

of verbs and of verbal derivatives (called *pratyaya*). Thus, by Pāṇ. vi, 1, 163 the letter *c* added to a suffix (as in *ghurac*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 161), indicates that the derivative **bhaṅgura** formed by that suffix is accented on the *last* syllable (e.g. **bhaṅgurá**).

In Vedic texts printed in Nāgarī character the accents are denoted by certain short lines placed above and below the letters, but in the present Dictionary we have not thought it necessary to mark the accent of words printed in Nāgarī, but only of their equivalents in Romanic and Italic type, the common Udātta or acute accent being marked by ' , and the rarer Svarita by `.

And in this connexion it should be mentioned that the employment of the long prosodial mark (¯) to denote long vowels (e.g. **ā**) has manifestly one advantage. It enables the position of an accent to be indicated with greater clearness in cases where it falls on such vowels (e.g. **ā́**).

Next to the three principal improvements thus explained ought certainly to be reckoned the increased mechanical aids provided for the eye, to facilitate the search for words in pages overcrowded with complicated and closely printed type. And most conspicuous among these aids is the employment of thick 'Clarendon' type (see p. xiv, note 1) in place of the Italics of the previous edition, both for the derivatives under roots and under leading words and for the compounds under such words; thus allowing the Italic type to be reserved for compounds of compounds.

Then another improvement of the same kind has been effected by the distribution of the compounds belonging to leading words under two, three, or even more separate heads, according to the euphonic changes in the finals of these words. Thus in the first edition all the compounds belonging to the leading word **Bahis** were arranged under the one word *Bahis* (= *Vahis*); but in the present edition these compounds are far more readily found by their segregation under the five heads of **Bahis**, **Bahiḥ**, **Bahir**, **Bahiś**, and **Bahish** (see pp. 726, 727).

Furthermore, among useful changes must be reckoned the substitution of the short thick line (not necessarily expressive of a hyphen¹) for the leading word in all groups of compounds whose first member is formed with that leading word. Take, for example, such an article as that which has the leading word **Agni**, at pp. 5, 6. It is easy to see that the constant repetition of **Agni** in the compounds formed with that word was unnecessary. Hence **-kaṇa**, **-karman** &c. are now substituted for **Agni-kaṇa**, **Agni-karman** &c. By referring to such an article as **Mahā**, at pp. 794-802, an idea may be formed of the space economized by this simple expedient.

And here I must admit that a few changes may possibly be held to be doubtful improvements, the real fact being that they have been forced upon us by the necessity for finding room for those 60,000 additional Sanskrit words with their meanings, the accession of which to the pages of the Dictionary—as already mentioned—became a paramount duty.

For instance, towards the end of the work, the exigencies of space have compelled us to use Italics with hyphens, not only in the case of sub-compounds (as, for example, *-maṇi-maya* under **candra-kānta** at p. 386, col. 3, is for **candrakānta-maṇi-maya**), but also in the case of compounds falling under words combined with prepositions (as, for example, under such words as 2. **Vi-budha**, **Vi-bhāga**, at p. 977).

The same exigencies of space compelled us to group together all words compounded with 3. **vi** (see p. 949) and with 7. *sa* (see under **sa-kaṅkaṭa**, p. 1123 &c.).

The same considerations, too, have obliged us to make a new departure in extending the use of the little circle ° to English words. Its ordinary use, of course, is to denote that either the first or last part of a Sanskrit word has to be supplied. For instance, such a word as *keśa-v°*, coming after 1. **Vapanīya** at p. 919 stands for *keśa-vapanīya*, while °*da*, °*data*, °*dasva* after *codati*, at p. 400, are for *coda*, *codata*, *codasva*; and similarly °*dyotana* under **Pra-dyota** at p. 680 is for **Pra-dyotana**.

The application of this expedient to English words has enabled us to effect a great saving. It must be understood that this method of abbreviation is only applied to the leading meaning which runs through a long article, or to English words in *close juxtaposition*. For example, the leading signification of **ratha** under the article 1. *rātha* (p. 865) being 'chariot,' this is shortened to 'ch°' in the remainder of the article; and 'clarified butter' in one line is shortened to 'cl° b°' in the next. By referring to such an article as **sahasra**, at p. 1195, it will be seen what a gain in space has thus been effected.

In cases like **-ṅsa** under *kalā* (p. 261) the ° denotes that **-ṅsa** is not a complete word without the prefixing of **a**, which is not given because it has become blended with the final *ā* of the leading word *kalā*.

Much space, too, has been gained by the application of the symbols ^ ^ ^ ^ (adopted at Professor Leumann's suggestion) to denote the blending of short and long vowels. Thus ^ denotes the blending of two short vowels (as of *a+a* into *ā*); ^ denotes the blending of a short with a long vowel (as of *a+ā* into *ā*); ^ denotes the blending of a long with a short (as of *ā+a* into *ā*); ^ denotes the blending of two long vowels (as of *ā+ā* into *ā*), and so with the other vowels, e.g. *ē* for *a+i*, *ō* for *a+u*, *ō* for *a+ū* &c. (see for example **kṛitāgni** for *kṛita+agni*, **kṛitōdaka** for *kṛita+udaka*, at p. 303).

¹ Some compound words which are formed by Taddhita affixes supposed to be added to the *whole word* ought not strictly to have a hyphen.