, 204 : 9, 256 : 8, 274 : 3 ; *Puṛam* : 2 : 21, 23 : 19, 132 : 6, 320 : 4, 320 : 8 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 102 : 1 : *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 25 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 3, 612 : 2.

(2) Cow. *Kali* : 20 : 23.

Piṇaiyal (பிணையல்) : The folded palm pose in dancing ; it is of 13 types says Arumbada. but Aḍiyārkku. says it is of 15 varieties and is appropriate to Puṛakkūttu. *Śilap* : III : 12 com.

Pittāmattar (பித்தாமத்தர்) : The musician who composed the music for *Pari* : 7 ; also called Pittāmakkar ; (or was he Pitāmahar - the same as Brahman ?)

Pittikam (பித்திகம்): The large flowered jasmine; the cananga flower; Pichchi flower also called Māri Pittikam that flowers in the rainy season. *Kuṟiñji* : 89 ; *Kuṟun* : 94 : 1, 168 : 1, 222 : 5 ; *Neḍunal* : 40 ; *Śilap* : VIII : 55. The small sized Shanbagam flower. *Aham* : 42 : 1. 295 : 19 ; *Naṟ* : 97 : 7, 314 : 3.

Pittai (பித்தை) : *vide* Pittikam. *Puṟam* : 269 : 3.

Pitir Viḻā (பிதிர் விழா) : The ceremony of sacrificial offering to the manes. *Āchāra* : 48 : 1.

Pirahattan (பிரகத்தன்) : The basic name of Ārya Araśan Brahattan (Brahastan). *Kuṟiñjip* col.

Piraharpati (பிரகற்பதி) : Brihaspati ; the founder of the Lōkāyata sect. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 81.

Piraṅgalāthan (பிரங்கலாதன்) : Prahalādan. *Pari* : 4 : 12.

Piraśam (பிரசம்) : (1) Honeycomb. *Aham* : 172 : 2, 228 : 1, 242 : 21, 318 : 5.

(2) Bee. *Kuṟiñjip*: 189 ; *Kuṟun* : 392 : 8 ; *Naṟ* : 93 : 1: 110 : 1, 268 : 5, 311 : 10 ; *Puṟam* : 375 : 9.

Piraṇḍai (பிரண்டை) : A kind of creeper ; the square-stalked vine. *Aham* : 119 : 5.

Pirattiyakkam (பிரத்தியக்கம்) : The evidence of observation, a system of proof in logic. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 48, 49, XXVII : 83.

Pirattiyakka Viruttam (பிரத்தியக்க விருத்தம்) : Contrary to or perversion of pratyaksha, a logical standard of proof. *Maṇi*. XXIX : 148, 154.

Pirappu (பிரப்பு) : A kind of rice ; the fortune tellers used this kind of rice for their occult calculations. *Aham* : 98 : 9, 242 : 9.

Pirambu (பிரம்பு) : Cane or cane reed ; its unripe fruit is sour but is eaten. *Aham* : 6 : 19, 96 : 3, 196 : 6, 306 : 2, 356 : 19 ; *Kuṟun* : 91 : 1, 364 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : III : 86 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 288.

Pirambūri (பிரம்பூரி) : A kind of paddy. *Paḻa* : 143 : 3.

Brahmachāri (பிரம்மசாரி) : An unmarried youth pursuing traditional studies and in the first of the four stages of life prescribed for a Hindu. The name of the poet and author of *Naṟ* : 34.

Brahmadattan (பிரமதத்தன்): As he was perhaps an expert in playing the Yāḻ, he was called Yāḻ Brahmadattan; and was possibly an Āryan chieftain who had for some reason settled down in Tamilnad, had learnt Tamil and composed poems in Tamil; like Ārya Araśan Brahattan, he was called Ārya Araśan Yāḻ Brahmadattan. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 184.

Brahma dharuman (பிரம தருமன்): A Buddhist ascetic; a brother-in-law of Attipati. He did penance on the banks of the Kāyaṅgarai river. *Maṇi* : IX : 15, XXI : 50.

Brahmatāyam (பிரமதாயம்): The tax free land gifted to the Brahmans; later corrupted into Brahmadēśa (or Brahmadēya) in inscriptions. *Paḍiṟṟu* : II : *Padiham.*

Brahmam (பிரமம்): A variery of Vīṇa. *Pari* : 19 : 40.

Brahmar (பிரமர்): One of the 6 kinds of 'created' lives; (shatgati), along with Humans, Dēvas, Naragar, Animals, Ghosts. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 117, 139, XXV : 43, 150, XXX : 57, 80.

Brahmavādi (பிரமவாதி): A kind of logician who holds that the world is an egg laid Dēvan. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 96.

Brahmanār (பிரமனர்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 357 col.

Piramāṇa Ābhāsam (பிரமாண ஆபாசம்): 8 varieties of perversions of truth. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 57.

Piramāṇam (பிரமாணம்): Proof of evidence (Aḷavai) a term in logic. *Tirikaḍu* : 37 : 3.

Piraḷayam (பிரளயம்): The floods destroying creation. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 225.

Pirān Śāttanār (பிரான் சாத்தனர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 68.

Pirivāṟṟāmai (பிரிவாற்றுமை): A situation wherein in married life separation is neither desired nor is desirable. *Kuṟaḷ* : 116 chap. hdg. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 272 : 5.

Piraiśam (பிரைசம்): Honey. *Aintiṇai* (70) 10 : 1.

Bilam (பிலம்): Subterranean passage. *Śilap* : XI : 92, 104, 140, 153.

Piḻā (பிழா) : (1) Metallic basket for drawing water. *Śilap* : X : 111.

(2) Plate or bowl. *Perumbāṇ* : 276.

Piḻi (பிழி) : Lit. essence ; toddy. *Aham* : 61 : 9, 10, 102 : 2, 245 : 7-11 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 12 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 281.

Piḻaittōrttāṅgum Kāval (பிழைத்தோர்த்தாங்கும் காவல்) : Patience and tolerance which are deemed victories in the moral field. Vāhaittiṇai of Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 20.

Piḷḷai (பிள்ளை) : A general term for youth. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 3, 559 : 2, 569 : 1, 579 : 1, 624 : 1.

Piḷḷai Nilai (பிள்ளை நிலை) : Virgin warfare ; Vetchi situation in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 16.

Piḷḷaippeyarchchi (பிள்ளைப்பெயர்ச்சி) : The king bestowing gifts on the heroes who brave the bad omens of the blackbird. A military situation in Puṟattiṇai. *Puṟam* : 259 col.

Piḷḷaiyāṭṭu (பிள்ளையாட்டு) : Bestowing of enemy's territory to the conquering prince. Puṟattiṇai Vetchi. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 18.

Piṟ Kuḷam (பிற் குளம்) : Tiruvādirai Star and Mārkaḻi month ; also Uttirāḍam, the 21st nakshatra (star). *Pari* : 11 : 76.

Piṟ Pahal (பிற் பகல்) : Afternoon ; aftermath. *Kuṟaḷ* : 319 : 2.

Piṟṟai Nilai (பிற்றை நிலை) : The situation of respectful following, especially of a disciple following a master. *Puṟam* : 183 : 2.

Piṟa Āḻi (பிற ஆழி) : The ocean of birth ; or the ocean of wealth and desire. *Kuṟaḷ* : 8 : 2.

Piṟappiyal (பிறப்பியல்) : Section dealing with origin of verbal sounds. The 3rd Iyal of *Tol. Eḻuttu.*

Piṟappu (பிறப்பு) : (1) birth ; ignorance is its cause. *Kuṟaḷ* : 107 : 1 ; 62 ; 358 : 1.

(2) The hero and heroine should be of comparable birth. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 1.

(3) The lines along which an allegory is developed. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 300 : 3.

(4) Low births. *Kuṟaḷ* : 133 : 2.

(5) Karma (vinai or seihai) leads to birth ; a part of 4th Kaṇḍam. *Maṇi* : VIII : 53, XXX : 145, 147, 148, 151, 153, 167, 173, 180.

(6) Is of 3 kinds.

(7) One of the afflictions to which creatures are subject.

(8) One of the results of action.

(9) Knowledge associated with karma ; being treated as one of 6 varieties. *Maṇi* : XXX : 95.

Piṛaḷa Nōkkiyavar (பிறழ நோக்கியவர்) : "The musicians who take an agitated note of the enemys' martial strength". Name of the stanza of VIII Ten of *Padiṛṛu*.

Piṛankōṭkūṛal (பிறன் கோட் கூறல்) : A literary device i.e., quoting another's views. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 19.

Piṛanil Viḻaiyāmai (பிறனில் விழையாமை) : Refraining from desiring another's wife. *Kuṛaḷ* chap. hdg. 15.

Piṛanuḍampaṭṭadu Tānuḍampaḍudal (பிறனுடம்பட்டது தானுடம் படுதல்) : A literary device of agreeing with another author. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 11.

Piṛai (பிறை) : The crescent moon. *Kār* : (40) 17 : 3 ; *Maduraik* : 193 ; *Nālaḍi* : 125 : 1, 241 : 3 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 11, 412 ; *Porunar* : 25, 171 ; *Puṛam* : 91 : 5, 378 : 6 ; *Śiṛupañch* : 71 : 2 ; *Tiṇai-mālai* (150) 1 : 2. On the forehead of Śiva : *Aham* : 239 : 9, 322 : 10 ; *Aiṅguṛu* : 264 : 1 ; *Kuṛun* : 289 : 1, 307 : 3 ; *Naṛ* : 250 : 7, 263 : 1 ; *Puṛam* : 1 : 9, 22 : 3, 55 : 5. Worshipped by maidens. *Aham* invocation : 9, 115 : 13 ; Crescent worn by Śiva. *Śilap* : XXII : 87. Eponymic founder of the Pāṇḍyan dynasty. *Śilap* : IV : 23, XII : 156 ; XXVII : 146, 147, Worn by Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 156 ; *Padiṛṛu* Invocation : 9 ; *Pari* : 3 : 52 ; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 30 ; *Maṇi* : 3 : 119, 19 : 19, 20 : 43 ; *Kali* : 45 : 23, 55 : 7, 67 : 19, 99 : 10, 103 : 25, 104 : 11, 120 : 7, 125 : 27, 142 : 24.

Piṛai Madi (பிறை மதி) : The crescent moon. *Kuṛaḷ* : 782 : 1.

Pin Tērkkuravai (பின் தேர்க்குரவை) : The devil dances danced by the imps of Koṛṛavai behind the victorious war chariot. Vāhaittiṇai. *Śilap* : XXVI : 241 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 6.

Pinpani (பின்பனி) : later part of the cold season ; i.e., the months of Māśi and Paṅguni (March and April). *Naṛ* : 224 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 10 : 1.

Pinnai (பின்னை) : Nappinnai ; Krishna's favourite cowherdess, corresponding to Rādhai of Sanskrit mythology. So called because she was 'Lakshmi' and was the second born i.e., of the Mūdēvi. *Maṇi* : XIX : 65 ; *Śilap* : XVII : *Eḍuttuk kāṭṭu* : 13, 17, 223 ; *Āḍunarppuhaḷdal* : 1 ; *Onṛanpahudi* : 3 ; *Pāṭṭu* : 10 ; *Karppam.*

Pīḍihai (பீடிகை) : The altar in the temple. *Śilap* : XXII : 77; *Uraiperu* : V : 67, Market place XVI : 104. Merchant's quarters in a city. *Śilap Padiham* : 21, V : 41 ; Platform : throne, says Arumpada. *Śilap* : XXVII : 156. Buddha Pīḍikai. *Maṇi* : V : 97, VI : 52, XI : 16 ; XXV : 25, 34, 35, 54, 56, 59, 60, 63, 135, 183. in hdg. to canto IX of *Maṇi*. *Maṇi Padiham* : 49. Market place. *Maṇi* : IV : 38. The Buddha Pīḍikai in MaṇiPallavam. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 210, 217.

Pīḍihai Kaṇḍu Piṟappuṇarnda Kādai (பீடிகை கண்டு பிறப் புணர்ந்த காதை) : The chapter dealing with the story of Maṇimēkalai learning her past birth from the Buddha Pīḍikai at Maṇipallavam. Heading of canto IX of *Maṇi*.

Pīr (பீர்) : sponge gourd ; its flower. *Aham* : 45 : 7, 57 : 12, 135 : 2, 167 : 10, 373 : 1, 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) 2 : 4 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) 34 : 1 ; *Kali* : 124 : 8, 143 : 49; *Naṟ* : 197 : 2 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 10, 26 : 10 ; *Puṟam* : 116 : 6 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 116 : 4 ; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 363 : 1, 365 : 1, 386 : 2.

Pīrattu Alar (பீரத்து அலர்) : The flower of Pīr. *Kuṟun* : 98 : 5.

Pīli (பீலி) : The tail of a peacock ; carried by Jaina ascetics ; placed on the Naḍukal. *Aham* : 15 : 4. 35 : 8, 67 : 10, 119 : 12, 131 : 11, 281 : 4, 357 : 2, 378 : 5 ; *Kali* : 138 : 8, 140 : 5 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 475 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 177 : 6, 262 : 2, 288 : 3 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 331 ; *Puṟam* : 232 : 3, 264 : 3, 274 : 2, 318 : 6 ; *Śilap* : II : 53, XXVI : 226.

Pīli Vaḷai (பீலி வளை) : The daughter of Vaḷaivaṇan ; espoused by Neḍumuḍikkiḷḷi to whom she bore a child brought from Maṇipallavam but lost on the way in the sea. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 57, XXV : 179, XXIX : 4.

Puhar (புகர்) : Starch used by washermen. *Naṟ* : 90 : 4.

Puhar muham (புகர் முகம்) : Elephant. *Pari* : 6 : 25 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 448 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 29.

Puhaḻ (புகழ்) : Fame. *Kuṟaḷ* : ch. XXIV hdg.

Puhaḻ Vāhai (புகழ் வாகை) : Ahatti foliage. *Perumbāṇ* : 109.

Puhaḻōn (புகழோன்) : Arjunan ; the famed person. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 239.

Puhanṟa Ayam (புகன்ற ஆயம்) : The crowd of people engaged in damming the floods of the river. The name of the 10th stanza of III : Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Puhār (புகார்) : Harbour, Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinam. *Aham* : 110 : 4, 181 : 22, 190 : 11 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 73 : 9 ; *Paḻa* : 183 : 1 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 173 ; *Pnṟam* : 30 : 12 ; *Śilap* : XVII : *Uḻvari Vāḻttu* : 6, 7, I : 10, 16, 22, VI : 32, XXIX : *Vāḻttu* : 11 ; *Ammānai Vari* : 5, XXIII : 59 ; *Padiham* : 13. Chōḻa capital. *Maṇi Padiham Veṇba* : 2 : 1, V : 109 ; *Śilap Ammānai Vari* : 10, 15, 21 ; *Śilap Vaḻḻaippāṭṭu* : 2, VII : 5 : 4, 6 : 4, 7 : 4, 28 : 4, 29 : 4, 30 : 4, VIII : 8 : 4 : XX : 56, X : *Kaṭṭurai Veṇba* : 4.

Puhārkkāṇḍam (புகார்க்காண்டம்) : First major division of *Śilappadikāram*, relating the events in Puhār. *Śilap* : X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 20.

Puhārppāvai (புகார்ப்பாவை) : Here Kaṇṇahi of Puhār ; heroine of *Śilap* : *Śilappadikāram* : XXIX : *Kāvaṟpeṇḍu Śol* : 5.

Puhumuham Puridal (புகுமுகம் புரிதல்) : A situation in Aham (love), of the heroine desiring the hero to see her. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 261 : 1.

Puhaikkoḍi (புகைக்கொடி) : Comet ; its appearance is deemed a bad one. *Śilap* : X : 102.

Puṅgavam (புங்கவம்) : The bull ; Śiva's mount. *Pari* : 8 : 2.

Puṅgavam Urvōn (புங்கவம் ஊர்வோன்) : The God with the bull as his mount ; Śiva. *Pari* : 8 : 2.

Puṭkoḍi (புட்கொடி) : The flag of Garuḍa. *Puṟam* : 17 : 48, 56 : 6.

Puṭṭaham (புட்டகம்): Bathing dress. *Pari* : 12 : 17.

Puṭṭil (புட்டில்): Takkōlam, i.e., cardamom; cubeb. *Murugu* : 191.

Puṭpahai (புட்பகை): A name for Nalaṅkiḷḷi; meaning 'enemy of birds'. *Puṟam* : 68 : 11.

Puḍaiyal (புடையல்) : The palm leaf garland special to the Chēras. *Puṟam* : 99 : 5; *Padiṟṟu* : 31 : 31, 37 : 8, 42 : 1, 57 : 2

Puḍaivai (புடைவை): Dress folded and worn and so called Koiśakam or maḍi; male dress was also called Puḍaivai. *Innā* : 3 : 3.

Puṇ Kiḻittu Muḍiyum Maṟam (புண் கிழித்து முடியும் மறம்): The hero's suicide; Maṟakkāñchi in Kāñchitturai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 4.

Puṇṇiyasaravaṇam (புண்ணியசரவணம்): A sacred lake in Aḷagar hills; a dip in the waters there would reveal the Aintira Viyākaraṇa. *Śilap* : XI : 94, 98.

Puṇṇiyattānam (புண்ணியத்தானம்): Sacred places. *Śilap* : VI : 80.

Puṇṇiya Tiśai (புண்ணிய திசை): The North supposed to be the sacred direction. *Śilap* : V : 94.

Puṇṇiya Mudalvi (புண்ணிய முதல்வி): Kaundi Aḍihal. *Śilap* : XI : 199.

Puṇṇiyarāśan (புண்ணியராசன்): Bhūmichandran's son; the king of Nāgapuram. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 170.

Puṇṇiyan (புண்ணியன்): The Buddha's name. *Maṇi* : V : 98.

Puṇṇuḍai Eṟuḻttōḷ (புண்ணுடையெறுழ்த்தோள்): "The strong shoulders always fresh with battle wounds". The name of the 10th stanza of VIII Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Puṇṇmiḻ Kurudi (புண்ணுமிழ் குருதி): "The blood emitted by the battle wounds". The name of the stanza. *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 8.

Puṇarchchi Mahiḻdal (புணர்ச்சி மகிழ்தல்): The lover praising the pleasures of his union with his lady love. *Kuṟaḷ* : 111 chap. hdg.

Puṇarchchi Vidumbal (புணர்ச்சி விதும்பல்) : The anxiety of the lover and his lady love to hasten the hour of their coming together. *Kuṛaḷ* : 129th chap. hdg.

Puṇarnduḻi Uṇmai (புணர்ந்துழி உண்மை) : A phase of the psychology of love in which the pleasures of physical union are reflected upon, *Tol. Poruḷ* : 272 : 3.

Puṇarvu (புணர்வு) : Sexual union ; a subdivision in the psychology of love classified under 'uvahai' or 'pleasure'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 259 : 1.

Puṇariyal (புணரியல்) : The grammar of conjunction of words and letters. 4th *Iyal* of *Tol. Eḻuttu.*

Puṇai (புணை) : (1) Boat or float usually of wooden planks ; it was also made of cane or bamboo. *Aham* : 6 : 8, 266 : 3, 280 : 9 ; *Aiṅguṛu* : 78 : 4 ; *Innā* : 4 : 2 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 306 : 2, 1134 : 2, 1164 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : 18 : 65 ; *Pari* : 6 : 68, 80, 11 : 108, 21 : 42 ; *Puṛam* : 357 : 7, 367 : 11, 376 : 18.

(2) Support. *Puṛam* : 192 : 9 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 75.

Puttaham (புத்தகம்) : Book, Śuvaḍi. *Ēlādi* : 63 : 1 ; *Nāladi* : 318 : 1.

Buddha Nāyiṛu (புத்த ஞாயிறு) : The Sun i.e., the Buddha. *Maṇi* : 12 : 86, 21 : 167, 26 : 46 ; Sub-hdg. of canto XXV : *Maṇi.*

Buddha Pīḍihai (புத்த பீடிகை) : The Pīta or a stand which bore the imprint of the Buddha's feet ; in Maṇipallavam, it was 3 yards high. *Maṇi* : VIII : 45 ; in canto XXV : *Maṇi* sub hdg. XXIX : 38.

Buddhar (புத்தர்) : (1) One of the three gems of the Buddhist faith. *Maṇi* : XXX : 3.

(2) The countless avatars of the Buddha. *Maṇi* : XXX : 14.

Buddhi (புத்தி) : Mān ; the faculty of understanding. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 207, 238.

Puttēḷ (புத்தேள்) : Dēvas of the land of pleasure. *Kali* : 108 : 13 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 58 : 2, 213 : 1, 234 : 1, 290 : 2, 966 : 1 ; *Kuṛun* : 101 : 2, 288 : 2 ; *Mudumoḻi* : *Eḻiya* : 1 : 2 ; *Puṛam* : 22 : 35, 27 : 14.

Puttēḷ Il (புத்தேள் இல்): The temples of the Dēvas. *Kali*: 82 : 24.

Puttēḷ Ulaham (புத்தேள் உலகம்): The land of the Dēvas. *Kuṟaḷ*: 213 : 1, 234 : 2, 290 : 2; *Maṇi*: XXII : 118, 137.

Puttēḷ Nāḍu (புத்தேள் நாடு): The land of the Dēvas. *Kuṟaḷ*: 966 : 1, 1323 : 1.

Puttēḷir (புத்தேளிர்): The Dēvas. *Kali*: 82 : 4; *Kuṟaḷ*: 58 : 2.

Pudal (புதல்): (1) (shrubs); also Pudar. *Aham*: 262 : 15, 294 : 6, 307 : 11, 315 : 16, 364 : 6, 394 : 15; *Aintiṇai* (70) 24 : 1; *Aiṅguṟu*: 17 : 1, 438 : 2, 463 : 1, 464 : 2, 496 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ*: 274 : 1; *Kuṟun*: 88 : 4, 240 : 1, 242 : 3, 260 : 1; *Naṟ*; 69 : 6, 241 : 6, 242 : 2, 248 : 3, 302 : 4, 312 : 2; *Paḷa*: 282 : 3, 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 24 : 2.

(2) A kind of flower. *Pari*: 20 : 102.

Pudalśūḷ Paṟavai (புதல்சூழ் பறவை): The bee surrounded by the Mullai flowers in the garland. Name of 6th stanza of VII Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Pudalvaraipperudal (புதல்வரைப்பெறுதல்): On begetting children also entitled 'Makkaṭpēṟu'. Chap. hdg. of *Kuṟaḷ* ch. 7.

Pudalvan (புதல்வன்): Son. *Kuṟun*: 359 : 5, 6.

Pudavakkadavam (புதவக்கதவம்): House without gate; i.e., the house whose gate is its very passage or entrance; Kīrandai the poor Brahmin. (*Śilap*: XXIII : 43) in Madurai had a house without gates; so poor was he. But the story goes on to speak of the king knocking at the door. So Arumbada. Urai Āśiriyar's meaning of Pudavakkadavam as 'doorless entrance' seems to be wrong; perhaps it means the gate near which grass was growing.

Pudavam (புதவம்): (1) A variety of grass (Aruhu); the Bermuda grass. *Paṭṭinap*: 243.

(2) Door. *Śilap*: XI : 119.

Pudavu (புதவு): (1) A variety of grass (Aruhu); *vide* Pudavam. *Malaipaḍu*: 449; *Kuṟun*: 363 : 2.

(2) Sluice gate. *Padiṟṟu*: 16 : 5, 37 : 9.

(3) Entrance. *Maduraik*: 165; *Perumbāṇ*: 198.

(4) Sluice. *Aham*: 237 : 14.

Pudā (புதா): A variety of large heron called Marakkānārai. It is really Pōdā corrupted into Pudā. *Puṟam* : 391 : 16; *Śilap* : X : 117.

Pudukkayattu Vaṇṇakkan Kambūr Kiḷān (புதுக்கயத்து வண்ணக்கன் கம்பூர் கிழான்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 294.

Pudukkayam (புதுக்கயம்): Town to whlch Vaṇṇakkan Kambūr Kiḷān belonged. *Naṟ* : 294.

Pudumai (புதுமை): Strangeness or novelty, a part of the psychology of 'Maruṭkai' or 'wonder'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 255 : 1.

Pudai (புதை): (1) Bunch of Arrows; (2) small gateway. *Kuṟaḷ* : 597 : 1; *Paṭṭinap* : 287; *Perumbāṇ* : 123; *Śilap* : XV : 212.

Pundi (புந்தி): Bhudan the planet appropriate for knowledge. *Pari* : 11 : 6.

Puyal (புயல்): (1) Rains, now used for 'storm'. *Aintiṇai* (70) 20 : 4; *Kuṟaḷ* : 14 : 1.

(2) Clouds. *Śilap* : XI : 109.

Purandaran (புரந்தரன்): Indra. *Pari* : 5 : 56.

Purandai (புரந்தை): Purai Āṟu; the name of a town, perhaps associated with a river of that name. *Aham* : 100 : 14.

Puravalan (புரவலன்): King; protector. *Aham* : 32 : 3. Here Añji in *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 2.

Puravi (புரவி): (1) Horse. *Aiṅguṟu* : 422 : 1; *Innā* : 10 : 4, 16 : 1, 39 : 3; *Maduraik* : 184; *Neḍunal* : 93.

(2) Chariots drawn by four of these. *Perumbāṇ* : 27, 319, 488; *Porunar* : 165; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 92.

(3) Horse imported in ships. *Aham* : 4 : 8, 36 : 13, 57 : 14, 78 : 22, 80 : 10, 124 : 10, 130 : 10, 154 : 11, 156 : 1, 187 : 6, 190 : 14, 244 : 12, 254 : 12, 270 : 8, 300 ; 20, 314 : 8, 344 : 9, 345 : 5, 346 ; 23, 352 : 12, 354 : 7, 376 : 17; *Naṟ* : 81 : 3, 135 : 8, 181 : 11, 245 : 8, 380 : 10, 11; *Padiṟṟu* : 62 : 3, 64 : 9, 80 : 13, 81 : 32, 88 : 9; *Paṭṭinap* : 24, 31, 185, 232; *Puṟam* : 2 : 13, 16 : 1, 63 : 3, 135 : 15, 178 : 2, 205 : 3, 299 : 2, 5, 301 : 13, 304 : 3, 352 : 15, 368 : 7, 369 : 7, 373 : 14.

(4) Sūrya's mythological chariot of seven horses. *Śilap* : XIII : 147, XXVI : 84, 134, XXVII : 135.

(5) Cavalry formed a part of the military equipment. *Pari* : 9 : 51, 11 : 52, 19 : 13, 32.

(6) One of the insignia of kings. *Maṇi* : VII : 117, XXVIII : 60; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 626 : 2; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Meymmali*' : 3.

Puraviyar (புரவியர்) : Cavalry men. *Śilap* : V : 159.

Puravu (புரவு) : (1) Tax free land: *Puṟam* : 297 : 5, 330 : 6.

(2) Garden, cultivating field. *Aham* : 388 : 13; *Puṟam* : 231 : 1.

Purāṇan (புராணன்) : The ancient one. *Maṇi* : V : 98; *Śilap* : X : 179.

Puriśai (புரிசை) : Fort. *Naṟ* : 287 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 53 : 9; *Puṟam* : 17 : 27, 21 : 3, 37 : 11, 209 : 9, 343 : 16.

(*Śembu Uṟaḷ*) *Puriśai* [(செம்பு உறழ்) புரிசை] : The fort walls made of red clay look like copper; they were not made of copper. *Aham* : 114 : 9, 187 : 20, 287 : 7, 375 : 13; *Kali* : 67 : 5, 81 : 25; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 170; *Śilap* : XXVI : 45.

Purivinmai (புரிவின்மை) : One of the four (Nayams) graces. *Maṇi* : XXX : 218.

Puruḍan (புருடன்) : The cosmic deity - a divine principle. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 232.

Puruvai (புருவை) : Goat. *Naṟ* : 321 : 1.

Puraikeḍappōhiya Śelavu (புரைகெடப்போகிய செலவு) : The situation in cattle lifting of the robbers reaching the cattle shed without the knowledge of the enemy spies; this applies to cattle recoverers also. Vetchittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 2.

Puraiaṟam Teḷidal (புரையறம்தெளிதல்) : The situation in the psychology of love, wherein the maiden realises that a modest housewife's life is the most suited to her. *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 272 : 1.

Purōśu (புரோசு) : Purohita; a priest. *Padiṟṟu* : VII : *Padiham* : 10, IX : *Padiham* : 12.

Pul (புல்): (1) Grass, the chief product of the Mullai tract, fodder for cows, horses and deer; used for thatching of sheds; a defeated person was made to eat this; if he did so, he was not to be killed; perhaps they were to be treated as cows. Even a hungry tiger would not eat this. Kuśa grass. Īhampul. A kind of rice called Pullariśi. *Aham* : 39 : 8, 369 : 23, 377 : 2; *Kuṛaḷ* : 16 : 2; *Kuṛun* : 204 : 3; *Maṇi* : XIII : 51; *Nāladi* : 29 : 1, 141 : 4, 178 : 1, 206 : 3, 210 : 3; *Nānmaṇi* : 68 : 2; *Naṛ* 315 : 5; *Neḍunal* : 94; *Padiṛṛu* : 6 : 13, 21 : 21, 89 : 5; *Paḷa* : 83 : 3, 119 : 4, 217 : 3, 396 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 94; *Puṛam* : 116 : 4, 117 : 5, 120 : 3, 132 : 4, 234 : 3, 360 : 18, 19, 386 : 12; *Śiṛupañch* : 41 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 580 : 1, 583 : 1, 640 : 1 641 : 4.

Pullaham (புல்லகம்): Tenpalli, Vadapalli, a kind of ornament for the upper forehead. *Śilap* : VI : 107.

Pullaṅgaṇṇanār (புல்லங்கண்ணனார்): Basic name of Maduraipullaṅgaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 161.

Pullaṅgīranār (புல்லங்கீரனார்): Basic name of Uvarkkaṇṇūr Pullaṅgīranār. *Aham* : 146.

Pullar (புல்லர்): Occurring in the names of poets like Maduraik; kollam Pullar, Bhūtam Pullar etc. It might be 'Pulavar'. *Kuṛun* : 190.

Pullaṛivāṇmai (புல்லறிவாண்மை): The sway of the small mind. *Kuṛaḷ* : 85th chap. hdg.

Pullanār (புல்லனார்): Basic name of Kallikkuḍi Bhūtam Pullanar. *Naṛ* : 333.

Pullāḷ (புல்லாள்): Highway robbers. *Padiṛṛu* : 15 : 12.

Pullāḷaṅgaṇṇiār (புல்லாளங்கண்ணியார்): Basic name of Podumabiṛ Pullāḷaṅgaṇṇiar. *Aham* : 154.

Pullāṛṛūr (புல்லாற்றூர்): Place to which Eyiṛṛiyanār belonged. *Puṛam* : 213 col.

Pullāṛṛūr Eyiṛṛiyanār (புல்லாற்றூர் எயிற்றியனார்): Poet and author of *Puṛam* : 213.

Pulli (புல்லி): Chief of Vēṅkaṭam; a patron chief of a robber gang, and a conqueror; hunter chief. *Aham* : 61 : 11, 12, 83 : 9, 209 : 8, 295 : 13, 311 : 12, 359 : 12, 393 : 16; *Naṟ* : 14 : 11; *Puṟam* : 385 : 10.

Pullihai (புல்லிகை): An ornament called Kannappū a sort of ear ring. *Kali* : 96 : 11.

Pulvāi (புல்வாய்): Deer. *Aham* : 284 : 10; *Nāladi* : 149 : 2; *Paḷa* : 234 : 3, 257 : 4; *Puṟam* : 93 : 2, 166 : 11, 374 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 567 : 2, 590 : 1, 593 : 1, 596 : 1, 599 : 1, 612 : 1, 613 : 1.

Pulatti (புலத்தி): Washerwoman. *Naṟ* : 90 : 3.

Pulattuṟai Muṟṟiya Kūḍalūr Kiḻār (புலத்துறை முற்றிய கூடலூர் கிழார்): Compiler of Aiṅguṟunūṟu. He predicted the death of his patron Māndaran Chēral Irumpoṟai. He was different from Maduraikkūḍalūr Kiḻār who composed Mudumoḻikkāñchi; unless he had left the Chēra country after the death of Māntaran Chēral Irumpoṟai and settled down at Madurai and composed Mudumoḻikkāñchi. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 166 167, 214; *Puṟam* : 229.

Pulam (புலம்): (1) Jungle tract. *Kuṟaḷ* : 85 : 2; *Paḷa* : 132 : 3, *Puṟam* : 166 : 11; *Śiṟupañch* : 60 : 1.

(2) The five senses. *Kuṟaḷ* : 174 : 1, 343 : 1.

(3) The Vedas. *Pari* : 1 : 46, 6 : 45.

Pulambittōnṟal (புலம்பித்தோன்றல்): A situation in the psychology of love, wherein the lady love gets a feeling of loneliness even though in the midst of relatives. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 266 : 1.

Pulamburi Śaṅgam (புலம்புரி சங்கம்): Association of scholars and poets etc. *Maṇi* : VII : 114.

Pulamaiyōr (புலமையோர்): Scholars and wisemen. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 12 : 3, 369 : 2.

Pulavar (புலவர்): (1) Wisemen; men of knowledge. Poets. *Aham* : 345 : 6, 354 : 8; *Kuṟaḷ* : 234 : 1, 394 : 2.

(2) Ministers. *Pari* : 6 : 7, 10 : 126; *Tiraṭṭu* : 6 : 2 : *Śilap* : XXV : 116.

Pulavarāṟṟuṟppaḍai (புலவராற்றுப்படை): The Puṟam situation of a poet, who had received gifts from a patron, introducing

other poets to his generosity. Another name for Tirumurugāṟṟuppaḍai. *Puṟam* : 48, 49, 141 col.

Pulavan (புலவன்) : (1) The Sage ; the embodiment of wisdom *Śilap* : X : 179.

(2) Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 86.

(3) The Buddha. *Maṇi* : V : 98, XXV : 45.

Pulavi (புலவி) : Lovers' quarrels. *Kuṟaḷ* : 131 chap. hdg.

Pulavi Nuṇukkam (புலவி நுணுக்கம்) : The delicate details of lovers' quarrels. *Kuṟaḷ* : 132 chap. hdg.

Pulavōn (புலவோன்) : The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XX : 5.

Pulan (புலன்) : (1) The senses ; the objects experienced by the senses. *Maṇi* : XXX : 89, 90.

(2) A subdivision of the psychology of 'pleasure'. Wisdom, the result of education *Tol. Poruḷ* : 259 : 1.

Pulāmpāśaṟai (புலம்பாசறை) : 'The military camp near the battle field where the corpses were stinking' The name of 1st stanza of VII Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Pulāl (புலால்) : meat. *Kuṟaḷ* : 26 chap. hdg. In (Pulāl Maṟuttal). 257 : 1, 260 : 1.

Pulāl Maṟuttal பு(லால் மறுத்தல்) : Refraining from meat-eating. *Kuṟaḷ* : 26 chap. hdg.

Puli (புலி) : 1. Tiger ; frightens the elephant ; its nails are white ; it won't eat grass even when hungry ; it kills the deer. The model of a tiger is set up in farmland to drive away other wild animals. By crying 'tiger', 'tiger' (Puli, Puli) children were quietened. It does not eat the prey falling on its left. It resembles the yellow colour of the Vēṅgai flower. The full sized tiger was 'Irumpuli' and the diminutive one the 'Śiṟuttai'. Its young one is called 'Kuruḷai'. *Aham* : 3 : 9, 12 : 11, 88 : 9, 97 : 3, 107 : 5, 112 : 5, 168 : 12, 169 : 3, 227 : 8, 228 : 11, 232 : 3, 239 : 3, 249 : 16, 251 : 16, 259 : 17, 261 : 12, 318 : 3, 329 : 13, 347 : 11, 357 : 6, 379 : 24 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 216 : 1, 218 : 3, 249 : 3, 265 :

1, 266 : 2, 274 : 2, 316 : 5, 373 : 2, 386 : 1, 396 : 1 ; *Innā* : 31 : 4 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 16 : 4 ; *Kali* : 4 : 1, 38 : 5, 42 : 1, 45 : 12, 46 : 5, 48 : 7, 52 : 1, 52 : 18, 65 : 24, 103 : 56 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 273 : 2, 599 : 2 ; *Kuṛiñjip* : 41 ; *Kuṛun* : 47 : 1, 88 : 2, 145 : 5, 209 : 2, 215 : 6, 237 : 6, 253 : 6, 324 : 6 ; *Maṇi* : VII : 78, XIII : 64, XX : 95, XXVII : 69 ; *Nāladi* : 193 : 1, 206 : 1 ; *Naṛ* : 29 : 5, 36 : 1, 39 : 5, 65 : 5, 85 : 4, 107 : 6, 119 : 3, 144 : 6, 148 : 9, 156 : 2, 158 : 5, 174 : 4, 202 : 1, 217 : 3, 249 : 5, 6, 274 : 8, 322 : 7, 323 : 7, 332 : 6, 333 : 4, 336 : 7, 344 : 9, 351 : 7, 353 : 9, 383 : 3, 391 : 2 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 41 : 7, V Ten *Padiham* : 10, 75 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 33 : 4, 74 : 3, 117 : 4, 119 : 4, 157 : 3, 234 : 3, 278 : 4, 282 : 3, 338 : 3 ; *Pari* : 20 : 4 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 156 ; *Puṛam* : 4 : 9, 13 : 2, 19 : 5, 23 : 18, 42 : 10, 54 : 13, 73 : 7, 86 : 4, 90 : 3, 160 : 22, 170 : 7, 190 : 10, 237 : 16, 255 : 1, 269 : 4, 323 : 1, 341 : 7, 374 : 14, 398 : 10 ; *Śilap* : XII : 27, 151 ; *Śiṛupañch* : 80 : 4 ; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 122 ; *Tahadūr Yāt* : '*Pōrchina*' : 1 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 22 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 59 : 1, 563 : 1, 596 : 1.

(2) The Chōḷa flag or other emblem. *Kali* : 104 : 3 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 135 ; *Puṛam* : 157 : 12, 174 : 17, 202 : 20 ; *Śilap* : X : 142, XVI : 205, XVII : 2 ; *Uḷvari Vāḷttu* : 5, XXV : 29, 171, XXIX : *Uraippāyiram.*

(3) Durga wore its skin. *Śilap* : XII : 100.

Puli uṛai (புலி உறை) : A scabbard or sheath made of tiger skin. *Padiṛṛu* : 19 : 4, 24 : 1.

Pulikaḍimāl (புலிகடிமால்) : A name for Iruṅgovēḷ, a chieftain ; legendary tale has it that he bore the ancestral title which was acquired by one who killed a tiger and saved an ascetic. *Puṛam* : 201 : 15, 202 : 10.

Pulippal Tāli (புலிப்பல் தாலி) : A necklace with pendant of tiger's teeth worn by children. *Puṛam* : 374 : 9. This was supposed to protect children from evil forces. *Kuṛun* : 161 : 3.

Pulippoṛi (புலிப் பொறி) : Tiger emblem. *Paṭṭinap* : 40.

Pulippōttu (புலிப் போத்து) : The male tiger. *Perumbāṇ* : 138.

Puli, Puli (புலி, புலி): The frightening cry to quieten children; it was a belief that this cry would bend the Vēṅgai branches and shake and drop the flowers. *Aham* : 48 : 7.

Pulai (புலை): Pulaiyar; very low caste people engaged in butchery; they are not to be seen with oil on body but only after bathing. *Āchāra* : 13 : 4, 80 : 4, 90 : 3, 92 : 2.

Pulaitti (புலைத்தி): (1) Washerwoman; she used starch to wash the clothes; Murugan used to possess her and under that divine influence she would predict events. *Aham* : 34 : 11, 387 : 6, 7; *Kuṟun* : 330 : 1; *Puṟam* : 259 : 5.

(2) A term of abuse. *Kali* : 72 : 14; 311 : 2.

Pulai mahan (புலை மகன்): A Pulaiya. *Kali* : 55 : 18; *Maṇi* : XIII : 44, 91.

Pulaiyan (புலையன்): (1) A Pulaiya. *Kali* : 68 : 19.

(2) A Pāṇan. *Kali* : 95 : 10.

(3) Paṟaiar, Tuḍiyar. *Naṟ* : 77 : 1.

(4) The drummer. *Naṟ* : 347 : 5.

(5) The keeper and guard of the burial ground. *Puṟam* : 287 : 1, 360 : 19.

Pulaiyāḷar (புலையாளர்): Pulaiyar. *Ēlādi* : 80 : 1.

Puvvattāmarai (புவ்வத்தாமரை): The lotus of the navel of Tirumāl. *Pari* : 15 : 49.

Puḻu (புழு): Worm. *Paḻa* : 142 : 4.

Puḻukkal (புழுக்கல்): Avarai, Tuvarai, etc. boiled. *Śilap* : V : 68.

Puḻukkaṟai (புழுக்கறை): A stuffy room; esp., underground. *Maṇi* : XXIII : 60.

Puḻukku (புழுக்கு): Boiled dhall mixed with rice and sugar; also called Kummāyam. *Perumbāṇ* : 165.

Puḻai (புழை): Rooms on top of the turrets of the fort for archers to hide themselves in and aim their arrows on enemy attackers. *Śilap* : XV : 212.

Puḻaikkaḍai (புழைக்கடை): Rear entrance to a house. This is different from Puṟakkaḍai, which also means the same. *Āchāra* : 81 : 1.

Puḷ (புள்): (1) Lit., 'bird'; but here Garuḍa. *Pari* : 3 : 16, 17, 8 : 2; *Paḻa* : 67 : 2; *Śilap* : XI : 136.

(2) The large owl; called Kōṭṭān or Kūhai; at least the author of the Paḻamoḻi treats the Kōṭṭān as a bird. *Paḻa* : 154 : 3.

(3) Omens decided by the flight of birds. *Puṟam* : 20 : 18, 204 : 10.

(4) A common word for 'bee'. *Kuṟun* : 320 : 6.

(5) The Kaṇanduḷ bird. *Śilap* : X : 117.

(6) The Skylark. *Kali* : 46 : 20.

(7) Omens. *Aham* : 351 : 17; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : (*Nāḷum Puḷḷum*) : 1.

(8) The bird called 'Krauñcham' equated with 'Anṟil' by Parimēl. *Pari* : 21 : 9.

Puḷkoḍi (புள் கொடி): The Garuḍa flag. *Pari* : 13 : 4, 15 : 56.

Puḷmiśaikkoḍiyōn (புள்மிசைக்கொடியோன்): Tirumāl of the Garuḍa flag. *Pari* : 8 : 2.

Puḷvāippu (புள்வாய்ப்பு): Omens decided by the flight of birds. *Śilap* : XII : 136.

Puḷḷimayangiyal (புள்ளிமயங்கியல்): Changes arising from the conjunction of words ending with consonants. 8th Iyal of *Tol. Eḻuttu.*

Puḷḷin Koḍi (புள்ளின் கொடி): The Garuḍa flag. *Pari* : 1 : 57.

Puḷḷuppoṟi Punaikoḍi (புள்ளுப்பொறி புனைகொடி): The flag of Garuḍa appropriate to Tirumāl. *Pari* : 13 : 4.

Puḷḷūr Kaḍavuḷ (புள்ளூர் கடவுள்): Tirumāl who mounts the bird (Garuḍa). *Śilap* : XVII : *Āḍunarppuhaḻdal* : 6.

Puḷḷoḍu peyariya poruppu (புள்ளொடு பெயரிய பொருப்பு): Literally 'the hill named after a bird': The Krauñcha hills. The Krauñcham is a name for the Anṟil bird as well as for a hill in Skt. Lord Muruga is said to have blasted this hill with his vēl (the divine spear). *Pari* : 21 : 9.

Puḷi (புளி): (1) Tamarind tree. *Naṟ* : 374 : 3; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 142 : 3; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 244, 245.

(2) The taste (sour) boiled and spiced tamarind water mixed with rice. This used to be preserved in bamboo pipes. *Aham* : 311 : 10.

Puḷiṅgāi (புளிங்காய்): The unripe fruit of the tamarind tree; pregnant women like eating it. *Aiṅguṟu* : 57 : 3.

Puṟkai (புற்கை): Gruel. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1065 : 1.

Puṟṟu (புற்று): Hollows in trees and mounds where snakes and other reptiles reside; ant hill. *Nānmaṇi* : 58 : 4; *Śiṟupañch* : 80 : 1.

Puṟakkuḍi (புறக்குடி): Outer suburbs of a city. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 4.

Puṟaṅgāḍu (புறங்காடு): Burial or cremation ground. *Maṇi* : VI : 38, 140, 147, XXIII : 75; *Nāladi* : 45 : 3.

Puṟaṅgūṟāmai (புறங்கூறாமை): Refraining from back-biting and tale-bearing. *Kuṟaḷ* chap. : XIX hdg.

Puṟanilai (புறநிலை): Outer suburbs of a town. *Śilap* : V : 180, XXVI : 45; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 472 : 2.

Puṟanilaikkōṭṭam (புறநிலைக்கோட்டம்): Temple outside the city. *Śilap* : V : 180, XXVI : 45.

Puṟañchēri iṟutta Kādai (புறஞ்சேரி இறுத்த காதை): The chapter dealing with the story of Kōvalan and Kaṇṇahi staying in the house of the cowherdess Mādari in Madurai. *Śilap* : 74 hdg. of canto XIII.

Puṟattāṟu (புறத்தாறு): The Vānaprastha (preparatory to full ascetic status) stage in the life of a Hindu, says Parimēlaḻagar; it can also mean "all stages other than Grihasta" (the life of a householder). *Kuṟaḷ* : 46 : 1.

Puṟattiṇai (புறத்திணை): The situations appropriate to Puṟam. *Puṟam* : 176 col., *Tol. Poruḷ* : 56 : 2.

'Puṟattiṇai Iyal' (புறத்திணை இயல்): The chapter dealing with the second part of *Tol. Poruḷ*.

Puṟattiṇai Nannāganār (புறத்திணை நன்னாகனார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 176, 376, 379, 384.

Puratton Aṇaṅgiya Pakkam (புறத்தோன் அணங்கிய பக்கம்): A situation in siege warfare in which the defender punishes the attackers; Uliñai Tiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 67 : 5.

Puṟattōn Vīḻnda Pudumai (புறத்தோன் வீழ்ந்த புதுமை): A situation in siege warfare in which the besieger captures a part of the outer fortification- Uliñai Tiṇai, *Tol. Poruḷ* ; 68 : 6.

Pu(a)ṟanāṭṭupperum Koṟṟanār (புறநாட்டுப்பெரும் கொற்றனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 323 *vide* Paṟanāṭṭupperumkoṟṟanār.

Pu(a)ṟanāḍu (புற நாடு): Place to which Perum Koṟṟanār belonged. *vide* Paṟanāḍu. *Aham* : 323.

Puṟanilai Vāḻttu (புற நிலை வாழ்த்து): Praising the lover by praying to the Gods. Pāḍāṇ Tiṇai *Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 9, 422 : 3, 472 : 2, 473 : 1.

Puṟam Śiṟai (புறம் சிறை): (1) The suburb (of a town) near the fort. *Śilap* : XV : 8, 108, 116.

(2) Puṟam Chēri ; outer suburb. *Śilap* : XIII : 196.

Puṟam Śeya Śidaidal (புறம் செயச் சிதைதல்): A situation in the psychology of love wherein external ornamentation leads to sadness at heart. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 266 : 1.

Puṟam Chēri (புறம் சேரி): Outer suburbs of a town iahabited by cowherds etc. *Śilap Padiham* : 74.

Puṟam Śol Māṇākkiḷavi (புறம் சொல் மாணாக்கிளவி): A situation in the psychology of love wherein, the lady love cannot bear anyone to talk ill of her lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 272 : 6.

Puṟambaṇaiyān (புறம்பணையான்): Śātavāhanan. He whose temple lies on the outskirts of the town. *Śilap* : IX : 12.

Puṟambaṇaiyān Kōṭṭam (புறம்பணையான் கோட்டம்): The temple of Śātavāhanan. *Śilap* : IX : 12.

Puṟamiḷai (புற மிஞை): The defensive arrangements (especially mined jungles) outside the forts. *Aham* : 336 : 21.

Puṟamoḻi (புறமொழி): Words of complaint behind one's back. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 274 : 1.

Puṟavu (புறவு): (1) Dove; its eggs resemble small white rice grains; it was saved by Śibi; a Chōḻa prince saved it; its female has reddish feet; it feeds on small pebbles and is called Tūḍuṇam-puṟavu (தூதுணம்புறவு). It resides on the rafters in houses and is called Māḍappuṟā (மாடப்புறு). *Aham* : 167 : 14, 277 : 1, 307 : 14, 315 : 10; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 24 : 1, 27 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Mullai* : 1 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 79 : 4, 174 : 3, 274 : 1, 285 : 5, 391 : 2; *Naṟ* : 21 : 9, 48 : 5, 59 : 10, 66 : 5, 71 : 8, 161 : 3, 162 : 1, 164 : 1, 189 : 8, 221 : 5, 314 : 11, 321 : 1, 361 : 4; *Neḍunal* : : 45; *Padiṟṟu* : 39 : 11; *Paṭṭinap* : 58; *Perumbāṇ* : 439; *Puṟam* : 34 : 9, 43 : 6, 46 : 1, 328 : 1, 386 : 12; *Śilap* : XXIII : 58, XXVII ; 166, XXIX : *Ammānai Vari* : 6; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 15 : 1, 24 : 4, 29 : 4, 74 : 1.

(2) Pastoral tract, *Aham* : 34 : 2, 47 : 11, 74 : 8, 84 : 9, 104 : 2. 114 : 3, 133 : 5, 134 : 6, 154 : 1, 184 : 7, 224 : 10, 274 : 12, 284 : 11, 287 : 9, 314 : 5; *Kali* : 11 : 13, 56 : 16; *Maṇi* : VII : 60; *Padiṟṟu* : 78 : 6.

(3) Mullai creeper. *Aiṅguṟu* : 411 : 2, 412 : 3, 413 : 1, 414 : 4, 415 : 2, 416 : 1, 417 : 1, 418 : 2, 419 : 4, 420 : 3, 421 : 2, 424 : 1, 462 : 5, 494 : 2, 495 : 2.

Punku (புன்கு): The Indian leech. *Kali* : 33 : 11; *Kuṟun* : 53 : 2, 341 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 64 : 4; *Porunar* : 196; *Śilap* : XII : 82.

Punpuṟa Vari (புன்புற வரி): A dance performed by the lover at the outer gates of a town. *Śilap* : VIII : 93.

Puṉṟuṟai (புன்றுறை): A chieftain who assisted Kaṭṭi, Ēṟṟai, Atti, Nannan and Gaṅgan in fighting and killing Paḻaiyan leader of Perumpūt Śenni's hordes. *vide* Kaṭṭi. *Aham* : 44 : 9.

Punnāham (புன்னகம்): A variety of Punnai; the mastwood. *Kuṟiñjip* : 91; *Pari* : 11 : 16.

Punnāḍu (புன்னாடு): A division in Chēra nāḍu. (Redg. Pulluṉāḍu). *Aham* : 396 : 2.

Punnai (புன்னை) : A kind of thick stemmed flowering plant (tree); the mastwood. It has golden flowers. It was Titiyan's tree; it was cut by Anni at Kuruṅgaipparantalai. It is a Neidal plant. *Aham* : 10 : 3, 20 : 3, 30 : 13, 40 : 4, 45 : 11, 70 : 9, 80 : 13, 100 : 14. 126 : 15, 145 : 13, 170 : 2, 180 : 13, 190 : 7, 230 : 7, 240 : 14, 250 : 2, 260 : 9, 270 : 6, 290 : 9, 310 ; 12, 320 : 10, 340 : 2, 360 : 19, 370 : 3 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 103 : 1, 2, 110 : 1, 117 : 2, 132 : 1, 161 : 2. 169 : 3, 189 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 43 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 58 : 3 ; *Kainnilai* : *Neidal* : 4 : 2, 6 : 2 ; *Kali* : 123 : 1, 127 : 1, 131 : 45, 132 : 8, 135 : 6, 9, 12 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 93 ; *Kuṟun* : 5 : 2, 123 : 3, 236 : 4, 296 : 1, 299 : 3, 303 : 6, 311 : 5, 318 : 2, 320 : 7, 351 : 6 ; *Maṇi* : III : 162, VIII : 9, XXIV : 28, XXV : 157, 169 ; *Nāladi* : 97 : 3, 117 : 2, 246 : 1, 336 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 4 : 2, 49 : 8, 63 : 3, 67 : 5, 74 : 7, 76 : 6, 78 : 3, 87 : 6, 91 : 2, 94 : 6, 96 : 2, 101 : 4, 145 : 9, 159 : 6, 163 : 8, 167 : 1, 8, 172 : 5, 175 : 7. 180 : 8, 227 : 3, 231 : 7, 235 : 3, 249 : 1, 278 : 1, 307 : 6, 311 : 9. 315 : 7, 323 : 7, 327 : 8, 354 : 5, 375 : 1 388 : 7; *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 3 ; *Paḷa* : 262 : 2 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 266 ; *Porunar* : 205 ; *Puṟam* : 24 : 7, 386 : 15 ; *Śilap* : VI : 168, VII : 8, 2, 21 : 1, 37 : 3, XII : 84, XXVII : 243 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 149 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 35 : 1, 44 : 1, 56 : 2. 58 : 4 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 14 : 1, 42 : 1.

Punal Nāḍan (புனல் நாடன்) : The Chōḻa king. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 1 : 4, 2 : 4, 8 : 4, 9 : 3, 10 : 3, 14 : 3, 16 : 4, 17 : 4, 19 : 3, 20 : 3, 22 : 5, 25 : 3, 26 : 4, 27 : 3, 28 : 5, 31 : 3, 32 : 3, 36 : 4, 41 : 4.

Punal Nāḍu (புனல் நாடு) : The Chōḻa country rendered fertile by the Kāviri. *Kaḷavaḻi* ; 1 : 4, 2 : 4, 9 : 3, 14 : 3, 16 : 4, 20 : 3, 25 : 3, 26 : 4, 27 : 3, 28 : 5. 31 : 3, 32 : 3, 36 : 4, 37 : 3, 39 : 3.

Punavan (புனவன்) : (1) The owner of a Tinai cultivating land. *Naṟ* : 119 : 1.

(2) Kuṟava. *Aham* : 140 : 11 ; *Kuṟun* : 105 : 1, 133 : 1.

(3) The workers in a Tinai field. *Naṟ* : 119 : 1.

Punidan (புனிதன்) : The pure One; the new One. *Śilap* : X : 179.

Pū (பூ) : (1) Flower. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1112 : 2; *Nāladi* : 221 : 4, 259 : 1, 393 : 2; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 268 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 642 : 2.

(2) The situation of the kings wearing their appropriate floral emblems before setting out for battle. Vetchittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 5.

Pūkkōḷ (பூக்கோள்): Wearing the appropriate military floral emblems on auspicious days. *Puṟam* : 289 : 9; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *Maṟanuḍai* : 14.

Pūkkōḷ Kāñchi (பூக்கோள் காஞ்சி): The situation of warriors wearing their floral emblems (appropriate to the nature of the war) upon setting out for battle. It is called Pūkkōḷnilai. *Puṟam* : 293 col.

Pūkkōḷ Nilai (பூக்கோள் நிலை): *vide* Pūkkōḷ Kāñchi.

Pūṅgaṇṇar (பூங்கண்ணர்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 253.

Pūṅgaṇuttiraiyār (பூங்கணுத்திரையார்): (Pūṅkaṇ+Uttiraiyar) means the lady born in uttirai star and endowed with a beautiful pair of eyes. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 48, 171; *Puṟam* : 277.

Pūṅgunṟa Nāḍu (பூங்குன்ற நாடு): The land of beautiful hills; or more probably 'a part of Ramnad Dt., near Mahipālampaṭṭi' known by that name. *Nāladi* : 128, 212.

Pūṅgunṟam (பூங்குன்றம்): This occurs in 'Kaṇiyan Pūṅgunṟanār' and 'Kaṇi Pūṅgunṟanār'. This has been treated as a place called 'Pūṅgunṟam' in the Pūṅgunṟanāḍu - a part of Ramnad Dt., near Mahipālanpaṭṭi. *Naṟ* : 226; *Puṟam* : 192. References to 'Pūṅgunṟam' occur in *Nāladi* : 128, 212, where the word has been taken to mean 'he that belongs to the land of beautiful hills'. But in view of *Puṟam* : 192 and *Naṟ* : 226, it would seem to be a specific reference to a particular locality rather than a general descriptive name.

Pūṅgunṟan (பூங்குன்றன்): (1) Native of Pūṅgunṟa Nāḍar. *Puṟam* : 193.

(2) Basic name of Kaṇiyan Pūṅgunṟan. *Puṟam* : 192.

Pūśa Uru (பூச உரு): Pūśai uru. The gem of the 'cat's look' Puruḍarāgam. *Śilap* : XIV : 188.

Pūśal (பூசல்): Fight among the advanced guards opposing armies. *Pari* : 10 ; 28.

Pūśal mayakkam (பூசல் மயக்கம்): The wailing of the widows of soldiers fallen in battle. Kāñchittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 20.

Pūśal māṟṟu (பூசல் மாற்று): The fight between the recoverers of cattle and the cattle lifters. Vetchittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 5.

Pūśanai (பூசனை): Daily worship. *Kuṟaḷ* : 18 : 1.

Pūśai (பூசை): Cat. *Paḷa* : 128 : 3, 330 : 3 ; *Pari* : 19 : 50 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 95 : 4 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 623 : 4.

Pūñjāṟṟūr (பூஞ்சாற்றூர்): Place to which Pārppān Kauṇiyan Viṇṇandāyan belonged. *Puṟam* : 166 col.

Pūṇ (பூண்): Ornament. *Padiṟṟu* : 56 : 5, 65 : 6, 12, 70 : 16.

Pūṇ ñāṇ (பூண் ஞாண்): Pūṇ nūl ; the sacred thread worn by the dvijas ; a bit of deerskin was entwined in it to add purity and sanctity to it. *Puṟam* : 166 : 12.

"*Pūtta Neidal*" (பூத்த நெய்தல்): "The blossoming Neidal flowers" ; name of 3rd stanza of II Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Bhūtan Iḷanāganār (பூதன் இளநாகனார்): Basic name of Madurai Bhūtan Iḷanāganār. *Puṟam* : 276.

Bhūta Chatukkam (பூத சதுக்கம்): The square in Puhār where the Chatukka Bhūtam stayed. *Maṇi* : VII : 78, XX : 29, XXII : 50, 55 ; *Śilap* : V : 128, 134.

Bhūtattanār (பூதத்தனார்): (1) Basic name of Maduraikkaṇṇan Bhūtattanār. *Aham* : 74.

(2) Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 80.

Bhūtanāthanār (பூத நாதனார்): Basic name of Karuvūrpperuñ Chatukkattu Bhūtanāthanār ; *vide* Karuvūrpperuñchatukkattu Bhūtanathanār. If he derived his name from the Perum Chatukkattu Bhūtan installed at Karuvūr by the Chēra Prince Iḷam Chēral Irumporai, it may be said that the poet lived after

Iḷam Chēral Irumpoṛai. But Karuvūr need not refer to Perumchatukkattu Bhūtanāthan but may simply refer to the poet who lived at Karuvūr and bore the name of the Perumchatukkattu Bhūtam of Puhār ; in which case the date of Puṛanānūṛu compilation cannot be derived from this name.

Bhūta Pāṇḍyan (பூதப் பாண்டியன்) : Basic name of Ollaiyūr tanda Bhūta Pāṇḍyan. His queen Perumkōppeṇḍu died with him on his funeral pyre. *Aham* : 25 ; *Puṛam* : 246.

Bhūta Pāṇḍyan Dēvi Perunkōppeṇḍu (பூதப் பாண்டியன் தேவி பெருங்கோப்பெண்டு) : Wife of Ollaiyūr tanda Bhūta Pāṇḍyan. She committed self immolation on her husband's funeral pyre. She was a poet too and could not be dissuaded from committing sati by her relations and other elders. *Puṛam* : 246, 247.

Bhūtam (பூதம்) : (1) God. *Naṛ* : 192 : 9.

(2) The four fold varṇas among the Bhūtas - Andaṇar Araśar, Vaiśyar, Vēḷāḷar. *Śilap* : XXII : 188.

(3) The five elements : earth, sky, wind, fire, water. *Āchāra* : 15 : 1 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 271 : 1 ; *Pari* : 3 : 66 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 57 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 235 ; *Puṛam* : 2 : 6, 369 ; 17 ; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 242 : 1.

(4) The Bhūtas i.e., the Sun, the moon, Iyamānan plus the five elements = 8 ; *Maṇi* : XXVII : 89, 269, 270, 271.

(5) A monster which helped the Asuras against Muśukundan ; but after Muśukundan's victory it came and stayed at Puhār in the Nāḷaṅgāḍi. *Śilap* : VI : 11, XV : 78, 83.

(6) There was a Bhūta at Madurai. This demon announced the destiny of the city ; re : the conflagration after the perpetration of injustice by the Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XXII : 101.

(7) A demon protected the vēṅgai tree in Karuvūr. *Aham* : 365 : 13.

(8) The Nāḷaṅgāḍi Bhūtam in Puhār ; it stayed on a platform (Pīḍikai). It had a rope in its hand and it strangled evil doers with it. *Śilap* : V : 67, 134.

Bhūtam Kaṇṇanār (பூதம் கண்ணனர்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 140.

Bhūtar (பூதர்): Demons. *Padiṟṟu* : IX : Ten *Padiham* : 14 ; *Śilap* : III : 107 ; *Śiṟupaṅch* : 20 : 2.

Bhūtavādi (பூதவாதி): The philosopher who believes in physical nature as final cosmic truth. *Māṇi* : XXVII : 263.

Bhūtan (பூதன்) (1) Father of Dēvanār in Madurai Īḷattu Bhūtam Dēvanār. *Aham* : 88, 231, 307 ; *Naṟ* : 366.

(2) Father of Bhūtan Kaṇṇanār. *Naṟ* : 140.

(3) Father of Dēvanār. *Naṟ* : 180.

(4) Father of Pullanār. *Naṟ* : 333.

(5) Father of Karuvūr Bhūtan Śāttanār. *Aham* : 50.

(6) A proper name. *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 348 : 1.

Bhūtan Dēvanār (பூதன் தேவனர்): (1) Basic name of Īḷattu Bhūtan Dēvanār. *Kuṟun* : 343.

(2) Basic name of Madurai Īḷattu Bhūtan Dēvan. *Kuṟun* : 189, 360.

Bhūtan Pullar (பூதன் புல்லர்): (1) Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 190.

(2) Basic name of Kallikkuḍi Bhūtan Pullanār. *Naṟ* : 333.

Bhūtanār (பூதனர்): (1) Basic name of Kāvan Mullai Bhūtanār *Aham* : 391 ; *Naṟ* : 246.

(2) Basic name of Śēndan Bhūtanār. *Naṟ* : 261.

(3) Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 29.

(4) Son of Śēndan ; basic name of Śēndan Bhūtanār *Kuṟun* : 247.

(5) Son of Śēndan ; basic name of Madurai Eḻuttāḷan Śēndan Bhūtanār. *Aham* : 207 ; *Kuṟan* : 90, 226.

(6) Basic name of Maruṅgūr Pāhai Śāttan Bhūtanār. *Aham* : 327.

Pūdi (பூதி): (1) Basic name of Veṇmaṇippūdi. *Kuṟun* : 299.

(*Iḷam*) *Pūdi* (2) A Brahmin; father of Āputtiran. *Maṇi* : 13 : 16, 101.

(3) Puḻudi, dust, and not Bhūti, a shortend form of Vibhūti; the sacred ashes worn by the Śaivas is called Bhūti but if it was originally merely Pūdi from Puḻudi is worth investigation. That the word was sanskritised from Pūdi, and then confused with the philosophical term vibhūti is not impossible. *Puṟam* : 325, 332.

Pūdiyār (பூதியார்) : Basic name of Muḷḷiyūrp Pūdiyār. *Aham* : 173.

Pūntoḍai Viḻavu (பூந்தொடை விழவு) : The ceremony of formally putting into the field trained archers for the first time. (toḍai : arrow). *Aham* : 187 : 8.

Pūppali (பூப்பலி) : Worship with flower. *Maṇi* : VII : 121.

Pūppu (பூப்பு) : Menses; literally 'flowering'. *Iṟai Ahap* : 43 : 2.

Bhūmi Chandiran (பூமி சந்திரன்) : The father of Puṇyarājan, a king. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 170, XXV : 75.

Pū mēlōn (பூ மேலோன்) : Brahma. *Śilap* : XII : 106.

Pūrṇakumbam (பூர்ணகும்பம்) : A ceremonially filled pot. *Maṇi* : I : 44; *Śilap* : 153.

Pūrva dēyam (பூர்வ தேயம்) : Pūrva dēśam; the eastern country, usually identified with eastern Gāndhāra or khāmbōja. *Maṇi* : IX : 13.

Pūrimam (பூரிமம்) : Row of horses on both sides of a street. *Maduraik* : 18.

Pūl (பூல்) : A tree; the blackberried silk cotton tree. *Paḻa* : 31 : 4.

Pūvaṇḍanāgan (பூவண்டநாகன்) : Father of Vēṭṭanār. *Naṟ* : 317.

Pūval (பூவல்) : The seed earth used as a paste for scrubbing and decorating the floors of houses. *Aham* : 195 : 3; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 12 : 3; *Kali* : 114 : 12; *Puṟam* : 319 : 1; *Śilap* : XVI : 5.

Pūvan (பூவன்) : Brahman. *Pari* : 1 : 46.

Pūvāḷi (பூவாளி) : The floral arrows of Kāman. *Śilap* : VIII : 62.

Pūvilai (பூவிலை) : The daily fee paid to a courtesan by a customer. *Maṇi* : XXIV ; 19.

Pūvilai Maḍandai (பூவிலை மடந்தை) : Prostitutes who live on their daily wages. *Śilap* : V : 51.

Pūvin Kiḻatti (பூவின் கிழத்தி) : Tirumahaḷ. *Nāladi* : 252 : 4.

Pūvinuṭ Piṛandōn (பூவினுட் பிறந்தோன்) : Brahman. *Pari* : *Tiraṭṭu* : 7 : 7.

Pūvai (பூவை) : A blue flower 'Kāyā'; the oblong cordate-leaved bilberry; an object of common comparison with Tirumāl's complexion; also the bush myna. *Aham* : 134 : 3 ; *Nānmaṇi* : *Invocation* : 4 ; *Puri* : 1 : 6, 3 : 73, 4 : 29, 13 : 42 ; *Tirikaḍu* : *invocation* : 4; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 10 ; *Śilap* : XVI ; 47, XVII : *Koḻu* : 14.

Pūvai Nilai (பூவை நிலை) : The practice of equating the protecting king with the tutelary God, Tirumāl (whose complexion is that of Pūvai). Vetchittiṇai in Puṛam. *Puṛam* : 8, 9, 10, 56, 59, 374 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 10.

Pūvai Vaṇṇan (பூவை வண்ணன்) : Tirumāl, (Kaṇṇan) wkose complexion is that of the Pūvai or Kāyā. *Śilap* : XVI : 47.

Pūḷ (பூழ்) : The Quail. The bird called Kuṛumpūḷ or Kāḍai; of a red and a black variety. *Aham* : 63 : 7 ; *Aiṅguṛu* : 469 : 1 ; *Kuṛun* : 68 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 121 : 3 ; *Puṛam* : 321 : 1.

Pūḻi nāḍu (பூழி நாடு) : One of the Koḍum Tamil nāḍus or outlying regions of the Tamil country; usually identified with part of the Chēra land. *Padiṛṛu* : IV Ten *Padiham* : 6, 21 : 23, 73 : 11, 84 : 6, 90 : 2.

Pūḻiyar (பூழியர்) : The people of Pūḻi nāḍu. Their ruler was Pūḻiyar kō - The Chēra ; their land abounded in sheep. *Aham* : 6 : 8 ; *Kuṛun* : 163 : 1 ; *Naṛ* : 192 : 3 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 21 : 23, 73 : 9, 90 : 27 ; *Puṛam* : 387 : 28.

Pūḻiyarkō (பூழியர்கோ) : (1) The Chēras who had conquered the Pūḻiyar. *Padiṟṟu* : 84 : 6.

(2) Perum Chēral Irumpoṟai. *Padiṟṟu* : 21 : 23.

Pūḻil (பூழில்) : Ahil ; the aromatic tree ; the eaglewood. *Aiṅguṟu* : 212 : 1 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 87 : 2.

Pūḻai (பூஉ) : A flower, the uḻiñai was joined to this and made into a garland ; the silk cotton tree. *Aham* : 199 : 9, 217 : 5 ; *Kali* : 138 : 9, 140 : 4 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 235 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 192 ; *Śilap* : IX : 43, XXII : 69.

Peṭṭanāganār (பெட்டநாகனர்): The poet who wrote the music for *Pari* : 3, 4.

Peṭṭai (பெட்டை): A general female name. *Tel. Poruḷ* : 558 : 1, 607 : 2, 609 : 1.

Peḍai (பெடை): The hen of any fowl. *Aham* : 307 : 14; *Nāladi* : 48 : 3; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 142 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 1.

Peṇ (பெண்): (1) Wife. In *Kuṛaḷ* : 91 ch. hdg., 902 : 1, 907 : 1, 2, 909 : 2, 910 : 2.

(2) A general feminine term; derived from the basic root Peḷ (பெள்) = to like or desire; from which Peṇḍu, Peḍai, Peṭṭai, Pēdai, Peṇmai etc. are also derived. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 1, 605 : 2, 616 : 1, 624 : 1

Peṇṇai (பெண்ணை): (1) The Palmyra palm; it grew in the manṛam; was famous for serving without being much served; the Anṛil bird stayed on it. *Aham* : 40 : 15, 50 : 11, 120 : 14, 260 : 7, 290 : 7, 400 : 26; *Aiṅguṛu* : 114 : 4; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 64 : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 9 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 24 : 3; *Kali* : 83 : 8; *Knṛiñjip* : 220; *Kuṛun* : 177 : 3, 182 : 1, 273 : 3, 301 : 1, 374 : 6; *Maṇi* : XVII : 29; *Nāladi* : 216 : 3; *Naṛ* : 38 : 9, 123 : 4, 135 : 1, 146 : 3, 199 : 1, 218 : 11, 303 : 4, 388 : 9; *Paṭṭinap* : 18, 89; *Perumbāṇ* : 314, 360; *Porunar* : 207; *Puṛam* : 61 : 11, 85 : 7, 375 : 4; *Siṛupāṇ* : 27; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 56 : 3.

(2) The river Peṇṇai now corrupted into Peṇṇār (or Peṇṇēr in Telugu). *Aham* : 35 : 16; *Puṛam* : 126 : 23.

Peṇvaḷi Śēṛal (பெண்வழிச்சேறல்): The male weakness of following female advice and guidance, treated as almost 'sin'. *Kuṛaḷ* : 91 ch. hdg.

Peyaran (பெயரன்): Grandson (who bears the grandfather's name). *Aiṅguṛu* : 402 : 3; *Kali* : 81 : 35; *Naṛ* : 40 : 12.

Peyariyal (பெயரியல்): The fifth chapter of *Tol. Śol* dealing with nouns and substantives.

Peyal (பெயல்): Rains. *Kali* : 49 : 12, 55 : 1.

Prriyavan (பெரியவன்): (1) The greatest One of all. *Śilap* : X : 183.

(2) Tirumāl. *Śilap* : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 6.

(3) The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XXV : 54.

(*Naṟṟērp*) *Periyan* [(நற்றேர்ப்) பெரியன்]: A chieftain who ruled over Poṟaiyāṟu. He was famous for the many chariots he possessed. *Aham* : 100 : 12 ; *Naṟ* : 131 : 7. Periyan : Dharman (of Bhāratam). *Paḷa* : 103 : 2.

Periyārait tuṇaikkōḍal (பெரியாரைத் துணைக்கோடல்): 'Seeking the company and leadership of the great'. *Kuṟaḷ* : ch. 45 hdg.

Periyāraippiḻaiyāmai (பெரியாரைப் பிழையாமை): 'Refraining from harming the great'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 90th ch. hdg.

Periyōr (பெரியோர்): The Dēvas ; the flowers in their garlands never withered away or faded. *Aham* : 361 : 10.

Periyōn (பெரியோன்): (1) Śivan. *Śilap* : V : 169, XI : 72.
(2) The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 66.

Peruṅgaḍuṅgō (பெருங்கடுங்கோ): Basic name of (Chēramān) Pālaipāḍiya Peruṅgaḍuṅgō. *Aham* : 313, 337, 379 ; *Kuṟun* : 16, 37, 124, 135, 137, 209, 231, 262, 283, 398 ; *Naṟ* : 256 ; *Puṟam* : 11, 282.

Peruṅgaṇṇar (பெருங்கண்ணர்): Possibly he had large eyes. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 289, 310 ; *Naṟ* : 137.

Peruṅkaṇṇanār (பெருங்கண்ணனார்): (1) Basic name of Āriyan Peruṅgaṇṇanār. *Kuṟun* : 239.

(2) Basic name of Viḷikkaṭ pādaipperuṅgaṇṇanār. *Naṟ* : 242.

(3) Basic name of Mādurai Marudan Kiḷār mahanār Peruṅgaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 247, 364 ; *Naṟ* : 388.

(4) Basic name of Maruṅgūrkiḻār Peruṅgaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 80.

Peruṅgaṇi (பெருங்கணி) : The chief astrologer. *Śilap* : XXII : 8, XXVIII : 222.

Peruṅgandanār (பெருங்கந்தனர்) : Basic name of Miḻaipperuṅgandanār. *Kuṟun* : 136, 204, 234.

Peruṅgāñchi (பெருங்காஞ்சி) : A Puṟam Tuṟai. *Puṟam* : 194, 357, 359, 360, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366.

Peruṅgāḍu (பெருங்காடு) : The burial or cremation ground so called ; it was situated outside (Puṟam) the town. *Puṟam* : 246.

(*Chōḻan*) *Peruṅgiḷḷi* [(சோழன்) பெருங்கிள்ளி] : Ruler of Uṟaiyūr. Aḍiyark. designates him Perunaṟkiḷḷi. *Śilap* : *uraiperu* : *Kaṭṭurai*.

Peruṅguḷam (பெருங்குளம்) : A town where a (Vaigai) dam was constructed by Kaduntēr Śeḻiyan. (Is it the same as Periyakuḷam ?) *Naṟ* : 340 : 3.

Peruṅgunṟūr பெருங்குன்றூர்) : A town in Iraṇiyamuṭṭam ; to this town Iraṇiyamuṭṭattupperuṅgauśikanār author of Malaipadukaḍām belonged. Peruṅgunṟūr Kiḻār hailed from here. *Aham* : 8 ; *Kuṟun* : 338 ; *Naṟ* : 5 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : IX : Ten ; *Puṟam* : 147, 210, 211, 266, 318.

Peruṅgunṟūr Kiḻār (பெருங்குன்றூர் கிழார்) : A Veḷḷāḷa poet and author of *Aham* : 8 ; *Kuṟun* : 338 ; *Naṟ* : 5, 112, 119, 347 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : IX Ten *Padiham* : 18 ; *Puṟam* : 147, 210, 211, 266, 318.

Peruṅgaittohudi (பெருங்கைத் தொகுதி) : Elephant herd. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 76 : 6.

Peruṅgollanār (பெருங்கொல்லனர்) : Basic name (based on caste) of Maduraipperuṅgollanār. *Kuṟun* : 141.

Peruṅgoṟṟanār (பெருங்கோற்றனர்) : (1) Basic name of Kidaṅgil Kāvidipperuṅgoṟṟanār. *Naṟ* : 364.

(2) Basic name of Paranāṭṭupperuṅgoṟṟanār, the same as Puṟanāṭṭupperuṅgoṟṟanār, *Aham* : 323.

Peruṅgōkkiḷḷi (பெருங்கோக்கிள்ளி) : A name for Kōpperum Chōḷan. *Puṟam* : 67 : 11.

Peruṅgōppeṇḍu (பெருங்கோப்பெண்டு) : (1) The queen of Pāṇḍyan Āryappaḍai Kaḍanda Neḍuñjeḻiyan. *Śilap* : XXV : 86.

(2) The queen of Bhūta Pāṇḍyan who predeceased her, *Puṟam* : 246 col.

(3) The queen of Chēramān Kōṭṭambalattuttuñjiya Mākkōdai : she predeceased her husband. *Puṟam* : 245 col.

Peruṅgōḻi (பெருங்கோழி) : Perhaps a town of that name and Perumkōḻi Nāigan, father of Nakkaṇṇaiyār, was its chieftain. *Puṟam* : 83, 84, 85 cols.

Peruṅgōḻi Nāihan (பெருங்கோழி நாய்கன்) : Father of Nakkaṇṇaiyār; he was perhaps chieftain of a town called Peruṅgōḻi (Kōḻi was Uṟaiyūr). *Puṟam* : 83, 84, 85 cols.

Peruṅgōḻi Naihan Mahaḷ Nakkaṇṇaiyār (பெருங்கோழி நாய்கன் மகள் நக்கண்ணையார்) : Poetess and author of *Puṟam* : 83, 84, 85. She was daughter of Peruṅgōḻināihan. She seems to have loved Chōḻan Pōravaikkōpperunāṟkiḷḷi and admired his prowess in ner poems though it was unrequitted. *Tol. Puṟattiṇai Sūt.* 28 Nach.

Peruṅgausikanār (பெருங் கௌசிகனார்) : Named after his Gotra. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 44, 139.

Peruñjatukkam Amarnda Bhūtar (பெருஞ்சதுக்கம் அமர்ந்த பூதர்) : The Bhūtam (ogre) which stayed in the great square at Puhār. Iḷam Chēral Irumpoṟai the Chēra king installed this deity at Vañji. *Padiṟṟu* : IX Ten *Padiham* : 13, 14 ; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 147, 148.

Peruñjāttan (பெருஞ்சாத்தன்) : (1) Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 263.

(2) Basic name of Vaḍama Vaṇṇakkan Peruñjāttan. *Puṟam* : 125, 395 cols.

(3) Of Ollaiyūr Kiḻān Mahan Peruñjāttan. *Puṟam* : 242, 242 : 5.

(4) Of Śeydi Vaḷḷuvan Peruñjāttan. *Kuṟun* : 228.

(5) Son of Piḍavūr Kiḷān. *Puṟam* : 395 : 21.

Peruñjittiranār (பெருஞ்சித்திரனர்): He was very poor and was relieved of his poverty by the touching generosity of Kumaṇan. Poet and author of *Aham* : 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 207, 208, 237, 238.

Peruñjiraṅgu (பெருஞ்சிரங்கு): The disease called 'Kaḻalai'; the Ścabies. *Ēlādi* : 57 : 2.

Peruñjēral Ādan (பெருஞ்சேரல் ஆதன்): The Chēra king who was defeated by Karikālan and who therefore committed suicide by Vaḍakkiruttal. *Puṟam* : 65 col.

Peruñjēral Irumpoṟai (பெருஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறை): Basic name of Chēramān Tahaḍūr Erinda Peruñjēral Iṟumpoṟai. He was praised in the 8th Ten of *Padiṟṟu* by Ariśil Kiḷār. He performed a Putrakāmēshti sacrifice. His son was Iḷam Chēral Irumpoṟai. He ruled for 17 years. *Puṟam* : 50 col., *Padiṟṟu* : VIII : Ten *Padiham* : 10.

Peruñjōḻan (பெருஞ்சோழன்): Kōpperuñjōḻan; he was defeated by Iḷam Chēral Irumpoṟai. *Padiṟṟu* : IX : *Padiham* : 6.

(*Piṇḍam Mēya*) *Peruñjōṟṟu Nilai* [(பிண்டம் மேய) பெருஞ்சோற்று நிலை]: A Puṟam Tiṇai. The situation of victorious warriors dining with the king or the king symbolically breaking the ball of cooked rice in the company of the warriors. Also called Peruñjōṟṟu Vañji. Vañjittiṇai in Puṟam. *Padiṟṟu* : 30 col., *Puṟam* : 292; *Śilap* : XXV : 144; *Tol, Poruḷ* : 63 : 9.

Peruñjōṟṟu Vañji (பெருஞ்சோற்று வஞ்சி): *vide* Peruñjōṟṟu Nilai. *Śilap* : XXV : 144.

Perujñōṟu (பெருஞ்சோறு): (1) Ball of cooked rice offered to the warriors by the king. *Aham* : 233 : 9, 266 : 14, 275 : 9; *Puṟam* : 2 col., 2 : 16.

(2) Piṅḍabali. The ball of rice which is offered to the manes as sacrificial offering. *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 43; *Śilap* : XXIII : 55, XXVI : 49.

(3) Feast. *Śilap* : *Vāḻttu* : *Uśalvari* : 68.

Perundachchanār (பெருந்தச்சனர்): Basic name of Kachchippēṭṭupperundachchanār (based on professional status). *Naṛ*: 213.

Perundalai (பெருந்தலை): A place to which Perundalai Śattanār belonged. *Aham*: 13, 224; *Naṛ*: 262; *Puṛam*: 151, 164, 165, 205, 209, 294 cols.

Perundalai Śāttanār (பெருந்தலைச்சாத்தனர்): Poet and author of *Naṛ*: 262. He was the son of Āvūr Mūlam Kiḻār. He belonged to Perundalai. (Or was he so called because of an abnormally large head?) (*Aham*: 13, 224; *Naṛ*: 262 *Puṛam*: 151, 164, 165, 205, 209, 294).

Perundiṇai (பெருந்திணை): The situation of abnormal love. The Aham situatlon corresponding to Kāñchi in Puṛam. *Puṛam*: 143, 144, 145, 146, 147; *Tol. Poruḷ*: 1: 1, 51: 4, 77: 1, 105: 2.

Perundiru Māvaḷavan (பெருந்திரு மாவளவன்): Basic name of Chōḻan Kurāppaḷḷittuñjiya Perundirumāvaḷavan. *Puṛam*: 58, 60, 197.

Perunderu (பெருந்தெரு): The Big Street; Trunk road. *Maṇi*: XV: 58, ch. hdg. 15th ch.

Perundēvanār (பெருந்தேவனர்): (1) Basic name of Bhāratam Pāḍiya Perum Dēvanār. *Aham, Aiṅguṛu, Kuṛun, Puṛam Invocations*; *Naṛ Invocation*, 83.

(2) Poet and author of *Aham*: 51.

Perundēvi (பெருந்தேவி): (1) The queen of Āryappaḍai Kaḍanda Neḍuñjeḻiyan. *Śilap*: XX: 19.

(2) Chief queen. *Maṇi*: IX: 39, 42.

Perundōṭ kuṛuñjāttanār (பெருந்தோட் குறுஞ்சாத்தனர்): Poet and author of *Kuṛun*: 308.

Perunaṛkiḷḷi (பெருநற்கிள்ளி): (1) Basic name of Chōḻan Pōravaikkōpperunaṛkiḷḷi. *Puṛam*: 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85 cols.

(2) Of Chōḻan Rājasūyam Vēṭṭa Perunaṛkiḷḷi. *Puṛam*: 16, 125, 367, 377 cols.

(3) Of Chōḷan Muḍittalaipperunaṛkiḷḷi. *Puṛam* : 13 col.

(4) Of Chōḷan Vīrpahṛaḍakkaipperunaṛkiḷḷi. *Puṛam* : 368 col.

Perunāḷ (பெருநாள்) : The day of royal gifts. *Śilap* : XXVII : 44.

Perunāḷirukkai (பெருநாள் இருக்கை) : The royal court held on special occasions. *Śilap* : XXIII : 56.

Perumpahai Tāṅgum Vēlināṉ (பெரும்பகை தாங்கும் வேலினன்) : The soldier wielding the spear and resisting the whole of the attacking army. Vāhaittiṇai in Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 7.

Perumpaḍai (பெரும்படை) : Special offerings to the stone which was to be installed as an idol. Vetchittiṇai in Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 20.

Perumpadumanār (பெரும்பதுமனர்) : (1) Poet and author of *Puṛam* : 199 col., *Kuṛun* : 7 ; *Naṛ* : 2.

(2) Basic name of Miḷaipperumpadumanār. *Naṛ* : 109.

Perumbākkam (பெரும்பாக்கம்) : Place to which Perumbākkanār (*Kuṛun* : 296) belonged.

Perumbākkanār (பெரும்பாக்கனர்) : He belonged to the place Perumbākkam. Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 296.

Perumbāṇ (பெரும்பாண்) : Perumbāṇar ; the musicians using the large instruments, referred to in Perumbāṇāṛṛuppaḍai. *Naṛ* : 40 : 3 ; *Śilap* : V : 37.

Perumbāṇāṛṛuppaḍai (பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படை) : *vide* Introductory Index.

Perumpūṭ Śenni (பெரும்பூட் சென்னி) ; A Chōḷa king. *Aham* : 44 : 14.

Perumbhūtan Koṛṛanār (பெரும்பூதன் கொற்றனர்) : Basic name of Śellūr Kiḷār Mahanār Perumbhūtan Koṛṛanār. *Aham* : 250.

Perum Bhūtanār (பெரும் பூதனர்) : Poet and author of *Puṛam* : 259.

(*Piṛanda Nāḷ Vayiṛ*) *Peru Maṅgalam* [(பிறந்த நாள் வாயிற்) பெரு மங்கலம்] : The royal birth day celebration. Pāḍāṇ Tiṇai in Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 8.

Perumarudanār (பெருமருதனர்): Basic name of Maduraipperumarudanār. *Naṛ* : 241.

Perumarudu (பெருமருது): Parent of Iḷanāganār. (Maduraipperumarudiḷanāganār). *Naṛ* : 251.

Perumanaikkiḻatti (பெருமனைக்கிழத்தி): The mother of Kōvalan. *Śilap* : XIII : 57.

Perumā Ilaṅgai (பெருமா இலங்கை): The capital of Ōimān Nalliyakkōḍan *vide* Mavilaṅgai. *Puṛam* : 176 : 6.

Perumān (பெருமான்): The Jain God. *Paḷa* : *Taṛśiṛappu* : 1.

Perumidam (பெருமிதம்): The mental state of exhilaration caused by (1) learning (2) courage (3) fame (4) philanthropy. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 251 : 2, 257 : 2.

Perumuttaraiyar (பெருமுத்தரையர்): *vide* (Peru) Muttaraiyar.

Perumai (பெருமை): (1) The military situation of kings going to the assistance of a warrior in distress. *Vañjittiṇai* in Puṛam, *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 2.

(2) This (the sense of importance generated by fame) causes maruṭkai or confusion of mind. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 255 : 1.

(3) Greatness. *Kuṛaḷ* : 98 ch. hdg.

Peruvaḻi (பெருவழி): The high way. *Perumbāṇ* : 81.

Peruvaḻudi (பெருவழுதி): (1) A poet and author of *Naṛ* : 55, 56. Perhaps he was a scion of the Pāṇḍyan family.

(2) Basic name of Pāṇḍyan Veḻḻi Ambalattuttuñjiya Peruvaḻudi. *Puṛam* : 58 col.

Peruvāyinmuḻḻi (பெருவாயின் முள்ளி): Place to which Peru Vāyin Muḻḻiyār, author of Āchārakkōvai belonged. *Áchāṛa* : *Taṛśiṛappu* : 6.

Peruvāri (பெருவாரி): The celestial Gaṅga. *Pari* : 9 : 4.

Peru Viṛaṛ Kiḻḻi (பெருவிறற் கிள்ளி): Basic name of Chōḻan Vēṛpahṛaḍakkaiperuviṛaṛkiḻḻi. *Puṛam* : 62, 63.

Peṟṟa Peru Vaḷam Peṟārkkaṟivurī Śeṉṟu Payanedira Śonnapakkam (பெற்ற பெருவளம் பெறுர்க்கறிவுறீஇகிச் சென்று பயனெதிரச் சொன்ன பக்கம்): The situation of a poet who has benefited by the philanthropy of a patron advising other needy poets to approach the patron. Āṟṟuppaḍai‡ Pāḍaṇ. Tiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 5, 6.

Peṟṟam (பெற்றம்): (1) Cow; it is to driven with a stick. It is considered to be a loan word in Tamil from neighbouring dialects. *Kali* : 104 : 67; *Kuṟaḷ* : 273 : 1; *Tirikaḍu* : 4 : 2.

(2) The bovine quadruped; its female is called 'Nāhu' and the male 'ēṟu'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 279, 594 : 1, 596 : 1, 615 : 1, 617.

Peṟṟān (பெற்றான்): Husband; lit. 'owner' i.e., of wife. *Kuṟaḷ* : 58 : 1.

Pēhan (பேகன்) : Basic name of Vaiyāvikkūpperum Pēhan ; an Āi chieftain (Vēḷir). *Aham* : 262 : 16 ; *Puṟam* : 141 : 12, 142 : 4, 143 : 6, 144 : 12, 145 : 3, 146 : 2, 147 col., 158 : 12 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 87

Pēḍi (பேடி) : (1) a Hermaphrodite. *Aham* : 206 : 2 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 614 : 1, 727 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : III : 125 ; *Nāladi* : 251 : 3.

(2) Arjunan the Bhārata hero as a Pēḍi. *Maṇi* : III : 146.

(3) The Pēḍiyar bore the cosmetics to kings. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 60.

Pēḍi Āḍal (பேடி ஆடல்) : The dance which Kaṇṇan (dressed in female attire) danced at *Śō* after recovering his son Aniruttan. *Śilap* : VI : 57.

Pēḍu (பேடு) : One of the 11 varieties of Puṟa Nāṭakam. Kāman retrieved his son Aniruttan from the prison at *Śō* where Vāṇan had clapped him because of Aniruttan's love for Uḷai (Usha), daughter of Vāṇan. Then Kaṇṇan danced this dance ; *vide* Pēḍi Āḍal. *Maṇi* : III : 125.

Pēdai (பேதை) : A general feminine term. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 1, 609 : 1.

Pēdaimai (பேதைமை) : (1) Here foolishness ; one of the causes for Nahai or Laughter. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 252 : 1.

(2) Ignorance ; deemed as a root cause for 'birth'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 358 : 1, ch. 84 hdg. Ignorance ; i.e., as a result of confusion and forgetting what is seen but resembling what is heard ; one of the 'śārbūs'. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 105, 111.

(3) One of the three 'kuṟṟam's also called 'Mayakkam' A part of the Ādikkaṇḍam. *Maṇi* : XXX : 45, 51, 104, 119, 135, 170, 184.

Pēy (பேய்) : (1) Ghost ; it used to guard treasure troves ; it haunts manṟams. It used to try to steal the offerings given to the deity in the manṟam ; it danced with delight in the battlefield. *Aham* : 62 : 6, 130 : 5, 142 : 10, 303 : 2 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 70 :

1 ; *Aintiṇai* : (50) 35 : 2 ; *Kali* : 89 : 9, 94 : 38 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 565 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : VI : 82, 130, 135, 148, 150, XII ; 96, XXVII : 50 ; *Murugu* : 49, 51 ; *Nāladi* : 363 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 73 : 2 ; *Paḷa* : 122 : 4 ; *Padiṟṟu* : IV : 5 : 9 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 236, 255 ; *Puṟam* : 238 : 4, 373 : 36 ; *Śilap* : XXVI : 241, 244 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 60 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 6, 10.

(2) Fear. *Aham* : 377 : 10 ; *Kuṟun* : 263 : 5 ; *Pari* : 5 : 14, 7 ; 84.

(3) One of the six varieties of life (shat gati). *Maṇi* : XXIV : 118, 133, XXV : 41, XXX : 58, 74.

Pēykkāñchi (பேய்க்காஞ்சி) : The situation of the ghost fighting those who approached the fallen bodies in the field of battle. A Puṟam Tiṇai. *Puṟam* : 281.

Pēy Śuraikkāi (பேய்ச் சுரைக்காய்) : A variety of gourd ; wild melon. *Nāladi* : 116 : 4,

Pēy (Veṇ) Tēr [பேய் (வெண்) தேர்] : Mirage. *Aham* : 24 : 9 ; *Naṟ* : 84 : 4. Pēyttēr : Mirage. *Aham* : 67 : 15, 265 : 14, 297 : 7.

Pēyppakkam (பேய்ப்பக்கம்) : The situation in the battlefield of the ghost injuring a wounded warrior. Kāñchittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 6.

Pēyppeṇḍir (பேய்ப்பெண்டிர்) : The priestesses in the temple *vide* 'Pēymahaḷ'. *Puṟam* : 62 : 4.

Pēymahaḷ Iḷaveyini (பேய்மகள் இளவெயினி) : Poet ; she was a priestess in a temple and was born of the Eyinar (hunter) community. *Puṟam* : 11, 62, 356, 359, 369, 370, 371. (Kāraikkāl Ammai described as a Pēy was perhaps a Dēvarāṭṭi or a priestess and so a Pēymahal officiating in the worship of Śiva,.

Pēymahaḷir (பேய்மகளிர்) : (1) The priestess in the temple *vide* Pēyppeṇḍir. *Puṟam* : 11, 62, 356 : 3, 359 : 4, 369 : 15, 370 : 25, 371 : 26.

(2) The female ghost. *Maduraik* : 25, 163 ; *Maṇi* : VI : 121 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 15, 22 : 37, 30 : 36, 67 : 11 ; *Śilap* : XXVI : 208 ; 210, XXVII : 31 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 196, 197, 198.

Pēyār (பேயார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 339. He was not the same as the Pēy Āḻvār who belonged to a later age; even as Poygaiyār was different from Poygai Āḻvār of a later age; *vide* Pēyanār.

Pēyanār (பேயனார்): Neither this poet nor Pēyar can be equated with Pēy Āḻvār. *vide* Pēyār. Poet and author of *Aham* : 234; *Aiṅguṟu Mullaittiṇai*; *Kuṟun* : 4, 233, 359, 400.

Pēr (பேர்): A town belonging to Paḻaiyan, a chieftain. (Is it possible that it is Pōr?) *Naṟ* : 10 : 7.

Pēraraiyam (பேரரையம்): A suburb of Araiyam, a large city destroyed by the curse of Kaḻāttalai, a poet; it was ruled by an ancestor of Pulikaḍimāl. *Puṟam* : 202.

Pērāṉpakkam (பேராண்பக்கம்): The grand heroism of an advancing army mowing down the enemy ranks. Vañjittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 6.

Pērālavāyar (பேரலவாயர்): Basic name of Maduraippērālavāyar. *Aham* : 87, 296; *Naṟ* : 51, 361. Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 247, 262.

Bēriśāttan (பேரிசாத்தன்): Basic name of Vaḍama Vaṇṇakkan Bēriśāttan. So called because (perhaps) he compared the roar of the waves to the noise of the drum. *Aham* : 38, 214, 242, 268, 305; *Kuṟun* : 81, 159, 278, 314, 366; *Naṟ* ; 25, 37, 67, 104, 199, 299, 323, 378; *Puṟam* : 198. Bēri : drum.

Pēriyāḻ (பேரியாழ்): A variety of Yāḻ; musical instrument played on 21 strings. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 46 : 5, 57 : 8, 66 : 2.

Pēriyāṟu (பேரியாறு): A river in the Chēra country. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 28 : 10, 88 : 25; *Śilap* : XXV : 22.

Pēriṟpeṇḍu (பேரிற்பெண்டு): The elderly lady in the martial family. *Puṟam* : 270 : 6,

Pērūr (பேரூர்): (1) Large town. *Naṟ* : 153 : 9.

(2) Capital city. *Śilap* : VI : 54; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 37 : 1.

(3) Puhār. *Maṇi* : VI : 26, 37.

Pēreṇ (பேரெண்) : One of the features of Paripāḍal. *Pari* : 1 : 32, 48, 61.

Pēreyin Muruvalār (பேரெயின் முறுவலார்) : This poet assumed Śiva's name. *Kuṟun* : 17. Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 239.

Pēreḻil Vāḻkkai (பேரெழில் வாழ்க்கை) : Name of the 8th stanza of V Ten *Padiṟṟu.*

Pēn (பேன்) : Lice. *Porunar* : 79 ; *Puṟam* : 136 : 5.

Paiṅgoḍi (பைங்கொடி): Pachchilai; green leaves. *Murugu*: 190; *Śilap*: XXV: 44.

Paiñjāi (பைஞ்சாய்): A kind of reed also called Taṇḍām Kōrai; garlands were made of this. Dolls were made of this for children to play with. *Aham*: 62: 1, 226: 5; *Aiṅguṛu*: 54: 5, 155: 5,

Paiñjēṛu (பைஞ்சேறு): Cowdung. *Maṇi*: XIX: 115; *Perumbāṇ*: 298.

Paidiram (பைதிரம்): Country, Land, Territory, 'Inheritance from father' (Patrimony). *Paḍiṛṛu*: 38: 3.

Paintaḷir (பைந்தளிர்); Green foliage. *Śilap*: IV: 41.

Paintoḍippāvai (பைந்தொடிப்பாவை): Durgha. *Śilap*: XII: 70

Bhairavan (பைரவன்): Allies of Kanaka and Vijaya who opposed Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap*: XXVI: 182.

Pohuṭṭeḷini (பொகுட்டெழினி) : Son of Adihamān Neḍuman Añji. *Puṟam* : 96, 102, 392.

Pohuval (பொகுவல்) : A kind of bird. *Puṟam* : 238 : 2.

Poṅgaḍi (பொங்கடி) : Elephant. *Aham* : 44 : 17.

Poṅgar (பொங்கர்) : Artificial hillock for playing or branch of a tree. *Maṇi* : IV : 93.

Poṅgal (பொங்கல்) : Fermented Toddy. *Śilap* : V : 69.

Pochchāppu (பொச்சாப்பு) : Aimless behaviour verging on forgetfulness. This impedes love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 8, 274 : 2.

Pochchāvāmai (பொச்சாவாமை) : Alertness. *Kuṟaḷ* : 54 ch. hdg.

Potti (பொத்தி) : A poet, friend of Kōpperum Chōḻan. Author of *Puṟam* : 212 : 9. Also Pottiyār ; it is not clear if Potti was a place name. *Padiṟṟu* : IX Ten *Padiham* : 6.

Pottiyār (பொத்தியார்) : Poet and friend of Kōpperum Chōḻan. He survived that Chōḻa till he became father of a son ; then he committed suicide by fasting and joined his patron king in death. *Puṟam* : 212, 217, 220, 221, 222, 223.

Podiyam (பொதியம்) : A hill. *Puṟam* : 2 : 24.

Podiyaṟai (பொதியறை) : Dark underground cell without ventilation. *Maṇi* : IV : 105 ; *Śilap* : X : 191.

Podiyil (பொதியில்) : (1) A corruption of Poduil ; common-meeting place of village elders. A public place like Manṟam. *Aham* : 167 : 20, 287 : 5, 307 : 11, 373 : 4 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) 31 : 2.

(2) Structure built around a banyan tree. *Aham* : 251 : 8 ; *Kuṟun* : 15 : 2 ; *Maduraik* : 161, 206 ; *Maṇi* : I : 58, XX : 15, 30, XXI : 37, 122, XXVIII : 59 ; *Murugu* : 226.

(3) It was scrubbed clean with cowdung and captive women were imprisoned there. *Paṭṭinap* : 249.

(4) Built around the Marudam tree; the deity resided in it in the stump called the Kandu; village elders playing dice used the manṟam. *Puṟam* : 52 : 13, 375 : 3, 390 : 19; *Śilap* : I : 14, XII : 166, XIII, 131, XIV : 115, XXIII : 12, XXV : 117, 122.

(5) A hill in the Pāṇḍyan country; the sage Agastya was supposed to reside here. *Aham* : 25 : 20, 138 : 7; *Kuṟun* : 376 : 1; *Maṇi* : XV : 82, XVII : 24, XX : 22. *Naṟ* : 379 : 11; *Pari* : 11 : 11; *Puṟam* : 2, 33, 128, 215; *Śilap* : V : 8.

(6) A hill belonging to Titian. *Aham* : 322 : 14.

(7) A hill belonging to Āy. *Puṟam* : 128 : 5.

Podiyil Munivan (பொதியில் முனிவன்): The sage Agastya; deemed to be a star in conjunction with Mithunam (Gemini) asterism. *Pari* : 11 : 11.

Podiyiṟ Poruppan (பொதியிற் பொருப்பன்): Pāṇḍyan; the ruler of the Podiyil hill. *Śilap* : XII : 166.

Podini (பொதினி): *Paḻani* hill; also called Āvinankuḍi. *Aham* : 1 : 3, 61 : 16.

Podu (பொது): Podiyil, Manṟu. A common meeting place in villages. *Puṟam* : 89 : 7.

Podukkayattukkīrandaiyār (பொதுக்கயத்துக் கீரந்தையார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 337.

Podukkayam (பொதுக்கயம்): A place to which Kīrandai belonged. *Kuṟun* : 337.

Podumbil (பொதும்பில்): (1) A place to which Podumbil Kiḻār belonged. *Naṟ* : 57, 375, 387.

(2) To which Podumbil Kiḻān Veṇkaṇṇanār belonged. *Aham* : 192.

(3) To which Podumbil Pullāḻan Kaṇṇiyār belonged. *Aham* : 154.

Podumbil Kiḷār (பொதும்பில் கிழார்) : Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 57. Father of Vankaṇṇiyār. *Naṛ* : 375.

Podumbil Kiḷār Mahan Veṇkaṇṇi (பொதும்பில் கிழார் மகன் வெண் கண்ணி) : Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 375. Perhaps also of *Naṛ* : 387.

Podumbil Kiḷār Mahanār (பொதும்பில் கிழார் மகனார்) : Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 387. Perhaps the same as *Veṇkaṇṇi* of *Naṛ* : 375.

Podumbil Kiḷār Veṇkaṇṇanār (பொதும்பில் கிழார் வெண் கண்ணனார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 192.

Podumbil Puḷḷāḷaṅgaṇṇiyār (பொதும்பில் புல்லாளங்கண்ணியார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 154.

Poduvar (பொதுவர்) : (1) Shepherds, cowherds. The same as 'Iḍaiyar'; they were common to the agricultural as well as the pastoral land. *Kali* : 101 : 16, 22, 103 : 22, 43, 52, 57, 104 : 63, 74, 105 : 27, 47, 51, 64, 106 : 17, 24, 107 : 33, 112 : 3, 21.

(2) A 'Poduvar' tribe was conquered by Karikālan. The tradition that Agastya planted a body of Yādavas in the Tamil country and the claim of the later Hōysalas that they were of Yādava origin may be read together in this context. Perhaps the Poduvar defeated by Karikālan were some such tribe in the northern part of Tamiḻaham. *Paṭṭinap* : 281.

(3) Courtesans. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 51.

Poduviyal (பொதுவியல்) : (1) A common feature in Tamil (dramaturgy); dance performed in the presence of common people; *Maṇi* : II : 18, XXVIII : 46; *Śilap* : III : 39, XIV : 148.

(2) A Puṟam Tiṇai. *Puṟam* : 18, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 65, 74, 75, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 182, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 214, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222,

223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 245, 253, 254, 255, 256, 280, 362. 363, 364.

Poihai (பொய்கை) : A reservoir; water tank. *Aham* : 96 : 3, 117 : 17, 146 : 2, 181 : 18, 306 : 2, 316 : 1, 336 : 10, 386 : 1; *Aiṅguṟu* : 6 : 4, 34 : 2, 41 : 2, 61 : 2, 63 : 1, 70 : 3, 97 : 3, 4; *Aintiṇai* (70) 47 : 1, 54 : 1, 55 : 1; *Kainnilai Marudam* : 5 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 33 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 370 : 1; *Maṇi* : IV : 25, XIX : 104, XXVIII : 204; *Naṟ* : 16 : 5, 115 : 1, 200 : 7, 230 : 5, 290 : 7, 390 : 2; *Padiṟṟu* : 27 : 9; *Paṭṭinap* : 38; *Puṟam* : 351 : 9, 354 : 4, 397 : 3, 398 : 4; *Śilap* : XI : 96, 169; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 131 : 3.

Poihaiyār (பொய்கையார்) : Author of *Kaḷavaḷi* (40); he praised Chōḷan Śeṅgaṇān's victory in the battle of Kaḷumalam in that poem. He belonged to Toṇḍi (west coast) of Malai Nāḍu. Identification of this poet with Poigai Āḻvār is unconvincing. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 18; *Puṟam* : 48, 49.

Poidal (பொய்தல்) : Toy house built by girls. *Pari* : 20 : 23, 59.

Poidal Mahaḷir (பொய்தல் மகளிர்) : Girls who play the game of building toy houses. *Pari* : 20 : 59.

Poimmoḻi (பொய்ம்மொழி) : Fables; a form of literature. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 485 : 3.

Poyyākkōḍal (பொய்யாக்கோடல்) : The psychology of the lady love, which makes her treat even truth as falsehood. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 6.

Poyyil Pulavan (பொய்யில் புலவன்) : Tiruvaḷḷuvar. *Maṇi* : XXII : 61.

Pori (பொரி) : Roasted rice flakes. *Maṇi* : VI : 95.

Poruṭpāl (பொருட்பால்) : II Major Division of the *Kuṟaḷ*.

Porundil (பொருந்தில்) : Place to which Porundil Iḷam Kīranār belonged. *Anam* : 19, 351; *Puṟam* : 53 col.

Porundil Iḷaṅgīranār (பொருந்தில் இளங்கீரனார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 19, 351; *Puṟam* : 53.

Porunar (பொருநர்) : (1) Kings. *Puṟam* : 69 : 13.

(2) Soldiers. *Puṟam* : 89 : 3, 90 : 13, 342 : 6, 365 : 6, 390 : 12, 391 : 12; *Śilap* : XXVI : 35.

(3) Dancers. *Puṟam* : 375 : 10, 386 : 19.

(4) Attendants who in the early hours of the day sang the king out of his slumber. *Śilap* : XIII : 148.

(5) Fighters in general i.e., who fought wordy or sanguine battles; battle of wits or art or game of dice etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 7, 91 : 3.

Porunarāṟṟuppaḍai (பொருநராற்றுப்படை) : Poem on Karikālan (Chōḻan) by Muḍattāmakkaṇṇiar. *Porunar* col.

Porunan (பொருநன்) : (1) Warrior. *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 71.

(2) King. *Puṟam* : 42 : 18, 61 : 12, 68 : 10, 70 : 9; 87 : 2, 229 : 14.

(3) The bard who sang the praises of the battlefield. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 36 Nach.

(4) Actor; one in disguise. *Porunar* : 3.

(5) (*Taḍārip*) *Porunar* - the bard who went about with a *Taḍāri* drum called a kiṇai. *Maduraik* : 99,

(6) An exemplar; one who is a model to others. *Maduraik* : 42; *Murugu* : 276.

(7) Basic name of Āyapporunan. *Aham* : 386.

(8) Basic name of Kōḍaipporunan. *Aham* : 13 : 10.

(9) A chieftain who was defeated at Talaiyālaṅgānam by Neḍuñjeḻiyan. *Aham* : 36 : 19, 76 : 5.

(10) Āṭṭan Atti, the dancer. *Aham* : 76 : 9.

Porunai (பொருநை) : A river which flows by Vañji, the Chēra capital; also called Ān Porunai. *Puṟam* : 11 : 5, 387 : 34; *Śilap* : XXIII : 83.

Poruḷ (பொருள்) : (1) The object that is compared. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 283 : 1, 284 : 1.

(2) The science of *Aham* and *Puṟam* in Tamil; Artha Śāstra in particular. *Kuṟaḷ* : 141 : 2.

Poruḷ Śeyal Vahai (பொருள் செயல் வகை): On amassing wealth. *Kuṟaḷ* : 76 ch. hdg.

Poruḷ Moḻikkāñchi (பொருள் மொழிக்காஞ்சி): A Puṟam Tiṇai. The situation of wise men instructing the kings in the ultimate truths. *Puṟam* : 5, 24, 75, 121, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 195, 214; also Podumoḻikkāñchi in *Puṟam* : 75.

Poruḷ Vayiṟ Piridal (பொருள் வயிற் பிரிதல்): The Aham situation of the lover leaving his lady love for foreign lands to amass wealth. *Kuṟun* : 174.

Poruḷadikāram (பொருளதிகாரம்): Major Part of *Tol.* dealing with Aham and Puṟam grammar of Tamil.

Poruḷan (பொருளன்): The substantial (True) One; i.e., God. *Śilap* : X : 179.

Poruḷiḍai Iḍutal (பொருளிடை இடுதல்): A literary device of suggesting of new ideas in the course of a narrative. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 20.

Poruḷiyal (பொருளியல்): V Iyal (chapter) of *Tol. Poruḷ.*

Poruḷila Moḻidal (பொருளில மொழிதல்): A defect in composition of inducting irrelevant material. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 4.

Poruḷoḍu Puṇarnda Pakkam (பொருளொடு புணர்ந்த பக்கம்): Situations in life like 'Pudalvaraipperudal' etc. Vāhaitti ṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 21.

Polaṅgalam (பொலங்கலம்): Golden goblets. *Puṟam* : 361 18, 367 : 6, 392 : 17.

Polaṅgāśu (பொலங்காசு): Golden coins. *Puṟam* : 353 : 2.

Polaṅgāḻ (பொலங்காழ்): Gold necklace. *Kali* : 85 : 3.

Polam Tahaḍu (பொலந் தகடு): Gold plates. *Śilap* : XXVII : 205.

Polam Tāmarai (பொலந் தாமரை): Gold Lotus; diminutive lotus figures usually given to brahmins as gift. *Puṟam* : 361 : 12.

Polam (பொலம்): (1) Oold; corrupt form of 'Pon'; that which glitters. *Aham* : 1 : 9, 16 : 9, 25 : 20, 114 : 16, 117 : 8, 199 : 20, 219 : 9, 249 : 5, 269 : 15, 351 : 12, 354 : 9, 376 : 9; *Aiṅguṟu* : 24 :

4 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) 55 : 3 ; *Kali* : 58 : 21, 104 : 9 ; *Kuṟun* : 67 : 4, 227 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : I : 44, III : 142, V : 61 ; *Murugu* : 18 ; *Naṟ* : 78 : 9, 197 : 9 ; *Pari* : 2 : 22, 3 : 88, 10 : 127, 128, 11 : 65, 79, 13 : 10, 35, 14 : 10, 15 : 56, 16 : 6 ; *Puṟam* : 3 : 15, 4 : 14, 24 : 31, 29 : 3, 36 : 4, 97 : 12, 116 : 19, 151 : 7, 160 : 11, 220 : 5, 226 : 4. 287 : 5, 353 : 2, 359 : 14, 367 : 6, 392 : 17, 397 : 22 ; *Śilap* : III : 123, XI : 109, XIV : 203, XXIX : *Kanduhavari* : 1 ; *Tiṇai-moḻi* (50) 13 : 4.

(2) Iron. *Pari* : 11 : 52.

Polam Paḍai (பொலம் படை) : Elephant prod. Polam : Iron. *Pari* : 11 : 52.

Polam Puri Āḍai (பொலம் புரி ஆடை) : Golden laced cloth. *Pari* : 3 : 88.

Polam Pūṅgā (பொலம் பூங்கா) : The Garden of Kalpakam trees in the land of Indra, the celestial king. *Puṟam* : 38 : 12.

Polam Pūṭ Kiḷḷi (பொலம் பூட் கிள்ளி) : A Chōḻa prince. *Aham* : 205 : 10.

Polam Pūṭ Tiraiyan (பொலம் பூட் திரையன்) : A Tiraiyan prince. *Aham* : 340 : 6.

Pola Malar (பொல மலர்) : Golden flowers. *Kali* : 138 : 18.

Polan (பொலன்) : Gold. *Aham* : 254 : 3, 325 : 2, 363 : 8, 387 : 7.

Poḻil (பொழில்) : Garden. *Maṇi* : IV : 25, 92, V : 83 ; *Paṭṭiṇap* : 33.

Poḻudu Kaṇḍu Iraṅgal (பொழுது கண்டு இரங்கல்) : 'The oncoming sunset agitating the mind of the lady love separated from her lover'. *Kuṟaḷ* : ch. 123 hdg.

Poḻudu Maṟuppākkam (பொழுது மறுப்பாக்கம்) : The situation in premarital love when the lady love feels happy at the opportunity to meet her lover during day or night. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 272 : 3.

Poṟkalam (பொற்கலம்) : Gold vessel. *Nāladi* : 345 : 1.

Poṟkollar (பொற்கொல்லர்) : Goldsmiths ; Taṅgāl Poṟkollanār was one. *Aham* : 355.

Poṟkollanār (பொற்கொல்லனர்) : This goldsmith poet belonged to Taṅgal. *Aham* : 355.

Poṟkōṭṭu Varamban (பொற்கோட்டு வரம்பன்) : Imayavaramban ; the Chēra king. *Śilap* : XXIII : 12.

Poṟpaḍi (பொற்படி) : Svarga ; the celestial world. *Śilap* : XXX : 136.

Poṟṟāmarai (பொற்றுமரை) : Pon Tāmarai - The golden lotus. *Pērum* : 141 : 1.

Paṟṟēr (பொற்றேர்) : Golden chariot. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 32.

Poṟṟēr Śeḻiyan (பொற்றேர்ச் செழியன்) : A Chōḻa prince. *Śilap* : XXVII: 84.

Poṟāmai (பொறுமை) : Jealousy ; a feeling which hinders love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 8.

Poṟi (பொறி) : (1) Destiny. *Nāladi* : 110 : 3.

(2) Ilakkumi. *Tirikaḍu* : 15 : 1.

(3) Seal. *Aham* : 77 : 8 ; *Puṟam* : 58 : 30.

(4) Tiger's cage. *Puṟam* : 19 : 5.

(5) Crucible. *Naṟ* ; 363 : 5.

(6) Engine, mechanism, contrivance. *Naṟ* : 119 : 2, 308 : 7.

(7) Defences of a fortress. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 23.

(8) The sense organs. *Kuṟaḷ* : 9 : 1.

Poṟi Nudal Viyarttal (பொறி நுதல் வியர்த்தல்) : A situation in which the forehead sweats when the lover embraces his lady love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 267 : 1.

Poṟi Vāyil (பொறி வாயில்) : The media of sense perceptions. *Kuṟaḷ* : 6 : 1.

Poṟai Uḍaimai (பொறை உடைமை) : The virtue of sufferance. *Kuṟaḷ* : ch. 16 hdg.

Poṟaiyan (பொறையன்) : (1) Poṟai : hill ; Chēran ; he was chief of Toṇḍi ; he ruled over the Kolli hills ; the title was specifically,

applicable to the Irumpoṛai tribe but generally indicated the Chēr ās. *Aham* : 303 : 4; *Kuṛun* : 89 : 4, 128 : 2; *Naṛ* : 8 : 9, 18 : 5, 185 : 6, 346 : 8; *Padiṛṛu* ; 73 : 11, 75 : 3, 77 ; 1, 84 : 6, 86 : 3, 87 : 5 ; *Puṛam* : 53 : 5; *Śilap* : XXIII : 83, XXVII : 126; *ūśalvari* : 8.

(2) Māndaran Poṛaiyan Kaḍuṅgō. *Aham* : 142 : 4, 5.

(3) (Pasumpūṭ) Poṛaiyan : A Chēra prince. *Aham* : 303 : 4.

(4) (Perumpūṭ) Poṛaiyan. *Kuṛun* : 89 : 4.

(5) Perumchēral Irumpoṛai. *Padiṛṛu* : 75 : 3.

(6) Iḷam Chēral Irumpoṛai. *Padiṛṛu* : 84 : 6, 86 : 3, 87 : 5.

(7) (Tiṇ tēr) Poṛaiyan to whom Toṇḍi belonged. *Aham* : 60 : 7, 62 : 13.

(8) (Venvēṛ) Poṛaiyan. *Aham* : 338 : 12.

Poṛaiyan Perumdēvi (பொறையன் பெருந்தேவி) : Wife of Anduvan Chēral, daughter of Orutandai; and mother of Śelvakkaḍuṅgō. *Padiṛṛu* : VII : *Padiham* : 3.

Poṛaiyāṛṛu Kiḷān (பொறையாற்று கிழான்) : The chief of Poṛaiyāṛu ; a philanthropist. *Puṛam* : 391.

Poṛaiyāṛu (பொறையாறு) : (1) The place to which Poṛaiyāṛṛu Kiḷān belonged. *Puṛam* : 391.

(2) It belonged to Periyan. *Naṛ* : 131 : 8.

Pon (பொன்) : 1. Gold ; 2. the golden hue; 3. Ilakkumi : the goddess of wealth ; 4. iron ; 5. The Meru (a mythological mountain) was made of gold. *Āchāra* : 95 ; 3 ; *Aham* : *invocation* : 1, 25 : 11, 44 : 9, 54 : 18, 61 : 16, 71 : 6, 72 : 4, 80 : 11, 124 : 9, 127 : 8, 149 : 10, 150 : 1, 172 : 18, 178 : 11, 180 : 14, 188 : 8, 192 : 3, 201 : 1, 209 : 3, 212 : 1, 219 : 12, 227 : 7, 229 : 13, 230 : 7, 232 : 8, 242 : 2, 249 : 5, 253 : 6, 258 : 3, 260 : 9, 272 : 11, 279 : 4, 280 : 1, 282 : 4, 290 : 16, 317 : 8, 337 : 10, 355 : 13, 360 : 17, 364 : 4, 378 : 4, 385 : 5, 388 : 8 ; *Aiṅguṛu* : 1 : 2, 41 : 4, 74 : 2, 105 : 4, 189 : 2, 229 : 4, 230 : 4, 310 : 1, 316 : 1, 388 : 4, 391 : 4, 430 : 2, 432 : 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 14 : 1 ;

Aintiṇai (70) : 48 : 3 ; *Ēlādi* : 20 : 2, 49 : 1 ; *Iniya* : 24 : 2 ; *Innā* : 25 : 1 ; *Kainnilai* : *Mullai* : 2 : 3 ; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 38 : 3 ; *Kali* : 22 : 19, 39 : 33, 48 : 17, 55 : 2, 77 : 12, 85 : 1, 117 : 1, 140 : 1, 143 : 9, 150 : 18 ; *Kār* : 28 : 2 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 155 : 2, 267 : 1, 888 : 1, 931 : 1 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 13 ; *Kuṟun* : 16 : 2, 21 : 2, 101 : 4, 292 : 4 ; *Maduraik* : 81 ; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 3, II : 16, III : 133, V : 1, 61, 121, VI : 145, XIII : 57, XVI : 87, 90, XVIII : 45, 81, XIX : 69, 115, XXIV : 159, XXVIII : 54 ; *Nāladi* : 162 : 1, 206 : 1, 212 : 2, 225 ; 2, 266 : 1, 3, 269 : 1, 307 : 3, 328 : 4, 347 : 1, 376 : 3 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 23 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 10 : 2, 25 : 4, 26 : 8, 28 : 5, 47 : 10, 56 : 8, 58 : 1, 78 : 3, 110 : 2, 5, 160 : 6, 166 : 1, 202 : 6, 221 : 4, 226 ; 3, 235 : 7, 249 : 4, 274 : 4, 278 : 3, 292 : 6, 296 : 3, 297 : 1, 304 : 6, 313 : 2, 324 : 3, 356 : 3, 384 : 7, 389 : 10, 394 : 3 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 19, 15 : 19, 16 : 15, 22 : 12, 27, 23 : 7, 10, 24 : 18, 31 : 25, 39 : 14, 53 : 15 ; *Paḻa* : 171 : 3, 266 : 3, 271 : 3, 365 : 3 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 7, 187 ; *Pari* : 4 : 59, 5 : 79, 12 : 12, 15 : 28, 21 : 18 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 15, 220, 424, 431, 440, 485 ; *Puṟam* : 2 : 7, 9 : 9, 14 : 3, 15 : 12, 24 : 21, 39 : 14, 40 : 3, 70 : 17, 84 : 2, 126 : 1, 137 : 10, 152 : 28, 160 : 9, 198 : 16, 201 : 18, 202 : 3, 227 : 8, 233 : 4, 289 : 6, 308 : 1, 326 : 15, 367 : 5, 369 : 24, 377 : 16, 384 : 11 ; *Śilap* : II : 73, III : 121, 157, 165, V ; 19, 105, 148, VII : 45 : 4, XII : 62, 67, 71, 80, 117, XIV : 131, 132, XV : 41, 210, XIX : 23, 30, 40, XX : 74, XXI : 15, XXIII : 6, XXIV : 36, 37, XXIX : *Kanduhavari* : 1 ; *Śeṅguṭṭuvan Kūṟṟu* : 2 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 21 ; 1, 31 : 2, 63 : 3, 67 : 3, 70 : 2, 85 : 1, 151 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 19 : 3 ; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 356 : 1.

Pon Ulaham (பொன் உலகம்) : The Deva Loka ; the celestial world of the Gods. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Ammānaivari* : 6.

Pon Ulahu (பொன் உலகு) : The Deva Loka ; the celestial world of the Gods. *Pari* : 2 : 3.

Pon (Śey) Kollan (ār) [பொன் (செய்) கொல்லன் (ஆர்)] : Goldsmith ; Veṇṇāganār belonged to this community. *Aham* : 363 ; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 36 ; *Naṟ* : 313 ; *Śilap* : XVI : 13, 110, XX : 74.

Ponmaṇiyār (பொன்மணியார்) : A poetess and author of *Kuṟun* : 391.

Ponmalai (பொன்மலை): The western hill beside which the Sun sinks at dusk. *Kali* : 126 : 1.

Ponmuḍiyār (பொன்முடியார்): A poetess; author of *Puṟam*: 299, 310, 312.

Pon Vāṇihanār (பொன் வாணிகனர்): Goldsmith; caste to which Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattup Ponvaṇihanār belonged (father of Nappūdanār). Author of *Mullaippāṭṭu*.

Ponnāgan (பொன்னாகன்): A poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 114.

Ponni (பொன்னி): The river Kāviri; perhaps the association of gold with this river was purely mythical. *Śilap* : XXI : 6.

Bhōga bhuvanam (போக புவனம்): Heaven and Hell. *Maṇi*: XXVII ; 44.

Bhōga bhūmi (போக பூமி): Heaven. *Śilap* : XX : 62.

Pōṅgam (போங்கம்): The mañjāḍi flower; variety of red wood. *Kuṟiñjip* : 74.

Pōttanār (போத்தனர்): (1) Basic name of Maduraippōttanār. *Aham* : 75.

(2) Basic name of Nāgan Pōttanār. Author of *Kuṟun* : 282.

Pōttu (போத்து): (1) A masculine term for animals like ox etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 4, 596 : 2.

(2) Common term indicating youth. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 579 : 1.

(3) The tiger (male). *Aham* : 238 : 5.

Pōdanār (போதனர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 110.

Bōdhi (போதி): The Mahābodhi tree; it has five branches *Maṇi* : I : 2, XI : 43, 73, XII : 101, 111, XV : 26, 29, XXVI : 47, XXVIII : 141, 174, XXX : 10; *Śilap* : X : 11, XXIX : *Aḍittōḷiararṟu* : 2.

Bōdhi Aṟavōn (போதி அறவோன்): The Buddha. *Śilap* : XV : 103.

Bōdhittānam (போதித்தானம்): The seat under the Bōdhi tree *Śilap* : XXVII : 108, XXX : 28.

Bōdhi manṟam (போதி மன்றம்): The public platform where the Bōdhi tree stands. *Śilap* : XXIII : 76.

Bōdhi Mādhavan (போதி மாதவன்): The Buddha; the great ascetic seated under the Bōdhi tree. *Maṇi* : XV : 29.

Bōdhi Mūlam (போதி மூலம்): The root of the Araśu tree; the Buddha was enlightened under its shade; it had five branches. *Maṇi* : XXX : 10.

Pōdu (போது): Developed bud. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1227 : 1.

Pōndu (போந்து): The palmyra palm tree; *vide* Pōndai. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 66 : 14.

Pōndai (போந்தை) : (1) The palmyra tree ; tribal emblem of the Chēras. *Aham* : 238 : 16 ; *Kuṟun* : 281 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 174 : 2 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 51 : 9, 31, 70 : 6 ; *Paḷḷinap* : 74 ; *Porunar* : 143 ; *Puṟam* : 100 : 3, 338 : 6, 375 : 4 ; *Śilap* ; XXVI : 46, 70, 219, XXVII : 45, 112, 126, 175, 189, 248, XXVIII : 9, XXX : 116 ; *Tol- Poruḷ* : 60 : 4.

(2) A town, so named perhaps because palmyra trees abounded there. *Puṟam* : 85 : 7, 265 : 3, 297 : 10, 338 : 4.

(3) Place to which Pōndaippaśalaiyār belonged. *Aham* : 110.

Pōndaippaśalaiyār (போந்தைப்பசலையார்) : Perhaps she hailed from the town Pōndai. Poetess and author of *Aham* : 110.

Pōr (போர்) : (1) A town in the Kāviri region. The poet Paraṇar belonged to it. *Aham* : 186 : 16.

(2) Its chief was Paḻaiyan. *Aham* : 326 : 11 ; *Naṟ* : 10.

Pōrppuṟam (போர்ப்புறம்) : Place where Kuḍakkō Neḍum Chēral Ādan and Vēṟpahreḍakkaipperuviṟaṟkiḻḻi fought ; it is debatable if the word 'Pōr' here means 'battle' or stands for the name of a town. *Puṟam* : 62, 368:

Pōrvai (போர்வை) : Garment for the back. *Perumbāṇ* : 9.

Pōḻ (போழ்) : (1) The tender fruit of the palmyra. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 67 : 13.

(2) The parting of the hair on the head. *Perumbāṇ* : 307.

(3) Leather strap. *Puṟam* : 82 : 4.

Bauddham (பௌத்தம்): One of the six philosophies; its founder was 'Jinan' *Maṇi* : XXVII : 78.

Bauddhan (பௌத்தன்): A philosopher who held that Ānma did not exist i.e., the soul has no science (chit). *Maṇi* : XXIX : 169, 176, 182, 188.

Paunarbhavan (பௌநற்பவன்): Son born of a woman to her second husband. *Ēlādi* : 30 : 4.

Pauvattu Deivam (பௌவத்துத் தெய்வம்): The sea god; perhaps Varuṇan. *Maṇi* : VII : 33.

Pauvam (பௌவம்): Sea. *Naṛ* : 74 : 2.

'Makkaṭpēṛu' (மக்கட்பேறு): *vide* 'Pudalvaraipperudal'. 'On begetting children'. *Kuṛaḷ* ch. 7 hdg.

Makkaḷ (மக்கள்): Subjects of a king. The theory of the king being sort of 'father' of the subjects is seen in the two names (for children and for subjects) being identical. *Kuṛaḷ*: 388: 1, 410: 1; *Maṇi*: IX: 34, XII: 116, XXIV: 117, 139, XXX: 57, 80, 158; *Tol. Poruḷ*: 588: 1.

Mahaṭ pāl (மகட் பால்): The situation of a feudatory prince declining to give his daughter in marriage to an overlord. Kāñchitti ṇai in Puṛam. *Tol. Pōruḷ*: 79: 15.

Mahaṭpāṛ Kāñchi (மகட்பாற் காஞ்சி): A Puṛam tuṛai. A king calling upon another to give his daughter in marriage to him. *Puṛam*: 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354; *Śilap*: XXV: 134.

Mahaṇmaṛuttal (மகண் மறுத்தல்): A Puṛam Tuṛai. A military chieftain refusing to give his daughter in marriage to crowned monarchs. *Puṛam*: 109, 110, 111.

Magadham (மகதம்): The king of this country was hostile to Karikālan. *Maṇi*: XIX: 107, XXVI: 42; *Śilap*: V: 101, XXVIII: 86.

Maharakkoḍiyōn (மகரக்கொடியோன்): Kāman of the fish emblem. *Śilap*: XXVIII: 19.

Maharappahuvāi (மகரப்பகுவாய்): The ornament worn on the forehead and made to resemble a capricorn's pouting mouth *Murugu*: 25.

Maharam (மகரம்): The capricorn. *Aham*: 181: 20; *Ēlādi*: 43: 3; *Maṇi*: XXIX: 15; *Murugu*: 24. The constellation of capricorn. *Pari*; 10: 77, 11: 9; *Śilap*: IV: 83, VI: 128; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 46: 3, 4, 77: 4.

Mahara Yāḻ (மகர யாழ்): One of the four kinds of Yāḻ; it was played on 19 strings. *Maṇi*; IV: 56.

Maharavalayam (மகரவலயம்): The armlet made to resemble a capricorn. *Pari*: 10: 77.

Maharavāi (மகரவாய்): An ornament made to resemble a 'capricorn' *vide* Maharappahuvāi. *Kali* : 54 : 6.

Mahara Vīṇai (மகர வீணை): *vide* Mahara Yāḻ. *Maṇi* : XIX : 25.

Mahara Veṇmīn (மகர வெண்மீன்): The constellation of the capricorn. *Paṭṭinap* : 35.

Mahavu (மகவு): A general name for youth. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 569 : 1, 578 : 1, 596 ; 3.

Mahanṟil (மகன்றில்): A water bird ; it was noted for its conjugal fidelity ; species of lovebird. *Aiṅguṟu* : 381 : 4 ; *Kuṟun* : 57 : 2 ; *Pari* : 8 : 44.

Mahiḻ (மகிழ்): toddy. *Aham* : 245 : 10 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 23 : 9 ; *Porunar* : 84,

Mahiḻam (மகிழம்): A kind of tree ; its flower i.e., the pointed leaved ape-flower, *Pari* : *tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 7.

Mahuḷi (மகுளி): A percussion instrument (music). *Pari* : 12 : 41.

Maṅgala Aṇi (மங்கல அணி): Tāli ; the sacred matrimonial thread worn by the bride. *Śilap* : I : 47, II : 63.

Maṅgalam (மங்கலம்): The sacred and auspicious appurtenances of the king. They are eight in number and are also, therefore called 'Aṭṭamaṅgalam'. *Śilap* : V : 146, 151.

Maṅgala maḍandai (மங்கல மடந்தை): Kaṇṇahi cf. Maṅgaḷādēvi and Maṅgaḷādēvikōṭṭam associated with Maṅgalore which is Maṅgaḷāpuri. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 51, XXX : 53.

Maṅgala maḍandai Kōṭṭam (மங்கல மடந்தை கோட்டம்): The temple of Kaṇṇahi in Maṅgaḷāpuri (Mangalore). *Śilap* : XXX : 88.

Maṅgala maṟaiyōn (மங்கல மறையோன்): Māḍalan ; the sacred Brahmin. *Śilap* : XXVII : 163.

Maṅgala Vāḻttuppāḍal (மங்கல வாழ்த்துப்பாடல்): I canto of *Śilap* in which the event of the married couple (Kōvalan and Kaṇṇahi) being blessed is narrated. *Śilap Padiham* : 63.

Machchu (மச்சு): Attic. *Paḻa* : 291 : 4.

Mañjaḷ (மஞ்சள்): Turmeric; the plant; the yellowish sacred powder; it was put on the Naḍukal. *Aham* : 269 : 9; *Murugu* : 235; *Nāladi* : 131 : 2; *Naṛ* : 101 : 1; *Paṭṭinap* : 17; *Perumbāṇ* : 354; *Śilap* : X : 74, XI : 82; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 44.

Mañjikai (மஞ்சிகை): A kind of container made of wicker. *Paṭṭinap* : 163

Maññai (மஞ்ஞை): Peacock. *Aham* : 85 : 11, 108 : 12, 149 : 15, 177 : 10, 242 : 4, 272 : 18, 304 : 12, 393 : 22; *Aiṅguṛu* : 30th Ten 295 : 3, 296 : 2, 298 : 1, 299 : 6, 371 : 1, 413 : 2, 492 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 2 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 16 : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṛiñji* : 11 : 2; *Kār* : 4 : 1; *Kuṛiñjip* : 169, 250; *Kuṛun* : 105 : 3, 194 : 3, 251 : 1, 391 : 7; *Maṇi* : VII : 127, XIX : 68, XXI : 189; *Mullaip* : 84; *Murugu* : 122, 220, 310; *Naṛ* : 264 : 4, 276 : 6, 288 : 3, 357 : 6; *Padiṛṛu* : 90 : 42; *Pari* : 5 : 64, 17 : 19, 48, 18 : 7, 21 : 32; *Perumbāṇ* : 331, 495; *Puṛam* : 13 : 10, 50 : 2: 60 : 4, 133 : 5, 260 : 26, 344 : 1; *Śilap* : II : 53, IX : 23, XII : 34. XXV : 53; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 85.

Maṭṭam (மட்டம்): Toddy. *Kuṛun* : 193 : 1.

Maṭṭu (மட்டு): honey; toddy. *Aham* : 212 : 16, 346 : 15; *Maṇi* : IV : 63; *Padiṛṛu* : 90 : 26; *Pari* : 12 : 24; *Puṛam* : 24 : 5, 113 : 1, 120 : 12, 160 : 13; *Śilap* : XII : 18.

Maṭpahai (மட்பகை): lit. 'that which cuts off or divides clay'—an instrument which was used to remove pot from the wheel. It looks as if Maṭpahai can mean a plough also; for it too divides the soil (clay) as it ploughs along. *Kuṛaḷ* : 883 : 2.

Maḍaṅgal (மடங்கல்): (1) Yama's messenger (of death). *Kali* : 2 : 3; *Pari* : 3 : 8; *Puṛam* : 363 : 9, 366 : 23.

(2) Lion. *Naṛ* : 57 : 1; *Puṛam* : 71 : 1.

(3) Narasingha (half lion and half human avatar of Tirumāl). *Śilap* : XVII, *Munnilaipparaval* : 12.

(4) The fire of final destruction. *Kali* : 105 : 20,

Maḍaṅgal tī (மடங்கல் தீ): The northern fire; the Aurora Borealis. *Padiṛṛu* : 72 : 15.

Maḍantapa uraittal (மடந்தப உரைத்தல்): The lady love's talk which no longer shows her old childish innocence but suggests the sophistication of an adult in love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 264 : 1.

Maḍal (மடல்): (1) The act of riding a Maḍanmā (*vide*). *Kali* : 58 : 22, 138 : 28, 139 : 10, 15, 140 : 3; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1131 : 2, 1132 : 1, 1133 : 2, 1135 : 1, 1136 : 1, 1137 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 182.

(2) Maḍanmā. *Naṟ* : 146 : 3, 152 : 1, 342 : 1.

(3) The palmyra leaf. *Puṟam* : 370 : 16, 371 ; 15.

Maḍalpāḍiya Mādangīran (மடல்பாடிய மாதங்கீரன்): He derives his name from the substance of his poems which deal with Maḍalēṟudal. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 182; *Naṟ* : 377.

Maḍan (மடன்): Lack of judgment (or perhaps declining to judge or discriminate) deemed to be a feminine virtue. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 252 : 1.

Maḍan Mā (மடன் மா): A toy horse made of palmyra leaves and which a forlorn lover was supposed to ride to proclaim to the world his lovelorn condition. *Kali* : 61 : 22, 141 : 9; *Naṟ* : 377 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 16 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 102 : 20.

Maḍi (மடி): (1) The folded cloth worn around the loins or dropped on the shoulders. *vide* Maḍivai. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1023 : 2; *Maduraik* : 520; *Naṟ* : 70 : 2; *Śilap* : XIV : 207, XV : 134.

(2) Laziness. *Kuṟaḷ* : 61 ch. hdg. (*Maḍi* inmai).

'*Maḍi inmai*' (மடி இன்மை): On avoiding Laziness. *Kuṟaḷ* : 61 ch. hdg.

'*Maḍimai*' (மடிமை): Sloth; this obstructs love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 6, 274 : 2.

Maḍivai (மடிவை): (*vide*) Maḍi; 'the garment of foliage' (Taḻai) says N, M. V. Lit. it means 'folds' of robes. The habit of folding the loin cloth before wearing it gave it this name (Maḍi : Maḍivai : that which is folded;) *vide* 'Maḍitaṟṟu' *Kuṟaḷ* : (1023); so it was not necessarily 'taḻai', *Aham* : 13 : 16, 226 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : 27 : 3.

Maḍu (மடு): A deep pond of stagnant water supplied by springs; usually bathing centres. *Nānmaṇi* : 80 : 2.

Maḍai (மடை): Bali or sacrifice; that which is offerred (for acceptance): like 'Śevi maḍuttal'. *Perumbāṇ* : 104.

Maḍainūl (மடைநூல்): The science of cooking. Knowledge of this is part of a courtesan's professional equipment. *Maṇi* : II : 22.

Maḍaippaḷi (மடைப்பளி): Kitchen. This once stood as a witness for a chaste woman. *Śilap* : XXI : 5.

Maṇ (மண்): (1) Mārchchanai; the pasty substance attached to one side of the Taṇṇumai to make it resorant: so it is Maṇmuḻavu and in Sanskrit Mritaṅgam. *Aham* : 76 : 1, 346 : 14; *Naṟ* : 100 : 11, 139 : 6; *Pari* : 2 : 3; *tiraṭṭu*; 4 : 1; *Puṟam* : 15, 23.

(2) earth. *Śilap* : I : 36, XXVI : 34.

(3) Seal affixed to letters. *Śilap* : XIII : 76, 96, XXV : 172, XXVI : 171.

(4) a defect in pearls. *Śilap* : XIV : 193.

(5) plaster, stucco. *Kuṟaḷ* : 407 : 2, 576 : 1.

Maṇkaṇai muḻavu (மண்கணை முழவு): The drum which is tuned properly by applying maṇ or sōṟu. *Śilap* : X : 139.

'*Maṇkeḻu ñālam*' (மண்கெழு ஞாலம்): 'The earthly world' Name of the 9th stanza of VII Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Maṇṇaha maḍandai (மண்ணக மடந்தை): (Deified) Mother Earth - Bhūdēvi. *Śilap* : V : 3, XVI : 40.

Maṇḍapam (மண்டபம்): A decorated building with a large hall for congregational purposes. *Maṇi* : II : 13, V : 9; *Śilap* : V : 110.

Maṇḍalam (மண்டலம்): The act of performing the 'pariseshana' (the clockwise ritual sprinkling of water around the dining leaf and chanting an appropriate mantra before a Brahmin begins to eat.) *vide* Maṇḍilam. *Āchāra* : 18 : 1.

Maṇḍilam (மண்டிலம்): (1) a circle; the circular motion; the circle (cycle) of causal relations. *Ēlādi* : 72 : 4; *Maṇi* : XXX : 19.

(2) looking glass. *Maṇi* : XXV : 137; *Pari* : 21 : 23; *Śilap* : XXVIII :30.

(3) 'The circular orbital lighted path left behind a revolving luminous body': an ancient belief. *Puṟam* : 30 : 2.

(4) The Moon; the lunar orbit. *Aham* : 122 : 11, 277 : 1; *Naṟ* : 375 : 7.

(5) The Sun; the solar orbit. *Aham* : 260 : 1, 263 : 2, 363 : 3, 367 : 1, 378 : 14, 381 : 5; *Kali* : 141 : 12; *Kuṟiñjip* : 216; *Naṟ* : 671, 69 : 1, 117 : 5, 152 : 4; *Neḍunal* : 73; *Pari* : 17 : 32; *Puṟam* : 8 : 6, 175 : 9; *Śilap* : XIV : 4, 104.

(6) The sun and the moon. *Pari* : 13 : 8.

(7) The earth (a sphere). *Kuṟun* : 300 : 7.

(8) country. *Innā* : 35 : 4; (Nach. says Maṇḍalam was corrupted into Maṇḍilam). *Maduraik* : 190; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 41 : 17.

(9) A kind of Dēśi dance; it was of eleven kinds. *Śilap* : III : 144, 145, 152.

Maṇḍai (மண்டை) : An earthenware bowl used as a plate for eating by poor people and the Pāṇar (the wandering minstrels). It was so called probably because originally it was but a polished skull they were using as a bowl (just as the Kāpālikas did). *Aham* : 86 : 8, 96 : 1, 105 : 5, 237 : 10; *Maṇi* : VI : 62, 92; *Puṟam* : 103 : 3, 9, 115 : 2, 125 : 3, 155 : 6, 179 : 2, 235 : 10, 261 : 2, 286 : 3, 289 : 6, 352 : 1: 372 : 7, 384 : 8, 398 : 21, 24; *Śilap* : XVI : 39.

Maṇṇaham (மண்ணகம்) : Earth. *Kali* : 144 : 43; *Śilap* : V : 167.

Maṇṇīṭṭaraṅgam (மண்ணீட்டரங்கம்) : The workplace where Maṇṇīṭṭāḷar make their stucco dolls. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 44.

Maṇṇīṭṭāḷar (மண்ணீட்டாளர்) : (1) makers of stucco dolls etc. i.e., wooden dolls with an outer coat of śudai or stucco. *Śilap* : V : 30.

(2) Sculptors. *Maṇi* ; XXVIII : 37.

Maṇṇīḍu (மண்ணீடு) : Doll, idol etc. made of stucco. *Maṇi* : VI : 47, 200, XVIII : 156.

Maṇṇumaṅgalam (மண்ணுமங்கலம்) : 1. (Manneyil aḻitta) Maṇṇumaṅgalam and 2. (Śiṟanda Śirtti) Maṇṇumaṅgalam. Pāḍāṇ Tiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 9, 12.

Maṇṇōḍiyainda maram (மண்ணோடியைந்த மரம்): This seems really to mean 'the wooden doll provided with an overcoat of stucco' though Parimēl, says it is 'the tree that is planted in soil'; (*vide Kuṛaḷ* : 407 : 2,; *Maṇi* : VI : 47; 200, XVIII : 156, XXVIII : 37; *Śilap* : V : 30). *Kuṛaḷ* : 576 : 1.

Maṇṇōr Mudalvi (மண்ணோர் முதல்வி): An address of Sarasvati or Kalaikkaḍavuḷ the goddess of learning. *Maṇi* : XIV : 19.

Maṇpoṛi (மண் பொறி): The emblem on the seal. *Śilap* : XIII : 84.

Maṇ muhan (மண் முகன்): A rishi; the cow which brought up Āputtiran finally took refuge with him. *Maṇi* : XV : 4, 40.

(Chōḷan) Maṇakkiḷḷi [(சோழன்) மணக்கிள்ளி]: Daughter of a a Chōḷa king; wife of Neḍuñjēral Ādan and mother of Śeṅguṭṭuvan; she is called Naṛśōṇai in *Śilap*. *Padiṛṛu* : V : Ten; *Padiham* : 3.

Maṇaṛpāvai (மணற்பாவை): Doll of sand (?); a doll young girls played with. *Puṛam* : 11 : 3.

Maṇi (மணி): (1) It refers to gems (all precious stones) in general, but sapphire and the ruby specially and of the two the sapphire particularly. (a) The sapphire. *Aham* : *invocatory* : 15, 8 : 15, 25 : 6, 136 : 13, 172 : 17, 202 : 8, 236 : 1, 240 : 3, 278 : 13, 282 : 5. 290 : 15, 319 : 1, 327 : 15, 374 : 13, 386 : 13, 387 : 10 : *Aiṅguṛu* : 45 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 2 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 60 : 1; *Ēlādi* : 67 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 3 : 1; *Kali. invocatory* : 4, 41 : 32 : 33, 46 : 2, 77 : 16, 101 : 5, 105 : 13, 121 : 5; *Maduraik* : 96; *Naṛ* : 8 : 3, 10 : 2, 17 : 10, 28 : 5, 78 : 2, 133 : 5, 159 : 1: 166 : 1, 173 : 6, 191 ; 9, 221 : 1, 231 : 1, 239 : 6, 242 : 3, 245 : 3, 266 : 4, 293 : 1, 302 : 4, 304 : 6, 316 : 1, 337 : 7, 344 : 2, 357 : 5, 366 : 4, 389 : 2, 399 : 5; *Neḍunal* : 111; *Padiṛṛu* : 88 : 32; *Pari* : 1 : 59, 2 : 52, 3 : 3, 4 : 57, 9 : 7, 10 : 89, 13 : 1, 42 : 43, 15 : 40, 50, 18 : 7; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 62, 74, 2 : 3, 47, 49; *Perumbāṇ* : 14, 314; *Puṛam* : 56 : 2, 5, 7, 91 : 6, 147 : 7, 150 : 6, 229 : 27, 272 : 1; *Śilap* : XXII : 97, XXVI : 70, XXVII : 234; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 152, 181; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 44 : 1, 2.

(b) The Ruby. *Aham* : 32 : 2, 72 : 15, 92 : 12, 138 : 17, 192 : 11, 213 ; 14, 304 : 13, 372 : 13 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 59 : 2 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 6 : 4 ; *Kali* : 45 : 3 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 13, 221 ; *Maṇi* : III : 42, 65, VII : 131, XIX : 111, XXIV : 13, 29, XXV : 96, 195 ; *Nāladi* : 347 : 1 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 5 : 1, 7 : 1, 100 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 234 : 3, 255 : 10, *Paḷa* : 78 : 4, 81 : 2, 214 : 1, 271 : 3 ; *Pari* : 13 : 27, 21 : 57 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 187 ; *Puṟam* : 172 : 7, 200 : 8, 218 : 2, 294 : 8, 362 : 1 ; *Śilap* : II : 12, 77, IX : 3, XIII : 583, XIV : 192, XX : 72 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 4 : 1, 9 : 2, 28 : 2, 47 : 2.

(c) Pearls. *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 45 : 2.

(d) Coral beads. *Aham* : 5 : 25, 16 : 3, 66 : 14 ; *Kali* : 103 : 59.

(e) Crystal or other beads. *Aham* : 167 : 1 ; *Kali* : 33 : 3, 6, 35 : 5, 142 : 63 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 742 : 1, 1273 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : IV : 7, V : 97, XII : 84, XXV : 149 ; *Naṟ* : 112 : 6, 220 : 1, 269 : 1, 339 : 11 ; *Puṟam* : 137 : 11.

(f) Gems (general). *Aham* : 105 : 5, 232 : 8, 242 : 3, 365 : 18 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 189 : 2, 233 : 2 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 6 : 4 ; *Kali* : 48 : 17, 79 : 8, 85 : 12, 125 : 16, 132 : 14 ; *Maṇi* : III : 140, XX : 68, XXIV : 13, 29, XXV : 96, XXVIII : 55 ; *Naladi* : 127 : 3, 146 : 2, 347 : 1, 369 : 2 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 14 : 18, 16 : 15, 30 : 2, 39 : 4, 58 : 18, 66 : 19, 74 : 16, 76 : 14 ; *Pari* : 5 : 67, 12 : 93, 13 : 3, 35, 16 : 6 ; *Puṟam* : 50 : 3, 53 : 2, 130 : 1, 291 : 7, 377 : 16, 382 : 12, 397 : 14, 398 : 27 ; *Śilap* : III : 116, V : 19, 105, XVI : 51, 65, XIX : 44, XXII : 38, XXIX : *ūśal Vari* : 1, XXX : 30 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 482 : 1.

(2) Pupil in the eye. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1123 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 39 : 6.

(3) (a) Bells (on lamp). *Aham* : 266 : 20.

(b) Koṅgar dancess adorned them around their waists. *Aham* : 368 : 16, 376 : 9 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : *invocatory* : 6.

(c) A long rope with bells attached to either end was hung across on the back of elephants ; the bells usually announced the arrival of these dangerous

animals. *Aham* : 24 : 13 ; *Naṟ* : 227 : 5 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 33 : 2 ; *Puṟam* : 3 : 10, 22 : 2, 72 : 3, 161 : 19, 165 : 6, 351 : 5 ; *Śilap* : XXVI : 201 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 141.

(d) Attached to the forehead of a horse. *Aham* : 190 : 14, 24 : 19 ; *Naṟ* : 163 : 4, 235 : 9.

(e) Attached to chariots. *Aham* : 4 : 12, 66 : 10, 145 : 2, 146 : 5, 154 : 12, 14, 300 : 17, 314 : 9, 321 : 7, 329 : 5, 344 : 8, 361 : 5 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 2 : 2, 50 : 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 23 : 1 ; *Innā* : 13 : 1, 16 : 1 ; *Kali* : 70 : 18, 83 : 10, 126 : 7 ; *Kuṟun* : 336 : 3 ; *Maṇi* : III : 85, 481, IV : 76 ; *Naṟ* : 42 : 5, 78 : 11, 91 : 10, 132 : 9, 145 : 11, 177 : 6, 178 : 9, 187 : 4, 287 : 10, 301 : 1, 323 ; 10, 361 : 5, 394 : 4 ; *Pari* : 12 : 29 ; *Puṟam* : 68 : 14, 145 : 9, 200 : 11 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 91 : *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 48 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 141 : 2.

(f) Bells in garlands. *Aham* : 184 : 18.

(g) Bells around the necks of cattle *Aham* : 64 : 15, 214 : 11, 399 : 8 ; *Kali* : 80 : 10, 105 : 40, 139 : 9 ; *Naṟ* : 37 : 2, 69 : 7, 264 : 8, 364 : 8 ; *Śilap* : XVII : *Uraippāṭṭu* : 6, XVII : *Karuppam*.

(h) Attached to spears. *Aham* : 35 : 3 ; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 19 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 171 : 8.

(i) Put up in the front of palaces or important houses. The chain of 'complaints and petitions'. *Naṟ* : 40 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 388 : 13 ; *Śilap* : XX : 3, 10, 53, XXIII : 32.

(j) Bells (general). *Pari* : 8 : 88, 100 ; *Puṟam* : 201 : 4, 305 : 6 ; *Śilap* : XXVI : 36, XXVII : 204.

(k) Attached to drums. *Pari* : 8 : 30.

(l) Worn around necks of sheep. *Naṟ* : 321 : 2.

(m) Bells sounded during pūja or worship. *Murugu* : 115 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 31 : 5 ; *Puṟam* : 281 : 5 ; *Śilap* : VII : 41.

Maṇi araṅgam (மணி அரங்கம்) : A decorated courtyard ; Arumpada, says it is 'an open courtyard for moonlight parties'. (Nilāmuṟṟam). *Śilap* : XXVIII : 65.

Maṇikkāñchi (மணிக்காஞ்சி) : The gold waistband called Mēkalai or Kāñchi adorned with gems ; Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 56.

Maṇikuyiṟṟunar (மணிகுயிற்றுநர்): Jewellers; makers of pearl necklaces. *Śilap*: V: 46.

Maṇichchihai (மணிச்சிகை): Kind of flower, called Śemmaṇippū. *Kuṟiñjip*: 64.

Maṇittuḷai (மணித்துளை): Ought to be Maṇittoḷai; hole in a gem; (wrongly spelt in the text as *tuḷai* by the editors). *Maṇi*: XII: 66.

Māṇiniṟappāhan (மணிநிறப்பாகன்): The blue-complexioned charioteer, viz., Krishna (Kaṇṇan). *Bhāratam*: '*Nānmaruppu*': 3.

Maṇippīḍihai (மணிப்பீடிகை): The Buddhist altar made of precious stones. *Maṇi*: VIII: 52.

Maṇipallavattuttuyaruṟṟa Kādai (மணிபல்லவத்துத்துயருற்ற காதை): The 8th canto of *Maṇi* detailing Maṇimēkalai's travails at Maṇipallavam.

Maṇipallavam (மணிபல்லவம்): An island on the north of Ceylon, where there was a Buddha Pīḍikai and which Maṇimēkalai visited. Āputtiran died there. Perhaps the island is the same as Jaffna. *Maṇi Padiham*: 44, 84, VI: sub hdg, 213, sub hdg. VII: 1, 22, VIII canto hdg.: 2, IX hdg. XI: 2, XII: 9; XIV: 81, 101, XV: 16, 36, XXI: 15, 86, 186, XXIV: sub hdg. 154, XXV: hdg. & sub hdg.. 25, 33, 120, 126, XXVIII: 203.

Maṇimiḍaṟṟaṇṇal (மணிமிடற்றண்ணல்): Śiva; the great One with the neck of the sapphire blue. *Pari*: 9: 7.

Maṇimiḍaṟṟoruvan (மணிமிடற்றொருவன்): 'Nīlakaṇṭa'; Śiva; the God with the neck of the sapphire blue. *Puṟam*: 91: 6.

Maṇi Miḍaṟu (மணி மிடறு): The neck of the sapphire blue Śiva's 'Nīlakaṇṭam'. *Kali*: 142: 27; *Puṟam*: 56: 2.

Maṇimiḍai Pavaḷam (மணிமிடை பவளம்): meaning: 'Coral beads mixed with rubies' - the second division of the *Ahanānūṟu* (stanzas from 121 to 300) consisting of 180 poems. It is so called because the poems in this section are a mixture of tough and easy ones. The Pāyiram to the *Ahanānūṟu* says that the style of the poems in this section does not agree with the substance

and hence the caption. The expression itself was perhaps taken from the lines *Aham* : 14 : 3, 4 or 304 : 13. The 'Maṇi-pravāḷa' style of the medieval days was a partial Sanskritization of this expression.

Maṇimēkalā Deivam (மணிமேகலா தெய்வம்) : A deity of the sea and patron goddess of Maṇimēkalai, daughter of Mādavi. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 43. V : canto hdg., sub hdg. 95, VI : sub hdg., 213, VII : hdg., sub hdg. 2, IX : 55, X : sub hdg., 5, XI : 1, XII : 9, XXI : 182, XXV : 198, 209, XXVIII : 212 ; 213, XXIX : 33.

Maṇimēkalā Deivam Vandu Tōṉṟiya Kādai (மணிமேகலா தெய்வம் வந்து தோன்றிய காதை) : Detailing the appearance of the Maṇimēkalā angel before the heroine. *Maṇi* : V canto hdg.

Maṇimēkalai (மணிமேகலை) : (1) Daughter of Kōvalan and Mādavi of Puhār ; she was designed by her mother for a spinster's life and to shun the traditional courtesan's life. Her adventures in quest of Buddhist truth are described in the epic Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi* : *Padiham Veṇba* : 2 : 2, 3, 37, 44, II : 4. 12, 55, III : 3, 11, 20, 42, 82, 148, 171, canto IV sub hdg. 26, 67, V sub hdg. 81, 92, 112, VI sub hdg. VII : 1, 3, 18, XI : 2, 14, 127, XII : sub hdg. 31, 53, XIII : sub hdg. XIV : hdg. XVII canto hdg. 74, XVIII : canto sub hdg. 25, 31, 53, 150, 155, 170, XIX : canto sub hdg , 30, XX : canto sub hdg. 84, 113, XXI : canto sub hdg. XXII : canto sub hdg., 6, 180, XXIII : canto sub hdg., 23, 44, 91, XXIV : sub hdg., 64, 83, 143, XXV : sub hdg., 95, 154, 214, 220, XXVIII : 245 ; *Śilap* : XV : 23, 39, 104, XXVII : 105, XXIX : *Aḍittōḷi Araṟṟu* : 5, XXX : 4, 9, 24 : *Nūṟkaṭṭurai* : 17.

(2) A Tamil epic ; by Maduraikkūla Vāṇigan Śīttalai Śāttanar ; also called '*Maṇimēkalai Tuṟavu*'. *Maṇi* : XV : 55 ; *Padiham* : XV hdg. canto XXVI : sub hdg. The *Padiham* prefixed to his epic was not written by Śāttanār but by a contemporary of his : student, classmate or teacher, or some other contemporary poet.

Maṇimēkalai tuṛavu (மணிமேகலை துறவு): i.e., the Renunciation of Maṇimēkalai. The original name of the Tamil epic *Maṇimēkalai*. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 97.

Maṇi mōdiram (மணி மோதிரம்): A ruby set ring. *Śilap* : VI : 96.

Maṇi Vaṇṇan (மணிவண்ணன்): Kaṇṇan whose complexion is that of the sapphire. He had a temple on the outskirts of Puhār. *Maṇi* : XIX : 65; *Śilap* : X : 10, XVI : 50.

Maṇi Varai (மணிவரை): The rock of the sapphire blue; Nīlamalai or the Nīlgiris. *Pari* : 13 : 1; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 3.

Maṇi Vinaiñar (மணி விணைஞர்): Sellers of pearl strings or garlands. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 45.

Maṇai (மணை): A plank used as a seat by Brahmins Pēṛa. says it must be 'Yāmai maṇai' i.e., one resembling a tortoise in shape. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 625 : 1.

Mattahamaṇi (மத்தகமணி): A gem set on the forehead. *Śilap* : VI : 91.

Mattam (மத்தம்): *vide* Mattu (a churn). *Aham* : 87 : 1; *Kali* : 110 : 10; *Naṛ* : 12 : 2, 84 : 6.

Mattari (மத்தரி): A kind of musical instrument like the Taṇṇumai (a percussion instrument). *vide* : Mat : sound; Mattaḷam : the basis for (that which produces) sound; so also Mattari. *Pari* : 12 : 41.

Matti (மத்தி): A chief of fishermen and chieftain of Kaḷār. He submitted to Karikālan but perhaps resisted the other Chōḷas. When the Chōḷa once called upon Eḷini to join him in hunt the latter failed to turn up and so the king asked Matti to punish Eḷini. Matti fought and captured Eḷini whose teeth he knocked out and planted on the city gates of Veṇmaṇi and in honour of the achievement set up a pillar at Kaḷār. *Aham* : 6 : 20, 211 : 15, 226 : 8; *Aiṅguṛu* : 61 : 2.

Mattihai (மத்திகை): A weapon of war used for delivering knocks; a long thin stick (like a cane) used for driving horses; Sammaṭṭi. *Kali* : 96 : 12; *Mullaip* : 59; *Pari* : 9 : 46, 20 : 61.

Mattima nāḍu (மத்திம நாடு): Madhya Dēśa; the middle country. *Śilap* : XV : 178.

Mattu (மத்து): The cylindrical stick with a bellows and toothed

bottom (a primitive churn) used for churning buttermilk. *Paḍiṟṟu* : III : 6 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 257 : 13 ; *Śilap* : XVII : 9.

Madahu (மதகு) Sluice. *Pari. Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 66 ; *Śilap* : VII : 4 : 1.

Madam (மதம்) : musk. *Pari* : 10 : 92.

Madalai (மதலை) : pillar. *Nāḷaḍi* : 197 : 2.

Madalaippaḷḷi (மதலைப்பள்ளி) : A part of the house set apart to accommodate pigeons. *Neḍunal* : 48.

Madavali (மதவலி) : (1) The strong One : Murugan. *Murugu* : 275.

(2) Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 40.

Madāṇi (மதாணி) : A large ornament. *Maduraik* : 46 ; *Pari* : 2 : 30.

Madi (மதி) : Moon ; it is full moon or crescent ; Śiva wears the crescent ; it is worshipped. The darker part of the moon is spoken of as a blemish ; it is either a deer or a rabbit in shape. The snake Rāhu eats it up during eclipse. This is food for the celestials. *Aham* : 114 : 5, 141 : 7, 179 : 13, 192 : 1, 297 : 15, 306 : 10, 313 : 7 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 280 : 3 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 22 : 4 ; *Kali* : 17 : 7, 32 : 6, 55 : 10, 56 : 4, 62 : 14, 64 : 1, 70 : 4. 100 : 4, 104 : 27, 37, 105 : 46, 118 : 6, 119 : 4, 126 : 2, 21, 141 : 7, 144 : 22, 24, 145 : 6, 146 : 40, 147 : 30 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 782 : 1, 957 : 2, 1116 : 1, 1117 : 1, 1118 : 2, 1119 : 2, 1210 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 195 ; *Maṇi* : III : 12, 20, IV : 27, VI : 14, X : 83, XVIII : 170, XXIV : 42, XXV : 89, 123, XXVII : 137, XXIX : 163 ; *Murugu* : 87 ; *Nāḷaḍi* : 21 : 1, 125 : 3, 176 : 1 ; *Nānmaṇi* : *invocation* : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 128 : 2, 316 ; 5, 346 : 8 ; *Paḷa* : 47 : 3: 258 : 4 ; *Pari* : 3 : 52, 10 : 74, 76, 112, 11 : 31, 36, 37, 13 : 5, 19 : 24 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 35 ; *Puṟam* : 22 : 11. 31 : 4, 160 : 8, 260 : 17, 362 : 2, 392 : 1, 398 : 1, 12 ; *Śilap* : VII : 8 : 3, 14 : 3, 15 : 3, 16 : 3, 30 : 3, 41 : 3, 4 ; X : 2, XVII : *Oṇṟanpahudi* : 2, XIX : 19, 62, XXI : 20, XXVI : 25, XXVII : 9, XXVIII : 1, XXIX : *Uraip* : *Śiṟupāṇ* : 157, 219, 251.

Madittiṅgaḷ (மதித்திங்கள்) : The full moon. *Naṟ* : 62 : 7.

Madimuḍi (மதிமுடி) : Śiva who wears the crescent moon on his head. *Śilap* : XXV : 134.

Madiyam (மதியம்) : (Madi+am). *vide* Madi : Moon. Marriages were celebrated when the Rōhiṇi asterism was in conjunction with the Madiyam (the moon). Children were diverted by

their mothers by pointing to the moon. The snake 'Rāhu' was supposed to eat up the moon during eclipse. The moon was a source of distress to separated lovers. *Aham* : 299 : 11 ; *Bhāratam* : '*Ādiśāṇṛa*' : 3 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 22 ; *Kali* : 39 : 8, 121 : 3, 18, 142 : 24, 143 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : IV : 75, V ; 119 ; *Naṛ invocation* : 4, 62 : 4, 196 : 3, 377 : 7 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 31 : 12 ; *Pari* : 11 : 1, 10 ; *Puṛam* : 6 : 27, 25 : 4, 56 : 24, 102 : 7, 160 : 22, 294 : 1, 371 : 17 ; *Śliap* : I : 50, VI : 37, X : *Kaṭṭurai* : *Veṇba* : 2.

Madil (மதில்) : The walls of a fortress. *Aham* : 45 : 18, 124 : 16, 159 : 18, 164 : 12 ; *Aiṅguṛu* : 78 : 2 ; *Kali* : 67 : 4, 92 : 12 ; *Maduraik* : 66 ; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 24 ; *Naṛ* : 43 : 10, 342 : 2 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 20 : 18, 29 : 25, 33 : 7, 45 : 7, 71 : 11 ; *Tol. Puṛat* : 12, 25 Nach., *Pari* : 12 : 9 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 450 ; *Puṛam* : 18 : 11, 31 : 8, 36 : 10, 92 : 5, 97 : 2, 98 : 4, 355 : 1, 379 : 18, 387 : 5, 33 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 66, 69, 218, XXVII : 152, XXVIII : 49 ; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 152 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *Takkārkku* : 1 ; *Poruśina* : 3 ; *Maduvin* : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 68 : 9.

Madiṛkuḍumikoṇḍa maṇṇumaṅgalam (மதிற்குடுமி கொண்ட மண்ணுமங்கலம்) : Uḻiñaittiṇai. The sacrificial act of a king successful in siegewarfare, bathing and cleansing himself and wearing the crown in the name of the fallen foe. (Maṇṇu : to wash and cleanse). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 68 : 10.

Madinmaram (மதின்மரம்) : The huge wooden bolt that is shot to fasten the gates of the Fort ; also Kaṇaiya maram. *Padiṛṛu* : 15 : 3.

Madu (மது) : Honey ; toddy. *Maṇi* : III : 16, IV : 72, 106 ; *Porunar* : 217 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 38.

Maduharam (மதுகரம்) : bee ; that which makes the honey. *Śilap* : XXV : 20.

Madurāpati (மதுராபதி) : The tutelary Goddess of Madurai. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 13 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 157 ; *Veṇba* : 4, XXIII : 22.

Madurai (மதுரை) : (1) Capital of the Pāṇḍyan kingdom. The Vaigai flows along this town. On its banks there are tall Marudu trees and the Marudam Tuṛai or Tiru-Maruda Muṇṛuṛai is famous. So it appears that Madurai is a corruption of Marudai (i.e., place famous for Marudu trees). The Śaṅgam was situated here ; *vide* Kūḍal. To this place belonged many poets : It was 30 Kādams to the South of the Southern limit of the Chōḻanāḍu.

(1) Madurai Marudam Iḷanāganār. *Aham* : 312, 343, 358, 365, 368, 380, 387 ; *Kuṟun* : 77, 160, 279, 367 ; *Naṟ* : 29 ; *Puṟam* : 55, 276. 349.

(2) Madurai Marudam Kiḷār. *Naṟ* : 329, 388.

(3) Maduraippērālavāyar. *Naṟ* : 361 ; *Puṟam* : 247, 262.

(4) Maduraipperumarudiḷanāganār. *Naṟ* : 251.

(5) Maduraipperumarudanār. *Naṟ* : 241.

(6) Maduraippūvaṇṇa nāgan vēṭṭanār. *Naṟ* : 290.

(7) Maduraippālāśiriyar Śēndan Koṟṟanār. *Naṟ* : 322.

(8) Maduraippaḷḷi Marudaṅgiḷār. *Naṟ* : 352.

(9) Maduraikkollanveṇṇāganār. *Naṟ* : 285.

(10) Maduraikkārulāviyaṅgūttanār. *Naṟ* : 325.

(11) Maduraikkaḷḷambōdanār. *Naṟ* : 215.

(12) Maduraikkaṇṇattanār. *Aham* : 360 ; *Naṟ* : 351.

(13) Madurai Ōlaikkaḍaiyattār Nalveḷḷaiyār. *Naṟ* : 250.

(14) Madurai Īḷattu Bhūtan Dēvanār. *Aham* : 231, 307 : *Kuṟun* : 189, 360 ; *Naṟ* : 366.

(15) Madurai Iḷampālāśiriyan Śēndan Kūttanār. *Aham* : 102, 348 ; *Naṟ* : 273.

(16) Madurai Ārulaviya nāṭṭu Ālambēri Śāttanār. *Naṟ* : 338.

(17) Madurai Aruvai vāṇigan Iḷavēṭṭanār. *Aham* : 302 ; *Kuṟun* : 185. *Naṟ* : 344 ; *Puṟam* : 329.

(18) Madurai Aḷakkar Nāḷār. *Aham* : 314 ; *Kuṟun* : 188, 215 *Naṟ* : 297 ; *Puṟam* 388.

(19) Maduraikkaṇakkāyanār. *Aham* : 338, 342 ; *Puṟam* ; 189, 330.

(20) Maduraikkaṇṇāganār. *Puṟam* : 56.

(21) Maduraikkūla Vāṇigan Śīttalāi Śāttanār. *Aham* : 306, 320 ; *Kuṟun* : 154 ; *Maṇi* : *Padiham Puṟam* : 59.

(22) Maduraikkaḷḷir Kaḍaiyattan Veṇṇāganār. *Puṟam* : 316.

(23) Madurai Vēḷāśān, *Puṟam* : 505.

(24) Maduraittamiḻakkūttanār. *Puṟam* : 334.

(25) Madurai Iḷaṅkaṇṇikkauśikanār. *Puṟam* : 309.

(26) Madurai Ōlaikkaḍaippuhundārāyattanār. *Puṛam* : 350.

(27) Paḍaimaṅgamanniyār. *Puṛam* : 351.

(28) Madurai Nakkīranār. *Puṛam* : 395.

(29) Maduraikkaḍaiyattār. *Kuṛun* : 223.

(30) Maduraikkaṇḍarattār. *Kuṛun* : 317.

(31) Maduraikkaṇṇanār. *Kuṛun* : 107.

(32) Maduraikkadakkaṇṇanār. *Kuṛun* : 88.

(33) Maduraikkāñchippulavar. *Kuṛun* : 164, 173, 302.

(34) Maduraikkollan Pullar. *Kuṛun* : 373.

(35) Madurai Nalveḷḷiyār. *Kuṛun* : 365.

(36) Maduraipperuṅgollanār. *Kuṛun* : 141.

(37) Madurai Marudaṅgiḷār. *Kuṛun* : 332.

(38) Madurai Āśiriyar Kōḍaṅgoṛṛanār. *Kuṛun* : 144.

(39) Madurai Eḷuttāḷan. *Aham* : 84, 207 ; *Kuṛun* : 90, 226.

(40) Madurai Vēḷātattar. *Kuṛun* : 315.

(41) Maduraikkaṇakkāyanār mahanār Nakkīranār. *Tirumurugu* ; *Neḍunal.*

(42) Madurai Ammaḷḷanār. *Aham* : 344, 353.

(43) Madurai Iḷaṅgauśikanār. *Aham* : 381.

(44) Maduraikkavuṇiyan Bhūdattanār. *Aham* : 74.

(45) Madurai Āśiriyar Nallanduvanār. *Aham* : 43 ; *Pari* ; *Kali* : Editor.

(46) Maduraikkūttanār. *Aham* : 334.

(47) Maduraittattangaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 335.

(48) Maduraittamiḻkkūttan Kaḍuvan Maḷḷanār. *Aham* : 354.

(49) Maduraippaṇḍa Vāṇigan Iḷaṇ Ḍēvanār. *Aham* : 328.

(50) Maduraippon Śey Kollan Veṇṇāganār. *Aham* : 364 ; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 67.

(51) Tamil literature was fostered here. *Śilap Padiham* : 58, XI : 20, 39, VIII : 3, IX : 76, X : 41, 51, 58, 139, 188, XIII : 25, 132, 181, XV : 6, 9,

112, XIX : 16, 28, XXI : 37, 43, XXIII : 136, XXIV : 5, 105, XXV : 77, XXVII : 61, 84, 131, XXVIII : 218, XXIX : *Uraip* ; *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 7 ; *Maṇi* : XIII : 105, XXII : 106, 121, XXVI : 12, XXV : 139 ; *Pari* : 11 : 48, 12 : 9 ; *Tiraṭṭu* : 8 : 3 : *Puṟam* : 32 : 5.

(2) Mathura of the North. *Bhāratam* : *' Nanmaruppu '* : 3.

Madurai Aḷakkar Ñāḷalār Mahanār Maḷḷanār (மதுரை அளக்கர் ஞாழலார் மகனார் மள்ளனார்) : This Maḷḷanār originally belonging to Aḷakkar ñāḷal perhaps was a habitual resident of Madurai. *Aham* : 33, 144, 174. 314, 344, 353 ; *Kuṟun* : 188, 215 ; *Naṟ* : 297, 321 ; *Puṟam* : 388.

Madurai Aṟuvai Vāṇigan Iḷavēṭṭanār (மதுரை அறுவைவாணிகன் இளவேட்டனார்) : He was a textile merchant. Poet and author of *Aham* : 56, 124, 230, 254, 272, 302 ; *Kuṟun* : 185 ; *Naṟ* : 344 ; *Puṟam* : 329,

Madurai Āśiriyar Kōḍaṅgoṟṟanār (மதுரை ஆசிரியர் கோடங் கொற்றனார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 144.

Madurai Āśiriyar Nallanduvanār (மதுரை ஆசிரியர் நல்லந்துவனார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 43 ; *Paripāḍal* on Paraṅgunṟam ; edited *Kalittogai.*

Madurai Ārulaviya Nāṭṭu Ālambēri Śāttanār (மதுரை ஆருலவிய நாட்டு ஆலம்பேரி சாத்தனார்) : He was Śāttanār of Ālambēri. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 303, 338.

Madurai Iḷaṅkaṇṇikkauśikanār மதுரை இளங்கண்ணிக் கௌசிகனார்) : He either bore the name Kauśikan or belonged to that Gotram. Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 309.

Madurai Iḷaṅgauśikanār (மதுரை இளங்கௌசிகனார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 381.

Madurai Iḷampālāśiriyan Śēndan Kūttanār (மதுரை இளம்பாலாசிரியன் சேந்தன் கூத்தனார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 102, 348 ; *Naṟ* : 73.

Madurai Īḻattuppūdan Dēvanār (மதுரை ஈழத்துப் பூதன் தேவனார்) : This man originally belonged to Īḻam (Ceylon) and later came and settled down at Madurai. Poet and author of *Aham* : 88, 231, 307 ; *Kuṟun* : 189, 360 ; *Naṟ* : 366.

Madurai Eḻuttāḷan (மதுரை எழுத்தாளன்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 84.

Madurai Eḻuttāḷan Śēndan Bhūtan (மதுரை எழுத்தாளன் சேந்தன் பூதன்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 207 ; *Kuṟun* : 90, 226.

Madurai Ōlaikkaḍaikkaṇṇampuhundārāyattanār (மதுரை ஓலைக் கடைக்கண்ணம்புகுந்தாராயத்தனர்) : Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 350.

Madurai Ōlaikkaḍaiyattar Nalveḷḷaiyār (மதுரை ஓலைக்கடையத்தார் நல்வெள்ளையார்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 250, 369.

Maduraikkaḍaiyattār mahan Veṇṇāganār (மதுரைக் கடையத்தார் மகன் வெண்ணாகனர்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 223.

Maduraikkaṇḍaradattan (மதுரைக்கண்டரதத்தன்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 317.

Maduraikkaṇṇattanār (மதுரைக்கண்ணத்தனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 360 ; *Kuṟun* : 107 ; *Naṟ* : 351.

Maduraikkaṇakkāyanār (மதுரைக்கணக்காயனர்) : Father of Nakkīranār. *Aham* : 27, 338, 342 ; *Puṟam* : 330 col.

Maduraikkaṇakkāyanār Mahanār Nakkīranār (மதுரைக் கணக்காயனர் மகனர் நக்கீரனர்) : Poet and author of *Tirumurugāṟṟuppaḍai* and *Neḍunal Vaḍai* in the *Pattuppāṭṭu*. He was a Brahmin who took to the profession of conch cutting. His father was Maduraikkanakkāyanār and his son was Kīran Koṟṟan. His commentary on the Iṟaiyanār Ahapporuḷ was adjudged the best by Uruttiraśarman and has come down to us in a modified form as finalised by Nīlakaṇṭanār of Muśiṟi. He was a worshipper of Murugan. The poems in the 11th Tirumuṟai ascribed to him were fathered upon him by a later and anonymous poet. *Puṟam* : 56, 189 col.

Maduraikkadakkaṇṇan (மதுரைக்கதக்கண்ணன்) : lit ; one of an angry look. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 88.

Maduraikkandara(da)ttan [மதுரைக்கந்தர(த)த்தன்] : Poet ; author of *Kuṟun* : 317.

Maduraikkavuṇiyan Bhūtattanār (மதுரைக்கவுணியன் பூதத்தனர்) ; He belonged to the Kauṇḍinya Gotra. Poet and author of *Aham* : 74.

Maduraikkaḷḷam Pōdanār (மதுரைக்கள்ளம் போதனர்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 215. lit. 'Kaḷḷampōdu' means 'the blossom with the honey in it'.

Maduraikkaḷḷiṟkkaḍaiyattan Veṇṇāganār (மதுரைக்கள்ளிற் கடையத்தன் வெண்ணாகனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 170 ; *Puṟam* : 316.

Maduraikkāñchippulavar (மதுரைக் காஞ்சிப்புலவர்) : *vide* Māṅguḍi Kiḷār and Māṅguḍi Marudanār. Evidently these poems were written by him after he had written the Maduraikkāñchi on Neḍuñjeḻiyan. *Aham* : 89 ; *Kuṟun* : 164, 173, 302.

Maduraikkāṇḍam (மதுரைக்காண்டம்) : The second major division of *Śilap* dealing with the occurrences in Madurai. *Śilap* : XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 20.

Maduraikkāmakkaṇi Nappālattanār (மதுரைக் காமக்கணி நப்பாலத்தனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 204.

Maduraikkārulāviyaṅ Kūttanār (மதுரைக் காருலாவியங் கூத்தனர்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 325.

Maduraikkumaran (மதுரைக்குமரன்) : Basic name of Kōnāṭṭu Erichchilūr Māḍalan Maduraikkumaran. *Puṟam* : 54, 61, 167, 180, 197, 394.

Maduraikkūttanār (மதுரைக்கூத்தனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 334.

Maduraikkūlavāṇigan Śāttan (மதுரைக் கூலவாணிகன் சாத்தன்) : *vide* Maduraikkūlavāṇigan Śīttalai Śāttanār. *Śilap Padiham* : 89.

Maduraikkūlavāṇigan Śīttalai Śāttanār (மதுரைக் கூலவாணிகன் சீத்தலைச் சாத்தனர்) : Author of *Maṇimēkalai*. *Aham* : 53, 134, 229, 306, 320 ; *Kuṟun* : 154 ; *Naṟ* : 36, 127, 339 ; *Puṟam* : 59.

Maduraikkollan pullār (மதுரைக் கொல்லன் புல்லர்) : Some consider 'Pullar' as a corruption of 'Pulavar'. But perhaps it was a basic name. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 373.

Maduraikkollan Veṇṇāganār (மதுரைக் கொல்லன் வெண்ணாகனர்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 285.

Madurai Śīttalai Śāttan (மதுரைச் சீத்தலைச் சாத்தன்) : *vide* Maduraikkūlavāṇigan Śīttalai Śattanār.

Madurai Śeṅgaṇṇanār (மதுரைச் செங்கண்ணனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 39.

Maduraittattaṅkaṇṇanār (மதுரைத் தத்தங் கண்ணனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 335.

Maduraittamiḻ Kūttan Nāgan Dēvanār (மதுரைத் தமிழ்க் கூத்தன் நாகன் தேவனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 164.

Maduraittamiḻakkūttanār (மதுரைத் தமிழக் கூத்தனர்) : Father of Kaḍuvan Maḷḷanār (cf *Aham* : 70, 256, 354). Poet and author of *Puṛam* : 334.

Maduraittamiḻakkūttanār Kaḍuvan Maḷḷanār (மதுரைத் தமிழக் கூத்தனர் கடுவன் மள்ளனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 70, 256, 354.

Madurai Nakkīrar (மதுரை நக்கீரர்) : Perhaps he was different from the Kaṇakkāyanār mahanār. Poet and author of *Aham* : 36, 78 ; *Puṛam* : 395.

Madurai Nakkīranār (மதுரை நக்கீரனர்) : *vide* Madurai Nakkīrar.

Madurai Nalvelḷiyār (மதுரை நல்வெள்ளியார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 32 ; *Kuṛun* : 365.

Maduraippaḍai maṅga manniyār (மதுரைப் படை மங்க மன்னியார்) : Poet and author of *Puṛam* : 351.

Maduraippaḍai Vāṇigan IḷamDēvanār (மதுரைப் படை வாணிகன் இளந்தேவனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 58, 298, 328.

Maduraippaḷḷi marudaṅgiḷār Mahanār Śōkuttanār (மதுரைப்பள்ளி மருதங் கிழார் மகனர் சோகுத்தனர்) : Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 352.

Maduraippālāśiriyar Nappālanār (மதுரைப்பாலாசிரியர் நப்பாலனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 172.

Maduraippālāśiriyar Naṛṛāmanār (மதுரைப்பாலாசிரியர் நற்றுமனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 92.

Maduraippālāśiriyan Śēndan Kōṛṛanār (மதுரைப்பாலாசிரியன் சேந்தன் கொற்றனர்) : Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 322.

Maduraippullaṅ Kaṇṇanār (மதுரைப்புல்லங் கண்ணனர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 161.

Madurai Bhūtanirai Nāganār (மதுரைப்பூதனிரை நாகனர்) : Poet and author of *Puṛam* : 276.

Maduraippūvaṇḍa Nāgan Vēṭṭanār (மதுரைப்பூவண்ட நாகன் வேட்டனர்) : Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 317.

Maduraipperuṅgollan (மதுரைப்பெருங்கொல்லன்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 141.

Maduraipperumarudanār (மதுரைப்பெருமருதனர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 241.

Maduraipperumarudiḷanāganār (மதுரைப்பெருமருதிளநாகனர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 251.

Maduraipperuvaḻi (மதுரைப்பெருவழி): The trunk road leading to Madurai. *Śilap* : XI : 147.

Maduraippērālavāyar (மதுரைப்போரலவாயர்): Perhaps he bore the name of Ālavāy Aviṟśaḍaikkaḍavuḷ of Madurai. Poet and author of *Aham* : 87, 296; *Naṟ* : 361; *Puṟam* : 247, 262.

Maduraippon Śey Kollan Veṇṇāganār (மதுரைப்பொன் செய் கொல்லன் வெண்ணாகனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 363.

Maduraippōttanār (மதுரைப்போத்தனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 75.

Madurai Marudaṅgiḷār mahan Iḷampōttanār (மதுரை மருதங்கிழார் மகன் இளம்போத்தனர்): It seems Peruṅkaṇṇanār and Śōkuttanār were brothers of this poet. Poet and author of *Kurun* : 332.

Madurai Marudaṅgiḷār Muhanār Śōkuttanār (மதுரை மருதங்கிழார் மகனர் சோகுத்தனர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 329.

Madurai Marudangiḷār Mahanār Perum Kaṇṇanār (மதுரை மருதங்கிழார் மகனர் பெருங்கண்ணனர்): It seems Iḷampōttanār and Śōkuttanār were his brothers. Poet and author of *Aham* : 247, 364; *Naṟ* : 388.

Madurai Marudan Iḷanāganār (மதுரை மருதனிள நாகனர்): Iḷanāganār son of Marudan of Madurai. Poet and author of *Aham* : 34, 59, 90, 104, 121, 131, 184, 193, 206, 220, 245, 255, 269, 283, 297, 312, 343, 358, 365, 368, 380, 387; *Kuṟun* : 77, 160, 279, 367; *Naṟ* : 194, 216, 283, 290, 302, 326, 341, 362, 392; *Puṟam* : 55, 349. U. V. S. thinks he was different from Marudan Iḷanāganār who composed the *Marudakkali*; perhaps he was the one who commented on *Iṟaiyanār Ahapporuḷ*.

Madurai ..... Maḷḷanār (மதுரை ..... மள்ளனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 244. His full name is not known.

Madurai mannavan (மதுரை மன்னவன்): Pāṇḍyan, the king of Madurai. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 97.

Madurai madeivam (மதுரை மாதெய்வம்): Madurāpati; the tutelary god of the city of Madurai. *Śilap Padiham* : 43, XXIII : 177.

Maduraiyār Kōmān (மதுரையார் கோமான்): The Pāṇḍyan, king of the people of Madurai. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vāḻttu* : 4.

Madurai Vēḷāśān (மதுரை வேளாசான்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 305.

Madurai Vēḷātattar (மதுரை வேளாதத்தர்): (Does it mean he was a person whose name was Tattar and who did not perform vedic sacrifices like any 'Vēḷāppārppān'? If so, should it not be Vēḷāttattar - வேளாத்தத்தர்?) *Kuṟun* : 315.

Mandāram (மந்தாரம்): Indian coral tree; the shoe flower; called Śembarattai. *Śilap* : XXV : 138.

Mandi (மந்தி): Female of the monkey. *Aham* : 82 : 8, 92 : 8, 206 : 6, 241 : 15, 288 : 12, 378 : 21, 382 : 9, 396 : 1; *Aiṅguṟu* : 271 : 1, 272 : 1, 273 : 2, 274 : 1, 276 : 1, 277 : 2, 280 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 4 : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 3 : 2, 6 : 2 : *Mullai* : 12 : 2; *Kali* : 13 : 5, 40 : 16; *Kuṟun* : 29 : 6, 69 : 2, 278 : 7, 335 : 4; *Maṇi* : IV : 6; *Murugu* : 42; *Nāladi* : 237 : 1; *Naṟ* : 22 : 2, 57 : 3, 95 : 4, 151 : 8, 168 : 5, 194 : 7, 223 : 2, 251 : 3, 326 : 4, 334 : 1, 353 : 6, 355 : 5, 373 : 2, 379 : 1; *Neḍunal* : 9; *Pari* : 15 : 38; *Perumbāṇ* : 395, 497; *Porunar* : 224; *Puṟam* : 158 : 24, 200 : 3, 247 : 4; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 56; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 10 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 2 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 3, 622 : 1.

Mandirakkaṇakkar (மந்திரக்கணக்கர்): The scribes who take down the king's orders; and write diplomatic despatches; those who maintain minutes of private ministerial discussions on state affairs. (Mandiram : discussion). *Śilap* : XXII : 9.

Mandiraśuṟṟam (மந்திரச்சுற்றம்): Ministerial group. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 184; *Śilap* : XVI : 137.

Mandiram (மந்திரம்) : (1) Secret ; private and confidential confabulation. *Āchāra* : 78 : 1.

(2) Mantra ; sacred and esoteric chantings. *Innā* : 2 : 4 ; *Maṇi* : X canto hdg. & sub hdg., X : 82, 83, 91, XII : 21, XXIII : 52, XXVI : 6, 71 ; *Murugu* : 95 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 12 : 2 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 33, IX : Ten *Padiham* : 10 ; *Śilap* : XI : 129, 194, 196, 197, XVI : 143, 166, 172 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 85 : 1, 95 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 145 : 3 ; *Tōl. Poruḷ* : 477 : 5, 490 : 2.

Mandiram Koḍutta Kādai (மந்திரம் கொடுத்த காதை) : *Maṇi* canto X : chap. hdg.

Mantiṟi (மந்திரி) : (1) Minister ; here Śanamittiran (Janamitran). *Maṇi* : XXV :97.

(2) Ministers. *Kuṟaḷ* : 639 : 1.

Manu (மநு) : A king who set an example for just rule. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 149 : 1

Mayakkam Kūṟal (மயக்கங்கூறல்) : A fault in composition ; i.e., writing in a confused way. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 4.

Mayakkam (மயக்கம்) : Ignorance ; confusion. One of the three Kuṟṟams. *Kuṟaḷ* : 360 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XXX : 253.

Mayan (மயன்) : The celestial carpenter. He made the Kandiṟpāvai and constructed the Chakravāḷakkōṭṭam. He presented the kings of Magadha and Avanti debating halls and decorated arches. *Maṇi* : III : 79, VI : 201, XXI : 132 ; *Śilap* : II : 12, V : 108.

Mayiḍan (மயிடன்) : Mahishāsuran ; a demon with a buffalo-face, destroyed by Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 104, XXII : *Veṇba* : 1.

Mayir (மயிர்) : The hair (of rats) was spun and woven into a kind of delicate fabric. *Śilap* : 5 : 16.

Mayil (மயில்) : Peacock (or hen). At the sight of the clouds, it unfolds its beautiful and large plumes and struts about i.e. dances, mostly in the evenings. It sits on the Piḍavam, Veṇkaḍambu, Marudu, and the Kāñchi trees usuálly. Its feet and claws resemble the bunch of Nochchi flowers. Its cry resembles the blowing of the horn. It is an inveterate enemy of the serpent. The peacock was presented to Murugan by

Indra, His father-in-law; Murugan keeps it on His flag. *Aham* : 63 : 15, 69 : 14, 82 : 9, 118 : 7, 145 : 14. 152 : 14, 158 : 5, 281 : 4, 334 : 13, 344 : 6 352 : 4, 357 : 2, 368 : 7, 369 : 4, 378 : 5, 385 : 1 ; *Aiṅguṛu* : 8 : 4, 250 : 2, 258 : 2, 291 : 1, 292 : 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 19 : 2 ; *Ēlādi* : 31 : 1, 33 : 3 ; *Innā* : 20 : 1 ; *Kainnilai* : *Mullai* : 12 : 2 ; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 29 : 2 ; *Kali* : 27 : 13, 30 : 6, 33 : 18, 36 : 2, 55 : 13, 57 : 2, 103 : 59, 108 : 38, 128 : 16, 137 : 6 ; *Kār* : 12 : 1, 16 : 1 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 1081 : 1 ; *Kuṛun* : 2 : 3, 138 : 3, 183 : 6, 184 : 5, 225 : 6, 244 : 5 249 : 1, 264 : 3 ; *Maṇi* : III : 154, IV : 6, 11, 86, XIX : 59, 62 ; *Murugu* : 205 ; *Naṛ* ; 13 : 8, 115 : 5, 222 : 4, 248 : 8, 262 : 2, 265 : 8, 301 : 4, 305 : 2 ; *Neḍunal* : 99 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 27 : 8 ; *Paḷa* : 57 : 3, 128 : 3, 216 : 3, 325 : 4, 337 : 3, 353 : 4, 361 : 1 ; *Pari* : 6 : 4, 8 : 67, 100, 9 : 41, 56, 64, 11 : 41, 18 : 26, 19 : 21 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 149 ; *Porunar* : 47, 190 ; *Puṛam* : 56 : 7, 116 : 10, 120 : 6, 145 : 1, 146 : 8, 252 : 4, 264 : 3, 318 : 2, 373 : 10, 395 : 13 ; *Śilap* : VII : 26 : 1, VIII : 87, XI : 199, XVII : *Oṇṛanpahudi* : 5, XXIV : 80, 97 ; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 16, 165, 264 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 3 : 3, 5 : 3, 107 : 1, 111 : 3 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 49 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 598 : 1, 603 : 2, 611 : 1.

Mayilai (மயிலை) : The flowering creeper called 'Iruvātchi' ; the Tuscan Jasmine. (Did Mayilai - Mylapore - derive its name thence ?) One of the floral aarows of Kāman (cupid). *Maṇi* : XXIV : 38 ; *Puṛam* : 342 : 2 ; *Śilap* : V : 191, XIII : 158.

Mayiṛkoḍi (மயிற்கொடி) : Literally 'peacock-like one with a creeper like slimness' referring here to Vaḷḷi, the consort of Murugan (Mayil+Koḍi) ; the word Vaḷḷi itself means the creepers of the Vaḷḷi roots. *Pari* : 19 : 7.

Mayiṛ Pīli (மயிற் பீலி) : The plumage of the peacock (Mayil+Pīli). *Aham* : 385 : 14.

Mayiṛpeḍai (மயிற்பெடை) : The pea-hen. (Mayil+Peḍai). *Kali* : 56 : 15.

Marakkāl (மரக்கால்) : Stilts ; these were used by dancers while doing a particular dance. The classic one of this type was based on the mythical dance of Durgha who destroyed the demons. *Śilap* : XII : 118, 119.

Marakkāl Āḍal (மரக்கால் ஆடல்) : A variety of dance, played on stilts. The prototype of this is attributed to 'Durgha who destroyed the demons'. *Śilap* : VI : 59.

Maragadam (மரகதம்) : Emerald ; it was set along with diamonds in gold rings. *Śilap* : V : 147, VI : 97, VII : 1 : 10.

Maragadamaṇi (மரகதமணி) : Emerald. *Śilap* : V : 147.

Marandai (மரந்தை) : (1) A town on the west coast ; evidently belonged to the Chēras. *Kuṟun* : 166 : 3 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 90 : 28.

(2) Mentioned as belonging to 'Kuṭṭuvan'. *Aham* : 376 : 18 ; *Kuṟun* : 34 : 6.

(3) It can also be read as Māndai in *Aham* : 127 : 6.

Maranār Uḍukkai (மரஞர் உடுக்கை) : Garment made of the fibre of trees (Maram + Nār + Uḍukkai) ; also called Mara Uri. The Kuṟavar wore this kind of garment. *Naṟ* : 64 : 4.

Marappāvai (மரப்பாவை) : Wooden dolls ; especially those used in puppetry. These were manipulated by attached strings. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1058 : 2,

Marappuṇai (மரப்புணை) : Boats ; 'Puṇai' is literally a support like a buoy ; they were made either by hollowing out the huge trunk of a tree or by piecing planks together. *Śilap* : XIII : 179.

Marabial (மரபியல்) : Heading of ch. IX *Tolkāppiam* ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 1 ; dealing with certain literary conventions, and social practices.

Maram (மரம்) : (1) Literally a tree. *Kuṟaḷ* : 997 : 1 ; *Nāladi* : 17 : 1, 30 : 3, 167 : 3, 202 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 640 : 2.

(2) A boat or a catamaran. *Paḷa* : 60 : 4.

(3) Mentions ferryman's fare. *Perumbāṇ* : 433.

(4) A ship. *Nāladi* : 15 ; *Naṟ* : 30 : 8 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 76 : 4 ; *Paḷa* ; 1.

(5) Stands for a wooden doll used in puppetry. *Kuṟaḷ* : 576 : 1.

(6) A cart parts of which were made of wood. *Aham* : 343 : 4.

Marambaḍu Tiṅgani (மரம்படு தீங்கனி) : 'The sweet fruit of the Jack tree'. Name of the 10th stanza of VI Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Maramakkaḷ (மரமக்கள்) : Wooden images of men. *Kuṟaḷ* : 600 : 2.

Maral (மரல்): Bowstring hemp; also Maruḷ; the deer usually feed on this; also called Peruṅkurambai. *Aham* : 49 : 12, 133 : 17, 155 : 16, 199 : 7, 327 : 10; *Aintiṇai* (50) 27 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (70) 33 : 1; *Kali* : 6 : 1, 13 : 5; *Kuṟun* : 100 : 2, 232 : 3; *Naṟ* : 92 : 3, 278 : 2; *Porunar* : 45; *Puṟam* : 370 : 10.

Maravam (மரவம்): A kind of Indian oak (Veṇkaḍambu) tree; or the Kumkumam tree; Marā. *Maṇi* : III : 160; *Śilap* : XII : 84.

Mara Uri (மரவுரி): Garment of fibre got from vegetable tissue. *Maṇi* : XVII : 28.

Maran (மரன்): A tree; organism endowed with 'the sole sense of touch and incapable of sight, hearing, taste or smell'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 583 : 1.

Marā (மரா): A kind of Indian oak; perhaps the same as Marām; *vide* maravam. *Malaipaḍu* : 428.

Marāṭṭar (மராட்டர்): The Mahrattas. *Maṇi* : XIX : 107.

Mara(a)m [மரா(அ)ம்]: The Veṇkaḍambu tree; or also Śeṅkaḍambu perhaps Marā. A deity resided beneath this tree. *Aham* : 3 : 11, 21 : 12, 81 : 8, 83 : 1, 5, 99 : 8, 121 : 8, 127 : 13. 141 : 21, 158 : 13, 172 : 7, 199 : 3, 211 : 2 261 : 4, 265 : 20, 317 : 15; *Aiṅguṟu* : 331 : 2, 348 : 2. 381 : 2, 383 : 2, 400 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) 12 : 2; *Kali* : 26 : 1, 36 : 1, 101 : 13; *Kār* : 19 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 85; *Kuṟun* : 92 : 3, 211 : 4; *Maṇi* : XIX : 76; *Murugu* : 10, 202; *Naṟ* : 20 : 3, 148 : 5; *Pari* : 15 : 20; *Porunar* : 50; *Śilap* : XI : 75; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 12; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 13 : 2, 16 : 1.

Marisāti (மரிசாதி): Respect for custom deemed a social virtue. *Paḻa* : 388 : 3.

Mariyal (மரியல்): Pepper. *Perumbāṇ* : 78.

Marugan (மருகன்): descendant. *Maduraik* : 23; *Padiṟṟu* : 63 : 16.

Maruṅgūr (மருங்கூர்): The town to which Maruṅgūr Kiḻār Perum Kaṇṇanār belonged. *Aham* : 80.

Maruṅgūr Kiḻār Peruṅgaṇṇanār (மருங்கூர் கிழார் பெருங் கண்ணனார்): Evidently a Vēḷāḷa as 'Kiḻār' indicates; author of *Aham* : 80.

Maruṅgūrppaṭṭinattu Śēndan Kumaraṉār (மருங்கூர்ப்பட்டினத்துச் சேந்தன் குமரனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 289.

Maruṅgūrppaṭṭinam (மருங்கூர்ப்பட்டினம்): (1) A town to which Śēndan Kumaranār belonged; perhaps it was part of Puhār. *Naṟ* ; 258 : 10, 289.

(2) This town was situated beyond Taḻumban's Ūṉūr, the place was noted for its Āraṇam (bazaar). There was a treasure there; it was perhaps a coastal town; hence Paṭṭinam. *Aham* : 227 : 20.

Maruṅgūrppāhai (மருங்கூர்ப்பாகை): A suburb of Maruṅgūr, to which Maruṅgūrppāhai Śāttan Bhūtanār belonged. *Aham* : 327.

Maruṅgūrppāhai Śāttan Bhūtanār (மருங்கூர்ப்பாகைச்சாத்தன் பூதனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 327.

Maruṅgai (மருங்கை): Maruṅgūr; town in the kingdom of Perumpūṭ Pāṇḍyan. *Naṟ* : 358 : 10.

Maruṭkai (மருட்கை): A sense of wonder or bewilderment. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 251 : 1, 255 : 2.

Maruṭpā (மருட்பா): A form of versification. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 397 : 1.

Maruttu (மருத்து): Wind; it can stand for the God of wind called 'Vāyu' in Sanskrit; or is it corruption of Mṛtyu (Yama) the God of Death? *Pari* : 4 : 32.

Maruttuvar (மருத்துவர்): medicine men. *Kali* : 137 : 25; *Paḷa* : 56 : 4, 88 : 4.

Maruttuvan (மருத்துவன்): Medical man. *Aham* : 133, 257; *Pari* : 6, 8, 9, 10, 15, 19; *Puṟam* : 60, 170,

Maruttuvan Nallachchudanār (மருத்துவன் நல்லச்சுதனார்): He wrote the music for poems 6, 8, 9, 10, 15 and 19 of *Paripāḍal*. Perhaps he was a medical man like Maruttuvan Dāmōdaranār.

Marudakkali (மருதக்கலி): Third part of *Kalittogai*; composed by Marudan Iḷanāganār. It consists of 35 stanzas and specialises in Marudam.

Marudaṅgiḷār (மருதங்கிழார்): (1) Basic name of father of Peruṅgaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 247, 364; *Naṟ* : 388.

(2) of the father of Iḷam Pōttanār. *Kuṟun* : 332.

(3) of the father of Sōhuttanār. *Naṟ* : 329.

Marudattupperunduṟai (மருதத்துப்பெருந்துறை): The Tuṟai or ford in Madurai on the Vaigai. *Aiṅguṟu* : 31 : 3, 33 : 2, 75 : 3.

Marudattuṟai (மருதத்துறை): In Madurai; *vide* Marudattupperunduṟai. *Puṟam* : 243 : 6.

(*Tiru*) *Marudanduṟai* [(திரு) மருதந்துறை]: In Madurai; *vide* Marudattupperunduṟai. *Pari* : 11 : 30.

Marudam (மருதம்): (1) A kind of tree; *vide* Marudu its flower. *Aham* : 37 : 16, 366 : 1; *Aiṅguṟu* : 7 : 4, 74 : 3; *Kuṟiñjip* : 73; *Murugu* : 28, 34; *Porunar* : 220; *Puṟam* : 344 : 3; *Śilap* : XIII : 152, XXII : 69.

(2) Tiṇai; specialised in by Marudampāḍiya Iḷaṅkaḍuṅgō. Ahattiṇai corresponding to Uḻiñai of Puṟam. *Aham* : 96; *Naṟ* ; 50; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 186; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 5 : 5, 8 : 1, 64 : 1.

(3) Paṇ; a tune; one of the four major melodies (Pālai, Marudam, Kuṟiñji, Neydal) cultivating land. *Malaipaḍu* : 470; *Maṇi* : V : 135; *Naṟ* : 350 : 3; *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 73; *Puṟam* : 149 : 2; *Śilap* : VI : 149; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 5 : 5, 8 : 1, 64.

Marudam pāḍiya Iḷaṅgaḍuṅgō (மருதம் பாடிய இளங்கடுங்கோ): Poet and author of *Aham* : 96, 176; *Naṟ* : 50.

(*Tiru*) *Maruda Munṟuṟai* [(திரு) மருத முன்றுறை]: The bathing ghat of Marudam trees on the Vaigai at Madurai. In view of the abounding Marudam trees, the place must have been called Marudai originally but later easily corrupted into Madurai. *Pari* : 7 : 83.

Marudan (மருதன்): (1) Father of (Marudan) Iḷa Nāganār. *Aham* : 312, 343, 358, 365, 368, 380, 387.

(2) The father of the author of Marudakkali; but in this case perhaps Iḷanāganār was called Iḷanāganār because of his proficiency in composing Marudattiṇai poems. *Kali* : *Marudam.*

(3) Father of Madurai Iḷanāganār. *Kuṟun* : 77, 160, 279, 367; *Naṟ* : 290, 345 : 2.

(4) Father of Iḷanāganār. *Naṛ* : 39; *Puṛam* : 52, 55, 138, 139, 349.

(5) of Māṅguḍi: author of *Maduraikkāñchi*. *Puṛam* : 72 : 14.

Marudan Iḷanāganār (மருதன் இளநாகனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 77; *Naṛ* : 21, 39, 103; *Puṛam* : 52, 138, 139.

Marudanār (மருதனர்): (1) Basic name of Maṅguḍi Marudanār, author of *Maduraikkāñchi*.

(2) of Kuṛuṅguḍi Marudanār. *Aham* : 160; *Kuṛun* : 344.

Marudi (மருதி): (1) A Brahmin woman; Kakanda's son tried to molest her. *Maṇi* : XXII : 41, 147.

(2) A woman who saved Āṭṭan Atti from the sea and restored him to Ādi Mandi but lost her life in the endeavour. It is not certain if 'Marudi' mentioned here was a woman, though N. M. V. thinks that it is so. *Aham* : 222 : 12.

Marudu (மருது): A tree; it grew plentifully on the banks of the Vaigai near Madurai, so that the latter place came to be called Marudamturai. From this we get Marudam, 'the land where Marudu grows'; Marudan, 'person living in that tract' or 'one who is expert in singing on the Marudam land'; or a 'native of Marudai' which was corrupted into Madurai; 'Marudūr' 'Iḍai Marudūr' etc. *Aham* : 36 : 9, 10, 97 : 19, 226 : 9. 286 : 6, 376 : 3; *Aiṅguṛu* : 7 : 4, 5, 31 : 3, 33 : 2, 74 : 3; *Kali* : 25 : 13; *Kuṛun* : 50 : 2, 258 : 3; *Naṛ* : 330 : 5; *Padiṛṛu* : 13 : 7, 23 : 18, 27 : 6, 24; *Pari* : 7 : 83, 11 : 30, 22 : 45; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 72; *Perumbāṇ* : 232; *Porunar* : 189; *Puṛam* : 52 : 10, 243 : 6, 344 : 3, 351 : 10; *Śilap* : XII : 163, XIV : 72; *Tiṇai-moḷi* (50) 32 : 1, 39 : 1.

Marundu (மருந்து): Medicine, remedy, nector, food. *Aham* : 271 : 17; *Kali* : 129 : 24, 145 : 50; *Kuṛaḷ* : 82 : 2, 217 : 1, 95 ch. hdg., 942 : 1, 950 : 1, 2, 968 : 1, 1091 : 2, 1102 : 1, 2, 1241 : 2, 1275 : 2; *Maṇi* : XII : 114, XXVIII : 160, 195, 217, 228; *Nānmaṇi* : 77 : 1; *Naṛ* : 136 : 3, 226 : 1, 247 : 9, 384 : 11; *Paḷa* : 167 : 1, 355 : 2; *Puṛam* : 180 : 5; *Śilap* : II : 46, 75, XVI : 166, 170, 176; *Śiṛupañch* : 53 : 4.

Marundurai Iruvar (மருந்துரை இருவர்): The twin divine doctors; Aśvini Dēvas. *Pari* : 8 : 5.

Maruppu (மருப்பு): (1) Elephants' tusk: (here the metallic thimble attached to the end of the tusk as an ornament). *Aham* : 267 : 7; *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 22.

(2) The stem of the Yāḻ. *Porunar* : 13; *Puṟam* : 281 : 2.

Maruvūr (மருவூர்): Maruvūrppākkam in Puhār. *Śilap* : V : 76.

Maruvūrppākkam (மருவூர்ப்பாக்கம்): The eastern suburb in the city of Puhār. *Śilap* : V : 39.

Maruḷ (மருள்): A moron, one of the eight varieties of deformed creatures. *Maṇi* : XII : 98.

Marai (மரை): (1) deer; marai ā; The female of it was 'nāhu' and its male 'oruttal'; the young one was 'Kaṉṟu'. *Aham* : 3 : 7, 69 : 8, 107 : 18, 224 ; 11, 373 : 2, 399 ; 15; *Kali* : 6; *Kuṟun* : 235 : 4, 317, *Naṟ* : 43 : 3; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 1 : 4 : *Tol. Poruḷ* : 571 : 1, 576 : 1, 590 : 1, 594 : 1, 596 : 1, 607 : 1, 615 : 1.

(2) Lotus. *Nāladi* : 359 : 4; *Puṟam* : 27 : 6.

Marai ā (மரை ஆ): The deer; also Marai ān; This was perhaps a kind of cow, The Maral was its favourite fodder. *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 6 : 1; *Kali* : 6 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 115 : 5, 317 : 1, 321 : 5; *Padiṟṟu* : 23 : 14; *Paḷa* : 48 : 3, 228 : 2; *Puṟam* : 297 : 4.

Marai ān (மரை ஆன்): The deer; or a kind of cow. *Aintiṇai* (70) 10 : 2; *Puṟam* : 168 : 8.

Marai ēṟu (மரை ஏறு): The male of the deer. *Aham* : 287 : 4.

Mal (மல்): Wrestling. *Aham* : 386 : 4.

Mallar (மல்லர்): Wrestler; Kamsa, the evil uncle of Kaṇṇan sent a few wrestlers to kill his infant nephew who however destroyed his would-be killers. *Aintiṇai* (50) : 1 : 1; *Kali* : 52 : 5, 134 : 1.

Mallaṟpērūr (மல்லற் பேரூர்): The Pērūr of Mallan. Nach. however says that 'Mallal' here means 'fertile'. *Perumbāṇ* : 254.

Mallan (மல்லன்): (1) Āmūr Mallan who was killed in wrestling by Pōravaikkōpperunaṟkiḷḷi. *Puṟam* : 80 col., 80 : 2, 9.

(2) Basic name of Kaḍuvan Mallan. *Kuṟun* : 82.

(3) (Iḷa) Mallan - Basic name of Kaḍuvan Iḷamallan. *Naṟ* : 150.

Malli (மல்லி): A town named perhaps from the botanical species 'Malli'; its chieftain was Kāri Ādi. *Puṟam* : 177 col.

Mallikāmālai (மல்லிகாமாலை): The Jasmine garland. *Pari* : 11 : 105.

Malli Kiḻān Kāri Ādi (மல்லி கிழான் காரி ஆதி): Kāri Ādi the ruler of Malli; he ruled the Kuḍanāḍu. *Puṟam* : 177 col.

Mallihai (மல்லிகை): The Jasmine flower creeper. *Pari* : 12 : 77; *Śilap* : IV : 27, V : 191, VIII : 46, XIII : 120, XIV : 78.

Mallināḍal (மல்லினாடல்): The dance which Kaṇṇan danced when he strangled Bāṇa Asura. *Śilap* : VI : 49.

Malaṅgu (மலங்கு): Kind of eel, small but agile. *Nāladi* : 375 : 3; *Puṟam* : 61 : 3; *Śilap* : X : 80.

Maladi (மலடி): Barren woman. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 161.

Malayam (மலயம்): The Podiyil hill. Agastya is supposed to reside there. The hill is noted for Sandal trees that grow there; it is the southern hill for excellence; so the breeze that blows from the South is 'Malayamārudam'. *Maṇi* : I : 3; *Śilap* : IV : 62, V : 203, X : 29, XIII : 25, XIV : 81, XXIII : 66, XXVI : 100.

Malar (மலர்): (1) The lotus flower i.e., the heart of the devotee. *Kuṟaḷ* : 3 : 1.

(2) Lotus. *Pari* : 8 : 3.

(3) Pahanṟai flower. *Puṟam* : 390 : 15.

(4) Flower in general. *Kuṟaḷ* : 595 : 1, 650 : 1, 1119 : 1, 1142 : 1, 1227 : 2; *Nāladi* : 209.

Malarambinōn (மலர்அம்பினோன்) : He of the floral arrows ; Kāman. *Pari* : 22 : 26.

Malarkkaṇai (மலர்க்கணை) : The floral arrows of Kāman. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 19.

Malarppali (மலர்ப்பலி) : The offerr of flowers in worshipping God. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 5.

Malarmiśai Ēhinān (மலர்மிசை ஏகினான்) : The same as 'Pūmēl Naḍandān' or the God who loves to stay on the Lotus that is the devotee's heart. *Kuṛaḷ* : 3 : 1 ; *Śilap* : X : 204.

Malarmiśai Mudalvan (மலர்மிசை முதல்வன்) : Brahma, who stays on the Lotus. *Pari* : 8 : 3.

Malarvanam (மலர்வனம்) : The garden or the Park which Maṇimēkalai visited. *Maṇi* canto III hdg. & sub hdg.

Malai (மலை) : (1) mountain ; here Attigiri. *Kali* : 142 : 41.

(2) mountain. (Aḍukkal) malai : (fold) mts. *Kuṛaḷ* : 124 : 1 ; *Nālaḍi* : 203 : 1, 237 : 3.

(3) Here Imayam ; Śiva used this as his bow on the occasion of the destruction of the Tripuras. *Pari* : 5 : 24.

(4) Here Krauncham, Kurugu ; the Purāṇic mountain shattered by Murugan's Vēl (spear) *Śilap* : XXIII : 188.

Malaiyaraśan (மலை அரசன்) : Parvatarājan. *Śilap* : XXV : 128.

Malaiyaraiyan (மலை அரையன்) : Imavān. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vāḻttu* : 5.

Malaipaḍukaḍām (மலைபடுகடாம்) : One of the Idylls consisting the Pattuppāṭṭu ; it is an Āśriyappā of 583 lines. It was composed by Iraṇiya Muṭṭattupperuṅguṉṛūrpperuṅgauśikanār in praise of Śeṅgaṇmāttuvēḷ Nannan Śēy Nannan ; also called Kūttarāṛṛuppaḍai (Kūttar : dancers). So called because of the expression ('Malaipaḍukaḍām' which occurs in lines 347-48 of the poem. *Malaipaḍu* : col.

Malaimahaḷ (மலைமகள்) : Pārvati. *Śilap* : XXIV : 83.

Malaimahaḷ mahan (மலைமகள் மகன்): Son of Pārvati; Murugan. *Śilap* : XXIV : 83.

Malaiyamān (மலையமான்): (1) Title of Tirumuḍikkāri. *Puṟam* : 121, 122, 123, 124, 126.

(2) Dynastic title of Chōḷia Enādi Tirukkaṇṇan. *Puṟam* : 174.

Malaiyamān Chōḷia Ēnādi Tirukkaṇṇan (மலையமான் சோழிய ஏனாதி திருக்கண்ணன்): King of Malaiyamānāṭṭukkōvalūr; ruler of Muḷḷūr hills; he was often a subsidiary ally of the Chōḷas. *Puṟam* : 174.

Malaiyamān Tirumuḍikkāri (மலையமான் திருமுடிக்காரி): A chieftain of Malaiyamānāḍu on the banks of the S. Pennār; his capital was Kōvalūr; he owned the Muḷḷūr hill; he was one of the last seven patrons; his horse also was called Kāri. *Puṟam* : 46, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126.

Malaiyamān Makkaḷ (மலையமான் மக்கள்): The children of Malaiyamān were attempted to be thrown to the elephant by Kuḷamuṟṟattuttuñjiya Kiḷḷivaḷavan but were saved by Kōvūrkiḷār. *Puṟam* : 46.

Malaiyan (மலையன்): (1) Chēramān. *Śilap* : XXIX : *ūśalvari* : 8.

(2) Malaiyamān Tirumuḍikkāri; he defeated the Āiyar at Muḷḷūr. *Kuṟun* : 312 : 2; *Naṟ* : 100 : 9; *Puṟam* : 122 : 4, 123 : 3, 124 : 5, 125 col., 125 : 14, 158 : 7.

Malaiyanār (மலையனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 93.

Malaivil (மலைவில்): The Mēru which was used as a bow by Śiva. *Puṟam* : 55 : 1.

Maḷapulavañji (மலைபுலவஞ்சி): The Puṟam situation of setting fire to enemy land. *Puṟam* : 7, 16, 31.

Maḷavar (மழவர்): Warriors; Robbers; cattle lifters. *Aham* : 1 : 2, 35 : 4, 61 : 12, 91 : 11, 101 : 5, 119 : 9, 121 : 11, 129 : 12, 131 : 6, 187 : 7, 249 : 12, 269 : 4, 309 : 2, 337 : 11; *Maduraik* : 395, 687; *Naṟ* : 52 : 9, 387 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 21 : 24, 54 : 15, VI Ten : *Paḍiham* : 7; *Puṟam* : 88 : 3, 90 : 11; *Śilap* : VII : 4 : 4.

Maḻu (மழு): Mace; or axe. *Aham* : 220 : 5; *Invocation* : 5; *Kali* : 85 : 8, 86 : 3; *Puṟam* ; 206 : 12.

Maḻuvāḷ Neḍiyōn (மழுவாள் நெடியோன்): He that wields the mace ; i.e., Paraśurāman. *Aham* : 220 : 5; *Bhāratam* : '*Iṉṟa*' : 3 ; *Maṇi* : XXII : 25.

Maḻuvān (மழுவான்): Hero who wields axe or a mace as a weapon of war. *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Maluvin*' : 1.

Maḷḷar (மள்ளர்): Warriors ; wrestlers ; a youth. *Aham* : 21 : 13, 144 : 14, 185 : 7, 189 : 5 316 : 7 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 94 : 1, 371 : 1, 400 : 1. 432 : 3 ; *Kali* : 106 : 10 ; *Kuṟun* : 364 : 8 ; *Murugu* : 262 ; *Naṟ* : 260 : 3 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 21, 38 : 10. 63 : 13, 66 : 14, 81 : 34, 90 : 44. A namc for Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 41. Here the Toṇḍaimān ; Was it a title of all the rulers of that area and did some of the rulers merely inherit the practice? *Perumbāṇ* : 455. (Pōravaikkōpperunaṟkiḷḷi). *Puṟam* : 10 : 9, 77 : 9, 78 : 7, 79 : 5, 81 : 5, 84 : 5, 89 : 6, 219 : 2, 251 : 3, 254 : 3, 399 : 20 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Irunila*' : 3.

Maḷḷanār (மள்ளனார்): (1) Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 72 ; *Naṟ* : 204.

(2) Basic name of Madurai Aḷakkar Nāḷa(lā)r Mahanār Maḷḷanār. *Aham* : 174, 244, 344, 353 ; *Kuṟun* : 188, 215 ; *Naṟ* : 297 ; *Puṟam* : 388.

(3) Basic name of Maduraittamiḻkkūttanar Kaḍuvan Maḷḷanār. *Aham* : 256, 354.

Maṟkali Nūl (மற்கலி நூல்): The Ājīvaka religious text - On padu Kadir - written by Maṟkali Dēva. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 168.

Maṟakkaḷavaḻi (மறக்களவழி): Praising the conquering king as if he were a tiller of land. *Puṟam* : 368, 369, 370, 371, 373.

Maṟakkaḷa Vēḻvi (மறக்கள வேள்வி): The Puṟam Tuṟai called Kaḷavēḻvi ; sacrifice offered to the Goddess of victory on the field of battle. *Puṟam* : 372.

Maṟakkuḍi (மறக்குடி): The martial tribe. *Śilap* : XII : 6, 14.

Maṟam Vīṅgupalpuhaḻ (மறம் விங்குபல்புகழ்): Fame made prominent by the king's valour. Name of the 2nd stanza. II Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Maṟali (மறலி): Kūṟṟam ; the God of death. *Puṟam* : 13 ; 4.

Maṟavar (மறவர்): Robbers; a community which supplied warriors to royal armies; they lifted cattle; they used bow and arrows and harassed wayfarers. The word is generally used to denote 'warriors' also (Maṟam means 'Adharma' 'bravery' in battle). *Aham*: 35: 6, 53: 10, 63: 12, 67: 8, 75: 6, 87: 7, 89: 10, 105: 13, 169: 4, 175: 1 to 4, 284: 8, 297: 6, 16, 319: 4, 363: 10, 371: 1 to 3, 377. 4, 387: 14; *Aiṅguṟu*: 352: 1; *Kaḷavaḷi*: 16: 1, 22: 3, 24: 1, 28: 1, 31; 1; *Kali*: 4: 3, 5: 2, 15: 7, 104: 50; *Kuṟaḷ*: 778: 1; *Kuṟun*: 284: 5; *Maṇi*: I: 68, XXVI: 82; *Naṟ*: 18: 6, 33: 6, 48: 6, 86: 1, 148: 6, 287: 4; *Paḍiṟṟu*: 22: 20, 28: 4, 30: 41, 36: 4, 37: 9, 40: 8, 41: 18; 55: 8, 57: 1, 58: 4, 69: 8, 82: 7, *Puṟam*: 31: 9, 43: 11, 55: 8, 68: 13, 72: 5, 93: 10, 97: 11, 174: 12, 227: 4, 259: 3, 260: 7, 270: 9, 274: 2, 332: 2, 336: 5, 345: 5, 18, 351: 3, 369: 3, 369: 3, 373: 25; *Śilap*: V: 55, XXII: 13, XXVI: 87, 198, 206, XXVII: 42; *Tahaḍūr Yāt*: '*Maranuḍai*': 1;; '*Mey-vēl*': 8; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 84: 4.

Maṟavan (மறவன்): Army chief as in Vānavan Maṟavan. *Aham* 43: 10, 77: 15; *Śilap*: XII: 125.

Maṟi (மறி): (1) Kid; the young one of a goat or sheep. It was sacrificed to Murugan. *Aham*: 34: 6, 104: 9, 242: 12, 274: 10, 292: 4, 304: 8, 314: 5; *Aintiṇai* (50) 20: 3; *Aintiṇai* (70) 13: 4; *Kuṟun*: 221: 2, 263: 1, 362: 4; *Murugu*: 218; *Naṟ*: 47: 9; *Nāḷaḍi*: 16: 3; *Pari*: 5: 62; *Perumbāṇ*: 147; *Puṟam*: 197: 10, 372: 9; *Śilap*: XV: 205; *Tahaḍūr Yāt*: '*Nāḷum Puḷḷum*': 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 12: 1.

(2) The young one of a deer. *Aham*: 371: 4; *Aiṅguṟu*: 326: 2, 354: 2, 401: 1, 434: 2, 493: 2; *Puṟam*: 23: 19; *Tiṇaimālai* (150): 102: 1.

(3) A general name for youth; the young one of goat, horse, deer, etc. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 556: 3, 567: 2.

Maṟugu (மறுகு): Street. (Maṟugu, lit. means to go; hence 'street'). Fresh sand was laid on this on festive occasions. *Aham*: 122: 3, 200: 1, 266: 10, 306: 15, 320: 4, 331: 7, 368: 17, 377: 2; *Kali*: 138: 10, 141: 22; *Kuṟaḷ*: 1139: 2; *Maṇi*: XXVIII: 43, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58; *Murugu*: 71; *Naṟ*: 20: 5, 114: 3, 203: 6, 220: 4, 227: 6,

311 : 6, 343 : 3, 348 : 3; *Pari* : 20 : 25; *Perumbāṇ* : 322; *Puṟam* : 33 : 11, 160 : 13, 215 : 2, 311 : 3; *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 21, III : 168, V : 21, 42, 203, VI : 54, 122, XIV : 70, 214, XVI : 103.

Maṟuhuśiṟai (மறுகுசிறை): A musical mode; possibly like Ārōhaṇam and Avarōhaṇam. *Padiṟṟu* : 23 : 5, 29 : 8, 9, 43 : 26, 28.

Maṟutalat Śidaittut tan tuṇipuraittal (மறுதலை சிதைத்துத் தன் துணிபுரைத்தல்): The literary device of demolishing the opponent's point of view and establishing one's own. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 18.

Maṟupiṟappu (மறு பிறப்பு): next birth; 'only fools deny this', *Pari* : 3 : 2, 5 : 76.

Maṟumiḍaṟṟaṇṇal (மறுமிடற்றண்ணல்): Śivanār i.e., the God with a dark mark on his neck. *Pari* : 8 : 127.

Maṟumuṟai (மறுமுறை): next birth. *Pari* : 11 : 139.

Maṟumai (மறுமை): The next birth, the nature of which will depend on the Puṇya or the Pāpa - karma. *Aham* : 66 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 98 : 2, 459 : 1, 904 : 1, 1042 : 1; *Nāladi* : 243 : 3, 329 : 2; *Tirikaḍu* : 52 : 3. 275 : 3; *Puṟam* : 134 : 1; *Śilap* : XI : 112, 113.

Maṟai (மறை): (1) lit: what is hidden. Vedas; in the context it could also be 'secret consultations'. It was divided into four parts : Taitriyam, Pavuḍiyam, Talavahāram, and Sāmam by Nach. who holds that the division into Rig, Yajur, Sāmam and Adharva was made by Vyāsar at a later date. *Aham* : 70 : 15; *Aiṅguṟu* : 387 : 1; *Innā* : 18 : 2; *Iṟai Ahap* : 1 : 2; *Kali* : *invocation* : 1; *Maṇi* : XIII : 56, 69, 78; *Nānmaṇi* : 91 : 1; *Pari* : 1 : 13, 2 : 57, 3 : 14; *Tiraṭṭu* : 7 : 8; *Perumbāṇ* : 300; *Puṟam* : 1 : 6, 6 : 20, 26 : 13; *Śilap* : I : 52, XI : 58, 128. XII : 102, 111, 165, XIII : 38, 141, XVI : 44, XVII : *Oṇṟanpahudi* : 4, XXIII : 31, 68, 93,

XXVII : 172, XXVIII : 177 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 92 . 4, 498 : 4.

(2) esoteric teaching. *Kuṟaḷ* : 847 : 1.

(3) secret. *Kuṟaḷ* : 41 : 3, 590 : 2.

Maṟai Āśān (மறை ஆசான்) : The preceptor of the Vedas ; here, Drona. *Bhāratam* : '*Maṟaṅkeḷu*' : 2.

Maṟai Kāppāḷar (மறைகாப்பாளர்) : Brahmins. *Perumbāṇ* : 301.

Maṟiaṅtavai uraittal (மறைந்தவை உரைத்தல்) : The Aham situation of revealing during Karpu the happenings during Kaḷavu. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 272 : 5.

Maṟai Mākkaḷ (மறை மாக்கள்) : Brahmins. *Maṇi* : XIII : 93.

Maṟai Mudalvar (மறை முதல்வர்) : Brahmins. *Puṟam* : 93 : 7.

Maṟai mudalvan (மறை முதல்வன்) : Brahma. *Maṇi* : XIII : 94 , *Śilap* : XV : 13, 113.

Maṟaimoḻi (மறை மொழி) : 'The words of hidden meaning'. The mantras. *Kuṟaḷ* : 28 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 490 : 2.

Maṟaiyavar (மறையவர்) : Pañchagrāmis, according to the Arumpada. (Śilap). (Pañchagrāmis, being a class of Brahmins living in 5 villages who intermarried only among themselves). *Śilap* : XXIII : 74.

Maṟaiyāṭṭi (மறையாட்டி) : Brahmin woman. *Maṇi* : XIII : 77 ; *Śilap* : XV : 63.

Maṟaiyāḷar (மறையாளர்) : Brahmins. *Āchāra* : 61 : 1 ; *Śilap* : XV : 56.

Maṟaiyōmbāḷan (மறையோம்பாளன்) : The Brahmin, who 'protects and preserves the Vēdās'. *Maṇi* : XIII : 3, 15.

Maṟaiyor (மறையோர்) : Brahmins ; Arumpada calls them the 'Pañchagrāmis'. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 56 ; *Śilap* : V : 42, X : 144, 147, XXVI : 58, XXVII : 173, XXVIII : 76 ; *Tol. Poruḷ*: 498 : 4.

Maṟaiyōḷ (மறை யோள்): Brahmin woman. *Śilap* ; XXX : 93.

Maṟaiyōn (மறையோன்): (1) Brahmin ; (2) here Pālai Gautamanār. *Maṇi* : V : 68, XIV : 31 ; *Śilap* : IX : 29, XI : 31, 150. 162, 193, XV : 45, XXIII : 63, XXVII : 141, XXVIII : 187 ; *Uraip* : XXIX.

Man (மன்): King. *Aham* : 220 : 5 ; *Maṇi* : XXII : 25 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 15 : 3.

Manpērāḷan (மன்பேராளன்): Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 39.

Maṉṟappanai (மன்றப்பனை): The Palmyra tree in the Maṉṟam or the public place. *Kali* : 142 : 47.

Maṉṟappodiyil (மன்றப்பொதியில்): The common meeting place of the villagers where Śiva's temple stood. (From this the tradition of Śiva's dance on a manṟam or a Sabha). *Maṇi* : XX : 79, XXI : 6 ; *Śilap* : *Padiham* ; 40.

Maṉṟam (மன்றம்): A public place in the king's capital or in the villages. These were built around some tree usually. Also called Ulaha Aṟavi, place of public charity. *Āchāra* : 93 : 1 ; *Aham* : 157 : 11, 158 : 13, 301 : 24 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 9 : 1, 40 : 1 ; *Kali* : 58 : 22, 102 : 18, 103 : 62, 110 ; 21, 141 : 10 ; *Kuṟun* : 64 : 2, 87 : 1, 97 : 4, 283 : 2, 3, 301 : 5, 332 : 6, 346 : 3 ; *Maṇi* : VI : 59, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 136, XIX : 31; XX : 30, XXI : 122, XXVIII : 59 ; *Murugu* : 226 ; *Nāladi* : 23 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 33 : 3, 49 : 8, 73 : 4, 80 : 1, 293 : 3, 338 : 8, 346 : 5, 365 : 2 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 23 : 5, 17, 25 : 4, 29 : 9, 35 : 8, 43 : 26 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 69 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 143, 423 ; *Puṟam* : 34 : 13, 76 : 4, 79 : 2, 128 : 1, 181 : 8, 220 : 7: 270 : 10, 309 : 4, 325 : 10, 333 : 5, 334 : 3, 371 : 7, 373 : 12, 374 : 5, 389 : 10 ; *Śilap* : X : 20, XII : 11, XIV : 214.

Maṉṟal (மன்றல்): Marriage ; the eight traditional forms of marriage. *Aham* : 112 : 16, 318 : 8 ; *Iniya* : 19 : 1 ; *Innilai* : 1 : 2 ; *Iṟai Ahap* : 1 : 2 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 820 : 2, 1138 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 21 ; *Paḷa* : 209 : 4, 388 : 3 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 47 : 4 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 62 ; 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 92 : 4.

Maṉṟu (மன்று): *vide* Maṉṟam ; Ambalam ; the common meeting place of village elders ; it was a hall in which the cattle were tied up. Village officials met here to dispense rural justice.

Aham : 14 : 11, 63 : 11, 64 : 14, 75 : 7, 104 : 11, 128 : 1, 201 : 10, 239 : 3, 253 : 17; *Aiṅguṛu* : 246 : 4, 252 : 2; *Kali* : 119 : 10, 129 : 12; *Kuṛaḷ* : 820 : 2, 1138 : 2, 1254 : 2; *Kuṛiñjip* : 218; *Maṇi* : V : 132; *Naṛ* : 364 : 10; *Puṛam* : 46 : 6, 135 : 11, 309 : 5, 322 : 6, 387 : 24; *Śilap* : XII : 13, XXIII : 162; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Nāḷum Puḷḷum*' : 4.

Manna Kumaran (மன்ன குமரன்): Prince; here Udayakumaran. *Maṇi* : IV : 63, XXIV : 1.

Mannar (மன்னர்): Kings. *Aham* : 54 : 1, 67 : 12, 77 : 17, 125 : 21, 188 : 4, 209 : 12, 246 : 10, 346 : 24; *Āchāra* : 85 : 3; *Bhāratam* '*Nanmaruppu*' : 13; *Ēlādi* : 35 : 4, 52 : 3, 59 : 3, 80 : 3; *Iniya* : 9 : 2, 16 : 3, 34 : 3; *Innā* : 4 : 1, 14 : 3, 23 : 1, 39 : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 12 : 2; *Kali* : 46 : 7; *Kār* : 20 : 3; *Kuṛaḷ* : 386 : 2, 388 : 1, 445 : 1, 448 : 1, 520 : 1, 542 : 1, 543 : 2, 544 : 1, 545 : 1, 546 : 1, 548 : 1, 553 : 1, 556 : 1, 2, 558 : 2, 583 : 1, 610 : 1, 692 : 1; *Maṇi* : XXIII : 1, 14, 19, XXIV : 48, 88, 168, XXV : 80, 118, 154, 194; *Nāladi* : 167 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 37 : 1, 44 : 4, 54 : 2, 56 : 1, 86 : 3, 87 : 3; *Naṛ* : 43 : 11, 81 : 3, 146 : 4, 291 : 7, 296 : 1, 384 : 4; *Padiṛṛu* : 24 : 22, 76 : 2; *Paḻa* : 33 : 1, 76 : 1, 169 : 2, 187 : 1, 223 : 3, 242 : 1, 273 : 2, 295 : 1. 3, 309 : 1, 317 : 2, 331 : 1, 341 : 2; *Paṭṭinap* : 277; *Perumbāṇ* . 140, 428; *Puṛam* : 26 : 14, 51 : 7, 54 : 9, 65 : 10, 69 : 8, 93 : 4: 128 : 7, 148 : 5, 168 : 21, 172 : 11, 182 : 2, 200 : 11. 299 : 1, 5, 308 : 4, 328 : 16, 331 : 11, 340 : 9, 353 : 11, 375 : 21, 381 : 11, 387 : 12, 392 : 6: *Śilap* : III : 114, IV : 11, 12, V : 65, 183, 212, XXII : 56, XXIII : 33, XXVIII : 184. XXIX : *Dēvandiśol* : 1, XXV : 94, 170, 185, XXVI : 13, 22, 28, 156, 160, 190, XXIX : *Uraip*; *Valḷaippāṭṭu* : 16; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Vāduval*' : 3; *Tiṇai-mālai* (150) 4 : 3; *Tirikaḍu* : 61 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 30 : 1.

Mannarkō (மன்னர்கோ): King of kings; here Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVII : 67, XXX : 95, 118.

Mannar Kōmān (மன்னர் கோமான்): King of kings; here Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXV : 94.

Mannar mannan (மன்னர் மன்னன்): King of kings. *Śilap* : XXVI : 5.

Mannarai Śērndu Oḻugal (மன்னரைச் சேர்ந்து ஒழுகல்): On supporting the kings. *Kuṛaḷ* : 70 ch. hdg.

Mannavar (மன்னவர்): Kings. *Maṇi* : VI : 164, 166, VIII : 55, XIX : 100, 117, 129, 138, XX : 14, XXVI : 66; *Paḷa* : 311 : 1 *Śilap* : X : 29, XXVI : 171, 184, XXVIII : 207, 234; *Śiṛupañch* : 71 : 3, 73 : 4.

Mannavarman (மன்னவர்மன்): King of kings; here Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 112.

Mannavar mannan (மன்னவர் மன்னன்): King of kings. *Śilap* : XIX : 19.

Mannavan (மன்னவன்): King; Indra. *Kali* : 8 : 2, 8 : 21, 34 : 14, 89 : 10, 118 : 1; *Kuṛaḷ* : 388 : 1, 445 : 1, 542 : 1, 543 : 2, 546 : 1, 548 : 1. 553 : 1, 558 : 2, 559 : 1, 581 : 2, 583 : 1, 610 : 1; *Maṇi* : I : 33; *Padiham* : 75; III : 46, IV : 27, VII : 7, XXII : 81, 160, 210, sub hdg. to canto XXII, XXIII : 1, XXIV : 48, 88, 168, XXV : 118, 154, 194, 214; *Śilap* : III : 118, V : 173, 218, XI : 29, XIII : 138, XIV : 60, 116, XVI : 137, 158, XVIII : 36, 40, XIX : 49, 58, XX : 12, 72, 78, XXIII : 110. XXVII : 56, 72, 114, 117, 160, XXVIII : 7, 82, 213, XXX : 71, 73, 142, 156.

Mannavan Kōil (மன்னவன் கோயில்): The Royal Palace. *Śilap* : XIV : 12.

Mannavan Śiṛuvan (மன்னவன் சிறுவன்): Prince, here Udayakumaran. *Maṇi* : IV : 27.

Mannavan mahan (மன்னவன் மகன்): King's son; here Udayakumaran. *Maṇi* : XX : 69, 73, XXI : 73, XXIV : 25, 152.

Mannaṛ Kiḷaiyān (மன்னற் கிளையான்): Minister, i.e., next to king in authority. *Tirikaḍu* : 58 : 4.

Mannan (மன்னன்): King. *Aham* : 373 : 18; *Aiṅguṛu* : 290 : 1; *Bhāratam* : '*Nānmaruppu*' : 8; *Kali* : 143 : 53; *Kuṛaḷ* : 386 : 2, 448 : 1, 544 : 1; *Kuṛun* : 225 : 4, 5, *Maṇi* : I : 39, XII : 41, XXV : 80, 118, 194, XXVI : 27, XXVIII : 3, 184; *Śilap* : III : 11, V : 79, 162, VI : 9, VIII : 6, XX : 50, 60, XXI : 11, XXII : 145, XVI : 128, 171, XXIII : 157, XXV : 71, 191, XXVI : 103, XXIX : *ūśalvari* : 13.

Mannai (மன்னை): *Mannāikkāñchi*; the Puṛam situation of bemoaning the dead. Kāñchittiṇai in Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 7.

Manavu (மனவு) : Mock pearl or chank bead ; Akkumaṇi. *Kuṟun* : 23 : 2 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 132.

Manālam (மனலம்) : Saffron ; Kumkumum ; or Vermilion (Śātiliṅgam). *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 10.

Manai (மனை) : (1) house. *Aham* : 21 : 1, 255 : 16, 389 : 10 ; *Kali* : 59 : 16, 83 : 1, 89 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 223 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 52 : 1, 60 : 1 ; *Nāladi* : 3 : 4, 85 : 3, 361 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 321 : 6, 362 : 2, 392 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 16 : 5, 29 : 20.

(2) family. *Nāladi* : 130 : 1.

(3) wife. *Kuṟaḷ* : 60 : 1, 901 : 1.

(4) Grihasta dharma ; the life of a householder. *Kuṟaḷ* : 51 : 1.

Manaikkōḻi (மனைக்கோழி) : Domestic fowl. *Porunar* : 223 ; *Puṟam* : 395 : 9.

Manaimaram (மனைமரம்) : The tree called ' illam '. *Pari* : 11 : 19.

Manaiyaṟam Tuṟavaṟam (மனையறம் துறவறம்) : A Puṟam Tuṟai. *Puṟam* : 358.

Manaiyaṟampaḍutta Kādai (மனையறம்படுத்த காதை) : hdg. of II canto *Śilap*. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 64.

Manaiyāṟu (மனையாறு) : Grihasta Dharma ; the life of a householder. *Nāladi* : 54 : 3.

Manai Viḷakku (மனை விளக்கு) : The sacred lamp that is lit and preserved in the house. *Śilap* : XXII : 149.

Mā (மா): (1) A common term for animals, but more usually refers to horse, tiger, deer etc. *Aham* : 68 : 13, 64 : 2, 108 : 9, 114 : 16, 134 : 7, 234 : 4, 254 : 19, 261 : 9, 327 : 10, 340 : 15, 360 : 11, 364 : 8, 367 : 4; *Aiṅguṟu* : 282 : 5, 296 : 4, 481 : 4, 483 : 2, 486 : 5, 488 : 3, 492 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 14 : 3; *Ēlādi* : 56 : 3; *Iniya* : 9 : 1, 29 : 1; *Innā* : 34 : 3; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 4 : 2; *Pālai* : 5 : 2; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 16 : 1, 33 : 4, 36 : 3, 54 : 2; *Kali* : 27 : 15, 31 : 3, 34 : 23, 39 : 13, 57 : 2, 104 : 13, 108 : 46, 138 : 12, 139 : 13, 15; *Kār* : 22 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 814 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 250 : 4, 336 : 4; *Maduraik* : 49, 223, 224; *Maṇi* : I : 68, IX : 25, XVI : 116, XIX : 121, XXIV : 38, XXVI : 82; *Mullaip* : 103; *Nānmaṇi* : 5 : 2, 18 : 2; *Naṟ* : 13 : 3, 58 : 11, 77 : 1, 78 : 9, 91 : 11, 112 : 4, 121 : 8, 149 : 7, 150 : 7, 163 : 12, 224 : 9, 243 : 3, 257 : 9, 291 : 7, 342 : 1, 361 : 3, 367 : 11, 381 : 4, 389 : 5; *Neḍunal* : 179; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 11 : 15, 22 : 17, 25 : 1, 34 : 4, 38 : 7, 36 : 7, 43 : 4, 28, 70 : 2, 76 : 8, 77 : 7, 84 : 9, 90 : 36; *Paḷa* : 40 : 2, 300 : 3; *Pari* : (here Ūrvaśi); 5 : 23, 6 : 33, 10 : 14, 49, 12 : 26, 28, 20 : 18; *Paṭṭinap* : 123; *Puṟam* : 4 : 7, 14 : 7, 55 : 7, 72 : 4, 97 : 11, 98 : 7, 116 : 19, 135 : 14, 146 : 11, 189 : 4, 201 : 5, 204 : 7, 217 : 7, 227 : 4, 229 : 21, 239 : 13, 273 : 1, 302 : 2, 345 : 3, 351 : 2, 361 : 7, 378 : 4, 387 : 23; *Śilap* : XXVI : 86, 188, 232; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Kalaiyena*' : 1; '*Karttarum*' : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 9 : 1, 83 : 3; *Tirikaḍu* : 46 : 1; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 224 : 1, 231 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 194 : 4.

(2) The Mango tree; its unripe or ripe fruit etc. *Aham* : 29 : 7, 37 : 7, 75 : 17, 97 : 20, 117 : 15, 177 : 17, 206 : 7, 229 : 18, 236 : 7, 306 : 4. 341 : 3, 348 : 2, 355 : 1, *Aiṅguṟu* : 10 : 4, 14 : 2, 19 : 1, 61 : 1 87 : 2, 213 : 1: 349 : 2, 365 : 5; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 15 : 2, 45 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 8 : 2; *Innā* : 15 : 2; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 16 : 1, 33 : 4, 36 : 3; *Kali* : 28 : 17, 29 : 7, 57 : 13, 84 : 1, 132 : 11, 142 : 47, 143 : 4; *Kuṟiñjip* : 76; *Knṟun* : 8 : 1, 73 : 3, 192 : 4, 278 : 1, 306 : 4, 331 : 6; *Murugu* : 143; *Naṟ* : 87 : 1, 118 : 1, 157 : 5; *Paḷa* : 72 : 4, 128 : 3,

129 : 3 : *Pari* : 8 : 38, 10 : 6, 18 : 4, 21 : 28 ; *Paṭṭi-nap* : 18 ; *Puṟam* : 399 : 4 ; *Śilap* : VIII : *Veṇba* : 1 : 1, XI : 84, XII : 78, XV : 22, XXV : 43, XXIX : 25.

(3) The figure of a horse made in palm leaves and according to an Aham. convention used by forlorn lovers ; it was the 'Maḍalmā'. *Kali* : 139 : 19, 25, 31, 140 : 3, 16, 141 : 22, 147 : 59.

(4) Abnormal births (i.e., humans resembling animals). *Maṇi* : XII : 98.

(5) Toy horse. *Kuṟun* : 17 : 1, 61 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 220 : 3.

(6) Creatures endowed with five senses only. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 587 : 1.

(7) Dark colour. *Malaipaḍu* : 35 ; *Naṟ* : 221 : 1 ; *Pari* : 4 : 8 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 95.

(8) bee ; or Tirumāl. *Aham* : 21 : 1 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 5.

(9) A measure of land = 100 Kuḻis. *Porunar* : 180 ; *Puṟam* : 184 : 2.

(10) Tirumahaḷ. *Mullaip* : 23 ; *Pari* : 1 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 7 : 5 ; *Śilap* : XXII : *Veṇba* : 1.

(11) Śūran. *Śilap* : XXIV : 45 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 93 : 2.

(Tā) Mā Iruvar [(தா) மா இருவர்] : The Aśvini Dēvas born of the 'capering horse'. *Pari* : 3 : 8.

Mākkaḷ (மாக்கள்) : (1) Creatures with but five senses. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 587 : 1.

(2) Mlechchas ; non-Hindu, non Indians. *Neḍunal* : 32.

(3) aliens (to the Tamils) who speak different languages (i.e., the 18 foreign dialects). *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 221.

Mākkāyan (மாக்காயன்) : A disciple of Mākkāri Āśān. Poet and author of Śiṟupañchamūlam. *Śṟupañch* : *Pāyiram.*

Mākkiṇai (மாக்கிணை) : The small drum, called 'uḍukkai' ; mākkiṇai was the large sized uḍukkai. *Puṟam* : 70 : 3.

Mākkōdai (மாக்கோதை) : Basic name of Chēramān Kōṭṭambalattuttuñjiya Mākkōdai. *Puṟam* : 245.

Māgadhar (மாகதர்): Professional flatterers who are respectable enough to praise the king sitting; variety of courtiers. *vide* Sūdar. *Maduraik* : 670; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 50; *Śilap* : V : 48, XXVI : 74.

Māgam (மாகம்): The Sky; the space above atmosphere. *Padiṟṟu* : 88 : 37; *Pari* : 1 : 47; *Puṟam* : 35 : 18.

Māgaviśumbu (மாகவிசும்பு): *vide* Māgam. Viśumbu is 'the distant sky'; this is repetitive, as 'Māgam' also is 'the sky'. *Puṟam* : 400 : 1.

Mākūr Tiṅgaḷ (மாகூர் திங்கள்): The month in which 'folk suffer from the chillness of the winter'. *Padiṟṟu* : VI Ten : 9th St,

Māṅgāḍu (மாங்காடு): A town along the Western ghats in the Chēra country; named probably after mango groves which must have abounded there. (*vide* Ārkkāḍu, Vēṟkkāḍu). *Śilap* : XI : 53. Women's apartments in the houses in this town were specially protected. *Aham* : 288 : 15.

Māṅgāi (மாங்காய்): The unripe mango fruit. *Kali* : 108 : 28.

Māṅgāi (*Naṟum*) *Kāḍi* [மாங்காய் (நறும்) காடி]: Mango Pickles. *Kali* : 109 : 24.

Māṅguḍi (மாங்குடி): (1) Place to which Māṅguḍi Marudan belonged. *Kuṟun* : 164; *Maduraik* : col., *Puṟam* : 72 : 14.

(2) Place to which Māṅguḍi Kiḻār belonged. Perhaps these two poets were identical. *Naṟ* : 24, 26, 120, 313, 335, 372, 396.

Māṅguḍi Kiḻār (மாங்குடி கிழார்): *vide* Maduraikkāñchippulavar. Probably he was identical with Māṅguḍi Marudanār and was also the author of the Maduraikkāñchi. He was a Vēḷāḷa poet hailing from Māṅguḍi. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 120; *Puṟam* : 24, 26, 313, 335, 372, 396.

Māṅguḍi Marudan (மாங்குடி மருதன்): Perhaps he was the same as Māṅguḍi Kiḻār; if so, he was a Vēḷāḷa. The poet Marudan hailing from Māṅguḍi and author of *Kuṟun* : 164; *Maduraik-kāñchi* : col., *Puṟam* : 72 : 14.

Mā Śakaṭam (மாச்சகடம்) : horse-drawn vehicle for conveying passengers. *Pari* : 10 : 16, 17.

Māśāttanār (மாசாத்தனர்) : (1) Basic name of Āḍuturai Māśāttanār. *Puṟam* : 227.

(2) of Okkūr Māśāttanār. *Aham* : 14 ; *Puṟam* : 248.

Māśāttiyār (மாசாத்தியார்) : (*vide* Māśāttanār which seems to be the masculine form of this name ; as also Māśāttuvān of *Śilap* ; unless 'Śāttu' in the latter name refers to 'merchant' like 'Vāṇiga Śāttu'). Basic name of Okkūr Māśāttiyār. Poetess and author of *Aham* : 324, 384 ; *Kuṟun* : 126, 139, 186, 220, 275 ; *Puṟam* : 279.

Māśāttu Vāṇigan (மாசாத்து வாணிகன்) : Father of Kōvalan. *Śilap* : XX : 58.

Māśāttuvān (மாசாத்துவான்) : Father of Kōvalan. *Śilap*. Arumpada. says it is 'clan denomination'. *Śilap* : I : 33, XXIX : *Uraip* : *Kāvaṟpeṇḍu* : *Araṟṟu* : 4.

Māśi (மாசி) : The name of a month (Feb.-March) *Padiṟṟu* : 59 : 2.

'*Māśidar irukkai*' (மாசிதறிருக்கை) : Name of the 6th stanza of VIII Ten of *Padiṟṟu*. The court in which the king distributes elephants to the deserving.

Māśuṇam (மாசுணம்) : Python ; boa constrictor this could swallow even an elephant. *Malaipaḍu* : 261 ; *Naṟ* : 261 : 6 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 75 : 3.

Māḍa Oḷḷeri (மாட ஒள்ளெரி) : The light set up on top of a tall house to serve as a light house to beckon ships to reach the port ; also called 'Kalamkaraiviḷakkam'. *Aham* : 255 : 6.

Māḍakkūḍal (மாடக்கூடல்) : Madurai ; means 'Kūḍal famous for its Māḍams or tall buildings' and not 'the place where some Māḍams meet'. *Pari* : 20 : 106 ; *Tiraṭṭu* : 11 : 2.

Māḍam (மாடம்) : Turret or storey in a tall residential building ; on the walls of the Māḍam pictures of the Gods were painted.

Doves built their nests (alcoves) on the 'Māḍam' and were called 'Māḍappuṟā'. *Aham* : 167 : 14, 255 : 6, 16 ; *Innā* : 37 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : I : 53, IV ; 52 ; *Murugu* : 71 ; *Neḍunal* : 29 ; *Paḷa* : 96 : 1 ; *Pari* : 10 : 123, 20 : 25 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 111, 145 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 333, 348, 369, 438 ; *Puṟam* : 32 : 5.

(2) Godowns. *Śilap* : VI : 122.

(3) Guest house. *Paṭṭinap* : 261.

(4) The stem of the Yāḻ (musical instrument). *Śilap* : VIII : 28, IX : 76.

Māḍamanai (மாடமனை) : House with māḍam. *Maṇi* : V : 58.

Māḍala Maṟaiyōn (மாடல மறையோன்) : Māḍalan, the Brahmin ; *vide* Māḍalan.

Māḍalan (மாடலன்) : (1) A brahmin native of Puhār and a friend of Kōvalan. He met Śeṅguṭṭuvan on the banks of the Ganges and narrated to him the happenings in the south subsequent to the burning of Madurai. At Vañji he advised the Chēra king to renounce unnecessary warfare and spend the evening of his life in acts of charity. *Śilap* : XV : 13, 48, 56, 117, XXVII : 158, 163, 176, XXVIII : 81, 112, 193, XXX : 70, 71, 117, 147, 168.

(2) Father of poet Maduraikkumaran. *Puṟam* : 54, 61, 167, 180, 197, 394.

Māḍalūr (மாடலூர்) : Place to which Māḍalūr Kiḻār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 150.

Māḍalūr Kiḻār (மாடலூர் கிழார்) : A Vēḷāḷa poet belonging to Māḍalūr. *Kuṟun* : 150.

Māḍavīdi (மாடவீதி) : The main street in a town, flanked by tall turretted buildings. *Maṇi* : IV : 76.

Māḍu (மாடு) : (1) Cattle. *Śiṟupañch* : 60 : 1.

(2) Wealth ; evidently in ancient days a person's wealth was measured in terms of heads of cattle. *Kuṟaḷ* : 400 : 2.

Māṇākkan (மாணாக்கன்): Disciple. *Śiṛupañch* : 29 : 2, 30 : 4.

Māṇai (மாணை): A kind of creeper ; a climber. *Kuṛun* : 36 : 1.

Mātaḍinditṭṭōn (மாதடிந்திட்டோன்): Murugan; 'He that destroyed the Mango that was Śūran'. *Pari* : 21 : 28.

Mātaputta Vēlōn (மாதபுத்த வேலோன்): Murugan; 'He that destroyed the Mango that was Śūran'. *Pari* : 18 : 4.

Mādar (மாதர்): Girls employed in temples. *Śilap* : XVI : 103.

Mādari (மாதரி): The cowherdess who sheltered Kōvalan and Kaṇṇahi on their arrival at Madurai. *Śilap* : XV : 118, 123, 125, XXVII : 74.

Mādavattāṭṭi (மாதவத்தாட்டி): Kavundi Aḍigaḷ who escorted Kōvalan and Kaṇṇahi from Puhār to Madurai. *Śilap* : XI : 8, 206, XIII : 40, 179, XV : 10, 113, XVI : 15.

Mādavattōn (மாதவத்தோன்): The great rishi, Kāśyapa. *Bhāratam* : '*Innā*' : 2.

Mādava Munivan (மாதவ முனிவன்): Agastyar. *Śilap* : XV : 14.

Mādava Munivan malai (மாதவ முனிவன் மலை): Agastya's hill; the Podiyil. *Śilap* : XV : 14.

Mādavar (மாதவர்): (1) here Aṛavaṇa Aḍigaḷ. *Śilap* : XXX : 32.

(2) Rishis. *Śilap* : XIII : 142, XXI : 40.

Mādavan (மாதவன்): (1) Here Brahmadharuman, an ascetic. *Maṇi* : IX : 9.

(2) The Buddha. *Maṇi* : X : 84, XXI : 48.

Mādavan Pīḍikai (மாதவன் பீடிகை): The Buddha Pīḍikai. *Maṇi* : XXI : 16.

Mādavan Maḍandai (மாதவன் மடந்தை): Here Akalikai wife of Gautaman. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 90.

Mādavi (மாதவி): (1) The creeper called Kurukkatti; its flower. *Śilap* : V : 190, VIII : 45, XIII : 120.

(2) A courtesan in Puhār, beloved of Kōvalan, hero of *Śilap*; mother of Maṇimēkalai; she renounced after Kōvalan deserted her. *Maṇi Padiham* : *Veṇba* : 2 : 1 II : 4, 10, 12, 37, III : 1, 11, 69, IV : 67, 81, VI : 35, VII : 30, 36, 130, VIII : 23, X : 73, XI : 14, XII : 17, XV : 71, XXIV : 5, 20, 83; *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 70, II : 18, III : 7, 170, 172, IV : 34, V : 190, 237, VI : 174, VII : 1 : 20, 24 : 1, 52 : 10, VIII : 16, 118, IX : *Veṇba* : 2, XI : 179, XIII : 49, 67, 76, 82, XIV : 113, XV : 22, 40, 104, XXVII : 49, 58. 103, XXIX : *Kāvaṛpeṇḍuśol* : 1, XXX : 23; *Aḍittōḻi Araṛṛu* : 4.

(3) An incarnation of Ūrvaśi, because of a curse; her descendant was Mādavi, beloved of Kōvalan. *Śilap* : VI : 24, 69.

Mādavi mahaḷ (மாதவி மகள்): Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 90; *Śilap*; XV : 25.

Mādan Kīran (மாதன் கீரன்): Kīran, son of Mādan, *vide* Maḍal Pāḍiya Mādan Kīranār. *Kuṛun* : 182.

Mādirattan (மாதிரத்தன்): (Rdg. Mātīrttan, Matīrattan). Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 113.

Mādiram (மாதிரம்): direction; the Sky. *Maduraik* : 5; *Padiṛṛu* : (*Tol*, *Puṛat* : 12, 25 Nach. quotation).

Mādu (மாது): A woman; here Sīta wife of Rāma. *Śilap* : XIV : 46.

Mātulan (மாதுலன்): Uncle; here ŚakunI, the uncle of Duryodhana. *Bhāratam* : '*Marankeḻu*' : 5.

Māduḷaṅgāi (மாதுளங்காய்): Pomegranate fruit, *Śilap* : XVI : 25.

Māduḷai (மாதுளை): The Pomegranate; its unripe fruit was excellent for making curry. *Perumbāṇ* : 306.

Māntar (மாந்தர்): people. *Kuṛaḷ* : 396 : 1, 499 : 1, 514 : 2, 595 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 14 : 3, 30 : 2, 91 : 3.

Māntaran (மாந்தரன்): Basic name of 'Yānaikkaṭ Śēy Māntaran Chēral Irumpoṛai. *Padiṛṛu* : 90 : 13; *Puṛam* : 22 : 34, 17, 20, 22, 53, 229. The compiler of *Aiṅguṛunūṛu*.

Māntaran Chēral Irumpoṛai (மாந்தரன் சேரல் இரும்பொறை) : *vide* 'Yānaikkaṭ Śey Māntaran Chēral Irumpoṛai'. *Puṛam* : 22 : 34.

Māntaran Chēran (மாந்தரன் சேரன்) : A Chēra king. *Śilap* : XXIII : 84.

Māntaran Poṛaiyan Kaḍuṅgō (மாந்தரன் பொறையன் கடுங்கோ) : A Chēra king. *Aham* : 142 : 4, 5.

Māntaḷir (மாந்தளிர்) : The tender leaves of the mango. *Kali* : 143 : 27.

Māntai (மாந்தை) : A town (Port) on the west coast ; it belonged to the Chēras (Chēral Ādan); it seems to be capable of being read as 'Marantai'. *Aham* : 127 : 6, 376 : 18 ; *Naṛ* : 35 : 7, 395 : 5.

Mānagar (மாநகர்) : The big city. (1) Here Indra's capital 'Amarāvati'. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 166.

(2) Puhār. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 63, 68.

Mānāihan (மாநாய்கன்) : The great merchant leader ; Kaṇṇahi's (*Śilap.*) father ; 'Nāigan' means leader - Nāyan, Nāyanār, Nāyar, Nāyanmār, all meant the same, as ulso Nāikan of the later days. *Śilap* : I : 23, XXIX : *Kāvaṛpeṇḍaraṛṛu*,

Mānidikkiḷavan (மாநிதிக்கிழவன்) : (1) Kōvalan's father. *Śilap* : XVI : 75.

(2) Kubera. *Aham* : 66 : 17.

Mānilam (மாநிலம்) : The world. *Kuṛaḷ* : 526 : 2.

Māppaḍai (மாப்படை) : Cavalry. *Padiṛṛu* : 82 : 7.

Māpattini (மாபத்தினி) : The great chaste One ; Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XXI : 50, XXIII : 177.

Māperuntīvu (மாபெருந்தீவு) : The great islands—4. i.e., Jambudvīpa etc. (Nāvalantīvu). *Maṇi* : II : 1, VI : 195.

Māperundēvi (மாபெருந்தேவி) : (1) Iḷaṅgōvēṇmāḷ. *Śilap* : XXV : 110.

(2) Rājamādēvi. *Maṇi* : XXIII : 80.

Māperumpattini (மாபெரும் பத்தினி): Kaṇṇahi. *Maṇi* : II ; 55.

Māmaram (மாமரம்): The mango tree. *Pari* : VII : 14.

Māmalāḍan (மாமலாடன்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 46. Perhaps he belonged to 'Malāḍu' one of the Koḍumtamiḻ Nāḍu(. (Rdg. Māmilāḍan).

Māmaṟaiyāḷan (மாமறையாளன்): Brahmin. *Śilap* : XI : 34.

Māman (மாமன்): uncle ; (1) here Kamsan. *Śilap* : XII : 163.
(2) here Śakuni. *Bhāraṭam* : '*Kollēṟu*' : 2.

Māmudal (மாமுதல்): The trunk of a mango tree. *Pari* : 5 : 4, 9 : 70, 21 : 8.

Māmuḷ (மாமுள்): The pinpointed prod used in driving horses. *Pari* : XII : 29.

Māmuni Podiyil (மாமுனி பொதியில்): The Podiyil hill where Agastya resides. *Śilap* : XXVII : 68.

Māmūlanār (மாமூலனார்): A Brahmin poet and author of *Aham* : 1, 15, 31, 55, 61, 65, 91, 97, 101, 115, 127, 187, 197. 201, 211, 233, 251, 265, 281, 295, 311, 325, 331, 347, 349, 359, 393 ; *Kuṟun* : 11 ; *Naṟ* : 14, 75. He was perhaps a Yogin. Nach. commenting on *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 notes that Māmūlar was an example of a Yogi whose knowledge was transcendental and he was 'Aṟivantēth Anainilaivahaiyōr'; 'Ilakkaṇaviḷakkam' mentions a Māmūlar, a grammarian ; 'Māmūlar' would literally mean. 'He that is seated at the root of the Mango tree ; if so his name was the Tamil original of 'Ekāmrar' ; or it might mean 'the great one born in the Mūlam asterism'.

Māmai (மாமை): The colour of the tender leaves of the Mango tree. *Aham* : 319 : 7.

Māyavaṇṇan (மாயவண்ணன்): Tirumāl; lit ; 'he that is of the dark complexion'. *Paḍiṟṟu* : VII Ten *Paḍiham* : 8.

Māyavaḷ (மாயவள்): Durgha. She danced the dance on the (Marakkāl) to destroy the Asuras. *Śilap* : VI : 59.

Māyavan (மாயவன்): (1) Tirumāl; i.e., he whose complexion is dark; this is derived from mā: dark and not 'māyam'. *Kali*: 145: 64; *Nānmaṇi*: *invocation*: 1; *Tiṇai-mālai* (150): 58: 1, 97: 1.

(2) Kaṇṇan. *Śilap*: XVII: *Pāṭṭu*: 1, 4, 7; *Eḍuttuk-kāṭṭu*: 11, 15, 19; *Paḍarkkaipparavaḷ*: 6; *Karup-pam*: *Onṟanpahudi*: 5; *Āḍunarppuhaḷdal*: 1.

Māyan (மாயன்): Tirumāl endowed with a thousand hands. *Paṟi*: 3: 41.

Māyeṇḍanār (மாயெண்டனார்): Perhaps a corruption of Mārkkantanār. Poet and author of *Kuṟun*: 235.

Māyōḷ (மாயோள்): (1) She of the dark complexion. *Porunar*: 14.

(2) She of the fair complexion; the word is to be derived from 'Māmai' and not 'mā'. *Mullaip*: 21.

Māyōn (மாயோன்): Kaṇṇan; *vide* Māyan. *Kali*: 103: 55, 108: 38, 53; *Maduraik*: 59; *Nar*: 32: 1; *Paṟi*: 3: 1, 3, 10, 15: 33; *Tiraṭṭu*: 7: 1; *Puṟam*: 29: 2, 57: 2, 229: 27; *Tol. Poruḷ*: 5: 1, 60: 9.

Māyōn Pāṇi (மாயோன் பாணி): The Dēvapāṇi (the hymns of the Gods) in praise of Tirumāl. *Śilap*: VI: 35.

Mārkkaṇḍēyanār (மார்க்கண்டேயனார்): Possibly he bore the name of the Purāṇic Mārkkaṇḍēya. Poet and author of *Puṟam*: 365.

Māran (மாரன்): (1) A God who avoids good and brings about evil; he failed in his attempts to harass the Buddha with his evil designs. *Maṇi*: XI: 61, XXX: 11.

(2) Kāman. *Paṟi*: 8: 119; *Śilap*: VIII: 6.

Mārāyam (மாராயம்): (1) A status granted by 'Mahārāya' or 'Mahārāja'; the Puṟam situation of a person being honoured by the king. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 63: 5.

(2) Imperial status. *Iniya* : 6 : 1.

Mārāyam peṟṟa Neḍumoḻi (மாராயம் பெற்ற நெடுமொழி) : The proud words of self praise consequent on one's being honoured by the king. Vañjitti ṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 5.

Māri (மாரி) : Rains ; the rainy season. *Aham* : 337 : 2, 395 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : XIV : 3, XV : 27, XXV : 140 ; *Naṟ* : 244 : 1, 312 : 5, 334 : 6, 364 : 12, 381 : 10 ; *Pari* : 11 : 13 ; *Puṟam* : 82 : 2, 238 : 14, 397 : 16.

Māri Veṇkō (மாரி வெண்கோ) : Basic name of Chēramān Māri Veṇkō. *Puṟam* : 367.

Mārutam (மாருதம்) : Wind. *Śilap* : V : 203, X : 29.

Mārutavēhan (மாருதவேகன்) : A Vidyātara who carried away Sudamati (at Śaṇbai) who was on her way to Puhār to witness the Indiraviḻā (festival to Indra). *Maṇi* : III : 33, VI : 27, VII : 103.

Māl (மால்) : (1) Tirumāl. *Aham* : 59 : 6 ; *Kali* : 52 : 5 ; *Mullaip* : 3 ; *Nāladi* : 373 : 2 ; *Paḻa* : 48 : 1, 152 : 1 ; *Pari* : 1 : 28, 3 : 35, 60, 13 : 6, 19 : 57.

(2) Aniruttan. *Pari* : 3 : 82.

(3) black colour ; from 'mā' (*vide* Māmai, Māyōn etc.) *Perumbāṇ* : 487.

Mālpu (மால்பு) : Bamboo ladder. *Kali* : 39 : 8 to 10 ; *Kuṟun* : 273 : 6 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 316 ; *Puṟam* : 105 : 6.

Māl Marugan (மால் மருகன்) : Tirumāl's nephew ; Murugan. *Pari* : 19 : 57.

Mālati (மாலதி) : A Brahmin lady ; while she was feeding her co-wife's child with milk, the child was choked and it died. *Śilap* : IX : 6, XXX : 74.

Mālavaṟkiḻaṅkiḻai (மாலவற்கிளங்கிழை) : Durgha, the younger sister of Tirumāl. *Śilap* : XII : 68.

Māliruṅkuṉṟam (மாலிருங்குன்றம்) : Tirumālirum Śōlaimalai or Aḻagarmalai. *Pari* : 15 : 17, 23.

Mālai (மாலை): (1) A defect in emerald. *Śilap* : XIV : 184.

(2) Garlands, special to particular dynasties of rulers and also feudatory chieftains. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 638 : 2.

Mālaikkārar (மாலைக்காரர்): Garlandmakers. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 40.

Mālai nilai (மாலை நிலை): *vide* 'Pālai nilai'.

Mālai Māṛanār (மாலை மாறனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 245; perhaps he was a scion of the Pāṇḍya dynasty.

Māvaṇkiḷḷi (மாவண் கிள்ளி): A Chōḷa king. *Maṇi* : XIX : 127.

Māvali (மாவலி): Probably, Mahābali of the Purāṇas. But possibly there was a Māvali who founded a petty dynasty which later developed into Māvalivāṇarāyas. But the reference here is surely to the Purāṇic Asura, Mahābali. *Maṇi* : XIX : 54.

Māvali Marumān (மாவலி மருமான்): The descendant of Māvali; name not known. *Maṇi* : XIX : 54.

Māvaḷattanār (மாவளத்தனார்): A name usually adopted by some members of the Chōḷa royal family; a variant of Māvaḷavan; *vide* Tirumāvaḷavan. Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 348.

Māvaḷattān (மாவளத்தான்): Younger brother of Chōḷan Nalaṅkiḷḷi; once as he was playing dice with Tāmappalkaṇṇanār, a Brahmin poet, the latter played false; losing temper, he struck the poet with a die. But he later was sorry for hitting a poor brahmin poet. *Puṛam* : 43.

Māvan (மாவன்): Chief of Maiyal (a town); he was a friend of Ollaiyūr tanta Bhūtappāṇḍyan. *Puṛam* : 71 : 12.

Māvilaṅgai (மாவிலங்கை): Town belonging to Ōymān Nalliyakōḍan; tentatively identified with Māmallapuram by some scholars. *Puṛam* : 176 : 6; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 12.

Māvin Kani (மாவின் கனி): The ripe fruit of the mango. *Śilap* : XVI : 26.

Māḷihai (மாளிகை): Palace. *Śilap* : V : 8, 149.

Māḻuva Vēndar (மாளுவ வேந்தர்): Kings of Malwa, who attended the ceremony of installation of the Kaṇṇahi temple and worship by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXX : 159.

Mārpittiyār (மார்பித்தியார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 251, 252.

Māṟṟūr (மாற்றூர்): Town to which Māṟṟūr Kiḻār father of Koṟṟan Koṟṟanār belonged. *Aham* : 54.

Māṟṟūr Kiḻār (மாற்றூர் கிழார்): Father of Koṟṟan Koṟṟanār. *Aham* : 54.

Māṟṟūr Kiḻār Mahanār Koṟṟan Koṟṟanār (மாற்றூர் கிழார் மகனார் கொற்றங் கொற்றனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 54.

Māṟan (மாறன்): A family title of the Pāṇḍyas occurring in names like Muḍattirumāṟan Pāṇḍyan Māṟan Vaḻudi. *Naṟ* : 105, 228, 301 ; *Pari* : *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 90 ; *Puṟam* : 51, 52, 55, 55 : 6, 56, 56 : 21, 57, 57 : 3, 59, 196, 198 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 4 : 1.

Māṟan Poṟaiyan (மாறன் பொறையன்): This is a Pāṇḍyan title which includes a Pāṇḍyan and a Chēra title. *Aintiṇai* (50) : *Pāyiram* : 2.

Māṟan Vaḻudi (மாறன் வழுதி): (1) Perhaps he was a member of the Pāṇḍyan family. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 97.

(2) Basic name of Pāṇḍyan Kūḍahārattuttuñjiya Māṟan Vaḻudi. *Puṟam* : 51, 52.

Māṟukoḷakkūṟal (மாறுகொளக்கூறல்): Contradiction, a defect in composition. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 2.

Māṟōkkattukkāmakkaṇi Nappālattanār (மாறோக்கத்துக் காமக்கணி நப்பாலத்தனார்): Kaṇi is an astrologer and Marōkkam was the region around Koṟkai. Kāmakkaṇi cannot be Kāmakkaṇṇi (or Kāmākshi), because Nappālattanār is a masculine name. Poet and author of *Aham* : 377.

Māṟōkkattu Nappaśalaiyār (மாறோக்கத்து நப்பசலையார்): Derives her name, perhaps, from *Naṟ* : 304; Māṟōkkam, according to U. V. S. was the region around Koṟkai. *Naṟ* : 304 ; *Puṟam* : 37, 39, 126, 174, 226, 280. 383.

Māṟōkkam (மாறோக்கம்): (1) Region around Koṟkai to which Nappaśalaiyār belonged. *Naṟ* : 304; *Puṟam* : 37, 39, 126, 174, 226, 280, 383.

(2) To which Kāmakkaṇi Nappālattanār belonged. *Aham* : 377.

Mān (மான்): (1) Any animal; usually horse or deer but occasionally even elephant. *Aham* : 248 : 2; *Naṟ* : 6 : 8; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 570 : 2.

(2) Horse, deer, tiger, lion etc. *Aham* : *invocation* : 14, 49 : 12, 71 : 5, 73 : 13, 74 : 10, 91 : 18, 99 : 1, 102 : 1, 107 : 5, 115 : 14, 134 : 13, 144 : 16, 147 : 7, 199 : 11, 203 : 13, 230 : 11, 238 : 3, 14, 283 : 4, 317 : 14, 318 : 1, 384 : 10, 388 : 25, *Aiṅguṟu* . 13 : 1, 78 : 1, 203 : 4, 217 : 2, 326 : 2, 360 : 4, 398 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 3 : 2, 38 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 59 : 2; *Ēladi* : 18 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 1 : 2, 11 : 2; *Kali* : 13 : 3, 13 : 16, 17, 23 : 17, 26 : 5, 27 : 3, 30 · 10, 43 : 16, 56 : 17, 58 : 2, 69 : 4, 70 : 18, 87 : 11, 93 : 8, 124 : 20, 125 : 5, 13 : 12 143 : 10; *Kuṟiñjip* : 217; *Kuṟun* : 141 : 4, 243 : 1, 256 : 3, 272 : 4, 319 : 1; *Maṇi* : XIII : 32, 63, XVIII : 48, XIX : 97; *Mullaip* : 99; *Murugu* : 129; *Nāladi* : 328 : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 6 : 1; *Naṟ* : 61 : 9, 190 : 8, 242 : 7, 250 : 9, 267 : 12, 270 : 8, 274 : 9; *Padiṟṟu* : 89 : 2 : *Paḷa* : 8 : 3, 57 : 3, 210 : 3, 223 : 3; *Paṭṭinap* : 149; 245; *Perumbāṇ* : 89, 106; *Puṟam* : 15 : 5, 31 : 14, 33 , 2, 43 : 11, 44 : 10, 52 : 2, 54 : 8, 90 : 3, 138 : 2, 141 : 12, 143 : 6, 145 : 3, 150 : 5, 152 : 26, 162 : 7, 165 : 8, 167 : 10, 168 : 9, 17, 172 : 8, 198 : 27, 205 : 8, 206 : 6, 213 : 8, 247 : 3, 259 : 6, 265 : 5, 303 : 2, 310 : 7, 350 : 5, 368 : 5, 374 : 10, 377 : 24, 382 : 16; *Śilap* : III : 167, V : 8, VI : 120, VII : 24 : 1, 34 : 1, 44 : 4, XI : 78, XIII : 6, XXV : 51; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 7 : 3, 19 : 1, 25 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 44 : 4, 70 : 1, 95 : 2, 102 : 1, 113 : 4.

(3) Mahattattvam; also called Buddhi. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 207.

Mān uḷai (மான் உழை): Deer. *Naṟ* : 311 : 1.

Mān Kaṇam (மான் கணம்): herd of deer. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 50 : 1.

Mān Piṇai (மான் பிணை): The doe. *Aiṅguṟu* : 354 : 2, 373 : 3, 394 : 4, 401 : 1, 434 : 2, 493 : 2; *Puṟam* : 157 : 11, 354 : 10.

Mān mahan (மான் மகன்): i.e., Mal mahan (= மால் மகன்) : son of Tirumāl i.e., Kāman (Cupid). *Śilap* : VII : 28 : 2.

Mānmada Śāntam (மான்மதச்சாந்தம்): A paste made of musk i.e., kastūri. *Śilap* : XIII : 117.

Mānmada Śāntu (மான்மதச்சாந்து): A fragrant paste made of musk i.e., kastūri. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 57.

Mānmadam (மான்மதம்): Musk, i.e., kastūri, or Javād; literally, the fat of the (musk) deer. *Pari* : 16 : 44; *Śilap* : II : 68, VI : 81, XX : 15.

Mānmaṛi (மான் மறி): (1) The young one of the deer. *Maṇi* : XXIII : 115.

(2) Vaḷḷi, Murugan's spouse, who was according to the Purāṇa brought up by a deer, *Pari* : 9 : 8.

Mānam (மானம்): Sense of honour. *Kuṟaḷ* : 97 ch. hdg., 969 : 2, 970 : 1.

Mānviṟal Vēḷ (மானவிறல் வேள்): A feudatory chieftain *Maduraik* : 344.

Mikkōn (மிக்கோன்): The superior Dēva; His name was 'Prabha Bālan'. *Maṇi* : XII : 74.

Mihai (மிகை): Self-satisfaction due to lack of proper education and culture. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 9.

Mihaipaḍakkūṟal (மிகைப்படக்கூறல்): Exaggeration, a defect in composition; this is to be distinguished from 'uyarvunavirchchi' or hyperbole which is a figure of speech. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 3.

Miśaipparam (மிசைப்பரம்): Jettisoned cargo. *Puṟam* : 30 : 11.

Miñili (மிஞிலி): *vide* Anni Miñili. He was a friend of Nannan. When Nannan wished to commit aggression on Punnāḍu, Āy Eyinan (the hunter chief) promised them protection and so became a foe of Nannan. At Pāḻippaṟantalai Miñili who came as an ally of Nannan fought against Āy Eyinan who perished in the battle, true to his word. He is often considered to be Nannan's army chief; he killed one Adihan. His capital was Pāram. *Aham* : 142 : 11, 148 : : 8, 181 : 5, 208 : 7, 396 : 5; *Naṟ* : 265 : 4.

Miñiṟu (மிஞிறு): Variety of bee different from Tumbi. (*vide* Ñimiṟu). *Aham* : 78 : 3, 159 : 16, 207 : 8; *Kali* : 26 : 3, 33 : 23; *Kuṟiñjip* : 111; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 60 : 4, 89 : 3; *Pari* : 8 : 23; *Puṟam* : 22 : 6, 308 : 2.

Miḍaṟu (மிடறு): Vocal singing. (lit., the throat). *Śilap* : III : 26, 51.

Miḍā (மிடா): A big vessel, used for cooking. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 27 : 3; *Kuṟiñjip* : 201; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 24 : 20.

Miḍai (மிடை): An attic; a platform for observing. *Aham* : 158 : 6; *Kali* : 102 : 16, 103 : 9.

Midavai (மிதவை): Boat (made of corklike substance). *Pari* : 6 : 35.

Midi (மிதி): Sandals. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 21 : 23.

Midunam (மிதுனம்) : Gemini ; a constellation. *Pari* : 11 : 6, 12.

Milēchchar (மிலேச்சர்) : Foreigners like the Greeks, Arabs etc. These were employed as guards around royal residences and camps ; they did not know the native tongue and so spoke the sign language ; perhaps their tongues were cut out and they were rendered dumb so that they could not communicate the secrets of the royal household to others. *Mullaip* : 66.

Miḻalai (மிழலை) : A regional division i.e., Miḻalaikkūṟṟam which Evvi ceded to Neḍuñjeḻiyan. *Puṟam* : 24 : 19.

Miḷagu (மிளகு) : Pepper. *Kuṟiñjip* : 187 ; *Naṟ* : 66 : 1 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 41 : 21 ; *Paḷa* : 326 : 4.

Miḻai (மிஞை) : (1) Natural forest defences around a fort. *Aham* : 44 : 17 ; *Kuṟun* : 390 : 5 ; *Maduraik* : 64 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 409 ; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 25 ; *Naṟ* : 95 : 7, 150 : 2 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 10 : 17, 24 : 24, 33 : 7, IX Ten *Padiham* : 5 ; *Tol. Puṟat* : 12, 25, Nach. quot., *Perumbāṇ* : 126, 401 ; *Puṟam* : 21 : 5, 181 : 5, 325 : 13, 326 : 7 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 183, XIV : 62, XV : 207, XVI : 4 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Maḻuvin*' : 1 ; '*Kalaiyena*' : 10.

(2) A region in the Tamil country. *Aham* : 133 : 16, 216 : 18.

(3) Town to which Miḻaipperumpadumanār belonged. (Rdg.) Mīḻipperumpadumanār. *Naṟ* : 109,

(4) ta which Miḻaikiḻān Nalvēṭṭanār belonged. *Naṟ* : 210, 349.

(5) to which Kandanār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 196.

(6) to which Miḻaipperumkandanār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 136, 204, 234.

(7) to which Miḻaikiḻān Nalvēṭṭanār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 341 ; *Naṟ* : 210, 349.

(8) to which Miḻaivēḻ Tittanār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 284.

Miḻaikkandanār (மிஞைக்கந்தனர்) : Kandan, a poet belonging to Miḻai. *Kuṟun* : 196.

Miḷai kiḷān Nalvēṭṭaṉār (மிளைக்கிழான் நல்வேட்டனார்) : A Vēḷaḷa poet hailing from Miḷai. *Kuṟun* : 341 ; *Naṟ* : 210, 349.

Miḷai nāḍu (மிளைநாடு) : To this land belonged Miḷaikkandan, Miḷaikiḷān Nalvēṭṭar, Miḷai Vēḷ Tittan. (Rdg.) Iranāḍu. *Aham* : 133 : 16.

Miḷaipperuṅkandan (மிளைப்பெருங்கந்தன்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 136, 204, 234.

Miḷaipperumpadumanār (மிளைப்பெரும்பதுமனார்) : (Rdg.) Mīḷip-perumpadumanār. He hailed from Miḷai. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 109.

Miḷaivēḷ Tittanār (மிளைவேள் தித்தனார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 284.

M i n (மின்) : lighting. *Aham* : 43 : 2, 162 : 4 ; *Achāra* : 51 : 1 ; *Ēlādi* : 20 : 1 ; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 10 : 2 ; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 3 ; *Kali* : 49 : 12, 55 : 1, 138 : 5, 139 : 5, 141 : 18, 157 : 4 ; *Maṇi* : VI : 9, XXIX : 241, 248, 249, 251 ; *Naṟ* : 51 : 6, 393 : 7 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 81 : 26 ; *Pari* : 12 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 192 : 6, 308 : 2 ; *Śilap* : VII : 14 : 4, 18 : 3, XI : 109, XVI : 194, XXVI : 96, XXIX : *Uraippāyiram* ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 115 : 2.

Minmini (மின்மினி) : glowworm. *Aham* : 67 : 16, 72 : 3, 202 : 7, 291 : 8 ; *Naṟ* : 44 : 10.

Minnu (மின்னு) : Lightning. *vide* min. *Perumbāṇ* : 484.

Mītchi (மிட்சி) : Fish of the four kaṇḍams. *Maṇi* : XXX : 133. A logical norm ; a form of logical proof. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 53.

Mītchimoḻi (மிட்சிமொழி) : also called vibakkattodarchchi. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 66, 76.

Mītchimoḻiyaṟivu (மிட்சிமொழியறிவு) : The logical system of infering by the process of elimination ; also called Pāisēḍam. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 11.

Mimāmśakam (மிமாஞ்சகம்) : One of the six systems of philosophy ; the author of this system was Jainism. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 80.

Mīḻi (மிளி) : The God of death ; Kūṟṟuvan. *Aham* : 93 : 18 ; *Kali* : 31 : 24, 104 : 50 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 75 ; *Porunar* : 140.

Miḻipperumpadumanār (மிளிப்பெரும் பதுமனார்) : (*vide*) Miḻaiperumpadumanār. *Naṟ* : 109.

Mīn (மீன்) : (1) Fish ; shark. *Āchāra* : 6 : 2 ; *Aham* : 10 : 11, 17 : 21, 26 : 2, 30 : 2, 40 : 3, 46 : 4, 50 : 2, 60 : 6, 65 : 11, 80 : 1, 100 : 7, 106 : 2, 110 : 17, 120 : 2, 142 : 20, 170 : 4, 186 : 3, 210 : 2, 216 : 1, 220 : 17, 236 : 2, 240 : 6, 286 : 3, 290 : 3, 296 : 8, 300 : 4, 303 : 19, 316 : 1, 320 : 2, 340 : 10, 14, 360 : 16 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 1 : 4, 5 : 4, 10 : 4, 49 : 2, 70 : 1, 278 : 3 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 66 : 2, 68 : 1 ; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 5 : 3, 8 : 2 ; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 7 : 3 ; *Kali* : 121 : 20, 131 : 6, 32 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 931 : 2 ; *Kuṟun* : 9 : 5, 54 : 4, 123 : 5, 163 : 3, 169 : 4, 171 : 3, 296 : 3, 320 : 1, 324 : 3, 349 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 18 ; *Nāladi* : 375 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 16 : 6, 63 : 2, 91 : 5, 101 : 8, 111 : 2, 7, 127 : 4, 159 : 7, 175 : 2, 3, 178 : 4, 183 : 9, 195 : 2, 207 : 3, 210 : 4, 215 : 5, 219 : 6, 239 : 3, 263 : 7, 267 : 11, 291 : 2, 311 : 6, 319 : 10, 326 : 3, 331 : 4, 382 : 3, 388 : 6 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 42 : 2 ; *Paḷa* : 128 : 4. In *Pari* : 16 : 36 there is a poem on the word 'Min' ; if the river is terrestrial, it is fish ; if it is celestial, it is stars. *Puṟam* : 7 : 12, 13 : 12, 29 : 14, 52 : 9, 138 : 3, 277 : 1, 343 : 1, 348 : 4, 396 : 1, 5, 399 : 15 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 44 : 1 ; *Tiṇalmālai* (150) : 51 : 1 ; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 339 : 1.

(2) The carp emblem of Kāman, the God of love. *Kali* : 26 : 3; *Śilap* : V : 25, VII : 10 : 2, 13 : 1.

(3) The Pāṇḍyan rule under the 'carp' emblem. *Śilap* : IV : 26, XIII : 17.

(4) Stars; or planets or comets. *Aham* : 10 : 2, 114 : 11, 144 : 17, 235 : 10, 264 : 1, 297 : 15; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1116 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 357 : 7; *Maduraik* : 108; *Maṇi* : VI : 182, XXII : 142; *Murugu* : 88; here Nach. says 'it is either Rohini or any of the 27 stars' or 'any of the planets'. *Nālaḍi* : 113 : 2; *Naṟ* : 48 : 4, 199 : 9, 231 : 2; *Padiṟṟu* : 64 : 12, 89 : 19, 90 : 1, 17, 35; *Paḷa* : 47 : 3; *Paṭṭinap* : 68, 176; (either Nāl mīn or Kōḷ mīn). *Perumbāṇ* : 373, 318; *Puṟam* : 13 : 6, 21 : 4, 24 : 24, 25, 25 : 1, 60 : 2, 109 : 10, 129 : 7, 160 : 8, 229 : 6, 7, 8, 12, 270 : 1, 302 : 10, 367 : 16, 371 : 25, 396 : 26, 399 : 31; *Śilap* : VII : 5 : 3, X : 2, XX : 11; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Kuniya*' : 3.

Mīn uṇaṅgal (மீன் உணங்கல்): pickled and preserved fish. *Aham* : 20 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) 47 : 3.

Mīn Koḍiyān (மீன் கொடியான்): He of the fish (shark) flag; Kāman. *Maṇi* : XX : 91.

Mīn Śūṭṭu (மீன் சூட்டு): Fried fish. *Perumbāṇ* : 282.

Mīn Vinaiñar (மீன் விஞைஞர்): Fish sellers. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 31.

Mīnakkoḍi (மீனக்கொடி): The carp flag of the Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 9.

Mīnam (மீனம்): (1) Star; asterism; here Viśākam. This star was considered to be the middle star, because in pre-Varāhamihira days astronomers counted the 27 stars from Kārthigai

onwards, so that Viśagam which then becomes the 14th star is also the middle one. The practice of counting from Aśvini is said to have been introduced during Varāhamihira's days. *Maṇi* : XI : 42.

(2) fish associated with Kāman's flag. *Maṇi* : V : 5.

(3) An asterism; the Pisces of the Zodiac. *Maṇi* : XV : 25.

Mīneṛitūṇḍilār (மீனெறிதூண்டிலார்) : His name is derived from an expression in his poem. Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 54.

Mīnēṛṛukkoḍiyōn (மீனேற்றுக் கொடியோன்) : Kāman, whose emblem on the flag is the fish. *Śilap* : V : 210.

Mukkaṭ Śelvar (முக்கட் செல்வர்): Śiva, the three-eyed One. *Aham* : 181 : 16; *Puṟam* : 6 : 18.

Mukkaṇṇān (முக்கண்ணன்): The three-eyed One - Śiva. *Kali* : 2 : 4, 104 : 12.

Mukkal (முக்கல்): Town to which Mukkal Āśān Nalveḷḷaiyār belonged. *Naṟ* : 272.

Mukkal Āśān Nalveḷḷaiyār (முக்கல் ஆசான் நல்வெள்ளையார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 272.

Mukkāvanāṭṭu Āmūr Mallan (முக்காவனாட்டு ஆமூர் மல்லன்): He was killed in wrestling with Pōravaikkōpperunaṟkiḷḷi. Son of Tittan, the Uṟaiyūr Chōḷa. *Puṟam* : 80.

Mukkāvanāḍu (முக்காவனாடு): Region in Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam, to which Āmūr Mallan belonged. *Puṟam* : 80.

Mukkōl (முக்கோல்): (1) The three pronged stick carried by a certain order of ascetics who are thence called 'Tridaṇḍins'. Nach. says that the three prongs stand for Hari, Haran and Ayan; and the common stem indicates that finally they are but one. *Kali* : 9 : 2, 126 : 4; *Mullaip* : 38.

(2) One of the paraphernalia of the Brahmins. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 625 : 1,

(*Mā*) *Muhaḍi* [(மா) முகடி]: (The dark complexioned) elder one, of evil omen. The evil spirit of Śēṭṭai (Jyēshta), also Mūdēvi. *Kuṟaḷ* : 617 : 1, 936 : 2.

Muhavaippāṭṭu (முகவைப்பாட்டு): Song sung when paddy was doled out as charity for the needy. *Śilap* : 137.

Muhai (முகை): Cave. *Aham* : 238 : 4.

Muhaiyalūr (முகையலூர்): Town to which Śiṛukarum Tumbiyār belonged. *Puṛam* : 181, 265.

Muśiṛi (முசிறி): A westcoast port in Chēra dominion. *vide* Muśiṛi. *Aham* : 57 : 15, 149 : 11. A Cheḷiyan i.e., Pāṇḍya once besieged this port. *Puṛam* : 343 : 10.

Muśu (முசு): The male of the monkey esp. the one with a black face; Kaḍuvan ; its feminine is Mandi. *Aham* : 121 : 15, 267 : 9; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 9 : 1 ; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṛiñji* : 4 : 2; *Kuṛun* : 38 : 2, 121 : 2 ; *Murugu* : 303 ; *Naṛ* : 119 : 5 ; *Paḷa* : 268 : 3 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 577 : 1, 601 : 1, 622 : 1.

Muśuṇḍai (முசுண்டை): (1) A plant blossoming white flowers; also called Muśuṭṭai; the leather-berried bindwood. *Aham* : 93 : 2, 284 : 2 ; *Maduraik* : 281 ; *Neḍunal* : 13 ; *Puṛam* : 320 : 1 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 155 ; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 166.

(2) A chieftain. *Aham* : 235 : 9, 249 : 9.

Muśuṛi (முசுறி): A westcoast port in Chēra dominion. *vide* Muśiṛi. *Puṛam* : 343 : 10.

Muñjam (முஞ்சம்): An ornament for the head. *Pari* : 16 : 8.

Muññai (முஞ்ஞை): A plant also called Munnai ; a kind of teak. *Puṛam* : 197 : 11, 320 : 1, 328 : 14.

Muṭṭigai (முட்டிகை): A weapon called 'Sammaṭṭi'; the crow-bar. *Nāḷaḍi* : 208 : 1.

Muṭṭuvayiṛkaḷaṛal (முட்டுவயிற்கழறல்): The situation of the lady-love frankly making a clean breast of her relation with the lover, when handicaps to their union occurred. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 271 : 1.

Muṭṭai (முட்டை): egg. (1) The Brahmavādin holds that the Prapañcha is egg-shaped or oval. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 97.

(2) The dialetical question of whether the egg preceded the hen or *vice versa*. *Maṇi* : XXX : 244.

(3) A golden egg enclosed Āpputtiran in a shell as it were. *Maṇi* : XXV : 73.

Muṭpuriśai (முட்புரிசை) : Fort of thorns. On the ramparts thorns were planted to prevent scaling over. *Mullaip* : 27.

Muḍaṅgal (முடங்கல்) : A sealed roll (letter). it was literally rolled ; hence ' Muḍaṅgal '. *Śilap* : XIII : 76, 96, XXVI : 171.

Muḍaṅgikkiḍanda Neḍuñjēralādan (முடங்கிக்கிடந்த நெடுஞ் சேரலாதன்) : A Chēra king who was perhaps paralysed by a stroke ; poet and author of *Aham* : 30.

Muḍattāmakkaṇṇiyār (முடத்தாமக்கண்ணியார்) : Śēnā. and Nach. in their commentary on *Tol. Śol.* (' Iyarpeyar Munnar '), treat Muḍattāmakkaṇṇi as a basic name ; but perhaps she was so called because she was lame (' Muḍam '). A poet (probably a lady) and author of *Porunar* on Karikālan.

Muḍattirumāṛan (முடத்திருமாறன்) : Passibly he was a scion of the Pāṇḍyan royal family and was lame. The Iṛaiyanār Ahapporuḷ considers him a poet of the second Śaṅgam. Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 105, 228.

Muḍantai (முடந்தை) : A kind of paddy. *Padiṛṛu* : 29 : 3, 32 : 13.

Muḍappanai (முடப்பனை) : The shape of the constellation of six stars including *Anusham*. *Puṛam* : 229 : 3.

Muḍam (முடம்) : Defects in Paṇ, Pāṇi, Tūkku etc., musical modes. *Śilap* : III : 46.

Muḍavan (முடவன்) : A cripple. *Paḷa* : 192 : 3.

Muḍavanār (முடவனார்) : Basic name of Aiyūr Muḍavanār, based on a deformity. He was lame. *Aham* : 216.

Muḍi (முடி) : (1) One of the five designs in hairdo practised by ancient Tamil girls. *Mullaip* : 76 ; *Murugu* : 83, 84.

(2) Crown worn by kings. *Śilap* : XVI : 114, XXII : 64, XXIII : 51, XXVII : 39; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 626 : 3.

Muḍindadu Kāṭṭal (முடிந்தது காட்டல்) : A literary device ; i.e., of explaining what is already confirmed. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 15.

Muḍināgarāyar (முடிநாகராயர்) : Basic name of Murañjiyūr Muḍināgarāyar. *Puṟam* : 2 col.

Muḍukkar (முடுக்கர்) : A narrow by-lane. *Maṇi* VI : 68 ; *Śilap* : V : 187.

Muḍuhiyal (முடுகியல்) : One of the parts (features) of a typical Paripāṭṭu (Paripāḍal). *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 64.

Muṇḍaham (முண்டகம்) : A thorny plant also called, 'Kadal Mulli' or 'Nīr Mulḷi', 'Kaḷai Mulḷi'; growing mostly in coastal tracts ; also 'Tāḷai'. *Aham* : 80 : 7, 130 ; 4; *Aiṅguṟu* : 108 : 2, 121 : 2, 177 : 3 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) 61 : 3 ; *Kali* : 133 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 49 : 1, 51 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 96 ; *Naṟ* : 191 : 9. 207 : 2, 245 : 2, 311 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 24 : 11 ; *Śilap* : XXVII : 235 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 148.

Muttappūṇūl (முத்தப்பூணூல்) : The sacred thread of pearls worn by the dvijas. *Śilap* : XXIII : 96.

Muttam (முத்தம்) : pearl. This is properly cleansed before use ; it is supposed to be found in elephant tusks and in bamboos. The Koṟkai port of the Pāṇḍyas was famous for pearls. Pearls were presented to the bards. *Aham* : 13 : 1, 27 : 9, 30 : 13, 73 : 4, 108 : 2, 126 : 12, 130 : 9, 137 : 13, 173 : 14, 201 : 5, 247 : 1, 280 : 12, 282 : 7 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 105 : 2, 193 : 2, 195 : 1, 380 ; 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 46 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 61 : 1 ; *Kali* . 9 : 15, 82 : 14, 85 : 12, 92 : 35, 105 : 4 ; *Kār* : 23 : 1 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1113 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 505 ; *Maṇi* : IX : 4, XIX : 85 , *Murugu* : 305 ; *Nāladi* : 224 : 1 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 6 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 202 : 2 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 8, 32 : 3, 39 : 16, 67 : 4, 74 : 6 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 189 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 162 ; *Puṟam* : 53 : 1, 58 : 11, 170 : 11, 377 : 17 ; *Śilap* : II : 70, VII : 20 : 2, 3, VIII : 95, XXVII : 244, XXIX : *Valḷaippāṭṭu* : 1 : 1 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 57 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 42 : 3, 4, 48 : 3 ; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 18 : 1, 42 : 1, 45 ; 1.

Muttarai (முத்தரை): A waistband of pearls. *Śilap* : VI : 87.

(Peru) Muttaraiyar [(பெரு) முத்தரையர்]: A ruler or a private patron belonging to a minor dynasty ruling some part of Tamiḻaham from the Śaṅgam days onwards; the family of Muttaraiyar are found mentioned as the predecessors in power of the Chōḻas in the neighbourhood of Tanjore, in Pallava inscriptions. The authors of *Nāladi* : 200 and 296 (or possibly the same poet wrote both these poems) had some (peru) Muttaraiyan, evidently, for their contemporary. This word can also merely mean the chief (ruler) of the the three kingdoms - Chēra, Chōḻa and Pāṇḍya (Mu+Tarai= three lands), as interpreted by Dr. G. U. Pope and V. M. Satagopa-ramanujachari in their editions of Nāladiyār. S. Vaiyapuri's efforts to use the mention of this name in *Nāladi* : 200 and 296 to assign an 8th cent date for Nāladiyār seem to be tortuous. *Nāladi* : 200 : 1, 296 : 3.

Muttan (முத்தன்): Affectionate male child. *Kali* : 59 : 20.

Muttiṟa Maṇi (முத்திற மணி): The 'threefold gems' of the Buddhists : viz., the Buddha, the Dharma and the Saṅgha. The Tri-ratna. *Maṇi* : XXX : 4.

Muttī (முத்தீ): The three fold sacrificial fires of the Vēdic priests : Āgavanīya, Gāruhapatya, Dākshiṇāgni. The Brahmins are said to have preserved these fires in their sacrificial halls. (Nach. says, commenting on Muruhu that Āgavanīya is raised on a square platform, Gāruhapatya on an arc like base and the Dākshiṇātya on a triangular pedestal. The variation between this ritual and later ones is perhaps explained by treating Nach.'s explanation as relating to another Vēdic Sākha). *Maṇi* : XXII : 48; *Murugu* : 181; *Pari* : 5 : 42; *Puṟam* : 2 : 23, 367 : 13; *Śilap* : XXII : 34, XXIII : 68, XXV : 127.

Muttu (முத்து): (1) Pearl. *Aham* : 289 : 11, 335 : 20; *Iniya* : 2 : 3; *Kaḻavaḻi* : 37 : 2; *Kali* : 40 : 4, 59 : 2, 64 : 29, 79 : 12, 80 : 4, 93 : 11, 97 : 6, 15, 131 : 22, 136 : 5; *Kuṟun* :51 : 2, 104 : 2; *Maṇi* : I : 49, VI : 124, VIII : 4, XVIII : 71, XX : 49; *Naṟ* : 23 : 6, 94 : 5, 110 : 5; *Paḻa* : 151 : 3; *Pari* : 6 : 16, 8 : 76, 10 : 13, 16 : 5, 21 : 8;

Puṟam : 161 : 16, 218 : 1, 380 : 1, 6 ; *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 34, II : 73, IV : 62, V : 19, 150, VII : 5 : 4, VIII : 19, 81, XI : 185, XIV : 80, 136, XX : 69, XXVI : 168, XXVII : 202 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : *Pāyiram* : 1, 33 : 3 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 50 : 1.

(2) Kissing. *Kali* : 82 : 17.

Muttūr (முத்தூர்) : *vide* Muttūṟu. *Puṟam* : 24 : 22.

Muttūṟu (முத்தூறு) : *vide* Muttūr also. A Kūṟṟam, situated in Marudam land and one ruled by the Vēḷirs ; called Muttūrkkūṟṟam or Muttūṟṟukkūṟṟam. The Vēḷir ceded this Kūṟṟam to Neḍuñjeḻiyan of Talaiyālaṅgānam after his victory over them in that battle. *Puṟam* : 24 : 22.

Mudal (முதல்) : (1) Capital invested. *Kuṟaḷ* : 463 : 1.

(2) The sky. *Pari* : 3 : 66,

(3) An original treatise. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 648 : 3, 649 : 2, 662 : 2.

(4) An inference from past to future. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 35.

Mudal Vaṅji (முதல் வஞ்சி) : The Puṟam situation of describing the lives and doings of one's ancient ancestors ; roughly it corresponds to the 'Purāṇas' in Sanskrit. It is also called 'Mudumoḻikkāñchi'. *Puṟam* : 37 col.

Mudalvan (முதல்வன்) ; (1) Tirumāl. *Kali* : 124 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XIII : 58.

(2) The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XXV : 117, XXVIII : 120,

(3) Puṇyarājan, a king. *Maṇi* : XXV : 119.

(4) Aṟivan, the wise one. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 661 : 1.

(5) Mahādevan ; i.e., Śiva. *Puṟam* : 166 : 2 ; *Śilap* : XII : 165.

(6) Brahman. *Śilap* : V : 174.

(7) Indra ; also the Pāṇḍyan king, who broke the circular weapon of Vaḷai (chakra) on Indra's head. *Śilap* : XI : 26.

Mudalai (முதலை): Crocodile. *Aham* : 3 : 1, 72 : 8, 80 : 1, 301 : 6; *Aiṅguṟu* : 5 : 4, 24 : 2, 41 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 495 : 1; *Kuṟiñji* : 257; *Kuṟun* : 324 : 1; *Naṟ* : 287 : 6; *Padiṟṟu* : 53 : 8; *Puṟam* : 37 : 10, 283 : 4; *Śilap* : XIII : 7.

Mudiyar (முதியர்): The manes. *Padiṟṟu* : 70 : 21.

Mudiyavan (முதியவன்): Brahma, the creator. *Kali* : 2 : 1.

Mudiyan (முதியன்): (1) Another name for Ādanuṅgan. *Puṟam* : 389.

(2) A chieftain famous for his veracity, *Naṟ* : 390 : 9.

Mudiyāḷ (முதியாள்): Champāpati, the tutelary Goddess of Puhār *Maṇi* : XXI : 150, XXIV : 161.

Mudiyāḷ Koṭṭam (முதியாள் கோட்டம்): The temple of Champāpati in Puhār. *Maṇi* : XXI : 3.

Mudiyōḷ Kōṭṭam (முதியோள் கோட்டம்): The temple of Champāpati in Puhār. *Maṇi* : XVII : 88, XVIII : 169, XIX : 39, XXII :3.

Mudiram (முதிரம்): A hill belonging to Kumaṇan. *Puṟam* : 158 : 25, 160 : 13, 163 : 8.

Mudirai (முதிரை): Common name for pulses, grams etc. *Padiṟṟu* : 55 : 7.

Mudukkuṟaivi (முதுக்குறைவி): A precocious woman. *Śilap* : XVI 68.

Mudukaṇṇan Śāttanār (முதுகண்ணன் சாத்தனர்): Śāttanār son of Mudukaṇṇan; *vide* Uṟaiyūr Mudukaṇṇan Śāttanār. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 133.

Mudukāḍu (முதுகாடு): The cremation (or burial) ground. *Puṟam* : 356 : 4.

Mudukuḍi (முதுகுடி): (1) Mūdil; (il : Kuḍi : family or clan). The ancient clans of warlike tribes. In *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 14 and in many places in Puṟam the word indicates warlike tribes.

(2) In Puṟam referring to a capital of Vēḷirs of Tuvarai (Dvārasamudram); perhaps this word is the same as 'Paḷaiya vīḍu' corrupted into 'Halebīḍu' (Halebid) in Halē Kannaḍa. *Puṟam* : 166.

Mudukuḍumipperu Vaḷudi (முதுகுடுமிப்பெருவழுதி): *vide* 'Pāṇḍyan Palyāgasālai Mudukuḍumipperuvaḷudi'. *Puṟam* : 64 col.

Mudukunṟam (முதுகுன்றம்): A hill. *Aham* : 197 : 8.

Mudukūttanār (முதுகூத்தனர்): A variation of Mudukūṟṟanār; basic name of Uṟaiyūr Mudukūttanār. Poet and author of *Aham* : 329; *Kuṟun* : 353, 371; *Puṟam* : 331.

Mudukūṟṟanār (முதுகூற்றனர்): *vide* Mudukūttanār. *Naṟ* : 28, 58.

Mudukoṟṟanār (முதுகொற்றனர்): Basic name of 'Uraiyūr Mudukoṟṟanār'. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 221, 390.

Mudumoḻi (முதுசொல்): Paḻamoḻi; proverb. *vide* Mudumoḻi. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 391 : 2.

Mudunūl (முதுநூல்): The ancient text; the Vedas. *Aham* : 181 : 16; *Puṟam* : 166 : 4.

Mudupati (முதுபதி): The anonymous and older commentator on the *Aham.* thinks this was the name of a town; but N. M. V., a later commentator thinks it merely means an ancient town. *Aham* : 7 : 4.

Mudupālai (முதுபாலை): The situation of grief of a woman who had seen the body of her husband being cremated; or (also) of a woman who had lost her husband while passing through a jungle; (e.g. Damayanti in the story of Naḷan). Kāñchittiṇai in Puṟam. *Puṟam* : 253, 254, 255, 256; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 25.

Mudumoḻi (முதுமொழி) : (1) Proverb ; *vide* Muduśol. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 477 : 4, 489 : 4.

(2) The Vedas. *Pari* : 3 : 42, 47, 8 : 9, 13 : 40.

Mudumoḻikkāñchi (முதுமொழிக்காஞ்சி) : The situation of the wise men impressing upon others the true nature of Aṟam, Poruḷ and Inbam. [So Tirukkuṟaḷ would be Mudumoḻikkāñchi]. *Puṟam* : 18, 27, 28, 29, 74.

Mudumoḻi Mudalvan (முதுமொழி முதல்வன்) : Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 42, 47.

Mundiri (முந்திரி) : a fraction: 1/16 × 1/16 = 1/256. *Nāladi* : 346 : 3:

Mundu Moḻindadan Talai Taḍumāṟṟu (முந்து மொழிந்ததன் தலை தடுமாற்று) : A literary device ; one of the 32 utts Reversing the order of previous mention. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 8.

Mundūḻ (முந்தூழ்) : Bamboo. *Kuṟun* : 239 : 6.

Munnīr (முந்நீர்) : (1) The sea. *Aham* : 338 : 21, 379 : 6, 400 : 25 : *Kali* : 5 : 6 ; *Puṟam* : 13 : 5.

(2) It was not permissible (for Hindus) to cross the seas with their women - Iḷam in *Tōl. Poruḷ* : 34. But Nach. differs and says 'Munnīr' does not mean 'sea' here but the three situations of leaving home for the purposes of 1. learning, 2. embassy, 3. amassing wealth.

Munnīr Vaṇṇan (முந்நீர் வண்ணன்) : He of the colour of the ocean ; i.e., Tirumāl. The Chōḻas were called the 'descendants' of 'Munnīr Vaṇṇan' because Tirumal son was Brahma, whose son Kāśyapa begot Sūrya who was supposed to be the first progenitor of the Chōḻas. *Perumbāṇ* : 30.

Munnīr Viḻavu (முந்நீர் விழவு) : The festivals of the seagod. *Puṟam* : 9 : 10.

Munnūl (முந்நூல்): The sacred thread because it is a complex of three knotted threads worn together. *Maṇi* : XIII : 23 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 127, XXX : 119.

Muppēr (முப்பேர்): A town to which 'Muppēr Nāganār' belonged. *Naṛ* : 314.

Muppēr Nāganār (முப்பேர் நாகனார்): Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 314.

Muyal (முயல்): 1. The rabbit ; its ears are long ; it was hunted with dogs ; and an arrow usually brought it down ; its flesh was delicacy for the hunter. *Aham* : 284 : 2, 384 : 5, 394 : 14 ; *Aiṅguṛu* : 421 : 2 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 772 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XIX : 96 ; *Nāladi* : 176 : 2 ; *Nar* : 59 : 3, 252 : 10 ; *Paḷa* : 14 : 4, 141 : 4 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 115.

(2) The shadowy part in the moon was likened to a rabbit (or deer). *Aham* : 141 : 7 ; *Kali* : 144 : 18 : *Śilap* : V : 204.

(3) Its young one was called 'Kuruḷai'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 563 : 1.

Muyalvār (முயல்வார்): Vānaprastās who try to get rid of earthly attachments ; Parimēl. mentions more than one variety of them. *Kuṛaḷ* : 47 : 2.

Muyaṛ Kōḍu (முயற்கோடு): The horns of a rabbit ; i.e., a typical example of a non-existing thing like the 'horns of a horse' etc. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 114, XXVII : 71, XXIX : 81, XXX : 54, 216.

Muyiṛu (முயிறு): The reddish variety of poisonous ant. *Naṛ* : 180 : 1 ; *Śiṛupañch* : 91 : 4.

Muraśam (முரசம்): (1) The drum ; usually the wardrum ; it sounded like the thunder ; it was made of the skin of a tiger which had killed two bulls. (*Puṛam* : 288 : 4) *vide Muraśu* also. *Aham* : 24 : 15, 116 : 17, 137 : 5, 246 : 11, 251 : 9, 354 : 2 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 11 : 2 ; *Kali* : 99 : 14, 100 : 6 ; *Maduraik* : 80 ; *Maṇi* : I ; 27 ; *Murugu* : 121 ;

Padiṟṟu : 19 : 7, 21 : 18, 25 : 10, 66 : 4, 68 : 3, IX Ten *Padiham* : 17; *Tol. Puṟat* : 12, 25 Nach. quotation; *Puṟat-tiraṭṭu* : quotation - *Pahaivayirśēral* : 8; *Paṭṭinap* : 236; *Puṟam* : 3 : 3, 25 : 7, 36 : 12, 50 : 5, 58 : 12, 63 : 7, 72 : 8, 93 : 1, 179 : 4, 197 : 5, 229 : 19, 241 : 4, 288 : 4, 362 : 3, 366 : 1, 373 : 1, 397 : 5; *Śilap* : IV : 77, XXII : 150, XXVI : 194, 196.

(2) It was held that a deity resided in it and offerings were made to it. *Puṟam* : 366 : 1.

(3) It was of 3 kinds : the drum of valour, of justice and of charity. *Puṟam* : 58 : 12.

(4) There was a drum in the Vājjrakkōṭṭam at Puhār *Śilap* : V : 141.

(5) The feudatory princes waiting to pay their tributes were summoned by beat of drum. *Śilap* : XXVI : 53.

Muraśu (முரசு) : (1) Drum; *vide* 'Muraśam'. It was made of the wood got from the enemy's tutelary tree. The Perumchōṟu was offered to the deity of the drum. It beat also on the occasions of marriage, funeral etc. *Aham* : 36 : 21, 127 : 3, 156 : 1, 175 : 13, 188 : 3, 227 : 14, 312 : 10,, 335 : 10, 347 : 5; *Aiṅguṟu* : 426 : 3, 443 : 5 : 448 : 1, 450 : 1 : *Kainnilai* : *Kāñchi* : 5 : 3; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 2 : 2, 3 : 3, 8 : 4, 11 : 2, 22 : 5, 32 : 3, 37 : 1, 41 : 4; *Kali* : 104 : 79, 105 : 73; *Kār* : 35 : 3; *Kuṟiñjip* : 49; *Kuṟun* : 270 : 3, 328 : 3, 365 : 4, 380 : 2; *Maduraik* : 129, 732, 733; *Maṇi* : I : 69; *Mullaip* : 79; *Nāladi* : 400 : 1; *Naṟ* : 58 : 6, 93 : 11, 197 : 10, 395 : 25; *Padiṟṟu* : 12 : 7, 30 : 43, 33 : 10, 40 : 3, 41 : 19, 43 : 9, 44 : 14, 16, 20, 49 : 14, 54 : 13, 56 : 4, 64 : 1, 66 : 4, 68 : 3, 69 : 3, 76 : 3, 78 : 1, 79 : 12, 90 : 56; VII : Ten *Padiham* : 6; *Paḻa* : 151 : 2; *Pari* : 4 : 19, 7 : 6, 8 : 30, 22 : 4, 15; *Paṭṭinap* : 157; *Porunar* : 54; *Puṟam* : 17 : 39, 25 : 7, 26 : 7, 29 : 8, 35 : 4, 60 : 10,

72 : 8, 9, 73 : 3, 75 : 12, 99 : 9, 109 : 2, 112 : 4, 126 : 19, 127 : 10, 137 : 1, 143 : 9, 158 : 1: 161 : 29, 174 : 7, 179 : 4, 5, 211 : 5, 238 : 8, 270 : 2, 301 : 5, 304 : 9, 350 : 4, 351 : 5, 369 , 5, 371 : 12, 387 : 19, 388 : 14, 394 : 8; *Śilap* : I : 46, III : 125, V : 88, 91, XVII : *Padarkkaipparaval* : 22, XXIII : 130, XXVI : 35; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Kalaiyena*' : 12.

(2) Royal emblem. *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 23 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 626 : 1.

Muraśukaṭṭil (முரசுகட்டில்): The frame on which the royal drum was officially stood. *Puṟam* : 50.

Murañjiyūr (முரஞ்சியூர்): The town to which Muḍināgarāyar belonged. *Puṟam* : 2 col.

Murañjiyūr Muḍināgarāyar (முரஞ்சியூர் முடிநாகராயர்): A poet of the same name of the 'first' Śaṅgam is mentioned in *Iṟai Ahap* I Sutram (com.). He was a contemporary of the Chēra Perumchōṟṟu Udiyan Chēral Ādan who is supposed to have fed both the armies in the Bhāratam battle. But this seems to be the result of a misunderstanding of the reference to 'the Hundred' and 'the Five' in *Puṟam* : 2; but undoubtedly *Puṟam* : 2 by this poet is among the oldest poems in the Śaṅgam collections. A poet and author of *Puṟam* : 2.

Muraṇ (முரண்): enemy. *Kuṟaḷ* : 567 : 2.

Murambu (முரம்பு): highlands. *Aham* : 5 : 15, 67 : 4, 133 : 3.

Muraḷ (முரள்): A kind of reptile resembling the snail; supposed to have only two senses, i.e., of touch and of taste. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 584 : 1.

Muraṟkai (முறம்கை): The practice of beating time in music (tāḷam) by the palm. *Malaipaḍu* : 390; *Puṟam* : 376 : 13.

Murukku (முருக்கு): Muḷ Muruṅgai tree; its flower is red like hot coals. *Aham* : 41 : 2, 99 : 2, 223 : 5, 229 : 16, 277 : 17,

317 : 4, 362 : 5; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 31 : 2; *Kali* : 33 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 23 : 20; *Puṟam* : 169 : 10, 11; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 64 : 3, 66 : 1, 67 : 3.

Murugavēḷ (முருகவேள்) : Murugan; *vide* Murugan. *Pari* : 14 col.

Murugan (முருகன்) : The God of Kuṟiñji; he is praised in *Marugu*; *Puripāḍal* and *Kuṉṟakkuravai* of *Śilap.* and many other poems in Śaṅgam literature he resides in the six military camps of 1. Parankuṉṟam, 2. Śīralaivāi, 3. Tiru Āvinankuḍi, 4. Tiruvēraham, 5. Paḻamudirśōlai and 6. Kuṉṟutōṟāḍal (or a town in the hill country, according to Nach.) He was deemed the son of Ālamar Kaḍavuḷ. He was the God who destroyed Śūran, the Asura. He married Valli as also Indra's daughter, Dēvayānai. *Aham* : 1 : 3, 59 : 11, 98 : 10, 158 : 16; *Murugu* : 269; *Pari* : 5 : 50, 8 : 81; *Puṟam* : 16 : 12, 23 : 4, 299 : 6; *Porunar* : 131.

Murugu Iyam (முருகியம்) : The Kuṟiñji drum. *Kār* : 27 : 1.

Murugu (முருகு) : Youth; Murugan; ḍivinity; fragrance; sacrifice. *Aham* : 22 : 11, 118 : 5, 138 : 10; 181 : 6, 232 : 14, 272 : 13, 288 : 4; *Aiṅguṟu* : 245 : 3, 247 : 3, 249 : 2, 308 : 4; *Kuṟun* : 362 : 1; *Maduraik* : 38, 181, 724; *Maṇi* : V : 14; *Murugu* : 244; 2 *Naṟ* : 34 : 11, 47 : 10; *Paṭṭinap* : 37; *Puṟam* : 56 : 14, 259 : 5.

Muruṅgai (முருங்கை) : The Horse radish tree with edible unripe fruit. *Aham* : 1 : 16, 53 : 4, 101 : 15, 167 : 11; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 91 : 1.

Muruḍu (முருடு) : A kind of diminutive drum; Aḍiyārk. calls it Pattal. *Śilap* : I : 46.

Murundu (முருந்து) : (1) The root of the plumes of the peacock. *Aham* : 193 : 13; *Kali* : 108 : 15.

(2) A flower. *Kali* : 102 : 6.

Muraiśu (முரைசு) : Muraśu, drum. *Kali* : 105 : 2, 132 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu*: 34 : 10; *Puṟam* : 62 : 9; *Śilap* : XXII : 53.

Mullai (முல்லை): (1) A kind of flower. One of the four kinds of (military) flowers. This flower blossoms in the evenings; hence the afternoon is appropriate to Mullaittiṇai. *Aham* : 4 : 1, 14 : 7, 43 : 9, 74 : 6, 84 : 8, 94 : 5, 124 : 11, 134 : 5, 144 : 3, 164 : 6, 174 : 5, 184 : 9, 204 : 7, 216 : 10, 234 : 13, 244 : 4, 254 : 5, 274 : 13, 284 : 10, 314 : 19, 324 : 15, 364 : 7, 391 : 5; *Aiṅguṟu* : 408 : 2, 412 : 1, 422 : 2, 437 : 3, 446 : 1, 448 : 3, 454 : 3, 476 : 2, 478 : 5, 489 : 2, 492 : 2, 494 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 3 : 2, 6 : 1, 9 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 15 : 2, 20 : 2, 21 : 2, 24 : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Mullai* : 1 : 1; *Kali* : 22 : 9, 32 : 16, 35 : 10, 66 : 6, 91 : 2, 101 : 49, 108 : 42, 111 : 4, 113 : 25, 115 : 5, 117 : 11, 12, 118 : 19; *Kār* : 14 : 3, 21 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 77; *Kuṟun* : 62 : 1, 108 : 3, 126 : 3, 162 : 3, 186 : 2, 188 : 7, 193 : 6, 220 : 3, 221 : 1, 234 : 2, 240 : 3: 323 : 4, 348 : 3, 358 : 7. 382 : 1, 387 : 1; *Maṇi* : XIX : 94; *Mullaip* : 9; *Nāladi* : 45 : 1, 287 : 3; *Naṟ* : 59 : 9, 69 : 5, 142 : 10, 248 : 1, 321 : 3, 343 : 1, 361 : 1, 366 : 5, 367 : 8, 369 : 3; *Neḍunal* : 43, 44, 130; *Padiṟṟu* : 21 : 20, 66 : 16; *Paḷa* : 110 : 3, 361 : 1; *Pari* : 8 : 76, 15 : 39; *Porunar* : 200, 210; *Puṟam* : 117 : 9, 144 : 14, 200 : 9, 201 : 3, 242 : 6, 335 : 2, 339 : 3, 352 : 4; *Śilap* : IV : 27, V : 191, 214, IX : 1, XIII : 120, 165, XIV : 76, XVII : *Koḷu* : 6; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 30, 89, 169; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 81 : 1, 105 : 2, 112 : 3, 116 : 1.

(2) Mullai or pasture and forest land. This is tṉe Aham complement of Vañji in Puṟam. If this land is corrupted it becomes Pālai. *Śilap* : XI : 64; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 5 : 5, 6 : 1, 28 : 2, 61.

(3) A Paṇ (rāga); now equated with Mōhanam. *Aiṅguṟu* : 408 : 1; *Maṇi* : V : 136; *Śilap* : IV : 15.

(4) A Tiṇai or behaviour (based on situation) in Aham, of the lady love patiently putting up with her lover's absence. *Padiṟṟu* : 81 col.

Mullaikkali (முல்லைக்கலி): The fourth division of Kalittogai, by Chōḷan Nalluruttiran. *Kali* : col.

Mullaikkuḻal (முல்லைக்குழல்) : A kind of flute made of the Mullai reed and tuned to the Mullai tune. *Śilap* : XVII : *Pāṭṭu* : 9.

Mullaippāṭṭu (முல்லைப்பாட்டு) : One of the ten idylls comprising the Pattuppāṭṭu ; composed by Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattuppon Vāṇiganār Mahanār Nappūdanār. *Mullaippāṭṭu* : col.

Mullaippāṇi (முல்லைப்பாணி) : The Mullairāga (paṇ) *Śilap* : XVII *Kūṭṭuḻpaḍudal* : 5.

Mullaiyampuravu (முல்லையம்புரவு) : The pasture lands. *Aham* : 384 : 5.

Mu(l)lai [மு(ல்)லை] : The Mullai flower and the creeper. The Arabian Jasmine. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 108 : 1.

Muḻam (முழம்) : Cubit. *Paḻa* : 211 : 4, 386 : 4.

Muḻavam (முழவம்) : Drum different from the taṇṇumai. *Pari* : 8 : 99 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 140.

Muḻavan (முழவன்) : Drummer. *Aham* : 352 : 6.

Muḻavu (முழவு) : The mritaṅgam of modern Carnatic music ; for it is called 'Maṇ Muḻavu'. *Aham* : 35 : 14, 61 : 15, 66 : 22, 76 : 1, 82 : 4, 91 : 13, 105 : 14, 136 : 7, 145 : 16, 172 : 11, 186 : 11, 189 : 5, 206 : 11, 222 : 4, 318 : 6, 328 : 2, 336 : 16, 346 : 14, 386 : 6, 397 : 3 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 171 : 2 ; *Innā* : 32 : 3 ; *Kuṟun* : 78 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 236 ; *Maduraik* : 99, 114 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 3 ; *Maṇi* : IV : 12, VI : 119, VII : 62 ; *Murugu* : 215 ; *Naṟ* : 100 : 10, 139 : 5, 176 : 9, 220 : 6, 315 : 8, 320 : 1, 360 : 1, 378 : 3 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 41 : 13, 52 : 6, 61 : 9, 17, 81 : 19 ; *Pari* : 5 : 11, 7 : 16, 79, 12 : 40, 15 : 43, 20 : 75, 22 : 36 ; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 52, 4 : 1 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 157, 253, 293 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 47 ; *Porunar* : 109 ; *Puṟam* : 15 : 23, 50 : 12, 88 : 6, 128 : 2, 164 : 12, 194 : 2, 236 : 1, 247 : 8, 343 : 10, 368 : 17, 375 : 4 ; *Śilap* : III : 61. 141, V : 187, XIII : 144, XXV : 6, XXVIII : 55 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 7 : 1.

Muḻā (முழா) : The drum. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 20 : 1, 3 ; *Puṟam* : 65 : 1, 68 : 17, 85 : 7, 103 : 2, 152 : 14.

Muḻuttam (முழுத்தம்) : auspicious hour ; Muhūrttam. *Śilap* : XXVI : 30.

Muḻuval (முழுவல்) : A kind of waterfowl. *Maṇi* : VIII : 29.

Muḷ (முள்) : (1) Thorn. *Aiṅguṟu* : 47 : 1; *Puṟam* : 171 : 13, 225 : 8.

(2) Prod. *Aham* : 160 : 9 ; *Pari* : 12 : 29.

Muḷmaram (முள்மரம்) : Thorny tree. *Kuṟaḷ* : 879 : 1.

Muḷvēli (முள்வேலி) : Thorny hedge. *Kali* : 12 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 301 : 3, 306 : 1.

Muḷḷi (முள்ளி) : (1) A kind of thorny plant ; (muḷ : thorn). *Aham* : 26 : 1, 236 : 1 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 21 : 1, 22 : 2, 23 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 274 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 363 : 10.

(2) Basic name of the author of *Āchārakkōvai* : Peruvāyin Muḷḷiyār. *Āchāra. Taṟśiṟappu* : 6.

(3) The name of the place, Peru Vāyil Muḷḷi, occurring in the name of the poet Peruvāyin Muḷḷiyār.

Muḷḷiyūrppūdiyār (முள்ளியூர்ப்பூதியார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 173.

Muḷḷūr (முள்ளூர்) : A place where Malaiyan conquered the Āryans. The chief of this place was Malaiyamān Tirumuḍikkāri. *Aham* : 209 : 12 ; *Kuṟun* : 312 : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 170 : 6, 291 : 7 ; *Puṟam* : 123 : 5, 126 : 8, 174 : 13.

Muḷḷūrkkānam (முள்ளூர்க்கானம்) : The forests surrounding the Muḷḷūr hills. *Aham* : 209 : 11, 12 ; *Kuṟun* : 312 : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 170 : 6, 7 ; *Puṟam* : 123 : 5, 126 : 8, 174 : 13.

Muḷari (முளரி) : (1) A thorny plant. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 126 : 2.

(2) Lotus. *Aham* : 163 : 8 ; *Puṟam* : 278 : 2.

Muḷarittī (முளரித்தீ) : Forest fire. *Aham* : 301 : 13.

Muḷavu (முளவு) : Porcupine. *Aham* : 182 : 8.

Muḷavu mā (முளவு மா): Porcupine. *Malaipaḍu* : 176; *Puṟam* : 325 : 6.

Muḷavumān (முளவுமான்): Porcupine (from 'Muḷ' - thorn) *vide* Muḷavu, Muḷavumā. *Puṟam* : 374 : 11.

Muṟṟam (முற்றம்): Well beneath an open space adjoining the Kuḍam in a house; courtyard. The courtyard of the palace gave its name to such places like Vañji Muṟṟam, Kachchi Muṟṟam. *Neḍunal* : 95; *Paṭṭinap* : 20; *Perumbāṇ* : 435; *Puṟam* : 178 : 3, 261 : 3.

Muṟṟanār (முற்றனர்): Basic name of Kōkkuḷa Muṟṟanār, poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 98; *Naṟ* : 96.

Muṟi (முறி): Part of a tree; tender leaves. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1113 : 1; *Nāladi* : 317 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 642 : 1.

Muṟuveṅgaṇṇanār (முறுவெங்கண்ணனர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 232.

Muṟai (முறை): 1. Justice; good government; govt. in accordance with the Śāstras. *Aiṅguṟu* : 8 : 2; *Kali* : 100 : 16; *Kuṟaḷ* : 388 : 1, 547 : 2, 548 : 1, 558 : 1 559 : 1: *Perumbāṇ* : 443; *Puṟam* : 35 : 15, 71 : 8; *Śilap*; XX : 26.

2. Destiny. *Puṟam* : 192 : 10.

Muṟai Piṟaḻāmai (முறை பிறழாமை): The literary convention of adhering to tradition; one of the 32 *uttis*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 10.

Mun tērk kuravai (முன் தேர்க்குரவை): The *Kuravai* dance performed by the conquering king with his generals on the pedestal of the chariot. Vāhaittiṇai in Puṟam. *Śilap* : XXVI : 240; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 5.

Munpani (முன்பனி): The early cold season. *Aham* : 163 : 8; *Naṟ* : 224 : 2.

Munṟil (முன்றில்): (1) lit. *Il mun*; the front part of a house. courtyard. *Aham* : 172 : 11, 297 : 12, 315 : 17, 340 : 23, 348 : 1, 360 : 17, 369 : 24; *Naṟ* : 44 : 8, 49 : 9. 77 : 6, 135 : 2, 159 : 6, 232 : 8, 236 : 4, 239 : 4, 276 : 10, 354 : 4, 373 : 1, 379 : 2 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 141 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 96, 152, 186, 225, 265, 338, 497.

(2) Public place. *Maṇi* : XIII : 107 ; *Puṟam* : 114 : 5, 116 : 5, 129 : 3, 159 : 5, 168 : 14, 170 : 2, 247 : 4, 316 : 2, 317 : 2, 319 : 3, 5. 320 : 1, 325 : 8, 328 : 15, 388 : 13 ; *Śilap* : VII : 38 : 2, XII : 79, 83, 87, 132, 136, 140.

Munṟuṟai (முன்றுறை) : lit., Tuṟai Mun : the front part of a harbour like ' Munṟil ' or ' Munnūr ' ; harbour ; Puhār. *Aham* ; 35 : 15, 57 : 15, 278 : 10 ; *Kali* : 114 : 15 ; *Maṇi* : VII : 70 : *Pari* : 12 : 36 ; *Puṟam* : 136 : 25 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 123.

Munṟuṟai mannavan (முன்றுறை மன்னவன்): The author of Paḷamoḷi 400. A Jaina as evidenced by the invocation verse. *Paḷa* : *Taṟśiṟappu* : 3.

Munnilaipparaval (முன்னிலைப்பரவல்): A division in *Āichchiyar Kuravai* of *Śilap*. *Śilap* : XVII.

Muni (முனி): (1) Sage ; here the Mānmuka Munivan. *Maṇi* : XXV : 70.

(2) Rishi. *Maṇi* : V : 69 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 14 : 3.

Munidal (முனிதல்) : Giving up all attachments ; the attitude of dislike bordering on hatred ; but really it is neither affection not anger ; neither attachment not detachment. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 6.

(*Śuḍaroḍutiritaru*) *Munivar* (சுடரொடுதிரிதரு) முனிவர் : (1) The rishis supposed to circle the universe along with the Sun, so that the sun's heat might be mitigated. *Śilap* : XII : 141.

(2) (*Ēḻuṛu*) *Munivar* (ஏழுறு முனிவர்): Saptarishis or the seven great sages. *Pari* : 5 : 37.

(3) Some sages do penance by standing facing the Sun. *Puṛam* : 6 : 17, 20 ; 43 : 4.

(4) The sages ; their will was so irresistible that by their order, the deer and the tiger drank out of the same pond ; the elephant supplied the sages the needed fire-wood. *Paṭṭinap* : 54 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 498.

(5) Sages. *Aham invocation* : 12.

Munivan (முனிவன்): (1) Ascetic. *Maṇi* : VIII : 61.

(2) A name for Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 36.

Munivu meynniṛuttal (முனிவு மெய்ந்நிறுத்தல்): The situation in Aham of the lady love visibly expressing her anger. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 271 : 1.

Munai (முனை): (1) Battlefield. *Padiṛṛu* : 39 : 4.

(2) The battle waged by highwaymen. *Padiṛṛu* : 35 : 9.

(3) Forest fortress. *Aham* : 367 : 5.

Munaiñar (முனைஞர்): The chief of an army division. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 57 : 1.

Munaivan (முனைவன்): The wise person who is freed from the shackles of Karma. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 649 : 2.

Mū eyil (மூ எயில்): Tripurās; the three forts of the Asuras. *Kali* : 2 : 4; *Pari* : 5 : 25; *Puṟam* : 55 : 2.

Mūham (மூகம்): The male monkey; its female being 'Mandi'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 622 : 1.

Mūṅgā (மூங்கா): A kind of mongoose. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 561 : 1.

Mūṅgil (மூங்கில்): *Aham* : 85 : 8, 241 : 6, 268 : 11, 332 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) 36 : 1; *Kali* : 50 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 179 : 7, 201 : 5; *Naṟ* : 28 : 7, 366 : 10; *Padiṟṟu* : 84 : 12; *Śilap* : XI : 76; *Śiṟupañch* : 55 : 3.

Mūḍu (மூடு): The female of 'Yāḍu' - goat. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 2, 619 : 1.

Mūḍai (மூடை): (1) Packets; Baggage. *Paṭṭinap*: 137, 186; *Puṟam* : 285 : 5, 343 : 3, 393 : 13; *Śilap* : XIV : 210.

(2) Granary. *Porunar* : 245.

Mūdā (மூதா): Old cow. *Aham* : 156 : 4; *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 6; *Puṟam* : 323 : 2.

Mūdāi (மூதாய்): *Tambala* insect; also called *Indiragopam* or *Paṭṭuppūchchi*; a sort of butterfly. *Aham* : 74 : 4, 134 : 4, 139 : 13, 283 : 15, 304 : 15, 374 : 12; *Naṟ* : 362 : 5.

Mūdānandam (மூதானந்தம்): The elegy sung by onlookers on the sad demise of the widow who died with her husband. Kāñchittiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 23.

Mūdil (மூதில்): The ancient tribe of warriors; perhaps the Pre-Dravidian martial community in the Tamil country. *Puṟam* : 289 : 5.

Mūdiṛ Peṇḍir (மூதிற் பெண்டிர்) : The womenfolk of the warrior tribe ; also the women cooks in the royal household, whose duty is to sacrifice daily to the Bhūtam. *Puṛam* : 19 : 15, 279 : 2 ; *Śilap* : V : 75.

Mūdin Mullai (மூதின் முல்லை) : A Puṛam tuṛai, describing the martial situation of the womenfolk among the warrior tribes also exhibiting martial traits. *Puṛam* : 279, 288, 306, 308, 312, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335.

Mūdūr (மூதூர்) : (1) An ancient town ; it belonged to Ādi Aruman, a chieftain. *Aham* : 165 : 5 ; *Kuṛiñjip* : 236 ; *Kuṛun* : 293.

(2) The ancient town of Kāñchi. *Perumbāṇ* : 411.

(3) The ancient town of Madurai. *Śilap* : XXX : 109.

Mūdūr Veḷḷilai (மூதூர் வெள்ளிலை) : A town ; where some petty chieftains resided. *Maduraik* : 119.

Mūdeyinanār (மூதெயினனார்) : Basic name of Viṛṛūṛṛu Mūdeyinanār. *Aham* : 37, 136, 288.

Mūppu (மூப்பு) : (1) Old age ; this comes of 'tōṛṛam' (birth) ; when birth is abolished, this also disappears ; it is one of the four Kaṇḍams. It is a disease to which the soul is subject. *Maṇi* : XXX : 100, 115, 130, 146, 167, 173, 180.

(2) This is a cause for a feeling of inferiority in persons *Tol. Poruḷ* : 254 : 1.

Mūy (மூய்) : The lid of flower baskets ; a corruption of it being 'Mūḍi'. *Pari* : 10 : 13.

Mūrttam (மூர்த்தம்) : The deity in the idol. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 260, 346, 376, 377, 388, 410, 462, 465, 466.

Mūri (மூரி) : Old ox. *Innā* : 20 : 4 ; *Paḍiṛṛu* : 67 : 15 ; *Paḷa* : 351 : 4, 389 : 4, 396 : 4.

Mūlappahudi (மூலப்பகுதி) : The root element (nucleus) of all existing things. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 206.

Mūlam (மூலம்): The 19th nakshatram. The asterism in which Āvūr Mūlam Kīranār. (*Naṛ* : 73); Āvūr Mūlam Kiḷār. (*Puṛam* : 38, 140, 166, 177, 178, 196, 261 & 301; and *Aham* : 34) Aiyūr Mūlam Kiḷār (*Puṛam* : 21) were born or with which they were somehow associated.

Mūlamkiḷār (மூலம் கிழார்): (1) Basic name of Aiyūr Mūlam Kiḷār. *Puṛam* : 21 col.

(2) of Āvūr Mūlam Kiḷār. *Aham* : 34; *Puṛam* : 38, 140, 166, 177, 178, 196, 261, 301.

Mūlam Kiranār (மூலம் கிரனார்): He was born in or was somehow associated with the Mūlam asterism. Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 73.

Mūvar (மூவர்): (1) The three orders of people in the three stages of life : Brahmachāris, Vānaprastas, and the Sanyāsins. *Kuṛaḷ* : 41 : 1.

(2) The Chēra, Chōḻa and Pāṇḍya. *Aham* : 31 : 14 : *Perumbāṇ* : 33; *Porunar* : 54; *Puṛam* : 35 : 4, 109; 2, 110 : 1, 137 : 2, 205 : 1, 357 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 391 : 3.

Mūvan (மூவன்): (1) A chieftain who was defeated by Poṛaiyan; the latter pulled out the teeth of the former and affixed them to the gates of Toṇḍi. *Naṛ* : 18 : 2.

(2) A chieftain who was insulted by Perumtalai Śāttanār for not quickly rewarding him. *Puṛam* : 209 col.

(3) Basic name of Ammūvanār; *vide* Ammūvanār.

Mūvulagu (மூவுலகு): The three worlds - Heaven (above), earth and hell (below). *Nālaḍi* : 100 : 3; *Śilap* : XVII : *Munnilaip-paraval* : 10; *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 1.

Mūvēndar (மூவேந்தர்): The three crowned kings of Tamiḻaham : The Chēra, the Chōḻa and the Pāṇḍyan kings. *Puṛam* : 110, 111.

Mūvēḷ Tuṛai (மூவேழ் துறை) : The 21 Yagñas or Vēḷvis ; i.e., the Sōma (7), Havir (7), Bhāga (7) = 21. *Puṛam* : 152 : 20, 166 : 8.

Mūvaindu (மூவைந்து) : The fifteen *titis* or the days (phases) of the moon. *Puṛam* : 400 : 2.

Mūḻttam (மூழ்த்தம்) : Muhūrttam. *Śiṛupañch* : 44 : 1.

Mūḻai (மூழை) : a ladle. *Nāladi* : 321 : 4 ; *Paḻa* : 348 : 2.

Mūṛu (மூன்று) : (1) The Āyurvēdic threefold classification of diseases into Pitta, Vāda, Sleshmam - Vaḷi, Pittam, Ai. *Kuṛaḷ* : 941 : 2.

(2) The three great sins - Kāmam, Vehuḷi, Mayakkam. *Kuṛaḷ* : 360 ; *Śilap* : X : 194 ; *Śiṛupañcha* : *invocation* : 1.

(3) No. 3 ; the special quality of fire. *Pari* : 3 : 78.

Mei (மெய்) : (1) Body ; consonants. *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 18 : 1.

(2) One of the points on which similes are built. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 276 : 1.

'*Mei uṇardal*' (மெய் உணர்தல்) : 'Realization of the ultimate truth'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 36 ch. hdg.

'*Meippāṭṭiyal*' (மெய்ப்பாட்டியல்) : 6th division of *Tol. Poruḷ* ; *vide* 'Meippāḍu.

Meippāṭṭiyaṟkai (மெய்ப்பாட்டியற்கை) : The Parama Āgama ; Indra's work (presumably the Aindiram) is included among them. *Śilap* : XI : 155.

Meippāḍu (மெய்ப்பாடு) : Physical manifestation of feelings by laughter etc. It is of 8 kinds : Nagai (laughter), Aḻugai (sorrow), Iḻivaral (sense of shame), Maruṭkai (confusion), Achcham (fear), Perumidam (exhilaration), veḥuḷi (anger) and uvahai (pleasure). *Tol. Poruḷ Meippāṭ* hdg. 251 : 3, 294 : 1, 313 : 7, 516 : 2.

Meippāluvamam (மெய்ப்பாலுவமம்) : The simile based on physical resemblances. *Tol Poruḷ* : 290 : 3.

Meippai (மெய்ப்பை) : coat. *Mullaip* : 60 ; *Śilap* : XVI : 107.

'*Meyyāḍu Paṟantalai*' (மெய்யாடு பறந்தலை) : "The battlefield in which the trunk of a killed soldier dances about". Name of the 5th stanza of IV Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Meyyē Enṟal (மெய்யே என்றல்) : A situation in the psychology of love in which, falsehood is mistaken for truth. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 6.

Melliyal (மெல்லியல்) : The delicate woman ; here Damayanti of Purāṇic fame. *Śilap* : XIV : 51.

Melikōl (மெலிகோல்) : Tyranny. *Puṟam* : 71.

Mel̲ugu (மெழுகு): wax; lac. *Aiṅguṟu*: 32: 4; *Kuṟun*: 155: 3; *Siṟupañch*: 65: 1.

Menpāl (மென்பால்): The soft land; Marudam; the agricultural land. *Padiṟṟu*: 75: 8.

Menpulam (மென்புலம்): Marudam; *vide* 'Menpāl'. *Puṟam*: 209: 6, 395: 1.

Menmai (மென்மை): Softness; weakness - impotence leading to a feeling of inferiority. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 254: 1.

Mēkalai (மேகலை): (1) The inner wear worn inside the main garment. *Pari* : 7 : 47, 10 : 10.

(2) An ornament called Taṇḍai. *Kali* : 96 : 15; *Śilap* : IV : 30, 48, VIII : 90, XII : 30, 62, 117, XIII : 159, XV : 38, XXVIII : 72, XXIX : *Kanduhavari* : 2; *Śeṅguṭṭuvan Kūṛṛu* : 2.

Mēdai (மேதை): Knowledge. *Aham* : 7 : 6.

Mēru (மேரு): The mythological mountain often confused with the geographical reality of the Himālayās. *Maṇi* : VI : 193, XVIII : 92; *Pari* : 19 : 19; *Śilap* : I : 6.

Mēlulagam (மேலுலகம்): The world above; Heaven. *Ēlādi* : 65 : 4.

Mēlōr (மேலோர்): (1) Dēvas. *Pari* : 17 : 8; *Puṛam* : 229 : 22, 240 : 6.

(2) The first three Varṇas. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 144 : 1.

(3) The Vaiśyas and the Vēḷāḷas. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 29 : 1.

Mēḻaham (மேழகம்): The Ram; compare 'Mēsham' in Sanskrit 'Aries' of the zodiac. *Paṭṭinap* : 77; *Perumbāṇ* : 326.

Mēḻi (மேழி): The plough. *Paṭṭinap* : 205; *Puṛam* : 388 : 11; *Śilup* : XIV : 9.

Mēnmalai (மேன்மலை): The western hills; Śaiva hills. *Pari* : 12 : 2.

Mēnilai ulagam (மேனிலை உலகம்): Heaven. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 138, XXX : 124.

Mai (மை) : (1) The dark pasty stuff applied to the eyelids for beauty. *Kār* : 12 : 1 ; *Nar* : 380 : 1.

(2) Goats. *Padiṟṟu* : 12 : 17 ; *Puṟam* : 33 : 21, 113 : 1, 364 : 4 ; *Śilap* : V : 26.

(3) Darkness. *Aham* : 87 : 12.

(4) Buffalo. *Aham* : 41 : 1, 187 : 24.

(5) Saturn. *Puṟam* : 117 : 1.

Maittiri (மைத்திரி) : One of the five Bāvanais. *Maṇi* : XXX : 256.

Maittunar (மைத்துனர்) : (1) Those who have a right to make fun of one ; brothers-in-law. *Nāladi* : 340 : 3.

(2) Arjunan ; Sri Krishna's brother-in-law. *Bhāratam* : '*Nānmaruppu*' : 5.

Maindan (மைந்தன்) : (1) heroes, warriors. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 34 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 24 : 8, 62 : 2, 63 : 4, 98 : 13.

(*Aiṅgai*) *Maindan* (ஐங்கை) மைந்தன் : The strong One with five arms ; Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 37.

Mainniṇa Vilaiñar (மைந்நிணவிலைஞர்) : Butchers who sell mutton. *Śilap* : V : 26.

Maiyal (மையல்) : A town in Pāṇḍyan land ; belonging to Māvan, a chieftain. *Puṟam* : 71 : 11.

Maiyūr (மையூர்) : Place to which Maiyūr Kiḻār belonged. *Padiṟṟu* : IX Ten *Padiham* : 1, 11.

Maiyūr Kiḻār (மையூர் கிழார்) : A minister of Iḷam Chēral Irumpoṟai ; he was perhaps the minister also of his father Perum Chēral Irumpoṟai, who married his minister's daughter. His daughter was Vēṇmāḷ Anduvan Śeḻḷai. *Padiṟṟu* : IX Ten *Padiham* : 1, 11.

Maiyōḍakkōvanār (மையோடக்கோவனார்) : Poet and author of *Pari* : 7 on Vaiyai.

Moḻi (மொழி) : language. *Aham* : 67 : 12.

Moḻinda Poruḷōḍu onṟa avvayin moḻiyādadaiyum muṭṭinṟu muḍittal (மொழிந்த பொருளோடு ஒன்ற அவ்வயின் மொழியாததையும் முட்டின்று முடித்தல்) : A literary device. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 4, 5.

Moḻipporuḷ Deivam (மொழிப்பொருள் தெய்வம்) : The God, that is the meaning of words - i.e., Pañchamantra - (அ சி ஆ உ சா). The Jains call this the *Pañchanamaskāra. Śilap* : X : 100.

Moḻimarabu (மொழி மரபு) : The II chap. (Iyal) of *Tol. Eḻuttu.*

'Moḻivām enṟal' (மொழிவாம் என்றல்) : A literary practice of briefly indicating what is to be elaborated later. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 13.

Mōhūr (மோகூர்): The Paḷaiyan of Mōhūr, one of whom is mentioned in *Maduraik* : 508 and another in *Aham* : 251, who was a contemporary of a Mauryan invasion ; this *Aham* : (251) does not however refer to the chief of Mōhūr as ' Paḷaiyan ' by name. Mōhūr under Paḷaiyan was conquered by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. The court of Mōhūr was visited by the Kōśar. A chieftain of Mōhūr had once quarrelled with the Kōśar who got the assistance of the Mauryas and defeated him. *Aham* : 251 : 10 ; *Maduraik* : 508, 509 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 49 : 8.

Mōśi (மோசி): (1) Father of Kaṇṇattanār. *Naṟ* : 124.

(2) Father of Karaiyanār. *Aham* : 260.

(3) Father of Kīranār. *Aham* : 392 ; *Kuṟun* : 33, 59, 75, 84, 383 ; *Naṟ* : 342 ; *Puṟam* : 50, 154, 155, 156, 186.

(4) Father of Koṟṟanār. *Kuṟun* : 376, 377.

(5) Father of Śāttanār. *Puṟam* : 272.

(6) Father of Viṇṇattanār. *Naṟ* : 124.

(7) Basic name of Uṟaiyūr Eṇichchēri Muḍamōśi who was patronised by Āi. *Puṟam* : 13, 50, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 158 : 13, 241, 374, 375.

Mōśikkaṇṇattanār (மோசிக்கண்ணத்தனர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 124.

Mōśikkaraiyanār (மோசிக்கரையனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 260.

Mōśi Kīranār (மோசி கீரனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 392 *Kuṟun* : 33, 59, 75, 84, 383 ; *Puṟam* : 50, 155, 156, 186.

Mōśi Koṟṟanār (மோசி கொற்றனர்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 376, 377.

Mōśi Śāttanār (மோசி சாத்தனர்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 272.

Mōśai (மோசை): A ring, conical in shape, worn on the fingers. *Naṟ* : 188 : 4.

Mōttai (மோத்தை): The Ram. *Innā* : 10 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 3, 602 : 1.

Mōdaham (மோதகம்): A sweet cake. *Śilap* : XIII : 123.

Mōdāśanār (மோதாசனர்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 229.

Mōdiram (மோதிரம்): A ring - ornament worn on the fingers or the toes. *Kali* : 84 : 21, 23; *Tirikaḍu* : 66 : 2.

Mōr (மோர்): Buttermilk. *Kali* : 109 : 7; *Paḷa* : 70 : 3; *Puṟam* : 159 : 11.

Mōṟiyar (மோறியர்): The Mauryas of Magadha; though some feel that perhaps they are a petty West Indian dynasty. They invaded the South with the help of the Vaḍugar but were foiled in their designs by Tamil princes on the northern frontier of the Tamil country. (The reading Ōriyar for M ōriyar in the earlier edition of the Puṟanānūṟu by U. V. S. was wrong. *Aham* : 69 : 10, 251 : 12, 281 : 8; *Puṟam* : 175 : 6.

Mauval (மௌவல்) : A kind of wild Jasmine ; Mullai ; and different from Mallihai (Jasmine). *Aham* : 21 : 1, 23 : 12, 117 : 1 ; *Kali* : 14 : 3, 27 : 4 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 81 ; *Kuṟun* : 19 : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 115 : 6, 122 : 4, 316 : 2 ; *Pari* : 12 : 77.

Yasōdai (யசோதை): The cowherdess; Kaṇṇan's foster-mother YaśōdĀ. *Śilap. Munnilaipparaval* : 3.

Yaman (யமன்): The kāla dēvan; his younger brother was Śani (Saturn). *Pari* : 11 : 8.

Yavanar (யவனர்): Foreigners originally associated with Ionia and therefore meaning the Greeks; but later referring to Greeks, Romans as well as Egyptians and the Arabs. These people traded with Tamiḻaham; they had set up a colony in the North west part of Tamiḻaham which was once conquered by Imayavaramban Neḍum Chēralādan, the Chēra. They exported quality wine to the Tamil country and their merchants settled down in the harbour area of Puhār; they were employed as gate-keepers. They were men of hard and rough language. Arumpada. and Nach. call them 'Śōnakar' while Aḍiyārk. generally designates them 'Milēchchar' *Aham* : 149 : 9; *Maṇi* : XIX : 108; *Mullaip* : 61; *Neḍunal* : 101; *Paḍiṟṟu Paḍiham* : II : 8; *Perumbāṇ* : 316; *Puṟam* : 56 : 18; *Śilap* : V : 10, XIV : 67, XXIX : *ūśalvari* : 11.

Yā (யா): A kind of tree. *Aham* : 18 : 16, 19 : 3, 31 : 5, 33 : 3, 51 : 2, 59 : 8, 193 : 7, 257 : 14, 263 : 8, 287 : 11, 333 : 1, 335 : 7, 337 : 1, 343 : 10, 375 : 9, 397 : 13; *Aiṅguṟu* : 388 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 198 : 1, 232 : 5, 255 : 1, 257 : 14 to 17, 307 : 6; *Naṟ* : 198 : 1; *Tul. Eḻuttu* : 229 : 1.

Yāgam (யாகம்): Vēḷvi; Vedic sacrifice. *Puṟam* : 6, 9, 12 15 cols.

Yāṭṭuchchechchai (யாட்டுச்செச்சை): The ram; *Puṟam* : 286 : 1.

Yāṭṭumaṟi (யாட்டுமறி): A kid; presented to Murugan by Yama. *Pari* : 5 : 62.

Yāṭṭai (யாட்டை): A year. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 141 : 4.

Yāḍu (யாடு): Goat. *Padiṟṟu* : 78 : 13; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 567 : 1, 602 : 2.

Yāṇḍu (யாண்டு): Year. *Aiṅguṟu* : 6 : 2; *Iṟai Ahap* : 41 : 2; *Maṇi* : XIV : 92; *Nānmaṇi* : 74 : 1; *Naṟ* : 315 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 55 : 13, 90 : 52; *Puṟam* : 159 : 1, 191 : 1, 198 : 18, 220 : 1, 236 : 5; *Śilap* : II : 89, XXVII : 9; *Śiṟupañch* : 68 : 3; *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 188, 189.

Yāmam (யாமம்): Jāmam; midnight; part of a day. *Aham* : 24 : 15, 114 : 10, 122 : 14, 128 : 3, 168 : 1, 170 : 12, 198 : 4, 208 : 1, 305 : 1, 360 : 12; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1167 : 2; *Kali* : 45 : 18, 122 : 21, 127 : 15, 137 : 3, 139 : 14, 146 : 34, 37; *Maṇi* : VI : 143, 208, VII : 65, 106, XX : 89, XXII : 197, XXIX : 8; *Nānmaṇi* : 74 : 1; *Naṟ* : 29 : 9, 132 : 8, 159 : 9, 178 : 8, 199 : 3, 229 : 6, 241 : 10, 261 : 5, 262 : 3, 303 : 1, 333 : 12, 335 : 10, 353 : 8, 378 : 1; *Śilap* : V : 49, X : 1, XV : 105, XXVII : 78; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 113 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 6 : 2.

Yāmam Koḷbavar (யாமம் கொள்பவர்): The timekeepers in the palace and those who went about announcing the hour of the day. *Maṇi* : VII : 65; *Śilap* : V : 49.

Yāmai (யாமை): Tortoise; it has sharp nails, its belly is whitish. While growing it is hid on its back and tended by the mother;

it is notoriously slow. The young one was eaten by ravens. *Aham* : 117 : 16, 160 : 5, 256 : 2, 306 : 7, 356 : 2, 361 : 11 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 43 : 1, 44 : 1, 81 : 1 ; *Kali* : 94 : 31 ; *Kuṟun* : 152 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 280 : 6 ; *Paḷa* : 263 : 3 ; *Porunar* : 186 ; *Puṟam* : 42 : 14, 70 : 2, 176 : 3, 212 : 3, 249 : 4, 379 : 5.

Yāy (யாய்) : Mother ; lit. 'my mother'. Here refers to Śāli. *Maṇi* : XXV : 78.

Yāḻ (யாழ்) : The stringed musical instrument, like the harp or the lyre, served as the standard instrument for the Tamil music, indifferently equated with the Vīṇa ; consists of four broad varieties like Pēriyāḻ (21 strings) Makara Yāḻ (19 strings) Śakōḍa Yāḻ (14 strings) and the Śeṅgōṭṭu Yāḻ (17 strings). It was tuned to the tune of the flute and was played in orchestra too. The Taṇṇumai was tuned to the Yāḻ. The Pāṇar or the wandering minstrels used this Yāḻ and were called Yāḻppāṇar. It was played by the Ārya Araśan Brahmadadattan. This was a courtesan's art. *Aham Invocation* : 15, 14 : 15, 56 : 11, 82 : 6, 109 : 1, 186 : 10, 212 : 6, 266 : 10, 314 : 12, 346 : 13, 374 : 8, 396 : 3 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 410 : 5 ; *Innā* : 32 : 1 ; *Kali* : 2 : 27, 8 : 11, 9 : 19, 29 : 17, 32 : 9, 34 : 16, 70 : 22, 71 : 13, 95 : 10, 118 : 15, 123 : 4, 131 : 9, 143 : 10, 38 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 10 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 66 : 1, 279 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 184 ; *Maṇi* : II : 20, IV : 4, V : 135, XVIII : 18, 166, XIX : 58, 81 ; *Mullaip* : 8 ; *Murugu* : 141 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 15 : 1, 101 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 30 : 2, 139 : 4, 176 : 8, 186 : 4, 189 : 3 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 41 : 2, 66 : 2 ; *Paḷa* : 221 : 3, 371 : 2 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 156 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 182, 462 ; *Porunar* : 109, 167 ; *Pari* : 7 : 78, 8 : 22, 10 : 56, 11 : 125, 17 : 9, 18 : 36, 19 : 42, 20 : 57, 22 : 38 ; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 73 ; *Puṟam* : 64 : 1, 65 : 1, 69 : 1, 70 : 1, 92 : 1, 109 : 15, 127 : 1, 135 : 7, 136 : 1, 138 : 4, 144 : 2, 145 : 5, 146 : 3, 147 : 2, 152 : 14, 155 : 1, 164 : 1, 170 : 3, 176 : 6, 242 : 2, 281 : 2, 285 : 3, 302 : 5, 308 : 2, 316 : 7, 332 : 6, 398 : 5 ; *Śilap* : II : 58, 79, III : 139, V : 35, 222, VI : 172, VII : 1 : 4, VIII : 23, X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 13, XII : 86, XXII : 81, 141, XXVI : 112, XXVIII : 55 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 87 : 1 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 53 : 3 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 7 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 111 : 2, 124 : 1, 125 : 1, 126 : 1, 131 : 1, 133 : 1, 2, 136 : 1, 150 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 18 : 2.

Yāḻttuṇaimaiyōr (யாழ்த்துணைமையோர்) : An order of celestials, the Gandharvar, who play the Yāḻ. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 92 : 5.

Yāḻppāṇar (யாழ்ப்பாணர்): The wandering minstrels who play the Yāḻ. *Pari* : 3 : 86; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 73; *Śilap* : XII : 132.

(*Nal*) *Yāḻppāṇan* [(நல்) யாழ்ப்பாணன்]: A description of Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 86.

Yāḻ Brahmadattan (யாழ்ப்பிரமதத்தன்): *vide* Āriya Araśan Yāḻ Brahmadattan. *Kuṟun* : 184.

Yāḻppulavar (யாழ்ப்புலவர்): The musician who played on the Yāḻ. *Śilap* : V : 185.

Yāḻōr (யாழோர்): Gandharvar, an order of celestials. *Maṇi* : XXII : 86; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 106 : 1.

Yāḻōr maṇam (யாழோர் மணம்): The system of Gandharva marriage i.e., the lover and the lady love coming together in clandestine love and consummating their love by physical union without parental knowledge. *Maṇi* : XXII : 86.

Yāḷi (யாளி): A kind of animal famed as the killer of elephants; at times equated with the lions. It may also be mythological. The elephant killer was 'Attiyāḷi' says U. V. S. 'Āḷi' is a corrupt form. *Kuṟiñjip* : 252; *Perumbāṇ* : 258.

Yāṟṟunāḍu (யாற்றுநாடு): Island; Tirumāl stays in Srīraṅgam (Tiru Araṅgam) an island on the Kāviri. *Pari* : 4 : 67.

Yāṟṟuppaḍai (யாற்றுப்படை): Form of literary composition; *vide* Āṟṟuppaḍai which is a corruption. *Tol. Śol* : 462 : 3.

Yāṟu (யாறு): River; : 'Āṟu' is a corrupt form. *Nānmaṇi* : 54 : 1; *Naṟ* : 97 : 4, 200 : 3; *Pari* : 4 : 67.

Yānai (யானை): Elephant. 'Ānai' is a corrupt form. An important, useful animal of Tamiḻaham famous for its tusks (ivory) for which it is highly valued. It is a herbivorous creature living on bamboos, cane sugar etc. The bark of the Ōmai tree and the Adimaduram plant are its favourite fodder It is a deadly foe of the tiger: killing it and being killed by it. It was an important adjunct of the Tamil armies. It was considered to be an inevitable item of royal paraphernalia. Wild

elephants were tamed with the assistance of tamed ones. The leisured nobility wiled away their time in witnessing elephant fights. It was usually killed by a spear. The elephant was Indra's and Muruga's mount and was seen on Tirumāl's flag. It carried the flag on its back to the battle field. *Aham* : 1 : 3, 6 : 9, 13 : 7, 15 : 10, 18 : 4, 24 : 13, 26 : 6, 27 : 7, 29 : 16, 36 : 16, 57 : 8, 61 : 9, 63 : 4, 65 : 14, 68 : 19, 78 : 21, 82 : 12, 85 : 7, 88 : 9, 91 : 5, 93 : 20, 100 : 9, 108 : 3, 111 : 4, 115 : 13, 116 : 13, 118 : 8, 119 : 18, 123 : 4, 125 : 8, 128 : 10, 132 : 12, 142 : 9, 144 : 13, 145 : 7, 148 : 3, 149 : 13, 152 : 21, 157 : 8, 159 : 16, 164 : 13, 167 : 11, 172 : 8, 177 : 15, 179 : 4, 187 : 18, 199 : 4, 201 : 3, 202 : 3, 205 : 17, 208 : 4, 7, 209 : 8, 213 : 1, 220 : 4, 223 : 7, 232 : 3, 233 : 5, 245 : 11, 247 : 9, 265 : 21, 268 : 2, 282 : 3, 290 : 12, 292 : 8, 295 : 6, 296 : 11, 301 : 3, 304 : 17, 307 : 7, 318 : 1, 321 : 1, 323 : 9, 325 : 19, 326 : 9, 329 : 11, 332 : 2, 333 : 12, 335 : 4, 346 : 19, 347 : 12, 354 : 1, 356 : 12, 357 : 4, 358 : 13, 359 : 10, 365 : 5, 373 : 3, 16, 375 : 15, 376 : 2, 385 : 3, 387 : 18, 391 : 11, 392 : 2, 398 : 23; Yānakkaṭśēy Māntaran Chēral Irumporai had an elephant look. *Aiṅguṟu* : 78 : 2, 304 : 2, 314 : 3, 327 : 2, 352 : 3, 355 : 4, 356 : 2, 362 : 2, 377 : 1, 386 : 1, 429 : 4, 444 : 3, 466 : 2, 467 : 5; *Aintiṇai* (70) 37 : 2; *Bhāratam* : '*Vanavar*' : 2; '*Nanmaruppu*' : 1, 11; *Ēlādi* : 12 : 2, 42 : 3, 49 : 1, 52 : 3; *Iniya* : 5 : 1, 9 : 3, 16 : 3; *Innā* : 23 : 1, 29 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 2 : 1, 4 : 2, 6 : 1, 7 : 1, 8 : 1, 11 : 3, 13 : 1, 13 : 2, 14 : 1, 15 : 1, 21 : 2, 22 : 1, 2, 23 : 2, 27 : 1, 38 : 1; *Kali* : 5 : 2, 12 : 4, 13 : 6, 24 : 10, 26 : 23, 38 : 7, 41 : 7, 42 : 7, 17, 43 : 22, 46 : 6, 49 : 2, 52 : 4, 54 : 14, 56 : 32, 57 : 10, 18, 66 : 3, 86 : 10, 97 : 7, 9, 10, 30; 99 : 7, 134 : 13; *Kuṟaḷ* : 599 : 1, 678 : 2, 758 : 1, 772 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 1 : 2, 13 : 1, 54 : 3, 75 : 3, 77 : 4, 79 : 1, 91 : 6, 119 : 2, 129 : 6, 142 : 4, 161 : 7, 169 : 1, 170 : 3, 179 : 6, 215 : 1, 232 : 4, 247 : 5, 258 : 4, 260 : 5, 279 : 6, 284 : 1, 319 : 3, 331 : 4, 332 : 4, 333 : 2, 343 : 2, 348 : 2, 357 : 6, 359 : 4, 388 : 6; *Maduraik* : 37; *Maṇi* : I : 28, IV : 46, VII : 67, 101, XII : 45, XVIII : 168, XIX : 20, 121, XXIII : 120, XXVII : 31, 32, 47; *Mullaip* : 31, 33; *Murugu* : 158; *Nāladi* : 3 : 1, 21 : 1, 198 : 2, 213 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 56 : 1; *Naṟ* : 7 : 7, 10 : 7, 18 : 8, 41 : 1, 43 : 9, 62 : 2, 65 : 5, 89 : 8, 105 : 4, 108 : 2, 141 : 2, 9, 151 : 3, 171 : 1, 176 : 5, 186 : 3, 194 : 5, 225 : 2, 227 : 5, 232 : 1, 240 : 9, 247 : 2, 251 : 8, 253 : 2, 273 : 6, 279 : 6, 287 : 2, 294 : 6, 296 : 2,

299 : 1, 318 : 5, 324 : 4, 333 : 4, 340 : 1, 353 : 9, 376 : 1, 381 : 7, 395 : 4; *Neḍunal* : 169; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 10 : 12, 11 : 18, 15 : 23, 25 : 2, 28 : 2, 32 : 8, 35 : 23, 38 : 6, 40 : 31, 51 : 29, 54 : 16, 68 : 9, 69 : 1, 75 : 3, 78 : 14, 82 : 4, 84 : 4, 90 : 57; *Puṟattiraṭṭu* : *Pāśarai* and *Pahai vayiṟ Śēṟal* : 8; *Paḷa* : 157 : 3, 192 : 4, 223 : 4, 287 : 2, 298 : 4, 301 : 3, 342 : 4, 376 : 4; *Pari* : 4 : 40, 8 : 17, 19 : 28, 85, 20 : 4; *Paṭṭinap* : 224, 231, 251; *Perumbāṇ* : 134, 352, 394, 436; *Puṟam* : 3 : 11, 4 col., 5 : 2, 6 : 13, 12 : 2, 17 col., 17 : 35, 19 : 9, 20, 22 col., 24 : 21, 37 : 12, 39 : 2, 44 : 2, 5, 46 col., 53 : 5, 57 : 11, 63 : 1, 66 : 3, 68 : 16, 72 : 4, 73 : 9, 80 : 7, 93 : 13, 101 : 4, 6, 115 : 5, 126 : 1, 20, 129 : 6, 130 : 5, 135 : 12, 137 : 1, 141 : 12, 142 : 4, 145 : 3, 153 : 2, 9, 162 : 6, 165 : 7, 170 : 10, 177 : 3, 178 : 1, 184 : 10, 200 : 7, 201 : 13, 214 : 4, 216 : 2, 228 : 10. 229 : 18, 233 : 2, 238 : 9, 247 : 1, 251 : 5, 270 : 2, 275 : 7, 287 : 5, 293 : 1, 301 : 15, 303 : 9, 305 : 6. 307 : 11, 308 : 5, 316 : 12. 323 : 6, 326 : 14, 333 : 17, 334 : 8, 337 : 15, 339 : 13, 340 : 7, 347 : 11, 348 : 9, 351 : 1, 368 : 14, 369 : 2, 371 : 15, 377 : 23, 387 : 29, 388 : 15, 390 : 28, 395 : 18; *Śilap* : I : 43, V : 142, XIV : 64, XV : 47, XXIII : 37, 130, XXV : 31, 37, 175, 193. XXVI : 39, 60, 76, 86, 133, 199, 201, 131, XXVII : 220, 222, 254, XXVIII : 11, 101, 114; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 142; *Śiṟupañch* : 7 : 1; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Kalai Yena*' : 2; '*Meimali*' : 7; '*Karttarum*' : 3; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 2 : 3, 11 : 4, 14 : 3, 22 : 1, 2, 42 : 1, 43 : 2, 78 : 1, 86 : 3, 125 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 1 : 4, 6 : 1; *Tirikaḍu* : 19 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 1, 212 : 1, 570 : 1, 591 : 1, 606 : 1.

Yānaikkaṭ Śēy Māntaran Chēral Irumpoṟai (யானைக்கட்சேய் மாந்தரன் சேரல் இரும்பொறை): A Chēra king. He asked Kūḍalūr Kiḻār to compile the Aiṅguṟunūṟu. His look was like that of an elephant. He was chief of the Kolli hills. He saved Viḷaṅgil from its enemies. He ruled the coastal town Toṇḍi. Once he was defeated and captured by the Pāṇḍyan Talaiyālaṅkānattu Neḍuñjeḻiyan; but he soon freed himself from the prison and became king. He fought with the Chōḻa Rājasūyam Vēṭṭa Perunaṟkiḷḷi. His full name was Kōchchēramān Yānaikkaṭ Śēy Māntaran Chēral Irumpoṟai. He was perhaps a mere prince while he ordered the compilation of the Aiṅguṟunūṟu. Gūḍalūr Kiḻār was a close friend and associate of his and he survived and bemoaned him in *Puṟam* : 229. *Aham* : 142 (probably); *Puṟam* : 17, 20, 22, 53, 125, 229, col. *Aiṅguṟu* col.

Yānaittī (யானைத்தீ) : A disease involving unquenchable hunger. *Maṇi* : XVII canto hdg. XVII : 7, XIX : 31, 153.

Yānai Nilai (யானை நிலை) : The situation of killing elephants in battle. Tumbaittiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 1.

Yānaiyaṅkuruhu (யானையங்குருகு) : A kind of crane ; Vaṇḍāḷṅ-guruhu ; a bird appropriate to the Tiru Ōṇam star. (cf. this with ' Ānai Śāttan ' in Tiruppāvai). It was so called perhaps because its cry resembled that of the elephant (*vide* Kuñjaram Kurala Kuruhu '. *Aham* : 145 : 15) ; *Kuṟun* : 34 : 4 ; *Maduraik* : 674.

Yūham (யூகம்): Black monkey. *Murugu* : 302.

Yūhi (யூகி): A brahmin; son of a yōgi called Brahmasundara Yōgi; one of the four ministers of Udayaṇan. *Maṇi* : XV : 64.

Yūpam (யூபம்): (1) The pillar in the sacrificial hall. *Puṟam* : 15 21, 224 : 8.

(2) Headless trunk of human body. *Maduraik* : 27.

Yōgam (யோகம்): (1) Auspicious or inauspicious hours in a day; one of the five aṅgas. *Śiṟupañch*: 44 : 2.

(2) The ascetic way. *Maṇi* : III : 100.

Yōśanai (யோசனை): Yojana; a distance equal to four Kādams; varying from 4½ to 9 miles. (*vide* Jīvaka Chintāmaṇi 1901 Nach.) *Maṇi* : VI : 211, IX : 21; *Nāladi* : 100 : 2.

Vakkāṇam (வக்காணம்): Āḷatti or Ālāpana; the rendering of the tune or rāga. *Śilap* : III : 148.

Vakkirittal (வக்கிரித்தல்): Ālāpanai or rāga rendering in music; called Āḷatti also. *Śilap* : III : 41.

Vahuttu Mei Niṛuttal (வகுத்து மெய் நிறுத்தல்): A literary device or practice. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 3.

Vahundu (வகுந்து): Pathway. *Malaipaḍu* : 242; *Śilap* : XV : 17.

Vahuḷam (வகுளம்): (1) A kind of flowering plant; its sweet smelling flower; called also Mahiḷam; the ape flower. *Kuṛiñjip* : 70; *Maṇi* : III : 161; *Pari* : 12 : 79; *Śilap* : XIII : 151; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 24 : 1.

(2) A kind of bird, also called Vakkā orVaṅgā. *Kuṛun* : 151 : 1.

Vaṅgappāṇḍi (வங்கப்பாண்டி): Boat. *Pari* : 20 : 17.

Vaṅgam (வங்கம்): (1) Boat; ship. *Aham* : 255 : 1; *Kali* : 92 : 47; *Maṇi* : IV : 34, XIV : 73, 79, 84, 85, XVI : 11, 42, 125, XXI : 85, XXV : 126, 238, XXIX : 7, 16; *Naṛ* : 189 : 5, 258 : 9; *Paḍiṛṛu* : 52 : 4; *Puṛam* ; 368 : 9, 400 : 20; *Śilap* : XIV : 107, XXVI : 165, 177.

(2) Silver. *Naṛ* : 341 : 1.

Vaṅganār (வங்கனர்): Basic name of Ālaṅguḍi Vaṅganār; (perhaps he was a boatman) poet and author of *Aham* : 106; *Kuṛun* : 8, 45; *Naṛ* : 230; *Puṛam* : 319.

Vaṅgūḻ (வங்கூழ்): Wind; i.e., that which propels a 'vaṅgam' or boat. *Aham* : 255 : 4, 378 : 3.

Vachchirakkōṭṭam (வச்சிரக்கோட்டம்): A temple for Indra's Vajrāyudha in Puhār. The drum in this temple was mounted on an elephant and by beat of that drum rhe 'festival of Indra' (Indira Viḻavu) was announced to the people of Puhār. *Maṇi* : I : 27; *Śilap* : V : 141, IX : 12.

Vachchirattān (வச்சிரத்தான்) : Indra. *Pari* : 18 : 39.

Vachchirattōn (வச்சிரத்தோன்) : Indra ; he has 1000 eyes. *Kaii* : 105 : 15.

Vachchira Nāḍu (வச்சிர நாடு) : A north Indian state said to be 'surrounded' by sea ; Aḍiyārk: says it was on the banks of the Śōn. But it was not Magadha for it is separately mentioned in this context. *Śilap* : V : 90.

Vachchira Neḍiyōn (வச்சிர நெடியோன்) : The Great One with Vajrāyudha in his hand : Indra ; he had a temple in Puhār. *Puṟam* : 241 : 3.

Vachchiram (வச்சிரம்) : (1) Vajra 'Vairam' - diamond. *Puṟam* : 241 : 3 ; *Śilap* : XXIII : 50.

(2) Indra's weapon ; it had a temple in Puhār, *Kali* : 105 : 15 ; *Maṇi* : V : 114 ; *Pari* : 5 : 52 ; *Śilap* : IX : 12.

(3) A State on the banks of the Śōn *Śilap* : XXVIII : 86.

Vachchira Vēndan (வச்சிர வேந்தன்) : Indra ; he cut off the wings of mountains. *Śilap* : XIV : 94.

Vachchirāyudham (வச்சிராயுதம்) : Indra's weapon. *Pari* : 5 : 52.

Vaśantamālai (வசந்தமாலை) : A maid in waiting of Mādavi, the courtesan ; she was also called Kūṇi. *Śilap* : VI : 171, VIII : 69, 113, XIII : 67.

Vaśu (வசு) : A king, related to Kumaran, of Śiṅgapuram in Kaliṅgam. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 16 ; *Śilap* : XXIII : 139.

Vaśai (வசை) : A kind of Aṅgata Śeyyul. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 437 : 1.

Vañjan (வஞ்சன்) : A scion of the Chēra family and basic name of Chēramān Vañjan. *Puṟam* : 398 : 8 and col.

Vañjanai (வஞ்சனை) : Curious and tricky ways of playing on the flute, for the sake of producing pleasant melody. *Śilap* : III : 56.

Vañji (வஞ்சி) : (1) The Chēra capital ; the Uḷḷiviḻa was celebrated there ; identified with Karuvūr ; the Ān Porunai flows along this town. Vañjan a chieftain ruled here. *Aham* : 263 : 12, 396 : 19 ; *Maṇi* : XIX : 120, XXI : 91, XXIV : 155, XXV : 206, 212, 238 ; sub hdg. to canto XXVI canto hdg., XXVII : 78 sub hdg. to canto XXVIII : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 234 : 9. Capital of Iḷam Chēral Irumporai. *Padiṟṟu* : IX Ten *Padiham* : 9 ; *Puṟam* : 11 : 6, 32 : 2, 39 : 17, 387 : 33, 394 : 9 ; *Śilap* : VIII : 4, XVII : *Uḻvarivāḻttu* : 10, 11, XXV : 135, 148, 174, 180, XXVI : 46, 50, 56, 79, 99, XXVII : 113, 149, 256, XXIX : *Uraip* : *Vañji mahaḷir Śol* : 1 ; *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 12, XXIX : *Vāḻttu* : 8, XXX : 127, 373 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 50.

(2) A Puṟam Tuṟai indicating the military advance of an aggressor. It is the Puṟam corresponding to Mullai in Aham. *Aham* : 4, 7, 16, 36, 41, 45, 46, 47, 57, 98, 99, 100, 213, 15 : 24, 33 : 10, 378 : 9 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 61 : 1.

(3) A tree or creeper after which the Chēra capital was named. *Aham* : 216 : 4, 226 : 9 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 50 : 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) 43 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 89 ; *Maṇi* : I : 46, XIX : 120 ; *Puṟam* : 384 : 2 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 149, 179.

(4) A tune ; Paṇ (Rāga). Boat songs were usually sung in this tune ; now it is comparable to Punnāgavarāḷi. *Śilap* : XXVII : 249.

(5) A form of versification. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 334 : 1, 338 : 1, 343 : 1, 354 : 1, 357 : 1, 369 : 2, 396 : 1, 417 : 1, 420 : 1, 422 : 4, 542 : 1.

Vañjikkāṇḍam (வஞ்சிக்காண்டம்) : Heading of III major division of *Śilap*. *Śilap* : *Vañjikkāṇḍam Kaṭṭurai* : 15.

Vañjikkō (வஞ்சிக்கோ) : The Chēra king, chief of the Vañji people ; here Kanaikkāl Irumporai. *Kaḷavaḻi* : 39 : 4.

Vañjikkōn (வஞ்சிக்கோன்) : Āṭṭan Atti ; the lover of Ādi Mandi. *Śilap* : XXI : 11.

Vañjittiṇai (வஞ்சித்திணை) : The situation of the king wearing the Vañji flower and proceeding to conquer the enemy's lands. A Puṟam Tiṇai. *Puṟam* : 4, 7, 16, 36, 41, 45, 46, 47, 57, 98, 213, 292.

Vañjittuṟaippāḍāṇpāṭṭu (வஞ்சித்துறைப்பாடாண்பாட்டு) : A Puṟam Tuṟai. *Padiṟṟu* : 22 col., 23, 25, 26, 29, 34, 50, 51, 69, 80.

Vañjittūkku (வஞ்சித்தூக்கு) : A kind of martial poem. *Padiṟṟu* : 13, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 33, 51, 69, 70, 80, 90.

Vañji Mahaḷir (வஞ்சி மகளிர்) : The womenfolk in the city of Vañji ; capital of the Chēras. *Vañji Mahaḷir Śol* : in *Śilap* : XXIX hdg. line 12 of *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu*, *Śilap* : XXIX.

Vañjimānagar pukka kādai (வஞ்சிமாநகர் புக்க காதை) : Relating to Maṇimēkalai's entry into the city of Vañji. ch. hdg. & sub hdg. to canto *Maṇi* : XXVI.

Vañji Muṟṟam (வஞ்சி முற்றம்) : Vañji, the Chēra capital. (cf. Kachchi Muṟṟam). *Puṟam* : 373 : 24 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 9, 34.

Vañjiyar (வஞ்சியர்) : The women folk among the camp followers of Śeṅguṭṭuvān. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vañji Mahaḷir Śol* : 1.

Vañjiyar Kōmān (வஞ்சியர் கோமான்) : Chēran. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vāḻttu* : 8.

Vañjinakkāñchi (வஞ்சினக்காஞ்சி) : The wager taken by a king detailing the ways he would harm his enemies or accept voluntary humiliation if he failed. Kāñchittiṇai in Puṟam. *Puṟam* : 71, 72, 73.

Vañjinam (வஞ்சினம்) : *vide* Vañjinakkāñchi. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 9.

Vañjinamālai (வஞ்சினமாலை) : *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 80 canto XXI hdg.

Vaṭṭaṇai (வட்டணை) : A dancing pose. *Maṇi* : VII : 43.

Vaṭṭam (வட்டம்) : (1) A circular piece of stone (Śilā Vaṭṭam) on which sandalwood is rubbed to produce sandal paste. *Aham* : 340 : 16 ; *Neḍunal* : 51 ; *Śilap* : IV : 37.

(2) The rounded pearl. *Śilap* : XIV : 196.

(3) The circular shield. *Murugu* : 111.

(4) A circular fan. *Neḍunal* : 58.

(5) A ring. *Pari* : 15 : 61, 21 : 42.

Vaṭṭi (வட்டி) : Wicker basket ; flower basket. *Aham* : 391 : 3 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 47 : 2, 48 : 2.

Vaṭṭihai (வட்டிகை) : (1) Circular plate. *Śilap* : XI : 121.

(2) Painters' brush. *Maṇi* : II : 27, IV : 57.

Vaṭṭil (வட்டில்) : *vide* vaṭṭu. *Aham* : 108 : 17.

Vaṭṭu (வட்டு) : (1) The circular mouthed jar in which toddy was preserved. *Naṟ* : 341 : 2.

(2) A die ; a small spheroidal pawn. *Kuṟaḷ* : 401 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XVI : 7 ; *Paḷa* : 86 : 3 ; *Pari* : 18 : 42 ; *Puṟam* : 43 col., *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 98 : 3 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 8 : 3.

(3) marbles. *Aham* : 5 : 10 ; *Maṇi* : XIV : 63.

(4) A Syphon, *Pari* : 11 : 55, 12 : 68.

(5) A kind of plant. *Nāladi* : 264 : 3.

Vaṭṭuḍai (வட்டுடை) : The loin cloth worn down to the knee. *Maṇi* : III : 122.

Vaḍakkiruttal (வடக்கிருத்தல்) : The penance of starving facing the north and self-immolation by slow starvation. *Puṟam* : 65 : 11, 66 : 8, 191, 214, 218, 219, 220, 223, 236.

Vaḍakkiruntār (வடக்கிருந்தார்): Those who do the penance of self-immolation by slow starvation facing the north. *Śiṛupañch* : 73 : 1.

Vaḍakku (வடக்கு): The north. During nights it is wrong to answer calls of nature facing this direction; and it is wrong to lie down with head in this direction and the legs away from it. *Āchāra* : 30 : 2, 33 : 1.

Vaḍa diśai (வடதிசை): The Northern direction i.e., the territory lying to the north of Tamiḻaham. *Nāladi* : 243 : 3.

Vaḍandai (வடந்தை): The cold north wind. *Aham* : 378 : 13; *Aiṅguṛu* : 223 : 4; *Naṛ* : 152 : 6; *Neḍunal* : 173.

Vaḍaneḍum Tattanār (வடநெடும் தத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Puṛam* : 179 col.

Vaḍapulam (வடபுலம்): (1) North India. The kings of this place were 'Vaḍapulattaraśar' or 'Vaḍapulamannar'. *Puṛam* : 31 : 17, 52 : 5.

(2) A place in the north called Uttaraguru famous for eternal and unchanging bliss. *Padiṛṛu* : 68 : 13.

Vaḍaperuṅgal (வடபெருங்கல்): The northern mountain. Nach. thinks it is 'Mēru' but perhaps it was Himālayās; probably Vēṅkaṭam. *Maduraik* : 70; *Puṛam* : 6 : 1 to 4, 17 : 1 to 4.

Vaḍamalai (வடமலை): Vēṅkaṭam; but the commentator of Puṛam says it is 'Imayam'. *Puṛam* : 67 : 7; *Śilap* : IV : 37. Nach. seems to be wrong in considering it Mēru; it refers to just some mountain to the north of Tamiḻaham. *Paṭṭinap* : 187.

Vaḍama Vaṇṇakkan Dāmōdaranār (வடம வண்ணக்கன் தாமோதரனார்): The poet Dāmōdaran who was a lapidary from N. India; author of *Kuṛun* : 85; *Puṛam* : 172.

Vaḍama Vaṇṇakkan Perum Śāttan (வடம வண்ணக்கன் பெரும் சாத்தன்): The lapidary from the north; poet and author of *Puṛam* : 125.

Vaḍama Vaṇṇakkan Bēri Śāttan(ār) (வடம வண்ணக்கன் பேரி சாத்தனர்): The Lapidary from the north; poet and author of *Aham* : 38, 214, 268, 305; *Kuṟun* : 81, 159; *Naṟ* : 299, 323, 378; *Puṟam* : 198.

Vaḍaman (வடமன்): A northerner; poets Bēri Śāttanār, Perum Śāttanār and Dāmōdaranār were such. *Aham* : 305; *Kuṟun* : 81, 85, 159, 278, 314, 366; *Naṟ* : 299; *Puṟam* : 125, 172, 198.

Vaḍa mīn (வடமீன்): The northern star; Arundadi; famous for her chastity. Nach. uses the form Arundadi in *Kali* : 2 : 21; *Puṟam* : 122 : 8; *Śilap* : I : 27, V : 229.

Vaḍamoḻi (வடமொழி): (1) Some elephant drivers from the north learned in the art of controlling elephants made some sounds to make them obey them. (Nach. in Chintāmaṇi (1834) says these words are like 'Appudu, Appudu, Adu, Adu, Ai, Ai'). *Mullaip* : 35.

(2) Sanskrit. *Kali* : 25 : 1; *Śilap* : XV : 58.

Vaḍamoḻiāṭṭi (வடமொழியாட்டி): Brahmin woman; (Brahmins were exclusively associated with Sanskrit). *Maṇi* : XIII : 73.

Vaḍamoḻiāḷan (வடமொழியாளன்): Brahmins; (evidently Brahmins were deemed to be specially associated with Sanskrit. *Maṇi* : V : 40.

Vaḍamōdam (வடமோதம்): Place to which Vaḍamōdamkiḻār belonged. *Aham* : 312; *Puṟam* : 260.

Vaḍamōdam Kiḻār (வடமோதம் கிழார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 317; *Puṟam* : 260.

Vaḍavar (வடவர்): People of the north (i.e., North India). *Aham* : 340 : 16; *Neḍunal* : 51; *Paḍiṟṟu* : V Ten *Padiham* : 1; *Paṭṭinap* : 276.

Vaḍavarai (வடவரை): (1) Lit., the northern mt. Imayam. *Aham* : 396 : 17; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Ammānai* : 12; *Vari* : 13.

(2) Mēru. *Śilap* : XVII : *Munnilaipparaval* : 1.

Vaḍavanam (வடவனம்) : A kind of flower. *Kuṟiñjip* : 67.

Vaḍi (வடி) : The tender unripe fruit of the mango. (*vide*) Vaḍu. *Aham* : 29 : 7.

Vaḍittal (வடித்தல்) : A method of producing melody in the Yāḻ by appropriate fingering; i.e., by using the thumb and the forefinger. *Maṇi* : XIX : 25; *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 12.

Vaḍu (வடு) : The tender unripe fruit of the mango; *vide* Vaḍi. *Kali* : 64 : 21; *Pari* : 7 : 58.

(*Vamba*) *Vaḍuhar* (வம்ப வடுகர்) : Lit., the northerners; the tribes living immediately to the north of Vēṅkaṭam and the central north Tamiḻaham. 'Vamba' here is like 'Vamba' in 'Vamba Mōriyar' - Iḷam Śēt Śenni conquered them. Some of them were a cowherd community and Erumai was their chieftain. They assisted the Mōriyar in invading Tamiḻaham. *Aham* : 107 : 11, 213 : 8, 253 : 8, 281 : 8, 295 : 15, 375 : 14, 381 : 7; *Kuṟun* : 11 : 5; *Naṟ* : 212 : 5; *Puṟam* : 378 : 2.

"*Vaḍuvaḍu Nuṇṇayir*" (வடுவடு நுண்ணையிர்) : 'The sand that fill the holes' made by the crabs. Name of the 1st stanza of VI Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Vaṇḍar (வண்டர்) : *vide* Vaṇḍu; bee. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 63 : 2.

Vaṇḍal (வண்டல்) : The artificial toy house built by girls in play; also called 'Vaṇḍaṟpāvai'. *Aham* : 60 : 10, 80 : 3, 269 : 19, 275 : 19, 320 : 2, 330 : 2, 370 : 1; *Aiṅguṟu* : 69 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (50) 44 : 4, 46 : 2; *Kali* : 29 : 5; *Naṟ* : 9 : 8, 127 : 6, 191 : 3, 254 : 1; *Perumbāṅ* : 31; *Porunar* : 187; *Śilap* : VII 7 : 2, XXI : 26; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 70 : 4.

Vaṇḍaṟ Pāvai (வண்டற் பாவை) : *vide* 'Vaṇḍal'.

Vaṇḍan (வண்டன்) : A very rich patron famous for his great generosity. *Padiṟṟu* : 31 : 24.

Vaṇḍu (வண்டு) : (1) Bee ; it is of four kinds : Tēn, Śurumbu, Tumbi, Miñiṛu. Its drone corresponds to Iḷi and Śevvaḷi. *Aham* : 1 : 1, 38 : 1, 40 : 5, 41 : 13, 46 : 6, 59 : 1, 71 : 3, 74 : 8, 82 : 6, 94 : 6, 104 : 2, 124 : 12, 128 : 9, 130 : 12, 131 : 3, 148 : 3, 149 : 17, 164 : 5, 166 : 6, 170 : 6, 191 : 3, 198 : 8, 231 : 14, 234 : 12, 240 : 12, 244 : 6, 250 : 3, 257 : 9, 260 : 2, 262 : 16, 269 : 12, 298 : 12, 301 : 6, 317 : 10, 332 : 14, 335 : 19, 340 : 18, 348 : 5, 355 : 1, 360 : 5, 368 : 15, 370 : 10, 379 : 10 ; *Aiṅguṛu* : 40 : 5, 67 : 4, 89 : 3, 90 : 1, 2, 172 : 2, 226 : 3, 240 : 2, 254 : 3, 256 : 2, 267 : 4, 369 : 1, 370 : 2, 447 : 3, 489 : 1, 494 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) 22 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) 3 : 2, 15 : 2, 27 : 2 ; *Ēlādi* : 32 : 3 ; *Kainnilai* : *Marudam* : 8 : 2 ; *Kali* : *Invocation* : 10, 6 : 3, 17 : 15, 26 : 9, 28 : 12, 30 : 3, 32 : 9, 33 : 5, 34 : 6, 35 : 9, 40 : 25, 43 : 2, 48 : 3, 66 : 2, 71 : 3. 74 : 1, 77 : 17, 79 : 16, 80 : 25, 92 : 29, 30, 40, 54, 93 : 1, 98 : 2, 118 : 11, 123 : 5, 131 : 9, 134 : 7 ; *Kār* : 4 : 3, 15 : 3, 29 : 2, 32 : 3 ; *Kuṛiñjip* : 148 ; *Kuṛun* : 21 : 1, 29 : 7, 260 : 2, 265 : 2, 306 : 5, 370 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : *Veṇba* : 1, III : 49, IV : 4, 20, VIII : 8, XVIII : 20, 21, 27, 43, 109, XIX : 21, 58 ; *Mullaip* : 8 ; *Murugu* : 76, 199 ; *Nālaḍi* : 73 : 3, 223 : 3, 283 : 2, 284 : 2, 290 : 1 ; *Naṛ* : 25 : 10, 27 : 2, 30 : 3, 56 : 2, 97 : 8, 105 : 9, 173 : 8, 176 : 8, 187 : 8, 190 : 5, 197 : 7, 211 : 8, 235 : 8, 238 : 3, 244 : 3, 245 : 3, 249 : 6, 259 : 6, 270 : 2, 290 : 9, 342 : 8, 343 : 9, 344 : 7, 348 : 6, 366 : 6, 399 : 3 ; *Neḍunal* : 37 ; *Paḍiṛṛu* : 14 : 14, 31 : 7, 23, 46 : 4, 51 : 6, 62 : 18, 70 : 6, 81 : 27, 82 : 6 ; *Pari* : 8 : 23, 36 ; 9 : 43, 44, 63, 10 : 89, 119, 120, 11 : 18, 125, 14 : 4, 16 : 41, 17 : 10 ; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 50 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 48 ; *Porunar* : 39, 97 ; *Puṛam* : 24 : 10, 69 : 20, 105 : 3, 227 : 9, 244 : 1, 261 : 2, 263 : 4, 338 : 3 ; *Śilap* : II : 24, 32 ; IV : 75, V : 202, VII : 1 : 11, 6 : 4, 9 : 2, 25 : 1, 29 : 4, VIII : 105, X : 87, XI : 88,

XII : 86, XIII : 187, XIV : 134, 162, XIXX : 35, XXV : 20, XXVI : 112, XXVII : 194, 234, XXVIII : 28; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 72 : 3, 95 : 3, 101 : 1, 2, 3, 111 : 2, 120 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 9 : 3, 16 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 95 : 1, 420.

(2) A kind of Maṟavar (warrior) community. *Puṟam* : 263 : 4.

Vaṇṇakkan (வண்ணக்கன்): Lapidary, occurring in the names

(1) Vaḍamavaṇṇakkan Bēri Śāttanār. *Aham* : 395; *Kuṟun* : 81, 159, 278, 314, 366; *Naṟ* : 299; *Puṟam* : 198.

(2) Pudukkayattu Vaṇṇakkan Kampūr Kiḷān. *Naṟ* : 294.

(3) Viṟṟūr Vaṇṇakkan Tattanār. *Naṟ* : 298.

(4) Vaṇṇakkan Sorumarunkumaranār. *Naṟ* : 257.

(5) Vaḍama Vaṇṇakkan Perum Śāttanār. *Puṟam* : 125.

(6) Vaḍama Vaṇṇakkan Dāmōdaranār, *Kuṟun* : 85; *Puṟam* : 172.

Vaṇṇakkan Śorumarunkumaranār (வண்ணக்கன் சோருமருங் குமரனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 257.

Vaṇṇappurakkandarattanār (வண்ணப்புரக்கந்தரத்தனார்): Poet & author of *Aham* : 49. He got his prefix from an expression in line 8 of the *Naṟ* : 71. Some consider it to be the name of the place he belonged to.

Vaṇṇappuram (வண்ணப்புரம்): Place to which Kandarattanār belonged; but probably he got his title from an expression he used in *Naṟ* : 71; *Aham* : 49; *Naṟ* : 71.

Vaṇṇam (வண்ணம்): Colour. *Kuṟaḷ* : 714 : 2; *Śilap* : V : 13, VI : 134, XX : 15, XXVII : 23, XXVIII : 59.

Vaṇigar (வணிகர்): Merchants. *Pari* : *tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 25.

Vaṇigan (வணிகன்) : trader, merchant. *Puṟam* : 134 : 2.

Vattam (வத்தம்) : A kind of Paddy. *Perumbāṇ* : 305.

Vattavan (வத்தவன்) : A king of Kauśāmbi. *Maṇi* : XV : 62.

Vaduvai (வதுவை) : (1) Marriage. *Aham* : 136 : 8 : *Aiṅguṟu* : 294 : 4; *Padiṟṟu* : 89 : 17; *Pari* : 19 : 7.

(2) bride. *Maloipaḍu* : 30.

Vaduvai viḻavu (வதுவை விழவு) : marriage festival. *Puṟam* : 372 : 10.

Vandadu koṇḍu vārādaduṇarttal (வந்தது கொண்டு வாராததுணர்த்தல்) : A literary device; explaining the unknown by the known. *Tōl. Poruḷ* : 665 : 7.

Vambamar (வம்பமர்) : 'The new contest' perhaps meaning 'the virgin combat'. *Padiṟṟu* : 36 : 3.

Vamba mākkaḷ (வம்ப மாக்கள்) : Visitors, newcomers, strangers, aliens, foreigners. *Śilap* : V : 41.

Vambalar (வம்பலர்) : Strangers. *Aham* : 343 : 8.

Vambu (வம்பு) : (1) unseasonal rains. *Kuṟun* : 382 : 4.

(2) Leather gloves. *Padiṟṟu* : 19 : 9.

(3) Cloth screens on the sides of a chariot. *Padiṟṟu* : 22 : 19.

(4) Sash or belt. *Kuṟiñjip* : 198 : *Neḍunal* : 150.

Vayantaham (வயந்தகம்) : An ornament worn on the forehead by dancers. *Kali* : 79 : 5.

Vayantamālai (வயந்தமாலை) : Mādavi's attendant, also known as 'Kūni'. The forest goddess appeared before Kōvalan in her form and tried to confuse him: *Śilap* : XI : 173; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 36, II : 8, 10, 37, 74, III : 1, IV : 81.

Vayamā (வயமா): (1) The strong brute; horse. *Aiṅguṟu*: 449 : 2.

(2) Tiger. *Aiṅguṟu*: 304 : 5, 307 : 1.

Vayamān (வயமான்): The strong brute. (1) Horse. *Aiṅguṟu*: 500 : 5.

(2) Lion. *Aham*: *Invocation*: 14; *Neḍunal*: 128; *Padiṟṟu*: 75 : 2; *Perumbāṇ*: 448; *Puṟam*: 318 : 5.

(3) Elephant. *Kali*: 37 : 2.

Vayal (வயல்): Field (cultivating). *Maduraik*: 173; *Naṟ*: 290 : 1; *Śilap*: X : 94.

Vayalūr (வயலூர்): A town granted to vārttikan. *Śilap*: XXIII 119.

Vayalai (வயலை): 'Paśalai'; a creeper; Paśalene. *Aham*: 189 : 8, 259 : 13, 275 : 3, 383 : 6; *Aiṅguṟu*: 25 : 2, 52 : 1, 211 : 2: *Naṟ*: 179 : 1, 305 : 1.

Vayavar (வயவர்): Warriors. *Aham*: 31 : 7, 69 : 17, 89 : 13; *Kaḷavaḷi*: 13 : 1, 23 : 1, 26 : 1, 41 : 1; *Maṇi*: XIX : 122; *Naṟ*: 260 : 6, 276 : 3; *Padiṟṟu*: 12 : 1, 15 : 21, 24 : 12, 26 : 14, 58 : 8, 70 : 11, 81 : 9, 90 : 30; *Paṭṭiṇap*: 232; *Perumbāṇ*: 101; *Puṟam*: 20 : 12, 282 : 5; *Śiṟupāṇ*: 212, 249; *Tahaḍūr Yāt*: '*Kalaiyena*': 3; '*Meyvēl*': 5; *Tol. Poruḷ*: 60 : 6.

Vayanaṅgōḍu (வயனங்கோடு): A town; Iḷampūdi, the Brahmin belonged to this place. *Maṇi*: XIII : 15.

Vayir (வயிர்): horn blown on the dancing stage; the musical horn. *Aham*: 40 : 15, 177 : 11; 269 : 18, 378 : 8; *Kuṟiñjip*: 219; *Maduraik*: 185; *Mullaip*: 92; *Murugu*: 120; *Naṟ*: 304 : 3; *Neḍunal*: 99; *Padiṟṟu*: 67 : 6; *Śilap*: XII : 149, XXVI : 193; *Tol. Puṟat*: 12, 25 (Nach. com).

Vayiram (வயிரம்): Diamond; Vajra *vide* Vachchiram. *Kuṟun*: 3; *Nāladi*: 358 : 3; *Padiṟṟu*: II : *Padiham*: 10, 16 : 16; *Puṟam*: 365 : 4; *Śilap*: V : 147, VI : 91, 97, XVI : 194, XXVIII : 205, XXIX : *Śeṅguṭṭuvan Kūṟṟu*: 3.

Vairiyar (வயிரியர்) : The Pāṇar and the dancers. *Aham* : 45 : 11, 155 : 13, 328 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 628, 750 ; *Naṟ* : 100 : 10 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 10 : 6, 23 : 6, 29 : 8, 43 : 34, 64 : 8 ; *Pari* : 10 : 130 ; *Puṟam* : 9 : 9, 164 : 12.

Varttanai (வர்த்தனை) : The Ārōhaṇa - (ascent) and the Avarōhaṇa - (descent) in flute. *Śilap* : III : 58.

Varahu (வரகு) : A kind of grain ; common millet. *Aham* : 194 : 9, 284 : 3, 359 : 13, 367 : 6, 384 : 6, 393 : 5, 394 : 3 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 496 : 1 ; *Kār* : 25 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 220 : 1, 282 : 1 ; *Mullaip* : 97-99 ; *Naṟ* : 121 : 2 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 22 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 193 ; *Puṟam* : 34 : 9, 120 : 9, 197 : 12, 215 : 1, 321 : 6, 322 : 3, 327 : 2, 7, 328 : 13, 333 : 9, 335 : 4, 384 : 4, 392 : 10 ; *Śilap* : XI : 81.

Varandarukadai (வரந்தருகாதை) : The *Śilap* canto in which Kaṇṇahi conferred benediction on all the devotees. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 85 canto XXX hdg.

Varam (வரம்) : Also Varal, Varaḷ. (1) Famine. *Aham* : 301 : 1 ; *Kali* : 53 : 1 ; *Porunar* : 237 ; *Puṟam* : 384 : 19.

(2) Summer. *Naṟ* : 238 : 1.

(3) Poverty. *Maṇi* : X : 9, XXV : 144 ; *Puṟam* : 376 : 15 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 253 : 1.

(4) Boon. *Śilap* ; IX : 17, XXX : 164.

'*Varambil veḷḷam*' (வரம்பில் வெள்ளம்) : 'The limitless ocean of the Chēra army'. Name of the 3rd stanza of IV Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Varalāṟu (வரலாறு) : Manner of occurrence ; i.e., traditions. *Pari* : 6 : 42.

Varan (வரன்) : The superior thing ; viz., Vīḍu, Moksha or Release. *Kuṟaḷ* : 24 : 2.

Varāl (வரால்) : Kind of large fish. *Aham* : 36 : 1, 196 : 2, 216 : 2, 316 : 5 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 48 : 2 ; *Kainnilai* ; *Marudam* : 3 : 2 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 7 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 60 : 4 ; *Paḷa* : 302 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 18 : 9, 249 : 5, 399 : 5.

Vari (வரி): Varieties of dance and music. *Śilap* : VIII : *Vēniṟkādai* : 77 : 106, 93 : 108 : 104, X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 10, XIII : 38, XIV : 150. XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 11; *Vañjikkāṇḍam* : *Kaṭṭurai* : 9; *Nūṟkaṭṭurai* : 13.

Vartkkuruḷai (வரிக்குருளை): The tiger cub. *Aham* : 329 : 10.

Varikkōlam (வரிக்கோலம்): A dance conveying an amatory message from lover. *Śilap* : VIII : 101.

Variśaiāḷar (வரிசையாளர்): Those who paid tributes, Variśai etc. (*vide* Kāṇiāḷar). *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 24.

Varinavilpāṇi (வரிநவில்பாணி): The Tāḷa appropriate to Varippāṭṭu. *Śilap* : XXVII : 58.

Varippandu (வரிப்பந்து): a ball. *Kali* : 51 : 3.

Varippōttu (வரிப்போத்து): Tiger (male). *Aham* : 398 : 22.

Varimā (வரிமா): Tiger; this won't eat grass even if it is hungry. *Nāladi* : 141 : 3.

Varukkai (வருக்கை): Kind of Jackfruit. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 14 : 1.

Varuḍai (வருடை): (1) A kind of deerlike animal found on hill tops; Nach. says it has legs (or long humps) on its back; it is also called 'eṇkāl Varuḍai'. Perhaps it is fabulous; it was also a kind of goat. *Aham* : 378 : 6; *Aiṅguṟu* : 287 : 2; *Kali* : 43 : 15, 50 : 4, 21; *Kuṟun* : 187 : 1; *Malaipaḍu* : 502 : 3; *Naṟ* : 119 : 7, 359 : 8; *Padiṟṟu* : VI Ten *Padiham* : 3; *Paṭṭinap* : 139; *Śilap* : XXV : 51.

(2) The Mēsham (Ram : Aries) constellation. *Pari* : 11 : 5.

Varuṇam (வருணம்): Class (colour). *Maṇi* : V : 87, VI : 56; *Nāladi* : 136 : 1; *Śilap* : VI : 164.

Varuṇan (வருணன்): The sea God; the God of the littoral regions. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 5 : 4.

Varuttam (வருத்தம்): A sub division of 'inferiority complex' born of sadness. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 254 : 1.

Varutār tāṅgal (வருதார் தாங்கல்): The courageous act of a warrior braving single handed an oncoming enemy force. Vetchittiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 15.

Varupahai pēṇār Ār eyil (வருபகை பேணர் ஆர் எயில்): The act of the besieged refusing to go forth from his castle to offer battle to the besieger. *Uḻiñaittiṇai. Tol. Poruḷ* : 67 : 7.

Varumulai Āritti (வருமுலை ஆரித்தி): (Compare this feminine name Āritti with the masculine name Aridan occurring in Aiyan Āridanār, author of Puṟapporuḷveṇbā Mālai). A lady poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 176.

Varai (வரை): (1) Bamboo; it yielded a kind of pearls. *Aham* : 108 : 3, 189 : 7, 249 : 15.

(2) The Aḻagar hills. *Pari* : 13 : 12.

Varai Ā (வரை ஆ): The cattle of the hilly regions. *Kuṟun* : 363 : 3.

Varaidal (வரைதல்): The delimitation of caste Dharma, like prescribing 'sacrifices' for Brahmins. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 3.

Varaippu (வரைப்பு): Fort; lit. 'the borders'. *Perumbāṇ* : 122, 405.

Varaipāidal (வரைபாய்தல்): The act of self immolation committed by throwing oneself down from a hill top. *Nāladi* : 369 : 4.

Varaipōliñji (வரைபோலிஞ்சி): 'The fortress walls which resemble a mountain'. Name of the 2nd stanza of VII Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Varaiyara Mahaḷir (வரையர மகளிர்): Divine damsels residing on hills. *Aham* : 342 : 12; *Kuṟiñjip* : 195.

Varaivin mahaḷir (வரைவின் மகளிர்): Courtesans; i.e., women 'without marriage' or 'women for whom marriage is not prescribed'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 92 ch. hdg.

Varōttamai (வரோத்தமை): An Iyakki who resides at the foot of the Aḻagar hills. *Śilap* : XI : 115.

Val (வல்): (1) The die used in gaming. *Puṟam* : 52 : 15.

(2) The gambling house. *Aham* : 377 : 8.

(3) Gambling. *Pari* : 18 : 41.

Valśi (வல்சி): Day meal. *Kuṟun* : 295 : 4; *Nāladi* : 328 : 1.

Vallam (வல்லம்): A town; the chief of this place called 'Vallam Kiḻavōn' was of the Chōḻa family. It was a fortified place; the Āryans invaded the town, but the Chōḻas defeated them. There was an outerfortification for this town. *Aham* : 336 : 21, 356 : 13.

Vallam Kiḻavōn (வல்லம் கிழவோன்): The chief of Vallam, he was a member of the Chōḻa family. *Aham* : 356 : 13.

Vallāṇpakkam (வல்லாண்பக்கம்): The courageous act of indulging in warfare having sacrificed all attachment to earthly things. Vāhaittiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 9.

Vallāṇmullai (வல்லாண்முல்லை): The situation in Puṟam of praising a hero's family, town and character and praying for his prosperity. *Puṟam* : 170, 178, 179, 180, 181, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322.

Vallār (வல்லார்): Place to which Vallār Kiḻān Paṉṉan belonged. *Puṟam* : 181.

Valli (வல்லி): A creeper; different from Vaḷḷi, the tuber. Murugan's spouse is associated with the latter, though in Sanskrit Her name is spelt Valli for want of ḷ in that language. *Maṇi* : I : 47; *Śilap* : II : 29.

Valliyam (வல்லியம்): Tiger. *Aham* : 362 : 4; *Naṟ* : 2 : 5.

Valluppalahai (வல்லுப்பலகை): The board on which the die in a gambling game is cast. *Kali* : 94 : 13.

Valluppōr (வல்லுப்போர்): Gambling; playing at dice. *Pari*: 18 : 41.

Valvil (வல்வில்): The hunter's bow (*vide* valvil Ōri). *Aintiṇai* (50) : 19; *Kali* : 104 : 58; *Murugu* : 194.

Valvil Ōri (வல்வில் ஓரி): One of the last seven patrons; he was chief of Kollimalai; he was also called 'Ādan Ōri' (*vide*); his horse also was called Ōri; *vide* 'Ōri'. *Puṟam* : 152, 153, 158, 204.

'*Valampaḍu Viyanpaṇai*' (வலம்படுவியன்பணை): 'The military drum that beats Victory for the king'. Name of the 7th stanza II Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

'*Valampaḍu Venṟi*' (வலம்படு வென்றி): 'The victory that leads to many more victories'. Name of 7th stanza of IV Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Valamburi (வலம்புரி): The superior variety of conch (oyster shell) with a clockwise twist; the Pāñchaśanyam of Tirumāl; the tuft of the Brahmin resembled such a conch; the ornament for the forehead made in the shape of Valamburi. *Aham* : 201 : 5, 350 : 11; *Aiṅguṟu* : 193 : 1; *Kali* : 135 : 1; *Mullaip* : 2; *Murugu* : 23, 127; *Padiṟṟu* : *Tol. Puṟat* : 12, 25. Nach. quotation 67 : 6; *Pari* : 3 : 88, 13 : 44, 15 : 59; *Perumbāṇ* : 35; *Puṟam* : 225 : 12; *Śilap* : VI : 106, VII : 8 : 1, XXVII : 244, 252.

Valavan (வலவன்): The charioteer (valam : the right side); so called because he always sat on the right side of the chariot to drive it. *Aham* : 20 : 15, 66 : 13, 74 : 11, 104 : 3, 114 : 8, 134 : 9, 154 : 13, 190 : 12, 244 : 13, 340 : 4, 344 : 11, 354 : 8, 384 : 11, 400 : 12; *Kuṟun* : 400 : 5; *Naṟ* : 11 : 8, 78 : 10; *Puṟam* : 27 : 8; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 260.

Valavai (வலவை): Shameless person. *Nāladi* : 268 : 1.

Valār (வலார்): A town to which 'Vallai Kiḻān raṇṇan' belonged. *Puṟam* : 181 : 6.

Vali (வலி): (1) Ahankāra; a sense of importance of one's self. *Pari* : 3 : 49.

(2) Strength; a basis for simile. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 279 : 1.

Vali Aṟidal (வலி அறிதல்): 'Assuming the strength of one's means of conquering the enemies'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 48 chap. hdg.

'*Valikeḻu taḍakkai*' (வலிகெழுதடக்கை): 'The strong arm (which will not strike the retreating foe.)' Name of the 10th stanza of IX Ten *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Valai (வலை): (1) The fishing net; the hunter's net. *Aham* : 10 : 10, 30 : 1, 60 : 2, 70 : 3, 220 : 16, 250 : 11, 290 : 4, 293 : 2, 300 : 1, 340 : 21; *Aiṅguṟu* : 48 : 1 : *Innā* : 13 : 2; *Kali* : 97 : 6; *Maṇi* : XIII : 32; *Nāladi* : 331 : 4; *Naṟ* : 4 : 4, 38 : 1, 49 : 3, 63 : 1, 74 : 1, 111 : 3, 189 : 7, 190 : 8, 207 : 10, 215 : 10, 303 : 10; *Paṭṭinap* : 83; *Śilap* : VI : 142, VII : 18 : 1, 2 : 38 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 32 : 2, 51 : 3.

(2) The weblike covering for the forehead worn by the wives of performers of sacrifices; called 'Ś(J)ālakam'. *Puṟam* : 166 : 14.

Valaiñar (வலைஞர்): Valai : net; Fishermen. *Maduraik* : 256; *Paṭṭinap* : 197; *Perumbāṇ* : 274; *Puṟam* : 249 : 3.

Valaiyar (வலையர்): Hunters who trap their prey in spread out nets. *Kali* : 55 : 17.

Valaivar (வலைவர்): Hunters with their nets. *Kali* : 23 : 17.

Valai Vāḻnar (வலை வாழ்நர்): Those who live by the fishing net i.e., fishermen. *Śilap* : VII : 10 : 1.

Vaḻakku (வழக்கு): (1) Argument in logic; this is of 6 kinds. *Maṇi* : XXX : 34, 191.

(2) Complaint. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 80.

'*Vaḻakkuraikādai*' (வழக்குரைகாதை): The canto in which Kaṇṇahi accused the king of injustice and murder. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 80, canto XX hdg.

Vaḻalai (வழலை): A kind of chamelion. *Naṟ* : 92 : 2.

Vaḻi (வழி): A subsidiary, secondary work whose main theme is derived from a primary work. This is done by abridgement, elaboration, or both and translations. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 648 : 3, 650 : 1, 651 : 1.

Vaḻudi (வழுதி): A Pāṇḍyan title. *Aham* : 93 : 3, 130 : 11, 150, 204 : 2, 312 : 12, 315 : 7 ; *Kuṟun* : 345 ; *Naṟ* : 150 : 4, 301, 358 : 10 ; *Pari* : 10 : 127, 19 : 20 ; *Puṟam* : 3 col, 6 col, 9 col, 12 col, 15 col, 21 col, 51 col, 51 : 4 58, 59 : 2, 64, 388 : 15 182 col, 361 col; *Śilap* : XXI : *vēṇba* : 1.

Vaḻutuṇai (வழுதுணை): Unripe fruit of a kind of brinjal. *Aham* : 227 : 13 ; *Nāladi* : 264 : 3.

Vaḻai (வழை): A flowering plant also called Śurapunnai ; a kind of gamboge. *Aham* : 82 : 8, 328 : 1 ; *Kali* : 53 : 1 ; *Kuriñjip* : 83 : *Kuṟun* : 260 : 6 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 29 : 1, 41 : 13 ; *Pari* : 12 : 5 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 181 ; *Naṟ* : 222 : 7.

Vaḷ (வள்): reins *vide* vaḷpu. *Aham* : 4 : 9.

Valpu (வள்பு): (1) reins, *vide* vaḷ. *Aham* : 344 : 10, 354 : 8 ; *Naṟ* : 82 : 9.

(2) The net for hunting down pigs (boars). *Naṟ* : 11 : 14.

(3) The leather strap which holds the small drum together. *Aham* : 372 : 12.

Vaḷḷam (வள்ளம்): Vessel with a circular opening. *Aham* : 219 : 5 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 339.

Vaḷḷal (வள்ளல்) : generous patron. *Śiṟupañch* : 34 : 1.

Vaḷḷi (வள்ளி): (1) A creeper with sweet root; a kind of tuber. *Aham* : 52 : 1, 262 : 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 8 : 1 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1304 : 2 ; *Kuṟun* : 216 : 2 ; *Mullaip* : 101 ; *Naṟ* : 269 : 7, 295 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 140 : 3.

(2) The root of that creeper. *Kali* : 39 : 12 ; *Puṟam* : 109 : 6, 316 : 9.

(3) The flower of the creeper. *Kuṟiñjip* : 79.

(4) Murugan's spouse. *Murugu* : 102; *Naṟ* : 82 : 4; *Pari* : 9 : 67, 14 : 22, 21 : 10; *Śilap* : XXIV : 3.

(5) A kind of dance called Vaḷḷikkūttu, common to men and women. Vetchittiṇai in Puṟam. *Perumbāṇ* : 370; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 6, 88 : 1.

(6) Bracelets of conchshell. *Neḍunal* : 36.

(7) The painting on the shoulders and breasts of women of floral and other designs made by their lovers; called Toyyil. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 95 : 1.

(8) Found in abundance in Vaḷḷiyaṅgānam. *Aiṅguṟu* : 250 : 3.

(9) The cool and pleasant moon; (Pāḍāṇ Tiṇai) or the Vaḷḷi dance. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 88 : 1.

Vaḷḷuvan (வள்ளுவன்) : Basic name of Nāñjil Vaḷḷuvan. *Puṟam* : 380 col.

Vaḷḷai (வள்ளை) : (1) A kind of creeper that grows in water or in marsh land; a sort of bind wood. *Aham* : 6 : 17, 36 : 5, 46 : 5, 256 : 1, 376 : 14; *Aiṅguṟu* : 26 : 2; *Maṇi* : XX : 53.

(2) Bangles. *Puṟam* : 16 : 13, 352 : 5.

(3) The song of 'the mortar and pestle' called 'Ural Pāṭṭu' or 'Ulakkaippāṭṭu' sung when the labourers pound grains. *Kali* : 41 : 40, 42 : 9, 10; *Kuṟun* : 89 : 1; *Śilap* : XXIX : last sub hdg.

Vaḷahu (வளகு) : Shrubs. *Kali* : 43 : 20.

Vaḷavan (வளவன்) : (1) Chōḷan; the ruler of 'Vaḷanāḍu'. *Puṟam* : 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 58, 60, 69, 70, 173, 226, 227, 373, 386, 393, 397, 60 : 10, 174 : 14, 226 : 6, 393 : 24, 397 : 22; *Śilap* : VII : 4 : 4, XVII : *Uḷvarivāḻttu* : 6, 7.

(2) (Karikāl) Vaḷavan. *Puṟam* : 66 : 3.

(3) Kiḷḷivaḷavan. *Maṇi* : XXV : 14; *Puṟam* : 69 : 16, 70 : 10.

(4) Kuḷamuṟṟattuttuñjiya Kiḷḷivaḷavan. *Puṟam* : 227 : 9, 228 : 10.

(*Maittuna*) *Vaḷavan Kiḷḷi* [(மைத்துன) வளவன் கிள்ளி]: The Chōḷa that was Śeṅguṭṭuvan's brother-in-law. *Śilap* : XXVII : 118.

'*Vaḷanaṟu Paidiram*' (வளனறு பைதிரம்): 'Infertile lands of the enemies'. Name of the 9th stanza of the II Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Vaḷāham (வளாகம்): The world. *Puṟam* : 189 : 1.

Vaḷi (வளி): (1) Wind; one of the five elements. *Aham* : 299 : 5; *Kuṟaḷ* : 941 : 2, 1108 : 1, 1239 : 1; *Maduraik* : 5; *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 1; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 242 : 1, 287; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 644 : 1.

(2) Rheumatism. *Ēlādi* : 57 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 95 : 2; *Paḻa* : 124 : 3, 4.

(3) The God of Wind, Vāyu; his son was Bhīma. *Kali* : 25 : 7.

Vaḷimahan (வளிமகன்): The son of the wind God, Vāyu; Bhīma. *Kali* : 25 : 7.

Vaḷimaṟai (வளிமறை): A house protected by walls from the winds. *Puṟam* : 196 : 12.

Vaḷai (வளை): Bangles; this loosens in the forearm of girls afflicted by love. Bangles and conch are known by the same name (Vaḷai); (is it because bangles were primarily made of conchshell or because it was curved? Or, the conch itself was perhaps so called because it had many curves about it). The conch of Tirumāl was famous; the conch was sounded in the battlefield; Vaḷai was also a circular weapon of deadly effect. *Aham* : 6 : 2, 19 : 15, 24 : 2, 68 : 12, 98 : 7, 122 : 15, 125 : 1, 127 : 1, 140 : 6, 150 : 7, 163 : 4, 175 : 8, 185 : 1, 186 : 17, 190 : 1, 197 : 9, 200 : 7, 224 : 16, 242 : 13, 250 : 13, 251 : 20, 255 : 18, 257 : 10, 261 : 5, 292 : 7, 328 : 9, 336 : 23, 349 : 1, 355 : 10, 361 :

4, 385 : 11 ; *Aiṅguṛu* : 20 : 5, 27 : 3, 54 : 3, 106 : 3, 133 : 3, 136 : 2, 140 : 3, 163 : 4, 165 : 4, 191 : 1, 192 : 4, 193 : 4, 194 : 1, 195 : 1, 196 : 1, 197 : 1, 198 : 1, 199 : 4, 200 : 1, 256 : 3, 257 : 2, 310 : 2, 471 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 26 : 1, 45 : 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 11 : 4, 23 : 4, 62 : 4 ; *Kainnilai - Kuṛiñji* : 7 : 2, 4, 10 : 4 ; *Kali* : 3 : 3, 7 : 16, 10 : 24, 13 : 10. 29 : 5, 29 : 23, 33 : 19, 34 : 19, 41 : 27, 46 : 27, 48 : 11, 50 : 8, 53 : 9, 68 : 9, 80 : 13, 105 : 9, 121 : 14, 123 : 13, 125 : 12, 22, 127 : 13, 19, 132 : 15, 145 : 36, 57, 147 : 63 ; *Kār* : 9 : 2 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 1157 : 2, 1277 : 2 ; *Kuṛiñjip* : 167 ; *Kuṛun* : 11 : 1, 15 : 6, 50 : 4, 56 : 3, 61 : 6, 117 : 6, 118 : 4, 125 : 1, 189 : 6, 190 : 2, 252 : 1, 260 : 3, 282 : 4, 289 : 2, 307 : 1, 316 : 1, 335 : 1, 351 : 1, 364 : 5, 371 : 1, 377 : 2, 390 : 4 ; *Maduraik* : 92, 136, 159, 185 ; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 63, 82, IV : 110, VII : 48, VIII : 24, XVIII : 39, 131, XXIII : 134, XXIV : 91, 94, XXVI : 22, XXVIII : 44, 72 ; *Murugu* : 120 ; *Neḍunal* : 142 ; *Naṛ* : *Invocation* : 2, 25 : 1, 26 : 1, 56 : 4, 60 : 11, 71 : 2, 77 : 9, 90 : 9, 100 : 5, 136 : 1, 161 : 6, 167 : 10, 188 : 3, 193 : 6, 198 : 8, 199 : 5, 214 : 10, 215 : 4, 236 : 7, 239 : 10, 258 : 11, 263 : 2, 282 : 1, 300 : 5 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 27 : 7, 29 : 2, 30 : 21 ; *Paḷa* : 88 : 3, 253 : 3, 376 : 3, 384 : 4 ; *Pari* : 1 : 3, 2 : 40, 14, 7 : 46, 9 : 55, 11 : 101, 12 : 23, 13 : 9 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 34, 304. 488 ; *Puṛam* : 24 : 9, 53 : 3, 56 : 3. 60 : 5, 64 : 2, 90 : 1, 103 : 4, 158 : 1, 253 : 5, 254 : 4, 255 : 5, 266 : 5, 344 : 2 ; *Śilap* : IV : 19, VI : 90, VII : 5 : 4, 12 : 1. X : 63, 128, XI : 26, 111, XII 104, XIII : 33, XV : 207, XVI : 7, 28, XVII : *Āḍunarppuhaḷdal* : *eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 20, 22 ; *Pāṭṭu* : 18. XXIII : 51, XXIV : 59, 63, 67, XXVI : 114, 193, XXVII : 252, XXVIII : 128, XXIX : *Śeṅguṭṭuvan Kūṛṛu* : 2 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 64 : 2, 90 : 3, 137 : 3 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 3 : 4, 17 : 3, 18 : 3, 19 : 4, 30 : 3, 37 : 3,

Vaḷai Pōḻunnr (வளை போழுநர்) : Conch cutters. *Śilap* : V : 47.

Vaḷai Vaṇan (வளை வணன்): The father of Pīli Vaḷai, the king of Nāganāḍu. That this name is only another form of the word 'Śaṅga Varṇan' alias Nāgariyar a Śaṅgam poet, and that Vaḷai Vaṇan also was a Nāga is worthnoting. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 55.

Vaṟṟal (வற்றல்): A kind of tree; that which is dried up. *Aham* : 145 : 3.

Vaṟai (வறை): Dried and fried stuff. *Puṟam* : 386 : 3.

Van Śol (வன் சொல்): Harsh words; a defect in speech. This impedes love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 274 : 2.

Va n Paraṇar (வன் பரணர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 374; *Puṟam* : 144, 145, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 255.

Van Pāl (வன் பால்): (1) The pasture land. *Puṟam* : 384 : 4.
(2) Desert land. *Kuṟaḷ* : 78 : 1.

Van Pulam (வன் புலம்): (1) The jungle tracts. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 75 : 8.
(2) The pasture land. *Perumbāṇ* : 206.

Vanni (வன்னி): (1) A kind of tree; the Indian mesquit. *Maṇi* : VI : 87; *Puṟam* : 372 : 7.

(2) This like the well and the kitchen stood witness to a woman in distress. *Śilap* : XXI : 5.

Vanni Manṟam (வன்னி மன்றம்): This was a public place for funeral processions to rest, around a Vanni tree on the outskirts of the cremation ground. *Maṇi* : VI : 86, 87; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 44 : 23.

Vana Śārini (வன சாரினி): A Yakshiṇi wandering in the forests. *Śilap* : XI : 198.

Vāhu Valayam (வாகு வலயம்): The shoulder band worn by soldiers. This word is a compound of the Sanskrit 'Bāhu' and the Tamil 'Vaḷaiyam'. *Pari* : VII : 47.

Vāhaittuṟaippāḍāṇpāṭṭu (வாகைத்துறைப்பாடாண்பாட்டு): A Tuṟai in Vāhai Tiṇai. *Padiṟṟu* : 35 col.

Vāhaippaṟandalai (வாகைப்பறந்தலை): (1) The battlefield of the town of Vāhai where Adihan, the officer of Paśumpūt Pāḍyan fell with his elephants fighting the Koṅgar. *Kuṟun* : 393 : 3.

(2) Karikālan defeated nine enemy kings. *Aham* : 125 : 19, 129 : 19.

Vāhaipperunduṟai (வாகைப்பெருந்துறை): In the battle fought in this place Nannan was defeated by Kaḷaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nāṟmuḍichchēral. *Aham* : 199 : 9.

Vāhaippolandōḍu (வாகைப்பொலந்தோடு): (1) The Vāhai foliage or flower which represents the military situation of victory; if worn by kings it was made of gold; compared to the comb of the peacock. *Aham* : 136 : 10; *Kuṟiñjip* : 67; *Kuṟun* : 7 : 5, 347 : 2, 369 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 66 : 15; *Pari* : 14 : 7; *Maṇi* : VI : 83, XXIV : 55, XXVI : 90; *Śilap* : XXV : 70, XXVII : 36, 43, 198, 221, 253.

(2) The tutelary tree of Kaḍambin Vāyil Nannan; it was cut down by Kalaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nāṟmuḍichchēral. *Padiṟṟu* : 30 : 15, IV Ten *Padiham* : 9, 88 : 10.

(3) A Tiṇai in Puṟam. Corresponding to Pālai in Aham. *Padiṟṟu* : 39 col, 84; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 73 : 1.

(4) Ahatti flower; it is curved in shape and is compared to the boar's tusk. *Perumbāṇ* : 109.

(5) A town belonging to Eyinan. *Puṟam* 351:6 (6) A Tiṇai in Puṟam. *Puṟam* : 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 31, 33. 37, 42, 43, 44, 51, 52, 53, 54, 61, 69. 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 86, 93, 94, 98, 99, 100, 104, 125, 166, 167, 170, 174, 178, 179, 180, 181, 251, 252, 279, 285, 296, 305, 306,

308, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373.

Vāśantavai (வாசந்தவை) : A lady in waiting who consoled the grief striken Rāja Mādēvi (the Chōḷa queen) by narrating many moral tales. *Maṇi* : XXIII : 1.

Vāśam (வாசம்) : The five-fold sweet smelling things included among the list of spices and cosmetics; called Pañchavāśam also. That is, Takkōlam, (Ēlam : Cardamum), Tīmpū (Saffron flower), Ilavaṅgam (cloves), Karpūram (purified camphor), Śāti(kkāi) (nutmeg). *Pari* : 12 : 22; *Śilap* : XIV : 108.

Vāśa Mayilai (வாச மயிலை) : The mother of Pīlivaḷai whom the Chōḷa king espoused ; wife of Vaḷaivaṇan. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 56.

Vāśavar (வாசவர்) : Cosmetic sellers. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 33 ; *Śilap* : V : 26.

Vāśavan (வாசவன்) : Indra. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 69.

Vāśuhi (வாசுகி) : The mythological snake used for churning the divine ocean of milk. *Śilap* : XVII : 1 ; *Munnilaipparaval* : 1.

Vāṭkuḍi (வாட்குடி) : The clan of swords ; the martial community of Maṟavars. *Perumbāṇ* : 157.

Vāṭśuṟā (வாட்சுறா) : The swordfish. *Aham* : 150 ; 7.

Vāṭṭāṟṟeḷini Ādan (வாட்டாற்றெழினி ஆதன்) : Ādan, the munificent patron belonging to Vāṭṭāṟu. *Puṟam* : 396 : 13, 396 col.

Vāḍāppirabandar (வாடாப்பிரபந்தர்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 331.

Vāḍāppū (வாடாப்பூ) : The Kaṟpaka (celestial) flower. *Puṟam* : 62 : 16.

Vāḍai (வாடை) : Northwind. *Aham* : 24 : 6, 78 : 10, 96 : 6, 125 : 22, 163 : 9, 235 : 7, 15, 243 : 8, 255 : 15, 273 : 10, 294 : 15, 305 : 3, 337 : 21 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 233 : 1, 236 : 3, 252 : 5 ; *Kali* : 128 :

2; *Naṟ* : 5 : 8, 89 : 7, 109 : 6, 193 : 4, 229 : 11, 241 : 4, 262 : 2, 312 : 9, 341 : 9, 364 : 4, 366 : 11; *Padiṟṟu* : 61 : 2; *Śilap* : XIV : 96.

Vāṇmaṅgalam (வாண்மங்கலம்) : The military situation of moving the royal sword in the direction of the battle field in an auspicious day. Pāḍāṅ in Puṟam, *Puṟam* : 95; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 11.

'*Vāṇmayaṅgukaḍuntār*' (வாண்மயங்குகடுந்தார்) : 'The thick of the battle in which the swords of the two contending armies are confused. Name of the 6th stanza of IV Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Vāṇan (வாணன்) : (1) A great Asura of the south lands. He imprisoned Tirumāl's son Kāman because the latter aspired to marry Ushā (Uḷai) daughter of Vāṇan. His fort was Śō which was sacked by Kaṇṇan (Tirumāl). Kaṇṇan danced the Kuḍakkūttu on the streets of Śō.

(2) A warrior to whom the village of Śiṟuguḍi belonged. There was a forest rivulet to the north of Śiṟuguḍi. *Aham* : 117 : 18, 204 : 12, 269 : 22; *Naṟ* : 340 : 9.

Vāṇi (வாணி) : A river flowing in the Chēra land. *Padiṟṟu* : 86 : 12.

Vāṇiham (வாணிகம்) : Trade. *Kuṟaḷ* : 120 : 1; *Paḷa* : 275 : 4.

(2) Profit. *Puṟam* : 208 : 7.

Vāṇihar (வாணிகர்) : Traders. *Śilap* : V : 41, XV : 60, XXII : 77.

Vāṇihan (வாணிகன்) : (1) General name for trader found in the names 'Madurai Aṟuvai Vāṇihan Iḷavēṭṭaṇār', 'Madurāikkūlavāṇihan Śīttallai Śāttaṇār', 'Maduraippaṇḍa Vāṇihan Iḷam Dēvanār' *Aham* : 58, 229, 272, 302, 306, 320, 328; *Kuṟun* : 185; *Maṇi* : XVI : 11, 41, 124; *Naṟ* : 344; *Śiṟupañch* : 34 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 632 : 1.

(2) The Bhūtan of the Vāṇiha variety. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 14, II : 76, XXII : 65, XXIII : 151.

Vāduvan (வாதுவன்): Cavalrymen. *Kali* : 96 : 21 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 12.

Vāduḷi (வாதுளி): Corruption of 'Vādula' a gotra name from Vādular, a rishi. *Aham* : 179, 232.

Vāman (வாமன்): The Buddha; means 'the handsome one'. *Maṇi* : V : 77, XXX : 13.

Vāmān (வாமான்): Horse. *Aham* : 400 : 13.

Vāikkāl (வாய்க்கால்): Channel. *Nāladi* : 218 : 4.

Vāimai (வாய்மை): (1) Truth. *Kuṛaḷ* : 30 chap. hdg.

(2) Truth. This is of 4 kinds in Buddhist philosophy called 'Satya chatushtayam', Tunbam Tōṛṛam (Birth is misery), Paṛṛu Kāraṇam (the cause is attachment), Inbam Vīḍu (Release or renunciation is bliss), Paṛṛili Kāraṇam (the cause is non-attachment).

(3) Also Dukkam (misery) Dukka Nivāraṇam (the effacement of misery), Dukkōṛpatti (the appearance of misery) and Dukka Nivāraṇa Mārgham (the way for the effacement of misery). *Maṇi* : XXVI : 48, 94.

Vāi Moḷi (வாய் மொழி): (1) The Vēdās. *Pari* : 1 : 65, 3 : 11, 93, 13 : 44, 15 : 63.

(2) Suggestion in literature. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 391 : 1.

Vāimoḷimahan (வாய்மொழிமகன்): Brahma. *Pari* : 3 : 93.

Vāyil (வாயில்): A town, to which (1) Vāyilān Dēvanār belonged. *Kuṛun* : 103, 108.

(2) Vāyiliḷaṅkaṇṇanār belonged. *Kuṛun* : 346,

(3) The main gateway. *Paṭṭinap* : 287.

(4) This comes of relationship with Aruvuru; and this causes Uru. *Maṇi* : XXX : 107, 108.

(5) If Aruvuru goes this disappears; if this disappears, Uru goes. *Maṇi* : XXX : 122, 123.

(6) One of the results or Payan. *Maṇi* : XXX : 172.

(7) One of the Nōys - (diseases of the spirit). *Maṇi* : XXX : 179.

(8) Part of the II Kaṇḍam. *Maṇi* : XXX : 138.

(9) The sensory media ; i.e., ñānēndriyās 5 + Manas 1 = 6. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 106. (The ñanēndriyās are Mey (body : touch Vāi) (mouth : Palate) Kaṇ (eyes : sight) Mūkku (nose : smell) and Śevi (ears : hearing). *Maṇi* : XXX : 46, 86, 88.

Vāyilān Dēvan (வாயிலான் தேவன்) : He belonged to Vāyil. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 103, 108.

Vāyiliḷaṅgaṇṇanār (வாயிலிளங்கண்ணனார்) : He belonged to Vāyil. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 346.

Vāyurai (*Vāḻttu*) [வாயுரை வாழ்த்து] : Blessings bestowed with advice on true knowledge. A Puṟam situation. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 423 : 1, 424 : 1, 472 : 2, 473 : 1.

Vāyurai Vāḻttu (வாயுரை வாழ்த்து) : Advising the prince (the hero) even against his wishes. Pāḍān Tiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 8.

Vār Kōl (வார் கோல்) : The long stick used to beat persons or animals with ; contrast this with Kuṟuṅkōl (the short stick). *Kuṟun* : 335 : 5.

Vārttihan (வார்த்திகன்) : The father of Dakshināmūrty, a brahmin boy. *Śilap* : XXIII : 90, 100, 104, 114, 120.

Vārdal (வார்தல்) : One of the methods of producing melodies in the Yāḻ by appropriate fingering. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 12. Stroking the strings of the Yāḻ with the short finger of the right hand ; this is one of the eight ways of producing melody (Iśaikkaraṇ-aṅgaḷ). *Puṟam* : 302 : 6.

Vāraṇam (வாரணம்): (1) Elephant. *Aham* : 172 : 1; *Kali* : 42 : 2, 43 : 1; *Maṇi* : VII [: 115; *Nānmaṇi* : 25 : 1; *Naṟ* : 389 : 8; *Pari* : 8 : 20; *Śilap* : X : 247.

(2) Vāraṇam (śeval) - the male fowl; cock; this was presented to Murugan by Agni. *Pari* : 5 : 58, 5 : 64, 19 : 91. The symbol of the male domestic fowl to be found on Muruga's flag. *Murugu* : 219.

(3) A name for Uṟaiyūr; because a vāraṇam (kōḻi) defeated another vāraṇam (yānai) there. *Śilap* : X : 248, XI : 11.

Vāraṇavāśi (வாரணவாசி): The resident of Benaras; Kāśi i.e., a blessed person. *Śilap* : XV : 178. The residents of this place become kindly and compassionate. *Kali* : 60 : 13.

Vāraṇāśi (வாரணாசி): Benaras; Kāśi. *Maṇi* : XIII : 3, 78.

Vāra Nilam (வார நிலம்): The place in the musical scale where the musical composition called 'vāram' is produced; this is the second in the order : Naḍai, Vāram, Kūḍai and Tiṟaḻ. These varieties are differentiated on the basis of the tempo of rendering; Vāram is medium tempo. Devaram is 'Dē(v) (God) + Vāram' and not as is usually supposed 'Dē + Āram'. 'Nilam' is place. *Śilap* : III : 67.

Vāram (வாரம்): (1) The secondary singer who accompanies the main performer in vocal singing. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 662 : 2.

(2) Also called Paṟṟu; this is of two kinds Ōroṟṟu vāram and Īroṟṟu vāram. These get 1 metre and 2 metres respectively in musical time beat. *Śilap* : III : 136, 137, VI : 19, XIV : 155.

(3) A kind of dance. *Śilap* : III : 49, 50, 153.

(4) The double hand gesturing that occurs in Ahakkūttu. *Śilap* : III : 20.

Vārādadanāl Vandadu Muḍittal (வாராததனால் வந்தது முடித்தல்) : A literary practice by which a general theory is applied to a particular instance. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 6.

Vāl Vaḷai (வால் வளை) : The bangles made of conch shell. *Śilap* : VI : 93.

Vāla Śaridai (வால சரிதை) : Bāla charitai or the story of the boyhood adventures of Sri Krishna recounted in the Bhāgavatam. *Śilap* : XVII : *Karuppam.*

Vālaṟivan (வாலறிவன்) : The truly omniscient. God. *Kuṟaḷ* : 2 : 1.

Vālāmai (வாலாமை) : Pollution; especially after child birth. *Āchāra* : 10 : 1, 47 : 3; *Śilap* : XV : 24.

Vāliyān (வாலியான்) : The pure one. *Mudumoḻi* : *Poy* : 10.

Vāliyōn (வாலியோன்) : Balarāman. In Puhār there was a temple for Him; He was known as Nambi Mūtta Pirān, as he is Sri Krishna's elder brother. He wears a single ear ring. *Kali* : 26 : 1; *Nṉṟ* : 32 : 2; *Pari* : 2 : 20; *Puṟam* : 56 : 12; *Śilap* : V : 176.

Vāluham (வாலுகம்) : White sand on the seashore. *Śilap* : VI : 131, XIII : 161, XXVII : 242.

Vāluvan (வாலுவன்) : Cook. *Puṟam* : 372 : 9.

Vāval (வாவல்) : The bat. Now called 'vavvāl'; it has powerful wings but can't fly high; it thieves ripe fruits in the dusk; its teeth are sharp like the thorns. *Aiṅguṟu* : 378 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 172 : 1; *Nāladi* : 261 : 2; *Naṟ* : 87 : 1, 218 : 3, 279 : 3.

Vāvi (வாவி) : Tank; a reservoir. *Paṭṭinap* : 244.

Vāḻkkai (வாழ்க்கை) : Life. *Kuṟaḷ* : 51 : 1, 52 : 1.

Vāḻkkaittuṇai (வாழ்க்கைத்துணை) : Partner in life, wife (and not husband). *Kuṟaḷ* : 51 : 2.

Vāḻkkaittuṇainalam (வாழ்க்கைத்துணைநலம்) : The desired characteristics of a model life. *Kuṟaḷ* : ch. 6 hdg.

Vāḻttal (வாழ்த்தல்): (1) Worshipping the stone that is set up as God. Vetehi Tiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 20.

(2) Blessing or being blessed by others. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 4.

Vāḻttiyal (வாழ்த்தியல்): The Puṟam Tiṇai of blessing a patron. *Puṟam* : 2, 3, 6, 13, 91, 158, 367, 375, 377, 385, 386, 387.

Vāḻttu (வாழ்த்து): The Puṟam Tiṇai of praising the hero's victories and charity. *Puṟam* : 128 col., *Vāḻttukkādai Śilap. Padiham* : 85.

Vāḻttukkādai (வாழ்த்துக்காதை): The canto in which Kaṇṇahi blesses her devotees. Hdg. of canto XXIX : *Śilap.*

Vāḻi Ādan (வாழி ஆதன்): Śelvakkaḍuṅgō Vāḻi Ādan. *Padiṟṟu* : 63 : 21.

Vāḻai (வாழை): The banana (plantain). *Aham* : 2 : 1, 8 : 9, 134 : 10, 141 : 20, 168 : 13, 237 : 11, 328 : 14, 332 : 9; *Kali* : 43 : 24, 50 : 3; *Pari* : 10 : 6; *Śilap* : XI : 83, XIII : 193, XV : 47. (Kumari) Vāḻai. The banana which has not yet yielded fruit. *Aiṅguṟu* : 460 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 308 : 1, 327 : 7; *Puṟam* : 168 : 13; *Śilap* : XVI : 42. It yields fruit only once. *Kuṟiñjip* : 79, 179 : *Murugu* : 307; *Nāḷaḍi* : 244 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 85 : 2; *Paḷa* : 221 : 4; *Paṭṭinap* : 16; *Perumbāṇ* : 359; *Porunar* : 208; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 21; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 140 : 1. Its leaves are used as plate for eating. *Maṇi* : I : 46, XX : 61; *Naṟ* : 120 : 5, 176 : 7, 188 : 1, 222 : 7, 225 : 3, 232 : 3, 309 : 4, 355 : 3, 400 : 1; *Paḷa* : 338 : 4; *Śilap* : XVI : 26.

Vāḷ (வாள்): (1) Sword; sickle; razor; an emblem of royalty. The sword that brought defeat was destroyed. He that lost in the field is not to be fought. Śiva as Ardhanāri holds it in his right hand : it was taken in the direction of the field of battle and bathed and worshipped. *Aham* : 24 : 16, 46 : 13, 72 : 16, 78 : 20, 89 : 13, 96 : 16, 115 : 7, 136 : 24, 144 : 15, 188 : 6, 208 : 9, 227 : 13, 267 : 16, 309 : 1, 322 : 7, 331 : 14, 335 : 16, 338 : 17; *Aintiṇai* (50) 28 : 2, 34 : 4; *Ēlādi* : 22 : 1, 48 : 4;

Innilai : 11 : 3; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 1 : 2, 18 : 3, 22 : 1, 28 : 2, 33 : 3; *Kali* : 31 : 14, 36 : 22, 46 : 7, 85 : 8, 86 : 3, 98 : 30; *Bhāratam* '*Maraṅkeḷu*' : 17; '*Nān Maruppu*' : 12; *Kainnilai* : *Mullai* : 1 : 3; *Kār* : 13 : 3; *Kuṟaḷ* : 334 : 1, 614 : 2, 726 : 1, 727 : 1, 882 : 1, 1261 : 1; *Maduraik* : 53; *Maṇi. Padiham* : 76, I : 68, VIII : 42, XVIII : 63, 143, XIX : 122, XX chap. hdg. and sub hdg. XXI : 23, 42, 60, XXII : 75, 79, 158, 191, 199, 202, XXIII : 13, 119; *Mullaip* : 46; *Nāḷaḍi* : 129 : 1, 191 : 3, 336 : 3, 358 : 3, 362 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 22 : 1; *Naṟ* : 170 : 7, 235 : 2, 275 : 1, 279 : 5, 387 : 9; *Neḍunal* : 172, 182; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 12 : 1, 33 : 7, 36 : 5, 55 : 20, 56 : 4, 63 : 12, 64 : 1, 66 : 13, 69 : 5, 76 : 2, 80 : 8, 90 : 6, 11; *Paḷa* : 4 : 3, 106 : 1, 175 : 2, 284 : 3; *Pari* : 5 : 65, 9 : 57, 10 : 109, 11 : 50, 15 : 61; *Paṭṭinap* : 226; *Perumbāṇ* : 453; *Puṟam* : 3 col., 3 : 13, 4 : 1, 5 col., 19 : 12, 24 : 29, 49 : 3, 50 : 9, 60 : 10, 74 : 2, 91 : 1, 93 : 11, 97 : 1, 109 : 13, 131 : 2, 161 : 31, 165 : 12, 167 : 3, 177 : 1, 179 : 6, 180 : 6, 200 : 14, 224 : 15, 227 : 4, 230 : 5, 259 : 7, 269 : 12, 270 : 13, 278 : 6, 292 : 3, 312 : 5, 316 : 6, 321 : 9, 323 : 5, 330 : 2, 337 : 3, 345 : 15, 368 : 13, 369 : 4, 370 : 16, 17, 371 : 15, 16, 372 : 3, 373 : 5, 377 : 28, 378 : 2, 393 : 24, 394 : 3, 397 : 22; *Silap* : V : 91, XII : 64, 69, 104, 122, 123, XIV : 5, 67, 129, XVI : 196, 208, 213, XIX : 19, 58, XXIII : 8, 57, XXV : 3, 124, XXVI : 33, 44, 51, 77, 123, 229, 232, 247, XXVII : 30, 35, 71, XXVIII : 2, 10, 14, 91; *Vañjikkāṇḍam Kaṭṭurai* : 11; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* '*Maḷuvin*' : 2; *Tiṇaimāiai* (150) 88 : 3, 111 : 3, 112 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 15, 17, 68 : 1, 11, 72 : 11, 17, 638 : 2.

(2) Scissors. *Kali* : 36 : 23.

Vāḷ Aram (வாள் அரம்) : The goldsmith's saw. *Naṟ* : 77 : 9.

Vāḷ Nāṭkōḷ (வாள் நாட்கோள்) : Choosing the auspicious day on which the sword is to be marched to the field of battle. Uḻiñai Tiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 68 : 1.

Vāḷ Maṟavar (வாள் மறவர்): Infantry. *Śilap* : XXVI : 77.

Vāḷ Vaḍakkiruttal (வாள் வடக்கிருத்தல்): The royal sword which is taken by the defeated king who proposes to fast unto death to atone for his defeat in battle. *Aham* : 55 : 12; *Puṟam* : 65 : 11.

Vāḷ Vari (வாள் வரி): The tiger. *Aham* : 99 : 1; *Śilap* : XXV : 49.

Vāḷ Vīram (வாள் வீரம்): Kūviḷam tree : the bael ; vilvam. *Pari* : 11 : 19.

Vāḷi (வாளி): (1) A kind of flower. *Kuṟiñjip* : 69.

(2) Arrow; lit. 'that which is shining'. *Aham* : 175 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 297 : 2; *Naṟ* : 164 : 6; *Pari* : 9 : 54, 55, 20 : 37; *Śilap* : XV : 10, XXX : 26; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Eṟkaṇḍu*' : 4.

(3) Kāman's floral arrow. *Śilap* : II : 26, IV : 82.

Vāḷuḷatti (வாளுழத்தி): Korravai ; the goddess of battle and victory. *Śilap* : XII : 122, 123.

Vāḷēruḷavan (வாளேருழவன்): Lit. he who ploughs (the battle field) with the sword ; warrior ; cf : 'Villēruḷavar'. *Śilap* : XXVI : 234.

Vāḷai (வாளை): The scabbard (sword) fish. *Aham* : 6 : 18, 126 : 8, 276 : 2, 336 : 5, 386 : 2; *Aiṅguṟu* : 63 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) 24 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 33 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 364 : 2; *Naṟ* : 310 : 4, 340 : 4, 390 : 1, 400 : 4; *Pari* : 7 : 34, 38, 10 : 85; *Perumbāṇ* : 287; *Puṟam* : 18 : 8, 42 : 13, 61 : 4, 249 : 2, 283 : 2, 287 : 8, 322 : 8, 339 : 5, 354 : 5, 395 : 4; *Śilap* : X : 79; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 39 : 2; *Tirikaḍu* : 7 : 1.

Vāḷaippahuvāy Mōdiram (வாளைப்பகுவாய் மோதிரம்): A curved (oval shaped) ring. *Śilap* : VI : 95.

Vāḷōr (வாளோர்): Swordsmen. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 28 : 2; *Puṟam* : 13 : 7; *Śilap* : XIII : 144; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 11.

Vāḷōr Āḍum Amalai (வாளோர் ஆடும் அமலை): The dance which soldiers of the conquering king perform around him; tumbait-tiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 1.

Vān (வான்): (1) The heavens. *Aham* : 162 : 6; *Kuṟaḷ* : 50 : 1, 272 : 1; *Nāladi* : 38 : 4, 69 : 4, 80 : 2, 125 : 3, 142 : 2; *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 13.

(2) The rains. *Kali* : 7 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 11 : 1, 20 : 2, 542 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 2nd chap. hdg.

Vān Ara Mahaḷir (வான் அர மகளிர்): The angels (goddesses) in the heavens. *Murugu* : 117.

Vān Kaṇ (வான் கண்): Lit., the eye of the heavens; the Sun. *Śilap* : X : 1.

Vān Kuruvi (வான் குருவி): Tūkkaṇam Kuruvi; the weaver bird. *Śiṟupañch* : 27 : 1.

Vān Śiṟappu (வான் சிறப்பு): In praise of the rains. *Kuṟaḷ* : 2nd chap. hdg.

Vāntērppāhan (வான் தேர்ப் பாகன்): Kāman (cupid). *Maṇi* : XX : 91.

Vāṇmēkiyār (வான்மீகியார்): A poet of the same name is mentioned in connection with the first Śaṅgam in *Iṟaiyanār Ahapporuḷ* commentary. Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 358 col,

Vān Yāṟu (வான் யாறு): Ākāśa Gaṅga; the celestial Ganges. *Pari. Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 95.

Vānahattār (வானகத்தார்): The Dēvas. *Ēlādi* : 71 : 3.

Vānaham (வானகம்): The heavens where the Dēvas reside. *Kuṟaḷ* : 101 : 2; *Nāladi* : 300 : 3; *Paḷa* : 393 : 4; *Śilap* : V : 167, XXIV : 120, 123, XXV : 60, 112.

Vānaha Vāḻkkai (வான வாழ்க்கை): Life in the Heavens. *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *Tārkōl* : 4.

Vānattavar (வானத்தவர்): Dēvas. *Kuṛaḷ* : 86 : 2.

Vānam (வானம்): (1) The sky. *Kali* : 25 : 27; *Kuṛaḷ* : 18 : 1, 1192 : 1; *Naṛ* : 254 : 11, 261 : 3, 289 : 3.

(2) The heavens. *Kuṛaḷ* : 353 : 2; *Padiṛṛu* : 21 : 14; *Pari* : 3 : 27; *Śilap* : XXI : 40.

(3) Rains; cloud. *Kuṛaḷ* : 19 : 2, 559 : 2; *Padiṛṛu* : 76 : 10, 89 : 1, 90 : 1,

(4) Blissful state of release, Vīḍu. *Kuṛaḷ* : 353 : 2.

(5) The sky above atmospheric regions. *Puṛam* : 4 : 2, 35 : 2.

Vānambāḍi (வானம்பாடி): The skylark. *Aiṅguṛu* : 418 : 1.

Vānam Vāḻtti (வானம் வாழ்த்தி): The bird called Vānambāḍi i.e., the skylark. *Aham* : 67 : 2.

Vān Aramahaḷir (வான் அரமகளிர்): Vān+Aramahaḷir Divine damsels. *Aiṅguṛu* : 418 : 3; *Naṛ* : 356 : 4.

Vānavadi (வானவதி): Kumari who rules the svargha. *Śilap* : XI : 215.

Vānava Mahaḷir (வானவ மகளிர்): The divine damsels. *Śilap* : XXVII : 26.

Vānavar (வானவர்): (1) Devas. *Bhāratam* : '*Vānavar*' : 1; *Maṇi* : III : 48, 128, XXI : 134, XXIX : 13; *Śilap* : X : 158, XIII : 181, XXII : 137, XXIV : 8, XXV : 3, 10, 11, 60, XXVII : 113, XXVIII : 175, XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 8.

(2) Chēras; V. Kanakāsabhai equated the Chēras with the Mongols interpreting 'Vānavar' to mean 'celestials'. *Śilap* : XXX : 1.

Vānavar Kōn (வானவர் கோன்): Indra. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 8.

Vānavaramban (வானவரம்பன்) : (1) A Chēra title; meaning 'he whose greatness has the very heavens as its limit'; or is it Vānavar+anban : 'the beloved of the Gods'? *vide* Devānāmpriya. *Padiṟṟu* : 38 : 12.

(2) A title for Āḍukōṭpāṭṭu Chēral Ādan. *Padiṟṟu* : VI Ten *Padiham* : 6.

(3) Title of Chēramān Perum Chōṟṟu Udiyan Chēral Ādan. *Puṟam* : 2 : 12.

(4) Chief of Veḷiyan. *Aham* : 45 : 17, 359 : 6, 389 : 16.

Vānavalli (வானவல்லி) : Lightning. *Śilap* : V : 211.

Vānavan (வானவன்) : (1) A Chēra title; the Chēra ruled over the Kolli hills; he owned a cavalry force. *Aham* : 33 : 14, 159 : 15, 213 : 15, 309 : 10, 381 : 15; *Śilap* : XXVI : 99, XXIX : *Āyattār Śol* : 1, 2.

(2) In the title Vānavan Maṟavan. *Aham* : 77 :15, 143 : 10.

(3) The Sun God. *Maṇi* : XXV : 180.

(4) Indra. *Maṇi* : XXV : 61, 197, 202; *Pari* : 9 : 58; *Śilap* : XXVI : 79, XXII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 21.

(5) The Chēra; here Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 2; *Śilap* : XXVI : 150, XXVII : 247.

(6) The Dēvās. *Maṇi* : XXI : 134.

(7) Śiva. *Śilap* : XXVI : 98.

Vānavan Talaivan (வானவன் தலைவன்) : Indra. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 13.

Vānavan Mahaḷ (வானவன் மகள்) : Dēvayānai; the daughter of Indra. *Pari* : 9 : 58.

Vānavan Mahaḷir (வானவன் மகளிர்) : The Dēvadāsis (women servants) attached to temples. *Śilap* : III : 4.

Vānavan Maṛavan (வானவன் மறவன்): Piṭṭan, the Commander in chief of the Chēra armies. *Aham* : 77 : 15, 143 : 10.

Vānavan Viḻavu (வானவன் விழவு): The festival of Indra. *Śilap* : VI : 73.

Vānavil (வானவில்): The rainbow. *Nāladi* : *Invocation* : 1; *Pari* : 2 : 28, 18 : 39.

Vānavūrdi (வானவூர்தி): Aerial vehicle. *Puṛam* : 27 : 8; *Śilap* : XXIII : 199.

Vānuṛai (வானுறை): Heavenly residence. *Śilap* : XXIII : 63.

Vānōr (வானோர்): The Dēvas; the celestial ones. *Kuṛaḷ* : 18 : 2, 346 : 1; *Puṛam* : 213 : 22; *Śilap Padiham* : 52, XII : 102, 120, XXIII : 175, XXIV : 118; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 146 : 13.

Vānōr Talaivi (வானோர் தலைவி): A title for Sarasvati Dēvi, the Goddess of learning. *Maṇi* : XIV : 19.

Vichchātaran (விச்சாதரன்): Vidyādharan. In *Maṇi* : XX canto sub hdg.

Vichchātari (விச்சாதரி): Vidyādhari in *Maṇi* : XX canto sub hdg.

Vichchi (விச்சி): (1) A hill belonging to Vichchikkō. *Puṟam* : 151 col., 200 : 8, 200 col.

(2) The chief of Vichchi hill; he was defeated by Iḷam Chēral Irumpoṟai; he fought the kings at Kurumbūr; Kapilar requested him to marry Pari's daughters, but in vain. *Kuṟun* : 328 : 5; *Padiṟṟu* : IX Ten : *Padiham* : 4; *Puṟam* : 200 : 8.

Viśayam (விசயம்): Jaggery piece. *Perumbāṇ* : 251.

Viśayar Kōn (விசயர் கோன்): Indra. *Śilap* : XXIV : 54.

Viśaya Veṇ Koḍi (விசய வெண் கொடி): White flag which signified victory. *Puṟam* : 362 : 5.

Viśayan (விசயன்): (1) A north Indian prince; son of Bālakumaran; he was punished by Śeṅguṭṭuvan for his impertinent insinuation against Tamil might. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 86; *Śilap* : XXVI : 159, 186, 222.

(2) Arjunan. *Maṇi* : III : 146.

Viśāhai (விசாகை): The 16th star; the 2nd lunar month. *Maṇi* : XXII : 83, 89, 108, 124.

Vichittiran (விசித்திரன்): Ally of Kanaka and Vijaya, who opposed Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 152.

Viśumbu (விசும்பு): The sky; the heavens. *Aham* : 43 : 5, 162 : 3, 188 : 2, 189 : 2, 192 : 3, 214 : 1, 299 : 7, 304 : 1, 314 : 2, 317 : 1, 345 : 1, 363 : 2, 378 : 9; *Aiṅguṟu* : 17 : 2; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 4 : 2, 6 : 3; *Kali* : 41 : 37, 102 : 1, 103 : 13, 105 : 28, 147 : 30, 150 : 6; *Kuṟaḷ* : 16 : 1, 25 : 1, 957 : 1; *Maduraik* : 182; *Maṇi* : III : 38, VI : 181, X : 3, XXIV : 46, XXV : 29, XXVIII : 64;

Murugu : 8, 116, 123 ; *Nāladi* : 151 : 1, 176 : 2, 373 : 1 ; *Naṛ* : *Invocation* : 3, 76 : 1, 115 : 11, 152 : 3, 199 : 9, 222 : 4, 231 : 1, 241 : 7, 287 : 1, 294 : 1, 316 : 5, 329 : 10, 333 : 1, 348 : 1, 361 : 3, 371 : 4 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 14 : 1, 30 : 32, 44 : 1, 52 : 28, 64 : 12, 68 : 4, 69 : 15, 74 : 15, 81 : 3, 4, 88 : 34 ; *Pari* : 2 : 4, 11 : 1, 12 : 99, 13 : 7, 18, 25 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 34, 67 ; *Puṟam* : 2 : 2, 3, 8 : 9, 21 : 3, 25 : 1, 27 : 7, 35 : 18, 60 : 2, 64 : 4, 90 : 4, 204 : 12, 209 : 7, 228 ; 3, 8, 229 : 12, 231 : 4, 241 : 5, 270 : 1, 301 : 10, 365 : 1, 376 : 1, 399 : 30 ; *Śilap* : X : 2, XXIII : 165, XXIV : 54, XXVI : 93, XXIX : *Ammānai Vari* : 3 ; *Seṅguṭṭuvan Kaṛṛu* : 4 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 644 : 1.

Viśumbuḷār Kōmān (விசும்புளார் கோமான்) : King of the celestial ones, i.e., Indra. *Kuṛaḷ* : 25 : 2.

Viśai (விசை) : A kind of tree ; the 'sacred' grass. Known as Kuśa. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 28 : 1 ; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 282 : 1.

Viśaippoṛi (விசைப்பொறி) : A kind of fast working contrivance fixed to the fortwalls to prevent besiegers from scaling the walls. *Tahaḍūr Yāt 'Maṛanuḍai'* : 4.

Viñjattu Aḍavu (விஞ்சத்து அடவு) : The Vindhya forests. *Śilap* : VI : 29.

(*Vaḍ.diśai*) *Viñjai* [(வடதிசை) விஞ்சை] : Kāñchanapuram, the Vidyātara city. (Viñjaiyar - Vidyātarar). *Maṇi* : XV : 81.

Viñjai Mahaḷ (விஞ்சை மகள்) : Here Kāyacha ṇdihai the daughter of the Vidyātara. *Maṇi* : XIX : 147, XX : 70.

Viñjaiyar (விஞ்சையர்) : Vidyātarar. *Maṇi* : XVI : 1.

Viñjaiyan (விஞ்சையன்) : Here Kāñchanan, the Vidyātara. *Maṇi Padiham* : 70, 75, III : 33, V : 24, VI : 27, XVII : 23, 52, XX : 81, 102, 129, XXI : 5, 23, 42, XXII : 191, 199, 201, 207 ; *Śilap* : VI : 71, XXIII : 85, XXIV : 3.

Viñjai Vīran (விஞ்சை வீரன்) : The Vidyātara hero. *Śilap* : VI : 4.

Viṭṭakudiraiyār (விட்டகுதிரையார்) : He derives this name from an expression in his poem. Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 74.

Viṭpulan (விட்புலன்): The heavens; the sky. *Śilap Padiham* : 8.

Viḍar (விடர்): Cave; cavern. *Kuṟiñjip* : 261.

Viḍiyal (விடியல்): The Sun; the dawn. *Pari* : 11 : 6.

Viḍuttar (விடுத்தர்): A variety of thorny tree (also viḍatter, viḍatterai); the strychnine tree. *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 14.

Viḍai (விடை): (1) Bull. *Aham* : 114 : 14, 311 : 10; *Kali* : 103 : 41; *Kuṟiñjip* : 136; *Perumbāṇ* : 143; *Śilap* : XVII : *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 2; *Koḷu* : 5, 11.

(2) Ram. *Puṟam* : 366 : 20.

Viḍaippāhan (விடைப்பாகன்): He who mounts the Bull; Śiva *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 76.

Viṇ (விண்): (1) The sky. *Kali* : 39 : 37; *Maṇi* : XX : 129; *Nēḍunal* : 161; *Puṟam* : 302 : 10; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 305 : 1.

(2) The Rains (derivatively). *Aintiṇai* (70) 17 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 13 : 1.

Viṇḍu (விண்டு): (1) The hills. *Aham* : 235 : 5; *Aiṅguṟu* : 57 : 1; *Maduraik* : 202; *Naṟ* : 26 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : 55 : 15, 84 : 22.

(2) Tirumāl. *Puṟam* : 391 : 2.

Viṇṇaham (விண்ணகம்): Heaven. *Ēlādi* : 20 : 4; *Śilap* : XXIII : *Veṇba* : 4.

Viṇṇattanār (விண்ணத்தனர்): Basic name of Adiyan Viṇṇattanār. Poet and author of *Aham* : 301.

Viṇṇantāyan (விண்ணந்தாயன்): Basic name of Chōṇāṭṭup-puñjāṟṟurppārppān Kauṇiyan Viṇṇantāyan; a philanthropist. *Puṟam* : 166 col.

Viṇṇavar (விண்ணவர்): (1) The celestials; the Devas. *Ēlādi* : 2 : 4, 7 : 4; *Maṇi* : I : 5, V : 2,

XXVIII : 64 ; *Śilap* : V : 240, X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 5, XI : 99, XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 5, XXVII : 164 ; *Vañjikkāṇḍam Kaṭṭurai* : 6, XXIX : *Ammānai Vari* : 1.

Viṇṇavar Kōmān (விண்ணவர் கோமான்) : Indra. *Maṇi* : III : 47. It was believed that a work attributed to him will be recovered by those who bathe in the Puṇya Śaravaṇam (the sacred tank) in Aḷagar hills. Arumpada. and Aḍiyārk. call it 'the Aindira Vyākaraṇa'. *Śilap* : XI : 99.

Viṇṇavar Kōn (விண்ணவர் கோன்) : The king of the celestials Indra. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Ammānai Vari* : 1.

Viṇṇavar Talaivan (விண்ணவர் தலைவன்) : Indra. *Maṇi* : I : 5 ; *Śilap* : V : 168.

Viṇṇavan (விண்ணவன்) : A celestial being : the Deva. *Śilap* : X : 189, XVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 7.

Viṇṇulahu (விண்ணுலகு) : Heaven. *Nāladi* : 233 : 2.

Viṇṇōr (விண்ணோர்) : The celestials ; the Devas. *Ēlādi* : 33 : 3, 34 : 4 ; *Pari* : 5 : 31 ; *Śilap* : XI : 93, XII : 159, XV : 183 ; *Śiṛupāñch* : 82 : 3.

Viṇṇōr Pāvai (விண்ணோர் பாவை) : Kumari ; the celestial maiden. *Śilap* : XI : 214.

Viṇ Vīḻ Kolḷi (விண் வீழ் கொள்ளி) : Comet. *Puṛam* : 41.

Vittahar (வித்தகர்) : Artists. *Maṇi* : XIX : 5.

Vittam (வித்தம்) : Śiṛutāyam ; a move in the game of dice by which the gamester gains little. *Kali* : 136 : 8. 14, 16.

Vittai (வித்தை) : The name of a poet, patronized by Iḷam Paḷaiyan Māṛan ; (or was it a place name ?) *Padiṛṛu* : IX : *Padiham* : 7.

Vidayai (விதவை): Gruel. *Puṟam* : 326 : 10.

Vidānam (விதானம்): Canopy. *Śilap* : I : 49.

Vidāna Vēdihai (விதான வேதிகை:) A platform over which vidānam (ornamental canopy) is provided. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 45.

Vidi (விதி): (1) Fate. *Śilap* : XXIII : 178.

(2) Brahma; his children were the 12 Ādittar (Suns). *Pari* : 3 : 6.

(3) Ādi Brahmar; ten Brahmar created by Vidi by merely wishing. *Pari* : 3 : 6.

Vindakkaḍihai (விந்தக்கடிகை): The tutelary deity of the Vindhyas. *Maṇi* : XX : 120.

Vindam (விந்தம்): (1) The Vindhyas. *Maṇi* : XX : 117, 120.
(2) A defect in ruby. *Śilap* : XIV : 186.

Vindu (விந்து): A defect in diamonds. *Śilap* : XIV : 180.

Vibakka Ēkadēśa Virutti Sabakka Viy pti (விபக்க ஏகதேச விருத்தி சபக்க வியாப்தி): A canon in Buddhist logic. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 214, 215, 243, 244.

Vibakkattoḍarchchi (விபக்கத்தொடர்ச்சி): Also called Mītchchi Moḻi; a Buddhist logical canon. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 73, 74.

Vibakkam (விபக்கம்): Negative statement. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 84, 124, 129, 134.

Vibarīta Anvayam (விபரீத அந்வயம்): One of the perversions of Sādānmya Dhiṭṭāntam. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 334, 393.

Vibarītam (விபரீதம்): Viruttam or fallacy in logic. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 287, 302, 318, 323.

Vibarīta Vedirēham (விபரீத வெதிரேகம்): One of the perversions of Vaidanmya Dhiṭṭāntam. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 339, 469.

Viyappu (வியப்பு): Wonder; antithesis of 'love'. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 274 : 1.

Viyarttal (வியர்த்தல்): Mental anguish resulting from jealousy. A situation in the psychology of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 9.

Viyalūr (வியலூர்): Coastal town belonging to Nannan Vēṇmān; it was captured by Śeṅguṭṭuvan; places bearing such names are now called 'Viśalūr' or 'Tiruviśalūr' or expanded into 'Tiruviśanallūr' *Aham*: 97 : 13; *Paḍiṟṟu* : IV Ten *Paḍiham*: V : Ten 11; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 115.

Viyākaraṇam (வியாகரணம்): Grammar; the face of the Vēda. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 102.

Viyāppiyam (வியாப்பியம்): That which is pervaded as is inherent in another thing. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 394, 397, 399, 400.

Viyāpaham (வியாபகம்): The pervasive thing; that which is pervaded being *Viyāpyam*. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 393, 397, 399, 400.

Viratam (விரதம்): (1) Self-imposed spiritual discipline, *Ächāra*: 17 : 1; *Maṇi* : VI : 88, XXII : 110; *Nāladi*: 17 : 1; *Śilap* : X : 15; *Śiṟupañch* : 14 : 4.

(2) First division of *Kuṟaḷ Tuṟavaṟa Iyal.*

Viral (விரல்): A linear measurement perhaps equal to the breadth of a normal forefinger. *Śilap* : III : 100.

(*Śīṟaḍi*) *Viral Aṇi* [(சீறடி) விரல் அணி]: A ring for the toe, variously called Meṭṭi and Pīli. *Śilap* : VI : 83.

Virāan (விராஅன்): The chief of Iruppai; he was a patron and philanthropist. *Aiṅguṟu* : 58 : 2; *Naṟ* : 260 : 6, 350 : 4.

Virāṭan (விராடன்): The father-in-law of Arjunan. *Maṇi*: III : 146.

Viri (Peḍai) [விரி (பெடை)]: The female of the Viriyan snake, a deadly reptile. *Nāladi* : 240 : 4.

Virichchi (விரிச்சி): (1) Auspices. *Naṛ* : 40 : 4.

(2) Good omen. *Mullaip* : 11; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Nāḷum Puḷḷum*' : 5.

(3) Bad omen. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 1.

Virichchiyūr (விரிச்சியூர்): Place to which Nannāganār belonged. *Puṛam* : 292 col.

Virichchiyūr Nannāhanār (விரிச்சியூர் நன்னாகனார்): (Rdg. Virichchiyūr Nakkanār; Viriyūr Nakkanār). Poet and author of *Puṛam* : 292.

Viri Saḍaippemmān (விரிசடைப்பெம்மான்): He of the flowing locks; Śiva. *Innilai Invocation* : 1.

Viriñchi (விரிஞ்சி): A sage, son of a tiger. *Maṇi* : XIII : 64.

Viriyūr (விரியூர்): A place to which Viriyūr Nakkanār belonged (Rdg. Virichchiyūr). *Puṛam* : 332.

Viriyūr Nakkanār (விரியூர் நக்கனார்): (Rdg. Virichchiyūr Nannāhanār) Nakkanār might mean Śiva - he who destroyed the three flying forts of the Asuras by merely *laughing*; (Nahu - laugh or smile). Poet and author of *Puṛam* : 332.

Viruchchihan (விருச்சிகன்): A sage doing penance near the Podihai hills; he saved Kāyacha ṇḍihai. *Maṇi* : XVII : 28, 35.

Virutta Gōpālan (விருத்த கோபாலன்): Ñāna virutta Gōpālan; i.e., Kōvalan, who is mature in wisdom. *Śilap* : XV : 94.

Viruttam (விருத்தம்): Virutta Ētup pōli; false analogy which is of four kinds. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 275.

Virutti (விருத்தி): (1) A posture (padmāsana) for the player on the vIna. *Śilap* : VIII : 25.

(2) Ārabaṭi; Śāttuvadi. *Śilap* : XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 10.

Virundu (விருந்து): Guests (of the two kinds : the known and the unexpected). *Kuṛaḷ* : IX ch. hdg. and in every stanza in that chap. 43 : 1, 153 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 313 : 12, 551 : 1.

Virundu ōmbal (விருந்து ஓம்பல்): Entertaining and looking after guests. *Kuṛaḷ* : IX ch. hdg.

Virai (விரை): (1) Sandalwood. *Kuṛiñjip* : 7 ; *Murugu* : 235 ; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 155.

(2) Sweet smell ; odoriferous (sweet) stuff which is of five kinds. *Śilap* : VI : 76.

Virai maram (விரை மரம்): The odoriferous tree, Sandal wood. *Maṇi* : VIII : 5, XVI : 122.

Viraivu (விரைவு): Expedition ; hastening to achieve a desired objective. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 7.

Vil (வில்): (1) Bow ; the strong bow was the 'valvil' (*vide* 'valvil Ōri) and the bent bow was the 'Koḍuvil'. It was specially used by the feudatory chieftains. Peacock plumes were attached to the bow as sort of decoration or perhaps protection. The tips of royal bows were provided with gold fillets. *Aham* : 25 : 19, 31 : 7, 31 : 13, 35 : 6, 44 : 9, 69 : 15, 77 : 15, 82 : 11, 89 : 16, 96 : 2, 101 : 7, 107 : 17, 120 : 12, 127 : 15, 167 : 9, 175 : 17, 179 : 7, 185 : 7, 193 : 2, 226 : 7, 231 : 5, 265 : 17, 281 : 5, 282 : 2, 284 : 9, 309 : 1, 319 ; 3, 4, 372 : 10, 381 : 8, 387 : 13, 388 : 15 ; *Aiṅguṛu* : 352 : 1, 373 : 5, 428 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 34 : 1, 35 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 22 : 4, 30 : 1 ; *Kainnilai Pālai* : 1 : 2, 11 : 2 ; *Kali* : 17 : 2, 52 : 13, 137 : 11, 12 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 827 : 1, 872 : 1 ; *Kuṛiñjip* : 124 ; *Kuṛun* : 7 : 1, 12 : 3, 231 : 6, 274 : 3, 275 : 6, 333 : 1, 335 : 6, 370 : 4 ; *Maṇi* : XX : 45, XXVI : 91, XXVIII : 2 ; *Nāladi* : 297 : 3, 395 : 4 ; *Naṛ* : 3 : 5, 65 : 7, 75 : 6, 92 : 8, 100 : 8, 164 : 6, 198 : 10, 336 : 4, 387 : 4 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 58 : 10, 70 : 5, 71 : 15, 78 : 9, 79 : 11 ; *Paḷa* : 82 : 2, 193 : 4, 249 : 3, 382 : 3 ; *Puṛam* : 152, 153, 204 col., 20 : 10, 23 : 5, 90 : 11, 150 : 7, 152 : 6, 168 : 16, 170 : 4, 322 : 4, 331 : 2, 338 : 7, 369 : 8, 371 : 13, 386 : 13 ; *Śilap* : VII :

11 : 1, 14 : 3, XXI : *Veṇba* : 2; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 5 : 3, 17 : 2, 20 : 1, 3; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Maranuḍai*' : 5; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 12 : 1, 30 : 1, 87 : 3, 131 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 638 : 1.

(2) The Rainbow. *Aham* : 84 : 1, 210 : 4; *Neḍunal* : 109; *Padiṟṟu* : 88 : 32; *Pari* : 2 : 28; *Perumbāṇ* : 291; *Śilap* : XXVII : 233; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 104 : 1.

(3) The cotton curing bow-like instrument. *Aham* : 133 : 6; *Naṟ* : 299 : 7.

(4) The Chēra's emblem which Chēral Ādan inscribed on the Himālayan rockfront. *Aham* : 127 : 5, 396 : 17; *Kali* : 104 : 3; *Maṇi* : XXIII : 104; *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 12; *Padiham* : 4, 20 : 9, 33 : 8, 45 :3, 50 : 8; *Puṟam* : 39 : 15, 16; *Śilap* : XXV : 1, 118, XXVIII : 186; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 48, XI : 142, 210, 211, XII : 6, 31, 91, 95, 99, 125, 154, XIV : 133, 142, XV : 207, XXV : 118, 171, 183: *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 16; *ūśalvari* : 5; *Uṟaip.*

(5) The archer division of the army. *Aham* : 336 : 21; *Perumbāṇ* : 74, 82; *Puṟam* : 257 : 4, 259 : 3, 261 : 11: 263 : 7.

(6) The stem of the Yāḻ (*vide* villuppāṭṭu). *Perumbāṇ* : 182.

(7) The Kāman's floral bow and arrow. *Śilap* : XXVII : 233.

(8) The Dhanurlagnam, a constellation. *Pari* : 11 : 9.

(9) The breadth of a finger : *viraṟkiḍai*. *Maṇi* : IV : 89.

Villaha viralināṟ (வில்லக விரலினார்) : He derived his name from an expression in this poem. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 370.

Villavar (வில்லவர்): The Maṟavar or the soldier or warrior community. *Kali* : 4 : 2. 148 : 6.

Villavan (வில்லவன்): Chēra; here Śeṅguṭṭuvan, i.e., 'He whose emblem is the bow'. *Śilap* : XXVII : 238,

Villavan Kōdai (வில்லவன் கோதை) : Śeṅguṭṭuvan's officer. *Śilap* : XXV : 151, XXVI : 251, XXVIII : 202.

Villavan Viḻavu (வில்லவன் விழவு) : Kāman festival; i.e., the festival of the one whose bow is the sugar cane. *Kali* : 35 : 14.

Villan (வில்லன்) : Archer. *Aham* : 48 : 12 ; *Kali* : 37 : 3 ; *Naṛ* : 376 : 7 ; *Paḍiṛṛu* : *Invocation* : 3.

Villi Ādan (வில்லி ஆதன்) : The chief of Ilaṅgai. 'Ādan who was an archer' ; the same as Ōymān Villi Ādan. *Puṛam* : 379 : 7, 379 col.

Villēruḻavar (வில்லேருழவர்) : Warriors who plough (the field of battle) with arrows. cf. 'Vāḷēruḻavan'. *Kuṛaḷ* : 872 : 1 ; *Śilap* : XI : 210.

Villōr (வில்லோர்) : The foresters. *Aham* : 9 : 2, 261 : 14 ; *Naṛ* : 265 : 3 ; *Paḍiṛṛu* : 59 : 9, 65 : 5.

Vil viḻā (வில் விழா) : 'Vēḷ vil viḻā' ; i.e., the Kāman festival, usually celebrated in Paṅguni. *Kuṛun* : 31 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 111 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 62 : 1.

Vilaṅgaram (விலங்கரம்) : A saw used for sawing conch shells. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 44.

Vilaṅgu (விலங்கு) : (1) Animals, especially quadrupeds. *Kuṛaḷ* : 410 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 256 : 1.

(2) One of the 6 varieties of creatures (shaṭgati) including quadrupeds, reptiles, avifauna amphibia etc. The word literally means 'that which has grown horizontally' unlike man who grows 'vertically'. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 118, XXX : 75, 133, 158 ; *Nāḷaḍi* : 76 : 4, 121 : 3, 315 : 1, 375 : 4.

Vilai (nalap) peṇḍir [விலை (நலப்) பெண்டிர்] : Harlots. *Puṛam* : 365 : 8.

Vilōdanam (விலோதனம்) : Flag. *Maṇi* : I : 52, V : 5.

Viḻavar (விழவர்) : Those who celebrate festivals. *Śilap* : IV : 3, VII : 4 : 2.

Viḻavu (விழவு): Festival. In Madurai, Uṟaiyūr and Puhār festivals for the Gods were a common feature esp. the Indra Viḻavu. Chittirai viḻavu, Paṅguni uttaram, Uḷḷi viḻa, Punalviḻa, etc. were important festivals *Aham* : 122 : 2, 149 : 16, 185 : 11, 187 : 8, 232 : 11, 320 : 4, 326 : 8, 336 : 16, 352 : 5, 397 : 3; *Aiṅguṟu* : 305 : 4; *Kali* : 5 : 10; *Kuṟiñjip* : 192; *Maduraik* : 98; *Padiham* : 34; *Maṇi* : I : 7, 50, 72, III : 132, VII : 62, XXVIII : 215; *Naṟ* : 50 : 3, 90 : 1, 170 : 4, 220 : 6, 293 : 4, 320 : 1, 348 : 4, 360 : 2, 390 : 6; *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 18, 38; *Paḻa* : 343 : 2; *Pari* : 6 col., 11 : 78, 12 : 99; *Paṭṭinap* : 158; *Pērumbāṇ* : 410; *Puṟam* : 29 : 22, 33 : 22, 65 : 4, 84 : 4, 88 : 5, 381 : 5, 384 : 8; *Śilap* : V : 188; *Vañjikkāṇḍam - Kaṭṭurai* : 6.

Viḻā (விழா): *vide* viḻavu. *Ēlādi* : 62 : 1; *Maṇi* : I : 20, 26, I canto hdg., *Paṭṭinap* : 255; *Śilap* : *Uraiperu* : *Kaṭṭurai*.

Viḻāvaṟai Kādai (விழாவறை காதை): The canto dealing with 'the announcement of the festival'. *Maṇi* : I canto hdg.

Viḻikkaṭpēdaipperuṅ Kaṇṇanār (விழிக்கட் பேதைப் பெருங் கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 242.

Viḻuppuṇ (விழுப்புண்): The wounds on the face and the chest received in a battlefield by a brave warrior. *Kuṟaḷ* : 776 : 1; *Neḍunal* : 172.

Viḻaivu (விழைவு): desire. *Maṇi* : XXX : 149.

Viḷa (விள): Woodapple; the tree as well as the fruit. *Aham* : 394 : 1; *Puṟam* : 181 : 1.

Viḷakkam (விளக்கம்): (1) A kind of ring called 'Muḍakku'. *Maduraik* : 109; *Neḍunal* : 144.

(2) A lamp; dlfferent kinds of lamps were lit and put up in different places : like many lamps in the different shops in the market, or a lighthouse, or a fishing boat, the perpetual fires in the temples, lamps in the warehouses etc. *Śilap* : VI : 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144. Held by girls in attendance on kings. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 6, 53.

Viḷakku (விளக்கு): light, lamp. *Aham* : 11 : 14; *Aiṅguṟu* : 56 : 1; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 17 : 3; *Kali* : 142 : 43; *Kār* : 26 : 2; *Mullaip* :

49 ; *Nāladi* : 371 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 310 : 1 ; *Neḍunal* : 42 ; *Paḷa* : 189 : 3, 204 : 4, 334 : 1 ; *Porunar* : 5 ; *Śilap* : IV : 19.

Viḷakkoḷi (விளக்கொளி) : The light that drives out the darkness of ignorance. *Śilap* : X : 189.

Viḷaṅkāi (விளங்காய்) : The unripe woodapple. *Nāladi* : 103 : 3, 328 : 4.

Viḷaṅgil (விளங்கில்) : A town. The chief of that place was Kaḍalan. *Aham* : 53 : 4, 81 : 13.

Viḷaṅgupon (விளங்குபொன்) : Mirror *Puṟam* : 15 : 12.

Viḷambaḻam (விளம்பழம்) : The fruit of the woodapple. *Naṟ* : 12 : 1.

Viḷar (விளர்) : A Paṇ. *Naṟ* : 172 : 7.

Viḷari (விளரி) : The mourning tune or Paṇ. One of the seven Pālais. Also called Viḷarippālai ; (Paṇ is also called narambu). *Aham* : 279 : 11, 317 : 12 ; *Puṟam* : 126 : 1, 260 : 2, 291 : 4 : *Śilap* : III : 76, 88, VII : 48 : 1, XVII : *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 9, 18 ; *Kūttulpaḍudal* : 9.

Viḷarippālai (விளரிப்பாலை) : *vide* Viḷari.

Viḷavu (விளவு) : The woodapple. *Aham* : 219 : 4 ; *Nāladi* : 261 ; 2 ; *Naṟ* : 24 : 2 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 95.

'*Viḷimarabu*' (விளிமரபு) : The section in grammar specialising in the vocative case. Fourth Iyal of *Tol. Śol.*

Viḷai (விளை) : Kākkanam ; a plant. 'Karuviḷai' is the darker variety. *Naṟ* : 262 : 1, 306 : 11, 323 : 5, 340 : 10, 342 : 7, 363 : 7.

Viḷaiyāṭṭu (விளையாட்டு) : (1) A sub division of the psychology of uvahai or pleasure ; like sightseeing, excursion etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 259 : 1.

(2) Variety of fingering on the Yāḻ. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 6.

Viḷaiyuḷ (விளையுள்) : Agricultural yield. *Kuṟaḷ* : 731 : 1.

Viḷaivu (விளைவு) : Consequence. *Kuṟaḷ* : 177 : 1.

Viṟkayaṟpuliyān (விற்கையற்புலியான்): Chēran Śeṅguṭṭuvan, of the bow - carp - tiger flag. *Śilap* : XXIX : *ūśalvari* : 12.

Viṟkoḍi (விற்கொடி): The bow flag; this belonged to the Chēras. *Śilap* : XXVI : 139.

Viṟpoṟi (விற்பொறி): The emblem of the bow which the Chēras cherished. *Puṟam* : 39 : 15; *Śilap* : XXIX : *ūśalvari* : 5, 15.

Viṟṟūṟṟu (விற்றூற்று): Town to which Viṟṟūṟṟu Mūdeyinanār and Viṟṟūṟṟu Vaṇṇakkan Tattan belonged. *Kuṟun* : 372; *Naṟ* : 298.

Viṟṟūṟṟu Mūdeyinanār (விற்றூற்று மூதெயினனார்): Perhaps he was an old man of the hunter caste. A poet belonging to Viṟṟūṟṟu and author of *Aham* : 37, 137, 288; *Kuṟun* : 372.

Viṟṟūṟṟu Vaṇṇakkan Tattanar (விற்றூற்று வண்ணக்கன் தத்தனார்): Perhaps the poet was a lapidary. A poet belonging to Viṟṟūṟṟu and author of *Naṟ* : 298.

Viṟahu ōy mākkaḷ (விறகு ஓய் மாக்கள்): Wood cutters. *Puṟam* : 70 : 17.

Viṟal Veyyōn (விறல் வெய்யோன்): Murugan. *Pari* : 8 : 67.

Viṟali (விறலி): A nomad dancing girl; also usually a messenger from the husband tō his wife who is estranged from him because of his attachment to a courtesan - (vāyil : messenger) called viṟali because she could dance with viṟal (dexterity). The woman among the Pāṇar. *Aham* : 352 : 5; *Naṟ* : 328 : 11; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 40 : 21, 43 : 22, 48 : 2, 49 : 2, 57 : 6, 58 : 1, 78 : 3; *Pari* : 6 col., *Puṟam* : 32 : 4, 60 : 5, 64 : 2, 70 : 15, 89 : 2, 103 : 4, 105 : 1, 109 : 16, 133 : 1, 135 : 4, 139 : 4, 140 : 3, 141 : 2, 152 : 13, 170 : 11, 172 : 3, 244 : 2, 280 : 8; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 3, 150 : 25, 193 : 3, 502 : 1.

Viṟaliyar (விறலியர்): *vide* Viṟali. *Malaipaḍu* : 569; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 51 : 21, 54 : 6; *Perumbāṇ* : 486; *Pōrunar* : 110; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 31.

Viṟaliyāṟṟuppaḍai (விறலியாற்றுப்படை): A conventional poem in Puṟam setting, wherein a Viṟali who has received great rewards at the hands of a patron show the way to his place to

others like themselves. *Padiṟṟu* : 40 col., 49, 57, 60, 78, 87; *Puṟam* : 64, 103, 105, 133

Vināviḍai (வினாவிடை): Question and answers; there are of 4 types; assertion, analysis, question as answer, and silenee. *Maṇi* : XXX : 36, 235.

Vinai (வினை): (1) Action which leads to its moral consequences. *Kuṟaḷ*: 63 : 1, 207 : 1, 209 : 2, 210 : 2; *Maṇi* : VIII : 40, XXX : 43, 171, 175; *Nāladi* : 58 : 2, 101 : 3, 108 : 4, 123 : 4; *Śilap* : IX : *Veṇba* : 3 : 78, X : 164, 171, XIV : 27, 31, XV : 91, XVI : 61 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 649 : 1.

(2) One of the points of similarity which provoke simile. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 276 : 1, 300 : 2.

Vinai Iyal (வினை இயல்): The 6th Iyal of *Tol. Śol* dealing with 'action words'.

'*Vinai Śeyal vahai*' (வினை செயல் வகை): 'The way a competent minister sets about his job'. *Kuṟaḷ* : ch. 68 hdg.

Vinaiñar (வினைஞர்): (1) Artisans. *Maṇi* : XIX : 109.

(2) Jewellers. *Maṇi* : XIX : 107.

'*Vinaittiṭpam*' (வினைத்திட்பம்): The determination needed to accomplish a task. *Kuṟaḷ* : ch. 67 hdg.

'*Vinaittūimai*' (வினைத்தூய்மை): Purity of action. *Kuṟaḷ* : 66 ch. hdg.

Vinaittoḻiṟ Śōkiranār (வினைத்தொழிற் சோகீரனர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 319.

Vinai navil yānai (வினை நவில் யானை): 'The elephant experienced in war'. Name of 2nd stanza of IX Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Vinaippayan (வினைப்பயன்): Karma and its consequence, one of the 12 Iyalpus. *Maṇi* : 107, 121, XXX : 47, 62, 81.

Vinaippāl uvamam (வினைப்பால் உவமம்): Simile based on action. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 287 : 3.

Vī (வீ): Mullai flower. *Puṟam* : 205 : 6.

Vīṭṭuneṟi (விட்டுநெறி): The path leading to Moksha, a state of renunciation. *Ēlādi* : 24 : 4.

Viḍu (விடு): (1) The act of renunciation. *Ēlādi* : 21 : 4, 22 : 3, 76 : 4, 77 : 4; *Kuṟaḷ* : 791 : 2; *Nāladi* : 59 : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 106 : 4; *Śiṟupañch* : 36 : 4, 86 : 2, 90 : 4; *Tirikaḍu* : 43 : 4.

(2) Absolute abolition of attachment leads to Vīḍu. *Maṇi* : I : 11, XXVII : 155, 169, 176, 201; XXX : 31, 43, 178, 187; *Śilap* : XXX : 167.

Viṇai (வினை): A stringed musical instrument like the Yāḻ (which was the harp). One of the Vīṇais is Makaravīṇai with 17 strings. *Maṇi* : XIX : 25; *Śilap* : VI : 22.

Vīdi (வீதி): Street. *Maṇi* : I : 50, IV : 14, 37, 51, 54, VI : 20, VII : 128, XVII: 84; *Śilap* : V : 15, 156, 187, VI : 129, XXII : 109, 139.

Vimaṟkiḻaiyōn (விமற்கிளையோன்): Arjunan, the Pāṇḍava prince. *Bhāratam* : '*Adi* : *Śāṉṟa*' : 7.

Vimaṟkiḻaiyōn Śiṟuvan (விமற்கிளையோன் சிறுவன்): Abhimanyu the son of Arjuna. *Bhāratam* : '*Ādi Śāṉṟa*' : 7.

Vīman (வீமன்): The third among :he Pāṇḍava princes; *Bhāratam* : '*Vānavan*' : 3; '*Nānmaruppu*' : 2; '*Kollēṟu*' : 2. '*Ādi Śāṉṟa*' : 7.

Virapattini (விரபத்தினி): Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XXII : 155.

Virai (விரை): Sister of Tārai; wife of Tuchchayan; in a drunken condition, she threw herself before an elephant and was trampled over and killed. She was born as Sutamati in her next birth. *Maṇi* : VII : 105, X : 51, XI : 136, XII : 15, 46.

Virai Muṉṟuṟai (விரை முன்றுறை): The harbour or the riverside quay in the town called Virai which belonged to the Vēḷir. *Aham* : 206 : 13.

Vīrai veḷi (வீரை வெளி): (1) Place to which Vīrai Veḷiyanār belonged. *Puṟam* : 320 col.

(2) To which Tittanār belonged. *Aham* : 188.

Vīrai Veḷiyan Tittanār (வீரை வெளியன் தித்தனர்): Tittanār son of Vīrai Veḷiyan. *Aham* : 188.

Vīrai Veḷiyanār (வீரை வெளியனர்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 320.

Vīḻ (வீழ்): The aerial root branch of a banyan tree. *Aham* : 287 : 8, 319 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 643 : 2.

Vīḻ mīn (வீழ் மீன்): Comet. *Āchāra* : 51 : 1.

Vīḻai (விசை): Whistle. *Kuṟun* : 272 : 2.

Vehhāmai (வெஃகாமை): Not aspiring to others' property. *Kuṛaḷ* : 18 ch. hdg.

Vekkai (வெக்கை): The threshing floor. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 71 : 3.

Vehuḷāmai (வெகுளாமை): Refraining from anger. *Kuṛaḷ* : 31 ch. hdg.

Vehuḷi (வெகுளி): Rage; one of the three sins. *Kuṛaḷ* : 303 : 1, 309 : 2, 360 : 1; *Maṇi* : XXX : 253; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 251 : 2, 258 : 2.

Veṅkadir (வெங்கதிர்): The Sun. *Śilap* : XXII : 37.

Veṅkāḍu (வெங்காடு): Desert. Vēnkatam is a variant of this. *Aham* : 337 : 18.

Veṅkōl (வெங்கோல்): Tyranny. *Ēlādi* : 10 : 2.

Veṅkōlan (வெங்கோலன்): A tyrant; cruel despot. *Kuṛaḷ* : 563 : 1.

Veñjuḍar (வெஞ்சுடர்): The Sun. *Pari* : 3 : 67.

Vetchi (வெட்சி): (1) The scarlet ixora. A symbolic Puṟam flower worn in certain military situations. *Aham* : 133 : 14; *Kali* : 103 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 63; *Kuṟun* : 209 : 5; *Maṇi* : III : 161; *Murugu* : 21; *Pari* : 22 : 22; *Puṟam* : 100 : 5, 202 : 1, 209 : 5; *Śilap* : XII : 122, 123, 168, XXII : 68; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 2; *Nāḷum Puḷḷum* : 3.

(2) A Puṟam Tiṇai. The counterpart of Kuṟiñji in Aham. *Puṟam* : 257, 258, 262, 269, 297; *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 56 : 3.

Veṇ Kaṇṇanār (வெண் கண்ணனார்): Basic name of Podumbil Kiḷān Veṇkaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 130, 192.

Veṇkaṇṇi (வெண்கண்ணி): Son of Podumbil Kiḷār. *Naṟ* : 375.

Veṇkaḷiṟṟaraśu (வெண்களிற்றரசு): The white elephant, Airāvatam. Indra's favourite mount. There was a temple for this in Puhār. *Śilap* : V : 143.

Veṇkuḍai (வெண்குடை): The royal umbrella. Brahmins used an umbrella as a distinguishiug signum. *Aham* : 36 : 21; *Neḍunal* : 184; *Śilap* : VII : 2 : 1, 3 : 1, XXIII : 77, XXVI : 8.

Veṇkuṉṟu (வெண்குன்று): Śvāmimalai. *Śilap* : XXIV : 47.

Veṇkūdāḷam (வெண்கூதாளம்): Veṇtaḷi; the white catamaran tree. *Murugu* : 192.

Veṇkaimahaḷir (வெண்கைமகளிர்): 'The girls wearing white conch bracelets'. Name of 9th stanza of III Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Veṇ Koṟṟan (வெண் கொற்றன்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 86.

'*Veṇḍalai Śempunal*' (வெண்டலைச் செம்புனல்): Name of 7th stanza of IX Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Veṇṇāganār (வெண்ணாகனார்): (1) Basic name of Maduraippon-śeykollan Veṇṇāganār. Poet and author of *Aham* : 363; *Naṟ* : 285.

(2) of Maduraikkallir Kaḍaiyattan Veṇṇāganār i.e., Veṇṇāganār son of Maduraikkaḍaiyattan *Ahan* : 170; *Kuṟun* : 223; *Puṟām* : 316.

(3) Basic name of Taṅgāl.....nāganār. This as also Veḷḷai Nāganār, is another name for Balarāman. *Naṟ* : 313.

Veṇṇikkuyattiiyār (வெண்ணிக்குயத்தியார்): A potter woman. Poetess and author of *Puṟam* : 66 col.

Veṇṇivāyil (வெண்ணிவாயில்): The place where Karikālan fought his famous battle and defeated Perum Chēral Ādan. *Aham* : 55 : 10, 246 : 9; *Porunar* : 147; *Puṟam* : 66 col., 66 : 6.

Veṇṇey (வெண்ணெய்): Butter. *Kali* : 108 : 35, 110 : 6, 115 : 7; *Naṟ* : 84 : 7; *Paḷa* : 325 : 3; *Śilap* : XVII : *Munnilaip* : 7; *Śiṟupañch* : 65 : 1.

Veṇṇel (வெண்ணெல்): A white variety of paddy husks; called 'Aivanam'. *Aham* : 201 : 13, 204 : 10, 211 : 6, 267 : 11; *Aiṅguru* : 48 : 3, 190 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 255; *Śilap* : XI : 80.

Veṇ Tēr (வெண்தேர்): Mirage. *Aintiṇai* (50) : 36 : 1.

Veṇtōḍu (வெண்தோடு): Cattle. *Padiṟṟu* : 30 : 10.

Veṇbali (வெண்பலி): (1) Ashes offered to the Gods; (if this be so was there the prāctice of using vibhūti in 'Peruvāyin Muḷḷiyar's days?) *Āchāra* : 32 : 2.

(2) Ashes (in the cremation ground. *Maṇi* : III : 108, VI : 118.

Veṇbā (வெண்பா): A verse form, rather peculiar to Tamil prosody. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 335 : 1, 379 : 1, 389 : 1, 394 : 1, 417 : 1, 419 : 2, 420 : 2, 430 : 3, 431 : 1, 466 : 3, 473 : 3.

Veṇbāṭṭu (வெண்பாட்டு): Veṇbā. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 384 : 1.

Veṇ bhūtan (வெண் பூதன்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 83.

Veṇbhūti (வெண் பூதி): 'Basic name of Veḷḷūrkiḻār Mahanār Veṇbhūti. *Kuṟun* : 97, 174, 219.

Veṇpon (வெண்பொன்): Veḷḷi or silver; it is Śukran, the planet. *Puṟam* : 389 : 4.

Veṇpōḷkkaṇṇi (வெண்போழ்க்கண்ணி): "The garland in which the Palmyra (the tender) twig is intertwined with the Koṇṟai". Name of the 7th stanza of VII Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Veṇmaṇi (வெண்மணி): (1) A town to which Veṇmaṇippūdi belonged. *Kuṟun* : 299.

(2) On the gates of this town, Eḷini planted the teeth of Matti; whieh he had earlier knocked out. *Aham* : 211 : 14.

Veṇmaṇippūdi (வெண்மணிப்பூதி): Perhaps a poetess hailing from Veṇmaṇi. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 299.

Veṇ m ̄n (வெண் மீன்): The star i.e., Velli; it stands in the northern sky; if it moves southwards, rains will fail and there will be famine. *Paṭṭinap* : 1.

Vedir (வெதிர்): Bamboo. *Aham* : 27 : 2, 178 : 2, 185 : 2, 267 : 11, 278 : 8, 397 : 16, 399 : 12; *Aiṅguṟu* : 280 : 2; *Kali* : 43 : 16, 119 : 8; *Kuṟiñjip* : 35; *Nānmaṇi* : 4 : 3; *Naṟ* : 116 : 4, 147 : 8 : *Puṟam* : 109 : 4; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 18 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 363 : 1.

Vedirnel (வெதிர்நெல்): The variety of paddy got from bamboos. *Kali* : 42 : 7.

Vediram (வெதிரம்): (1) Bamboo. *Maṇi* : III : 164; *Naṟ* : 62 : 1.

(2) A flower. *Śilap* : XIII : 157.

(3) A hill. *Puṟam* : 277 : 5.

Vedirēham (வெதிரேகம்): Opposite but simultaneous occurrence. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 89, 103.

'*Ventiṟaṟṟaḍakkai*' (வெந்திறற்றடக்கை): 'The strong arm of the warrior'. Name of the 6th stanza of IX Ten of *Padiṟṟu.*

Vendai (வெந்தை): A kind of edible green leaves; the Fenugreek. *Nāladi* : 289 : 3.

Veyyavan (வெய்யவன்): The Sun. *Maṇi* : XXV : 30; *Śilap* : XI : 12.

Veyyōn (வெய்யோன்): (1) The Sun God. *Śilap* : XIX : 1.

(2) The strong one, i.e., Tirumāl. *Puṟam* : 56 : 6.

Veyil (வெயில்): The Sun; sunshine. *Kuṟaḷ* : 77 : 1; *Puṟam* : 196 : 11.

Veruhu (வெருகு): The wild cat; fond of the domestic fowls. *Aham* : 367 : 8, 391 : 1. Pulli veruhu - probably a kind of cheetah. *Aintiṇai* (70) 36 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 107 : 4, 139 : 2, 220 : 4, 240 : 3; *Nāladi* : 210 : 2; *Puṟam* : 117 : 8, 324 : 1, 326 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 561 : 1, 623 : 4.

Veruvanda Śeyyāmai (வெருவந்த செய்யாமை) ; Refraining from doing frightful things. *Kuṛaḷ* : ch. 57 hdg.

Veruvarupunaṛṛār (வெருவருபுனற்றூர்) : 'The frightful advance guard of the floods'. The name of the 10th stanza of V Ten of *Padiṛṛu*.

Veruvudal (வெருவுதல்) : Unnecessary fright ; excessive timidity. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 6.

Veḷ yānai (வெள் யானை) : 'The white elephant'. Indra's mount, the Airāvatam. *Śilap* : IX : 9.

Veḷyānaikkōṭṭam (வெள்யானைக் கோட்டம்) : The temple for Airavatam in Puhār. *Śilap* : IX : 9.

Veḷvarahu (வெள் வரகு) : Species of millet ; sown in the conquered territory as a token of contempt. *Padiṛṛu* : 75 : 11.

Veḷḷaṇi (வெள்ளணி) : The dress and make up of the king on his birthday. *Śilap* : XXVII : 229.

Veḷḷam (வெள்ளம்) : (1) Floods. *Aiṅguṛu* : 281 : 1 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 595 : 1, 1170 : 1.

(2) A measure. *Pari* : 2 : 10, 14.

(3) A very large number. *Aiṅguṛu* : 281 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 22 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 21 : 38, 63 : 20, 21, 90 : 54 ; *Pari* : 2 : 14, 15 ; *Tol. Puḷḷi* : 98 : com.

Veḷḷāḍiyanār (வெள்ளாடியனார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 29.

Veḷḷāḍu (வெள்ளாடு) : Goat ; its milk was remedy for 'Vādam' or rheumatic affection. *Paḷa* : 124 : 3.

Veḷḷi (வெள்ளி) : (1) Silver ; the white metal. *Aham* : 37 : 12, 286 : 1, 317 : 8, 346 : 4 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 40 : 1 ; *Kali* : 73 : 3 ; *Maṇi* : V : 121, VI : 7, 43, XXVII : 64, XXVIII : 26 ; *Naṛ* : 249 : 3, 356 : 9 ; *Neḍunal* : 110 ; *Puṛam* : 11 : 18, 390 : 18.

(2) The Planet, Venus. *Maduraik* : 108 ; *Naṛ* : 230 : 4 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 13 : 25, 24 : 24, 69 : 14 ; *Pari* : 11 : 4 ; *Puṛam* : 35 : 7, 117 : 2, 384 : 23, 385 : 1, 386 : 24, 388 : 4, 389 ; 391 : 1, 398 : 1 ; *Śilap* : VI : 117, X : 103.

(3) Silver anklet. *Śilap* : XXII : 90.

(4) Whiteness. *Śilap* : XXV : 4 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 117 : 3.

Veḷḷiḍaippāḍi (வெள்ளிடைப்பாடி) : Military camp in the open. *Śilap* : XXVII : 24.

Veḷḷiḍaimanṛam (வெள்ளிடைமன்றம்) : A manṛam or public place in Puhār from where robbers could not eseape, nor could they unload their illgotten cargo from their heads but must needs wander about with their stolen goods on their heads till they were caught and punished. *Śilap* : V : 117.

Veḷḷiyan Tinnanār (வெள்ளியந் தின்னனார்) : Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 101.

Veḷḷiyam (வெள்ளியம்) : Town to which Tinnanār belonged. *Naṛ* : 101.

Veḷḷiambalam (வெள்ளியம்பலம்) : Here Pāṇḍyan Peruvaḻudi died ; perhaps it was another name for Madurai. The temple at Madurai. *Puṛam* : 58 col., *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 41.

Veḷḷil (வெள்ளில்) : (1) The Viḷa tree ; woodapple. *Maṇi* : VI : 85 ; *Murugu* : 37 ; *Naṛ* : 24 : 5.

(2) The ladderlike bamboo arrangement on which a dead body is carried to the cremation ground. *Puṛam* : 360 : 17, 363 : 11.

Veḷḷilōttiram (வெள்ளிலோத்திரம்) : Also Veḷḷōttiram ; a kind of tree in the desert. *Aiṅguṛu* : 301 : 1.

Veḷḷi (māl) varai [வெள்ளி (மால்) வரை] : The Himālayās. *Śilap* : VI : 1.

Veḷḷi Vāram (வெள்ளி வாரம்) : Friday. *Śilap* : XXIII : 135.

Veḷḷivīdi (வெள்ளிவீதி): A poetess who wandered from place to place in great grief and in search of her lover. She was a contemporary of Ādimandi who had a similar experience. *Aham* : 45, 362, 147 : 9; *Kuṟun* : 26, 44, 58, 130, 146, 149, 169, 386; *Naṟ* : 70, 335, 348.

Veḷḷūr (வெள்ளூர்): Town to which Veḷḷūr Kiḻār father of Veṇbūti belonged. *Kuṟun* : 97, 174, 219.

Veḷḷūr Kiḻār (வெள்ளூர் கிழார்): Father of Veṇbūti. *Kuṟun* : 97, 174, 219.

Veḷḷūr Kiḻār mahanār Veṇbūtiyār (வெள்ளூர் கிழார் மகனார் வெண் பூதியார்): He was a Vēḷāḷa. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 97, 174, 219.

Veḷḷerukkilaiyār (வெள்ளெருக்கிலையார்): It is not known how he was connected with Veḷḷerukku, a common plant, unless Veḷḷerukkilai was the name of a place. Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 233, 234.

Veḷḷai (வெள்ளை): (1) The Goat. *Kuṟun* : 163 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 153.

(2) The white bull. *Kali* : 104 : 8, 35, 105 : 12; *Śilap* : XVII : *Koḷu* : 7, 9, 13.

(3) Balarāman,, the white one. *Innā* : 1 : 2; *Śilap* : XIV : 9, XVII : *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 11.

(4) Śaṅgarshaṇan. *Pari* : 3 : 81.

(5) Veṇbā metre in Tamil prosody. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 370 : 1.

Veḷḷaikkaṇṇattanār (வெள்ளைக் கண்ணத்தனார்): Basic name of Ārkkāḍu Kiḻār Mahanār Veḷḷaikkaṇṇattanār. *Aham* : 64.

Veḷḷaikkuḍi (வெள்ளைக்குடி): Town to which Veḷḷaikkuḍināganār belonged. *Naṟ* : 158, 196; *Puṟam* : 35.

Veḷḷaikkuḍināganār (வெள்ளைக்குடி நாகனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 158, 196; *Puṟam* : 35.

Veḷḷaināgar (வெள்ளைநாகர்): Baladēvar. *Śilap* : IX : 10.

Veḷḷaināgar Kōṭṭam (வெள்ளைநாகர் கோட்டம்): The temple of Balarāman in Puhār. *Śilap* : IX : 10.

Veḷḷaimāḷar (வெள்ளைமாளர்): Poet and anthor of *Puṟam* : 296.

Veḷimān (வெளிமான்): A feudatory prince noted for his generosity; his brother Iḷaveḷimān was a miser. *Puṟam*: 162, 207, 237, 238.

Veḷiyam (வெளியம்): A town belonging to Vānavaramban. *Aham*: 359: 6.

Veḷiyan Vēṇmāḷ Nallini (வெளியன் வேண்மாள் நல்லினி): The wife of Udiyan Chēran; mother of Neḍuñjēral Ādan. *Padiṟṟu*: II: *Padiham*: 3.

Veḷil (வெளில்): (1) The planted pole used for churning buttermilk. *Naṟ*: 12: 3.

(2) The pole to which an elephant is tied. *Puṟam*: 23, 44, 127, 178, 220.

(3) The squirrel. *Aham*: 12: 7, 109: 6.

Veṟpu (வெற்பு): Mountain; here Mandara malai. *Pari*: *Tiraṭṭu*: 1: 64.

Veṟṟivēṟ Śeḻiyar (வெற்றிவேற் செழியர்): The Pāṇḍyan king who ruled from Korkai when Āryappaḍaikaḍanda Neḍuñjeḻiyan died on the throne. He is said to have sacrificed a thousand goldsmiths to appease the Goddess of Chastity, *Śilap*: *Uraiperukaṭṭurai*: XXVII: 127.

Veṟi (வெறி): The dance called 'Veṟi Āḍal' indulged in by Vēlan, the Murugan priest. *Aham*: 114: 2, 182: 17, 292: 4, 370: 14; *Aiṅguṟu*: 242: 1, 243: 1, 244: 4, 246: 1; *Aintiṇai* (50: 20: 4; *Kuṟun*: 53: 3, 360: 1, 365: 3; *Maṇi*: XIX: 97; *Murugu*: 222; *Naṟ*: 47: 9, 173: 4, 273: 4, 268; *Pari*: 5: 15, 9: 44; *Paṭṭinap*: 155; *Puṟam*: 271, 302; *Tol. Poruḷ*: 60: 1, 115: 3.

Veṟi ayar kaḷan (வெறி அயர் களன்): The place where the Vēlan (or the priest) dances the frenzied dance. *Aham*: 242: 11.

Veṟi Ayardal (வெறி அயர்தல்): Dancing in religious frenzy. *Nāḷaḍi*: 16: 1.

Veṟi Āṭṭu (வெறி ஆட்டு): (1) *vide* Veṟi ayardal. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 111 : 23.

(2) The Puṟam Tuṟai called 'Kāṇḍaḷ'. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 60 : 2.

Veṟi Āḍal (வெறி ஆடல்): The ritual dance of Vēlan, the Murugan priest. *Śilap* : XXIV : 62.

Veṟi pāḍiya Kāmakkaṇṇiyār (வெறி பாடிய காமக்கண்ணியார்): Probably so called because in *Aham* : 22, 92 and *Naṟ* : 268, she sings of the Veṟi dance. Poet and author of *Aham* : 22, 98; *Naṟ* : 268; *Puṟam* : 27, 302.

Veṟimanai (வெறிமனை): The place where the Veṟi dance was performed. *Naṟ* : 34 : 9.

Venvēṟkiḷḷi (வென்வேற்கிள்ளி): The Chōḷa king who married Pīlivaḷai, the Nāga princess. Auvai, S. Doraiswami says it was Neḍumuḍikkiḷḷi. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 3.

Ven Vēṟ Śeḻiyan (வென் வேற் செழியன்): *vide* Veṟṟi Vēṟ Śeḻiyan.

Veṉṟa Vāḷinai Maṇṇudal (வென்ற வாளினை மண்ணுதல்): The Puṟam ritual of ceremonially bathing the conquering sword. *Uḻiñai tiṇai*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 68 : 11.

Veṉṟāḍu Tuṇaṅgai' (வென்றாடு துணங்கை): 'The Tuṇaṅgai dance that is performed after a military victory'. Name of the 7th stanza of VIII Ten of *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Veṉṟōr Viḷakkam (வென்றோர் விளக்கம்): Praising the greatness of the conquerors. Vañjittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 10.

Veṉṟōr Viḷaṅgiya Viyan peru Vañji (வென்றோர் விளங்கிய வியன் பெருவஞ்சி): The Puṟam (military) situation in which the greatness of the conquerors was praised. *Śilap* : XXV : 143.

Vēṅkaṭa nāḍu (வேங்கட நாடு): The hilly tract around Vēṅkaṭam hill. *Puṟam* : 381 : 22.

Vēṅkaṭam (வேங்கடம்): The hill of Vēṅkaṭam which marked the northern border of Tamiḻaham. Its ruler was Pulli. *Aham* : 27 : 7, 61 : 13, 83 : 10, 85 : 9, 141 : 29, 209 : 9, 211 : 7, 213 : 3, 265 : 21, 393 : 20 ; *Puṟam* : 391 : 7 ; *Śilap* : *Nūṟkaṭṭurai* : VI : 30, XI : 41 ; *Tol. Śiṟappu* : 1.

Vēṅkaṭam Kiḻavōn (வேங்கடம் கிழவோன்): Ādan ungan, a chief. *Puṟam* : 389 : 11.

Vēṅkaṭa Varai (வேங்கட வரை): The Vēṅkaṭam hill. *Puṟam* : 385 : 11.

Vēngai (வேங்கை): (1) A tree; its flower; as its flower is yellowish and spotted, it is compared to a tiger ; *note* : tiger is also called vēṅgai ; it would appear that the tiger derived its name from the tree ; a variety of vēṅgai flower is said to be reddish ; in another place, the vēṅgai flower is compared to the seed of the bean, The trce was grown in the compound of public places. *Aham* : 2 : 16, 12 : 10, 38 : 1, 48 : 6, 52 : 2, 85 : 10, 105 : 1, 118 : 2, 132 : 11, 133 : 4, 141 : 27, 147 : 2, 162 : 20, 174 : 10, 182 : 1, 188 : 9, 202 : 5, 205 : 20, 218 : 21, 227 : 8, 228 : 10, 232 : 7, 242 : 1, 268 : 3, 272 : 17, 282 : 10, 288 : 3, 292 : 13, 298 : 4, 302 : 6, 319 : 8, 345 : 8, 349 : 10, 367 : 6, 368 : 6, 378 : 3, 388 : 7, 398 : 17 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 208 : 2, 217 : 1, 219 : 1, 259 : 2, 276 : 5, 294 : 1, 297 : 1, 311 : 1, 324 : 4, 367 : 2, 396 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 11 : 1, 15 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 6 : 1 ; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 10 : 1, 12 : 1 ; *Kali* : 32 : 5, 38 : 6, 25, 41 : 11, 13, 44 : 4, 45 : 7, 46 : 5, 48 : 1, 49 : 5, 57 : 17, 64 : 26 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 95 ; *Kuṟun* : 26 : 1, 47 : 1,

84 : 4, 134 : 3, 208 : 2, 241 : 4, 247 : 4, 266 : 3, 343 : 5, 355 : 6; *Maṇi* : III : 165; *Murugu* : 36; *Nāladi* : 180 : 3 : *Naṛ* : 13 : 7, 28 : 6, 57 : 2, 112 : 2, 125 : 9, 151 : 9, 157 : 8, 158 : 8, 161 : 3, 168 : 1, 202 : 5, 206 : 7, 216 : 6, 217 : 4, 222 : 1. 257 : 5, 259 : 2, 276 : 10, 313 : 1, 334 : 3, 351 : 6, 362 : 7, 368 : 2, 373 : 6, 379 : 4, 383 : 1, 389 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 40 : 22, 41 : 8, 53 : 18, 88 : 34; *Paḷa* : 120 : 1; *Pari* : 7 : 12, 11 : 20, 14 : 11, 15 : 32, 19 : 77; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 7; *Perumbāṇ* : 194; *Puṟam* : 100 : 5, 108 : 3, 120 : 1, 129 : 3, 137 : 9, 168 : 15, 202 : 18, 224 : 16, 265 : 2, 352 : 12, 336 : 9, 390 : 21; *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 4, XI : 207, XII : 80, XIII : 6, 151, XXIII : 191, XXIV : 3, 14, 121, 122, XXV : 17, 57, 139, XXVIII : 220, XXIX : *Ammānai vari* : 13; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 23; *Tiṇaimāiai* (150) : 18 : 1, 20 : 1, 26 : 1, 2, 27 : 1, 31 : 3; ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 8 : 1, 9 : 3, 20 : 1.

(2) Such a tree was donated by a demon (bhūtam) at Karuvūr. *Aham* : 365 : 13.

(3) Chōḻa emblem (of tiger). *Śilap* : I : 65.

(4) Tiger. *Aham* : 221 : 11, 307 : 6; *Aiṅguṟu* : 385 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 16 : 1, 31 : 1; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 16 : 4; *Kali* : 43 : 1; *Nāladi* : 300 : 1. (Tiger would disdain to eat the prey which falls to its left). *Naṛ* : 255 : 4, 386 : 4; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 20 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 7 : 2, 20 : 2, 31 : 4.

(5) Building with a frontage resembling the face of a tiger. *Pari* : 10 : 46.

Vēṅgai Mārban (வேங்கை மார்பன்): Chief of Kānappēr Eyil, defeated by Ugrapperuvaḻudi. *Puṟam* : 21 : 9.

Vēśari (வேசரி): Mule. *Pari* : 22 : 24.

Vēśai (வேசை): Courtesan, prostitute. *Nāladi* : 371 : 1.

Vēṭkai (வேட்கை): Desire born of attachment; this is nonsatiating. Eagerness to secure pleasure and avoid pain. This is one of the sins which will perpetuate life and death. This is one of the 12 Iyalpus. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 106, XXX : 46, 91, 110, 111, 125, 126, 141.

Vēṭkō (வேட்கோ): Potter. *Puṟam* : 32 : 8.

Vēṭṭakkaṇṇanār (வேட்டக் கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 389.

Vēṭṭam (வேட்டம்): Hunting. (*vide*) Vēṭṭakkaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 282 : 1, 284 : 9, 388 : 26; *Kuṟun* : 389; *Paṭṭinap* : 92; *Perumbāṇ* : 111; *Porunar* : 142; *Puṟam* : 152 : 6, 25, 214 : 6.

Vēṭṭanār (வேட்டனார்): Basic name of Maduraippūvaṇṇanāgan Vēṭṭanār. *Naṟ* : 317.

Vēṭṭu (வேட்டு): Vēṭṭuvar, the hunters. *Aham* : 318 : 13, 387 : 9.

Vēṭṭukkuḍi (வேட்டுக்குடி): The hunter's hamlet. *Puṟam* : 333 : 14.

Vēṭṭuvar (வேட்டுவர்): The hunters. (mīnvēṭṭuvar : fishermen). *Aham* : 28 : 8, 270 : 3; *Kali* : 144 : 21; *Kuṟaḷ* : 274 : 2; *Maṇi* : XIII : 31. XXIII : 114; *Naṟ* : 59 : 3, 189 : 7, 212 : 1, 312 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 20 : 9; *Puṟam* : 19 : 5, 33 : 1, 150 : 7, 152 : 24, 202 : 1, 205 : 9, 214 : 4, 5, 252 : 5, 320 : 3, 324 : 3; *Tol Poruḷ* : 21 : 1.

Vēṭṭu(vaya)var [வேட்டு (வய)வர்]: Hunters, different from. Kuṟavars. *Naṟ* : 76 : 3.

Vēṭṭuva vari (வேட்டுவ வரி): The canto in *Śilap.* in which the hunter's worship of Murugan is recounted. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 73 canto XII hdg.

Vēḍar (வேடர்): Hunters. *Śilap* : XII : 91.

Vēḍu (வேடு): Vēḍar, the hunters. *Mullaip* : 26.

Vēṇmāḍam (வேண்மாடம்): A palace built for receiving the vēḷir or the feudatory chieftains. *Puṟam* : 13 col.

Vēṇmāḷ (வேண்மாள்): Śeṅguṭṭuvan's wife. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 51. (Īnā Vēṇmāḷ : The Vēḷir woman who had not begot a child). *Puṛam* : 372 : 8.

Vēṇmāḷ Anduvan Śeḷḷai (வேண்மாள் அந்துவன் சேள்ஈ): Wife of Kuṭṭuvan Irumpoṛai and mother of Iḷam Chēral Irumpoṛa and daughter of Maiyūr Kiḷān. *Padiṛṛu* : IX Ten : *Padiham* : 2

Vēṇmān (வேண்மான்): Chief of the Vēḷir; here Piḍavūr Kiḷān mahan Perum Śāttan. *Puṛam* : 395 : 20.

Vēttavai (வேத்தவை): Royal courts. *Puṛam* : 382 : 22.

Vēttiyal (வேத்தியல்): (1) A Puṛam Tuṛai. *Puṛam* : 286, 291.

(2) Politics - political science. *Śilap* : XI : 61.

(3) Aspect of Kūttu appropriate for kings. *Maṇi* : II : 18, XXVIII : 46; *Śilap* : III : 39, XIV : 148.

Vēttiyal Maṇḍapam (வேத்தியல் மண்டபம்): Royal audience hall. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 79.

Vēdam (வேதம்): (1) The Vedas; recited by the Brahmins. *Naṛ* ; *invocation* : 6; *Nānmaṇi* : 54 : 3; *Pari* : 3 : 66; *Puṛam* : 2 : 18, 15 : 17; *Tirikaḍu* : 70 : 2.

(2) The Jaina Āgamas. *Śilap* : X : 190.

Vēda mā (வேத மா): The horses that were the Vēdas. The Vēdas were the horses that drew Śiva's chariot when he set out to destroy the Tripurās. *Pari* : 5 : 23.

Vēda Mudalvan Payandōn (வேத முதல்வன் பயந்தோன்): Tirumāl; who was the parent of Brahma the fountain of the Vēdas. *Śilap* : XIV : 48.

Vēda Mudalvan (வேத முதல்வன்): Brahma. The creator of the Jaina Āgamas. *Śilap* : X : 189, XIV : 48, XXII : 35.

Vēda Viyādan (வேத வியாதன்): The editor of the Vēdas; he accepted pratyaksha and the other nine pramāṇas (or logical norms). *Maṇi* : XXVII : 5.

Vēda Vēḷvi (வேத வேள்வி): Yāga, vedic sacrifices. *Puṟam*: 224 : 9.

Vēdāḷigar (வேதாளிகர்): Clowns in royal courts. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 50 ; *Śilap* : V : 48.

Vēdigai (வேதிகை): A balustrade, usually circular. *Maṇi* : I : 48 ; *Nāladi* : 96 : 1.

Vēdiyar (வேதியர்): Brahmin. *Pari* : 11 : 84.

Vēdiyan (வேதியன்): One who believes in the Vaidic religion and Philosophy. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 105.

Vēdinam (வேதினம்): A short, sharp knife. *Kuṟun* : 140 : 1 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 176.

Vēndar (வேந்தர்): Crowned kings ; (clearly a corruption of 'Vēyndōr' ; compare 'Konṟai Vēndan'). *Aham* : 24 : 18, 44 : 1, 54 : 2, 78 : 21, 84 : 17, 96 : 15, 100 : 8, 109 : 14, 124 : 3, 164 : 14, 174 : 1, 181 : 14, 211 : 11, 214 : 5, 246 : 12, 264 : 15, 278 : 2, 294 : 12, 304 : 17, 354 : 3, 364 : 10, 372 : 14, 373 : 16, 384 : 1, 392 : 21, 396 : 18 ; *Bhāratam* : '*Ādi Śaṇṟa*' : 16 ; *Iniya* : 33 : 2, 36 : 4 ; *Innā* : 3 : 4 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 6 : 6, 16 : 5 ; *Kali* : 105 : 46 ; *Kār* : 13 : 2, 20 : 1, 37 : 3 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 382 : 2, 389 : 1, 390 : 2, 481 : 2, 528 : 1, 530 : 1, 549 : 2, 557 : 1, 564 : 1, 567 : 1, 568 : 1, 582 : 2, 665 : 1, 681 : 1, 689 : 1, 691 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 227, 229 ; *Kuṟun* : 328 : 6, 380 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 30, 55 ; *Maṇi* : XXIV : 45, 67, XXVI : 86, XXVIII : 215 ; *Naṟ* : 153 : 8, 180 : 7, 270 : 9 ; *Neḍunal* : 187 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 30, 49 : 7, 55 : 17, 64 : 2, 70 : 10, 75 : 3, 79 : 2, VIII : Ten *Padiham* : 5, 81 : 36, 83 : 9, 88 : 13, 90 : 6, IX Ten *Paḍiham* : 4 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 293 ; *Puṟam* : 25 : 5, 36 : 11, 42 : 24, 45 : 8, 62 : 7, 63 : 10, 65 : 9, 71 : 2, 72 : 7, 75 : 12, 111 : 2, 112 : 4, 115 : 5, 116 : 18, 119 : 6, 152 : 5, 161 : 26, 179 : 8, 184 : 15, 186 : 4, 191 : 4, 157 : 7, 287 : 13, 292 : 1, 303 : 6, 304 : 9, 306 : 6, 307 : 11, 312 : 4, 322 : 9, 324 : 13, 332 : 9, 336 : 1, 337 : 16, 338 : 8, 339 : 13, 341 : 1, 342 : 11, 345 : 7, 347 : 10, 349 : 2, 350 : 5, 351 : 5, 353 : 12, 367 : 14, 373 : 19, 28, 377 : 22, 390 : 28 ; *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 61, V : 59, X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 1, 118, XV : 146, XVI : 113, XXIII : 142, 144 ; *Kaṭṭurai* : 1, XXV : 175, XXVII : 12, 191 ; *Vañjikkāṇḍam* : XXIX : *Urai* 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 12.

Vēndan (வேந்தன்): (1) King (crowned monarch). *vide* 'Vēndar': *Aiṅguṛu* : 425 : 2, 426 : 1, 427 : 3, 428 : 3, 429 : 4, 442 : 1, 443 : 5, 444 : 4, 447 : 1, 450 : 2, 451 : 4, 455 : 1, 459 : 4, 460 : 1, 461 : 5, 466 : 1, 482 : 3, 498 : 3; *Bhāratam* : '*Marankeḷu*' : 1; '*Vānavar*' : 2; *Ēlādi* : 33 : 4; *Iṛai Ahap* : 35 : 2, 39 : 1; *Kali* : 13 : 1, 108 : 1, 149 : 14; *Kuṛaḷ* : 382 : 2, 389 : 1, 390 : 2, 528 : 1, 530 : 1, 549 : 2, 557 : 1, 564 : 1, 567 : 1, 568 : 1, 569 : 1, 582 : 2, 665 : 1, 1268 : 1; *Maṇi* : V : 116, VII : 11, IX : 14, 19, 23, X : 53, XII : 39, XIV : 103, XV : 45, 46, 47, XIX : 42, 92, 142, 146, 156, 162, XX : 10, XXI : 5, XXII : 10, 112, 162, 166, 167, 175, 212, 215, XXIV : 45, 67, XXVI : 77, XXVII : 104; *Nānmaṇi* : 52 : 3; *Paḷa* : 31 : 1, 147 : 1, 153 : 2, 181 : 1, 226 : 1, 234 : 1, 264 : 2, 301 : 1, 305 : 1, 323 : 1, 328 : 2, 338 : 1: *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 79, III : 159, V : 101, 103, 182, VII : 49 : 3, 4, XIII : 15, 143, XV : 96, XVI : 123, 210, XVII : *Uḷvarivāḷttu* : 6, 7, 10, 11, XIX : 19, 71, XXIII : 131, 153, XXV : 68, 87, 95, 151, 152, 178, XXVI : 32, 39, 123, 139, 144, 149, 170, 218, XXVII : 5, 46, 197, XXVIII : 190, XXIX : *Ammānai vari* : 18 : 20, XXX : 116, 170, *Śiṛupañch* : 9 : 3, 49 : 4, 59 : 3, 80 : 2; *Taḥaḍūr Yāt* : '*Poruśina*' : 3; '*Maḷuvin*' : 3; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 23 : 2; *Tirikaḍu* : 33 : 4, 50 : 1, 96 : 2, 100 : 4; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 27 : 2, 32 : 1, 60 : 12, 62 : 1, 67 : 2, 70 : 1, 72 : 3, 12, 79 : 14.

(2) Indiran. *Kuṛaḷ* : 899 : 2; *Maṇi* : XIV : 43: *Tol. Poruḷ* : 5 : 3.

Vēndan Śiṛappu Eḍutturaittal (வேந்தன் சிறப்பு எடுத்துரைத்தல்): The praise of the king by his army. Vetchittiṇai in Puṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 12.

Vēndan Dēvi (வேந்தன் தேவி): Kōpperum dēvi, the Pāṇḍyan queen. *Śilap* : XX : *Veṇba* : 1 : 3.

Vēndu (வேந்து): King, kingdom, royalty. *Aham* : 104 : 1, 254 : 10. *Aiṅguṛu* : 6 : 2, 466 : 1 ; *Innā* : 14 : 1 ; *Iṛai Ahap* : 37 : 1 ; *Kali* : 64 : 25, 108 : 59 ; *Kuṛaḷ* : 550 : 1, 551 : 2, 561 : 2, 681 : 1, 735 : 1, 740 : 2, 889 : 2, 895 : 2, 899 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : V : 79, XXII : 18, 24, 122 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 20 : 3 ; *Naṛ* : 43 : 9, 81 : 10, 90 : 12, 121 : 6, 241 : 6, 287 : 2, 395 : 5 ; *Padiṛṛu* : 30 : 10, 56 : 7, 62 : 9, 69 : 10, 73 : 3 ; *Puṛam* : 18 : 12, 21 : 11, 22 : 26, 26 : 15, 35 : 12, 37 : 12, 38 : 4, 40 : 5, 41 : 3, 55 : 5, 58 : 13, 89 : 4, 126 : 20, 139 : 11, 157 : 4, 213 : 2, 225 : 5, 239 : 10,, 281 : 2, 285 : 7, 291 : 5, 298 : 3, 301 : 15, 308 : 5, 6, 316 : 2, 318 : 9, 319 : 13, 320 : 16, 325 : 14, 333 : 17 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 5. XV : 21, XXVI : 27, 69, XXVII : 150, 162, XXVIII : 10, 84, 96, 125, 154, 157, 170 ; *Śiṛupañch* : 4 : 3 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : '*Taṛkon*' : 1 ; '*Meyvēl*' : 9 ; '*Kalai yena*' : 5 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 52 : 3 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 8 : 3 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 32 : 1, 57 : 1, 60 : 3, 8, 189, 636 : 1.

Vēndu meimmaṛanda Vāḻchchi (வேந்து மெய்ம்மறந்த வாழ்ச்சி): 'The tradition of victory which makes the enemy forget his physical safety.' Name of the 6th stanza of VI Ten of *Padiṛṛu*.

Vēppanār (வேப்பனார்): The garland of Vēmbu (Margosa) appropriate to the Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 10.

Vēppampaḻam (வேப்பம்பழம்) : The Vēmbu (Margosa) fruit eaten by the parrots. *Kuṛun* : 67 : 2.

Vēppu Ninai (வேப்பு நினை): The bud of the Vēmbu flower. *Aiṅguṛu* : 30 : 1.

Vēmbaṛṛūr (வேம்பற்றூர்): (1) Place to which Kumaranār belonged. *Aham* : 157 ; *Puṛam* : 317.

(2) To which Kaṇṇan Kūttan belonged. This town is now on the northwest of Madurai. just beyond Vaigai ; now called also, Kulasēkharachaturvedimaṅgalam. It has been a village famous for Brahmin Tamil poets. *Kuṛun* : 362.

Vēmbaṛṛūrkkaṇṇan Kūttanār (வேம்பற்றூர்க்கண்ணன் கூத்தனர்): (Kūttanār, son of Kaṇṇan). Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 362.

Vēmbaṛṛūrkkumaranār (வேம்பற்றூர்க்குமரனர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 157 ; *Puṛam* : 317.

Vēmban (வேம்பன்) : The Pāṇḍyan, i.e., he who wears the Vēmbu (Margosa) garland, *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 28, XVI : 149.

Vēmbi (வேம்பி) : Place belonging to Muśuṇḍai, a chieftain. *Aham* : 249 : 9.

Vēmbin Poruppan (வேம்பின் பொருப்பன்) : The Pāṇḍyan, *Kali* : 92 : 27.

Vēmbu (வேம்பு) : (1) The Margosa tree ; its leaves. The special and distinguishing garland of the Pāṇḍyan was made of this. Its fruit, though bitter, is coveted by the bats. A variety of Vēmbu grows on 'Pālai' land. A garland of Vēmbu adorned the hero's spear. *Aham* : 93 : 9, 138 : 4, 176 : 8, 309 : 4 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 339 : 2, 350 : 2 ; *Kuṟun* : 24 : 3, 196 : 1 ; *Nāladi* : 112 : 4. 207 : 2, 210 : 2, 239 : 2, 244 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 3 : 2, 103 : 2, 218 : 7, 279 : 1 ; *Neḍunal* : 176 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 59 ; *Porunar* : 144 ; *Puṟam* : 45 : 2, 76 : 4, 77 : 2, 281 : 1, 296 : 1, 338 : 6, 389 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 4, 424 : 2.

(2) There was a Manṟam where the Vēmbu gave shade, *Puṟam* : 79 : 2, 371 : 7.

(3) The tutelary tree of Paḷaiyan. *Śilap* : XXVII : 125.

Vēy (வேய்) : (1) Bamboo: *Aham* : 312 : 9, 318 : 14, 321 : 17, 323 : 8, 399 : 17 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 318 : 2, 327 : 3, 392 : 1, *Ēlādi* : 6 : 3 ; *Kali* : 11 : 14, 20 : 15, 39 : 48, 40 : 10, 45 : 1, 55 : 11, 57 : 1, 76 : 15, 81 : 21, 99 : 16, 104 : 24, 127 : 16, 138 : 18 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1113 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 242 ; *Kuṟun* : 7 : 6, 226 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XXIII : 127, XXVII : 136 ; *Naṟ* : 46 : 8, 62 : 3, 82 : 2, 85 : 2, 105 : 3, 188 : 9, 264 : 7, 294 : 3, 322 : 3, 349 : 9, 390 : 10, 393 : 6 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 21 : 37 ; *Paḷa* : 34 : 3, 65 : 8, 151 : 3, 215 : 3, 265 : 3 ; *Pari* : 11 : 23, 94, 14 : 6, 21 : 41 ; *Puṟam* : 395 : 12 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 36 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 77 : 2, 91 : 2, 94 : 3, 116 : 3.

(2) Spies and their reports. *Śilap* : XII : 135 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 3.

Vēyppuṟam Muṟṟin Āhiya Puṟattiṟai (வேய்ப்புற முற்றின் ஆகிய புறத்திறை) : The military situation of the king staying with his army after rewarding the spies. Veṭchitti ṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 3, 4.

Vēyāmāḍam (வேயாமாடம்) : The open terrace where the moonlight is allowed to freely sport ; but Arumpada. says it was lightly tiled. *Permubāṇ* : 348 ; *Śilap* : V : 7.

Vēr (வேர்) : An odoriferous root ; veṭṭi vēr, or Iruvēri. *Pari* : 12 : 16.

Vēral (வேரல்) : The slender variety of bamboo.. *Kuṟiñjip* : 71 ; *Kuṟun* : 18 : 1 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 223 ; *Murugu* : 297 ; *Naṟ* : 232 : 4.

Vēri (வேரி) : honey, toddy. *Puṟam* : 152 : 27 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 12 : 1.

Vēl (வேல்) : (1) A kind of tree which is of two varieties, the white (veḷvēl) and the black (Karuvēl) ; its leaves were small. A variety of vēl tree with large leaves was also known. *Aham* : 64 : 5, 6, 89 : 6, 298 : 11 ; *Naṟ* : 256 : 9, 302 : 8 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 39 : 12, 58 : 14, 61 : 16 ; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 375 : 1.

(2) The spear ; of special import to Murugan ; javelin ; it was the superior hero's weapon and the elephant was fought and killed with it. It was fixed to the shield and planted near the ' Naḍukal ' ; bells were attached to its pointed tip; the pointed tips of a certain variety of spears were contained in screws. The 'Mūvāy vēl' was the trident. *Aham* : *invocation* : 5, 6, 6 : 20, 27 : 15, 35 : 4, 45 : 16, 59 : 10, 62 : 12, 64 : 5, 6, 67 : 11 70 : 13, 81 : 12, 104 : 3, 113 : 15, 119 : 13, 123 : 9, 131 : 12, 138 : 7, 175 : 12, 177 : 13, 186 : 14, 195 : 2, 203 : 10, 209 : 11, 214 : 6, 216 : 13, 221 : 5, 249 : 5, 252 : 5, 256 : 1, 263 : 11, 269 : 4, 298 : 11, 303 : 3, 308 : 8, 315 : 14, 322 : 8, 326 : 8, 12, 327 : 19, 336 : 19, 362 : 7, 365 : 11, 369 : 18, 373 : 15, 389 : 15, 392 : 21, 25 ;

Aiṅguṟu : 60 : 4, 78 : 1, 364 : 4, 382 : 1, 388 : 5, 400 : 5, 426 : 1, 444 : 4, 482 : 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 1 : 2, 7 : 3, 19 : 1 ; *Ēlādi* : 76 : 1 ; *Iniya* : 86 : 4 ; *Innilai* : *Invocatiōn* : 2 ; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 10 : 2 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 21 : 1, 23 : 4. 40 : 2, 4, 41 : 1 ; *Kali* : 4 : 7, 10 : 23, 31 : 24, 49 : 22, 57 : 10, 83 : 30, 84 : 30, 104 : 34, 120 : 17, 124 : 15, 147 : 6 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 500 : 2, 552 : 1, 546 : 1, 683 : 1, 772 : 2, 774 : 1, 2, 775 : 1 ; 1113 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 129 ; *Kuṟun* : *Invocation* : 4, 11 : 6, 15 : 5, 245 : 4, 283 : 5, 378 : 4, 390 : 4 ; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 71, XVIII : 75, XXII : 15, 166, XXIV : 55, XXV : 80: 202 ; *Murugu* : 46. 265 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 20 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 10, 8, 86 : 2, 162 : 9, 170 : 8, 177 : 5, 184 : 2, 260 : 6, 270 : 9, 305 : 9, 334 : 7, 349 : 7, 366 : 8, 387 : 8 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 22 : 16, 31 : 7, 30, 45 : 21, 66 : 5, 69 : 6, 70 : 3, 84 : 16, 85 : 4, 86 : 3, 87 : 5, 88 : 5, 89 : 9, 90 : 20 ; *Pari* : 5 : 7, 8 : 29, 66, 67, 9 : 68, 70, 12 : 69, 18 : 4, 21 : 9, 22 : 26 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 300 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 87 : *Puṟam* : 15 : 13, 21 : 13, 25 : 9, 35 : 9, 35 : 21, 37 : 5, 41 : 2, 42 : 4, 57 : 8, 58 : 29, 62, 63, 63 : 9, 88 : 3, 95 : 9, 97 : 4, 98 : 10, 99 : 6, 100 : 1, 103 : 8, 111 : 2, 115 : 4, 116 : 16, 118 : 4, 125 : 14, 130 : 7, 141 : 7, 157 : 6, 158 : 8, 28, 159 : 25, 163 : 9, 168 : 14, 169 : 8, 170 : 8, 171 : 7, 172 : 9, 175 : 5, 180 : 13, 186 : 4, 198 : 10, 200 : 6, 201 : 18, 202 : 17, 235 : 7, 15, 237 : 14, 242 : 5, 249 : 6, 261 : 16, 274 : 3, 279 : 8, 283 : 8, 285 : 2, 11, 287 : 4, 288 : 6, 290 : 8, 297 : 9, 301 : 16, 302 : 9, 303 : 9, 308 : 6, 309 : 7, 312 : 3, 314 : 2, 317 : 1, 323 : 5, 325 : 13. 332 : 1, 2, 336 : 5, 337 : 17, 342 : 4, 345 : 17, 347 : 4, 349 : 1, 350 : 9, 369 : 13, 369 col , 378 : 3, 396 : 12, 397 : 25 ; *Śilap* : II : 51, V : 82, VI : 12, VII : 10 : 3, 12 : 2, 22 : 4, 26 : 4, 30 : 4, VIII : 88 ; *Veṇba* : 1 : 4, IX : 9 : 11, XI : 18, XV : 4, 216, XVII : *Karuppan* : XIX : 21, XX : 65, XXI : 19, XXII : 54, 63, XXIII : 55, 62, 64, 110, 139, 157, 189, XXIV : 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, XXV : 11, 64, XXVI : 156, 190, 197, 222, 252, XXVIII : 3, 12, 66, 165 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 94, 102, 158 172, 234 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 15 : 3, 59 : 3 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *'Iravalar'* : 3 ; *'Meyvēl'* : 1, 12 ; *'Karttarum'* : 5 ;

Tiṇaimālai (150) : 4 : 3, 6 : 3, 18 ; 2, 19 : 2, 25 : 3, 4, 30 : 1, 71 : 2, 80 : 1, 87 : 3, 96 : 4 ; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) 5 : 3 ; *Tol. Eḻuttu* : 375 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 71 : 1, 72 : 3, 76 : 7, 79 : 12, 90 : 7, 638 :

Vēl Kōṭṭam (வேல் கோட்டம்) : Temple of the 'spear' i.e., of Murugan. *Śilap* : IX : 11.

Vēl mahan (வேல் மகன்) : Vēlan or the priest officiating in Murugan worship. *vide* Vēlan. *Nāladi* : 16 : 1.

Vēlvalān (வேல் வலான்) : Murugan. *Kali* : 104 : 14, 105 : 17 ; *Pari* : 19 : 97.

Vēl Vāittukkaviḻdal (வேல் வாய்த்துக்கவிழ்தல்) : The military situation of killing the enemy and falling in the battle. Vetchit-tiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 15.

Vēlan (வேலன்) : (1) Murugan. *Innilai* : *Iuvocation* : 1.

(2) The priest (who also carried a spear) and who officiated at Murugan worship ; he carried a staff in his hand. *Aham* : 22 : 21, 98 : 18, 114 : 1, 182 : 16, 195 : 14, 232 : 15, 242 : 10, 292 : 5, 388 : 19 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 241 : 2, 243 : 2, 244 : 4, 245 : 1, 246 : 1, 248 : 2, 249 : 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) 20 : 3 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) 13 : 3 ; *Kuṟun* : 53 : 3, 111 : 1, 360 : 1, 362 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 611 ; *Murugu* : 190, 222 ; *Naṟ* : 34 : 9, 51 : 6, 268 : 9. 273 : 5, 282 : 5, 322 : 10 ; *Pari* : 5 : 15, 17 : 3, 18 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 69 : 13 ; *Śilap* : XXIV : 62, 64, 65, 68, 69, 72, 73, 75, XXV : 25 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 12 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 1.

Vēlār (வேலார்) : Kings. *Kuṟaḷ* : 69 : 1.

Vēlāḷ (வேலாள்) : Spearman, an infantry soldier. *Kuṟaḷ* : 500 : ,

Vēlān (வேலான்) : Murugan whose residence (usually) wa Paraṅkunṟam. *Kali* : 27 : 16,

Vēlān Kunṟu (வேலான் குன்று) : Tirucheṅgode *Śilap* : XXIX : *Śeṅguṭṭuvarkku iḷanalam Kāṭṭiyadu* : 3.

Vēli (வேலி) : (1) A measure of land equal to 20 Mās. *Porunar* : 246 ; *Puṟam* : 391 : 21.

(2) Fence. *Aham* : 314 : 19 ; *Puṟam* : 326 : 1.

Vēlūr (வேலூர்) : A town situated in Nalliyakkōḍan's land. Nach. narrates the following anecdote to explain the name of the place : 'Nalliyakkōḍan who was afraid of the superior right of his foes prayed to Murugan and offered a flower at his altar ; which the Lord changed into a spear (vēl) which helped the chieftain to overwhelm his foes'. This invention is medieval (perhaps) ; it stands to reason that the town was named after the vēl trees which probably abounded there, *Śiṟupāṇ* : 173.

Vēlēndi (வேலேந்தி) : Murugan ; the spear bearer. *Śilap* : XXIV : 45.

Vēlōn (வேலோன்) : (1) King ; here Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 127, XXVII : 175.

(2) Spearman. *Puṟam* : 322 : 10, 323 : 7.

Vēḷappiṇavu (வேழப்பிணவு) : The female of the elephant. *Pari* : 10 : 15.

Veḷam (வேழம்) : (1) The Bull elephant. *Aham* : 12 : 11, 39 : 11, 197 : 14, 272 : 1, 381 : 2, 388 : 23 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 11 : 1, 12 : 1, 13 : 2, 14 : 1, 15 : 3, 16 : 1, 17 : 1, 18 : 1, 19 : 3 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 16 : 2 ; *Bhāratam* : '*Nānmaruppu*' : 9 ; *Innā* : 31 : 2 ; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 8 : 1, 9 : 1 ; *Pālai* : 5 : 2 ; *Kali* : 8 : 4, 25 : 9, 40 : 26, 44 : 5, 53 : 3, 80 : 6, 86 : 7, 97 : 20, 138 : 1 ; *Kaḷavaḻi* : 12 : 1 ; *Kār* : 38 : 2 : *Kuṟiñjip* : 165 ; *Kuṟun* : 37 : 2, 100 : 4, 308 : 3 ; *Maṇi* : III : 142, XX : 95 ; *Mullaip* : 69 ; *Murugu* : 82 ; *Nāḷaḍi* : 358 : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 39 : 5, 85 : 5, 158 : 6, 202 : 4, 228 : 6, 217 : 2, 336 : 7, 393 : 4 ; *Neḍunal* : 87 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 20 : 11 ; *Paḻa* : 265 : 3, 317 : 1 ; *Pari* : 1 : 4, 21 ; 2 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 51, 259 ; *Porunar* : 126 ;

Puṟam : 22 : 29, 152 : 1, 369 : 27, 373 : 2, 374 : 13, 394 : 12; *Śilap* : XXI : *Veṇba* : 2, XXV : 155, XXX : 121; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 25 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 589 : 1.

(2) Bamboo or sugarcane. *Aham* : 6 : 8, 186 : 8, 309 : 15; *Naṟ* : 241 : 5; *Perumbāṇ* : 263.

(3) A kind of reed like plant, Koṟukkachchi or Koṟuttaṭṭai: *Aiṅguṟu* : 239 : 1; *Maduraik* : 257.

(4) An astronomical term meaning the Baraṇi star or the Mesham (Aries) constellation. *Pari* : 11 : 2.

Vēḷambar (வேளம்பர்) : Clowns; a hundred of these followed Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : V : 53, XXVI : 131.

Vēḷ (வேள்) : (1) lit. 'He that is loveable'. Murugan. *Aham* : 22 : 6, 98 : 27, 120 : 1, 272 : 15, 382 : 5; *Aiṅguṟu* : 250 : 4; *Bhāratam* : '*Nānmaruppu*' : 10; *Kuṟiñjip* : 174; *Kuṟun* : 111 : 2; *Murugu* : 154, 273; *Naṟ* : 173 : 9, 288 : 10; *Pari* : 18 : 26; *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 6; *Perumbāṇ* : 75; *Puṟam* : 55 : 19; *Śilap* : XXIII : 190.

(2) Kāman. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 42.

(3) A member of the Vēḷir clan; (e.g., Vēḷ Evvi, Vēḷ Pāri, Vēḷ Āy). *Malaipaḍu* col., *Puṟam* : 24 : 18, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 105 : 8, 133 : 7, 135 : 13, 233, 234, 236, 396 : 12.

(4) Dattāttireyan (perhaps), according to U. V. S. *Pari* : 3 : 37.

(5) Murugan. *Pari* : 8 : 61.

Vēḷ Evvi (வேள் எவ்வி) : Chief of Miḻalaikkūṟṟam; he was a generous patron; he ceded his Kūṟṟam to Talaiyālankānattu Neḍuñjeḻiyan. Nīḻal a coastal town belonged to him. *Aham* : 366, *Kuṟun* : 19; *Puṟam* : 24 : 18, 202 : 14, 233 col., : 6.

Vēḷ Tittanār (வேள் தித்தனார்) : Basic name of Miḻai Vēḷ Tittanār. *Kuṟun* : 284.

Vēḷ Pāri (வேள் பாரி) : Pāri, the great Vēḷ patron; *vide* Pāri. *Puṟam* : 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.

Vēḷ Mahaḷir (வேள் மகளிர்): Womenfolk among the vēḷs. *Aham* : 208 : 15.

Vēḷ Mudu makkaḷ (வேள் முதுமக்கள்): The ancient Vēḷs. *Aham* : 372 : 4.

Vēḷvi (வேள்வி): Sacrifice; yajna; it might either be religious or military. Receiving and feediug guests was one of the major sacrifices. *Aham* : 13 : 11, 220 : 6; *Āchāra* : 3 : 1, 43 : 1; *Kali* : 36 : 27; *Kār* : 7 : 3; *Kuṟaḷ* : 87 : 2, 88 : 2, 259 : 1; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : XIII : 28, 33; *Murugu* : 96, 156; *Padiṟṟu* : VII : Ten *Padiham* : 6, 64 : 4, 70 : 18, 74 : 2; *Pari* : 2 : 62, 5 : 26, 13 : 56; *Puṟam* : 15 : 20, 26 : 15, 361 : 4, 400 : 19; *Śilap* : XXII : 35, XXIII : 69, XXVIII : 131, 132, 176, 178, 192, 199, 232, XXX : 162; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 6.

Vēḷvikkiḻatti (வேள்விக்கிழத்தி): The wife of the performer of a sacrifice. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 183.

Vēḷvi Sānti (வேள்விச்சாந்தி): The sacrificial festival. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 194.

Vēḷvi Śālai (வேள்விச்சாலை): The sacrificial hall. *Śilap* : XXX : 170.

Vēḷvinilai (வேள்விநிலை): The situation (Puṟam) of gifting a red cow in a sacrifice to the worthy priests. Pāḍāṇ Tiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 6.

Vēḷvippāham (வேள்விப்பாகம்): Havis; the rice poured into the sacrificial fire. *Pari* : 5 : 26, 27.

Vēḷvi Mudalvan (வேள்வி முதல்வன்): Indra. *Pari* : 5 : 31.

Vēḷāśān (வேளாசான்): Basic name of Madurai Vēḷāśān, poet. *Puṟam* : 305.

Vēḷāṇ Kuḍi (வேளாண் குடி): The peasantry. *Tirikaḍu* : 42 : 4.

Vēḷāṇ māndar (வேளாண் மாந்தர்): The peasants; their only occupation was agriculture. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 635 : 1.

Vēḷāṇmai (வேளாண்மை): (1) Generosity; helpfulness. *Kuṟaḷ* : 81 : 2, 212 : 2, 613 : 2 614 : 1.

(2) Agriculture. *Iniya* : 3.

Vēḷātattar (வேளாதத்தர்): Basic name of Madurai Vēḷātattar. *Kuṟun* : 315.

Vēḷāvikkōmāḷigai (வேளாவிக் கோமாளிகை): The palace of the Chēras in Vañji in which the Vēḷ Āvis used to come and rest while they were guests of the former. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 198.

Vēḷ Āvikkōmān (வேளாவிக் கோமான்): The Vēḷir chief of the Āviyar; i.e., Paduman whose daughter was wedded to Neḍuñ, jēral Ādan. *Padiṟṟu* : VI : Ten : *Padiham* : 1, 2, VIII : Ten-*Padiham*.

Vēḷāḷan (வேளாளன்): Peasant; tiller. *Nānmaṇi* : 55 : 1; *Pari* : 20 : 63.

Vēḷir (வேளிர்): The Vēḷs, the leading feudatories in Tamiḻaham of the Śaṅgam age. The town (port) 'Vīrai' (famous for its salt pans) belonged to them. *Aham* : 256 : 13; *Maduraik* : 55; *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 30, 49 : 7, 75 : 3, 88 : 13; *Puṟam* : 24 : 21, 201 : 12. The eleven Vēḷir were defeated by Karikālan at Veṇṇi. *Aham* : 246 : 12. The fourteen Vēḷir once besieged Kāmūr, a fort belonging to Kaḻuvuḷ. *Aham* : 135 : 12. Titian once fought them. *Aham* : 331 : 13. The ancient Vēḷir had once secreted away a lot of gold at Pāḻi belonging to Nannan Udiyan. *Aham* : 258 : 2. Kunṟūr near the eastern sea belonged to them. *Kuṟun* : 164 : 3; *Naṟ* : 280 : 8.

Vēḷūr (வேளூர்): The City of the Vēḷir. Was it Bēḷūr; or Vellore (?) *Aham* : 166 : 4.

Vēḷai (வேளை): A creeper with large edible leaves. The black vailay. *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 9, 90 : 29; *Puṟam* : 23 : 21, 215 : 3, 246 : 8; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 137.

Vēṟṟumai (வேற்றுமை): One of the four Nayams. *Maṇi* : XXX : 218.

Vēṟṟumai mayaṅgiyal (வேற்றுமை மயங்கியல்): III chap. of *Tol. Śol.*

Vēṟṟumai Iyal (வேற்றுமையியல்): II chap. dealing with the grammar of case endings of *Tol. Śol.*

Vēnal (வேனல்): Vēnil; hot season in the year. *vide* Vēnil. *Puṟam* : 307 : 4; *Śilap* : XI : 62.

Vēnil (வேனில்): (1) The hot season of the year. *Aham* : 37 : 17, 51 : 7, 69 : 9, 97 : 17, 121 : 2, 153 : 8, 185 : 9, 187 : 16, 189 : 2, 233 : 5, 237 : 5, 257 : 1, 261 : 2, 277 : 18, 293 : 9, 317 : 14, 333 : 11, 335 : 6, 341 : 12, 353 : 10, 355 : 8, 389 : 16, 393 : 25: *Aiṅguṟu* : 45 : 2, 54 : 2, 309 : 1, 322 : 1, 325 : 1; *Naṟ* : 29 : 1, 73 : 1, 86 : 9, 92 : 2, 171 : 2, 173 : 7, 186 : 5, 224 : 6, 347 : 10; *Pari* : 9 : 10, 11 : 12, 72; *Perumbāṇ* : 3; *Puṟam* : 224 : 13, 397 : 17; *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 69, II : 26, IV : 60, VIII : 18, X : 28, XIII : 3, 28, 36, 50, XXVI : 113; *Tiṇaimoḻi* (50) : 35 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 9 : 1, 76 : 1.

(2) Spring season or early summer. In this season Kāman (Cupid) festivel was held. *Kali* : 7 : 1, 33 : 8, 36 : 9; *Maduraik* : 106; *Neḍunal* : 61; *Naṟ* : 157 : 4, 337 : 3.

Vēnil Virundu (வேனில் விருந்து): The feast on the occasion of the Kāman festivel. *Kali* : 92 : 28.

Vēniṟ Kāḍai (வேனிற் காதை): hdg. of canto VIII : *Śilap.*

Vai (வை): Hay; vaikkōl. *Kuṛaḷ* : 435 : 2; *Nāladi* : 234 : 1; *Perumbāṇ* : 239; *Śilap* : XVI : 33; *Śiṛupañch* : 60 : 1.

Vaihal (வைகல்): One day, the duration between one sunrise and another. *Puṛam* : 87 : 2, 171 : 4, 176 : 11, 185 : 4, 190 : 12, 211 : 7.

Vaihaṛai (வைகறை): Dawn; early hours of the day. *Śilap* : VI : 116.

Vaiśigan (வைசிகன்): Merchant. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 632 : 1.

Vaiśiravaṇṇan (வைசிரவண்ணன்): Kubera, the son of Viśrāvasu. *Ēlādi* : 49 : 3, 4.

Vaiśēḍiham (வைசேடிகம்): One of the 6 varieties of religious sysystems. The author of this system was Kaṇādan. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 79.

Vaiśēḍihan (வைசேடிகன்): *vide* Vaiśēḍiham. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 241, XXIX : 165, 182.

Vaidanmiya Diṭṭānta Ābāsam (வைதன்மிய திட்டாந்த ஆபாசம்): False or perverted form of Vaidanmya Diṭṭāntam. This was of five kinds. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 334, 335, 402, 425, 432, 436, 445.

Vaidanmiya Diṭṭāntam (வைதன்மிய திட்டாந்தம்): *Vide* Vaidanmiyam. *Maṇi* : XXIX :67, 140, 402, 419.

Vaidanmiyam (வைதன்மியம்): negative proof. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 137, 140.

Vaidāḷikar (வைதாளிகர்): *vide* also Vēdāḷikar. Jesters in the royal court. *Maduraik* : 671; *Śilap* : V : 48, XXVI : 74.

Vaidika Mārgham (வைதிக மார்க்கம்): The vedic religion. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 3.

Vaippu (வைப்பு): (1) The world. *Kuṛaḷ* : 24 : 2, 149 : 1.

(2) Town. *Perumbāṇ* : 82.

Vaiyaham (வையகம்): The world. *Kuṛaḷ* : 75 : 1, 101 : 1; *Puṛam* : 230 : 5, 260 : 16.

Vaiyattēr (வையத்தேர்): The chariot (i.e., the earth) which Śiva used on the occasion of Tripura Samhāram. *Pari* : 5 : 23.

Vaiyam (வையம்): (1) The world. *Kuṛaḷ* : 22 : 1, 50 : 1, 189 : 1, 238 : 1, 353 : 1, 701 : 2; *Puṛam* : 225 : 4, 261 : 6.

(2) A large sized roofed vehicle. *Nāladi* : 350 : 2; *Śilap* : VI : 120, XIV : 126, 160.

Vaiyāvikkōpperum Pēhan (வையாவிக் கோப்பெரும் பேகன்): (Perum) Pēhan, a chieftain of Vaiyāvi or the hilly country around Paḻani (called Vaiyāvipuri, now Vaiyāpuri for short). He ruled over Nallūr. He was chief of the Āviyar or the Āvi clan; and was one of the last seven patrons. His generosity was such that he gave his costly blanket to a peacock which was merrily dancing at the sight of the clouds and which he mistook to be shivering in the cold. This was on a par with Pāri's gift of a chariot to the Mullai creeper to use as a trellis. This was 'koḍai kaḍam' - foolish generosity. He seems to have been capable of more objectionable 'foolishness' for he divorced his innocent wife from his affections and the greatest poets of the day tried to effect a re-union of hearts Kapilar, Paraṇar, Ariśil Kiḻār and Perumkunṛūr Kiḻār, perhaps in vain. *Aham* : 262 : 16; *Puṛam* : 141 : 12, 142 : 4, 143 : 6, 144 : 12, 145 : 3, 146 : 2, 147 : 9, 158 : 12; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 87.

Vaiyai (வையை): The river flowing along Madurai; revered by the Tamils as a sacred river. It 'circled' the city of Madurai in the Saṅgam days. *Aham* : 36 : 9, 256 : 10, 296 : 5; *Kali* : 27 : 20, 28 : 7, 30 : 16, 35 : 9, 67 : 3, 92 : 12, 98 : 10, 31; *Kuṛum* : 201 : 3; *Pari* : 6 : 13, 22, 60, 70, 73, 77, 78, 82, 93 : 94, 106 col.; 7 : 10, 50, 60, 84; 8 : 51, 61, 71, 104; 10 : 8 col., 11, 15, 39, 73, 87, 92, 106, 140 col.; 12 : 8, 10, 32, 75, 101 col.; 16 : 19, 31, 47, 55; 17 : 44; 20 : 11, 26, 42, 60, 67, 111 col., 22 : 45; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 4, 5, 62, 3 : 3, 9 : 4; *Puṛam* : 71 : 10; *Śilap* : XII : 170 - 174, XIV : 72, XVIII : 4, XX : *Veṇba* : 3 : 2, XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 8 : 185, XXIX : *Āyattār Śol* : 1 : *Vāḻttu* : 3, XXX : 108.

Vaiyaikkōn (வையைக் கோன்): The Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XX : *Veṇba* : 3 : 2.

Vaiyiayārkōmān (வையையார் கோமான்): The Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Āyattār Śol* : 3.

Vaiyaiyārkōn (வையையார் கோன்) :The Pāṇḍyan. Lit., ruler of the people of the Vaiyai region. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Āyattār Śol* : 1, 2.

Vauvāl (வௌவால்) : The bat. *Kuṟun* : 201 : 3, 352 : 1, 2.

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Aṅkuśa (அங்குச) : *vide* Aṅguśam (அங்குசம்).

Achala (அசல) : *vide* Aśalan (அசலன்).

Agastya (அகஸ்த்ய) : *vide* Ahattiyan (அகத்தியன்).

Atiśaya (அதிசய) : *vide* Adiśayam (அதிசயம்).

Adharmāstikāya (அதர்மாஸ்திகாய) : *vide* Adanmāttikāyam (அதன் மாத்திகாயம்).

Adhikāra ..... (அதிகார .....) : *vide* Adihāra ..... (அதிகார .....).

Anitya (அநித்ய) : *vide* Anittam (அநித்தம்).

Anaikānta (அநைகாந்த) : *vide* Anaikāntam (அநைகாந்தம்).

Anaikāntika (அநைகாந்திக) : *vide* Anaikāntikam (அநைகாந்திகம்).

Anta (அந்த) : *vide* Andam (அந்தம்).

Antara (அந்தர) : *vide* Andaram (அந்தரம்).

Antarachārika (அந்தரசாரிக) : *vide* Andaraśārigaḷ (அந்தரசாரிகள்).

Anyatarāsiddham (அந்யதராஸித்தம்) : *vide* Anniyatarāchittam (அந்நியதராசித்தம்).

Anyathāsiddham (அந்யதாஸித்தம்) : *vide* Anniyatāchittam (அந்நியதாசித்தம்).

Apañchika (அபஞ்சிக) : *vide* Apañchigan (அபஞ்சிகன்).

Apaviddha (அபவித்த) : *vide* Apavittan (அபவித்தன்).

Aprasiddha (அப்ரஸித்த) : *vide* Aprasiddham (அப்ரசித்தம்).

Aprasiddhobhaya (அப்ரஸித்தோபய) : *vide* Aprasiddha upayam (அப்ரசித்த உபயம்).

Aprasiddha Viśeshaṇa (அப்ரஸித்த விசேஷண): *vide* Aprasiddha viśēḍaṇam (அப்ரசித்த விசேடணம்).

Aprasiddha Viśeshya (அப்ரஸித்த விசேஷ்ய): *vide* Aprasiddha Viśēḍiyam (அப்ரசித்த வீசேடியம்).

Aprasiddha Sambandha (அப்ரஸித்த ஸம்பந்த): *vide* Aprasiddha Sambandam (அப்ரசித்த சம்பந்தம்).

Abhāva (அபாவ): *vide* Abhāvam (அபாவம்).

Abhinaya (அபிநய): *vide* Avinayam (அவிநயம்).

Amrita (அம்ருத): *vide* Amirdam, Amirdu, Amiḻdam, Amiḻdu, Amudam, Amudu (அமிர்தம், அமிர்து, அமிழ்தம், அமிழ்து, அமுதம், அமுது.)

Amrita Surabhi (அம்ருத ஸுரபி): *vide* Amrida Surabi, Amuda surabhi (அமிர்தசுரபி, அமுதசுரபி).

Arundhatī (அருந்ததீ): *vide* Arundadi (அருந்ததி).

Arūpabrahma (அரூபப்ரம): *vide* Arūpabiramar (அரூபப்பிரமர்).

Arthāpatti (அர்த்தாபத்தி): *vide* Aruttāpatti (அருத்தாபத்தி).

Ashṭami (அஷ்டமீ): *vide* Aṭṭami (அட்டமி).

Asādhāraṇānaikāntika (அஸாதாரண அநைகாந்திக): *vide* Aśādhāraṇa Anaigandikam (அசாதாரண அநைகாந்திகம்).

Asiddha (அஸித்த): *vide* Achittam (அசித்தம்).

Ahalyā (அஹல்யா): *vide* Ahalihai (அகலிகை).

Ākāśa (ஆகாச): *vide* Ākāśam (ஆகாசம்).

Ākāśa Gaṅgā (ஆகாச கங்கா): *vide* Āhāya Gaṅgai (ஆகாய கங்கை).

Āgama (ஆகம): *vide* Āhama (aḷavai) [ஆகம (அளவை)].

Āgama Viruddha (ஆகம விருத்த): *vide* Āhama Viruttam (ஆகம விருத்தம்).

Āchāra (ஆசார): *vide* Āchāram (ஆசாரம்).

Āchārya (ஆசார்ய): *vide* Āchāriyan (ஆசாரியன்), Āśān (ஆசான்), Āśiriyan (ஆசிரியன்).

Ājīvaka (ஆஜீவக): *vide* Āśīvakar (ஆசிவகர்), Āśīvakan (ஆசிவகன்).

Ātmā (ஆத்மா): *vide* Ānmā (ஆன்மா).

Ātreya (ஆத்ரேய): *vide* Āttirēyan (ஆத்திரேயன்), Āttiraiyan (ஆத்திரையன்).

Ādikhaṇḍa (ஆதிக்கண்ட): *vide* Ādikkaṇḍam (ஆதிக்கண்டம்).

Ārabhaṭi (ஆரபடி): *vide* Ārabaḍi (ஆரபடி).

Ārādhana (ஆராதன): *vide* Ārādanam (ஆராதனம்).

Ārya (ஆர்ய): For words commencing 'Ārya' *vide* 'Āriya' (ஆரிய).

Ārsha (ஆர்ஷ): *vide* Āriḍam (ஆரிடம்).

Āśrayāsiddha (ஆச்ரயாஸித்த): *vide* Āśiriyāśittam (ஆசிரியாசித்தம்).

Āhuti (ஆகுதி): *vide* Āhudi (ஆகுதி).

Indra (இந்த்ர): For words commencing with 'Indra' *vide* 'Indira' (இந்திர).

Iṣṭasiddhi (இஷ்டஸித்தி): *vide* Iṭṭasiddhi (இட்டசித்தி).

Upakrita (உபக்ருத): *vide* Upakirutan (உபகிருதன்).

Upādhyāya (உபாத்யாய): *vide* Uvātti (உவாத்தி), Uvāttiyān (உவாத்தியான்).

Ubhayadharmavikala (உபயதர்மவிகல): *vide* Upayadhanma Vikalam (உபயதன்மவிகலம்).

Ubhayāvyā Vritti (உபயாவ்யாவருத்தி): *vide Upayāviyā Virutti* (உபயாவியாவிருத்தி).

Ubhayāsiddha (உபயாஸித்த): *vide* Upayāchittam (உபயாசித்தம்).

Rishabha (ரிஷப): *vide* Iḍapam (இடபம்).

Rishi (ரிஷி): *vide* Iruḍi (இருடி).

Aitihyam (ஐதிஹ்யம்): *vide* Aidiham (ஐதிகம்).

Aurasan (ஔரஸன்): *vide* Auratan (ஔரதன்).

Karkaṭaka (கர்க்கட): *vide* Karkkaḍaham (கர்க்கடகம்).

Karmā (கர்மா): *vide* Kanmam (கன்மம்).

Kalāpa (கலாப): *vide* Kalāvam (கலாவம்).

Kalpa (கல்ப): *vibe* Kaṛpam (கற்பம்).

Kavacha (கவச): *vide* Kavacham, Kavayam (கவசம், கவயம்).

Kritakoti (க்ருதகோடி): *vide* Kiruta Kōti (கிருத கோடி).

Krittikā (க்ருத்திகா): *vide* Kārttigai (கார்த்திகை).

Kritrima (க்ருத்ரிம): *vide* Kiruttiraman (கிருத்திரமன்).

Krityam (க்ருத்யம்): *vide* Kiruttam (கிருத்தம்).

Kriyā (க்ரியா): *vide* Kiriyai (கிரியை).

Krīta (க்ரீத): *vide* Kirīdan (கிரீதன்).

Kānīna (கர்நீந): *vide* Kānīnan (கானீனன்).

Kānta (காந்த): *vide* Kāntam (காந்தம்).

Kārya (கார்ய): *vide* Kāriyam (காரியம்).

Kāryahetu (கார்யஹேது): *vide* Kāriyahēdu (காரிய ஏது).

Kāśyapa (காச்யப): *vide* Kāśipan (காசிபன்).

Kāshṭha (காஷ்ட): *vide* Kāṭṭam (காட்டம்).

Kuñjara (குஞ்சர): *vide* Kuñjaram (குஞ்சரம்).

Kumbha (கும்ப): *vide* Kumbam (கும்பம்).

Kauśāmbī (கௌசாம்பீ) : *vide* Kōśāmbi (கோசாம்பி).

Kshetraja (க்ஷேத்ரஜ) : *vide* Kēttiraśan (கேத்திரசன்).

Khaṇḍa (கண்ட) : *vide* Kaṇḍam (கண்டம்).

Gajabāhu (கஜபாகு) : *vide* Kayavāhu (Vēndan) [கயவாகு (வேந்தன்)].

Gandharva (கந்தர்வ) : *vide* Gandharuvam (கந்தருவம்).

Garbha (கர்ப்ப) : *vide* Karuppam (கருப்பம்).

Grāma (க்ராம) : *vide* Kirāmam (கிராமம்).

Gāndhāra (காந்தார) : *vide* Gāndhāram (காந்தாரம்).

Gārgya (கார்க்ய) : *vide* Garkkiyar (கார்க்கியர்).

Guṇa (குண) : *vide* Kunam (குணம்) [- East].

Guṇavat (குணவத்) : *vide* Kuṇavadan (குணவதன்).

Gūḍha (கூட) : *vide* Kūḍan (கூடம்) [3].

Gūrjjara (கூர்ஜ்ஜர) : *vide* Kuchcharam (குச்சரம்).

Gotra (கோத்ர) : *vide* Gōttiram (கோத்திரம்).

Gomukhi (கோமுகி) : Gōmuki (கோமுகி).

Gautama (கௌதம) : *vide* Gōtamanār (கோதமனார்).

Gautami (கௌதமி) : *vide* Gōtamai (கோதமை).

Ghaṭa (கட) : Kaḍam (4) (கடம்).

Chandra (சந்த்ர) : *vide* Chandiran (சந்திரன்).

Chāpa (சாப) : *vide* Śāvam (சாவம்).

Chāraṇa (சாரண) : *vide* Śāraṇar (சாரணர்).

Chitra (சித்ர): *vide* Chittiran (சித்திரன்), Chittiram (சித்திரம்).

Chitramaṇḍapa (சித்ரமண்டப): *vide* Chittiramaṇḍapam (சித்திர மண்டபம்).

Chitra Vitāna (சித்ர விதான): *vide* Chittira Vidānam (சித்திர விதானம்).

Chitrā (சித்ரா): *vide* Chittirai (சித்திரை).

Chetana (சேதன): *vide* Chētanam (சேதனம்).

Chaitya (சைத்ய): *vide* Śayittam (சயித்தம்).

Jana (ஜந): *vide* Śanam (சனம்).

Janamitra (ஜந மித்ர): *vide* Śanamittiran (சனமித்திரன்).

Jambu (ஜம்பு): *vide* Śambu (சம்பு).

Jambudvīpa (ஜம்புத்வீப): *vide* Śambuttīvu (சம்புத்தீவு).

Jayanta (ஜயந்த): *vide* Jayantan (சயந்தன்).

Jaladhārī (ஜலதாரி): *vide* Śaladhāri (சலதாரி).

Jalam (ஜலம்): *vide* Śalam (4) (சலம்).

Jāmbūnada (ஜாம்பூநத): *vide* Śāmbūnatham (சாம்பூநதம்).

Jina (ஜின): *vide* Śinan (சினன்).

Jinavara (ஜினவர): *vide* Sinavaran (சினவரன்).

Jinendra (ஜிநேந்த்ர): *vide* Śinēndiran (சினேந்திரன்).

Jīva (ஜீவ): *vide* Śīvan (சீவன்).

Jyōtisha (ஜ்யோதிஷ): *vide* Śōdiḍam சோதிடம்).

Tattva (தத்வ): *vide* Tattuvam (தத்துவம்), tattuvan (தத்துவன்).

Tantra (தந்த்ர): *vide* Tantiram (தந்திரம்).

Tapa (தப) : *vide* Taṿam (தவம்).

Tapasvi (தபஸ்வி) : *vide* TavaŚi (தவசி), Tavar (தவர்).

Tarka (தர்க்க) : *vide* Tarukkam (தருக்கம்).

Tīra (தீர) : *vide* Tīram (தீரம்).

Tīrtha (தீர்த்த) : *vide* Tīrttam (தீர்த்தம்), Tīrttan (தீர்த்தன்).

Tejas (தேஜஸ்) : *vide* Tēśu (தேசு).

Tripura (த்ரிபுர) : *vide* Tiripuram (திரிபுரம்).

Dakshiṇa (தக்ஷிண) : *vide* Takkaṇam (தக்கணம்), Takkaṇai (தக்கணை), Takkiṇan (தக்கிணன்).

Daṇḍa (தண்ட) : *vide* Daṇḍam (தண்டம்).

Dāna (தான) : *vide* Dānam (தானம்).

Dāruka (தாருக) : *vide* Tāruhan (தாருகன்).

Diti (திதி) : *vide* titi (திதி).

Dukkha (துக்க) : *vide* Dukkam (துக்கம்).

Durjaya (துர்ஜய) : *vide* Tuchchayan (துச்சயன்).

Dūta (தூத) : *vide* Dūtar (தூதர்).

Dṛshṭi Visha (த்ருஷ்டி விஷ) : *vide* Diṭṭi Viḍam (திட்டி விடம்).

Deva (தேவ) : *vide* Tēvan (தேவன்).

Devakumāra (தேவகுமார) : *vide* Dēvakumaran (தேவகுமரன்).

Devakula (தேவகுல) : *vide* Dēvakulam (தேவகுலம்).

Devantikā (தேவந்திகா) : *vide* Dēvantikai (தேவந்திகை).

Devādhideva (தேவாதிதேவ) : *vide* Dēvādidēvan (தேவாதிதேவன்).

Devi (தேவி) : *vide* Dēvi (தேவி).

Daiva (தைவ) : *vide* Deivam (தெய்வம்).

Dhana (தந) : *vide* Danam (தனம்).

Dhanurdhara (தநுர்த்தர) : *vide* Tanuttiran (தனுத்திரன்).

Dharma (தர்ம) : *vide* Dharumam (தருமம்), Dharuman (தருமன்).

Dharma Chakra (தர்ம சக்ர) : *vide* Dharuma Chakkaram (தரும சக்கரம்).

Dharma Chāraṇa (தர்ம சாரண) : *vide* Dharuma Śāraṇar (தரும சாரணர்).

Dharmadatta (தர்மதத்த) : *vide* Dharumadattan (தருமதத்தன்).

Dharmapīṭhikā (தர்மபீடிகா) : *vide* Dharuma Pīḍihai (தரும பீடிகை).

Dharmaputra (தர்மபுத்ர) : *vide* Dharumaputtiran (தருமபுத்திரன்).

Dharma Śāvaka (தர்ம சாவக) : *vide* Dharuma Śāvakan (தரும சாவகன்).

Nāga (நாக) : *vide* Nāham (நாகம்).

Nāgarika (நாகரிக) : *vide* Nāhariham (நாகரிகம்).

Nāṭaka (நாடக) : *vide* Nāḍaham (நாடகம்).

Nātha (நாத) : *vide* Nādar (நாதர்), Nādan (நாதன்).

Nārada (நாரத) : *vide* Nāradan (நாரதன்).

Nārāyaṇa (நாராயண) : *vide* Nāraṇan (நாரணன்).

Nigamana (நிகமன) : *vide* Nihamanam (நிகமனம்).

Nitya (நித்ய) : *vide* Nittiyam (நித்தியம்).

Nirukta (நிருக்த) : *vide* Nittam (நித்தம்).

Nritya (நிருத்ய) : *vide* Niruttam (நிருத்தம்).

Paṅkaja (பங்கஜ): *vide* Paṅgayam (பங்கயம்).

Paṭala (படல): *vide* Paḍalam (படலம்).

Paṇḍita (பண்டித): *vide* Paṇḍitar (பண்டிதர்).

Patākā (பதாகா): *vidc* Paḍahai, Padāhai (பதாகை).

Pativratā [பதிவ்ரதா (பாதிவ்ரத்ய)]: *vide* Pativadam (பதிவதம்).

Patni (பத்நி): *vide* Pattini (பத்தினி).

Padma (பத்ம): *vide* Paduman (பதுமம்).

Parārddha (பரார்த்த): *vide* Parārttam (பரார்த்தம்).

Parāśara (பராசர): *vide* Parāśaṟan (பராசரன்).

Pāpa (பாப): *vide* Bavam (பவம்).

Pāpī (பாபி): *vide* Pāvi (பாவி).

Pāramitā (பாரமித): *vide* Bīramidai (பாரமிதை).

Piṭaka (பிடக): *vide* Pitakam (பிடகம்).

Pitri (பித்ரு): *vide* Pitir (பிதிர்).

Piṭhikā (பீடிகா): *vide* Pīḍihai (பீடிகை).

Puṇya (புண்ய): *vide* Puṇṇiyam (புண்ணியம்), Puṇṇiyan (புண்ணியன்).

Puṇyadiśā (புண்யதிசா): *vide* Puṇṇiyatiśai (புண்ணியதிசை).

Puṇyarāja (புண்யராஜ): *vide* Puṇṇiarāśan (புண்ணிபராசன்).

Puṇyastāna (புண்யஸ்தான): *vide* Puṇṇiyattānam (புண்ணியத் தானம்).

Punita (புனித): *vide* Punidan (புனிதன்).

Pustaka (புஸ்தக): *vide* Puttaham (புத்தகம்).

Pūjā (பூஜா): *vide* Pūśanai (பூசனை).

Paunarbhava (பௌநர்பவ): *vide* Paunarbhavan (பௌநற் பவன்).

Prati (ப்ரதி): *vide* Paḍi (2) (படி).

Pratimā (ப்ரதிமா) : *vide* Paḍimam (படிமம்), Paḍivam (படிவம்).

Pratyaksha (ப்ரத்யக்ஷ) : *vide* Pirattiyakkam (பிரத்தியக்கம்).

Pratyaksha Viruddha (ப்ரத்யக்ஷ விருத்த) : *vide* Pirattiyakka Viruttam (பிரத்தியக்க விருத்தம்).

Pramāṇa (ப்ரமாண) : *vide* Piramāṇam (பிரமாணம்).

Pramāṇābhāsa (ப்ரமாணாபாஸ) : *vide* Piramāṇa Ābhāsam (பிரமாண ஆபாசம்).

Praḷaya (ப்ரளய) : *vide* Piraḷayam (பிரளயம்).

Prahlāda (ப்ரஹ்லாத) : *vide* Piraṅgalāthan (பிரங்கலாதன்).

Bali pīṭhika (பலி பீடிகா) : *vide* Bali pīḍihai (பலி பீடிகை).

Bāṇa (பாண) : *vide* Vāṇan (வாணன்).

Bālacharitā (பாலசரிதா) : *vide* Vāla Saridai (வால சரிதை).

Bāhu Valaya (பாகுவலய) : *vide* Vāhu valayam (வாகுவலயம்).

Bila (பில) : *vide* Bilam (பிலம்).

Buddha (புத்த) : *vide* Buddhar (புத்தர்).

Buddha pīṭhikā (புத்த பீடிகா) : *vide* Buddha Pīdihai (புத்த பீடிகை).

Brihasta (ப்ருஹஸ்த) : *vide* Pirahattan (பிரகத்தன்).

Brihaspati (ப்ருஹஸ்பதி) : *vide* Piraharpati (பிரகற்பதி).

Bauddha (பௌத்த) : *vide* Bauddham (பௌத்தம்), Pauddham (பௌத்தன்).

Brahma (ப்ரம்ம) : *vide* brahmam (பிரமம்).

Brahmachāri (ப்ரம்மசாரி) : *vide* Brahmachari (பிரம்மசாரி).

Brahmadatta (ப்ரம்மதத்த) : *vide* Brahmadattan (பிரமதத்தன்).

Brahmadāya (ப்ரம்மதாய) : *vide* Brahmatāyam (பிரமதாயம்).

Brahmadharma (ப்ரம்மதர்ம) : *vide* Brahmadharuman (பிரமதருமன்).

Brahma Vādī (ப்ரம்மவாதீ) : *vide* Brahmavādi (பிரமவாதி).

Brahmā (ப்ரம்மமா) : *vide* Biramar (பிரமர்) Brahmanār (பிரமனர்).

Bhagavan (பகவன்) : *vide* Bagavan (பகவன்).

Bhava (பவ) : *vide* Bavam (பவம்).

Bhavakāraṇī (பவகாரணீ) : *vide* Bavakāraṇi (பவகாரணி).

Bhāgya (பாக்ய) : *vide* Pākkiam (பாக்கியம்).

Bhārata (பாரத) : *vide* Bhāratam (பாரதம்).

Bhikshṇī (பிக்ஷ்ணீ) : *vide* Bikkuṇi (பிக்குணி).

Bhūta (பூத) : *vide* Bhūtam (பூதம்), Bhūtar (பூதர்), Bhūtan (பூதன்).

Bhutanātha (பூதநாத) : *vide* Bhūtanāthanār (பூத நாதனர்).

Bhūmi Chandra (பூமி சந்த்ர) : *vide* Bhūmi Chandiran (பூமி சந்திரன்).

Bhairava (பைரவ) : *vide* Bhairavan (பைரவன்).

Bhogabhuvana (போகபுவன) : *vide* Bhōgabhuvanam (போகபுவனம்.)

Makara (மகர) : *vide* Maharam (மகரம்).

Magadha (மகத) : *vide* Magadham (மகதம்).

Maṇimekhalā daiva (மணிமேகலாதெய்வ) : *vide* Maṇimekalā-deivam (மணிமேகலாதெய்வம்).

Madhu (மது) : *vide* Madu (மது).

Madhukara (மதுகர) : *vide* Madukaram (மதுகரம்).

Mantri (மந்த்ரி) : *vide* Mantiri (மந்திரி).

Mahisha (மஹிஷ) : *vide* Mayiḍan (மயிடன்).

Māgadha (மாகத) : *vide* Māgadhar (மாகதர்).

Mātula (மாதுல) : *vide* Mātulan (மாதுலன்).

Mādhava (மாதவ) : *vide* Mādavan (மாதவன்).

Mādhavī (மாதவீ) : *vide* Mādavi (மாதவி).

Māruta (மாருத) : *vide* Mārutam (மாருதம்).

Mithuna (மிதுன) : *vide* Midunam (மிதுனம்).

Mlechcha (ம்லேச்ச) : *vide* Milēchchar (மிலேச்சர்).

Yaksha (யக்ஷ) : *vide* Iyakkan (இயக்கன்).

Yakshi (யக்ஷீ) : *vide* Iyakki (இயக்கி) Must be Yakshini.

Yāma (யாம) : *vide* Yāmam (யாமம்).

Yukti (யுத்தி) : *vide* utti (உத்தி).

Yojana (யோஜந) : *vide* Yōśanai (யோசனை).

Rati (ரதி) : *vide* Irati (இரதி).

Ratnadvīpa (ரத்னத்வீப) : *vide* Irattinattīvu (இரத்தினத்தீவு).

Ravi (ரவி) : *vide* Iravi (இரவி).

Rājamādēvi (ராஜமாதேவி) : *vide* Irāśamādēvi (இராசமாதேவி).

Rājasūya (ராஜஸூய) : *vide* Irāśaśūyam (இராசசூயம்).

Rāma (ராம) : *vide* Irāman (இராமன்).

Rāvaṇa (ராவண) : *vide* Irāvaṇan (இராவணன்).

Rāhula (ராகுல) : *vide* Irāhulan (இராகுலன்).

Rhiṇi (ரோகிணி) : *vide* urōhiṇi (உரோகிணி).

Laṅkā (லங்கா) : *vide* Ilaṅgai (இலங்கை), Ilaṅgādīvam (இலங்காதீவம்).

Lakshmi (லக்ஷ்மீ) : *vide* Ilakkumi (இலக்குமி).

Lakshya (லக்ஷ்ய) : *vide* Ilakkam (இலக்கம்).

Liṅgī (லிங்கீ) : *vide* Iliṅgi (இலிங்கி).

Lokaviruddha (லோகவிருத்த) : *vide* ulaha viruttam (உலகவிருத்தம்)

Lokāyata (லோகாயத) : *vide* ulōkāyatam ulōkāyatan (உலோகாயதம்), (உலோகாயதன்).

Vajra (வஜ்ர) : *vide* Vachchiram (வச்சிரம்).

Varṇa (வர்ண) : *vide* Varuṇam (வருணம்).

Vana Chāriṇī (வந சாரிணீ) : *vide* Vana Śārini (வனசாரினி).

Vasantamālā (வஸந்தமாலா) : *vide* Vaśantamālai (வசந்தமாலை).

Vānavatī (வாநவதீ) : *vide* Vānavadi (வானவதி).

Vāsantava(ī) (வாஸந்தவா) (வீ) : *vide* Vāsantavai (வாசந்தவை).

Vāsava (வாஸவ) : *vide* Vāśavan (வாசவன்).

Vichitra (விசித்ர) : *vide* Vichittiran (விசித்திரன்).

Vijaya (விஜய) : *vide* Viśayan (விசயன்).

Vitāna (விதான) : *vide* Vidānam (விதானம்).

Vidhyādhara (வித்யாதர) : *vide* Vichchātaran (விச்சாதரன்).

Vindhya (விந்த்ய) : *vide* Vindam (விந்தம்).

Virāṭa (விராட) : *vide* Virātan (விராடன்).

Vilotana (விலோதன) : *vide* Vilōdanam (விலோதனம்).

Vedavyāsa (வேதவ்யாஸ) : *vide* Vēda Viyādan (வேதவியாதன்).

Vaidhanmya (வைதன்ம்ய) : *vide* Vaidanmiyam (வைதன்மியம்).

Vaiśeshaka (வைசேஷக) : *vide* Vaiśēḍihan (வைசேடிகன்).

Vaiśeshika (வைசேஷிக) : *vide* Vaiśēḍiham (வைசேடிகம்).

Vaiśya (வைச்ய) : *vide* Vaiśigan (வைசிகன்).

Vaiśravaṇa (வைச்ரவண) : *vide* Vaiśiravaṇṇan (வைசிரவண்ணன்).

Vyākaraṇa (வ்யாகரண) : *vide* Viyākaraṇam (வியாகரணம்).

Vyāpaka (வ்யாபக) : *vide* Viyāpaham (வியாபகம்).

Vyāpya (வ்யாப்ய) : *vide* Viyāppiyam (வியாப்பியம்).

Vrata (வ்ரத) : *vide* Viratam (விரதம்),

Śabda (சப்த) : *vide* Sattam (சத்தம்).

Śāṇḍilya (சாண்டில்ய) : *vide* Śāṇḍiliyanār (சாண்டிலியனர்).

Śāstra (சாஸ்த்ர) : *vide* Śāttam (சாத்தம்).

Śikshā (சிக்ஷா) : *vide* Śikkai (சிக்கை).

Śishṭa (சிஷ்ட) : *vide* Śiṭṭan (சிட்டன்).

Śṛṅgī (ஸ்ரீங்கீ) : *vide* Śiruṅgi (சிருங்கி).

Śramaṇa (ச்ரமண) : *vide* Śamaṇar (சமணர்).

Śrīdhara (சீதர) : *vide* Śīdaran (சீதரன்).

Śruti (ச்ருதி) : *vide* Śrudi (சுருதி).

Saṅgha (ஸங்க) : *vide* Śaṅgam (சங்கம்).

Śaṅghadharma (ஸங்கதர்ம) : *vide* Śaṅgadharuman (சங்கதருமன்).

Sabha (ஸபா) : *vide* Avai (அவை).

Śampāti (சம்பாதி) : *vide* Śambāti (சம்பாதி).

Sahadēva (ஸஹதேவ) : *vide* Śādēvanbr (சாதேவனர்).

Śahya (ஸஹ்ய) : *vide* Śaiyam (சையம்).

Śāṅkhya (ஸாங்க்ய) : *vide* Śāṅkhiyam (சாங்கியம்), Śāṅkhiyan (சாங்கியன்).

Sādhana (ஸாதன) : *vide* Sādanam (சாதனம்).

Sādhanavyāvrutti (ஸாதனவ்யாவ்ருத்தி) : *vide* Sādana Viyāvirutti (சாதனவியாவிருத்தி).

Sādharmya (ஸாதர்ம்ய) : *vide* Śādanmiyam (சாதன்மியம்).

Sāmānya (ஸாமான்ய) : *vidc* Śāmāniyam (சாமானியம்).

Sāmānya Viśesha (ஸாமான்ய விசேஷ) : *vide* Śāmāniya viśēdam (சாமானிய விசேடம்).

Sūta (ஸூத) : *vide* Śūdar (சூதர்).

Sūtra (ஸூத்ர) : *vide* Sūttiram (சூத்திரம்).

Sūryakuṇḍa (ஸூர்யகுண்ட) : *vide* Sūriyakuṇḍam (சூரியகுண்டம்).

Senāpati (ஸேனபதி) : *vide* Śēnāpati (சேனபதி).

Śvabhāva (ஸ்வபாவ) : *vide* Śubāvam (சுபாவம்).

Svayambhū (ஸ்வயம்பூ) : *vide* Śayambu (சயம்பு).

Śvarga ஸ்வர்க)) : *vide* Śwarkkam (சுவர்க்கம்), Turakkam (துரக்கம்).

Havis (ஹவஸ்) : *vide* Avi (அவி).

Hetu (ஹேது) : *vide* Ēdu (ஏது).

ERRATA

Page	*line*	*For*	*Read*
20	10	*Śilad*	*Śilap*
37	25	*Padham*	*Padiham*
69	16	Kūpperam	Kūpperum
106	29	*Imayavan*	*Imaiyavan*
,,	30	*Imayavil*	*Imaiyavil*
124	8	Koingtēr	Kongutēr
133	15	will	hill
134	29	யமண்	உமண்
175	1	(அய் or ஐ)	(ஐ or அய்)
183	4	ஓருவரும்	(ஒருவரும்)
201	24	Devs	Devas
205	21	Ila Maḷḷan,	Iḷa Maḷḷan
217	12	Ō(u)rḍōhattuk-kandarattanār	Ō(u)rōḍōhattukkandarattanār
246	14	elephaats	elephants
283	30	attached	attained
306	30	(குறும்பு)	(குறும்பு)
310	1	hormed	horned
,,	23	optinum	optimum
316	1	Kumranār	Kumaranār
318	14	(கேந்திரசன்)	(கேத்திரசன்)
330	3	Korṛankorṛanār (கொற்றங் கொற்றனர்)	Korṛam Korṛanār (கொற்றம் கொற்றனர்)
339	23	(கோப்பெரும் சேரல் இரும் பொறை)	(கோப்பெருஞ் சேரல் இரும் பொறை)
,,	26	(கோப்பெரும் தேவி)	(கோப்பெருந் தேவி)
357	17	(சாநேவனர்)	(சாதேவனர்)
365	30	Nāyakan	Śivagati Nāyakan
384	22	செய்புளியல்)	(செய்யுளியல்)
389	6	want	went

394	22	differentsate	differentiate
441	18	compared to to the foot	compared to the foot
442	3	(துடிப்பு)	(துடுப்பு)
444	11	Tirumal is in in the	Tirumāl is in the
467	31	wil4	wild
468	25	(தோண்டியோர்)	(தொண்டியோர்)
476	8	waarrior's	warrior's
478	18	of of the Sanskrit	of the Sanskrit
,,	20	Naroka	Naraka
484	3	Chittiramāḍattn	Chittiramāḍattu
527	10	[(பத்தினி) கடவுள்]	[(கடவுள்) பத்தினி]
,,	17	o.	of.
589	30	(பூத தாதனுர்)	(பூத நாதனுர்)
614	32	Oold	Old
642	17	Maduraippadai (மதுரைப்படை)	Maduraippanda (மதுரைப்பண்ட)
,,	30	Bhūtanirai (பூதனிரை)	Bhūtaniḷa (பூதனிள)
648	16	Mara (a) m	Marām
655	21	Āiyar	Āriyar
,,	27	மலைபுலவஞ்சி	மழபுலவஞ்சி
663	19	மறையறம் படுத்த காதை	மனையறம் படுத்த காதை
678	19	மானவிறல் வேல்	மானவிறல் வேள்
681	1	மிலைக்கிழன்	மிலைக்கிழான்
693	12	utts	uttis
697	17	முரூரு	முரூகு
784	10	வெள்ளூர் சிழார்	வெள்ளூர் கிழார்