INDIAN EPIGRAPHICAL GLOSSARY
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D. C. Sircar

Carmichael Professor and Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture, University of Calcutta

MOTILAL BANARSIDASS
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and Other Savants who deciphered our
Forgotten Scripts and reconstructed
the History of our Past.
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PREFACE

It is with a sense of diffidence that I am placing my Indian Epigraphical Glossary in the hands of the students of Indian epigraphy and lexicography. Originally it was my intention to insert it in my Indian Epigraphy as an Appendix to the Chapter on 'Technical Expressions'. But, as my collection of the material progressed, I felt that it would be rather too big for an Appendix. At the same time, I also realised that it was not possible for a single man to collect all interesting words and expressions from all published epigraphic records in the various Indian languages in a short period of time. But I was eager to do as much as it was possible for me in the limited time I could devote to the work, and the result of the attempt is this nucleus now placed in the hands of readers interested in inscriptions. I am fully conscious of my own limitations as well as of the possibility of errors of judgment and of omission and commission creeping into the work. There may be cases wherein I have been misled by earlier writers, or accepted their doubtful suggestion as correct, or misunderstood them. It is hoped, nevertheless, that the work may be of some help to the students and to the future compiler of a fuller Glossary of this type.

The majority of words collected in this Glossary occur in inscriptions in Sanskrit or in the Sanskritic and Dravidian languages. My aim has primarily been to collect Sanskrit words, and generally the Prakrit and tadbhava words have been given in their Sanskrit forms, although some Dravidian or Deśi words have also been included. Sanskrit words used in Tamil with n and m suffixed to them have been usually quoted without the suffixes; e.g., varāha and liṅgam have been recognised as varāha and liṅga. Likewise, the suffix mu in Sanskrit words used in Telugu has been generally omitted. Feminine words ending in a and i, as used in the Dravidian languages, have often been quoted with the vowels lengthened. In Tamil words, intervocalic k, c, t, t and p have sometimes been represented by g, j, d, d and b respectively. It is felt that, while weeding out words without special significance from my original collection, some were left over. There are also some words collected from sources other than epigraphic records.
There are three Appendices at the end of the volume, the first of which contains passages indicating the privileges, etc., enjoyed by the donees of rent-free (or partially rent-free) holdings. Appendix II contains a list of various levies that are known from inscriptions in Dravidian languages, especially Tamil. These Appendices are expected to throw light on the rights and obligations of the tenants of ancient and medieval India and on the meanings of some of the Sanskritic words in the Glossary. The third Appendix contains words of numismatic interest.

The words have been mostly taken from my Indian Epigraphy and the Indices and Glossaries appended to various epigraphical publications, and references to these have been indicated in short. Full references with the indication of pages, etc., have, however, been provided in certain cases especially when the words occur in the epigraphic texts, but are not noticed in the Indices, etc., pertaining to the Volumes in question. A key to the shortened references is supplied below separately. The references cited under a word are of course not exhaustive in all cases. The Index has been prepared by Sri Dipak Ranjan Das, Lecturer, Sanskrit College, Calcutta, to whom my sincere thanks are due.

While it is a matter of satisfaction that I have probably succeeded in explaining a number of expressions, which were previously unintelligible or misunderstood, and in grouping together connected items by cross-references in numerous cases, I am sorry to feel that it is difficult to compile a work of this type without errors, and even more difficult is to print it without technical blemishes including misprints. I therefore crave the indulgence of sympathetic readers for all kind of mistakes that might have crept into the book and request them to be so kind as to draw my attention to the defects they may notice in it.

Pramāṇa-siddhānta-viruddham = atra
yat = kiñcid = uktam mati-māndyā-doṣāt
mātsaryam = utsārya tad = ārya-cittāḥ
prasādam = ādāya viśodhayantu

645, New Alipore, Calcutta-53,
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D. C. Sircar
SPECIAL ABBREVIATIONS TO THE SECTIONS OF INDIAN EPIGRAPHY AND TO OTHER GLOSSARIES AND INDICES

ASLV = Administration and Social Life under Vijayanagara by T. V. Mahalingam, pp. 418-76 (Index).

BL = Bhandarkar’s List = A List of Inscriptions of Northern India in Brāhmī and its Derivative Scripts from about 200 A. C. by D. R. Bhandarkar, Appendix to the Epigraphia Indica, Volumes XIX-XXIII, pp. 297-365 (Index).


CII = Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum; e. g., CII 2-1 = Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Volume II, Part i, pp. 181-85 (Index); CII 3, 4 = Indices to Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Volumes III and IV.

CITD = Corpus of Inscriptions in the Telingana Districts of H. E. H. the Nizam’s Dominions by P. Sreenivasachar, Part II, pp. 201-12 (Glossary).

EI = Epigraphia Indica; e. g., EI 1 = Epigraphia Indica, Volume I, pp. 461-78 (Index); EI 2, 6, 12 = Indices to Epigraphia Indica, Volumes II, VI and XII.

HA = Holy Abu by Muni Jayantavigaya, translated by U. P. Shah, pp. 198-204 (Glossary).

HD = History of Dharmaśāstra by P. V. Kane, Volume III, pp. 975-1007 (Glossary styled ‘Appendix—Note 191’).

HRS = Hindu Revenue System by U. N. Ghoshal, pp. 289 ff. (Glossary and Index).

IA = Indian Antiquary; e. g., IA 5 = Indian Antiquary, Volume V, pp. 363-71 (Index); IA 8, 15, 20 = Indices to Indian Antiquary, Volumes VIII, XV and XX.

IE = Indian Epigraphy by D. C. Sircar; e. g., IE 8-2 = Indian Epigraphy, Chapter VIII, Section ii; IE 7-1-2 = Indian Epigraphy, Chapter VII, Section i, Subsection 2.

Lekhapaddhati, G. O. S., No. XXI, pp. 97-128 (Glossary).


Prācīna Jaina-lekha Sandoha by Muni Jayantavijaya, p. 61 (Glossary).

South Indian Inscriptions; e.g., SII 1 = South Indian Inscriptions, Volume I, pp. 171-83 (Index); SII 11-2 = South Indian Inscriptions, Volume XI, Part ii, pp. 267-72 (Index); SII 1, 3, 12-2 = Indices to South Indian Inscriptions, Volumes I, III, and XII, Part ii.

South Indian Temple Inscriptions by T. N. Subramanian, Volume III, Part ii, pp. i-civ (Glossary in an 'Annexure' at the end of the volume).
GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

Ag. Syst. or Aq. Syst. = Agrarian System of Ancient India by U. N. Ghoshal.
Ant. Ch. St. = Indian Archaeology—A Review published by the Archaeological Survey of India.
A. R. Ep. = Bhandarkar’s List—see BL under Special Abbreviations.

Bhandarkar’s List = Bhāratiya Vidyā, Bombay.
Carm. Lect. = CH under Special Abbreviations.

CII = Dynastic History of Northern India by H. C. Ray.
DHNI = Dharmasūtra.

Dh. S. = Dictionary.
Dict. = see EI under Special Abbreviations.
G. O. S. = Historical Aspects of the Inscriptions of Bengal by B. C. Sen.
Hist. Asp. Ins. Beng. = see HD under Special Abbreviations.

Hist. Dharm. = HRS under Special Abbreviations.
H. Rev. Syst. = see IE under Special Abbreviations.
I.E. = Indian Historical Quarterly, Calcutta.
IHQ = Important Inscriptions from the Baroda State edited by A. S. Gadre and others.
Imp. Ins. Bar. St. = see IA under Special Abbreviations.
Ind. Ant. = Indian Antiquities.
Ind. Cult. = Indian Culture.
JAHRIS = Journal of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta.

JAS


JNSI = Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Varanasi.


Proc. IHC = Proceedings of the Indian History Congress.
Proc. IHRC = Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission.


Select Inscriptions or Sel. Ins. = see SI under Special Abbreviations.
S.I.I. = see SII under Special Abbreviations.

Med. Ind. =


Visāṇu Dh. S. = Visāṇu Dharmasūtra.

Z. D. M. G. = Zeitschrift der Morgenlaendischen Gesellschaft.
SYSTEM OF TRANSLITERATION

क = u,
क = t,
क = d,
क = l,
ए (long) = e,
ए (short) = ḍ,
ओ (long) = o,
ओ (short) = ḍ,
च = c,
छ = ṇ,
ठ = ḷ,
ष = ḷ

Dravidian palatal alveolar n = ṇ,
Dravidian palatal alveolar r = r,
Dravidian cerebral voiced fricative (i.e. voiced ş) = ḷ,
anusvāra = ṇ,
visarga = ḍ,
upadhmāṇiya = ḍ,
jiḥvāmūliya = h
ābādha (CII 1), illness.
ābādha (EI 15), same as bādhā or vādhā; obstacle.
abātamāla, abātamālā, Prakrit; meaning doubtful (cf. Ep.
Ind., Vol. XV, p. 272; ŢDMG, Vol. XL, pp. 345-46); explained
as a kind of sculptured slab (LL).
abādara (IA 16), the entrance of the sun into the
Aries (Meṣa).
abda-pāja (EI 32), a rite.
ābdārkhānah (IE 8-3; EI 31), Persian; ‘water-house’;
cf. Pāniyā-gārika.
ābdhi (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’; see sāgara.
ābdika-śrāddha (CII 4), an annual rite in honour of a
dead person.
ābhāvya (EI 11, 16), income or proceeds; cf. rāja-rāja-
puruṣaśādibhiḥ svāṁ svāṁ—ābhāvyam pariḥartayaṃ; see also rāja-
bhāvya, etc. Cf. ‘the income (ābhāvya) derived from the
loads on bullocks going on their way or coming to Nāḍlāi’
abhaya (EI 24), pose of hand (mudrā); see abhaya-mudrā.
(SITI), place of security to persons in distress; called
abhaya-hasta (SII 2), pose of hand known as abhaya-mudrā
(q. v.).
abhaya-mudrā (HA), pose of hand offering protection, in
which the palm of the right hand, facing the devotee, is held
with fingers upwards. Cf. abhaya-hasta.
abhaya-śāsana (EI 12, 27; SITI), ‘grant of shelter’,
‘charter of security’; a deed offering protection; a grant
recording the provision of shelter.
ābhigānika-guṇa (CII 3, 4), certain attractive qualities.
abhigāta (LP), an injury.
abhikāra (CII 1), a reward.
abhijñāna (LP), a token by which the identity of a
person is recognised.
abhikāra, cf. kṛt-ābhikāra (CII 1), probably, one who has
committed an offence under the instigation of another.
abhilekhitaka—ābhyaantarā

abhilekhitaka (IE 8-8), probably, a written complaint.
abhinava (EI 5; IA 18), name of a tax; cf. abhinava-mārga-
ṇaka-prabhṛti-sarv-ādāya-iṣṭaḥ, epithet of the gift village. It
may also mean ‘new’ and the reference may be to the new
mārgaṇaka tax. See abhinava-mārgaṇaka.

abhinava-mārgaṇaka (Ep. Ind., Vol. III, p. 264,
note 1), name of a tax. See mārgaṇaka, mārg-ādāya, etc.
abhipreta (CII 1), intention.

Ābhira (IE 8-3), member of the cowherd community.
abhirakta (CII 1), beloved one.
abhiseka (EI 4), coronation; cf. abhiseka-kkāṇi, abhiseka-
kkāṇikkai (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; presents offered to the
king at the time of his coronation.

abhiseka-māṇḍapa (SITI), a hall where ceremonial baths
are taken; the coronation hall; also called tiru-māṇjana-
śālai and kulikkum-idam in Tamil.

abhiseka-nāman (SITI), the name or title assumed by a
king at the time of his coronation.

abhīṣikta (CII 1), cf. dvādaśa-varṣ-ābhīṣikta, ‘when one has
been anointed twelve years’, ‘when twelve years have elapsed
abhīṣṭa-devatā (IA 18), same as iṣṭa-devatā; the favourite
deity; the tutelary deity.

abhīṣṭhāna, correctly abhīṣṭhāna; used in the sense of
abhīṣṭhāna, ‘the residence’, ‘a city’, or ‘the headquarters’. Cf.

Aḥhitvaramāṇa, Aḥhitvaramāṇaka (IE 8-3; EI 31; HD),
the letter-carrier or a special kind of messenger. Cf
Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, p. 321 (dūta-praśaṇika-gamāgamik-āḥhi-
tvaramāṇaka); Vogel, Ant. Ch. St., pp. 125-26.

ābhoga (IE 8-4), a territorial unit; similar to bhoga;
cf. Goraḷ-ābhoga.

abhra (IE 7-1-2), ‘cypher’.

ābhyaṅga (IA 22), smearing the body with oil.

Ābhyaentarā (HD), an officer specially intimate or in close
contact with the king. Cf. Antarāṅga. See Rājatarāṅgaṇī, VIII.
426. But cf. also Ābhyaentarika, Ābhyaentar-āpasthāyaka.

Ābhyaentarā-bhāṇḍār-ādhikārin, cf. Bhāṭara-bhāṇḍār-ādhikārin
(IE 8-3; EI 28).

ābhyaentar-ādāya, cf. bāhy-ābhyaentar-ādāya (IE 8-5); internal
revenue income of a village; probably, taxes payable to the village authorities as against those payable to the king. Cf. antar-āya, abhyantara-siddhi, antah-kara, etc. See bāhya.

ābhyantrara-siddhi, abhyantara-siddhi (IE 8-5; EI 20, 22), same as ābhyantrara-siddhi; internal income or revenue, or taxes payable to the village authorities as against those payable to the king; cf. tribhog-ābhyantrara-siddhi, bāhy-ābhyantrara-siddhi, bāhy-ābhyantrar-ādāya; also sarv-ābhyantrara-siddhi (EI 20), and antah-siddhi (CII 4), a privilege of the donee of rent-free land. According to some (CII 4), it refers to the privilege of the donee offering full power of adjudication in law-suits. But expressions like tribhog-ābhyantrara-siddhi (q. v.) render it doubtful. See bāhya, siddhi, siddh-āya.

ābhyantrara-siddhi (CII 4), same as abhyantara-siddhi; explained by some as ‘the powers of adjudication’; probably, taxes payable to the village authorities as against those payable to the king. See abhyantara-siddhi, etc.

✓ Ābhyantrarika (IE 8-3), a guard of the inner apartments of the palace; cf. Ābhyantrarikā. See Ābhyantrara, Ābhyantrar-opasthāyaka.

✓ Ābhyantrarikā, a female guard of the inner apartment of the palace; probably also a concubine (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p.3).

Abhyantar-opasthāyaka (LL), a servant.
Abhyāśin (SII 13), a student.
abhyavahāra-māndapa (EI 3), dining hall.
abhyupāgama (IE 8-8), arrival.
abhyūṣa (EI 7), a cake.
abhyutsarpita (CII 2-1), same as utsarpita; erected.
abhyutthita, cf. abbhūṭhio khāmavo (HA), obeisance to one’s teacher (i.e. a Jain monk) with formal query about the his health and confession of one’s own weakness.
abja (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.
abja-dala (IE 7-1-2), ‘one hundred’.
Āboṭī (EI 11), an inferior class of Brāhmaṇas in Rajasthan.
ā-candr-ārkkam (SITI), ‘so long as the moon and the sun last’; ‘in perpetuity’.
acala-pravytti (SII 11-1), cf. ‘was administering Pandi-golā as acala-pravytti’; a kind of tenure; probably, a permanent holding. See vr̥ttī, the same as pravytti.
ācāra (IE 8-5; EI 30), a custom or customary law.
ācāra—Acupannāyadadhiṣṭhāyaka

(EL 20), religious practice, being regarded as five in number.

*Cf. navanavaty-ācāreṇa (LP)*, ‘99 per cent’, i.e. ‘certainly’.

ācāra-pātra (EI 30), same as sthiti-pātra, ācāra-sthiti-pātra, etc.; a document relating to customary laws.

ācāra-sthiti-pātra (IE 8-5), same as ācāra-pātra, etc.; regulation regarding customary laws; cf. sthiti-pātra, a charter relating to customary laws (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 169).

Ācārya (EI 33; BL), title of a religious teacher; used commonly by the Buddhists and Jains (LL; SII 1).

(CII 3; EI 32; ML), a spiritual guide or teacher; a preceptor.

Same as Sthān-ācārya (EI 17), a temple priest.

(EI 8; IA 14), an architect; used in the sense of ‘a master’, i.e. ‘a master-mason’; cf. Ācāri (EI 17), an artisan. Pāli Ācariya is explained as ‘a master goldsmith’ in the P.T.S. Pāli-Eng. Dict.

(LL), title of a sculptor.

(HA; IA 19), Jain; a Sādhu who has the right of both reading the sacred texts publicly and explaining them authoritatively.

ācāryakula (LL), a Buddhist temple; cf. devakula.

ācārya-piṭha (EI 16), a holy site; a site sanctified by a religious teacher.

ācārya-pūjanā (SITI), honorarium payable to priests.

āchanna (EI 30), a word of doubtful import.

accu (IE 8-8; SITI), Tamil; name of a coin; cf. ānai-accu, nall-ānai-accu, paḷamudal-ānai-accu, paḷaṇjālāgai-accu, paṇḍaca-lāgai-accu, amudan-accu, uṇḍi-accu, etc. Cf. also paṇcālav-accu (SITI), name of a coin probably struck by the body called paṇcālattār or paṇcakārmāra; uṇḍiy-accu (SITI); vaļudiy-accu-varggam (SITI), a group of taxes payable in Pāṇḍya coins; yakki-accu (SITI), from Sanskrit Yakṣi; name of a coin current in the Koṅgu country.

(EI 24), name of a tax.

accu-pannāya (EI 16), department of taxation or coining.

Acupannāyadadhiṣṭhāyaka (IE 8-3), Kannada; superintendent of the revenue from mints; sometimes also called Mahā-sāmamādhipati, Mahāpradhāna, Bhanasavīrgadē, etc., additionally.
accuvari (SITI), Tamil; probably the same as pŏnavari; the duty payable for minting gold into coins.
āchu (CII 4), same as ā-su, the name of a coin; cf. Tamil accu.
acita (SITI), damage; injury.
āda, adḍa (CITD), Telugu; a measure of capacity equal to 2 māṇikas or one-eighth of a tūm; half, especially half of a fanam or a certain measure called kuṇcamu; a weight representing the eighteenth portion of a varāha (q. v.).
adāna (IE 8-5; EI 12; CII 4), a levy or impost; same as ādāya.
adānaka (LP), same as adḍānaka; cf. adḍānake muktā, mortgaged; valitāya adḍānake muktam, Gujarāti vaḷat dān mukyūn, 'something mortgaged, the produce of which will pay off the debt in course of time'.
adatta (IE 8-5), adattā (EI 33), ādattā (EI 28), a tax of uncertain import; probably, interest or fine on arrears of tax.
adāya (EI 33), income or impost; cf. bhūta-bhavisya-devamāna-niḥses-adāya-salita (IE 8-5); cf. also viṣeṇim-ādāya (EI 21), name of a tax.
adbhuta (EI 33), same as utpāta (q. v.).
adbhuta-sānti (EI 33), a ceremony to avert evil.
adḍa-cinnua (EI 18), name of a coin.
adḍaga, adduga (CITD), Telugu; half a fanam.
adḍānaka (LP), a mortgaged thing; cf. ghṛ-āḍḍānaka-patra (LP), deed for mortgaging a house.
Ādesakārīn (EI 10), an officer or agent, or a representative.
Ādesa-naibandhika (EI 7; CII 4), official designation indicating the recorder of orders.
ādeya (EI 7, 12, 15; CII 3), 'what is to be taken or levied'; a fiscal term meaning the same thing as ādāya, i.e. income or impost; dues (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXV, p. 237).
āḍha (IE 8-6), same as āḍhika or āḍhaka; a measure of capacity; a land measure also called āḍhavāpa.
āḍhā (IE 8-6), Bengali form of āḍhaka and āḍhavāpa.
āḍhaḥ, cf. s-āḍha-ūrdhva (IE 8-5); what is below the surface of the ground; root-crops.
āḍhaka (IE 8-6; EI 27), a measure of capacity; often
regarded as equal to 264 handfuls and to one-fourth of a dropa; 16 to 20 seers according to Bengali authors; also used as a shortened form of ādhāvāpa or ādhakavāpa.

ādhāna, cf. dān-ādhāna-vikraya (IE 8-5); mortgaging. Cf. n=ādheyaṁ na ca vikreyaṁ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXV, p. 218).

ādhavāpa, also called ādhakavāpa (IE 8-6), 'an area of land requiring one ādhaka measure of seed grains for being sown'; a land measure which was not the same in all ages and localities.

Adhi (LP), contraction of Adhikārin, regarded by some as 'a revenue officer like the Māmlatdār'.

Adhi, Ādhī (IE 8-1; 8-8), shortened forms of Adhikaraṇika or Adhikaraṇika.

ādhī (SII 2; LP), a mortgage or deposit; ādhau kṛtaṁ, 'mortgaged'; cf. ādhau muktam, ādhau dattam. Cf. vinasṭ-ādhīsaṅka (LP), used in connection with a lost thing which had been given in mortgage.

adhika (EI 3), intercalary [month].

adhik-ākṣara (LP), 'with words in excess'.

adhika-padi (CITD), Sanskrit-Telugu; an extra allowance in food (grain, salt, vegetables and all that is required to prepare a meal, including firewood), sometimes also in money, granted to servants, friends or poor people.

Adhikāra, cf. Tamil Adigāram (EI 25); same as Adhikārin (SII 1), explained as 'a magistrate'.

adhikāra-mel-ēḷuttu (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; revisional order.

adhikaraṇa (IE 8-1, 8-8; EI 28), an office; cf. rājakule=’dhi-

karaṇaśya, apparently referring to an office. See adhikaraṇ-āva-


(EI 24), a court or department.

(EI 30), a law-court.

(SITI), a class of law courts; probably, the chief court.

(EI 30, 31), an administrative office or a board of administration.

(EI 31), a district.

(SII 2), same as Adhikārin, a magistrate.

adhikaraṇa-danda (SITI), fine imposed by the adhikaraṇa or law-court.

Adhikaraṇa-lekhaka (EI 30), a scribe pertaining to a law-
court or office.
Adhikaranika—adhisthana

(HD), the official recorder or scribe [who drew up deeds of sale and the like after having measured the land to be sold]. Cf. Rājataraṅgiṇi, VI, 38; Viṣṇu Dh. S., VII, 3.

Adhikaranika, Ādhikaranika (IE 8-1; EI 28), an officer belonging to or in charge of an adhikarana or office.

adbikāra-vartananā (SITI), customary payments made to an officer at stipulated periods; probably the same as Sanskrit-Tamil adhikāra-ppeṟṟu, adhikāra-ppōn, etc.

Adhikārika, Ādhikārika (IE 8-3; EI 2, 23, 28; CII 4; BL; HD), ‘an officer’; same as Adhikārin, Niyogika, Adhvakṣa, etc., regarded as meaning a minister, magistrate, superintendent, governor or director. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIV, p. 184.

Adhikāri-mukhya (EI 33), explained as ‘the chief minister’.

Adhikārin (IE 8-3; EI 28; BL), ‘an officer’; same as Ādhikārika; cf. Kannada Vērgade, etc., and Sanskrit Adhyakṣa, meaning a superintendent, governor or director.

(ASLV), explained as ‘a special officer or royal agent’.

(EI 7), explained as ‘a minister’.

(SII 2), explained as ‘a magistrate’.

Cf. Vidaiy-adhikāri, Vidaiyil-adhikāri (SITI), an officer issuing royal orders.


Adhipati (LL), a king; cf. pati.

ādhī-patra (LP), a mortgage bond.

Adhirāja (IE 8-2), sometimes used as an imperial title, but sometimes as the title of a feudatory. Cf. Adhimahārāja.

(BL), title of a subordinate ruler.

(LL), designation of a supreme king.

Adhirājarāja (EI 9), royal title. Cf. Rājarāja, Rājādhirāja, etc.

adhirāja (EI 24), a realm or kingdom.

ādhirājya (CII 3), a derivative from the title Adhirāja; supreme sovereignty.

adhishthāna, adhiṣṭhāna (CII 1), cf. dharm-ādhisthāna, dharm-ādhiṣṭhāna, ‘the establishment of morality’.

adhiṣṭhāna (IE 8-3; EI 24, 28, 31; LL), the capital or headquarters of an administrative unit; a city or town; the chief city. See abhisṭhāna.

(EI 9), probably, residence.

(EI 8), same as sthāna.
adiṣṭhāna—āditya

(EI 24), cf. adiṣṭhānam, 'under the supervision of'.
(SITT), the base of the vimāna in a temple; a seat.
adiṣṭhān-ādhikaraṇa (IE 8-3; EI 23; BL), administrative
doctrine or board at the headquarters of a territorial unit;
office of the administrators of a city; the city office.
Adiṣṭhāyaka (EI 16), official designation; same as
Adhyakṣa (q.v.).

adhiśva, cf. adhiśva-sakta-cāturvarṇya-samakṣam (LP), ‘in
the presence of the people of the four castes living in the
vicinity’; cf. adhiśva-saktiya (LP); neighbours.
Adhvapa (EI 20), official designation; same as Mārgapati,
etc.

Adhyakṣa (EI 24; CII 4), the head of a department; the
superintendent of a department; a superintendent or director;
sometimes mentioned in the list of officials (Ep. Ind., Vol.

(IA 20), explained as the Dūtaka or Ājñāpti, i.e.
executor of grants.

Adhyakṣa-pracāra (EI 12, 15), a list of superintendents of
departments; probably also a notice setting forth the dis-
tribution of the Adhyakṣas in various departments and stations.

Adhyāpaka (EI 32), a teacher.

a-dhyātam, ‘without any consideration or hesitation’
(Select Inscriptions, p. 239).

Adhyayana (SII 1), study of the Vedas.
Adhyayana-bhāṭṭa (IA 12), assistant officiating priest
(also called Sādhācārya) at the temple at Rāmesvaram.

adhyayana-āṅga (SITI), same as adhyayana-vaṛṭti (q. v.).

adhyayana-vaṛṭti (SITI), tax-free land endowed for reciting
the Vedas in temples.

adhyetṛ (EI 32), a student.

ādi (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.

ādikāra (CII 1), an initiator; one who starts a practice or
do a particular deed.

Ādikartṛ (CII 3), ‘an originator’; epithet of the Jain
Tīrthaṅkaras.

Ādirāja (EI 12), an ancient king, e.g., Bharata, Nala,
Nahuṣa, etc.; founder of a royal family (Select Inscriptions,
pp. 412, 415).

āditya (IE 8-2; EI 33), ending of royal titles like Vikramā-
dītya, Kramādītya, Mahendra dītya, etc., probably popularised by the Imperial Guptas in the fourth century A.D.

(IE 7-1-2), ‘twelve’.

āditya-kāca (EI 32), probably, the jewel called sūryakānta. ādivarāha-drama (EI 30; CH 4), name of a coin (drama) styled after Ādivarāha, i.e. Pratihāra Bhoja I (c. 836-85 A.D.).

ādri (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), ‘seven’.

ādvalīśa (IA 17), or ādvalīśa; regarded as a word of doubtful meaning; but really, a geographical name.

ādyā māṣa, the original māṣa 5 ratis in weight, later its weight being regarded as 6, 7 or 10 ratis (J.N.S.I., Vol. XV, p. 139). See māṣa.

aga (IE 7-1-2), ‘seven’.

(SII 3), earth or land.

āgama (SII 1), a doctrine; cf. Lākul-āgama (EI 32), the doctrine of Lakula (Lakuliśa). Cf. āgama-samaya.

Cf. s-āgama-nirgama-praveśa (IE 8-5), ‘together with approaches, ingress and egress’.

āgama-nirgama-dāna (LP), tax for importing and exporting.

āgamarāga (SITI), a variety of dance performed in the presence of the gods in temples.

āgama-samaya, cf. Lākul-āgama-samaya (EI 32), the tenets of Lakula’s doctrine.

āgāmin (IE 8-5; EI 19; SITI), future income, future benefits; one of the 8 kinds of rights in the property; cf. aśṭa-bhoga.

agara (EI 19), a corrupt form of agrahāra, often noticed in Tamil inscriptions.

agara-brahmadeya (SITI), village granted to Brāhmaṇas; also called agara (agrahāra) and brahmadeya. See agara.

agara-pāru (SITI), Tamil; same as agara or agrahāra; land granted to Brahmāṇas.

Agosāli (EI 28), a goldsmith; same as Aksaśālin.

āghāṭa (EI 16), boundary; cf. āghāṭana, āghāṭi.

āghāṭana (Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 264, text line 42), same as āghāṭa, boundary; see also āghāṭi.

āghāṭi (EI 23), same as āghāṭa; boundary; see also āghāṭana.

aghoṣa (IE 7-1-2), ‘thirteen’ [being the number of surds in the Sanskrit alphabet].

agni (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.
agni-cayana (EI 32; IA 19), a sacrificial rite.
Agnicit (SII 2), title of a Brāhmaṇa. cf. agni-cayana.
agnihotra (EI 22; CII 3, 4), offerings to fire; a particular sacrifice, often mentioned as one of the five sacrificial rites (mahāyajña) which are the daily duties of a Brāhmaṇa.
agnihotrin (CII 4), epithet of a Brāhmaṇa performing the agnihotra sacrifice.
agnī-kārya (EI 33; SII 3), fire-oblation.
Agni-kula, 'a family, the progenitor of which was born from the fire pit of a sage'. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 162, for a 12th century 'Fire family' in the Nanded District, Maharashtra.
agni-kunda (CII 4), fire-pit; an emblem of the worship of the Fire or Sun.
agni-skandha (CII 1), masses of fire.
agnīsthā (SITI), firewood.
agniśoma (CII 3), a particular sacrifice.
Agniśāhita (EI 15), same as Āhitāgni, 'a Brāhmaṇa perpetually maintaining and consecrating the sacred fire in his house'.
agra (EI 24), same as agra-bhāga; the king's share.
(CII 1), cf. anyatra agraṇa parākramena, 'without a great effort'.
agra-bhāga (CII 2-1; ML), the principal share; same as agra, agra-pratyāya, the king's share.
agrabhāga-pratyāśa (CII 2-1), same as agra-bhāga, agra-pratyāśa.
agra-bhrī (CII 1), a superior personage.
agra-dharmarājikā (ML), the chief Dharmarājikā (a stūpa enshrining the relics of the Dharmarāja or Buddha).
aghahara, agāhara, āghahara (Chamba), corruptions of agramahāra.
Agrahara (EI 24), a collector of the king's share. See agra.
agrahāra (IE 8-4; EI 30; CII 4; SII 1; HRS; Chamba), rent-free land given to Brāhmaṇas; a rent-free village; a Brāhmaṇa village; sometimes suffixed to names of localities especially in South India. It was primarily, 'a rent-free village in the possession of Brāhmaṇas'; but there are occasional references
to dev-āgrahāra (rent-free holding in the possession of a deity), vaiśy-āgrahāra (rent-free holding in the possession of the Vaiśyas), etc.; sometimes spelt agrāhāra (CII 3). See mah-āgrahāra, brahmaṇpurī, caturveḍi-maṅgala, etc.; also anīga-bhoga.

āgrahāra-pradey-āṃśa (EI 33), a small rent payable for land granted to Brāhmaṇas and declared rent-free.

Agrahārika, Āgrahārika (IE 3-8; EI 23; HD; CII 3; etc.), the owner of an agrahāra; sometimes probably, the superintendent of agrahāras; same as Agrahārin. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIV, p. 127.

Agrahārin, Agrahārīṇa (EI 23, 24), the holder of an agrahāra; headman or owner of an agrahāra village. Cf., Agrahārika.

Agrahārīṇa-mahāttara (EI 24), headman among the Agrahārīṇas, i.e. owners of an agrahāra (rent-free village in the possession of Brāhmaṇas).

āgrahāyaṇī (EI 8), Mārgaśīra su-di 15.

agraja (EI 23), the elder brother (or cousin); rarely used wrongly in the sense of 'the eldest son' (EI 9).

agrajanman (EI 9), same as agraja (q.v.); wrongly used to mean 'the eldest son' instead of 'the elder brother' (cf. agraja).

(EI 24), a Brāhmaṇa.

Agra-mahādevī (SITI), chief queen of a king.


Agra-maḥiṣi (IE 8-2; EI 22; LL; ML), designation of the chief queen; cf. Maḥiṣi, Agra-maḥaṇvi, etc.

agra-maṇḍapa (SITI), front hall of a temple.


agra-pratyāṇī (EI 23; CII 2-1; ML), principal share; same as agrā-bhāga.

agra-pratyāya (EI 23), principal share or income; same as agrā-bhāga.

agra-sālā (SII 3), a temple-kitchen.

āgrayaṇa (EI 7), the first Soma libation at the agniṣṭoma sacrifice; oblation consisting of first-fruit at the end of the rainy season.

agrika (LP), 'the previous one'.
agrika-pāyā (LP), original foundation; cf. Gujarāti pāyā, foundation.

Agronomoi (IE 8-3), Greek; probably the same as Rajjuka. āhāḍa (EI 1), probably, a quarry.

Ahaṁvira, see Amira. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 178. ahan (CII 3), ‘a day’; used to denote the solar, or more properly civil, day.

āhāra (IE 8-4; EI 27; CII 1, 3, 4), a district; cf. āharaṇī. Cf. grām-āhāra (IE 8-4), a group of villages.

(IA 17), cf. s-āhāra in Buddhist literature explained as sa-janapada. Āhāra= [land for] food; cf. bhoga.

āharaṇī (IE 8-4; EI 16), a district or its subdivision; cf. Hastakavapr̥-āharaṇi (Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 109); also cf. āhāra. āhāra-visaya (IE 8-4), originally an āhāra, but later a visaya; cf. Khetak-āhāra-visaya.

āhavaniya (EI 32), the sacred fire.

ahi (IE 7-1-2), ‘eight’.

ahi-dānda (IE 8-5; EI 12, 28, 33), professional tax levied from snake-charmers or levy for their maintenance.

aṅgāka, same as edāka (q.v.).

airāvata (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’; sometimes hastin, etc., are used in this sense though they really mean ‘seven’.

aśvārā-aśṭaka (EI 33), same as aśta-bhoga (q.v.).

aitāda (EI 28), derived from etād.

ājivaka-kāṣu (SITI), same as Tamil āśuva-kkāṣu, āśuva-kkaḍama; tax payable by Ājivakas or for the maintenance of Ājivaka monks.

Ājñā (IE 8-3; EI 27; BL; CII 3), an order or command; same as ājñapti or ājrapti supposed to be connected with giving the order for the drawing up of a charter; person receiving a king’s order regarding the preparation of a charter; usually translated as ‘executor of a grant’; standing alone, the word is supposed to indicate the office of the Dūtaka, though the latter seems to have been additionally responsible for giving the donee the possession of the gift land. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 362 (of the Gaṅga year 149) where the words are ājñā mahāmahattara-Śivavarṇā; also svayam-ājñā (CII, Vol. III, p. 115; Ep. Ind., Vol. XVI, p. 19) taken to mean that the king employed no Dūtaka to convey the details of his grant to the local officers, but that he gave the details in person.
The expression *sva-mukh-ājñā* (literally, the oral order of the king) is also explained in the same way. The suggestion that *Ājñādāpaka* sometimes occurs as a synonym of *Dūtaka* is wrong. See *Ājñāpti, Ājñā-saṅcārin*, etc. Cf. *Ind. Ep.*, pp. 143-44. Cf. Tamil *āṇai* (EI 23), sign; the insignia.

*Ājñā-bhogika* (EI 21; BL), *Ājñā* and Bhogika wrongly made into a single official designation. See *Ājñā* and Bhogika.

*Ājñā-dāpaka* (BL; HD), wrongly taken as a compound expression meaning an officer (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIV, p. 161). See *Ājñā* and Dāpaka.

*Ājñādhāraka* (ASLV), an executor of the royal order; cf. *Ājñā-paripālaka*.

*Ājñā-paripālaka* (ASLV), an executor of the royal order; cf. *Ājñā-dhāraka*.

*Ājñāpti, Ājñāpti* (IE 8-3; EI 24, 27, 30; SII 1; HD), ‘the agency that obtains the command’; the executor of a grant; one who communicates, at the order of the king, the details about a land grant to local officers; probably the same as *Dūtaka*. Cf. *Ājñā*; also Tamil *Vāy-kkelvai, Vāy-kkelvijyār*. See *Ind. Ep.*, pp. 143-44; *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 184; Vol. VIII, p. 146. Cf. *Ājñā-saṅcārin*.

*Ājñā-saṅcārin* (EI 23, 24, 27), same as *Ājñāpti*, etc.

*Ājñā-sata-prāpayitr* (EI 12), official designation.

*ājñāta* (IA 18), ‘an order’; *saṅcaritam e=ājñātam*, ‘and the command has been communicated or carried into effect.’

*a-kālika* (CII 1), ‘not restricted to time’.

*a-kāra* (CII 1), same as *prakāra*, a way or kind.

*a-karṣaka* (EI 5), probably, the extent [of a piece of land].

*a-kāša* (IE 7-1-2), ‘cypher’.

*Ākāśamukhin* (ASLV), epithet of certain Śaiva ascetics, also called *Ākāśavāsin*.


*ākāśa-vānī* (IA 11), an unearthly voice.

*Ākāśa-vāsīn* (ASLV), same as *Ākāśamukhin* (q.v.).

*ākāś-otpatti* (HRS), ‘produce of the sky’; fruits; wrongly regarded by some as the same as *bhūta-vāta-pratyāya* (q.v.). See *ākāśa-pāṭal-otpatti*.

*akhaṇḍa-dīpa* (EI 30), a lamp to be perpetually burnt before a deity in a temple, the installation of which was regarded as a meritorious act; same as *nandā-dīpa*, etc.
Akhasāli (EI 7), same as Akṣaśālin.

akiṇcit-grāhya (HRS), same as akiṇcit-kara, ‘free from tax’.
akiṇcit-kara (HRS), same as akiṇcit-grāhya, ‘free from tax’.
akkam (SII 3; SITI), Tamil; name of a coin; one-twelfth of a kāśu; a mint (cf. akka-śālā).

akka-śālā (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; a mint; cf. akkaśālai-vari (SITI), charges payable to the mint for minting coins.

akkasālavaru (CITD), cf. Telugu agasāli, akkasāla, akasālē; also Kannada agasālavāḍu; a goldsmith or his workshop.

Akkasālīga (EI 7), a goldsmith; same as Akṣaśālīka.

akṛti (IE 7-1-2), ‘twentytwo’.

akṣa, same as suvarṇa (q.v.).

akṣapaṭala (BL), the department of records and accounts.

See Akṣapaṭalika, etc. Cf. Mahāśāṅdhivigrah-akṣapaṭal-ādhipati.

Akṣapaṭal-ādāya (IA 18), levy for the maintenance of the akṣapaṭala department or the Paṭvārī. Cf. akṣapaṭala-prastha.

Akṣapaṭal-ādhiṅkṛta (CII 3; HD; BL), an officer of the akṣapaṭala department or the officer in charge of it; same as Akṣapaṭalika, etc. See CII, Vol. III, p. 257; Rājatarangini, V. 301, 397-98.

Akṣapaṭal-ādhipati (BL), the head of the akṣapaṭala department; same as Akṣapaṭalin, etc.; also called Akṣapāla (cf. karaṇa).


akṣapaṭala-prastha (IA 18; HRS), contributions paid by the villagers at the rate of a prastha of grain (probably, per standard measure) for the expenses of the akṣapaṭala department (probably for the maintenance of the Paṭvārī). Cf. akṣapaṭal-ādāya.

Akṣapaṭalika (EI 30; CII 4; HD; BL), same as Akṣapaṭal-ādhipati, officer in charge of accounts and records. Akṣapaṭala means ‘accounts office’ (Stein) or ‘records office’ (Bühler). There is Grām-ākṣapaṭalika in the Harṣacarita (VII, para. 2) probably meaning the Paṭvārī, and a section on the superintendent of the akṣapaṭala in the Arthaśāstra (II. 7). See Ep. Ind., Vol. XX, p. 128; Vol. IX, p. 305. Cf. Mahākṣapaṭalika.

Akṣapaṭalin (EI 19; BL), same as Akṣapaṭal-ādhipati, Akṣapaṭalika, etc.

akṣara, cf. hast-ākṣarāṇi (LP), a deed for borrowing money; also kṛṣṇ-ākṣarāṇi (LP), the record containing a censure; also ujjval-ākṣarāṇi (LP), a certificate of good conduct; also viśuddhākṣarāṇi (LP), an acknowledgement. Cf. uttar-ākṣarāṇi (LP), same as Marāḍhi utarāī; probably, a deed by which land is given at a favourable rent to merchants, etc., who helped the government with money.

Cf. guṇ-ākṣara, also called guṇa-patra; see also gupt-ākṣara.

akṣara-palli (IA 11), the system of writing numbers by syllables; name applied to the system of writing numbers as found in inscriptions before the popularisation of the decimal system, though the symbols employed in the Brāhmī inscriptions do not appear to be akṣaras in all cases.

Akṣaśālika (EI 29), same as Akṣaśālin, etc.; a goldsmith.

(HD), explained as ‘an officer in charge of the gambling-hall’.

Akṣaśālin (EI 29; BL), same as Akṣaśālika, etc.; a goldsmith; from Telugu-Kannaḍa Akkasāḷē (EI 3), Agasāli, etc. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIV, p. 173.

(HD), explained as ‘an officer in charge of the gambling hall’.

akṣatā (IA 11), probably, rice grains mixed with red powder.

akṣata-tritiyā (EI 24), same as aksaya-tritiyā.

akṣauhini (IE 7-1-2), ‘eleven’.


aksayaṇī, aksayaṇī (EI 32), modified forms of aksaya-nīvi.

aksayanidhi-dharma (EI 12), same as aksayanivi-dharma (q.v.).

aksayanikā (EI 30), corrupt form of aksaya-nivikā, a perpetual endowment.

aksaya-nīvi, aksaya-nīvi (CII 3, 4; HRS), a permanent endowment.

aksayanivi-dharma (EI 29), the nature of a permanent endowment; also called aksayanidhi-dharma (EI 12).

aksaya-nivikā (EI 24, 30), same as aksaya-nīvi; a perpetual endowment.
aksaya-pūrṇamāsi (EI 23), probably, the same as Māgha su-di 15.

aksaya-ṛṣīyā (EI 4, 23; CII 4; IA 18; BL), same as Vaiśākha su-di 3; see aksata-ṛṣīyā.

aksi (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’; cf. netra.

aksiṇin (IE 8-5; EI 19; SITI), actual or fixed income; regarded as one of the eight rights of ownership. Cf. āsta-bhoga.

aksiṭa-bhaṅga (HRS), same as khoṭa-bhaṅga and ukkoṭa-bhaṅga (Abhidhānārājendra, s.v. pariḥāra). Cf. ukkoṭa and bhaṅga.

alag-accu (SITI), Tamil; name of a coin.

alam (CII 1), ‘capable’.

ālambana (LL), the base stone.

alavana (IA 19), probably a Sanskritised form of agwana (q. v.).

ālaya, cf. ālai (SII 3), a temple; a contraction of dev-ālaya.

Cf. āyatana, bhavana, pura, etc.

ālepana (SITI), anointing; coating the image with unguent.

āli (Chamba), wet land, irrigable land; also called kohli.

alinī (EI 26), ‘a swarm of bees’; female Jain devotees.

alipaka, also read as aliyaka (EI 32), a fiscal expression of uncertain import; see nīdhān-ālipaka. The word alipaka means ‘a bee’. Thus ālipaka may refer to the right over wax, bee-hives, and honey. Aliyaka, from ali, ‘a bee’; would mean the same thing.

Alāya (EI 15), an official title. Cf. alipaka.

aliyaka, cf. alipaka.

allavāṭa (IE 8-8; EI 30), meaning uncertain.

alpa-bhāṅḍatā (CII 1), moderation in the hoarding of wealth.

alpam-irai (SITI) Sanskrit-Tamil; a minor tax payable in grains.

amā (EI 24), abbreviation of amāvāsyā.

Amaca (HD), Prakrit Amacca=Sanskrit Amāṭya (q.v.).


amalasāraka (CII 4), the circular fluted disc on the spire of a temple.

amaliman (EI 12), purity.

amānta (CII 3), the technical name for the scheme of the lunar months in Southern India, according to which a month ends with the new-moon day, and the bright fortnight precedes the dark. According to Fleet, it is always this arrangement
that is taken for calculation in astronomical works, though, even in Southern India, the arrangement was not applied to the Śaka years, for the civil reckoning, till between 804 and 866 A.D.; on the other hand, according to him, even in Northern India, this arrangement was used in Nepal with the years of the Newār era, though it was abandoned there when the Newār era was followed by the Vikrama era in its northern variety. For its prevalence in Indonesia, see *Sel. Ins.*, p. 470.

*amara* (IE 7-1-2), ‘thirtythree’ [being the original number of the gods].

(*SITI; ASLV*), land or revenue granted by a ruler to his retainers for military service; land assigned to military officers who were entitled to collect only certain revenues with the obligation to raise a contingent of army ready for service whenever called upon and also to pay tribute to the king; same as *amara-māgani*. Cf. *Amara-nāyaka*.

*amara-māgani* (SITI; ASLV), same as *amara*; estate given to an *Amara-nāyaka*.

*Amara-nāyaka* (EI 16; SITI; ASLV), a retainer chief enjoying *amara*, i.e. land or its revenue, for military service to be rendered to his master.

*amāri-rūḍhi* (EI 11), Jain; an edict for the non-slaughter [of animals].

*Amātya* (IE 8-3; EI 28, 30; CHIII 3, 4; BL; HD; LL), a minister; sometimes, officer in charge of a district; explained as *deś-ādi-kārya-nirāhaka*; in some cases, called *Sarvādhikārī*, etc., additionally. Cf. *Hist. Dharm.*, Vol. III, p. 114, note 150. See *Mahāmātya*.

*amātya-sabhā* (EI 32), same as *mantri-pariṣad*.

*amāvāsyā*, cf. *śaṣṭhī amāvāsyā*, *caturthī-amāvāsyā*, *nava rātri-amāvāsyā*, *mahānavamī-amāvāsyā*, etc.

*ambeka* (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’; cf. *netra*.

*ambā-kapilikā*, same as *āmra-piśilikā* (q. v.).

*ambara* (IE 7-1-2), ‘cypher’.

*ambhonidhi* (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’; cf. *sāgara*.

*ambikā-yanika* (CHI 1), ‘mothers and wives’; women in general.

*ambudhi* (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’; see *sāgara*.

*amburāśi* (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’; see *sāgarā*.

*aṁkhati*, also spelt *aṁhiti* (EI 4), a gift.
āmi (EI 28), same as Arabic amīn; an officer of the revenue or judicial department.

Amīra (IA 11), Indianised form of Arabic Amīr; often found in the form Hammīra in Indian records and rarely as Hambīra, Haṁvīra and Ahamvīra (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 178).

amma (EI 24), literally ‘the mother’; a village goddess.

Ammanagandhavāraṇa (IE 8-2), Kannāḍa-Sanskrit; ‘the musk-elephant of the father’; subordinate title; also found in the form Appanagandhavāraṇa.

āmnāta (EI 12), cf. śrī-Mālava-gañ-āmnāte prāsaste Kṛtasanijñite; explained as ‘authoritatively laid down’ or ‘constantly used’; cf. sthiti.

āmnāya (CII 4), a Jain sub-sect.

(IA 20), same as kula or kula-krama; generations, successions.

āmra-pipilikā, cf. āmbā-kapilikā (EI 2; CII 1), usually interpreted as ‘the mother-ant’; but really, big red ants generally living in large numbers on mango trees. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, pp. 99-100.

āmredana (EI 12), repetition.

Amṛta-gaṇa (SII 12), same as Tamil amirta-gaṇattār (SITI), members of the committee for the management of village affairs; members in charge of the cash-receipts of a temple.

amṛta-padi, cf. Tamil amuda-ppadi (SII 1; SITI), raw rice; food offering to a deity; (CITD), padi is an allowance in food (i.e. all the necessary commodities to prepare a meal) and sometimes also in money and amuda-padi is an endowment often made in favour of a deity for daily offering of food as bhoga, etc.

Amṛta-yoga (EI 9), a particular time regarded as auspicious.

amśā, a small territorial unit (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 297, text line 26).

Aṃśā-bṛhadbhogika (IE 8-3; EI 28), probably, the shareholder of a big jāgir. See Bhāgika.

aṃśa-gaṇa (EI 33); a class of metres; cf. māṭrā-gaṇa.

Aṃśapati (EI 30), co-sharer of a gift land.

aṃśaka-bhāṇḍāra-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP); the department of clothes.

Amukāka-sakta (LP), ‘belonging to a certain man’, sakta being often used for satka.
anādeśya (EI 12), ‘not to be pointed out (or, ordered)’; epithet of gift land; same as anirdeśya.
anāhārya (IE 8-5), ‘unresumbale’; epithet of gift land.
anaka, see anna.
anakā, onikā (EI 20), Prakrit suffixes to male and female names respectively, known from early South Indian inscriptions; same as annaka, annikā.
anala (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.
ānanda-nidhi (EI 24), a gift.
ānandathu (EI 12), joy.
ananta (IE 7-1-2), ‘cypher’.
ananta-nidhi (EI 24), mistake for ānanda-nidhi.
ānantarya (CII 1), quickness.
anāsedhya (Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 267, note 4), free from legal restraints (e.g. kāl-āsedha, ‘limitation of time’; sthān-āsedha ‘confinement to a place’; pravās-āsedha, ‘prohibition of removal or departure’; and karm-āsedha ‘restriction from employment’); epithet of gift land.
anātha-sāvārakaṇa (EI 23), ‘protection of the helpless’, mentioned as the purpose of a donation.
ānatti (SITI), Tamil; Sanskrit ājñāpti; an executor of order; royal order.
anāvāsa (CII 1), ‘habitation which is quite unsuitable for one’.
andhāruvā, āndhāruvā (IE 8-5; EI 12), variant readings of arthāruvā or ārthāruvā (q.v.); Oḍiyā name of a tax.
Āndhra-danda (IE 8-5), a tax; cf. Turuṣka-danda and Tigula-danda. There is also reference to ‘an assembly of Āndhra-danda’, the meaning of which is doubtful unless danda is taken here in the sense of ‘an army’.
anāḍikā, weight equal to \( \frac{1}{4} \) of a māśa (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 48); same as the copper paṇa (ibid., Vol. II, p. 7); also called dhānaka and regarded as equal to 4 kārṣṭapāna or to \( \frac{1}{16} \)th swarna (ibid., p. 8).
anēkänta-mata (SII 1), same as syādvād-mata (q.v.).
āṅga (IE 7-1-2), ‘six’.
(EI 15), an abbreviation of aṅga-bhoga; cf. gātra (IA 11).

aṅga-bhoga (EI 17; CITD), often associated with raṅga-bhoga as aṅga-raṅga-bhoga, usually explained as 'decorations and illuminations of a deity'. That aṅga-bhoga means decoration of the image of a deity is clear from the fact that a queen is known to have received a village as an agrahāra for her aṅga-bhoga, i.e. as her pin-money (Bomb. Gaz., Vol. I, Part ii, p. 448). Sometimes the land granted for the aṅga-bhoga of a deity came to be known as the deity's aṅga-bhoga (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 182); cf. aṅga, same as gātra (IA 11).

aṅga-da-siddhāya (CITD), Telugu-Sanskrit; fixed revenue from shops.

aṅga-devatā (SITI), attendant deity of a superior god; same as parivāra-devatā.

Aṅgaja (EI 16), same as the god Kāma.

aṅga-maṇi (SITI), property owned by a woman; cf. aṅga-maṇi-dravya (SITI), dowry. Aṅga-miṅghaka (BL), an official designation of uncertain import; probably, a kind of spies.

aṅgāra, aṅgāraka, cf. a-carman-aṅgāraka (IE 8-5; EI 15); charcoal for cooking, which the villagers were obliged to supply to the king or landlord on occasions or to the touring officers.

aṅga-racanā (HA), adorning of the various limbs of an image of the Jina with marks of sandal paste or leaves of gold, silver, etc., and with additional ornaments.

Aṅgaraka (SII 11-1), corruption of Aṅgarakṣa (q.v.). aṅgaraki (IA 26), same as ba-di 4.

Aṅgarakṣa, Aṅgarakṣaka (IE 8-3; EI 15, 29; SITI), body-guard; the king's body-guard, or the head of the body guards.

aṅga-raṅga-bhoga (EI 23; SII 1), decorations and illuminations of a deity; various kinds of enjoyment provided for a deity; sometimes explained as 'worship to include all kinds of enjoyments' (SITI). Cf. aṅga-bhoga-raṅga-bhoga, raṅg-āṅga-bhoga, etc.

aṅga-raṅga-bhoga-vaibhava (EI 3; SII 1; SITI), enjoyments of all kinds provided for a deity; same as aṅga-raṅga-bhoga.

aṅga-raṅga-vaibhoga (EI 3; SII 1; SITI), same as aṅga-raṅga-bhoga, i.e. aṅga-bhoga and raṅga-bhoga.
anga—anga

anga-sála (SITI), same as ańka-sála.
anga-vaidya (SITI), same as Tamil Ańga-vaviccayar; a physician.
Ańgikaraṇika (IE 8-3), officer in charge of administering oaths in a court of law.
ańgula, ańguli (IE 8-6), a linear measure equal to the breadth of the middle finger.
ańguli (IE 7-1-2), ‘ten’; sometimes used to indicate ‘twenty’.
Aniketos (IE 8-2), Greek; royal title; ‘unopposed’; translated into Prakrit as Apadihata (Sanskrit Apratihata).
animes-ānokaha (EI 4), same as sura-druma, i.e. kalpa-ṛṣṭa. Anivartaka-nivartayity (CII 4), ‘repeller of the unp怀孕ible’; title of a ruler.
anivrtti (LP), anxiety.
aniyata, cf. niyat-āniyata (IE 8-5); occasional taxes.
aniyukta (IA 9), cf. niyukt-āniyukta-rājapurusa; probably refers to officials of the king, who were not actually appointed by the government, but occupied posts by virtue of heredity or election.
ańgaśta-sabhā, ańgaśta-sattu-sabhai (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; village committee of five or eight members. Cf. pańca-kula and aśta-kula.
ańjuvaṇṇam (SITI; EI 35), Tamil; Sanskrit pańca-varṇa; the five artisan classes; called hańjamāna in Kannada inscriptions; sometimes regarded as a form of Persian anjuman.
ańka (IA 19), a name, appellation or biruda. (IE 7-1-12; CII 4), ‘nine’.
Cf. ańke, ańkena, ańkataḥ (IA 15), ‘in figures’.
Cf. ańka, abbreviation of Telugu-Kannada ańkakāra; same as Sanskrit gańda (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 270), ‘a hero, champion or warrior’. See ańkakāra.
ańka-dańda-khańḍana, translated as ‘faults, fines and divisions’; cf. pańch-ańga-prasadā.
ańkakāra (EI 3, 4), a champion; same as Telugu-Kannada ańkakāga, sometimes explained as ‘a soldier or warrior who took a vow to defend his master and fight in the latter’s cause to death’ (Hyderabad Archeological Series, No. 18, p. 34). See ańka.
ańka-sála (SITI), probably, the place where duels were fought; cf. ańga-sála.
anāna, Anglicised form of ānaka; 1/6th of a rupee (JNSI, Vol. XV, p. 142).

annaka, annikā, cf. anaka, anikā.

Ayyanasiṃha (IE 8-2), Kannaḍa; ‘the lion of the brother’; a subordinate title. Cf. Ayyanasiṃha.

anta (IE 8-4; CII 1), a state beyond the borders of one’s territories, or a bordering district; also its people; cf. pratyanta. (CII 1), cf. Anta-mahāmātra, officer employed in districts bordering on the frontiers of one’s kingdom.

(EI 3), a neighbour.

antaḥ-kara (CII 4), explained as ‘excise duty’; probably, ‘internal revenue’ or revenue income; same as antar-āya, antar-ādāya, abhyantar-ādāya, etc.; cf. antaḥ-kara-viṣṭika (EI 6), antara (EI 15), etc.

Antaḥ-pratihāra (IE 8-3), officer in charge of defending the back gate of the palace or of the palace-gates as distinguished from the gates of the capital city.

antaḥpura, cf. karaṇa (LP); the royal harem.

(ML), the household; same as avarodhana in Aśoka’s edicts.

Antaḥpur-ādhyakṣa (IE 8-3; EI 13; SII 11-2), superintendent of the royal harem; same as Antaḥpurika, Stryadhyakṣa, etc., and Sanskrit-Kannaḍa Antaḥpura-vērgadē (IE 8-3); sometimes also called Mahāpradhāna, Mahāpasāyita, Hērī-Lāla-Kannaḍa-sandhivigrahin, Maṇē-vērgadē, etc., additionally.

Antaḥpurika (EI 13, 14, 18, 19, 23; HD), officer in charge of the royal harem; cf. Antaḥpur-ādhyakṣa, etc. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 305.


antaḥ-siddhika (CII 4), same as abhyantarā-siddhika.

Anta mahāmātra (IE 8-3; CII 1), executive officers in charge of the bordering districts of an empire and probably not ambassadors at the courts of neighbouring kings. Cf. Antapāla.

Antapāla (EI 9), frontier guard; explained by some as ‘an officer in charge of the boundaries’ (HD). Cf. Arthaśāstra, I. 12 (one of the 18 tīrthas); II. 21; V, 1; Kāmandaka, XII. 5; Mālavikāgnimitra, Act I. See Anta-mahāmātra.
antara (CHI 1), a period of time.

(EI 15), name of a tax; cf. antar-ādāya, antah-kara, etc.

antarā (CHI 1), 'in the interval'.

antarādāya (CHI 4), explained as 'excise duty'; but same as antah-kara, abhyantar-ādāya, etc.

antarāla (EI 1), part of a temple; cf. antarāla-māṇḍapa.

antarāla-māṇḍapa (SITI), portion of a temple connecting the garbha-grha and the mukha-māṇḍapa; also called ardha-māṇḍapa.

Antaraṅga (IE 8-3; BL), explained as 'a privy councillor or a physician', though the same person is known to be called Rāja-vaḍya (i.e. the royal physician) and Antaraṅga; probably a private secretary; but mentioned along with Vaiśvāsika (EI 3); regarded by some as a class of royal servants very intimate with the king, probably the same as Abhyantarā (HD).


āntaraśoḍdi (IE 8-5; EI 12; 33), a variant reading of āturāśoḍdi (q.v.); name of a tax; cf. rintakābalī.

antaraviniyoga (SITI), individual share to make up the shortage in the total revenue occasioned by the grant of exemption of antar-āya or uḷvari.

antar-āya (EI 22, 23; SII 1, 2), explained as 'a tax', 'revenue' or 'a kind of revenue'; same as antar-ādāya; also explained as internal revenue or taxes levied by local bodies, called uḷvari in Tamil (SITI).

antarāya-kkāśu, antarāya-ppāśitam (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; explained as 'internal taxes or minor taxes like the profession tax, etc., payable to the village assembly'.

antarikā (CHI 1), a period of time passed.

antarikṣa (IE 7-1-2), 'cypher'.

antarīpa (EI 12), an island.

Antorvaṁśika (HD), officer in charge of the inner apartments or harem. See Arthaśāstra, I. 12 (mentioned among the 18 tirthas); Kādambari (para. 88); Daśakumāraracita, III; cf. Antarvėšika in the Amarakośa, Kṣatriya-varga, 8.

Antevāsin (LL), a male pupil.

Antevāsini (EI 25; LL), a female pupil.

anubandha (CHI 1), same as krama, order.

(SITI), help.

anubhavana (IA 18), 'the time or period of office [of a person]'. 
anubhoga—Anusenāpati

anubhoga-pārā; ōlugu (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; renewal of title deeds.

anucita (SITI), evil; damage.
anudhyai (IE 8-2), ‘to meditate’, etc.; ‘to favour’, etc.;
cf. anudhyāya (IE 8-2), ‘having favoured’; also Svāmi-Mahāsena-
Mātyagān-ānudhyāt-ābhīṣikta (IE 8-2), ‘favoured and anointed
[as king] by the lord Mahāsena and the Mothers’; also
anudadhyyuḥ (IE 8-2), same as anujagrḥuḥ, ‘[they] favoured’.
See anudhyāna; also pād-ānudhyāta.
anudhyāna (IE 8-2), same as anugraha; favour.
anudhyāna-rāta (IE 8-2), see pād-ānudhyāna-rāta, ‘engaged
in meditating on the feet of’.
anudhyāta (IE 8-2), see pād-ānudhyāta.
anudhyēya (IE 8-2), same as anugrāhya; ‘to be favoured’.
anuvāsam (CII 1), daily.
anuvṛti, cf. anudarśayanti (EI 15), ‘inform [as follows]’.
anugā-jīvita, spelt in Kannaḍa as anugā-jīvita or anuṅga-jīvita
(SII 11-1), a fief held by a king’s subordinate for his main-
tenance; similar to bīlā-vṛtti, bil-ānuvṛtti.
anugraha (IE 8-2), same as anudhyāna; favour.
anugraha-sthiti-pātra (IE 8-5), same as sthiti-pātra or
anugrāhya (IE 8-2), same as anudhyēya, ‘to be favoured’.
anuja (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 271), a younger cousin.
anuloma (CII 4), name of a kind of marriage, in which the
bride belongs to a lower social order than the bridegroom.
anunidhyāpti, cf. anunijhapayati (CII 1); explanation or
exhortation; cf. nidhyāpti.
anupratipatti, cf. dharm-ānupratipatti (CII 1), practice of
morality.
anupūrvi, cf. saṁvatsaraḥ dvitiyaḥ hemanta-pākaḥ caiturthaḥ
tithir=daśami anay=ānupūrva. Cf. pūrva.
anurūpa (CII 1), adequate.
anusānyāna (CII 1), a tour.
anuśāsana, anuśāsanā (CII 1), same as anuśasti, inculcation.
anuśasti (CII 1), inculcation, instruction; same as anuśāsana.
Anusenāpati (EI 18), probably, a subordinate of the
Senāpati (q.v.).
anuṣṭubh (IE 7-1-2), ‘eight’.
anatāra (SITI), protection, guardianship.
Anutpanna-dāna-samudgrāhaka, an official title (Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., pp. 221-22); officer engaged in the forcible collection of unrealised dāna (q. v.).
anuṭāra (EI 18), penance.
anuvaḥ, cf. anuvaḥamāṅaka (EI 15), literally, ‘flowing on’; but actually, ‘ever-prospering’.
anuvarttanā (SITI), a class of contingent dues which come under the head varītanā (q.v.).
anuvidhā (CII 1), ‘to conform to’.
anuvṛtti, same as vṛtti; cf. bīla-vṛtti, bīl-ānuvṛtti (SII 11-1).
anuyaya (EI 33; SII 1), a [spiritual] race; a Jain sect.
anya-jāta (HRS), accidental revenue; one of the three kinds of revenue specified in the Arthasastra.
anyat, ‘another thing’ (Ind. Ep., p. 133, note 2).
anyathā (LP), ‘quite changed’.
anyattra (CII 1), ‘excluding’.
apabhāra (EI 8), a burden.
apacāra (IE 8-5), same as aparādha; cf. daś-āpacāra (EI 15), same as daś-āparādha.
apadāna, cf. dharma-āpadāna (CII 1); a noble deed.
apagratha (CII 1), same as upaghāta; injury.
apakṛṣṭa (CII 1), distant.
āpāna (IE 8-5), a shop.
(CII 4), a market.
āpāna (EI 2; CII 1), a watering station or shed.
aparādha, see daś-āparādha (IE 8-5).
apara-paṅga (IA 16), used to indicate ‘the dark fortnight’.
aparigodha (CII 1), same as aparibodha.
aparipanṭhya (IE 8-5), ‘not to be troubled’; an epithet of gift land.
apasaraka (EI 1), probably, a porch or portico.
apatya (CII 1), descendants.
apavāha (CII 1), the act of carrying away [as a prisoner].
apavāraka, cf. Prakrit owaraka (EI 20; LL), a cell.
apaviṅch, cf. apaviṅchya (EI 15), ‘having separated’.
abohana (SITI), waste or uncultivated; cf. Tamil agovana, waste land.
Apracarāja (IE 8-2, 8-3), Prakrit; Sanskrit Apratyagratya (q. v.).
apradā (EI 15) '[gift land] not to be alienated'; same as nivi; sometimes used as an epithet of akṣaya-nivi.
apradā-dharma (EI 15), custom regarding inalienable gift land; same as nivi-dharma.
aprahata (EI 15), uncultivated; same as khila.
apraharty (CII 1), 'one who observes or maintains'.
Apratihata, see Aniketos.
apratikara (HRS), explained as 'without the right of alienation'; 'without yield of revenue'; but cf. pratikara.
apratiṣṭhāpita (ML), non-interred.
Apratyagratya, 'having no rival among kings'; feudatory title.
apṭakriya (IA 18), a trusty agent.
ātoryāna (CII 3), name of a sacrifice.
apūrva, cf. apūrva-Brāhmaṇa (IA 18), a new Brāhmaṇa who was not fed on a previous occasion and is not to be fed again.
apūrvan, apūri (SITI), a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Vedas on a visit to holy shrines.
aputra-dhana (IE 8-5; EI 25; CII 4), confiscation of the property of one dying without leaving a son or an heir.
aputrikā-dhana (EI 3; CII 4; HRS), same as aputra-dhana; the property of persons who died sonless, which the king could confiscate; escheat of the property of females.
aputrika-dravya (EI 20), escheat property.
ārādh (CII 1), 'to attain'; cf. svargam=ārādhayantu; also ārāddha (CII 1), 'obtained'.
Ārādhya (EI 15), 'the worshipful one'; title of certain Śaivite Brāhmaṇas of Karnāṭaka.
araghaṭṭa (EI 10, 14, 22), a water-drawing machine; a well with a water-wheel.
Āraks-ādhikṛta (IE 8-3); cf. Prakrit Ārakk-ādhikata (EI 2), a police officer; a magistrate looking after the maintenance of law and order, or the chief of the king's body-guards; same as Āraksika.
Āraksika (EI 10), cf. Prakrit Ārakhiya (EI 2), a police officer; same as Arakṣ-ādhikṛta, and also Talāra (q. v.) and Daṇḍapāṣika (q. v.); cf. IHQ, December 1960, p. 266.
ārāma (LL), a park.
(ML), a grove or monastery.
ārāmika (LL), a gardener.
aranya (IE 8-5), a jungle.
Āranyaka (LL), a Buddhist hermit.
ārati, ārti (EI 1), a lamp; same as ārātxika.
ārātxika (SII 1), same as nirājana; cf. maṅgal-ārātxika (EI 4), 'a lamp used in waving before an idol'; also the rite. ārcā (EI 24), the image of a god; cf. arcā, adoration.
arcā-deśa (EI 24), an object of adoration.
ārccnā-bhoga (EI 23), offerings to be made to a deity at the time of worship.

(SII 3, 12; SITI), land set apart for meeting the expenses of worship (ārccnā) in the temple; an endowment created for conducting worship; same as ārccnā-vṛttī.

ārccnā-vībhava-kāṇi (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; rent-free land granted to temple priests.

ārccnā-vṛttī (SII 3; SITI); see ārccnā-bhoga.

ardha-candra (SITI), literally, 'half-moon'; a part of the tiruvāsi; a variety of ornament.

(SII 2), the arch of an aureola.

ardha-jā(ṃ)ma (SII 13), midnight; midnight service in a temple; cf. ardha-jāma-puruṣam (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; land set apart for conducting the midnight worship in temples.

ardha-kākini (CII 4), the half of a kākini; name of a coin.

ardha-namasya-vṛttī (IE 8-5); see namasya-vṛttī; a gift land, taxed at half of the normal rate; cf. pannāsa.

Ardhanārīśvara (CII 4), a form of Śiva, in which the bodies of Śiva and Pārvatī are combined into one.

Ardha-nauvāṭaka (EI 28), official designation; mentioned together with Nauvāṭaka probably in the sense of an officer in command of half of a fleet.

ardhāngī (SITI), wife.

ardha-puruṣārika (CII 4), name of a tax.

ardha-sīrīka (EI 9), same as ārdhika.

ardha-srotikā (EI 4), probably, a small stream or half of a river bed.

ardha-t/iya (CII 1), two and a half.

ārdhika (EI 9), a cultivator who tills other's lands and gets half the crop as his share.

Cf. Prakrit addhika (EI 1), a slave.

ardhodaya (EI 5), the new-moon titi falling on a
Sunday when, during day time, the nakṣatra is Sravāṇa and the yoga Vyaṭipāta.

ādrā (SITI), Tamil ātrai; probably, the expenses for the ādrā festival in the month of Mārgaḷī.
argala (IA 19), a check; used in certain dates and translated as ‘checked by’; cf. dyā-argala-catvāriṃśat-samadhikavatsara-sahasra, ‘one thousand years, increased by forty [which have run into and are] checked by two’, i.e. the year 1042.

arga-vaṃcana (EI 30), probably, fraud committed in respect of the price of articles.
Arhad-ācārya (EI 29), a Buddhist or Jain teacher.
Arhad-āyatana (LL), a Jain temple.
Arhad-dāsa, a Jain monk; cf. Arhad-dāsi.
Arhad-dāsi (EI 10), a Jain nun.
Arhat (IE 7-1-2), ‘twentyfour’.
(CII 3; LL), Buddhist and Jain; a class of saints.
ari (IE 7-1-2), ‘six’; cf. ari-ṣad-varga.
ari-ṣad-varga, also called ari-ṣaṭka (CII 3), the group of six enemies, viz. kāma, krodha, lobha, etc.
Arjuna-kara A (IE 7-1-2), ‘one thousand’.
Arka (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), ‘twelve’.
(EI 7), explained as ‘metal’ in relation to Arkaśālika.
Arkaśālika (EI 7), same as Akkaśālika, Akaśālika; a goldsmith.
Arkaśālin (BL), same as Akaśālin; a goldsmith.
Arkasālin (EI 29), same as Akaśālin; a goldsmith.
arṇava (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’.
arṇikā, weight equal to 2 māṣas (JNSI, Vol. VI, p. 46).
ārogya-dakṣiṇā (ML), the gift of health.
ārogya-śālā (EI 24; ASLV), hospital; cf. Raṅgādhīpi-
ārogyaśālā (EI 24), ‘the hospital of [the god] Raṅganātha [at Śrīraṅgam]’.
Ārohaka (EI 27), official designation; possibly, same as Āsvāroha.
artha (IE 7-1-2), ‘five’,
(CII 1), a cause or matter.
(CII 1), business.
Arth-ābhiyukta (IE 8-8), an accused.
artha-karmaṇa (CII 1), performance of duty.
Arthalekhin (CII 4), a secretary.
arthāruvā (IE 8-5; EI 28), a tax of uncertain import; probably, Sanskrit artha-rāpyaka in the sense of a levy from the money-lenders on the amounts loaned out; also read as andhāruvā; see prayarthāruvā.

ārīga, a lover (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVI, p. 58).

aruhana (EI 27), probably, the tax also called āruvana. Āruvana (EI 27), same as Tamil āruvana (IA 19), the tax of six paṇas levied on mānya lands.

Ārya (CII 1), same as Vaiśya.
ārīya, cf. Tamil ayyar (EI 25), the father.
(SII 1), a [Jain] saint.
ārīyā, cf. Āt (EI 9), the mother.
ārya-guru, cf. ajja-guru (EI 5), 'a grandfather preceptor'; preceptor's preceptor.

āryaka, Prakrit ajjakā, ayyaka (EI 20, 28; CII 3; IA 15), the grandfather; father's father. Cf. prārṇya, āryikā.
Cf. Prakrit ajjakā (EI 24), an ascetic.
āryakā, cf. Prakrit ajjakā (EI 24), Sanskrit āryikā; a female ascetic of the Jain order.
ārya-sanāgha (CII 3), 'the community of the faithful (i.e. the Buddhist monks)'.
ārya-satya, cf. Pali ariya-sacca (EI 5), Buddhist; four in number.
āryikā, cf. Prakrit āyikā (EI 20, 28), the grandmother; 'father's mother'; mentioned side by side with mahāmātikā, 'mother's mother' (Select Inscriptions, p. 225).
āśā (IE 7-1-2), 'ten'.
Asamiyā, see Assamese.
asampratipatti (CII 1), unseemly behaviour.
āsana (IE 8-8), a seat.
Cf. a-cār-āsana-carm-āṅgāra (IE 8-5; EI 15), probably, camping [of the royal officers in a village]; āsana-carma is sometimes taken as one expression meaning 'a hide seat'.
āsana-pattā (EI 23, 24), a seat; a slab used as a seat.
āsana-pīṭhikā (LL), a bench for sitting.
ā-śāṃmāsika (CII 1), ‘less than six months in age’.
Āśāpāla (HD), ‘the guardian of the quarters’; a chief ruling over 10,000 villages, according to the Sukranitisāra, I. 192.
āśātanā (HA), Jain; disrespect or disobedience.
Āśedhabhaṅgādhikṛta (IE 8-3; EI 31), a police officer to check people’s escape from prison or legal restraint.
āśeṣa-mahāśabda (IE 8-2), same as pārica-mahāśabda.
āśeṣa-vidyā (SII 1), belonging to all the branches of sacred studies.
āsi-danda-prahāra (LP), war.
asīdharā-vrata (EI 16), name of a vow.
asīhāra, cf. udak-āśihāra-kullaka; probably, a kind of channel.
āsnava (CII 1), sin.
āśphoṭana (SII 1), a challenge.
āśrama (EI 13) a stage of life; a religious establishment (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 67); cf. Čāndik-āśrama-guru (IA 11), ‘the Superior of the hermitage of Čāndikā’.
(IE 7-1-2), ‘four’.
āśraya (IA 20), subdivision of a viṣaya.
Cf. āśiriyam, āśiriya-kkal, āśiriya-ppramōnam (SITI), a document by which a person submits to another’s protection.
Assamese, same as Asamiyā; language and alphabet of Assam, the alphabet being sometimes called Bengali-Assamese.
āśta, cf. āśta-bhoga, probably ‘all kinds of enjoyment’ (and not merely ‘eight’ kinds) ensuring tejak-svāmya or ownership endowed with complete authority. Cf. āṣṭādaśa, etc.
āśta-bhāṇika (CII 1), ‘[a village] paying one-eighth of the produce [instead of the usual rate of one-sixth or so]’.
āśta-bhoga (IE 8-5; EI 14, 17), privileges of the donee of a rent-free holding, believed to be grouped into eight classes which are sometimes enumerated as nīdhi, niṃśeṣa, jala, pāśaṇa, aksiṇin, āgāmin, siddha and sāḍhya. Cf. āśīvary-āśṭaka and āṣṭa-bhūti (EI 33); also āṣṭabhoga-tejakśvāmya.
(CITD), the eight privileges associated with the enjoyment of rent-free land, also enumerated as (1) nīdhi (a treasure or a hoard, i.e. a natural hoard such as a mine),
(2) nikṣepa (a treasure hidden or stored up by some one),
(3) aksīna (permanent or lasting benefits), (4) āgāmin (future benefits);
(5) saṅcita (benefits already stored up), (6) jala (waters);
(7) taru (trees) and (8) pāśaṇa (stones). See JAHRS, Vol. X, p. 124. Pāśaṇa seems to mean ‘hilly area’.

(SITT), eight kinds of rights in enjoying landed property;
mentioned sometimes as vikraya, dāna, vinimaya, jala, taru,
pāśaṇa, nidhi and nikṣepa, and also as nidhi, nikṣepa, jalāmṛta,
pāśaṇa, aksīnin, āgāmin, siddha and sādhya.

aṣṭabhoga-tejaḥsvāmya (IA 8), unbridled ownership
endowed with all the rights associated with the enjoyment of
property; translated as ‘with the eight rights of full possession’
though aṣṭa probably means ‘all’ and not merely ‘eight’ (cf.
aṣṭādaśa, etc.); cf. aṣṭabhoga-tejaḥsvāmyai ca krāyen＝ādāya (EI
23), ‘having secured the aṣṭabhoga-tejaḥsvāmya rights by pur-
chase’; (IA 19), translated as ‘the proprietorship of all the
 glory of the aṣṭa-bhoga’, and aṣṭa-bhoga explained as ‘the
deposits of buried treasure (nidhi-nikṣepa), water, stones, the
aksīnī, that which may accrue, that which has been made
property, that which may be made property, and augmen-
tation’. But there is probably no justification for taking
nidhi-nikṣepa as a single unit.

Cf. aṣṭabhoga-tejassvāmya-dandāsulka-yukta (Ind. Ant.,
Vol. XIX, p. 247, text line 102), mentioned along with nidhi-
The separate mention of these two groups shows that aṣṭa-bhoga
vaguely indicated all kinds of proprietary rights.
aṣṭa-bhūti (EI 33), same as aṣṭa-bhoga.
aṣṭādaśa, cf. aṣṭādaśa-jāti-parihāra (IE 8-5); literally,
Odiyā aṭhara-gadajāta (EI 26). See aṣṭa, saṭtirinchāt, saṭṭpancaśat,
bāhattara, etc.
aṣṭādaśa-dōsa (SII 1), the eighteen or all sins.
aṣṭādaśa-jāti (CITD), same as aṣṭādaśa-prajā; the 18
castes. Kittel enumerates the 18 castes of the Kannada-
speaking area as the Brāhmaṇa, Kṣatriya, Vaiśya, Liṅgavanta,
Baṅjige, Gaṅgadīkāra-vokkaliga, Maṭivāli, Kelsāga, Kuṛuba,
Kumbāra, Kaṭuka, Baḍagi, Akkasālē, Toreya, Uppāra, Besta,
Holey and Mādirā. But really the number 18 means ‘all’
in such cases. The number 36 has the same meaning in the

*aṣṭādaśa-prajā* (CIDT), same as *aṣṭādaśa-jāti, aṣṭādaśaprakṛti*.

*aṣṭādaśa-prakṛti*, cf. *s-aṣṭādaśa-prakṛty = opeta* (EI 2); all classes of tenants; tenants belonging to all communities. (IA 17), ‘the eighteen (i.e. all) officials (i.e. classes of officials)’.

*aṣṭa-diggaja* (EI 33), eight poets at king Kṛṣṇadevarāya’s court at Vijayanagara.

*aṣṭa-giri* (IA 22), the mythical Sun-set mountain.

*aṣṭ-āhikā* (EI 8), Jain festival; same as *aṣṭ-āhnika* (q. v.).


*aṣṭaka* (EI 7), same as *ba-di 8; worship of the manes with obligations to them*.

Cf. *aṭṭagam* (SII 13), division of land, and *aṭṭagattār* (SII 13), share-holders in a land. See *dvādaśaka*.

*aṣṭa-kula*, cf. Tamil *ūr-ēṟu* (SITI); the committee of eight members of the village assembly (ūr); taxes payable for the expenses of the committee (cf. *en-per-ōram* which may also refer to the eight major items of revenue). See *aṇjaṣṭa-sabha*.

Cf. *aṣṭakul-ādhikarana* (IE 8-3; EI 31), an administrative board (like the *Paṅcāyat*) consisting of eight (or more) members representing various classes or communities of people; cf. grām-aṣṭa-kul-ādhikarana; mahattar-ādy-aṣṭakul-ādhikarana.

*aṣṭamī-pakṣa* (CII 1), used to indicate *paks-āṣṭami*, i.e. the eighth *tīthi* of each fortnight.

*aṣṭamba*, cf. *samudaya-bāhy-ādy-astamba* (EI 23), ‘land originally devoid of vegetation which does not yield any revenue to the State’.

*aṣṭamikā*, same as *śatamāna* (q. v.).

*aṣṭāṅga* (CIDT), the eight constituents of yoga consisting of (1) *niyama* (restraint of the mind), (2) *āsana* (a particular posture or mode of sitting), (3) *prāṇāyāma* (restraining or suspending the breath during the mental recitation of the names*...
or attributes of a deity), (4) \textit{yama} (self-control), (5) \textit{pratyāhāra} (restraining the organs), (6) \textit{dhāraṇa} (the faculty of retaining in the mind, steady abstraction of mind), (7) \textit{dhyāna} (abstract contemplation, religious meditation), and (8) \textit{samādhi} (perfect absorption of thought in the one object of meditation, i.e. the Supreme Spirit); mentioned in connection with obeisance, it means the 8 parts of the body, viz., the two hands, chest, forehead, two knees and two feet (cf. \textit{aśṭāṅga-namaskāra}).

\textit{aśṭāṅga-bhakti-krama} (EI 19), eight forms of worship; same as \textit{aśṭa-vidh-ārcana}, etc.

\textit{aśṭāṅga-namaskāra} (HA), obeisance with the eight limbs (viz. forehead, chest, two hands, two knees and two feet) done by lying straight on the ground, face downwards. See \textit{pañcāṅga-namaskāra}.

\textit{aśṭa-paripālana} (SITI), deities of the eight cardinal points; same as \textit{aśṭa-dikpāla}.

\textit{Aṣṭapraḥārika} (IA 17), probably an official designation; may be derived from \textit{aṣṭa-prahara}; probably `a watchman'. The correct form would, in that case, be \textit{aṣṭapraḥarika}, etc. \textit{aṣṭaprahārikā, aṣṭaprahārikyā} (LP), `within 24 hours'.

\textit{aṣṭa-pusṣikā} (EI 15), `eightfold offering of flowers'.

\textit{Aṣṭāvadhāna} (IA 11), one who has the power of listening and grasping eight things at a time; epithet of a poet.

\textit{Aṣṭavargīka} (IE 8-3; EI 7), probably, the superintendent of eight departments; mentioned as a \textit{Pātra}.

\textit{aṣṭa-vidha-bhakti-kriyā} (SITI), eight aspects of worship including \textit{arcana}, \textit{vandana}, \textit{smaraṇa}, \textit{pāda-sevana}, \textit{stava}, \textit{pradakṣiṇa}, \textit{sakhyā} and \textit{ātma-nivedana} or \textit{ātm-ārpaṇa}.

\textit{aṣṭa-vidh-ārcana, aṣṭa-vidh-ārcanā} (EI 19), same as \textit{aṣṭa-āṅga-bhakti-krama}, the eight forms of worship.

(IA 14; SITI), explained as `worship with eight materials, e. g., \textit{jala} (water), \textit{gandha} (scent), \textit{puṣpa} (flower), \textit{aṅkṣatā} (grains), \textit{dhūpa} (incense), \textit{dīpa} (lamps), \textit{naivedya} (food) and \textit{tāṃbula} (betel').

\textit{aṣṭāṅna-mauḍāpa} (EI 4), an assembly hall.

\textit{Aṣṭāṅyika-puruṣa} (IA 8), official designation; probably the same as \textit{Sthāyin}; may be `hereditary village officials'.

\textit{asti} (Ep. Ind., Vol XXVIII, p. 302, note 2), a mere particle used to introduce the narration of a grant.
aṣṭi (IE 7-1-2), 'sixteen'.
aśu (SII 2), probably, a hilt.
aśu (CII 4), name of a coin; cf. āchu and accu.
a-śuddha-pakṣa (IA 16), used to indicate the dark fortnight.
Aśu-kavi (EII 5), epithet of a poet; cf. Sukara-kavi, Śighra-kavi.
a-śukla (IA 15), also called a-śukla-pakṣa (IA 16), the dark fortnight.
aśulopa (CII 1), hurry.
aśura-kriyā (IA 23), the worship of spirits.
Aśura-vijayin (CII 4), 'a devilish conqueror'; epithet of a conqueror.
aśva (IE 7-1-2), 'seven'.
aśu-aḍḍāṇaka-patra (LP), deed for mortgaging a horse.
Aśvā-ādhyakṣa (EII 18), superintendent of stables or cavalry officer; cf. Aśva-sādhanika, Aśvapati.
aśvamedha (CII 3, 4), a sacrificial ceremony centering in a horse, generally performed by independent monarchs. Kings celebrating the sacrifice sometimes assumed suitable titles (cf. Aśvamedha-parākrama and Aśvamedha-Mahendra claimed respectively by Samudragupta and Kumāragupta I on their coins). Some kings performed two, four or more horse-sacrifices. For a list of the performers of aśvamedha known form epigraphic and numismatic records, see Sundaram Pillai Com. Vol., pp. 93 ff.
aśvamedha (EII 12), same as aśvamedhika.
asvanika (EII 19), anarchy.
Aśvapati (IE 8-2; CII 4)), cf. Aśvapati-Gajaśati-Narapati-rāja-tray-ādhipati; royal title; the king as 'the leader of the cavalry'; title of the Vijayanagara kings on account of their strength in horses (ASLV); title assumed by the rulers of some royal families.
(EII 9, 21; CII 3; HD), an official title meaning either the master of the stables or the commander of the cavalry; cavalry officer; cf. Aśvā-ādhyakṣa (EII 18). See CII, Vol. III, p. 259.
Aśvapati-Gajaśati-Narapati-mūvaru-rāyara-gaṇḍa (IE 8-2),
title of the Vijayanagara kings; Kannaḍa translation of the
title Aśvāpati-Gajapati-Narapatī-rāja-traya-ādhīpata.
Aśvāpati-Gajapati-Narapatī-rāja-traya-ādhīpati (IE 8-2; CII 4), holder (or, lord of the holders) of the three royal titles, viz., leader of the cavalry, leader of the elephant corps and leader of infantry; title assumed by the rulers of certain
Aśvāroha (EI 18), a trooper.
Aśva-sādhanika (EI 21; CII 4), a cavalry officer.
Aśva-saṁsta (EI 8), a horseman.
asvaśālā-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP); the department of horses.
Aśvati (EI 9), Tamil; same as Aśvini.
Aśvavāra, cf. Asavāra (EI 2), a horseman.
Aśvavāraka, Aśvavārika (LL), a trooper; same as Aśvavāra.
Aśvin (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’; sometimes Aśvina is also
used in this sense.
XXXIII, p. 101.
aśviya (EI 12), a number of horses.
Ataṭi (LL), a Jain monk.
atavi (CII 1), the forest-folk.
(SITI), troops.
atavika (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 303, text line 50), a
kind of grains.
(EI 20; HD), an officer in charge of forest tracts. See
Arthasāstra, I 12 (mentioned among the 18 tirthas).
atha-gāṇi, a coin equal to a ṭaṅka; there are do-gāṇī
(\( \frac{1}{2} \) ṭaṅka), cau-gāṇi (\( \frac{1}{3} \) ṭaṅka), cha-gāṇi (\( \frac{2}{3} \) ṭaṅka), bārag-
gāṇi (1\( \frac{1}{3} \) ṭaṅkas), caubis-gāṇi (3 ṭaṅkas), aḍotālis-gāṇi
Aṭharva-veda (CII 3; etc.), one of the four Vedas.
See Veda.
Ați-brahmāṇya (CII 3), probably meaning ‘extremely
friendly to the Brāhmaṇas’ and not ‘a devout worshipper
of the god Brahman’. See Pārama-brahmāṇya.
atidṛṣṭi (IE 7-1-2), ‘nineteen’.
atijagatī (IE 7-1-2), ‘thirteen’.
atipara (EI 24), an inveterate foe.
atiprasāṅga (Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 347, note 5), a case in which a grammatical rule exceeds its sphere.
atirātra (CII 3), name of a particular sacrifice.
atireka (CII 1), excess; cf. mano-'tireka, 'enthusiasm'.
atīsatra (EI 27), name of a sacrifice.
atīta (IA 17), 'expired'; cf. Śaka-nṛpa-kāl-ātīta-saṅvatāsoreṣu. The word gatesu, sometimes additionally used, refers to the expiry of the expired years.
atīta-rājya (IA 19), indicates that so many years 'since [the commencement of] the reign have [now] passed'; used in connection with the regnal reckoning of Govindapāla and Laksmanaśena and rarely with the years of an era (e.g. the Vikrama-saṅvat associated with the reign of a legendary king named Vikramāditya). See also gata-rājya and vinaṣṭa-rājya. Cf. JAS, Letters, Vol. XX, 1954, pp. 43 ff.
atithi (EI 10; CII 3, 4), reception of guests; one of the five daily rites (mahāyajñas) of a Brāhmaṇa. See sattra.
ātithya (HRS), land assigned to government officers for public charities, as indicated by the Arthaśāstra.
ātivāhika (HRS), escorting fee paid by the merchants, as indicated by the Arthaśāstra. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., pp. 77.
atiyātra (EI 30), same as atiyātrika; exit tax.
atiyātrika (IE 8-8), tax for crossing the boundary; see ṣulk-atiyātrika, 'the boundary-crossing fee'; also atiyātra.
atmaka, cf. apanaga (ML), 'one's own'.
atman (IE 7-1-2), 'one'.
atma-patika (CII 1), independent.
atodya (EI 23), music.
Atri (IE 7-1-2), 'seven'.
Atrimayana (IE 7-1-2), 'one'.
Aṭṭapati-bhāga (HRS), office entrusted with the collection of the share of the lord of the market, as indicated by the Rājatarāṅgini; literally, 'share of the market-master'.
āṭṭhāti-mahotsava (HA), an eight-day festival celebrated by the Jains especially in the months of Āśvina and Caitra according to some but Phālguna, Āśāḍha and Kaṛttika according to others; same as aṭṭāhṇika-parceya (q.v.).
aṭu (Chamba), a land measure. Cf. jilo, etc.
aṭura-śālā, cf. aṭula-śālai (EI 24; SITI), a hospital.
aṭurāvadā (IE 8-5; EI 28), tax of uncertain import; probably, a levy related to the treatment of the king when sick; also read as aṭantarāvadā.
athyagnistōma (EI 26), name of a sacrifice. cf. agnistōma.
Aṭyanta-bhagavat-bhakta (IE 8-2; CII 3), ‘extremely devoted to the Bhagavat (Viṣṇu)’; epithet of a pious Vaiṣṇava.
Aṭyanta-māheśvara (EI 23; CII 3), epithet of a pious Śaiva.
Aṭyanta-svāmi-mahābhairava-bhakta (EI 23; CII 3), epithet of a pious Śaiva.
ātyaṣṭi (IE 7-1-2), ‘seventeen’.
ātyayika (CII 1; EI 22), a matter for urgent disposal; derived from ātyaya, emergency, distress.
Audayantrika (LL), cf. Prakrit Odayantrika (EI 8); the maker of hydraulic machines or the person owning or working on such a machine.
Audrāṅgīka (IE 8-3; EI 23), collector of the udraṅga tax meaning ‘tax on permanent tenants or the principal tax’; sometimes mentioned side by side with the Hiranyasāmudāyīka or the collector of tax in cash. See Śaṣṭhādhikṛta, Dhruvasthānādhiṣṭhikaraṇīka, etc.
aukapīṇḍa, cf. okapīṇḍa (CII 1), probably, household vermin.
auvikara, cf. aulikara-lāṇchana (EI 26; CII 3), the lāṇchana or crest of the kings of the Aulikara dynasty of Mandasar. The real meaning of auli is uncertain; sometimes aulikara is interpreted as himakara or the moon.
Auṣparika (EI 8-3), same as Uparika (q.v.).
Auṣpaṣatīka, cf. Prakrit Opasati (EI 16), name of a gotra.
aupāyanīka (HRS), earnings from presents, as indicated by the Arthasastra. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., pp. 28, 38. 
aupāyīka (EI 25), probably, an adopted [son].
aureus (IE 8-8), name of the Roman gold coin, also called denarius (q.v.).
Aurnasthānika (IE 8-3; EI 23), officer in charge of an ūrṇā-sthāna (wool factory) or of all the ūrṇā-sthānas. Cf. ūrṇā-sthāna.

auṣadha (EI 24), medicine.

Atukhetika (HRS), officer in charge of the collection of the impost called utkhetana (q.v.).

Auratarāha (EI 8), a northerner.

Aurthitāsanika (IE 8-3), same as Utthitāsanin; probably, courtier of a special rank provided with a special seat; perhaps, the chief nobleman at the royal court.

avabhṛtha (EI 9; CII 4), name of the ceremonial bath at the end of a sacrifice.

avacitra (EI 13), a crack; cf. khaṇḍa-sphuṭit-āvacitāpatita-sāṃskār-ārtham, ‘for the repairs of dilapidated, broken, cracked and fallen [parts]’.

avacinna, cf. sva-sīm-āvacinna (IE 8-3), demarcated.

avaddāna, also spelt āvaddāna (EI 28, 29, 33), Oḍiyya; a present; a tax; tax in general; also called āvedana.

(SITI), same as Sanskrit avasāna; termination, end.

avaddāra (EI 13), cf. paśukul-āvaddāra-karmānta-kopākalikā-ganagārāme; meaning uncertain; possibly ‘a pound’ or ‘a pen’.

Avadhānī (EI 16), title of Brāhmaṇas; cf. Šatāvadhāna.


avadhi, cf. avadher=anantaram (LP), ‘after the time limit is over’.

Avadhī, language of Avadh (Oudh).

āvāha (CII 1), marriage of a son; cf. vivāha, ‘marriage of a daughter’.

avakāra (EI 32), sweepings, a mound. Cf. avakāra; also niravakara, remainder after deduction (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVIII, p. 188).


avalagā (LP), same as Gujarāti oḷaga; cf. avalagā sad=av=āvalokyā (LP), ‘care should be constantly taken’.

avalagaka (EI 2; HRS), same as avalagā (q.v.); sometimes regarded as presents or supplies.
avalagana (EI 2; HRS), same as avalagaka and avalagā. avalambaka (EI 30), probably, a rod from which loops are suspended for carrying bundles.

avalokya (IE 8-8), detection.

āvana (SITI), Tamil; a document; generally, a sale-deed; also called vilaiy-āvanām; cf. āvana-kkalori (SITI), a place where documents like sale-deeds, etc., are registered; registration office.

avani (EI 7-1-2), ‘one’. (EI 3), a district.

avani-mandala, cf. Kona-avani-mandala (EI 32), also called Kona-mandala, Kona-sima, etc.

avani-randhra-nyāya (CHI 4), same as bhūmi-echidra-nyāya (q.v.), ‘the maxim of the fallow land.’ 

avani-vetana (SITI), police duties of a village; contribution for such duties; the same as Tamil pālikāval.

āvara (CHI 4), a stall. Cf. āvāra.

āvāra (IE 8-5), cf. āpanesu āvārah, ‘collections to be made from the shops in a market’. Cf. āvara.

avar-ādhika (CHI 1), ‘more or less’.

avaraja (ML), a younger brother or cousin.

āvarana (EI 17), a shield.

(SITI), shelter, covering; same as prākāra or wall around the temple.

āvarjaniya (LP), ‘to be received’.

avarodhana (CHI 1), household; cf. antahpura.

avarodha-jana (EI 23), inmates of the royal harem or the king’s wives and concubines; wrongly interpreted as ‘a watchman’.

āvarta, cf. sarv-āvarta-yutā, ‘assigned as the date of payment as it falls annually’ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 310, note 1).

āvāsa, cf. a-kūra-cullaka-vināsi-khaṭu-āvāsa (IE 8-5), shelter or accommodation [which the villagers were obliged to provide for the touring officers of the king]; cf. saṁvāsa, etc.

āvāsaka (IE 8-5; EI 25), same as āvāsa or saṁvāsa, i.e. accommodation [which the villagers were obliged to provide to the royal officers on tour].

āvāsanikā (EI 1), a house.

Avasara (SITI), an officer of the royal household having
the duty of bringing to the notice of the king anything that
demanded his immediate attention. Cf. Kārtākṣitiṇa.

Avasara (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVI, p. 347), one of the periods
when the worship is performed and offerings are made to the
deity in a temple.

Avasara-varttanā (SITI), presents payable to an Avasara (q.v.).
Avasatha (IE 8-3), explained as ‘a college or a dharma-
sāla’. But see Avasathika.

Avasathika (IE 8-3), variously explained as ‘the superintendent of avasathas, i.e. colleges or dharma-sālas’, ‘the supervisor of the royal palace and other government buildings’ (Hist. Beng., I, ed. Majumdar, p. 284); ‘one who keeps the
domestic fire (āvasathyā) burning with daily offerings’
(D. Bhattacharyya, Halāyudha’s Brāhmaṇaśasara, p. xx); etc.
(EI 9, 11, 24), title or family name of Brāhmaṇas. Cf.
Avasathin.

Avasathin (EI 23), explained as ‘one who keeps the sacred
fire called āvasathyā’; cf. Avasathika.

avośkara, sweepings, a mound; cf. s-ośar-avośkara-sthāha-
nivīta-lavośkara (EI 22); also sa-gart-avośkara (Ep. Ind.,

avaśabdhī (LP), detention.

avasthā (IA 16), a territorial unit.
Avasthika (EI 23), corruption of Avasathika; same as
Avasathin.

āvāta (IE 8-5), same as vāta, storm; cf. udrāvāta.
(EI 32; CII 3; etc.), a fiscal term referring to the
income from lands as a result of changes caused by natural
agencies; an income probably resulting from storms. See
vāta, probably meaning ‘a storm or tempest’; also āvāt-āya.

avatāra (IE 7-1-2), ‘ten’.

avataraṇa, cf. grh-avataraṇa (IE 8-5), probably the same
as umbara-bhed(a) (q.v.).

avatāri-amaṇḍya (IA 18), Kannada name for the new-
moon of Pauṣa.

āvāt-āya (HRS), ‘the income derived from storms’;
cf. āvāta and bhūta-vāta-pratyaśyā.

avatrap (CII 1), ‘to be disinclined’.

āvedana (EI 28), same asavadāna or āvadāna of Odiyā
āvedanaka (IE 8-8), a written complaint or application. avand-āya (Ep. Ind., Vol. V, p. 96), Telugu; name of a tax.

Āvesānīn, cf. Prakrit Āvesani (EI 2; LL), the chief artisan; the foreman of artisans.

avimanās (CII 1), pleased.

aviprahīna (CII 1), used in the sense of aṁhīna, ‘not lost’; undiminished.

avīrodha (SITI), not inimical; amicability.

āvṛtī (CII 1), order; cf. sakala-des-āvṛtika (CII 1), ‘one whose order has reached all parts of the country’.

Cf. anāvṛtī (CII 1), ‘want of practice’.

āvṛtti (IE 8-4; EI 26), an administrative unit like a Pargana (JAS, Letters, Vol. XX, p. 205).

āya (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’.

āya (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’.

(EI 33; CII 3; SHI 1, 2), a fiscal term meaning ‘revenue’, ‘tax’.

(SITI), literally, income; a general term denoting ‘taxes’; cf. vaļij-āyam (SITI), tolls on the roadway.

(HRS), revenue in general according to the Arthaśāstra and other authorities; a special branch of revenue according to the inscriptions of the Uccakalpa kings and later epigraphs.

(CITD), profit, income, receipt; tribute; corn given by the well-to-do villagers to the hereditary servants of the village as their established fees of office.

āyāga (EI 1), an object of homage; cf. āyāga-patṭa.

āyāga-patṭa, āyāga-patṭa (EI 24; LL), Jain; tablet for worship.

āyāga-sabhā (LL), Jain; a hall of homage.

(SITI), administration of a village by a group of officers called āyāgār (village officers and servants).

āyaka (EI 21; LL), the entrance pavilion of a Buddhist monastery; a pavilion in front of the door of a Buddhist monastery.


ayana (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’.

ayan-āṁśa (CII 3), the degree of procession of the equinoxes.
āya-pada (LP), income; property (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 145).


āya-śulka (EI 33), taxes and tolls.

āyata (CHI 1), engaged or appointed.

āyatana (EI 30), a temple or shrine. Cf. bhavana, ālaya, pura, etc.

Cf. sañ-āyatana; an organ.

Cf. tuṣṭy-āyatana (CHI 1), same as tuṣṭi-pātra.

āyati (EI 14), future prosperity.

āyudhiya (HRS), land granted for supplying troops in lieu of tax, as indicated by the Arthaśāstra. See amara.

Āuykta (CHI 4; HD), literally ‘an officer’. Same as Āuyktaka. Pāñini (II, 3. 40) knows the word in the sense of a servant or office. Cf. Āuykta-puruṣa (CHI, Vol. III, p. 8).

Āuyktaka (IE 8-3; CII 3, 4; EI 30; BL; HD), same as Āuykta; often the governor of a district or subdivision. See Kāmasūtra, V. 5. 5; Kāmandaka, V. 82.

Āuykta-puruṣa (CHI 3), the same as Āuykta.

āyusā, used in the sense of āyus in the Junagadh inscription of Rudradāman, text line 10 (Sel. Ins., p. 171).

āyusya (EI 10), Jain; a variety of karman.

Āyyanagandhavāraṇa (IE 8-2), Kannāḍa-Sanskrit; ‘the musk-elephant of the grandfather’; a subordinate title.

Āyyanasimha (IE 8-2), Kannāḍa-Sanskrit; ‘the lion of the grandfather’; a subordinate title. Cf. Āyyanasimha.

B

ba (IE 8-1; CII 3, etc.); an abbreviation of bahula or of bahula-pakṣa, i.e. the dark fortnight; used in connection with di or ti (see ba-di, la-ti) and also by itself. Cf. va.

Bā (PJS), contraction of the honorific Bā (q.v.) applied to ladies (especially in medieval Jain inscriptions of Western India).

bābū (Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 316), meaning uncertain.

bācaka (LP), handful; cf. Gujarāṭī bācko.
bācha, bāchī (Chamba), a tax in cash. See vākṣa.
bāda (EI 5), Kannada; a town or village.
(IE 8-4), Kannada; a small territorial unit like a Pargana.
bādaba (SII 1), the submarine fire.
badalā (Chamba), return, exchange; same as parata.
badara, same as tolaka (q. v.) or tolā.
badhā (LP), obstacle; cf. Sanskrit bādhā.
bādhā (EI 15), obstacle; also spelt vādhā.
bādhataram (CII 1), ‘more excessively’.
ba-di (IE 8-1; CII 3; etc.), contraction of bahula-paṅsa-dina or divasa; also spelt va-di, cf. śu-di; abbreviations of separate words (see ba, di, śu and va) and not words in themselves, ba-di or va-di referring to the dark fortnight and śu-di the bright fortnight; they denote the fortnight and the solar or civil day, with reference to the lunar titthi, in the fortnight.
baḍi-māḍwulu (CITD) Telugu; a coin of unknown value. Baḍi means ‘petty’ or ‘a tax’ and māḍwulu may be the same as māḍa meaning half a dinār or the tenth of a paṇa.
Bāguli, cf. Vārgulika.
bāhāttara (IE 8-3), literally, ‘seventytwo’, but actually ‘all’ (cf. aśṭādaśa, etc.); see Bāhāttaramiyogādhipati, Bāhāttaraniyogin, Senuḍibāhāttaraniyogādhiṣṭhāyaka.
Bāhāttaraniyogādhipati (IE 8-3; EI 23, 30), the highest executive officer under South Indian kings like the Yādavas of Devagiri; same as Bāhāttaraniyogin, etc.
Bāhāttaraniyogin (EI 19), official designation; same as Bāhāttaraniyogādhipati.
bahir-grha, cf. vāra-grha.
bahirikā (EI 20), a suburb.
bāhu (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), ‘two’.
bāhuleya (CII 3; IA 1), a bull.
bahuśruta (CII 1), well informed in various doctrines.
bahuśwarṣa, bahuśwarṇaka (EI 4; IA 19; CII 4), name of a sacrifice.
bahutāvatka (CII 1), ‘many times that number’.
bāhu-valaya, cf. pāku-valayam (SITI), an armlet.
bāhya, cf. bāhy-ābhyantar-ādāya (IE 8-5; Ep. Ind., Vol.
XVI, p. 276, text line 14); ‘income from the sale of things imported in a village’, same as Tamil puṟav-āyam (SITI), ‘revenue from external sources (collected mainly in cash)’ or Tamil puṟa-kaḻamai (SITI), ‘external taxes’, explained as taxes and fees payable to the State. But puṟa-kaḻamai is the same as puṟav-āyam. Bāhya and ābhyanattra may thus mean respectively taxes payable to the king and those payable to the village authorities. See ābhyanatara. Cf. samudaya-bāhyyādyā-stamba (EI 23), ‘land covered with original shrubs, i.e. waste which does not yield any revenue to the State’.

(HD), a class of royal servants distinguished from Antaraṅga. See Rājataṅgaṅi, VIII. 426, 680, 1542.
bāhyāli (CHI 4), the outskirt of a town.
Bāi, Bāi (EI 8), honorific epithet or name-ending of ladies in Western India; cf. Bāyi, Bā.

bala, an escort; cf. pañcānga-prasāda.

Balādhi (LP), abbreviation of Balādhikṛta.

Balādhikṛta (CHI 3, 4; BL; HD), ‘the commander of an army’. See JBBRAS, Vol. XVI, p. 108 (Balādhikṛta following Senāpati); Kādambari, para. 74. According to some (cf. Balādhi in LP), the Balādhikṛta was probably the head of a territorial unit like the present Māmlatdār. See Balādhīpa.

Balādhīpa (BL), a leader of the army; cf. Balādhikṛta.

Balādhīra (CHI 4), official designation; probably, mistake for Balādhiśa, same as Balādhipa.

Balādhyakṣa (IE 8-3), officer in charge of the army; mentioned along with the Senāpati who was probably a subordinate officer.

Baladi, see valadi.
balaharana, cf. balaharanena (LP), same as Gujarāti lāine.
Bālaka-mahārājakumāra (EI), a young prince.
bāl-ālaya (SITI) temporary shrine to lodge the images of gods when repairing a temple; small shrine probably consisting of a single room wherein the images of all the gods are lodged; same as Tamil iḷaṅ-koḷil.

Balānaka (HA), a maṇḍapa above the entrance of a Jain shrine or the courtyard of a shrine, later known as thūkorkhānā.

BL), a stone seat.
(EI 8), same as Marāṭhī balāṇī, 'a raised seat along the walls of the gābhāra or sabhā-mandāpa of a temple.'

bala-yaṣṭi (EI 33; CII 4), a stout memorial pillar.

Balharā (IE 8-2), Arabic corruption of Vallabha-rāja through Prakrit Ballaha-rāśa.

Bāli (IE 8-5; HRS), voluntary gift (afterwards, compulsory contribution) and tribute from the subjects as indicated by Vedic literature; later, tax in general as suggested by the standard lexicons; king's grain share, identical with bhāga but different from kara according to the Arthaśāstra, but not the Junagadh inscription of Rudradāman (cf. bali-sulka-bhāga in line 14). The Rummindéi inscription of Aśoka also distinguishes between bāli and bhāga and seems to identify bāli with kara (or with pilgrims' tax). See Select Inscriptions, pp. 71, 173.

(EI 10, 23, 32; CII 3, 4), an offering to creatures; one of the five mahāyajñas or sacrificial rites. Cf. bali-caru-vaiśāvadev-āgnihotra-krau (EI 26), the five rites of a Brāhmaṇa.

(SITI), offering of flowers, fruits, uncooked rice, etc., to the gods; same as śrībāli. Cf Nārāyana-baly-upahāra in the sense of Nārāyaṇa-pūjā (Ind. Ant., Vol. VI, p. 363).


balivarda, cf. a-paramparā-balivarda, etc. (IE 8-5); a pair of bullocks (which the villagers were obliged to provide for the cart of the royal officers when they camped or toured in their villages). See also vara-balivarda.

bāṇa (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), 'five'.

Bāṇasa-vērgadē (599-11-2), variant spelling of Kannada Bhāṇasa-vērgadē (q.v.).

bandha (EI 31), a dam or highway.

bandha-daṇḍa (IE 8-5; EI 12, 33), probably, ransom or fine in lieu of imprisonment.

bandhāṇa (Chamba), a settlement, an agreement.

bandhāṇa-pāṭṭa (Chamba), an agreement, a deed.

bandhanīya (LP), 'to be fixed', i.e. to be served to one;

cf. Gujarāṭī bāndhī āpavānī.

bandheja (Chamba), a settlement, an agreement.

bandhu (IE 7-1-2), 'four'.

bappa (EI 29, 30; CII 3; etc.), a Prakrit word meaning
'the father', often used in Sanskrit inscriptions. Cf. bappa-bhaṭṭāraka-pāda-parighita (EI 31), epithet of certain rulers. bappa-bhaṭṭāraka (EI 4), ‘the father, the lord’. Cf. bappa. bāra (EI 13), Telugu; the distance between the ends of out-stretched arms. bārāḍ, derived from Sanskrit varāṭa or varāṭaka, ‘a cowrie-shell (used as money)’ (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 18). Cf. varāṭikā. barāṭa (CII 4), a plant grown for fencing. bārhasapatya (IA 11), name of a reckoning. Barkandāz, Persian; same as Pāīk (q.v.). bartanā (IE 3-5), Rājasthānī; a blunt stick for writing on a wooden slate; same as bārthā. bārthā (IE 3-5), same as bartanā. Basilēos Basilēon Mēgalou (IE 8-2), Greek; ‘of the great king of kings;’ used in the legend on the coins of the Scytho-Parthian kings; adapted from old Persian Khshyāthiya Khshāya-thiyānām, ‘the king of kings’; translated into Prakrit as Maha-rājasa Rajarajasa (or Rajadīrajasa) mahatasa (Sanskrit Maha-rājasya Rājarājasya mahataḥ or Rājātirajasya mahataḥ). Basilēos Mēgalou (IE 8-2), Greek; ‘of the great king’, found in the legend on the coins of Indo-Greek kings at first translated in Prakrit as Rajasa mahatakasā (Sanskrit Rājñaḥ mahataḥ) and later as Maharajas (Sanskrit Mahārājasya); adapted from old Persian Khshyāthiya vaṣrka. ba-ti (IE 8-1), abbreviation of bahula-pakṣa-tithi. See ba-di. bāva (CII 3, etc.), a Prakrit word denoting ‘a relative of the same generation with the father’; generally, ‘an uncle’; used in Sanskrit inscriptions. Bāyi (Hyderabad Archaeological Series, No. 18, p. 35), suffix to the name of respectable women; same as Bāi; wrongly regarded as derived from the Kannada words abbe (Sanskrit ambā) and āyi (Sanskrit āryā). Beharā-mahāpātra (EI 28), Oḍiẏā; official designation; probably, Sanskrit Vyavahārika-mahāpātra. See Vyavahārika, etc. Bengali, Anglicised spelling of Vaṅgāli; the name of the people, language and alphabet of Bengal. Beṭakāra (CITD), same as Beṭakāra, beṭa (Telugu-Kannada) meaning ‘the separation of lovers’. As an epithet of a ruler, Beṭakāra means ‘one who causes the separation of his
enemies’ wives from their husbands’; cf. ripu-nāri-vaidhavya-vidhā-yak-ācārya, ‘one who renders the wives of his enemies widows’.

*bha* (IE 7-1-2), ‘twentyseven’.

*Bha* (PJS), abbreviation of Bhagavān (especially in medieval Jain inscriptions).

*bhā* (PJS), abbreviation of bhāryā (especially in medieval Jain inscriptions).

*bhāḍaka* (LP), same as Sanskrit bhāṭaka.

*Bhadanta* (IA 11; LL), a title of monks (Buddhist, Jain and Ājīvika); cf. *Bhadatasa aya-Isipālitasa*, ‘of the Reverend Lord Ṛṣipālita’; also cf. *Bhadanti*.

*Bhadanti* (LL), used as the title of a Buddhist nun; cf. *Bhadanta*.

*bhadra* (SII 2), probably, an auspicious mark.

*bhadrā* (IA 26), same as *ba-di* 7.

*Bhādra* (IE 8-1), same as *Bhādrapada*.


*bhadra-ghaṭa*, cf. Tamil *pattira-kaṭam* (SITI), a pot filled with water and sanctified by rites.

*bhadra-mukha* (EI 16), an honorific used with personal names.

*bhadra-nigama* (LL), a righteous hamlet.

*bhadr-āsana* (EI 25), a throne.

*bhāga* (IE 8-5; CII 3, 4; EI 30; HRS), the king’s share of the produce, distinguished from *bali* in the Rummindel inscription and the Junagadh inscription of Rudradāman and from *kara* in many other records; later, tax in general, identical with *bali* and *kara* (according to lexicons); cf. references in the *Arthaśāstra* to (1) *lavaṇa-bhāga* (king’s share of salt sold by private merchants), (2) *udaka-bhāga* (king’s grain share levied as water-tax upon irrigated fields), (3) king’s share of the produce of mines leased out to private persons; (4) share paid to the king by merchants for selling the royal merchandise.

*(IE 8-5)*, dues (see *kara*); generally, the king’s share of grains, which was originally one-sixth.

*(IE 8-4)*, a subdivision of a district or a territory.

*(EI 23, 33)*, an allotment; a share.

*bhāga-bhoga* (CII 3; etc.), a fiscal expression in which
bhāga means the king’s share of the produce and bhoga the periodical supplies made by tenants to the king; cf. bhāga-bhog-ādika, bhāga-bhoga-kara-hirany-ādika (EI 23), meaning ‘royal dues’; see bhāga, etc.

bhāga-bhoga-kara (HRS), taken by some as a single levy and explained as the king’s grain-share, identical with bhāga of the Arthaśāstra and bali of the Smṛtis, though distinguished from dhānya in a Maitraka record, where it has been supposed to mean a fixed contribution in kind as distinguished from the contribution consisting of a share of the produce. If bhāgabhogakara was a single levy (and did not indicate bhāga, bhoga and kara), it may have really been a tax collected in lieu of bhāga (grain share) and bhoga (periodical offerings).

Bhāgadugha (HD), an official title; probably the same as Bhāgahāra. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p. 9.

Bhāgahara (EI 24), same as Bhāgin; a collector of the king’s grain share. Cf. Bhāgahāra.

Bhāgahāra (HD), ‘he who recovers the [king’s] share [of the produce of land]’; one of the six officers of each village, according to Śukra, II. 120. Cf. Bhāgahara.

bhāgalāga, cf. bhāgalāg-ādika (LP), payments in kind or taxes.

bhāga-karṣaṇa (LP), taking away the portion allotted to someone else.

bhagaṇa (IA 19), a bangle.

Bhagavat-bhakta (CII 3, etc.), a Vaiṣṇava sectarian title indicating ‘a follower of the Bhagavat (Viṣṇu)’.

Bhagavat (ML; CII 3, 4), ‘the lord’ or ‘the divine’; an epithet of divinities such as Viṣṇu, Buddha, Jīnendra, Nārāyaṇa, Śiva, the Sun-god, Kārttikeya, etc.; also applied to sages, etc. in the sense of ‘venerable’, e.g. to Vyāsa, the arranger of the Vedas; rarely applied to kings apparently on account of their saintliness (cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 19).

Bhāgavata (LL), a votary of the Bhagavat (Viṣṇu).

(CII 3; etc.), a Vaiṣṇava sect.

Bhagavati (CII 3, 4; etc.), feminine form of Bhagavat (q.v.); often applied to goddesses, etc.

Bhagavatpāḍ-ācārya (EI 6), epithet of a Vaiṣṇava religious teacher.

Bhagavatpāda-karmakara (CII 4), ‘a servant of the feet of the Bhagavat’; epithet of a temple official.
Bhāgika (IE 8-3; HD), probably, the collector of the king’s grain share; same as Bhāgahāra. See Vogel, Ant. Ch. St., p. 166. Cf. Bhāgin.

(EI 13), mentioned along with Bhogika; probably, one getting a share [in a free-holding]. See Anāśa-bhṛhadbhogika.

Bhāgin (EI 24), same as Bhāgika, a collector of the king’s grain share.

bhagna (CII 1), ‘departed’, ‘lost’, i.e. ‘inferior’; cf. the Hindi verb bhagnā, Bengali bhāgā.

Cf. bhagna-viśīra-samāracana, repairs to the rents in and the wornout parts of a building (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 144).

bhagna-kriyā (IA 7), same as bhagna-saṁskāra, repairs.

bhāgya-rekhā (EI 3), line of fortune on the palm.

bhāmāti (EI 7), corruption of brahma-hatā.

bhāikṣaṇa (EI 21), land set apart for charity.

bhaitra (IA 14), corruption of vaḥitra.

bhāksaṇa, Tamil pākkiṇam (SITI), confection.

bhakt-ādāya (SII 1), same as Tamil pakt-atāyam (SITI), revenue in rice or paddy. Cf. bhakt-āya.

bhakt-āya, cf. Kannada bhatt-āya (SII 11-1); same as bhakt-ādāya.


bhakti (CII 4), devotion to a god.

bhakti (EI 8), name of a land measure.

bhakt-oddeiaka (LL), Buddhist; distributor of food.

Bhān° (PJS), abbreviation of Bhanḍārin (especially in medieval Jain inscriptions). See Bhāṇḍārin, etc.

bhā-mandala (HA), halo, aureole; same as prabhā-mandala.

bhamaṭi (HA), same as jagati (q.v.).

bhāndi (CITD), same as Telugu baṇḍi, ‘a cart’; really ‘a cart load’.

Bhānasa-vṛāgaḍē (IE 8-3), Kannada; same as Mahānas-ādhyakṣa; superintendent of the royal kitchen. Cf. Sūpakāra-pati, Khāḍyapākika, Mahānasika.

Bhānaka (LL), Buddhist; a preacher.

bhāṇḍa, cf. bhaṇḍa (EI 5), a bale of goods.
bhāṅḍa—Bhārati

bhāṅḍa-bhṛta-vahitra (IE 8-8), 'a wagonfull of pots or jars'.
Bhāṅḍ-ādhyaśa (EI 28), officer in charge of the store-
house. Cf. Bhāṅḍāgār-ādhikṛta, etc.
bhāṅḍ-āgāra (EI 23, 30), a treasury or store-house.
Bhāṅḍāgār-ādhikṛta (EI 12; BL; HRS), an officer employed
in the treasury or store-house or the officer in charge of it.
Cf. Bhāṅḍāgārika.

Bhāṅḍāgāra-prathama (HD), the chief of the royal store-
house or treasury. See JBBRAS, Vol. IX, p. 219.
Bhāṅḍāgārika (IE 8-3; CII 4; HD; BL), officer in charge
of the treasury or the royal store-house. See Ep. Ind., Vol.
IX, p. 305.

bhāṅḍāra, same as Sanskrit bhāṅḍāra; cf. Bhāṅḍārin, etc.
bhāṅḍāra, cf. Tamil paṇḍāra-kkal (SITI), stone of standard
weight used in the treasury; also cf. paṇḍāra-kkakāṇi, treasury
officer, supervisor of the treasury.

(IA 23), the five images used in the worship of Bhūtas,
e.g., Jārandāya, etc.
Cf. paṇḍāram (SII 1), a treasury; a Śaiva mendicant.
Bhāṅḍāra-pustaka, cf. Tamil baṅḍāra-pottagam (EI 25),
literally, 'account book of the treasury'; a treasury accountant.
Bhāṅḍārin, Bhāṅḍārin (EI 9; SITI), officer in charge
of the treasury; same as Bhāṅḍāgārika. Cf. Sejjeya-bhāṅḍāri
(EI 13), 'officer in charge of the stores in the king's bed-
chamber'.

bhaṅga (Chamba), a land measure; a share or portion.
(IA 23), hemp.
Bhāṇu (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), 'twelve'.
bhāra (EI 10), a weight equal to 2000 pālas.
(LP), probably, a load or bundle.
bharaka (CII 4), name of a measure or weight; one load
Cf. mahīṣ-oṣṭra-bharaka (IE 8-8), 'a load on a buffalo
or a camel'; cf. bhāṅga-bhṛta-vahitra.
bharana (CII 4), name of a measure.
(EI 1), probably, a load [of stones].
Bhāratavar (SITI), Tamil; fishermen.
Bharata-kalā (EI 33), the art of dancing.
Bhārati-vytti (SITI), land set apart for expounding the
Mahābhārata.
Bhārga—Bhaṭṭa

Bhārga (IE 7-1-2), ‘eleven’.

Bṛḍa (IE 8-5; EI 25), cf. bhṛikāyāṁ vanik-putrasya = āṣṭottara-satam rūpakānām; a crime, the nature of which is uncertain.

bhāṣā (IE 8-8; EI 30), probably, a written declaration.

bhāṣā-bhedā (LP), breach of words.

Bṛṣya-vṛtti (SITI), land set apart for meeting the expenses of expounding the Śrī-Bṛṣya of Rāmānuja.

Bṛṭa (IE 8-3; CII 3, 4; EI 30; HD), same as Bṛṭa-manusa; probably derived from bhṛta which is sometimes used in its place. Generally used along with cāṭa or chātra; literally, ‘a soldier’; but really a Pāīk, Barkandāz or Piāda, i.e. a constable. It is spelt as bṛṭa in the medieval inscriptions of Eastern India, though rarely the two are distinguished. See Bṛṭa. (SITI), a personal servant or soldier.

bhāṭaka (EI 30), same as prabhāṭaka; rent or hiring charges; cf. naukā-bhāṭaka (EI 14).

Bṛṭa-manusa (IE 8-3; EI 31; LL), explained as ‘a soldier, policeman or warden’; a Barkandāz, Pāīk or Piāda.

Bṛṭāra (IE 8-2), Kannaḍa corruption of Bṛṭṭāraka; also spelt Bṛṭāra and Bṛṭāra.

Bṛṭṭa (IE 8-3), cf. a-caṭṭa-bṛṭṭa-praveśa (IE 8-5); same as Bṛṭa of earlier records; but rarely distinguished from Bṛṭa, Bṛṭṭa in that case meaning ‘a minstrel’.

(CII 3, 4; etc.), a title of respect attached to the names of learned Brāhmaṇas.

(IE 8-3), a minstrel.

Bṛṭṭa (PJS), abbreviation of Bṛṭṭāraka (in medieval Jain inscriptions); an epithet of Jain teachers.

Bṛṭā-bhāga (EI 15), same as bṛṭa-vṛtti.

Bṛṭa-grāma (EI 15, 25), a village owned by learned Brāhmaṇas as a rent-free holding; same as an agrahāra village.

Bṛṭṭāmākutika (EI 7), an official designation of uncertain import.

Bṛṭṭa-mahattara (EI 30), a Bṛṭṭa who was a Mahattara, or a leading Bṛṭṭa. Bṛṭṭa may not be a corruption of paṭṭa (cf. Bṛṭṭa-nāyaka).

Bṛṭṭa-nāyaka (EI 9), see Bṛṭṭa and Nāyaka (chief of a district) as well as Bṛṭṭa-mahattara. Cf. also Paṭṭa-nāyaka of medieval Orissan epigraphs.
Bhaṭṭaputra (EI 4; LP; BL), title of Brāhmaṇas; epithet of a Brāhmaṇa whose father was famous for learning.
(LP), explained as 'sepoys or soldiers'.
(EI 11), explained as 'a panegyrist'.
Bhaṭṭāraka (IE 8-2; CII 3; EI 30), title used in Sanskrit but really Prakrit derived from Sanskrit bhartṛ through the plural form bhartāraḥ=Prakrit bhaṭṭāra (see Svāmin); often suffixed to the personal names of paramount sovereigns as well as of feudatory Mahārājas, or Yuvarājas (crown-princes); applied to gods and priests in the sense of 'worthy of worship or sacred'. Cf. bappa-bhaṭṭāraka-pāda-parighāta, bhaṭṭāraka-Mahāsenaparighāta, etc.
(EI 33), the king.
(SII 1), title of Jain religious teachers.
(CII 4), title of Śaiva ascetics, etc.
(LP), a respected man.
(EI 11), probably, epithet of the chief priest of a temple.
(SITI), a deity; a spiritual preceptor.
Bhaṭṭāraka-pāda-ānudhyāta (CII 4), 'meditating on (or, favoured by) the feet of the lord paramount'; epithet of the feudatories and officers of the Gupta emperors and later imperial rulers. See Paramabhaṭṭāraka-pāda-ānudhyāta.
Bhaṭṭārakaprabhā (CII 4), a title.
Bhaṭṭa-rāṣṭaka (EI 9) see Bhaṭṭa, Rāṣṭaka, Bhaṭṭa-mahattara.
Bhaṭṭa-vṛitti (EI 25; SII 1), a grant for the maintenance of the Bhaṭṭas or learned Brāhmaṇas.
Bhaṭṭavṛtti-mānya (SITI), tax-free land (inām) given for the support of Brāhmaṇas; same as bhaṭṭa-vṛtti.
Bhaṭṭārikā (EI 23; CII 3; etc.), feminine form of Bhaṭṭāraka (q.v.); a title of the wives of independent and feudatory rulers; often suffixed to personal names.
Cf. Tamil pāṭṭārikai (SITI), name of the goddess Durgā.
Bhaṭṭ-opādhyāya (EI 23), title of a Brāhmaṇa teacher.
bhauli, bhauli (Chamba), a share, portion or allotment.
bhauma-yantra (IA 14), a particular mystic diagram.
Bhava (IE 7-1-2), 'eleven'.
bhāva (EI 26), a brother-in-law.
bhavana (LL), a temple. Cf. pūra, āyatana, ālāya, etc.
bhāvanā (CII 4), sentiment, e.g., maitrī, etc.
(EI 3), Jain; a method of kāy-otsarga.
Bhavasrij (CII 3), ‘the creator of existence’; an epithet of the god Śiva.

bhāva-suddhi (CII 1), purity of mind.

bhavat, cf. sa bhavān (EI 3), same as tatrābhavān.

Bhāvini (IA 10), same as Devadāśī; a dancing girl attached to a temple.

bhaviṣya-kkīḍai-ppuṟam (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; tax-free land set apart to enable a teacher to reside permanently in a village for teaching.

bhayya (EI 3, 8), the Jain community.

bhāya, cf. rāja-bhāya-sarva-pratyāya-sameta (EI 23), income, levies; same as ābhāya. According to some, bhāya and ābhāya mean pāghḍi. Cf. talār-ābhāya. (LP), probably the same as bhāyaṇḍa-paṭṭa. bherī (SITI, ASLV), a musical instrument.

bherundā (EI 31), a shortened form of gaṇḍabherundā (q.v.).

bhet (IA 11), Paṇḍābi; low lands inundated by rivers.

bheta (IE 8-5; EI 29), presents to be offered by a subject or subordinate to a ruler on occasions; occasional offering of money or presents; same as vandāpanā. See bhetana.

bhetana (LP), a present or gift; cf. bheta.


bhikṣā (IE 8-4), a grant or endowment; cf. ekādaśa-Rudra-bhikṣā (EI 32), an endowment in the gods’ name.

Bhikṣu (EI 7, 21; CII 3; ML), Buddhist monk, also called Śākyabhikṣu.

Bhikṣu-hala (LL), ‘the monks’ land’; rent-free land in the possession of Buddhist monks.

Bhikṣuhala-parihāra, cf. Prakrit Bhikhuhala-parihāra (HRS), known from Śātavāhana records as a number of privileges relating to rent-free land belonging to the community of Buddhist monks.

Bhikṣuni (EI 25; CII 3; LL), feminine form of Bhikṣu; ‘a Buddhist nun’; also called Śākya-bhikṣuni.

Bhikṣuny-upāsraya (LL), Buddhist; a nunnery.

Bhikṣunī-saṅgha, cf. bhikkhuṇī-saṅgha (EI 23), a community of nuns.

Bhikṣurāja (LL), title of a pious [Jain] king.

Bhikṣu-saṅgha (EI 26; CII 4), community of Buddhist monks.
Bhīmapriya—bhoga

Bhīmāpriya (EI 11), name of a coin (dramma).

bhīmaseni-karpūra (SII 13), a kind of camphor.

Bhiṣak (HD), the king’s medical advisor. See Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 305.

(EI 24), a physician.

Bhīmāśālamī (IA 17), Māgha su-di 8 or amānta Māgha (i.e. pūrṇimānta Phālguna) va-di 8.

bhīṣ (IA 15), see bhīṣi and bhīṣṭi.

Bhitara-bhāngāra-adhikārin (IE 8-3; EI 28), Oḍiẏā; Sanskrit Abhyantara-bhāngār-ādikārin, ‘officer in charge of the inner store-house or treasury (i.e. one within the palace or the harem)’.

bhītara-navaṇa (EI 28), Oḍiẏā—Sanskrit abhyantara-nagara; the palace.

bhīṭha (EI 31), probably, a mound.

bhīṣi (IA 15), see bhīṣṭi.


Bhitwaramāṇya (IA 17), probably, a mistake for Abhitwaramāṇa (q.v.).

bhoga (IE 8-4; CII 3; EI 23, 33), literally, ‘enjoyment’ (cf. bhūkti); a jāgīr (cf. Mahārāja-Sarvanātha-bhoga, Mahāsāmantādhīpati-Srīdhara-bhoga, etc.); possession (cf. bhogādhyānā grhātā). Originally ‘enjoyment’; then ‘property’, ‘a jāgīr’; then also a territorial unit which was generally the subdivision of a district (IE 8-4; EI 25; 28; CII 4). See bhūkti, āhāra.

Cf. Kaivarta-bhoga (IE 8-4; EI 2; CII 1), the fishermen’s preserve.

(IE 8-5; EI 29, 30; HRS), periodical supplies of fruits, firewood, flowers and the like which the villagers had to supply to the king; sometimes explained as ‘tax in kind’ (CII 4).

(EI 1), [an object of] enjoyment.

(SITI), tax-free land set apart for the enjoyment of a person for the performance of specified services; same as māṇya. See bhogottara, Bhogin, etc.

Cf. bhoge (LP), ‘for the right of enjoyment’.

Cf. sa-bhoga (IA 9), privilege of the donee of rent-free land; probably refers to aṣṭabhogā-tejaḥsvānyā (q.v.).
bhoga—bhogina

bhoga-bhāga (CII 3, etc.), the same as bhāga-bhoga. Cf. bhoga-bhāga-kara-hiranyādi (EI 23), royal dues; see bhoga, etc. bhoga-janapada (EI 12), probably, a free-holding in the country-side, or a rent-free area.

bhoga-lābha (EI 33), usufruct in lieu of interest.

Bhogapati (IE 8-3; EI 25, 27; HD), an Ināmdār or Jāgīrdār, or an officer in charge of inām lands or jāgirs, or the officer in charge of a territorial unit called bhoga. The last alternative is more probable; cf. Bhogika, etc. See also Mitākṣarā on the Yājñavalkyasmi, I. 320; Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 298. See Bhuktīpatī, Bhogikapāla, etc.

Bhogapatika (IE 8-3; EI 23), same as Bhogapati.
bhoga-patra (ASLV, SITI), a deed recording conveyance of land; a lease deed; the deed of re-conveyance of land.
bhogatrā (IE 8-5), same as bhogottara.
bhogāvaniya (LP), ‘should be enjoyed’.
bhog-āyaka (ASLV, SITI), land held as the result of a mortgage.

Bhogi-jana (EI 33), explained as ‘a village headman’. Cf. Bhogika,

Bhogika (IE 8-3; CII 3; HD; BL), the owner of a bhoga or jāgir; a Jāgīrdār or Ināmdār; same as Bhogin. See Bhoktr. Explained by some as the head of a district, or the collector of the State’s share of the produce of lands taken in kind (Bomb. Gaz., Vol. I, Part i, p. 82). See CII, Vol. III, pp. 96, 104.

(IE 8-3); EI 18; 23), a groom or horse-keeper, according to lexicons; cf. its Telugu modification Bhoi, ‘a palanquin-bearer’. But these meanings may have been derived from the first as the people appear to have enjoyed rent-free land for their services.

(EI 33), same as Bhojaka meaning a Jāgīrdār or Ināmdār.

(CII 4), explained as ‘the head of a bhoga’.

(EI 5), explained as ‘a village proprietor’.

Bhogikapāla, Bhogikapālaka (EI 5; CII 4; BL), superintendent of the jāgirs and cesscollector; cf. Bhogapatī.

Bhogin (IE 8-3; EI 12, 28, 29, 30; BL), one in possession of a bhoga or jāgir; a Jāgīrdār; same as Bhogika (q.v.).

bhogina (EI 13), cf. dattidāyaka-sādhupratipādita-prāg-
bhujamān-āvicchinna-bhogina-bhuvām translated rather loosely as ‘of the pieces of land in all the places that have been obtained in good manner from liberal donors’; probably, ‘[land] under possession’.

bhoginī, cf. bogī (EI 7), a concubine.
bhogi-rūpa (EI 12, 28), one who enjoys a free-holding as a representative of the real free-holder, or a title-holder who is not in actual possession of the land.
bhogiyār (SITI), Tamil; mistress, concubine; cf. bhogyār. Bhog-oddharaṇika (HD), explained as ‘the collector of the king’s share of the grains’; cf. bhoga, caur-oddharaṇika.
bhogottara (IE 8-5; EI 33), corrupt form of bhogatrā; land granted to the family priest for his services; grant for the enjoyment of a Brāhmaṇa or deity.
bhogyā, cf. pokiyār (SITI), a concubine; see bhogiyaṁ.
bhogyā-tithi (CII 3), the portion of a tithi that is still to run.

Bhojj, Telugu modification of Sanskrit Bhogin (q.v.); palanquin-bearer (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVIII, p. 308, note 8).
Bhoja, Bhojakā (IE 8-2; EI 1; 27; HD; LL), a Jāgirdār; title of a feudatory; cf. the feminine form Bhojikī; also Mahā-bhoja. See Ep. Ind., Vol. I, p. 5.
(EI 3; CII 3), a priest; title of a class of priests.
Cf. Tamil pośar (SITI), one who enjoys a thing; the possessor.
bhojana-catuhśāla (LL), Buddhist; a dining hall.
bhojana-ākṣayāni, bhojan-ākṣayāni (EI 32), a permanent endowment created for the maintenance of the donee; cf. aḵṣayānīvī, grāmagrāsa, etc.
bhojana-maṇḍapa (LL), Buddhist; a refectory.
bhojana-sālā (EI 23), an almshouse; a free-feeding house.
Cf. sattrā.

Bhojikī (LL), wife of a Bhojaka (q.v.); cf. Mahābhōjī.
Bhojpuri, language and people of the Bhojpur Pargana of the Shahabad District of Bihar and the adjoining regions.

Bhoktr (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 193), same as Bhogin, Bhogika; an Ināmdār or Jāgīrdār; cf. Sammāṇaka-bhoktā; also Bhokttāri (EI.11), a free-holder.
(BL), a proprietor.
Bhoṭṭa-viṣṭi (HRS), known from Nepal records; forced labour for carrying loads for officers sent to Tibet. See H. Rev. Syst., p. 233.

bhrama-jala-gati (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 98), probably, a sluice.

bhṛṣṭi (IA 15), ‘raised ground [near a tank] for planting piper betel’; cf. bhīṭi.

bhṛta (LP), loaded.

(IE 8-8), cf. bhāṇḍa-bhṛta-vahitra, ‘a wagonful of pots or jars’. See bharaka.

Cf. a-bhṛta-prāvesya for a-bhṛta-prāvesya, bhṛta being used for bhṛta in the sense of a Pāik, Barkandāz or Piāda.

bhū (IA 17), a land measure; equal to four bhū-māṣakas.

See bhūmi.

(IE 9), a land measure or a plot of land.

(IE 7-1-2; EI 15, 25), ‘one’.

bhūḥṛt (IE 7-1-2), ‘seven’.

bhūdhara (IE 7-1-2), ‘seven’.

bhūchidra-ṇyāya (EI 22), same as bhūmicidra-ṇyāya (q.v.).

Bhujabalana-māḍai (SITI), name of a coin of the māḍai (māḍha) type. See māḍa, etc.

Bhujabalapratāpacakravartin (IE 8-2), see Cakravartin.

Bhujabalapraudha-pratāpacakravartin (IE 8-2), see Cakravartin.

bhujanga (IA 20), an ogre. The word bhujanga was adopted in Javanese in the sense of a ‘pupil, disciple, scholar; a philologist, poet, literary councillor; an officially appointed professional usually residing at or near the court’. It has been suggested on this basis that Bhavadeva-bhāṭa’s title Bālavalabhī-bhujanga may really mean ‘the pupil of the Bālavalabhī school’. See IHQ, Vol. XXVII, pp. 80-82.

bhujisyā-patra (EI 24), a document granting maintenance.

bhujyamāna (IA 18), also prabhujyamāna; ‘being enjoyed’.

bhukta-tithi (CII 3), the elapsed portion of a tithi.

bhukti (IE 8-4; EI 28, 33), a province including a group of districts called viṣaya or maṇḍala; small territorial unit like a Pargana in South India; cf. bhoga.

(IE 8-3; 8-4; CII 3), literally, ‘enjoyment’; same as bhoga; a jāgir; originally meaning ‘enjoyment’; then ‘property’ or ‘a jāgir’; then ‘a province’. See bhoga.

(BL), personal property.
Cf. putti, pukti (SITI), the enjoyment of a property. bhukti-mandala (IE 8-4), originally a bhukti but later on a mandala; cf. Danabhukti-mandala, ahara-visaya.

Bhuktipati (IE 8-3), a Jagirdar; or, the officer in charge of a territorial unit called bhukti. See Bhogapati.

bhumāsaka (IA 17), a land measure, four bhumāsakas making one bhū (q.v.)
bhumbhuka (EI 13), Kannaḍa; cf. bhuvana-bhumbhuka, probably, 'an ornament of the world'.

bhumi, bhūmi (EI 3; CII 3), a particular land measure; sometimes also called bhū and regarded as equal to four bhumāsakas (cf. bhū).

(CII 4), a territorial divison.

(EI 7-1-2), 'one'.
bhumicchidra (IE 8-5), sometimes explained as 'uncultivable land'. See bhumicchidra-nyāya.

bhumicchidra-nyāya (IE 8-5; EI 30; CII 3, 4; HRS), literally, 'the maxim of the fallow land'; the principle of the rent-free enjoyment of land by one who brings it under cultivation for the first time. See Ep. Ind., Vol XXIX, p. 86. The maxim is based on the old custom of allowing a person, who first brings a plot of fallow or jungle land under cultivation for the first time, to enjoy it without paying rent. Bhumicchidra gradually came to mean 'uncultivable land'. See bhumicchidrapidhāna-nyāya, avanirandhra-nyāya.

bhumicchidrapidhāna-nyāya (IE 8-5; EI 11), the same as bhumicchidra-nyāya; but it means 'the maxim of covering up the hole in the land' referring probably to the reclamation of fallow land for the first time; cf. bhumicchidra understood in the sense of kṣyayogyā bhū, 'land unfit for cultivation'. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIX, p. 86.

bhumicchidravidhāna-nyāya (EI 24); same as bhumicchidra-nyāya, bhumicchidrapidhāna-nyāya. Chidra-vidhāna=furrowing.

bhūmipeṇḍe (ASLV), a mark of honour.
bhūmi-putra. cf. pūmi-putirar (SITI), husbandmen regarded as the sons of Mother Earth.

bhūpa (IA 7-1-2), 'sixteen'.

bhurja (IE 3-2), really 'the birch'; but same as lekhana; a written document.

bhūṣphoṭa (EI 9), a mushroom.
bhūta (CII 1), a living being.

*(IE 8-5)*, the element or nature.

*(IE 7-1-2)*, 'five'.

*(CII 3, etc.)*, a fiscal term; cf. sa-bhūta-pāta-pratyāya, in which we have sometimes pāta (mistake for upātta), upātta, āvātā or vātā. See bhūta-pāta, etc.

bhūta-bali (EI 11; SII 13), explained as 'offering of boiled rice to the ghosts'.

bhūta-kotya (IA 23), the place of residence of the family ghost.

bhūta-pāta, cf. sa-bhūta-pāta-pratyāya (IE 8-5); often written as bhūta-vāta and bhūt-opātta; probably, an event relating to the elements, such as an earthquake. See bhūta-pāta-pratyāya.

bhūta-pāta-pratyāya (CII 4), explained by some as 'excise and octroi duties'; but really, 'the income resulting from storms, earthquakes, changes in the course of a river, etc'. See bhūta-vāta-pratyāya, etc. Pāta may be a mistake for upātta or vātā.

bhūta-pratyāya (CII 3), an income derived from natural changes in the land. See bhūta-vāta-pratyāya, etc.

bhūtapūrva (CII 1), 'existing in the past'.

bhūta-vāta-pratyāya (EI 23; CII 4; HRS), 'the income derived from the elements and the winds'; explained by some as 'excise and octroi duties'; but really, 'the income resulting from storms, earthquakes, changes in the course of a river, etc.' See bhūt-opātta-pratyāya, etc.

bhūt-opātta-pratyāya (EI 32), income brought about by elemental or natural changes (e.g. storms, earthquakes, etc.).

Bhūvaraka (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 98), 'a king'.

bighā, bighā (IE 8-6), a land measure.

bijaka, cf. bijak (EI 9), an inscribed stone or an inscription.

bija-sanśkāra (CII 4), an astronomical term.

bīl-ānuvytti, also called bīla-vṛtti (599 11-1), Kannada-Sanskrit; fief held by a king's subordinate for his maintenance; cf. anuga-jivita.

bilkode (EI 28), Kannada; tolls.

bīm* (PJS), abbreviation of bimba, 'an image' (especially in medieval Jain inscriptions).

bimba (IA 3; HA), same as pratimā; an image.

binduka, same as suvarṇa (q.v.).

bīrāda (EI 24), name of a tax.
biravana-parikhāya (IA 19), levy stated to have been of four kinds; cf. nidhi-nikṣepa-jala-pāśan-ārām-ādi-chatus-prakāra-biravana-parikhāya-sahitam which is mentioned along with aṣṭabhoga-tejassvāmya-daṇḍa-sūlka-yuktam; Sanskrit vīra-pāṇa (tax for the maintenance of constables) and pāriksāya (pāriksīka).

biruda (SII 1), also spelt viruda; ‘a surname’.

Bīś (EI 24), derived from Viṣayin (Viṣayāpati), the governor of a district.

bīsa (EI 28), a land measure equal to 2/3 of a bighā; derived from Sanskrit viṃśopaka.

bīṭaka (Ep. Ind., Vol. I, p. 279), modern bīṭā (i.e. a betel bīṭā).

bittuvaṭṭa (A.R.Ep., 1958-59, p. 10), Kannaḍa; probably also called bittukafte; explained as ‘a portion of the produce derived from the lands irrigated by tanks, or wet land irrigated by a tank, granted to the person who built the tank or repaired it.’

bodhi (LL), Buddhist; supreme knowledge attained by the Buddha; the tree of enlightenment; cf. mahābodhi, samābodhi.

bodhi-cakra (LL), Buddhist; the wheel of enlightenment. Bodhisattva (CII 2-1; LL), Buddhist; a would-be Buddha in a previous birth. Cf. Chadmasaṭha.

bodhyaṅga, cf. bobihaṅga (EI 5), Buddhist; seven in number. Boḍṭiya, local name of the Gujarati alphabet (Ind. Ep., p. 55).

bommalāta (ASLV), a puppet show.

boppa (CII 3), a Prakrit word meaning ‘the father’; see boppa.

boṭa, also spelt voṭa (CII 3), a termination of geographical names; meaning uncertain.

botkaja (IA 19), a goat; cf. Deśi bokkada; also varkara (IA 19).


brahmacārin (SII 2; LL), a Brāhmaṇa student; an unmarried student of the Vedas. (BL), epithet of one who takes a vow of celibacy. (SII 2), a temple servant.

brahma-dāna, cf. pirama-dānam (SITI), gift to Brāhmaṇas; same as brahmādāya, etc.

brahmādāya (EI 23; CII 4), gift to a Brāhmaṇa; the rent-
free holding of Brāhmaṇas; same as brahmadeya. See brahmatrā, etc.

brahmadeya (EI 30; ASLV; HRS; SITI), land or village given as gift (generally tax-free) to Brāhmaṇas; land to be granted to or in the possession of Brāhmaṇas.

brahmadeya-kkiḻavar (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; sole owner of a Brahmadeya village; sometimes supposed to be the headman or chief of a Brahmadeya village.

Brahm-ādhirāja (SITI), title of distinguished Brāhmaṇa military commanders; also spelt Brahmadarāya in Tamil. See Brahma-mahārāja, Brahma-rāja.

brahma-katya (CITD), killing a Brāhmaṇa, considered to be a great sin.

brahma-kalpa (CITD), the kalpa or age of the god Brahman, extending to many thousands of years.

Brahma-kṣatra, Brahma-kṣatriya (EI 5, 12, 24), a Kṣatriya family claiming descent from a Brāhmaṇa parent; a family in which the blood of the Brāhmaṇas and Kṣatriyas has been mixed. See Vishveshwaranand Ind. Journ., Vol. I, pp. 87 ff., etc. In one record (Journ. Karnataka Univ., Vol. II, No 2, January 1959, p. 47), the Nāgavarṇa, to which a Kadamba king’s minister Māyideva belonged, is called Brahma-kṣatra because it originated from the intercourse of its progenitor Nāgarāja with a Brāhmaṇa girl. Brahma-vaiśya should be likewise explained.

Brahma-mahārāja, cf. pirama-mārāyaṇ (SITI), title of Brāhmaṇa ministers. See Brah-ādhirāja, Brahmarāja.

brahma-mantra (IA 12), five in number.

brahma-medha, cf. pirama-metam (SITI), special funeral rite for a saintly person.

Brahman (IE 7-1-2), ‘nine’.

brāhmaṇa-raśa (raja)-kkāyam (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; tax payable by the Brāhmaṇa (Purohita) to the king.

brāhmaṇa-vimśati (HRS), tithe upon villagers for the maintenance of the Brāhmaṇas.

brahmāṇḍa (EI 16, 21), name of a mahādāna.

brahmaṇya (EI 22) ‘hospital to the Brāhmaṇas’; see Paramabrahmāṇya, Atibrahmāṇya.

brahmāṇya (SII 1), the community of Brāhmaṇas.

brahmapura (EI 2), same as brahmapuri; a rent-free village in the possession of Brāhmaṇas; same as agrahāra, etc.
brahma puri (EI 4, 28; SITI), also called agara-brahmadeya (Sanskrit agrahāra-brahmadeya); a Brāhmaṇa settlement. See brahma pura.

Brahmarāja (SITI), title of a Brāhmaṇa minister.
Brahmarākṣasa (EI 3, 16), a Brāhmaṇa defeated in disputations.

Brahmarāya (SITI), same as Brahmarāja. Cf. Brahmādhirāja.
Brahmarṣi (EI 22), a Brāhmaṇa sage.
brahma-stamba (CII 4), a settlement of Brāhmaṇas.
brhma-sthāna (SII 13; SITI), explained as ‘an assembly hall’; the Brāhmaṇa quarters of a village; cf. Tamil pirumma-stānām (SITI), the quarters of the Brāhmaṇas where the village assembly (sabhā) used to meet.

Brahmāsya (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’.
brhmatrā (IE 8-5), same as brahmadāya, etc.
brhma-yajña (EI 22; CII 4), study of the Vedas; name of a mahāyajña.

Brāhmī, name of an early Indian alphabet, from which a large number of alphabets of India and some other countries have derived.

brahmottara (IE 8-5), Bengali; corrupt form of brahmatrā. (IA 15), explained as ‘the sanctuary of a temple’.

Bṛhad-bhogika (IE 8-3), same as Bṛhad-bhogin; see Bhogika and Anśa-bṛhadbhogika.

Bṛhad-bhogin (IE 8-3; EI 28, 29; BL), same as Bṛhad-bhogika; a chief jāgīrdār; see Bhogin.

Bṛhaddeva, cf. Tamil Periya-devar (SITI), literally, ‘the great king’; the predecessor or predecessors of the ruling monarch; also called Periya-perunāl sometimes indicating the paramount sovereign or emperor. Cf. Bṛhan-nāpati.

byhaddhala (EI 7), ‘the big plough’; name of a land measure (Ep. Ind., Vol. II, p. 125); cf. hala.

Bṛhad-rājī (EI 4), same as Paṭṭa-rājī (q.v.).

Bṛhad-vācaka (LL), a Jain preacher.

Bṛhad-vājika (LP), probably, a police officer.

bṛhan-māna (EI 23; CII 4), a measure larger than the standard one; cf. viṣaya-māna.


bṛhaspatisava (EI 22; CII 3), name of a sacrifice.

bṛhat (IE 7-1-2), 'nine'.

Bṛhat-kumāramahāpātra (EI 28), cf. Kumāra-mahāpātra which is similar to Kumārānātīya.

Bṛhat-purohita, cf. Baḍā-purohit (EI 24), 'the high priest'.

Bṛhatpurusa, probably the same as Mahājana (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, pp. 143-44).

Bṛhat-sandhivigrahi-mahāpātra (EI 28), same as Mahā-sandhivigrahin.

Bṛhat-tantrapati (IE 8-3; EI 33), explained by a Kashmirian commentator as the Dharmaśāhākārīn who was a judge also in charge of charities; cf. the Muslim official designation Sadras-Sudūr, etc., explained as 'the chief judge and grand almoner, or the custodian of the king's bequests and charities' (Journ. As. Soc. Pak., Vol. IV, pp. 53-54).

bṛha-vāra, (EI 31; cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 125 and note), Saturday or Thursdasy (A.Venkatasubbiah, Some Śaka Dates in Inscriptions, pp. 57ff.); same as Vṛddha-vāra (q. v.).

bṛndāvana (EI 12), a tomb.

Buddha (LL), Buddhist; a class of saints. See Bodhisattva.

buddha-caitya (EI 28), a Buddhist shrine.

buddh-ādhisṭhāna (EI 22), a city or locality in the possession of a Buddhist monastery.

Buṣhālenekā (IE 8-3), Oḍiyā; same as Mahāpādamālīka, 'chief attendant.'

budh-aśṭami (IA 26), the eighth titthi on a Wednesday.

bullaga-kara (HRS), tax relating to the supervision of meals according to the Abhidhānarājendra, s.v. kara.

būredu (CITD), Telugu; an unknown quantity.

busa (IE 8-5), chaff.

busi-bhaṇḍālu (CITD), Telugu; probably, stores of unhusked grain. Cf. kola-bhaṇḍālu.
būśīya (EI 32), a mound.

**C**

cāba (Chamba), wet land, marshy land.
cabūtarā (EI 32), Hindī; a platform.
Cāda (IE 8-3), same as Cāta (q. v.) and the modern Cāḍ of Chamba, the latter being the designation of the head of a Parganā.

cāḍā (LP), a camp; an attacking party.
caitra-pavitra, caitra-pavitraka (EI 7, 18), name of a rite (Ind. Ant., Vol. XXXVIII, p. 52); caitra is the damnā-āropana ceremony which takes place in the month of Caitra and pavitra is the pavitr-āropana ceremony which occurs in Śrāvanā (Ind. Ant., Vol. XI, p. 274, notes 12-13); cf. Kannaḍa caitra-pavitr-ābhyaṅgat-ādi pūje galgaṅ, translated as ‘for the caitra and pavitra and the entertainment of guests and other rites’ (IA 30).
caitya (EI 22, 33; BL), a prayer hall; usually, a place of worship in a Buddhist monastery; same as caitya-grha. (EI 6, CII 4), same as stūpa.
caity-āgāra (SII 1), a Jain temple; same as caity-ālaya.
caitya-grha (EI 8, 33, LL), Buddhist; cf. Prakrit cetiya-ghara. (EI 24), the hall for worship or prayer; hall in a monastery.
caityaka-śaila, a stone pillar raised in memory of a dead person on his cremation ground (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVIII, p. 133). See yaśti.
caity-ālaya (EI 7), same as caitya. (EI 3; SII 1), a Jain temple; same as caity-āgāra.
caitya-paṭṭa (LL), Buddhist; a slab bearing the representation of a caitya. See cakra-paṭṭa.
Caitya-śaila (EI 24), a Buddhist school.
caitya-vandana (HA), obcissance to and worship of the Jina with recitation of hymns, etc., and meditating on the qualities of a Jina.
Caivyika (EI 24), same as Caitya-śaila.
cakalī, a small coin, smaller than the āṭāka regarded as \( \frac{1}{12} \) of a rupee.
cākāntara (EI 3), a village institution of uncertain meaning.
cakra, cf. Cakrin (EI 4); a district; same as maṇḍala.
Cf. sakkaram (SITI), wheel of authority; the king’s order; an officer entrusted with the execution of the king’s order.
(CII 3), ‘the discus’; an emblem on seals.
Cf. śakkara-kāṅikkai (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; tax paid by potters; also called tirigai-āyam.
cakra-paṭṭa (LL), Buddhist; a slab bearing the representation of a wheel. See cātiya-paṭṭa.
Cakrawāla-giri (SITI), same as Tamil Śakkaravāḷam; a mythical mountain encircling the earth; the horizon.
cakravarti-kṣetra (IE 8-2; EI 33), the sphere of influence of an Indian imperial ruler lying between the Himalayas and the three seas, viz. Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea; sometimes regarded as conterminous with Āryāvarta or Dākṣiṇātya. See Sircar, Stud. Geog. Anc. Med. Ind., pp. 1 ff.
Cakravartha (IE 8-2; EI 21, 28; CII 3, 4), a title of paramount sovereignty; the title of an emperor. See Saptama-cakravarthi; also Cakresvara, Cakrin.
(IE 8-2), often suffixed to expressions like Pratāpa, Paurāṇḍapratāpa, Bhujaḥalapratāpa, Niḥśaṅkapratāpa, etc., and sometimes also to dynastic names like Yādava.
(EI 31), epithet of the Buddha.
(IE 8-2), cf. cakravarti-kṣetra.
Cakresāra (EI 3), same as Cakravartha.
Cakrin (EI 9), same as Cakravartha.
(EI 4, 19), ‘the ruler of a cakra (circle) or district’; title of a provincial ruler.
cakṣus (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’; cf. netra.
Cf. Pali cakkhu (EI 5), Buddhist; vision, five in number.
Calamartiganda (CITD), Telugu-Kannada; a title of the Kākatiya kings; from Kannada gaṇḍa meaning ‘the husband, lord, master’, i.e. ‘one who can control or punish’, and Telugu calam meaning ‘obstinacy, rudeness, overbearing’; translated as ‘one who is the controller or punisher of spiteful men or men of overbearing conduct’.
cāli (IA 15), a system of land revenue.
calivaṁdili, calivaṁdala, calivaṁдра, calipaṁdili (CITD), Telugu-Kannada; halting place for travellers, where they are supplied gratis with milk and whoey or with water.
cāmara (IE 8-8), name of a coin; cf. cāmara-māda. (SII 3), a fly-whisk. See cauri, cavarālu.
Cāmara-kumāra, cf. Cavari-kumāra (EI 10), probably, a prince in charge of the fly-whisk which was one of the royal insignia.
cāmara-māda (EI 7), name of a coin; cf. cāmara.
campā-śaṭṭhī (EI 5), name of a tithi.
Camūnāyaka (EI 27), a general; cf. Senāpati, etc.
Camūpa (IA 10), a general; same as Camūpati, etc.
Camūpati (EI 8-3); a general, same as Senāpati, etc.
Canda-pracanda (SITI), divinities guarding the inner shrine of a Viṣṇu temple.
Candeśvara (SITI), traditional executive of Śiva temples; also called Ādi-dāsa.
Candeśvara-pperwilai (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; literally, the sale-price of Candeśvara, the traditional executive of Śiva temples; actually, sale-price of land purchased from a Śiva temple.
candra (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), ‘one’.
candrādiṣṭyavat (SITI), same as Tamil candrāditavaḻ, candrāditavaṟ; ‘as long as the moon and the sun last’; ‘in perpetuity’.
candra-grahaṇa (SII 1), lunar eclipse.
candraḥaśa (EI 25), name of Rāma’s sword.
candra (EI 2), the young moon.
candra-kālikam (LP), permanently.
candra-mas (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.
candra-ārka-yoga-parvan (EI 19), same as amāvāsyā.
candra-viśada (LP), ‘as white as the moon’, i.e. guiltless.
candy (IA 26), Anglicised form of khaṇḍi, a weight of different value in different parts. See khaṇḍikā.
caṅga, see chaṅga.
canākrama (LL), Prakrit caṅkama (EI 24); a promenade, a walk.
capalān (CII 1), quickly.
√Cara (CII 4), a spy.
√Cāra (IE 8-3; EI 26), a spy; same as Cara; sometimes used in place of Cāṭa.
√(EI 15), cf. a-cār-āsana-carm-āṅgāra (IE 8-5), probably, passage [of royal officers through a village]; cf. also a-pār-
āsana-carm-āṅgāra with pāra (probably, ferrying) instead of cāra.

cara-balivarda (IE 8-5), cf. vara-balivarda.
caraṇa (CII 4; IA 18, 20), a Vedic school; a sect or school studying a particular jākhā of the Vedas; e. g. Taittirīya-caraṇa. (CII 1), same as ācaraṇa; cf. dharma-caraṇa for dharma-ācaraṇa.
Caraṇa (EI 3), same as Vidyā-caraṇa, a Jain monk endowed with magical powers.
Cf. harita-pakva-sasy-ekṣu-caraṇa-lavon-opamardana (IE 8-5); grazing of cattle.
caranḍi (EI 31), Gujarāṭī; a narrow passage of water.
cari (EI 33), pasture land; same as cari-kṣetra. (EI 21), grazing tax; grazing land. Cf. cārī.
cārī (LP), Gujarāṭī cāro, grass; probably, pasture land; cf. carī.
(CII 4), grazing tax.
Carmakāra (EI 32), a shoe-maker.
carman (EI 15), cf. a-carm-āṅgāraka (IE 8-5); hide-seat which the villagers were obliged to supply to the touring officers of the king.
caru (EI 10, 22, 23; CII 3, 4), an offering to the manes; one of the five mahāyañās.
caruka (EI 1), same as caru, one of the five mahāyañās.
caryā (CII 4), discipline in Śaivite practices.
cash (IE 8-8), Anglicised form of Tamil kāśu; name of a small copper coin.
cat, cf. alikam caṭāpitam (LP), 'circulated a false rumour'.
Cf. caṭanti (LP); 'to accumulate'; also cf. Gujarāṭī caḍhīe.
Cāṭa (HD), irregular soldiers according to Fleet and Bühler. Vogel (Ant. Ch. St., pp. 130-32) points out that Chamba is the only place where the ancient word Cāṭa is still extant in the modern form Cāḍ meaning 'the head of a Parganā'. An important privilege of a gift village was 'not to be entered by Cāṭas and Bhaṭas'. Inscriptions (Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 221) often specify that the granted land was not to be entered by Cāṭas and Bhaṭas except for seizing robbers and those guilty of harm or treason to the king (cf. a-cāṭa-bhaṭa-praveśyam cordaḥaka-varjam in op. cit., Vol. VIII, p. 287). Sometimes we have bhaṭa-cāṭa-sevak-ādin (Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 211) and caṭṭa-bhaṭṭa-jātiyāṁ janapadāṁ (ibid., Vol. XIV, p. 160).
(IE 8-3; CH 3, 4), generally mentioned along with bhaṭa; sometimes replaced by cāra (spy) and chātra (literally, ‘umbrella-bearer’, but really, a constable, i.e. a Pāik or Piāda); probably indicates the leader of a group of Bhaṭas, i.e. Pāiks and Piādas; a policeman leading a group of Pāiks. See caṭṭa. Yājñavalkya, I. 336, speaks of the duty of the king to protect people from the harassment caused by caṭas, robbers and Kāyasthas and the Mitākṣara explains caṭa as persons who deprive people of their wealth after creating false confidence in them. According to Bṛhaspati quoted by Aparārka, ‘dangers common to all are those arising from the caṭas and thieves’. The word caṭa in the passage tārika-caṭa-bhaṭa-rāj-āpraveśya in Śaṅkara’s Bhāṣya on the Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad is explained by Ānandagiri by saying that the caṭas are those that transgress the rules of conduct for decent people and that bhaṭas are servants telling falsehood (Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 296). But caṭa is used in inscriptions in the sense of a royal official.

catāpaka (LP), ‘increasing [the rent already fixed]’; cf. Gujarāti caḍhāvo.

catāpya (LP), ‘to be entered [on the back of the bond]’; cf. Gujarāti caḍhāvavā.


catīta (LP), one who makes an attack.

(LP), accumulated.

Cf. khaṇḍa-sphuṭita-caṭīta-praṭiṣaṇskāra; a crack.

Caṭṭa (EI 25), Tamil corruption of Sanskrit Chātra; a student.

(IE 8-3), cf. a-caṭṭa-bhaṭṭa-praveśa (IE 8-5); same as Caṭṭa of earlier records.

catītanā (LP), food; sauce; cf. Gujarāṭī cāṭvūm, licking.

cāṭu (IA 15), probably, a spoon.

(EI 32), a eulogistic stanza.

catuḥ-sāla, catuḥ-sālā (EI 20; SITI), a cloister.

(SITI), a meeting hall; see catuṣ-sālā.

(EI 24), same as catur-ālaya.

catu-padi (CITD), Telugu; an offering of food to the deity.

catura, cf. caturaka; a square.

√caturaka (LP), same as Sanskrit catvara; Gujarāṭī coro;
a public place in a village, or a police station; probably, a tax for the maintenance of a police station.

(*IE 8-4*), a small territorial unit.

*catur-ālaya* (*EI 24*), known, especially from Tamil inscriptions, in the sense of ‘a hall or pavilion attached to a temple’; also called *catuh-śālā*.

*Caturāṇana-vadana* (*IE 7-1-2*), ‘four’.

caturāṅga (*EI 2*), a complete army.

caturāṣṭī (*IE 8-4*), a territorial unit like a Parganā; see caurāśī.


caturduṣa-vidyā-sthāna (*CII 3*), the fourteen sections of science.

Caturdhara-pratihāra, cf. Kannada *Sodare-vadiyara* (*Hyderabad Archaeological Series*, No. 18, p. 34); explained as ‘the chief of the royal guards’. Caturdhara is modern Caudhari, written in Kannada as Saudore, Saudare, Caudore, Cavudore and Cavudari and explained as ‘an officer of the royal guard’.

cāturdiśa (*EI 23; ML*), ‘belonging to all the quarters’; cf. cāturdiś-ārya-bhikṣu-saṅgha, ‘Buddhist monks of all places’; ‘all monks coming from different places’.

catur-garbha (*LL*), a four-celled building.

caturjātaka (*IE 8-3*), same as cāthiā, an administrative board of four members known from the Pañcāyat system of Western India; cf. paṅcakula or paṅcāyat. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 193. See caukaṭikā.

(*EI 20*), four fragrant articles, viz. tvak, elā, ṽatraka and nāgakesara.

Caturjātaka (*EI 1*), a member of the caturjātaka or cāthiā (q.v.). Cf. Paṅcakulika. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 193.

Caturjātakīya, same as Caturjātaka (*EI 1*); a member of the caturjātaka (q.v.); cf. Paṅcakulika. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 193.

cāturmāśī (*EI 2; CII 1*), the full-moon *tīhīs* of Phālguna, Āśaḍha and Kārttika.

cāturmāśī-paṅśa (*IA 18*), the fortnight ending in a cāturmāśī (i.e. the full-moon of Phālguna, Āśaḍha and Kārttika).

cāturmāśya (*SII 11-1, CITD*), the season consisting of 4 months, viz. grīṣma consisting of the *pūrṇimānta* months of Caitra,
Vaiśākha, Jyeṣṭha and Āṣāḍha, varṣā consisting of Śrāvana, Bhādrapada, Āśvina and Kārttika; and hemanța consisting of Mārgaśīrṣa, Pauṣa, Māgha and Phālguna. This was the official division of the year which was popularly divided into six seasons, viz. grīṣma (Jyeṣṭha-Āṣāḍha), varṣā (Śrāvana-Bhādrapada), śarad (Āśvina-Kārttika), hemanța (Mārgaśīrṣa-Pauṣa), śīta (Māgha-Phālguna) and vasanta (Caitra-Vaiśākha). Some times, the word cāturmāṣya specially means the four months of the year, containing the two seasons of varṣā and śarad, i.e. from Śrāvana to Kārttika. During this period, Viṣṇu is supposed to sleep, so that religious celebrations are avoided. During the period, religious mendicants desisted from roving.

(EIF 7; BL), related to the cāturmāṣi or the full-moon day of Phālguna, Āśāḍha and Kārttika; a rite; same as cāturmāṣya-vrata.

cāturmāṣya-vrata (EI 32), a rite. See cāturmāṣya.
caturmukha-bimba (EI 2), Jain; a four-sided slab with images on all the sides.
caturtha (IE 8-8), one-fourth of the standard measure [of liquids like liquor].
caturtha-kula (EI 29), the Śūdra community.
caturthi-amāvāsyā, cf. cauti-amāvāse (EI 5), the new-moon following the Gaṇeśa-caturthi.
cāturvaidya-maryādā (EI 27), custom relating to rent-free land granted to learned Brāhmaṇas.
caturvarṇin (LL), Jain; ‘consisting of four classes’; an epithet of the Jain community.
caturvedi-bhaṭṭa-tāna-pperumakkal (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; general assembly of the Vedic scholars in a Brāhmaṇa village.
caturvedi-maṅgala (IE 8-4; SITI), same as agrahāra; a village owned by Brāhmaṇas, generally tax-free; also called maṅgala; written as saruppaṭi-maṅgalam in Tamil; sometimes suffixed to names of localities especially in the Tamil-speaking area.

Caturvedin (EI 23, 24; CII 3, 4; SII 1), a Brāhmaṇa versed in the four Vedas; one who has studied the four Vedas; later stereotyped as a family name among Brāhmaṇas.
cāturvidya (EI 23, 32), cf. Caturvedin; ‘relating to the Caturvedin’, a community of Brāhmaṇas; cf. cāturvidya-grāma, cāturvidyā-āgrahāra, cāturvidya-sāmānya (EI 22).
catur-upāya (SII 1), the four expedients. Cf. upāya.
catuvasi—caura

catuvasi-tirthankara-patya (EI 2), a slab with the images of all the 24 Jain Tirthankaras. See covisi.
catuskikä (EI 19; CII 4), a hall; a hall resting on four pillars (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIX, p. 75).
catuspatha (LP), a place where four roads meet.
catus-säla (SITI), a meeting hall; see catuhs-säla.
catväraka (IA 17), used in the sense of catusíyaya.
Chau° (PJS), contraction of Caudhari (Caturdhara) especially in medieval Jain inscriptions.
caukaçikä (EI 11), a variety of the Pañcäyat system; cf. caturjataka or cauthïï.

(BL), explained as ‘a method of recovering stolen property’.
caumukha (HA), Sanskrit caturmukha (cf. caturmukha-bimba); a quadruple image called pratimä sarvatobhadrikä (LL) in the Mathurä inscriptions of the Kuśära period, showing one Jina or several Jinas on each of the four faces; also seen on the top or in the centre of representations of the samavasarana (q.v.).

Caura-caraśa (LP), cf. Maräthi Cor-cilatämäs upadrav.
cauräsi (IE 8-4; EI 3, 4), literally, ‘eightyfour’; same as caturaśiti (q.v.); a group of eightyfour villages; a Parganä consisting of eightyfour villages; sometimes the name of a Parganä and often suffixed to its name.

✓caura-varjam (CII 3; HRS), cf. coral-varjam, corrodanda-varjam, cora-räjäpathyakär³-varjam; ‘with immunity from the police tax’ according to some; may really mean ‘without any right to inflict punishment on thieves and persons committing the crime of treason or to levy fines from them’; may also be connected with a-bhaṭa-praveśa so as to indicate that the bhaṭas should not enter except for catching thieves and persons committing the crime of treason; cf. Cäta.

cauri (ASLV), spelt chowrie in English; a flywhisk; sometimes the right of its use was granted to persons as a mark of honour. See cämara, cavarâlu.

✓Caurika (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIX, p. 71), official designation.
Cf. Cämara-kumära, Cauroddharañika.

✓caurikä, cf. carma-caurikä (LP), ‘theft of skin’.

✓cauroddharaña (EI 33; HRS), according to some, the right to punish or levy fines from thieves; probably, the right to recover stolen property; recovery of stolen property; cf. sa-cauroidharaña (IE 8-5; EI 23).
Caur-oddharanika (IE 8-3; EI 23; CHI 3), an official designation indicating an officer in charge of the recovery of stolen property; a police officer; same as Cor-oddharanika, Caur-oddharry. (HD; CHI, Vol. III, p. 216), explained as ‘the thief-catcher or one who exterminates thieves’. But cf. Damp-oddharanika.

Caur-oddharry (HD), same as Caur-oddharanika (cf. Yājñavalkyasmyti, II. 271; also Kātyāyana quoted by Aparārka).

cauthā (IE 8-3; EI 33), an administrative board consisting of four members headed by the Nagarseṣṭh (Nagarāseṣṭhīn) as known from the Pañcāyat system of Western India; cf. caturjātaka, caukāṭikā.

cāvaḍī (IE 8-4; SITI; ASLV), same as śāvaḍī or usāvaḍī; an administrative unit or a territorial division. (EI 16), same as rājya; a district or subdivision.

cavala (EI 6), name of a coin, 1/6 of a pagoda; cf. cāmara, cavela.

cavarālu (CITD), Telugu; also called savarālu, savaramulu; the hair of the camari-marga, used by women as queue; also cavara, camara or cāmara, the chowrie (cauri) or long brush or fan usually made of the tail of the yak, which was one of the insignia of royalty.

cavaranaga (EI 28), a Śaiva altar.

cavathe, a levy of one-fourth; see chavathā.

cavela (EI 6), same as cavala; name of a coin, 1/6 of a pagoda. Cf. cāmara.

cēṭaka (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 78), an attendant; sometimes mentioned in the list of officials.

cha (PJS) written as a mark indicating the end of a section of a record or of the whole of it. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 218.

cha-coki (HA), Sanskrit ṣaṭ-catuṣkikā; a hall adjacent to and in front of the gūḍha-mangāpa, with its ceiling divided into six sections by the pillars supporting it.


chādyā, cf. trya-chādya, thatch-covering (Ep. Ind., XXXIV, p. 145); same as Gujarāṭī chāj, thatch.

chala (IE 8-8), meaning uncertain; probably, a pretext. (EI 30), probably, a plea, or persecution, prosecution.

chāli (LP), sheep.

chandas (IE 7-1-2), ‘seven’.


chaṅga—chidra

chaṅga (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 310), a measure of grain. chandovicīta, the metrical science (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 146).

chappanna, cf. sātpaṅcāi.

chaṭra, an umbrella; cf. paṅcāṅga-prasāda.

(EI 27), an attendant or Piāḍa; cf. Chaṭra.

Cf. Varāhā-ḳṣetra = Varāh-chaṭra (Sircar, Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Medieval India, p. 221); corruption of Sanskrit kṣetra.

√Chaṭra (IE 8-3, 8-8; EI 23, 30), cf. a-bhāṭa-cchaṭra-prāveṣya (IE 8-5); literally, ‘one bearing an umbrella’ or ‘the king’s umbrella-bearer’; but probably the same as the Cāṭa or the leader of a group of Bhāṭas (Pāiks or Piāḍas) as in a-cāṭa-bhāṭa-prāveṣya; a peon of the law-court. See Chatratcchāyika.

√(CII 3), used in composition with bhāṭa and also singly; literally, ‘an umbrella-bearer’; but actually, a constable like a Piāḍa or Piāḍa.

(STTI), celebrate (Brahmacārin) in charge of a temple and the śālai attached to it; also called Śaṭṭar, Śattirar.

chaṭra-bhaṅga (IA 8), ‘the breaking of the umbrella [of sovereignty]’; sometimes interpreted as ‘an interregnum’.

chaṭr-ābhoga (IA 17), corrected from satr-ābhoga and explained as ‘the expanse of the royal umbrella’; but really, ‘the ābhoga (a territorial unit) called Śa(Kha)tra’.

Chatracchāyika (IE 8-3; HD), an umbrella-bearer; the king’s umbrella-bearer. See Vogel, Ant. Ch. St., p. 128. Cf. Chaṭra.

chaṭra-yaṣṭi (LL), an umbrella on a post.

chavathā (IA 18), cf. viṃśati-chavathā, a levy of doubtful implication; may be a levy of 6 out of a unit of 20; cf. cavaṭhe.

chāyā (EI 1), an image.

chāyā-dīpa (EI 33), a lamp held by an image, often arranged to burn continuously in front of a deity in a temple; cf. akhaṇḍa-dīpa.

chāyā-stambha (EI 33, 35), memorial pillar bearing image of the deceased.

cheda (EI 13), a quarter, area or subdivision; cf. Brahmacāri-cheda.

chenḍikā (EI 1), meaning doubtful.

chidra (7-1-2), ‘nine’; cf. randhra.
Chimāke (IE 8-8; EI 30), a dyer of clothes; same as Prakrit Chimayaa.

choha, same as Gujarāti cho, mortar (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 144).

choṭyaṃāna, cf. choṭyaṃāna-grhe (LP), ‘when the house is being vacated’.

choultry, Anglicised form of a Dravidian word; a dharma-śālā.

churi-prabandha (BL), name of a grant made in favour of a Churikāra, ‘a maker of churis’. The word churi may be the same as kṣurikā, ‘a knife’, and a Churikāra may have been an officer in charge of the production of knives and swords.

chut (LP), cf. choṭaniya; Gujarāti choqāvavun; also cf. granthi-baddhair=aḍi drammaiḥ kṣetram choṭayitum dhāraṇiko na labhate, ‘[when the date is already over], the debtor will not get his farm liberated by the ready money tied in a piece of cloth’.

Cf. patra-grahāt chuṭanti (LP), ‘will be free from the bond’; also Gujarāti chaṭṭe.


cikitsā (CII 1), medical treatment.

Cīna-kkanakam (IE 8-8), Tamil; ‘the Chinese gold coin’.

Cīna-pagoda (SII 12), ‘Chinese shrine’; name of a Buddhist temple at Nāgapaṭṭanam.

cinna (EI 3; SITI), name of a coin; sometimes regarded as a fānam (CITD); also spelt sinna in Telugu; a weight equal to \( \frac{1}{36} \) of a tola and called a Canteroy fānam; one-eighth part of a coin called pagoda; the weight of 4 guri-giṇjas.

cintriṇī (EI 33), the tamarind tree.

Cira-khīla (EI 30), land which was never cultivated.

Cira-khīla-śūnya (EI 23), epithet of gift land; fallow land.

Ciraṃjīva (EI 30), ‘long-lived’; epithet of living (not dead) persons.

Cirantana-loka (LP), old men.

Ciravida (CITD), Telugu; name of a coin; probably a special kind of gadyāṇa.

Cirikā (EI 26), a document; cf. krava-cirikā, ‘a deed of purchase’, i.e. a sale-deed.
cirṇa—cora

cirṇa-vrat-opāyanaka (LP), the gift (upāyana) for the vows practised. Cf. Sel. Ins., p. 210, text line 14.
ciṭālā (IE 8-5), a tax; cf. coṭāla, ciṭola.
ciṭhikā (LP), a chit; cf. Gujarāti ciṭhī.
ciṭola (IE 8-5), a tax or obligation of uncertain import.
citra (ASLV), a kind of poetry.
citrajārta (LP), various kinds of armour.
Citrika (IA 8), ‘a painter’; epithet of the engraver of an inscription.
Citrikāra, cf. Cittirakārar (EI 22), a painter.
citrakārya, cf. cittirakāri (EI 22), painting.
citra-bhāsa (ASLV), paintings on the walls and ceilings of temples.
citrameḷi (SITI), also spelt sittirameḷi, an organisation of the agriculturists; agricultural corporation of the Vēḷḷājas; the plough which was the emblem of this organisation; the boundary stone with the representation of the plough emblem planted to mark the limits of their land.
civara, cf. civarika (EI 8); garments of Buddhist monks.
civarika (EI 8), expenses of civara; Sanskrit caivarika.
civarikā (EI 20), a Buddhist monk’s robe.
cokhā (EI 11), rice.
cola (Chamba), rice.
collika (EI 3), collikā (EI 10), a load [of leaves]; a quantity of betel leaves.

√ cora (IE 8-5), same as caura and cora-danda; probably, the power of punishing thieves and realising fines from them; cf. cora-varja; also Cāṭa.
√ coradanḍa-varjam (HRS), same as caura-varjam (q. v.).
√ cora-danda-varijya (CII 3), a fiscal term which means either that no fines for theft should be collected from the gift village or, more probably, that the donee was not entitled to fines realisable on thieves in the gift villages. But see also caura-varjam.
√ cora-drohaka-varja (CII 3, etc.), a fiscal term which is similar to coradanḍa-varja. The word drohaka means one committing a crime against the king. See caura-varjam, Cāṭa.
√ Cora-grāha (HD), a thief-catcher (cf. Nārada, Parisīṣṭa, verse 18; also Kātyāyana quoted by Aparārka).
√ cora-rājāpāthya-kāri-varjam (HRS), ‘with immunity from the police tax’, according to some; seems to mean ‘without any
right to inflict punishment on or levy fines from thieves and rebels’. But see caura-varjam; also Cāta.

✓ cora-rajjū (HRS), ‘the rope for binding thieves’; supposed to be the dues collected by the superintendent of the boundaries of villages.

✓ Corarajjuka (HD), probably the same as Dāṇḍapāśika, an officer whose duty it was to secure robbers with ropes (cf. Arthaśāstra, IV. 13; II. 6 referring to cora-rajjū as a constituent of the rāṣṭra).

corāśi (IE 8-4), same as caurāśi (q. v.).

✓ cora-varja, also spelt cora-varjya (CII 3; HRS); a fiscal term which is the same as coraḍaṇḍa-varjya (q. v.). See also caura-varja.

✓ cora-varjita (CII 3), same as coraḍaṇḍa-varjya (q.v.).

✓ cora-varjya, see cora-varja.

✓ Cor-oddharaṇika (EI 28, 30), same as Caur-oddharaṇika; a police officer in charge of the recovery of stolen goods; explained by some as ‘the eradicator of thieves’ (CII 4). But cf. Dāṇḍoddharaṇika.

coska (EI 4), a horse.

cōṭāla (IE 8-5), a tax of uncertain import; cf. cīṭola, cīṭalā.
covīsi (HA); Sanskrit caturviṁśati or caturviṁśati-paṭṭa; a group of the 24 Jinas carved on one stone slab or cast in bronze together.

cūḍā (IA 11), the top knot of hair; cf. cūḷā.
cūḍāmaṇi (IA 26), an eclipse on certain days.
cūḷā (IA 11), tresses; cf. cūḍā.
cullaka, cf. a-kūra-cullaka-vināśi-khaṭv-āvāsa (IE 8-5), explained as ‘a pot’, i.e. cooking pot. The villagers were obliged to supply it to the touring officers of the king.
cūmā (EI 1), meaning doubtful.
cumbaka (EI 13), the balance.
cūnā, same as Sanskrit cūrṇa, lime (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 144).

Cūṇakara, same as Sanskrit Cūrṇakāra, a lime-burner or white-washer (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 145).

Cūrakāra, cf. Cūrakāra (CITD), from Telugu-Kannada cūkā and Sanskrit kāra; ‘one who has plundered’.
cūrṇi (FI 3), an appended note. Cf. cūrṇi.
cūrṇi, cūrṇī (EI 29, 33), one hundred cowrie-shells; cowrie-shells of the value of a purāṇa or kāṛṣṭāpaṇa (kāhaṇ).

D

dabhra-sabhā (SII 3), the golden hall in the Chhidambaram temple.
dāḍhā (CII 4), a canine tooth; derived from Sanskrit daṁśṭrā.
dadhī (IE 7-12), confused with udadhī and used to indicate ‘four’.

Cf. a-dugdha-dadhī-grahaṇa (IE 8-5); curds which the villagers (probably, the milkmen) were obliged to supply to the king or landlord on occasions and to the touring officers.
dahana (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.
dahara-bhikṣu (LL), a young Buddhist monk.
dairgh-āyuṣa (CII 1), ‘conducive to long life’.
Daivāgārika (EI 7), the priest in charge of a temple or an officer in charge of temples.

(IE 8-3), probably, a priest of the shrine of the king’s tutelary deity; sometimes mentioned as a Pātra.
Daivajña (IE 8-3; EI 7), an astrologer; sometimes mentioned as a Pātra.
Daivāputra (IE 8-2; EI 30), same as Devāputra; title of certain kings of the Kuśāṇa dynasty; derived from a Chinese title meaning ‘the Son of Heaven’.
daivyā (SITI), an act of the gods.
dakṣa, used in the late Tantra literature in the sense of dakṣiṇa, ‘the south’ (cf. Sircar, Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Medieval India, p. 76, note 19).
dakṣiṇa (EI 32), the sacred fire.
dakṣiṇā (EI 32), perquisite.

(BL), a present or gift to a Brāhmaṇa for a service.
(CII 1), cf. prāṇa-dakṣiṇā, same as prāṇa-dāna.
Dakṣiṇa-bhujā (SITI), ‘the right hand’; a trusted lieutenant.
Dakṣiṇāmūrti (SII 12), an aspect of Śiva.
Dakṣiṇāpatha (CII 3), ‘the region of the south’; a name for Southern India.

Dakṣiṇāpatha-sādhāra (CII 3), ‘the Pillar of Dakṣiṇāpatha’; title of a ruler. Sādhāra may be a mistake for su-āḍhāra.
dakṣiṇāvarta-śāṅkha (SII 1), a conch-shell with convolutions from left to right.
dakṣiṇ- āyana (IA 19), the period during which the sun moves from south to north; cf. uttar- āyana (IA 17).

dakṣiṇī, dākṣiṇīya, cf. Prakrit dachini (ML); same as dakṣiṇā.
dākṣiṇīya, cf. dakṣiṇāya (EI 23); same as dakṣiṇā.

Dalada-adhikārī (IE 8-3; SITI; ASLV), Dravidian-Sanskrit; same as Sainyādhikārī or Senāpati, Dalada-adhikārī or Dalavāy, a commander of forces.

Dalada-adhikārī (ASLV), same as Dala-adhikārī or Dalavāy, the commander of forces.

Dalavāy (IE 8-3; ASLV; SITI), same as Dala-adhikārī, Dalada-adhikārī or Senāpati; the commander of forces; sometimes also enjoying the title Daṇḍanāyaka.

Dalavāy-agrāhāra (ASLV), village granted for military service.

Dalavāyi (CITD), Telugu-Kannaḍa; a general, a chieftain, or the minister of state; same as Dalavāy.

Dala-vṛṣṭi (CITD), from Telugu-Kannaḍa dala, 'army', and Sanskrit vṛṣṭi; probably, a grant for the maintenance of the army.

dama, cf. dāma (EI 23); same as dramma (q. v.).

dāma (EI 27; CH 4), name of a coin; derived from dramma. (EI 19), abbreviation of the name Dāmodara.

damankā (SITI), a fragrant plant.

damankā-caturdāśi (EI 23), same as Caitra su-di 14; also called damankā-parvan.

damankā-parvan (EI 23, 31), same as damankā-caturdāśi.

dāmara (EI 12), tumultuous, terrible; a landlord or wealthy cultivator possessing much land [in ancient Kashmir], according to the Rājataraṅgiṇī.

damma (SITI), same as dramma; name of a coin; derived from Greek drachma.

dāna, dānā (ML), a gift.

(HRS), known from Maitraka records to mean the so-called voluntary gifts of subjects.

Cf. dānā-sambandhe (LP), 'as regards the sale-tax'.

dāna (IE 8-5; LP ), same as dāna, road-cess; customs duties; cf. the official designation Dāṇī (Sanskrit Dānin).

J dāna-cori (EI 32), smuggling.

dānādāya-dānībhoga (LP), explained as 'local cess or road-cess'; dāya is explained as 'a gift to Brāhmaṇas or temples',
dāni as ‘land tax’ and bhoga as ‘right of enjoyment’; but probably, dān-ādāya means excise or customs duties and dāni-bhoga a tax for the maintenance of the tax-collector.

Dān-ādhikārin (EI 12), officer in charge of gifts, mentioned along with the Śāsan-ādhikārika, ‘officer in charge of grants (or their writing)’. See Dharm-ādhikārin. It may also mean ‘a tolls-collector’ (cf. dāna, Dānin).

✓Daṇāik (ASLV), corrupt form of Daṇḍanāyaka.

dāna-mukha (EI 7; ML), a gift; the principal gift; same as deya-dharma.

dāna-palam (IA 11), actually dāna(m*) palam, i.e. ‘the dāna (levy) is one pala’.

Dānapati (EI 28, 30; HD), one who gives a gift; one who dedicates the image of a deity (especially as the result of a previous vow); probably, also an official designation; see Horamurta (CII 2-1), Dānāadhikārin.

dāna-ppuṟam (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; land set apart for the purpose of charity.

dāna-pradānaka (CII 4), all kinds of gifts.

dāna-sālā (IA 11), a hall for the distribution of gifts.

dāna-volāpana (LP), dāna (road-cess) and volāpana (tax; cf. Gujarāti valāvanūn). See Volāpika.

✓Daṇāyaka (IA 20), corrupt from of Daṇḍanāyaka.

dānda (IE 8-5; EI 12), fine or tax, mentioned along with suika (śulka); a levy or free service (cf. prayāna-dānda).

✓(EI 24), fines; authority.

(HRS), fines; distinguished from atyaya in the Artha-

śāstra.

✓(CII 1), punishment.

✓ASLV), judicial punishment; sometimes possibly also ‘administration’.

(EI 25), ‘five’.

✓(EI 30; LP), contraction of Daṇḍanāyaka.

✓(EI 28), Odīyā; a path (cf. daṇḍā).

Cf. taṇḍu (SITI), a palanquin; a pole for carrying the vehicle on which the image of a deity is set up.

✓Cf. dānda, taṇḍu (SITI), an army; going on a military expedition.

Cf. taṇḍam (SII 1; CITD); fine, penalty or punishment; a punitive tax; a fine or tax payable as penalty.
Danță (EI 31), Oğiyă; a boundary line or road. See Danța.

Danțabhogika (HD), same as Danțapăśika (q.v.), or the police magistrate. See Ep. Ind., Vol XIII, p. 339.

Danța-das-āparādha (CII 4), fines including those imposed for the ten offences; same as das-āparādha. See danțadaśa-das-āparādha, danța-śulka, etc.

Danț-ādāya (EI 20), fines; see Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., pp. 253-54.

Danțādhinātha (EI 16; SII 1; HD), same as Danțapāla, Danțanāyaka, etc. See Ind. Ant., Vol. XIV, p. 55.

Danțādhināyaka (SII 1), a general; same as Danțādhinātha.

Danțādhīpī (BL; HD), the commander of forces; same as Danțapāla, Danțādhīpī, etc. See the commentary on the Yaśastilaka, I, p. 91; Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 151.

Danțādhīpī (EI 26), cf. Danțanāyaka, etc. (LP), explained as ‘a governor’.

Danțādhīśvara (EI 5), same as Danțādhīpī, etc.

danța-dosā, cf. sa-danțadaśa (EI 23); fines. See Danța.

danțadaśa-das-āparādha (HRS), same as danța-das-āparādha; cf. sahya-das-āparādha; sa-das-āparādha means ‘with the privilege of remission for the ten offences’, according to some; seems to mean ‘with the right to enjoy fines for the ten offences’; cf. das-āparādha.

danța (EI 30), probably, a regulation.

(EI 8-8), meaning uncertain; probably, fines.

Cf. danțaku (IA 16), a boundary mark or land-mark.

danța-kaṇām (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; amount imposed as fine; cf. danțam kaṇām (EI 30; SITI), a levy of fines; fine and penalty imposed.

danța-mārga (ASLV), military route.

Danțanāthā (EI 16; CII 4; SII 1), commander of an army. See Ep. Ind., Vol. V, p. 31. Cf. Danțanāyaka, etc.

Danțanāyaka (IE 8-3; EI 30; CII 4; BL), probably a translation of Greek Strategos; a general; a leader of forces, an army officer; a military commander; also called Danțanāthā, Danțanet, etc.; sometimes also called Mahāśāmantu, Senādibhātattaranīyogādhiśṭhāyaka, Mahāpradhāna, Sarvādhikārin, Mahāpasāyita, etc., additionally; see Mahādanțanāyaka, Sarva- danțanāyaka, Mahāsaraṇadanțanāyaka.
(LP), generally, the viceroy or governor of a province; representative of the king.

(A SLV), the commander of forces and officer in charge of administration; title of the provincial governors; similar to the Mansabdār of the Mughal period.

(HD), a prefect of the police, according to Stein (Rājakatanaṅgiṇī, VII. 951); ‘a General or Magistrate’, according to some (cf. Kielhorn’s Southern List, Nos. 291, 292, 296). In the Brhatasaṅhīta (7.2-4), the queen, Yuvarāja, Senāpati and Daṇḍanāyaka are placed on the same level in the matter of the staff (danda) to be prepared for them.

(Cf. Tadeya-daṇḍanāyaka, explained as ‘the general in charge of reserves’, from Kannaḍa, tāḍē, ‘far, restraint’.

(Daṇḍanāyaka (EI 23; HD), same as Daṇḍanāyaka. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XIX, p. 269.

Daṇḍanetra (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVIII, p. 233), designation of a leader of forces; cf. Daṇḍanāyaka, etc.

Daṇḍapāla (HD), an officer in charge of all branches of the army (Arthaśāstra, I. 12); cf. Daṇḍanāyaka.

(IE 8-3), cf. Daṇḍīka.

Daṇḍapāṇika (IE 8-3), same as Daṇḍapāṇika.

Daṇḍaparikṣā (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIX, p. 101); Oḍiyā; a governor; same as Sanskrit Daṇḍaparikṣaka as well as Daṇḍanāyaka of other inscriptions; governor of a Daṇḍapāla or province.

Daṇḍapāṣika (IE 8-3; CII 3, 4; BL; HD), a policeman; an official who was probably the leader of a group of Daṇḍikas; officer in charge of punishment (i.e. criminal justice), according to some; a policeman (same as Oḍiyā Daṇḍuṭāsi meaning ‘a village watchman’); called Talāra and Āraṇṣika (IHQ), December 1960, p. 266). See Yaṣastilaka, I, p. 50; Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 83; Vol. XII, p. 9. Cf. Daṇḍabhogika.

Daṇḍapāṣika (IE 8-3; EI 23; CII 3, 4; HD), same as Daṇḍapāṣika or Daṇḍapāṇika, ‘an officer entrusted with the punishment of criminals’; see Paṅcatantra II, Kathā 4 (spelt Daṇḍapāṣaka meaning ‘a watchman’); Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 94.

Daṇḍapāṭa (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIX, p. 107); Oḍiyā; the province of a kingdom; an administrative unit under a Daṇḍaparikṣā; cf. Daṇḍa or Daṇḍanāyaka called Daṇḍaparikṣā in the Orissan records; also paṭja in the sense of ‘a district’.

Daṇḍapati (BL; HD), a commander of forces, or a governor;
same as *Daṇḍanātha*, etc. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, pp. 148, 156.

✓ *Daṇḍaśakti* (IE 8-3; HD), a police officer; possibly the same as *Dāndika* or *Daṇḍapāśika*. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 250.

✓ *daṇḍa-śūlka*, cf. *daṇḍa-śūl-ādī-vividh-āya-samanvita* (EI 23); income from fines and tolls.

*daṇḍavāni* (SII 2), standard gold.


✓ *Daṇḍavāsika* (EI 23), same as *Daṇḍavāsika*, *Daṇḍapāśika*.

✓ *daṇḍ-āya* (IA 29; SII 11-1), income from fines; explained as ‘a tax’; cf. ‘the whole of the levy called *daṇḍ-āya* as much as accrued in the village’.

✓ *Daṇḍēśa* (EI 5; SII 1; HD), official designation; same as *Daṇḍanātha*. See *JBBRAS*, Vol. XV, p. 386.


*daṇḍikā* (SITI), also called *daṇḍa*; a palanquin.

*daṇḍikā-jivita* (SITI), tax-free land given to palanquin-bearers for enjoyment during their life-time.

✓ *daṇḍinaḍāri* (ASLV), military route. See *daṇḍudovā*.

✓ *Daṇḍ-oddharaṇīka* (EI 9), literally, ‘collector of fines’; mentioned along with *Daṇḍapāśika*; may be the same as *Daṇḍika*. Cf. *Caṇḍ-oddharaṇīka*.

✓ *daṇḍ-opajātaka* (EI 28), money exacted as fines.

✓ *Daṇḍoparīka* (EI 13), probably *Daṇḍa* (i.e. *Daṇḍanāyaka*) and *Uparīka*; otherwise *Daṇḍoparīka* may mean a judge.

*daṇḍa* (ASLV), a palanquin; its use was a privilege sometimes specially granted to favourites or distinguished persons by the king.

✓ *Daṇḍūśi* (IE 8-3), Oḍīyā; village watchman; derived from Sanskrit *Daṇḍapāśika*.

✓ *daṇḍudovā* (ASLV), a military route. See *daṇḍinaḍāri*.
dāṅg (IA 26), also spelt dāṅk, corrupt form of ṭaṅka.

dāṇi (HRS), known from Caulukya records and explained by some as 'the king's dues'; perquisite of the collector of the duties called dāṇa or dāna.

Dāṇi (IE 8-5; EI 26), i.e. Dānin, officer collecting tax or corn; officer storing the corn collected as tax from the farmers.

dāṇi-bhāga, same as dāṇi-bhoga (q.v.). See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p. 256.

dāṇi-bhoga (HRS), periodical supplies of fruits, firewood and the like by the villagers, according to some; tax for maintaining the collectors of the tax called dāna; same as dāṇi-bhoga-bhāga.

dāṇi-bhoga-bhāga (HRS), same as dāṇi-bhoga.

Dāṇi-volāpika (LP), explained as 'the collector of dāṇi (land cess) and volāpanā (tax, relating to Gujarāti vaḷāvanuṁ).’

See Volāpika.

dāṅk (IA 26), corrupt form of ṭaṅka.

Daṇṇāik (ASLV), corrupt form of Daṇḍanāyaka; sometimes the designation of a judge at the capital of the Vijayānagara kings.

Daṇṇāyaka (IE 8-3; ASLV), corrupt form of Daṇḍanāyaka; a designation sometimes enjoyed by the Dala-adhikārī or commander of forces.

danta (EI 7), a pin.

(IE 7-1-2), 'thirtytwo’.

Dantakāra (LL), a worker in ivory; here danta means hasti-danta.

dantin (IE 8-1-2), 'eight’.

Dāpaka (EI 3; BL; HD), usually regarded as the same as Dūtaka; but really 'one who causes another to give', i.e. the creator of a rent-free holding which was ratified by the king. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XIX, pp. 177, 243.

(CII 1), a matter relating to giving gifts.

dāpana, cf. dāpanāya (LP), 'for making one pay’. See dāvāpana.

dāpita (LP), 'caused to be paid’.

dāradraṇaka (CII 3), a fiscal term of uncertain implication; an agricultural cess or marriage tax, according to some. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p. 242.
Dāraka (IA 18; CII 1), explained as ‘the son of a king, whose mother’s rank does not assure him an official title’.

darśa (IA 17), the new-moon; cf. darśa-tithi.

darśana (IE 8-5; EI 32, 33), a levy; same as Persian nazrāna. Cf. Tamil tariśana-kāṇikkai (SITI), presents offered to a king or a chief when one meets him.

(CII 1), used in the sense of pradarśana, ‘showing’.

(IE 7-1-2), ‘six’; cf. dṛṣṭi, ‘two’.

(LA 14), used in the sense of ‘a religious procession for the purpose of visiting a deity’.

darśapūryamāsa (CII 4), name of a Vedic sacrifice.

darśa-tithi (EI 13), name of a tithi. Cf. darśa.

Darvīkarman (EI 21), measurer of land.

Daśabala-mahābala (EI 20), epithet of the Buddha.

daśabandha (SITI), variously explained as (1) one-tenth of the revenue set apart for repairs to the tanks and wells for irrigation purposes; (2) land, the income from which would be equal to the amount thus set apart; (3) the right of collecting one-tenth of the produce of lands irrigated from the waters of a tank or well by the person who repairs the water source; also explained as tax equal to one-tenth of the income of the subject (Ray, DHNI, Vol. II, p. 1113). See daśavandha.

(SITI) tax or cess levied to keep the source of water supply like the tanks, etc., in good repair.

(EI 4), rent-free land or probably land paying only one-tenth of the actual rent.

(EI 20), one-tenth share.

Cf. daśa-bandhe (LP), ‘at 10 per cent’.

Cf. daśavandha (SII 3), a tax.

daśabandha-visatia (vimśatika) ttriprastha (HRS), kinds of tax.
daśa-bṛṣtaka (CII 1), slaves and servants.

Daśagānika (IE 8-3; EI 24), the headman of a group of ten villages or the chairman of the council of a group of ten villages.

Daśahara-uruṭa (EI 27), a religious ceremony.
daśa-kriyā (SITI), work of the architects who were to look after the repairs of temples.

Daśamūlika (CII 4), official designation; same as Daśamūlin (q.v.).

Daśamūlin (EI 21; CII 4; BL), an official designation; probably, a physician; same as Daśamūlika.
\textit{daś-āpacāra} (IE 8-5; EI 29), same as \textit{daś-āparādha}.

\textit{daś-āparādha} (CII 3, 4), literally, ‘the ten offences’; but really, the fines for the ten offences; cf. \textit{sa-daś-āparādha} (IE 8-5); power to punish and realise fines for the ten offences; also called \textit{daś-āpacāra}. According to the Buddhists, the ten sins were murder, theft, adultery, lying, calumny, insult, idle talk, hatred, covetousness and dogmatic error (A. Getty, \textit{The Gods of Northern Buddhism}, p. xxv, note). For a Brahmanical list, see \textit{Dāśāparādhika}; cf. \textit{paṅga-mahāpātaka}, \textit{paṅg-āparādha}.

\textit{Dāśāparādhika} (IE 8-3; EI 29; HD), a judge dealing with the ten offences (viz. theft, murder of women, adultery, use of abusive language, violation of order, mixing of castes, illegal pregnancy, obscenity, assault and abortion, according to some). It has been said that the ten offences or \textit{āparādhas} are those of which the king could take cognisance \textit{suo moto}. For the ten \textit{āparādhas}, see Kane, \textit{Hist. Dharm.}, Vol. III, p. 264; cf. \textit{Ep. Ind.}, Vol. XVII, p. 321.

\textit{Dasarā} (EI 5), Āśvina su-di 10.

\textit{Daśaratha-stri} (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.

\textit{Dāsari} (ASLV; SITI), a class of subordinates of the headman of particular communities in the Vijayanagara empire; same as \textit{Samayācāra} or \textit{Samayācārya}.

daśavadanda, cf. \textit{daśawanna} (IA 30), explained as ‘land granted to a person for repairing or building a tank on condition of paying in money or kind one-tenth or some small share of the produce’ and as ‘land granted at one-tenth of the usual rates to a person in consideration of his constructing or repairing a tank’. See \textit{daśabandha}.

daśi (CITD), a handmaid, slave, concubine, dancing girl.
daśra (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’.
daśūri-pāṭṭu (CITD), Telugu; probably, silk of the Tusser variety; cf. Hobson-Jabson, s.v. \textit{tussah}, \textit{tussur}.
daṭita (LP), well-founded.
daṭti (EI 23; CII 4; CITD), a gift; cf. \textit{Sarvasiddhi-datti} (EI 19).


\textit{Dauḥsādhika} (IE 8-3; HD), same as \textit{Dauḥsādhasādhanika},
Duḥṣādhyasādhanika, Dussādhyasādhaka, Duṣṭasāhani, etc. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 9. Lexicons explain it as ‘gate-keeper’.

dautya, see dūtya and Dūtaka.

✓ Dawārika (EI 28; SII 1; ASLV; BL; HD), a door-keeper; a gate-keeper. See Arthaśāstra, I. 12; Lalitavistara, p. 136; Viṣṇudharmottara, II. 24. 30.

dāvāpana, cf. dāvāpanāya (LP), ‘for making one pay’; cf. dāpana.

dāvāpita (LP), caused to be paid.

dāya (EI 23), a gift.

dāyāda (CII 4), an agnate.

(LL), Buddhist; an heir of the faith.

denarius (IE 8-3), name of the Roman silver coin and also of the Roman gold coin usually called aureus; cf. dīnāra.

dēsa (IE 8-4; CII 3, 4), a territorial term meaning a small area or a group of villages in some cases but a kingdom, district, tract or country in others.

(IE 8-4), a country of which there were seventy-two in Bhārata or Bhāratavarṣa.

(CII 1), a part of anything.

(EI 24), a synonym of āśpada.

(ASLV), a school of music.

Cf. Kona-deśa (EI 32), also called a maṇḍala, rāṣṭra, sīma, sthala, etc.

Cf. deśa-bhāṣā (EI 17), ‘vernacular of a province’.

Cf. teśa-kalām (SITI), locality and time; also teśa-vāji, officer in charge of a village or district.


(LL), explained as ‘a local prefect’.

Deś-ādhipati (EI 26, 30), same as Deśādhiṃkṛa; ruler of the territorial or administrative unit called deśa.

Deś-ākṣapāṭalādhiṃkṛa (EI 28), officer of the records and accounts office pertaining to a territorial unit.

Deśakūṭa (AI 7), official designation; cf. Rāṣṭra-kūṭa, Grāmakūṭa, Deś-ādhipati.

dēsa-maryādā, custom prevalent in a locality; cf. deśa-maryād-āguṇa-āṇvita (Ind. Ant., Vol. XIX, p. 247, text line 103), āguṇa being a tax of six paṇas levied on rent-free lands.
desanā, Prakrit desanā (EI 21), exposition of the Buddhist doctrine.

desa-rita (Chamba), customary taxes of a locality.
Desa-talāra (LP), probably, a police superintendent.

Cf. Talāra.

Desa-thakkura (LP), probably, a small chieftain.
Desavāli (EI 18), official designation. Cf. desa.
Desāyī (ASLV), same as Sanskrit Desādhipati or Desādhiṅkṛta.
desi (EI 11), a guild of local merchants. This is also the name of Prakrit words which are neither Sanskrit (tat-sama) nor derived from Sanskrit (tad-bhava).

Desika (SII 1), a [Jain] teacher.

Desilaka, official designation (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIX, p. 71); same as Desillaka.

Desillaka (EI 28), official designation as in rāstra-grāmākūṭa-desillaka-mahattar-ādhikārik-ādin; same as Desilaka, Desakūṭa; cf. Purillaka.

Desi-mukhya (EI 31), same as modern Desmukh.

deś-ottāra (LP), permission for allowing the cargo to go from one place to another.

deva, a god; cf. te-ādīmai (SITI), a dancing woman as the servant of a god; maid servant attached to a temple; cf. teva-kudimai, tenancy under the control of a temple; tevakulam (deva-kula), a temple.

(EIF 7), the king.
(EIF 3), a saint.
(EIF 7-1-2), ‘thirtythree’.

deva-bhoga (EI 23, 31; SITI), rent-free property of a temple; land given for the enjoyment of temples; same as deva-dāya, etc.. Cf. devabhoga-hala.

devabhoga-hala (EI 7, 8, 15, 24), rent-free land in the possession of temples.

deva-cchanda (SII 2), name of a jewel.

deva-dāna (EI 5, 23, 25, 30; SITI; ASLV), gift made to a god; rent-free land in the possession of a temple; same as deva-bhoga, deva-deya, deva-dāya, deva-grahāra.

Cf. devadāna-iṇāiyili (SITI), village or land granted to a temple.

deva-dāsi (EI 22, 33; LL), a dancing girl attached to a temple; a female temple-servant. See vilāsini, ganīkā, mahārī.
deva-dāya (IE 8-5; EI 23; CII 4; SITI), a rent-free holding in the possession of a temple; a gift made in honour of a god; same as deva-deya, etc.

deva-deya (IE 8-5; HRS), grant made in favour of temples; same as deva-dāya, etc.

deva-dharma (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVIII, p. 144), same as deya-dharma when the gift was the image of a god.

Dev-ādhyakṣa, superintendent of religious foundations.


devadi (IA 19), 'the establishment of a temple'.

deva-droni (IE 8-3; EI 10), usually taken to mean 'a procession of the images of gods', or 'procession or ablation of images'; but probably, 'rent-free property of a temple' (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV pp. 143-44); cf. deva-droni-sambaddha (EI 23). A Prakrit inscription (A.R.Ep., 1959-60, No. B 173) has deva-doni data=Sanskrit deva-droni dattā.

Devadroni-sambaddha (IE 8-3), same as Devadrony-adhikṛta; officer in charge of temple property (devadroni, usually taken in the sense of 'a procession of the images of gods').

Devadrony-adhikṛta (IE 8-3; BL), explained as 'the superintendent of the procession of idols'; but probably, the superintendent of the property of a temple or of temple property in general; same as Devadroni-sambaddha; cf. deva-droni (EI 13).

dev-āgāra, cf. tevāram, devāram (SITI), a temple.

dev-āgrahāra (IE 8-5; EI 23, 25, 30; SITI), rent-free village granted to a temple; same as deva-bhoga, etc.; see agra-hāra.

deva-grha (EI 24), a temple.

deva-grha-jagati (IA 14), explained as 'a temple and its ground' or 'a temple with the buildings attached to it.' But cf. jagati.

devaka (IA 23), the guardian spirit or a god.

deva-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP); explained as the deva-sthāna department.

devakarman (SII 1), divine rites.

Devakarmin (EI 30; SII 1, 3, 12); cf. tevar-kaṃmi, devar-kaṃmi (EI 3; SITI); a Pūjāri or temple priest, a temple servant; servant of a god; an officer in charge of the affairs of a temple.

deva-kriyā (IA 23), worship of gods.
devakula—Devi

devakula (EI 9, 23), a temple; cf. ācāryakula (LL).
(EI 21), a gallery of portrait statues of deified or semi-
deified ancestors.

devakula-puṣkariṇī (IE 8-5), temples and tanks [the con-
stuction of the former and the excavation of the latter requiring
the permission of the king or landlord].
ādevakuli (CII 4), a small shrine.
devakulika (LL), a temple-servant.
devakulikā (EI 8; HA), a shrine; a cell; a supplementary
or smaller shrine.

devakūti-kāṣṭha (EI 7), a measuring rod.
dev-āḷaya (EI 23), a temple; same as devakula.
Devāṇāṁpriya (EI 21; CII 1; LL), a royal title; title assum-
med by the Maurya kings.

Devāṇḍaja (EI 32), same as Garuḍa.

deva-nikāya (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIII, p. 115), probably, temple
authorities.

Devaputra (IE 8-2; EI 8, 21, 30), royal title of foreign
origin; ‘the Son of Heaven’; title of certain Kuśāṇa kings;
same as Daivaputra.
(LL), Buddhist; an angel.
devaradiyāl (ASLV), Tamil; a dancing girl attached to
a temple.

devāram (SITI), Tamil corruption of Sanskrit devāgāra;
a temple.

Devātideva (EI 1), epithet of the Buddha and gods.
devaṭisalam (EI 12), a ceremony indicative of royalty.
devatrā (IE 8-5), same as deva-dāya.

Deva-vārika (EI 33), superintendent of a temple; cf.
Vārika. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVII, p. 142, text line 35.
devaveśma-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP); the department of
temples.

deva-vihāra, land in the possession of temples. See Ghoshal,
deva-vṛtti (SITI), land set apart for the maintenance of
temples.

deva-yajña (CII 4), offerings to gods; one of the five
mahāyajñas.

dev-āyatanā (EI 23), a temple; same as devakula.

Devi (IE 8-2; CII 1, 3; LL), a title originally of wives
of independent monarchs and later also of feudatory rulers; often used as a termination of the names of wives of rulers of all classes; cf. Mahādevi; also means the Mother-goddess.

Devi-karmāntika (EI 16), a temple officer.

Devi-kumāra (IA 18; CII 1), explained as 'the son of a king, who has the rank of a prince'; the king's son born of a queen and not of a concubine.

devottara (IE 8-5), Bengali corruption of devatrā; same as deva-dāya, etc.

deya (IE 8-5), periodical offerings to be presented to the king or landlord; cf. ādeya, deya-meya.

deya-dharma (EI 1; CII 3; ML), a pious gift; an appropriate religious gift; an expression used in numerous donative inscriptions. A deity installed for worship was also called deya-dharma (sometimes deva-dharma) in medieval records. Same as dharma-deya, dharma-dāya, dharma-dāna.

deyadharma-parityāga (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 10, text line 2), donation of a religious gift.

deya-meya (HRS), known from a Cātavāhana record; king's share in kind and in cash; same as dhānya-hiranya of later records. See deya, meya.

deyya-dharma (EI 32), Pali-Prakrit form of deya-dharma.

dhaḍā, dhaḍī, a small measure of capacity (Ind. Ant., Vol. XLI, p. 20).

√ dhakkā (CII 3), a war drum; used in the Rājataraṅgini in the sense of a watch-station (cf. Sircar, Geog. Anc. Med. Ind., p. 238).

√ dhaḷa-vādi, dhaḷa-vāli (CITD), Telugu-Kannada; a tax probably connected with dala-vyūti, or at least with dala or the army.

dhānaka, see hema-dhānyaka; also called anukā; equal to 4 kāṛṣāpaṇas or to 4 swarpas or dināras (J.NSI, Vol. II, p. 7).

dhanika, dhanin (LP), the owner; cf. Gujarāṭi dhanī; used in the sense of 'one who is spending or lending money' in the Maithili documents (Proc. IHRC, Vol. XVIII, p. 90).

dhānika, a coin equal to 4 kāṛṣāpaṇas or 64 paṇas according to the Kṛtyakalpataru (Vyavahāra-kāṇḍa, ed. K.V. Rangaswami Aiyanger, p. 125); cf. dhānaka.

dhanikatva, cf. dhanikatvaṁ vidhāya (LP), 'having claimed ownership'.
dhānya, cf. sa-hiranya-dhānya-prāṇaya-pradeya (IE 8-5); produce of the fields, a share of which was payable to the king or landlord; cf. dhāny-ādāya.

dhāny-ādāya (SITI), tax payable in grains; cf. dhāny-āya.
dhāny-ādhivāsa (EI 32), a rite.
dhānya-hiranya (HRS), revenue in kind and in cash; same as dhānya-hirany-ādeya.
dhānya-hirany-ādeya (EI 32), tax in crops and cash. See dhānya-hiranya.

dhānya-māsa, weight equal to 1 yava or 2 taudulas (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 48).
dhānya-varga (SITI), literally, ‘the grain group’; actually, a class of taxes payable in grains.
dhāny-āya (EI 7), tax in grains; cf. dhāny-ādāya; called nēll-āyam (SII 12) in Tamil.

Dhānyika (LL), a dealer in paddy.
dhara, cf. Vinaya-dhara (EI 33), ‘one who has committed the [Buddhist] Vinaya texts by heart’.

dharā (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.
dhārā-datta, cf. tārā-tattam (SITI), a gift made with the ceremony of libation of water.
dhārā-maṇḍala (SII 1), a country.
dharaṇa (CHI 4), name of a coin.

(IE 8-8), a silver coin weighing 24 ratis (cf. JNSI, Vol. II, pp. 28-29) or the half of a gadyānaka according to the Lilāvati; silver coin of 32 ratis according Manu, etc.

(IE 8-8), same as kārṣāpaṇa or purāṇa.

(EI 3), a gold coin or weight (320 ratis).

(JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 44), sometimes called śāna and pānka.
dhāraṇī (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.

dhāraṇī (IA 9; BL), a magic litany usually of the Buddhists; an occult Indian charm, especially Buddhistic; a short formula intended to represent a particular Tantra text, the recitation of the dhāraṇī being regarded as equally meritorious as that of the Tantra itself (Univ. Cey. Rev., January-April, 1960, p. 62, note 42).

dhāraṇika (LP), a debtor.

dhārā-pūrvakam, cf. udaka-pūrvam, etc. See dhātrā-datta.
dhārma (SII 1), the sacred law; religious merit; a meritorious gift, a pious work, a charity; moral precept.
(EI 24), law or law and order.
(Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 116) virtue or religious merit.
(IE 8-2), sometimes prefixed to the titles of kings and crown-princes; cf. Dharma-mahārāja, etc.
dharma-buddha, cf. tarma-pattar (SITI), persons bound by the law; judicial officers.
dharma-bāndhava, ‘one whose only friend is his religious faith’ or ‘a person who has become the friend of another on an oath in the name of his religious faith’ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 144).
dharma-cakra (CII 3; LL), Buddhist; the wheel of Dharma which was the symbol representing the Buddha on early Buddhist sculptures, on stone inscriptions and on seals attached to copperplate grants.
(HA) Jain; the wheel of law supposed to move in the sky in front of a Jina when he goes on his wanderings from place to place; one of the members of the parikāra of a Jina image.
dharmacakra-mudrā (EI 29), seal bearing the emblem of the Buddhist wheel of law.
dharma-dāna (ML; SITI), a religious gift; a gift for religious merit; grant of tax-free land; same as deya-dharma.
dharma-deya (IA 9; HRS), same as deya-dharma, dharma-dāya, etc.; a religious grant in general.
dharma-deśanā (SII 1), a discourse on the sacred law.
√ dharm-ādhistāra (EI 15; IA 9), court of law; an office relating to the civil and criminal courts as well as to religious and charitable institutions. See Dharmādhistārin.
√ dharm-ādhistakaraṇa (EI 18, 23, 25; CII 4; LP), a law-court; a court of justice. See Dharm-ādhistakaraṇin.
Cf. karana (LP); the department of justice.
(HD), a judge. See Visuddharmottara, II. 24. 24-25.
√ Dharm-ādhistakaraṇika (IE 8-3), a judge; mentioned as a Pātra.
√ Dharm-ādhistakaraṇin (HD), a judge. See Matsya Purāṇa, 215. 24. The reading is Dharm-ādhistakaraṇa in some manuscripts.
√ Dharm-ādhistārin (IE 8-3; EI 33), cf. dharm-ādhistāra (IA 9); an officer in charge of civil and criminal justice as well as charitable and religious institutions; same as Brhat-tantra-
pati, according to a Kashmirian commentator; usually explained as 'a judge'; same as Dharma-karm-ādhikārin and Dharma-ādhyakṣa. Cf. the Muslim official designations Šadrus-ŭdūr, Dādbak, etc., explained as 'the chief judge and grand almoner, or custodian of the king's bequests and charities' (Journ. As. Soc. Pak., Vol. IV, pp. 53-54).

Dharma-ādhyakṣa (EI 15; HD), generally explained as 'a judge'; but he was probably also the superintendent of charities, etc.; cf. Dharma-ādhikārin.

dharma-hala (EI 7), a rent-free holding. See hala.

dharma-jāya-stambha (IA 19), 'a pillar of the victory of religion'.

Dharma-karm-ādhikārin (EI 21; CII 4), officer in charge of charities and other religious works; probably the same as Dharma-ādhyakṣa; cf. Dharma-ādhikārin, Dharma-Pradhāna.

Dharma-karīṛ (EI 19; IA 12), a temple superintendent. Dharma-kathika (LL), cf. Prakrit dhamma-kadhika (EI 15), a [Buddhist] preacher; a preacher of the [Buddhist] religious system; same as Dharma-kathin; also spelt Dharma-kathaka.

Dharma-kathin (CII 2-1; ML), Buddhist; the preacher of the [Buddhist] religious system; same as Dharma-kathika.

dharma-lābha (LP), expression uttered by the Jain monks [of the Śvetāmbara sect] when they bless a householder saluting them.

Dharma-lekhin (EI 4; CII 4; BL), a writer of charters or religious documents.

dharma-lipi (EI 2, 33; CII 1), an edict on the subject of dharma (religion or moral precepts).

Dharma-mahādhirāja (EI 12, 28), royal title; cf. Mahādhirāja and Dharma-mahārāja, etc.

Dharma-mahāmātra (IE 8-3; EI 26; CII 1; HD), superintendent of morality; a Mahāmātra (high executive officer) of the department of religion; an executive officer superintending matters relating to religious affairs.

Dharma-mahārāja (IE 8-2; EI 15, 28), royal title; supposed to mean 'a Mahārāja who, at the particular time of issuing a record, was engaged in an act of religious merit.'

Dharma-mahārājādhirāja (IE 8-2; EI 5, 15, 28), imperial title; title assumed by certain rulers. Cf. Dharma-mahārāja.
dharma-nigama (LL), probably, a pious hamlet or its administrative council.

Dharma-pradhāna (EI 21; CII 4), head of the religious department; cf. Dharma-ādhyakṣa and Dharmakarm-ādhikārin.

dharma-putra (EI 32), 'one theoretically accepted as a son'.

Dharmarāja (EI 28), royal title; title of a pious king; cf. Dharma-mahārāja, etc.; also dharmarājikā.

Dharma-rājaguru (EI 11), designation of the king's preceptor.

dharmarājikā (IA 14; ML), Buddhist; a stūpa built on the relics of the Buddha called Dharmarāja; a Buddhist stūpa.

dharma-sālā (IE 8-3; IA 9), a house for accommodating pilgrims free of cost; cf. sīr-Vāgamati-jal-ōcatalāra-sopān-ārama-ghaṇṭā-dharmaśālā-pratiṣṭhā-karma. See choultry.

dharm-āsana (IE 26; SII 3, 13; SITI), a court of justice; cf. Tamil daṭṭam-āsanam (EI 22), the seat of justice; a law-court.

Dharmāsana-bhaṭṭa (SITI) a Brāhmaṇa versed in law assisting in a dharm-āsana or law-court.

dharma-śāsana (EI 18, 22, 33; SII 1), an edict relating to dharma; a religious edict.

(EI 22; SITI), same as tāmra-śāsana; a document recording a gift made for charitable purposes.

dharmaśāsana-paṭṭa (EI 3), a slab containing a religious edict.

dharma-śāstra (BL), scriptures.

dharma-sthāna (EI 24, 26, 32), a temple; a holy place; a place of religious worship. Cf. a mijjīti or mosque referred to as a dharma-sthāna (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 144); see also dharmasthāna-goṣṭhika.

(Ep. Ind., Vol. I, p. 279, note 52), land or money assigned for a religious purpose.

(EI 23), the office of justice.

dharmasthāna-goṣṭhika (EI 33), member of a committee managing the affairs of a temple.

Dharma-sthita (IE 8-2), 'steadfast in religion'; epithet of a Kuśāṇa king who may have been a convert to Buddhism. See Satyadharmasthita.

dhāmā-vāriyam (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; committee looking after charitable endowments and institutions.
dharmaviṣaya-śāsana (EI 33), same as dharmā-śāsana; a royal record relating to one of the king’s meritorious acts; cf. vijaya-śāsana.

Dharma-viśayin (CII 4), a righteous conqueror; epithet of certain rulers.

dharmavṛtti-īrṣayili (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; tax-free land for the maintenance of some charity.

dharmayātra, cf. dhamma-yātā (EI 5; CII 1), pilgrimage; a tour of pilgrimage.

Dharma-yuvamahārāja (IE 8-2; EI 24, 32), designation of a crown-prince engaged in a pious activity; cf. Dharma-mahārāja and Yuvarahāraja.

dhārmika (IE 8-8; EI 30), probably, a cess collected in the name of a religious institution or festival.

(IE 8-2), royal title; same as Prakrit Dharmika, translated from Greek Dikaios.

Dharmin, cf. dharmikaś (SITI), a body or commission managing endowments.

Dhārtarāṣṭra (IE 7-1-2), ‘one hundred’.

dhāti (LP), campaign; cf. para-raṣṭropari datta-dhātyām, ‘in the course of an expedition led against a foreign country’.


dhātrī (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.

dhātu (ML), Buddhist; corporeal relics [of the Buddha].

(IE 7-1-2; EI 25), ‘seven’.

Cf. Dhātu-parighita, an epithet of the Buddha; probably, salvation (Select Inscriptions, p. 228).


dhātu-vara (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVII, p. 16, text line 13), a Buddhist stūpa containing the Buddha’s relics.

Dhātuvāra-parighita (EI 20), ‘one who has attained nirvāṇa’; epithet of the Buddha. Cf. dhātu.

dhaukaṇa-patra (LP), permission of divorce; cf. Gujarāṭī chutāchedā mēvāvā.

dhaura (LP), cattle.

Dhāvaka (EI 18), the fore-runner.

dhavala-čhatra (SII 2), a white parasol which was one of the royal insignia.
dhaval-āgāra, cf. dhavalāra (IA 14), 'a mansion'.
dhenku (EI 30), a machine for extracting juice.
dhenku-kāddhaka (IE 8-8), probably, one whose profession
was to draw water from a well by means of a machinery.
dhī (IE 7-1-2), 'seven'.
dhīṁka (EI 13), a well.
dhīrmara (CII 4), probably, 'a fish-basket', according
to some.
dhiṣpi (EI 5), a house.
dhṛti (LP), consolation or encouragement.
(IE 7-1-2), 'eighteen'.
Dhrwa (EI 16, 32; HD), [a collector of] the fixed royal
share of grains; contraction of Dhrw-ādikarana; cf. the
Gujarāti family name Dhruva; same as dhruva-sthāna. See Bomb.
(IE 7-1-2), 'one'.
(CII 1), regular.
dhrwā (CII 1), certainty.
Dhrw-ādikarana (EI 30), office of [the collector of] the
king's share of the produce of the fields from the farmers. Cf.
Dhrwa, Dhrwapati, Dhrw-ādikarana.

Dhrw-ādikarana (IE 8-3; CII 3; HD; HRS), known
from Maitraka records; according to some, the officer in charge
of persons entrusted with the superintendence of the collection
of the king's grain-share from the farmers; an official title of the
Kathiawar region indicating an officer collecting the king's
share of grains; sometimes called Dhrwasthān-ādikarana;
the same as Dhrwa or an employee of the dhrwa-sthāna or

Dhrwapati (EI 32), cf. Dhrw-ādikarana.
dhrwa-sthāna (IE 8-3), a station for the collection of the
king's fixed grain share; cf. Dhrwa.

Dhrwasthān-ādikarana (IE 8-3; EI 30), the station for
collecting the king's share or the office in its charge; cf.
Dhrw-ādikarana and Dhrw-ādikarana.

dhva (CII 3), banner or standard as distinguished from
lāñchana or crest. Cf. cīhna (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, pp. 135 ff.).
dhvj-ārohana (EI 31), a ceremony; cf. dhvaj-āvarohaṇa
dhvaja-stambha (CII 3, 4), a flag-staff.
dhvaj-āvarohaṇa (SITI), function at the conclusion of a festival.
dhvanṣi—dināri

dhvaṃsi, same as vanśya; a theoretical unit of measurement (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 48).

di (IE 8-1; CII 3), abbreviation of dina, dine, divasa or divase; used in connection with su or su and ba in the case of lunar months and by itself in the case of solar months.

Dibira, same as Divira (q.v.).

Digambara (IA 7), a Jain sect.

diggaja (IE 7-1-2), 'eight'. Eight poets patronised by Kṛṣṇadevarāya were called the aṣṭa-diggaja.

dig-vijaya, used in Kannada inscriptions in the sense of 'going in state; going in a triumphal procession; making a state progress through one's dominions' (Ep. Ind., Vol. V, p. 223, note 5; Vol. VI, p. 51, note 5). See vijaya.

Dikaios (IE 8-2) Greek; royal title; 'pious'; translated in Prakrit as Dhramika (Sanskrit Dharmika).

dikolā (LP), same as dāśī.

Dikpāla (HD), probably, officers in charge of the borders of a kingdom. See Nārada, Jolly's ed., Pariśīṣṭa, verse 17; Mitākṣarā on Yājñavalkyasmṛti, II. 271; Kāṭyāyana (v. 813) quoted by Aparārka. (IE 7-1-2), 'eight'.

dikṣa (HA), initiation as a monk or recluse; initiation into any doctrine.

dikṣā-guru (EI 32, 33), preceptor.

Dikṣita (EI 22; CII 3, 4), same as Yajña-dikṣita; epithet of Brāhmaṇas; later stereotyped as a Brahmical family name.

dina (CII 3), a day; used to denote the solar, or more properly civil, day. See also di and divasa.

(IE 7-1-2), 'fifteen'.

dināra (SITI), name of a coin; same as dināra; derived from the Roman coin name denarius; a cowrie-shell according to the Rājaratanaṅgini (Stein's trans., Vol. II, pp. 308 ff.).

dināra (IE 8-8; EI 9, 23, 30; CII 3; SITI), a gold coin, the name being derived from the Roman denarius; gold coin equal to 16 silver rūpakas in the Gupta age (JNSI, Vol. II, p. 5); sometimes called kāśu in Tamil records; sometimes regarded as half of a satera or sateraka (Greek stater); mentioned as a silver coin (K. V. Rangaswami Aiyanger, Kṛtyakalpataru, Vyavahāra-kāraṇḍa, p. 125); also spelt dināra, etc.

dināri (IE 8-8), name of a coin probably modified from the Roman denarius; cf. dināra and dināri-māṣaka.
dināri—ditya

dināri-māṣaka (IE 8-8), name of a coin; cf. dināri.
dīpa-mālā, cf. tiṭa-mālai (SITI), the string of lights hung in temples; same as śara-viḷakku.
dīpana (CII 1), glorification.
dīpa-pūjā (EI 9), dīpa and pūjā wrongly taken as a compound word of special significance.
dīpa-skambha (LL), a lamp-post.
dīpāvali (EI 5; CII 4), name of a festival; the festival of lights; cf. dip-otsava.
dip-otsava (EI 11, 32), same as dipāvali, the festival of lights.
diramam (IE 8-8), Tamil form of dramma.
dirgha-māṇya (SITI), land set apart for the supply of water for the holy bath of idols.
dirghā (CII 1), distance or the distant future.
dirghanāsiy-āreś (EI 24), the image of a deity with long nose.
dirghikā (SITI), bath; a long or oval pond.
dīś, dīśā (IE 7-1-2), ‘ten’; rarely used to indicate ‘four’ also.
dīśā (IA 7), precepts.
dīśaḥ (EI 2), the nymphs of the quarters.

Disāmpati (EI 29), a provincial governor. A Cakravartin was sometimes conceived as a Dig-vijaya or a Disāmpati.

Disāpaṭa (EI 16), Kannaṭa; ‘causing one’s enemies to be scattered in all directions’; same as Disāpaṭtā.

Disāpaṭtā (EI 5, 16), Kannaṭa; ‘causing one’s enemies to be scattered in all directions’; same as Disāpaṭa.

dīṣṭa (IA 18), same as kāla, time.

ditya (EI 9, 12, 28; CII 4; HRS), known from Maitraka records; name of a tax, according to some; probably, the same as datti, i.e. a gift or occasional present to be offered to the landlord; cf. sarva-ditya-viṣṭi-prāthibhedikā-parihāna or parihṛta (Ep. Ind., Vol. VI, p. 298, text line 20); also cf. sa-ditya-dāna-karaṇa (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 301, text line 14), an epithet of the gift land. Ditya is probably derived from Prakrit dijjā = Sanskrit deya, ‘to be given’, ‘an object that has been given away’ in the sense of ‘customary presents’. For ditta, cf. Bhār. Vid., Vol. XVII, Nos. 3-4 pp. 125-26. See Dity-odgrāhaka.
Ditya—don

Ditya-odgrāhaka (CII 4), probably, 'an officer in charge of collecting customary presents'; cf. ditya.
diva (CII 3, etc.), abbreviation of divasa or divase; used to denote the solar or, more properly, civil day.
dīvā (CII 3), 'by day'; an indeclinable used in some of the Nepal inscriptions in composition with words denoting tithis or lunar days.
dīvākara (IE 7-1-2), 'twelve'.
Divān (BL), the chief administrator or finance minister; see Divān, Divānji.
divasa (CII 3, etc.), a day; sometimes used for the weekday, instead of the usual term vāra; generally used to denote the solar or, more properly, civil day; sometimes used in connection with words denoting tithis or lunar days. See also di, dina, diva.


Divirapati, Divirapati (IE 8-3; EI 5, 28; BL; HD), chief secretary or the chief of the clerks; cf. Divira. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 180 (Sandhivigrahādhikṛta-Divirapati); Vol. XXII, p. 117 (Divirapati also called Sandhivigrahika, Mahāpratikā and Sāmanta).

√divya (IA 10; LP), an ordeal; same as parikṣā.
divya-prabandha, see prabandha.
Divān, Divānji (BL), the chief administrator or finance minister. See Divān.
doddi (EI 4), a yard.
dohalikā (EI 13), explained as 'a piece of land granted to Brāhmaṇas, Svāmins, Śadhus and others' (Prog. Rep. A. S. I., W. C., 1908-09, p. 53); cf. dohalikā dattā. See dohalikā-bhūmi.
dohalikā-bhūmi (LP), explained as 'land, of which the ownership is doubted and hence taken by government'; cf. Gujarāti dūlā, dulavum, dohalavum; also lupta-dohalikā (LP), explained as 'the dohalikā which is lost to the owner'. But see dohalikā.
dokārā (LP), an old man.
dola-yātra (IA 9), the festival of the swinging of the image of Kṛṣṇa on Phālguna su-di 15.
don (IE 8-6), Bengali form of droṇavāpa.
doṅgaka (EI 24), a variety of resin or aloe.
doṣa (LP), doing anything wrongly.
(IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.
(EI 9), black or red spots on the tongue supposed to be a
foreboding of death.

Gf. daṇḍa-doṣa; fines; see also pradhān-āpradhāna-doṣa-
samanvita used as an epithet of the gift village (Ep. Ind., Vol.
dosya (IE 8-8; EI 30), meaning uncertain.
doyaraka (EI 33), probably, ‘the singer who repeats part
of a song after it has been once sung’; cf. Hindi dohrānā.
dra (IE 33; LP), abbreviation of dramma.
drachna (IE 8-8; CII 4), name of an old Greek coin;
Indian dramma.
drahyitavya (CII 1), ‘should be firm’.
drakṣaṇa, see draṁkṣaṇa.
drakṣaṇa, see draṁkṣaṇa.
drama (EI 23), same as dramma.
draṁkṣaṇa, same as tolaka (q.v.); a weight of 8 māsas, also
spelt drakṣaṇa, drakṣaṇa, etc.; cf. matikṣaṇa, equal to 7 māsas.
dramma (EI 25, 30; CII 4; SITI; BL), name of a coin;
originally derived from Greek drachma.
(IE 8-8), a silver coin, equal to one-sixteenth of a gold
niṣka according to the Lilāvati.

Cf. paṇciyaka-dramma (EI 30), Śrimadādīvarāha-dramma,
Vigrahā-dramma, Vigrahapāla-dramma, Vigrahapāla-satka-dramma,
Vigrahapālīya-dramma, Vigrahātuṇāya-dramma (IE 8-8; EI 1);
Bhāmapriya-dramma (IE 8-8); poruttha-dramma (EI 23).—(IE 8-8),
cf. gara-dramma, dāya-dramma, belliya-dramma (i.e. silver dramma),
etc., of Kannāḷā inscriptions; the name dramma was also applied
to the silver coin called purāṇa, dharana or kārṣṭāṇa, though it
was often used as the name of copper coins; money. For gold
Cf. vāsal-tiramam (SITI), door tax.
dramm-ārdha (CII 4), ‘half of a dramma’; name of a coin.
dramma-tribhāga (CII 4), ‘three-fourths of a dramma’;
name of a coin.
drāṅga (EI 32), used to indicate dramma; name of a coin.
(EI 10), cf. Navagrāma-draṅga, ‘the draṅga of Nava-
grāma’; possibly ‘a station for the collection of revenue’.
(EI 8-3), a town or watch-station; possibly also a station for the collection of revenue; also called udraṅga which may thus indicate both revenue and the station for its collection.

✓ Draṅgapāla (EI 28), same as Drāṅgika official designation. See dṛaṅga.

✓ Drāṅgeśa (EI 20; HD), supposed to be the designation of a guardian of the frontiers (cf. Stein, Rājatarāṅginī, Vol. II, pp. 291-92 for draṅga or dṛaṅgā); cf. Draṅgapāla and Drāṅgika.

✓ Drāṅgika (IE 8-3; EI 10, 30; CII 3, 4; HD), probably, an officer in charge of a city-station or watch-tower for collection of customs duties. Draṅga means either ‘a town’ (Bhandarkar’s List, No. 810) or ‘a watch-station’ (Rājatarāṅginī, VIII. 2010). Drāṅgika was an officer in charge of a dṛaṅga probably meaning a watch station or a station for revenue collection; similar to Audrāṅgika in the latter sense; mentioned along with the Dhruwaṣṭhān-adhvākaṇa or ‘the collector of the king’s grain-share’. Cf. dṛaṅga, Draṅgapāla, etc. See CII, Vol. III, p. 169.

drava (EI 20), a kind of dancing.

Drāviḍi, name applied to the South Indian variety of the Brāhmī alphabet.

drayabhāṣāra-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP); the department of stores.

droṇa (IE 8-6; Chamba), a grain measure; often regarded as equal to four āḍhakas; between one maund fourteen seers and two maunds, according to Bengali authors.

(IE 8-1; EI 24, 29, 30), name of a land measure derived from that of a measure of capacity; shortened form of droṇavāpa.

Droṇāgika (EI 33), official designation; possibly a mistake for Droṇāgraka.

Droṇāgraka (EI 27), official designation; probably an officer in charge of a droṇamukha or an important city, or one who collected the king’s grain-share fixed per droṇa measure.

Droṇamukha, measurer of the king’s grain-share (Ghoshal, Ag. Syst. Anc. Ind., pp. 26-27).

droṇavāpa (IE 8-6; EI 30), ‘an area of land requiring one droṇa measure of seed grains to be sown’; a land measure which was not the same in different ages and localities.

droṇī, droṇī (CII 4; IA 11), treasury; property (cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 144—‘the droṇi of Śrī-Somanātha-deva’ to
which a piece of land was attached); see devadroni probably meaning 'rent-free property of a temple'.

Droni-kara, cf. Tamil toni-kkaēnmai (SITI), tax on boats.

drīś, cf. pēlam (Sanskrit udarānī) darśayitum (EI 11), literally, 'to show one's belley'; but actually 'to ask for the means of livelihood'.

Drśidārikā (EI 32), a female torch-bearer.

Drśta (EI 3, 23; CII 3; etc.), Prakrit diṭham, 'has been seen', i.e. 'found correct and approved', found on some copper-plate grants indicating the approval of the proper authorities endorsed on the original document later engraved on the plates. Cf. ni (an abbreviation of nibaddha or nirikṣita) in certain medieval copper-plate grants of Eastern India. In drśta-paṁcaat-padāti (LP), drśta-ghoṣaka (LP), etc., the word drśta indicates that money should be paid after actually seeing the foot-soldiers and horses in question.

Drṛt-ādrṛta (IA 20), dimly seen.

Drṛṭi (IE 7-1-2), 'two'; cf. netra; also darśana, 'six'.

(IA 19), Buddhist; theory or doctrine; a peculiar or heretical doctrine.

Dā (IE 8-1; LP), abbreviation of Dūtaka.

dugdha, cf. a-dugdha-dadhi-grahaṇa (IE 8-5); milk which the villagers (probably, the milkmen) were obliged to supply to the king or landlord on occasions and to the touring officers.

duḥkhana (CII 1), causing pain.

Duḥsādha-sādhanika (IE 8-3; HD), the leader of policemen engaged in apprehending robbers, etc., or of expeditionary forces requisitioned on occasions of emergency; cf. Sādhānika, Duṣṭa-sādha, Dauḥsādhanika, Dussādhyā-sādha, etc.

Duḥsādhyā (EI 2), abbreviation of Duḥsādhyā-sādhanika, etc., or a criminal; cf. dussādhyā.

Duḥsādhyā-ādāya (EI 21), a tax probably levied from habitually criminal people or for the maintenance of certain police or military officers called Duḥsādhyā, etc. See duṣṭasādhyā-ādāya.

Duḥsādhyā-sādhanika (IE 8-3), same as Dauḥsādha-sādhanika, etc. Cf. Dussādhyā-sādha, Duṣṭa-sāhaṇī, etc.

duḥśamya (ML), unpreventable.

dulita (LP), '[land, etc.,] that has become đohalikā (q.v.).

dumphaka (IE 8-8; EI 30), probably the same as Sanskrit dumphaka, 'one who presses'; see nila-dumphaka.
dundubhi (ASLV), a musical instrument.
durga (ASLV), a fort.
Durga-danḍanāyaka (ASLV), the ruler of a fort; cf. Danḍanāyaka.

Durgapāla (HD), superintendent of a fort.
Durgapati (EI 27), governor of a fortress.
Durgā-putra (EI 33), epithet of one devoted to the goddess Durgā; used along with such similar epithets as Ruḍra-putra and Puruṣottama-putra.
durita (SITI), famine; disturbance.
Durlabha (EI 23), an official designation of uncertain import.

dur-vāchaka, cf. tur-vāyakam (SITI), abusive language.
duṣkrta (CII 1), a bad deed.

✔ duṣsādhyā (CII 4), 'a criminal'; abbreviation of Duḥṣādhyā-sādhaka, etc.

✔ Duṣsādhyā-sādhana, same as Duṣṭa-sāhāṇi (EI 33), etc.
✔ Duṣṭa-sādhaka (EI 7; CII 4; HD), official designation; 'the mentor of criminals'; same as Duḥṣādhyā-sādhana, Duḥṣādhanika, etc. See Ep. Ind., Vol. VII, p. 91.

✔ Duṣṭa-sādhyā (EI 21; CII 4), same as dus-sādhyā or a criminal; abbreviation of the official designation Duṣṭa-sādhyā-sādhanika; same as Duṣṭa-sādhaka, etc.


✔ Duṣṭasādhyā-sādhanika (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 132), same as Duṣṭa-sādhaka, etc.

Duṣṭa-sāhāṇi (EI 33), same as Duṣṭa-sādhaka, Duṣṭasādhyā-sādhanika, etc.

dūṣya (CII 1), robe or clothes.

Dūṭa (IE 8-3; EI 23, 30; CII 1; HD), a messenger or envoy. See Viṣṇudharmottara, II. 24. 13-14, 28; CII, Vol. I, p. 67.

(EI 23; CII 3, 4), an occasional substitute for Dūṭaka, the executor of a grant.

Dūṭaka (IE 8-3; HD), messenger; conveyor of a request or message; cf. the Khalimpur plate of Dharmapāla (Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 250), according to which the king was requested to make a grant by a Mahāsāmantaṇḍhipati through prince
Tribhuvanapāla as the Dūtaka. His function is called dūtya in the Nalanda plate of Devapāla (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, 318 ff., text line 51).

(IE 8-3; EI 23, 30; CII 3, 4), according to some, the technical title of an officer connected with royal charters, whose duty it was to carry the king’s orders to the local officials by whom the charter was then drawn up and delivered. But the Dūtaka seems to have been responsible for putting the document and also perhaps the gift land in the donee’s possession. There are instances of more Dūtakas than one (IA 19). See also Ājñā, Dūta, and svamukh-ājñā. Cf. Ind. Ep., pp. 143-44.


Dūta-presaṇika (CII 4), also called Duta-sanpaśaṇika and Dūta-praiṣaṇika; the officer who despatched Dūtas. dūtya, same as dautya; function of the Dūtaka (q.v.).

Dūyaka (LP), Sanskrit Dūtaka; a messenger.

dvādaśa-bhāga (Rājarājālagi, VII. 203); name of an additional levy which was 1/8 of the fixed tax.

dvādaśaka (SII 13), partnership in a land; cf. aṣṭaka.

Dvādadāsthān-ādhipati, the head of twelve departments (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIV, p. 276).

dvandva (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’.

dvāra (CII 1), a way or means.

(IE 7-1-2), ‘nine’.

(EI 4), the mouth of a river.

(IE 8-3), cf. ‘the lord of the dvāra’ which was the designation of a commander of forces in Kashmir; possibly, a pass [leading into the Kashmir valley].


Cf. dvāra-koṣṭhaka.

dvār-ādeya (HRS), ‘gate-dues’; explained as a surcharge over and above the tolls on goods imported into a city. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p. 60, note. But cf. Tamil vāsil-panam explained as ‘door-tax’, i.e. the periodical payment due to the palace.’

Dvār-ādhipa (IE 8-3; HD), same as Dvāranātha, Dvāra-pati, etc.; ‘the lord of the pass’; cf. dvāra,
dvāra—Dyūtasabhāpati

\( \text{dvāra-kośṭhaka} \) (Lüders, Mathurā Inscriptions, p. 135, text line 4), translated as ‘gateway’; gate-chamber.

\( \text{dvāra-mandapa} \) (HA), a hall or pavilion on the entrance or door of a shrine.

\( \text{Dvāranātha} \) (IE 8-3; HD), superintendent of the passes leading into the kingdom, according to Stein (Rājatarāṅginī, V. 214); same as Dvār-ādhīpa, Dvārapati, etc.

\( \text{Dvārapāla} \) (EI 22), a door-keeper.

\( \text{Dvāra-parikṣā} \) (IE 8-3; EI 28), Oḍīyā; Sanskrit Dvāra-parikṣaka; same as Pratihāra. Cf. Parikṣā.

\( \text{Dvārapati} \) (IE 8-3; HD), ‘lord of the gate’; a commander of forces under the Kampanāpati [in Kashmir]; the guardian of a pass [leading into the Kashmir valley]; same as Dvāranātha, Dvār-ādhīpa, etc.

\( \text{dvāroṣṭha} \) (EI 1), meaning doubtful; probably a mistake for \( \text{dvāra-kośṭha} \), a gate-chamber.

\( \text{dwaya} \) (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’.

\( \text{Dveda} \) (EI 24, 29), contracted form of Dviveda.

\( \text{dvesa} \) (CII 3), an epithet applied to land; a term of uncertain significance.

\( \text{Dvi} \) (EI 11), abbreviation of Dviveda.

\( \text{IE} \) 8-1), abbreviation of dviṭya.

\( \text{dvi-bhūmi} \) (LP), two-storied.

\( \text{dvi-garbha} \) (LL), a two-celled building.

\( \text{dviṣṭa-dāya} \) (EI 22), same as brahma-dāya.

\( \text{dvikā} \), double measure (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXVI, p. 52, note 5).

\( \text{dvipa} \) (EI 7-1-2), ‘eight’.

\( \text{dvīpa} \) (IE 7-12), ‘seven’.

\( \text{dvi-vallakya} \) (LP), [coins] in which there is a mixture of two vāls (6 ratis) of a base metal. Cf. JNSI, Vol. XXII, p. 197.

\( \text{Dviveda} \) (CII 4), also called Dvivedin; epithet of Brāhmaṇas; later stereotyped as a Brahmanical family name.

\( \text{dayardha} \) (CII 1), one and a half.

\( \text{duy} \) (IE 7-1-2), ‘cypher’

\( \text{dyu-manī} \) (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), ‘twelve’.

\( \text{dyūta} \) (HRS), gambling; the king’s dues collected by the superintendent of gambling.

\( \text{Dyūtasabhāpati} \) (BL), superintendent of the gambling hall.
eduka, cf. eduo (CII 2-1), supposed to be ‘a wall into which bones (meaning planks and other hard substances) have been inserted in order to strengthen the structure’, because it is explained in a commentary as asthy-anikita kuḍya; but asthy-anikita-kuḍya seems to mean a Buddhist stūpa raised on corporeal relics which were an object of worship. Although the word kuḍya is reckoned in the lexicons in the sense of a wall, it seems to mean ‘a mound’ in this case. The word aidūka derived from eduka is used in Buddhist Sanskrit in the sense of a Buddhist stūpa. See IHQ, Vol. XXIX, pp. 302-03.

eka-bhoga (EI 16; SITI; ASLV), a tenure indicating exclusive ownership of a property invested in a single individual; sole possession and enjoyment of a village by a single person (without any joint owner); cf. ekabhoga-iraiyili, tax-free land or village in the sole enjoyment of a single owner. Same as eka-bhoga. Cf. gana-bhoga.

(SITI), single crop; same as Tamil oru-pū.

eka-bhogya (EI 13, 14), a tenure; same as eka-bhoga.

ekadā (CII 1), sometimes.

ekadaśa-prasūti (LP), probably, eleven births.

ekadaśa-Rudra-bhikṣā (EI 32), arrangement of free supply of food to Śaiva ascetics in the name of the eleven Rudras; land granted for such an arrangement.

ekadaśa-sata (ML), same as ekadaś-ottara-sata, one hundred and eleven.

ekadaśi-vrata (EI 31; CII 4), name of a vrata rite.

eka-dhana (LP), joint family.

ekala-mūrti (HA), a single Jina image without any ornamental parikara.

eka-muṣṭī, cf. eka-muṣṭyā (LP), ‘collectively’.

Ekāṅga (HD), probably, an officer belonging to a body organized in military fashion for collecting revenue or performing police duties. See Rājatarangini, V. 249; VII. 1604.

Ekāṅgin (SITI), a single person; one who has no family, especially the Vaiṣṇava devotee in charge of temples.

Ekapātra (EI 27), probably, Yāvadeka-pātra (q.v.); official designation; cf. Pātra and Mahāpātra.
Ekaśaṭa—gadyāṇa

Ekaśaṭa (EI 29), same as Eka-cīvara; epithet of a monk who has taken a vow to wear only one piece of cloth.

eka-tīrthī (HA), a sculpture showing only one Jina (Tīrthaṅkara) together with his parikara.

ekāṭya (CII 1), ‘of one kind’.

ekāvalī, ekāvalī (SITI), necklace of a single string.

eradu-bilkode (IE 8-5), Kannada; name of a tax.

Erjhuna (ML), a title of foreign origin; ‘a prince’.

etatka cf. etaka (CII 1); same as etat.

evampariṇā (LP), ‘in this way’; cf. Gujarāti evi-pere.

F

fanam, English spelling of Tamil paṇam; see paṇa. It was sometimes regarded as a gold coin equal to \( \frac{1}{10} \) of a partāb and \( \frac{1}{20} \) of a varāha (SII, Vol. I, p. 161).

famnān, also spelt firman; Persian; cf. phuramāṇa.

fil, Arabic-Persian; cf. pilu, Pilupati.

firmān, cf. farman.

G

g(IE 8-1), used for gā (in Kharoṣṭhī) as an abbreviation of gāthā; also abbreviation of gadyāṇa (q.v.).

gabhāro (HA), Sanskrit gorbha-grha; the sanctum of a temple.

gaccha (IA 11; BL), name of particular communities of Jain monks; cf. the eightyfour gacchas of the Jains.

gaddi (EI 8), a throne; cf. pañcānga-prasāda.

gadhaiya, also called gadhaiyā paisā; same as gadhiyā; a copper coin modified from old Sasanian types.


gadhiyā, same as gadhaiyā (q. v.).

gadāṇaka, cf. Kunāra-gadāṇaka (EI 8); same as gadyāṇaka.

(EI 27), also called gadāṇa; name of a coin.

gadiyaṇa (EI 27; CII 4), same as gadyāṇa, gadyāṇaka; name of a coin called suvarṇa-gadiyaṇa, ‘gold gadiyaṇa’.


gadyā, abbreviation of gadyāṇa (q.v.).

gadyāṇa (EI 3), a gold coin or weight; also spelt gadyāṇa. Generally regarded as 48 ratis in weight (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 42).


gadyāṇa (IE 8-8; EI 27, 30), also called gadyāṇaka, often contracted as ga or gadyā; sometimes called pon-gadyāṇa or gadyāṇa-ponnu indicating that it was a gold coin; sometimes
called suvarṇa; cf. bhairava-gadyāṇa, lokki-gadyāṇa (SII 11-2), aṅka-gadyāṇa, gāva-gadyāṇa, komarina-gadyāṇa, priyaśrāha-gajamalla-gadyāṇa, ambīt-gadyāṇa, jagadalam-gadyāṇa, etc. Cf. also aru-gadyāṇa (IA 12) and kula-gadyāṇa (EI 17), names of coins. Cf. paramesṭhi-gadyāṇa-ponnu (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXVI, p. 61).

gett, name of a coin, probably equal to a varāha or pagoda; cf. bhkad-bhairava-gadyāṇa (EI 30); also kathāri-aṅkuśa-gadyāṇa (EI 8), name of a coin with the representation of a dagger and a goad; varāha-gadyāṇa (EI 8), name of the gold coin called both varāha and gadyāṇa.

gadyāṇa (CITD), same as gadyāṇa; a coin like a farthing equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the paikamu; also a dināra or varāha; a weight used in weighing silver; equal in some places to 20 vals, 8 māgas, or half a tola.

gadyāṇakā (EI 28), gadyaṇaka (IE 8-8; EI 27), same as gadyāṇa or gadyāṇa; name of a coin; a coin weighing 48 ratis according to the Lilāvati.

gagana (IE 7-1-2; EI 52), 'cypher'.
gāhṇa (Chamba), threshing floor; from Sanskrit gāhana.
gairāṭa, cf. gelāṭa (CII 1); probably, a hill bird.
gaja (IE 7-1-2), 'eight'.

Gajadhara (EI 4), same as Sātradhara or Sūtradhāra, 'mason'.

Gajādhīśa (CII 4), 'the lord of elephants'; official designation; title of certain rulers. Cf. Gajapati, etc.

Gajalakṣmi (EI 32), representation of Lakṣmī receiving water on the head from a jar held in the trunk of an elephant on either side; found on the seals of certain rulers.

gajamāla (HA), row of elephants in the plinth of shrines; also called gajathara.

Gaja-mrgayā-vihāra (ASLV), 'sportful hunting of elephants'; a title of the Vijayanagara kings.

Gajapati (IE 8-2; EI 9, 30; CII 4; HD), 'the lord of elephants'; officer in charge of the elephant arm in an army; title of certain rulers; dynastic name of the Sūryavamśis of Orissa. Cf. Ind. Ant., Vol. XV, p. 7. See Mahāgajapati, etc.

Gaja-sāhāṇi (EI 32), a leader of the elephant force; same as Gaja-sāhini, Gaja-sādhanika.

Gaja-sāhini (IE 8-3; EI 27), same as Gaja-sāhāṇi, Gaja-sādhanika; leader of the elephant corps; cf. Sāhini or Sāhāṇi, derived from Sādhanika.
gajathara (HA), same as gajamāla.

Gajavāha-rāuta (EI 31), title of a subordinate chief.

gal-putti (CITD), Telugu; an unknown measure of land;
a variation of putti.

gaṇṭhi (LP), a package; cf. Gujarāti gaṇṭhī.

Gamāgamika (IE 8-3; EI 4, 23; CII 4; HD), same as Gamāgamin; official designation; probably, an officer in charge of regulating the people’s entrance and departure into cities; explained by some as ‘a kind of messenger’ (Ind. Ant., Vol. XV, p. 306). Upāla on the Brhatsamhitā, 85. 34, explains Dūta as Gamāgamika, though some Pāla inscriptions have dūta-khola-gamāgamik-ābhītvaramāṇa (Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, pp. 250, text line 45).

Gamāgamin (EI 31), same as Gamāgamika.

gampana (EI 27), same as kampana; an administrative and territorial unit.

Gāmuṇḍa (EI 15), Kannada; same as Gāvunḍa; a village headman; probably derived from Grāmakūta, ‘headman of a village’, through Gāmatīḍa > Gāmuṇḍa under the influence of muṇḍa, ‘head’. Cf. Nāda-gāmuṇḍa Nār-gāmuṇḍa, ‘headman of a district (nādu)’.

gaya (LL), a section of the Jains.

(SITI), a group of persons; a community or religious guild.

(EI 26; CII 4), a guild or corporation.

(EI 3), wrongly explained as a share.

(SII 12), managing committee.

(SII 2), the attendants of Śiva; also the fourteen divisions of learning.

gana-bhoga (SITI, ASLV), a tenure in which land is held in common by a group of persons; joint ownership of a village or villages by a number of persons; same as gana-bhogya, gana-bhojya. Cf. eka-bhoga, etc.

gana-bhogya (EI 13, 15), see gana-bhoga or gana-bhojya.

Cf. eka-bhoga or eka-bhojya.

gana-bhojya (EI 16), same as gana-bhoga or gana-bhogya.

Gaṇabhyṛt (EI 3; SII 1), the head of a [Jain] school;
same as Gaṇin, Gaṇa-dhara.

Gaṇ-ācārya (LL), the teacher of a Buddhist community.

Gaṇadaṇḍa (EI 30), epithet of a hero; probably, an abbreviation of Gaṇa-daṇḍanāyaka.
Gana—ganda

Gana-dandanāyaka, also called Gana-dandapāla (EI 18); official designation; probably, a Daṇḍanāyaka serving under a gaṇa or corporation or commanding several gaṇas or contingents.

Gana-dandapāla, same as Gana-dandanāyaka.

Gaṇadhara (HA), chief disciple of a Jina.

Gaṇaka (EI 18), official designation; cf. Tamil kaṇakaṅ (SITI), a village accountant; also vaṣal-kaṇakkaṅ (SITI), accountant at the vaṣal (palace or palace-gate); ērkaṇakkar-ţживитам (SITI), land assigned in lieu of salary to the village accountant or perquisites of the office of the village accountant (i.e. the Paṭvāri as he is called in many parts of India).

gananā (EI 20), accountancy.
(CII 1), ‘taking into account’.

Gaṇapaka (CII 4), official designation; probably the same as Sanskrit Gaṇaka.

gana-paṇa (EI 20), communal and professional guilds.
Gaṇa-pperumakkāl (SII 12; SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; the elders of a gaṇa managing its affairs.

Gaṇa-sreṣṭha (CII 3), probably, the head of a corporation.
Gaṇastha (EI 15), probably, the member of a corporation; same as Tamil Gaṇattār; see Mahāgaṇastha.

gana-sthitī (IA 19), cf. Mālavaṇāṁ gaṇa-sthitī, Mālavagaṇa-sthitī-vaṣāt, explained as ‘by, or according to, the reckoning of the Mālavas’, gaṇa being taken to mean gaṇanā. But see sthitī.

Gaṇattār (SITI), Tamil; Sanskrit Gaṇastha; people belonging to a gaṇa.

gana-vāriyam (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; committee managing the affairs of a gaṇa.

Gaṇa-vāriya-pperumakkāl (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; elders of the committee called gaṇa-vāriyam (q.v.).

Gaṇḍa (EI 12), cf. Tamil Gaṇḍaṇ; a hero, probably from the meaning ‘rhinoceros’; cf. similar use of vyāghra, simha, etc.; also cf. Paragandhabhairava (EI 29). See Gaṇḍaṇ and Gaṇḍa-pendāra; also Calamartiganda.

gandā (IE 8-6; EI 19; IA 27), in the monetary system of some areas of medieval and modern India, regarded as equal to four cowrie-shells and \(\frac{1}{9}\) of a paṇa; also a small area of land, twenty of which make one kāṇī.

Gaṇḍabherunda (EI 3), a mythical double-headed eagle.
Ganda—Gaṇin

Gandagopāla (EI 30), title.

Gaṇḍaka (EI 21), name of a coin; cf. gaṇḍā. (EI 27), an official designation.

Gaṇḍakāṇāyaka (EI 33), official designation.

Gaṇḍa-māda (EI 5), name of a coin; sometimes specified as ‘small’; also called kāṛgāpana, niśka or gaṇḍa-niśka; cf. māda. See JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 43.

Gaṇḍan (SITI), Tamil; a warrior.

Gaṇḍa-pendāra (ASLV), Tamil; ‘the anklet of a hero’ which was worn by men of distinction.

Gaṇḍa-saila (EI 12), a boulder.

Gaṇḍhakūṭi (EIA9, 18; IA 14), originally, ‘a chamber for the Buddha’s use’; later ‘the chamber enshrining the Buddha image in a monastery’; a shrine where the image of the Buddha is worshipped; a Buddhist temple.

Gaṇḍharva (EI 28), dance and music.

Gaṇḍha-sāli (EI 5), a kind of rice or paddy.

Gaṇḍhika (EI 28; LL), a perfumer.

Gaṇeśa-caturthī (EI 5; IA 17; CII 4), name of a titthi and festival; same as Bhādrapada su-di 4.

Gaṇeśa-homa (EI 26), a rite; same as Vināyaka-homa.

Gaṅgaikondā (IE 8-2), title of a Coḷa king meaning ‘the conqueror of the Gaṅgā’.

Gaṅgā-mārga (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.

Gaṅgāpuṇṭaka (IA 18; CII 1), probably gaṅgā-puṇṭaka; a particular fish of the Ganges.

Gaṅgā-yamunā (EI 24, 29), royal insignia probably consisting of the representation of the Gaṅgā and Yamunā on the flags or at the gate.

Gaṅgeya (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 38), gold.

Gaṅgā-śnāna (LP), ‘absence of sin’.

Gaṅginikā (EI 18), a stream. (EI 12), a dried up river bed.

Gaṇī, cf. aṭha-gaṇī, a coin equal to a taṇka (JNSI, Vol. XII, p. 198); cf. jītal.

Gaṇikā (EI 33), same as devadāsi.

(EI 7), a female elephant.

Gaṇikā-karana, cf. karaṇa (LP); explained as ‘the amusement department.’

Gaṇin (SII 2), an astrologer.
gañja—gātra

(EI 3), head of a school.

(IA 19; LL), Jain; a Jain ecclesiastic; an ācārya who has disciples but has not risen to be the head of his gaccha or śākhā. gañja (EI 30), Persian ganj; a treasury or store-house. Utpala on the Brḥatsaṅhitā, 52. 13, explains gañja as kośa-bhavana, i.e. treasury. See Gañjavara.

(IE 8-8), a store-house of liquor.

Gañj-ādhikārin (HRS), a treasury-officer according to the Rājatarāṅgini. See Gañjapati, etc.


Gañjavara (IE 8-3; EI 9; HD), Persian Ganjwar; a treasurer or store-keeper (Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 247; Rājatarāṅgini, V. 177). See Gañjapati, etc.

Ganjwar, Persian; see Gañjavara.

garbhā (LL), a cell; cf. pañca-garbha (LL), ‘a five-celled building’; nava-garbha (LL), ‘a nine-celled building’; sapta-garbha (LL), ‘seven-celled building’.

garbha-dvāra (LL), the hall-front.

garbh-āgāra (CII 1), the inner apartment of a temple or palace; same as garbha-grha.

garbha-grha (SITI), the innermost sanctuary of a temple; inner part of palace; same as garbh-āgāra.

garcā (Chamba), same as govara.

Garga-yavana (EI 33), name applied to the Turkish Muslim invaders of North India, Garga probably being Ghazni.

Garjanak-ādhirāja, Garjanik-ādhirāja (LP), ‘the emperor of Ghazni’.

garta, gartā (EI 3, 27; CII 3), a trench or pit; a boundary trench; a pit or valley; cf. sa-gart-ōsara (IE 8-5); also found as the termination of names of villages.

garuda (IA 20), the royal eagle; the white kite (in areas like Bihar and Madras).

Garudadhvaja (CII 4), title of a ruler.

gata-rājya, same as vinaṣṭa-rājya or atta-rājya (q.v.).

gati (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), ‘four’; also explained as five in number (EI 19).

gātra (IA 14), same as aṅga-bhoga.

(EI 33), same as gotra or gotra-sālilā, i.e. a memorial pillar for the dead members of one’s family. See yaṣṭi.
gātri (LP), cf. Gujarāti gāḍa, a cart.
Gauda (EI 5; ASLV), Kannada; same as Gāvūnda; a village headman; the chief farmer of a village. See Gavūda.
   (EI 1), a temple priest.
   (IE 8-5; EI 28), Oḍiśa; same as gokuṭa; a cowherd or milkman.
Gaudī, name applied to the East Indian alphabet, language and style of composition.
Gaudīka (EI 28), maker and seller of sugar; see Gudīka.
Gaungulika (EI 13), a dealer in guggulu.
Gaulmika (IE 8-3; EI 30; CII 3, 4; HD), same as Gulmapati (q.v.); 'chief of a troop'; officer in charge of a gulma or outpost or group of guards, soldiers or policemen; 'superintendent of woods and forests' according to Fleet (CII, Vol. III, p. 50). See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p. 246.
gaurī, a virgin; cf. gaurī-varāṭikā.

gaurī-panṭa, same as the yoni-panṭa of a Śiva-linga.
gaurī-varāṭikā, 'virgin-money'. Gaurī means 'a virgin' and varāṭikā is used primarily in the sense of varāṭa or varāṭaka, 'a cowrie-shell', and secondarily in that of 'money'. In the records of Mithilā, gaurī-varāṭikā means 'money to be paid to the master of a slave girl of marriageable age by the master of her bridegroom'. See JNSI, Vol. XVI, pp. 264 ff.
Gautamī-putra (IE 2-8), metronymic meaning 'the son of a lady born in a family belonging to the Gautama gotra'. Such metronymics refer to the absence of gotr-āntara (i.e. the change of the bride's paternal gotra to that of her husband at the time of marriage) in a popular form of ancient Indian marriage.
Gavūda (EI 5; ASLV), Kannada; same as Grāmakūṭa, Gauḍa, Gāvūnda; village headman.
gavya (IE 7-1-2), 'five'.
gavyūta (EI 22), a distance of about 4 miles; same as gavyūṭi.
gavyūti (EI 27), a linear measure; same as gavyūṭa (q.v.).
gayāḍa, cf. guyāda (EI 22), courtyard. Cf. the royal names Gayāḍa and Gayāḍatūṅga.
Gayā-mukta (EI 33), one whose śrāddha ceremony has been performed at Gayā.
gāyatri (IE 7-1-2), 'twentyfour'.
gelāta (IA 18; CII 1), probably Sanskrit gairāṭa, 'a hill bird'.
genu (IE 8-6), Kannada; 'one span'; a unit of measurement.
gevaka (CII 1), inferior.
ghāḍā (Chamba), a system by which the tiller receives one half of the produce. See ghāḍotā.
ghāḍaka, also called ghāḍi (Chamba); land cultivated on the ghāḍā system.
ghada-maruturu (CITD), Telugu; an unknown measure of land; a variation of maruturu (q.v.). Cf. kāl-maruturu.
ghada-puṭṭi (CITD), Telugu; a variation of puṭṭi. Cf. gāl-puṭṭi.
ghāḍi, cf. ghāḍaka.
ghāḍiyāramu (CITD), Telugu-Kannaḍa; a gong, a watch, a clock, an hour glass; a cup with a hole at the bottom placed on water for measuring time, an hour being counted when it sinks. Cf. ghāṭikā-grhā.
ghāḍotā (Chamba), spoken of a land tilled on the condition that one half of the produce should go to the owner. See ghāḍā, etc.
ghale (IE 8-6), Kannada; measuring rod; cf. Gaṅgana ghale, 'the rod [measured by the length of the forearm] of a person named Gaṅga'; cf. hasta in Śivacandra-hasta, etc.
ghāṇaka (EI 2, 32), an oil-mill.
gharahnā (Chamba), same as gorāṭhā, etc.
ghora-kṣetra (SITI), grha-kṣetra; a building site.
gharāṭhā (Chamba), also called gharahana, gharāṭhāi, gharthāi; a house site; homestead; from Sanskrit grha-sthāna.
Ghāṭikā, maker of or dealer in oil (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, pp. 145-46); same as Gujarāṭī Ghāṇci.
ghasra (IE 7-1-2), 'fifteen'.
ghāṭa (EI 21), name of a tax. Cf. ghatṭa.
Ghaṭasāsulu (CITD), Telugu; logicians. See Ghaṭikāsāhasa.
ghati, ghaṭi (CII 3), same as ghaṭikā, the sixtieth division of a day (i.e. day and night); equal to twentyfour English minutes. Cf. ghaḍiyāramu.
ghaṭi (CII 4), name of a measure of capacity.
ghaṭika (CII 2-1), used in the sense of ghaṭikā, an hour equal to twentyfour English minutes.
ghaṭikā (CII 3; ML), an hour; time equal to twentyfour English minutes; same as ghaṭi, ghaṭi.

Cf. ghaṭige (SII 3), an assembly.
(SITT), an educational institution for advanced studies; a university; probably the same as śalā and mahāśalā. Cf. Prakrit ghadia-ghadā (EI 8), same as goṣṭhi.
ghaṭikāgrha-karanā, cf. karanā (LP); the department of time-keeping. Cf. ghadīyāramu.
Ghaṭikaiyār (SII 12; SITI), Tamil; members of a ghaṭikā managing its affairs; officials who declare to the public, by beat of tomtom, the orders of kings and other officers.
ghaṭik-ālaya (EI 1), a water-clock.
Ghaṭikā-madhyaśtha (SITT), an intermediary officer having the authority of the ghaṭikā or recognised by the ghaṭikā.
Ghaṭikāśāhasa (EI 8), same as the Brahmanical family name Ghaïsāsa, also called Ghaṭaśāsin, etc. See Ghaṭaśāsulu.
ghaṭikā-śāla (EI 25), same as ghaṭikā-sthāna; an establishment of holy and learned men.
ghaṭikā-sthāna (EI 14, 16) ‘a religious centre’; the official meeting place of learned and godly men; cf. ghaṭikā-śālā.
ghaṭita (CII 1), ‘put together’.
(Ind. Ant., Vol. XII, p. 121, text line 55), engraved.
ghaṭita-hīna-dramnā (LP), ‘dramnas that are wanting’.
ghaṭi-yantra (EI 14), a clock. Cf. ghadīyāramu.
ghaṭta (BL), bathing or landing place on the bank of a river.

(IE 8-5), a harbour or a mountain pass.
(ASLV), a contingent of elephants, the number being ten according to some authorities.
Ghaṭapāla (IE 8-3; EI 31), the superintendent of landing places on the river banks or of passes.
Ghaṭapāti (EI 7; CII 4; HD), same as Ghaṭapāla; generally explained as ‘an officer in charge of quays or landing places (ghātı); may also be an officer in charge of a pass (cf. the Orissan royal title Aṣṭādaśa-ghaṭta-gondram-ādhipati);
ghoṣa—go


ghoṣa (CHI 4), a settlement of the milkmen.  
ghoṣaka-vigraha (CHI 4; BL), 'a battle of horses'; probably, an encounter of horsemen; cf. caturdanta-samara.

ghoṣika (EI 31), a boundary post bearing the representation of a mare.

ghṛṇi (EI 12), a ray.  
ghṛṣṭa-mārdhaka (LP), 'with hairs of one's head fallen off.'
ghṛṣṭa-pradīpa (LL), a lamp to be burnt with ghee instead of oil.

ghumara (EI 23), used in Bastar in the sense of 'waterfalls'.

gi (IE 8-1), abbreviation of Prakrit gimha=Sanskrit grīṣma (q.v.).

gidda (CITD), Telugu-Kannada; a gill, or a liquid ounce; a quarter especially of a sola weighing 16 dubbus.

gimha (CHI 4), Prakrit; same as Sanskrit grīṣma; name of a season consisting of eight fortnights or four months.

giri (IE 7-1-2), 'seven'.

giri-durga (ASLV), hill fort.

girindra (SII 2), 'a hill-chief'.

go (IE 7-1-2), 'one'; rarely used in the sense of 'nine' (cf. graha).

Cf. a-parampara-go-balivarda (IE 8-5); a cow. See balivarda.

gocara (EI 15; Chamba), pasture land.
(LP), a tax for allowing cattle to graze in the pasture land.

gocarakka (Chamba), pasture land; same as gocara.

gocarman (IE 8-6; EI 28; CITD), an area of land often regarded as equal to ten nivartanas although the exact area varied in different ages and localities.

Gocchakapati (EI 28), official designation of uncertain import. Cf. the Bengali family name Guchāita < Gochāyati < Gocchakapati.

go-dūtdā (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVIII, pp. 161, 163-64), name of a titthi; Āśvina su-di 12; regarded doubtfully also as Mārga-śīrṣa su-di 12.

go-gauda (EI 12, 28), name of a tax probably levied on the
cowherds; *gauḍa* is the same as *gokūṭa* meaning a cowherd or milkman.  

*gohara, gohārā* (Chamba), a path.  
*gokari* (EI 31), Oḍiẏā; cattle track or pasture land; or probably, a road (cf. *gohara, gohārā*).  
*gojha* (Chamba), pocket; pocket money; personal property.  

*gokara* (IE 8-5; EI 4, 8, 13), probably, grazing tax.  
*gokarṇa* (EI 9), *gokarṇa-kusa-kusuma-kartal-odaka-pūrṇa* (EI 23), *gokarṇa-kusalatā-pūta-hast-odakena* (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XV, p. 10, note 57), referring to an elaborate form of the ritual relating to donation generally indicated by the expression *udak-ātisargena*; same as *gaṇḍūsa* (in Bengali); palm hollowed to hold water and resembling a cow’s ear.  

*gokula* (EI 9), cf. ‘officer in charge of the *gokulas*’; cf. *Gokulā-ādhikārīn, Gokulīka, Gomāṇḍalika*.  
*(SITI)*, a temple of Kṛṣṇa; also called *ayappādi* in Tamil.  

*Gokūṭa* (IE 8-5; EI 28), same as Oḍiẏā *Gauḍa*; a milkman or cowherd.  

golā (IA 21), a district.  
(EI 31), a granary.  
*golakā* (SITI), also called *gulikā, golakkai, koḷakkai, kuligai*; name of a coin, probably circular in shape.  
*Golla* (EI 3), a cowherd.  
*(IE 8-4)*, a small territorial unit.  

*Golla-rāru* (CITD), Telugu; a caste of watchmen [*employed as treasure-guards*], generally herdsmen.  


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Gomāndalika (EI 18), officer in charge of the royal cattle. See Gokulika, Gokul-ādhikarin, etc.

gomāṭha (EI 12), name of a sastrā-like institution built by a Musalman chief together with a step-well and a garden.

Gomin (IA 13), epithet of a Buddhist priest hailing from Gauḍa-viśaya; supposed to denote a learned lay brother who held some high office on the establishment of a monastery.

gomūtrikā-bandha (CITD), the style of composition of a stanza, the second half of which repeats nearly all the syllables of the first.

gondrama (EI 30), Oḍīyā; probably, a hill fort or a state having its headquarters on a hill.

gonī (CII 4), name of a measure of capacity; cf. gonī-prasṛti.

gonī-prasṛti (EI 1), a measure of uncertain weight; probably, a handful.

Gopa (EI 24), a watchman.

(HD), officer in charge of the royal cattle; officer over five or ten villages according to the Arthaśāstra, II. 35.

(HRS), according to the Arthaśāstra, (1) officer in charge of five or ten villages with revenue and police functions; (2) officer in charge of ten, twenty or forty families in the city; similar to the Paṭel, or Paṭvāri (H. Rev. Syst., pp. 146-47).

Gopāla (IE 8-8), a milkman or cowherd.

go-patha (EI 31), a cattle-track.

gopathaśara (CII 3), perhaps ‘a cattle-path’.

gopicandana (IA 16), a kind of coloured earth.

gopācara (EI 24, 31, 32; CII 4), pasture land.

(EI 30), right of grazing cattle.

go-pracāra-bhūmi (SITI), grazing-ground; same as Tamil kaṇṭu-meypāl.

gopura (EI 3, 19, 24) a gateway; the gateway of a temple; a tower.

gopura-vāśal (SII 1), Sanskrit-Tamil; the gate of a gopura.

goracara (Chamba), same as Sanskrit gocara.

goracarakā (Chamba), same as Sanskrit gocara.

Gorava (IE 7), a Śaiva priest; same as Gurava, etc.

go-sahasra (EI 16, 24), name of a gift (mahādāna).

go-stana (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’.

Goṣṭhi (EI 24; SII 3; BL), an assembly; a corporate body; cf. Tamil goṣṭhiṣeydān, convener of a pariṣad.
(LL), Buddhist; a committee; cf. Baudhā-gosṭhi, Gosṭhi-sramaṇa.

Gosṭhi (EI 4, 24, 33; CII 4), member of a committee or assembly; member of a managing committee; member of a committee like that of the trustees.

gotra (CII 3; IA 19; CITD), a family or clan, a tribe or lineage; a caste. No Hindu can marry a girl of his own gotra or stock, though some forms of ancient Indian marriages did not involve the gotr-āntara, i.e. the change of the wife's gotra to that of the husband at the time of marriage (Proc. IHC, Annamalainagar, 1945, pp. 48 ff.). Cf Gautami-putra, etc.

(EI 33), abbreviation of gotra-śailikā, a memorial pillar raised for the dead members of one's family.

gotr-āntara (IE 8-2), the change of the wife's paternal gotra to that of her husband, which was absent in some popular forms of marriage in ancient India (Proc. IHC, Annamalainagar, 1945, pp. 48 ff.).

gotra-śailikā (EI 33), a pillar raised in memory of the dead members of one's family.

Gouḍi (ASLV), Anglicised spelling of Gauḍa or Gavuḍa (q.v.).

Go-vallabha, cf. Prakrit Go-vallava (EI 24; II), a cowherd; keeper of the royal cattle; see Mahāgovallabha (EI 24).

Go-vallava (IE 8-3), a cowherd; Sanskrit Go-vallabha.

go-yūṭhi, cf. sva-sīmā-trṇagoyūṭhi-gocara-paryanta (IE 8-5); yūṭhi is the same as yūṭi (or āyūṭī) used in the same context in many other records in the compound trṇa-yūṭi (or trṇa-āyūṭi). Goyūṭhi-gocara may be 'the enclosure for cattle and pasture ground'.

go-yūṭi, same as ga-yūṭhi; cf. yūṭī.

graha (IE 7-1-2), 'nine'.

(IA 21), seizure; cf. go-graha, cattle-lifting.

Cf. sūrya-graha (EI 24), an eclipse of the sun.

grahana (IE 7-1-2), 'two'.

grahaṇa (IE 8-8; EI 30), probably, the custody or mortgage of an object.

(LP), an ornament; cf. Gujarāṭi ghareṇuḥ.

grāhyā (IE 8-8), 'to be apprehended or recruited'.

Cf. a-kiṅcid-grāhyā; 'to be levied'.

grāma (IE 8-4), 'a village'; often suffixed to the names of localities.
(EI 24), a village assembly.

(IE 8-4), sometimes used to indicate the number of villages in a territory or geographical unit; but the number was often either exaggerated or traditional without relation to reality; sometimes wrongly interpreted as 'a unit of revenue assessment'. Cf. navananati-sahasra-grāma-bhāj (IE 8-4), epithet of a territory. See Sircar, *Stud. Geog. Anc. Med. Ind.*, pp. 200 ff. (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, pp. 146-47), a villager; same as Grāme yaka.

Grāmabharty (HD), same as Grāmapati (Yājñavalkyasmytī, II. 271).


grāma-deva (IA 14), a village god; cf. grāma-devatā. grāma-devatā (EI 3; SII 2), a village divinity; cf. grāma-deva.

grām-ādhipati (IE 8-4), 'headquarters of a Pargana' (cf. triṃśad-grām-ādhipati-sṛi-Kukkunūru); also called modala-vāda or rājadānī in Kannaḍa inscriptions.

(HD), same as Grāmapati (Kāmasūtra, V. 5. 5). Grāma-drohin (SITI), traitor to the village; cf. Grāmakaṇṭaka. Grāmā-grāmā-bhojaka (IE 8-3; LL), free-holders or Jāgirdārs of various villages.

gṛāma-grāsa (EI 5, 6,31), a village granted for the maintenance of the donee; cf. grām-opahāra (EI 5).

grām-āhāra (IE 8-4; LL), 'a village-district'; a group of villages; a small territorial unit; cf. mahāgrāma and āhāra. grāmaka (EI 8), a small village.

Grāma-kaṇṭaka (EI 24; SII 13; SITI), a traitor to the village; enemy of the security of a village; annoyance to a village. Cf. Grāma-drohin.

gṛāma-kārya (IA 8), explained as 'village rites'; probably, 'the various functions of the village'; village business (SITI); administration; committee of administration (SII 13).

Grāma-kāyastha (HD), a village scribe or Paṭevaṭī. See Rājatarangini, V. 175.

Grāmakṛṭa (EI 8-3); EI 30; CII 4; HD), cf. Grāmamahattara; the headman of a village (or probably, a member of the

Grāmakūṭaka (EI 7, 12; HD), same as Grāmakūṭa.
Grāma-mahattara (IE 8-3; EI 12, 28), same as Grāmakūṭa and Mahattara; the village headman and a member of the village council.

Grāmamahattar-ādhibārīn (EI 25), official designation; probably, Grāma-mahattara and Adhibārīn.
grāma-maryādā (EI 32), fixed local usage.
Grāma-netrī (HD), a village headman. See Śukra, II. 120.
Grāmāni (EI 27; LL; HD), a village headman; same as Grāmakūṭa. See Hist. Dharm., pp. 153-54; Pāršīn, V. 2. 78.
grāma-parihāra (SITI), obligatory dues of a village.
Grāmapati (EI 24, 26, 29; IA 9; HD), cf. Grāmakūṭa; the headman, owner or Jāgīrdār of a village (Mitākṣara on Vaiśnavakyasmytri, II. 281). See Grāma-svāmika, etc.
 Cf. Kuḍīpāti (EI 18), the headman of a village.
grāma-patra (EI 9), a document indicating the revenue fixed for a village.
Grāma-pradhāna (EI 2), a village headman.
grāma-saṃsthā (LP), a village institution.
grām-aśṭakul-ādhibhāraṇa (EI 31), the administrative board (e.g. Pañcāyat) of a village; see aśṭakul-ādhibhāraṇa.
Grāma-svāmika, cf. Gāma-sāmika (EI 24); same as Grāmapati.

Grāmaṭaka (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIX, p. 71), official designation; probably a mistake for Grāmakūṭa.

Grāma-talāra (LP), probably, something like a Faujdār.
See Talāra.
grāmāṭikā (EI 9, 19; SII 1), a hamlet; a small village.
Grāmeṣyaka (EI 31; LL), a villager; inhabitant of a village; probably also the village headman, the same as Grāmika (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, p. 327); cf. Vaiṭṭa-grāmeṣyaka (EI 27); also Grāmeṣyika.

Grāmeṣyika (LL), a villager; same as Grāmeṣyaka.

Grāmika (IE 8-5; EI 15; CHI 3; LL; HD), a village headman (Manusmṛti, VII. 116; Arthasastra, III. 10; CHII, Vol. III, p. 112); same as Grāmāni, etc.
Cf. grāmiya—gūḍa

grāmiya—jana—samāha (EI 24), ‘an assembly of the villagers’.

grāmiya—kula (EI 24), an assembly of the village.
grām—opahāra (EI 5), same as grāma—grāsa.
granthavārī (IA 2+), household histories in Travancore.
grāsa (EI 11; LP), food; land granted for maintenance; cf. grāsa—lopaṇa (LP), confiscation of the lands given for maintenance; also cf. grāma—grāsa.
grāsagraḥa, same as suwarpa (q.v.).
grāsa—vāsas (CITD), food and raiment.
gr (IE 8-1), also spelt gri; wrong abbreviation of grīṣma in Prakrit records.

Cf. gr-tī; abbreviation of grha.
gr-ca—tī, abbreviation of an expression probably meaning ‘a mound on which houses can be (or, have been) built and fruit trees can be (or, have been) planted’. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 56.
grha, cf. ghara (EI 7), a caitya; a cave. Cf. grha—mukha.
grha—kara, cf. ilvari, manai—iṛai, manai—ppaṇam (SITI), house-tax.
grha—kṛṣya (HRS), an office concerned with domestic affairs of the kingdom as indicated by the Rājatarangini. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p. 250.
grha—mukha, cf. ghara—mugha (LL), the door of a cave.
Grhapati (EI 25; CII 3; LL), a householder; same as Grha—theha.
Grha—theha (LL), a householder; same as Grha—pati.
grha—sthamā (EI 24), a house-site.
grha—vārtā (LP), household articles.
Grha—vetaka (EI 9), possibly a mistake for Grha—vetaka, ‘a servant’.

Grhita—sahasra (EI 33), probably, ‘one from whom one thousand coins have been realised’.
grīṣma (EI 24; CII 4), one of the three seasons constituting the ancient Indian official year; the four months from Caitra ba—di 1 to Āśādha su—di 15.
gūḍa, cf. a—lavaṇa—gūḍa—kṣobha (IE 8-5); sugar, the production of which was the monopoly of the king or landlord.
gudantrya-patra (Journal of the Bihar Research Society, Vol. XL, Part 2, pp. 96-97), name of a type of document, the exact nature of which is doubtful; probably, a kind of lease deed. Cf. guna-patra.

gudda, gudda-dhvaja (IA 10), Kannaḍa; the meaning of gudda is doubtful; probably, a disciple.

gūḍha-jāla-bandha (CITD), probably, the style of a verse with an artificial arrangement of the letters.

gūḍha-mañḍapa (HA), an adjacent hall; hall in front of the sanctum, where devotees carry on worship, etc.

Gūḍha-purusa (HD), an officer of the secret service. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXII, p. 156.

Gudika (EI 28, 31), maker or seller of sugar; see Gauḍika.

guggula (CII 4), bdellium.

guhā (SITI), literally, 'a cave'; a monastery.

guhā-vihāra (CII 2-1), a cave-monastery.

Gujarāṭī, the people, language and alphabet of Gujarat. See Boḍiyā.

gulikā, cf. pūdu-kkulīgai (SITI), name of a coin; also senapaka-kkulīgai (SITI), name of a coin probably struck by the Śambuvarāyas; pulji-gulikai-varāhaṇ(SITI), name of a gold coin; viracampaṇ-kkulīgai (SITI), a coin struck and issued by the Śambuvarāya king Viracampa; vāḻal-vaḻitiṟantāṇ gulikai (SITI), a Pāṇḍya coin supposed to have been issued by Jaṭā-varman Sundara-pāṇḍya I who had the title Vāḻal-vaḻi-ṟiṟantāṇ.

√gulma (EI 8, 12), a battalion, squadron or outpost. Cf. Gaulmika. (IE 8-5), a bush; cf. sa-gulma-latāka as an epithet of a gift village.

√gulma-deya (HRS), dues paid at the military or police station as indicated in the Arthaśāstra. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., pp. 78, 227.

√Gulmapati (HD), officer in charge of a gulma which means a group or outpost of guards, soldiers or policemen; same as Gaulmika. Cf. JBOGS, Vol. V, p. 588.

gulpha (IE 7-1-2), 'two'.

guna (IE 7-1-2; EI 15, 17, 25), 'three'; rarely in late records, 'six'.

(EI 8), six in number.

Guṇacarita (BL), supposed to be an epithet of a Pratihāra king.
gun-āksara (LP), a document for a lease of land by the proprietors to cultivators; see guna-patra.

Cf. gun-āksarāni (LP), a concession letter.

guna-patra (LP), a lease of land granted by proprietors to tenants or cultivators for the purpose of cultivating or improving it; cf. Pañcāladesīya-kulānāṁ guna-patra-vidhiḥ, ‘an order of royal favour concerning the farmers of the Pañcāla country’; also cf. Gujarātī gaṇotnāmuṁ. See gunāksara, guḍāntapatra.

guṇḍa (EI 8), probably, a niche.

guṇḍā (IE 8-8; IA 26), same as raktikā or rati.

(EI 12), a kettle-drum.

guṇṭha (IE 8-6; EI 28, 31), a land measure of Orissa; equal to one-twentieth of a Māna.

(Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p.62), Telugu; a pond; cf. silā-guṇṭha.

gupta, cf. gupt-āksarāni (LP), same as gupta-patṭaka, a deed of permanent lease. See Tamil guttagai—Sanskrit guptakā.
guptakā, see guttagai.
gupta-patṭaka (LP), a deed of permanent lease; called gupta probably because it reserved the right of use to a particular man; cf. gupt-āksara (also gupta).
gupti (EI 4), three in number.
guracarakā (Chamba), same as gocara.

Gurava, same as Gorava; epithet of a Śaiva priest (Ind. Ant., Vol. XIV, p. 140, note 4); also supposed to be a Jain priest.

(GEI 4), a teacher; cf. Gorava.

Gurāca (IA 11), same as Gorava; a Śaiva priest.
guru (SII 1), a preceptor; also ‘the head’ as in Caṇḍikāśrama-guru.

guru-dakṣiṇā (EI 32), money paid to the preceptor for initiation.

Gurumukhi, also spelt Gurmukhi; alphabet in which the Punjabi language is written by the Sikhs.
gurv-āyatana (EI 21, 28) a temple where one’s deceased guru (preceptor) is worshipped.
guttage (ASLV), Sanskrit guptakā; a contract or lease.
guttige (ASLV), a contract; cf. guttagai.
guwa, cf. sa-guwa-nārikela (IE 8-5); arecanut palms, the enjoyment of which was not allowed to the ordinary tenants.
H

hāda (IE 8-6), Kannaḍa; same as Sanskrit pāda; a land measure equal to one-fourth of the standard measure which was the mattaru or nivartana.

Haḍapada (EI 11), the bearer of the king’s betel-bag (cf. Odīyā Vāguli, etc.); also explained as ‘a courtier’.

hāga (IE 8-8, EI 5), Kannaḍa; same as pāga, or Sanskrit bhāga; name of a coin.

Hairanyaka (LL), Hairanyika; a treasurer; also a goldsmith or mint-master. Cf. Hiranyakāra, Sauvarṇika.

hala (IE 8-6), literally ‘a plough’; a free-holding (cf. bhikṣu-hala); an area of land, which was not exactly the same in different ages and localities (EI 7,24,29,30,31; CII 4). (IA 18), a land measure equal to one-fourth of a sīrā (cf. halavāhā); half of a kula; one plough-measure.

(EI 3), probably, ‘arable land’; cf. sītā.

hāla (EI 19), a land measure; same as hala.

haladagāṅga (IA 19), explained as ‘the portion having (ga) water (da) and arable land (hala)’; meaning doubtful; probably the name of a locality.

hala-daṇḍa (EI 33), tax on ploughs.


Hālokiya (LL), a ploughman.

halavāhā (IA 18), a land measure; cf. hala.

hali (EI 24), a land measure; same as hala.

Hālikā (LL), a ploughman (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 274 and note).

Hālikā (EI 15), feminine form of Hālika, ‘an agriculturist or ploughman’.

halikā-kara, cf. halirākara.

halirākara (CII 3), a fiscal term of uncertain implication; probably a mistake for halikā-kara, ‘plough-tax’.

Hammira (EI 21, 33,34), derived from Arabic Amīr, often adopted by Hindu princes as a personal name; sometimes written as Hambira and Ahamvira (EI 34).

Cf. Suratrāṇa.

Hamśa (EI 15), an ascetic; cf. Paramahamśa.

hamśapada, same as suvarṇa (q.v.); same as kākapada (q.v.).
han'yamana (EI 32, 35), same as han'jamana; regarded by some as derived from Persian anjumān; cf. han'yamana-paura, explained as 'the assembly of the Parsees'. But see anjūvanam. hanā (IE 8-8; EI 8), Kannaḍa; same as Sanskrit pāṇa; name of a coin.

Haṇḍikāpati (EI 5), epithet of a Brāhmaṇa donee; meaning uncertain. Haṇḍikā means 'an earthen pot [for cooking]', and the expression may mean 'the head of a joint family (i.e. one responsible for feeding the family)'.

haṇjamana, haṇjamana (EI 25, 32), regarded by some as 'a Parsee colony', same as Persian anjumān (cf. han'yamana), though really it is the same as Tamil anjūvaṇam=Sanskrit pāṇca-varṇa.

hara (IE 7-1-2), 'eleven'.

hāraka, cf. 'one hāraka of barley corn' (cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 30, text line 2); possibly bhāraka, a load or measure.

hara-nayana (IE 7-1-2), 'three'.

haraṇi, cf. Hastavapra-haraṇi (EI 17), a district; probably a mistake for āharaṇi.

haribāhu (IE 7-1-2), 'four'.

haricandana (CITD), a sort of yellow sandal-wood; one of the five trees of svarga; a title of nobility in medieval Orissa (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 4); cf. Śricandana.

hori-dina (SITI), 'the day of Hari'; Saturday; the ekādaśī day.

hārita (CII 1), 'caused to be imported'.

haritaka, cf. a-haritaka-sāka-puṣpa-grahaṇa (IE 8-5); myrobalan [which the villagers were obliged to supply to the king or landlord on occasions or to the touring officers].

Hāriti-putra (IE 8-2), originally a metronymic (cf. Gautami-putra), but later sometimes adopted by members of a royal family like a dynastic usage.

harmikā (EI 28), a pavilion.

harmya (LL), a temple or pavilion.

hasantikā (IA 15), a brazier or portable heater; also called kaṅgār in Kashmiri.

hasta (IE 8-6), a cubit (24 aṅgulas); sometimes regarded as 36 aṅgulas (27 inches), 20³⁄₄ inches, 34 inches, etc., in length; cf. Śivacandra-hasta, 'the cubit measured according to the length of the forearm of Śivacandra' (cf. ghaṭe).
(EI 23; SII 2), a square cubit; a land measure. (Ep. Ind., Vol XIV, p. 366 and note), probably the same as *pakṣa*, ‘a fortnight’.  
*hasta-bhām* (LP), abbreviation of *hastaka-bhāṇḍārin*; ‘by the hand of (i.e. through) the *Bhāṇḍārin*.  
*hastaka* (EI 31), same as *hasta*.  
*hastaprakṣepa* (EI 23), obstruction.  
*hasti-bandha* (EI 32), name of a tax; cf. *hasti-danda*.  
*hasti-danda* (IE 8-5; EI 33), name of the tax for keeping elephants. Cf. *hasti-bandha*.  
*hasti-danta* (IE 8-5, EI 1), ‘ivory’, referring to the right to keep elephants’ tusks without surrendering them to the king.  

_Hastikośa*, official designation (cf. _The Successors of the Sātavāhanas_, p. 110, note 2), mentioned along with *Virakośa* as an officer related to a district; probably, an officer in charge of elephants or the elephant corps.  
*hastin* (IE 7-1-2), ‘eight’.  
_Hastipaka*, cf. *Hāthihvaka* (EI 18), keeper of elephants.  
_Hasti-sādhanika* (EI 30), leader of the elephant corps; cf. *Gajasāhāni*, etc.  

*hastisālā-karana*, cf. *karaṇa* (LP); the department of elephants.  
_Hasti-vaidya* (EI 38), the physician for elephants.  
*hast-odaka*, cf. *hatha-paṁni*, etc.  
_Hasty-adhyakṣa* (BL; EI 18), keeper of elephants; officer in charge of the elephant corps. Cf. *Hasti-sādhanika*, etc.  
_Hasty-āroha* (Sel. Ins., p. 54), elephant-rider or elephant-driver; cf. *Hāthāroha* (EI 18).  

_Hasty-aśva-go-mahīṣ-āj-āvik-ādhyakṣa* (IE 8-3), officer or officers in charge of elephants, etc.; *Nauk-ādhyakṣa*, *Bal-ādhyakṣa*, etc., are often mentioned separately in the same context.  


_Hasty-aśva-oṣṭra-bala-vyāpṛta* (EI 33), _Hasty-aśva-oṣṭra-bala-vyāpṛtaka* (EI 23, HD), military officer or officers in charge of the elephant, horse and camel corps.  

Hasty-aśva-oṣṭra-nau-bala-vyāḍrataka (IE 8-3; EI 24, 29; HD), military officer or officers in charge of the elephant force, cavalry, camel corps and navy. See Vogel, *Ant. Ch. St.*, p. 166; Ep. Ind. Vol. XVII, p. 321. Cf. Hasty-aśva-oṣṭra-gomahīś-aj-āvik-ādhyakṣa. It has to be noted that these two are never mentioned together while, on the other hand, one is used in place of the other. See Naubala-hasty-aśva-gomahīś-ajāvik-ādīvyāḍrataka, etc.

hatha-pañi, hatha-pāni, hatha-pāni (Chamba), libation of water; from Sanskrit hasta-pāniya. See hast-odaka.

hāṭṭa (EI 1, 30, LP), a market or market-place.

hāṭṭa-dāna (EI 3), name of a tax; tolls collected at the market place. Cf. aṭṭapati-bhāga.

hāṭṭa-mārga (EI 19), the main bazar.

hāṭṭa-rathya (EI 30), passage between rows of stalls in the market.

hāṭṭa-vyavaharamāna (LP), probably, ‘current in the market (hāṭṭa)’.

hāṭṭikā (LP), a market.

(EI 4) probably ‘market-dues’, mentioned along with talapāṭaka or talavāṭaka.

havana (SII 3), a burnt oblation.

havir-bali (SITI), same as ārī-bali; bali offered with cooked food; same as Tamil ti-yerisuru; tax payable for meeting the expenses of the same in a temple.

Hayapati (EI 1, 24, 29; BL; CII 4), same as Asopati; ‘the lord of horses’; keeper of horses or a leader of horsemen.

he (IE 8-1), abbreviation of hemanta (q.v.).

heda, cf. heda, hedavālā (LP), a man who wanders along with a herd of cattle (heda) for selling them.

hedāvika (EI 12), also called hedāvuka; a horse-dealer. See heda.

Hēggade (IE 8-3; EI 28; ASLV) Kannada; official designation indicating a chief, superintendent or director; same as Vērgade, Pērgade, Adhyakṣa, etc.

hējjunaka (EI 21), Kannada; name of a tax; also called pērjunka; Sanskrit mahāsulka or bhac-chulka.

hema (IE 8-1), abbreviation of hemanta. See also hema-

dhānyaka.
hemadhânyaka, same as māśa (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 45); sometimes hema or dhâṅaka is used in the same sense (ibid., p. 44).

hema-garbha (EI 12, 16; SII 3), name of a mahâdâna; same as hiranya-garbha.

hem-āśva (EI 16), name of a mahâdâna.

hemāśva-ratha (EI 12), name of a mahâdâna.


hemidrachma (IE 8-8), name of a Greek coin.

Hēri-Lāţa-Kāṇnāţa-sandhivigrāhin (IE 8-3), same as Sanskrit Mahâ-Lāţa-Kârṇāţa-sandhivigrāhin; the same officer is sometimes also called Mahâpradhâna, Antahpur-âdhyakṣa, Manâ-vârgadē, etc., additionally. Cf. Sandhivigrāhin.


Hēri-sandhivigrāhin (IE 8-3), Kāṇnāţa-Sanskrit; same as Mahâsandeśvigrāhin.

hevaka (IA 18), love or desire; same as Arabic hawwa.

hi (IE 8-1), abbreviation of hiranya, ‘cash’ or ‘revenue income in cash’. Cf. sâm-hi.

hin-āṅkāra (LP), ‘with some words wanting’.

hinavâdīn (LP), the defeated party.

Hîndipaka (LP), explained as ‘a touring revenue officer’.

hindoli (LP), a swing.

Hindurâja-suratâna (IE 8-2), title assumed by some of the Vijayanagara kings, adopted from the Muslim royal title Sullân. See Suratâna, Hindurâja-suratâna.


hini (CHI 1), same as Sanskrit hâni; loss or diminution.

hiranya (IE 8-5; EI 12,28,29), same as hiranyā-āya, hiranyakâdeya; tax payable to the king in cash; dues payable in coins; cash; sometimes abbreviated as hi as in sâm-hi=sânvatsarika-hiranya, annual revenue income in cash; cf. a-hiranya-dhânya-pranaya-pradeya (IE 8-5); it may be in addition to the tax in grain or in lieu of the latter. Cf. Tamil kâś-āya, etc.
(HRS), king’s share of certain crops paid in cash. 
(CII 1), probably, ‘money’.
hiranyagarbha (EI 16; IA 10; SII 3), name of a mahādāna. 
Hiranyakāra (LL), a treasurer; also a goldsmith or mint-master. Cf. Hairanyika. 
Hiranyasāmudāyika (IE 8-3), a collector of revenue in cash; 
sometimes mentioned along with the Audraṅgika or the collector 
of the udraṅga tax probably levied in grains. 
hiranyāśva (EI 24), name of a mahādāna. 
hiranyāśvaratha (EI 12), name of a mahādāna; same as 
hemāśvaratha. 
hirany-āya (EI 7), tax in cash; cf. hiranyo-deya, kāś-āya. 
Hiriya-bhāṇḍāgarin (IE 8-3), Kannada-Sanskrit; same as 
Mahābhāṇḍāgarin. 
hiranyo-deya (EI 17), tax in cash; cf. hirany-āya, kāś-āya. 
hobali, also spelt hobli (IE 8-4; ASLV), Kannada; a 
small territorial unit like a Parganā. 
hobli, cf. hobali. 
holi (EI 3, 5), the spring festival. 
homa (BL; SII 3), an oblation; name of a ceremony. 
hon, same as hūn. 
hora, horaka (EI 9), probably, a foreign word meaning ‘a lady’ 
Horamurta (CII 2-1), a foreign word explained as 
hotṛ (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’. 
hvadra (LL), a tank. 
hrasita (IE 8-3), cf. svayam hrasite karne; partly cut off. 
Hṛtapragrāh-āmātya (EI 31), officer in charge of the re-
hūṃkanta (IA 18), the moon. 
hūn (IE 8-8), same as varāha; name of a gold coin of 
about 50 grains, called pagoda or ‘star pagoda’ in English. 
hundikā (LP), a bill of exchange (Rājataraṅgini, V. 266). 
hutāsana (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’. 

I

ibha (EI 25), ‘eight’. 
Ibhya (CII 1), same as Rājanya or Kṣatriya. 
idāṅgali (EI 28), Tamil; a measure of capacity. 
idara-vāru, idige-vādu (CITD), Telugu; a toddy-man 
or arrack-drawer; from ida, ‘a date tree’. 
ilā (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.
Ilam (SII 1), Tamil name of Ceylon.
Ilaiya-nāyanār (SITI), the same as the god Subrahmanyā. Ilā-ikkāsu, also called Ilā-kkaruñ-kāsu and karuñ-kāsu (SITI); the Ceylonese coin.
Immaḍī (IE 8-2), Kannāḍa; literally, ‘double’ or ‘twice’; prefixed to the names of certain kings in order to distinguish them from their predecessors bearing the same name; cf. Nūrmadī, Mummadī.
Indra (IE 7-1-2), ‘fourteen’.
(IE 7), a Jain priest.
Indracchanda (SII 2), name of a jewel.
Indra-danda (CII 4), a pole raised in honour of Indra; also called Indra-dhvaja, Šakra-dhvaja, etc.
Indra-dṛṣṭi (IE 7-1-2), ‘one thousand’.
Indr-āsana (IA 23), hemp.
Indriya (IE 7-1-2; EI 5), five in number; ‘five’.
Indu (IE 7-12), ‘one’.
Īśa (IE 23), the god Śiva; the king.
(IE 7-1-2), ‘eleven’.
Iśa-dṛṣṭi (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.
Iśtāpūrta (EI 4; SII 3), a charitable deed; performance of charitable deeds.
Iṣṭi, used in the sense of viṣṭi; cf. sarv-eṣti-parihāra-parihṛta.
Iṣu (IE 7-1-2), ‘five’.
Iśvara (IE 7-1-2), ‘eleven’; name-ending of Śiva-lingas.
Iśvar-ālaya (SII 11-1), a temple; a Śiva temple.
Itihāsa (EI 13), legendary lore.

J
jadiākṣetra (IA 16), explained as ‘a kind of land’, but may be ‘land of a person named Jadiā’.
Jagat (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.
Jagati, jagati (EI 11), explained variously as ‘ground’; (EI 3), ‘lower ground or compound’; (EI 1), ‘a kind of building’; also as ‘railed parapet’ (R. Narsimhachar, The Keśava Temple at Somanāṭhapura, p. 2). Cf. devagrha-jagati (IA 14); also jagati-ppadai (SII 2), the upper tier of the basement. See jagati below.
Jagati (HA), same as bhamatī; the corridor of a shrine
on the four sides of its open court, used for circumambulation of the main shrine.

(IE 7-1-2), ‘twelve’; sometimes also ‘fortyeight’; rarely used in the sense of ‘the earth’ to indicate ‘one’.

_jagatipura_ (EI 3), supposed to be the same as _brahma-puri_ or Kannaḍa _jagati-kattê_ which is ‘the raised square seat around a tree before a village’.

_jāgīr_ (EI 33; BL), Persian; a sief; a tenure under Muhammadan rule, in which the public revenues of a given tract of land were made over, either conditionally or unconditionally, to persons like a servant of the State together with the powers required to enable them to collect and appropriate such revenues and administer the general government of the tract. Cf. Wilson’s Glossary. See _Jāgirdār_.

_Jāgirdār_ (EI 33), Persian; a sief-holder. Cf. _jāgīr_.

_jāgr_ (CII 1), cf. [yūyān] _jāgra_ sampratipādayitum, ‘you would succeed in accomplishing [your duty]’.

_jāhnava-vaktra_ (IE 7-1-2), ‘one thousand’.

_jala_, cf. _sa-jala-sthala_ (IE 8-5); the waters [in a village].

(IE 7-1-2), used in the sense of _jaladhī_ to indicate ‘four’.


_jaladhi_ (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’; see _sāgara_.

_jala-durga_ (ASLV), a fort surrounded by water.

_jalajakaraṇḍa_ (CITD), probably, some sort of drum which was either made of conch or shell or was shaped like a lotus.


_jala-karaṇa_, cf. _karaṇa_ (LP); explained as ‘navy’.

_jala-krīḍā_ (ASLV), water sports.

_jalanidhi_ (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’; see _sāgara_.

_jala-pavitra_ (SII 3), a ceremony.

_jal-āśaya_ (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’; see _sāgara_.

_jala-yantra_ (SII 2, 3), a water-lever.

_jala-yātrā_ (IA 13), Jain; the festival of bathing a Tīrthan-kara on the occasion of the consecration of an image or of the erection of a _dhvaja-stambha_ or of the prevalence of a plague.

_jāli_ (EI 5), a trellis window.

_jamalikāmbali_ (IA 18), also spelt _yamalikāmbali_ (q. v.).
jamāṭha—jāṭaka

jamāṭha (IA 11), Indianised form of Arabic jamāʿat; the congregation of a community. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 144.

ejambu-vaipa, jambū-vaipa (CII 1), used in the sense of ‘the earth’ or the dominions of the Maurya emperor Aśoka; cf. prthivi.

jana (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.

janapada, jānapada (IE 8-3; EI 23, 33), people of the countryside; regarded by some as an official designation (EI 26), and by others as a corporate body (EI 21).

Jana-pradhānin (SITI), probably, a minister governing a district.

Janendra (CII 3; IA 15), wrongly interpreted as ‘the lord of a people or tribe, a tribal ruler’; really, the same as Narendra, ‘a king’.

jāṅgala (IA 18), cf. s-ānūpa-jāṅgala, an epithet of the gift land; either ‘arid’ or ‘covered with jungle’.

jaṅgama, cf. sa-sthāvara jaṅgama (IE 8-5); the moveable belongings of a village.

(SITI), a priest of the Liṅgāyat or Vīraśaiva sect.

jaṅghā (HRS), forced service as messenger, as indicated by the Jātakas; also same as Jaṅghākarika.

Jaṅghākarika (HRS), ‘one who pays the royal dues by means of his legs’; ‘one who is liable to compulsory service as a messenger’, according to the Amarakośa. Same as Jaṅghā (q.v.).

jaṅghāla, an embankment (JAS, Letters, Vol. XX, p.204).

Jaṅghika (HRS), same as Jaṅghā or Jaṅghākarika.

Jānī (EI 22), a corruption of Yājñika.

janīno (IA 17), ‘kind to people’.

janitha (EI 13), cf. sudhā-janitha-nīḥsyandad-vatūḥ, ‘its body welling forth from nectarous sources’.

janma-bhūmi, called janma-kkāṇi in Tamil (SITI), gift of land, probably made for the lifetime of a person.

janma-patra (EI 1), a document recording the birth of a child prepared by an astrologer on payment.

jānu (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’.

jāta (EI 2; CII 1), a living being.

jāṭaka (LL), Buddhist; birth-story [of one who is to be a Buddha in a future life]; story of a previous birth of Gautama Buddha.
jātaka-kkudi (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; persons who have undertaken to serve for their lifetime in a temple, etc.
jāta-kara (IA 15), explained as 'a tax on things grown'; a mistake for or misreading of jala-kara (q.v.).
jāta-karman (EI 4), a ceremony performed at the birth of a child.
jāti (IE 7-1-2), 'twentytwo'.
jāti-siddh-āya (SITI), communal tax payable in coin; cf. inavari or inavari-kkāsu of Tamil inscriptions.
Jaṭila (LL), an ascetic.
jāti-smaraṇa-jñāna (HA), knowledge of previous births.
jātīya, cf. jātīya.
jatuka (EI 2), a bat.
jauhar (IA 29), javhar (IA 6), Rājasthāni; funeral pile; commitment of suicide en masse; same as sākā or sākā.
jayā (IA 23), hemp.
(EI 12), name of a tithi.
Jayadhara (IE8-2), royal title; translated from Greek Nikephoros.
jaya-ghaṇṭā (EI 15; IA 12), a gong.
jāyāṃya (IA 19), a kind of charm.
Jayanāpati (EI 13), probably, an officer in charge of armour or the armoury. Cf. jayanaśālā-karaṇa.
jayanaśālā-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP), explained as 'the armour department'. Cf. Jayanāpati.
jayantāpura (EI 4), probably, the same as brahmapuri.
jayanti (EI 9, IA 26), the twelfth titthi; the 12th titthi of a lunar month joined with the Punarvasu nakṣatra.
jayanti-urata (IA 6), a festival in which mandapanirmāṇa-jāgaraṇa-pratimādān-ādi (erection of a shed, watching through the night, distribution of images, etc.) take place.
Jayapāla (SITI), a class of merchants.
Jayāpara (LL), probably, a householder.
jaya-patra, jayarekha-patra (SITI), a certificate of victory in a dispute; a copy of the judgement. See jayarekha-patrikā.
(EI 5), a certificate of success.
jayarekha-patrikā (ASLV), a certificate of victory. See jayapatra, jayarekha-patra.
jaya-skandhāvara (EI 30, 33; CII 3; BL) 'camp of victory'; the royal camp or capital; epithet of royal camps or residences; same as skandhāvāra.
jaya—jirña

jaya-stambha (EI 23, 30, 33; CII 4; SII 1, 11-1), a pillar of victory; cf. dharma-jaya-stambha (IA 19).

jayika (IE 8-8), the party that comes off victorious in a dispute.

jemaka (IE 8-5; EI 25, 28), meals or food which the villagers were obliged to provide to the royal officers on tour; the obligation of the villagers to provide food to such officers; wrongly explained by some as 'a tax for the boarding of touring royal officers' (CII 4). Cf. Marāṭhī jēvā, 'a feed, a meal; subsistence which the villagers were bound to provide for the subordinate servants or Peons when sent to receive the collections' (Wilson's Glossary, s.v.).

jena (CITD), Telugu; a span (about 7 inches).

Jenā (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVIII, p. 304), Oḍiyyā; 'a prince'; a title of nobility; later stereotyped as a family name in Orissa.

jhampīn (EI 12), 'excelling'.

jhāta (Ep. Ind., Vol. V, p. 183), a shrub, wood or thicket; Bengali jhāḍ; a bush; used in sa-jhāṭa-viṭāpa (EI 27).

jhāṭa-viṭāpa (EI 8-5), bushes and shrubs.

jilo, jilo, jilo (Chamba), a land measure. Cf. azt.

Jīna, same as Tīrthaṅkara.

(IE 7-1-2), 'twentyfour'.

(LLL), an epithet of the Buddha.

jīna-bhāvana (EI 24), a Jain temple.

Jīna-kalpin (HA), a Jain monk practising rigorous austerities like those practised by the Jinas before their attainment of kevala-jñāna.

Jīna-mātṛ (HA), the mother of a Jina.

jīna-nagara, cf. Tamil śīnakaram (SITI), a Jaina temple.

jīna-nigama (EI 24), a township in the possession of a Jain temple or, more probably, a Jain temple (cf. jīna-nagara).

Jīna-yugma (HA), an image showing two Tīrthaṅkaras; a pair of Jina images.

jīna-śreṣṭhi-śrīmalla-priya (LP), name of a coin struck by the old Śreṣṭhin named Śrīmalla. Cf. śreṣṭhījīrṇa-viśvamalla-priya.

jīna-viśvamalla-priya (LP), literally, 'the favourite (coin) of old Viśvamalla'; name of a coin. Cf. jīna-śreṣṭhi-śrīmalla-priya and śreṣṭhi-jīrṇa-viśvamalla-priya; also cf. viṣalapriya-dramma.
jīrna—joṭi

*jīrṇ-oddhāra* (EI 23, 26; HA), repairs or renovation and conservation.

*jīta, jīta* (EI 28, 29), income or wages; revenue income; derived from Sanskrit *jīvita* in the same sense.

*jītal* (SII 1), a copper coin; Indianised as *jīthalā*; 1/4 of a silver *taṅka* of the Delhi Sultāns (*JNSI*, Vol. XVI, p. 44); sometimes regarded as a copper coin equal to 1/4 of a silver *tār* which was itself equal to 1/9 of a gold *fanam* (SII, Vol. I, p. 161); also called *dehliwāl* (*Num. Supl.*, No. 38, p. 33).

*jītaṁ bhagavatā*, also quoted as *jītaṁ Viṣṇunā* (CII 3, etc.); 'victory has been achieved by the Divine One, i.e. Viṣṇu'; an invocation used at the commencement of certain inscriptions.


*jīva-loka* (EI 3), a village institution of uncertain meaning.


*jīvana-śeṣa* (SITI), maintenance. Cf. *jīvana*.

*jīva-purtā*, Prakrit *jīva-putā* (EI 24), a lady whose son is (or, sons are) still living.

*jīvita* (EI 28; SII 13; ASLV; SITI), maintenance; income or wages; also called *jīvita-paṛgu, jīta* and *jīta*.

*jīvita-kkār* (SITI), persons in enjoyment of lands in the *jīvita* (maintenance) tenure; a class of officials enjoying *jīvita*. *Jīyār* (EI 25; SITI), an ascetic (sannyāsin) looking after the affairs of a temple; same as *Maṭh-ādhipati*.

*jāna-dikṣā* (EI 32), a kind of initiation.

*jāṇāpaka* (SITI; ASLV), remembrancer; memorandum of events and happenings.

*jāṇāṭiya* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 208, 229), used in the sense of *jāṭiya*; e.g. *Prāgvaṭa-jāṇāṭiya = Prāgvaṭa-jāṭiya* (i.e. 'belonging to the Prāgvaṭa community').

*Jo* (EI 30), an abbreviation of *Joṣi*, same as *Jyotiśin*, an astrologer or astronomer.

*joḍa* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXI, p. 19), used in some East Indian records in the sense of 'a canal'. Cf. *joṣi, jolaka*.

*jolaka* (EI 4), a canal; same as Bengali *jolā*; cf. *joḍa*.

*Joṣi* (EI 30), modification of Sanskrit *Jyotiśin*.

*joṭi*, same as *Joṭikā* (EI 28), a stream.
joṭikā (Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 253, text line 37), a canal; same as joda and joṭī or jodi.

jūhaka (EI 3), a village institution of uncertain meaning.

jvalana (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.

Jyeṣṭhā-ādhikaranīka (EI 18, 31), explained as ‘the chief judge’; senior officer, chief officer of a class, or officer in charge.

Jyeṣṭha-devara (LP), elder brother of the husband.

Jyeṣṭha-kāyastra (IE 8-3; EI 4, 24), the chief scribe, or the foreman of the Kāyastra class, or the scribe-member of the board of administration; explained as ‘the senior registrar’ (EI 31). Cf. Prathama-kāyastra, Paṭavāri.

Jyeṣṭha-pitā, elder brother of one’s father.

jyeṣṭhiṅka-grāma (CII 4), ‘the chief village’.

jioti-skandha (CII 1), masses of light; cf. agni-skandha.

jiotiṣṭoma (EI 4), name of a sacrifice.

K

ka (IE 8-1), for kā (in Kharoṣṭhī), abbreviation of kālā. kā (PJS), abbreviation of kārita and kārītā (especially in medieval Jain inscriptions); also of Kāyastra; also of kāṇḍa, ‘a cluster’ (JAS, Letters, Vol. XX, p. 204).

kacakadā (LP), Gujarāti; tortoise-shell.

kaccha (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 177), a field bordering on a stream; land near a well (Ep. Ind., Vol XXXIV, p. 175, line 15).

(EI 22), a resolution.

kacchaka (EI 19), a low hill.

(IA 18), wrongly read also as kasthaka; cf. khalaka-kacchaka-bhūmi-sahītā as an epithet of the gift land; probably, ‘land around a well’. See kūpaṃ khalakaṁ kacchakaṁ (Ind. Ant., Vol. XVIII, p. 114, text line 55, cf. line 43); also kūpa-kaccha (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 175, text line 15).

kacchapa, cf. sa-matsya-kacchapa (IE 8-5); tortoise; see jala-kara.

kaṇḍa (IE 8-6; EI 19), Bengali; the cowrie-shell regarded as a coin; a small area of land; one-fourth of a gaṇḍā and one-eighthieth of a papa.

kadaru (CII 4), same as kršdara; a granary.

kāddhaka (IE 8-8; EI 30), probably the same as Sanskrit karṣaka; see ḍheṅku-kāddhaka.

kādi (EI 28), a grain measure.
Kadita-āmātya (EI 23), Kannada-Sanskrit; official designation; same as Kadita-vērgadē (q.v.).

Kadita-vērgadē (IE 8-3), Kannada; superintendent of accounts and records; same as Akṣapatañika; sometimes also called Mahāpradhāna, Hērisandhiwghages, Sēndhipati, etc., additionally. See Kadita-āmātya.

Kadiya (LP), a bricklayer or mason; cf. Gujarāti Kadīyā.

kāhala, kāhalā (EI 24; IA 15), a musical instrument; a trumpet. See kākala.

kāhana, kāhāna (IE 8-8; EI 29), Bengali-Odīyā; modified forms of kārṣāpana.

kai (IE 8-6), Dravidian; same as hasta, 'cubit'; a unit of measurement.

Kāśara (EI 26), title of a Kuṣāna king; derived from Roman Caesar.

kaiṭāla (IA 12), a castanet.

kaivartha-bhoga (IE 8-5), fishermens' preserve.

kāka (IE 8-6), same as kākinī.

(EI 14), name of a land measure.

kāka-bindu (SII 2), name of a flaw in diamonds.

(SITT), a black dot.

kākala (IA 12), a trumpet. See kāhalā, kāhalā.

kakali (IE 3-4), paper; same as kakari.

kākanī, kākanikā (EI 15), same as kākinī.

kākapada, kākapāda (SII 2), name of a flaw in diamonds; a mark indicating omission of letters written outside the line.

kakari (IE 3-4), paper; same as kakali.

kākā-ṛnta (SII 2), a variety of diamond.

kākinī (IE 8-6), also called kāka.

(IE 8-6), a small land measure; cf. kāni.

(IE 8-8; EI 1; CII 4), name of a small coin; equal to 20 cowrie-shells according to the Lilāvati; ½ of a paṇa according to the Kṛtyakalpataru (Vyavahāra-kāṇḍa, ed. K. V. Ranga-swāmi Aiyangar, p. 125).

kakubha (IE 7-1-2), ‘ten’.

kalā (IE 7-1-2), ‘sixteen’.

kāla (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.

(CII 3, etc.), time, a period of time; used in the sense of ‘an era’; cf. kāl-ānuwartamāna-saṁvatsara (Select Inscriptions, p. 270, text lines 3-4), etc. See prakāla.
kalabhaśālā—kāli

kalabhaśālā-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP); explained as ‘the camel department’.

kāla-cakra, a mechanical weapon placed at the gate of forts according to the Vasudevahinī (Journ. Or. Inst., Vol. X, No. 1, p. 15). See śataghni.

kāl-ākṣarita (LP), probably, ‘a word of censure passed’.

kalam (EI 28), a grain measure.

kalamba (EI 12), an arrow; ‘five’.

kalana, a betelnut plantation (JAS, Letters, Vol. XX, p. 205).

kalāṇju (IE 8-8; EI 28, 30; SITI), Tamil; name of a gold coin; also of the equivalent weight; about 32 ratis (JNSI, Vol. XV, p. 141).

Cf. ūr-kalāṇju (EI 28), name of a coin.

SII 13), same as swarnā.

kalāpachandha (SII 2), name of an ornament.

kalasa (CITD), a vase, flagon or water-pot; an ornamental piece of painted wood, stone, brass, etc., fixed on the spires of temples, carts, etc.; a rounded pinnacle or ball on the top of a temple; a dome.

(EI 5), the pinnacle of a temple; same as kumbha.

(EI 11, 33), a measure; cf. drona.

SII 3), a pot.

(EI 33), also called kalasikā; probably, the same as droma; a measure of capacity.

kāla-sandhi (SII 1), same as trikāla.

kalasi (LP), a measure of capacity equal to sixteen maunds; cf. kalsikā, kalsikāvāpa.

kalasikā (EI 33), same as kalasi or kalasa; probably the same as droma; cf. kalsikāvāpa.

kalsikāvāpa (EI 33), a land measure; originally, a plot of land on which one kalasi measure of seed could be sown; cf. droma vāpa.

kalatra (IE 7-1-2), ‘seven’.

Kalavāḍa, Kalavāḍā, Kālavāḍa, Kālavāḍā (EI 24), same as Kālavāḷa, Kālavāḷā.

Kālavāḷa, Kālavāḷā (EI 24), designation of uncertain meaning if it is not the same as Sanskrit Kalyapāla, a vintner.

kāli-ganattār (SITI), Tamil; a committee for the temple of Kāli (Kāli).
kalikā (LP), quarrel; cf. Gujarāṭī kali.
kalikāvalika (LP), a quarrel; cf. kalikā.
kaliṅga-vāriyaṁ (SITI), Tamil; committee looking after the sluice; derived from kaliṅgu, 'a sluice'.
kāl-maṛuturu (CITD), Telugu; an unknown measure of land. Cf. maṛuturu, ghaḍa-maṛuturu, etc.
kal-nādu (SITI), Tamil; a hero-stone; setting up of a hero-stone.
kalpa (CH I), same as saṁvarta-kalpa, the aeon of destruction.

(CH I 3, etc.), name of a fabulous tree in Indra’s paradise, supposed to grant all desires.
kalpādi (EI 5; IA 18), name applied to certain tīthīs.
Kalpāla (EI 30), also called Kalvapāla, Kalyapāla, Kalyāpāla; a distiller of liquor.
kālu (IE 8-6), Kannāḍa; ‘one foot’; a unit of measurement.
Kalvapāla (EI 30), same as Kalpāla, etc.; a vintner.
Kalvapāla-vārika (IE 8-8), official designation indicating a spirit-distiller.
kalyāṇa (CH I 1), a good deed which is beneficial to the people; a ceremony to bring health and prosperity to a person (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 147); cf. maṅgala in the same senses.

(EI 19), a festival (especially, marriage); cf. kalyāṇa-maṇḍapa.

kalyāṇ-āgama (CH I 1), ‘having pure knowledge’.
kalyāṇa-dhana (HRS), tax levied for the expenses of festivals or for the performance of rites to avert evil. Cf. prathama-kalyāṇa (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 147).

kalyāṇaṅka (HA), a chief auspicious event in the life of a Tīrthaṅkara, there being five such events, viz. cyavaṇa or descent from heaven, janna or birth, dikṣā or initiation as monk, jñāna or attainment of kevala-jñāna, and mokṣa or nirvāṇa, i.e. death which means freedom from the last bondage in the life of a Jina. See kalyāṇikā.

Kalyāṇasundara, Śiva represented as marrying Umā Haiṁavatī.
kalyāṇi (EI 8), a square pond.
kalyāṇikā (EI 8), a festival.
(EI 11), certain auspicious days with the Jains. Cf. kalyānaka.

Kalyāpala, Kalyāpāla (EI 30), same as Kalpāla, etc.; a vintner.

Kalya-śreṣṭhin (IA 18), a dealer in liquors, Kalya being an abbreviation of Kalyāpala, or a word meaning ‘distillery’.

kāma (IE 7-1-2), ‘thirteen’.

kāma-dhenu (EI 16), name of a mahādāna.

kāma-kośtha, cf. kāma-kkoṭam (SITI), a shrine of the goddess Pārvatī as an adjunct of the Śiva temple in the same compound.

kamala-pūjā (BL), probably, worship of a deity with lotuses or flowers of gold or silver.

kāmali (EI 24), often written as kambalin, which means ‘a bull’; a levy probably on prize bullocks (cf. vara-balivarda). Cf. yamali-kambali.

kāmata (EI 21; CII 4), name of a tax.

kām-āvacara (IA 10), Buddhist; belonging to the domain of sensual pleasure.

kamba, kambha (IE 8-6), Kannaḍa; name of a land measure; see kamma and stambha.

kambala (IA 23), an agricultural ceremony.

kambalin (EI 24), ‘a bull’; a levy probably on prize bullocks (cf. vara-balivarda); see kāmali and yamali-kambali.

kaṇḍāsagḥaṭa (EI 1), meaning doubtful.

Kāmgār (BL), an official designation meaning a servant, a manager, a public officer; a person employed on public works. Cf. Wilson’s Glossary.

kamna (IE 8-6; EI 12, 19), Kannaḍa; same as stambha=skambha; a land measure equal to one-hundredth of a mattaru or nivartana.

kammāḷar (SITI), Tamil; the five artisan classes; also called añju paṅcālattār.

kampala (ASLV), same as kampana; name of an administraive division.

kampana, kampanā (IE 8-3), the army [in ancient Kashmir]; cf. Kampanapati, etc.

kampana (IE 8-4), a small territorial unit like a Parganā. Kampan-ādhipati (HD), commander-in-chief [in ancient Kashmir]; same as Kampanapati, etc. See Rājatarāṅgiṇī, V. 447; VII. 1362, 1366.
Kampanapati (IE 8-3), same as Kampan-ādhipati, etc.; commander-in-chief [in ancient Kashmir].
Kampanāpati (HD), same as Kampan-ādhipati, etc.
Kampaneṣa (HD), same as Kampan-ādhipati, etc.
Kaṁsakāra (EI 1, 19, 23), also called Kaṁsāra, Kaṁsāra; same as Kāṁsyakāra, 'a brazier'.
Kaṁsāra, Kāṁsāra (EI 23), same as Kāṁsyakāra. See Kāṁsāraka.
Kāṁsāraka (BL), a worker in bell metal; a brazier. See Kaṁsāra, etc.
Kāṁsyakāra (EI 19, 32), a worker in bell-metal; a brazier. See Kaṁsāra, etc.
kan (EI 12), to glitter.
kaṇa-bhaktaka (LP), undressed provisions.
kaṇaka (LP), grains.
kaṇaka-haya (EI 2t), same as hirany-āśiva; name of a mahādāna.
kaṇakamaṇi-tulāpurūṣa (EI 16), name of a mahādāna.
Kanakasabhapati (EI 3), 'the god worshipped in the Kanakasabhā', i.e. Naṭarāja Śiva in the Chidambaram temple.
kaṇaka-tulāpuruṣa (EI 16; BL), name of a mahādāna.
kaṇakka-kaṅkāṇi (SITI), Tamil; cf. kaṇakka-ppeḻu; land set apart for the village accountant, Kaṇakka being the same as Sanskrit Gaṇaka.
kaṇakka-ppeḻu (SITI), Tamil; cf. kaṇakka-kaṅkāṇi; tax, payable in grains, for the maintenance of the village accountant.
kāṇam (EI 21, 28; SII 3; SITI), Tamil; name of a coin; a gold coin; a weight; a share.
Kanaresē, see Kannada.
kaṅcana-medini (EI 24), name of a mahādāna.
kaṅcana-tulā (EI 23), name of a mahādāna.
kaṅcola (IA 15), same as kaṅcūla; a bodice or waistcoat.
kaṅcūla, same as kaṅcola (IA 15), a bodice or waist-coat.
kanda (CITI), name of a metre common in Telugu and Kannada.
kandācāra (ASLV), the military department.
kandala (LP), controversy; beating (from Sanskrit kand, to strike).
Kāṇḍapati (IE 8-3; EI 31), an official designation of uncertain import; probably 'the custodian of the arrows or the armoury'.

kāṇḍapati (EI 9), probably, a quiver.
kāṇḍāra, Prakrit; cf. utkr, 'to engrave'. See kāṇḍāraṇa.
kāṇḍāraṇa, Kannāḍa; carving or engraving; see Ep. Ind., Vol. XVI, p. 36.
kāndiśika (EI 13; LP), frightened; eager to flee.
kānduka (EI 1), probably, a sugar-boiler.
kāṇḍūla (EI 14), 'itching'.
kāṇi (IE 8-6), Bengali; a land measure equal to one-sixteenth of a Don; cf. kākini.
kāṇi (IE 8-6; EI 24, 28, 30; SII 3) Tamil; a land measure equal to one-eightieth of a veli.
(SITI), Tamil; a weight.
kānikā (IE 8-5), Tamil; also spelt kānuka; same as kānikā. (EI 33), also called kānikē or kānikē-kappa in Kannāḍa; tolls.
kānikē (IE 8-5), same as Kannāḍa kānikā-kāṇē, kānikē-kappa or kappa-kānikē, 'presents from an inferior to a superior', etc.
kānikē, kānikē-kappa (EI 33), Kannāḍa; same as kānikā; tolls.
kānikē, kāniki (CITD), Telugu-Kannada; a land measure of 57000 square feet; sixty-fourth part [especially of any coin]; also \( \frac{1}{3} \) or \( \frac{1}{33} \) part; a visit; a present or gift. See kānuka.
kaṇikkā (IE 8-8), same as Sanskrit kaṇikkā, commin seed.
kaṇikkai (EI 17), kaṇikkai (EI 21; SITI), a voluntary offering; a present offered like nazarāna; presents or customary payments to the king and other high officials.
Kāṇkāni (EI 25; SII 2), Tamil; overseer; cf. Māhea-
śvara-Kānκāni.
kaṅkaṭa (EI 9; IA 18), boundary.
Kannada, written in English as Kanarese; language and alphabet of the Kannada people, i.e. the people of Karnāṭa (Sanskrit form of Kannada).
Kannada-sandhivigrahan (IE 8-3), 'the Sandhivigrahan of the Kannada (Karnāṭa) country'; cf. Sandhivigrahan.
Kannadiga, see Kannada.

kaṇṭaka, cf. catus-kaṇṭaka-viśuddha (EI 23), same as catur-āghāṭa-viśuddha; probably, 'the boundary demarcated by planting thorny shrubs'.

śaṅkaṇṭaka-śodhanā (SITI), criminal justice; cf. the Madras Museum plates of Jatilavarman Parāntaka-pāṇḍya and the Arthaśāstra of Kauṭilya.

kaṇṭhikā (EI 4, 25, 31; SII 1), a necklace; the emblem of heir-apparency.

kaṇṭhikā-patta-bandha (IA 11), the ceremony of anointing the Ṛivarāja with a necklace which was his sign.

kānuka (CITD), Telugu; an offering or courtesy made in homage to a superior or a god. See kāṇikē, etc.

(EI 33), same as kānika, tolls.

kanyā-dāna (SII 1), giving a daughter in marriage.

(EI 29; ASLV), a form of marriage in which bride-price was not demanded or paid; offering one’s daughter in marriage without demanding bride-price.

kanyā-dharma (EI 25), same as kanyā-dāna-dharma, the gift of a girl in marriage without demanding bride-price.

kapahaḍi (Chamba), field meant for growing cotton only.

Cf. kapahāḍī.

kapāla-sandhi (CII 4), a peace treaty.

kāpalikā (EI 3), a cloud [of dust].

kaparda (CII 4), also called kapardi, kapardaka, etc.; cowrie-shell used as coin.

kapardaka (EI 1), a cowrie-shell used as coin.

kapardaka-purāṇa (IE 8-8; EI 14, 21), 'a purāṇa [of silver] counted in cowrie-shells'. Cf. pana-purāṇa.

kapardaka-voḍi (EI 23), a cowrie-shell used as coin.

kapardi, kapardikā (EI 9; CII 4), a cowrie-shell used as coin.

kaphāḍi (Chamba), same as kapahaḍi.

kapilā (BL), a kind of cow.

Kapila-śaṣṭhi (EI 25), cf. Kapila-caṭṭi (EI 5), name of a tithi.

kappa (EI 33), Kannada; same as Sanskrit śulka or kara.

(SITI), Tamil-Telugu-Kannaḍa; periodical and customary payments by persons engaged in some professions.

kara (IE 8-5), explained by a commentator as 'the dues
(bhāga) to be realised by the king for the enjoyment of royal land by using it for cultivation and for grazing cattle; tax in general.

(IE 8-5) rent or tax to be paid in grains when mentioned side by side with hiranya.

(HRS), tax in general, according to the lexicons; according to the Arthaśāstra, (1) periodical tax over and above the king’s customary grain-share; (2) emergency tax levied upon the villagers over and above the normal grain-share; (3) tax upon merchants’ profits.

(EIF 29; Chamba; CITD), a tax or impost; royal revenue; rent, dues; toll, tribute.

(IE 7-1-2), ‘two’.

caraghatikā (EI 2), meaning uncertain.

cara-grāma (ASLV; SITI), a revenue-paying or ryotwari village.

karaiyīdu (ASLV), system of periodical redistribution of lands.

kāraka (IE 7-1-2), ‘six’.

Cf. Prakrit Karavaka (EI 12), same as Prakrit Kārāpaka; superintendent of the construction of a building.

karakacca (LP), ‘talk that may annoy the hearer’; cf. Gujarāti kackac.

karākara-karaṇa, cf. karana (LP); the department of revenue.

Karaṇa (EI 4), an accountant.


(EIF 19), same as Marāṭhi Kulkarṇi.

(SITI), a type of law-court lower in rank than an adhikaraṇa.

(IE 8-1, 8-8; EI 28, 30), same as or a shortened form of adhikaraṇa; a court of law.

(IE 8-3), an office or department.

(CII 4), a committee.

(LP), a department, according to the editors of the Lekhapatdhati, the thirtytwo karaṇas or departments being the following: sṛi-karaṇa, vyaya-karaṇa, dharma-ādhikaraṇa, maṇḍapikā-karaṇa, velākula-karaṇa, jala-karaṇa, [sthala]patha-karaṇa, ghaṭi-kāgrha-karaṇa, taṅkaśālā-karaṇa, draiva-bhāṇḍāra-karaṇa, aṁśuka-bhāṇḍāra-karaṇa, vārigrha-karaṇa, devavesma-karaṇa, gaṇikā-karaṇa,

(CII 3, 4), a document.

Cf. Karaṇam (SII 1; SITI), Tamil; also spelt Karṇam; a document; an accountant, also called Kaṇakkaṇ or Karaṇikka. (IA 17), name of the half of a tīthi.

kāraṇa, cf. aham karāṇam karom (LP), ‘I shall prove’.

karaṇa-daṇḍa (SITI), fine imposed by the karaṇa (court).

Karaṇaka (EI 32), a scribe.

karaṇa-karman (EI 30), the profession of the scribe.

Karaṇa-kāyaṣṭha (EI 7; HD; BL), official designation of a scribe; a writer of legal documents. Cf. Vogel, Ant. Ch. St., p. 133.

(IE 8-3), mentioned as a Pātra.

kāraṇa-pūjā (IA 9), translated as ‘occasional worship’.

Karaṇattār (SII 12), same as Kāraṇavan.

Karaṇavan (SITI), Tamil; an accountant; also called Karaṇikā and Karaṇattār.

Karaṇikā (CII 4; BL), official designation of a scribe; the writer of legal documents; explained by some as ‘an officer in charge of a State department or office’ (HD); but really, a scribe. Cf. Karaṇikā-thakkura (i.e. a Karaṇikā who enjoyed the dignity of a Ṭhakkura) in Ep. Ind., Vol. XX, p. 44; Vol. VIII, p. 158; and Karaṇikā-Brāhmaṇa (i.e. a Karaṇikā who belonged to the Brāhmaṇa community) in Bhandarkar’s List, No. 350. See Mahākaraṇikā.

(EI 6; ASLV), same as Karṇam or Senabova; a village accountant.

Cf. Vāsal-karaṇikam (SITI), same as Vāsal-karaṇakam (gaṇaka).

Karaṇikā (EI 31), same as Karaṇikā.

Karaṇikaka-jōdi (SII 2; SITI), the quit-rent of the Karaṇam or Karṇam.

Karaṇikā-thakkura (EI 33), see Karaṇikā and Ṭhakkura.

Karaṇin (HD), same as Karaṇikā. Cf. karaṇi-parikara (Harsacarita, VII, para. 2).

karaṇka (EI 30), a cup made of coconut shell, used in
measuring liquids; a _karaṅka_ measure; also the same as _tāmbūla-karaṅka_ (the king’s betel-box). Cf. _Karaṅkika_.

_Karaṅkika_ (EI 13), officer in charge of the _karaṅka_ (i.e. _tāmbūla-karaṅka_ or the king’s betel-box).

_Kārāppaka_ (EI 19; IA 19), Prakrit; same as Sanskrit _Kāraka_; an agent.

_kara-śāsana_ (EI 29, 33), charter recording a grant of land for which the donee had to pay rent; a grant for which revenue (either in full or at a concessional rate) was fixed; land granted in the said way.

_karaṅkā_, cf. _karaṅgai_ (SII 13), a musical instrument.
_karvṛnda_ (STI), a variety of diamond.

_Karika_ (Ep. Ind., Vol XIII, p. 119, text line 8), official designation; probably a mistake for _Tarika_.

_kariṇi-bhramaṇa_ (EI 24, 25), ‘taking the she-elephant around’; a ceremony in fixing the boundaries; cf. _piṇi-sūṇdu_ (STI), walking around by a female elephant to mark the boundary of the gift land, etc.

_kariṇi-paribhramaṇa_ (EI 15), same as _kariṇi-bhramaṇa_.

_kariṇa_ (IA 9), name of a land measure.

_Kāri-turaga-pattan-ākaraṭhāna-gokul-ādhiḥkārin_ (EI 18, 24, 33), designation of an officer (or designations of several officers) in charge of elephants, horses, townships, mines and cowpens.

_Kāri-turaga-paṭṭasāhāṣi_ (EI 5), military officer (or officers) in charge of the elephant force and cavalry. _Sāhanī_ is the same as _Sādhanika_ (q.v.).

_Kari-turag-oṣṭra-nau-sādhanika_ (EI 23), military officer (or officers) in charge of the elephant force, cavalry, navy and camel corps. See *Hasty-oṣṭra-bala-vyāpṛta*, etc.

_Kariṇāhinīsa_ (EI 30), leader of the elephant force. Cf. *Hasty-adhyakṣa*, etc.

_Kariṇṇānātha_ (EI 30), leader of the elephant corps. cf. *Hasty-adhyakṣa*, etc.

_kārtkhāṇā_ (HA), office of the managing body of a Jain shrine or of a group of Jain shrines.

_karman_ (IE 7-1-2), ‘ten’. (EI 3), eight in kind.

(EI 31), also called kārmaṇṭa-sthalikā, a barn.

Kārmaṇṭaka (EI 15), cf. Khaliṣa-kārmaṇṭaka-prabhu-BhaṭṭaJayasomasvāmin in the description of a donor Brāhmaṇa who was the master of a kārmaṇṭa at Khaliṣa.

Kārmaṇṭika (IA 14; LL), 'the superintendent of a work'. Cf. Kārmaṇṭika.

Kārmaṇṭika (HD), superintendent of the mines and state manufactories. See Arthaśāstra, I. 12 (mentioned among the 18 tirthas); II. 12 (section called ākara-kārmaṇṭa-pravartanam, 'the working of mining operations and manufactories'). Cf. Kārmaṇṭika.

Kārmaṇa (LL), a blacksmith.

Karma-sacīva (IE 8-3; HD), an administrative officer; an executive minister; cf. Mati-sacīva, a counsellor or minister. See Ep. Ind., Vol. VIII, p. 36.

karma-sthāna (IA 18), a public building.

karma-sthāya (LP), building operation.

Karmika (LL), a labourer.

Karmin, cf. Tamil Karṇi (SITI), an official; 'an officer' as distinct from 'a servant'.

karnā (IE 7-1-2), 'two'.

Karṇam, also spelt Karṇam. See Karṇa.

Karṇapráyaṇa (SII 2), same as Karṇaprāyanā, 'a people whose ears are so large that they use them as a cloak'. Cf. Sircar, Stud. Geog. Anc. Med. Ind., pp. 36, 67.

karṇapūra (EI 17), an ear-ornament.

karṇa-troṇanikā, see karṇa-troṣṭana (EI 30).

karṇa-troṣṭana (IE 8-8), cutting off a bit from somebody's ears.

karpaṭa, cf. karpaṭa-pade (LP), supposed to be something like nazarāṇa; literally, '[payment] on account of clothes' (same as karpaṭa-bhāvena).

karpaṭa-bhāva (LP), explained as Pāghḍi, i.e. a present, bribe or inām; but cf. also aṣāṇa-karpāṭa(ā)-bhāvena (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVIII, p. 50 , text lines 16-17 and note 4).

Karpāṭika (BL), probably, a hermit or mendicant; cf. karpṭi-vrata.

(EI 11), explained as 'a pilgrim'.

karpṭi(ṛ)-vrata (EI 31), observance of the life of a hermit.

karpūra-mūlya, cf. kappūra-nilai (SITI), the sale-price
paid for temple lands; the price paid for cultivation rights of temple lands and in commutation of the taxes thereon.

Karśa (IE 8-8; CHI 4), name of a weight equal to 80 ratis; same as tolā; sometimes regarded as 100 or 120 ratis in weight (JNSI, Vol. II, p. 3).

(Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 309), a measure of capacity for liquids.

(CHI 4), name of a coin; cf. kārṣāpana.

Kārṣāpana (IE 8-8; EI 29; CHI 4), name of a gold, silver or copper coin one karśa (80 ratis) in weight; name of a silver coin of 32 ratis, same as purāṇa or dharaṇa; name applied to the gold gaṇḍa-māṇḍa also called niśka or gaṇḍa-niśka (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 43). The weight of a copper or gold kārṣāpana was 80 or 100 ratis (JNSI, Vol XV, p. 143); copper kārṣāpana was also called paṇa. Cf. kāhāpana (IE 8), Prakrit for Sanskrit kārṣāpana; see kāhāṇa, kāhāna.

Kārṣ-ārdha, 'half karśa (q.v.).'

Kartavya (LP), derived from kṛt; 'to be cut'.

Kārtākyā (IE 8-3), probably, an officer who reported to the king about the progress of important undertakings; cf. kṛt-ākṛtā-jīno bhṛtyānām (Matsya Purāṇa, CCXV, 17). See Mahākārtākyā.

Kartṛ (CHI 3, etc.), the maker; a technical term for the composer of a record, as opposed to the person who reduced it to writing.

Cf. Karttār (EI 33), Tamil; an officer.

Kārttika (CITD), crops reaped in the month of Kārttika.

Kārttikayamukha, cf. kumār-āśya (IE 7-1-2), 'six'.

Kārttik-odyāpana (IA 18), also called kārttik-odyāpanaparvan (BL), a festival in honour of Viṣṇu, connected with Kārttika su-di 11.

Kāru-deya, cf. sarva-parihāra-kāru-deya (EI 24); tax realised from the artisans; same as kāruka.

Kāruka (LB), an artisan. The five classes of artisans may be the carpenter, the blacksmith, the potter, the barber and the washerman.

(IE 8-5; EI 25, 32), tax on artisans and craftsmen; same as kāru-deya.

Kārukara (HRS), traced by some in the Prakrit passage sa-karukara in a Śatavāhana record and indentified with
udrāṅga and upārikara; but may be Sanskrit kar-otkara, i.e. kara and utkara (probably the same as upakara or upārikara), or kāru-kara=kāru-deya (q.v.).

karunā (CII 4), one of the bhāvanās.

karvaṭaka (EI 13), a market town; cf. Sanskrit kharvaṭa.
kārya, cf. Tamil kāriyavārāyeci (EI 24), name of a tax. Cf. Vāsal-kāriyan (SITI), the officer in charge of the palace gate; also known as Vāsal-mudali or Vāsal-nirvāham.

Kārya-cintaka (CII 4), a member of the executive committee of a corporation.

Kārya-dariin (EI 22), a secretary or manager.

Kārya-kartṛ (SITI), an agent; also called Kāriyattukku-kkadavar, a designation sometimes enjoyed by the Pradhāni or the provincial governor (ASLV).

kārya-vārāyeci (SITI), Tamil; also spelt ārāyeci; cess paid for the superintendence of transactions.

Kāsāra (EI 4), a brazier; same as Kāṁsyakāra.

kaṣāya (CII 4), a spirituous liquor.

kāś-āya (SITI), same as kāsū-āyam; taxes and dues payable in coin; also called kāś-āya-vargam, kāsū-vargam and kāsū-kaḍamai. Cf. hirany-āya, dhānaya-varga.

kāṣṭha, cf. aṭṭha-kāṣṭha-grahana (IE 8-5), fuel or wood which the villagers were obliged to supply to the king or landlord on occasions or to the touring officers. See also devakuṭi-kāṣṭha.

kāṣṭh-āgara, cf. kaṭṭāgara (SII 3), a wooden house.

Kāṣṭhakāra (SII 3), a carpenter.

kāṣṭha-yūti, cf. yūti; ‘a wood for preserving fuel’.

kāsū (SII 1), Tamil; money; a coin; ‘a tax’; cf. kāsū-kaḍamai, tax payable in cash.

(IE 8-8), name of a coin; sometimes called dināra (q.v.); cf. ūr-kāsū (EI 28), virapāñcālai-kāsū (SITI), sambiranippalaṅ-gāsū; also iḷa-kkāsū (EI 28), ‘the Ceylonese coin’; sōḷiya-kkāsū (SITI), name of a copper coin believed to have been introduced by the Colas; palaṅ-kāsū, nat-kāṣa, nal-kāsū (SII 12); generally regarded as $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pāṇam; cf. trisūla-kāsū (SII 3).

Cf. āśwa-kkāsū (SITI), or ājivaka-kāsū, tax payable by the Ājivakas.

Cf. adimai-kkāsū (SITI), fees collected from the temple
servants; also *adi- kkāśu*, tax collected from stall-keepers in the markets.

*Cf. uppu- kkāśu* (SITI), salt-tax.

*Cf. vagainda- kāśu* (SITI), tax payable in cash for marking details of land, etc.; fees for the division of land; also the fee for settlement of a dispute, etc.

*Cf. veli- kkāśu, veli- ppayaru* (SITI), Tamil; tax payable in cash, the exact nature of which is not clear. *Cf veli- kkuḷ- ppāṇam.*

*Cf. inavari- kkāśu* (SITI), communal tax payable in coin; *cf. jāti- siddh- āya* of Telugu inscriptions.

(SITI), Tamil; a measure of weight equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ *palam*.

√ *kaṭaka* (EI 8, 17), the camp or capital.

√(SITI), a fortified place; a cantonment; a military camp.

√*Cf. kaṭakaiṇ kartavyam* (LP), ‘an army should be sent [against one].’

√*Kaṭak-ādhirāja* (EI 4), same as *Kaṭakarāja*, etc.; a military officer in charge of the royal camp.

√*Kaṭakādhīśa* (HD), same as *Kaṭakarāja*, etc.

√*Kaṭaka- nāyaka* (EI 23), same as *Kaṭakarāja*, etc.


√*Kaṭaka- vārika* (EI 30), probably, officials serving under the superintendent of the royal camp (*Kaṭakarāja*, etc.).


ka-ṭa- pa- y-ādi (IE 7-1-3; EI 33; IA 19, 24), a system of recording numbers.

*kaṭhāri* (ASLV), same as Sanskrit *kartari*, a sword.

*kaṭha* (LP), *cf. Gujarāti kātmāl.*


*kaṭi- sūtra* (EI 16), an ornament.

*kaṭṭaṇa* (SITI), periodical presents made to superiors by their subordinates.

*kaṭṭu-guttagai* (ASLV), Tamil; a contract.


*kaṭumukha* (EI 5), name given to a musical instrument.

*kauberacchanda* (CHII 3), a particular kind of pearl-necklace.
kaulkika-nikāya (LL), the weaver’s guild.
kaumāra-saudha (EI 34), a prince’s palace.
Kauptika (EI 1, 23), official designation of uncertain import; probably, a collector of tolls.
ka-ussaggiyā (HA), Sanskrit kāyotsargikā; the image of a Tirthaṅkara standing in the kāy-otsarga posture. See kā-ussagga.
ka-ussagga (HA), Sanskrit kāy-otsarga (q.v.); a posture of meditation in which one stands erect with arms hanging and the soles of the feet kept four inches apart.
kausthayaka (HRS), occurring in the Arthashastra and understood by some in the sense of earnings from the king’s store-houses.
kaustubha (CII 3, etc.), a jewel worn on the breast of Viṣṇu.
Kauṭumbika, cf. Prakrit Koṭubika (EI 24), a householder.
kavaça (SITI), same as Tamil tiru-kkōḻgai, the metallic cover exactly fitting the image of a deity; same as kholi, kholikā.
kavale, also called kavaledu, kavāligē (CITD), Telugu-Kannaḍa; a pack of written leaves; palm leaves prepared for writing accounts.
kaveluka, kāveluka (LP), tile; cf. kivelu, Marāṭhi kaul, etc. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, pp. 144-45.
Kavirāja (IA 26), title; sometimes found also among the Musalmans.
kāya (IE 7-1-2), ‘six’.
Kāyastha (EI 24; ASLV; HD), a clerk; explained by some as ‘a registrar’ (EI 31); a scribe or writer in the king’s revenue department according to some. See Yājñavalkyasmṛti, I. 322; Viṣṇu Dharma Sūtra, VII. 3; etc. Cf. Aśvaghōsa-kāyastha and Grāma-kāyastha (Rājatarāṅgini, V. 175; IHQ, Vol. IX, p. 12). See also Hist. Dharm., Vol. II, pp. 75-77. For derivation, cf. Bhūr. Vid., Vol. X, pp. 280 ff.
kāya-vrata (EI 11), self-immolation.
kāy-otsarga (EI 3), a kind of obeisance.
Cf. Prākrit kā-ussagga (HA), a posture of meditation in which one stands erect with arms hanging and the soles of feet kept four inches apart. Cf. kāusaggiyā.
kedāra (EI 28), a corn-field.
(EI 32), low land.
Cf. bhū-kedāra (EI 19); a land measure; cf. the land measure called keyār in the Sylhet region of East Pakistan.
kedārikā (IA 15), a small field; cf. kedāra.
kelā (IE 8-8; EI 30), meaning uncertain; probably, a doll or toy.
keli (EI 9), the earth.
kendra (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’.
(CII 3), anomaly of the moon, taken to be her distance from apogee, from which point it is always reckoned by Hindu astronomers; the annual variation in the moon’s kendra is 3 signs 2 degrees and 6.2 minutes, or 7 tithis 9 ghaṭis and 42 palas. See also nicocca-māsa, tithi-kendra, tithi-madhyama-kendra and tithi-śpaṣṭa-kendra.
ketu (EI 24), the shape or form.
kevala-jñāna (HA), Jain; omniscience; a technical term for the highest knowledge; the Jain doctrine of unity (IA 18).
khā (IE 7-1-2), ‘cypher’.
khādā (LP), grass.
Khadgadhara, cf. Mahākhadgadhara, Khadgagrāhin, etc.
Khadgagrāha (IE 8-3; EI 30), probably the same as Khādgika; swordsman; sometimes distinguished from Khaḍḍapāla.
Khadgagrāhi-mahāpātra (EI 28, 31), official designation in which Khadgagrāhin seems to indicate an officer in charge of swordsmen (as opposed to the clubmen); see Mahāpātra.
Khadga-grāhin (EI 28), same as the Khaṇḍāita (originally, swordsmen of the kings of Orissa); cf. Khadgagrāha.
Khadga-rakṣa (EI 30), same as Khagga-grāha; used in place of Aṅgarakṣa and Khaṇḍarakṣa of some records (Ind. Ant., Vol. XVII, p. 11, text line 14); probably, the king’s bodyguards.
Khādgika (IE 8-3), ‘swordsman’; probably ‘a palace-guard’; mentioned separately from Khaṇḍarakaṣa which is also spelt Khaḍḍarakaṣa.
Khādgīna (EI 23), same as Khādgika.
khādi (EI 31), a canal.
khāḍārikā (IE 9), a military exercise ground.
Khāḍyaṭaṭāpākika, see Khāḍyaṭaṭāpākika.
Khāḍyaṭaṭāpākika (IE 8-3), probably a mistake for Khāḍyaṭaṭāpākika (cf. anna-kūṭa, ‘a heap of food’); same as Mahānas-ādhyaṅka; called Sandhivigraha, Kumāramāya, Mahādāṇḍanāyaka, etc., additionally. See Bhānasa-vērgaḷ, Mahānas-ādhyaṅka, Sūpakārapati, Mahānasika.
khājan (IE 8-8), Marāṭhī, etc.; see khajjana, etc.
khajjana, khajjana, khajjana, khajjana, khajjana (IE 8-8; EI 33), same as Marāṭhī and Konkani khājan; an area near the sea shore, on which a thin layer of sand accumulates after the ebbtide coming through inlets; a rice field created out of such an area near a hillock by erecting embankments on the three other sides; a field created by reclaiming a river bed; cultivable land created from the bed of a river which carries the flood-water from the sea; a salty marsh or meadow; a rice field created near the bed of a nullah on the sea shore by putting embankments. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, pp. 53-54. It is sometimes called pukkan-khajjana, pukkan probably meaning a similar kind of land.

khala (Chamba, etc.), threshing floor.

khala-bhikṣā (EI 3, 25; HRS), a levy; cess payable at the threshing floor; portion of crop over and above the usual grainshare, collected from grains heaped upon the threshing floor.

khalaka (IA 18), a threshing floor [probably situated near a well]; cf. khala.

Cf. khalak-ānte (LP), 'at the end of the threshing season'.

khalakiya (LP), tax payable at or for using the threshing floor; cf. khala-bhikṣā.

khalla (IE 8-5), same as Oḍiya khāl; low land; cf. sa-khall-ommata (EI 12), 'with low land and high land'. (IE 8-8), a hide.

(EI 30), leather vessel for carrying wine.
khallara (IA 13), probably, a pond.
kham, abbreviation of khanḍa, 'a piece' (JAS, Letters, Vol. XX, p. 204).

khampaṇa (EI 23), a territorial division; same as kampaṇa.
kampaṇaka (IE 8-4), a small territorial unit; same as khampaṇa or kampaṇa.
khānaka (EI 15), same as khātaka in the sense of khanana.

khānda (IE 8-4; EI 23), a territorial division; the subdivision of a desa.

(IE 7-1-2), 'nine'.

khājan—khanḍa
Cf. navaka-handa (IE 8-4), 'having nine divisions'; an epithet of Bhărata or Bhărata-varṣa. (EI 30), a habitation. (EI 3, 24), also called khaṇḍī; a land measure. See khaṇḍaka.

Cf. Tamil kandam (SITI), a portion of the mukha-maṇḍapa of a temple.

khaṇḍa, khaṇḍā (IA 15), a sword.

Khaṇḍāit (IE 8-3), a community in Orissa; probably the swordsmen maintained by kings as opposed to their Pāiks or clubmen; cf. Khaṇḍarakaṇḍa and Khaṇḍapāla.

khaṇḍaka (SITI), cf. Tamil kandakam, a land measure. See khaṇḍa.

khaṇḍa-kṣetra (EI 3, 16, 23), a plot of land.

khaṇḍaḷa (IE 8-4; EI 12, 18), a territorial unit; a district or its subdivision.

khaṇḍaḷa, khaṇḍalaka, same as khaṇḍa; cf. kṣetra-khaṇḍaḷa or 6khaṇḍalaka (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 135, text time 22; p. 139, text line 22).

Khaṇḍapāla (IE 8-3; EI 28), official designation; same as Khaṇḍapati or Khaṇḍarakaṇḍa (q.v.). See Khaṇḍavāla.

khaṇḍapāla, also called khaṇḍapāliya (IE 8-3; EI 24, 28), tax for the maintenance of swordsmen; tax for the maintenance of the Khaṇḍapāla or Khaṇḍapālas.

Khaṇḍapati (EI 12, 28), official designation; same as Khaṇḍapāla.

Khanda-ra-kṣa (IE 8-3; HD), sometimes spelt as Khadgarakaṇḍa, 'swordman'; probably the king's bodyguard; mentioned separately from Khāḍgika; cf. Khaṇḍapāla; also Khaṇḍaīit; sometimes regarded as the same as Khaṇḍapāla meaning the ruler of a small territorial unit. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, p. 321. Cf. Khadgarakaṇḍa (Vogel, Ant. Ch. St., pp. 127-28).

khaṇḍa-sphutiya-jirn-oddhāra (EI 23), also called khaṇḍa-sphutiya-navakarmaṇa, khaṇḍa-sphutiya-prakaraṇa; repairs.


khaṇḍi (EI 3), also called khaṇḍa, a land measure. Cf. khaṇḍi spelt in English as candy.

khaṇḍi (CII 4), a measure of capacity; cf. khaṇḍikā. See candy.
(IA 15), a land-measure.

**khanda**ka, **khanda**ka (EI 22; CII 4; IA 20), measure of capacity; same as **khandi** or candy; often regarded as equal to between 800 and 1000 seers. See **puṣṭi**.

Cf. **Rgveda-khanda**ka, a school for teaching the **Rgveda** (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 37 and notes).

**khanda**ka (IE 8-6; EI 4; CITD), Telugu-Kannada; a weight of 192,000 **tolās** for silk, sugar, drugs and cotton; a land measure; a land measure of 64,000 square yards of dry and 10,000 square yards of wet land [in Mysore]; a dry measure of 400,6000 or 134,400 or 128,000 **tolās** in different places. Cf. **khanduka**.

**khanduka** (IE 8-6), a measure of capacity; cf. **khandukavāpa**.

**khandukavāpa** (IE 8-6), an area of land requiring one **khanduka** measure of seed grains for sowing.

**khanika**, cf. Prakrit **khanīya** (EI 20), a pillar. Cf. **khaṇu**, **khaṇu** (EI 24), a pillar; cf. **khanika**.

**khāra** (EI 17), a land measure; cf. **khāri**, **khārivāpa**.

**khāri** (IE 8-6; CII 4), a measure of capacity equal to sixteen **dronas**.

(IE 8-5), shortened form of **khārivāpa** or **khārikavāpa**.

**khārikavāpa** (IE 8-6), shortened form of **khārikavāpa** or **khārivāpa**; also same as **khāri**.

**khārikavāpa** (IE 8-6), same as **khārivāpa**.

**khārivāpa** (IE 8-6), an area of land requiring a **khāri** measure of seed grains for sowing; a land measure equal to sixteen **dronavāpas** or two **kulyavāpas**.

**Kharoṣṭhī**, an early Indian alphabet which was an Indian modification of the Aramaic alphabet; called **Kharoṣṭhī** by some.

**kharvaḍa** (EI 5), Sanskrit **kharvaṭa**; a market town.

**kharvaṭa** (ASLV), an administrative unit. See also **kharvaḍa**.

**khaścā** (LP), also spelt **saścā**; teasing; cf. **khāmc-khumc** in Gujarāṭi. See **khaśrā**.

**khaśrā** (EI 1), loss or injury. Cf. **khaścā**.

**khāta** (EI 19), a well.

**khāta**ka (Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 253, text line 33, note 4), probably, a canal; same as Bengali **khat**.

khāṭikā (Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 253); the mouth of a river; same as Bengali khāḍī.
khattaka (EI 8), Kannada; a pedestal or seat.
(EI 11; HA), a niche; a term found in Jain inscriptions in the said sense.
khaṭvā, cf. a-kūra-chullaka-vināśi-khaṭe-āvāsa (IE 8-5); a cot which the villagers were obliged to provide for a touring officer of the king.
khaṭvāṅga (EI 5; SII 2), a club with a skull fixed at the top; a Śaiva emblem.
khaṭvāṭāḍa (EI 7-1-2), ‘four’.
khedāṇiya (LP), same as pāṭāṇiya.
kheṭa (IE 8-5), a village or hamlet.
khila (EI 15; Chamba), unclutivated land; fallow land; cf. sa-khila-nāla (IE 8-5).
khila-kṣetra (EI 23), fallow land.
Khoja (EI 6), a merchant. Cf. Khwāja, the Muslim title of distinction.
Khola (IE 8-3); HD), an official designation of uncertain meaning (Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, pp. 250, 253); probably a kind of messenger. Utpala on the Brhatasāṁhitā, 85. 34, explains Dūṭa as Gamāgamika while some Pāla inscriptions place Khola between the two; probably the same as Preśāṇika or Dūta-preśāṇika, a dispatcher of messengers.
Khuli, kholikā, same as kavaca (q.v.).
khota (HRS), what is payable to the king in the shape of hiranya, etc., and of compulsory labour and the provision of food for the Cāṭas and Bhāṭas, according to the Abhidhāna-rājendra, s.v. parihāra. See khoṭa-bhaṅga, ukkoṭa-bhaṅga.
√ khoṭa-bhaṅga (HRS), applies to a person residing for one, two or three years, or as long as the king’s favour extends, without contributing the hiranya, etc., and without providing food for the Cāṭas and Bhāṭas, according to the Abhidhānarājendra, s.v. parihāra; also called ukkoṭa-bhaṅga, akṣoṭa-bhaṅga.
khovā (IE 8-8), cf. khovādāna; meaning uncertain.
Khshathrapāvan (IE 8-2, 8-3), Old Persian; ‘a provincial governor.’ See Kṣatrapa.
Khshāyathiyā Khshāyathiyānām (IE 8-2), Old Persian; ‘king of kings’; same as Modern Persian Shāhān Shāh. See Basilēos Basilēon, Šāhānušāhi.
Khshāyathiya—Kiṣoravāda

Khshāyathiya vazrka (IE 8-2), Old Persian; ‘the great king’; royal title. It was translated by the Indo-Greek kings in Greek and Prakrit in the legend of their coins and was the original of the Indian royal title Mahārāja. See Basileos Mēgalōu.

kilaka (EI 23), a peg [for marking boundaries].
kila-mudrā, letter written on wedge-shaped wooden tablets (Select Inscriptions, pp. 236-37).
kīṃ-chandaḥ (CII 1), cf. kīṃ-chandaḥ svit rājā asmāsu, ‘of what attitude is the king towards ourselves?’
kiṅva-kreni (EI 15), mistake for kliṅva-kreni meaning such articles as sugar, liquor, etc.

kirtana (EI 24, 28, 33; SII 1; CII 4), same as kirti; a temple or any other thing that renders famous the name of the person responsible for it; often interpreted as ‘a building or temple’; but really, ‘any fame-producing work’; ‘a monument of fame’; a pious work like a temple. See kirtanā.

kirtanā (EI 33), same as kirtana and kirti; cf. kiritat.

kirti (EI 20, 24; CII 3, 4), literally, ‘the thing that speaks of or glorifies one’; used in the special meaning of ‘any work which renders the constructor of it famous’; a meritorious work; a pious deed; same as kirtana, kirtanā; often interpreted as ‘a building or temple’; but actually, ‘any fame-producing work’. See kirti-sthāna.

(CII 1), fame of a dead person; cf. yaśo vā kirtir=vā. See yaśas.

kirti-mukha (CII 4), a decorative motif.
kirti-stambha, cf. mahāmeru-śri-kirtistambha (BL); ‘the pillar of fame’.

kirti-sthāna (EI 1), same as kirti or kirtana; a temple or some such object calculated to render famous the name of the person responsible for it.

kirtita (EI 24), ‘built’; cf. prakirtita.
Kiṣoravāda-ga-mahisy-adhikṛta (IE 8-3; EI 17, 23), cf. Go-mahisy-aj-ādhyakṣa, Kiṣoravāda-ga-mahiṣ-āj-āvik-ādhyakṣa, etc.
Kiṣoravāda-ga-mahisy-aj-āvik-ādhyakṣa (EI 29), cf. Go-
mahisy-aj-ādhyakṣa, Kīsora-vadavā-go-mahis-aj-āvik-ādhyakṣa, etc. Kīṭikā (EI 14), Sanskritised form of kidi or kidā, ‘a matting screen’.

kivelu (LP), ‘tīle’; cf. Marāṭhī kaul. See kaveluka.

klinva, cf. a-lavāna-klinva-khātaka (IE 8-5); probably, such things as sugar and liquor; same as klinva-kreni; cf. also a-lavāna-gūda-kṣobha (IE 8-5), etc.

klinva-kreni, cf. a-lavāna-klinva-kreni-khaṇaka (IE 8-5); same as klinva meaning articles like sugar, liquor, etc.

kbla (CII 3, 4; HRS), cf. sa-kbla-opakbla (IE 8-5); probably, the tax on permanent tenants or the fixed revenue; fixed tax which is one of the seven sources of revenue specified in the Arthaśāstra; cf. upakbla, kbla-kara, udraṅga, kbla-śluka, etc.

kbla-kara (IE 8-5), fixed tax; same as kbla-śulka; cf. sa-kbla-opakbla.

kbla-śulka (IE 8-5), fixed duty; same as kbla, kbla-kara; cf. sa-kbla-opakbla.

koda (CITD), Telugu; an unknown measure of capacity. Cf. Kannāḍa koda-visa, an allowance of a visa of grain, etc., for every bullock-load that comes into a town, paid to a person employed to check the demands of the toll-collector.

kodvana (EI 27), name of a tax.

kodravā (EI 5, 12), name of a grain.

kohli (Chamba), wet land, irrigable land; same as āli; opposed to otada.

kol (IE 8-6), Tamil; a measuring rod; cf. śripāda-kkol, ‘rod measured according to the length of the king’s foot’; mālīga-kkol, ‘the measuring rod of the palace’; etc.

(EI 25), a land measure.

kola, same as tolaka (q.v.).

kolaga (IE 8-6), Kannāḍa; a land measure.

kolaga (CITD), Telugu-Kannāḍa; measure of capacity equal to 4 balaṣas; a dry measure of 768 or 384 or 72 tolas in different places.

kola-bhaṇḍalu, also called kola-baṇḍi (CITD), Telugu; a bullock-cart load. Cf. busi-baṇḍi or busi-bhaṇḍalu.

Kolika (IE 8-8; EI 30), same as Sanskrit Kaulika, a weaver. Kolika-nikāya (CII 4), a guild of the Kaulikas or weavers.

kola-baṇḍi, see kola-bhaṇḍalu.
kolu (IE 8-6), a measuring rod.
Komați (CITD), Telugu-Kannaqla; a Vaisya shop-keeper; a member of the mercantile caste.
kommu-maṛtur (CITD), Telugu; see maṛtururu.
koṇjalla, cf. a-kara-viṣṭi-koṇjalla (IE 8-5); a fiscal term of doubtful import.
koraṭa (CII 3), a fiscal term of uncertain import.
koṣa, treasure, see Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., pp. 15-16.
Koṣ-ādhīṣa (EI 32, 33), a treasurer; same as Koṣ-ādhyakṣa.
koṣa-grha (HRS), treasury.
Koṣajā (EI 9), a cocoon-producer.
koṣavāha (EI 14), name of a land measure; as much land as can be irrigated by one koṣa or leather bucket.
koṣtha (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’. Cf. koṣṭhaka.
koṣṭh-āgāra (HRS), the royal granary.
(EI 29), cf. Tamil koṭṭagāram, koṭṭāram (EI 22; SITI), treasury or store-house.
Cf. Tamil koṭṭagāram, etc. (SII 2), stables.
koṣṭhāgāra-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP); department of the collection of the king’s share of grains.
Koṣṭhāgārin, officer in charge of the treasury or storehouse; cf. Mahākoṣṭhāgārin.
koṣṭhaka (BL; LP), a granary or store-house.
Koṣṭha-karaṇa (EI 29), a treasury accountant; also the revenue department (cf. koṣṭha-vaṭāra).
koṣṭha-vaṭāra (EI 29), the revenue department (cf. koṣṭha-karaṇa).
kosṭhī, cf. Prakrit kodhi (LL), a hall.
kosṭhikā (EI 15), same as kosṭha.
kosṭhikā-karaṇa (LP), the royal treasury.
koṭa (LP), also called koṭadi; ‘wall of the compound’.
Koṭ-ādhikaraṇika (BL), officer in charge of or related to the government of a koṭa or koṭta (fort).
koṭadi, koṭadi; cf. koṭadi-sahita (LP), ‘together with walls of the compound’.
koṭaka (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 313), ‘a district’; same as koṭṭaka; cf. koṭṭa-viṣaya.
Koṭapāla (EI 17), same as Koṭapāla.
koṭha—Kramavid

koṭha-vaśpāra (EI 28), same as kośṭha-vaśpāra; the revenue department.

kośṭi-homa (EI 12, 33), name of a rite.


(EI 14), a measure.

koṭta (EI 24), a fort. See koṭṭai and koṭṭam of the South Indian inscriptions.

koṭṭai (ASLV), a fort.
koṭṭaka, see koṭaka.

koṭṭam (IE 8-4; EI 27), Tamil; a district; a district within a maṇḍala or province.

(ASLV), a division of the rājya; sometimes subdivided into nādus.

Koṭṭa-migraha (EI 8; IA 30; BL), commander of a fort; same as Koṭṭapāla. Cf. Koṭṭanigraha. Koṭṭanigraha (IA 30), probably, the commander of a fort; same as Koṭṭanigraha.

Koṭṭapāla (IE 8-3; EI 12, 18, 25, 30; BL), officer in charge of a fort; governor of a fort. Cf. the Bhagalpur plate of Nārāyanapāla (Ind. Ant., Vol. XV, p. 306); sometimes spelt Koṭṭapāla (cf. the Nalanda plate of Devapāla in Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, p. 321). Same as Koṭṭapati.

(EI 25), the city prefect; same as Kotwāl.

Koṭṭapati (IE 8-3), same as Koṭṭapāla.

koṭṭa-viṣaya (IE 8-4; CII 1), a viṣaya or district around a fortress; a district with its headquarters in a fort. See koṭaka.

Kotwāl (IE 8-2, 8-3), same as Talāra or the prefect of the city police; the chief police officer of a city or town.

kovai (SITI), Tamil; name of a gold coin.

kovera (IE 8-5), cf. karaṇe koveram; probably, some levy at the court of law.

Koyil-nāyakam (EI 25), Tamil; temple officer.

Koyil-śrikāryam (EI 25), Tamil; a temple officer.

Kramāditya (IE 8-2), see āditya. The word krama here seems to mean vikrama.

Kramaka (EI 5), also called Kramavid, Kramayuta; epithet of Brāhmaṇas. Cf. Krama-vitta.

Kramavid (EI 5), epithet of Brāhmaṇas; same as Kramaka, Kramayuta. Cf. Krama-vitta.
Krama-vitta (SITTI), a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the method of reciting the Vedas according to the krama order. Cf. Kramaka, etc. Kramayuta (EI 5), epithet of Brāhmaṇas; same as Kramaka, Kramavid. Cf. Krama-vitta.
kraya-cirikā (EI 26), a deed of purchase or sale-deed.
krídara (CII 4), a granary.
krídāyita (EI 12), sporting.
krś-anā, ‘minor food’; cf. krśāna-mūlyā which is the money to meet expenses of light food (Select Inscriptions, p. 159). See mukh-āhāra.
kriyā (CII 4), Śaiva ceremonies.
kriyākā (LP), cf. Gujarāti kariyānuśī.
kroḍa, same as suvarṇa (q.v.).
krośa (CII 1), a distance of about two miles and a quarter.
kṛṣaṇa (CII 1), poor.
kṛśānu (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.
kṛṣṇala (IA 26), same as rati or guṇā. One kṛṣṇala is regarded by the Krtyakalpataru (Vyavahāra-kāṇḍa, ed. K. V. Ranga-swami Aiyangar, p. 125) as equal to three guṇās or raktikās apparently through confusion.
kṛṣṇarāja-rūpaka (EI 30), name of a silver coin issues by the Kalacuri king Krṣṇarāja.

Krta (EI 12, 14, 23; BL; CII 3), literally ‘accomplished’, i.e. ‘completed’; used in earlier records in connection with the era later associated with Vikramādiśya. Often spelt krita, possibly standing for krita meaning ‘purschased’, which was a name sometimes applied to certain foreign rulers of North-Western Bhāratavarṣa (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 152).

(IE 7-1-2), ‘four’.
(CII 1), ‘arranged for’, ‘made arrangements for’.
(EI 23), fruit, booty, reward.
(Sel. Ins., p. 202), ‘engraved’.
(Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 41, verse 13), written, drafted or composed.

Kṛtānta (EI 3), same as siddhānta.
Kṛta-prānta, cf. sa-kṛta-prānta (IE 8-5), Prakrit sa-kutappato; probably, demarcated boundaries.
Kṛti (IE 7-1-2), ‘twenty’; cf. kṛtin, ‘twentytwo’.
(Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 98), a composition or performance.
**krtil—kṣudra**

**krtil** (EI 7-1-2, 'twentytwo'; cf. _kṛti_, 'twenty').

**kr­-opasanna** (EI 30), an expression of doubtful import; epithet of a house.

**kṛttidāra** (IA 15), an ornament.

**krāra-driś** (EI 12), designation of Mars and Saturn.

**kṣāntī** (CII 1), forgiveness.

**kṣapaśvāra** (IE 7-1-2), 'one'.

**kṣāra** (IE 7-1-2), 'five'.

**kṣata** (EI 23), engraved; cf. _utkīrṇa, udghāṭita_, etc.

Cf. Prakrit _chata_ (EI 7), 'written' (Select Inscriptions, p. 202).

**Kṣatrapa** (IE 8-2, 8-3; ML; HD), feudatory title of foreign origin; Old Persian _Khsathrapāvan_, 'a provincial governor'; a Satrap. See CII, Vol. II, pp. xxxiv, 23, 28; Vogel, _Ant. Ch. St._, p. 166. See _Mahākṣatrapa_.

**Kṣattṛ** (HD), a chamberlain. See _Hist. Dhamr._, Vol. III, p. 111. According to Manu (X. 16) and Yājñavalkya (I. 94), the offspring of a Kṣatriya woman from a Śūdra male was called _Kṣattṛ_. This apparently refers to a tribe or community.

**kṣauṇi** (IE 7-1-2), 'one'.

**Kṣemarāja** (LL), title of a pious king.

**kṣetra** (EI 24), a department or committee.

(_SII_ 1), a sacred place. Cf. _Varāha-kṣetra_.

**Kṣetrakara** (EI 12, 15), a cultivator.

**Kṣetrapa** (IE 8-3; HD), same as _Kṣetrapāla_; superintendent of the king’s _Khās Mahāl_. See _Ind. Ant._, Vol. XV, p. 306.


**kṣetra-sīman** (_SII_ 1), explained as 'a hamlet'.

**kṣīra**, cf. _a-puspa-kṣīra-grahāṇīya_ (IE 8-5); milk which the villagers (probably, the milkmen) were obliged to supply to the king or landlord on occasions and to the touring officials.

**kṣiti** (IE 7-1-2), 'one'.

**kṣiti-dāna** (EI 23), same as _bhūmi-dāna_; name of a gift.

**kṣmā** (I 7-1-2; E 25), 'one'.

**kṣobha**, cf. _a-lavāṇa-gūḍa-kṣobha_ (IE 8-5; EI 1); obligation or trouble.

**kṣony** (IE 7-1-2), 'one'.

**kṣudra**, cf. Prakrit _cūla=cūla_ 'small'; prefixed to the names of persons, localities, etc., in order to distinguish them from
others; e.g., Kṣudra-Mūla, Mahā-Mūla; Kṣudra-Dharmagiri, Mahā-Dharmagiri.

Kṣudraka (CII 1), a person of a low position; a poor man. (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 44), same as tolaka or draṅkṣaṇa; also spelt kṣudrama.
kṣudrama, see kṣudraka; same as tolaka.
kṣūna (CII 2-1), corruption of kṣaṇa.
kṣūna (EI 3), fault or defect.
Cf. kṣūṇāni (LP), probably, ‘expenses’; kṣūṇ-ādika, ‘expenses, etc.’
Cf. mānak-aikāṁ yāvat kṣūṇam na hi (LP), ‘it matters not if there is a loss of one maund only’, i.e. such a case should not be considered a loss.

ku (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’. (CITD), a contraction of Telugu kuṇṭalu or kuċcelu, a certain measure of land.
kuca (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’.
kucaṭa (LP), disturbance of the peace of mind; cf. Gujaraṭī kaavāṭ.

kudya, probably, ‘a mound’; see eduka.
kula (LL), Jain; a particular section of the Jains.
Cf. udhaṭṭya-jhumpaṭṭya-kula (LP), ‘farmers on whom revenue is fixed in a lump sum and who live in huts’.
Cf. kulam (EI 25), a land measure; equal to 2 halas.
kāla (SITI), tax on grains and pulses; cf. Tamul kirukulam.

Cf. Tamil kūlam (SII 1), a market.
Kula-brāhmaṇa (SII 1), a family priest.
Kulacāraka (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIII, p. 119, text line 8), wrong reading of Kulavārika=Kulavāra (q.v.).
Kulakaraṇi (EI 15; SII 11-1), a hereditary clerk or officer; a clerk; cf. the modern family name Kulkarni. The word occurs in the Sūdi inscription of Śaka 981 (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 91).

kul-ākhyā (CII 3), a family appellation.
Kula-kṛṣṭumbike (LP), farmers who are permanently settled.
kula-paṭikā, cf. vanśāvalī (IA 30).
Kulapati (EI 19), probably, the head of a school or institution.
Kulaṃputra (EI 22; CII 8), literally, ‘high-born’; epithet of a nobleman. See Kulaputraka.
(Ep. Ind., Vol. XVIII, p. 156); explained as 'the chief architect'.

Kulāputraka (EI 22, 23), a nobleman. See Kulāputra.

Kularika (CII 4), a potter.

Kulavāra (EI 23), arbitrator; also called Kulavārika.

Kulavārika, see Kulacārika.

kulavāy (IE 8-6), Bengali form of kulyavāpā.

kuli (IE 8-6; EI 28), Tamil; a small land measure equal to \( 240 \) of a pādagam.

kūli (SII 1), Tamil; hire.

Kulika (EI 15, 35), 'the head of a guild'; but cf. Prathama-kulika, 'the foremost among the Kulikas', who was the member of a board of administration like the Pañcāyat Board. Some inscriptions of the Gupta age mention a board of administration consisting of the Nagara-śreṣṭhīn Sārthavāha, Prathama-Kulika and Prathama-Kāyastha (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 130), where Kulika seems to mean 'an artisan'. Kulika is also mentioned as a people probably meaning mercenary soldiers of the Kullu valley (ibid., Vol. XVII, p. 321); cf. Vogel, Ant. Ch. St., pp. 126-27.

(HD), an officer in charge of ten villages who was granted a kula of land for his salary (Manu, VII. 119, and Kullūka thereon); also 'an arbitrator as a tribunal' (IHQ, Vol. XIX, p. 14).

kullaka, cf. udak-āśihāra-kullaka; probably, a kind of channel.

kulya (IE 8-6), a measure of capacity equal to 8 dronas.

(IE 8-6; EI 29), a land measure; shortened form of kulyavāpā.

kulyavāpā (IE 8-6; EI 28), 'an area of land requiring one kulya measure of seed grains to be sown'; a land measure which was not the same in different ages and localities.

kulyā (EI 13), a channel for irrigation.

Kumāra (IE 8-2; EI 28, 30; BL; HD), designation of a prince or the king's heir-apparent; usually a prince younger than the Yuvārāja (heir-apparent). See CII, Vol. I, pp. 93, 97; Vol. II, pp. 40, 48.

Cf. Devi-kumāra (IA 18; CII 1).

Kumārādhirāja (EI 12, 28), title of a ruler.

Kumāra-Divāna (BL), possibly, a Divāna or minister enjoying the status of a Kumāra or a Kumāra who was the Divāna. Cf. Kumār-āmātya, Kumāra-mahāpātra.
kumāra-gadiānaka (CII 4), taken to be the name of a coin by some scholars; but probably, a tax. Same as kumāra-gadyāṇa.

kumāra-gadyāṇa (IE 8-5; EI 4; HRS), probably, a tax of one gadyāṇa (i.e. the coin of that name) payable on the occasion of a prince's birth. See kumāra-gadiānaka, komarina-gadyāṇa, etc. Cf. Tamil kumara-kaccāṇam (EI 21), supposed to be a tax payable in coin for the maintenance of the temple of Kumāra or Subrahmanya (SITI). But kumāra-gadyāṇa is found in the records of the Gāhaḍavālas of Vārāṇasi, in whose dominions the god in question was not as popular as in the South.

Kumāra-guru (BL), probably, the royal preceptor enjoying the status of a Kumāra.

kumara-kaccāṇam (EI 21), a tax; cf. kumāra-gadyāṇa.

Kumāra-mahāpātra (IE 8-3; EI 28), a Mahāpātra enjoying the status of a Kumāra or a Kumāra who was the Mahāpātra; cf. Kumār-āmātya.

Kumār-āmātya (IE 8-3; CII 3, 4; BL; HD), probably 'an Āmātya enjoying the status of a Kumāra'. Cf. Tamil pillaigal-tanam (SITI), 'the status of a Piḷḷai (prince)', an officers' cadre mainly composed of the junior members of the royal family. See Proc. 6th AIOG, pp. 211 ff.; Vogel, Ant. Ch. St., p. 123.

(IE 8-3), in one case, a Kumār-āmātya was at first a Mantrin, but later became a Mahābalādhikyta; in another case, a Kumārāmātya was also a Mantrin. Cf. Kumāra-mahāpātra, etc.

Cf. Kumāra-varga=pillaiqal-tanam (SITI), literally, 'the status of the Piḷḷai or prince'; supposed to be an officers' cadre composed mainly of the junior members of the royal family.

(IE 8-3), also called Khāḍya(kū*) ṭaṭākika, Sāndhivigrāhika, Mahādaṇḍanāyaka, etc., additionally.

Kumārāmātya-ādhikarana (BL), office of the Kumār-āmātya Kumārapādiya-āmātya (BL), an Āmātya serving a Kumāra or enjoying the status of a Kumāra. Cf. Kumār-āmātya.

kumār-āsya (IE 7-1-2), 'six'.

Kumāra-varga (SITI), subordinate chieftains who considered themselves as sons of the king or members of the royal family.

kumāra-uṛtti, cf. Tamil piḷḷai-vāri (SITI), tax for the upkeep of the order of Piḷḷais or Kumāras (princes). Kumāra-uṛtti occur in the inscriptions of the Western Cāluṅgas of Kalyāṇa.
\( \checkmark \) kumāri-sāhasa (IE 8-5; EI 3, 25; CII 4), ‘offence against an unmarried girl’; fine for abducting an unmarried girl; same as kumārīsāhasa-dōsa.

\( \checkmark \) Kumārisāhasa-dōsa (EI 32), fine for abducting an unmarried girl.

kumbha (EI 5), the pinnacle of a temple; same as kalaśa.

See also kumbhaka.

kumb-ābhīseka (SII 3), same as Tamil tīru-kkalaśa-muḍittal (SITI), the consecration ceremony of a temple.

kumbhaka (LL), the base of a pillar.

kumosa (Chamba), forced labour.

Kumvāra (BL), regional modification of Kumāra.

kāṇam (EI 16), name of a gold coin.

kuṇḍi (IE 8-6), a measure of capacity usually regarded as equal to eight handfuls.

kuṇḍa (EI 23), a spring.

(EI 31), a pond.

kuṇḍi (EI 23), a land measure.

kuṇḍikā (LP), a reservoir of water.

kuṇjara (IE 7-1-2), ‘eight’.

kuṅkuma-vastra (ASLV), ‘saffron-coloured cloth’; sometimes the privilege to wear it was granted to particular persons.

kunnu (Chamba), also called kunu; a land measure.

kunta (Chamba), name of a tax.

kuṇṭa (EI 21), a land measure; cf. guṇṭha.

kunta (EI 24), ‘one who wields the spear’.

kunu (Chamba), also called kunnu; a land measure.

kūpa (Ep. Ind., Vol. VII, p. 46, note 8), an ordinary well; cf. vāpi which is a well with a flight of stairs.

Kūpadarśaka (EI 24), a water-diviner; an inspector of wells.

kuṭhya-grha (HRS), a store-house for forest produce as indicated by the Arthaśāstra.

kūra, cf. a-kūra-chullaka-vināśi-khaṭvā-vāsa (IE 8-5); explained as ‘boiled rice’; but probably ‘unboiled rice’. The villagers were obliged to supply it to the touring officers of the king. See vodā, siddh-āmna.

kuraṅga-mada (IA 18), musk.

kūrma (EI 14), see madhya-kūrma, ‘a plot of land elevated in the middle.’
kūṭam (IE 8-4), Tamil; a district or its subdivision; sometimes the same as nādu, but sometimes only the part of a nādu.

kurwinda, cf. kūrwindam (SII 2), an inferior ruby.
kuṣa, cf. kuṣa-kkāṇam (SITI), Tamil, tax on the potters.
kuśala (IA 17), used in the sense of puṇya, religious merit; cf. kuśala-mūla.
kuśala-mūla (CII 2-1; ML), ‘the root of merit’; used to indicate ‘a pious deed’.

Kuśalin (CII 3; SII 3; IA 9), ‘being in good health’, used in the preamble of charters to indicate the genuineness and validity of the grant made by the donors when they were in a healthy state of body and mind; epithet of a donor of copper-plate grants to indicate that the charters were issued when the donor was not subject to any disease like madness.

kūśtra, (LP), wrong.
Kūṭa (IA 7), cf. Rāṣṭrakūṭa, Deśakūṭa, Grāmakūṭa.
Kūṭaka (EI 5), probably, headman of the cultivators; same as Grāmakūṭaka.

(IE 8-5; EI 4, 26), tax for the maintenance of the Kūṭaka; see pravāṇikara-kūṭaka-prabhṛti-samast-ādāya (Ep.Ind., Vol. IV, p. 101).

(CII 4), a measure of capacity.
(EI 2), a load or measure of salt.
Kūṭakolasa (IE 8-3; EI 29), known from the Bhauma-Kara records of Orissa; official designation of uncertain import; cf. Kūṭa or Kūṭaka.

ku-tāmra (IA 30), a fraudulent charter.
kuṭa-isāsana (EI 7; IA 30; BL), a forged charter.
Kūṭāyukta (EI 22), official designation; probably Kūṭa (Kūṭaka) and Āyuṭa.
kuṭi (IE 8-8), a factory; cf. nīla-kuṭi.
(LL), a Buddhist temple; an abbreviation of gandhakuṭi.
Kuṭum (EI 33; LP), abbreviation of Kuṭumbika.
kuṭumba (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’.
kuṭumba-kṣetra (CII 4), an ancestral field.
kuṭumba-ṛṇtita, cf. Kannada kutumbitti (EI 18), gift of land for the maintenance of the donee’s family.
kuṭumba-yāṭrā (EI 12; BL), name of a religious ceremony;
a procession of the royal family to the temple of the family deity on the occasion of the king’s coronation or a marriage in the palace.

Kuṭumbin (EI 12, 17, 23; SII 1), a cultivator; an agriculturist householder; a householder or ryot.

kuṭumbini (EI 19; CII 2-1; ML), originally, ‘the wife of a householder’; later, ‘wife’ in general (cf. Sel. Ins., p. 164).

Kuṭumbibittī, Kannaḍa; cf. grant of certain towns and kuṭum-bittis as añuga-jivita or sīf (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVI, pp. 81-83); mentioned along with bhūta-grāma (Sanskrit bhakta-grāma), ‘provision village’ (ibid., Vol. XVIII, p. 193); probably, Sanskrit kuṭumba-ūrtti, grant made for the maintenance of the donee’s family.

Kuwar (BL), regional modification of Kuṇāra. Cf. Kuṅwar (Kuṇar), Kunwar, etc.

L


labha (IE 7-1-2), ‘eleven’.

labhārika, labhālikā (Chamba), Sanskritised form of the land measure called labhādi.

lag, cf. lagitvā (EI 9), ‘commencing from, beginning with’.

lāgā (EI 11), a cess.

lagaḍā (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 309), a load; a bar of metal.

lagaṇa (Chamba), fines.

lāga-sambandha, lāga-bhāga (LP), ‘any connection.’


lāgi-dramnāḥ (LP), ‘expenses incurred’.

lagna (IA 17; SII 1), an astronomical term; the rising of a sign of the zodiac or its passing the meridian. See Ind. Ant., Vol. XVIII, pp. 16 ff.

lagna-devī (IA 30), Jain; a stone-cow.

lāhaḍi, lāhaḍī (Chamba), a land measure. See labhā-rikā, labhālikā.

lakāra (IE 7-1-2), ‘ten’.

lakaṭā (IE 8-8), meaning uncertain. Cf. ārdra-lakaṭā, probably, dried ginger stick or undried fire-wood.
lakṣa-dāna (EI 12), name of a gift.
lakṣa-homa (SII 11-1), name of a rite.
lakṣaṇa (IA 18), the sexual parts; the male organ; cf. nirlakṣitaya, to be castrated.
(CII 1), branding.
(SII 3; SITI), a document or deed; an inscription.
Lakṣaṇ-ādhyakṣa (HRS), according to the Arthasastra, the superintendent of the mint, or royal dues received by the superintendent of the mint.
Lākula, also called Lākulesvara (EI 15), a Śaiva sect following Lakulīśa.
Lakulesvar-āgama (CITD), a form of Śaivism associated with Lakulīśa.
Lāla-khandeya-kāgar-adhiṣṭhāyaka (IE 8-3), Kannaḍa-Sanskrit; 'superintendent of the revenue from Lāta'.
lambā-paṭaha (EI 12), a kind of drum.
lāṅchana (EI 28), an emblem. Cf. cihna.
(EI 9), the [royal] emblem; cf. Tamil lāñjanai-ppeṟu, lāñjanai-ppeṟu, ilāñjanai-ppeṟu (SITI), the royal seal.
(CII 3, etc.), a crest as distinguished from dhvaja or a banner. Cf. cihna.

(HA), the distinguishing mark or symbol of a Jina image, which helps one to identify the different Jinas.
lāṅchita (EI 29), 'registered with a seal (lāṅchana)'.
lāṅgadi (LP), a cart or carriage; cf. uchālaka-bhṛta-lāṅgadi, 'a cartful of household furniture'.
Lāṇka (EI 19), a carpenter; cf. Lēnika, Lēṅkā, Buḍhāleṅkā.
lapita (CII 1), used in the sense of ukta.
la-san (IA 18), abbreviation of lakṣmaṇasena-sanvatsara, 'the era of Lakṣmaṇasena'.
lāṣṭi (CII 4), same as Sanskrit yaṣṭi; a memorial pillar.
Lattalūparpa-parameśvara (IE 8-2), a typical title of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas claiming the city of Lattalūra to have been their original home. Similar titles are quite common in the early medieval records especially of the Kannaḍa-speaking area.
lauki°, laukika° (IA 18), abbreviation of laukika-gañanayā. Laukika-sanvatsara is a year of the Laukika era.
lavaliṅkā (LP), loquacity; cf. Gujarāṭī lavlav or lavāro.
lavāṇa, cf. a-lavāṇa-khaṭaka (IE 8-5); salt [the production of which was the monopoly of the king or landlord].
lavāna—Līpiṅkṛt

(IE 7-1-2), ‘five’; also ‘cutting [of plants].
lavānākara (EI 24, EI 30), a salt pit or mine.
layana (LL, EI 22), Prakrit lēṇa; an excavated cave; a
cave; the residence of monks.
lekha (LP), official letter; cf. likhita, a private letter.
Lekhādhistā (HD), secretary. See Rājatarangini, III. 206.
Lekhakāra, Lekhākāra (EI 21; HD), the carrier of letters
(see Rājatarangini, VI. 319).
Lekha (CII 3, etc.), a writer; a technical term for one
who wrote a record [on copper plates, stone slabs, etc., in
order to facilitate its correct engraving by an artisan], as
opposed to the composer of the document (see also likhita).
(IE 8-3; EI 28, 30; LL; HD), a writer, scribe or clerk
(see Bomb. Gaz., Vol. XVI, pp. 582 and 605; Viṣṇudharmottara,
II. 24. 26-28; Śukranitisāra, II. 120).
(LP), a record or document; mistake for lekha.
Lekhān-ādhyakṣa (CII 3), the superintendent of the
writing of documents.
Lekhāyīta (EI 12), one who is responsible for getting a
grant recorded; mentioned together with Śāsayīta; cf. Ājñapti.
Lekhita, Lekhīta (EI 24), same as Lekhaka; a writer.
Leṅka (EI 3; SII 11-1), Leṅka (EI 28), a servant; a
Śūdrā servant; a writer, according to some.
Leṅyakāra, model-maker (Journ. Or. Inst., Vol. X, No. 1,
p. 13).
likhita (CII 3, 4, etc.), ‘written’; a technical term indic-
ating the manual drafting or writing of a record, as opposed
to the composition and engraving of it; see also lekhaka.
(LP), a private letter; cf. lekha, an official letter.
liṅga (BL; SII 1; CII 3, etc.), same as śiva-liṅga; the
phallic emlem of Śiva; the emblem connected with the worship
of Śiva; generally named after the founder with the suffix
iśvara.
liṅgoraṇa (IA 11), conjecturally translated as ‘the festival
of rams [to be sacrificed] to the liṅgas’.
lipi (SII 3), a letter.
Līpiṅkara (IE 8-3; EI 3; HD), a scribe or writer. See
Līpiṅkṛt-kula (EI 33), the community of scribes; the
Kāyastha community.
Lobha-vijayin (CII 4), ‘an avaricious conqueror’.
locana (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’.
loha, cf. so-loha-lavan-ākara (IE 8-5), ‘together with mines of metals and salt pits [the right of which normally belonged to the king]’.
Loha-carma-kāra (EI 24), workers in metal and leather.
lohadāyiṇā, name of a coin equal to 20 pāviaśas and 100 cowrie-shells; cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 238.
Lohāra (EI 4; BL), modification of Lohakāra; a blacksmith.
Loha-vānīja (LL) an iron-monger.
Lohika-kāraka (LL), a worker in metal.
Lohita (ML), a blood relation.
lohitaka, weight equal to 3 māsas (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 46).
loka (IE 7-1-2), ‘fourteen’; sometimes also ‘three’; rarely used to indicate ‘seven’.
Lokapāla (CII 3, etc.), a guardian of one of the quarters of the world, originally conceived as four in number and later as eight.
(EI 15), cf. the king called ‘the fifth Lokapāla’, the four Lokapālas (guardians of the four quarters) being originally Yama of the south, Varuṇa of the west, Kubera of the north and Vāsava of the east. In the same sense, the king was also called madhyama-loka-pāla, though madhyama-loka may also mean ‘the earth’ standing midway between the heavens and the netherworld. See Suc. Sāti, pp. 196, 202; Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXII, p. 93. Cf. Pañcama-lokapāla.

M

Ma (IE 8-1), abbreviation of Maṅgala-vāra, Tuesday.
(PJS), abbreviation of Mahattama, Mantrin, Mahetā (meaning ‘a clerk’ or ‘a teacher’ in Gujarāti), etc. (especially in medieval Jain inscriptions).
mā (IE 8-6; SII 12; SITI), Tamil; a land measure equal to one-twentieth of a veli; also the name of a weight.
māda (IE 8-8; EI 7), Telugu; same as Odīyā māḍha or māḍhā and Tamil māda; a coin of gold or silver; 40 ratis in weight; cf. biruda-māda, malla-māda, mallanandi-māda, surabhi-
māda—madhyama  

māda, ganga-māda, kulottunga-māda (EI 29), gandhavāraṇamāda (or gandhahasti-māda), camara-māda, uttama-gandamāda, padmanidhi-malla-māda, rājarāja-māda, rājendra-cula-māda, etc. The ganga-māda is sometimes called kārsāpana, nīska and gandaniśka and is also characterised in a few cases with the epithet 'small'. See mādai, māda. Note names like kulottunga-māda, a coin issued by the Cola king Kulottunga. See JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 43. (CITD), Telugu; half a pagoda; half of a dinār or the tenth of a pana (cf. badi-māduwulu); half or 50 per cent of revenue, etc.; a weight of gold; money in general. Four mādas are equal to one carṣam (karṣa?). (IE 8-5), probably, payment of 50 per cent; see mādalu.

māda-badi-pātuka (CITD), Telugu; an unknown coin with a fraction of the value of a māda. Badi means 'petty' and pātika 'a quarter'.

Madahastipādarakaś-pālaka (IA 30), explained as 'the captain of the guards of elephants'.

mādai (IE 8-8; EI 7), Tamil; same as mādha, mādhā and māda; cf. rājarāja-mādai, mādhurāntakaṇ-mādai, bhujabalā-mādai (EI 7), etc.; often a gold coin (SII 12). Tamil mādai is the same as māṣā derived from Sanskrit māṣaka.

(SITI), name of a gold coin; a half pagoda; cf. nellur-mādai (SITI), a coin current in olden days and issued from Nellore; also known as nellur-ppudu-mādai; also cf. gangagopālaṇ-mādai.

mādalu (IE 8-5; EI 33), same as māda, a levy; probably, 'payment of 50 per cent'; cf. Kannaḍa pannasa or pannāsa.

madamba (EI 24), a territorial division.

Madana-tithi (IA 17), Caitra ba-di 13.

mādāṣyāta (CII 3), usually taken to be a word of uncertain import, but may really be the name of a locality.

maddala (SII 3), a musical instrument.

mādha, mādhā (IE 8-8; EI 28, 29, 30, 33), Odiyā; a silver coin; also a gold coin; 40 ratis in weight; same as māda or mādai.

madhya (CII 1), middle course.

madhya-divasa (ML), mid-day.

madhya-kūrma (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV p. 98), probably, a plot of land elevated in the middle.

madhyama (CII 1), a class between the upper and the lower.
Madhyamalokapāla, epithet of kings; cf. Lokapāla.

madhyastha (EI 8, 25; SII 2; ASLV; SITI), a neutral person, generally the village headman; a mediator or arbitrator; secretary of the village assembly (SII 13).

madya-pāna (SII 3), intoxicating drinks.

madya-vahanaka (IE 8-8), a carrier of wine.

Maga (EI 9; BL), the same as Śākadvipa; a community of Brāhmaṇas; name of the members of the Persian priestly community (Magi) settled in India and absorbed in the Brāhmaṇa class.

māgāni (ASLV), an administrative unit.

māgāni-sīhāna (EI 13), epithet of a locality.

Mahā (PJS), abbreviation of Mahājana (especially in medieval Jain inscriptions).

Cf. Mahā-Mūla (i.e. the elder Mūla) distinguished from Kṣudra-Mūla (i.e. the younger Mūla); also Mahā-Dharmagiri and Kṣudra-Dharmagiri, etc.

Mahābalādhirakaṇṭika (IE 8-3), superintendent of the office of the Mahābalādhirāta.

Mahābalādhirāta (HD), 'the great commander'; designation of a military officer who was, in one case, originally a Muntrin (IE 8-3); see Balādhirāta and Mahābalādhyaṅkṣa.

Mahābalādhyakṣa (CII 3), military title. See Balādhyakṣa and Mahābalādhirāta.


mahābhāṇḍāgāra (EI 12), treasury; cf. bhāṇḍāgāra.

Mahābhāṇḍāgārika (IE 8-2; HD) treasurer; one of the designations often included in the paṇca-mahāśabda as indicated by the Rājatarangini. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. II, p. 39; Rājatarangini, IV. 142. Cf. Bhāṇḍāgārika.

(CII 4), explained as 'the Chancellor of the Exchequer'.

Mahābhāṇḍāgārin (IE 8-3), KannaḍaHiriyabhāṇḍāgārin; sometimes also called Mahāpradhāna, Sarvāṅkhārin, etc., additionally.

Mahābhārata-vṛtti (SITI), land endowed to persons for expounding the Mahābhārata.

Mahābhogapati (EI 26), official designation; probably, the superintendent of rent-free holdings; cf. Mahābhogika, Bhogapati.

Mahābhogika (EI 26; HD), a big Jāgirdār; cf. Ep. Ind.,
Vol. XII, p. 9; also cf. Bhogika and Mahābhogapati.
Mahābhōja (IE 8-2; EI 7, 22, 28; LL), a big Jāgirdār; title of a feudatory ruler; see Bhojaka.
Mahābhōja (LL), wife of a Mahābhōja.
mahābhūta (IE 7-1-2), 'five'.
mahābhūtaghaṭa-dāna (SITI), name of a mahādāna.
mahābhūtaka (EI 14), name of a mahādāna; same as mahābhūtaghaṭa-dāna.
mahācaturdāśi-parvan (EI 9), 14th tithi of the bright half of a month.
mahācaitya (LL), a great caitya (q. v.).
mahādāha (SITI), name of a hell which one is supposed to pass through after death on the way to the other world.
mahādāna (EI 7, 16; CII 4), a great gift, 16 of which are enumerated in the Purāṇas (see Hist. Dharm., Vol. II, pp. 869-70; Suc. Sāt. L. Dec., pp. 50f.).
Mahādānā-ākṣapātal-ādhiṃśa (EI 31), officer in charge of the accounts section of the gift department.
Mahādānapatni (EI 20), feminine form of Mahādānapati; a female bestower of gifts.
Mahādaṇḍaṇāyaka (IE 8-2, 8-3; EI 30; CII 3,4; BL.; HD); commander of forces; also called Khāḍya(kā) tāpākika, Sāndhivigrahika, Kumārāmātya, etc., additionally; one of the designations sometimes included in the paṇca-mahāśabda; cf. the case of Maitraka Dhruvasena I (Ep. Ind., Vol. XX, p. 7; Ind. Ant., Vol. IV, p. 105). The five mahāśabdas applied to Dhruvasena are Mahādaṇḍaṇāyaka, Mahāsāṃanta, Mahāpratiḥāra, Mahākārtākṛtika and Mahārāja. See Daṇḍaṇāyaka, Sarvadaṇḍaṇāyaka, Mahāsaraṇaṇaṇāyaka, Daṇḍapati.
Mahādauḥśaṣṭhasādhanika (HD), cf. Dauḥṣaḍhasādhanika.
mahādeva (IE 7-1-2), 'eleven'.
Mahādevī (IE 8-2; EI 7; CII 3, 4; HD), a queen; often wrongly taken as the first wife of a king or his chief queen (SITI); a title of the wives originally of paramount sovereigns and later also of feudatory rulers; cf. Devī, Agramahādevī, Mahāmahādevī.


Mahādharm-ādhyakṣa (IE 8-3; EI 12, 21, 26, 33; HD), explained as ‘the chief judge’; but really ‘officer in charge of charities, etc.’; cf. Dharmādhikaraṇa and Mahādharmādhikaraṇika.

Mahādhiraṇī (IE 8-2; EI 12), royal title; cf. Adhirāja; also cf. Dharmamahādhiraṇī (EI 12).

(CII 3), a feudatory title.

Mahādhyakṣa (EI 12; CII 4), ‘the chief superintendent’; cf. Adhyakṣa.

Mahādikṣita (EI 4), cf. Dikṣita.

mahā-dōṣa, cf. mahādōṣa-vivarjita (EI 23) as an epithet of the gift village; probably, fines for great crimes.

mahā-dvādaśaka (IE 8-4), ‘the great twelve’; suffixed to the name of a district probably consisting of twelve Parganās or sub-districts.

mahā-dvādaśi (EI 9; IA 26), also called pāpanāsini; name of a titthi; eight kinds of the twelfth titthi.

Mahādvār-ādhipati (BL), possibly the same as ‘the lord (i.e. the guard) of the Dvāra (a pass)’ of the Rājatarāṇī; mentioned along with the Mahāsainyapati and Mahāpratihāra.

Mahāgajapati (EI 30), ‘the great lord of elephants’; cf. Gajapati, etc.

Mahāgaṇapatha (IE 8-3; EI 26; HD), probably, the chairman of a guild or superintendent of guilds; cf. Gaṇapatha and Gaṇattār. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 160.

mahā-gandhakūṭi (LL), a Buddhist temple; cf. gandhakuṭi and kūṭi.

Mahāgovallabha (EI 24), the superintendent of cattle; see Govallabha.

mahāgrahāra (SII 11-1), see agrahāra.

mahāgrāma (IE 8-4), a small territorial unit; a group of villages; cf.grām-āhāra.
Mahāgrāmika (IE 8-3), ruler of a mahāgrāma (subdivision of a district or a group of villages).

Mahājana (SITI; ASLV), Brāhmaṇa residents of the entire village; all the members of the village assembly; general body of the sābhā or village assembly. (IE 8-3), a member of village council. (EI 8), a merchant. (LP), generally, the merchants, magnates, grandees. mahājana-sābhā (IE-3), village council. mahājaya, mahājayā (EI 7; IA 26), name of a tithi; same as su-di 7.


Mahākārtaka (LL), epithet of an artisan. Mahākārtākytika (IE 8-2; EI 29, 30; CII 3; HD), official designation of uncertain import; probably, a reporter who informed the king about the progress of big undertakings; sometimes explained as ‘the royal agent or judge’; one of the designations sometimes included in the paṇca-mahāśabda; cf. the case of Maitraka Dhruvasena I. Cf. Ind. Ant., Vol. XV, p. 306. See Kārtākytika.

Mahākārttiki (EI 11; CII 4), full-moon day of the month of Kārttika.


Mahākhaḷarakaṇḍaka (LP), superintendent of the king’s threshing floors. mahā-ākheṭa (EI 5), a great hunting expedition. Mahākoṣṭhāgarin (SII 2), ‘great treasurer’; cf. Koṣṭhāgarin.

Mahākṣaṭapāla (CII 4), chief guardian of a fort or the forts; cf. Koṭṭapāla.
Mahākṣa (EI 33), abbreviation of Mahākṣapatašaika.
mahākṣa-ni (IE 8-1), abbreviation of mahākṣapatašaika-
nirikṣita, ‘examined by the Mahākṣapatašaika’; ni may not be
an abbreviation of nibaddha (registered) in this case since
mahākṣa-ni is often used along with several other expressions
of the kind. See ni.
mahākṣapāla-karaṇa, cf. karana (LP); explained as ‘the
depository of legal documents’.
Mahākṣapataša-al-ādhikaran-ādhikṣa (BL) superintendent of the
office of the aksapataša or mahākṣapataša department; some-
times regarded as the same as Mahākṣapatašaika (HD). Cf.
Mahākṣapataša-al-ādhikṣa, etc.
Mahākṣapataša-al-ādhikṣa (BL), same as Mahākṣapataša-alādhi-
karan-ādhikṣa or Mahākṣapataša-alādhyakṣa; also called Mahā-
kṣapāla (cf. karana).
Mahākṣapataša-alādhyakṣa (BL), see Aksapataša-alādhyakṣa.
Mahākṣapatašika (IE 8-3; CII 3; EI 30; BL; HD), record-
keeper and accountant; same as Mahākṣapataša-alādhyakṣa; see
Aksapatašika, sometimes explained as ‘the chief keeper of records’
(CII 4). Cf. CII, Vol. III, p. 120.
(IE 8-3), mentioned as a Pātra.
Mahākṣapatašalin (EI 33), same as Mahākṣapatašika.
Mahākṣatrapa (IE 8-2, 8-3; EI 16, 27; CII 4; BL; ML;
HD), the great Sātrap or provincial governor; feudatory title
of foreign origin; originally, title of a provincial governor;
later the Sakas of Western India continued to use it even when
they were practically independent. Cf. CII, Vol. II, p. 48. See
Kṣatrapa.
Mahākulašati (EI 29), epithet of a priest.
Mahākumāra (CII 4), title of a prince or the crown-
prince.
(IE 8-2; EI 28; BL), title of certain rulers; title of some
semi-independent Paramāra rulers.
Mahākumāramātya (EI 29; CII 3; HD), see Kumāramātya.
mahālayā(EI33), name of a rithi;pūrṇimānta Āśvina-badi 15.
Mahale, Mahaleka (IA 9), Ceylonese; official designation.
Mahallaka (IE 8-5; EI 25), probably, a member of the
Pañcāyat; explained as ‘city elders’; cf. yat.....nagara-mahallakā
vicārya vadante, etc.
Mahāṁ—Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara

(Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 20); also called Mahallāka, Mahallika.

(CII 4), same as Mahattara.

(EI 2; CII 1), an old man. In Oḍiṣya, it means a guard of the royal harem.

(CII 1), big, vast.

(EI 23), a landlord.

Mahāṁ (BL), abbreviation of Mahattama.

(LP), abbreviation of Mahantaka.

Maha, Mahāṁ (IA 18), abbreviations of Mahattara or Mahattama.

Mahāmahādevi (BL), designation of a queen or the chief queen; cf. Mahādevī.


Mahāmahattaka (EI 25, 33; CII 4; HD; BL), head of a group of villages or of the village council; chief among the village headmen; same as Mahāmahattara, Mahāmahattama. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 362. See Mahattaka.

Mahāmahattama (BL), same as Mahāmahattaka, Mahāmahattara.

Mahāmahattara (IE 8-3; EI 26, 29; BL), mentioned along with the Mahattara; probably, the chairman of the council of Mahattaras; same as Mahāmahattaka, Mahāmahattama; see Mahattara.

mahāmahāvaṁśu (EI 4), name of a tīthi; same as vaṁśu and mahā-vaṁśu; amānta Caitra-badi 13 with Śatabhīṣā-nakṣatra.

Mahāmahiṣi (IE 8-2), cf. Piriya-arasi (IE 8-2), Kannaḍa; title of a chief queen; see Mahiṣi.

Mahāmahopādhyaśa, title of certain scholars like Jīvadeva of Orissa.

mahamai (EI 17), Tamil magamai; name of a tax.

mahāmakha (EI 25), a festival.

Mahāmaṇḍala-cakravartin (EI 9), royal title.

Mahāmaṇḍal-ācārya (EI 26), title of a Buddhist teacher.

Mahāmaṇḍal-ādhhipati (EI 29), same as Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara.


Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara (IE 8-2; EI 30; CII 4; HD; BL; SITI; CITD), according to the lexicons, a sovereign ruler.
who is the lord of 40 yojanas of land and a lakh of villages; but, in inscriptions, generally, the governor of a district or province; title of a feudatory ruler or governor (see Bomb. Gaz., Vol. XXI, p. 354); see Maṇḍaleśvara essentially meaning 'the ruler of a maṇḍala or district'; also called Mahāmaṇḍalika, etc., cf. Mahāmaṇḍaleśvar-ādhipati. The status of a Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara seems to have been superior to that of a Maṇḍaleśvara, while Mahāmaṇḍaleśvarādhipati apparently enjoyed a still higher rank.

Maṇḍaleśvar-ādhipati (IE 8-2; EI 23), title of a feudatory higher in rank than a Maṇḍaleśvara (cf. Mahā-sāmantādhipati); a feudatory who had some subordinate chiefs under him; cf. Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara, Maṇḍaleśvara.

Mahāmaṇḍalika (IE 8-3), feudatory title; see Mahāmaṇḍalika.

Mahāmaṇḍalika (HD), same as Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara. Cf. Ind. Ant., Vol. IX, p. 35. See Mahāmaṇḍalika, Mahāmaṇḍaleśvar-ādhipati, Maṇḍalika etc.

mahāmaṇḍapa (SITI), a large pillared hall next to the ardha-maṇḍapa in a temple; also called mukha-maṇḍapa.

Mahāmantrin (EI 12, 30; CII 4; IA 19; BL; HD), 'the chief minister or counsellor'. See Mantrin. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. II, p. 309.

Mahāmanusya (IE 8-3), probably, a landlord; mentioned in the list of a king's subordinates. cf. Mahājana.

Mahāmātra (IE 8-3), cf. Prakrit Mahāmāta (EI 3); a high executive officer employed in various capacities; cf. Nagaravyavahārika-mahāmātra, Stryadhyaśa-mahāmātra, Dharma-mahāmātra, etc.; adopted in Greek as Mamātrai. See CII, Vol. I, p. 92, etc.; Arthaśāstra, I. 12, V. 1; etc.; Kāmasūtra, V. 5. 17. 33 and 35. The word Mahāmātra in Manu, IX. 259, is explained by Medhātithi as 'the Mantrin, Purohita and others' and by Kullūka as meaning 'the professional tamers of elephants'. (SITI) explained as 'a senior minister.' See Mātra in a similar sense.


(EI 28; CII 4), 'an elephant-driver'.

Mahāmātra-gana (CII 4), corporation of elephant-drivers.

Mahāmātra-nagaravyavahārika (CII 1), an executive officer who is the judge or administrator of a city.
mahāmātrkā, ‘mother’s mother’; used side by side with āryikā, ‘father’s mother’ (Select Inscriptions, p. 225).

Mahāmātya (IE 8-3; EI 25; CII 4; BL), the chief minister or executive officer; the prime minister or a viceroy (HD); see Amātya; sometimes also called a Mahāpradhāna additionally. Cf. Vogel, Ant. Ch. St., p. 122; Ind. Ant., Vol. XI, p. 242.

Mahāmātya-vara (EI 30), chief minister; cf. Amātya and Mahāmātya.

mahāmeru-śri-kirtistambha (BL), name of Mahārāṇa Kumbhā’s tower at Chitor.

Mahāmudr-ādhikṛta (IE 8-3; EI 12, 14, 15; HD), the keeper of the royal seal; officer in charge of the royal seal; cf. Mahāmudr-āmātya. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 9.

Mahāmudr-āmātya (IA 11), same as Mahāmudr-ādhikṛta; cf. Mudr-ādhikārin, etc.

mahā-muraja (ASLV), a musical instrument.

Mahāna (Chamba), a writer; possibly from Sanskrit Mahantaka.

Mahānād-prabhu (ASLV), the Paṭṭanasvāmin (q.v.) of the rural areas.

mahā-nādu (SITI), general assembly of the mercantile community of a district.

mahā-nagara (SITI), merchants’ guild of a city; cf. nagara.

mahānāloka, possibly the same as Sanskrit mahalolokā= mahājana (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 143).

Mahānas-ādhyakṣa (IE 8-3), Kannaḍa Bhānasā-vṛgadē (EI 5); superintendent of the royal kitchen; sometimes also called Mahāsāmantaḍhipati, Mahāpradhāna, Accupannāyatadhiṣṭhāyaka, etc., additionally; cf. Mahānasika, Sūpakārapati, Khādyaka-(kū*)tapākika, etc.


mahānāvami-amāvāsyā (EI 5; IA 18), Kannaḍa name for the new-moon of Bhādrapada; new-moon preceding the mahāanāvami.

Mahānāvika (EI 27), the captain of a ship.

Mahānāvaka (EI 4; BL), official designation probably indicating a class of feudatories; a subordinate title.

mahā-nī (IE 8-1), abbreviation of some such expression
as Mahāsāndhivigrahika-nirikṣita, ‘approved by the Mahāsāndhivigrahika’. See ni.

mahā-niyoga (SITI), king’s order; royal command; an officer bearing the same.

Mahant (EI 4), variant spelling of Mahanta; the same as Mahantaka.

Mahanta (EI 8; BL), head of a monastery; title of a pontiff. (ML), Prakrit form of Sanskrit mahat; ‘the great’; a title.

Mahantaka (LP), an accountant; a clerk. It is a term of respect among the Baniyās of Gujarāt.

Mahāpādamūlika (IE 8-3), the king’s chief personal attendant.


mahāpaṇa, cf. māpanam (SITI), name of a coin.

Mahāpañcakulika (CII 4; HD), ‘head of the department of Pañcāyats’ or ‘the chairman of a Pañcāyat board’; see pañca-kula. Cf. JBOd, Vol. V, p. 588.

Mahāpāndhākulika (Ep. Ind., Vol. VII, p. 87), a mistake for or wrong reading of Mahāpañcakulika.

mahā-pāpa (IE 7-1-2), ‘five’.

Mahāpaṇḍita (EI 9; BL), title of a learned man, generally a learned Brāhmaṇa.

Mahāparamaviśvāsin (IE 8-3; EI 5), probably, a private secretary or privy councillor; same as Rahasyādhikṛta, etc.; sometimes called Mahāpradhāna, Sarvādhikārin, etc., additionally. See Paramaviśvāsin, Vaiśvāsika, etc.

mahāparinirvāṇa (CII 4), the passing away of the Buddha.

mahāparṣad (EI 32), an assembly or committee.

mahāpārśika (EI 32), used in the sense of ‘a member of the mahāparṣad’.

mahā-parvan (EI 12), auspicious time.

Mahāpātra (IE 8-3; EI 19, 30), a minister; a minister higher in rank than the Pātra; cf. Pātra and Ekāpātra.

Mahāpāsāyita (IE 8-3; EI 5, 27), probably from Sanskrit Prasādita, ‘favoured’, meaning a Jāgirdār of a particular type; sometimes also called Mahāpradhāna, Antaḥpuravārgadā, Daṇḍanīyaka, Sarvādhikārin, Mahāsāmantha, Senādibāhata raniyogādiṣṭhāyaka, etc., additionally; cf. Pasāita, Pasāyita.
Mahāpūriyapradhāna—Mahāpramātāra

Mahāpūriyapradhāna (EI 24), Sanskrit Mahābhṛhatpradhāna;
see Mahāpradhāna.

Mahāpūlpati (IE 8-3; EI 28), 'the great superintendent of elephants'; chief of the elephant corps; the master of eleph-
ants; sometimes also called Mahārāja, Mahāśāmanta, Paṅcā-

Mahāprabhu (EI 21, 32), sometimes used in respect of subordinate rulers; (HD), a governor; cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 335. (SITI) 'the great banker'; the senior merchant; the title by which the leader of the nānādēsi merchant community was designated.

(IA 30), a village official; see Prabhu.

(EI 19), explained as 'the high sheriff'.

Mahāpracomanda (EI 12), either a separate official designation or an epithet prefixed to the designation Nāyaka or Daṇḍanāyaka.

Mahāpracomanda-daṇḍanāyaka (EI 20), official designation; cf. Mahāpracomanda and Daṇḍanāyaka.

Mahāpracomanda-nāyaka (EI 29), official designation; cf. Mahāpracomanda-daṇḍanāyaka.

Mahāpradhāna (IE 8-3; EI 30; CII 4; BL; HD), 'the
great minister', 'the chief minister or administrator'; sometimes also called Mahāśāmanta-aḍhipati, Antalhpura-vṛgaḍē (ādhyakṣa),
Mahāpasāyita, Senāpati, Hērī( Mahā)sandhiwigrahika, Manē-
vṛgaḍē, Kāḍitavṛgaḍē, Senādhīpati, Antalhpur-ādhyakṣa, Hērī-Lāl-
Kannada-sandhiwigrahin, Bhānasa-vṛgaḍē, Accupanāyadahishṭāyaka,
Sarvādhikārīn, Hērī( Mahā)bhāndāgārīn, Bāhattaraniyogāḍhīpati,
Paṭṭasāha-ādhiṣṭhāyaka, Senāpati, Daṇḍanāyaka, Mahāśāmanta,
Senādhīhāttaraniyog-ādhiṣṭhāyaka, Mahāmātya, Paramaviśvāsin,

(SITI), senior councillor of the king, usually a military officer; same as Mahāpradhāni. See Pradhāna.

Mahāpradhāna-nāyaka (IA 12), regarded as a single official designation; but probably Mahāpradhāna and Nāyaka.

Mahāpradhāni (CITD; ASLV), often, the chief minister or administrator; same as Mahāradhāna; a high executive officer.

Mahāpramātāra (BL; MD), same as Mahāpramāṭṭ, Mahā-
pramātra or Mahāpramattavāra. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 280;
Mahāpramāṭa (CII 4), explained as 'the chief surveyor';
same as Mahāpramāṭāra, etc.
Mahāpramāṭra (EI 12), same as Mahāpramāṭa, Mahā-
pramāṭāra, etc.
Mahāpramattavāra (HD), probably, the same as Mahā-
pramāṭāra, etc.; explained wrongly as 'the chief of the elephant
√ Mahā-prati (IA 18), abbreviation of Mahāmāṭya-
Pratihāra.
√ Mahāpratihāra, Mahāpratihāra (IE 8-2; EI 30; CII 3;
BL), head of the door-keepers of the palace or the king's
chamber, or of the capital city; sometimes explained as 'the
chief usher' (CII 4). See Pratihāra.
√ (HD), the superior officer above all door-keepers, the
great chamberlain. See Kādambari, para. 97; Rājatarāṅgiṇī, IV.
142; Ep. Ind., Vol. X, p. 75; etc.
√ (IE 8-2), one of the designations often included in the
paṇca-mahāśabda, as indicated by the Rājatarāṅgiṇī.
(IE 8-3), sometimes also called Mahārāja, Mahāsāmanta,
Mahāpīlupati, Paṇcakaraṇ-oparika, Pāty-oparika, Puraṇ-oparika,
etc., additionally.
mahāpratihāra-pidā (EI 12), occurs in the Rājatarāṅgiṇī;
explained as 'the office of the high chamberlain'.
mahā-pratoli (BL), main gateway; cf. pratoli.
Mahāpuropohita (IE 8-3; CII 4), chief priest.
Mahāpuropohita-thakkura (IE 8-3), 'the head of the chief
priests'; mentioned as a Pātra along with Mahāpuropohita,
Dharmadhikaraṇika, Daivagārika, Śaṅkhadārīn, Paṇḍita, Upā-
dhyāya, Daivajña, Mahārthaśasanika, etc.
Mahāpurusa (BL), same as the god Viṣṇu.
(EI 7), official designation; probably, the same as Mahā-
manuṣya.
Mahara (EI 1), probably a mistake for Mahattara, 'a
village-headman' or 'a member of the village Paṇcāyat'.
Mahārāja (IE 8-2; EI 30; CII 3, 4; HD), royal title
first assumed by the foreign rulers of India and later adopted by
indigenous rulers; originally, an imperial title; later (when the
emperors assumed more dignified titles), a title of feudatories
and smaller rulers; cf. Greek Basileos Megalou and Old Persian
Mahārāja—Mahārāṇa

(IE 8-2), one of the designations sometimes included in the pañca-mahāśabda; cf. the case of Maitraka Dhruvasena I.

(IE 8-3), sometimes also called Mahāsāmanta, Mahāpratihāra, Mahāpilupati, Pañcādhihikaran-oparika, Pāty-oparika, Purapāl-oparika, etc., additionally.

(IE 8-2), often used in the South even when Mahārājā-
dhirāja became the popular imperial title in the North.

(ASLV), designation of a priest of the members of the Vallabhācārya sect. Cf. Mahāanta-mahārāja, title of pontiffs.

Mahārāja-bappa-swāmin (IE 8-2), designation by which the father and predecessor of a ruling king is sometimes referred to.

Mahārājādhi (CII 3), abbreviation of Mahārājādhirāja.

Mahārājādhirāja (IE 8-2; EI 3; CII 3, 4), one of the technical titles of paramount sovereignty closely connected with Paramabhaṭṭāraka and Parameśvara; later sometimes also assumed by subordinate rulers.

Mahārājādhirāja-paramesvari (IE 8-2), title of certain ruling queens of Orissa.


Mahārājakula (IE 4; BL), official designation of a feudatory; same as Mahārāval of the Rajasthan region; cf. Rājakula.


Mahārājā-mātā (IE 8-2), epithet of the mother of a king.

Mahārājanaka (EI 21), feudatory title; cf. Rājanaka.

Mahārājapaṇḍita (E19), official designation; see Rājapaṇḍita.

Mahārāja-pitāmahi (IE 8-2), epithet of the grandmother of a king.

Mahārāja-prayojana (SITI), probably, fees collected for the performance of police duties; same as Tamil araṇu-ppegu (SITI).


Mahārājā-sāheb (BL), the same as Mahārāja with the Arabic honorific expression sāhib suffixed to it.

Mahārājātirāja (LL), imperial title; cf. Rājātirāja.

Mahārājñī (IE 8-2; EI 4,21; CII 4; BL; HD), designation of queens; see Rājñī. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. VII, p. 91.

mahārājya (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p.313), 'a province'; cf. rājya.

Mahārāṇa (EI 21, 24; BL), derived from Mahārāṇaka; feudatory title; later, also a royal title. See Rāṇā and Rāṇaka.

Mahārasa-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP); the liquor department. Mahāraṣṭrīn (IE 8-3; LL), Prakrit Mahāraṭhi; ‘ruler of a rāṣṭra (a district or subdivision or a group of villages)’; see Rāṣṭrīn.

Mahāraṣṭrīnī (LL), cf. Prakrit Mahāraṭhiṇī (EI 7), wife of a Mahāraṣṭrīn.

Mahāratha (EI 7), explained as ‘a race’ (EI 17); official designation; cf. Mahārathīn.

Mahārathīn (IE 8-3; EI 7), wrong Sanskritization of Prakrit Mahāraṭhi (sometimes read as Mahārathi) which really stands for Mahāraṣṭrīn.

Mahārāula (EI 24; BL), same as Mahārāvala; derived from Mahārajakula; designation of a feudatory; title of nobility.

Mahārāuta (BL), designation of a feudatory; from Sanskrit Mahāraṣṭraputra. See Rāuta, Rāvata.

Mahārāva (BL), designation of a feudatory; from Sanskrit Mahārāja,

Mahārāval, Mahārāvala (BL), same as Mahārāula; designation of a feudatory; from Sanskrit Mahārajakula.

Mahārāya (EI 4, 24; BL), from Sanskrit Mahārāja. Mahāri, Mahārī, Mahāri (EI 33), same as Mēhari, a dancing girl or Devadāsi.

Mahāruṇḍā, a name of the Mother-goddess (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 36).

Mahārtha-mahāmahattaka (CII 4), official designation; see Mahāmahattaka. Mahārtha may also be a separate official designation or an abbreviation of Mahārthaśāsanika (q.v.).

Mahārthaśāsanika (EI 8-3; EI 7), probably, an officer in charge of gifts; sometimes mentioned as a Pātra. Cf. Mahārtha-mahāmahattaka.

mah-āryaka (EI 8), probably, the great-grandfather; tentatively explained as ‘mother’s grandfather’ (Select Inscriptions, p. 202).


mahā-sabhā (SII 1; ASLV; SITI), ‘the great assembly’;
meeting of the general body of the sabhā; meeting of the Mahājanas in session; body of the Mahājanas.

mahāsādhanabhāga (IE 12; IA 14; HD), occurring in the Rājatarāṅgini; explained as ‘the office of the chief executive minister’; but cf. Mahāsādhanika; one of the five offices instituted by Lalitāditya of Kashmir (Rājatarāṅgini, IV. 142-43).

Mahāsādhanika (IE 8-2, 8-3; CII 4; BL; HD), official designation indicating a commander of forces; the chief military officer; one of the designations often included in the pañca-mahāsābda as indicated by the Rājatarāṅgini. See Sādhanika derived from sādhana or army. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. VII, p. 91.

(IE 8-3), sometimes mentioned as a Pātra.

Mahāsāhani (BL), cf. Masāhapi (EI 5), a military officer; the same as Sanskrit Mahāsādhanika.

Mahāsāhasika (IE 25), official designation; cf. Duḥ-sādhyā-sādhanika.

Mahāsainyapati (IE 29; HL), commander of forces; cf. Sainyapati and Mahāsenapati.

mahāśāti (IE 5), a kind of rice or paddy.

mahāsāvīn-karaṇa-śī (IE 8-1), abbreviation of mahāsāṃdhivigrahika-karaṇa-nirikṣita, ‘examined by the clerk of the Mahāsāṃdhivigrahika’. Karaṇa here may also be an abbreviation of Adhikaraṇa or office.


(SITT), a vassal chief, sometimes holding the position of a minister or governor.

(IE 8-2), one of the designations sometimes included in the pañca-mahāsābda; cf. the case of Maitraka Dhruvasena I.

(IE 8-3), sometimes a feudatory of a lower grade than Rājan and Rājanaka.

Mahāsāmantādhipati (IE 8-2, 8-3; EI 29, 30; CII 4; BL; HD), a feudatory title; cf. Sāmantādhipati (IE 16); title of feudatories who had some subordinate chiefs under them; title of a feudatory of a higher rank than the Mahāsāmanta;
cf. Mahāmandaleśvara, Samasta-mahāsāmantādhipati; sometimes also called Mahāpradhāna, Bhānasavērgadē, Accupampāyadadhiṣṭhāyaka, etc., additionally. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 259. See Mahāsāmantā, Mahāmandaleśvarādhipati, etc.

Mahāsāmantarāja (EI 33), feudatory title; cf. Mahāsāmantādhipati. It may also indicate one enjoying the titles Mahāsāmantaya and Rājān.

mahāsā-ni (IE 8-1), abbreviation of mahāsāndhivigrahikanirikṣita, ‘examined by the Mahāsāndhivigrahika’. See ni, mahākṣa-ni.

mahāsāndhivigrahādhikaraṇa (EI 12; CII 4), the office or department of the Mahāsāndhivigrahika; the department of peace and war.

Mahāsāndhivigrahādhikaraṇa-ādhikṛta (BL), superintendent of the office of war and peace or foreign affairs. See Sandhivigrahādhikaraṇa-ādhikṛta.


Mahāsāndhivigrahādhipati (EI 21; CII 4), same as Mahāsāndhivigrahika; cf. Sandhivigrahādhipati, etc.

Mahāsāndhivigrahāksarpaṭal-ādhikṛta (EI 31), officer in charge of the accounts section of the foreign affairs department; same as Mahāsāndhivigrahāksarpaṭal-ādhipati.


Mahāsāndhivigrahiṣka (BL; HD), same as Mahāsāndhivigrahiṣka; designation of the minister for war and peace or of foreign affairs. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. II, p. 309. See Sandhivigrahiṣka, etc.

Mahāsāndhivigrahiṣka (IE 8-2, 8-3; EI 30; CII 3, 4; BL; HD), same as Mahāsāndhivigrahiṣka; minister for peace and war or of foreign affairs; a civil or military title; one of the designations often included in the pārca-mahāsābda as indicated by the Rājatarangini. See Sāndhivigrahiṣka.

(IE 8-3), cf. Gauda-mahāsāndhivigrahiṣka, etc.

Mahāsāndhivigrhakini (BL), designation of the minister for war and peace or of foreign affairs. See Sandhivigrhakiṇi, Mahāsāndhivigrhakiṇi, etc.

(IE 8-3), sometimes also called Mahāpradhāna, Manēvērgadē, Senādhipati, Kaḍita-vērgadē, etc., additionally.

mahāsaptami (EI 4), a tithi; Māgha-sudi 7; Āśvina-sudi 7.
Mahāsarvādāṇāyaka (CII 3), the commander-in-chief. See Sarvādāṇāyaka and Danḍānāyaka.

Mahāsarvādhikṛta (EI 12,28), the chief minister or administrator. Cf. Sarvādhikṛta and Sarvādhikārīn.

mahā-sati (EI 31), spelt mā-sati in Tamil, etc.; a lady who has committed satī; cf. satī.


Mahāsatrapati (EI 13), superintendent of the sattras (houses for free distribution of food).

Mahāsenādhipati (EI 19), commander of forces. Cf. Mahāsenāpati, Senādhipati, Samastasenādhipati, etc.

Mahāsenāni, commander of forces (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, p. 156).


Mahāsenāpatni (IE 8-2; EI 20; LL), wife of a Mahāsenāpati.

Mahāsirah-Pradhāni (ASLV), a high officer who had a seat in the Imperial Council of the Vijayanagara kings.

Mahāśramana (EI 32), the Buddha.


mahāśṭhāna (EI 7), a holy place.

(EI 24), a great temple.

Mahāsthavira (LL), Buddhist; cf. Sthavira, an Elder.

Mahāsvāmika (Select Inscriptions, p. 202), probably, ‘the king’.

Mahāśvapati (BL), designation of the leader of horsemen. See Aśvapati.


(CII 4), the great equerry.

mahāśvasālā (EI 12; HD), explained as ‘the office of the chief master of the horses’; one of the five high offices instituted by Lalitāditya of Kashmir (Rājatarāṅgini, IV. 142).

Mahāśvasālā-ādhikṛta (IE 8-2), superintendent of the stables; one of the designations often included in the pañca-mahāśabda (cf. Rājatarāṅgini, IV. 142).
Mahatā (EI 32), the same as Mahattaka, Mahattara or Mahattama. Cf. Mahato.

Mahātālava (IE 8-2, 8-3; EI 25; HD), explained by some authorities as a subordinate ruler and by others as the police magistrate of a city or the prefect of the city police. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XX, pp. 6, 16. See Talavara, Talāra, etc.

Mahātālavarī (IE 8-2; EI 20, 25), wife of a Mahātālava.

mahañṭantra (SITI; ASLV), often mentioned in South Indian records in the sense of ‘the army’; the army council; the great assembly of the army.

Mahāñṭantrādhikṛta (IE 8-3), explained by some authorities as ‘an officer in charge of judicial and charitable affairs’; but the word tantra also means ‘administration’ or ‘the army’; probably ‘the chief administrator’. The designation may have also indicated different functions in different localities and ages. See Tantrapāla, Tantrapati and Mahāñṭantrādhyakṣa.

Mahāñṭantrādhyakṣa (EI 28), official designation; same as Mahāñṭantrādihkṛta.

Mahātthakura (IE32; IA17), a title indicating office or rank.

Mahātīrtha (BL), epithet of a holy place or shrine. Cf. tīrtha.

mahātīthi (EI 13), an auspicious tithi.

Mahātman (CII 1), a person of high rank; a rich man; explained in some cases as ‘a magistrate’ (cf. Select Inscriptions, p. 248, note 6).

māhātmya (IA 30), a eulogistic work on deities or holy places, rivers, etc.; cf. sthala-puṇāṇa.

Mahato (EI 8-3), same as Mahattaka, Mahattara or Mahattama. Cf. Mahatā; also Maho in Wilson’s Glossary.

mahātoraṇa (SITI), a variety of temple lamps; probably the same as makaratoraṇa.

Mahattaka (EI 8; BL; HD), probably, a village headman or a member of the Pañeṣṭin board; same as Mahattara. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 30 (Mahāmahattaka).

Mahattama (IE 8-3; EI 29; CII 4; BL; HD), probably the village headman or a member of the Pañeṣṭin board; cf. Mahattara. See Ind. Ant., Vol. XV, p. 306; Ep. Ind., Vol. III, p. 266 (Mahattara and Mahattama occur one after another, Mahattama being senior or superior to Mahattara); Rājatarāṅgini, VII. 438.
(EI 26), same as Gujarāṭī Mahētā or Mehtā.

Mahattara (IE 8-3; EI 23, 29, 30; CII 4; BL; HD), literally, 'an elder [of a town or village]'; according to Stein (Rājatarāṅgini, VII. 659); a chamberlain, a village headman or head of a family or community and a member of the village council; cf. Hindi Mahato; Gujarati Mahetā. Cf. Ind. Ant., Vol. VI, p. 114 (rāṣṭra-grāma-mahattara); Daśakumāracarita, III, p. 77 (janapada-mahattara).

Cf. mahattar-ādy-aṣṭakul-ādhikaraṇa (EI 31), 'office of the administrative board of the aṣṭakula headed by the Mahattara'; see Mahattara and aṣṭakul-ādhikaraṇa.

(IE 3-3), official guide (Beal, Life of Hiuen Tsang, p. 190).

Mahattarakā (EI 23; LL), explained as 'a chamberlain'; same as Mahattara.

mahātrāṇa (IE 8-5), Bengali; a rent-free holding in the possession of non-Brahmanical communities, e. g. the Vaiṣṇavas).

Mahāvaddavyavahārin (EI 13; SII 11-2.), see Vaddavyavahārin and Mahāvandavyavahārin; Sanskrit Mahāvṛddhvayavahārin.

Mahāvalākoṣṭhika (IE 8-3), probably a mistake for Mahā-balakoṣṭhika (q. v.).

Mahāvandavyavahārin (EI 19; SITI), the great banker or chief merchant; head of a mercantile guild; same as Mahāvaddavyavahārin.

mahāvārṇa (EI 4), name of a titki. See mahāmahāvārṇa.

mahāvihāra (BL), Buddhist convent or monastery.

Mahāvihāra-svāmin (EI 8; CII 3; BL), designation of the builder of a Buddhist monastery and his heirs who were responsible for its maintenance; the builder or owner of a big monastery; cf. Vihāra-svāmin.

mahāvihār-āyatana (EI 22), a monastic establishment. Cf. āyatana.

Mahāvinayadhara (LL), Buddhist; cf. Vinayadhara, 'one who has committed the Vinaya texts to memory'.

Mahāvratin (EI 27; SITI), name of a Śaiva sect; followers of the said sect of Śaivism; an ascetic of the Kālāmukha sect.

mahā-tyavavasthā (SITI), probably, the regulations framed by the mahā-sabhā.

Mahāyuvārāja (EI 32), title of a crown prince; see Yuvārāja and Yuvamahārāja.
Mahendraditya (IE 8-2), see Āditya.
Mahēśvara (SITI), Mahēśvara, followers of the Śaiva religion; a congregation of Śaiva devotees having a voice in the management of the affairs of a Śiva temple.
(ASLV), trustee of a Śiva temple.
(EI 8-2), ‘devotee of Mahēśvara (Śiva),’ epithet of a Kuṣāṇa king.
mahēśvara (EI 28), the Pāṣupta faith.
Mahēśvara-putra (EI 33), sometimes used as an epithet of one devoted to the god Śiva.
mahi (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.
mahīdhara (IE 7-1-2), ‘seven’.
Mahimada (EI 32), Indianised form of the Muhammadan name Muḥammad or Mahmūd.
Mahimandaleśvara (BL), rare modification of the feudatory title Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara.
mahiṣa-kara, cf. Tamil erumai-ppon (SITI), tax on buffaloes.

Mahīṣi, cf. Agaramahiṣi Agramahāmahiṣi, Mahāmahiṣi, etc. Mahodaya (IA 18), used in the sense of Svāmin or possessor. mah-odraṅgā, cf. udraṅga.
Mahopādhyāya (EI 6, 15), a title of teachers.
Māhūt (CII 4), derived from Mahāmātra, an elephant-driver.

mahya (EI 28), same as namasya. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVIII, pp. 77 ff.
mairā (CII 4), boundary of a field.
Maithili, language and alphabet of Mithilā or the Tirhut region of North Bihar.
maithuna (SITI), wife’s brother; elder sister’s husband.
maitrī (CII 4), benevolence; one of the bhāvanās.
makara-saṅkramaṇa (SITI), entrance of the sun into Capricorn; commencement of the Tamil month Tai; same as Makara-saṅkrānti.

makara-saṅkrānti (SITI), same as makara-saṅkramaṇa.
makara-toraṇa (EI 29), one of the royal insignia.
(EI 3; SHII 1, 3), an ornamental arch; an arch in the
makarikā (CITD), figures of crocodiles drawn in gold dust on the cheeks and breasts of women; same as makarikā-patra.

*(EI 14)*, cf. mukuṣa-makarikā-marakata.
makarikā-patra (CITD), same as makarikā.
māla (EI 22), an elevated ground.
Maladharī (BL), epithet of a Jain religious teacher.
Mālākāra (LL), a florist. See Mālin.
malamārgaṇa (LL), cf. Gujarāti maḷavero; a tax to be utilised when the whole village wants to honour a particular man.
Mālāva-gaṇ-āmnāta, Mālāva-gaṇa-sthitī, Mālāva-pūrvā (EI 23), expressions used in early records in connection with the Vikrama-saṁvat.

Mālavī, dialect of Hindi prevalent in Mālava (Malwa).
Mālavīya (EI 22), ‘the king of Mālava’.
malaya (IA 14), derived from Dravidian malai, ‘a hill’.
Malayālam, name of language and alphabet.
Maleya-sāhāni (Naik’s List, No. 264); mentioned along-with Peyiya-sāhāni; official designation. See Sāhāni.
Malla (CII 4), a wrestler, a match.
mallaka (EI 21) a measure.
malla-kara (HRS), found in Nepal inscriptions; tax levied as tribute to the Mallas or for defence against their attack. Cf. turuṣka-dāṇḍa, etc. It may also be a professional tax on wrestlers.
mallaka-vundhaka, cf. talabhedyā-ghāṇaka-mallaka-vundhaka (IA 18); probably, a professional tax on wrestlers.
Malik, Malika (EI 4; BL), Muslim title of nobility; same as Arabic Malik; also spelt in Indian languages as Mallika.
Mālin (EI 9), a florist. See Mālākāra.
Mamātri (IE 8-3), Greek modification of Mahāmātra; explained as ‘commanders or rulers among Indians’.
mamksuṇa, see draṅksaṇa.
māmūl-ādāya (SITI), customary payment.

māna (CITD), Telugu-Kannaḍa; 16th part of the measure called tāmu; that which can hold rice of the weight of 4 ūnkalamulu (varying in different localities); a particular measure or weight often regarded as half of a seru; a measuring rod.

(EI 16), also called mānaka; name of a measure; a liquid measure (SII 11-1).

māna, māṇa (IE 8-6; EI 30, 31), used in medieval Orissan records in the sense of a land measure; a land measure regarded as equal to an English acre in Orissa.

māna-bhoga (SITI), enjoyment of tax-free lands.

māna-dānḍa (SITI), measuring rod.

mānaka (EI 14, 16), name of a measure; also called māṇa.

māna-pauṭava (EI 30), probably, a store-house where grains were measured and stored. Cf. mānya (āḷāya-māṇya).

(EI 8-8), scales and measures.

māna-stambha (EI 5, 8), a pillar; an elegant tall pillar with a small pinnacled manṭapa at the top erected in front of Jain temples.

manavarti, manavartika (EI 32), grant for maintenance; also spelt as manovarti, manuvṛtti, etc., probably derived from Sanskrit mānya-vṛtti.

Mānava (EI 16), name of a gotra that was claimed by royal families which had originally no real Brāhmanical gotra. māṭca, cf. sa-maṭca-mahākaraṇa (IE 8-5); probably, elevated platforms for official use.

māṇḍa, weight equal to 5 māṣas (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 46); cf. māṇḍa.

māṇḍai (EI 23), derived from māṇḍapikā; same as māṇḍi, ‘market’.

māṇḍaka (SITI), same as māṇḍapa.

māṇḍala (IE 8-4; EI 29, 30; CII 4), an administrative unit; a district or province.

(SITI), a province consisting of several koṭtams or valanāḍus.

(EI 8-4), sometimes mentioned as bigger than a viśaya and sometimes smaller than it; sometimes a viśaya was included in a māṇḍala, but sometimes a māṇḍala was included in a viśaya; some-
times mandala and visaya are identical; sometimes a mandala was smaller than the vithi or subdivision.

(IE 8-4; SII 3; ASLV), sometimes used in a wider sense to indicate a country.

Cf. Kona-mandala (EI 22), also called an avani-mandala or desa. Here mandala means a kingdom or territory.

(ASLV), an assembled body. Cf. mātr-mandala.

Mandal-ācārya (EI 33, IA 14), same as Patī-ācārya; designation of a high priest.

(BL), epithet of a [Jain] religious teacher.

Mandal-ādhapati (EI 25), the ruler of a mandala; cf. Mandalesvara Mandalapati.

Mandala-gaṇin (EI 33), title; cf. Gaṇin.

mandala-kaḷaṇa (LP), department dealing with the administration of districts.

Mandala-mudaliyār, official designation; cf. mandala-mudanmai.

mandala-mudanmai (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; leadership or governorship of a province, its governor or chief being known as Mandala-mudaliyār.

Mandalapati (IE 8-3; EI 26, 33), ruler or officer-in-charge of a mandala; the governor of a district or a feudatory ruler (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIX, p. 78, text line 9); same as Mandaleśa.

Mandaleśa (BL; HD), 'lord of a mandala'; a provincial governor; same as Mandalesvara. See Rājatarāṅgini, VI. 73; VII. 996; VIII. 1228, 1814, 2029.


Mandalika (EI 26), ruler of a mandala or district; same as Māndalika.

Māndalika (IE 8-2; BL; CII 4), ruler of a mandala or district; title of a feudatory chief; cf. Mandalika, Mandalika.

Mandalika (IE 8-2; SII 1; SITI; BL), feudatory title; ruler of a mandala; same as Mandalika and Māndalika, also called Mandalesvara.

mandapa (IE 8-3), customs house; Marāṭhi māṇḍavi, from Sanskrit māṇḍapikā; explained by some as 'a market place'...
(Hindi maṇḍī); but Hindi maṇḍī seems to be derived from the same word because the toll-stations were often situated in market-places.

(BL), name of a structure in front of a temple.

(LL), a porch or hall.

(CII 4), the hall in a temple.

(CII 4), a temple.

(EI 31), a temple or public building.

Cf. vaiccamudu-maṇḍapa (SITI), kitchen; same as maḍaippaḷḷi.

Cf. vakkāṇikku-maṇḍapa (SITI), hall where disputations in the śāstras are held. Cf. śanivāra-maṇḍapa.


(EI 3; CII 4); market; a market pavilion.

(CHI 4), a small temple.

Maṇḍapika (IE 8-2), cf. Prakrit Maṇḍavika (EI 1), officer in charge of a maṇḍapikā or customs house; a collector of tolls. maṇḍapik-ādāya (EI 23), explained as 'the market tax'; customs duties.

maṇḍapikā-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP), the customs department.

maṇḍapikā-paṭṭaka (LP), a contract for market-tax.

Maṇḍavi (LP), one who gets the market-tax; same as Maṇḍapika.

(LP), a tax levied on articles that are to be sold in a market-place.

(IE 8-3), Marāṭhī; same as maṇḍapikā, 'customs house'. maṇḍavo (EI 22), market place; regarded as the same as maṇḍapikā.

Manē-vērgadē (IE 8-3; EI 16 ; SII 11-2), Kannada; superintendent or steward of the royal household (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 77); sometimes also called Maḥāpradhāna, Hēri-sandhiwigrain, Antahpurādhyaṅka, Hēri-Lāla-Kannada-sandhiwigrain, etc., additionally.

Maneyasamastasainyādhipati (IE 8-3), leader of all the troops in the royal household. Cf. Samastasenādhipati, etc.

maṅgala (CII 1), a ceremony for one's good or for averting evil; cf. kalyāṇa.
(SITI), a Brāhmaṇa village; shortened form of caturvedi-
maṅgala.

(ASLV), a small administrative unit.

(IE 7-1-2), ‘eight’.

maṅgala-kalasa (CII 4), an auspicious vase. Cf. nidrā-kalasa.

maṅgālihā (IA 15), probably, an upper garment.

maṅgalikya (LP), some present (made in lieu of the benefit
one is going to get).

maṅgaliyaka (LP), probably, a tax collected on the occa-
sion of auspicious events in the royal family, such as the birth
of a son to the king.

māṅgalya (SITI), Tamil māṅgiliyam; the ornament called
tāli worn round the neck as the marriage badge by a married
woman with her husband living.

maṅgaṇī, maṅgaṇi, maṇaṇī (Chamba), a tax in kind.

maṇi (IA 20), a burning glass.

maṇi (LP), a measure of capacity equal to about 6 maunds.

(SII 11-1), Kannaḍa; also spelt Māṇi; a bachelor;
Brahmacārīn.

māṇi (EI 14; Chamba), name of a measure.

māṇi-bhandalu (CITD), Sanskrit-Telugu; probably, from
Sanskrit maṇi-bhāṇḍa or the receptacle of jewels.

maṇi-grāma (SITI), a mercantile guild.

maṇika (CITD), Telugu; a measure; \( \frac{4}{4} \) of a kuṇcamu
and \( \frac{1}{4} \) of a tūmu.

Maṇikāra (LP), a jeweller.

māṇikya-bhāṇḍāra, cf. maṇikka-panḍāram-kāḍēr (SITI), ‘keeper
of the treasury [of precious stones] in the temple or palace.’

Māṇin, cf. Māṇi (IA 18), an Elder.

māṇita (LP), accepted.

maṇjādi (IE 8-8; EI 21, 33; SII 2, 12; SITI), Tamil; name
of a weight for measuring gold and silver; about 2 or 3 ratis or
4 or 5 grains; a weight equal to two kuṇgi-maṇi used in weighing
gold; \( \frac{2}{3} \) of a kaḷaṇju and \( \frac{1}{3} \) of a śatamāna (JNSI, Vol.

XV, p. 141).

Maṇjūra (LP), day-labourer; cf. Majūr.

maṇjūṣā (LL), casket.

Manneya (CITD), Telugu; same as Sanskrit Māṇya; a
respectable man; a chieftain; a commander; a chief. Cf.
Mannīdu, Manniya.
(SII 11-1), ruler of a group of villages; cf. manneya-svāmīya, tenure held by a Manneya.

Mannīdu (CITD), same as Manneya (Sanskrit Mānya).
Mannīya (CITD), same as Manneya (Sanskrit Mānya).
manohārī (LP), cf. nīja-manohārī, ‘at one’s own will’.
mano-tireka (CII 1), eagerness; cf. atireka.
manovarti (EI 32), same as manavarti or manuvṛttī in the sense of namasya-vṛtti or mānya; probably derived from Sanskrit mānya-vṛttī.

manthana-yantraka (IA 20), a fire-producing instrument.
mantra-deva-manuja-bhūta-pitṛgaṇa (IA 15), refers to the paṇca-mahāyajña.

Mantrapāla (EI 22), official designation; probably, a private secretary or privy councillor.

Mantrapuspa (IA 12), designation of a priest who repeats the mantra when the chief priest asks forgiveness at the conclusion of each pūjā at the Rāmeśvaram temple.

mantra-sakti (CII 4), the power of good counsel.

mantra-snāna (EI 4), repetition of prayers used at ablution without the actual bath.

Mantrin (EI 12, 25; CII 4; BL; HD), a minister or councillor; a counsellor; an executive officer. See Arthaśāstra, I. 80; Yājñavalkyaśūra, I. 312; Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 305.

(IE 8-3), explained as vyawahāra-draṣṭr. Cf. Mahāmantrin. (IE 8-3), in one case, the Mantrin later became a Mahā-balādhiṣṭa; in another case, also a Kumārāṃśya.

mantri-pariṣad (CII 4; ASLV), the council of ministers; same as pariṣad.

Manu (IE 7-1-2), ‘fourteen’.

Manusya, cf. Mānisi (EI 24), a servant.

manusya-yajña (CII 4), reception of guests; one of the five mahāyajñas.

manuvṛttī (EI 32), a grant made for the maintenance of the donee; same as manavarti, etc.; probably derived from Sanskrit mānya-vṛttī.

manvādi (IA 18), name applied to certain tithis.

mānya (IE 8-5; EI 20, 23; ASLV), a rent-free holding, tax-free land; same as sarva-mānya; cf. mānya-sthiti, manuvṛttī, etc.

Cf. sthāna-mānya (CITD), an honour or glebe-land
granted by the ruler on quit-rent or on various favourable tenures.

(*EI 13*), land either liable to a trifling quit-rent or altogether exempt from tax.

*Cf. alla-yā-mānyam* (SITI), right to receive a handful of grain or the prescribed quantity of an article brought for sale in the market as charges for measuring; *cf. māna-pautava*.

*Cf. guḍde-mānya* (IA 19), a particular kind of rent-free holding.

mānya-kaṇikē (*EI 25*), a small amount of tax levied from land declared rent-free. *Cf. nikara, trṇodaka, etc.*


mānya-sthiti, *cf. mānya*.

manyavāntara-raśtra (SII 1), same as nādu or district.

mānya-vṛtti, *cf. manuvṛtti, etc.*

māppaṇam (SITI), Tamil; same as Sanskrit maha-pana; name of a coin.

mār (IA 15), a land measure.

mara (*EI 14*), name of a measure.

maramakkatayam (*EI 9*), system of inheritance prevalent in the Malayāḷam-speaking area, according to which property is owned by females and passes from female to female.

Marāṭhi, language and people of Maharashtra.

maravatāi (*EI 17*), name of a tax.

Māṛga (*IE 8-1*), abbreviation of Māṛgaśiṛṣa, Māṛgaśira, etc.

māṛg-ādāya (*EI 23; SITI*), same as vartma-daṇḍa; levy for passage of articles of merchandise through the gift village by the village road; tolls; tolls on the articles on transit. *See māṛgaka*.

māṛgaka (*EI 26*), name of a levy; same as māṛg-ādāya.

māṛgana (*EI 24*), a beggar.

✓ māṛgana (IE 3; IA 18; CII 4; HRS), known from records like those of the Caulukyas; a levy; a kind of cess or tax; explained as ‘benevolences of a general character, as distinguished from the special types called prasthaka and skandhaka’. See māṛganika.

✓ māṛganika (IE 8-5), same as māṛgana (aka).

✓ Māṛgapā (IE 20), same as Māṛgapāla, etc.

✓ Māṛgapāla (HD), same as Māṛgapati, etc. *See Nārada quoted in the Mitākṣara on Yājñavalkyasmytī, II. 71. Cf. Dikpāla.*
Margapati (BL; HE), explained as 'the guardian of the frontiers or passes' (cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XX, pp. 37, 41); probably, a collector of customs duties on the roads. See mārg-ādāya, etc.

Margāsa (EI 20), same as Margapati.

marichi, a theoretical unit of measurement (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 48).

Marjhaka (ML), title of foreign origin.

māriṇḍa (IE 7-1-2), 'twelve.'

maṛutu (CITD), same is maṛuturu.

maṛuturu (IE 8-6; CITD); also called maṛutu, māṭaru, etc.; Telugu; Kannada māṭar or māṭaru; a certain land measure of uncertain area generally used as an equivalent of nivartana, different kinds being mentioned as kāl-maṛuturu, ghāda-maṛuturu, kommu-maṛutu, etc.

Marvādi, spelt Marwari in English; name of the Rājasthāni dialect prevalent in Marwar.

māryādā (SITI), Tamil mariyādi; customary dues; manners; ways; extent; limit; also spelt in Tamil as marjādi, marisādi, marusādi, etc.

Maryādā-dhurya (BL), explained as 'the Warden of Marches.' Maryādā-parihāra (EI 22), customary exemptions of taxes.

See parihāra.

māśa (IE 7-1-2), 'twelve.'

māśa (EI 21, 25, 30, 33; CH 4), according to the Kṛtyakalpataru (Vyavahāra-kāṇḍa, ed. K.V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, p. 125), a gold coin as opposed to silver māśaka; name of a weight; name of a coin; 5 ratis in weight; sometimes regarded as 10 ratis in weight and as equal to 1/4 of a sāna. See JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 41. It was sometimes regarded as 1/20 of a pana of 100 ratis (ibid., Vol. XV, p. 143). Cf. māṣaka, ādia-māṣa.

māṣaka (IE 8-8), name of a coin; cf. māṣa and dināri-māṣaka; mentioned as a silver coin (K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Kṛtyakalpataru, Vyavahāra-kāṇḍa, p. 125).

māśārdha (IE 7-1-2), used to indicate 'six'; cf. māsa, 'twelve'; also pakṣa, 'two'.

Māṣu (Chamba), one enjoying land, who does not pay rent or tax but renders service; e.g., a carpenter, etc.

masūra (ML), small-pox.

mata, cf. guru-mata (CH 1), 'a matter considered to be serious'.
mātāṅga—mālsya

(LP), a signature; cf. the use of the word with the signature as in matain mama amukasya found copied in many copper-plate grants.

mātāṅga (IE 7-1-2), 'eight'.
mātā-pitr-pād-ānudhyāta (IE 8-2), 'meditating on or favoured by the feet of one's parents'; epithet of rulers; cf. mātā-pitr-pād-ānudhyāna-rata.

Mātaraḥ (CII 3), the Divine Mothers, sometimes indicated as seven in number; cf. Mātṛ and Mātṛ-gāna.

māṭha (EI 17, 19, 23, 31, 32; CII 3, 4; SII 1; BL; ASLV; CITD), a school or religious college; a temple; a monastery; hermitage or convent; a monastery which was a religious and educational institution. See māṭhikā. In Telugu records, it also means 'a bullock cart' and 'a cart load' (cf. Kannaḍa maṭṭi, 'a load').

(SITI), place where pilgrims and religious mendicants (tapasvins) are fed.

Mathādhipati (EI 25), same as Jīyar and Mudaliyār; cf. Maṭhapati.

Maṭhapati (EI 33), superintendent of a monastery; the chief priest of a temple.

māṭhāpatya (SITI), the office or position of a Maṭhapati; management of the affairs of a māṭha or temple.

māṭha-sthāna (EI 26), a monastery.

māṭhikā (EI 31), a hut, cottage or cell.

(EI 26, 32), a shrine or temple; cf. māṭha.

Matisaciva (IE 8-3; HD), counsellor or minister; cf. Karmasaciva, administrative officer. See Ep. Ind., Vol. VIII, p. 44.

Māṭr (EI 9), the Divine Mothers, often described as seven in number; cf. māṭr-maṇḍala, various forms of the Mother-goddess installed around a Śiva temple.

Mātra, designation of a class of officers; cf. Mahāmātra in a similar sense. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XVIII, p. 117 (mentioned along with Mūlaprakṛti; cf. Prakṛti).

Māṭr-gāna (IA 7), the Divine Mothers, often described as seven in number. Cf. māṭr-maṇḍala.

matsy-ākara, cf. sa-matsy-ākara (IE 8-5), 'together with the sources of fish', the fishing right belonging to the king or landlord; cf. jala-kara.

mātsya-nyāya (EI 4), 'the law of the fish'; anarchy.
matta (LP), a signature; corrupt form of mata, 'approved', written along with the signature as in matam mama amukasya. See mata.

mattal (EI 16; IA 11), land measure; same as mattar.
mattar (EI 16, 20), Kannada; land measure; same as māruturu or nivartana; cf. gaṇṭi-mattar (IA 9).
mattaru (IE 8-6; CITD), same as mattar or nivartana.
maṭṭa-skandha (LP), a layer of mud; cf. maṭṭa-skandha-rahitā (LP), free from the layers of mud.
Maṭṭīvā (IA 10), Hindi; an exorcist.
maṭṭu (CITD), Telugu; an unknown measure of land.
maukha (EI 13), same as muṅha; 'chief disciple'.
maulika (IE 8-5; EI 32), a tax; the principal or main tax or the perquisites of hereditary officers.
mavāḍa (CII 4), name of a tax; cf. māvāḍai.
mavāḍai (EI 17), name of a tax. cf. mavāḍa.
mayūra (CII 1), a peacock; a bird in general.
mayūta (HRS), probably, the contributions of fruits, firewood, etc., paid by villagers.
Me (Chamba), abbreviation for Mehtā (Mahattaka).
medhi (LP), a barn-yard, a threshing floor.
medhi-hāraka (LP), a special tax on the threshing-floor.
medhya, cf. a-paśu-medhya (IE 8-5), 'free from the obligation of supplying animals for sacrifices'.
medi (EI 9), also called meli, a kidnapper of victims for sacrifices.

mehṛdambara (SII 3), Hindustani; a covered howdā.
Meha (IA 18), abbreviation of Meharā.
Mehara (EI 33), village headman.
Mehari (EI 33), same as Devādāsi.
melāpaka (LP), a group.
meli (EI 9), same as medi. (q.v.).
Mel-lānti (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; chief priest in a temple.
melviṣṭya-vaddāravula (IE 8-5), Kannada; name of a tax; see vaddāravula.

mera (EI 6), Telugu; a fee.
Meridarkha (IE 8-3; ML), an official designation of foreign origin; same as Greek Meridarkhes, 'a district officer'.
Meridarkhes (IE 8-3), Greek; see Meridarkha.
meru (SII 3), name of a gift.
mēṣa—mṛtyuka

(EI 2; CII 4), a kind of temple.

mēṣa-saṅkrānti (CII 3, etc.), the entrance of the sun into the sign Aries, regarded as the starting point of the Śaka year; see also abdapa.

meya (IE 8-5; EI 31; HRS), the share of grains to be paid to the king or landlord; revenue from agricultural land paid in kind; same as bhāga. Cf. tulya-meya, tax on commodities brought to market for sale.

Meykāval (ASLV), watchman in a temple.

majigiti (Ind. Ant., Vol. XI, p. 242), also spelt mijigiti; Indianised form of Arabic masjid, a mosque.

mijigiti (A.R.Ep., 1958-59, p. 12); see majigiti.

miliwalita, same as Sanskrit sammilita, ‘taken collectively’ (JAS, Latters, Vol. XX, p. 204).

miśra (IA 18), an honorific title; cf. Mahāmiśrapaṇḍita.

Mīthika (LL), a polisher.

miti (IA 20), cf. Saṁvat 1384 miti Bhādra-vadi 3 Guru-dine; probably a corruption of Sanskrit mita, ‘counted’, ‘calculated’.

Mleccha (EI 22), name applied to the Muhammadans and other foreigners; cf. Mleccheśvara (EI 32).

moci, moci (EI 2; CII 4), a shoe-maker.

modala-vāda (IE 8-4), Kannada; the chief village in a Pargana consisting of a number of villages, i.e. headquarters; sometimes called rājadāṇi.

modati, cf. swarge modati bhūmidaḥ; parasmaipada in place of the expected ātmantepa.

Modina, same as Arabic Muazzin, ‘a public crier to prayers’ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 144).

Mohini (IA 19), female devils who possess men.

mokiraka (LP), a den in a mountain forest; Gujarāti bhokarumī.

mṛṣa, also called prṣa or pruṣa (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 40); unit of metal weight like the maṅjādi.

mṛga (CII 1), a deer; an animal in general.

mṛgāṅka (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.

mṛtyuka-vṛtti (BL; HRS), land granted by the king as military pension to the heir of a person killed in a battle against the king’s enemies; compensatory grant made in favour of the heir of a person who died fighting on behalf of his master. See rakta-mānya, etc. Cf. vīra-śeṣā.
mūdā (LP), same as mūḍāka or mūṭaka; a measure of capacity equal to a hundred maunds or to 24 maunds in the Surat District.

mūḍāka (LP), same as mūṭaka or mūḍā.
mudal (SII 3), Tamil; cost.
mudala (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 18), used in some Orissan inscriptions in the sense of a royal order [regarding the grant of land or its execution]. Cf. ibid., Vol. XXVIII, p. 305.
Mudali, Mudaliyār (SII 12; SITI), Tamil; a chief.
(EI 25), same as ṇaṭhāḍhipati.
Mudirathā (EI 33), Oḍiya; same as Mudrāhasta.
muditā (CII 4), cheerfulness; one of the Buddhist bhāvanās.
mudrā (CII 4), the position of fingers in worship.
(LP), the government seal.
mūṛdh-āḍhikāra, cf. Tamil mūtt-āḍikāram (SITI), supreme authority.
Mudrāḍhikārin (EI 30), officer in charge of the royal seal; also called Mudr-āḍhyaκa, etc. Mudrāḍhikāri-saciva, may be Mudrāḍhikārin and Saciva.

Mudr-āḍhikṛta (EI 14, 15), same as Mudr-āḍhikārin, etc.
Mudrāhasta (EI 33), official designation; same as Oḍiya Mudiratha, designation of a class of servants in the temple of Jagannātha at Purī.
mudr-āpara (IE 8-8; EI 30), the crime of using counterfeit coins or the misuse of official seals.
mudrā-saṅkha, cf. Tamil muttirai-ccāngu (SITI), a variety of conch-shell; conch-shell marked with a seal.
mudr-āvatāra, cf. Tamil muttir-āvatāram (SITI), an ear-ornament.
mudrā-vaṣāra (IE 8-2); 8-3; BL), ‘the affairs associated with the royal seal’; often used in connection with the function of the viceroy described as conducting the said business; cf. samasta-mudrā-vaṣārān paripanthyati, sri-srikaran-ādi-samasta-mudrāvaṣārān paripanthyati. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 154. See also vaṣāra.

Mududa (EI 27), same as Mutuda; probably, a village headman.
muhārtta (CII 3; IA 17), the thirtieth part of a mean day and night; equal to forty-eight minutes.
mukha (EI 22; LL), the face, the gate; a door.
Cf. dāna-mukha (ML), the principal gift.
(EI 16), used at the end of compounds in the sense of mukhyā; ‘head’ ‘heading’ or ‘sum’. Cf. pañca-mukha-nagara.
Cf. muha-patti.
mukha-kāṭṭana (SITI), porch; also called dārśana-kāṇikkai; front side of a building (SII 12).
mukha-maṇḍapa, Tamil muga-maṇḍaka (SITI), the front hall in a temple; cf. mahāmaṇḍapa.
mukha-mudrā (EI 5), same as mauna.
muktā (BL), epithet of a grant; a grant; possibly Arabic mukhta.
mukti-bhūmi (EI 27, 30), a holy place where salvation is attainable on death.
mukh-āhāra, ‘principal food or meals’; same as mukhy-āhāra.
See Sel. Ins., p. 162, text line 5.
Mukhyā (EI 32), city elder; member of the city council.
Cf. Hindī Mukhiyā, a village elder.
(CII 1), chief officer.
(EI 16), see mukha meaning ‘head’, ‘heading’ or ‘sum’.
mukhy-āhāra, cf. mukh-āhāra.
mukkuti (ASLV), an ornament; the nose-screw.
mūla (SITI), original; a document regarding a title to the property or right.
(HRS), investment of capital which is one of the seven sources of revenue specified in the Arthaśāstra. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p. 26.
(Sel. Ins., p. 163), seedling. Cf. sa-mūla (EI 13), a tree.
Mūla-bhṛtya (SITI), the chief servant; also called Caṇḍeśvara who was the chief servant of Śiva.
mūla-gabhāro (HA), Jain; same as garbha-grha; the sanctum where the Mūla-nāyaka is installed.
mūlāiṭana (EI 1), meaning doubtful.
Mūla-nāyaka (BL), epithet of a Jain Tirthaṅkara; Mahāvīra called ‘the Mūla-nāyaka of the Sandeśakā-gaccha’.
(HA), the main deity in the sanctum of a shrine or in a devakulikā; also the central Jina in a sculpture representing a group of Jinas.

mūla-pariṣad, cf. Tamil mūla-pariṣai (SITI), chief assembly [of a Śiva temple]; variously written in Tamil as mūla-parādai, mūla-parudai, mūla-paridai, mūla-paruṣai, etc.

Mūlaprakṛti (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.

(EIF 18), probably ‘the prominent subjects’ or ‘landlords’ or the six important officers styled Prakṛti (q.v.).

Mūlaratnabhaṇḍarattār (SII 2), Sanskrit Mūlaratnabhāṇḍarastha; treasures of the chief jewels.

Mūla-saṅgha (EI 16, 25), name of a Jain sect.

mūla-sthāna, cf. Tamil mūla-sthānam (SII 3; SITI; CITD), a place; the origin, base or foundation; the supreme spirit; the central shrine in a temple (SII 13); the place where the main image stands.

(EIF 18), an important seat of monks.

mūla-visa (EI 6; ASLV), cf. Telugu-Kannaḍa visa, 1/4 of a haṇa (paṇa); name of a tax or levy.

Mūlī (EI 31), Oḏiyā; a day-labourer; from Sanskrit Mūlika, possibly an abbreviation of Pādamūlika.

Mūluda (LL), same as Mutuda or Mududa; probably, a village headman. Cf. Śirṣaka.

mūlya (CII 3), an endowment; equivalent to aksaya-nivi, a perpetual endowment.

(HRS), proceeds of sale of metal-ware manufactured in the government workshops, as suggested by the Arthaśāstra.


mummuri-daṇḍa (ASLV), name of an organisation.

mumoda (EI 13), parasmaipada form instead of the expected ātmanepada.

Mūṅ-nā (PJS), contraction of Mūla-nāyaka, ‘the principal deity in a Jain temple’; often found in medieval Jain inscriptions.

mūḍamola (IE 8-5), cf. khaṇḍapāla-mūḍamola (EI 24); name of a tax.

mundiri (EI), a land measure.

muni (SII 1; IA 30; LL), a Jain monk.

(EIF 7-1-2), ‘seven’.
murā—nādi

murā (EI 33), a measure of capacity; cf. muraka.
muraka (EI 9), a measure; cf. murā.
mūrti (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’; rarely used to indicate ‘eight’; but cf. rūpa used in the sense of ‘one’.

Muruṇḍa (EI 14, 19), Śaka title of a chief; a title or tribal name; supposed to be derived from a Scythian word meaning ‘a king’.

Mūsara-vāru (CITD), Telugu; probably, goldsmiths or manufacturers of metallic objects.
muṣṭi (IE 8-6), a handful.
Cf. eka-muṣṭyā (LP), ‘at the same time’.
uṭaka, muṭaka (IE 8-5; EI 25), a measure or head-load; cf. caṇa-satka-muṭaka, ‘one muṭaka of peas’ (LP). See Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 303, text line 50; cf. mot (a load) in Hindi and other dialects.

muṭaka (LP), same as mūḍā, a measure of capacity equal to a hundred or twentyfour maunds; a bullock’s load (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 309; cf. Marāṭhi mūṭh, ‘a bullock’s pack-saddle’).
muṭi, abbreviation of an expression probably meaning ‘a mound covered with jungle’ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 56).

mutirigai (IE 8-6), Tamil; a small land measure equal to 1/16 of a veli.

mutkalaniya (LP), ‘may be sent’; cf. Gujarāti mokalavun. muttōorana (EI 21), name of a tax.

Mutuḍa (EI 27), also spelt as Mudoḍa, Muḍuḍa; probably, the headman of a village.

N

nabhas (IE 7-1-2), ‘cypher’.

nā, cf. nā-bhū.

nā-bhū (IE 1), abbreviation of nāla-bhūmi, ‘cultivated land’.

nāḍ (ASLV), same as nāḍu; a district; the assembly of a district; the professional association and guild of a district.

nāḍa (IE 8-6), same as nāla, a measuring rod.

Nāḍa-gauḍa, same as Nāḍu-gauḍa, Nār-gāvunda, etc.

nāḍaka, same as nāḍuka (IE 8-4); same as nāḍ, nāḍu.

Nāḍa-senabova (ASLV), officer in charge of the accounts of a nāḍu or district.

nāḍī (IA 7-1-2), ‘three’.
nadi-kūla (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’.
nadipāla (HRS), fixed tax on villages situated upon the banks of rivers and lakes as suggested by the Arthaśāstra.
naditara-sthāna (IE 8-5), ferry.
nāḍiyaka (LP), same as anāḍiyaka; a place where the carts stand to dispose of goods.

nādu (IE 8-4; SII 1; SITI), a country; a territorial division; a district or a subdivision; the local assembly to govern the civic affairs of the division called nādu.

(EI 31), a chamber.
Nādu-gauda (ASLV), the head of an organisation relating to a district.
nāḍuka (EI 12; ASLV), same as nādu.
naga (IE 8-1-2), ‘seven’; rarely used to indicate ‘eight’.
nāga (IE 7-1-2), ‘eight’.
nāgadala (BL), meaning uncertain; cf. ‘a race subsisting on nāgadala’.

nāg-āmāvāsyā, cf. nāgara-amāvāsyā (EI 5), name of a tithi.
Nagakāra (BL), wrong reading for Taṭṭhakāra, ‘a brazier’.
nagara (IE 8-4), city; palace; cf. navara.

(EI 21; SITI), a commercial guild; guild of merchants; a mercantile town; often spelt in Kannada inscriptions as nakara or nakhara; cf. pañca-nagara.

(CITD), in Telugu inscriptions, a territorial assembly like the sabhā and ār; the merchant community in general or the organization of the merchant community of a town. In some places, the nagara and ār carried on their functions side by side. The word is sometimes used to indicate occupational groups like śāleyanagarattom. Cf. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, The Coḷas, Vol. II, 1st ed., p. 294.


(IA 17), represented in Prakrit by nera further corrupted to ner or nar. See nagari.

√Nagar-ādhikrta (HD), the city prefect. See Rājataraṅgini, IV. 81; VI. 70; VIII. 3334.

√Nagar-ādhīpa (HD), same as Nagar-ādhikrta.
√Nagaraka (HD), same as Nāgarika; chief officer of the city; the city prefect of police. See Arthaśāstra, II. 36; Kāma-
sūtra, V. 5. 9 (the commentator explaining Nāgaraka as Daṇḍapāśika). Cf. Talavara.

Nagar-akṣadarśa (LL), the city-judge.

Nagara-mahallaka (EI 25), the City Elder.

nagara-parivāra (ASLV), an organisation relating to a town.

Nagaraṭpati (EI 12, 32; HD), the city prefect; ruler of a city. See Ind. Ant., Vol. IV, p. 35.

Nagara-rakṣaka (IE 8-2), same as Talāra, Nagararaksin, Nāgarika, etc.

Nagara-rakṣin, same as Nagararaksaka, etc; prefect of the city police (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVIII, pp. 156-57).

Nagara-śreṣṭhin (IE 8-3; EI 15, 21; BL; HD), according to some, the city banker or guild president of the town; but actually, the chairman of a board of administration like the Pañcāyat; same as the Nagarseṭh who was the chairman of the board called Cauṭhiyā in late medieval Rajasthan. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 115; Proc. IHC, Ahmadabad, 1954, pp. 52 ff. See Pura-śreṣṭhin, Pura-pradhāna, Ṣetti, etc.

Nagara-svāmin (SITI), headman of the merchants.

Nagarattār (EI 30), Sanskrit Nagarastha; leading men of the city.

(ASLV; SITI), members of a guild of a town; members of a mercantile guild.

Nagara-uyavahārika (IE 8-3; CII 1; HD), Prakrit Nagalaviyohālaka; judicial officer of a city; superintendent of the judicial affairs of a city; the city magistrate; also styled a Mahāmātra. See Pura-uyahārika (Arthasastra, I. 12).

nagari (IA 17), represented in Prakrit by nerī; further corrupted into nar. See nagara.

Nagarika (HD), chief of the police. See Vikramorvaśiya, V (after verse 4); Daśakumārācarita, II, pp. 58-59. The Vaijayanti explains the word as Kāraṇapati, the superintendent of jails.

(ASLV), the chief bailiff or prefect at Vijayanagara. See also Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., pp. 95-96. Cf. Nagararaksin, etc.

Nagar-seṭh (IE 8-3), Sanskrit Nagarā-śreṣṭhin (q. v.); designation of the chairman of an administrative board called Cauṭhiyā in Western India. See Ṣetti.

nāga-vana (IE 8-4), an elephant-forest.
naharaṇa, a thief's weapon to dig a hole in the walls (Journ. Or. Inst., Vol. X, No. 1, p. 13).

naiḍhānī-śilā (EI 32), a boundary pillar.

Naigama, cf. Negama (EI 24; LL), the inhabitant of a nigama (township); a merchant. See Nigama-putra.

naijāyamāna (LP), from nijā; 'when they are going to get themselves separated'.

Naimittika (EI 19, 26; HD), a soothsayer or astrologer. See Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 305.

nairgamika (IE 8-8; EI 30), exit tax.

naivedya (EI 30), daily offerings to gods.

Naiyāmika, Naiyamika (EI 24), also called Naiyāvika; a law officer or judge.

Naiyogika (IE 8-3; EI 12, 24), cf. Niyogika (EI 8), 'an officer'; officer-in-charge of an administrative unit; same as Niyogin.

Naiyyyoka (EI 2), a mistake for Naiyogika.

nakara, Kannāḍa; same as Sanskrit nagara (q.v.); also spelt nakhara.

nakha (IE 7-1-2), 'twenty'.

nakhara, Kannāḍa; same as Sanskrit nagara (q.v.); also spelt nakara.

Nākhudā Arabic; captain or commander of a ship (Ep. Ind. Vol. XXXIV, p. 143).

nakṣatra (CII 3), a lunar mansion.

(IE 7-1-2), 'twentyseven'.

nala (IE 8-6), measuring rod; same as daṇḍa; sometimes regarded as 12 cubits, 22 cubits, 56 cubits, etc., in length; cf. Samataśiya-nala, 'the rod as used in the Samataṭa country'; Vṛṣabhaśāṅkara-nala, 'the rod introduced by king Vṛṣabha-śāṅkara', 'the rod of the village of Pattiyamattavura', etc. See kol, kolu, ghafe, etc.

(IE 8-6), cf. aṣṭaka-navaka-nala, saṭka-nala, etc., the first probably referring to the custom of measuring the length and breadth of a plot of land by rods of different length.

(EI 28), used in some Orissan inscriptions in the sense of measurement of the area [of the gift land] (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 20).

(EI 21), a measure.

nalā, same as śatamāna (q. v.).
nāla—nandā

nāla, cf. sa-khila-nāla (IE 8-5; EI 14); cultivated land; same as nāla-bhūmi.

nāla-bhūmi (IE 8-1), cultivated land; see nāla.

nāli, nāli (EI 9, 28), a grain measure; same as nālikā.

nālikā (IE 8-6), same as Pali nāli or nāli; regarded as the same as prastha, i.e. one-sixteenth of a drona.

nālikāvāpa (IE 8-6; EI 31), a land measure; an area of land requiring one nālikā measure of seed grains for sowing.

nalu, nāluka (EI 7; CII 4), a measure of land; same as nalva; 400 (or 100 or 120) square cubits.

nāma-grha, cf. nāmghar (IA 25), Assamese; a place of worship of the Vaiṣṇavas, where plays, etc., are performed.

namaka (IA 18), name applied to the first section of the Rudraśāpa.

nāmakarana (BL), naming ceremony.

nāma-liṅga (EI 15), a deity bearing the name of a person.

nāmas (CII 3), ‘reverence’; an invocation, generally connected with the names of gods, at the commencement of inscriptions.

nāmasya (IE 8-5; EI 5, 13, 28), same as mānya, sarvā-nāmasya, nāmasya-vṛtti, etc.; a rent-free tenure.

nāmasya-vṛtti (IE 8-5; EI 32), same as sarvā-nāmasya, etc.; a tax-free holding.

nāṇā (EI 30), name of a coin; same as nāṇaka.

nāṇādēśī (EI 31; SITI; ASLV), guild of merchants coming from outside.

nānai (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 197, text line 18), same as Sanskrit nāṇaka; ‘a coin.’

nāṇaka, sec nānai.

daṅga (IE 8-5; EI 25), cf. naṅge grhītasya yac=c=aṣtau śodaśa vā nagara-mahallakā vicārya vadante tad=eva pranāṇam; a word of uncertain meaning; but a fine is prescribed for a merchant’s son described as naṅge grhita.

Nāṇi (CII 4), an engraver; probably a corruption of Vijñānīn.

nanda (IE 7-1-2), ‘nine’.

nandā-dīpā, also called nandā-dīvīgē (CITD); used in Telugu and Kannāḍa inscriptions in the sense of a lamp that is always kept burning before a deity in a temple; same as akhaṇḍa-dīpā.
nandavana, nandanavana, cf. tiru-nandavanam, etc. (SII 1); a sacred flower-garden.

nandā-vilakkun (SII 1, 2), also spelt as nondā, nondā; a perpetual lamp; same as nandā-dīpa, akhamā-dīpa.
nandimukha (CII 1), a species of water-birds.
nāndi-samārohaṇa (EI 32), a ceremony.
nandīśvarāśṭamī (SII 11-1), same as Phālguna-sudi 8.
napṛṭ (CII 1), a grandson.
(EI 4, 9), a great-grandson.

napṛṭka, cf. natika (EI 22), a grandson.
Narādhipati (IA 15), royal title; same as Narapati.
Narapati (IE 8-2; EI 12, 19; HD; SITI), 'lord of men', 'leader of the infantry'; title borne by the Coḷa monarchs; Vijayanagara rulers, etc., in view of the large infantry they possessed; cf. the titles Aivapati and Gajapati, and also Aivapati-gajapati-narapati-rāja-tray-ādhipati which was the title of some kings. See Ind. Ant., Vol. XV, p. 7; JBO RS, Vol. V, p. 588.

Narasāmin, probably 'a Jāgirdār'; cf. grāme mahattama-narasvāmināḥ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXV, p. 51).

Nār-gāvunḍa (EI 23, 27), village headman; also called Nāda-gauda; cf. Nār-gāvunḍa-svāmya-bhūta, 'being in the possession of the Nār-gāvunḍas'.
nārikela, cf. sa-guvāka-nārikela (EI 8-5); coconut palms [which the ordinary tenants had no right to enjoy].

Narāsa-saciva (EI 13), minister of amusement.
Nāṣatya (IE 7-1-2), 'two'.
nāṣṭa (LP), disappeared.
nāṣṭabharaṇa (HRS), name of a levy; same as naṣṭibharaṇa; (see Ep. Ind., Vol. III, note 4); may be 'compensation for losses'.
nāṣṭa-rājya (IA 22), former rule of a dead king. Cf. also vinaṣṭa-rājya.

naṣṭibharaṇa (HRS), same as naṣṭabharaṇa; name of a levy (Ep. Ind., Vol. III, p. 264, note 4).

Naṭa (EI 31), a dancer; sometimes mentioned in the list of officials probably indicating 'the chief dancer'.
nāṭaka-sālā (SII 3; 11-1), a theatre hall.
Naṭha (Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 313), same as Nāyaka.
Naṭṭakāra (BL), mistake for Taṭṭhakāra, a brazier.
Naṭṭavai (ASLV), Tamil; members of an organisation relating to a nādu or district,
nāṭya—Navakarmin

nāṭya-śālā (EI 4), dance hall.


nauḍanḍa, same as nauṭatha (IHQ, Vol. XXIII, pp. 255-56).

naukā-bandha (EI 32), a levy from the boatmen at landing places.

Nauk-ādhyaṣa (IE 8-3), officer in charge of the navy.

naukā-bhāṭaka (EI 14), charges for hiring a boat.

nau-krama (EI 19), a bridge of boats or a ferry station.

Nauvāha (Ind. Ant., Vol. XI, p. 244), a ship-owner, mariner or captain.

Nauvāṭaka (EI 24), a naval officer. Cf. Ardha-nauvāṭaka. (EI 15), probably, a wall (so to say) made of a large number of boats.

Nauvittaka, leader or owner of ships (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 144).

nava-catuṣṭikā, cf. nava-coki.

nava-coki (HA), Sanskrit nava-catuṣṭikā; a hall (open on three sides) adjacent to and in front of the gūḍha-mañḍapa, so-called because it is divided into nine sections by means of the pillars supporting its ceiling.

nāvaḥ (HRS), charges for hiring royal boats; same as nau-bhāṭaka.

navakāra (HA), Sanskrit namaskāra; the chief Jain formula for worship or an obeissance to the arhats, siddhas, ācāryas, upā-dhyāyas and sādhus.

nava-karman, cf. Tamil nava-karumam (SITI); renovation; repairs. Cf. Prakrit nava-kama (EI 20), foundation, extension or repairs to buildings.

Navakarmapati (EI 22), an architect or the supervisor of building operations; same as Navakarmika and Navakarmin.

Navakarmika (EI 16, 23; LL), superintendent of a work (possibly of repairs); cf. Navakamika (EI 4, 20), an overseer of work (building or repairing operations); superintendent of building operations. Cf. Navakarmapati.

Navakarmin (ML), same as Navakarmika, the superintendent of a work. Cf. Navakarmapati.
nava-khaña (IE 8-4), epithet of Bhārata or Bhāratavarśa; see khaña.
nava-amikā (EI 9), meaning uncertain.
navaṅga, cf. Pali navaṅga (EI 33); cf. navāṅga-Śāstrī-sāsana.
nava-nidāna, cf. nava-nidāna-sahita (IA 11), epithet of gift land; see Ind. Ant., Vol. VI, pp. 180 ff. (Inscriptions Nos. 4-11); explained as ‘new taxes imposed for the first time’; probably ‘a fresh assessment of tax’ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 143).
navara, Oḍiyā; same as Sanskrit nagara; capital city, palace.
nava-ratna (BL), the nine gems at Vikramāditya’s court.
navarātra, navarātri (EI 11, 25; CII 4), the festival of Durgā; Āśvina-sudi 1 to 9.
navarātri-amāvāsyā (EI 5), new-moon preceding the navarātri; also called mahālāyā.
navatara-bhūmi (LP), land as yet uncultivated.
navina-pañjikā-karaṇa (LP), probably, ‘to have new fences’, i.e. ‘to have additional land in one’s possession.’
naya (EI 3), argumentation.
(Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, pp. 318 ff, text lines 26-27), a territorial division like a Pargana.
Yes Nāyaka (EI 33; CII 4), a royal officer or ruling chief. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVII, p. 142, text line 35.
Yes (HD), explained as ‘the head of ten villages.’ See Artha-
śāstra, I. 12; Śukra, I. 192.
Yes (EI 32; BL), title of a subordinate ruler.
Yes (ASLV), one who held lands from the Vijayanagara kings on the condition of offering military service (cf. Amara-nāyaka).
Yes (EI 7), a general.
Yes (Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 313), head of a nāḍu or district.
(IIE 7-1-2), ‘one’.
nāyaka-naraka (CITD), Telugu-Kannada; the principal hell.
Nāyakavādi (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; watchmen stationed by the State or landlord to keep watch over the crops before or during harvest time; the inām granted to such persons was known as kākku-nāyaka-vilāgam.
nayana (IE 8-1-2), ‘two’; cf. netra.
nāyaṅkara, nāyaṅkāra (EI 16; ASLV), the feudal system prevalent in the Vijayanagara kingdom, in which the Nāyakas
enjoyed royal land on condition of offering military service; see Nāyaka, Amara-nāyaka.

Nayinār (IA 12), Tamil; the chief temple-servant.
nazrāna (EI 26), Persian; customary presents.
nell-āyam (SII 1), Tamil, revenue in paddy.
nemaka (EI 1), probably, salt.
netra (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’; in some areas of Eastern India, it was used in the sense of Hara-netra, ‘three’. The word dṛk seems to bear the sense of three in the Pamulavaka plates of Eastern Cālukya Vijayāditya VII (JAHRS, Vol. II, p. 287, text line 67).

nettara-goḍaga (ASLV), a kind of compensation.
ni (IE 8-1; EI 33), abbreviation of nibaddha or nirikṣita, i.e. registered or approved.

(Select Inscriptions, pp. 238-39, 247-48), explained as an abbreviation of nija and as a sort of genitive suffix often with a word indicating relationship understood.
nī (LP), used for the verb ānī.
(LP), to make.
nibaddha (IE 8-1; EI 29), explained as ‘registered’.

(IA 13), used in respect of a copper-plate grant and translated as ‘prepared’.

(IA 15), interpreted as ‘assigned’.
nibandh (Select Inscriptions, p. 202), to register.
nibandha (EI 7), an endowment.

(Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p. 49), a register.

(SII 2), also spelt nivanda or nimanda in Tamil; the fixed requirements of a temple; cf. Nivandakkārar, temple servants who attend to the nibandha.

(SII 3; SITI), expenses or arrangements; arrangement for the conduct of affairs in a temple.
nibarāna (CITD), Telugu; an unknown weight used in the case of salt and paddy (unhusked rice).
nīca (CII 1), mean or low.

(CII 1), southern.
niccoca-māsa (CII 3), the anomalistic month, the period in which the moon comes from perigee or apogee to the same point again; its duration is 27 days, 33 ghaṭis and 16.65 pālas, or 27 tithis 59 ghaṭis and 33.36 pālas; see also kendra.
nidāna (CITD), Telugu; same as Sanskrit nidhāna; a treasure; a hoard or fund; store, wealth or property.

nidhāna (HRS), explained as 'cess imposed upon agricultural land'; but 'freshly assessed tax'; cf. nava-nidhāna. cf. sa-nidhi-nidhāna (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 139, text line 20), in which it is the same as nīkṣeṇa; also sa-vana-swabhara-nidhāna; probably, a mine.

nidhān-ālipaka (Ep. Ind., Vol. III, p. 274, text line 61), probably the same as nidhi-nīkṣeṇa or nidhy-upanidhi. But ālipaka, also read as āliyaka and often spelt as ālipaka, may refer to the right on beehives and honey (see alipaka).

nidhi (IE 7-1-2), 'nine'.

Cf. nidhi-nīkṣeṇa (IE 8-5; HRS; SITI); treasure trove; a treasure-hoard; hidden treasure under the ground; one of the eight kinds of enjoyments allowed to the donees of rent-free land. Cf. nidhāna.

(CITD), a treasure; a repostiory; store; a place where anything is placed.


nidhyāpti, cf. Prakrit nijhati (EI 2; CII 1), explanation, exhortation or argumentation; to cause understanding; cf. anunidhyāpti.

nidhyāyana, cf. nijhati (CII 1); the act of explaining; argumentation [in favour of a particular view]; consolation. See nidhyāpti.

nidrā-kalasa, a pūrṇa-ghāta kept near the head of the bed (Matsya Purāṇa, 265.14; Harṣacarita, IV).

Nigama-putra (LL), inhabitant of a nigama (township); a merchant; cf. Naigama.

nigama-sabha (EI 7, 8), a public hall or the assembly of the town Paṅgaṇyayat; the city council.

nigraha (EI 27), 'reducer'. Cf. also koṭṭa-nigraha.

Nihelapati (IE 8-3; HD), official designation of uncertain import; probably, the governor of a territorial unit; also spelt Nihilapati. See Vogel, Ant. Ch. St., p. 124; CIL, Vol. III, p. 289.


niḥsāra, cf. nissāreṇa (LP), 'in an excellent manner.'
nikara (EI 12, 33), cf. yathādiyamāna-bhoga-bhāga-kara-nikara-ādikam; a small tax or cess; small amount of rent fixed for a gift land; practically the same as kāra or tax (IHQ, Vol. XXXIV, p. 279). Cf. upakara, tṛṇodaka, māṇya-kaṇikē, etc.
nikāya (EI 7), a religious corporation.
(EI 18; LL), a Buddhist school or community; a fraternity of Buddhist monks.
Cf. Kaulika-nikāya (LL), a guild of the Kaulikas or weavers. (CHII 1), a class or group.
Nikephoros (IE 8-2), Greek; royal title; ‘victorious’; translated into Prakrit-Sanskrit as Jayadhara.
nikṣēpa, cf. nidhi-nikṣēpa (IE 8-5; HRS), deposits and finds on the soil (probably including beehives, cf. alīpaka, nidhāna); deposits; same as upanidhi; one of the eight kinds of enjoyment of the property ‘allowed to the donees of rent-free land; sometimes wrongly explained as a treasure-trove (SITI). See nidhi.
nila-dumphaka (IE 8-8), probably, one whose profession was to press indigo plants for getting blue dye; dumphaka may be Sanskrit dṛmphaka.
nila-kūti (IE 8-8; EI 30), probably, an indigo manufactory.
nilaya (EI 9), cf. grāma-nilaya-nāda-sarva-bādhā-parihārena; probably a territorial unit like a Parganā; the inhabited area of a district.
nimantraṇa (IA 20), explained as ‘an invitation which admits of no refusal’.
nimitta (SII 1), a sign.
nimn-onnata (IA 16), explained as ‘what is above and below’; but really, ‘low and high lands’; cf. khalla-unnata.
nindana (LP), weeding out grass growing along with the crops; cf. Gujarāṭī nindavum.
nipraiṟai (EI 30), Tamil; permanent tax.
nipāna, same as pāṇa, cf. grāma-nipāna-kūpaka (EI 4); ‘the drinking well of a village’; may also be the same as āpāna.
nipratiṣṭhāpita (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 248), same as pratiṣṭhāpita; established, installed.
nir-grha (EI 31), ‘a water-house’; same as Persian ṣabdār-khāna.
nirājana (SII 1), the waving of a lamp before an idol; same as ārātrika.
nirasta, nirasti, cf. sarvajāta-bhoga-nirastyā (IE 8-5), ‘with all kinds of the [king’s] rights renounced’.
niravakara (EI 31), used in some Orissan inscriptions in the sense of ‘the nett total after deductions’.
nirikṣita (IE 8-1), same as ḍṛṣṭa, ‘examined [and approved’]. See ni.
nirlakṣaṇa (CH 1), castration.
nīroga, the science of medicine (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 146).
nirūḍhya (LP), ‘up to’.
nir-ula, nir-ula (CITD), Telugu; low lying land irrigated by water from a tank, canal, well, etc.; usually called ‘wet land’ and considered the most valuable. Cf. veli-volam or veli-cunu, i.e. land on a comparatively higher level, which depends solely on rain and is called ‘dry land’.

nirūpa (SITI), written order; communication from the king or other superiors.
Nirūpa (ASLV), the carrier of a royal order.
nirūpaṇa (LP), order for transfer of service; appointment. nirūpita (LP), appointed.

\( \sqrt{\text{nirūpita-dāṇḍa}} \) (IA 18), wrongly regarded as a doubtful technical expression; actually, ‘appointed as Dāṇḍa (i.e. Dānda-nāyaka)’. Cf. nīyukta-Dāṇḍa.
nirvacaniya, cf. bhoga-sambandha-nirvacaniya (EI 12), ‘the relations [of the gift land] with the district [to which it belonged] should not be reckoned’.
nirvah, cf. nirvahanīya (LP), ‘should be observed’.
nirvāha, cf. vāśal-nirvāham (SITI), same as vāśal-kāriyam (kārya).
Nirvāha (ASLV), probably, a manager.
nirvāha-sabha (SITI), a managing or executive committee.
nirvāṇa (CII 3), annihilation of human passion; a stage in the Buddhist practices, anterior to parinirvāṇa or complete annihilation of personal existence by absorption into the all-pervading spirit.

(HA), same as mokṣa; liberation from all bondage includ-
ing that of this earthly body; the death of the Jinas or monks who have obtained kevala-jñāna.

nirvāṇa-caitya (BL), name of the Buddhist memorial built at Kasia (ancient Kuśinagara) in the Deoria District, where the Buddha obtained mahāparinirvāṇa (death).

nirvāṇa (EI 11), dole.

nirvṛtti (ASLV), same as viśaya or koṭṭam; an administrative division.

Niryāmaka (LP), probably, an officer who allowed licenced articles to pass.

niryātita (CII 2-1; ML), given.

niryoga-kṣema (LP), ‘renouncing all claims’.

niśadam, also called niśadi (SII 1), supposed to be the same as nityam.

niśadhi (EI 28), also spelt nisidhi, niśidhi, niśedhikā, etc.; the tomb of Jain monks. Cf. niśidikā, etc. (Sanskrit niśadyā).

niśadi, cf. niśadam.


niśedha (LP), same as vyāśedha (q. v.).

niśedhikā (BL), memorial on the burial ground of Jain religious teachers; cf. nisidhi, etc.; also niśidikā.

niśidhi, niśidhi, niśidhi (IA 12), Jain; the tomb of Jain monks.

niśiti (EI 20), a Jain tomb; cf. niśidhi, etc.

niśidikā, also spelt niśidigai (SITI), the death of a Jain by fasting; the memorial set up for such a person.

nīśima (ML), Prakrit; supposed to be the same as stūpa; cf. nīśīma.

nīśka (IE 8-8; EI 15, 27, 30), name of a gold coin; name sometimes applied to śatamāna, śāna, tānka, ganga-māda, etc.; cf. ganda-nīśka, also called ganga-māda. See JNSJ, Vol. XVI, pp. 41 ff.

(IE 8-8), a gold coin equal to sixteen silver drammas.

(EI 5), a coin equal to a half-pagoda.

(JNSJ, Vol. XV, p. 139), a silver coin equal to one śatamāna.

nīśkāvala (LP), a thing on which no one has any right; cf. Sanskrit kavala.

niśrā—niyata

niśrā-nikṣepa-haṭṭa (EI 11), probably, a place in the market for storing goods to be exported.

nissima (CH II 2-1), explained as ‘a piece of land outside a monastery’. See nisima.

niśṭhāpita, ‘caused to be completed’ (Sel. Ins., p. 224). Cf. nipratīśṭhāpita, niśṭhīta.

(LP), finished.

niśṭhīta (Select Inscriptions, p. 203), completed. Cf. anusṭhīta, niśṭhāpita.

niśṭya (EI 19), compulsory.

nivanda (SITI), allocated duties of servants in temples; temple expenses; same as Sanskrit nibandha.

nīva-pāta (LP), the falling of rain-water from the eaves; cf. Gujarāti nev or nevān.

nivartana (IE 8-6; EI 21, 26, 28; CH II 4), an area of land, which was not the same in different ages and localities. See Ind. Ep., pp. 409-10; also Matsya Purāṇa, 283. 14-15, representing a goecarman as ¼ of a nivartana (210 × 210 sq. cubits).

(CITD), same as māruturu, the identification of the two being established by bilingual Sanskrit-Telugu inscriptions.

nivartanin (CH II 4), name of a land measure, same as nivartana.

nivedanaka (EI 13), cf. Vāmanasvāmi-pādānāṁ nivedanaka-nimittam, ‘in order to be presented at the feet of Vāmanasvāmin.’

nivedya (EI 15), same as naivedya; the food offering to a god.

niveśa (EI 28), a house-site.

niveśana (LL), a house.

niveśīta (CH II 1), written [on stone].

Cf. prāsādo yaṁ nivesītaḥ (Select Inscriptions, p. 295, text line 19); erected.

nīvī (EI 17), a permanent endowment; same as akṣaya-nīvī.

nīvī-dharma (EI 15, 17; HRS), the custom regarding permanent endowments; the condition that the donee should not destroy the principal but should only enjoy the income arising from it.


niyātī (EI 8), a district.

niyāta-bhega (EI 30), regular offerings to gods.
niyat-āniyata (IE 8-5), regular and fixed taxes and those which were occasional.

Niyyāyattār (ASLV), Tamil; Sanskrit Nyāyastha; a judge.
Cf. Nyāyattār.

niyoga (EI 24; SITI), an appointment; authority; the officer bearing the same. Cf. Niyogin, etc.

Niyyogastha (Ind. Ant., Vol. XVII, p. 11, text line 13), 'an officer'; same as Niyyog-niyukta, etc.

Niyyogi (ASLV), a class of Brāhmaṇas in the Telugu-speaking land.

Niyygika (IE 8-3; EI 8, 25, 32), same as Niyogin or Naiyogika, 'an officer'.

Niyogin (EI 5, 24, 30), same as Niyyogika; 'one having a niyoga'. Cf. Paramēvara-niyogin.

Niyyukta (IE 8-3; EI 12, 21, 24), official designation; same as Niyyuktaka, Tanniyyukta, etc.

niyyukta-danda (IA 18), wrongly regarded as a doubtful technical expression; actually, 'appointed as Danda (i.e. Danda-nāyaka)'. Cf. nirūpita-danda.

Niyyuktaka (HD), probably, a subordinate officer under the Āyuktaka; same as Niyyukta. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIV, p. 84. Niyyuktak-ādhikārika (EI 33), better Niyyuktaka and Adhikārika.

nṛtya-bhoga (SITI), same as Tamil śākkai-kkāni.

nṛpa (IE 7-1-2), 'sixteen'.

Nūrmaḍi (IE 8-2; SII 3), Kannaḍa, 'hundred times'; word prefixed to the names of certain kings in order to distinguish them from their predecessors bearing the same name; e.g. Nūrmaḍi Taila, 'one who is a hundredfold Taila'; cf. Saṇḍi Jayasiṁha, 'one and one-fourth of Jayasiṁha'. See Immaḍi and Mummiḍi.

nṛyāya, cf. niyāyam (SII 2), an appointment or pledge.
(SITI), body or association of persons having the same duties or interests.
Cf. gardabha-cāṇḍāla-nṛyāyena (LP), 'like a donkey or a Cāṇḍāla'.
Cf. khaṇḍa-badarīphala-nṛyāyena (LP), 'like sugar and the badari fruit'.
Cf. sāka-phalaka-nṛyāyena (LP), 'like vegetables and fruits'.

niyata—nyāya
Nyāya—otaḍā

Cf. vyṛddhi-phala-bhoga-nyāya (LP), principle of enjoying the interest of a deposit; also cf. grhasya bhādakaṁ na hi; drammāṇāṁ vyājaṁ na hi; eṣa vyṛddhi-phala-bhoga-nyāyaḥ.

Nyāya-karamika (EI 12), one responsible for settling disputes regarding the gift land.

(BL), official designation of the writer of complaints or the scribe of the law-court.

Nyāyattār (SII 12; SITI), Sanskrit Nyāyastha; judges; members of the court of justice; a committee of judges. Cf. Niīyattār.

nyāya-vāda (LP), a judgment.

O

Odaya (CITD), Telugu-Kannaḍa; a king, ruler, master or leader.

Odayantrika (CII 4), correctly Audayantrika; a manufacturer of hydraulic machines or, more probably, a person in charge of such a machine.

Oḍīyā, spelt as Oriya in English; people, language and alphabet of Orissa.

oghō (HA), same as rajo-harana; usually made of twisted woollen threads tied to a wooden handle, used by Jain monks and nuns, for removing dust particles and insects and for protecting the latter.

ohoru (IE 8-5), Oḍiyā; cf. daṇḍoāsi-ohoru, ‘tax for the maintenance of watchmen’.

Oja (SII 11-1), same as Ojhā; designation derived from Sanskrit Upādhyāya; cf. Bengali Ojhā, Maithili Ḫā.

okapīṇḍa (IA 18; CII 1), explained as ‘a fox’; probably, ‘household vermin’.

olīpāta (EI 1), meaning doubtful.

om, the praṇava sometimes found at the commencement of inscriptions; often represented by a sign which should not be confused with the symbol standing for the auspicious word siddham.

oni (EI 27), a territorial division.

Oṇṭudāru (EI 27), Telugu; a revenue officer.

Oriya, same as Oḍiyā.

oṣṭha (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’.

otaḍā, otaḍā, otaḍī (Chamba), dry land, unirrigable land; opposed to kohli or āli.
Pa (CITD), abbreviation of the Telugu name of a certain measure of grain.

Pā (EI 32), contraction of the surname Pāthin.

pā (IE 8-1), abbreviation of pāda.

pabāsana (HA), the seat (āsana) on which the figure of a Jina is placed.

dacana (LL), a cooking place.

pada (EI 33), share; quarter of the standard land measure. (EI 4, 9; IA 17), a share.

(EI 21), a land-measure; cf. pada (paṭa) in Sel. Ins. p. 408.

Cf. svāṅgabhoga-pada (LP), ‘under the head of personal expenditure’.

(LL; ML), foot-print.

pāda (IE 8-6), same as Kannaḍa hāda; ‘one-fourth’; a measure equal to one-fourth of the standard land measure.

Cf. poā (EI 19), literally, ‘one-fourth’; name of a land measure.

Cf. sa-pādika (LP), ‘with one-fourth in addition’.


padā, pādā (IE 8-4), corrupt forms of pāṭaka, ‘part of a village’; often suffixed to the names of localities.


Pādacārīn (CHI 3), ‘moving on feet’; ‘personified’.

padaga (SITI), Tamil; name of a measure of land; cf. pādaga.

pādaga (IE 8-6), Tamil; same as Sanskrit pāṭaka; a land measure which was equal to 240 kulis; and 6½ of which made one veli.

pāda-ghaṭa (IE 8-8), meaning uncertain.

Pādaikkāṇvar (ASLV), a military class.

padaiporu (ASLV), a military station or cantonment.

padakā (Chamba), same as paduka; foot-print.

padakāra (IE 8-8), probably, a shoe-maker or a hawker (Hindi pāukār).

padakka (ASLV), Tamil; a chest ornament.

pāda-kula (EI 12; IA 15), probably, ‘a tribe of attendants’,
Pāda being the same as Pādamāla or Pādamālikā, 'an attendant'.

pada-lekhyaka (LP), the ledger in which items of income are written.

padalikai (SITI), Sanskrit paśalikā; name of a measure of quantity.

Pādamāla (EI 12), an attendant.
(EI 25), foot-prints.
(EI 21), a sanctuary (p. 156; Sel. Ins., 2nd ed., p. 512).
(SII 13), cf. pādamulattār, temple servants.
Pādamālikā (EI 4; LL), a servant.
(Ep. Ind., Vol. XVIII, p. 156), a temple attendant.
Pād-ānudhyāta (IE 8-2; EI 2; CII 3), 'meditating on the feet or favoured by the feet of......'; a technical expression for the relations of a feudatory to his paramount sovereign, of a subordinate to a chief, of a successor to his predecessor, of a son to his parents, of a nephew to his uncle, of a grandson to his grandfather, and of a younger to his elder brother; used also in respect of gods. In rare cases, the word pāda is omitted. Cf Pāda-bhakta and Pād-ānudhyāna-rata.

Pāda-padm-opajivin (CII 3; IA 18), 'subsisting [like a bee] on the lotuses that are the feet of......'; a technical expression (often occurring in medieval South Indian inscriptions) for the relations of a feudatory or officer to his master; cf. Pāda-pind-opajivin, Pād-opajivin.

pāda-pāśa (SITI), name of a foot-ornament.

Pāda-pind-opajivin (CII 3, etc.), 'subsisting on the food supplied by the feet of......'; a technical expression to denote the relationship of officials or subordinates to their master; same as Pād-opajivin and Pāda-padm-opajivin.

pāda-pīṭha (SII 2), a foot-stool.

pāda-puṣpa (SITI), same as Sanskrit-Tamil pāda-kāṇaikkai.
pāda-rakṣā, cf. Tamil pāda-raṭcai (SITI), shoes; sandals.
Pādaśaiva (IA 12), designation of a conch-blower at the Rāmeśvaram temple.

pāda-saṅghāṭa, a pair of feet (i.e. foot-prints). Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 248.

padāti-jīvyā (IE 8-5; EI 12, 29), also spelt padāti-jīva; tax for the maintenance of Pāiks; same as Odiyā pāikāli; cf. khaṇḍa-
pāla or khandapāliya.

Padātika (IE 8-3), modern Pāik (q. v.).

paḍava-kaṃṭi (SITI), Tamil; land given as wage for temple service.

paḍavāra (SITI), also called paḍavāra; fee payable for exchanging landed property; transfer fee.

paḍāvarta (IE 8-6; EI 4, 21, 24; CII 3), a land measure, an area of 100 paḍāvaras being 100 feet each way, i.e. 10,000 square feet; also spelt paḍāvarta.

paḍavī (EI 24), ‘an office’.

paḍa-viṃśopaka (viṃśaka), see pāvīḍa, paśśa, viṃśopaka.

paḍi (EI 21), a measure.

Padihāra (BL), same as Sanskrit Pratihāra.

paḍika, cf. Telugu-Kannada pāṭika (CITD); one-fourth of anything; 1/4th part of the coin termed paḍoda (q.v).

paḍikāval (ASLV), the right of policing, which was sometimes leased to people.

Paḍirā, cf. Odīya Sāmanta-paḍirā (EI 32); Sanskrit Prati-

rāja; title of a feudatory or governor; cf. Pratirāja—Pratirāja.

Paḍisāha (IA 20), Persian; spelt Pādisāha, Pāṭisāha, etc., in Indian records; a [Muhammadan] emperor.

Paḍiyāri (EI 27), Sanskrit Pratihāri.

paḍma-bandha (CITD), a kind of artificial composition of verses, in which the syllables are arranged in the form of a lotus. Cf. paḍma-vaṭṭa.

paḍma-nidhi (IE 8-8), a sacred deposit made in the temple treasury. Cf. the coin called paḍmanidhi-malla-māda which was probably issued by the temples.

paḍma-pitha (SII 2), a lotus-pedestal.

paḍm-āśana (IA 18), used to indicate ‘the sun’; cf. paḍma-

saṃman.

paḍma-saṃman (IA 18), used to indicate ‘the sun’; cf. paḍm-

āśana.

paḍma-vaṭṭa (CITD), probably, the same as paḍma-bandha.

Pādonalakṣa (IE 8-4), name of a territory with reference to the number of villages in it; cf. Sapādalakṣa, Caurāśi.

Pād-opajīvīn (IA 18), same as Pāda-paḍma-opajīvīn and Pāda-piṇḍ-opajīvīn.

paḍra (IE 8-4; EI 24; CII 4), ‘a village’; often suffixed to the names of villages; see paḍraka. Cf. pādriyāka (LP), those
living in the confines of a village.

(IE 8-5), probably, ‘inhabited area’; may also be ‘common land’ (cf. padraka); cf. sa-padr-āranyaka as an epithet of a gift village.

padraka (IE 8-4; CH 3; etc.) ‘a village’; generally used as the termination of the name of a village; interpreted as ‘common-land’ in expressions like Bhumbhusa-padraka and Sivaka-padraka. Wilson’s Glossary explains padar (i.e. padra) as ‘common-land, land adjacent to a village left uncultivated’.

paduka (Chamba, etc.), sacred foot-prints; from Sanskrit pādukā.

pāduka (EI 22; LL; HA), foot-prints. See pādukā, etc.


pāduka-pāṭṭa, pādūka-pāṭṭa (LL), cf. Prakrit pāduka-pāṭṭa (EI 20), a foot-print slab.

pādūka-pāṭṭi, cf. Prakrit pājugā-pāṭṭi (EI 24), a slab with foot-marks.

paduvāra (SITI), same as padavāra (q.v.).

pāga (bhāga ?), cf. Kannada hāga (EI 9), name of a coin.

(IA 11), same as Kannada hāga; one-fourth[ of the revenue collected]; may be Sanskrit bhāga.

pāghḍi, cf. talār-abhāvya.

pagod, pagoda (EI 8-8), also called ‘star pagoda’; English name of the gold coin called hūn (hon) or varāha; probably so called because the coins often bore the representation of a temple called pagod or pagoda by the early European travellers. The word seems to have been derived from Sanskrit bhagavatī meaning the deities worshipped in the temples and also often figuring on the coins. Cf. ‘ṭaṅkakas stamped with the figure of the Bhagavat’ (Bhandarkar’s List, No. 2033).


pāhuda, Sanskrit pṛabhṛta; cf. pāhuda-pramāṇena (LP), ‘in proportion to the gift given by him’.

Pāik (IE 7-3; EI 33), Sanskrit Padāti; same as Bhaṭa or Bhaṭa-manusa; a footman; cf. Piāda.

pāikā (IE 8-5; EI 29), Oḍiya; also called pāikāli; same as padāti-jīva.

pāikāli, see pāikā.

paikamu (EI 6), Telugu; name of a coin.
pālā—Pāli

pālā (Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 42), a measure of capacity. Painḍapātika (LL), a Buddhist mendicant; cf. pindapāta. paisā, used in Hindi, Bengali, etc., for pāvisā or pāda-viṃśaka-(vimśopaka); 'a copper coin'; 'money'; also a land measure. Paṭakāin (LL), Buddhist; a teacher of the pīṭakas. pāka-ḍaṇḍa (EI 14), cf. Kannada kiru-kula. pākha (IE 8-6), Bengali; a land measure in parts of Bengal, which is smaller than the bighā.

pakhila (IA 17), apparently a mistake for upakhila (q.v.); cf. sa-khilam pakhilam wrongly read or written for sa-khil-opakhilam; semi-waste land.

pakṣa (IE 7-1-2), 'two'; sometimes also 'fifteen'. pakṣa-pāta, 'one who works on behalf of someone else' (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 250).


pala (EI 9, 21, 30; CII 3), name of a weight. (IA 26), a weight equal to 320 ratis; sometimes spelt phala in Pāli.

(CITD), in Telugu-Kannada records, a weight equal to that of 10 pagodas; four karsas or \( \frac{1}{100} \) of a tula; the 8th part of a ser, or 3 tolas or rupees; 4 tolas or 320 guṇjās.

(CII 3), the sixtieth division of a ghaṭi; equal to twenty-four English seconds.

pāḷā (LP), sheds.

(LP), a foot-soldier; cf. Gujarāṭī pāḷo.

pāḷaka (EI 3), cf. grāmasya pāḷakaḥ, 'the headman of a village'.

(Select Inscriptions, p. 236), escort.

pala-kāya (SITI), sundry spices as pepper, etc., used in preparing curry.

pāḷampuḷi-māḍai (SITI), Tamil; name of an ancient coin; see māḍai.

Palāniyāyam (EI 21), official designation.

pāḷāpana (LP), cf. Gujarāṭī paḷāvavum, 'to compel to obey'. palārdha, weight equal to half of a pala (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 48).

Pāli, name of a language.

pāḷi (EI 3), embankment.

(CII 3), a bridge.
pāli-dhvaja (EI 30, 32; CII 4), name of the banner of certain kings or dynasties, which was their royal insignia; same as pāli-ketana; sometimes explained as ‘flags in rows’ (SII 1).
palikā, pālikā (EI 1, 11), same as pāli; a measure of capacity; measure of capacity for liquids (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 309).
pāli-ketana (EI 29; IA 7), name of the banner of certain kings or dynasties, which was their royal insignia; also called pāli-dhvaja, explained as ‘flags in rows’ (SII 1).
pāliyā (CII 4), Gujarāti; a memorial stone.
palladikā (IA 11, 18), cf. grhānāṁ palladikā-sametā, an epithet of the gift land; probably, a cluster; sometimes referred to as property belonging to a deity (Ind. Ant., Vol. VI, pp. 180 ff., Inscriptions Nos. 5-11). Cf. ‘the entire palladikā belonging to the god Vakuleśvaradeva and consisting of houses facing different directions’ and ‘another [palladikā] which lay close to a two-storied temple’ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, pp. 144-45).
pallava (IE 7-1-2), ‘five’.
palli (IE 8-4; EI 23), ‘a hamlet’; ‘a village or its part’; often suffixed to the names of localities.
polli (SII 1, 2; SITI), Tamil; often, a Jain temple; the shrine of non-Hindu communities like the Jains, Buddhists, Christians, Muhammadans, etc.; cf. polli-ecandam, temple land; polli-grāma, a village belonging to a temple.
polli-echanda, cf. polli-ecanda (EI 23, 24), ‘temple land’; ‘land granted to a Jain or Buddhist temple’; mentioned along with devadāna and brahmadeya; see polli.
polli-deva (EI 29), a village deity.
pallikā (EI 4), a village.
(EI 31), a habitation.
palola (IA 22), marshes or swamps.
Pān (IE 8-1; PJS), abbreviation of Pāṇḍita.
(PJS), abbreviation of Pāṇñyāsa.
pan (IE 8-8; EI 23, 24, 30; SII 11-1), same as Tamil paṇam, spelt in English as fanam; cf. Yādavarāyan-panam (SITI), name of a coin issued by the Yādavarāyas; name of a coin 80 ratis in weight; same as the copper kārsāpana; equal to 80 cowrie-shells according to the Lilāvati; copper coin \( \frac{1}{32} \) of a silver kārsāpana according to the Kṛtyakalpaturu (Vyavahārakaṇḍa, ed. K.V. Rāngaswami Aiyangar, p. 125), and \( \frac{1}{38} \) of a
swarna (JNSI, Vol. II, p. 7); also used to indicate ‘money’. In Tamil, paṇam means a particular coin (usually, a small gold coin), or money in general, or taxes; cf. paṇa-vargam (SITI), a class of taxes payable in cash, same as kāśya-vargam; also paṇa-vāsi, ‘discount payable for the exchange of coins; amount payable to make up the wear in the coin’. Cf. vil-paṇam (SITI), sale-tax; also understood as a tax on bows or archery; vāsal-paṇam (SITI), door-tax or periodical payment due to the palace.

(ASLV), a sect or caste, eighteen in number theoretically.

(EI 19), a land measure.

paṇaka (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 309), small quantity of a liquid; name of a measure.

paṇa-purāṇa (IE 8-8), a purāṇa [of silver] counted in paṇas [of copper]. Cf. kapardaka-purāṇa.

paṇava (EI 24), a musical instrument.

Paṇavika, one who plays on the paṇava (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 241).

paṇca (EI 22, 23), abbreviation of paṇcakula; same as Mahājana; a Paṅcāyat Board.

Paṅc-ācārya (SITI), a temple priest.

paṇcadhāra (CITD), the five paces of a horse called dhorita, valgita, plutā, uttejita and utterita.

Paṅc-ādhikaran-oparika (IE 8-2, 8-3; EI 29; BL), official designation; cf. Paṅca-karan-oparika and Paṅca-karan-ādhikṛta; the head of five departments; sometimes also called Mahārāja, Mahāśāmanta, Mahāpratihāra, Mahāpilupati, Pāty-uparika and Purāpal-oparika, additionally. See Sapt-āmātya.

paṇca-dravya (SITI), five articles used in bathing an idol. paṇca-gavya (SITI), same as Tamil ān-āṇju; the five products of the cow, viz., milk, butter, curds, urine and dung.

Paṅcāhanya, Paṅcāhanyanāvāru (ASLV), same as Paṅcāla.

paṇcaka (CII 3), a committee. See paṇca-maṇḍalī and paṇcakula.

paṇcaka (CII 4), same as Paṅcāyat.

Paṅcakalpin (EI 9), same as Paṅcooli; title and family name.

Paṅcakaran-ādhikṛta (EI 30), head of five departments; cf. Paṅcakaran-oparika, etc. See Saptā-mātya.

Paṅcakaran-oparika (EI 29), same as Paṅcādhikaran-oparika, etc.; head of five departments. See Saptā-mātya.
pañca—pañca

pañca-karmāra, also called pañca-kammālar (SITI), the five castes of artisans, viz., goldsmith, blacksmith, brassmith, carpenter and stone-mason.

pañcaka-sālā-pratyā (LP), ‘at five per cent’.

pañcakula (IE 8-3; EI 5, 25; CII 4; LP; HRS), the Pañcāyat Board; an assembly of administrators and arbitrators, usually consisting of five members; a board of administration charged with control of the customs house, with the deposit of property of persons dying without heirs into the royal treasury, etc.; also called pañcapa (EI 4); members of such a board; according to some, an officer over a certain number of villages (HD). Cf. Ind. Ant., Vol. XI, p. 242. Cf. Pañcavīra, Pañcakulika, aṇjaṣṭa-sabhā, etc.

Pañcakulika (CII 4), the head or a member of a pañcakula or Pañcāyat board; cf. Caturjātakiya.

Pañcāla (EI 3; ASLV), an artisan; members of the artisan classes also called Pañcāḷāṃvārum.

Pañca-lagudika (BL), title of a warrior who could probably fight with five clubs at a time.

pañcalāṅgala (IA 18), name of a mahādāna.

Pañcāḷatār (ASLV), an organisation of the artisans.

Pañcāli (IA 10), same as Pañcālikā; a Pañcāyat board or its members.

pañcāli (EI 27; IA 16), territorial division.

Pañcālikā (IA 9), same as Pañcāli; a Pañcāyat board or its members.

pañca-mahāśataka (EI 26; CII 3; CITD), the five great sins or heinous crimes, viz., killing a Brāhmaṇa, drinking intoxicating liquors, stealing gold, committing adultery with the wife of a guru and associating with any one guilty of these crimes. Cf. daś-āparādha, pañca-ānantarya.

pañca-mahāśabda (IE 8-2; EI 30; CII 3, 4; SITI; CITD; BL), refers to the privilege of enjoying the sounds of five musical instruments, or five titles beginning with mahat; five official designations or musical instruments mentioned in connection with feudatories; five official designations beginning with the word mahā in the North and five kinds of musical instruments in the South; in South India, it was the same as pañca-mahānināda, i.e. the sounds of the five great musical instruments called the pañca-mahāvādyā enumerated by some as a
horn, a tabor, a conch-shell, a kettle-drum and a gong; in some parts of North India, the expression indicated five official designations with the prefix mahā.

(CII 3), sounds of five musical instruments, the use of which was allowed to persons of high rank and authority; usually a title of feudatories; cf. tat-pradatta-pañcamahāśabda (IE 8-2), used in respect of feudatory rulers who received the right of enjoying the pañca-mahāśabda from their overlords; rarely used in the South by independent monarchs. Cf. pañca-vādyā (EI 4) and pañca-mahāvādyā. See Samadhigata-pañcamahāśabda, etc.

Cf. pañca-māśattam (SITI), the five musical instruments, to the use of which a nobleman was entitled; sometimes enumerated as cenḍai, timilai, segaṇḍi, cymbals and kāḥaḷam or as tatṭaḷi, maddaḷi, karāṭikai, cymbals and kāḥaḷam.

(SII 11-1), cf. grant of 40 māṭtars of land to a piper for arranging to play the five musical instruments.

pañca-mahāvādyā (EI 12), enumerated as the horn, conch-shell, tambourine, trumpet and gong. See pañca-mahāśabda.

pañca-mahāyaṇa (EI 29; CII 3, 4), 'the five great sacrifices'; the five daily duties of a Brāhmaṇa enumerated as bali, caru, vaiśvādeva, agnihotra and atithi.


pañca-maṇḍali (CII 3, 4; HD), an assembly of five persons; equivalent to the modern Pañcāit, Pañcāyat or Pañe, i.e., a village jury. See pañcaka.

pañca-māṭrka, cf. Prakrit pañca-māṭuka (EI 20), five principal texts of the Buddhists, also called pañca-nikāya, viz., the Dīgha-nikāya, Majjhima-nikāya, Aṅguttara-nikāya, Khuddaka-nikāya and Saṁyutta-nikāya.

pañca-mauṣṭika-loca (HA), plucking out five handfuls of hair by a would-be Jina at the time of dikṣā.

pañcamī-bali (EI 11), a particular tithi of the year.

pañca-āṁṛta (SITI), mixture of five objects for anointing idols, viz. banana, honey, sugar, ghee and grape.

pañca-mukha-nagara (LP), explained as 'a city in which there are five leading men'; cf. pañca-mukha-nagara-viditam (LP), 'having informed the five leading men of the city'; explained as 'the five-fold people of the town' (Ind. Ant., Vol. XLI, p. 20); really 'the citizens headed by the members of the Pañcāyat'.
pañca—pañcaśat

pañca-nagara, a mercantile guild (cf. nagara, also pañca); see A.R. Ep., 1956-57, No. B 190.

Pañcanaikāyika (LL), Buddhist; a teacher of the five nikāyas (e.g. Dīgha-nikāya, Majjhima-nikāya, Khuddaka-nikāya, Samyutta-nikāya and Āṅguttara-nikāya).

pañc-ānantarīya (CII 3), the five sins that entail immediate retribution. See pañca-malāpātaka, daś-āparādha, pañc-āparādha.

pañcāṅga (CII 3), the Hindu almanac; in the Deccan and in some other parts, the pañcāṅgas are now prepared from the Grahalaghava and the Tithicintāmāni of Ganeśa-dāivajña. The right of reading the pañcāṅga was sometimes granted by the rulers to individuals (ASLV).

pañcāṅga-namaskāra (HA), bowing down in such a way that five limbs of the body (viz., two hands, two knees and the head) touch the ground. Cf. aṣṭ-āṅga-namaskāra.

pañcāṅga-prasāda, cf. pañcāṅga-paśāya (Ind. Ant., Vol. IX, p. 95), translated as ‘five manners of gifts’; cf. pañcāṅga-paśāya chatra sukhāsana bbala gaddi anka-danda-khaṇḍane, translated as ‘gave [to that Māro-śēṭṭi] five manners of gifts—an umbrella, a palanquin, an escort, a throne and with the faults, fines and divisions (really ‘with fines and the grain share’).’

pañcapā (EI 4), same as pañcakula (q.v.).

pañc-āparādha (HRS), known from the Gupta and other records; donee’s privilege relating to the enjoyment of fines payable by persons committing five offences. Cf. daś-āparādha, pañc-ānantarīya, pañca-mahāpātaka.

pañcaparamesṭhi-pada (EI 2), also called ʿpaṭṭa; a slab for worship containing the ōṅkāra.

Pañcapāṭhin (EI 32), epithet or family name of Brāhmaṇas. pañca-pātra (SITI), literally, ‘a vessel made of five [metals]’; offerings of food made to a deity along with cooked rice; probably the same as pañca-bhakṣya.

Pañcārtha (CII 4), the Pāṣupata sect of the Śaivas.

Pañcārthika, Pañcārthika (CII 4; IA 18), same as Pañcārtha, the Pāṣupata sect of the Śaivas; a follower of the Pāṣupata sect.

pañca-ratna (EI 19), a group of five stanzas.

pañca-tabda (CII 4; BL), five [musical] sounds or five official designations [beginning with the word maha]; same as pañca-mahātabda (q.v.).

pañcāsat, see pannasa, pannāsa, etc.
Pañcāṣṭa—Pañga

Pañcāṣṭa-kula, see aṅgaṣṭa-sabhai (SITI).
Pañcāṣṭapaniṅkāyika (BL), epithet of a Jain religious teacher.
See Pañcaṇaṅkāyika.
Pañca-vāda (EI 4), cf. pañca-mahāsabda, pañca-mahāvāda.
Pañca-vāra (EI 23), a tax; cf. pañcaṃvāri, pañcūpīti, etc.;
also pañca-vāram (SITI), one-fifth of the produce due to the government as land-revenue.

(SITI), five branches in the administration of big villages,
each looked after by a committee called pañcaṃvāra-vāriyam.
Pañcaviniśati, see pannavīsa.
Pañca-vīra (EI 24), also called pañcaṃvīra-goṣṭhi; an administrative board of five members; cf. pañcaṅkula. Also 5 deified heroes of the Vṛṣṇi clan.
Pañcapāya (EI 26), a board of administration usually consisting of five members; cf. pañcaṅkula, pañcaṃvīra, pañcapāya, etc.
Pañcapāyati (IE 8-3), an administrative board consisting of five members; same as pañcapāya, pañcaṅkula, etc.
Pañc-āyatana (EI 28; CII 4), a type of temple ‘consisting of five rooms’; a five-shrine temple.
Pañcika (EI 1), a member of the pañcaṅkula or Pañcapāya board.
Pañciyaka-dramma (EI 1; CII 4), name of a coin. It is uncertain whether it was so called owing to its issue by some Pañcapāya board or because it was equal to five copper coins.
Pañcūpīti (EI 24), name of a tax.
Paṅḍā (EI 32), a temple superintendent; same as Vārika.
Paṇḍāravāḍai (ASLV), crown lands.
Paṇḍava (IE 7-1-2), ‘five’.
Paṇḍita (HD), same as Dharmatattvavatit according to Śukra, II. 85; head of the ecclesiastical department (Hist. Dharm., Vol. III, p. 115).

(CII 4), epithet of Brāhmaṇas.

(IE 8-3), the court Pandit, mentioned as Pātra.
Paṇḍu-lekha, Paṇḍu-lekhya (IE 3-5), chalk.
Paṅga, Paṅga (IE 8-5; EI 30, 33), Telugu-Kannada; one-fourth of the produce sometimes collected from rent-free holdings in the possession of gods and Brāhmaṇas; a kind of tax;
sometimes used to indicate ‘taxes in general’; cf. paṅga-śulka, paṅga-tappu, paṅga-tappu-śulka, paṅga-parihṛta, paṅga-parihṛta-parihṛṣa, sarva-paṅga-parihṛta, etc. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, pp. 54 ff.

paṅga-tappu (IE 8-5), probably, interest or fine on arrears of paṅga.

paṅg-otkotā (EI 33), see paṅga and utkota, names of levies. paṅgu (EI 33), a share.

paṇi, same as suvarṇa (q.v.).

Pāṅigrāhin (EI 26), Oḍiyā; Sanskrit Pāṇīya-grāhin, ‘one who receives water’; the principal donee who received the water on behalf of all the other donees of a gift village; stereotyped as a family name in Orissa.

pāṇīya-bhājana (LL), a water-cistern.

pāṇīya-chāyā-mandapa (EI 28), probably, a shaded hall cooled by water.

Pāṇīyāgārika (IE 8-3), superintendent of the water-chamber. See Pāṇīyāgrīhika.

Pāṇīya-grāhin (EI 31), ‘one who receives ceremonial water as the donee of a gift’; recipient of a grant. See Pāṅigrāhin.

Pāṇīyāgrīhika (LL), superintendent of a water-house. Cf. Pāṇīyāgārika.

pāṇīyaka (LL), a cistern.

Paṅjābi, name of the language of the Paṅjāb.

paṅka (EI 33), a share; cf. paṅga.

paṅkti (IE 7-1-2), ‘ten’.

pannasa, also spelt pannāśa, pannāsu (IE 8-6; EI 5, 12; Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 336, note 3), Kannaḍa; probably derived from Sanskrit paṁchāsat in the sense of a tenure in which the donee enjoyed fifty per cent of the revenue of the donated land. Cf. pannavīsā. (EI 20), explained as ‘a gift’.

pannāsa (EI 30; IA 11), Kannaḍa; same as pannasa (q.v.).

pannāsu (IA 10), Kannaḍa; same as pannasa (q.v.).

pannavīsā (A. R. Ep., 1958-59, No. B. 17), Kannaḍa; Sanskrit paṁcāviniḥsatī; probably a tenure in which the donee enjoyed twentyfive per cent of the revenue of the donated land. Cf. pannāṣa, etc.

pannāya (IE 8-5; EI 27), Kannaḍa, name of a tax; cf. pannāsa.

Pannāyadasaṅkavērgadē (SII 11-2), Kannaḍa; official designation.
pañtha-śālā (CII 4), a sarāi.

pañya-sainsthā (HRS), various dues collected for the king by the superintendent of the market and the superintendent of merchandise, as suggested by the Arthaśāstra. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p.76.

pañanāśini (IA 26), the twelfth tithi.


para ((LL), possibly, the chief.

pāra, cf. a-pār-āsana-carm-āṅgāra (IE 8-5); probably, [free] ferrying of rivers [by the royal officers], which the villagers were obliged to provide.

parabrahman (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.

paradatti (SII 2), Tamil; an assembly; cf. Tamil paraṭṭai = Sanskrit parisad.

Para-desin (SITI; CITD), an outsider; an emigrant; used along with Svadesin (i. e. native), while mentioning two classes of merchants or their respective guilds.

paraganā (Chamba, etc.), parganā; a territorial division; subdivision of a district, same as pratiṣṭhānaṇaka of the Paramāra charters.

Parakesari-kāl (EI 30), Tamil; name of a land measure.

Parakesari-kkal (EI 30), Tamil; name of a weight.

Parakesari-nāli (EI 30), Tamil; name of a land measure.

Parakesari-uḷakku (EI 30), Tamil; name of a land measure.

parākhya (CII 3), a correction in time, to be applied to the mean tithi.

parakoṇā (EI 31), probably, the same as parganā.

parākram (CII 1), ‘to make an effort’.

parākrama (CII 1), an effort; zealous activity.

Parama-bhāgavata (IE 8-2; EI 29, 30; CII 3), ‘highly devoted to the Bhagavat (Viṣṇu)’, epithet of the followers of the Bhāgavata form of Vaiṣṇavism; cf. Paramavaiṣṇava (highly devoted to Viṣṇu), etc. See Atyanta-bhāgavat-bhaktā.

Parama-bhāgavatī-bhaktā (IE 8-2), ‘a devout worshipper of the goddess Bhagavati (Śiva’s consort)’.

Paramabhaṭṭāraka (IE 8-2; EI 30; CII 3, 4), one of the technical titles of paramount sovereignty, closely connected with Mahārājādhirāja and Parameśvara; sometimes applied to a priest (generally of the Śaiva order); cf. Paramabhaṭṭārak-ety-
ādi-rājāvali (IA 19); also Paramabhaṭṭārak-etyādi-rājāvali-tray-opeta (IE 8-2), ‘endowed with the three royal titles beginning with Paramabhaṭṭāraka.’

Paramabhaṭṭārikā (IE 8-2; EI 6, 7; CII 3), a title of the wives of paramount sovereigns and of ruling queens.

Parama-brahmānya (IE 8-2; EI 29), probably not ‘highly devoted to the god Brahman’, but ‘highly devoted to the Brāhmaṇas’; epithet of certain Brāhmaṇical rulers. See Atibrahmānya.

Parama-daivata (IE 8-2; EI 28, 30; BL), ‘highly devoted to the god (i. e. Viṣṇu)’; epithet of Vaiṣṇava rulers; epithet of a devotee of the Brahmanical gods. Cf. Parama-de(dai)vat-ādīdaiva, Parama-guru-de(dai)vat-ādīdaiva-viṣeṣa (EI 28), epithets of pious rulers.

Parama-daivat-ādīdaiva (EI 23), same as Parama-de(dai)-vat-ādīdaiva (q. v.); epithet of pious kings.

Parama-de(dai)vat-ādīdaiva (IE 8-2; EI 23), ‘one who is a great devotee of the various gods and of the supreme god’; see Paramadaiva.

Paramadevi (IE 8-2; CII 3), designation of the chief queen; cf. Devi, Mahādevi, etc.

Paramadiṣṭīta (EI 26), see Diṣṭīta.


Parama-guru (EI 31, 33), ‘the supreme teacher [of the subjects]’; royal title.

Parama-guru-de(dai)vat-ādīdaiva-viṣeṣa (IE 8-2), ‘one who is a great teacher to his subjects and is devoted to the various gods and of the supreme deity’; see Parama-daivata and Paramade(dai)vat-ādīdaiva.

Paramahāṁsa (EI 5; BL), an ascetic; epithet of an ascetic. See Haṁsa.

Parama-māheśvara (IE 8-2; EI 29, 30; CII 3, 4), a devout worshipper of Maheśvara (Śiva)’; epithet of Śaiva rulers; see Māheśvara.

Parama-nārasiṃha (IE 8-2; EI 26), ‘highly devoted to the man-lion incarnation of Viṣṇu’; epithet of a devotee of the man-lion form of Viṣṇu.

Parama-pāśupat-ācārya (BL), epithet of a Śaiva religious teacher.

Paramarāja (EI 31, 33), royal title. See Paramarājādhirāja.

Parama-saugata (IE 8-2; EI 29; CII 3; BL), ‘a devout worshipper of the Sugata (Buddha)’; cf. Parama-tāthāgata.


Parama-svāmin (EI 28; SII 3), epithet of deities. (EI 3), title of an imperial ruler; an overlord.

Parama-tāthāgata (IE 8-2; EI 29; BL), ‘a devout worshipper of the Tathāgata (Buddha)’; usually spelt Parama-tathāgata; cf. Parama-saugata.

Parama-vaiśāviva (IE 8-2; EI 30; CII 3, 4), ‘highly devoted to Viṣṇu’; epithet of Vaiśāviva rulers; cf. Parama-bhāgavata, etc.

Parama-viśvāsin (IE 8-3), probably, a private secretary; same as Rahasy-ādhirāja, etc.; sometimes called Mahāpradhāna, Sarvādhikārīn, etc., additionally. See Vaiśēṣika.


Paramesvara (IE 8-2; EI 29, 30; CII 3, 4), an imperial title; one of the technical titles of paramount sovereignty closely connected with Māhārājādhirāja and Paramabhaṭṭāraka.

paramesvara-hasta (SII 2), the royal cubit; cubit measured according to the length of the king’s forearm. Cf. śripāda-kol.

Paramesvara-mahākosṭhakārīn (EI 27), officer in charge of the royal treasury or store-house.


Paramesvari (EI 6), title of a queen, especially a ruling queen.

Param-opāsaka (BL; LL), epithet of a male member of the Buddhist laity; cf. upāsaka.

Param-opāsikā (EI 22, 32; LL; BL), epithet of a female member of the Buddhist laity; cf. upāsikā.

Pārampara (EI 15), same as pāramparā-balivardha-grahaṇa; refers to the obligation of the villagers to supply bullocks in succession for the cart of a royal agent on tour in their villages.

Pāramparā, cf. a-pāramparā-balivardha (IE 8-5); ‘succession’; refers to the obligation of the villagers to supply bullocks for the cart of the touring officers visiting different villages in succession.
Pāraśava (BL), name of a community.
Pārasika (EI 12), originally, a Persian; but used to indicate any foreigner; a Dutch in the present case.
Pārasi, Pārasi, Pārasika (EI 5; SII 1), a Persian.
Pāraśiva (SITI), probably Pāraśava; explained as ‘one who wields a weapon; a soldier’.
parasvat (CII 1), a rhinoceros.
parata (Chamba), return, exchange, substitute, compensation; derived from Sanskrit parivarta; same as badalā.
pāratrika (CII 1), ‘benefit in the other world’; merit.
para-samaya (EI 24), explained as a particular Jain doctrine; doctrines other than one’s own.
parganā (EI 9, 32), a group of villages; same as pratijā-garanāka (q. v.).
Pāri (EI 31; LP; PJS), abbreviation of Gujarāti Pārikha, Pārekha (Sanskrit Pāriksaka), originally meaning ‘an examiner of coins’; a surname among the Baniās of Gujarāt.
paribhūta-nāman (CII 3), a nickname.
paribodha (CII 1), obstacle, fetters; being in fetters.
paricakra (LL), a circular panel.
Paricārakā (EI 31), a servant; sometimes mentioned in the list of officials.
paricchanda (Ep. Ind., Vol. III, p. 16), a vessel.
pariccheda (CII 3), a territorial term meaning a group of villages.
Parichā (IE 8-3; EI 31), Oḍiẏā; same as Sanskrit Pariksaka.
paridarśanā (IE 8-5; EI 29), a supervision tax probably related to division of property; may also be the same as Persian nazrāna.
parigha (HRS), ‘door-bolt’; one of the seven sources of revenue specified in the Arthasastra.
parigraha (ML), acceptance.
parigrhita (IE 8-2; EI 31), ‘accepted’, sometimes used in place of anudhyāta (‘meditating’ or ‘favoured’) in passages like tatpāda-parigrhita; cf. bappa-bhaṭṭāraka-pāda-parigrhita, bhaṭṭāraka-Mahāsena-parigrhita, etc.; refers to selection or acceptance of a succession or appointment or receipt in one’s favour.
Cf. catuḥśalā-parigrhitaṃ sālā-maṇḍapam and Samyaksambuddhasya dhātu-parigrhitasya (Select Inscriptions, p. 228).
parihāra (IE 8-5; EI 6; SITI), same as maryādā-parihāra;
exemptions from taxes and obligations granted to the donees of rent-free land; privileges of the donee of rent-free holdings; for many such privileges, see Appendix I. Cf. certain privileges in respect of a number of taxes and obligations enumerated in Tamil records as follows: vaṭṭi-nāli (payment of one nāji per vaṭṭi), pudā-nāji (or pīdā, cess on each door or tax for the maintenance of sluices), manṟupādu (fine imposed by a court of law), ūrāṭci (tax for running the village administration), taragu (tax on brokers), kūlam (tax on grains), ஃlam-puti (tax on toddy-drawers), nādu-kāval (tax for the policing of a district), ūḍupokku (meaning uncertain), uppu-kookegyai (tax for the manufacture of salt), nall-ā (tax for maintaining specimen cows), nallerudu (tax for maintaining specimen buffaloes), nerrāypuvum (meaning uncertain) and others. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XVIII, p. 124.

(IA 17), a ring.

pārihārika (HRS), land exempted from revenue, as suggested by the Arthaśāstra; privileges enjoyed by the donee of a rent-free holding.

Cf. sarva-jāta-pārihārika; same as pārihāra or the pārihāras collectively. See Select Inscriptions, pp. 192, 194.

pārihinika (HRS), damage-fee which was a branch of accidental revenue, according to the Arthaśāstra. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p. 28.

parikara (IE 8-5; CII 4), same as uparikara, occasional or minor taxes; cf. sa-parikara (EI 23) which is the same as s-opari-
kara.

(SITI), requisites of a village.

(HA), accessory decoration round the figure of a Jina, the motifs being taken from the Jain conception of the eight chief objects attendant upon a Jina (aṣṭa-mahāprātiḥāryāṇi, viz. the wheel of law, the caitya-tree, the lion-seat, the aureole behind the head, two attendant flywhisk-bearers, drum-beaters and pipe-players, and garland-bearers).

Parikāra (SITI), a servant.

Pārīkh (EI 31), Gujarati; Sanskrit Pārikṣa; an examiner of coins; a family name amongst the Baniās. See Rūpa-darṣaka.

pārikh-āya (IA 19), a levy; cf. Pārikh, pārikṣika.

parikraya (SII 1), an exchange.

parikreya (Sel. Ins., p. 236), remuneration.

Parikṣā (IE 8-3; EI 28, 31), same as Sanskrit Pariksaka; Sans-
kritised from Oḍiyā Parichā; superintendent of a department or a governor; cf. Dvāra-pariksā.

pariksā (IA 10), same as divya, an ordeal.
(CII 1), self-examination.

Pariksāka (IE 8-3), see Pariksā = Oḍiyā Parichā.

pārīṣika (HRS), testing-charge for private minting of coins, according to the Arthaśāstra. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p. 43. Cf. pārikhāya.

pārīṣi-patta (IE I), meaning doubtful.
parimōtana (EI 12), cracking.
parinirvāṇa (EI 8), the death of the Buddha.

paripanṭhī, cf. paripanṭhayati (IE 8-2), same as vyavaharati; cf. samasta-mudrā-vyāpārān paripanṭhayati.

paripanṭhanā, ‘creation of obstacles’; same as vidhāranā (EI). See vadhā or bādhā.

paripara (EI 3), a fight.

Pārīṣpārṣika (IA 11), a servant.
paripṛcchā (CII 1), questioning.
paripūrṇa (LP), probably, ‘in full youth’.
parīṣad (LL), four classes of the Buddhist order.
(EI 32), used in the sense of parīṣada, ‘a councillor’.
Cf. Tamil paraḍai, etc. (SII 3), an assembly.
(CII 1), cf. Prakrit parisā (EI 8), a council; the council [of ministers]; cf. mantri-pariṣad, ‘council of ministers’.

parisara (EI 11), an area.

pariṣadā (HD), same as sabhā; an assembly or audience.
parisrava (CII 1), sin.

pariṣu (SII 1), probably, a contract.

parisūtra (Hyderabad Archaeological Series, No. 18, p. 34), explained as ‘an establishment.’

parityāga (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 10, text line 2), donation; cf. deyadharma-parityāga.

Parivāra (SII 3), a servant.
Cf. horaka-parivāra (ML), explained as ‘the following of horakas.’

parivār-ālaya (SII 3), surrounding verandah of a temple.
parivastra, cf. Tamil parivaṭṭam, parivaṭṭam, pariyaṭṭam (SITI), literally, garment; honour done to a nobleman in a temple by tying a piece of cloth (generally, silk cloth) round his head.

Parivṛddha (EI 12), same as Prabhu.
parṇ-ākara, cf. sa-parṇ-ākara (IE 8-5), ‘together with the fields producing leaves (i.e. betel-leaves).’

parṇa-śāsan (CII 1), an animal; probably, a rabbit living on leaves.

parokṣam (IA 18), ‘in the absence of’; ‘behind the back of’.

parṇu (IE 8-4), Tamil; a small territorial unit.

parśad (LL), a congregation.

parśada, cf. Prakrit pāsamīda (CII 1), a religious community; one belonging to a parśad or religious group.

pārśva (HRS), extra charge upon land over and above the king’s grain-share, which was a branch of ‘accidental revenue’ according to the Arthaśāstra. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., pp. 28, 38.

(IE 8-4), explained by some as a small territorial unit; but may be ‘side’; cf. prāvesya.

Pārśvika (EI 9; CII 4), an aide-de-camp; also used to indicate a neighbour or one having land in the neighbourhood of the gift land (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 197, text line 13).

parīb (SII 1), Sanskrit pratīpa; a half pagoda.

para-mās-otsava (EI 15), a festival.

pārutha, a silver coin equal to 8 drarnmas of copper or billon (JNSI, Vol. XXII, p. 196).

parvan (IA 18), used in relation to eclipses. Cf. Koṇkaṇa-vijaya-parvan (EI 33), festival celebrating the conquest of the Koṇkan; an anniversary of the said conquest.

(IE 7-1-2), ‘five’.

parvata (IE 7-1-2), ‘seven’.

paryāya (IA 18), used in relation to an allotment.

(CII 1), cf. dharma-paryāya, ‘exposition of the doctrine’; a religious text.

Cf. Pallānakāra (EI 23), Sanskrit Paryāyakāra, a saddler, a saddle-maker.

paryuṣita (HRS), ‘outstanding revenue’ which was one of the three kinds of revenue specified in the Arthaśāstra.

pāśa (CII 4), fetters of worldly existence.

(IA 18), a land measure.

(EI 26), a girdle.

Pasāita (EI 29, 33), also spelt Pasāyita; official designation; probably Sanskrit Prasādita in the sense of ‘a fief-holder’.

pāśaṇa (IE 8-5; SITI), one of the eight kinds of enjoyment
of landed property; rocky soil and its products; mineral products; probably, stony and hilly land referring to the right of quarrying, etc.

paśānam (EI 23), a tax.
Pasāpālaka (EI 33), official designation; cf. Pasāyita, etc.
Pasāyati (EI 33), same as Pasāyita (q.v.), etc.
Pasāyita (IE 8-3; EI 33), probably Sanskrit Prasādīta used to indicate a Jāgirdār. See Pasāita pañcāṅga-prasāda.
pāscātya-likhita (LP), written on the back of the bond.
pāṣu (EI 8), animal sacrifice.
Cf. a-pāṣu-medhīya (IE 8-5), ‘free from the obligation of supplying animals for sacrifices.’
(CII 4), the individual soul.
Paśupāla (IA 22), nomads.
(EI 1), also called Paśupālaka; a person in charge of cattle.
pāṣupāta (SII 2), same as pāṣupat-āstra; name of a weapon.
Paśupāta (EI 32), name of a Śaiva sect.
Pāṣupat-ācārya (BL), epithet of a Śaiva religious teachers.
Pāṣupata-rājīśī (BL), epithet of a Śaiva queen.
pāta, pāṭā, pāṭa (EI 28; Chamba), charter, deed; same as Sanskrit pāṭa or pāṭaka.
pāṭa, cf. danda-pāṭa.
pāṭaka (IE 8-4; EI 4, 24; IA 18), ‘part of a village’, a quarter; the outlying part of a village; a hamlet; often prefixed to the name of localities; often modified to vāṭaka.
(EI 15, 17, 28), a land measure.
(IE 8-6), a land measure equal to forty dronavāpas or to five kulyavāpas; part of a village.
(EI 23, 24), a territorial division.
(SITI), portion of a field.
(SITI), anklet worn by women.
(LP), same as Gujarāṭī pāḍo, a street or the division of a town.
Paṭakāra (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIII, p. 186), a weaver.
Paṭakāra (EI 28), a splitter of wood.
Paṭakīla (EI 23), village headman; same as Paṭṭakīla, modern Paṭel or Paṭil; cf. Veṭakīla.
pāṭāla (IE 7-1-2), sometimes used to indicate ‘seven’.
Pātala—pāṭikā

Pātala-karaṇī (IA 12), official designation.
pāṭalikā, cf. Tamil pāṭaligai.
pataṅga (IA 11), a paper kite.
pāṭanīya (LP), 'should be left aside', i. e. 'should not be taken into account'.
(LP), to be kept uncultivated; see kheḍanīya.
Pāṭasāḥa (EI 11, 30; BL), Muslim imperial title; same as Persian Pāḍshāh. Cf. Pāṭasāhī, Pāṭisāhā, Pāṭisāhā.
Pāṭasāhī (BI), Indian modification of an imperial title of the Muhammadans; same as Persian Pāḍshāh; cf. Pāṭasāhā, Pāṭisāhī, etc.
pāṭayiṣyāmi (LP), 'I shall deduct and thus take less.'
Pāṭel, Pāṭel (IE 8-3; EI 7), also called Pāṭil; village headman; a member of the administrative board called Caouthiyā in Western India; cf. Paṭṭakila, Paṭakila, Veṭakila.
pāṭha (IE 8-6; IA 11), a land measure regarded as equal to 240 square feet.
pāṭhaka (IE 8-4; EI 4, 23, 27; CII 3, 4; LP), a group of villages; a territorial division like a Parganā of later days.
Pathakiyaka (LP), explained as one who collects the road-tax [for the maintenance of the road] or the transit tax. But cf. pathaka also.
pāṭhi (IA 15), a territorial unit; same as pathaka.
Pāṭhin (EI3 1), epithet or family name of Brāhmaṇas.
pāṭi (IE 8-3); 'arithmetic'; cf. the designation Pāṭyuṇpapaka.
pāṭi (LL), a king; cf. adhipati.
(EI 18), same as Kuṭipati=Sanskrit Grāmaṇapati.
Cf. grāma-patyā (probably the same as grāma-jana-patīvat) and nāṇa-patyā (probably nāṇa-grāma-jana-patīvat). See JAS, Letters, Vol. XX, pp. 203-04.
pāṭi (IA 18), same as Sanskrit prati, but sometimes substituted for Sanskrit pari in Prakrit; cf. paṭibhoga, 'consumption [of food].'
pati-bhāga (CII 4), a share of the produce payable to the landlord.

Patihārī (EI 27), Sanskrit Pratihārīn.
pāṭikā (CII 4), a share.
pāṭikā, cf. rāja-pāṭikā.
Pāṭil, see Paṭel, Pāṭel.

Pāṭisāha, also spelt Pādisāha (EI 30; BL); same as Persian Pādshāh; ‘Muslim imperial ruler’. See Pādishāh.

Pāṭisāhi (BL), Indian modification of an imperial title of the Muslim rulers; same as Persian Pādshāh. See Pāṭisāha, etc.

patita (LP), uncultivated.


patra (CITD), a letter or document; a note; a written paper or deed.

(LP), a bond.

Cf. tāmra-patra.

Pātra (IE 8-3; EI 28, 29; BL), a minister; cf. Mahāpurohitā-thakkura, Paṇḍita, Upādhyāya, Karana-kāyastha, etc., mentioned as Pātra probably meaning ‘a courtier.’ See Ekapātra and Mahāpātra.


(EI 9), a donee.

Cf. Pātrapati.

Pātrapati, probably, the driver or owner of a horse-cart (taṅgā). See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 145.

patra-samaya (LP), the conditions laid down in a bond.


Paṭṭa (IE 8-4; CII 3, 4), a territorial term meaning a group of villages; cf. apara-paṭṭa (EI 22) ‘the western district’.

(EI 7, 9, 11; SII 1; BL), a school or spiritual line; a pontificate; a pontifical seat; the dignity of the head of a Jain school; cf. reference to a Jain religious teacher as belonging to the paṭṭa of another teacher and the santāna of a third teacher; cf., e. g., ‘in the paṭṭa of Dharma-sūri’; also cf. ‘paṭṭāvali of the Kharatara gaccha’.

Cf. rāja-paṭṭa, paṭṭa-bandha, paṭṭ-ābhiseka, etc.

(EI 18), a piece of land.

(LL), a slab; cf. Prakrit paṭa (EI 20), a stone slab. Cf. yoni-paṭṭa; Gaurī-paṭṭa.

(Chamba), also called paṭha; a grain measure, derived from Sanskrit prastha.

Same as paṭṭaka (q.v.); cf. Paṭṭa-lekhin, etc.

(ASLV), an account book.
paṭṭa-paṭṭam

(LP), abbreviation of Paṭṭadhara; probably one who has the charter for collecting government revenues; cf. Paṭṭakila. Cf. Paṭṭarājīṛi, Paṭṭanāyaka, etc.

paṭṭa, same as or a mistake for paṭṭa, a district. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 235.

paṭṭa-bandha (EI 5, 22, 26), coronation; crowning ceremony.

Paṭṭ-ācārya (IA 14), a religious title; same as Maṇḍal-ācārya.

paṭṭaka (EI 30; IA 17), a passport; a charter; a copper-plate grant. Cf. paṭṭak-ārtha-samasta-karanāyā (LP), ‘for fulfilling all the conditions in the charter’; also Tamil paṭṭayam (SITI), grant inscribed on copper-plates.

paṭṭaka-dhārmika (IEZ 8-8; EI 30); probably, an authorised cess to be collected for performing a religious function; cf. dhārmika.

✓ Paṭṭak-āpacārika (IE 8-3; EI 31), officer in charge of dealing with paṭṭak-āpacāra (crime relating to the misuse or fraud concerning grants).

Paṭṭakāra (EI 24), also called Paṭṭalekhin; writer of documents.


paṭṭakil-ādāya (EI 21; CII 4), tax for the maintenance of the Paṭṭakila or village headman.

paṭṭakkārai (ASLV), neck-ring; an ornament.

paṭṭa-kūla (LP), silk cloth; cf. pāṭoluṅ in Gujarāṭī.

paṭtalā (EI 8-3; EI 19, 24; 26; CII 4), a territorial division; a district.

(IA 18; LP), same as paṭṭa, a royal charter; cf. prasāda- paṭtalā (LP), a deed recording the grant of rent-free land; (IA 18), cf. prabhōḥ prasād-āvāpta-paṭtalayā, explained as ‘[area enjoyed] under a patent obtained through the favour of the lord’. Paṭtalaka (IE 8-3; EI 3, 9, 23), official designation; probably, not an officer in charge of a territorial unit called paṭtalā.


Pattalikā (IE 9), official designation; feminine form of Pattalaka.

paṭṭam (EI 21), a tax.
Paṭṭamahādevi (IE 8-2; EI 4, 20, 22; BL.), designation of the chief queen; cf. Mahādevi.

Paṭṭamahāsi (EI 28), a crowned queen; chief queen.

Paṭṭana (HRS), duties levied upon merchants at the ports, as suggested by the Arthaśāstra.

(EI 19), same as pattana, a township.

Paṭṭana (IE 8-4; IP), a township; suffixed to the names of cities like Anahillapura-pattana (modern Pāṭan in the Kadi District of the former Baroda State).

Paṭtan-ākarasthāna-gokul-ādhikārī-puruṣa (IA 15), official designation or designations.

Paṭṭana-svāmin (ASLV), head of an organisation or a guild in a city; sometimes regarded as the same as Mahānād-prabhu. See Seṭṭi-Paṭṭanasvāmi.

(SITI), chief or leader of the mercantile community of a town.

Paṭṭanāyaka (IE 8-3; EI 29), the chief officer or a ruling chief; same as Puronāyaka (cf. Tamil Porruthu). It is a family name in Orissa.

Paṭṭarājī (IE 8-2; EI 23, 30; BL), designation of the chief queen; cf. Rājī.

Paṭṭarāṇī (BL), title of a chief queen; cf. Rāṇī. Same as Paṭṭarājī.

Paṭṭasāhanādhipati (IE 8-3; EI 15), same as Mahāsādhana, etc.; see Paṭṭasāhanī.

Paṭṭasāhāni (EI 15), same as Paṭṭasāhanādhipati; see Sāhāni = Sanskrit Sādhana; cf. Kari-turaga-paṭṭasāhāni (EI 5).

Paṭṭa-sāla (CITD), Sanskrit sālā; a reading hall; probably, 'the main hall'; in Kannada, 'a silk-shop'.

(EI 3), name applied to the abode of certain Brāhmaṇas.

(LP), cf. Gujarati Paḍaśāla; the first room in a house.

Paṭṭī-āvali (IA 19; SITI; BL), a list of Jain pontiffs; succession list of spiritual heads among the Jains; cf. 'paṭṭi-āvali of the Brihat-Kharatara gaccha [of the Jains].'

Paṭṭavārika, same as modern Paṭvāri; cf. Vārika.

Paṭṭela (EI 7), same as Paṭṭakila, Paṭel or Pāṭil.

Paṭṭi (IE 8-6; EI 8), a measure of land; same as nivart-
tana.

Paṭṭi (EI 9), a plot of land.

Same as paṭṭa; cf. rāja-paṭṭi (EI 4).
patti (SII 2), same as nivartana.
(SII 1), a sheep-fold; a square measure.
(CII 4), share of the produce.
(IE 8-3), the smallest division of the army.
patti (IA 15), an extra land cess.
patti-bhāga (CII 4), same as pati-bhāga, a share of produce payable to the landlord.
Pattika (IE 8-3), leader of the patti, the smallest division of the army.
pattikā (CII 4), a share; same as patti.
patṭikā (EI 8, 17), same as tāmra-patṭa or tāmra-patṭikā; a copper plate or copper-plate grant.
(EI 3), a document.
Patṭikā-pālaka, same as Pustapāla (Select Inscriptions, p. 202).
patṭi-pada (EI 24), footprints on a slab.
Pattiyāgaka (IA 132), official designation of doubtful import; probably, an administrator or document-writer.
patṭolā, cf. Tamil paṭṭolai.
patṭolai (SII 1), Tamil =Sanskrit paṭṭolā; a document.
Patṭolai (EI 21, 22), Tamil; official designation; cf. paṭṭolai, ‘a document’.
Patṭ-opādhyāya (HD), a writer or keeper of official documents. See Rājatarāṅgini, V. 397.
Pā tusāha (BL), Indian modification of a Muslim imperial title; same as Persian Pādshāh.
Paṭvāri (IE 8-3), probably Sanskrit Paṭṭavārika; the accountant-clerk; a member of the administrative board called Cauṭhiyā in Western India.
Paṭy-uparika (IE 8-2; 8-3; BL), official designation of uncertain implication; possibly indicating ‘the head of the department of accounts’; sometimes also called Mahārāja, Mahā-sāmanta, Mahāpratihāra, Mahāpīṭupati, Paṅc-ādhikaraṇ-oparika and Purapāl-oparika, additionally.
pāukā (IE 8-5; EI 29), same as Oḍiyā pāuseri; tax on the money realised by creditors from debtors.
pāuka (EI 31), misprint for Pāli paṭṭha = Sanskrit prastha; a land measure.
pauṇḍarika (EI 4; IA 19), name of a sacrifice.
Paurāṇika (EI 30; BL), a reciter of the Purāṇas; also probably, an astrologer. Cf. Vyāsa.
paur (CII 4), name of a coin.
Paura-vitthillaka, probably officers in charge of a city and a subdivision; cf. Paura-vi(vitthillaka-grāmakūṭa-niyuktāniyuktā-pradhān-āpradhāna (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXV, p. 169, where the reading is given as visvillaka).
pauṣadha (HA), Sanskrit uposatha; living like a Jain monk for 12 or 24 hours; the observance of fast on the eighth and fourteenth of the fortnight, the full-moon day and the day before the new moon and abstention from wicked acts, chastity, abandonment of bathing, etc., i.e. living temporarily like a monk. See poṣadha.
pūseri, cf. pūkā.
pautava (HRS), various dues collected by the superintendent of weights and measures, as suggested by the Arthāśāstra. (EI 30), measurement.
pauṭi (EI 29, 32), same as Sanskrit pravarti; a measure of capacity.
pāvāḍai (SITI), Tamil; cloth spread on the ground for persons of distinction to walk on; also food-offering on a large scale spread over a cloth in front of the deity.
pāvai (IE 8-5), same as darśana or nazrāna.
pāvakā (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.
pāvana (IE 7-1-2), ‘nine’.
pāvisā (EI 33), probably, Sanskrit pāda-viṁśaka (viṁśopaka); name of a coin; regarded as equal to five cowrie-shells; same as modern paisā. See lohaḍiyā and dramma.
pavitra (EI 9), the argha vessel.
(Ind. Ant., Vol. IX, p. 187), thread, 360 of which are tied round the neck of the image of Kṛṣṇa on Śrāvaṇa su-di 12.
Cf. Caitra-pavitra.
pavitraka (EI 1), meaning uncertain.
pāyālā (EI 11), also called pāyali; name of a measure.
pyodā (Chamba), a grain measure; also spelt piṭha, piḍā,
Peṣārpāla (BL), mistake for Peṣāpāla, ‘keeper of the record-boxes’. See Peṣapāla.

pledha-gadyamu (CITD), Telugu; an unknown unit of measurement.

peṣjinka (IE 8-5), Kannaḍa; name of a tax; same as perjuṇka.

Pērgadē (IE 8-3; EI 4), Kannaḍa; a chamberlain; a superintendent or director (Sanskrit Adhyakṣa); see Vērgadē, Hēggaḍē, etc.

Pērggāvūṇḍa (EI 26), Kannaḍa, official designation. Cf. Gāvūṇḍa.

perjuṇka (IE 8-5), Kannaḍa; same as peṣjinka; name of a tax or toll.

Pērjuṇkadapērgadē (EI 16), official designation.

perjuṇka (EI 28), same as perjuṇka.

Perumān-adīgāl (SITI), Tamil; a term of reverence used to indicate a god or a king. Cf. personal names like Pramādi.

perumbādaiyin (ASLV), military classes.

Peṭakapāla (EI 28, 29), keeper of the boxes containing records; record-keeper; same as Peṭapāla, etc.

Peṭapāla (EI 30; BL), keeper of boxes containing official records; the record-keeper.

Peṭapāla (EI 29), also called Peṭakapāla; record-keeper; same as Peṭapāla.

Peṭavika (EI 30), a class of officials; Peṭavika-vārika (IE 8-8).

peṭha (IE 8-4; CII 3), a small territorial unit; a group of villages.

Peṭtapāla (EI 15, 28), keeper of the record-boxes; same as Peṭapāla, Peṭakapāla, Peṭapāla, etc.

Peṭiyā-sāhāṇi (Naik’s List, No. 264), mentioned along with Maleya-sāhāṇi; official designation. Cf. Sāhāṇi.

Phā (IE 8-1), abbreviation of Phālguna.

phadiyā, see phadyaka.

phadyaka (EI 23), same as phadiyā; name of a coin; ¼ of a rupee and equal to 5 dukrās and 2 dukānis (JNSI, Vol. XXII, p. 295).

phainḍi-āyāyi (CITD), Telugu; same as phainḍivāya-mæṛuturu. phainḍivāya-mæṛuturu (CITD), Telugu; a mæṛuturu measure of land which brought an income in coin and not kind; in Telugu, paiḍi means gold and ăyam income.
**phala—pinda**

*phala* (IA 27), a Pāli form of Sanskrit *pala.*

*phāla-divya* (IA 17), the ordeal of taking a heated plough-share in hand.

*phalakika*, cf. *sa-phalakikam* (LP), with an open space round about the house; same as Gujarāti *phalīyun.*

*phalaka* (IE 3-5), a wooden slab used as a slate.

*phala-samskāra* (CII 3), equation of the centre.

*phalita*, cf. *phalita-pade* (LP), also Gujarāti *humdi pāke tyāre,* ‘when the bill of exchange becomes due’.

*phika* (LP), a bull which is not castrated.

*phuramāna* (EI 2), Persian *farmān,* a royal order or grant.

*phutta* (CII 3), a Prakrit word meaning a break or damage in a construction, sometimes Sanskritised as *sphutita* (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 144, note 3).

*Piāda* (IE 8-3), same as *Bhāta* or *Bhāta-manusya*; cf. Pāik. *picu,* same as *swarna* (q.v.).

*picula,* weight equal to 6 māsas (*JNSI,* Vol. XVI, p. 46).

*pīḍā* (Chamba), a grain measure; also spelt *pītha,* *pedā,* *pyodā.*

*pīḍāgai* (ASLV), a hamlet.

*Pīḍā-nāţi* (EI 28), name of a tax.

*pīḍha* (LL), probably, a chair; cf. Sanskrit *pīṭha.*

*pillaiyal-tanam* (SITI), Tamil; status of the prince, supposed to be an officers’ cadre composed of the junior members of the royal family. Cf. Kumār-āmātya.

*pīlu* (IE 8-3), Indian form of Arabic-Persian *fil,* an elephant.

*Pilupati* (IE 8-2, 8-3; EI 13, 28; CII 4), leader of the elephant force or keeper of the elephants; cf. Mahāpilupati, *pīlu.*

*pīnça* (IA 18), bunch of feathers carried by a Jain ascetic.

*pīṇḍ-ādāna* (EI 12), quit rent. Cf. also *pīṇḍa-kara.*

*pīṇḍaka* (Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 254, text line 55), same as *pīṇḍ-ādāna* or *bhāga-bhoga,* cf. *samucita-kara-pīṇḍak-ādi-samastapratyāya,* taxes assessed in a lump; cf. *pīṇḍa-kara.* (IA 2), same as *grāsā,* probably, a part of the produce of the fields for the maintenance of certain persons.

(HRS), known from Pāla records; same as *hiranya,* according to some.

(LL), probably, a slab.

*pīṇḍa-kara* (HRS), lump assessment upon villages, as suggested by the *Arthasastra.* Cf. also *pīṇḍ-ādāna.*
piṇḍa—pocila

piṇḍa-pāta (EI 25), food [for the Buddhist monks].
piśāca-caturdasi (EI 1), name of a tīthī.
Piśārati (IA 24), Malayālam; the manager of a temple.
Piśunavetrika (EI 33; HD), probably, an officer who drives away undesirable persons with a cane; or, one engaged in a court for caning culprits. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 94. See Vetrīka, Yaśīka, Veśakīla.

piṭaka (CII 4), a measure of capacity.
Cf. Traiṭīṭaka.
Pitalahāra (EI 20, 32), a brazier.
Pīṭāmaha (EI 24, 33), epithet of the Buddha.
(IE 7-1-2), ‘one’; but cf. Brahman used to indicate ‘nine’.
piṭha (Chamba), a grain measure; also spelt piḍā, peḍā, pyodā.

piṭha (CII 4; IA 12), receptacle of a Śiva-liṅga; the ablution trough of a Śiva-liṅga; also called Yoni-patīta.
(SITI), pedestal for the image of a deity.
piṭhi (Ep. Ind., Vol. III, p. 16), a pedestal or seat; same as piṭha and piṭhikā.

piṭhika (ASLV), Sanskrit piṭhikā; a throne; same as rājya.
piṭhikā (EI 2), a platform.

Piṭhikāvītta (IE 8-3; EI 12; HD), probably, ‘those who have acquired [special] seats’; same as Uthitāsanika. The word occurs in such records as the Belava plate of Bhojavarma-deva (Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 40). Cf. Velāvītta. Piṭhikāvītta is sometimes explained as the collector of state dues from pilgrims or religious institutions (Sen, Hist. Asp. Ins. Beng., p. 552).

Piṭhipati (BL), explained as ‘the lord of Magadhā’ in the commentary of Sandhyākaranandin’s Rāmacarita; title of the head of the Buddhist religious institution at Bodhgaya, who was the precursor of the later Mahant Mahārājās of Bodhgaya. The word piṭhi in this title is the same as piṭḍa or piṭhikā meaning the vajrāsana at Bodhgaya.

piṭr-paraṇ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 37), probably, śrāddha or dāna on each amāvāsyā day.

piṭr-yajña (CII 4), offerings to the manes; one of the paṇca-mahāyajña.

pla (IE 8-1), contraction of pala; often found in the records of the Orissa region.

pocila-bhūmi (LP), soft land.
pōḍhi (LL.), a cistern; cf. Sanskrit prahi.

Poduvāḷ (EI 18), Tamil-Malayalam; an officer supervising charitable endowments.

polācyā, cf. sa-khila-polācyā (IE 8-5); cultivated land; same as nāla; Hindi polāch, ‘land constantly under cultivation.’

pōnda (Chamba), name of a tax.

pōndi (Chamba), bottom; foot of a hill.

pōn (SITI), also spelt pōn; name of a gold coin also called mādai. Cf. pōn-bhaṇḍāram, ‘gold-treasury’; pōn-paṇḍāra-vāśal, ‘the gate of the gold-treasury; royal gold-treasury’; pōn-vargam (SITI), ‘a class of taxes payable in gold or coin; pōnvari, ‘tax payable in gold (cash)’; also ‘the fee for minting gold into coins’; probably, the same as pōnvari-mādai.

Cf. turai-miṇṭar-pōn (SITI), name of a coin. (IE 8-8; EI 16), name of a coin; same as gadyāṇa, hūn or varāha.

pōn (EI 24), a coin.

Pōn-bhaṇḍāram (ASLV), a treasurer; treasury.

Pora-Pāṇjīdha-ra-parikaśa (EI 28), chief astrologer; cf. pūro prefixed to certain official designations in Orissa. See Paṭṭanāyaka, etc.

Pora-Śrikarana (EI 28), chief secretary; cf. pūro prefixed to certain official designations in Orissa. See Pōṛku.

Poṛ-Bhāṇḍāri (EI 25), Tamil; temple officer mentioned along with Śāsana-bhaṇḍāri (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXV, p. 132); cf. poṇ prefixed to Oḍiyā official designations like Pora-Śrikarana; also Tamil Pōṛku.

Pōṛku (EI 25), Tamil; official designation.

pōṣadha, derived from Sanskrit uposatha; also called pōsa-dha-vrata; cf. pāṣadha.

pota (EI 9), a sacrificial victim.

potaka (LP), the government’s money-bag.

(LP), cf. Gujarāṭī potun; the amount of revenue of a village sent to the Government treasury. Cf. pottaka.

potra (EI 26), name of a tax. Cf. potta.

potta, cf. militia-potta-drammā (LP), collected government money. Cf. potra.

pottaka (LP), same as Gujarāṭī potun; the amount of the revenue of a village sent to the government treasury. Cf. potaka.

pottalikā (IE 8-8), a bundle.
pra—Pradesṭī

pra (PJS), abbreviation of pratimā (especially in medieval Jain inscriptions).

(IE 8-1), abbreviation of prathama.

prabandha, name of hymnical compositions in Tamil by ancient Vaiṣṇava devotees. The contributions of hymns and prayers by the twelve āḷvārs in praise of Viṣṇu make up the Nālāyiradvīpyaprabandham. Nālāyira (four thousand) indicates the rough total number of items and prabandham is regarded as meaning a compilation. The first thousand is known as Tirumōḷi and comprises hymns of Periyāḷvār, Āṇḍāl, Kulaśekhara, etc.; the second thousand contains the hymns of Tiruvaṅgai; the third comprises the compositions of the first three āḷvārs called Iyappā, viz. Tirumāḷiśai, Nammāḷvār and Tiruvaṅgai, and the fourth called Tiruvāyvomōḷī is entirely the work of Nammāḷvār. Nāṭhamunigaḷ is stated to be the compiler of this anthology. See M. S. Purnalingam Pillai, Tamil Literature, pp. 181 ff.

prabarha (EI 13), a worthy.

prābda (EI 16), same as abda, ‘the year.’

prabhā (SII 2), an aureole or nimbus. Cf. prabhā-valaya.

prabhātaka (EI 24), same as bhātaka; rent.

prabhā-valaya(Ep. Ind., Vol. III, p. 16), aureole or nimbus.

prabhāṭikṛta (EI 14), ‘presented’.

Prabhu (IA 30; BL), a village official; cf. Mahāprabhu.

prabhujamāna (IA 18), cf. bhujamāna.

prabhu-sakti (CII 4), power derived from the royal position.

prabhu-svāmy (SII 11.1), a tenure held by a Prabhu (q.v.).

prabodhanī (EI 8), prabodh-otsava (EI 32), same as utthānadvādasi.

pradakṣīṇa (CITD), circumambulation from left to right; paying homage to a temple, etc., by solemnly walking round it with the right hand towards it, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated; a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner.

pradesa (IE 8-4), a province or district.


Pradesṭī (HD), a class of magistrates; the police magistrate. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p. 147; Ep. Ind., Vol. XXII, p. 156; Arthaśāstra, I. 12; IV. 1 and 10 (last verse).
pradeya (EI 12), same as deya; dues.

Pradhāna (SII 1; HD; BL), an official designation sometimes indicating the chief minister or administrator also called Pradhāna-saciva (EI 23); cf. paṅca-Pradhānāḥ (EI 5) ‘the five ministers’. See Ind. Ant., Vol. IX, p. 35 where Mantrim, Amātya and Pradhāna are separately mentioned.

pradhāna-maṇḍapa (LL), Buddhist; the hall for practising religious exercises.

Pradhānin (CITD), according to lexicons, a governor, minister or president; noble or courtier; etc.
(EI 31; ASLV), a high executive officer; same as Pradhāna.
(EI 30), a village headman.

Cf. Mahāpradhāni.

pradhāni-jōdi (SII 2; SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; an inām held on a fixed quit-rent by a minister; the chief minister’s quit-rent.

prādhīrājya (EI 4), name of a sacrifice.

pradvāra (IA 7), a place in front of the gate; explained as ‘a suburb’ (EI 21); same as Gujarāti parā. Cf. Valabhi-pradvāra-Homba-vāsakāt (IA 9).

Prādvivāka (HD), the chief justice; a judge. See Manusmyti, IX. 234.

praghaṭṭaka (EI 15), probably, a conflict.
prāghūrṇaka (LP), a present or gift.
pragrāhya (EI 12), cf. a-kiṅcit-pragrāhya; same as grāhya.
prahanika (LL), a class of Buddhist monks.
pahara (SII 2; SITI), flaw in rubies.
pāhrarikya (LP), cf. Gujarāti pahero; a guard or custodian.

prahitaka (IA 6), doubtfully explained as ‘a messenger’ or ‘a committee man.’

Praśaṅika (IE 8-3), same as Praśaṅika.
prakāla (Select Inscriptions, p. 305, text line 15); an era;
cf. Guptaprakāla: gaṇanām vidhāya. See kāla in kāl-ānuvarita-
māna-saṃvatsare (ibid., p. 270, text lines 3-4), etc.

prakaraṇa (CII 1), proper occasion.
prakīrtita (EI 24), built; same as kīrtita.
pakrama (CII 1), an effort; zealous activity; same as parākrama.

prakṛnta (CII 1), active or zealous.
prakrāya (HRS), income from mines and salt-works, as suggested by the Arthaśāstra.
prakṛta, cf. saṅgha-prakṛta.
Prakrit, Anglicised spelling of Prākṛta, the name of a language.
Prākṛta, see Prakrit.

✓prakṛti (HD); cf. Mahābhārata, II. v. 23, speaking of the seven prakṛtis which Nilakanṭha explains as referring to Durgādhyaṅkṣa (commandant of the citadel), Balādhyaṅkṣa (controller general of the army), Dharmādhyaṅkṣa (chief of the departments of charity and justice), Camūpati (commander of the army in the field), chaplain, physician and astrologer. The Milindapañha (IV. i. 36) mentions six officers, e.g., the commander-in-chief, prime minister, chief judge, chief treasurer, bearer of the sun-shade and bearer of the sword of state (cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 77, note 6). Cf. Mātra.

(EI 16), a temple official.
(IE 7-1-2), ‘twenty-one.’
(EI 9), the Kṣatriya community.
Cf. sa-tantuvāya-gokūta-sūndik-ādi-prakṛtika (IE 8-5);
subjects of a king.
(CII 1), usage.
prakrīyā (IA 18), cf. samasta-rāja-prakrīy-opeta; prerogative.
prakṣepa (EI 13), cf. amiṣāṁ prakṣepa-pratisedhau na karaṇiyau, ‘they should not be ousted [from the possession] or hindered [from their enjoyment of the gift land].’
pramadā-kula (EI 11), a host of courtesans.
pramaṇa (EI 6; SII 1; SITI), a document; a title deed.
(Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVIII, p. 109), authority; witness.
(SII 12), cf. mūla-pramaṇa, original order.
pramaṇa-yasti (LL), measuring rod.

Pramattavāra (EI 21), official designation; same as Pramāṭī or Pramāṭāra (q.v.); the commander of the elephant corps according to some (CII 4).
Pramāṭī (BL), same as Pramāṭāra, Pramattavāra (q.v.); a civil judge, according to some (HD); cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, p. 321; literally, ‘measurer [of the king’s grain share].’
Pramukha (CII 4), a member of the executive committee of a corporation.

(EI 28), probably the same as Pradhānin.

prāṇa (CII 1), living being; same as prāṇin.

(IE 7-1-2), ‘five’.

Prāṇ-ācārya (EI 8), title of a physician; explained as the medical adviser of the king (HD). Cf. Viśudharmottara, II. 24. 33-34 (for his qualifications).

prāṇa-dāksīnyā (CII 1), gift of life.

prāṇālī (CII 3), a conduit, a channel, an irrigation canal.

prāṇāntika (SITI), ‘till the close of one’s life’.

pranāptrīka (CII 1), cf. panatika (EI 22), the great-grandson; but cf. nāptṛ.


prāṇāṣṭya (LP), ‘going out of sight’; cf. Gujarāṭī nāśine.

prāṇāya (IE 8-5; HRS), known from the Ārthaśāstra, the Junagadh inscription of Rudradāman, etc.; emergency tax or benevolence; also called prāṇāya-kriyā (IE 8-5); cf. a-hiranya-dhānaya-prāṇaya-pradeya, an epithet of rent-free land.

prāṇāya-kriyā (EI 8), benevolence or emergency impost; same as prāṇāya.

Prāṇāṭapāla (IE 8-3; EI 18, 29, 31), warden of the marches; also explained as the governor of a province or guardian of the frontiers (HD). Cf. Vogel, Ant. Ch. St., p. 124.

prāpā (EI 3; IA 18; LL), watering trough; a cistern or reservoir.

(Ep. Ind., Vol. VII, p. 46, note 8), a place of distributing water gratis to travellers; a cistern.

prāpa (EI 17), ‘sub-division of a district’; but see prāpiya, prāveśya.

Prāpā-pūraka (IE 8-3; EI 30), a person responsible for filling the cisterns with water in a place for watering cattle or supplying water to travellers.

praparṇaka, royal order; same as Persian parvāna (Select Inscriptions, p. 248).

prapautra, cf. pautra-prāpautrika (CII 1); the great-grandson.

prāpiya (EI 17), same as prāveśya; cf. Aksara-prāveśya and Aksara-prāpiya (Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 109); cf. prāpa.

Prāpta-paṇcamahāśabda (IE 8-2), same as Samadhigata-
pañcamahāśabda; subordinate title or epithet; sometimes applied to a crown prince. See pañca-mahāśabda.

prāpti (SII 2), benefit.

(EIF 7), revenue.

(SITI), enjoyment; what is obtained from someone.

prārabdhi (EI 2), meaning uncertain.

prārya (EI 15), father's father or father-in-law's father. Cf. āryaka.


prasāda (CII 4; LL), a palace or temple.

prasādaka, cf. Pali and Prakrit pasādaka (EI 20), one who converts some one to the Buddhist faith.

prasāda-mukta (LP), cf. Gujarāṭī prasād choḍvā khāt, 'for allowing this favour'.

prāsham (CII 1), devoted or attached.

prasāsti (EI 15, 23, 24; CII 3, 4), a eulogy; a eulogistic inscription generally on stone; a copper-plate charter (with reference to the introductory section of medieval charters); rarely praiastā (Ep. Ind., Vol. 36, p. 52), śubhā (Vol. 35, p. 59).

prāśtarika-sreṇī (EI 23), a guild of stone-masons.

Praśāstr (EI 31), probably, a judge; the chief magistrate, according to some (HD); cf. Arthaśāstra, I. 12.

Praśiṣṭa (ML; SITI), the disciple's disciple.

prāśmarā (EI 13), explained as 'spreading out in some corner'.

prasāti (EI 30), a measure; a handful.

prasātha (IE 8-6; CII 4; Chamba), a measure of capacity, often regarded as one-sixteenth of a drona; cf. Pāli paṭṭha, a land measure.

prasātha, cf. prāṣṭham (Sel. Ins., p. 236), 'immediately'.

prasāthaka (HRS), known from the Gjurara-Prathāra records; cess at the rate of a prasātha of grain over and above the usual grain-share. Cf. aksapatala-prasātha, prathāra-prasātha, etc.

pratāpa, see partāb.

Pratāpa-cakravartin (IE 8-2), see Cakravartin.

Prathama (EI 21), prefixed to Kāyaṣtha and Kulika to indicate representatives of certain classes as members of an administrative board of the Pañcāyat type.

prathama-dvādāśi (EI 12; SII 2), Āṣāḍha su-di 12.

Prathama-kāyaṣtha (IE 8-3; EI 27; BL), representative
of the scribal class on the local council of administrators; the clerk-member of the Pañcāyat board (see Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 130); the chief scribe, according to some (HD).

Prathama-kulika (IE 8-3; BL), literally, ‘the chief artisan’; designation of a member of the artisan class represented on an administrative board like the Pañcāyat (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 130).

Prathama-pustapāla (EI 15), wrongly regarded as occurring in some epigraphs; see Pustapāla.

prathama-skandha (LP), the first instalment. See skandha, skandhaka.

prathamataram, ‘at first’ (Select Inscriptions, p. 240).

prathama-tṛtiyā (EI 7), name of a tithi.

Prati (LP), abbreviation of Pratihārī.

prati, cf. śata-pratyā (LP), ‘per hundred’.

pratibaddha (IA 15), generally used in the sense of ‘attached to’ or ‘belonging to’ in respect of a village pertaining to a territorial unit; sometimes used in the sense of ‘hailing from’ or ‘one whose family hails from’ (cf. vinirgata generally used in the same sense).

pratibhāga (HRS), offerings of fruits, firewood, roots and the like payable by villagers to the king as indicated in the Manusmṛti.

Cf. pati-bhāga.

(GII 1), one’s lot.

pratibhedikā (IE 8-5; EI 9, 12), an obligation or impost of uncertain meaning; may be the same as prātivedhanika.

(Ep. Ind., Vol. VI, p. 298, text line 20), explained by some as ‘a special right’ (CII 4); but cf. viṣṭi-pratibhedikā (EI 14); supposed to be related to umbara-bhedā (q.v.) and meaning a special levy on defaulters in the payment of taxes.

pratibhoga, pratibhoga (HRS), same as pratibhāga.

pratibodha (HA), teaching in the Jain doctrine; conversion to the Jain faith.

pratibodhita (Ind. Ant., Vol. XVI, p. 132, note 3), same as viṣṇāpita.

pratibhū (EI 30), a security.


pratidis, cf. bhūnjato bhujayataḥ kṛṣataḥ karṣayataḥ pratidisato
pratidhakkā—pratikanara

vāna ken—āpi paripanthanā kāryā (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 280, text lines 65-66); probably, ‘to dispose of’.

pratidhakkā (EI 4, 29), a kind of drum; one of the royal insignia of certain kings of South India.

pratiganakā (EI 26), subdivision of a district; same as pratijāgaranakā.

pratigrāha (SITI), acceptance of gifts.

✔ Pratihāra, Pratihāra (EI 23; BL), also called Pratihārin (EI 3, 23), ‘a door-keeper’; but cf. Mahāpratihāra who was a high officer; officer in charge of the defence of the royal palace or bed-chamber or the head of the guards of the city gate; a chamberlain or inditer of grants, according to some (HD); personal attendant of a king, according to others (CII; 4). See Ep. Ind., Vol.VIII, p. 73; Vol. IX, p. 192; Bṛhaspati quoted by Viśvarūpa on the Tājñavelkṣyasmṛti, I. 307 (for his qualifications); Mahābhārata, Ādiparvan, 85. 28-29; Viṣṇudarmottara, II. 24, 12; Śukra, I. 121. Cf. Antah-pratihāra (IE 8-3), Rajju-pratihāra.

✔ pratihāra (IE 8-5), levy for the maintenance of the doorkeepers of the city gates; cf. pratihāra-prastha.

✔ pratihāra-prastha (HRS), tax paid by the villagers at the rate of one prastha of grain for payment to the Pratihāra; see pratihāra.

✔ Pratihāra-rakṣī (IE 8-3; LL), ‘a female door-keeper’; a female officer in charge of the gates of the royal harem or the personal attendant of a queen.

✔ Pratihārin (EI 23, 30), official designation; same as Pratihāra.

Pratihāstra, cf. Oḍiyā Paḍihasta (EI 28), a representative. pratijāgaranakā (IE 8-4; EI 9, 32; CII 4), a territorial unit often found in Paramāra inscriptions; same as parganā.

pratika, cf. Prakrit paḍika (EI 8), see pratikam ṣatam, ‘one coin per cent’.

pratikara, cf. kara; also a-kiṇchit-pratikara (EI 23), ‘land without any yield of revenue’.

(HRS), compensatory allowance paid by the government to dispossessed owners of rent-fee land, as indicated by the Rāja-taraṇāgini.

pratikaraṇa, repairs; cf. khaṇḍa-sphuṭita-pratikaraṇa, same as khaṇḍa-sphuṭita-jīrṇoddhāra (q.v.).

(Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 114, note 2), meeting the expenses.
pratikramaṇa—pratiśraya

pratikramaṇa (LP), morning and evening prayers. pratimā, cf. pratimam (SII 2), image of a human being; usually, the image of a deity.

Pratinartaka (CII 3; BL; HD), an official title; perhaps meaning 'a herald'; cf. CII, Vol. III, p. 190 (a person described as tanniyukta-pratinartaka-kulaputr-āmāya).

Pratinidhi, a representative (Hist. Dhm., Vol. III, p. 150). Pratinivāsin (EI 20), same as Nivāsin, a resident.

pratipad (CII 1), 'to follow'; same as anuvṛt, anuvṛtipad. (Select Inscriptions, p. 281, text line 10); cf. pratipādya, 'having decided'.


pratipāditaka (EI 13), given or granted. pratipanma, 'decided'; cf. pratipad.

pratipatti, cf. pratipattau (LP), explained as 'convincing'; but actually 'during the administration of...'.

Prātirāja (EI 3, 6), same as Pratirāja, 'a hostile king.'

Prātirājyika (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIX, p. 71), probably, an envoy at the court of a hostile king; but cf. Paḍirā.

pratisamāsana (IE 8-8), refutation.

pratisāṅvatsarika-śrāddha (CII 4), the annual śrāddha ceremony; same as sāṅvatsarika-śrāddha.

✓ Pratisaraka (IA 7), cf. Varimapaḷa-Pratisaraka-Rājasthāṇiya; official designation; same as Pratisāraka.

✓ Pratisāraka (EI31; HD), explained as an officer who collects tax and allows carts to go out of the nālī or a strip of low ground (LP); see Pratisarīna; same as Pratisāraka.

✓ Pratisāraka (LP), explained as 'a gate-keeper'. See Pratisāraka, Pratisārin.


✓ Pratisārin (LP) explained as 'one who allows the merchants to go through strips of low ground'. See Pratisāraka.

✓ Pratiśarīra (BI), a representative.

pratisāsana (SII 11-1), a renewed charter. pratisedha, cf. prakṣepa.

pratisiddh-āya (IA 19), same as siddh-āya.

pratiśraya (Ep. Ind., Vol. VII, p. 46, note 8), a shelter-house for travellers. See ucchraya.
pratiṣṭhā—pratyarthāruvā

pratiṣṭhā (EI 11; SII 1; BL; HA), installation, consecration; ceremony of installation or consecration (Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 20).

pratiṣṭhāna, cf. yaṣṭi-pratiṣṭhāna (CII 2-1), used in the sense of pratiṣṭhāpana.

pratiṣṭhāpita, cf. a-pratiṣṭhāpita (ML); interred.

Pratiṣṭūraka (EI 31), probably, the superintendent of wrestling; cf. Pratiṣṭūrika.

Pratiṣṭūrika (IE 8-3), probably, the superintendent of gladiatorial combats; cf. Pratiṣṭūraka.

pratiṣṭipanaka (LP), a receipt.

Prati-vāsudeva (HA), an enemy of Vāsudeva in Jain mythology.

Prativedaka (IE 8-3; CII 1), a reporter or spy.

prativedanā (CII 1), reporting of news.

prativedhanika (HRS), punching-fee collected from merchants at the time of the inspection of weights and measures, as indicated by the Arthaśāstra.

prativeśya, prativeśika (CII 1), a neighbour.

pratividhāna (CII 1), supporting [with money]; gift [of money].

prativyaṇjana, Tamil paḍi-viṇjanam (SITI), articles other than rice for the preparation of food-offerings in a temple, etc.

pratoli (EI 9; CII 3; BL), a gate-way; a gate-way with a flight of steps; a gate-way strongly built and considerably high. (EI 31), probably, a street.

pratolika (EI 1), same as pratoli.

pratyabda-kāla (EI 3), an anniversary [of death].

pratyādāya (Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 21; Vol. XIV, p. 196; Vol. XXXV, p. 127), income or tax; cf. pratyāya in the same sense.

pratyāmśa, see agra-pratyāmśa (ML); a share.

pratyandhāruvā (IE 8-5; EI 12, 33), Oḍiyā; probably pratyarthāruvā (Sanskrit pratyartha-rūpyaka), name of a tax or levy of uncertain import; probably, a levy on the money realised by money-lenders from debtors. See arthāruvā, pāukā.

pratyanta (IE 8-4; CII 1), a state beyond the borders of one’s territories; a land outside one’s dominions; also its people; cf. anta.

Pratyanta-mpati (EI 15), ruler of a bordering state.

pratyarthāruvā (IE8-5), a tax of uncertain import; pro-
Pratyaya—Prāvāraṇcara

probably Sanskrit pratyarthi-rūpyaka in the sense of a levy on amounts realised by the money-lenders from debtors; also read as pratyandhāruvā; see arthāruvā and pāukā.

Pratyaya, probably, a lessee (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, pp. 143-44).

pratyaya (EI 11, 15), a holding; sometimes also written as pratyāya (cf. CII, Vol. III, p. 170, note 5).

Cf. Prakrit avija-pracaga saṃkara (CII 2-1) = Sanskrit avidyā-pratyayāḥ saṃskārāh, ‘in inter-connection with delusion are the saṃkāras’, i.e. the saṃkāras spring from avidyā.

Cf. etat-pratyayae, in this matter (Select Inscriptions, p. 237).

pratyāya (IE 8-5; EI 29; HRS), revenue; income or tax; dues payable to the king including bhāga-bhoga-kara and hiranyā; cf. bhūta-vāta-pratyāya (EI 10). See pratyaya.

pratyaya, pratyāya (CII 3), primarily ‘income’ and secondarily ‘a holding, the income of which is enjoyed.’ Cf. amuka-pratyaya-amuka.

Pratyeka-Buddha, cf. Prakrit Pracega-Budha (CII 2-1), Buddhist; name of certain Buddhas.

pratuyagamana (CII 1), meeting personally.

Praudha-pratāpa (IE 8-2), cf. Pratāpa and Virapratāpa.

Praudha-pratāpa-cakravartin (IE 8-2), see Cakravartin.


pravahana (LP), same as vāhana; a boat.

pravahana-ghotaka, (LP), a carriage horse.

pravana (EI 1), ‘excellent’.

Pravāni (CII 4), a banker.

pravanikara (EI 18, 24, 26; HRS), cf. yathādiyamāna-bhāga-bhoga-kara-pravanikara-kūṭaka-prabhṛti-samast-ādaya (IE 8-5), known from the Gāhaḍavāla records; a minor tax other than what was bhāga-bhoga-kara, according to some; explained by some as a tax levied from a class of merchants. See pravanivāda. (IA 15), explained as hiranyā or tax in cash.

pravanivāda (EI 21), name of a tax; cf. pravanikara.

pravara (IA 19), an invocation of ancestors at the performance of certain rites.

(CII 4), a member of the executive committee of a corporation.

Prāvāraṇcara (EI 24), supposed to be ‘a licensed spy’.
pravartha—prayojana

pravartha (EI 13), see prabarha.
pravartavāpa (EI 32), also called pravarta; a land measure; cf. pravarti and pravartikā.
pravartamāna (IA18,19), current [year]; cf. atta or expired. pravartana (CII 1), establishment.
pravarti, pravartikā (EI 32), a measure of capacity; cf. pañti, pravarta and pravartavāpa.
praveśa, prāveśa (EI 17), explained as 'a small territorial unit'; but probably refers to the assessment of the rent of a locality along with another; cf. Siviḍi-praveśa-Kandalivāḍa-grāma interpreted as 'Kandalivāḍa-grāma having its rent assessed along with Siviḍi' (Ep. Ind., Vol XXXI, p. 59, note 1). See prāveśya, prāpiya.
Praveśa-bhāgika (HD), a subordinate officer of the treasury who received cash payments, according to Stein (Rājataraṅgiṇī, VIII, 278).

praveśaka (SITI), admission, entry.
prāveśya (EI 31), also spelt praveśya; explained by some as a small territorial unit; sometimes translated as 'situat ed in' (CII 4); but may refer to the revenue assessment of a village along with another; cf. Ardhaṭi-praveśya-Lavaṅgasikāyām (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 143); same as praveśa. Cf. Hastiśirya-praveśya-Tāpasapottake with Siviḍi-praveśa-Kandalivāḍa-grāma interpreted as 'Kandalivāḍa-grāma having its rent assessed along with Siviḍi.' Same as prāpiya (Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 109); cf. Akṣasaraṇa-praveśya used in the sense as Akṣasaraṇa-prāpiya.

Cf. praveśa, prāveśa, prāpiya (LP), also patra-prṣṭhato praveṣyo dātavyaḥ, 'should get [the sum] entered at the back of the document' (dātavya from dā 'to cut').
Cf. a-praveśya, etc. (IE 8-5); entrance.
(IE 8-8; EI 30), an entry tax or levies relating to the entry of royal agents.

pravrajita (CII 1; LL), a Buddhist monk; an ascetic.
pravrajitā (LL), a Buddhist nun.

prayaṇa-danḍa (IE 8-5; EI 25, 26), cf. rājasvakānāṁ vasati-danḍa-praṇaya-danḍau na stah; refers to the obligation of the villagers to provide free conveyance and carriage of loads, etc., when royal officers passed through their village. Prayaṇa thus seems to mean 'passage, transit', and danḍa 'levy'; cf. rūdhabhāroḍi.

prayojana (LP), need; cf. drammair hasta-prāptaiḥ prayojanaiḥ
jáyate (LP), 'when there is a necessity of having the money back [before the stated time].'

Práyopaveś-ādhikṣta (HD), officer who watched those that had resolved to fast unto death at the palace gate. See Rājata-raṅgini, VI. 14.

prayukta (IA 15), 'drawn up'.

Pregaḍā (EI 9), Kannaḍa; a minister. Cf. Pergadē, etc.

prešaṇa (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p.9, text lines 13-14), service.

prekṣaṇaka (EI 22), a show.

✓ Prešaṇika (IE 8-3), officer in charge of the despatch of messengers; the dispatcher of messengers; cf. Praśaṇika, Vaikṣeṣika.

Presaṇa-kula (EI 33), a batch of workers.

preta-dakṣiṇā, cf. peta-dakkhinā (EI 24), a gift to one's dead ancestors.

Priyadarśin (CII 1), cf. Priyadasi (EI 5), secondary name of the Maurya king Asoka.


Prohata, Prohitā (Chamba, etc.) a priest; from Sanskrit Purohitā.

Cf. Para.

pr̥da, see mṛḍa.

pr̥ṣṭha, cf. pr̥ṣṭhe hastāḥ (LP), 'hand on someone's back'; a sign of warning.

pr̥thivi, cf. Prakrit sava-puthaviyam (CII, Vol. I, p. 87, text line 7); used to indicate the dominions of the Maurya emperor Aśoka, versions other than Dhauli (Rock Edict V) having sarvatra vijitā (i.e. 'everywhere within the dominions') in its place. Cf. Jambudvīpa.

pr̥thvī (IE 7-1-2), 'one'.

pr̥thvī-liṅga (SII 2), a Śivalīṅga made of earth.

pruḍ, see mṛḍa.

pu (PJS), abbreviation of putra, 'a son' (especially in medieval Jain inscriptions).

pūjā (CII 1; ML), an honour; the act of honouring.

Pūjāhāri (EI 33), same as Pūjārī (Sanskrit pūjādhārīn); priest.

Pūjakara (SITI), one who performs worship; a temple priest.

Pūj-āmātya (IA 11), official designation; cf. 'the Pūj-āmātya of the province of Timbāṇaka'.
Pujari (EI 5, 15), a priest; a temple priest; called Pujari or Pujahari (Sanskrit Pujadharin) in the early medieval records of Orissa.

Pujasi (EI 16, 22), same as sālagrama-sīlā (the stone emblem of Viṣṇu).

Pujavrtti (SITI), tax-free land endowed to a temple for conducting worship. Cf. tala-vrtti, etc.

Pukkoli, pukkolli, pukkuli (IE 8-8), cf. pukkoli-kṣetra, explained as ‘an arecanut palm plantation’. An inscription of Kadamba Mrgeśvarman seems to suggest that it really means ‘land inundated by floods’ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 152). See khajjana.

Pukkoli-khajjana (EI 33), a type of land; see khajjana and pukkoli.

Pukkoli-kṣetra (EI 33), a type of land like khajjana; see pukkoli or pukkoli-khajjana.


Punarjanman (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIII, p. 290, text line 3), used in the sense of Dvijanman (i.e. a Brāhmaṇa).

Pundarika (CII 3; BL), name of a sacrifice.

Punyāha-vācaka (EI 11), a priest who officiates in a ceremony and proclaims by means of mantras a happy day to the ceremony and its performer.

Punyāha-vācana (IA 14), a ceremony; cf. punyāha-vācaka.

Punyā-vācana (IA 21), a purificatory rite [in Madras]; cf. punyāha-vācana.


Puraka (CII 3; etc.), used as a termination of the names of villages.

Purana (IE 8-8; EI 12, 21, 29), name of a coin; a silver coin also called dharana and kārṣapaṇa (32 or 24 ratīs); cf. kaparadaka-purana (EI 26), meaning purana calculated in cowrie-shells; also paṇa-purana (i.e. puraṇa counted in copper paṇas).

(Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVIII, p. 246), the Purana texts, e.g. the Āditya Purana.

Purana-lakṣaṇa (IE 7-1-2), ‘five’.

Puropāl-oparika (IE 8-2, 8-3; BL), official designation probably indicating the governor of a city or chief amongst the governors of cities; called Mahārāja, Mahāsāmantha, Mahāpratihāra, Mahāpilipati, Paścakanoparika and Pātyuparika additionally (IE 8-3). The expression may also mean two different
designations, viz. Purapāla and Uparika. With Purapāla, cf. Purapatī, etc.

✓ Purapatī (EI 25), mayor of a town; cf. Purapradhāna, Purāśreśthin, Nagara-sreṣṭhin, Purillaka, etc.

✓ Pura-pradhāna (CII 4), mayor of a city; cf. Purapatī, Purāśreśthin, Nagara-sreṣṭhin, Purillaka, etc.

Pura-sreṣṭhin (EI 25), official designation; same as Nagara-sreṣṭhin, Pura-pradhāna, Purapatī, etc.

puratobhadra (EI 9), probably, a building with only one gate in the front side.

Purillaka (EI 29; CII 4), explained as ‘the mayor of a town.’
Cf. rāja-sāmanta-viṣayapati-grāmabhogika-purillaka-cāṭa-bhaṭa-sevakādin (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIX, pp. 114-15); also Deiillaka and Purapatī, Pura-pradhāna, Pura-sreṣṭhin, Vithillaka, etc.

pūrṇa (IE 7-1-2), ‘cypher’.

pārnaghataka-paṭṭa (LL), slab bearing the representation of a flower-vase.

pārṇimānta (CII 3, etc.), the technical name for the scheme of the lunar months in Northern India, according to which the months end with the full-moon day, and the dark fortnights precede the bright; Fleet states that in astronomical works, it is always the aṃānta arrangement that is actually taken for calculations though, even in Southern India, the pārṇimānta arrangement was used with the Śaka years, for the civil reckoning, up to between 804 and 866 A.D.; on the other hand, according to him, even in Northern India, it was not used with the Newar era in Nepal, though it was adopted there when the Newar era was followed by the Vikrama era in its northern variety.

Puroga (EI 23), prominent among a particular class of people; sometimes wrongly taken to be the same as Purohita.

Purohita (CII 4; SH I; BL; ASLV; HD), a priest; a family priest; the royal priest; occurs in the list of functionaries in records like those of the Gāhāḍavālas (Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 305) and Senas (ibid., Vol. XII, p. 9). See Hist. Dharm., Vol. III, pp. 111-12, 117.

✓ Puro-nāyaka (IE 8-3; EI 28), the chief Nāyaka; probably the same as Paṭṭa-nāyaka or Puro-Parikṣaka; cf. Nāyaka. Puro may really be the modification of a Dravidian word (cf. Tamil Porrū).

Puro-parikṣa (EI 28, 31), probably, the same as Paṭṭa-
pariksaka, 'the chief superintendent'; the chief superintendent of a department. Puro may really be the modification of a Dravidian word (cf. Tamil Porr).

Puro-pratihasta (EI 31), probably, 'the chief representative'. Puro may really be the modification of a Dravidian word (cf. Tamil Porr).

Puro-srikantha (EI 31), probably, 'the chief secretary'. Puro may really be the modification of a Dravidian word (cf. Tamil Porr).

✓ Purusa (IE 8-3), same as Raja-purusa, 'royal officer or agent.'
✓ (HD) an inferior servant (Arthasastra, II.5) or a bailiff attached to a court of justice (as in Bhaspati). See Hist. Dharm., Vol. III, p. 278.

Purusacchaya (EI 14), name of a measure.

Purusakara (SITI), human form.

Purusarika, cf. ardha-purusarika.

Purus-arthha (IE 7-1-2), 'four'.

Purusottama-putra (EI 33), epithet of one devoted to the god Purusottama-Jagannatha of Puri. See Rudra-putra, Durgaputra.

Purusayuga, cf. Prakrit purisayuga (EI 20); a generation.

Purusayus (IE 7-1-2), 'one hundred'.

Purva (IE 7-1-2), sometimes used to indicate 'fourteen'.

Purvā (IE 8-8; CII 4; ML), 'the above'; 'the aforesaid (tithi or pashasti)'; used with reference to a tithi and a pashasti; sometimes wrongly used as a synonym of a tithi or pashasti.

Cf. anupurvi used with reference to a tithi.

Purva-ācara (SII 3; SITI), an old usage or ancient custom. Cf. purva-riti.

Purva-agrahārika (EI 23), the former holder of an agrahāra.

Purva-maryādā (ASLV), ancient constitutional usage.

Purva-rāja (EI 17), a king of eastern countries or of early times.

Purva-riti (LP), old custom. Cf. purva-ācara.

Purva-siddhāyatana (EI 33), epithet of a Buddhist temple; see siddhāyatana.

Puṣkala (IE 8-6), a measure of capacity usually regarded as equal to sixtyfour handfuls.

Puṣkara (ML), a tank.

Puṣpa (IE 8-8), a coin having the shape or sign of flower. Cf. a-harita-śaka-puṣpa-grahaṇa (IE 8-5), flowers which
the villagers (probably, the florists) were obliged to supply to the king or landlord on occasions or to the touring officials.

puspaka (CII 4), a temple.
pusta (CII 4), painting.
pustaka, cf. Tamil pottagam (SITI); register, as of land and revenue.
Pustaka-bhāndaśra (EI 25), a library.
Pustakapāla (IE 8-3; EI 6, 29), record-keeper; same as Pustapāla; cf. Peṭapāla, etc.
Pustapāla (IE 8-3; EI 28; CII 4; HD), record-keeper; occurs in epigraphs like the Damodarpur plates of the Gupta age (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 13; cf. Vol. XX, p. 61).
pusya-rāga (SITI), same as puspa-rāga; a kind of gem.
pusya-ratha (EI 3), a car. Cf. puspa-ratha or puspaka-ratha, the celestial car.
puṭi (EI 33), same as puṭṭi or putṭidosullu.
pūṭi (EI 12, 14), also read as yūti; cf. trṇa-pūṭi(or yūti)-go-cara-paryanta, epithet of a gift village. The expression trṇa-pūṭi or trṇa-yūti may mean ‘grass-land’. The word is sometimes written as yuti and yuthi also.
putra, cf. Nigama-putra (LL), ‘the inhabitant of a nigama (township).’
Cf. Durgā-putra, Puruṣottama-putra, etc.
(EI 7-1-2), probably confused with pāṇḍu-putra and used to indicate ‘five’.
putra-sūnu (SII 2), used in the sense of pautra, ‘son’s son’.
puṭṭi (CITD), Telugu; a measure equal to twenty tūmus; also called khaṇḍi (spelt candy in English and found as khaṇḍikā in Sanskrit inscriptions) and regarded as equal to between 800 and 1000 seers. Khaṇḍi at Masulipatam has 3 weights, viz. 488 pounds for tobacco, 500 pounds for metals, hardware, etc., and 560 pounds for sugar, dates and other soft articles. The puṭṭi and its fractions also denote the area of the land that is supposed by some to produce the particular quantities of grain. According to some, it is a land measure equal to 8 acres being presumably the area which can be sown with a puṭṭi of grain. There were different kinds of puṭṭis, e.g. gāl-puṭṭi. Cf. also pelle-puṭṭi regarded as equal to 80 kuṇcas and Malaca-puṭṭi or Malacca ton as equal to 300 to 240 kuṇcas.
(EI 4, 27), a land and grain measure.
puṭṭi—Rāja

(IE 8-5), same as Telugu puṭṭi-dosillu, ‘a fee of two handfuls from each puṭṭi of grain paid to the village-servants’.

puṭṭi-dosillu (EI 33), a levy; see puṭṭi.

pyoḍā (Chamba), a grain measure; also spelt piṭha, piḍā, peḍā.

R

Rā (LP), abbreviation of Rājaputra, Rāuta, etc.
rābhasya (CII 1), a crime.
rāccha-poccha (LP), Gujarāti; household furniture.
racita (CII 3; etc.), composed; a technical term used in connection with the composition of a record, as opposed to the writing on the plate or slab for facilitating the work of engraving and also to engraving. Cf. cintita in Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 59.

rada (IE 7-1-2), ‘thirtytwo’.

rādhā (EI 8), a posture of standing with the feet a span apart.

rādhānta (EI 3), same as siddhānta.

rāga (IE 7-1-2), ‘six’.

rahāpayati (LP), ‘he keeps’.

Rāhasika (IE 8-3; EI 27, 30), same as Rahasy-ādhikṛta, etc.; a privy councillor; a private secretary or adviser.

Rahasi-niyukta (IE 8-3), a private secretary; same as Rahasy-ādhikṛta, etc.

✓ Rahasya (IE 8-3; EI 3-6, 23, 27, 30), a private secretary; same as Rāhasika, Rahasy-ādhikṛta, etc.

✓ Rahasy-ādhikṛta (IE 8-3; EI 6, 27, 30; SITI; HD), a privy councillor or private secretary; same as Rahasya, Rāhasika, Rahasi-niyuka, etc.; cf. also Vaiśvāsika, Paramaviśvāsin Mahāpara-maviśvāsin, etc. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. I, p. 7; Vol. VI, p. 13; Vol. XXII, p. 298.

Rāhuta, Rāhutta (IE 8-2), same as Rāvata=Sanskrit Rājaputra; a title of nobility.

(IA 20), also called Rāuta; explained as ‘a horseman’.

Rāhutta-rāyan (SITI), Sanskrit Rājaputra-rāja; title of nobility; explained as ‘a cavalry officer’.

Raikvāla (Chamba), the king’s personal servant.

Rāja (LP), abbreviation of Rājaputra (Rājпут); explained as a cavalry-soldier or a Rājпут. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, pp.
rāja—rājakārya

143-44, where it is probably an abbreviation of Rājakula (Rāval). rāja-bhāga (LP), government revenue.

rāja-bhāṇḍāra (SITI, ASLV), Sanskrit rāja-bhāṇḍāra; royal treasury or store-house.

rāja-bhoga (EI 12), also rāja-sambhoga; dues enjoyed by the king or land belonging to the king’s Khās Mahāls.

✓rāja-danḍa (SII 1), punishment imposed by the king.

rāja-datti (EI 23), a royal gift.

✓Rāja-dauwārika (EI 2; BL), door-keeper of the royal palace (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIII, p. 115). See Dawārika.

rājadhāni (EI 23), the capital; sometimes used to indicate the headquarters of a chief or governor.

Rājādhirāja (IE 8-2; EI 21, 22, 30; CII 3, 4), title of paramount sovereignty; an imperial title meaning ‘the king of kings’; used in the Gupta period in some metrical passages, both alone and along with Rājarājādhirāja. Cf. Adhirājarāja (EI 9).

Rājādhyakṣa (IA 12; SII 11-2), official designation; probably the same as Rājasthāniya, literally, ‘an officer acting for the king.’

rāja-droha (SITI), treason against the king.

rāja-dvāra (EI 32), king’s court.

rāja-graha (IE 8-8); apprehension or recruitment in the king’s name.

rāja-grha, cf. Tamil rāja-karam (SITI); palace (cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 107) or government; officers or authorities; also the taxes due to the same. Cf. rājakaraṇi-kāṇikkai, ‘customary presents to be made to the palace’; rājakaraṇi-upādi, ‘tax payable to the palace or to the government officers’.

Rājaguru (EI 21, 27, 30; CII 4; BL; ASLV; HD), king’s preceptor. Cf. Bomb. Gaz., Vol. XXI, p. 354; Ind. Ant., Vol. XII, p. 120.

rāja-hunḍikā (LP), the royal bill of exchange.

Rājājñāprada (EI 27), probably, the same as Ajñāpti, etc. rājaka-daivakā (LP), calamities owing to the king or the gods; cf. rājakā-daivakā-vaśāt (LP).

rāja-kara, cf. rāja-garam (ASLV), taxes in general.

rāja-kārya (SITI), duties of the state; official work.

rājakārya-bhāṇḍāra (SITI; ASLV), a treasury related to state business; an official committee of management.
rājakīya (LP), government tax.
Cf. samāstā-rājakīyānām—apraṇeṣya (IE 8-5); same as Rāja-purusa or Rāja-sevaka; also Rāja-satka; an officer of the king.
rājakīya-māna (EI 23), same as rāja-māna.
Rājakula (IE 8-5; CII 3; 1A 20; BL; HD), royal household; the king, royal officers and members of the royal family. Originally, 'the royal family'; then 'a member of the royal family'; and then 'a royal officer'; later, a title of nobility, same as modern Rāval or Rāul. See Bhandarkar’s List, No. 324.
Cf. rājakulānī-kāni-ppārṇu (SITI), 'land or village in the enjoyment of the members of the royal family'. The expression occurs along with devadāna, brahmadeya, pālliccandam, etc.
Rāja-lihipka (IE 8-3; EI 2; LL), king's scribe.
rāja-māna (IE 8-6; EI 12, 23, 28; SII 11-1), royal measure; the standard measure fixed or accepted by the king or government; same as rājakīya-māna.
rāja-māngalīyaka (LP), auspicious occasions for the royal family.
Rāj-amātya (EI 26; CII 3; HD), Prakrit Rāy-amaca; the king’s minister. See Ep. Ind., Vol. VIII, p. 91; CII, Vol. III, pp. 213, 216.
(IE 8-3), sometimes used to indicate the ministers of the feudatory rulers; see Amātya.
Rājamudr-ādhikārin (BL), official designation indicating the keeper of the royal seal or a governor. Cf. Mudr-ādhikārin, etc.
Rājan (IE 8-2, 8-3; EI 30; CII 3, 4; HD), royal title; originally used by imperial rulers; later, when emperors assumed more dignified titles, a title of feudatories and smaller rulers. Cf. Vogel, Ant. Ch. St., p. 121; Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 297.
Rājanaka (IE 8-2, 8-3; EI 23, 29), same as Rājānaka, Rājanya, Rājānika; a feudatory; in some cases, smaller than the feudatory called Rājan.
Rājānaka (IE 8-2, 8-3; EI 30; BL; HD), same as Rājanaka, Rājanya, Rājānika or Rānaka; title of feudatory rulers or of the nobility; often a feudatory smaller than a Rājan. Cf. Rāja-taraṅgiṇi, VI. 117, 261 (title given for services to the king and surviving in the form Rāzdān as a family name of Kashmir Brāhmaṇas); Ind. Ant., Vol. XV, pp. 304, 306.
Rājānīka (EI 1), same as Rājanaka, Rājānaka, etc.  
rāj-āṅka (EI 22), brand of royal animals.  
Rājanyā (ASLV; SITI), officers of the king.  
(I A 22), same as Kṣatriya.  
Rājanyaka (IE 8-2; EI 15, 23, 29; HD), same as Rājanaka,  
Rājānaka, Rājānīka or Rāṇaka, title of subordinate rulers. Cf.  
Rāja-paṁ (BL), abbreviation of Rāja-paṇḍita.  
Rāja-paṇḍita (EI 32), a court Pandit; a scholar patronised  
by the king.  
Rāja-paramēśvara (EI 4, 20), imperial title. Cf. Rāja-  
rājaparamēśvara.  
rāja-pālikā (EI 1), royal procession.  
rāja-pāṭṭa, cf. rāja-paṭṭi.  
rāja-paṭṭi (EI 4; BL), royal fillet or tiara; status of a  
ruler or a feudatory indicated by turban. Same as rāja-paṭṭa.  
Rājapurūṣa (IE 8-5), a royal agent or officer; same as  
Rāja-sevaka or Rājakīya; cf. also Rāja-satka.  
Rāja-putra (EI 30; CII 3; 4; HD), originally 'a prince';  
title of princes and subordinate rulers; but later a title of nobi-  
licity especially in the modified forms Rāvata, Rāuta, etc.; some-  
times also used in the sense of 'a Rājpūt' often explained as 'a  
putraka.  
Rāja-putraka (EI 17), same as Rāja-putra; mentioned in  
the list of subordinates and officials addressed by the king in  
respect of a grant.  
rāja-pradeya (SII 3), taxes.  
rāja-prāśāda-caityaka (LL), a small caitya in the royal palace.  
Rājarāja (IE 8-2; LL), imperial title; cf. Greek Basileos  
Besileon.  
Rājarāja-paramēśvara (EI 4), imperial title. Cf. Rājapara-  
mēśvara.  
rāj-ārghikā (IE 8-8; EI 30), name of a levy; probably,  
periodical offerings to the king or the king's share of articles  
sold in the markets.  
Rājarsi (EI 22), a sage-like king.  
Rājasāmanta (EI 25), a Rājan and a Sāmanta, or one feudato-  
tory enjoying both the designations.  
rāja-sambhoga (EI 12), same as rāja-bhoga (q.v.); land
belonging to the king’s Khās Mahāls (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 46). Cf. ratnatraya-sambhoga.

Rāja-satka (IE 8-3; EI 29), literally, ‘one belonging to the king’, i.e. ‘a servant of the king’; same as Rāja-purusa or Rāja-sevaka.

Rāja-sevaka (IE 8-5), same as Rāja-purusa, Rājakīya or Rāja-satka.

rāja-siddhānta (EI 24), science of polity; same as rājaniti.

rāja-śrāvita (EI 6; IA 19), a royal decree or proclamation.

rāj-āśraya (IA 8), the capital; same as rājadhāni.

Rāja-śreṣṭhin (HD), king’s banker or the chief of the bankers. See Commentary on the Yaśastilaka, I, p. 91.


✓ Rājasthāniya (IE 8-3), probably, the chief justice; cf. Rājasthāniya (a viceroy), etc.

✓ Rājasthāni, dialect of Hindi prevalent in Rajasthan.

✓ Rājasthāniya (IE 8-3; EI 24, 26, 30; CII 3, 4; BL; HD), ‘an officer acting for the king’; generally a viceroy; probably also a subordinate ruler; but cf. Rājasthān-ādhikāra who was also a judge; an official title indicating a viceroy in some areas and a judge in others; an officer who carried out the object of protecting subjects, according to some (Ind. Ant., Vol. V, p. 207). Cf. CII, Vol. III, p. 157; Vogel, Ant. Ch. St., p. 112; Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 176 (probably, a chief justice), explained wrongly as ‘an officer connected with other kings, i.e. a foreign secretary’ (Ind. Ant., Vol. XII, p. 122, note 76).

✓ Rājasthān-oparika (EI 29), probably a viceroy; cf. Rājasthāniya and Uparika. See Rājasthān-ādhikāra and Rājasthāniya.

rājasūya (EI 4), name of a sacrifice.

rājasva (SITI), property belonging to the king or state [by confiscation, etc.].

Rājātirāja (IE 8-2; EI 21, 26, 30; ML), imperial title of certain foreign rulers; cf. Basileos Basileon Megalou.

Rāja-vaidya (IE 8-3; LL), physician to the king; the royal physician.

rāj-avali (EI 9; IA 30), genealogy of rulers; a list of lineal succession of kings.

(EI 10), royal titles; cf. rājavalī pūrvavat (IE 8-2), ‘the
royal titles as above', often used when a repetition of the string of royal titles was avoided. Cf. Paramabhaṭṭārak-ety-ādi-rāj-āvalitrāy-opeta referring to the imperial titles Paramabhaṭṭāraka, Maharājādhīrāja and Parameśvara.

Rāja-vallabha (EI 6, 9, 24; CII 4), explained as 'a court-favourite'; a courtier.

rājāvarta (SII 2; SITI), a kind of gem; lapis lazuli; same as vaidūrya.

rāja-vartman (EI 22), a public road.

Rāja-veṣyā-bhujanga (SITI), 'the lover of the courtesans of the [enemy] kings'; a title assumed by some kings after capturing the enemies' countries, probably describing rājya-śrī as a prostitute.


rāja-visaya (CII 1), a king's dominions. Cf. Rājaviṣayādhyakṣa. Rājaviṣayādhyakṣa, explained as 'the royal superintendent of a district' (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVIII, p. 234); but rāja-visaya in this case may be the king's Khās Mahāls so that the designation means 'the superintendent of the king's Khās Mahāls.'

rāja-yoga (EI 12), a particular auspicious moment.

rajju (HRS), used in the Arthaśāstra probably in the sense of the cost realised by the government in connection with the expenses of land-measurement or survey.

Rajjugrāhak-āmātya (IE 8-3), same as Rajjuka (q.v.).

Rajjuka (IE 8-3; HD), Prakrit Rajuka or Lajūka (EI 2); an officer of the land survey and revenue department, according to some; but seems to be the governor of a district, one of whose functions was probably the survey of land with a measuring rope for the fixation of the amount of the king's share of the produce; probably the same as Greek Agronomoi mentioned by Megasthenes.

Rajju-pratiharā (EI 24), 'rope-jugglers or dancers'; cf. rajju-pratihār-āpana, 'booths of rope-jugglers and dancers'; but rajju-pratihār-āpanājīvika may be a tax for maintaining surveyors and gate-keepers (toll-collectors) and from shop-keepers.

Rājñī (IE 8-2; EI 26; CII 3; HD), a queen; a title of the wives of paramount sovereigns and subordinate rulers; cf. Mahā-rājñī, etc. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 305.

raja-harana (HA), same as ogho (q.v.).

rājya (IE 8-4; EI 19), district or province of a kingdom;
rājya—Rānā

(SITI; ASLV), the biggest administrative unit of the Vijayanagara empire; same as piṭṭika; also means ‘sovereignty’.

rājya-ābhisēka (IA 10), coronation.

Rājya-cintaka (EI 11; BL), a minister or the chief administrator; same as Rājyacintākārin.

Rājyacintākārin (EI 1), a minister or the chief administrator; same as Rājya-cintaka.

Rājya-ādhikṛta (EI 22, 23), chief minister; cf. Rājyādhikārin; also cf. rājya.

rākā-śāsāṅka (SII 1), same as rākā-viṭā; the full-moon.

rakata-patā (JBORS, Vol. XVIII, pp. 219-20), Oḍiya; Sanskrit rakta-patāka, same as rakta-mānya; also called sira-kaṭā tambā-patā in Oḍiya.

rākā-viṭā (SII 1), same as rākā-śāsāṅka; the full moon.

rakṣā (EI 17), confirmation of a former grant.

rakṣā-bhoga (EI 9), same as rāja-bhoga, the king’s share.

(SITI), a fee or a share in the produce given to the village watchman.

rakṣā-mañi (EI 15), protecting jewel.

rakṣaṇa, cf. doṣa-vināśa-āvaṣṭabdhī-rakṣanāya (LP), ‘for keeping it safe from the three faults, viz. doṣa, vināśa and āvaṣṭabdhī’.

rakṣaṇīya (LP), ‘to be [prepared and] maintained.’

rakta-bindu (SII 2), a flaw in diamonds.

rakta-mānya, cf. Tamil iratta-mānya, iratta-kaṇnikai (SITI); ‘blood-present’; endowment of rent-free land for the support of the descendants of warriors killed in battle; same as mṛtyuka-urṭti. See rudhira, rakatapaṭā, vīra-śeṣā, etc. See Ind. Arch. Rev., 1960-61, Section III, No. 42.

rakta-patāka, see rakata-patā.

raktikā (IA 27), same as rati or guṇijā (q.v.); a unit of measurement; about 1.825 grams or .119 grammes in weight.

rāma (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), ‘three’.

rāma-nandana (EI 7-1-2), ‘two’.

rāmānuja-kūṭa (SITI), a rest-house for Vaiṣṇava travellers.

raṅgh (CII 1), ‘to be eager’.

Rānā (EI 16, 23), same as Rāṇaka; see Rāṇa-putra, rāṇa-kula.

Rānā (IE 8-2; EI 23, 30), derived from Rāṇaka; title of ruling chiefs; same as Rāṇa, Rāṇaka.

Cf. Rannā.
Rāṇaka—Rāṇī

Rāṇaka (IE 8-2; EI 23, 30; CII 4; BL; HD), derived from Rājānaka, Rājānaka or Rājanyaka; a feudatory title; title of feudatory rulers and, later, of the nobility. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, p. 321.

(EI 9), explained as ‘the chief counsellor’.

(EI 1), title of the great artist Śūlapāṇi described as Vārendraka-silpi-gosṭhi-cūḍāmaṇi.

Rāṇaka-cakravartin (EI 33), feudatory title; cf. Mahā-sāmantādhipati.

rāṇa-kula (LP), same as rāja-kula (q.v.).

raṇaraṇaka (LP), anxiety.

raṇa-stambha (CII 3, 4), a victory-pillar; a column in memory of the victory in a battle; same as jaya-stambha.

(BL), a memorial pillar raised for a person who died fighting for his master on the battle-field; same as vīra-kkal (q.v.).

Rāṇa-putra (BL), also called Rāṇa-utra; literally, ‘the son of a subordinate king’; a title of nobility. See Rāja-putra.

Rāṇa-utra (BL), see Rāṇa-putra.

rāṇḍra (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), ‘nine’; used in the sense of ‘cypher’ in a few late works.

Randhrapūraka (CITD), probably, a musician who played on some kind of wind instrument.

raṇga (E I 15), abbreviation of raṇga-bhoga.

raṇga-bhoga (EI 17), amusement to be arranged for a deity and land granted for it; also called śṛṅgāra-bhoga (EI 5).

(CITD), enjoyment of splendour other than aṅga-bhoga or personal decoration; gift land received for raṇga-bhoga. See aṅga-bhoga.

raṇga-lekha (LP), ‘coloured letter’; probably refers to the custom of sprinkling saffron water on the letters addressed to a king.

raṇga-māṇḍapa (SITI), inner hall of a temple; same as Tamil tiru-araṇgu.

(HA), same as sabhā-māṇḍapa; main hall in a shrine.

(EI 9), hall in front of a shrine.

raṅ-g-āṅga-bhoga (EI 3), same as aṅga-raṅga-bhoga (i. e. raṅga-bhoga and aṅga-bhoga), etc.

raṅgat (EI 12), ‘rolling’.

Rāṇī (EI 23, 33), feminine from of Rāṇa or Rāṇā (i. e. Rāṇaka); designation of a queen.
Rannā, name of the Sun-god’s wife in West Indian mythology; probably a modification of Rājñī. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXII, p. 343. The name is also spelt Rannā or Rānā.

Ranneśa, a name of the Sun-god; cf. Rannā. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXII, p. 343. The name of the Sun-god worshipped at Thanwala near Pushkar was Rannāditya (also spelt Raṇḍāditya and Raṇāditya).

rāśi (IA 17), a sign of the zodiac.

*(IE 7-1-2)*, ‘twelve’.

*Cf. rāśi-ppon (SITI)*, also called rāśi-panam; explained as ‘pure gold’; probably, ‘current good coin.’

Rāsi-mitra (EI 32), a friend of one, because of the birth of both under the same rāsi.

rāśi-pana, also called rāśi-ppon (SITI); probably ‘current good coins’.

raṃsi (IE 7-1-2), probably confused with śīta-raṃsi and used to indicate ‘one’.

raṣṭra (IE 8-3, 8-4; EI 9, 23; CII 4; LL), a district or its subdivision; often the subdivision of a district; cf. Śātavāhanīya-raṣṭra; also Kona-raṣṭra (EI 32), variously called deśa, maṇḍala, sīma, sthala, etc.

Raṣṭra-grāma-kūṭa (EI 28), i.e. Raṣṭrakūṭa and Grāmakūṭa; cf. Raṣṭra-grāma-mahattara.

Raṣṭra-grāma-mahattara (IE 8-3; EI 6, 28), i.e. Raṣṭra-mahattara and Grāma-mahattara; cf. Raṣṭra-grāma-kūṭa.

Raṣṭrakūṭa (EI 8-3), same as Raṣṭra-mahattara; either the officer in charge of a territorial unit called raṣṭra or, more probably, a member of the administrative council of a raṣṭra; cf. Grāma-kūṭa; also Deṣakūṭa (IA 7).

*(EI 9)*, interpreted as ‘the headman of a village’.

*(EI 24)*, according to some, a land-holder.

*(CII 4; HD)*, interpreted as ‘the head of a district or subdivision’; cf. *JBBRAS*, Vol. XVI, p. 117.

Raṣṭra-mahattara (IE 8-3), same as Raṣṭrakūṭa; either the head of a territorial unit called raṣṭra or, more probably, a member of the administrative council of a raṣṭra.

Raṣṭramahattar-ādhikārin (EI 25), official designation; probably, Raṣṭramahattara and Adhikārin.

Raṣṭrapāla (HD), head of a district, province or subdivision; same as Raṣṭrapati. See Arthaśāstra, V. 1.
Rāṣṭrapālaka (EI 28), ruler of an administrative unit called rāṣṭra; same as Rāṣṭrapati.


rāṣṭra-visayā (IE 8-4), originally, a rāṣṭra, but later a visaya; cf. Karma-rāṣṭra-visayā.

Rāṣṭrika (IE 8-3; CII 1; HD; LL), Prakrit Rathika (EI 2), Raṭṭhika (EI 7); same as Rāṣṭrin; ruler of a rāṣṭra, i.e. a district or its subdivision; also the name of a people called 'hereditary Rāṣṭrikas'. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. I, p. 5; Bhandarkar, Asoka, p. 30. (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 78), mentioned in the list of officials addressed by the king in respect of a grant.

Rāṣṭrin (EI 7), ruler of a rāṣṭra; same as Rāṣṭrika. Cf. Rāṣṭrapati, Mahārāṣṭrin, etc.

Rāṣṭriya (IE 8-3; LL; HD), same as Rāṣṭrika, ruler of a district or province; a provincial governor. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. VIII, p. 43; Pāṇini, IV. 2. 93; Mahābhārata, Śānti-parvan, 85.12. Rāṣṭriya (IE 8-3), same as Rāṣṭriya; a provincial governor. Rāta (BL), modification of or mistake for Rāvata or Rāuta. ratha, rock-cut temples at Mahābalipuram (Journ. Mad. Univ., Vol. XXXII, p. 140).

Rath-ādhyakṣa (EI 18), superintendent of chariots.

Rathakāra (SITI), artisan classes; also their association. ratha-saptami (EI 22; CII 4; IA 17), an auspicious tithi; same as Māgha śu-di 7.

rath-āṣṭami EI 29; CII 4; IA 17), same as Māgha śu-di 8. ratha-yātrā (EI 11), a festival.

Rathika, superintendent of chariots (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVIII, p. 156).

rath-otsava (EI 16), car-festival.

rathyā (EI 19), a street.

rat, ratti (IE 8-8; IA 19), also spelt ratti; a small weight; see Sanskrit raktikā.

rāṭi (LP), 'a cry'; cf. Gujarāti rāḍī.

ratna (IE 7-1-2), 'five'; sometimes also used to indicate 'nine', and rarely even 'fourteen'. (EI 22; CII 4), same as the Buddhist tri-ratna, i.e. the Buddha, Dharma and Saṅgha.

(ML), a relic [of the Buddha].
ratna—Rāva

ratna-dhenu (EI 13, 16, 24), name of a mahādāna.
ratna-grha (CII 3), 'the jewel-house'; the house enshrining the three ratnas, regarded by some as denoting a great Buddhist stūpa.

(EI 19; LL), Buddhist; a sanctuary; the sanctuary of a Buddha image.
ratnāśva (EI 24), name of a mahādāna.
ratna-traya (EI 8), Jain; samyag-darśana, samyag-jñāna and samyak-cāritra.

(EI 27, 30, 31), Buddhist; the tri-ratna or trinity; a Buddhist religious establishment enshrining the three ratnas; rent-free land in its possession (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 46). Cf. ratnatraya-sambhoga.

ratnatraya-sambhoga (HRS), traced in Bengal records; rent-free holding in the possession of Buddhist religious establishments where the Buddha, Dharma and Saṅgha were worshipped; same as ratna-traya. Cf. rāja-sambhoga.

Ratṭagudī (EI 30), same as Raṭṭotī; official designation; probably the same as Rāṭrakūṭa.

Raṭṭagullu (EI 27), probably, the same as Rāṭrakūṭa.
rati, see rati.

Raṭṭotī (EI 30), official designation; same as Raṭṭagudī.

Rāu (IA 18), same as Rāva (Sanskrit Rājan) or abbreviation of Rāuta (q.v.).

raukya-dra (LP), abbreviation of raukya-dramma; 'drāmas in cash'; cf. raukya with Gujarāti rokaḍā.

Rāula (EI 24, 28), derived from Sanskrit Rājakula; title of nobility; same as Rāvata, etc.

raupya-ṭanka, 'silver ṭanka (q.v.)'. See JNSII, Vol. XXII, p. 197. According to Nārada, a silver kārṣaphoṇa was called raupya in South India.

Rāuta (IE 8-2; EI 4, 28, 30, 31; CII 4; BL), same as Rāvata=Sanskrit Rājaputra; a title of feudatory rulers and noblemen.

(IA 20), also called Rāhutta; explained as 'a horseman'.

Rāutta (IE 8-2; EI 5, 30, 32), same as Rāuta or Rāvata=Sanskrit Rājaputra; a title of feudatories and noblemen. See Rāuta.

Rāva (IE 8-2; BL), spelt in English as Rao; title of subordinate rulers and noblemen; derived from Sanskrit Rājan; cf. Rāya.
rāva (LP), a complaint.
Rāval (BL), title of subordinate rulers and noblemen; derived from Sanskrit Rājakula.
Rāvala (EI 24; BL), same as Rāval; derived from Sanskrit Rājakula; title of subordinate rulers and noblemen.
rāvana-bhuja (IE 7-1-2), 'twenty'.
rāvana-hasta (ASLV), a musical instrument; may also indicate 'twenty' (cf. rāvana-bhuja).
rāvana-sīras (IE 7-1-2), 'ten'.
Rāvat (EI 32), a title of subordinate rulers and noblemen; same as Rājaputra, Rāuta, etc. See Rāvata.
Rāvata (IE 8-2; BL), same as Rāvat; derived from Sanskrit Rājaputra; a title of feudatories and noblemen.
ravi (IE 7-1-2), 'twelve'.
ravi-bāṇa (IE 7-1-2), 'one thousand'.
ravi-candra (IE 7-1-2), 'two'.
Rāvutu (EI 21), same as Rāuta, Rāvata, etc.; derived from Sanskrit Rājaputra; a title of feudatories and noblemen.
Rāva (EI 30), variant spelling of Rāva; derived from Sanskrit Rājan; title of nobility.
Rāya (IE 8-2; BL), title of nobility; derived from Sanskrit Rājan; cf. Rāva.
Rāya-rāuta (EI 31), title of nobility; derived from Sanskrit Rāja-rājaputra.
Rāyarāya (EI 21), title of nobility; derived from Sanskrit Rājarāja.
rāya-rekha (IA 15), a system of land measurement.
Rāyasā (EI 3, 17; ASLV), Kannaḍa; a secretary; an officer in the Vijayanagara administration.
rāyasā (ASLV), royal order.
(SITI), office of a writer; clerkship; order of the king; written orders. Cf. Rāyasā-svāmin, head of the rāyasā.
Rāyasā-svāmin (ASLV), 'the head of the rāyasā' (SITI); the chief secretary.
ṛddhi (EI 3), supernatural power.
ṛddhi-pāda, cf. iddhi-pāda (EI 5), Buddhist; four in number.
Reḍḍī (ASLV), a village official.
rekhā (EI 19), a land measure.
Cf. rekai, rekai-ppon (SITI), irekai; regarded as the name
of a gold coin (probably bearing signs in straight lines); used in Vijayanagara inscriptions; probably, revenue income in cash.

rekhā-danda (EI 14), name of a linear measure.

reṣa (IE 8-8), meaning uncertain.

rintakāvaḍḍi (EI 33), name of a levy; cf. antaraḥaḍḍi or āturāhaḍḍi.

rapu (IE 7-1-2), ‘six’.

ṛṣi-paṇcami (EI 23), same as Bhādrapada su-di 5.

Ritikāra (EI 32), a brazier.

rocayitavya (CII 1), ‘should be liked’.

rocika (IE 8-5), a tax or obligation of uncertain import.

rohaṇa (SITI), function performed at the commencement of a festival.

rohī (IA 11), Paṅjābi; uplands.

roka (Chamba), cash. See rūka under rū.

ṛṣi (IE 7-1-2), ‘seven’.

ṛtu (IE 7-1-2), ‘six’.

rū (IE 8-1), abbreviation of rūpaka or rūpyaka.

(CITD), abbreviation of Telugu rūka meaning ‘cash’ and probably derived from Sanskrit rūpaka.

rūḍhabhāroḍi (HRS), system of forced carriage of loads as indicated by the Rājatarangini. Cf. pravāṇa-danda.

rudhira, cf. Tamil udira-pañṭi (SITI), literally, ‘blood-land;’ land given to the descendants of a person who fell fighting on the king’s behalf; see also rakta-māṇya, mṛtyuka-vytti, rakta-pañṭṭaka and vīra-sesā.

Rudra (SITI), a Śaiva devotee.

rudra (IE 7-1-2), ‘eleven’.

rudradāmaka, ‘silver coin (kārśapana) issued by Rudradaṃ; name of the silver coins issued by the Śaka rulers of Western India (JNSI, Vol. XIII, pp. 1 7 ff.).

Rudra-gaṇa (SITI), devotees of Śiva, their managing committee looking after the affairs of a Śiva temple and being known as Rudragaṇa-pṭerumakkal.

Rudra-gaṇikā (SITI), a dancing woman attached to a Śiva temple; a devadāsī serving in a Śiva temple.

Rudra-māheśvara (SITI; ASLV), the two classes of Śaiva devotees, known as the Rudras and Māheśvaras; designation of the authorities of a Śiva temple.
Rudra-putra (EI 33), epithet of one devoted to the god Śiva. See Durgā-putra, Puruṣottama-putra.

rudr-āṣya (IE 7-1-2), ‘five’.


runḍra (IA 6, 10), cf. guṇa-rundra, an epithet of Jinendra; also cf. Himavad-girindra-rundra-sīkhara.

rūpa (HRS), according to the Arthaśāstra, (1) a subsidiary charge in excess of the prescribed fines; (2) a charge upon mines and upon imported salt. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., pp. 94, 106.

(IE 8-8; EI 20, 21), currency or coins; name of a silver coin; same as rūpya or rūpaka.

(EI 1), an animal.

(CII 1), a representation.


( LL), explained by some as ‘a copyist’.

Rūpa-darśaka (EI 20, 21; HD), an examiner of coins. See Arthaśāstra, II. 5. Cf. Pārīkh.

rūpaka (IE 8-8; EI 30; CII 4), name of a coin of silver; cf. kṛṣṇarāja-rūpaka (EI 25; CII 4), a silver coin issued by the Kalacuri king Kṛṣṇarāja; silver coin 1/2 of the value of a gold dināra in the Gupta age (JNSI, Vol. II, p. 5); same as dramma.

Rūpakāra (EI 8; BL), a sculptor; epithet of a sculptor. See Rūpakāraka, Rūpakārin.

Rūpakāraka (LL), a sculptor; same as Rūpakāra, Rūpakārin.

Rūpakārin (EI 5), a sculptor; same as Rūpakāra, Rūpakāraka.

rūpa-karman (LL), carving.

rupee, Anglicised form of rūpīa (q.v.); derived from Sanskrit rūpyaka. See JNSI, Vol. XV, p. 142.

rūpīa (IE 8-8), same as rūpya or rūpyaka.

rūpika (HRS), tax on the sale of salt; one of the sources of revenue specified in the Arthaśāstra. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., pp. 25, 92, 106.

rūpyaka (IE 8-8), same as rūpaka, rūpia, rupee.

sa (IE 8-1), also written as saṁ; abbreviation of saṁvatsara.

Sā (EI 32), abbreviation of Sādhanika (q.v.).
(PJS), abbreviation of Sāhu or Sādhu, designation of a member of the mercantile community often used in medieval inscriptions.

śabda, same as mahā-śabda; cf. pañca-śabda (BL).
śābdiya (BL), a grammarian.
śabhā (SII 2; STI; ASLV), same as mahāśabhā; the body of the Mahājanas; the assembly of a Brāhmaṇa village of the Tamil-speaking area, such an assembly of a non-Brāhmaṇa village being called ār; local assembly of a Brāhmaṇa village; same as Tamil kuri.

(EI 22), the Buddhist saṅgha.
śabhā-madhya (STI), the village common or waste land in the village belonging to the śabhā; also called sabhāppōdu, ār-ppōdu, ār-mañjikkam, sabhā-mañjikkam, etc., in Tamil. śabhā-maṇḍapa (HA), same as raṅga-maṇḍapa.
śabhā-viniyoga (STI), individual share payable to make up the expenses of the śabhā.

Sabrahmacārin (CII 3), a religious student of a group that follows the same sākhā.
sācittta (LP), probably, 'land attached to government servants as long as they serve'.
Saciva (EI 33; BL; HD), minister or counsellor. See Hist. Dharm., Vol. III, p. 105, note 150.
sāda (EI 28), name of a tax.
sadaka, cf. upari-sadaka, explained as 'the upper region' (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI. p. 234).
sadā-sevā, cf. Tamil sadā-servai, sadā-sevai (SII 1; STI); constant service; permanent service.
śaḍasīti (IA 19), same as mithuna-rāsi (Gemini).
śaḍ-āyatana, cf. Prakrit śaḍ-ayadana (CII 2-1), the six organs.
śaḍ-bhāga, cf. dharma-śaḍ-bhāga (Sel. Ins., p. 348, text line 16), one-sixth of the merit for a pious work done by the subjects, which goes to the king. See ibid., p. 344, text line 3.

Śādhācārya (IA 12), assistant to the officiating priest at the Rāmeśvaram temple; also called Adhyayana-bhaṭṭa.
śādhana (IE 8-3; EI 24; LP), an army, cf. sādhana-sahasra-aikam, an army consisting of one thousand men.
(EI 15), an army, or money.
(SII 12), cf. mūla-sādhana, the original deed; also called mūla-olai in Tamil.
Sādhanika (CII 4), a general; same as Sāhāṇī, etc.
Sādhanin (EI 23), explained as a 'a councillor'; but really, the same as Sādhanika (q.v.).
sādhāra (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 177), either a mistake for sādhārana, 'common', or means 'together with the adjacent grounds'.
sādhārana (IA 20), used in the sense of laukika.
sadharmi-vātsalya (HA), attachment to or service of the followers of one's own faith.
sadhyāgovihārin (LL), doubtful Sanskritisation of Pāli saddhi-vihārin (Sanskrit sārdhanavihārin under the influence of sādhyā), companion of a Buddhist monk. Cf. Jain Sārdhanacara, Sārdhanacari (LL).
Sādhu (EI 9), a priest.
(HA), a Jain monk.
(LP; HA), same as Sāhu, a merchant.
(CII 1), an adjective meaning 'good'.
Sādhvī (JHA), a Jain nun.
sādhyā (IE 8-5; EI 15; SITI), a type of income; income from land that may be brought under cultivation in future; one of the eight kinds of enjoyment of property. See aṣṭa-bhoga, siddha.
sādyaskra (EI 22; CII 3; etc.), name of a sacrifice.
sāgara (IE 7-1-2), confused with sāgara and rarely used to indicate 'seven'.
sāgara (IE 7-1-2), 'four'; used in the sense of 'seven' by some late writers (IA 19).
Sagotra (CII 3, etc.), belonging to the lineage of the person from whom the gotra name is derived.
Sahadeśa (IA 17), also called Sahadeśin, 'belonging to the same country'.
sahagamana (ASLV), self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pyre of her husband; same as satī.
Sāhāṇī (IE 8-3), also called Sāhāṇī, etc.; derived from Sanskrit Sādhanika; cf. Gaja-sāhāṇī, etc.
(EI 15), see Paṭṭa-sāhāṇī, Pejīya-sāhāṇī, Maleya-sāhāṇī.
Sāhāṇī (EI 33), same as Sādhanika, Sāhāṇī, etc.
Sāhania (IE 8-3), Prakrit form of Sādhanika from sādhana or army; cf. the modern family name Sāhni. Same as Sāhaniya, etc.

sāhanikātī (SII 11-1), supposed to be the name of a coin.
Sāhaniya (EI 11), Prakrit form of Sādhanika; same as Sāhania, etc.

Sāhānusāhī (IE 8-2; EI 19, 22, 30), title of the Kuṣāṇa kings, derived from Old Persian Kšāyathiyaṇām Kšāyathiya; same as modern Persian Shāhān Shāh.


sāhasa (CII 4), a violent crime.

sāhasādhipati (HD), a judicial or police officer. See Sukra, I. 120.

sāhasamallānka (BL), epithet of a year of the Kalacuri era probably through confusion, as normally the expression would mean the Vikrama era.

sahasr-āṁsu (IE 7-1-2), 'twelve'.
sahasr-āyatana (EI 29), epithet of a temple; literally, 'having one thousand rooms or shrines'.

Sāhī, Sāhī (IE 8-2; EI 30; LL), same as Persian Shāh, Old Persian Kšāyathiya; royal title used by some Indian rulers of foreign origin.

Sāhijādā (BL), title of a prince; same as Persian Shāhzādah.

See Sāhiyādā.

sahi-kari (Chamba), 'having approved; having got approved; having put the signature on'.
sāhilya (IA 23), same as bhāṇḍāra.
Sāhini (IE 8-3; EI 32), same as Sanskrit Sādhanika (q.v.), interpreted as 'the master of the royal stables' (BL).
sāhiti-vidyā (EI 13), same as sāhitya, literature.
sāhitya, cf. sāhiti-vidyā.

Sāhiyādā (BL), title of a prince; same as Persian Shāhzādah.

See Sāhijādā.

Sāhni (IE 8-3), modern family name derived from Sanskrit Sādhanika = Prakrit Sāhania, Sāhani.
sahodara (IE 7-1-2), 'three' possibly referring to Kunti's sons.
Sāhu (LP), same as Sanskrit Sādhu; a merchant.
šaibara, cf. sa-šaibaram (EI 17); a levy in kind according to some; but see saivara.
saïkâ (EI 28), Sanskrit šatikâ; a levy per one hundred articles; one payable in a hundred articles.
šaila (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), ‘seven’.
šaila-devagrha (EI 24), a stone temple.
šaila-grha (LL), a cave.
šaila-karman (LL), stone-work.
Śāīlālaka (EI 1; LL), same as Śīlālin, an actor.
šaila-rūpakarman (LL), stone-carving.
Śāila-vardhakin (LL), cf. Prakrit Sela-vadhākī (EI 20); a stone mason.
Sainika-saṅgha-mukhya (EI 22), official designation; probably, a general.
sainya (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 71), probably, an administrative unit.
Śainy-ādhikārin (IE 8-3), same as Senāpati, etc.
Śainyapati (IE 8-3), same as Senāpati, etc.
Śāiv-ācārya (CII 4), an ascetic of the Śaiva sect.
śaiva-cārya-kṣetra (SITI), tax-free land endowed to a Śaiva ācārya.
śaiva-dikṣā (EI 32), initiation into the Śaiva faith.
śaivara, a revenue term; cf. śaibara; a levy in kind according to Ghoshal (H. Rev. Syst., p. 220); but probably the same as Marāṭhī śerti, ‘arable land originally excluded from the village assessment’ (Wilson’s Glossary); may also be a tax on farmhouses (cf. śibara).
Śaka (EI 24), originally, the Scythians; later any foreigners including Muhammadans; used to indicate the Musalmans (Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 44; Bhandarkar’s List, No. 926).
śaka, śāka (IA 9, 19), used in the sense of ‘a year’ or ‘an era’; cf. Vikrama-śaka (IA 18).
śāka, cf. a-haritaka-śāka-puşpa-grahaṇa (IE 8-5); vegetables which the villagers were obliged to supply to the king or landlord on occasions or to the touring officers. Cf. śāka-śaka
śākā (IA 29), Rājasthāṇi; same as jauhar or javhar.
śākambhari-vidyā (EI 29; CII 4), name of a science, the nature of which is uncertain.
Śākānikā (CII 4), a Śaka woman. Cf. anikā.
śāka-paṇikā, cf. śāka-paṇikā-nyāyena (LP), ‘like vegetables in a market’.
sakarukara, occurs in a Śatavāhana inscription probably for
Sanskrit sa-kar-otkara meaning the same thing as s-odraṅga-s-opperikara, ‘with the udraṅga (kara) and uparikara (ukara) taxes’; may also be sa-kārakara. See kāru-kara.

śākha (CII 3, 4; IA 18, 19), literally, ‘a branch’; a Vedic school following any particular recension of the Vedas.

(LL), a section of the Jain community.

śakra (IE 7-1-2), ‘fourteen’.

śakra-dhvaja, cf. indra-ḍanda.

śakra-yajña (IE 7-1-2), ‘one hundred’.

śakr-otthāna (EI 32), a festival, same as śakradhvaj-otthāna. Cf. śakr-dhvaja, indra-ḍanda.

Śāksin (EI 3, 23; SITI), a witness; an eye-witness.

sa-ṛṣiṇ-ārmbha (CII 1), gentle in action.

sakta (LP), written for satka, ‘belonging to’.

Śaktī (EI 17), name of the wife of Kāmadeva.

śaktī (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), ‘three’; three in number (EI 6).

śakti-mukha, (SITI), cf. satti-mugam; king’s order; probably the same as śṛṇukha.

śakti-traya (SII 1), the three [regal] powers.

Śākya (CII 1), a Buddhist; see Śākya-bhikṣu.

Śākya-bhikṣu (BL; LL), epithet of a Buddhist monk; same as Śākya.

Śāky-opāsikā (LL), a female member of the Buddhist laity.

śālā (EI 4; SII 1), a hall.

(EI 4; SITI), a school; same as pāṭha-śālā.

(SII 3), cf. śālai (EI 7; SITI), an alms-house; a feeding house; cf. śālai-bhoga.

Cf. śālai (EI 24), a hospital; cf. ārogya-śālā, ātura-śālā.

śālā-bhoga (SII 2; SII), same as Tamil arac-cālā-bhogam; land granted in favour of a feeding house (sattrā-śālā). (EI 23), mentioned along with devadāna and brahmadeya; a rent-free holding in the possession of a śālā meaning an almshouse or a school.

śalākā, cf. salāgai (SITI), name of a coin also called palaṅ-śalāgai (vaccu) and śrīyakki-palaṅsalāgai.

Śālāsthāna-mukhya (EI 32), probably, officer in charge of the stables.

Salāṭa (PJS), Gujarāṭi; also called Salāvata; a stonecutter or mason.

Sālavī (LP), Gujarāṭi; a weaver.

(PJS), Gujarāṭi; a carpenter.
Śālīna (CII 4), a kind of householder.
salīla-pūrvaka (IA 9), same as udaka-pūrvam, etc.
sallekhanā (EI 3, 6; SITI), Jain; a religious practice, of the Jains; starving oneself to death; starving oneself to death in fulfilment of a vow; same as samādhi.
Sa-lohita (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 295), 'one having the same blood'; a relation.
salya-traya (SII 1), the three thorns.
sam (IE 8-1), abbreviation of saṁbaddha, 'attached to', 'belonging to,' etc.; possibly also saṁsakta, 'relating to' (JAS, Letters, Vol. XX, p. 204).
(CII 3, 4), abbreviation of the word saṁvatsara, a year, or of its declensional cases that can be used in expressing a date.
Sam (PJS), also written Saṁgha; contraction of Saṁghavī or Saṁghatī in medieval Jain inscriptions; same as the modern Jain family name Singhī.
śāmī (IE 8-1; LP), abbreviation of saṁvatsarikā, annual.
See śām-ki.
śam (ML) 'to prevent'.
samā, cf. sam-ālindakam (LP), 'with a terrace in front of the door.'
śamacarya (CII 1), impartiality.
śamādhi (CII 4), poetic quality of a composition.
(EI 33), explained as a 'granary'; probably 'an agreement'.
Cf. sallekhanā.
Śaṁadhipata-paṁca-mahāśabda (IE 8-2; CII 3), a customary epithet of feudatory rulers, indicating that they were entitled to the privilege of the paṁca-mahāśabda (five kinds of musical instruments), or of using five official titles beginning with the word mahā. There are a few instances in which the epithet is applied to paramount sovereigns in South India. The title is sometimes stated to have been conferred on a feudatory by his overlord. See mahāśabda, etc.
Śaṁahartī (EI 27; HD; HRS), official designation; explained as 'the collector-general'; officer in charge of the collection of various branches of revenue; compared by Ghoshal with the Qānunī of Mughal times (H. Rev. Syst., p. 52). See Arthaśāstra, I. 12; II. 6; Śabara on Jaimini, XII. 1. 28; Ep. Ind., Vol. VIII, p. 141; Vol. XI, p. 94.
śaṁdāja (EI 20; CII 1), a fair; a festival; a festive gather-
ing on a particular occasion or for the celebration of an event.

_Samājñāpti_ (EI 27), same as _Ājñāpti_ (q.v.).

_sāmaka_ (LP), ‘collectively’; cf. Gujarāṭī _sāṁtūn_

_samakara-grāma_ (LP), a village for which a permanent revenue is fixed at a particular rate, not to be increased in future.

_samakara-kula_ (LP), family on which rent is fixed once for all; farmers that have to pay revenue at a particular rate.

_samākrānta_ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 20), used in some Orissan records probably in the sense of ‘endowed with boundaries’.

_samam_ (LP), ‘in the same way as’.

_samaṇjasa_ (SITI), conformity; resemblance.

_Samaṇjita_ (SITI), accountant of a village or a village assembly.

_samanta_ (IE 8-1), corrupt form of _saṁvat_.

_Sāmanta_ (IE 8-2; 8-3; EI 30; CII 3, 4; BL; HD), title of feudatory rulers; a feudatory smaller than the Rājān; a subordinate chief; also explained as ‘a minister’ (SITI). See Bomb. Gaz., Vol. XXI, p. 354; Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 297. Cf. Mahāsāmanta.

_Sāmanta_ (CII 1), a neighbour; ‘one who is in possession of a piece of land in the neighbourhood of the gift land’ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 220).


_Sāmant-ādhipati_ (ASLV), see _Sāmanta_ and _Adhipārin_.

_Sāmant-ādhipati_ (EI 16), cf. Mahāsāmant-ādhipati.

_Sāmanta-pādirā_ (EI 32), Oḍiśā; Sanskrit _Sāmanta-pratirāja_; title of a feudatory or nobleman.


_samanthu_ (IE 8-1), corrupt form of _saṁvat_.

_sāmānya_, cf. _traśiṣṭa-sāmānya_ (EI 23), _cāturvedya-sāmānya_; ‘belonging to’; _Valabhi-cāturvedya-sāmānya_, ‘one of the _Caturvedins_ of Valabhi’; used also in the sense of _vāstavya_, ‘resident of...’ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, pp. 172, 176).


_samarāpanīya_ (LP), to be got repaired; cf. Gujarāṭī _samarā-
vavunh; see samarcāpāniya, samāracana.

samārūya (LP), 'should be repaired'; cf. Gujarāti samrāvatunh; also samāracana.

samarcāpāna (LP), repairing; cf. samarcāpāniya (LP), 'to be got repaired'; cf. samarcāpāniya; also samāracana.

samasta (IE 8-1), corrupt form of saṅvat especially in medieval Orissan records.

Samasta-mahāsāmant-ādhipati (BL), title of a feudatory ruler of the highest rank. See Mahāsāmant-ādhipati.

Samasta-sen-ādhipati (EI 29, 30), 'leader of all the forces'; commander-in-chief. See Sen-ādhipati, Senāpati, Manēya-samasta-sainy-ādhipati, etc.

samasta-supraśasty-upeta (IE 8-2), a royal epithet.

samasty-ety-ādi (IE 8-2), shortened form of samasta-supraśasty-upeta.

samasyā-pūraṇa (CII 4), completion of incomplete verses.

samat (IE 8-1), corrupt form of saṅvat.

samata (IE 8-1), corrupt form of saṅvat.

samatā (CII 1), impartiality.

samatta (IE 8-1), corrupt form of saṅvat.

sāma-vāda, cf. Prakrit sama-vāyo (CII 1), found in a rock edict of Aśoka; 'restrained speech'; same as saṅyama (i.e. vāk-saṅyama) found in one version; generally sama-vāyo is taken as saṅvāya or concord.

Sāmavājika (Ep. Ind., Vol. VI, p. 135, note 6), probably, an officer; cf. Sāmavājika, Sāmavājin, Śaṁmahājina.

Sāmavājin (El 6), probably, an officer; cf. Śaṁmahājina, Sāmavājika.

samavasarāṇa (HA), congregation-hall believed to be built by celestials when a Tīrthaṅkara delivered his sermon.


samaveta (IE 8-3), 'associated'; generally explained as 'assembled'; but see samupāgata, upeta, upayāta, etc.

samaya (EI 10), a religious system.

(CITD), Telugu-Kannaḍa; a sect; an assemblage, a company or congregation; established moral or ceremonial custom; cf. samaiyam (EI 24), a creed.

Cf. samaye (EI 19), used instead of varṣe in the dates after saṅvat.

(SITI), a religious mendicant; cf. Samay-muddali, religious head.
samay-ācāra (SITI), religious usage; established custom; supervision of the religious and social life of the people; censoring of public morals; also a class of officials called Samayācārya or Dāsari. Samayācārya (ASLV), also called Samayācāra; same as Dāsari; a censor of morals; a class of officials.
samaya-dhārma (SITI), law of the samaya or agreement.
The expression is generally used in relation to the organisation of merchants and agriculturists known respectively as Nānādesīn and Citrameṣṭi.
samaya-patra (SII 1; SITI; LP), an agreement; a document containing an agreement; a deed of agreement.
sāmāyika (HA), remaining steadfast in worship or meditation (at least for 48 minutes), with the mind drawn away from attachments or ill will and abstaining from committing sins, which is the daily duty of a Jain
sambaddha (IA 15), 'belonging to' or 'connected with'.
Cf. Devadroni-sambaddha (IE 8-3), probably, superintendent of a temple property.
sambadhanā (LP), strong opposition.
sambala (LP), provisions.
✔sambhāla (LP), care, protection; cf. Gujarāti sambal.
sambhāra (ML), provision.
sambhoga, cf. rāja-sambhoga, ratnatraya-sambhoga; same as bhoga. Sambhoga (LL), a section of the Jain community.
sambodhitā (LP), advised.
sambuddha (LP), one who is no longer a minor.
śamhalātamaka, cf. śamhalātamaka-samanvita (EI 9), meaning uncertain; may be a name.
sānīpa (CII 1), a neighbour.
samiti (EI 4), five in number.
saṅkācitaka (EI 30), cf. pottaṅka-saṅkācitak-ādāna, 'tax on bundles suspended from loops at both ends of a pole'.
saṅmat (IE 8-1), corrupt form of saṅvat.
sammat (ASLV), same as samuta; an administrative unit. Sāṅmavājin (EI 33), same as Sāṅmavājin, Sāṅvājika.
Sanwvat (EI 8-1), corrupt form of sanwvat.
Samprāpti, cf. sampārāttī (SITI) 'that which has been obtained'; 'an acquisition'.
Samprāti (SITI), senior accountant; the manager of a temple.
Sampratipatti (CII 1), proper behaviour.
Samrāṭ (EI 19, 22; CII 3,4), imperial title; a paramount sovereign.
Sanhsaranā (CII 1), a house or road.
Sanśayika (CII 1), 'of doubtful value'.
Sanśkrita, see Sanskrit.
Sanstava (CIII 1), cf. dharma-sanstava, 'acquaintance through Dharma'.
Sansthā (HRS), king's dues derived from the market-place, as suggested by the Arthaśāstra.
Sanstuta (CII 1), cf. mitra-sanstuta-jñāti, 'friends, acquaintances and relatives'.
Samta (IE 8-1), corrupt form of sanwvat. Mta=mat.
Samudāya (EI 25), official designation.
Samudāya (ASLV), same as gaṇa-bhoga; a tenure in which land is enjoyed by a group of people.
(SITI), a village under the gaṇa-bhoga tenure.
(SITI), village common; managing committee of a temple.
Samudaya-bāhya (HRS), occurs in the Damodarpur inscriptions; 'revenue-free' or 'yielding no income'.
Samudāya-prāpti, cf. samudāya-ppirāttī (SITI), any acquisition from the village to be enjoyed in common by the villagers.
Samudra (EI 10), an epithet of Śiva.
Samudra (EI 16), same as sapt-āmbhodhi; name of a mahā-dāna; also means 4 (rarely 7).
Samudra-ghoṣa (EI 5), name given to a musical instrument.
Samūha (EI 28; CII 4), an assembly; the assembly of a corporation.
Samupagata (EI 12), explained as 'assembled at'; really, 'having connection with', 'associated with'; cf. samupagama, 'contact'; also samaveta, upeta, upayāta, etc.
Samupāgata (IE 8-3), 'associated'; often explained as 'assembled'; but cf. samaveta, samupagata, upayāta, upeta, etc.
Samuta (ASLV), same as sammat; an administrative unit.
samutkrida (EI 15), same as krida or sport.
sanva (IE 8-1), mistake for sanva which is an abbreviation of sanvatsara.
sanva (IE 8-1) same as sanvat; contraction of sanvatsara.
sanvadana (IE 8-8), submission of information.
sanvarta-kalpa (CII 1), the aeon of destruction.
sanvasa, cf. a-kura-cullaka-vinashi-khatva-sanvasa (IE 8-5); same as avasa; shelter or accommodation [which the villagers were obliged to supply to the touring officers of the king].
sanvat (IE 8-1), originally an abbreviation of sanvatsara (a year) or any of its decensional cases that can be used in expressing a date; later stereotyped in the sense of ‘a year’ or ‘an era’. It was generally regarded as indeclinable; but we have some cases of the use of forms with case-endings, e.g., sanvatak, sanvat, sanvati and sanvatam. See also sanvate (IE 8-1), the seventh case-ending of sanvata, a corrupt form of sanvat. Since the late medieval age, the word specially indicates the Vikrama era, although originally it was used with the name of any reckoning in quoting the dates of records, especially the regnal reckoning. The word is used in inscriptions in a large number of corrupt forms, e.g., samvata, samvatta, samata, samanta, samatta, sammat, samasta, smat, samatu, samat, etc., etc.
sanvat (IE 8-1), mistake for sanvat, originally an abbreviation of sanvatsara.

sanvatsara (CII 3; 4; IA 17), ‘a year’; ‘an era’, the earlier years of the Indian eras being quoted by this term (or by its abbreviations san, sanvat, etc.), without any dynastic or other appellation just as in the case of the year of a regnal reckoning.

Sanvatsara (HD), an astrologer. See Visnu Dh. S., III. 75; Brhatasamhita, 2. 9; cf. Sanvatsarika (EI 5).
sanvatsara-pratipada, name of a tithi.
sanvatsara-straadh (CII 4), straddha performed on the first anniversary of a person’s death.
sanvatsara-variya (SITI), annual committee appointed by the sabha; annual committee for supervising the management of village affairs; also called atti-variya (SITI) in Tamil.
sanvatsara-vimoksa-straadh (CII 4), same as sanvatsara-straadh performed on the first anniversary of a person’s death.
Sanvatsarika (HD), an astrologer. See Paimhini quoted

sāñvatāraka—hīraṇya (IE 8-1), annual revenue in cash; often abbreviated as sāṁ-hi.

sāmvalta (IE 8-1), corrupt form of sāṅvat.

sāmvalta, sāmvalta (IE 8-1), corrupt forms of sāṅvat.

sāmvaltaḥ (IE 8-1), corrupt form of sāṅvat.

sāmviṃśṭā (CII 1), separation of one thing from another.

sāṁvid (EI 32), an agreement.

sāṁvinayika, cf. a-rāṭṭha-sāṁvinayika (EI 1), a-ṛaśṭra-sāṁvinayika (IE 8-5); administration or control, i.e. administrative control.

Sāṁvyavahārin (EI 23), an administrator; same as Vyavahārin; cf. Sāṁvyavahārya-ādi-kuṭumbinah (EI 24), the agriculturist householders led by the village-headman or the collector of royal dues.

sāmya (EI 23), often written for svāmya; cf. teja-sāmya standing for tejah-svāmya.

sāmyak-pradhāna, cf. sāmappadhāna (EI 5), Buddhist; four in number.

sān (IA 18), Arabic; a year; an era; sometimes used in Sanskrit records; in some cases, corrupted to sna.

sāņa (LP), linen.

sāńa, name of a weight or coin; a silver coin which was 1/8 of a satamāṇa in weight and value; generally regarded as 40 ratis in weight, but sometimes also as 32 or 24 or 20 ratis; also called niśka, ṭāṅka or dharāṇa or sānaka. See JNSI, Vol. XVI, pp. 42, 44-45. See sāṇa-pāda.

Sāṇabhoga (IE 8-3), village-accountant; same as Senaboha, etc.


Sanātha (IA 7), wrongly supposed to mean ‘one whose father is alive’ or ‘a worthy’; actually, a personal name.

Sañcākāra (IA 19), same as satyakāra; an agreement.


Sañcaratka (IE 8-3), a spy; cf. Sañcarantaka.

Sañcārin (EI 24), cf. Sāṣana-sañcārin and Ājñā-sañcārin.

sañcarita, cf. ājñāta (IA 18).
sāṇḍa (IA 18), a bull living or wandering at liberty.

sāṇḍa-gula (LP), same as Gujarāṭī khāṇḍ-gol, i.e. sugar and molasses.

sandhī (EI 4; SITI), literally, ‘twilight’; but actually, ‘service in the temple in the morning and evening’; daily worship in temples; special worship offered in the names of persons who arrange for it by creating endowments, etc.


Sandhivigrah-ādhikaraṇa (CII 4), department of peace and war.

Sandhivigrah-ādhikaraṇ-ādhikṛta (EI 30; BL), official designation indicating a person in charge of the office of war and peace (i.e. foreign affairs); an officer of the ministry or the minister of foreign affairs.

Sandhivigrah-ādhikaraṇa-kāyaṣṭha, official designation of a scribe of the office of war and peace (i.e. foreign affairs).

Sandhivigrah-ādhikṛta (CII 4; BL), an officer in charge of the department or the minister of war and peace; same as Sandhivigrahin.

sandhī-[vigraha]-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP); department of foreign affairs.

Sandhivigrahakārīn (EI 21), same as Sandhivigrahika. See Mitākṣarā on Yājñavalkyaṃśyti, I. 320.

sandhivigraha-pāṇḍu (EI 24; SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; a fee payable to the village Madhyastha; also a fee payable to document-writers; cf. sandhivigrahi-pāṇḍu.

Sandhivigrahika (HD), minister for peace and war. See Viṣṇudharmaṭṭara, II. 24. 17; Mahābhārata, Śānti-parvan, 85. 30. See Sāṇḍhivigrahika.

Sāṇḍhivigrahika (IE 8-3; EI 30; CII 3, 4; BL; HD; LP), minister for peace and war, i.e. of foreign affairs; sometimes also called Khāṇḍya[ kǔ] ṭapākika, Kumārāmātya, Mahādānāṇāyaka, etc., additionally; same as Sandhivigrahika, etc. See Viṣṇudhar- mahottara, II. 24. 17; Mitākṣarā on Yājñavalkyaṃśyti, I. 320; CII, Vol. III, p. 15.

Sandhivigrahin (IE 8-3, SITI), minister in charge of peace and war; officer in charge of the foreign relations department, who was often the writer of important documents; same as Sandhivigrahika, etc. Cf. Kannada-sandhivigrahin (EI 16), Hēri-Lāla-sandhivigrahin (EI 12), Hēri-sandhivigrahin (EI 12), Lāla-
sandhivigrain (EI 12), Hēri-Lāṭa-Karnāṭa-sandhivigrain, Hēri-Lāṭa-sandhivigrain, etc.

Sandhivigrain-paṇṇu (EI 30), name of a levy; same as sandhivigraha-ppperu.

sandhi-viḷakkku (SII 1), a sacred lamp; cf. nandā-viḷakkku, sandhi-dīpā.

sandhyā (CITD), the morning, noon and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa.

(CII 3; IA 17), a period at the commencement of each of the four Hindu ages; the sandhyā of the Kali-yuga lasts for 36,000 years of men, and is still running; cf. sandhyāṁśa.

sandhi-dīpā, cf. sandi-viḷakkku (SITI), a twilight lamp; generally lighted in the temples in the evening, but sometimes in the morning; same as sandhyā-dīpā.

sandhy-āṁśa (AI 17), a period at the end of each of the four yugas, the sandhy-āṁśa of the Kali-yuga to last for 36,000 human years.

sandohā, cf. a-puṣpa-kṣiira-sandohā (IE 8-5), realisation or levy (cf. a-puṣpa-kṣiira-grahanīya).

Saṅgaḍi-rakṣā-pālaka (EI 6), an officer; the meaning of saṅgaḍi is uncertain.

saṅgam, Tamil; same as Sanskrit saṅga; an assembly of ancient Tamil poets; the name given to an assembly of poets reported in tradition to have functioned in three different periods. The poets are believed to have been both literary critics and composers. Literary compositions of the age were later collected and compiled into anthologies known as Eṭṭuttokai, Pattupāṭṭu and Padineṅkikāṇaṅkku according to their contents and size. The saṅgam is stated to have flourished at Kūḍal (also called Madurai in later literature) in the first and last period and at Kavāṭapuram in the middle period. The latest limit for the first two anthologies may be placed round about 700 A.D. See M. S. Purnalingam Pillai, Tamil Literature, pp. 14-18; S. Vaiyapuri Pillai, History of Tamil Language and Literature, p. 38.

saṅgha (ASLV), a social organisation.

(BL), a community of Buddhist monks; the Buddhist Church.

(HA), a Jain congregation; the Jain Church (made up of four constituents, viz. sādhu, sādhvī, śrāvaka and śrāvikā) also called Jain-a-sanḍha; a group of pilgrims going together on
pilgrimage under the leadership of a Saṅghapati (q.v.).
(EI 22), a tribe.
Cf. Tamil saṅgam (q.v.).
Saṅghapati (EI 8; BL), title of the leader of a group of
Jain pilgrims to a holy place, who bears all the expenses of the
whole group; same as Saṅghaprabhu, Saṅghavi, etc. Cf. the
modern Jain family name Siṅghi.
Saṅghaprabhu (EI 8), Jain; same as Saṅghapati, etc.
Saṅghapraṇa (LL), Buddhist; probably, a supporter of
the saṅgha; translated as ‘commissioners of the community’
(Lüders, Mathurā Inscriptions., pp. 84 ff.).
Saṅgharāja (EI 8), Buddhist; title of the principal ecclesiastical
functionary in Burma.
Saṅgharāma (EI 4; ML; LL), a Buddhist monastery.
Saṅgha-sthavira (LL), an Elder of the Buddhist congrega-
pāda-saṅghāta or pāda-saṅghātā, ‘a pair of feet (i. e. foot-marks)’.
Saṅghātī (EI 25), robe of a Buddhist monk.
Saṅghavi (BL; HA; PJS), derived from Sanskrit Saṅghapati
(q.v.); designation of the leader of a saṅgha or group of
Jains; the leader of a group of Jain pilgrims, who bears expenses
of all the pilgrims going with him (cf. the Jain family name
Siṅghi).
Saṅgrahaṇa (IE 8-5), adultery.
Saṅgrahīta (HD), explained by some as ‘a treasurer or
charioteer’ (Hist. Dharm., Vol. III, p. 111); probably, collector
Sāṇi (SITI), Dravidian; wife; a term by which a
Brāhmaṇa woman was referred to.
Sanvihāra-maṇḍapa (A.R. Ep., 1958-59, p.13), name of a building
attached to a temple apparently meant for some function
held there on Saturdays; cf. vaikkānikku-maṇḍapa under maṇḍapa.
Saṅjāti (LP), cf. rāja-saṅjātyāṁ kartavyāḥ, ‘may be made a
government property.’
Saṅjīva-rāja, cf. Saṅjīvarāya (SITI), name of Hanumān.
Saṅkācitaka (IE 8-8), a loop; same as Sanskrit kāca.
Saṅkalpa (Chamba), also called saṅkalpa-hast-odaka; libra-
tion of water; donation.
Saṅkara (EI 9), also called saṅkur; a double sack.
śaṅkar-āksi (IE 7-1-2), 'three'.
śaṅketa, cf. sva-śaṅketa (LP), 'one's own special arrangement'.
śaṅkha (CII 3, etc.), conch-shell as an emblem on seals; cf. śanighu (ASLV), the use of which was sometimes granted by kings to their favourites as a privilege.
śaṅkadhārā, cf. śanukudārā (CITD); Telugu; continuous blowing of the conch-shell. See Śaṅkhadhārīn.
Śaṅkhadhārīn (IE 8-3), blower of the conch-shell; sometimes mentioned as a Pātra.
Śaṅkhakāra (EI 28), also called Śaṅkhika (q.v.); maker of conch-shell bangles.
Śaṅkhika, Śaṅkhika (EI 24, 28), same as Śaṅkhakāra (q.v.), worker on conch-shells.
śaṅkramāṇa (CII 3; IA 17), also called saṅkrānti; the entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac; regarded as an auspicious time for performing religious duties.
śaṅkrānti (CII 3; IA 17), same as saṅkramāṇa (q.v.).
(IE 7-1-2), 'twelve'.
śaṅmukha-bāhu (IE 7-1-2), 'twelve'.
sannāha (LP), armour.
Sannidhātṛ (EI 27), official in charge of the receipt of various articles into the king's treasury, according to some (HRS); superintendent of the construction of the royal treasury, store houses, etc., according to others. See Arthaśāstra, II. 5; cf. I.10 and 12; Ep. Ind., Vol. VIII, pp. 138, 141; Vol. XI, pp. 93-94.
sannidhi, cf. sannadi (SII 1), presence of a deity; the front of a temple.
Sanniyuktaka (Ind. Ant., Vol. XVII, p. 11, text line 14), same as Tanniyuktaka or a mistake for it.
Sanskrit, Anglicised form of Sanskrita, the name of the sacred language of the Indians.
santa (CITD), Telugu-Kannada; a fair or market day. (EI 14), name of a measure or a coin; probably, a small coin (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 309).
santai (ASLV), a weekly fair.
santaka (EI 27; CII 3), Prakrit; 'belonging to'; sometimes Sanskritised as satka. Sometimes santaka (also santika apparently used in the same sense) has been regarded as
meaning ‘a territorial unit’; supposed similarly to mean ‘a servant’ (EI 23) or ‘an officer’ (EI 24).

Śāntakika (IE 8-3), official designation of uncertain import.
santāna (SITI), lineage.
(BL), cf. a Jain religious teacher described as belonging to the paṭṭa of another teacher and the santāna of a third teacher.
(IA 20), used in the sense of āmnāya or kula-krama.
(EI 6), same as santānaka, santatī; seven in number.
santāna-sāpa (SITI), curse that prevents progeny.
Śantānika-sāiva (SITI), Śaivas who belong to the line of ācāryas of the santāna-kuravar.
santatī (SITI), lineage. Cf. also sapta-santatī (EI 14) and santānaka (under santāna).
santatī-pravēsam (SITI), ‘from generation to generation’.
Śāntī, a priest in a temple; cf. Tamil-Sanskrit Mel-śāntī; also cf. Śāntikāra, of which Śāntī seems to be an abbreviation.
śāntī (EI 33), a propitiatory rite; cf. śānty-āgāra.
santika (EI 25), proximity, presence.
Śāntikāra (SITI), a temple priest; also known as Śānty-adigal and Śānti-seyyān.
santīrāṇa, cf. artha-santīrāṇa (CII 1), despatch of business.
Śānti-vārika (EI 12, 30, 33), priest in charge of the performance of propitiatory rites or the priest who provides for śānti-vāri, ‘propitiatory water’.
śānty-āgāra (EI 12, 30), room wherein a bath is taken with the propitiatory water after a sacrifice; the room for performing propitiatory rites. See Śāntyāgarika, Śāntyāgar-ādhikṛta.
Śāntyāgar-ādhikṛta (EI 30), priest in charge of the room for the performance of propitiatory rites. Cf. śānty-āgāra, Śāntyāgarika.
Śāntyāgarika (EI 30), same as Śāntyāgar-ādhikṛta.
Shaonano Shao (EI 30), known from the legend of Kuṣāṇa coins; same as Sāhānusāhī (q.v.), Persian Shāhān Shāh.
Sapādalakṣa (IE 8-4), name of two territories so called with reference to the theoretical number of villages in each of them. Cf. Pādonalakṣa.
sapinḍikaraṇa-srāddha (CII 4), a ceremony.
sapta-kṣetra (IA 19), Jain; seven spheres of action.
Saptama-cakravartin (LP), ‘the seventh emperor’, i.e. the ruling monarch; according to the Abhidhānacintāmaṇi, the six
older Cakravartins are: Māndhātā Dhundhumāraś = ca Hariścandraḥ Purūravāḥ Bharataḥ Kārtavīryaś = ca ṣaḍ = ete cakravartinaḥ Sapta-mātr (EI 23), the seven Divine Mothers.

Sapt-āmātya (EI 27), an officer in charge of seven departments. Cf. Paṇca-karṇa-ādhiṃśa, etc.

sapt-āṃghodhi (EI 16), name of a mahādāna; same as saptāsāgara.

saptāṅga (CII CITD), the seven constituent parts of a kingdom, viz., king, ministers, allies, treasury, territory, forts and forces.

saptāsāgara (EI 24), name of a mahādāna; same as saptāṃghodhi.

saptā-sātāna (SITI), also called saptā-santaṭi; merit equal to that obtainable through progeny from their performance of seven kinds of great deeds, viz. digging of tanks, hoarding of treasure, founding of agrahāras, erection of temples, creation of flower gardens, getting literary works written by poets, and the establishment of Choultries. An inscription (Ep. Ind., Vol. III, pp. 88 ff.) mentions the following seven meritorious acts a man ought to perform during his lifetime; viz. procreation of sons, accumulation of wealth, planting of groves, helping people (Brāhmaṇas) to marry, getting poems composed, erection of temples and excavation of tanks.

saptā-santaṭi (SITI), same as saptā-sātāna.

saptā-vidhi (LP), probably, seven kinds of defects.

śara (IE 7-1-2), ‘five’.

sārā (EI 9; LP), care; cf. etair = aṣṭabhir = goṣṭhikaiḥ...sārā karaṇiyā, ‘[this place of worship] has to be taken care of by the following eight trustees’. Cf. also Gujarāṭī sāravār.

(EI 8, 11), supervision.

Śarabhaṅga (IE 8-3; 8-8; EI 23), a leader of forces; an officer of the military department; possibly, a military governor; same as Persian Sarhang and Hindi Serāṅg; also spelt Sarabhaṅga and Sarobhaṅga; Wilson’s Glossary explains Sarhang as ‘a commander’ and says, “but [it is] generally applied in India to the headman of a native crew, whether on board a ship or a boat; also to the headman of a gang of natives attached to artillery, dragging guns, or to the army in general, as tent-pitchers, and the like, or to the head of gangs of a superior order of labourers employed in public or private works, in docks, buildings,
Sāradā—Sārdhaṇvīhārin

etc.' Cf. Vogel, Ant. Ch. St., pp. 123, 166 (spelt Sarobhaṅga), Ind. Cult., Vol. VII, p. 309. Kane (Hist. Dharm., Vol. III, p. 1005) is certainly wrong when he thinks that it may be connected with sārayantra and Sārayantrin (a title bestowed in Mithilā upon a very learned man who faced the ordeal of answering satisfactorily all questions on any sāstra put to him by learned Ācāryas and also the questions put by common people). See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, pp. 95 ff. See Sarāṅgha, Sarāhang, etc.

Sāradā, name of the alphabet which developed out of late Brāhmi and was prevalent in the Kashmir region.

Sarāhang (IA 20), also called Sarang, Sarhang, etc. See Sarāṅgha, Sarabhaṅga.

Saraṇāgata-vajrapaṇjara (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 317), 'the impregnable shelter for one who seeks for it'; a subordinate title of the Kannaḍa-speaking area; used by the Sena kings of Bengal because they hailed from the same region.

Sarang (IA 20), also called Sarhang, Sarāhang, etc.; see Sarāṅgha, Sarabhaṅga, etc.

Sarāṅgha (IE 8-3), Persian Sarhang and Indian Sarabhaṅga, Sarāṅg, etc. cf. Giligittä-sarāṅgha, 'the chief of the army at Gilgit', in the Hatun inscription of Paṭoladeva (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 228).

Sarasvati-bhāṇḍāra (EI 25; SITI), a library. Cf. Sarasvati-bhāṇḍārika.


sārayantra, Maithili; test [prevalent in Mithilā] of the scholarship of one who is prepared to answer any question on any sāstra put to him by any other scholar or by the common people. See Proc. AIOC, Benares, 1943; Kane, Hist. Dharm., Vol. III, p. 1005.

sārayantraka (IE 3-1), same as sūtra; the string passing through the hole in the leaves of manuscripts for holding them together (Vāsavadatta, Hall's ed., p. 250).

Sārayantrin (EI 35), one who has been successful in the sārayantra test of Mithilā. See sārayatra.

sārayitvā (LP), 'having finished'; cf. Gujarāṭī sārvam, 'to accomplish'.

Sārdhaṇcara, Sārdhaṇcari (LL), companion of a Jain monk.

Sārdhaṇvīhārin, cf. Sādhyavīhāri (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV,

Sarhang (IE 8-3; IA 20), Persian; see Sarabhaṅga, etc.

ṣarīra (SITI), person; individual.

(EI 24; ML), corporeal relics of the Buddha.

Sarobhaṅga (IE 8-3), same as Sarabhaṅga or Sarabhaṅga (q.v.).

sarpa (IE 7-1-2), 'eight'.

sarpā-bali (IA 19), an offering in snake-worship.

sarpā, a small unit of measurement; sometimes specified as 'red' (f.NSI, Vol. XVI, p. 48).

Sārthavāha (IE 8-3; EI 24, 31; BL; LL), a trader, a merchant; designation of a member of the mercantile community represented on an administrative board like the Pañcāyat.

Sārthavāhinī (EI 1, 24), wife of a merchant (Sārthavāha) or a female merchant.

sārthavāhinī (IE 8-3), probably, a cart-load of articles for sale.

sārūpya (CITD), assimilation in the deity, one of the four states of mukti.

Sārvabhauma (EI 7, 27, 30, 32), title of imperial rulers.

sarv-ābhyaṃtara-siddhi (IA 19; SII 11-1), a fiscal term denoting full and complete right of enjoyment of agricultural income or internal revenue or taxes to be paid to the village authorities; cf. sarv-ābhyaṃtara-siddhyā (IA 18), also abhyantara-siddhi.


Sarva-dēś-ādhikārin (AI 7), chief minister; see Deśādhikāra, Sarvādhikārin, etc.

Sarvādhikār-ādhikāra (EI 31), chief minister or administrator; same as Sarvādhikārin, Sarvādhyakṣa, etc.

Sarvādhipikāra-karaṇa (EI 30), probably the office of the chief secretary, administrator or minister.

Sarvādhipikāra-niyuktā (EI 32), official designation; same as Sarvādhipikārin, Sarvādhyakṣa, etc.

Sarvādhipikārin (IE 8-3; EI 19; CHI 4; HD), prime minister (cf. Rājatarāṅgiṇī, VII. 568); minister plenipoten-
tiary or viceroy; sometimes also called Senāpati, Mahāpradhāna, Hiriya-bhanḍāgarīn, Mahāsāṃanta, Sen-ādi-bāhattara-niyoga-
ādhīpatī, Daṇḍanāyaka, Mahāpāṣāyita, Amātya, Paramaviśāsin or
Mahāparamaviśāsin, etc., additionally.

(IE 8-3), a governor or chief administrator (cf. ‘the Sarv-
ādhikārīn of Hagarṣaṭage-300’).

Sarv-ādhyakṣa (EI 24,27;CIII 3), literally, a general superintendent;
probably, the chief minister or administrator; same
as Sarv-ādhiķārīn.

Sarv-ādhiķā (HD), same as Sarv-ādhiķārīn, etc. Cf. Ep.
Ind., Vol. XIV, pp. 360, 362. See Mahāsarvāḍhiķā.

sarv-āgrahāra (EI 21), same as sarva-māṇya.

sarva-jāta, cf. sarva-jātaa-bhoga-nirastya (EI 8-5), ‘with all
kinds of the [king’s] rights renounced’.

sarva-māṇya (IE 8-5, SITI; CITD), a free tenure; a
rent-free holding; land exempted from taxes; lands and villages
fully exempt from all taxes. This corresponds to the
īrāiyiti class of land mentioned in the Coḷa inscriptions. Often
this is associated with aśṭa-bhoga, i.e. the eight forms of enjoying
the land. For a discussion of this form of land tenure, see
JAHRS, Vol. X, pp. 123-32. It is noteworthy that even the
so-called tax-free (īrāiyiti) lands paid to the king certain dues
of the nature of taxes. See K.A. Nilakanta Sastri, The
Coḷas, 2nd ed., pp. 534-35. See sarva-namasya, etc.

sarva-medha (EI 4), name of a sacrifice.

sarva-namaskṛta (IA 8), same as sarva-namasya.

sarva-namasya (IE 8-5; EI 23; CITD), a rent-free holding;
same as sarva-māṇya, sarva-namaskṛta, namasya-vṛtti.

sarva-niyoga (EI 7), exclusive property.

Sarva-sainy-ādhikārīn (IE 8-3), commander-in-chief; cf.
Maṇeṣa-samasta-sainy-ādhīpati, commander of all the soldiers in
the royal household; also cf. Sarva-daṇḍa-māṇyaaka.

sarvasva-haraṇa (SITI), forfeiture of one’s entire property.

Sarva-tantr-ādhiķā (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIV pp. 144-45),
a superintendent of all departments; but tantra is used in South
Indian records in the sense of ‘the army’. See tantra, Tantr-
ādhiķārīn, etc.

sarvatobhadra (EI 9), a building having doors on all the
four sides.
sarvatobhadrikā (LL; HA), quadruple image showing a Jina (or several Jinas) on each of the four faces; same as caumukha.

√Sarvavādinīyaka (EI 10), explained as ‘superintendent of the intelligence department’; probably, ‘the chief court Pandit.’
sarvāya (EI 15), all the usual dues.
sarvīya (EI 13), ‘good to all’.
śāsana (EI 19; IA 20), order, a royal edict; any royal record (cf. vijaya-śāsana).

(IE 8-4; EI 13, 23; CII 3; BL), a charter; land or village granted by a charter; rent-free land or village; sometimes suffixed to the names of localities which were once rent-free holdings. See also tāmra-śāsana, a technical term for a deed of conveyance on copper-plates.

(EI 9, 10), a doctrine; religion or religious faith.
Śāsana-baddha (SITI), people bound by a royal charter; original grantees of a charter.
Śāsana-bhāṅḍārin (EI 25), official designation; cf. Śāsanādhikārīn, etc.

Śāsanadevi (IA 18), divine female messenger of a Jain Arhat; same as Śāsana-sundari.

Śāsanādhikārika (Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 155, text line 85), same as Śāsanādhikārīn, etc.; officer in charge of grants (or their writing or issue), mentioned along with Dānādhikārīn, ‘officer in charge of gifts’.

Śāsanādhikārīn (EI 28, 31), officer in charge of royal grants or their issue, who was often the writer of documents; same as Śāsanādhikārika, etc.
śāsana-paṭā (Chamba, etc.), charter; same as Sanskrit śāsana-paṭṭaka.
śāsana-maryādā (EI 15), specification of privileges by a charter.

śāsanārdhika (IE 8-5; 12, 28), name of a levy; probably, the half of the cultivator’s share of the produce of the land in the gift village.

Śāsayīt (EI 12; BL), one who is responsible for getting a royal grant executed; cf. Dūtaka, Lekhayīt, Ājnāpti.
Śāsana-saṅcārīn (EI 8, 24), same as Ājnā-saṅcārīn; an official messenger.
Śāsana-sundari (IA 30), Jain; same as Śāsanadevi.
Śāsanika—sa-tila

Śāsanika-kāyastha (EI 11), writer of a grant.
śaśāiika (IE 7-71-2), 'one'.
śaṅghāni, coins issued by the Tughlaq Sultāns, 4 jitals in weight (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 44); same as chagāni, equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ānāka (ibid., Vol. XXII, p. 198). See śaṅukāni.
śatin (EI 25), 'one'.
Śaṅth-ādhikṛtya (IE 8-3; HD), a collector of the king's grain share which was originally one-sixth of the produce—according to many authorities; cf. Dhruvasthān-ādhikaraṇika. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p. 246.
śaṅṭhatāpa (IA 19), Jain; a kind of penance.
śaṅṭhi-amāvāśyā, cf. caṭṭi-amavāśe (EI 5), new-moon following the campā-śaṅṭhi.
Śaṅṭirātra (BL), name of a sacrifice.
śāstra (IE 7-1-2), 'six'.
śaṅukāni, Indianised form of śaṅghāni; also called śaṅukāni-ṭaṅka. See JNSI, Vol. XVI, 'The Śaṅa', p. 5.
śaṅvatīya (SITI), perpetuity, eternity.
śata, cf.ekādaśa-sata (ML), 'one hundred and eleven'.
Śāta (EI 32), abbreviation of the name Śatavāhana or Śatakarni.
śataghni (IA 7, 12), a gun or canon according to late works; a mechanical weapon placed at the gate of forts according to the Vasudevahinḍi (Journ. Or. Inst., Vol. X, No. 1, p. 15). Seekālacakra.
śatamāna, name of a coin; a silver coin weighing 320 ratis (rarely also 160 ratis); also called pāla, niśka, śukti, aṣṭamikā and nālā; wrongly regarded as 100 ratis in weight. See JNSI, Vol. XVI, pp. 41, 46-47. For śatamāna as a gold coin, see ibid., Vol. XV, p. 140.
śalāṅga (EI 3), a car.
śat-catuṣṭikā, cf. cha-coki.
satara, sateraka, same as Greek stater; regarded as equal to two dināras (JNSI, Vol. XV, p. 153).
sati (EI 6, 30; CII 3, 4; BL; CITD), literally, 'a chaste woman'; really 'a woman burning herself with her husband'. (EI 6, 30), self-immolation of a widow usually on the funeral pyre of her husband; usually spelt suttee in English.
śaṭikā (EI 28), cf. saṅkā.
sa-til-odaka (IA 19), cf. sa-til-odakena vidhinā; same as udaka-pūrvam, etc.
satka (EI 1, 13; IA 17), Sanskritised from Prakrit santaka; ‘the holding of...’, ‘belonging to...’.

ṣaṭ-karman (SII 1), the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa.


ṣaṭ-pana, cf. aruṇa.

Satpurusa (LL), a Buddhist saint.

satra (EI 10, 19, 23, 26), same as sattra.

sattrā (SII 1; CII 3, 4), ‘a charitable feeding house’; an alms-house; sometimes used to indicate one of the five mahāyajñas, usually called atithi. See Ep. Ind., Vol. VII, p. 46, note 8.

(EI-10, 19, 23), also spelt satra; hospitality to guests; one of the five mahāyajñas.

(IA 15), a hall for the charitable distribution of food, etc. Cf. satra-śālā (SII 11-1), etc.

sattrāgāra (LP), a house where alms are distributed. Cf. satra-śālā.

sattrāgāra-karana, cf. karaṇa (LP); department of Dharmaśālās. Satrap (IA 20), Greek; same as Khshathrapāvan, Kṣatrapa, Sertip.

Sattrapati (BL), priest in charge of a sacrificial session.

ṣaṭtrimśat, literally, ‘thirtysix’, but actually ‘all’ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 115). See asṭādaśa, ṣaṭpāṇcāṣṭat, etc.

ṣaṭtrimśad-danḍ-āyudha (LP), thirtysix (really, all), kinds of weapons; sometimes enumerated as:

Cakra pāsa mogaru gadda ghana tomara tiraha
sakati sūla trisūla vajra kāṭara karaṇaṅgha
Paṭukatāri kaṅta sarasi ghaḍu avāji
kaṇiu churi khaḍga nāli golā nārāji
ṣaṁduḥ śapnu muṁsala hala sīṁgani pharasi gupta ġani
niśāṅga śāṅgi ankuśa gurujā kuhaka bāṇa batriṣa bhaṇi

śāṭvika-dāna (SITI), gift without the pouring of water and therefore not expecting any merit in return for the donation.

Satyadharmasthita (IE 8-2), ‘adherent of the true religion’; same as Dharma-sthita; epithet of a Kuśāṇa king probably pointing to his Buddhist faith.

Satya-jñāna-dariṣṭanigal (SITI), followers of a sect of Saivism;
evidently those belonging to the lineage of Māyakaṇḍār.


saudha (IA 15), used in the sense of brahmapuri, ‘a Brāhmaṇa settlement’.

Saugandhika, cf. Prakrit Sagandhaka (EI 18); a dealer in scents or superintendent of the perfumery.

Saugata-parivrājaka (BL), a Buddhist medicant.

Śaulkika (IE 8-3; CII 3, 4; EI 30; HD), toll-collector or customs officer; officer in charge of collecting customs duties; superintendent of tolls or customs duties. See Yājñavalkyasmrī, II. 173; CII, Vol. III, pp. 50, 52; Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p. 246.

saumya (EI 27), lunar or auspicious.

Śauṇika (IE 8-3), superintendent of slaughter-houses and the sale of meat.

Śauṇḍika (IE 8-5), vintner.

Sautrika (LL), weaver.

sawarna (EI 19), name of a coin; cf. suvarṇa.

Sawarnika (HD), cf. Prakrit Sovanika (EI 10), a goldsmith; the State goldsmith. See Hist. Dharm., Vol. III, pp. 144-45. See Hairanyika, etc.

sawarnika (HRS), profits of the royal monopoly of manufacture of gold and silver articles, as indicated by the Arthaśāstra.

sava (IE 8-1), contraction of Prakrit savachara=Sanskrit savvatsara.

śāvaḍī (IE 8-4), a subdivision; same as usāvaḍī or cāvaḍī.

savarna-yṛtti (SITI), profession of writing documents.

Sāvu (EI 9; CII 4), a title; same as Sāhu (Sanskrit Sādhu).

śaya (IE 3-4), derived from a Chinese word; paper.

śayaka (IE 7-1-2), ‘five’.

śayana (CII 3), ‘inclusive of precission of the equinoxes’.

śayana-pūjā (IE 8-8), a rite.

śayaniya, a cott; cf. śayaniy-āsana-siddāṇnaṁ na dāpayet (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 171).

sāyara (PJS), Arabic shāher; a tax on palm-tree juice.


Śayyāpāla (EI 25; HD), officer in charge of the king’s bed
(i. e. bed-chamber); guardian of the bed-chamber. See Śayyāgrāhaka, Vāsāgārika, Vitān-ādhipa.

seiā (IE 8-8), Prakrit; same as Sanskrit setikā (q.v.); cf. seigā.

seigā (IE 8-8), Prakrit; same as Sanskrit setikā (q.v.); cf. seiā.

Segāna (BL), official designation of uncertain import, found in the Chamba inscriptions.

šeka (EI 11), same as Sanskrit śikya, a loop or swing made of rope and suspended from the ends of a pole placed on one's shoulder for carrying loads, or the load itself. Cf. sanākācitaka.

Sekyakāra (EI 12; BL), a brazier; secondarily, an engraver; cf. Bengali senkrā, a goldsmith.

Selahasta (EI 11), probably, the collector of the king's grain share.

senā-bhakta (HRS), contribution of oil, rice, etc., which the villagers had to pay to the royal army on march, as suggested by the Arthaśāstra.


Senabova (EI 5, 10; IA 18; SII 11-1), a clerk; an accountant; a village accountant; modern Sānabhoga or Kułkarnī.

Sen-ādhirārika (EI 23), same as Senāpati, Sen-ādhipati, etc.; a general.

Sen-ādhipa (BL), 'leader of forces'. See Senāpati, etc.

Sen-ādhipati (IE 8-3; EI 23; SII 11-1), same as Sen-ādhirārika, etc.; sometimes also called Mahāpradhāna, Hērisandhivigrāhin, Kaḍita-vṛgaḍte, etc., additionally. Cf. Mahāsenādhipati, Senāpati, etc.

Sen-ādi-bakhattara-niyog-ādhiśṭhāyaka (IE 8-2; EI 5), superintendent of all appointments including those in the army.

Senā-gaṇa (SITI), a division of the Jain community; also known as Sen-āṅwaya.

Senāgopa (LL), a general; same as Senāpati, etc.

sen-āṅga (IE 7-1-2), 'four'.

Senai-mudaliyār (SITI), Tamil; same as Sanskrit-Tamil Senāpatiy-āṉvār; name of the god Viśvaksenaī.

Senaiy-āṉgāḍika (SITI), a class of merchants who follow
the army with their merchandise; a class of cloth merchants. senāni-netra (IE 7-1-2), ‘twelve’.

Senāpati (IE 8-3), leader of forces; mentioned separately along with Bal-ādhyakṣa; probably, a subordinate of the latter; the military governor of a district, according to some (HD); commander-in-chief (ASLV), also called Sarva-sainyādhiṅkārin and Dalavāya, i.e. the chief officer in charge of the military department. See Brhaspati quoted by Viśvarūpa on Tājñavalkyaṃśūta, I. 307; Ind. Ant., Vol. XV, p. 187. Puṣya-mitra, the founder of the Śuṅga dynasty, was called Senāpati even after his accession to the Maurya throne. See Sen-ādhipa, etc.; cf. also AnuSenāpati (EI 18).

(IE 8-3), sometimes called Mahāpradhāna, Bāhattara-niyogādhiṅkāya, Paṭṭa-sāhan-ādhipati, etc., additionally.

senāpati-ppuruvilai (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; the sale of lands of a Viśnu temple executed in the name of Senai-mudaliyar, i.e. the god Viśvakṣenai.

Senāpatiy-āḻvār (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; same as Senai-mudaliyar, i.e. the god Viśvakṣenai.

ser (Chamba), also called seri; crown land; state demesne. (Chamba, etc.), a weight equal to 80 tolās.

Serāṅg (IE), see Ṣarabhaṅga, etc.

seri (Chamba), same as ser; crown-land.

Sertip (IA 20), Persian; same as Old Persian Khshthrapāvan and Indian Kṣatrapa.

servai (ASLV), Tamil; derived from Sanskrit sevā (q.v.); a service ādayin.

šeṣa-sīrṣa (IE 7-1-2), ‘one thousand’.

sesi-biyymam (CITD), Telugu-Kannada; sesi means the remains of flowers, raw rice and other offerings made to an idol or used in a śubha-kārīya and afterwards distributed among the worshippers and attendants. The expression probably means raw rice over which incantations have been pronounced and which is thrown on the heads of the bride and bridegroom during the marriage ceremony and in connection with similar other rites.

setikā (IE 8-5; EI 25), Prakrit seiā, seigā; a measure of weight equal to two handfuls.

Seṭṭi (ASLV), Sanskrit Śreṣṭhin; the leading member of a guild. Cf. Nagar-ṣeth, Nagarā-śreṣṭhin.
Seṭṭi—siddха

Seṭṭi-Pattaṇasvāmin (ASLV), designation of the president of a merchants’ guild. Cf. Nagar-seṭṭh, Nagara-ṛṣṭthin.

setu, embankment; income or taxes resulting from it (Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., pp. 108-09).

sevā, cf. Tamil sevai, servai (SITI); service; inām for services; tax-free land given to servants for enjoyment in lieu of salary.

Sevaka (SITI), a soldier; cf. sevaka-ttevai (SITI), expenses in connection with the supply and maintenance of retainers of chiefs and officers during their visit to a place.

śeviḍu (SITI), Tamil; a small grain measure; 1/5 of an āṭākku.

Shāh (IE 8-2; EI 30), Persian; royal title; same as Old Persian Khshāyathiya. See Sāhī.

śibara, sibara (CII 4), a farm-house. But cf. śaibara, śaivara.

Siddha (CII 4), a person possessing miraculous powers; an emancipated person.

(CII 3), ‘a perfect one’; the epithet of a class of Jain saints who are invoked in the plural.

(LL), a Jain saint.

(CII 4), cf. siddham (q.v.), used at the beginning of inscriptions to ensure the success of the undertaking and meaning siddhir=astu, ‘let there be success’. Cf. siddhi.

(IE 7-1-2), ‘twenty-four’.

siddha, (IE 8-5), income from land under cultivation. See siddh-āya, etc.

(SITI), also called siddhi; the right of cultivating land; one of the eight kinds of enjoying landed property; may be the same as abbyantara-siddhi. See siddha, siddh-āya, ārdhā-ādhaḥ-siddhi.

siddha-cakra (EI 2), a yantra for worship.

siddham (EI30;CII 3), literally, ‘success has been attained’; an invocation found in early inscriptions at the commencement of the text; used in the sense of siddhir=astu, ‘let there be success’; sometimes confused with the prāṇava; generally indicated in later records by a symbol having several varieties; sometimes indicated by the letter cha. Cf. siddhi

Siddhamāṭhā, name of the Indian alphabet which is derived from Late Brāhmī and from which are derived North Indian alphabets like Nāgarī; wrongly called Kuṭila, etc.

siddh-ānna (IE 8-8), cooked rice or uncooked food (cf. Hindī sīdhā).
siddhānta (CII 4), 'an established doctrine'; sometimes used to indicate the Śaiva doctrine or religion (SITI).

Cf. Lākula-siddhānta (EI 32), doctrine of the Śaiva teacher Lakula (Lakuliśa).

siddhānta-dārśana (EI 32), philosophy.

siddha-pīṭha, see yoga-pīṭha.

siddha-sādhyā (EI 13), present income and the income that may accrue in future.

siddha-sthāna (EI 22), the place sanctified by a holy man.

siddh-āya (EI 23; SII 11-2; ASLV), fixed income; regular income; same as Tamil sidd-āyam, sometimes explained as 'a tax' (EI 27); probably, agricultural income.

(SITI), a fixed assessment; minor taxes; minor taxes payable in cash in the days of the Vijayanagara kings; also written in Tamil as sidd-āyam, sitt-āyam. See pratiṣiddh-āya.

siddh-āyatana (EI 33), cf. pūrva-siddh-āyatana (Buddhist); temple associated with a Siddha.

siddhi (CII 4), emancipation; sometimes used at the beginning of documents to ensure the success of the undertaking, as siddham in early inscriptions, and meaning siddhir = astu.

(SITI), same as siddham, the right of cultivating land.

Cf. ārdhā-ādhā-siddhi-yutā (IA 18), together with income from horticulture and agriculture; cf. sa-bāhy-ābhyaṃtara-siddhi, siddhi meaning 'income'. (IE 7-1-2), 'eight'.

ṣīghra-liṅkita, a document written in a quick hand or cursive characters (SII, Vol. XI, Part i, p. 29, No. 42).

siglos (IE 8-8), name of the old silver coin of the Persians (86.45 grains or 5.6 grammes).

sikāvāna (EI 27), name of a tax.

śikhara (SITI; CITD), top portion of the turret built over the main shrine and the gateway of a temple; the top of the gopura or vimāna of a temple.

śikhin (IE 7-1-2), 'three'.

śilā (IA 23), [an inscription on] stone.

śilā-grha (EI 22), a stone mansion.

śilā-guṇṭha (EI 12), Sanskrit-Telugu; a pond with a demarcation stone.

śilā-karmānta (LL), stone-work.

Śilā-kūṭa (EI 1), a stone-cutter; cf. Śilā-kuṭṭa.

Śilā-kuṭṭa (IA 15), a stone-cutter; cf. Śilā-kuṭṭa.
śilā-laṣṭi (CII 4), Sanskrit śilā-yaṣṭi; memorial pillar of stone.
śilā-lekha (IA 30; SITI), writing on a stone; an inscription on stone.
śīlana (CII 1), same as anuśīlana; practice.
śīla-patra (LP), certificate of good character.
śīlā-prāveśa (IA 9), laying the corner-stone of a building.
śīlā-sāsana (IA 30), a stone-charter; a document engraved on stone.
Śilpin (EI 4, 8; BL), epithet of an artist or artisan; generally, applied to engravers of inscriptions.
Śilpakāra (EI 32), same as Śilpin.
śīlotara (EI 32), also called śīlotari, śīlotra, śīlotrī, śīlotara; name of a tax or income; cf. śrotaka.
śīlotari (EI 32), see śīlotara, etc.
śīlotra (EI 32), see śīlotara, etc.
śīlotrī (EI 32), see śīlotara, etc.
śīlottara (EI 32), see śīlotara, etc.
śīlvarī (EI 23), Tamil; name of a tax.
śīma (IA 18), used for 'country' in the areas on the banks of the Kṛṣṇā and the Godāvari.
Cf. Kona-śīma (EI 32), also called a deśa, maṇḍala, sthala, etc.
śīma (EI 11), five types enumerated by Nārada: Dhvajini matsyini c = aīva naidhāni bhaya-varjitāi rājaśāsana-nilī ca simā pañca-vidhā smṛtā (i.e. big trees or hills, rivers or tanks, underground signs and artificial marks made by men and by the king's order).
Cf. Tamil śīrmaī, śīmaī (SITI), a territorial division; also called siman.
Śimakarmakara (HD), officer in charge of boundaries or of boundary disputes. See CII, Vol. III, pp. 213, 216.
śīman (IE 8-4; ASLV), Kannada simē; a small territorial unit like a Parganā; the sub-division of a district; sometimes used to indicate 'a province'.
simā-vivāda, cf. Tamil śīmaī-vivādam (SITI), a boundary dispute.
Śimēhabbaruva (ASLV), an officer associated with the administrative unit called simai.
simhanikā, service rendered in lieu of taxes (Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p.28).
**sinha—śītāri**

**sinha-pāda**, cf. Tamil śīṅga-pādam (SITI), legs of a vessel or vessel-stand in the shape of lion's feet.

**sinhā-āsana** (EI 29), literally, 'the lion-seat'; the throne which was one of the royal insignia. Cf. **sinha-sthāna**.

Śimhāsan-ādhipati (EI 25), officer in charge of the king's throne.

**sinha-stambha** (LL), lion-pillar.

**sinha-sthāna** (LL), a lion-seat; same as **sinh-āsana**.

**sindhu** (IE 7-1-2), 'four'.

**sindūra** (IA 19), corruption of **sindhura**, an elephant.

**sirā** (IA 18), a land measure equal to four halas. See **hala**.

Śirah-pradhānin (ASLV), cf. Tamil Śirappradāni (SITI), a senior minister; cf. Pradhāni, Mahāpradhāni, etc.

Śirah-sthāyin (IA 17), used in the description of a trial by ordeal with reference to the bearing of some sacred symbol or image on the head of the accused while undergoing it.

**sira-kaṭā**, cf. **sira-kaṭā** tambā-phaṭā (JBORS, Vol. XVIII, pp. 219-20), Oḍiyā; same as rakata-phaṭā, Sanskrit rakta-phaṭṭaka. See also rakta-māṇya.

**siridika**, **siridikā** (EI 32), name of a tax.

Śiro-raksika (IE 8-3), body-guard of the king.

Śiro-varṭanā (SII 2), top part of a Śiva-liṅga.

Śīrṣaka (EI 28), village headman; same as Mutuḍa or Muḷḍa of South Indian inscriptions.

Śirupāḍu (EI 30), Tamil; an endowment.

śiśinti (IA 18), modification of **śiṣya-paṅkti**.

Śīṣya (SII 1), a pupil.

**sitā** (EI 31), cultivated land. Cf. **hala**.

(HRS), produce of the royal farms, as suggested by the Arthaśāstra.

**sita-cāmara** (EI 29), 'white chowrie'; one of the royal insignia.

Sit-ādhayakṣa (CHI 4), officer in charge of the king’s Khās Mahāl.

**sītālekhya** (IA 12), chilly-powder.

śītānśu (IE 7-1-2), 'one'.

sītāpiṅcha (SII 2), a swan.

śītaraśmi (IE 7-1-2), 'one'.

śītāri (SITI), Tamil; burning of incenses.
Śithila—smṛti

Śīthil-ācārya (IA 19), Jain; an Ācārya permitting laxity of observances.

śīkṣa (EI 11), a well.
śīva (IE 7-1-2), ‘eleven’.
(SITI), title applied to a Śaiva devotee; often śīva, śambhu etc., are used as the ending of the names of Śaiva ascetics. śīva, cf. śrīvijaya-śīva-Mṛgeśavarman; used as an honorific.

Cf. śrī, vijaya, vijayasīva.

Śīva-bhāṇḍārin (SITI), treasury officer of a Śiva temple. Śīva-Brāhmaṇa (EI 25; SITI), a Śaiva Brāhmaṇa; the priest of a Śiva temple; also called Ādi-śaiva.
śīva-dīkṣā (EI 32), same as śaiva-dīkṣā, śīva-maṇḍala-dīkṣā. Śīva-drohin (ASLV), a sinner against the god Śiva. śīva-māna (EI 33), a measure approved by a Śiva temple. śīvanamaṇḍala-dīkṣā (EI 32), same as śaiva-dīkṣā, śīva-dīkṣā. Śīva-paṇcāyatanā (EI 27), a Śiva temple consisting of five shrines.
śīva-sthala (CII 2-1), probably, the same as dharma-sthāna, or a Śiva shrine.

Śīva-tīthi (EI 5), same as Śīva-rātri or Śīva-caturdaśī. Śīva-yogin (SITI), a Śaiva ascetic.
skambha (LL), a post or pillar; cf. dīpa-skambha (LL), a lamp post. Same as Kannaḍa kamba, kōmma. Cf. stambha. Skandaka (HD), a petty officer; probably the head of the village administration. See Rājatarāṅgini, V. 175.

skandaka (Ind. Ant., Vol. XIII, p. 69), an instalment; cf. skandha.

skandha (LP), an instalment; cf. skandaka.

skandhaka (EI 3; HRS), known from Gujara-Pratihāra records; name of a tax; probably, a cess at a certain rate per shoulder-load.

skandhāvāra (EI 29; CII 3; BL), camp; usually called jaya-skandhāvāra (i. e. the victorious camp) which indicates the capital of a king in some cases. Cf. Kannaḍa nelevidu=Sanskrit sthira-sībira.

ślo (IE 8-1), abbreviation of śloka.
ślotra (EI 32), same as śilota, etc.; cf. śrotaka.
smat (IE 8-1), corrupt form of sanvat.

śmṛty-upasthāṇa, cf. satipaṭṭhāṇa (EI 5), Buddhist; four in number.
snāna-yātrā (IA 9), festival of bathing the image of Kṛṣṇa on Jyaiṣṭha su-di 15.

snāna-mahotsava (HA), bathing ceremony (i.e., birth-bath) of a Jina performed by Indra and other gods.

So (IE 8-1), abbreviation of Soma-vāra, Monday.

śoḍaśī, śoḍaśikā (SII 4), name of a coin which may have been ¼ of the standard coin in weight or value; cf. pāṣa.

śoḍaśin (EI4, 22; CII 3), name of a sacrifice.

śodraṅgikārīya (IE 8-3), same as udraṅgikārīya; used in respect of a gift land.

śoḷaga (IE 8-6), Kannaḍa; name of a land measure.

soma (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.

soma-grahaṇa (SII 1), lunar eclipse; same as soma-parvan.

soma-parvan (LP), lunar eclipse; same as soma-grahaṇa.

Somaskanda, South Indian representation of Śiva along with Umā and Skanda.

somavatī (IA 26), same as ba-di 15 falling on a Monday.

soma-yāga (CII 4), name of a Vedic sacrifice.

Somayājin (SITI), one who has performed the soma-yāga.

sopāna (SITI), steps; stairs; a sloping roof; the base of the garbha-grha of a temple.

Soter (IE 8-2), Greek; ‘saviour’; royal title; translated into Prakrit as Tratara=Trātara (Sanskrit Trāṭṛ).

śoṭi (IE 8-8; EI 30), probably, pot for measuring liquids like wine; a ladleful; name of a measure.


spaṣṭa (CII 3), an astronomical term meaning ‘apparent’; cf. spaṣṭa-tithi, ‘an apparent tithi’, from which the mean tithi has to be determined.

sphoṭana (IE 8-5), cf. śira-sphoṭana, ‘breaking somebody’s head.’

sphuram, quickly (Select Inscriptions, p. 240).

Śrā (IE 8-1), abbreviation of Śrāvana.

śrāddha (CII 4), funeral rite.

śrāddhā-dāna (ML), a pious gift.

śrāddha-āṅga (EI 28), gift for the merit of a deceased person.

śrāddha-kara, tax for performing śrāddha at Gayā (Rājatar., VI. 254; VII. 1068).

śrāddha-tithi (CII 4), date on which the śrāddha is to be performed.

śrāhe, also spelt śrāhi, srāhi, śrāhi, srāhi, ‘the year’ (pro-

*śrāhi*, *śrāhi* (IE 8-1; EI 6, 23), probably, derived from Sanskrit *śaradi*—Prakrit *sarañi*; ‘in the year’; ‘the year’; used sometimes in place of *sāñvat*, but sometimes side by side with it. See *śrāhe*, etc.

*śrāhi*, *śrāhi*, same as *śrāhe*, etc.

Śramaṇa (EI 8; CHI 3; LL; BL), a Buddhist or Jain monk; an ascetic.

Śramaṇa-śrāvikā (LL), female disciple of Jain ascetics. Cf. Śramaṇa-opāsaka.

Śramaṇera (EI 25), cf. Sāmanera (EI 2); Buddhist; a novice monk; cf. the feminine form Śramaṇerī.

Śramaṇikā (LL), cf. Samanikā (EI 25), a Buddhist nun. Śramaṇoddesa (LL), Buddhist; a novice.

Śramaṇ-opāsaka (LL), lay follower of Buddhist Śramaṇas. Cf. Śramaṇa-śrāvikā.

Śrāvakā (EI 7, 8, 24; ML; LL; HA), a lay follower of Jainism or Buddhism; cf. the feminine form Śrāvikā, sometimes called Śrāvikā bhагini in Jain records.

śrāvakā (CHI 1), ‘a matter relating to a declaration’.

śrāvaṇa (SITI), also called śrāvaṇa-patra (q.v.), sale deed; a document; cf. śālāvaṇam (SITI), a sale deed (āvāṇa-śālāvāṇam).

śrāvaṇa-patra (EI 30), a deed of declaration; a sale-deed. Cf. śrāvaṇa.

Śrāvikā (HA), cf. Sāvikā (EI 7), Jain; a female lay worshipper.

śrāvita, cf. rāja-śrāvita (EI 6; IA 19), decree; a proclamation.

(EI 28), religious instruction.

śre (PJS; LP), contraction of Śreṣṭhin, ‘a banker’ or śreyase, ‘for the merit of...’ (especially in medieval Jain inscriptions).

śreṇī, śreṇī (CHI 3, 4; LL), Prakrit seni (EI 25); a corporation or guild; cf. śreṇī-bala, the army maintained by a guild.

śreṇī-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP); the department of guilds.

Śreṣṭhi-jirṇa-visvamalla-priya, wrongly read as Śreṣṭha (LP).
probably a mistake for *jirna-sresthi-visvanalla-priya*; name of a coin struck by *Sresthin Višvanalla*. See *jirna-sresthi-visvanalla* (or *śrimalla*)-priya.

*Sresthin* (IE 8-3; CII 4; LL.), a banker or merchant or the foreman of a guild; sometimes mentioned in the list of the king’s officials and subordinates addressed by him while making a grant (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIV, p. 276).

(BL), representative of the banker class in the council of the local administrators of a town. Cf. *Seṭṭi, Nagara-sresthin*.

śri (CII 3, etc.), honorific prefix to names often rendered variously in English; e.g., in the case of paramount sovereigns and their wives by ‘glorious’; of feudatories and other ordinary persons by ‘illustrious’; of priests, teachers, etc., by ‘saintly’; of gods by ‘holy’; sometimes śri is used before consonants and śrimat before vowels. The honorific śri is sometimes used in South Indian records along with the words vijaya or vijaya-siva (q.v.). Cf. śri-ni, Śricarana, etc.

(IA 17), cf. śri-purva used for śri-yuta; śri is sometimes repeated for emphasis, e.g., ‘śri 108’ is written to indicate the repetition of the word for 108 times.

śri-bali (SITI), daily offering of the bali service in temples; also havir-bali. Cf. Tamil śri-bali-kottuvār, a musical troupe playing on the instruments at the time of the śri-bali in temples.

(SITI), image of the deity taken round the temple when the bali is offered; the procession circumambulating the temple at the time of the bali service.

śri-bali-bhoga (SITI), land set apart to meet the expenses of the śri-bali service in a temple; also called śri-bali-ppaṭṭi.

śri-bhāṇḍāra (EI 33; SITI), the treasury of a temple.

(ASLV), collective name for the trustees of a temple; same as śribhanḍāra-vāriyam.

śribhanḍāra-vāriyam (EI 33), executive body in charge of the administration of a temple. Cf. śri-bhāṇḍāra.


Śri-caraṇa (IE 8-1, 8-8; EI 28), literally, “the honourable feet [of the king]”; the king; cf. Śri-hasta, Śri-pāda, śrī-ni.

śri-devara (EI 6), a special type of gateway like the makara-torana.

śrighana (SII 1), glorious.

Śrī-hasta (IE 8-1, 8-8; EI 28), literally, 'the honourable hands [of the king]'; the king; see Śrī-carana, Śrī-pāda, śrī-ni.

śrī-jāna, cf. Tamil tiru-ṇānam (SITI), sacred hymns sung to the deity in a temple during worship.

śrī-kaṇṭhamaṇi, cf. tiru-kaṇṭhamaṇi (SITI), a kind of necklace.

śrīkāra (LP), recognition by writing.

śrīkaraṇa (IE 8-3; EI 11, 21, 31; HD), the drafting of documents; a scribe or scribe-accountant or secretary; the minister Hemādri was styled Sarva-śrīkaraṇa-prabhū (Hist. Dharm., Vol. I, p. 356, note 849). Cf. Karaṇa, Śrī-karaṇ-ādhipa, śrīśrīkaraṇa.

(EI 23, 29, 30), record office; the record department; the department responsible for drawing up documents.

(EI 30; CII 4), record officer; the officer in charge of drawing documents.

Cf. Puravavari-śrīkaraṇa-nāyaka (EI 21), official designation.

Cf. karāṇa (LP); explained as 'the income department.'

Śrīkaraṇ-ādhipa (IE 8-3; HD), superintendent of the department of records; head of all the scribes or of all the departments. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XIII, p. 17. Hemādri was styled Samasta-karaṇ-ādhiśvara or Samasta-karaṇ-ādhipati (Hist. Dharm., Vol. I, pp. 356-57, notes 850-51). See śrīkaraṇa.

Śrīkaraṇ-āgraṇi (HD), same as Śrīkaraṇ-ādhipa, etc.

śrīkāra-mudr-ānkita (LP), sealed with the syllable śrī.

Śrīkaraṇa-prabhū (IE 8-3), same as Śrīkaraṇ-ādhipa, etc.

śrīkaraṇa-viditam (LP), 'having informed the records office or officer'.

Śrīkaraṇin (EI 26), same as Śrīkaraṇ-ādhipa, etc.

śrī-kārya (SII 2), management of a temple.

śrī-kāṭaka (LP), royal camp.

śrīkhaṇḍa (LP), also spelt śrīkhaṇḍa; sandal wood.

śrīkhaṇḍa-ghoṭu (LP), a kind of horse.

śrīmāḍa (EI 10), palace.

śrīmad-ādivarāha-drama (EI 1), name of a coin, issued by king Ādivarāha (Bhoja I Pratiḥāra, c. 835-85 A.D.).

Śrī-māheśvara (ASLV), a Śaiva ascetic who is one among the authorities of a Śiva temple.

śrī-malaya, cf. Tamil tiru-malai (SITI), literally, 'the
sacred hill;' but really, the central shrine, generally of a Śiva temple.

śrī-mālikā, cf. Tamil tiru-māṭigai-ppatti (SITI), small shrines or niches in the prākāra of a temple on the inner side of the compound wall. Cf. tiru-māṭigai-ppiḷḷai, the temple executive.

śrī-mandira, cf. Tamil tiru-mandiram (SITI), a temple; also tiru-mandira-kkoḍi, cloth threaded round the flag-staff of a temple during festivals. See also Tiru-mandirav-olai, a secretary of the government; an officer entrusted with the duty of communicating the decisions of the king in writing; also Tiru-mandirav-olai-nāyakam, the chief secretary to the government; chief of the tiru-mandirav-olai department.

śrīmat (CII 3; IA 13), prefixed, like śrī, to names of persons and also of places; often used before names beginning with a vowel.

śrī-mukha (SII 12; SITI), royal order or charter; a letter from the king or a chief. Cf. Tamil tiru-muga-kkāṇam, expenses as wages, etc., paid to the person who brings the tiru-mugam (royal order) to the village.

śrī-nakṣatra, cf. Tamil tiru-nakṣatra (SITI), natal star; annual birthday; a year.

śrī-nāman, cf. Tamil tiru-nāma- kkāṇi, tiru-nāmattu-kkāṇi (SITI), literally, ‘the hereditary right of enjoyment in the sacred name’; actually, land or village, generally tax-free, endowed to a Śiva temple.

śrī-nayana, cf. Tamil tiru-nayanam (SITI), an ornament made of gold or silver resembling the eye and put on the eyes of the idol; same as Tamil kan-malar.

śrī-ν (IE 8-1), abbreviation of Śrīhasta-nirikṣita, ‘examined by the king’. See ni and Śrī-hasta, etc.

Śripāda (IE 8-8), used to indicate ‘the king’; cf. Śrī-carana, etc.; also Tamil Śripādaṅgal (SITI), an exalted personage; used as an expression of respect.

Cf. Tamil śripadatāṅgikal (SITI), vehicle-bearers attached to a temple, as supporting the feet of the god.

śrī-paścima-mandira, cf. Tamil tiru-meq-koyil (SITI), sacred temple in the west; a Viṣṇu temple which is situated to the west of a village.

śrī-paṭṭa (EI 15), royal charter or seal.

(EI 2), diadem bestowed [upon a favourite] by the king.
śrī—śrīga

(Ep. Ind., Vol. II, p. 344), same as rāja-patta or patta (EI 4). śrī-pattikā, cf. Tamil tiru-ppatigai (SITI), girdle worn by the image of a deity.

śrīphala (EI 9), the bilva fruit.

Śrī-prthivi-vallabha (IE 8-2), literally, ‘the husband of [the goddesses] Śrī and Prthivi (i.e. the god Viṣṇu)’; title assumed by some kings of the Deccan probably claiming to be incarnations of the god Viṣṇu; often abbreviated as Śrīvallabha or Vallabha.

Śrī-Rāma (ASLV), sign manual of some kings of Vijayanagara who often wrote Śrī-Virūpākṣa f.r. the purpose.

śrī-raṅga, cf. Tamil tiru-arangu (SITI), same as raṅga-maṇḍapa.

Śrī-rudra (SITI; ASLV), also called Śrī-rudra-māheśvara; a Śaiva devotee; same as Śrī-māheśvara.

Śrīśāmanta (EI 21, 26), sometimes a personal name (e.g. Sandhivigrahin Śrīśāmanta who was the writer of a royal charter) and sometimes a designation (as in Kaṃsāra-kulaputra-śresthīn Śrīśāmanta-Svayambhū who was the engraver of the same charter). See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXV, p. 240.

śrīśrikaraṇ-ṛdi-samasta-mudrā-vyāpāra, cf. mudrā-vyāpāra.

Śrīvallabha (IE 8-2), cf. Śrī-prthivi-vallabha.

śrīvaṭṭa (SII 2), mole on Viṣṇu’s chest; sometimes represented in the shape of a crown as found in the Hathingumpha inscription of Khāravela.


śrī-vimāna (SII 2, 13), same as vimāna; central shrine in the temple.

Śrī-Virūpākṣa (ASLV), sign manual of the Vijayanagara kings, Virūpākṣa being their tutelary deity. Cf. Śrī-Rāma.

Śrī-vithi-nāyaka, cf. Tamil Tiru-vidi-nāyakar (SITI), a metallic image of the deity for being taken in procession along the streets round the temple.

śrīga (EI 14), mentioned in relation to a tank.
śṛṅgāra—Sthala

śṛṅgāra-bhoga (EI 5), same as raṅga-bhoga (q.v.).
śrotaka (IE 8-5; EI 32), a kind of rent; cf. śrotā, etc.
śrotā (IE 8-5; EI 32), probably, a tax in kind collected from farmers by a lessee of State lands; same as Marāṭhī śīlotaṇa, śīlotārī or śīlotri; cf. śrotaka.
śrotṛiya (SITI), land or a village granted to a Śrotṛiya or Brāhmaṇa learned in the Vedas.
śruta-devatā (EI 2), the goddess of eloquence.
śrutī (SII 1), a Vedic text.
(EI 7-1-2), 'four'.
Śrutimān (SITI), elders of a community looking after its affairs; perhaps adapted from Tamil Keḻi.
śṛy-ājñā, cf. Tamil śṛy-ājñāi (SITI), royal order.
śṛy-amṛta, cf. Tamil tiruv-amudu (SITI), food offering (mainly, rice) to a deity in a temple.
stambha (BL), a tower.
(LL.), a pillar. Cf. skambha.
(EI 8-6; EI 3), same as Kannaḍa kamma, kamba, kambha; a land measure equal to one-hundredth of a mātāru or nivartana.
(SITI), lamp-stand or lamp-post.
sthā, cf. paṭatra sthāpayītvā (LP), 'by laying it out at interest'; yaṣṭi-prātiṣṭhāpanā sthāpayītvā, 'besides raising the pillar' (Select Inscriptions, p. 136). See sthāpayītvā.
sthit (IA 15), a standard for measuring gardens.
sthala (IE 8-4), shortened form of deve-sthala; sometimes suffixed to names of localities; also the subdivision of a district.
(EI 8-4; EI 12, 18, 24; ASLV), a small territorial unit like a Parganā; a district or its subdivision. Cf. Kona-sthala (EI 32), also called a deṣa, maṇḍala, rāṣṭra, sima, etc.
(CITD), a place, habitation; a holy place; a district. Cf. sa-jala-sthala (IE 8-5); the land [of a village].
Cf. Tamil sthala-kkāval (SITI), village watch.
sthala-durga (ASLV), fort built on the plains.
Sthala-gauḍa (ASLV), officer associated with the administration of the unit called sthala; cf. Sthala-karnaṇam, Gauḍa. sthālaka (EI 19), explained as 'a back-bone.'
Sthala-karaṇam (ASLV), an accountant-clerk associated with the administration of the unit called sthala. Cf. Sthala-karaṇa.
[sthala]-patha-karana, cf. karaṇa (LP); the department of roadways.

sthala-purana (IA 30), a eulogistic work on a holy place, river, etc. Cf. māhāmya.

sthala-vṛtti (EI 13), explained as 'a tenure in which payment of tax was made in kind from the produce'; cf. tala-vṛtti (Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 273).

sthali (IE 8-4), shortened form of deva-sthali; sometimes suffixed to names of localities; also the subdivision of a district (EI 11).

Sthāmya (EI 24), wrong reading of Sthāyin (q.v.).

sthāna (EI 8), residence.

✓(IE 8-4; SITI), literally, 'a place'; abbreviation of deva-sthāna or a temple; sometimes suffixed to names of localities. Cf. bhagavato......sthāne (Lüders, Mathurā Ins., p. 62, text lines 2-3).

✓(LL), also sthānaka, a temple; cf. Sthānika, Sthānattār. (SII 1), a shrine; cf. mahāsthāna, a great temple. (IA 3), a Bhūta temple.

Cf. tāṇa-mānām (SITI), dignity or honour attached to a status or office.

Cf. sinha-sthāna (LL), same as sinh-āsana. (SII 11-1), cf. Kannada thāna; name of a geographical unit.

✓Sthāna (CII 4), a superintendent cf. Sthānapāla, etc.

✓(EI 9), cf. 'officer in charge of the sthānas.'

sthāna-bhūmi (EI 24), land belonging to a temple.

Sthān-ācārya (EI 5, 6, 16, 28), priest of a temple; the chief priest.

sthāna-dāna (LP), allowing one to stand somewhere, i.e. allotting some land to one.

✓sthān-ādhikāra (IA 18), office of the superintendent of a shrine.

✓Sthān-ādhikaraṇika (EI 3, 6, 24), officer in the administration of an outpost; see Sthān-ādhikyta.

✓Sthān-ādhikyta (IE 8-3; EI 24), modern Thānādār; officer in charge of a police or military outpost; cf. Gaulmika. See Sthān-ādhipati, Sthānapāla, etc.

✓Sthān-ādhipati (CITD), same as Sthān-ādhyakṣa, Sthānapati, etc.; a local governor; superintendent of a place; a watch-
man; a police officer; often also called *Sthānika-dharma-kartṛ.

∗(EI 24), officer in charge of an outpost.

*sthānaka* (LL), same as *sthāna*, a temple.

*sthāna-karaṇa*, cf. *karaṇa* (LP); explained as ‘the public works department’.

∗Sthānalaka (CII 4), a local officer.

∗Sthāna-mahājana (EI 31), same as Tamil *Sthānattār* (Sanskrit *Sthānastha*).

∗sthāna-māṇya* (CITD), probably, land granted by the ruler to his officers for their maintenance in lieu of salary.

∗Sthānāntarika* (IE 8-3; EI 23, 28, 29), probably, superintendent of encampment or transfer of the king’s residence from one camp to another.


∗Sthānapati* (IE 18), a civil agent kept by the *Nāyakas* at the imperial court at Vijayanagara.

∗(EI 18, 28), officer in charge of an outpost.

∗(IA 18), designation associated with a religious office; cf. *Sthān-ācārya*.

∗Sthānattār* (SITI; ASLV), Sanskrit *Sthānastha*; managers of a temple; the temple executive.

∗Sthānīka* (IA 12; ASLV), superintendent or manager of a temple; cf. Tamil *Tānigar* (SITI), temple executive; also *Tānika-rāyar*, director of the temple ceremonies.

∗(EI 8), title of priests in Jain temples.

∗(EI 28), an officer belonging to an outpost probably serving under the *Sthānapati*, or the same as the *Sthānapati*.

∗(HD), an officer in charge of a ward of a city or a district. See *Hist. Dharma*, Vol. III, pp. 143 and 149.

∗(HRS), according to the *Arthaśāstra*, (1) officer in charge of one-fourth of the kingdom; (2) officer in charge of one-fourth of a city.

∗Sthāpan-ācārya* (HA), same as Thavaṇī (q.v.). Cf. *Sthān-ācārya*.

*Sthapati* (EI 4; BL; HD), a mason or architect. See *Viśṇudharmottara*, II. 24. 39.

sthāpayitvā—sthiti

sthāpayitvā, cf. Prakrit ṭhapaścahaṭha (CII 2-1), literally, ‘having kept’; really, ‘besides’, ‘in addition to...’; cf. yaṣṭi-pratiṣṭhānaṁ ṭhapaścahaṭha (Sanskrit yaṣṭi-pratiṣṭhāpanaṁ sthāpayitvā), ‘in addition to the erection of the memorial pillar’.

sthāvara, cf. sa-sthāvara-jaṅgama (IE 8-5); the immovable belongings of a village.

Sthavira (CII 3, etc.), a Buddhist priestly title; same as Pāli Thera; an Elder in the community of Buddhist monks; a senior monk. Cf. Thàira (EI 3), an Elder among Buddhist monks; also Saṅgha-sthavira (Lüders, Mathurā Ins., p. 190), ‘the senior of the order’.

Sthavira-kalpin (HA), a Jain Sādhu whose practices are not so rigorous as that of a Jīna-kalpin and are easier to practise.

Sthaviri (LL), Buddhist; a senior nun; Pāli Therī.

Sthavirīya, cf. Prakrit Therīya (EI 33), community of the Buddhist monks called Sthaviravādin.


sthira (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 181), a permanent endowment.

sthira-sībira (IA 12), same as Kannaḍa nele-vīḍu; ‘a standing camp’; capital; cf. jaya-skandhāvāra of the Pāla inscriptions.

sthita (CII 1), same as upasthita, present.

(BEFEO, Vol. XLIII, p. 6, text line 15), same as pratiṣṭhita, installed.

sthitaka (EI 11), perpetual grant.

sthiti (EI 32), decree.

(EI 8-5), regulation; see ācāra-sthiti.

(EI 12), usage; practice [in respect of calculation of dates]; Mālavā-gaṇa-sthiti-vāśā = kāla-jñānāya liṅkitesu, ‘[in the years...........] written for the knowledge of time (i.e. the date of some event) according to the practice [of calculation] of the Mālavā republic’; Mālavānāṁ gaṇa-sthityā yāte śata-catusṭaye, ‘four hundred years..........having elapsed according to the practice [of calculation] of the Mālavas.”

sthiti-pātra (IE 8-5), same as ācāra-sthiti-pātra (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 169); a document containing regulations; see sthiti-vyavasthā, etc. Pātra seems to be used for patra.

sthiti-patraka (EI 32), a record of decision.
sthitapātra—sudhā

sthitapātra-vyavasthā (IE 8-5), same as sthiti-pātra or ācāra-sthithi-pātra (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 169).
sthiti-vyavasthā (IE 8-5), same as sthiti-pātra or ācāra-sthiti-pātra (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 169).
sthāṇā (ML), a pilaster.
Stratega (IE 8-2, 8-3), Greek Strategos (q.v.), commander of forces.
Strategos (IE 8-2, 8-3), Greek; commander of forces, transliterated as Stratega (q.v.) in Indian records; a feudatory or gubernatorial title.
strī-dhana (SITI; ASLV), dowry.
Stry-adhyakṣa (IE 8-3; CII 1), superintendent of matters concerning the ladies of the royal household; cf. Antahpurādhyakṣa, Stryadhyakṣa-mahāmātra, etc.
stūpa (CII 3; BL; LL), technical name of a type of Buddhist monument; a Buddhist structure enshrining relics. Sometimes the term ratna-grha (i.e. the house enshrining the three ratnas or the best amongst the three) seems to be used to denote a stūpa.
(EI 2), a Jain religious establishment.
(SITI), pinnacle of a temple.
stupī, same as vimāna (IA 9), q.v.
śu (IE 8-1; CII 3; LP), abbreviation of śukla-pakṣa or śuddha-pakṣa or the bright fortnight; a day of the bright half of the month; used in connection with di (e.g. śu-di), but sometimes by itself; often written as su. Cf. ba-di.
su, cf. śu.
subhāṣita (CII 4), a pithy saying in a stanza.
śubhra (IA 17), used to indicate the bright fortnight.
suṣci (LL), sūci (EI 15), a rail bar.
śu-di (IE 8-1), abbreviation of śukla (or śuddha)-pakṣa-dina (or divasa), often written as su-di. See śu-ti.
śu-di (IE 8-1), mistake for śu-di.
śuddhāvāsa (IA 10), Buddhist; ‘pure abode’ being five in number.
sudhā-karman (EI 23), white-washing.
sudhāṃśu (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.

su-dīvasā (IA 18; CII 1), an auspicious day.

śuka-nāsa, cf. śukanāsi (Arch. Rev., 1960-61, Section III) literally, ‘a parrot’s nose’ explained as ‘a gargoyle or the water spout in a building’ (Acharya, Ind. Arch., p. 169) and ‘a vestibule’ (R. Narasimhachar, The Kesava Temple of Somanāthapur, p. 3); but also as ‘the projection of the main body of the śikhara of a temple originally at the front-side’ (Kramrisch, Hindu Temple, p. 241); also called śukāṅghri. The Dīpārṇava (ed. Prabhāśaṅkara O. Sompurā, p. 116) has the following stanzas on the subject:

agre kolī kapolas = tu śuka-nāsas = tu nāsikā
śāndhāre stambha-rekhā ca kartavyā madhya-kośṭhake
prāśādasya puro-bhāge nirvāṇa-mūla-sṝṅgakam
 tad-agre śūka-nāsam ca ek-ādi saṃtam = udgamam
 tasy = opari śīṃhāh sthāpyo maṇḍapa-kalasa-saṃhā
dvi-stambhāḥ śūka-nās-āgre vijñeyah pāda-maṇḍapāḥ


sukhā (IA 26), same as su-dī 4.
sukhaḍi, sukhaḍi (LP), Gujarāti; also spelt sūṣadī; a kind of sweetmeat; a reward.

sukhana, sukhanā (CII 1), ‘causing happiness’.
sukh-āsana (Ind. Ant., Vol. IX, p. 95), translated as ‘a palanquin’; enumerated as one of the five prasādas granted by a king to a subordinate. Cf. paṅcāṅga-prasāda.

sukha-saṅkathā-vinoda (IA 8), ‘the delight of pleasing conversation’; cf. ‘while he was ruling, with the delight of pleasing conversation, at the capital of Kalyāṇa’.

śukra-netra (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.
sukṛta (CII 1), a good deed.

śukti, same as śatamāna (q.v.).
śūla (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’; cf. triśūla, a trident.

Śulapāla (EI 11), probably, an associate of the courtesans. Sulatāna (BL), Indian modification of a title of the Muhammadan kings; same as Arabic Sulṭān. Cf. Sulitāna, etc.

śūlavari (EI 25), Tamil; name of a tax.

śūlin (IE 7-1-2), ‘eleven’.

Sulitāna (BL), Indian modification of a title of the Muhammadan kings; same as Arabic Sulṭān. Cf. Sulatāna, etc.
$\checkmark$ šulka (IE 8-5; EI 12, 23, 25, 30; CHI 4; CITD), tolls; customs duties; octroi duties; taxes particularly levied at ferries and passes and on roads, etc.; cf. krīḍara-šulka (EI 5), name of a tax; also šuṅgam, šuṅkam (SITI), customs, tolls.

✓ (HRS), tax, probably identical with bali according to early authorities; ferry dues, tolls and transit duties according to the Smṛtis and lexicons; according to the Arthaśāstra, (1) duties levied upon articles imported into a city, (2) port-dues, (3) duty upon the sale of liquors, (4) customs collected by the ferrymen and boundary-officers, (5) duty upon mining products, (6) duty upon imported salt, and (7) duty upon animals intended for slaughter; according to Śukra, tolls and duties upon building-sites, etc. The Amarakośa explains šulka as ghaṭī-ādi-deya and Kṣīraśvāmin enumerates the dues as ferry duties, tolls paid at military stations or police outposts and transit duties paid by merchants.


✓ Šulkagrāha (HD), an official who collected tolls and customs duties. See Śukra, II. 128.

✓ Šulka-maṇḍapikā (EI 3, 9), customs house. See šulka-śālā. (CHI 4), explained by some as ‘a market-pavilion’.

(Ind. Ant., Vol. XI, p. 329 and note 31), translated as ‘the rent office’.

✓ Šulka-śālā, cf. suṅga-śālai (SITI), place where tolls are collected; a customs house. See šulka-maṇḍapikā.

✓ Šulk-ātiyātrakā (IE 8-8; EI 30), boundary-crossing fee; exit tax; cf. atiyātrakā.


śūnā (HRS), royal dues collected by the superintendent of the slaughter-house, as suggested by the Arthaśāstra.

suṅḍaka (IA 19), meaning doubtful; probably, a bundle.

suṅka (EI 12), a corrupt form of šulka often found in South Indian inscriptions.

Suṅkapannāyadadhiṣṭhāyaka (IE 8-3), Kannada-Sanskrit; superintendent of the income from tolls. See Suṅka-vērgaḍē.

Suṅka-vērgaḍē (EI 19), Kannada; official designation; Sanskrit Šulk-ādhyakṣa. See Suṅkapannāyadadhiṣṭhāyaka.
śūnya (IE 7-1-2), ‘cypher’.
śūnya-grāma, cf. ‘she made a further grant of five śūnya-grāmas’ (Arch. Rev., 1960-61, Section III, No. 44).
Śunyārā, Śunyārā (Chamba), a goldsmith; from Sanskrit Suvarṇakāra.
Śuparnā (EI 2), a class of demi-gods.
suprabhāta (IA 12), name of the morning worship at the Rāmeśvara temple.
supradārya (CII 1), ‘easy to enter’, ‘easy to do’.
sura (IE 7-1-2), ‘thirtythree’.
surabhi, see surahi.
surahi (HA), Sanskrit surabhi; inscribed stone with the representation of a cow with her calf and the sun and the moon in the upper part, the inscriptions usually recording gifts or donations or exemptions from obligations or taxes declared by kings. This indicated permanence and inviobability.
surā-karana (EI 30), distillation of liquor.
Suratāna (IE 8-2; EI 12), same as Arabic Sulṭān; see Suratrāṇa, Sulaṭāna, etc.
Suratrāṇa (IE 8-2; EI 4, 1, 13, 32; BL), variously spelt as Suritrāṇa, Suralāṇa, etc.; Hindu adaptation of the Muslim royal title Sulṭān; often adopted as a personal name. Cf. Ḥammira. See Sulatāna, etc.
Suravāla (EI 33), one who sets songs or musical instruments to tune.
Śūri (EI 9), title of Jain religious teachers; often used as their name-ending.
Śuritrāṇa (BL), same as Suratrāṇa, etc.
sūrya (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), ‘twelve’.
sūrya-bha (JAHRs, Vol. II, p. 287, text line 64), literally, ‘the sun’s asterism’, the Hastā-nakṣatra.
sūrya-graha (EI 24), solar eclipse.
sūrya-parvan (IA 19; LP), solar eclipse.
śuṣrūṣā (CII 1), obedience; cf. dharma-śuṣrūṣāṁ śuṣrūṣatu, ‘one should practise obedience to morality.’
suta (IE 7-1-2), confused with Pāṇḍu-suta and used to indicate ‘five’.
Sūta, one of the king's high functionaries (ratna or ratnin); cf. Hist. Dharm., Vol. III, p. 111.

Sūta-cēlā (BL), a pupil or disciple.

śu-ti (IE 8-1), contraction of śukla( or śuddha)-pakṣa-tīthi.

śūra (IA 20), a manual of religious rituals, etc.

(HRS), royal receipts collected by the superintendent of weaving, as suggested by the Arthasastra.

(IE 3-1), same as śarayantaraka; the string holding the leaves of a manuscript together (Vāsavatattā, Hall's ed., p. 250).

Sūtra (PJS), abbreviation of Sūtradhāra, a mason.

Sūtradhṛt (EI 33), same as Sūtradhāra.

Sūtradhāra (EI 24; CII 4; BL), a mason; an artisan; an epithet generally applied to the engravers of stone inscriptions of the medieval period. See Sūtradhṛt, Sūtradhṛt, Sūtradhārīn.

Sūtradhāra-pitāmaha, cf. pitāmaha (IA 19); 'the very Brahman among the masons'; title of a mason.

Sūtradhārīn (EI 15), same as Sūtradhāra.

Sūtradhṛt (EI 31), same as Sūtradhāra.

Sūtrāntika (LL), a Buddhist monk versed in the sūtra works. See Sūtrāntikinī.

Sūtrāntikinī (LL), a Buddhist nun versed in the sūtra works. See Sūtrāntika.

suttee (CII 3, etc.), see satī.

swarṇa (IE 8-8; EI 28; CII 3), name of a gold coin and also of a weight of gold; equal to 16 maṇas or 80 ratis; also called akṣa, pūca, pāṇī, kroḍa, binduka, vidālapadaka, hamsapada, grāsagrahā and tola. See ŽNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 46.

(SII 13), same as Tamil kaṭaṇju.

swarṇa-dāṇḍa (IE 8-5; EI 12, 28), tax on goldsmiths; same as Tamil taṭṭar-pāṭṭam, etc., noticed in Appendix II.

swarṇ-ādāya (CITD), same as swarṇ-āya. Cf. hiranya, etc.

Swarṇ-ādhyakṣa (EI 24), official designation; probably the same as Swarṇavīthī-adhikṛta (q.v.).

Swarṇakāra (EI 24, BL), a goldsmith; often the epithet of the engravers of copper-plate grants.

Swarṇavīthī-adhikṛta (EI 18), superintendent of the goldsmith's business. Swarṇa-vīthi literally means 'the quarters of the goldsmiths'.
suvarṇ-āya (also called suvarṇ-ādāya); land revenue paid in cash. Cf. hiranya, etc.

śwāstiyam (SITI), Tamil; right of hereditary enjoyment. śvabhra, cf. sa-vana-śvabhra-midhāna; a pit.
S decodeśi (CITD), often used with the word Para-deśin or Nānādeśin with reference to the two main communities of traders and merchants.

sva-hasta (EI 23; CII 3; IA 8), signature or sign-manual. Cf. sva-hast-ākṣāraṇi (LP), a receipt.
(Ind. Ep., p. 187, verse 77), used to indicate a grant of land because the donor's signature was required to be put on a deed of grant.

śvah-śvah (CII 1), daily; same as ahar-ahaḥ.

svalpa (EI 24), small; sometimes prefixed to the name of a locality (e.g. Svalpa-Vallūra), etc., to distinguish it from others of the same name but styled 'big' or 'medium'. Cf. Kṣudra-Dharmagiri and Mahā-Dharmagiri; Vāḍa-Hosa and Maṇījhi-Hosa (EI 35).

Śvāmin (IE 8-3; EI 24; CII 3; LL), royal title probably of foreign origin, assumed by the kings of Śaka-Kuśāṇa extraction; adopted by indigenous rulers like the Śatavāhanas. Cf. Śāmi (SITI), the king.

Cf. Vihāra-svāmin (founder or master of a monastery), etc. (EI 7), same as Svāmi-Mahāsena, i.e. Kārttikeya.
(EI 23), designation of the member of a guild.
(EI 5), cf. 'the 500 Svāmins of Aiholg'; probably meaning the Māheśvaras.
Cf. svāmi-vāram (SITI), land-lord's share; same as Tamil mel-vāram.

svāmi-bhoga (EI 8; SII 3), 'the master's share'; the landlord's share.

Śvāmini (CII 3), a noble lady or mistress. Cf. also Vihāra-svāmini.

sva-mukh-ājñā (CII 3), 'the order or command from one's own mouth'; used with reference to the king's verbal order for the preparation and issue of charters.

svāmya (SITI), ownership; right to property; cf. ubhaya-svāmya (EI 5), tejaḥ-svāmya; also manneya-svāmya (SII 11-1), tenure held by a Manneya.

svara (IE 7-1-2), 'seven'.


Svaratrāṇa—Syāramallika

Svaratrāṇa (BL), same as Suratrāṇa, etc.
svarga (IE 7-1-2), ‘twentyone’.
svarna, cf. śoṇa-vāri (SITI), svarna-vāri, explained as ‘tax payable in gold’; same as Tamil pōn-vāri; but cf. also svarna-dāṇḍa, profession-tax payable by the goldsmiths.
Svarṇa-bhāṇḍārin, cf. Poṇ-pañḍārigal (EI 33), members of the administrative council of a temple.
svarn-ādāya (SII 1; SITI), ‘revenue in gold’; taxes payable in coin. Cf. hiranya, swarn-ādāya, etc.
svarna-dāṇḍa, see swarna-dāṇḍa.
Svarṇakāra (EI 24), a goldsmith.
svarna-kṣmā (EI 16), name of a mahādāna.
svarna-meru (EI 24), name of a mahādāna.
svarūpa (SITI), an estate of the Nambūdris, royal personages, etc., of Malai-nāḍu.
sva-samaya (EI 24), explained as a Jain doctrine; the doctrines of one’s own religion.
svasti (CII 3, 4), welfare; auspicious word used at the beginning of some inscriptions to ensure success of the undertaking; an exclamation used at the commencement of inscriptions. Sometimes used as a neuter noun, with astu in the maṅgala at the end of documents.
svastika-paṭṭa (LL), slab with the representation of a svastika symbol.
svastyayana (EI 31), rite for averting evil.
sva-tala (EI 11), surface of the ground [of the gift land].
svatātra (SITI), a share; a customary fee; emoluments.
svayamvāra (EI 8), the bride’s selection of her husband.
śvet-cchātra (EI 29), ‘the white umbrella’; one of the royal insignia; same as śvet-āṭapatra.
śvet-garut (SII 2), swan.
śvetāmbara (IA 7), a Jain sect; same as Śvetapāṭa.
Śvetapāṭa (IA 7), same as Śvetāmbara.
śvet-āṭapatra (EI 29), ‘the white umbrella’, one of the royal insignia; same as śvet-cchātra.
svolikā-pāta, svolī-pāta (EI 1), meaning doubtful. Svo = kho?
syādvāda (EI 3; SII 1), Jain; also called syādvāda-mata, syādvāda-vidyā; scepticism.
Syāramallika (EI 33), probably Persian Sair Malik (i.e. Malik-us-Sai), collector or taxes, Sair meaning ‘tax’.
tabu (IA 20, 29), a taboo.

_Tad-āniyuktaka_ (IE 8-3; EI 23), official designation; same as _Tad-āyuuktaka._

_tadāvā_ (CII 1), the present time; the time being.

_Tad-āyuuktaka_ (IE 8-3; EI 6, 23), an officer who was a subordinate to the _Āyuuktaka_; mentioned along with _Vinīyuktaka_; cf. _Tad-āniyuktaka, Tan-niyuktaka, Tad-vinīyuktaka,_ etc.

_Tādāyuuktaka_ (EI 15), same as _Tad-āyuuktaka._

_tad-bhāva_ (IA 7), a word in Prakrit or the regional languages, which is modified from a Sanskrit word.

_Tad-vinīyuktaka_ (IE 8-3), same as _Tad-āyuuktaka_ or _Tan-niyuktaka._

_Tagarapati_ (EI 13), mistake for _Nagarapati._

taila, oils; a branch of revenue according to the _Artha-śāstra._ See Ghoshal, _H. Rev. Syst._, p. 90.

tail-ābhyaṅga_ (IA 22), cf. _abhyaṅga._

taila-ghāṇaka_ (EI 19), oil mill.

taila-paṇḍikā_ (EI 24), explained as ‘leaves producing oil’.

_Tailika-rāja_ (EI 23), ‘chief of a guild of oilmen’; designation of the chairman of the oilmen’s guild.

_Tairthika_ (EI 32), same as _Tir(th)ika_, a priest [of the non-Buddhists].

(IE 8-3), cf. _Tūthika_ (EI 1; LL), ferry-officer or officer in charge of the places of pilgrimage.

_Tājika Tājīka_ (EI 23, 32), _Tājiya, Tāyika_; an Arab.

ṭākā, Bengali form of _ṭaṅka_, meaning a silver coin (rupee) and also money.

ṭhākorkhānā_ (HA), same as _balānaka._

taks-ācārya, cf. Tamil _tacc-ācāriyam_ (SITI), the status of the master carpenter; chief of the carpenters. Cf. _tacc-ācāriya-kkāṇi_, the right of officiating as the chief carpenter, as also the stone-mason of a temple; the land set apart for the enjoyment of the holder of that office.

taksan_ (IE 7-1-2), ‘eight’.

tala, cf. sa-tala_ (IE 8-5); surface of the ground.

_tāla_ (IE 8-5), a palmyra palm; cf. sa-tālaka as an epithet of a gift village referring to the right of enjoying the trees by privileged tenants in some areas.
tāla—Talāra

*tāla* (SII 2), Tamil; a dish.

*(EI 21; SITI)*, Tamil; the treasury

*tala-bheyā* (IA 18), word of uncertain implication; mentioned with ghāṅaka, mallaka, vundhaka etc. (IA 18); cf. talabhedyā-ghāṅaka-mallaka-vundhaka-danḍadosa-prāpt-ādāya (Ind. Ant., Vol. XVIII, p. 83, text lines 19-20), epithet of gift village. See *tala-bhoga*.

*tala-bhoga* (IA 7; SII 11-1), explained as 'the enjoyment of sites of land'; really, 'land granted for the maintenance of a temple at the time of its consecration'; same as *tala-vāṭaka*, *tala-vṛtti*, and probably also *tala-bheyā*.

Tāladhvaja (BL), official designation of the governor of a territory; same as Gujarāti Tālājā.

Talaivan (SII 1), Tamil; a chief.

Talaiyā (SII 1), Tamil; same as Kannada Talārī; a watchman. See Talavara.

talaka (LP), 'on the spot'.

*(EI 23)*, a territorial division.

talāka (EI 14), same as taṭāka, taḍāga; a tank.

tala-pada (HRS), known from Caulukya records; lands fully assessed for revenue, as distinguished from estates which were held on condition of service or for a reduced lump assessment; explained as Gujarāti talpat, 'land paying rent to the government' (IA 11).

tala-pāṭa (SITI), Tamil; an army; armaments.

tāla-patra, Tamil olai (SITI); literally, 'palm leaf'; an order from the king or a person in authority. Cf. olai-ccēḍa-nam, 'a document written on palm leaf'; olai-ccampaṭam, 'wages paid to the messenger who brings the olai to meet his expenses on the way'; also written as olai-ccambaṭam, olai-ccemāṭam, etc.; same as nirūpa-ccambaṭam; cf. olai-nāyaka, 'the chief secretary or the senior officer looking after correspondence'.

tāla-pāṭṭa (IA 15), probably the same as tāla-patra, meaning 'an ear-ornament'.

Talaprahārin (EI 6), official designation; probably the same as Talārī or Kotvāl.

Talāra (IE 8-2; EI 22; LP; BL; HD), administrator of a city or prefect of the city police; same as Talavara, Talārī or Kotvāl. Talavara of early South Indian inscriptions means a Rājasthānīya (a Duke or a viceroy) according to some
commentators and the Kotwāl or a city magistrate according to others. A subdivision of high class Khatris of the Punjab is called Talwār. Cf. Tala-rakṣa or Tal-ārakṣa; also called Ārakṣika and Dansapāśika. See Bhandarkar’s List, No. 579; IHQ, 1960, p. 266.

√talār-ābhāyya (EI 11), tax for payment to the Talāra; according to some, Talāra is the Kotwāl and bhāyya or ābhāyya is what is called saṁbhāvanā, i. e. pāghdī, and talār-ābhāyya is the pāghdī money given to the Kotwāl (LP).

√Talāri (IE 8-2), Telugu-Kannaḍa; ‘a village watchman’; same as Talāra.

√talārika (ASLV), the office of the Talāra.

√Tal-ārakṣa (EI 22), same as Talavara.

Talātī (Ind. Ant., Vol. XII, p. 165, noted 38), a stipendiary (i.e. not hereditary) village accountant in the Kannaḍa- and Marāṭhi-speaking areas.

√Talavara (IE 8-2; EI 20, 28), a title of the nobility or of subordinate rulers in some cases (a Rājasthāṇiya according to Vinayavijaya’s Subodhikā commentary on the Jain Kalpasūtra); but the designation of the administrator of a city or of the police officer in charge of a city, according to some sources (Hemacandra explaining Talāra as Nagara-rakṣaka); cf. Talāra, Talāri, etc.; also Mahātalavara.

√(Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 78), cf. Talavara mentioned in the list of royal officials.

√Talavargika (EI 3), official designation.

√talavārikā, cf. Kannaḍa talavārikā (EI 1), the village-watchman’s quit-rent; cf. Taḷavāra or Talāri (Tamil Taḷaiyāri), ‘a village-watchman’.

√Tāḷāvārīka (IA 12), official designation; same as either Talāri or Talātī (a stipendiary village-accountant in the Marāṭhi- and Kannaḍa-speaking areas).

tala-vāṭaka (EI 31), same as tala-pāṭaka or tala-vṛtti. But cf. tala-vāṭaka in tala-vāṭaka-vāstunā saha kṣetram, ‘a piece of land together with suburbs, gardens and homestead land’ (Select Inscriptions, p. 349, text line 18). The meaning here may also be ‘adjoining land’ which was probably the original implication of the expression.

Talāvāṭaka (CHI, Vol. III, p. 216; also p. 217 and note), possibly the superintendent of temple property (cf. tala-vāṭaka);
same as Gujarāṭī Talāṭī (a petty revenue officer), according to some (HD).

tala-vṛtti (EI 13, 15, 21, 33; IA 7; SII 11-1; SITI),
‘endowment of the adjoining land’; land granted for the main-
tenance of a temple or deity at the time of its consecration;
same as tala-bhoga, tala-vāṭaka, tala-pāṭaka.

tālī, tālī (EI 1), a measure of liquor.
(SII 3), the marriage badge; cf. māṅgalya.
tallaja (SII 1), excellent.
ṭan (Chamba, etc.), abbreviation of ṭanāka.
Tāmbūladaṇ-ādhikṛta (EI 19), officer supplying betel
bīḍas to the king. Cf. Vārgulika, etc.
Tāmbūlaka-vāḥaka (EI 28), bearer of the king’s betel-
box; same as Ǫdīyā Vāgulī. See Tāmbūladaṇ-ādhikṛta, etc.
Tāmbulika (EI 28), producer and seller of betel leaves.
tambūru (ASLV), a musical instrument.
Tamil, name of an alphabet and language.
Tammaḍī (CITD), Telugu; also called Tammaḷa, Tāmbali,
Tambala-vāḍu and Taṁbiga; a Śiva priest.

tāmma (IE; EI 8, 23), same as tāmma-sāsana; a copper-plate
grant; also land granted by means of such charters.

Tāmmrahāra, cf. Tāmerā (EI 16), a coppersmith.

tāmra (IE; EI 1, 4), same as tāmra-paṭṭa; a copper-plate
grant; also gift land.

tāmra-patra (EI 23), also called tāmra-paṭṭa, tāmra-
paṭṭakā; same as tāmra-sāsana.

tāmra-paṭṭa (EI 19, 23, 24; CII 4; Chamba), a copper-
plate charter; gift land. Cf. tāmra-patra, tāmra-paṭṭaka.

Tāmra-paṭṭaka (EI 4, 23), same as tāmra-paṭṭa.

Tāmra-phali (EI 22), a copper plate. Cf. triphali-tāmra-
sāsana.

Tāmra-praśasti (CII 4), eudogy written on copper plates;
a copper-plate charter.

Tāmra-sāsana (IE; EI 23; CII 3), a copper-charter; a tech-
nical term for a deed of conveyance written on copper plates; also
gift land. See sāsana.

Tāna (IE 7-1-2), ‘fortynine’; but sometimes used to
indicate ‘thirtyfour’.

Tanaya-prāpta (CII 3), ‘an adopted son’.

Tāṇḍava (CII 4), name of the dance of Śiva.
taṇḍula, unit of measurement; half of a dhānya-māṣa (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 48).

taṇḍula-parvata (IA 9), name of a gift.

taṅkī (IA 26), also called taṅkī, etc.; same as taṅka.

taṅka (EI 9,20; CII 4; ML), name of a coin; cf. Vijayarāja-taṅka, taṅka issued by Vijayarāja; spelt often as taṅkā and in old Bengali as taṅkā; same as śāna also called dharana; a coin in general; regarded as equal to 4 silver fanams; name applied to both gold and silver issues 80 ratis in weight (JNSI, Vol. XXII, pp. 197-98); silver coins of the Delhi Sultāns—96 or 100 ratis in weight. See JNSI, Vol. XVI, pp. 42-49. Cf. śāṣukāni-taṅka, hema-taṅka, raṇtya-taṅka; also taṅka (LP), a copper coin equal to half of a pice.

(Chamba), a copper coin equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Rupee.

taṅkaka (EI 19; CII 4; BL), name of a coin; a silver coin. Cf. 'taṅkakas stamped with the figure of the Bhagavat' (Bhandarkar’s List, No. 2033).

taṅka-śāla, cf. Tamil iṭaṅka-śālai (SITI), a mint.

taṅka-śāla-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP); the department of minting coins.

tanmātra (IE 7-1-2), 'five'.

Tan-niyuktaka (IE 8-3); an officer probably under the Āyukta; same as Tad-āyuktaka or Tad-viniyuktaka.

tantali (IE 8-5), a tamarind tree; cf. sa-tantalika, epithet of a gift village referring to the right to enjoy such trees by privileged tenants in some areas.

tantra (ASLV), army, government; cf. Tantrin in South Indian inscriptions.

(SITI), army, mainly the infantry; cf. Tantrin in South Indian inscriptions.

(CII 4), explained as 'Home Affairs'.

(LP), cf. tantre nīrūpita, 'officially sent'.

(IHQ, Vol. XXXIV, p. 277), cf. Tantr-ādhikārin, 'officer in charge of administration', in the Bhāturiyā inscription of Rājayapāla. In this case, a person was at first a Manthin, then a Sāciva and finally a Tantr-ādhikārin.

Cf. Sarva-tantr-ādhikṣṭā (EI 24), superintendent of all departments.

Tantr-ādhikārin (EI 33), also called Tantr-ādhyakṣa, Tantrapāla, etc.; probably, officer in charge of administration. See
Sarvatantṛ-ādhikṛta.

Tantr-ādhina (EI 25, 29; CII 4), same as Tantr-ādhikārin, etc.; minister for home affairs, according to some. See Sarvatantṛ-ādhikṛta.

Tantr-ādhyakṣa (EI 33), same as Tantr-ādikārin, etc. See Sarvatantṛ-ādhikṛta, Tantrapati, etc.

tantra-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP); explained as 'the political department'.

Tantra-nāyaka (ASLV), official designation associated with tantra meaning the army or government. See Tantr-ādhi-

kārin, etc.

Tantrapāla (SITI), chief of the army.

(EI 8-3; EI 33), probably, officer in charge of administra-

tion; cf. Mahātantr-ādhyakṣa, Sarva-tantr-ādhiṅkṛta, Tantrapati and Mahātantr-ādhikṛta, etc.


(Deccan Archaeological Series, No. 18, p. 34), explained as 'an officer of the king's bodyguard or royal retinue.'

(Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 77), explained as 'a councillor.'


Tantrapati (IE 8-3); HD, occurs in the Rājatarāṅgiṇī, VIII. 2322; explained as Dharm-ādhiṅkārin, 'officer in charge of the department of justice and charity'; see Bṛhattantrapati. Cf. the Muslim official designations Ṣadrus-Sudār, etc., explained as 'the chief judge and officer in charge' of the king's charities' (Journ. As. Soc. Pak., Vol. IV, pp. 53-54).

Tantravāya (EI 24), a weaver. Cf. tunnavāya—a tailor.

Tanrin (SITI; ASLV), a soldier; a trooper; a leader of the army; a temple priest; a weaver. It has been sup-

posed that the Tamil words Koṭkoḷar and Aṭavi came to signify both a soldier and a weaver on the analogy of the word Tanrin used in both the senses. Cf. Tantrimār, members of the army corps; a class of persons who perform worship in temples; a priest.

tanu (IE 7-1-2), 'one'; rarely used to indicate 'eight'.

(Select Inscriptions, pp. 241, 245); one's own; see tanwaka.

tanwaka (CII 2-1), Prakrit; used in the sense of svakīya; see tanu.

tāpana (IE 7-1-2), 'three' with reference to Agni; but
'twelve' with reference to 'the sun'.

_tapasvin_ (SITI), an ascetic; a recluse; a religious mendicant.

tāpa-traya (SII 1), the three kinds of pain.

tāpita (EI 23, 24), 'heated' [for affixing the seal to a copper-plate grant].

_Tapodhana_ (CITD), in Telugu-Kannada records, often used to indicate Jain monks; in Orissan records, a Saiva ascetic.

tār (SII 1), name of a silver coin, equal to \( \frac{1}{6} \) of a gold fanam.

tara (EI 9), same as nilaya; the family aggregate of dwellings with some of them meant for servants and artisans; also a street or a hamlet.

(HRS), same as tara-deya, ferry dues, as indicated by the Arthaśāstra. See tārya.

Cf. taram (EI 7), revenue.


_tarpāṇi_ (HA), a wooden water-vessel used by Jain monks.

_✓_ Tarapati (IE 8-3; CII 4; HD), officer in charge of the ferries; superintendent of the ferries; cf. Tarika and Tairthika; but see _Ep. Ind._, Vol. XVII, p. 321, where Tarika and Tarapati are separately mentioned, and _Ep. Ind._, Vol. XVIII, p. 306, text line 35 where Tarapati is likewise mentioned separately from Tarika.

_✓_ Taravara (EI 20, 25), same as Talavara (q.v.); official designation.

_Taravu-sātту_ (SITI), an officer of the Coḷa kings, possibly associated with _taravu._


tarika (HRS), same as tara; ferry dues.

tarka (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), 'six'.

(CII 4), logic.

_Tarkuka_ (Ep. Ind., Vol. VIII, p. 34, note 7), a supplicant; a beggar.

tārya (HRS), same as tara; ferry dues.

tata (IE 7-1-2), probably confused with _tattva_ and used to indicate 'five'.

_tatāka-mātrka_ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVI, p. 98), 'tank-nourished [land].'
tāt-āmbā (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 261), the mother, step-mother or aunt of one’s father.

tāṭāṅka (EI 16), an ear-ornament.

tathā-jñātiya (EI 8), used for taj-jñātiya (taj-jñātiya; cf. jñātiya).

tat-pāda-parighita (IE 8-2), see parighita.

tatsama (IA 7), a Sanskrit word used in the regional languages without change or with slight change.

Taṭṭār (SII 1), goldsmith; cf. Taṭṭhakāra.

Taṭṭhakāra (EI 15, 28; BL), a brazier, cf. Thāṭhara, Thāṭhērā.

tattva (IE 7-1-2; EI 8), ‘twentyfive’; rarely also used to indicate ‘five’.

tauṇḍika (IE 8-8), ‘biting of crops with the mouth’; cf. gavāṁtauṇḍike.

tejā (EI 12), abbreviation of tejā-svāmya.

tejā-svāmya (IE 8-5; EI 16), cf. aṣṭhabhoga-tejāsvāmya; tejāsvāmya is tejō-yukta-svāmya, ‘ownership endowed with full authority’, which resulted from the eight (i.e. all or various) kinds of enjoyment. See tejo-mānyā.

tejaskara (EI 24), polisher.

tējī (LP), fine.

teo-liṅga (SII 2), the Śivaliṅga of light.

teo-mānyā, cf. teja-mānyam (SITI), the ownership of landed property with the aṣṭa-bhoga or eight (various or all) kinds of enjoyment; also called tejāsvāmyam.

Telugu, also spelt Tēnugu, name of a language and alphabet.

Telugu-Kannaḍa, also called Kannada-Telugu; name of the medieval alphabet prevalent in the Telugu- and Kannada-speaking areas.

Tha (IE 8-1; LP; PJS), abbreviation of Thakkura.

Thā (PJS), contraction of Thākura, a modification of Thakkura.

thāḍa (LP), stem or trunk of a tree; a tree.

Thāka, cf. thakka (IA 6); thaka-purisa is explained as ‘a trader’, and associated with ṭhag, ‘a cheat’.

thākamāna (LP), remainder; what remains to be paid up; cf. thakaleli bāki in Marāṭhi. See also apūryamāṇa-thākamāna-drammāḥ, i.e. drammas (coins) which are not completely paid off and are still to be paid.
Thakkura (IE 8-3; EI 23, 30; CII 4; HD), supposed to be a title derived from a Turkish word (Tegin); occurs as a title in the Rājatarāṅgiṇī, VII. 290, 706, 738; probably, a fief-holder; sometimes mentioned in the list of subordinates; generally used as a title of particular persons indicating their rank or office. The significance of the word possibly varied in different localities and ages. Its foreign origin is supported by its unpopularity in the South. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XIII, p. 297; Vol. XIX, p. 243.

(IE 8-3), probably a fief-holder; mentioned as Pātra. (EI 9), explained as ‘the lord-in-waiting’.

Thakkuraṅgiṇi (EI 8; CII 4; IA 16), title of the wife of a Thakkura; same as Thākurāṇi in some dialects.

Thākri (CII 4), same as Thākur.

Thakura, Thakkura (EI 23, 33; CII 4), same as Thakkura.

Thākura (LP), Gujarāti; often a member of the Koli caste of Gujarat, who generally tries to detect thieves, etc. (LP), Gujarāti Thākor, the chief among certain tribes of Rajputs; a small chieftain.

Thāmi (LP), a kind of earthen pot.

Thānapati (EI 30), same as Sthānapati; officer in charge of an outpost.

Thāthara, Thāthāra (Chamba), a brazier or copper-smith; same as Taṭṭhakāra.

Thavāni (HA), a wooden stand used as a symbol for the teacher or the Tirthaṅkara, a religious text or certain prescribed small objects being placed on it and worshipped by Jain monks; same as sthāpan-ācārya.

Thēka (LP), special restraint.

Ti (IE 8-1), abbreviation of tīthi.

Tī (IE 8-1), abbreviation of tīkar or tikkara, ‘a mound’.

Tigula-daṇḍa (IE 8-3), name of a tax; see tūrukṣa-daṇḍa and āndhra-daṇḍa. Tigula is the same as Tamiḻ. Tigula-daṇḍa may also be ‘the Tamilian measuring rod’.

Tīkara (IE 8-1), same as Tikkara; a mound.

Tikharā (EI 1), meaning doubtful.

Tikkara (EI 28), same as Tīkara; a mound.

Tilamaka (CII 3; IA 9), a water-course; probably, a channel leading the waters from the hillside over the terraced fields.
Tila—tithi

Tila-piśaka (CHI 4; LL), an oil-miller.

timmira (EI 11), a land measure; cf. timpira, etc.

timpira (IE 8-6; EI 23, 24, 29), also spelt timpira, timpira, etc.; a land measure mentioned in Orissan records.

tippanaka (LP), a certificate.

tirama (EI 24), Tamil form of dramma.

Tirṇa-danda (CHI 1), ‘one who has been convicted’.

tirtha (IE 8-3, 8-4; EI 3; SII 1; CII 4; LL), a place of pilgrimage; a holy place or holy waters; a bathing place; a flight of steps for descent into a river; a ferry; sometimes suffixed to the names of localities.

Tirthakara (BL), epithet of the Jinas; same as Tirthaṅkara (q.v.).

Tirthaṅkara (CII 3; EI 9); epithet of the 24 great leaders of the Jain faith; propagator of the Jain faith or tirtha; creator of the four sections, viz. monk, nun, layman and laywoman (sādhu, sādhvi, śrāvaka and śrāvikā); same as Jina; sometimes spelt Tirthakara; also called Ādikartṛ.

Tirthika (EI 9), Buddhist; teacher of a religion other than one’s own; a non-Buddhist (especially, Śaiva) teacher. (EI 32), same as Tairthika, ‘a priest’.

Tirth-opādhyāya (BL), title of a family priest at Jagannātha-kṣetra (Puri).

Tirumeni-kāval (ASLV), watchman in a temple.

tirwidiyāṭṭam (EI 30), Tamil; a gift.

tithi (CII 3; IA 17), a lunar day; one mean tithi is equal to 0.9843529572 of a mean solar day and night; the mean tithis in a solar year are 371, and 3 ghaṭis and 53.4 palas; generally the term tithi means the end of a tithi, not its beginning or duration, and the week-day of a tithi is the week-day on which that tithi ends; the tithis given in the Pañcāṅgas are apparent, not mean, and they are intended to be given from apparent sunrise.

Cf. Tamil tiyadi, tedi (SITI), a date. (IE 7-1-2), ‘fifteen’.

(EI 16), same as mahā-tithi, an auspicious tithi; cf. saptami called the tithi of the sun-god and aṣṭamī that of the god Śiva (Ep. Ind., Vol. V, p. 168, note 4).

tithi-bhoga (CII 3; IA 16), duration of a tithi.

tithi-dhruva (CII 3; IA 16), constant of a tithi; a term
denoting the number of complete tithis that elapse from the commencement of Caitra up to the tithi during which the Meṣa-saṁkrānti occurs. See tithi-śudhi.

*tithi-kendra* (CII3), anomaly of a tithi, expressed in tithis; an annual variation in the tithi-kendra is 7 tithis, 9 ghaṭīs and 42 palas. See kendra.

*tithi-spāṣṭa-kendra* (IA 16), the apparent anomaly of a tithi.

*tithi-śuddhi* (CII 3), the subtraction of tithis; a term denoting the number of tithis that elapse from the commencement of Caitra up to the time of the Meṣa-saṁkrānti. See tithi-dhrūva.

tola, tolā, cf. Telugu-Kaṇaḍa tulā (CITD), weight of a rupee, taken as the unit of the system of weights; fixed at 180' grains troy by the British; also called suvarṇa (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 46).

tolaka, same as tola; equal to 2 śānas or 80 ratis; also called kola, dranḵṣaṇa, badara, kṣudraka, vaṭaka, etc. (JNSI, Vol. XVI, pp. 41, 44).

torai (SITI), Tamil; a standard linear measure of four fingers' breadth.

toraṇa (CII 4; LL; CITD), an arch; a gateway; an arched doorway; a portal; a temporary ornamental arch; also a garland in Telugu-Kaṇaḍa.

 Cf. toraṇa-kaṁnikkai (SITI), tax on gates or presents for decorating the village with arches.

Traipitaka, cf. Trepiṭaka (EI 9), one versed in the three pīṭakas, i.e. the three classes of Buddhist religious literature. Traipitaka-opāḍhyaṭa (LL), Buddhist; teacher of the three pīṭakas.

Traipurusa (Hyderabad Archaeological Series, No. 18, pp. 34-35), same as the composite god Tripuruṣa.

trailājya (EI 19), a group of three realms.

trailājya-sthiti(EI27), cf. trailājiya-sthitim=ātmasāt=kṛtavatāḥ, ‘of one who has obtained steadiness in the three realms.’

Traividya (LL), Buddhist; teacher of the three pīṭakas. (EI 16), cf. Trivedin.

Traividya-sāmānya (EIZ23), same as Trivedin; cf. Caturvidya-sāmānya=Caturvedin.

trāṣa (SII 2), flaw in a ruby.
Trāṭ (IE 8-2; LL.), same as Prakrit Trātara, ‘the saviour’; royal title of foreign origin; Greek Soter.

tray (SII 1), the three Vedas.

trayodaśama (EI 15), same as trayodaśa.

Tri (EI 32), abbreviation of Trivedin.

tri (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.

tribhāg-ābhyaṃtara-siddhi (IE 8-5), generally spelt tribhoga-ābhyaṃtara-siddhi; the right to enjoy one-third of the revenue, the other two parts going in equal shares to gods and Brāhmaṇas. Cf. abhyanta-siddhi, bāhy-ābhyaṃtara-siddhi, tribhoga.

tri-bhaṅga (EI 17), pose in standing images with bends in three limbs, viz. the neck, the wrists and the knees.


tri-bhogā (EI 16; IA 19), a joint tenure enjoyed by a private person, a god (or gods) and the Brāhmaṇas (cf. Ind. Ant., Vol. XIX, p. 271). See tribhāg-ābhyaṃtara-siddhi, etc.

tribhoga-ābhyaṃtara (EI 15), same as tribhoga-ābhyaṃtara-siddhi, tribhāg-ābhyaṃtara-siddhi, tribhoga.

tribhogyā (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 313), cf. gāṇa-bhogya.

tribhuvana-vijaya-stambha (SII 1), a pillar commemorating the conquest of ‘the three worlds’, the conventional claim of a hero.

tri-cūvara (EI 25), complete robe of a Buddhist monk.

tri-dāṇḍa, cf. Tridaṇḍin (IA 10); tree staves tied together as borne by Brāhmaṇa mendicants.

tridaṣṭa (IE 7-1-2), ‘thirty-three’.

tridīnārikya (EI 15), same as traidīnārikya, ‘priced at three dināras’.

tri-gata (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.

tri-guṇa (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.

tri-jagat (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’; but jagat sometimes also means ‘fourteen’.

trika (HA), a group of three figures of the Tirthaṅkaras.

tri-kāla (SII 1; SITI), the three parts of the day, viz. morning, noon and evening [when worship is offered in temples].

(IE 7-1-2, ‘three’.

trikūṭa (EI 3), a junction of three villages (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIII, p. 34, note 3); same as trikuṭa or trikuṭa. Cf. tri-sandhi; also Telugu muggaḍa, ‘a junction of three or more villages’.
tri—Trividha

tri-lakṣana (EI 3), three qualities.

tya, cf. a-tya-kāṣṭha-grahaṇa (IE 8-5); grass which the villagers were obliged to supply to the king or landlord on occasions or to the touring officers.

tya-yūti, cf. yūti.

tya-yūti (or puti-)gocara (EI 17), grass-fields and pasturelands.

tya-odaka (IE 8-5; EI 12, 28), name of a tax or cess; the grazing tax.

trinētra (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.

tripada (LP), the three chief account books, viz. rojmol, khātā-vahi and pāviti-vahi.

tripada-lekhyaka (LP), accounts book and receipt book.

Trebhūthin (EI 4, 31), same as Trivedin; epithet or family-name of Brāhmaṇas.

tripali-tāmraśāsana (EI 3), a grant engraved on three copper plates.

tri-piḍi-dāna (Ind. Ant., Vol. XIX, p. 271), a grant to be enjoyed by three generations.

Tripurūṣa (EI 33), a composite deity (tri-mūrti); a combined image of Brahman, Viṣṇu (represented as Sūryanārāyaṇa in Gujarat) and Śiva.

trisahasra (EI 31), also called trisahasra-vidyā; certain sciences.

tri-sandhi (Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 34, note 3), a junction of three villages; cf. trikūṭa or trikuṭa; also Telugu muggaḍa, ‘the junction of three or more villages’.

triṣara (SII 2), name of an ornament.

triṣparśa (IA 26), the twelfth tiṭhi.

tri-sthali (EI 21), the three holy places, viz. Gayā, Prayāga and Kāśi.

triṣṭubh (IE 7-1-2), ‘eleven’.

triṣṭula, cf. tiriṣṭulam (SITI), trident; same as śūla.

tri-tirthi (HA), an image showing figures of three Jinas, usually one Jina standing or sitting in the centre as the main deity of the group and two others sitting or standing on the two sides.

tri-varga (SII 1), the three objects of human life.

Trivedin (EI 4), same as Trebūthin; epithet of Brāhmaṇas later stereotyped as family name.

Trividha-kṣitṭa-cūḍāmaṇi (IE 8-2), epithet of a king pro-
bably referring to the Aśvapati, Gajapati and Narapati types of rulers, i.e. those who were strong in elephants, cavalry and infantry respectively.

troḍanikā (IE 8-5), same as troṭana; cf. karna-troḍanikā, ‘cutting somebody’s ears.’

troṭana (IE 8-5), cf. karna-troṭana, same as karna-troḍanikā.

tryakṣa-mukha (IE 7-1-2), ‘five’.

tuḍavu (SITI), Tamil; a liquid measure.

tukkhāra (CII 4), a Tokharian horse; cf. Tulḵhāra people of the Purāṇas.

tulā (IA 26), a weight [of silver].

(CITD), Telugu-Kannada; same as Sanskrit tola or tolaka; the weight of one rupee or 30 canteroy fanams; \( \frac{1}{3} \) of a navaṭāku; a measure or weight of gold and silver, being 100 palas or about 145 ounces troy. The tulā varied a great deal according to the age and locality.

tulā-bhāra (EI 4, 17, 26; SITI), name of a mahādāna; same as tulāpuruṣa; weighing a king or an exalted personage against gold or other precious metals and stones and distributing the same to temples, etc.

tulā-ādhiroha (EI 3), same as tulā-puruṣa.

tulā-puruṣa (EI 29; CII 4), name of a mahādāna; same as tulā-bhāra.

tulasī-vivāha (EI 32), name of a ceremony.

Tulu, name of a language which is written in Malayālam eharacter.

tulya (SITI), literally, ‘equal’; a true copy.

tulya-meya (EI 7, 10; HRS), ‘what is to be weighed and measured’; same as meya in deya-meya; known from records like those of Harṣavardhana, in which it may be epithet of bhāgabhoga or a separate item (Ind. Ep., p. 394).

tūmbu (SITI), Tamil, a measure of capacity; cf. tūmu.

tūmu (EI 27), a grain measure; cf. tūmbu.

tūnk (HA), Jain; top of a mountain or hill on which there is a shrine or several shrines.

turaga (IE 7-1-2), ‘seven’.

Tulara-sādhana (EI 25), the leader of cavalry. Cf. Sādhana, etc.

Turaka (EI 32), same as Turuka and Turuṣka; a Turk or Turkish Muhammadan; a Muhammadan.
turaṅgama (IE 7-1-2), ‘seven.’
Turiya-janman (EI 24; CII 4), same as Śūdra.
Turuka (EI 32), cf. Turaka and Turaṅka.
Turuṣka (EI 5, 17, 32), originally, a Turk or a Turkish Muhammadan; later, Muhammadans in general.

turuṣka-danḍa (HRS; Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 196; Vol. XI, p. 21), name of a tax collected by the Gāḥaḍavāla kings from their Muhammadan subjects or for defending their kingdom from Muhammadan attacks; cf. the danegeld in early English history. See andhra-danḍa, tiguḷa-danḍa, bhoṭṭa-viṣṭi.

turya (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’.
Tyāgi-ācārya (IA 19), Jain; an Ācārya who does not permit laxity of observances.

u (IE 8-1), abbreviation of the land measure called udāna (q. v.).
ubhaya, cf. ubhaiyam (SII 1), an offering.
Cf. ubhaya-paliśai (SITI), interest in two ways, i.e. in money and in kind.
(SITI), a tax payable in gold; probably the same as ubhaya-mārga or the tolls collected on the highways in both the directions, i.e. inward and outward.
(SII, Vol. III, p. 209), a gift to a temple or monastery in Tamil records.
ubhaya-mukhi (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIII, p. 15, note 4), a cow in the act of giving birth to a calf; sometimes explained as ‘a pregnant cow’ (EI 6).
ubhayamukhi-dakṣinā (CITD), some special kind of religious present or fee; the gift of a cow at the point of giving birth to a calf (cf. ubhayamukhi).

Udbhaya-nānā-desī (SITI), the two divisions of the Nānādesī organisation, e.g., the Nānādesī and the Citramelī.
(CITD), explained as the entire merchant community, i.e. including both the Sva-desī and Para-desī.
ubhaya-svāmya, cf. ubhaya-sāmya (EI 5), probably, two kinds of ownership.

ucāṭa (LP), impatience, anxiety; cf. Gujarāṭī uchāṭ.
ucc-āvaca (CII 1), ‘more or less’, ‘of various kinds’.
ucchanna (CH 3), corruption of utsanna; found in Sanskrit inscriptions. See JAS, Letters, Vol. XX, 1954, p. 204.

ucchirṇa (IA 19), a loan.

ucchraya (Ep. Ind., Vol. VIII, p. 46, note 3), a shelter; same as pratiśraya.

ucchṛṇkhala (LP), free from a burden.

uchālaka-bhṛta (LP), loaded with uchālaka (Gujarāti ucālo), i.e. household furniture that can be easily moved about.

uda (IE 7-1-2), 'twentyseven'.

udag-ayana (EI2 3), the winter solstice; same as uttarāyana.

udagayana-parvan (EI 20), cf. udag-ayana.

Uḍaiyār (SITI), Tamil; literally, a possessor; a king or lord; the chief deity of a temple. Cf. udaiyār-sālai, the feeding house attached to a temple.

udaka-bandha (EI 3), a sluice.

udaka-dhārā, cf. udaka-dārai (SITI), [a gift given] with the libation of water; also referred to in Tamil as udakāṇṭeydu and udakam paṇṇi. See udaka-pūrvam, etc.

udaka-pūrvam (IA 7), also expressed as udak-ātisargaṇa, 'with libations of water'; refers to the custom of pouring water in the hand of the donee while making the ceremonial gift of an object which cannot be placed in the latter's hands. Cf. Dravyasya nāma grhṇiyād = dadān = iti tathā vadet | toyam dadyāt = tato haste dānē vidhīry = ayaṁ smṛtaḥ II (Agni Purāṇa, Ch. 209, verses 49-50).

udaka-sarga (IA 8), same as udak-ātisarga (cf. udaka-pūrvam).

udak-āśihāra-kullaka, cf. sa-vanaspaty-udak-āśihāra-kullakapāṇiya-sametā (IE 8-5), translated as 'together with the fruit-trees and with the water-courses and channels' (with the omission of the doubtful words).

udamāna (IE 8-6; EI 29), a small land measure; probably the same as unmāna and udāna.

udāna, see udamāna.

udāpāna (CII 1; LL), a well or reservoir.

udāra (CII 1), a person of high rank; a rich man.

udara-bandhana (SII) 2), a waist-band; name of an ornament.

udaram-bhariṇa (IA 17), same as udaram-bharin, 'filling the belly.'
udarcis—udgrāh

udarcis (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.

udāśina, cf. udāśina-vāriyam (SITI), a committee which is neutral to both the parties; same as madhyastha or the arbitration committee.

udaya (EI 24), ‘the produce [of a field]’.

Udaya-giri (IA 22), the mythical Sun-rise mountain.

ubdali, cf. umbalī (EI 13), umbalīm, umbalīkkai, umbalīka (SITI), rent-free gift of land; land granted rent-free for the performance of service; same as mānya. See udbalīka.

ubdali ka (IE 8-5; CII 1), free from taxes; free from the obligation of paying bali probably meaning land tax payable in addition to the king’s share of grains.

uddāman (EI 9), same as uddāma.

uddātha, ‘to be repaid’ (Select Inscriptions, p. 239); ‘to be handed over’ (ibid., p. 246).

uddesā (CII 4), a territorial division.

(EI 14), cf. s-uddesā (IE 8-5); space above the ground; same as ārdhva.

uddha (IA 19), explained as ‘deserted’. Cf. uddha-grāma.

uddha-grāma (LP), the village of which the revenue is fixed in a lump sum.

uddha-khila-bhūmi (LP), table land which is uncultivated (khila). But cf. uddha-grāma.

uddhāra (LP), borrowed on trust or credit; cf. udhār.

(EI 8-5), same as udranīga; cf. Tamil utṭāra.

uddhāra-proddhāra (LP), taking on credit; cf. Marāṭhī udhār-pādhdhār.

uddhārya (LP), ‘may be debited’; cf. Gujarāṭī udhāravum.

uddhārya-yaṇavahāra (LP), the business of lending money.

uddyaotita (EI 13), literally, ‘caused to shine’; actually ‘with repairs effected.’

udgaṇaka (LP), a revenue chart.

udgaṇaniya (LP), cf. Gujarāṭī gaṇi āpavum, ‘the charge should be handed over.’

udghātita (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 20), same as utkūrṇa.

udgrāh, cf. udgrāhagīryāmi (LP), ‘I shall get the revenue collected [from the country in this way]’; also udgrāhitā (LP), ‘taxed’; udgrāhyamāṇa (LP), cf. Gujarāṭī ughrāvayum.
udgrantha (IE 8-5), same as udraṅga.
udharita (IA 18), meaning uncertain.

Udiciṇati (BL), literally, 'the ruler of the north (i.e. the northern province of an empire)'; title of a viceroy.

udraṅga (IE 8-3; 8-5; EI 22; CII 3, 4; HRS), explained as 'the fixed tax', 'the land tax', 'the principal tax' or 'the tax on the permanent tenants'; generally mentioned along with uparikara, i.e. minor taxes or the tax on temporary tenants; same as kṣīpta. Udraṅga may have been paid in grains at least in some regions since the Auddraṅgika (collector of udraṅga) is sometimes separately mentioned together with the Hiranyasāmudāyika (collector of revenue in cash). In one case, the land is said to have been granted after making it udraṅga, i.e. s-odraṅga. See s-odraṅga (IA 10), draṅga, uttāra. Cf. mah-odraṅga in pravartita-mahodraṅg-ūdi-dāna-vyasan-anupajāta-santoṣa (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXII, p. 118, text line 40).

udraṅgikṛtya (IE 8-3), same as s-odraṅgikṛtya; used in respect of a gift land. Cf. udraṅga.

udrava (EI 27), name of a tax.
udumbara (LP), 'threshold'; cf. grh-odumbara-madhya, 'into the house'; cf. umbara-bheda.
udvasa, cf. udvasa-kuṭumbika (LP), cultivators who have come from outside and settled.

udvāta (EI 13), tempest; cf. bhūta-vāta-pratyāya.
udyāma (CII 1), used in the sense of udyma or exertion.
udyāna (CII 1), march; a garden.
ukka, ukkā (Chamba), the total sum; a lump sum.
ukkoḍa, a kind of levy; probably, periodical presents; same as utkoṭa. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 56.

ukkoṭa-bhaṅga, same as khoṭa-bhaṅga (q.v.) according to the Abhidhānaarājendra, s.v. pariḥāra; cf. utkoṭa and ukkoḍa, periodical presents (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 56).

ukkuṭṭhi (IE 8-8), Prakrit; see ukṛṣṭi.
ukta-niyoga (EI 33), doubtful expression probably indicating an official designation. Cf. uttara-niyoga.

ukthya, (EI 22; CII 3), name of a sacrifice.
ullabana (IE 8-8), a crime, the real nature of which is uncertain.

ullekha, 'high-flashing' (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVI, p. 36).

ulluṇcana (LP), cleaning.

Umarāva (EI 26; BL), title of a feudatory ruler; same as the Muhammadan title Umrah.

umbali (ASLV), Tamil; same as Sanskrit udbali (q.v.).

umbara (IE 8-3), same as Prakrit ummara; threshold or door; cf. umbara-bheda, also udumbara and umnara.

umbara-bheda (IE 8-5; EI 25), 'violation of the closed door'; the right of royal officers to enter into a house with doors closed for realising taxes. This probably related to the houses of merchants who were away from their home-towns in the course of their business; cf. umnara or umbara; also prātibhedikā.

ummara-bheda (CII 4), mistake for umbara-bheda (q.v.); forcible entry into a house. Cf. umnara.

ānābdika-śrāddha (CII 4), a rite.

uṅcha, cf. uṅcha-kara-bhar-ādi-vicarjita; tolls (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 89); may be collection of small quantities of crops (cf. prastha).

umbali (SII 11-1), same as Sanskrit udbali.

uṅchamanna (EI 26), used along with marumanna; a privilege of the donee of rent-free land; see uṅcha.

uṅcha-vṛtti (EI 24), a gleaner of corn.

ummāna (IE 8-6; EI 15, 21, 29), name of a small land measure; same as udāna or udāmāna (q.v.).

umnara (EI 30), Sanskritised form of Prakrit ummara (cf. umbara); threshold. Merchants, who were often absent from home for a long time, were sometimes made free from ummara-bheda (entry into their house) by royal officers probably because they paid their dues on their return from business tours. Cf. prātibhedikā.

umnata (IE 8-5), high land.

umniti, 'adopted daughter' (Select Inscriptions, p. 237).

upā-dhā (CII 1), cf. hita-sukham=upadadhyuḥ; to bring [welfare and happiness to the people].

upādhi (SII 1), probably, a condition.

Cf. opādi (SII 2), dues.

Upādhyāya (CII 4), a teacher; epithet of Brāhmaṇas. (IA19), Jain; an Ācārya who has the right of reading the sacred text, but not of explaining it.
(IE 8-3; EI 7), epithet of teachers; mentioned as a Pātra. (CII 3), a sub-teacher who is the instructor in only a part of the Veda, or in grammar and the other Vedāṅgas.

Upādhyāyini (LL), a female teacher; the wife of an Upādhyāya.

upāga (CII 1), suitable; cf. manusy-opaga, ‘beneficial to men’.

upagata (CII 1), same as saṅgata, intimately associated; see upeta, etc. See Ind. Ep., pp. 161 ff.

upagata (LP), a receipt.

upa-han (CII 1), to harm; cf. upaghāta, injury.


upakārikā, probably, a territorial unit around the headquarters of an administrative unit (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 286).

upakhila, cf. sa-khil-opakhila (Chamba), ‘together with fallow (khila) and partially fallow (upakhila) land’. See pakhila.

upaklpta (EI 15; CII 3, 4), a levy; probably, the tax on temporary tenants or the unfixed taxes or minor income; cf. sa-klpt-opaklpta (IE 8-5), also klpta, klpta-kara, udraṅga and uparikara.

upakrama-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP); the department of new undertakings.

upaksaya (LP), expense; ‘other expenses’; cf. s-opaksaya, saṁjñat-opakṣaya, ‘expenses incurred’.

upaksiiti (IE 8-5; EI 33), probably, tax on inferior land; may also be the same as upaksaya.

upalaksita (Select Inscriptions, p. 202), ‘examined’.

upāna (SITI), the first moulding above the plinth, in the construction of temples.

upanidhi (IE 8-5; EI 12), same as nikṣepa; cf. nidhi.

upanipātaka (CII 3), same as upapātaka.

upapātaka (CII 3), sins of the second degree.

upāpiṭha (SII 2), a lower pedestal; cf. piṭha; also upa-piṭhātukāṇḍaṇḍa, the lower tier of the basement of a temple.

Upapradhānīn (ASLV), an executive officer lower in rank than the Pradhānīn.

Uparahindiya (LP), a tax-inspector.
uparāśita (LL), explained as 'kept in custody'.

Uparika (IE 8-3; CII 3; BL; HD), a viceroy; the governor of a province. An Uparika was appointed by the emperor and he himself appointed the governor of the district (cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 130). He is sometimes styled Mahārāja and Rājaputra. Viśvarūpa on the Yājñavalkyasmyti, I. 307, quotes a prose passage from Bṛhaspati where the requisite qualities of an Uparika are set out. See Vogel, Ant. Ch. St., p. 123. The word literally means 'one placed at the top'.

(IE 8-3), cf. Auparika, a viceroy.

Cf. Bṛhad-uparika (IE 8-3).

Uparika-mahārāja (IE 8-3), an Uparika enjoying the title Mahārāja.

uparikara (IE 8-5; CII 3, 4; HRS), explained as 'additional taxes', 'unfixed taxes', 'minor taxes', or 'tax paid by the temporary tenants'; cf. s-oparikara (IA 10), sometimes called parikara (cf. sa-parikara in place of s-opakriara). See upri.

upa-rinik (EI 12), to spread.

Upāsaka (EI 3, 8, 27; CII 3), a Buddhist lay worshipper; a lay follower of the Buddha; cf. Upāsikā.

(SII 13), a temple servant.

upasampadā (EI 9; IA 22), the initiation of a Buddhist monk.

upasandhi (SITI), intermediary service of worship in a temple, between the morning and the midday service.

Upāsanin (EI 32), title or family name of Brāhmaṇas.

upasanna, cf. kṛt-opasannā (EI 30); word of doubtful import.

Upāsikā (CII 3, 4), feminine form of Upāsaka (q.v.); a female lay-follower of the Buddha.

upaskara (HRS), known from the Kamauli plate of Vaidyadeva; probably meaning upakara (q.v.) or the appurtenance to a tax (kara).

Cf. nikara.

upāśraya (LL), a shelter.

upasthāna (LL), reception room.

(HRS), a group of royal receipts arising from underhand methods of collection of the contributions in kind, as suggested by the Arthaśāstra.
upasthāna—ürdhua

upasthāna-sālā (LL), hall of reception.

upatalpa (EI 8), the upper story [of a house].

upāti (SITI), Tamil; also spelt opādi; Sanskrit upādhi; literally, obstruction; dues; anything payable as a debt or obligation.

upāta, cf. sa-bhūt-opātta-pratyāya (EI 23), ‘together with the income derived on account of changes in the natural phenomena.’

upāya (EI 6, 25), four in number; ‘four’. Cf. catur-upāya (SII 1).

(SITI), probably, minor taxes.

upayāta (EI 33), same as opēta, upagata, ‘closely associated’. See samupagata, samaveta, etc.


Upayuktaka (IE 8-3; HD), probably the same as Niyuktaka, Viniyuktaka, Tad-viniyuktaka, etc. See Upayukta; cf. Yuktak-Opayukta (Ep. Ind., Vol. VII, p. 40).

Upayuktika (EI 23), official designation; probably the same as Upayuktaka.

upeksa (CII 4), Buddhist; indifference; one of the bhāvanās.

upeta (CII 1), same as saṅgata; ‘intimately associated’; cf. upagata, upayāta, samupagata, samaveta, etc.

upoda (Chamba), name of a tax.

uposath-āgāra (EI 23), ‘the uposatha hall’. See posadha, pausadha

upri (IE 8-5), Marāṭhi; same as uparikara (q.v.), tax on temporary tenants, according to some.

ūr (ASLV), the assembly of a non-Brāhmaṇa village, that of a Brāhmaṇa village being called sabhā or mahāsabhā.

urandara (LP), delay.

ürdhva, cf. s-ādha-ürdhva (IE 8-5), ‘[what is] above the surface of the ground’; same as uddesa.

Cf. ārdhva-dina-pāṭikāyām (LP), ‘for the series of days afterwards.’

ürdhva-ādhaḥ (IA 16), explained as ‘what is above and below [in the gift land]’; cf. ārdhva-ādhaḥ-siddhi-yutā (IA 18), ‘with income from the produce above and below the surface of the ground’; same as s-ādha-ürdhva, epithet of the gift land.
śūrdha-ṭāṭṭa (LL), an upright slab.
śūrdhva, cf. Prakrit ubhaya (EI 20), raised. See śūrdhvita.
śūrdhvita, Prakrit ubhaya (Sel. Ins., p. 222), raised, contributed. See śūrdhvita.
Ur-gāmunda (IA 12), Kannada; official designation; cf. Gāmunda.
ūrṇa (EI 8), a mark between the brows of the Buddha.
ūrṇa-sthāna (IE 8-3), a wool factory. Cf. Aurṇasthānika, officer in charge of the āurṇa-sthānas (Select Inscriptions, p. 360, text line 4).
Uroḍē (IA 8), Kannada; the village headman; cf. Uroḍhya. Uroḍhya (IA 12), Kannada; official designation; cf. Uroḍē. uṛ-paddinkādi (EI 28), name of a rural tax.
urvarā (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.
usāra, cf sa-gart-tosara (IE 8-5); a saline spot or barren land. usāvadī (IE 8-4; SITI), a subdivision of the district; same as sāvadī or cāvadī.
ūśmala (EI 12), glowing.
ūṣṇiṣa, cf. Prakrit uṇnisa (EI 20; LL), a coping stone. (EI 8), protuberance of the Buddha’s skull.
utkali, cf. kaṭakam=utkalita (IA 14, 30), ‘the camp was pitched’.
uktara (IE 8-5), probably, minor taxes; but see kōru-kara. Cf. upakara, nikara, etc. But see also Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p. 47.
utkarnita (LP), frightened.
utkarṣa (CII 1), used in the sense of uktṛṣṭa.
Utkhātakārmanā (EI 15), epithet of a donee.
utkheṭana (EI 32; HRS), known from certain records from Assam; explained as an impost levied upon the villagers on specified occasions; probably, the trouble of free labour. Cf. Utkheṭayitā, Authkheṭika.
Utkheṭayitā (EI 12; BL; HRS), known from certain Assam records; explained as a tax-collector; officer in charge of utkheṭana (q.v.); same as Authkheṭika.
utkirṇa (CII 3), ‘engraved’; a technical expression for the actual engraving of an inscription on copper or stone; sometimes indicated by the word udghāṭita (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 20) and ghaṭita (Ind. Ant., Vol. XII, p. 121). See Ullekhaka, likhitā.
utkṛṣṭa (IE 8-5, 8-8; EI 33), Prakrit ukkoḍa; a levy; customary presents to be made on occasions to the king or landlord and others. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 56.


utkṛṣṭi (IE 8-8; EI 30), same as Prakrit ukkuṭṭhi (q.v.), Sanskrit utkroṣa; wailing.

utkroṣa (IE 8-8), see utkṛṣṭi.

utkṛṣṭi (IE 7-1-2), ‘twentysix’; rarely ‘twentyone’.

utpadyamāna-viṣṭika (CII 4), ‘with the right to unpaid labour as occasion may arise’; a privilege attached to gift lands.

utpanna, decided or acertained (Select Inscriptions, pp. 284, 286); same as pratipanna; cf. pratipad.

ut-pāṭi (LP), Gujarati upāḍavun; cf. Vaidyanātha-patram = utpāḍayati, ‘takes a bilva-patra of the god Vaidyanātha (Śiva), i.e. swears.

utpāta (EI 33), unusual phenomenon.

utpāṭta, cf. upaṭṭa (EI 13), abundance; exuberance or overflowing [especially of rich dishes at a feast].

utpatti (EI 12), cf. samast-oṭpatti-sahita, ‘together with all the produce (or income)’.

utsāha (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 189), generous gift, bounty.

utsāha-sakti (CII 4), personal energy.

utsaṅga (HRS), extra cess levied upon villagers and citizens on occasions of festival events, such as the birth of a prince, as suggested by the Arthaśāstra.


utsarpita (CII 1), erected.

utsṛṣṭa (CII 1) = ucchrīta, man of a high position; a rich man.

utta (LP), modification of Sanskrit putra.

uttama-dāni (SITI), a gift made without expecting any merit for the same; a superior kind of gift.

uttama-gosāsa (IA 11), meaning uncertain.

uttam-uttama (EI 25), a type of temple.

uttāna-dvādaśī (SITI), twelfth day of the bright fortnight in the month of Kārttigai when the god Viṣṇu is believed to wake up from his sleep; see uthāna-dvādaśī.
uttara, cf. uttarāṇi (LP), same as uttar-āksarāṇi. See aksara.
uttāra (SITI), a regular fixed payment; same as uddhāra.
Uttarakulika (EI 30), a class of officials.
Uttarakulika-vārika (IE 8-8), an official designation of uncertain import. See Vārika.
Uttara-mantrin (EI 8; SITI), the chief minister.
uttara-niyoga (EI 32), 'subsequent assignment'; cf. utkaniyoga.
uttara-sabhā (EI 19), the supreme assembly.
uttara-vāda (SITI), a guarantee; responsibility.
uttar-āyana (IA 17; SII 1), the winter solstice; the period during which the sun gradually moves from south to north; cf. dakṣiṇ-āyana.
uttāna (CII 1), exerting oneself.
uttāna-dvādaśi (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVIII, pp. 163, 167, 169), name of a tilā (EI 9); twelfth day of the bright fortnight in the month of Kārttigai when the god Viṣṇu is believed to wake up from his sleep (SITI).
uttāya, 'of one's own accord' (Select Inscriptions, p. 248).
Utthita-āsanin (IE 8-3); see Aythitāsanika.
uttiram (SII 2), the projecting part of a wall.
uyātaka (EI 1), probably, a verandah, porch or vestibule; cf. Marāṭhī onī.

V

va (IE 8-1), abbreviation of vaḍḍavāra (Saturday or Thursday).
va (CII 3; IA 8-1), an abbreviation of vadya or 'the dark fortnight' or else a substitute for ba (abbreviation of bahula) used in connection with di; see ba-di, va-di.
va, vā (IE 8-1), abbreviation of Prakrit vassa or vāsa-
Sanskrit varṣa, the rainy season.
vā (IE 8-1), abbreviation of vāra.
Cf. vā-bhū, vā-ṭī.
(LP), abbreviation of Vānija, a merchant.
vā-bhū (IE 8-1), abbreviation of vāstu-bhūmi, 'homestead land.'
Vācaka (LL), a Jain preacher.
vacana (IE 7-1-2), 'three'.
Vacanakāra (EI 23), an author of vacanas or sayings; cf. subhāṣīta.

vācanika, cf. rāja-vāchanika (CII 1), a royal order.
vaco-gupti (CII 1), restraint in the matter of speech.
vāḍa (CITD), Telugu-Kannaḍa; a street, a range of houses. (EI 11), a ward.
(IA 7), also vāḍi; often suffixed to geographical names.
(CII 4), name of a tax.

vāḍa, vāḍa (IE 8-4), corrupt forms of pāṭaka, ‘part of a village’; in some dialects, also ‘a village’; often suffixed to the names of localities.

Vāḍaharaka (EI 11), same as Marvāḍi (Marwari) Baḍera; an old man.

Vāḍḍ-ācārya (SII 11-1), Sanskrit Vṛddh-ācārya or Bṛhad-ācārya; designation of a Jain teacher.

vāḍḍa-vāra (EI 13; CITD), Telugu-Kannaḍa; Saturday or Thursday (A. Venkatasubbiah, Some Śaka Dates in Inscriptions, pp. 57. ff.); same as byha-vāra. The word in the Telugu part of an inscription is explained as sānaiścara-vāra in the Sanskrit portion of the said record; sometimes wrongly supposed to stand for some other day, e.g. Friday (IA 23) or Sunday (Venkatasubbiah, op. cit., p. 58). Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 147; XIII, p. 16; Vol. XXXI, p. 100, note 1; Vol. XXXIII, p. 1, note 2; Ind. Ant., Vol. XXII, pp. 111, 251-52; XXIII, p. 168. Vāḍḍa = vṛddha or bhāṭ.

Vāḍḍa-nyavahārī (SITI; ASLV), the leader of a merchant guild; a banker; the principal money-changer; chief of the Nānādeśī (non-local) merchants. Cf. Mahāvṛddhayavahārī.

Vāḍavā (EI 22, 27), Marāṭhī; record-keeper.

vāḍha (EI 16), land measure.

vāḍhā, cf. bāḍhā.

vāḍhadhā (IA 15), a doubtful word probably meaning ‘a drum’.

vadhri-kukkuṭa (IA 18, CII 1), Prakrit vadhhi-kukkuṭa; a capon; also Sanskritised as vṛddhi-kukkuṭa.

vadhū, one’s own wife; one’s son’s wife. (putra-vadhū)

va-di (IE 8-1), abbreviation of vadya-pākṣa-dīna or a mistake for ba-di (q.v.).

vāḍi (IA 7), same as vāḍa; often suffixed to geographical names.
vāḍya (SITI), a musical instrument.

Vāḍya-mahārāja, cf. Tamil Vācciya-mārāyaṇ (SITI), the head musician or the chief Melakāraṇ of a temple or palace; title conferred by the king on an expert in instrumental music.

vagaira (IA 20), Persian; ‘and so forth’.

Vāguli (EI 28), Odīyā; also written Bāguli; the king’s betel-bearer; same as Vārgulika, etc.

Vāgulika, Vāgulika (CII 4; BL), explained by some as ‘a seller of betel-leaves’; the bearer of the betel-box of an Orissan ruler; same as Vārgulika, etc.

Vāgūṇi (EI 24), mistake for Vāguli.

vaha, cf. a-vaha (IE 8-5); [free] carrying of loads [which the villagers had to provide for the touring officers of the king or land-lord]; may also be a horse for the use of the officers. (EI 31; IA 18; CII 4), a streamlet; a water-channel. (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 177), a common highway.


Vāhaka (EI 3), probably, a driver or attendant of cattle.

vāhalā (EI 3), a water course.

Vāhali (BL), official designation explained as ‘the lord of horses’.

vahamāna (LP), cf. vahamāna-hala-balivarda, ‘bullocks used in ploughing land’; vahamāna-samakara-bhūmi in which vahamāna means ‘[the land that is] being ploughed’.

(LP), travelling.

vāhana (LP), a load-carrier; a cart, ship, etc. See vahitra.

Vāha-nāyaka (EI 23), official designation; probably, ‘the officer in charge of the king’s Khās Mahāls’ (from vāha, a plough); may also be the superintendent of transport. See vāhoṭaka.

vahikā (LP), an account book.

Vāhinipati (EI 28; IA 10), leader of forces; a general; cf. Senāpati, etc.

vahāni (IA 18), meaning uncertain.

vahitra (IE 8-5, 8-8; EI 30), boat or any large carrier like a cart; see vāhana. Cf. sārtha-vahitresu praveśe nirgame ca pratyekam rūpakaḥ devasya yāt-otsave dātavyaḥ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXV, p. 232).

(EI 8-8), cf. bhānda-bhṛta-vahitra, ‘a wagon full of pots or jars’.
vahni—vaishvadeva

vahni (IE 7-1-2, 'three'.
vařōjaka (LP), either Gujarāti vighoti, an assessment of land collected per vighā (bighā), or the plough tax (i.e. land tax) from vāha, a plough.
vaḥyāli (BL), explained as 'stables'; cf. bāhy-āli.
(EI 6), explained as 'a camp'.
vahni (EI 33), 'three'.
vaibhoga, cf. aṅga-raṅga-vaibhoga (EI 3; SII 1; SITI); same as bhoga.
vaidarveyaka, cf. vedaveyaka (IA 18; SII 1), an eel.
vaidehaṇa (HRS), a compensation fee levied upon the sale of liquors, royal merchandise, mining products and imported salt, as suggested by the Arthaśāstra.
vaidila (SII 3), a word of uncertain import.
Vaidya (EI 9, 30; BL), a physician; member of the physician community.
vaidyabhāga (SII 2), same as vaidyabhāga, vaidyavṛtti.
vaidyabhoga (SITI), also called vaidyabhāga, vaidyavṛtti; land set apart for the maintenance of the physician.
vaidyavṛtti (SII 1), land enjoyed by the Vaidyas for their maintenance; cf. vaidyabhāga, vaidyabhoga.
Vaijaka (EI 26), official designation; probably Vaidyaka.
See vijaya-vaijayika.
vaijayika-dharmasthāna (EI 22), 'the victorious office of justice'.

Vaikṣepika (EI 8-3; EI 26), probably, the dispatcher of messengers; same as Preśanika. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVI, p. 206. See also vikṣepa.

Vailabdhi (EI 8-3; EI 30), officer in charge of vilabdhi (q.v.); probably, the custodian of recovered stolen property.
Vaidāntika (BL), an exponent of the Vedānta.
vairā (IA 18), blood-money.
Vairāgi (SITI), an ascetic serving in a temple.
vaissāradya cf. vesārajja (EI 5), Buddhist; four in number.
Vaijayika (EI 7), probably, the ruler of a viṣaya or district.
vaivśvadeva (EI 10, 14, 23; SII 3, 4), offerings to gods; one of the five mahāyajñas; sometimes called vaiśvānara.
vaiśvānara (IE 7-1-2), ‘three’.
Cf. vaiśvadeva.
Vaiśeśika (IE 8-3; EI 9, 28, 29), probably the same as Rahasyādhiśktra, etc.; cf. Paramaviśāsī, Viśvāsa, Viśeśika; the privy councillor or private secretary.
(EI 3), mentioned along with Antaraṅga.
vaiśy-āgrahāra (IE 8-5; EI 30, 33), a privileged holding created in favour of members of the mercantile community; see āgrahāra.
vaiṣya-vāniya-nagarattār (SITI), ASLV), Sanskrit vaiṣya-vāniya-nagarastha; a corporation of the merchants; the guild of a class of merchants.
vājapeya (EI 22; CII 4; BL), name of a Vedic sacrifice.
vājī (IE 7-1-2), ‘seven’.
Vājī-vaidera (BL), explained as ‘a veterinary physician’; literally, ‘a physician for horses’.
vajra (HA), thunderbolt.
Cf. vacira-ppaḍai (SITI), the lower or foundation tier of the wall of a temple.
vajrāsana (LL), name of the seat on which the Buddha sat for meditation for the attainment of supreme knowledge (bodhi).
vāk-paṛguye (EI 30), use of abusive language.
vākṣa (Chamba), tax in cash; same as bācha.
valadi (Ind. Ant., Vol. XVIII, p. 17, text line 21), correctly baladi derived from balivarda; same as vara-balivarda, etc.
vāla-giri (SITI), abbreviation of the name of the mythical mountain called cakravāla-giri.
vālanaḍu (IE 8-4; EI 25), Tamil; a province; a district consisting of sub-divisions called kūṭam or nāḍu.
valakṣa (IA 17), used to indicate the bright fortnight.
vālanīya (LP), see valiyati.
Valakauṣan (CII 3), official designation of uncertain import; probably, a mistake for Bala-kausthika, officer-in-charge of the treasury of the military department. Cf. Mahavalākoṣṭika.
Valakoṣṭika, probably, a mistake for Balakoṣṭika; cf. Valakauṣan, Mahāvalakoṣṭika.
valaya (CITD), a ring; a bracelet; in Telugu-Kañnda, also an enclosure, a boundary.
vala-yaṣṭi (CII 4), mistake for bala-yaṣṭi, memorial pillar.
valaya-yaśṭi (EI 33; CII 3), wrong emendation of bala-yaśṭi and supposed to mean ‘a boundary-pillar’. See bala-yaśṭi. vālayitvā (LP), Gujarātī vāṭine.
valḥoṣṭya (LP), rams.
vāli (SII 2), ear-ring.
valisyati (LP), cf. Gujarātī vāli levāmāṁ āvaśe; see vālaniya.
valita, vaḷīta (E 12; SITI), same as vaṇīta; a small territorial unit; a district or its subdivision.
valivardha, variant spelling of balivarda (q.v.); cf. a-param-pāra-valivarda, etc. (IE 8-5); a pair of bullocks [which the villagers were obliged to provide for the cart of the royal officers when they were camping or touring in the village].
vala (IE 8-8), name of a weight equal to 3 ratis; see duvvalakya.

Vallabha (IE 8-3; EI 12, 26), the king’s favourite or a courtier; same as Rājavallabha.

(IE 8-2), same as Vallabharāja; a shortened form of the title Śrī-prithivi-vallabha assumed by certain imperial rulers of the Kannaḍa-speaking area.

vallakya, cf. duv-vallakya.

Vallava (IE 8-3; 27; LL), official designation; officer in charge of the king’s cattle; same as Sanskrit Vallabha, a herdsman.

vāmanā-mudrā (SITI), figures of saṅkha and cakra marked on the boundary stones set up to demarcate the lands of a Viśṇu temple. Cf. Vāmanā-kkal, boundary stone of land granted for religious purposes.


vaṃsadhara (EI 24), a palanquin-bearer.

Vaṃsakara (LL), a bamboo-worker.

Vaṃs-avali (IA 30), a genealogical list; called kula-paṇji or kula-paṇjikā in Bengal.

Vāṃsika (EI 33), a flute-player.

vaṃṣiya, same as dhvaṃṣi (q.v.).


vanacara (EI 12), an animal.

vanadhi (IE 7-1-2), used in the sense of vāridhi to indicate ‘four.’
Vanā—Vapyaka

Vanādurga (ASLV), fort built in the midst of forests.

Vanajāraka, also spelt Vanijāraka (EI 11), same as the Vanjāri of Rājasthān, whose hereditary calling is to carry grains on pack-bullocks; cf. Vanijjāraka.

Vandāpanā (IE 8-5; EI 12, 33), Oḍiẏā; presents to be made on meeting the king or landlord; same as Persian nazrāna; cf. vijaya-vandāpanā.

Vanāli, see Bengali which is its Anglicised spelling.

Vanija, Vanijaka (EI 15; LL), a merchant.

Vanjāraka (BL), probably, merchants or traders of caravans; cf. Vanajāraka.

Vanik (IE 8-3; BL), merchant or a member of the mercantile community.


Vanik-sthāna (EI 23), an association of merchants.

Vanik-swarnakāra (BL), probably, ‘one who is a banker and a goldsmith’; cf. the Suvarṇa-vanik community of Bengal.

Vanīṅ-kotṭa (CII 4), ‘the traders’ fortress’.

Vanīṅ-nagara (CII 4), ‘a town of merchants’.

Vanīta (IE 8-4; SITI), Kannada; same as vaḷīta; a small territorial unit like a Parganā.

Vāṅjuli (IA 26), the twelfth tithi.

Vanniā (IE 8-8), Prakrit; same as Sanskrit varṇikā (q.v.).

Vantaka (EI 9, 13), a share.

Vantya (EI 12), a district; cf. vēṇṭha, vēṇṭhya.

Vāpa (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 310, note 4), explained as a handcast or handful; but really, the same as vapa, sowing [seed grains appa:ently by handcast].

(EI 15), cf. kulyavāpa (a:ea requiring one kulya measure of seeds to be sown by handcast); see vāpa-gatya, etc.

(EI 3), a land measure.

Vāpa-gatya, cf. vauge (EI 10), grain sown broadcast.

Vāpī (EI 13), step-well; an irrigation well; same as vāpikā.

(Ep. Ind., Vol. VII, p. 46, note 8), a well with a flight of stairs; cf. kūpa which is an ordinary well.

(EI 22), a reservoir of water.

Vāpikā (CCI 3), a step-well, an irrigation well; same as vāpī.

Vappaka (EI 23), a land measure. Same as vapyaka, vāpa.

Vapyaka (EI 3), a land measure; same as vappaka, vāpa.
vāra (BL), a board of administrators [formed by the śreṣṭhis, sārthavāhas and others].
(IA 16), the solar day.
(SITI), method of reciting the Vedas.
(Ep. Ind., Vol. III, p. 17, note 1), probably, a week.
(EI 30; SITI), a share of the produce.
(EI 24), a multitude. Cf. also vāra-Nāka-Lokta-Gānikā-ādinām, 'belonging to Nāka, Lokta and Gānika collectively'
(CII 1), cf. vāratah, 'in consequence of an occasion.'
(EI 23), same as vāra-goṣṭhi; a committee; cf. vāra-pramukha. Vāra is the same as Tamil vāriyam.
(IE 7-1-2), 'seven'.
Cf. bāre (Chamba), 'during or in the time of'.
vāra-balivārda (EI 12, 33), tax on choice bullocks for bull-fights; cf. valadi, yamalikambali, etc.
vara-da-mudrā (HA), the gift-bestowing attitude of the right hand with palm outwards and fingers pointing downwards.
vāra-goṣṭhi (EI 5, 23), a committee's assembly.
vara-grāma (SITI), village given as a gift to a temple or maṭha or a Brāhmaṇa.
vara-grha (EI 19), outside houses; cf. Sanskrit bahir-grha.
varaḥa (IE 8-8; EI 25; SITI; SII 1), also called hūn or hon; name of a gold coin called pagoda or 'star pagoda' in English; Cf. doḍḍa-varāha (EI 20), varāha-pāyam (SITI), varāhanpuñji-kuligai (SITI), parumalai-varāhan (SITI); etc.
varāha-gadyāṇa (EI 8, 27), same as varāha or gadyāṇa; i.e. a pagoda.
varaḥa-mudrā (EI 1), name of a coin which was one-twentieth of a varāha in value.
varaḥa-mudrā, cf. varaḥa-muddirai (SITI), the seal or emblem bearing the figure of a boar, being the crest of certain kings like those of Vijayanagara.
varaḥa (CII 1), distressed.
Vārakṛta (EI 23), official designation.
varaṇa (SITI), the selection or election of a person to a committee.
varaṇḍikā-vṛta (LP), 'surrounded by a verandah'.
Vāra-pramukha (EI 5), the head of a committee.
vāra-siddhi, cf. a-vāra-siddhika (EI 8-5); probably refers to the supply of unpaid labour by the villagers in turn.

varaṭakā (EI 1), ‘cowrie-shell used as a coin’; same as varāṭikā.

varāṭikā, ‘a cowrie-shell used as a coin’; money. See Gauri-varāṭikā, varaṭakā, barāṭ.

varavajhe (Ind. Ant., Vol. XIV, p. 103, text line 12), doubtful name of a tax; same as vara-balīvarda, balādi, etc.

vara-yāṭrā (IE 8-8; EI 30), probably, the procession of a bride-groom to the bride’s place for marriage.

Varadhaki (LL), a carpenter; cf. Śaila-varadhaki, a mason or sculptor.

vardhamāna (LP), ‘when cut down.’

vārđhi (EI 25), ‘seven’.

varga (CII 1), a group or cadre of officers.

Vārgulika (IE 8-3; EI 28; BL), same as Odīyā Bāguli, Vāguli; the bearer of the king’s betel-box. Cf. Veṭakila.

vari (SITI), Tamil; tax; revenue register; order of the king and his officers fixing the revenue. Cf. vari-ppotta- gam, tax register; an officer maintaining the same; also Vari-ppottaga-nāyakam, the head office of the revenue accounts; the chief officer of the same office.

vāridhi (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’.

Vāriga (EI 33), corruption of Vārika.

vāri-grha-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP); explained as ‘the department of water works’.

Vārika (IE 8-8; EI 30, 32), a class of officials; the priest or superintendent of a temple like a Pāndā of modern times; cf. Deva-vārika (EI 27), superintendent of a temple; also cf. Tamil Vāriyan (SITI), a supervisor.

Cf. Mahāgandhakutti-vārika (LL), ‘superintendent of the great gandhakutti (q.v.).’ The official designation Pātvāri seems to be derived from Paṭṭavārika.

Cf. Tamil vāriyam (SITI), an executive committee; appointment as a member of that body; an office of supervision; cf. śriḥanḍāra-vāriyam (EI 33). See SII, Vol. III, p. 151, note.

Cf. bārika (EI 5, 19), a village official; one entrusted with putting an official seal or stamp to a document; cf. bārika-jana-hasta.

vārinidhi (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’.
varkara (IA 19), a goat; cf. botkaṭa, etc.
varṇa (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’.
(Select Inscriptions, p. 187, text line 6), same as varṇanā, a description or list.
varṇana (Select Inscriptions, p. 202), a written order.
varṇikā (IE 8-8; EI 30), same a Prakrit vanniā, a sample; sometimes, a small measure of capacity (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 302, verse 69).
varṣa (CII 3, 4; IA 17), a year; used for saṃvatsara or its abbreviations.
(EI 23), the rainy season.
Cf. varṣe (IA 19), used in the dates after the quotation of saṃvat; sometimes abbreviated to va. Cf. samaye used in the same sense.
Cf. Tamil varuṣa-kāṇikkai (SITI), annual presents.
(IE 7-1-2), ‘nine’; cf. the nine divisions of Jambu-dvīpa.
varṣa-granthi (EI 8), an anniversary.
varṣa-paryuṣita (IE 8-8; EI 30), probably, ‘camping for the rainy season only’; used in connection with merchants.
Vārta, Vartta (CII 4; IA 14), same as Vṛtti-bhuj, ‘one who enjoys a grant or the share of a grant’; a person in possession of a vṛtti.
vartamāna (HRS), ‘running revenue’, as suggested by the Arthaśāstra.
vartamāna-bhavīyat (IE 8-3), ‘of the present and future’; used with reference to the officers associated with a gift land.
vartanā (SITI), perquisites due to an office; periodical presents to be offered to an officer of rank by his subordinates and the people. Cf. vartanī.
√vartani (HRS), transit duties collected by the ferrymen, the superintendent of tolls and the boundary officer, as suggested by the Arthaśāstra. Cf. vartanā.
(I 9 18), a district; often found suffixed to the names of districts in the Kaliṅga region.
(Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 174), a road.


**Vārtā—Vāsāpaka**

√Vārt-ānukarṣaka (IA 6), official designation of doubtful meaning; probably, a spy; mentioned in the Mahābhārata.

√vartma-danḍa (IE 8-5), tolls collected on the roads for the passage of articles of merchandise through a village. Cf. Tamil vaḷiy-āyam (SITI), ‘tolls on the roadway’.

Vartmapāla (IE 8-3), superintendent of roads or the collector of the vartma-danḍa.

vāru-ghoṭaka (LP), a riding horse; cf. Marāṭhī vāru.

vāruṇi, cf. mahāmahāvārūṇi, mahāvārūṇi (EI 25); name of a tithi.

Va-sā (PJS), probably, an abbreviation of Vaṇik-sādhuh, ‘a merchant’.

vasad-bhoga-maryādā (IA 5), explained as ‘the condition that the gift villages should be enjoyed only by those residing therein’; the custom relating to the enjoyment of the gift land by the donee by residing therein; but see vasad-bhogya-maryādā.

vasad-bhogya-maryādā (EI 24), interpreted as ‘with the tenants’ occupancy rights assured’; same as vasad-bhogya-maryādā.

vasadi (EI 10), Sanskrit vasati; a Jain temple; cf. vasahi.

√Nāsāgārika (IE 8-3; EI 30), officer in charge of the king’s bed-chamber. See Vitūn-ādhīpa, Śaṇṭiyāpala, Śaṇṭyāgrāhaka.

vasahi (HA), Sanskrit vasati; a Jain temple; cf. vasadi.

vāsaka (EI 3, 14, 23, 30; IA 13), royal residence whence the copper-plate grants were often issued; the camp or capital of a king.

vāsa-kṣepa (HA), scattering of powder; also the powder itself.

√Vāśal (ASLV), same as Vāśal-kāriyam; chief guard of the palace.

√Vāśal-kāriyam (ASLV), also called Vāśal; chief guard of the palace.

vāśal-paṇam (SII 1), the door-money.

vāsanikā (EI 23), a dwelling.

vasantagaruṇu (ASLV), a rest house.

vasanta-maṇḍapa (SITI), maṇḍapa in the midst of a pleasure garden where the spring-festival of a deity is celebrated.

vasant-otsava (BL), spring festival.

√Vāsāpaka (EI 6, 12; CII 4; IA 12, 13), explained as ‘officials whose duty was to assign places of residence to strangers’; also spelt Vāsāvakā; cf. also the tax called vāsāvaki (EI 33). Cf. Ind. Ant., Vol. XIII, p. 69, note 11.
Vāsaśvaka (CII 4), same as Vāsāpaka.

Vāsaśvakī (EI 33), name of a tax; cf. the official designation Vāsāpaka or Vāsaśvaka.

Vasati, modified to basadi (EI 10), basahi (HA), pasti, basti (SITI), etc.; a Jain temple.

Vasati-daṇḍa (EI 25), obligation of the villagers to supply food to the royal officers camping in their village; explained by some as ‘the tax for the lodging of touring royal officers’ (CII 4); but probably refers to an obligation and not a tax.

Vāsela-kuṭumbika (LP), resident farmers; cf. Gujarāṭi Vasपारा-kaṇbī.

Vāstavya (EI 16), a community of the Kāyasthas.

(Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 172, note 3), rarely also called sāmānya; ‘resident’.

Vāstu (EI 15, 32), homestead land.

Vāstuvhūmi (IE 8-1), homestead land.


Vāstukṛtya (SITI), building work.

Vāstuparivāra (SITI), vacant site attached to a house.

Vastuprabhṛtaka, cf. vastuprabhṛtaka (LP), ‘in exchange for a present’.

Vasu (IE 7-1-2; EI 15), ‘eight’.

Vāsu (Ep 11), a ward.

Vasudhā (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.

Vasundhārā (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.

Vasu-patra-padma (IA 9), eight-petalled lotus.

Vāṭa (IE 8-5; EI 15; CII 3), cf. sa-bhūta-vāṭa-pratyāya, etc.; probably, storms (cf. udvāta); also called āvāta.

Vāṭa-ādeya (EI 32), ‘income resulting from storms’; same as vāṭa-pratyāya.

Vāṭaka (LL), a garden.

(IE 8-4; EI 15; IA 7), corrupt form of pāṭaka; ‘part of a village’; often suffixed to names of localities.

Cf. the second component in Talla-vāṭaka, meaning modern vāṭa, spelt in English as wara.

Vāṭaka, same as tolaka (q.v.).

Vāṭa-pratyāya (EI 32; CII 4), explained by some as ‘octroi duty’, but actually, ‘income resulting from storms’; same as vāṭ-ādeya. See bhūta-vāṭa-pratyāya, etc.
va-iti (IE 8-1), contraction of vadya-pakṣa-tithi, though va may be a mistake for ba (bahula).

vāṭi, vāṭi (IE 8-6; EI 28, 30), also called vāṭikā (q. v.); land measure equal to twenty māṇas in Orissa.

vāṭi, abbreviation of vāṣṭu-tikara, a mound containing land suitable for building houses. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 56.

vāṭikā (EI 15; SITI), same as nilam or veli, defined in the Mayamatā as 5120 square danḍas, the length of the danḍa being 4 cubits; 4.48 acres.

(EI 30), a land measure equal to twenty māṇas in Orissa; same as vāṭi, vāṭi; equal to 20 acres.

(EI 27), a hamlet.

vāṭ-ottara (IE 8-5), 'resulting from storms'; cf. vāṭ-ūdeya, etc.
vāṭa-grāma (EI 24), subsidiary village.

vāṭtami (SITI), money-changer's commission; trade discount.

Vāṭṭeluttu, name of an alphabet prevalent in medieval times in the southern part of the Tamil-speaking area and the land to its west.

vāva (IE 8-2), one's uncle or a relation of one's father's generation; cf. vāva-pād-ānudhyāta, 'meditating on (or, favoured by) the feet of the uncle (or a relation of one's father's generation').

Vāy-kkelvi, Vāy-kkelviyār (SITI), an officer who received the king's oral orders; an officer in attendance on the king, acting as the intermediary between the king and his subjects; the king's order. Cf. Ājñāpti.

vāyu (IE 7-1-2), 'fortynine'.

veda (IE 7-1-2), 'four' (the four Vedas being Rk, Tajus, Sāman and Atharvan); rarely used to indicate 'three' (cf. trayī) in late records (IE 7-1-2; IA 9).

veda-maṭha (ASLV), school for teaching the Vedas. There was such a school at Kāṇcipuram. Cf. śālā, khaṇḍikā, Rgveda-khaṇḍikā.

Veda-pārāyaṇa (IA 12), priest who repeats the Veda at the Rāmeśvaram temple.

vedaveyaka (CII 1), Prakrit; see vaidarveyaka.

veda-vṛtti (SITI), tax-free land set apart for meeting the expenses of reciting the Vedas.

vedi (EI 32), a seat; also a raised platform (cf. vedikā).

vedikā (LL), a rail; also, a raised platform (cf. *vedi*).


Vēggadē (IE 8-3), same as Vērgadē, Pēggadē, Pērgadē, Hēggadē, etc. (q.v.).

Velā-durga-pāla (SITI), a port officer.

Velai-kkārar (SITI), Tamil; trusted warriors even prepared to lay down their lives in the service of their master.

velākula, velākūla (IE 8-4; EI 31; LP), a harbour.

velākula-karaṇa, cf. karaṇa (LP); the harbour department.

velāpura, cf. velāura (IA 10, 14), a harbour; same as velākūla.


veli (IE 8-6; EI 25), Tamil; a big land measure. See vāṭikā.

veli-cenu (CITD), Telugu; usually, a field on a high level depending on rain water.

veli-polamu (CITD), Telugu; see veli-volamu.

veli-volamu (CITD), Telugu; also called veli-polamu; similar to veli-cenu.

velī (EI 15), name of a coin.

venā (EI 31), a kind of grass.

venī (IA 17), a stream or river.

veṅkaṭa-vilāsa-maṇṭapa (ASLV), hall in which the royal council met at Vijayanagara.

veṅṭhē (EI 16; ASLV), same as viṣaya, nirvṛtti, kōṭṭam, etc.; an administrative division; also called veṅṭhēya, vaṇṭya, veṭha, veṭa.

veṅṭhēya (EI 16), a sub-division or district; same as veṅṭhē.

Vēggadē (IE 8-3), Kannada; same as Vērgadē, Pērgadē, Hēggadē, etc.; also Sanskrit Adhyakṣa, Adhikārin (a superintendent or governor).

veṣya (CII 4), explained as ‘situated in...’. Cf. prāveṣya.

vēṭa (IE 8-4), same as veṅṭhē, etc.

Veṭṭakila (IE 8-3; HD), probably ‘the bearer of viṭikā (betel bidā)’. See Vogel, *Ant. Ch. St.*, p. 128. Cf. Vārgulika; also Paṭṭakila.

vetana, vetanā (SITI), wages (used along with veṭṭi, i.e.
Sanskrit vistī or unpaid labour; probably wages for the labourers in the public works of the village.

vētha (IE 8-4), Kannada; same as vēṭha, vēṭa, etc.; a small territorial unit.

Netrika (EI 9; CII 4), explained by some as ‘the chamberlain’; cf. Tāśika, Piśuna-netrika.

vi (CITD), abbreviation of Telugu vinnapamulu, representation or saying. It may stand for visālu (visā or visa) also.

vibhāga (HRS), king’s share of the output of mines; as suggested by the Arthaśāstra, rent from mines and from the private manufacturers of salt.

vibhava (IA 14), used in the sense of nirvāṇa (q.v.).

vibheda (IE 8-4), subdivision of a khanḍa of Bhārata or Bhārata-varsa.

vibhoga (EI 16), holy ashes; same as vibhūti (q.v.).

vibhūti (IA 12), holy ashes; same as vibhoga.

(SITI), also called vibhūti-kāṇikkai in Tamil inscriptions; originally, voluntary contribution to a temple by the devotees while receiving the sacred ashes; later, it was collected as a tax.

Vicā rakartī (IE 8), a supervisor.

vicitra-kavīta (CITD), probably, a class of poetry like citra-kavīta, abounding in all kinds of highly artificial verses displaying the pedantry and verbal jugglery of the composer.

vidālapadaka, same as vivāṇa (q.v.).

vidha (SITI), variety, kind.

vidhāraṇā (EI 1), same as paripanthanā, ‘creating obstacles’.

vidhi-patra (LP), a judgement.

vidhu (IE 7-1-2), ‘one’.

vidūra-sāra (EI 3), same as vaidūrya.

vidvaj-jana (SITI), a body of learned men.

vidyā (CII 4), the right knowledge.

(IE 7-1-2), ‘fourteen’.

vidyā-bhoga (EI 18), same as vidyā-anubhoga and vidyā-dhana.

vidyā-çāraṇa, see cāraṇa (EI 3).

vidyā-dhana (HRS), explained as land assigned as a reward for learning; same as vidyā-bhoga and vidyā-anubhoga.

vidyādhara-toraṇa (SII 2), an ornamental arch probably depicting Vidyādharas; cf. makara-toraṇa.
Vidyā—vihita


vidyā-ānubhoga (SITI), an endowment of land to a school for the encouragement of learning.

Vidyārthīn (SITI), a student.

vidyā-sthāna (EI 2; SII 2; SITI), an educational institution for higher studies; a college.

vighraphādramma-viṣovaka (EI 1), name of a coin; the latter part of the name (i.e. viṣovaka=viṁṭopaka) suggests that it was one-twentieth of the vighraha-dramma in value.

vighraphāla-dramma (EI 1), name of a coin; same as vighraphāla-satka-dramma, vighraphāliya-dramma.

vighraphāla-satka-dramma (EI 1), see vighraphāliya-dramma, etc.

vighraphāliya-dramma (EI 1; CII 4), name of a coin apparently so called after a king named Vighraphāla.

vighratvāngiya-dramma (EI 1; CII 4), name of a coin apparently so called after a king named Vighratvāngi.

vihāra (EI 22, 25; CII 3, 4; BL), a Buddhist or Jain monastery or temple or convent (EI 35).

(HA), wandering of a Jain monk; also a Jain temple.

Vihārakāraka, cf. Prakrit Viharakaravāva (CII 2-1), ‘one who builds a monastery’; same as Vihārasvāmin; explained by some as ‘the superintendent of monastery’ (ML).

Viharamāṇa-Jīna (HA), a Jīna at present living in other kṣetras.

Vihārapāla, ‘the manager of a monastery’ (Select Inscriptions, p. 345).

Vihārasvāmin (EI 8, 33; CII 3; BL; LL), ‘the master of a monastery’; the builder or owner of a monastery. Cf. Vihārakāraka.

Vihārasvāmini (CII 3; IA 11), the feminine form of Vihārasvāmin; wife of a Vihārasvāmin or the female owner of a vihāra.

vihāra-yātṛā (CII 1), a pleasure-tour.

vihārikā (EI 23, 27), derived from vihāra, vihāraka; a small vihāra or monastery.

vihimsā (CII 1), hurting, injuring.

vihita (CII 1), established; settled.
vihṛtayati—vijaya

vihṛtayati, ‘[he] wastes’ (Select Inscriptions, p. 245).
vijñālitayatya, to be untied (Select Inscriptions, p. 238).
Vijāṭīn (IA 11), cf. Vijāṭi-vidvādhara, ‘a Vidyādhara unwinding his head-dress’.

vijaya, used in Kannada inscriptions in the sense of ‘going in state, going in a triumphal procession, making a state procession, making a state progress through one’s dominions’ (Ep. Ind., Vol. V, p. 223, note 6; Vol. VI, p. 51, note 5).

(Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 18), Oṭiyā, etc.; used in Oṭiyā inscriptions in the sense of ‘stay’.

(IA 7), cf. vijaya-rājya-sahvatsara, vijaya-sahvatsara, vijaya-kaṭaka, vijaya-skandhāvara, etc. Cf. śrī-vijaya and śrī-vijaya-sīva.

vijāṭī (IA 26), same as su-di 11 or the eleventh tithi.

vijaya-ābhīṣeka (SITI), being crowned as a victor; same as vīr-ābhīṣeka.

vijaya-candra (SII 2), name of an ornament.
vijaya-daśami (EI 31), Āśvina-sudi 10.
vijayaka (LP), same as vijaya, victory.
vijaya-kaṭaka (EI 2; LP), ‘the victorious camp’; the royal camp or capital.

vijaya-lekha (EI 9), a royal record.
vijayarāja-taṇika (CII 4), name of a coin apparently so called after a ruler named Vijayarāja who was its issuer.

vijaya-saptami (EI 3), name of a tithi.
vijayā-sāsana (EI 33), any royal record (cf. śāsana);
sometimes the same as dharma-vijaya-sāsana (q.v.).

vijaya-sīva, cf. śrī-vijaya-sīva-Mṛgeśavarman, etc. (The Successors of the Sātavāhanas, pp. 261 ff.); an honorific prefixed to royal names. See śrī, vijaya, śiva.

vijaya-stambha (SITI), pillar of victory.
vijaya-vaijayika, victory; sometimes used as an adjective qualifying the regnal date (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 152, text line 5; cf. ibid., Vol. XXXII, p. 88).

vijaya-vandāpanā (IE 8-5; EI 12), Oṭiyā; a levy; presents to be offered to the king or landlord on the occasion of his victorious return from a campaign or for the preparation of a campaign; cf. vandāpanā.

vijaya-vikṣepa (IA 13), epithet of a place where a king was staying. See vikṣepa.
vijita (CHI 1), dominions.
Vijñānin (EI 20, 32), an artisan; same as Śilpin; epithet of an artisan who is usually the engraver of an inscription.

vijñāpanā (IA 10), also called vijñapti; an application; a request; cf. Kannada binna-vattalē=Sanskrit vijñāpana-patra (SII 11-1).

Vijñapti (EI 29), official designation. Cf. Ājñapti, etc.
vijñapti (SITI), sometimes also spelt vijñāpti; petitioning to the king (cf. vijñāpanā); an officer who brings the petition of the subjects to the king’s notice.

(EI 23; SII 2), also called vijñāpya, an application or petition.

vi-jñāpi (CHI 3, etc.), verb used in connection with the making of a grant by the king at the request, or on the advice, of someone who was the real donor.

vijñāpya (EI 23), cf. Tamil vinnappam (SII 1), a petition; also called vijñapti.

vikara, cf. vikara-padāni (LP), a small present, a bonus; cf. Gujarāṭī pān-soḍāri.

(LP), cf. vikara-pada explained as ‘miscellaneous expenses’.
vikaraṇa-pāṭṭaka (LP), a merket-tax contract.
Vikramāditya (IE 8-2), see āditya.
vikṣṭi (IE 7-1-2), ‘twentythree’.
vikṣēpa (IA 7, 13), cf. vijaya-vikṣēpa used as an epithet of the place whence a royal charter was issued; cf. vijaya-vikṣēpā Bha-rukaccha-vāsakāt; wrongly interpreted as ‘a camp or cantonment’ (IA 17). See also Vaiṣēpika.

vilabhdi (IE 8-3; EI 30), used in the Rājataraṅgiṇi, probably in the sense of presents offered to the king or the stolen property recovered; explained as ‘an assignment’. See Vailabhdiṃa.

vilahāna (LP), probably, an escort; suite.
Vilāsini (EI 33), same as Devadāsi; also called Gaṇikā, etc.
Vilekhaka (EI 22), an engraver. Cf. Ullekhaka, utkṛ.
vi-lok, cf. vilokyante (LP), ‘are being searched for’, used in respect of one who is in search of money in times of difficulty.

vimāna (SITI), the pinnacle or upper structure over the sanctum of a temple; the central shrine of a temple (SII 3); also called śrī-vimāna (SII 13); same as garbha-grha.

(EI 3, 23), a shrine.
(IA 9), the steeple tower over a shrine; also called stūpi. 
vimśatika, regarded as equal to 20 māsas (JNSI, Vol. XVI, 
p. 52); cf. vimśopaka.

vimśatima (CII 3), used for vimśatitama, twentieth.
vimśopaka (EI 1), corrupt form of vimśopaka, a copper coin 
which was 1/6 of the standard silver coin in value.
vimśopaka (IE 8-6, 8-8; EI 29, 30; CII 4), a copper coin 
which was one-twentieth of the standard silver coin in value; cf. 
Viśalapriya-vimśopaka (IE 8-8); Varāhakīya-vimśopaka (EI 1); Viṣa-
vinśopaka (q.v.); a land measure equal to one twentieth of 
the standard land measure. See viṣa, vimśopaka, viśovā, visovaka.

Cf. viśopaka (LP), supposed to be the same as vighā, a 
measure of land equal to 20 vasas [in Gujarat].

vinā (ASLV), a musical instrument. Cf. viṇai-kkāṇi (SITI), 
right of playing on the vinā before the god in a temple during 
worship.

vinamu (CITD), Telugu; an unknown weight greater 
than a cinna or cinnamu, otherwise called sinna.

vināśa (LP), ‘not doing anything at all’.
vināśin, cf. a-kūra-chullaka-vināśi-khaṭvā-vāsa (IE 8-5), an 
attendant, or fuel. The villagers were obliged to supply it to the 
touring officers of the king.

vināṣṭa-rājya (IE), same as gata-rājya or attita-rājya, someone’s 
sovereignty that was a thing of the past.

vināya (IE 8-8; EI 30), fines. 
(EI 13), same as indriya-jaya.

Vinayadhara (LL), Buddhist; one who has learnt the 
Vinaya texts by heart.

Vināyaka (LL), a teacher of the vinaya texts; a name of 
the god Gaṇeṣa.

Vināyaka-homa (EI 26), a rite; same as Gaṇeṣa-homa.
vindu (EI 7-1-2), also spelt bindu; ‘cypher’.
(SIH 2), a flaw in diamonds.
Vinibaddhakāra, see Vinibandhakāra.

Vinibandhakāra (EI 8), same as Vinibaddhakāra; explained 
as ‘one who registers [a document]’; really, ‘one who cancels 
the registration [of a document]’ (Select Inscriptions, p. 202).

vinirgata (EI 7), cf. Paññāputra-bhāṣṭāgrahāra-vinirgata 
(Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXII, p. 122, text line 16); ‘hailing from’, 
or more suitably ‘one whose family hails from’. When a
locality called Aṭṭamūla is described as vinirgata from Brhad-
dhāta, it seems to mean that the former was originally a part
of the latter (ibid., Vol. XXXIII, p. 151).

viniyoga (SITI), an employment; use; expenditure.

(EI 24), a tax; cf. Tamil vāśal-viniyogam (SITI), same
as vāśal-panam; also sabhā-viniyoga (SII 13).

Viniyukta (HD), an officer probably under the Āyuktaka;
same as Viniyuktaka (q.v.), etc. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XV,
p. 256.

Viniyuktaka (CII 3, 4), an official title meaning a smaller
administrative officer serving under a higher officer; an official
probably under the Āyuktaka; same as Viniyukta. Cf. Ep. Ind.,
Vol. XI, pp. 80, 83.

(IE 8-3), mentioned along with Tadāyuktaka. Cf. Tad-
viniyuktaka.

Vipra-vinodin (SITI), a class of Brāhmaṇas who were
adepts in jugglery and magical practices.

vīra (IE 8-2), sometimes prefixed to the names of kings
and even treated as almost an integral part of the name; cf.
pratāpa, vīra-pratāpa, etc.

(EI 3), Jain; same as Mahāvīra.

Cf. vīra-kaḷ (SITI), also written vīra-kaḷ, vīra-gaḷ; a hero-
stone; an inscribed or uninscribed stone pillar raised in honour
of a person who died in fighting for a good cause.

Virabhadra (SITI), also called Vīramuṣṭi; member of
a militant class of temple servants who diligently protected
the properties and rights of the temples. Cf. Vīrakoṣa.

vīr-ābhiseka (EI 18; SITI), ‘anointment as a hero’.

vīra-bhoga (SITI), land assigned for the maintenance of
a warrior.

vīra-gaḷ (CII 4), also written vīra-kaḷ. See vīra.

vīra-kaḷ (CII 4), also written vīra-gaḷ, a stone pillar raised
in memory of heroes. See vīra.

Vīrakoṣa, official designation (The Successor of the Sāta-
vāhanas, p. 110, note 2); mentioned along with Hastikoṣa as an
officer related to a district; probably, an officer in charge of
the local soldiers or infantry men. Cf. Virabhadra, etc.

Virakta (SITI), an ascetic; a man free from worldly
attachment; a recluse of the Śaiva order.
virāl-ariṣi (ASLV), rice provided for goldsmiths for amputating the last two fingers of the wives of farmers.

virā-mālā, cf. virā-mālai (SITI), a poem in praise of a warrior.

Viramuṣṭi (SITI), same as Virabhadra.

virā-paṭṭa (SII 2; SITI), an ornament; a front plate, probably a plate worn on the forehead by distinguished warriors.

virā-paṭṭana (SITI), also called eṭi-virā-paṭṭanaṃ; a mercantile town inhabited by the eṭi-virar.


virā-sāsana (SITI), CITD) explained by some as the same as virakal, 'a hero stone', established for commemorating the death of soldiers on the battle-field; a grant made by the king in recognition of the heroic activity of a person; a charter recording the grant of land or other property to a warrior.

virā-śeṣa, cf. virā-śeṣai (SITI); probably, the provision made for the descendants of dead warriors; sometimes explained as a tax (EI 22). Cf. mṛtyuka-vṛtti, rakta-mānya, etc.

virā-sīṅkāsana (SII 1), the throne of heroes.

Virā-yātrika (IA 17; HD), an official designation; probably, the leader of an expedition; a person taking part in a military expedition. See Vogel, *Ant.Ch.St.*, p. 129.

Virūpākṣa-pati, cf. Prakrit Virūpakha-pati (EI 20), epithet of the god Mahāsenā or Kārttikeya, Virūpākṣa probably being the name of a host of which the god was conceived as the leader.

visa (IE 8-8; EI 5), name of a coin (*JNSI*, Vol. XXVI, pp. 127ff.); cf. lokkiya-visa, probably meaning 'a visa minted at Lokkiguṇḍi'; Sanskrit viṇīsa, viṇīśaka, viṇīśatika, or viṇīśopaka.

(*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 232, note 6), Telugu-Kannada; 1/16 of a haṇa (paṇa); but 1/20 of the standard coin in value essentially.

(*CITD*), also called visā, visya, visāmu; Telugu-Kannada; the fraction 1/16; gold equal in weight to one grain of rice; 3/80 of a Hun or Pagoda; 40 palas; a measure of land equal nearly to 2 acres.

visā, also spelt visāmu (*CITD*), see visa.

viṣahara-bhoga (SITI), also called viṣa-vṛtti; land set apart for the support of a poison-doctor.

visanisthula (LP), agitated, unsteady.
visatiaṭhū-prastha (IA 18), a levy; probably viṁśatisatka-prastha, ‘one out of 20 prasthas.’
viśa-vṛtti (SITI), same as viṣahara-bhoga.
viṣaya (EI 8-4), a district; often a kingdom or territory; sometimes a viṣaya was included in a maṇḍala; but, in some cases, a maṇḍala was included in a viṣaya; at times maṇḍala and viṣaya were synonymous.

(IIE 8-5; EI 30; CII 3, 4; BL; SITI), a district; cf. viṣaya-suṇka (EI 24), the tax of a district; Viṣaya-vyavahārin, officer in the service of a district.

(ASLV), same as niroṣṭtī or koṭṭam; an administrative division.

(IIE 8-4; CII 4), sometimes used in a wider sense to indicate ‘a country’.

(IIE 7-1-2), ‘five’.

viṣaya (CITD), same as Telugu visā, visāmu.
Viṣaya-bhogika (EI 28), probably, the ināmdār or ināmdārs of a district.

Viṣaya-bhūbhuj (IA 15), explained as ‘a native ruler’ as opposed to a ‘foreign conqueror.’

viṣaya-dāna (HRS), name of a tax (Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 21; Vol. XIV, p. 196), probably, a regional tax or taxes realisable from a particular district; known from Gāha-davāla records; cf. viṣaya-li.

Viṣaya-dānika (EI 7; CII 4), collector of the levy called viṣaya-dāna; or a district officer in charge of gifts or an officer in charge of gift lands in a district; or the collector of the revenue of a district.

Viṣay-ādhikaraṇa (EI 23, 31), administrative officer of a district; the district administrator’s office.

Viṣay-ādhipati, same as Viṣayapati (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 219).

Viṣaya-karaṇa (EI 32), probably, the chief scribe at the office of the administrators of a district.

viṣayāli (EI 33), name of a tax; probably the same as viṣaya-dāna.

Viṣay-āmātya (EI 27, 30), governor of a district; an Amātya in charge of a viṣaya or an Amātya under the Viṣayapati. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 64.
visayana (EI 1), meaning doubtful.
Visayapāla (EI 28), same as Visayapati.
Visayapati (IE 8-3; CII 3, 4; BL; HD), governor of a
district called visaya; distinguished from Visaya-vyāptaka; same
Visaya-vyāptaka (IE 8-3), sometimes distinguished from
the Visayapati; an officer associated with the administration
of a district (cf. Visaya-vyavahārīn).
Visaya-vyavahārīn (IE 8-3), an administrative officer in
a district or a member of the district council. Cf. Visaya-vya-
vahārīn, Visayika, Visayin.
Visayeśa (HD), same as Visayapati, etc.
Visayeśvara (EI 26), same as Visayapati, etc.
Visayika (EI 24), same as Visaya-vyavahārīn; cf. Visayin.
Visayik-adhikārika (EI 32), taken to be a single official
designation; probably Visayika and Adhikārika.
Visayin (EI 24, 32), possibly, the same as Visaya-vyava-
hārīn; cf. Visayika.
visenima, viseinnessa (CII 4), a tax, also called viseinness-
ādāya (EI 21).
viṣes-ādāya (SITI), also called viṣes-āya; a special group
of taxes.
viṣes-āya (SITI), same as viṣes-ādāya (q.v.).
viṣikha (BL), name of a kind of building.
viṣirna, wearing out, worn out part of a building; cf. bhagna-
Viṣīsha (IE 8-3; EI 1, 30), probably, the governor or
commander of a fort; a word of uncertain derivation.
viṣṇu-bāhu, see hari-bāhu (IE 7-1-2), 'four'.
viṣṇu-grha (SITI), a Viṣṇu temple.
viṣṇu-pada (IE 7-1-2), 'cypher'.
viṣṇu-tithi (IA 19), same as Jyaiśtha-sudi 11.
viṣṇu-śrādha (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 37), an expres-
sion of doubtful meaning.
visvā (CII 4), name of a coin; a land measure; same as
vimśopaka.
visovaka (EI 1), corrupt form of vimśopaka (q.v.).
viṣṭapa (IE 7-1-2), 'three'.
vistaraṇa (EI 1), meaning doubtful.
viṣṭi (IE 8-5; CII 4; HRS), labour which the villagers were obliged to provide to the king or landlord on occasions; unpaid labour; forced labour.

Cf. veṭṭi (SITI), unpaid labour for public works in the village without time or other limits; usually mentioned along with velana as veṭṭi-velanai. Cf. veṭṭi-coṭru, the obligation of feeding veṭṭi labourers free of cost; also cf. Tamil veṭṭi-pāṭtam (EI 24), explained as ‘a kind of tax’; tax in lieu of viṣṭi.

viṣuddhi, cf. viṣuddhiṃ yāvat (LP), ‘till the account is clear’.

viṣuva (CII 4; SII 1), the autumnal or vernal equinox; also called viṣuvat (q.v.).

viṣuva (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’.

Cf. viṣuva.

viṣva (IE 7-1-2), same as viṣvedevāḥ, ‘thirteen.’

viṣvacakra (EI 24), name of a mahādāna.

viṣvedevāḥ (IE 7-1-2), ‘thirteen’; same as viṣva.

viṣvag-devā (LL), Jain; a quardruple image.

Viṣvakarman (LL), an architect.

✓Viṣvāla (EI 31), Oḍīya; a village watchman.

Viṣvāsa (EI 24), official designation; same as Vaiśvāsika; cf. the titles Viṣvāsa-Khāna, Viṣvāsa-rāya, etc., conferred by the Muslim rulers especially in the Bengal region.

viṣvāsana (CII 1), ‘being inspired with faith’.


Viṣvāsika (EI 24), same as Vaiśvāsika (q.v.), etc.

Viṣvavāsopaka (IA 19), Jain; explained as ‘one whose body and soul exhibit marks of an ācārya’.

viṭāna (SII 13), probably, a canopy.

✓Viṭān-ādhipa (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIII, p. 325, note 3), supposed to be ‘an officer in charge of the king’s bed-chamber’.

Cf. Vāsāgārika, Śayyāpāla, etc.

viṭāpa (IE 8-5), a bush; used in sa-jhāṭa-viṭāpa; a branch.


viṭha-vigāra (Chamba), unpaid labour; from Sanskrit viṣṭi and Persian begār.

viṭhi, viṭhi (SII 1), a street.

(EI 24, 30; CII 4), a shop; a stall or shop in a market.
(EI 21, 23, 29, 30), a territorial unit; the subdivision of a district.

(IE 8-4), sometimes a subdivision forming part of a māṇḍala, but sometimes a district forming part of a bhūkti or province.


vīthya-adhikaraṇa (EI 31), administrative office of a subdivision called vīthi.

vītta-bandha (CII 4), mortgage.

vīttola-kara (HRS), known from Maitraka records; explained as the contribution in forced labour.

Vivāha (EI 12), 'one whose vehicle is the bird'; i.e. Viṣṇu.

vivāha (CII 1), marriage of a daughter; cf. āvāha which means the marriage of a son.

vivāha-kara, cf. Tamil kaṇṇala-kkānan (EI 28), the marriage fee; cf. vivāha-ppaṇam.

vivāha-ppaṇa, cf. vivāha-ppaṇam (SITI), same as kaṇṇala- kkānan; a tax on marriage.

vivita (HRS), royal dues collected by the superintendent of pastures, as suggested by the Arthaśāstra.

Vivit-ādhyakṣa (EI 28), known from the Arthaśāstra; officer in charge of the pasture land. Cf. Vrajaḥūmīka.

vīyat (IE 7-1-2), 'cypher'.

vōdā (IE 8-5; EI 29), a kind of levy in Oḍiẏā records; same as Odiẏā vadāi, 'the obligation of offering uncooked food.'

vōḍī, vōḍī (EI 23), ¼ pāṇa; 20 cowrie-shells; cf. kapardaka-vōḍī, 'vōḍī counted in cowrie-shells'.

volāpana, see volāpika, vulāvi.

Vōlapīka (LP), an officer in charge of collecting the tax called volāpana or vulāvi. It is supposed that a Vōlapīka or the men under him accompanied the merchants in their journey for the safety of their goods and the volāpana tax was collected from the merchants for safeguarding their goods.

vōta, cf. botā.


vraja-bhūmi (IE 8-4), grazing land.

Vrajaḥūmīka (CII 1; EI 2; HD), Prakrit Vacaḥūmīka; superintendent of cowpens; officer in charge of the royal cattle and pasture lands. Cf. Vivit-ādhyakṣa.
vrata (CITD), religious vow; a self-imposed task; a religious act of devotion or austerity; vowed observance; a vow in general. There are many vratas mentioned in the different Purāṇas. But new vratas crop up in different parts of the country.

(EI 4), five in number.

vrihi-kara, cf. Tamil arisi-kkăñam (SITI), a levy for husking paddy into rice.

vṛddha (LP), participle of vṛdh, 'to cut'.

Cf. Vṛddha-Gaṇeśa (IA 19), 'the senior Gaṇeśa'.

Vṛddha-dhāmunṣka (IE 8-3), senior archer; the chief archer.

Vṛddhārāja (EI 3; LL), 'prosperous king'; title of a pious king.

vṛddhi (EI 28), a super tax or the interest on arrears of taxes; also interest.

vṛddhi-kukkuṭa (CII 1), Prakrit vadhi-kukkuṭa; a cock that has been caponed; also Sanskritised as vadhi-kukkuṭa.

vṛsatāpa-sāsana (EI 13), same as tāmra-sāsana.

vṛsa-viniśṭopa (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 39), name of a coin (probably bearing the figure of a bull); cf. viṇḍopaṇaka.

vṛtti (STI), means; livelihood, occupation; grant of land for one's livelihood.

(SII 3), land granted for service.

(EI 17, 31; CITD), share; share in a village granted to a Brāhmaṇa as a free gift.

Vṛūḍhā-leṅkā (EI 28), Oḍiyā; official designation; cf. Leṅkā.

vulāpikā (LP), tax for the maintenance of the camp-followers; cf. Gujarāti vaḷāman vuḷāviya; also vulāpika, vuḷāviya (q.v.).

vuḷāvi (LP), same as volāpana; a tax.

Vuḷāviya (LP), a camp-follower; cf. Gujarāti Vuḷāviya. See vulāpikā and Volāpika.

vuṇwaka (EI 14), name of a measure.

Cf. 'rūpakas to be levied on each vuṇwaka of the distillers' (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 309).

Vya (PJS), abbreviation of Vyavahārin, especially in medieval Jain inscriptions.

Vyā (PJS), abbreviation of Vyāpārin (merchant) or Vyāsa (exponent or reciter of epic and Puranic texts) especially in medieval Jain inscriptions. Cf. vyā-bhū.

vyā-bhū (IE 8-1), abbreviation of vyāmīśra-bhūmi; 'mixed
land'; land containing different categories such as cultivable, fallow, homestead, etc.

**vyācaraṇa (EI 15)**, meaning uncertain; probably, commerce.

**vyāgḥra-carman (IE 8-5; EI 12, 28)**, tiger’s skin [which was the king’s monopoly]; tax probably payable by hunters in tiger’s skin; refers to the right to keep tiger’s skins without surrendering them to the king.

**vyāja, vyājaka** (LP), interest; cf. *dvika-śata-vyājena*, ‘at 2 per cent interest’. See **vyāji**.

**vyāji** (HRS), as suggested by the *Arthaśāstra*, (1) compensation fee levied upon the sale of liquors, royal merchandise, mining products, salt and sugar; (2) charge paid for minting coins; (3) subsidiary charge over and above the regular fines. See **vyāja**.

**vyākaraṇa-dāna-maṇḍapa** (SITI), hall in the Śiva temple at Tiruvorriyūr, where Sanskrit grammar is taught with the belief that the *Māheśvara-sūtras*, on which Sanskrit grammar is founded, were composed by the god Śiva.

**vyākhyā-vṛtti** (SITI), land set apart to meet the expenses of expounding the Purāṇas and other sūtras.

**vyākta** (CII 1), experienced.

**vyāmisra-bhūmi** (IE 8-1), an area consisting of different kinds of land such as cultivated land, homestead land, fallow land, etc. See **vyā-bhū**.

**vyāñjana**, cf. *vēñjanam, viñjanam** (SITI), condiment; vegetable relish; condiments and curry in food offerings; cf. *vēñjana-bhāṇḍāram*.

(CII 1), a letter or an implication.

**vyāpāda** (LP), ‘much harassed’.

**vyāpāra** (SII 1), a trade.


**vyāpāra-karaṇa**, cf. *karaṇa* (LP), the department of commerce.

**Vyāpārin** (EI 22; SII 1), a merchant.

**Vyāpta** (IE 8-3; EI 6), cf. *Vāpata* (EI 9), a governor; a superintendent; cf. also official designations like *Hasty-aśva-naubala-vyāpta* or *vyāptaka*, etc.

**Vyāsa** (EI 11; PJS), a reciter or exponent; a Brāhmaṇa
who recites or expounds the epics and Purāṇas in public. Cf. Paurāṇika.

vyasana (CII 1), misfortune.
vyăsedha (LP), vyăsedhaḥ kāritaḥ or nisēdhaḥ kāritaḥ, ‘proved the contrary [in the court that it was his own land and not dohalikā land’]; vahamāna-bhūmi-vyăsedha, ‘no one should stop him when he is ploughing his own piece of land’.
(LP), seizure; confiscation as government property.
vyatikara (LP), ‘in connection with’.
vyatipāta (IA 19), used in relation to eclipses.
Vyava (LP), abbreviation of Vyavahārika in the sense of a dealer, a money-lender, a merchant.
vyavacchinna, fixed (Select Inscriptions, p. 237); demarcated.
vyavahāra, cf. vyavahāra-pade (LP), ‘as a tax from merchants’.

Vyavahār-ābhilekhitaka (EI 30), the clerk who writes down the statements of cases in a court of law.
vyavaharamāṇa (LP), current.
vyavaharaṇa (EI 11), administration.
vyavahāra-patra (LP), a deed relating to a loan or debt.
vyavahāra-samatā (CII 1), impartiality in judicial proceedings.

Vyavahārika (EI 7, 32), an administrator; same as Vyavahārin (q.v.) or Vyavaharṭ; see also Vyava.

Vyavahārin (EI 19, 24, 28, 29; BL; LL; HD), an administrator; sometimes explained as ‘a controlling officer’; same as Vyavahārika. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XVIII, pp. 60, 63.
(LL), a merchant. See also Vyava.
vyavasthā, cf. vyavasthai (EI 24; SITI), regulations; rules of proper conduct; a settlement or arrangement; a deed of agreement.

(EI 22; SII 2), a resolution; a declaration.
(EI 32), an agreement.
(SII 3), conditions.
vya (HRS), government expenditure; cf. Tamil viyāyam (SITI), expenditure, as opposed to āyam or income.
(IE 7-1-2), ‘twelve’.
vya karAna, cf. karana (LP), the department of expenditure.
vyan (IE 7-1-2; EI 33), ‘cypher’.
vyūha (IE 7-1-2), ‘four’.

Vyūṣita (Prakrit Vivutha), sometimes taken to be Vyūṣa (CII 1); ‘one who is away from his residence’. See IHQ, 1962, pp. 222 ff.

Y

yāga (EI 31), a ceremony.

Yakṣa (CII 4; HA), a semi-divine being; a demi-god belonging to the class of vyantarã-devatãs according to Jain mythology.

yajña-vidyā (EI 8), knowledge regarding the performance of sacrifice.

yadā tad—āpi (LP), ‘only’.

Yādava-cakravartin (IE 8-2), title assumed by kings of the Yādava dynasty; see Cakravartin.

yāga-manḍapa (SITI), sacrificial hall in a temple; same as yāga-sālā.

yāga-sālā (SITI), same as yāga-manḍapa (q.v.).


yama (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’.

yāma (EI 7-1-2), ‘eight’.

yamala (IE 7-1-2), ‘two’.

yamala-patra (LP), treaty of alliance.

yamalikāmali (EI 24), a tax probably on a pair of prize bullocks (yamala-kambalin; cf. varabalivardā); also spelt yamalikambali, yamalikāmbali. See valadi.

yamalikambali (IE 8-5), name of a tax; also spelt yama-līkāmbali, yamalikāmbali (q.v.).

yamalikāmbali (HRS), a tax known from the Gāhaḍavāla records; also spelt yamalikamabali, yamalikāmbali (q.v.).


yānikā, same as yānaka, probably, a cart road (Ep. Ind., Vol. IV. p. 253, note 4).

yantra (SITI), a mechanical contrivance, as for diverting water.

(HA), a mystic diagram.

yantra-kūṭi (IE 8-8; EI 30), an oil mill or manufactory.
**yasas—yoga**

*yasas* (CII 1), glory in this life; cf. *yaśo vā kīrti=vā.* See *kīrti.*

*yasti* (EI 33; CII 4; ML), a memorial pillar; a relic pillar raised in memory of the dead.

Cf. *jaśti* (EI 19), a land measure.

Cf. *laśṭi* (EI 16), a memorial pillar.

Cf. *śilā-yaśṭi* (LL), a stone pillar.

*Yaśṭika* (HD), staff bearer; an attendant on the king. See *Rājatarangini,* VI 203; *Pāṇini,* IV. 4. 59. See *Vetrika,* Pītunavrīka.

*Yaśṭi-prātiṣṭhānaka* (ML), the erection of a pillar; same as Sanskrit *yaṣṭi-prātiṣṭhāpana.*

*yathākāla-bhāvin* (IE 8-3), same as *vartamāna-bhāviṣyat,* *yathāsambadhyāmānaka*; also written as *yathā-kāl-ādhyāsin* (q.v.).

*yathākāl-ādhyāsin* (EI 4, 23), *‘one who may be employed [in the area including the gift land] from time to time’; one who may be associated with the area about the gift land in different periods of time; same as *yathākāla-bhāvin,* *vartamāna-bhāviṣyat,* *yathā-sambadhyāmānaka.*

*yathā-sambadhyāmānaka* (IA 9), same as *yathākāla-bhāvin,* *vartamāna-bhāviṣyat,* *yathākāl-ādhyāsin.*

*yaśṭi* (CII 4), Prakrit; same as Sanskrit *yaśṭi* (q.v.); a memorial pillar.

*Yati* (BL), a monk.

*yātrā* (EI 11; CII 4), festival; the festival of a deity; same as *yātrā-otsava.*

*yātrā-dāna* (EI 27), gift or levy for running a festival.

(*SITT*), propitiatory gift made before starting on an expedition of conquest by the king.

*yātrā-otsava* (IE 8-5; EI 3, 9), same as *yātrā* (q.v.); the festival of a deity; festival in honour of a deity.

*yauta* (CII 1), a respite; cf. *yaautaka.*

*yava,* one-fifteenth of a *māṣa* (*JNSI,* Vol. XVI, p. 45); equal to 2 *dhānayamāṣas* (*ibid.,* p. 48); $\frac{1}{6}$ of a *rati.*


*Tavana* (EI 26; CII 1), originally, an Ionian Greek; then, people of Greek nationality; ultimately, any foreigner.

*Yavuga* (EI 14), royal title of foreign origin.

*yoga* (CII 4), meditation; a philosophical system.
(EI 18), a council or corporation.
(CIII 3; IA 17), addition of the longitudes of the sun and moon; an astrological element.
yoga-kṣema (IA 7; LP), death; cf. jāta-yoga-kṣema, dead.
yoga-pāṭṭa (EI 14), band used by the ascetics to keep their limbs in a position of rigidity.
yoga-pattaka, cf. yoga-vatīgē (IA 14), explained as 'a garment worn during contemplation'; same as yoga-pāṭa (q.v.).
yoga-piṇha (IA 10), a holy place where an ascetic obtained perfection (siddhi) by his austerities; also called siddha-piṇha.
yogin, cf. yogindra (SII 1) a [Jain] ascetic.
yojana (CIII 1, 4), name of a measure of distance; a distance of about nine miles.
yoni-pāṭa, same as gaurī-pāṭa; see piṇha.
yuddhita, 'one who died fighting' (Ep. Ind., XXXI, p. 324).
yudhya (EI 4), name of a sacrifice.
yuga (IE 7-1-2), 'four'; rarely, 2 or 12.
yuga, yugā (EI 1), meaning doubtful; cf. yugā in the sense of 'a voucher'.
yugā (CIII 4), a voucher.
yug-ādi (CIII 4; IA 18), name applied to certain tithis; day of the commencement of a yuga; e.g. Vaiśākha-sudi 3, regarded as the commencement of the Kṛta-yuga.
yugādi-tithi (EI 13), see yug-ādi.
Yugādi-parvan (EI 14), name of an auspicious time; same as yugādi-tithi.
yugala (IE 7-1-2), 'two'.
yugandhāri (EI 11), same as jawār (jawār), millet.
yugma (IE 7-1-2), 'two'.
Yugacarya (CIII 1), a charioteer.
yuj (CIII 1), cf. vyuddhir = yujyatām, 'should devote themselves for an increase'; sāsvātan samayam = [etad] = yuñjyuḥ, 'they may strive for this at all times'. Cf. yoga.
Yuktā (EI 8-3; HD), an officer in general; also an official designation (CIII, Vol. 1, p. 4); the word used in Rock Edict III of Aśoka is explained by some scholars as the designation of a class of officers, although there also the word may be understood in the sense of 'an officer'; but it is an official desig-
nation in passages like yukta-niyukta-vāsāvak-ādhikārika (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXI, p. 144) where it may be the same as Āyuktaka.

*Cf. Yuktaka, Āyukta, etc.*


*yūpa* (EI 2, 24, 33), sacrificial pillar; it was sometimes made of stone and inscribed.

*yūthi*, also spelt *yūti* (IA 17), generally written as *yūti* or *pūti*; cf. *tṛṇa-yūti* (or *pūti*)-gocara-paryanta, ‘as far as grass land and pasture land’.

*yūti*, cf. *sva-simā-tṛṇa-yūti-gocara-paryanta* (IE 8-5); also written as *pūti*; a word of uncertain import; probably, ‘[land] reserved [for growing grass, etc.]’ Cf. *go-yūti, tṛṇa-yūti, kāśṭha-yūti*.

*Yuvamahārāja* (IE 8-2; EI 3, 20, 24), modification of *Yuvarāja*; designation of the heir-apparent or crown-prince; same as *Mahāyuvarāja*.

*Yuvarāja* (IE 8-2, CII 3, 4; HD; ASLV), designation of the heir-apparent or crown-prince. See *Arthaśāstra*, I. 12 (mentioned among the 18 tirthas); cf. CII, Vol. II, Part i, p. 40.

*Cf. Tamil *Tuvarāṣag* (EI 4), also *Duvarāja*.

*Cf. Mahāyuvarāja* (EI 32), same as *Yuvamahārāja* (q.v.).
APPENDIX I

PRIVILEGES ATTACHED TO FREE HOLDINGS

a-bhāṭa-cchātra-prāveśya (EI 26, 27; CII 3), same as a-cāṭa-bhāṭa-prāveśya, Chātra (literally, ‘the umbrella-bearer’) being used for Cāṭa probably meaning ‘the leader of a group of Bhaṭas (i.e. Pāks or Piādas)’; same as a-prāveśya, etc.
a-bhāṭa-prāveśya, same as a-prāveśya, etc. Cf. Prakrit a-bhaḍa-papesa (Select Inscriptions, p. 435).
a-bhrīṭa-prāveśya (EI 24), same as a-bhāṭa-prāveśya; cf. a-prāveśya, etc.

abhyañtara-siddhi (EI 22), same as abhyañtara-siddhyā, abhyañtara-siddhika; refers to internal revenue income or taxes to be paid to local authorities; cf. sa-bāhy-ābhyañtara-ādāya.

abhyañtara-siddhi, (EI 20) same as abhyañtara-siddhi.
abhyañtara-siddhi-sahita (EI 27), same as abhyañtara-siddhi, etc.
abhyañtara-siddhyā, ‘together with the internal income or taxes to be paid to the local authorities’; cf. abhyañtara-siddhika and sa-bāhy-ābhyañtara-ādāya. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 398.

ā-candr-āditya-kāliya (IE), ‘to be enjoyed as long as the moon and sun endure’ (i.e. permanently); epithet of the gift land. ā-candr-ārka-kṣiti-sama-kālām, ‘as long as the moon, the sun and the earth exist’ (i.e. permanently).

ā-candr-ārka (IE; SITI), ‘in perpetuity.’
ā-candr-ārk-ārṇava-kṣiti-sīhīti-sama-kālīna (EI), ‘to last as long as the moon, the sun, the seas and the earth endure’ (i.e. permanently); cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXII, p. 134.

ā-candr-ārk-ārṇava-kṣiti-sarit-parvata-sama-kālīna, ‘to be enjoyed as long as the moon, the sun, the seas, the earth, the rivers and hills exist (i.e. permanently)’; cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 134.

ā-candra-tārakam, ‘as long as the moon and stars endure’ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 149, text line 12), i.e. permanently.
a-cār-āsana-carm-āṅgāra (IE; EI 27), refers to the freedom of the gift village from the obligation to supply conveyance, accommodation, hide (i.e. hide-seats) and charcoal free of charges to the touring officers on their visit. The word cāra meaning
'passage or conveyance' is sometimes substituted by pāra meaning 'ferrying'.

_a-cāra-siddhiṇa_ (EI 26), explained by some as 'without grazing right for the royal cattle'. Cf. _a-vāra-siddhiṇa._

_a-cām-āṅgāraka_, refers to the freedom of the gift village from the obligation to supply hide-seats and charcoal to the king or landlord on occasions or to the touring royal officers on their visit. Cf. Prakrit _a-camm-aṅgālaka_ (Select Inscriptions, p. 409).

_a-cāṭa-bhaṭa-gocara_ (EI 22), same as _a-cāṭa-bhaṭa-praveśa_, etc.

_a-cāṭa-bhaṭa-praveśa_ (EI 27, 29; CII 3), refers to the freedom of the gift village from the entry of the Cāṭas (leaders of groups of Pāiks and Piādas) and the Bhaṭas (Pāiks and Piādas); cf. _a-bhaṭa-praveśa_, _a-bhaṭa-chāīra-prāveśya_, _a-bhṛta-praveśa_, etc.

_a-cāṭa-bhaṭa-prāveśya_ (CII 3, 4), same as _a-cāṭa-bhaṭa-praveśa_; refers to the freedom of the gift land from being entered by the Bhaṭas (the king's Pāiks and Piādas) and the Cāṭa (the leader of a group of Pāiks and Piādas); cf. Chāīra in place of Cāṭa in _a-bhaṭa-chāīra-prāveśya_; also Bhṛta for Bhaṭa in _a-bhṛta-prāveśya_.

_a-cāṭa-bhaṭa-praveśa_ (EI 27), same as _a-cāṭa-bhaṭa-praveśa_.

_a-cullaka-kūra-khaṭavā-grahaṇa_, similar to _a-kūra-chullaka-vināśi-khaṭavāvāsa_, etc. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 5.

_a-dugdhā-dadhi-grahaṇa_, refers to the freedom of the gift village from the obligation of supplying milk and curds to the king or landlord on occasions or to the touring officials on their visit. Cf. Prakrit _a-dudha-dadhi-gahaṇa_ (Select Inscriptions, p. 439).

_a-haritaka-sāka-puṣpa-gahaṇa_, refers to the freedom of the gift land from the supply of myrobalan, vegetables and flowers to the king or landlord on occasions or to the touring officers on their visit. Cf. Prakrit _a-haritaka-sāka-puṭha-gahaṇa_ (Select Inscriptions, p. 439).


_a-hasta-prakṣeṇaṇīya_ (EI 11, 23), same as _a-bhaṭa-praveśa_, etc. Cf. _saṃasta-rājakīyaṇām-a-hasta-prakṣeṇaṇīya._

_a-hiranya-dhanīya-praṇaya-pradeya_ (EI 26), refers to the freedom of the gift land from the payment of revenue in cash, the king's grain share and the benevolence or emergency imposts. Cf. Prakrit _a-hiranīya-dhanīya-praṇaya-pradeya_ (Select Inscriptions, pp. 408-09).
a-karada (EI 26), refers to the freedom of the donee of the gift land from paying taxes in general.
a-karadāyin (EI 26, 27), same as a-karada.
a-kara-vāt-ottara (IE; EI 32), sometimes with āvāta, vāt-ādeya, bhūt-opāṭha-pratyāya, etc., in place of vāt-ottara; cf. sa-bhūta-vātā-(or pāta)-pratyāya, etc.; ‘free from the collections resulting from storms (e.g. uprooted trees, fruits, etc.).’
a-kara-visṭi-koṇjalla (IE), refers to the freedom of the donee of the gift land from the payment of taxes and the obligation to supply free labour and koṇjalla (kāṇji) to the king’s labourers. Cf. Select Inscriptions, p. 439.
a-khaṭṭa-cullaka-vaināśika, cf. Prakrit a-khaṭṭa-collaka-venesika (EI 26), refers to the freedom of the gift village from the obligation to supply cots, food and attendant or fuel to the touring royal officers on their visit or to the king or landlord on occasions. Cf. a-kūra-cullaka-vinaśi-khaṭṭ-āvāsa, etc.
a-kiṃcit-kara, ‘not to pay even a small amount as rent or tax’; epithet of gift land; same as a-kiṃcit-pragrāhya. It has to be noted that sometimes a small amount of tax was fixed for the gift lands. Cf. kara-sāsana.
a-kiṃcit-kara-grāhya (EI 27), same as a-kiṃcit-kara, etc.
a-kiṃcit-pragrāhya (EI 29), refers to the freedom of the gift land from the payment of taxes and the obligation of supplying articles to the king or landlord on occasions and to the touring officers on their visit; same as a-kiṃcit-kara, etc.
a-kiṃcit-pratikara (EI 23), ‘[land] free from any yield of revenue’; cf. utpratikara. But pratikara also means ‘compensation’.
a-kūra-cullaka-vaināśi-khaṭṭ-āvāsa (or śanvāsa), cf. a-kūra-yollaka-venesi-khaṭṭ-āvāsa (EI 26); refers to the freedom of the gift village from the obligation of supplying boiled or unboiled rice, pots or fire-places for cooking, attendant or fuel, cot and shelter to the king or landlord on occasions or to the touring officers on their visit; same as a-kūra-cullaka-vinaśi-khaṭṭ-vā-śanvāsa, etc. See sāmant-āmāya-dūtanām anyeśām c=ābhūtyagame sāyanīyāsana-siddh-ānnam na dāpayet (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 171).
a-lavaṇa-guḍa-kṣobha (EI 26), same as a-lavaṇa-khāṭakaka, guḍa or sugar being added to lavaṇa or salt; cf. a-lavaṇa-klinna-khāṭaka.
a-lavaṇa-khāṭaka, cf. Prakrit a-loṇa-khāḍaka (EI 7), refers
to the freedom of the gift land from being dug out or its trees being pierced for salt.

_a-lavaṇa-_klinna-khanaka_ (EI 26), same as _a-lavaṇa-_klinna-kren̄i-khanaka.

_a-lavaṇa-_klinna-khāṭaka, same as _a-lavaṇa-_khāṭaka, klinna, sometimes wrongly spelt _kliṇva_, probably, 'toddy, sugar, etc.' being added to _lavaṇa_ or salt. Cf. _a-lavaṇa-_guḍa-kṣobha, _a-lavaṇa-_klinna-kren̄i-khanaka, etc. Cf. Select Inscriptions, p. 408.

_a-lavaṇa-_kliṇva (nna)-kren̄i-khanaka (EI 26, 27), same as _a-lavaṇa-_klinna-khāṭaka.

_a-lavaṇa-_kren̄i-khanaka (EI 23), same as _a-lavaṇa-_klinna-khāṭaka.

_a-lekhaṇi-_praveśatayā (EI 29), probably refers to the absence of the right to re-grant the gift land to any other party on the part of the king and to alienate the gift land on the part of the donee; _lekhani-_praveśa may mean that the gift land should not be made the subject of another document.

_anācchedya_ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 267, note), 'unresumable'; but since _anāhāra_, 'unresumable', is sometimes used in the same context, probably, 'uncurtailable'; epithet of gift land.

_anādeśya_ (EI 12), same as _anirdeśya_.

_anāhāra_, 'unresumable' (Ind. Ep., p. 395), cf. _anācchedya_.

_anaṅguli-prakṣeṇānīya_ (EI 23), also called _anaṅguli-prakṣaṇīya_ same as _a-bhaṭa-praveśa_, etc.

_anaṅguli-prakṣeṇānīya_ (EI 23), same as _anaṅguli-prakṣeṇānīya_, _a-bhaṭa-praveśa_, etc.

_anāsēdhyā_ (Ep. Ind., Vol. II, p. 267, note 4), refers to the freedom of the people associated with the gift land from legal restraints.

_anaṅvamaṃśāya_, refers to the freedom of the gift land from troubles associated with the visit of royal agents. Cf. Prakrit anomasa (Select Inscriptions, pp. 192, 194).

_a-pārampara_, same as _a-paramparā-balivarda_ or _a-paramparā-balivarda-grahaṇa_, a privilege of the donee of rent-free land (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 42).

_a-paramparā-balivarda_ (SITI), refers to the freedom of the gift village from the supply of bullocks primarily for the conveyance of royal officers on tour.

_a-paramparā-balivarda-grahaṇa_ (EI 26), same as _a-pārampara_, etc.
a-paramparā—āstādaśa

a-paramparā-go-balīvārda (EI 22, 26, 27), same as a-pārampara, etc., in which go (cow) has been added to balīvārda (bullock). a-parīpanthya, ‘without opposition’; cf. Ind. Ep., p. 394.
a-paśu-medhya (Select Inscriptions, p. 414), refers to the freedom from the supply of animals for sacrifice.
✓a-prāvesya, refers to the freedom of the gift land from the entry of royal agents; same as a-bhaṭa-praveśa, etc. Cf. Prakrit a-pāvesa (Select Inscriptions, pp. 192, 194).
✓a-puṣpa-kṣira-grahaṇa (EI 26), same as a-puṣpa-kṣira-sandoha, etc.

a-puṣpa-kṣira-grahaṇiya, refers to the freedom of the gift land from the supply of flowers and milk to the king or landlord on occasions or to the touring officers on their visit; same as a-puṣpa-kṣira-sandoha, etc. Cf. Prakrit a-puppha-ūkṣira-gahaṇi (Select Inscriptions, p. 409).
✓a-puṣpa-kṣira-sandoha (EI 26, 27), same as a-puṣpa-kṣira-grahaṇiya, etc.

a-puṣpa-dhanaṁ nāsti, ‘there is no confiscation, by the king, of the property of persons dying without a son’; cf. a-puṣpa-sahita, etc. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXV, p. 237

a-puṣpa-sahita (IE), ‘together with the right to confiscate the property of persons dying without leaving any son’; epithet of gift village. Cf. a-puṣpa-dhanaṁ nāsti.

a-rāṣṭra-sāṃvinayika (EI 26), refers to the freedom of the gift land from the administrative control to which the district in which it was situated was subject. Cf. Prakrit a-rāṣṭra-sāṃvinayika (Select Inscriptions, pp. 92, 94). See bhoga-sambandha-nirvācanaṁ, grāma-nilaya-nāga-sarva-bādhā-parihāreṇa, etc.

a-saṅ-vaṃśa-pa-rṣi-viniyṛtt-ācāra (Ind. Ant., Vol. XI p. 113, text lines 36-37), translated as ‘the established customs [of the gift land] are withheld from [injury by] the enterprise of wicked men.’

aṣṭa-bhāgi, ‘paying one-eighth of the produce [in place of the usual one-sixth]’. Cf. Prakrit aṣṭha-bhāgiya (Select Inscriptions, p. 70).

aṣṭabhoga-tejaḥsvāmya-dandaśulka-yukta (Ind. Ant., Vol XIX, p. 247, text line 102), mentioned along with nidhi-nikṣepa pāṣaṇ-ārām-ādi-catusprakāra-biravaṇa-pārikh-āya-sahita. See aṣṭabhoga, tejaḥ-svāmya, etc.

āstādaśa-jāti-parihāra, the eighteen (i.e. all or various) kinds

a-ṭriṇa-kāśtha-grahana (EI 26), refers to the freedom of thedone of the gift village from the supply of grass and fuel to the king or landlord on occasions or to the touring officers on their visit.

a-vaha (EI 26), refers to the freedom of the gift village from the obligation of carrying loads of the touring officers, etc., or of supplying a horse to them free of charges.

a-vāra-siddhika (IE), refers to the freedom of the gift village from the obligation to supply unpaid labour in turn. Cf. a-cāra-siddhika.

bhāga-bhogā-paśu-hiranya-kara-sulka (EI 20), ‘together with [the right to] the share of the produce, periodical offerings, cattle or animals [for sacrificial purposes], tax in cash, tax in kind and tolls’.

bhāviṣyat-kara-rahita (EI 24), ‘without all the taxes to be levied in future.’

bhogasambandha-nirvacaniya (EI 12), ‘the relations [of the gift land] with the administrative unit (i.e. bhoga, to which it belonged) should not be reckoned [since the land is granted after separating it from the district] (bhogad=uddhṛtya)’. Cf. a-rāṣṭra-sāṁvinayika, grāma-nilaya-nāda-sarva-bāḍhā-parīhāreṇa.

bhūmi-chhidra-nāyena or chhidra-pidhāna-uyāyena, ‘in accordance with the principle of cultivating the land for the first time and enjoying it free of taxes as a result’. The word chidra in the first means ‘cultivation’ and chidra-pidhāna in the second ‘reclamation of uncultivable land for the first time.’ Sometimes vidhāna is wrongly used for pidhāna. See Ind. Ep., pp. 397-98.


candr-ārka-kālikām sulkam=ādeyan samasta-rājye n=āsti, ‘there is no collection of tolls in the whole kingdom as long as the moon and the sun exist’. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXV, p. 237.

candr-ārka-sthitikālam yāvat, ‘as long as the moon and sun endure (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 135, text lines 21-22); sometimes candr-ārka-kṣiti⁰, candr-ārka-ārṇāva-kṣiti-sarit-paroata⁰, etc.

catuḥ—grha

catur-āghāṭa-viśuddha, ‘with the boundaries well demarcated’; same as catuḥ-sim-āvachina, etc. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 396.
catuṣ-kaṇṭaka-viśuddha (EI 23), cf. catur-āghāṭa-viśuddha; probably refers to the custom of demarcating a plot of land by planting thorny shrubs on the borders.
caura-varjam, also quoted as cora-varjam, cora-daṇḍa-varjam, cora-rājāpathyakāri-varjam, etc.; according to some ‘with immunity from the police tax’, while others take it to be related to a-cāṭa-bhūṭa-prāveśa and think that the policemen were prohibited from entering a gift village except in connection with the apprehension of criminals; may also mean ‘without any right to inflict punishment of thieves, etc., or to levy fines from thieves, etc.’ See CII, Vol. III, p. 109.
cora-daṇḍa-varja (EI 27), same as caura-varja, etc.
cora-varja (IE), ‘without the right to punish the thieves and to realise stolen articles’; cf. sa-caur-oddharaṇa. But see also cauravarjam.
desa-maryād-āruvaṇ-ānvita (Ind. Ant. Vol. XIX, p. 247, text line 103), refers to the right to levy the tax called āruvaṇa (Sanskrit śat-paṇa) according to the local custom.
deva-Brāhmaṇa-bhukti-varja (EI 23, 30), ‘excluding the property of the gods (i.e. temples ) and Brāhmaṇas’.
devakula-puṣkariny-ādhikāṇh kārayitvā, refers to the right of the donee to build temples and excavate tanks in the gift land without the permission of the king or landlord as was necessary in the case of ordinary tenants. Cf. Majumdar, Ins. Beng., Vol. III, p. 125.
go-gauḍa-sameta, ‘together with the cattle and herdsmen [of state farms] or with the grazing tax’; epithet of gift village. Go-gauḍa may be the same as go-kara. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 402.
grāma-nilaya-nāḍa-sarva-bāḍhā-parihāreṇa (EI 9), ‘with the exemption of all troubles connected with [the administration of] the village, subdivision (literally, habitation) and district [in which the gift land is situated]’. Cf. a-rāṣṭra-sāṁviniyika, etc.
grh-āvataraṇa - harita-pakva-sasya-ekṣu-cāraṇa-lavān-opamardana-roci-kā-cīśolā-grahaṇa-pīṭhaka-pīṭhikā-khaṭv-āpaharaṇa - kāṣṭh-endhana-
ghāsa-bus-ādikāṁ na kenaśīt= [karuṣcayat] prāgāhyat [ca],
‘no one should enter into the donee’s house, should graze one’s
cattle on the green crops in his fields, should harvest the ripe
crops in his fields, should crush his sugar-cane, should accept
rocikā and ciṭolā from him, should take stools, seats and cots
from him and should take wood, fuel, grass, chaff, etc., from
him’. For grh-avataraṇa, see umbara-bhedā. Words like rocikā,
ciṭolā, etc., are not intelligible, although they certainly refer
to certain obligations or levies. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 394.

guvāka-nārikel-ādikāṁ laggāvayitō, refers to the right of
planting arecanut and coconut palms in the gift land without
the permission of the king or landlord as was necessary in the
case of ordinary tenants; cf. sa-guvāka-nārikela. Cf. Majum-

ḥastidaṇḍa-varabalīvarda-cojāla-andhā (ṛthā ?)ruvā-pratyandyā-
(ṛthā ?)ruvā-adattā-padditijōa-ahidaṇḍa-ānta (tu ?)rāvaḍḍi-bandha-
daṇḍa-vijayavandōpāṇa-mārganīka-prabhṛtī-bhaviyat-kara-sahita, refers
to the donee’s right to enjoy various taxes the nature of some of
which is doubtful. These include the tax for keeping elephants
and prize bullocks, tax for the maintenance of the king’s Padātīs
(footmen or Pāiks), tax on the professional snake-charmers,
ransom in lieu of imprisonment, presents to be made to the
king on his return from a victorious campaign and tax to be paid
for using the road in the gift village for the transit of articles of
merchandise. See the expressions separately as noticed above.
See also swarṇa-daṇḍa-ahidaṇḍa........below. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 401.

jana-dhana-sahita (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 135), ‘to-
gether with the tenants and revenue income [of the village]’;
some as sa-jana-dhana.

kuśa-latā-ṭūla-hast-odakena, cf. udaka-pūrvam, etc. See Ind.
Ep., p. 395

mahādoṣa-vivarjita (EI 23), ‘excluding fines for great
crimes’; cf. doṣa and daṇḍa-doṣa (fines) noticed above.
mukt-oparikara (EI 29), free from minor taxes or without
freedom from them. Cf. s-oparikara.

nāna-vokeśa-sameta, ‘together with the various trees’; epithet
of gift village. Some of the trees not to be enjoyed by unpri-
vileged tenants were mango, madhūka, jack, coconut, arecanut,
palmyra palm, sisu, tamarind tree, etc. But the group was
different in different parts of the country. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 402.
nava-śāhita (IA 11), probably, ‘with the taxes fixed afresh’, though śāhita is often the same as nikṣepa (q.v.).

nikṣepa-pāśān-ārām-ādi-catusprakāra - biravāṇa-pārikh-āyasaḥita (Ind. Int., Vol. XIX, p. 247), mentioned along with aṣṭabhoga-tejasvāmy-dānḍaśulka-yuktā. See the expressions as separately noticed above.

nikṣepāpuratracdhana-dāṇḍ-opajātaka-saḥita, ‘together with the right to enjoy treasure-trove and the occasional finds and accumulations on the land and to confiscate the property of persons dying without leaving any son, and to enjoy the right to appropriate the income derived from fines’; epithet of gift village. Cf. Ind. Ep., 406.

nikṣepa-saḥita, see sa-vrksamālā-nidhi-nikṣepa-saḥita.

nīḥy-ṇapāṇidhi-hastidanta - vyāghracarma - nānāvanacara-sameta, refers to the right of the donee to treasure-troves, occasional finds or accumulations on the ground, elephants’ tusks, tiger’s skin and certain prized animals without surrendering them to the king as ordinary tenants had to do; epithet of the gift village. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 402.

nīśīdha-cāṭa-bhāṭa-praveśa (EI 22), same as a-praveśa, etc.

pārihyta-paṅg-utkotā (EI 33), ‘exempted from the levies called paṅga and utkota’. See the words as separately noticed.

pārihyta-sarva-piḍa (EI 27, 29), ‘free from all troubles’; same as sarva-piḍā-varjita, sarva-bādhā-vivarjita, etc.

phalaratika (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 135), refers probably to the right to enjoy all kinds of fruits in the gift land without special permission that was necessary for ordinary tenants.


pratisiddha-cāṭa-bhāṭa-praveśa (EI 23, 27), same as a-praveśa, etc.

pratisiddha-cāṭ-ādi-praveśa (J.E., p.395), same as a-praveśa, etc.


pūrva-bhuktaka-bhujyamāna-deva-brāhma-dāya-varjita (EI 23), same as deva-brāhmaṇa-bhukti-varja, etc.

pūrva-pratī-deva-brāhma-dēya-rahita, sometimes with dāya in place of deya; refers to the absence of the donee’s right to have
any control over that land in the gift village which was already a rent-free holding in the possession of gods or Brähmanas; same as deva-brahmana-blukti-varja, etc. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 398.


putra-pautr-ānugamaka, 'the donee's right of enjoying the gift land should pass on to his sons and grandsons'; epithet of gift land; same as putra-pautr-ānwaya-kram-opabhoga, etc. Cf. Ind. Ep., p.392.

putra-pautr-ānwaya-kram-opabhoga, refers to the permanent nature of a gift of land to be enjoyed by the donee as well as his descendants; same as putra-pautr-ānugamaka (I.E., p. 398).

rāja-bhāvana-sarva-pratyāya-sameta (EI 23), bhāvyaya being often changed to ābhāvyaya; same as a-kiñcit-pragrāhya, etc.

rāja-grāhāya-samasta-pratyāya-samanvita (EI 22), same as a-kiñcit-pragrāhya, etc.

rāja-rājapurusair = apy = añguli-nirdeśyam, same as sravara-jā-kiyānām = a-hasta-prakṣepaṇīyaḥ, etc. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 400.

rājasevakānāṁ vasatidanda-prayānandaṁ na stāḥ, refers to the freedom of the gift village from the obligation to provide accommodation and conveyance, etc., to the royal officers on tour; cf. a-kūra-chullaka-viṇāśi-khatau-āvāsa, a-parampara-balivarda, etc. See CII, Vol. III, p. 98, note 2.

rājānā rājapurusair = apy = añguli-prakṣepaṇīya (Ind. Ant., Vol. XIX, p. 247, text lines 103-04), same as sarva-rājakīyānām = a-hasta-prakṣepaṇīyaḥ, etc.

ramya (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 135), refers to the fact that the gift land had nothing unpleasant about it.

ṛṇ-āḍāy-ādi-sambandha-varjita (EI 23), refers to the freedom of the gift land from confiscation for the realisation of debts incurred by the donee.

sa-bāhy-ābhyaantar-ādāya, 'together with the external and internal income or taxes to be paid to the state and to the village authorities'; epithet of the gift village; cf. abhyantarasiḍhya, etc. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 395.

sa-bhoga (EI 27; IA 9), 'together with the aṣṭa-bhoga'.

sa-bhūta-pāta-pratyāya (CII 3), refers to the income from the gift land as a result of some action of nature's agencies. Sometimes vāta and āvāta are found for pāta probably in the
sense of 'a storm' (cf. udvāta) and also upāṭta, 'realised'.

sa-bhūta-vāta-pratyāya (EI 23), with pāta sometimes in place of vāta; 'together with the income arising out of a change of the natural phenomena (such as due to earthquakes, storms, etc.); epithet of gift land.

sa-bhūt-opāṭta-pratyāya (EI 23), same as sa-bhūta-vāta-pratyāya, etc. The word upāṭta means 'realised'.

sa-caur-oddharana (EI 12, 23, 29), 'together with the right to punish thieves and recover stolen property or fines'; epithet of gift villages. Cf. caura-varja, etc.

sa-daṇḍa-dosa (EI 23), 'together with [the right to] levy fines for crimes'; the meaning of dosa is really doubtful in the context.

sa-daṇḍa-nigraha (EI 24), refers to the king's power to punish [culprits] by fines or corporal punishment.


sa-daś-āparādha (EI 27), also quoted as sa-daś-āpacāra; 'together with the right to punish and realise fines for the ten offences (murder, theft, etc.); epithet of gift village; cf. sahya-daś-āparādha probably meaning that the crimes committed in the gift village should not be punished by the king.

sa-deya-meya (EI 7), same as sa-dhānaya-hirany-ādeya, etc.

sa-dhānaya-hirany-ādeya (EI 11, 12, 23; IA 9), 'together with the king's grain share and taxes in cash'.

s-ādha-ūrdhva, 'together with what is [produced or found] below and above the ground'; epithet of gift land. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 335.


sa-gart-avaskara (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 135), mentioned along with s-osara. The word avaskara (also avakara) probably means 'a mound'.

sa-gart-osara (EI 27, 29), 'together with pits and saline spots or barren lands'; epithet of gift village.

sa-giri-gahana-nidhāna (EI 24), 'together with hills, forests and deposits'. See also nidhāna noticed above.


sa-gopracāra (EI 12), 'together with the pasture lands'.

sa-gulma-latā (EI 12), same as sa-gulma-latāka, etc.

sa-guvāka-nārikera (EI 12), sometimes with nālikela in place of nārikera; 'together with the arecanut and coconut palms'; epithet of gift land; see guvāka-nārikel-ādikam laggāvayitvā. sa-hatṭa-gatṭa-sa-tara (EI 22), 'together with market-places and ferries (or passes) and with ferry-dues'.

sa-hiranya-bhāga-bhoga (EI 23), same as sa-đeya-meya, etc. See the words as separately noticed.

sa-hiranya-bhāga-bhog-oparikara-sara-ādāya-sameta (EI 23), 'together with all levies such as hiranya, bhāga, bhoga and uparikara'. See the various words as noticed separately.

sa-hirany-ādāna (EI 26), 'together with levies in cash'; privilege of the donee of rent-free and.

sahya-daś-āparāṭha (IE), see sa-daś-āparāṭha.

sa-jala-sthala (EI 12, 27, 29), 'together with land and waters [of the gift village]'.

sa-jala-sthal-āranya (EI 23), 'together with the land, waters and jungles [of the gift village]'.

sa-jala-sthala-sahita (EI 23), same as sa-jala-sthala.


sa-jāṅgal-ānūpa (EI 12), 'together with arid and marshy lands'.

sa-jhāṭa-viṭāpa, 'together with bushes and shrubs (or branches).

sa-kar-otkara—Prakrit sa-kar-ukara (EI 7); refers to a piece of land granted with the donee’s right to enjoy major and minor taxes; cf. s-oḍrāṇgā-s-oparikara and sa-klpt-opaklpta, etc. See kar-otkara as noticed separately above; also cf. kāru-kara.


sa-khaṇḍa-pāliya, 'together with the tax for the maintenance of the swordsmen'; epithet of gift village; cf. padati-jīvya, tax for the maintenance of Pāiks or footmen. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 402.

sa-khaṭa-viṭāpa (EI 12), mistake for sa-jhāṭa-viṭāpa or sa-kheṭa-viṭāpa.

sa-kheṭa-gatṭa-nadita-sṭhān-ādi-gulmaka (EI 29), 'together with the military, police or customs outposts in the ham-
lets, landing places on the banks of rivers (or passes in the hilly tracts) and ferrying stations'; epithet of gift village.


*sa-khil-opakhila*, 'together with land which is fallow and partially fallow'. *Pakhila* in the same context is a mistake for *upakhila*.

*sa-kūpta* (EI 24), 'together with the tax on permanent tenants or the fixed revenue'; same as *s-odraṅga*.

*sa-kūpta-opakūptaka* (EI 24, 27), refers to the freedom of the gift land from the payment of fixed taxes on permanent tenants as well as occasional taxes or taxes on temporary tenants; same as *s-odraṅga-s-opperikara*.

*sa-kṛta-prānta*, cf. Prakrit *sa-kutu-ppanta* (EI 26), 'together with the demarcated boundaries'; epithet of the gift land.

*sa-lavaṇa* (EI 12), 'together with salt (i.e. the right to enjoy salt produced in the land). Cf. *a-lavaṇa-khātaka*, etc.

*sa-lavaṇ-ākara* (EI 12), 'together with the salt pits'. Cf. *a-lavaṇa-khātaka*, etc.


*sa-loha-lavaṇ-ākara* (EI 23, 26), 'together with the mines and salt-pits', epithet of gift land. Cf. *sa-loha-ādy-ākara, a-lavaṇa-khātaka*, etc.

*sa-madhūka-cūta-vana-vāṭikā-viṣapa-tṛṇa-yūṭi-gocara-paryanta*, 'together with the madhūka and mango trees, forests, gardens, bushes (or, branches), grass *yūṭi* (grass land) and including the pasture land'; cf. *Ind. Ep.*, p. 396. It is better to take *sa-madhūka-cūta-vana-vāṭikā-viṣapa* and *tṛṇa-yūṭi-gocara-paryanta* separately.

*sa-madhūkā-āmra-vana-vāṭikā-viṣapa-tṛṇa-yūṭi-gocara-paryanta* (EI 24), 'together with the madhuka and mango trees, forests, gardens, shrubs and as far as and the grass *yuti* (grass land) and pasture lands'. See *sa-madhūka-cūta*, above.

trees and areas covered by jungles (or areas covered with mango and madhūka plantations’); see Ind. Ep., p. 402

sa-mañca-mahākaraṇa (EI 26), ‘together with mañca (probably, platforms for the collection of tolls) and mahākaraṇa (official documents’); epithet of the gift land.

sāmanī-āṃśa-dūtānām = anyeśām = c = ābhīyupāgame sayānī-āsana-siddhānām na dāpayet, refers to the obligation of the people to supply beds, seats and boiled or unboiled rice to feudatory rulers, ministers, messengers and others encamped in a village; see a-kūra-cullaka-vināśi-khaṭo-āvāsa, etc. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 171.

samasta-bhāga-bhoga-kara-hirany-ādi-pratyāya-sameta, ‘together with all incomes including the king’s grain share, the periodical offerings to be made to the king or landlord and to the touring officers, taxes in grains, taxes in cash, etc.’; epithet of gift land; same as sa-hiranya-bhāga-bhoga, etc. See Ind. Ep., p. 397.

samasta-bhāga-bhoga-kara-hirany-ādāya-sameta (EI 23), same as sa-hiranya-bhāga-bhoga, etc.

samasta-rājakīyānām = apravesa, same as a-bhāṭa-pravesa, a-cāṭa-bhāṭa-pravesa, a-bhāṭa-cchātra-prāvesa, etc. (Ind. Ep., p. 398).

samasta-rājakīyānām = āhasta-prakṣeṇaṇīya (CII 3), same as ā-bhāṭa-pravesa, etc.

samasta-rājapratyāda-yā-sameta (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 129), same as sa-hiranya-bhāga-bhoga, etc.

samast-otpatti-sahita (EI 12), ‘together with all the produce or income’.

samast-otpatti-sulk-otpatti-sahita (EI 23), ‘together with all the produce of the land and the income arising from tolls’.

sa-matsya-kacchapa (EI 12), ‘together with the right to catch fish and tortoises’; epithet of gift village.

sa-matsya-ākara (EI 24), (26), ‘together with the sources of fish (e.g., rivers, tanks, etc’; epithet of gift village.

samhalātanaka-samanvita (EI 9), the reading is apparently wrong; meaning uncertain.

sa-mīna-loya (EI 24), ‘together with fish and the waters’ or ‘together with the waters containing fish.’

s-āmra-madhūka (IE; EI 12, 27, 29), ‘together with the mango and madhūka trees’.

s-āmra-madhu-vana (EI 12), same as s-āmra-madhū-van-ākīrṇa.

s-āmra-madhu-van-ākīrṇa, see Ind. Ep., p. 402.
s-āmra-panasa (EI 12), 'together with mango and jack trees'.
samuchita-deya-bhāga-bhoga-kara-hirany-ādi (EI 23), same as sa-hiranya-bhāga-bhoga, etc.
samudayābhāyādyaśtambha (EI 23), '[land] covered with original shrubs (i.e. never cultivated) and not yielding any revenue [to the State].'
sa-mūla (EI 13), 'together with the root crops'.
nidhān-ālipaka-kumārīsāhas-āputrādhanā-pradhān-āpradhāna-doṣa-samanvita (Ep. Ind., Vol. III, p. 274), see the words as noticed separately above. The word doṣa here means 'fines'.
sa-nidhi (EI 27), refers to the freedom of the donee of the gift land from the obligation of surrendering to the king underground treasures in the land on their discovery.

sa-nidhi-nidhāna (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 139), same as sa-nidhi-nikṣepa, etc.

sa-nidhi-nikṣepa, see nidhi, nikṣepa, nidhāna, ālipaka, etc., as noticed separately. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 396.
sa-nidhi-upanidhi (EI 26), same as sa-nidhi-nikṣepa, etc.
sa-nimū-onnata (IA 16), same as sa-khall-onnata.
sa-nirgama-praveśa (EI 12), 'together with ingress and egress'.
sānūpa-jāṅgala (Ind. Ant., Vol. XVIII, p. 34, text line 5), same as sa-jāṅgal-ānūpa.

sa-padr-āranya (EI 23, 24), same as sa-padr-āranyaka.

sa-padr-āranyaka (EI 12), 'together with habitations and jungles'; epithet of gift land.
sa-pallika (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 135), 'together with its hamlets'.

sa-parikara (EI 23), same as or a mistake for s-oparikara.

sa-parṇ-ākara (EI 26), 'together with the fields growing betel leaves'; epithet of gift village.

sa-pratihāra, 'together with the tax for the maintenance of the watchmen of the city gates'; cf. Ind. Ep., p. 401.
sarva-bādhā-parihāra (EI 23, 24), same as pariḥṭa-sarva-piḍa, etc.

sarva-bādhā-vivarjita (EI 24), same as pariḥṭa-sarva-piḍa, etc.

sarva-ābhyanṭara-siddhi (EI 20; IA 19), 'together with the entire internal revenue income or all the taxes to be paid to local authorities'.

sarva-ābhyanṭara-siddhyā (IA 18), same as sarv-ābhyanṭara-siddhi.
sarv-ādāna-dītya-viṣṭi-pratibhedikā-parihīna (CII 4), 'free
from all levies, ditya, forced labour and prātibhedikā. See ditya and prātibhedikā as noticed above.

sarva-ādāna-saṅgrāhyā (6II 4), ‘with the right to levy all the dues’; same as sarva-ādāya-sameta.

sarva-ādāna-viṣṭi-prātibhedikā-parihāna (CII 4), ‘free from the payment of all imposts and the obligation regarding unpaid labour and prātibhedikā’; epithet of gift village. See prātibhedikā as noticed above.

sarva-ādāya-sameta (EI 23), same as sarva-ādāna-saṅgrāhyā, etc. sarva-ādeya-viśuddha (CII 4), ‘with all kinds of taxes fixed’; same as sarva-ādāya-sameta (cf. sarva-āya-viśuddha).

sarva-ditya-viṣṭi-jemaka-kara-bhara-parihāna (CII 4), ‘free from the burden of all the ditya, forced labour, jemaka and taxes’. See ditya and jemaka as noticed above.

sarva-ditya-viṣṭi-prātibhedikā-parihāna (EI 9; CII 4), ‘free from all kinds of ditya, forced labour and prātibhedikā’. See the words as noticed separately.

sarva-ditya-viṣṭi-prātibhedikā-parihāta (Ep. Ind., Vol. VI, p. 298, text lines 201-21), same as sarva-ditya-viṣṭi-prātibhedikā-parihāna. See the words as noticed above.


sarva-jāta-bhoga (EI 24), ‘together with all kinds of privileges to be enjoyed.’

sarva-jāta-pārihārika, cf. Prakrit savajāta-pārihārika (Select Inscriptions, pp. 92, 94), ‘endowed with all kinds of exemptions.’

sarva-kara-pārihāra (EI 23, 27), ‘exemption from all taxes.’

sarva-kara-sameta (EI EI 23, 27), ‘together with all taxes.’

sarva-paṅga-parihāta (EI 33), ‘free from all levies falling in the category of paṅga’. See paṅga noticed above.

sarva-parihāra-kārudeya (EI 24), refers to all kinds of exemptions including the dues from artisans.

sarva-piḍā-parihāta (EI 23), same as sarva-piḍā-varjita, sarva-piḍā-vivarjita, etc.

sarva-piḍā-varjita (EI 23), same as parihāta-sarva-piḍa, sarva-bādhā-vivarjita, etc.

sarva-piḍā-vivarjita (EI 27), same as parihāta-sarva-piḍa, etc.

sarva-rājakīyānām-a-hasta-prakṣeṇaṇīyāḥ (CII 3), same as
a-bhaṣṭa-praveṣa, a-cāṭa-bhaṣṭa-praveṣa, a-bhaṣṭa-cchātra-praveṣa, etc.
sarva-vādhā-vivarjita, with vādhā in the place of bādhā; same
as pariḥṭa-sarva-pīḍa, sarva-pīḍa-varjita, etc. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 401.
sarva-viśṭi-parihāra-pariḥṭa (EI 23, 24, 26), 'endowed with
the exemptions from all kinds of unpaid labour'; epithet of
the gift village.
saru-āya-sahita (Ind. Ant., Vol. XIX, p. 247, text line 203),
'together with the entire income.'
saru-āya-viṣuddha (EI 23), 'having fixed and regular income.'
saru-opadrava-varjita (EI 24), same as pariḥṭa-sarva-pīḍa, etc.
saru-oparikar-ādāna-sahita, 'together with the right to levy
all minor taxes or taxes on temporary tenants'; epithet of gift
saru-oparikara-kar-ādāna-sameta (EI 23), 'together with
all the levies falling in the categories of uparikara and kara'.
See kara and uparikara as noticed above.
saru-otpatti-sahita (EI 23), 'together with whatever is
produced (i.e. crops or income).'</nsaru-esṭi-pariḥṭa-pariḥṭa (EI 27), saru-esṭi may be a
mistake for sarva-viśṭi.
sa-saibara (EI 17), also written sa-śaivara; 'together with
unassessed arable lands or the tax on farm-houses'; cf. śaivara
and saibara noticed above.
sa-sarva-pallika (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 129), 'together
with all the hamlets'.
sa-sarva-āśan-ekṣu-karpāsa-śaṇ-āmra-madhūk-ādi-bhūruha, 'to-
gether with āṣana (pitaśāla), sugarcane, cotton-plants, hemp-
plants, mango, madhūka and other trees'; epithet of gift land.
sa-sāṭa-viṭāpa (EI 12), mistake or wrong reading of sa-
jhāṭa-viṭāpa (q.v.).
s-āśṭādaśa-prakṛty=opeta (EI 2), 'together with the
eighteen (i.e. all) kinds of tenants (i.e. tenants belonging
to all the communities').
sa-sthāvara-jaṅgama, 'together with the immovable and
sa-tala (EI 12, 29), 'together with the surface of the
ground'.
sa-tālaka (EI 12), 'together with palmyra palms'; epi-
thed of gift village.
sa-tantalika (EI 12), ‘together with tamarind trees’.

sa-tantuvaśa-gokuṭa-samvāḍik-āḍī-prakṛtika, ‘together with such tenants as the weavers, cowherds or milkmen and vintners’; epithet of gift village. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 393.

sa-tara (EI 22), see sa-haṭṭa-ghaṭṭa-sa-tara.

s-aṭṭavi-viṭapa-samanvita (EI 23), ‘together with forests and shrubs’.

sa-trṇa-kāśṭha-udak-opeta (EI 24), ‘together with the grass, fuel and waters [of the gift village]’.


sa-vāta-bhūta-pratyāya (EI 11; IA 9), same as sa-bhūta-vāta-pratyāya, etc.

sa-viṭapa-latā (EI 24), ‘together with shrubs and creepers’.

sa-viṭap-āranya, ‘together with bushes and jungles’; epithet of gift village.

sa-vṛksamāla-kula (EI 23; IA 11), ‘together with various gardens or plantations’. See nānā-vṛkṣa-sameta.

sa-vṛksamāla-nidhi-nikṣepa-sahita (EI 23), see sa-vṛksamāla-kula and sa-nidhi-nikṣepa.


sisū-madhūka-tāla-prabhṛti-nānā-vṛkṣa-sameta, refers to the right to use various trees in the gift village without the king’s permission which was necessary for the ordinary tenants. See nānā-vṛkṣa-sameta, etc. Cf. Ind. Ep. p. 401.

s-oddeśa (EI 12, 29), ‘together with the space above the surface of the ground’; epithet of gift land.

s-odraṅga (EI 12, 27, 29), ‘together with the tax called udraṅga’. Udraṅga is = uddhāra, Tamil utṭāra, fixed taxes.

s-opajāt-ānya-vastuka (EI 26), ‘together with all the articles that may be produced [in the gift land] other than those mentoned.’

s-opanidhi (EI 12, 27), refers to the freedom of the donee of the gift land from the obligation of surrendering to the king any valuables found on it; cf. niṣepa in sa-nidhi-nikṣepa.
s-ôparikara (EI 12, 27, 29), sometimes quoted as sa-parikara; ‘together with minor taxes or taxes realisable from temporary tenants’; epithet of gift village.

s-ôparikara-dânça (EI 27), ‘together with minor taxes (or the tax on temporary tenants) and fines.’

s-ôrdhv-ôdhaḥ (EI 23), same as s-ûdha-ûrdhya (q.v.).

s-ôrdhv-ôdhaḥ = catur-ûghâta viûdha (EI 24), see s-ôrdhv-ôdhaḥ and catur-ûghâta-viûdha. Ûghâta is often written Ûghâtaana.

s-osara (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 135), ‘together with barren lands (or saline spots)’.

s-osar-ôvasakara-sthâna-nivâta-lavan-ôkara (EI 22), see the various words as noticed above. Nivâta—ûvâta.

s-ôtpadyamâna-viûsti (EI 11), same as s-ôtpadyamâna-viûstika (q.v.).

s-ôtpadyamâna-viûstika (EI 23, IA 11), ‘together with the right to get unpaid labour whenever that may be due from the tenants’; epithet of gift land.


śulka - daṇḍa - dāna - kâruka - maulika-śrotra-nidhi-nikṣepa-jalapâsaṇa-tejâh-swâmyam = ity-âdy-âsta-bhoga-sahitam, ‘together with right to the enjoyment of the gift land in eight ways such as the rights to tolls, fines (or obligations), customs duties, taxes on artisans, fixed revenue, rent of public buildings, treasure-trove, occasional finds or deposits, fishing, quarrying and tejâh-swâmya (full authority arising out of ownership).’ See the various words as noticed above. Cf. Ind. Ep., Vol. XXXII, p. 42.

su-pallik-âpeta (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 139), same as sa-pallika.

swarṇadâṇḍa-ahîdânḍa-vartmadâṇḍa-vandâpanâ-vijayandâpanâ-śrîdakâ-sâsanârâdhika-cara (vara ?)balivarad-ârthârâvâ-pratyarthârâvâ-padâtijâya-âdattâ-âturâvâdī-âhâvisâ-yâ-kar-ûdî-sahita, refers to the right of the donee to levy various taxes, the nature of some of which is uncertain (see the different expressions as noticed above). These include tax on the goldsmiths and snake-charmers, tolls to be collected for using the road passing through the gift village for the transit of articles of merchandise, presents to be made to the king or landlord on occasions, especially on his return from a victorious campaign, etc. See hastidanâṇḍa-varabalivarda...... above. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 402.

svacchanda-opabhogen = opabhoktum, refers to the right of the
donee to enjoy the gift land according to his own free will. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 399.

sva-simā-parīyanta (EI 23), ‘as far as its boundaries’; epithet of gift land.

sva-simā-trṇa-gocara-gośūti-parīyanta (EI 23), ‘as far as the grass land on the boundaries as well as the pasture lands and gośūti’. Gośūti may be an enclosure for cattle.

sva-simā-trṇa-kāśtha-yūti-gocara-parīyanta (EI 23), ‘as far as the yūti (preserve) of grass and wood as well as the pasture lands on the boundaries’.

sva-simā-trṇayūti-gocara-parīyanta (EI 23), ‘as far as the preserve of grass as well as the pasture lands on the boundaries’.


sva-simā-trṇa-yūti-gocara-parīyanta, ‘as far as its boundaries, the yūti of grass and pasture land’; cf. Ind. Ep., p. 397.


talabhedyā-ghānaka-mallaka-vundaka-danḍadoṣa-prāpt-ādāya (Ind. Ant., Vol. XVIII, p. 83, text lines 19-20), see the words as noticed separately above.


tila-darbh-odaka-pavitra-pāṇinā (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 135, text line 23), cf. udaka-pūrvam, etc.

trṇa-kāśth-odak-opeta (EI 23), ‘together with grass and fuel and the waters’.

trṇa-pūti (or yūti)-gocara-parīyanta (EI 12), epithet of gift land; see sva-simā-trṇa-yūti (or pūti)-gocara-parīyanta, etc.

udaka-pūrvam, cf. udak-ātisargena, udakena, tila-darbh-odaka-pavitra-pāṇinā, ku’a-lalā-pūta-hasTi-odakena, etc.


umbara-bhedaḥ rājapuruḥānām—āvāsako jemakas—ca n—āsti, ‘there is no entry of royal officers into a house with its door
closed (referring especially to the houses of merchants away from home on business tours abroad) nor should there be any provision for their accommodation and meals'. See Ep.
Ind., Vol. XXV, p. 232-33.

**uñcha—yath**

*uñcha-kara-bhar-ādi-vivarjita* (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 89); see *uñcha*, etc., as noticed separately above.

*urdhu-ādhah-siddhi-yuta* (IA 18), 'together with the income from fruits and roots.'

*upratiṣṭhāṇa* (EI 23), same as *a-kīnchit-pratiṣṭhāṇa*; cf. *udbaliKA.*

*vanavāṭikā-ṛṣa-jantu-gocara-paryanta* (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIII p. 229), 'including forests, gardens, grass fields and pasture lands for cattle and animals.'

*vāstu-kṣetra-jalādhāra-gartā-mārga-samāvita* (EI 22), 'together with homestead lands, tanks, pits, pathways and roads'.

*vātottariya* (EI 22), epithet of gift land; probably a corruption of *vāt-ottariya*; cf. *sa-bhūta-vāt-ādeya*, etc.

*yathādiyāmāna-bhāgabhogakara-paravaṇikara-kūṭaka-prabhṛti-samast-ādāya*, sometimes with *turūṣka-daṇḍa* and *kumāra-gadyāṇaka* in place of *kūṭaka*, and *hiranya, jalakara, gokara, nidhi-nikṣēpa, yamali-kambali*, etc., added to the list. *Bhāga-bhoga-kara* means 'taxes in general together with the king's share of grains and the periodical offerings payable to him.' For *pravaṇikara, kūṭaka* and *yamalikambali*, see the words as noticed above. *Turūṣkadaṇḍa* was a tax levied from the Muhammadan subjects or for the defence of the kingdom from Muhammadan attacks and *Kumāra-gadyāṇa* may be a tax of one *gadyāṇa* levied on the occasion of a prince's birth. *Hiranya* is 'tax in cash', *jala-kara* fishing tax, *go-kara* grazing tax, *nidhi* treasure-trove and *nikṣēpa* valubles found or accumulated on the land. Cf. *Ind. Ep.*, p. 397.

*yathā-pradiyāmāna-bhāga-bhoga-hirany-ādika* (EI 23), 'whatever is payable as *bhāga-bhoga*, *hiranya*, etc.' See the words as noticed separately; also *yathā-samucita-bhāga-bhoga-kara-hirany-ādi-sarva-rāja-bhāvya-pratyāya* (Ind. Ep., p. 394).

*yath-olpadyāmāna-bhāga-bhog-ādika* (EI 23), 'with the power to realise *bhāga, bhoga*, etc., whenever they become due.' See the words as noticed separately above.
APPENDIX II

TAX NAMES IN DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES

abhiṣeka-kkāṇikkai (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; presents offered to a king at the time of his coronation.
ācārya-pūjanai (SITI), honorarium payable to priests.
accu-tāri, accu-ttarī (SITI), Tamil; a variety of loom; tax payable on looms.
accu-vari (SITI), Tamil; probably, the same as pōn-vari; duty payable for minting gold or metal into coins; cf. akkaśālai-vari.
adhiṅkāra-ppēru (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; probably, presents offered to an officer.
adhiṅkāra-varttanai (SITI), customary payments made to an officer at stipulated periods.
ādīmaṇi-kkāsu (SITI), Tamil; fee collected from temple servants.
ad-i-kkāsu (SITI), Tamil; tax collected from stall-keepers in markets.
ad-i-ppaccai (SITI), Tamil; probably, perquisites payable in grain in the month of Adi after the harvest.
adirai-ppāṭṭam (SITI), Tamil; tax on cattle; cf. attirai-pāṭṭam.
adukkalai-ppuram (SITI), Tamil; an endowment for the kitchen expenses of a temple.
akkaśālai-vari (SITI), Tamil; tax payable to the mint for minting coins; cf. accu-vari.
ad-i-naṃji (SHI 12), a levy; explained as ‘workmen pressed into service without wages’ (SITI); Sanskrit viṣṭi.
alīya-māṇyam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; probably, the right to receive a handful of grain or a prescribed quantity of an article sold in the market as wages for measuring.
ad-i-nil, ad-nil (SITI), Tamil; a tax payable in paddy.
alpamirai (SITI), Tamil; a minor tax payable in grains.
al(11) (SITI), Tamil; a variety of market dues; probably, the same as al(11) and alīya-māṇyam.
alugal-śarakku (SITI), Tamil; the right of collecting the refuse and waste thrown in the village.
āl-vari (SII 12; SITI), Tamil; poll-tax. See per-kaḍamai, per-vaśi.

āṇai-ccālai (SITI), Tamil; ‘an elephant stable’; tax payable for the maintenance of the elephant stable.

āṇa-dēlutta-ttevai (SITI), Tamil, a tax of uncertain import.

aṅgādi-kkūlī, aṅgādi-ppāṭam (SITI), Tamil; tax on bazars, shops, etc.

anniyāya-vāva-daṇḍa-irai (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; penal tax imposed on some unauthorised item of occupation or enjoyment.

antara-viniyogam (SITI), Sanskrit; individual share to make up the shortage in the total revenue occasioned by the grant of exemptions of antar-āyam or ul-vari.

antar-āyam (SITI), Sanskrit; internal revenue; taxes levied by a local body; also called ul-vari.

antarāya-kkāsu; antarāya-ppāṭam (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; internal taxes; minor taxes like the profession tax, etc., payable to the village assembly.

anwarattanai (SITI), a class of contingent dues which come under the head varttanaī.

arakkal (SITI), Tamil; an instalment of land-tax.

arandai (EI 18), name of a tax.

arasu-ppēru (SITI), Tamil; same as mahārāja-prayojana; probably, fees collected for payment for the performance of police duties in the rural areas.

ārāycei, kāriyau-ārāycei (SITI), Tamil; cess paid for the superintendence of transactions.

arcanā-bhoga, arcanā-vṛtti (SITI), Sanskrit; land set apart for meeting the expenses of worship (arcanā) in the village temple.

arikoḷi, arisi-thunḍam (SITI); taxes of uncertain import.

arikūli (SITI), Tamil; dues payable in handfuls of the stalks harvested.

arimukkai (SII 12), a levy.

arippadikkōval (SII 12), a levy.

arisi-kkāṇam (SITI), Tamil; tax for husking paddy into rice.

āṟraṅkarai-ltevai (SITI), Tamil; tax for keeping the riverbund in repair.
ärru-kkulai (SITI), Tamil; ‘river-bund’; tax to repair breaches in the river-bund.
ärrukkāl-amaņji (SITI), Tamil; unpaid labour to keep the channel from the river in good repair.
aruntodu (SITI), Tamil; ‘eating-plate’; a tax payable according to the number of eating plates in feeding houses.
āswikaḻ-kāsu, āswa-kkāsu, āswa-kkaḍamai (SITI), Tamil; tax payable by the Ājīvakas or for maintaining Ājīvaka monks.
āṭci-ppāṭtam (SITI), Tamil; probably, a succession tax.
āṭṭrai (SITI), Tamil; probably, the expenses for the ōḍrā festival in the month of Mārgaḻi.
āṭṭyaṟrai (SITI), Tamil; offerings made at the feet of a high personage; written differently as adiyirái, adiyarai, etc.
āṭṭai-kkānikkai (SITI), Tamil; annual contribution or presents.
āṭṭrai-ppāṭtam (SITI), Tamil; tax on cattle; cf. ādiraippāṭtam.
āṭṭanaikkāl (SITI), Tamil; a kind of stand or pedestal (probably of eight legs).
āṭṭukk-īrai, āṭṭirai (SITI) Tamil; tax on sheep; also called āṭṭu-vari.
āṭṭukkiraï (SITI), Tamil; tax on charities.
āvoṇam (SITI), Tamil; a document; generally, a sale-deed; also called villaiy-āvoṇam; cf. āvaṇa-kkaḷari (SITI), place where documents like the sale-deeds, etc., are registered; a registration office.
avaśara-varṭtanai (SITI), presents payable to an Avasara, an officer of the royal household having the duty of bringing to the notice of the king anything that demanded his immediate attention.
āyam (SITI); ‘income’; tax in general.
bilkoṭē (EI 28), Kannaḍa; tolls.
birāḍa (EI 24), name of a tax.
baṇṇigē (EI 28), name of a tax.
bhāṭt-āyā (SII 11-1), same as Sanskrit bhākt-āyā.
bīṭṭi (SII 11-1), same as Sanskrit viṣṭi.
bittu-kaṭṭē, Kannaḍa; same as bittu-vaṭṭa.
bittu-viṭṭa, a portion of the produce from the land irriga-
ted by a tank, granted to a person who excavated or repaired the tank (A. R. Ep., 1958-59, p. 10).

**brāhmaṇa**—**iḍaṅgai**

_brāhmaṇa-rāṣa**,** *(rāja)*-kkāṇam (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; tax payable by the Brāhmaṇa *(puρohita)* to the king.

cakra-kāṇikkai (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; profession-tax paid by the potters; also called _tirigai-āyam._

danḍa-kāṇam (SII 13), fines.

dāsabandha (SITI), Sanskrit; tax or cess levied to keep the sources of water supply, like the tank, etc., in good repair.

dhāny-ādāya (SITI), Sanskrit; tax payable in grains.

dhānya-varga, cf. tāniya-varakkam.

_eraṅu_ dogarāca-ppannu (EI 30), name of a tax.

eccoṛu (SII 13), a tax or the obligation of free feeding.

edai-vari (SITI), Tamil; tax on weights.

_ēduttukkoṭṭi_ (SITI), Tamil; a tax of uncertain import.

_ēduttukkoṭṭi_ (SII 12), a levy.

_elavai_ (SITI), also spelt _ēlavai_; Tamil; death-duty; fee for crematorium.

_ēluttu-viniyogam_ (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; dues payable as _ēluttu_ for the village-accountant to be apportioned among the villagers.

_ēni-kkāṇam_ (SITI), Tamil; ladder tax evidently levied on toddy-drawers.

_ēnīy_(SITI), Tamil; tax levied on the oil-trade; obligation for the supply of oil.

_eraṅu-bilkodē_ (IE 8-5), Kannada; name of a tax.

_eri-āyam_ (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; income from fishing in the tank, etc.; amount payable by the owners of the fields irrigated by the tank for its upkeep.

_eri-ivu_ (SITI), Tamil; share in the expenses of the maintenance of the tank.

_er-kkaḍ̄amai_ (SITI), Tamil; tax on ploughs.

_er-ppōn_ (SITI), Tamil; tax to be paid in cash for each plough; also called _er-kkaṇikkai_, etc.

_erumai-ppōn_ (SITI), Tamil; tax payable on buffaloes.

_eriikkādi_ (SII 12), tank cess of one ḫādi of paddy per field.

_eri-mīh-pāṭṭam_ (SII 12), a tax; income from fish in the tank.

_hējjuṅka_; same as _peryjuṅka_, Kannada; name of tax.

_iḍaṅgai-vari_ (SITI), Tamil; tax paid by the members of the iḍaṅgai community or the left-hand classes.
ïdai—kôñai

ïdai-ppâṭam, also called ïdai-ppûṭci (SITI), Tanmil; tax on herdsmen or cattle-breeders.

ïdaitturai, also spelt ïdatorai (SITI), Tamil; a tax of uncertain import.

ïdaiyar-vari (SITI), Tamil; tax on shepherds.

ilaivâṇiya-ppâṭam (SITI), tax on the sellers of betel-leaves.

ïdatorai, see ïdaitturai.

ilakkulam (SII, 13), a tax.

îlam-pûñjai, îlam-pûṭci (SITI), Tamil; tax for toddy-drawing.

îlânjanai-pperu, also called lânjinai-pperu, lânjenai-pperu (SITI), Tamil; fee for affixing the royal seal; îlânjanai=Sanskrit lâñchana.

ilvari (SITI), Tamil; house-tax; cf. manai-ppinaṭam,manav-îraî.

inavari (SII 12), inavari-kkâṣu (SITI), Tamil; communal tax.

îrai (SII 13; SITI), Tamil; a general term denoting revenue income and the taxes to be paid to government; land tax.

îrai-dravyam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; explained as a lump sum paid in lieu of land tax; amount payable in commutation of the taxes payable on landed property.

îrai-kâval (SITI), Tamil; amount of deposit which yielded interest per annum equal to the tax due on the land; sometimes regarded as a tax for police duties.

îraiîili-mudal (SII 13), same as îrai-dravyam.

îraiîili-kkâṣu (SITI), Tamil; amount paid for compounding taxes in order to make the land tax-free; also regarded as the amount payable to meet the shortage in the revenue occasioned by the grant of exemption from tax on certain lands.

îraṅkolli, i rankolli (SITI), Tamil; 'a washerman'; tax payable by washermen.

îravu (EI 30), Tamil; royal dues.

îruppu-kkâṭṭti (SITI), Tamil; probably, the cake of the Mahua seeds after the extraction of oil, largely used as soap; tax for the manufacture and sale of such cakes.

îsai-kkiḍây (SITI), Tamil; 'beautiful ram'; dues to be paid for the ram kept for show; cf. alag-erudu-kkâṣu.

jôdi, also spelt sôdi (SITI), Tamil; name of a small quit- rent.

kôdai-vadaikkây (SITI), Tamil; tax on arecanuts brought for-sale.
kaṇḍamai (SITI), Tamil; revenue, tax to be paid to the government in kind.

kadir-kkāṇam (SITI), Tamil; tax paid in sheaves of corn.

kāḍu-kāval (SITI), Tamil; tax for the preservation and maintenance of forests.

kaṇakka-mikudi (SII 12), a tax.

kaḷḷavalika (EI 28), name of a tax.

kāṇika, Kannaḍa; also called kāṇika-kanē.

kanikē-kappa, kappa-kānikē, etc.; customary presents; presents from inferior to superior (EI 33).

kāṇikkai (EI 17, 21; SITI), Tamil; presents or customary payment as offerings to the king and other high officials.

kaṇṇāla-kkāṇam (SII 13; EI 28), marriage fee; collected by the village assembly; same as vivāha-ppaṇam; cf. ugaṇpār-pōn.

kaṇṇār-iṣai (SITI), Tamil; profession tax payable by a brazier.

kāṇuka (CITD), same as kāṇika, etc.

kappa (EI 33), Kannaḍa; tolls;

karaṇikka-joḍi (SII 2; SITI), quit-rent of the Karaṇam or Karṇam (village-accountant or Paṭvāri).

kārāṇmai (SITI), Tamil; a tenure with the hereditary right of enjoyment; cultivation right; tax for the same; also known as kārāṇkiḷamai.

kāriya-ppeṣu (SITI), Tamil; probably, the same as kāriya-vārāyccī, ārāyccī.

kāriya-vārāyccī (SITI), Tamil; cess paid for the superintendence of transactions; same as ārāyccī.

kār-kaḍamai (SII 12), a tax.

karppāra-vilai (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; sale-price paid for temple lands; price paid for cultivation rights of temple lands and in commutation of the taxes thereon.

kārttigai-kkāṣu, kārttigai-kkāṇi, kārttigai-ppaccai, kārttigaiyariṣi (SITI), Tamil; payments in kind in the month of Kārtti-

kār, i.e. during the harvest; cf. āḍi-ppaccai.

karvi-panam, karivi-ppanam (SITI), Tamil; tax on the implements in cash, probably paid by the barbers.

karuvulā-vari (SITI), Tamil; fee for the safe-custody of precious articles in the treasury; or fee for the watch of the treasury.

kāṣ-āyam (SITI), kāṣu-āyam; Tamil-Sanskrit; tax and
dues payable in coin; also called kāṣāya-vargam, kāṣu-vargam and kāṣu-kaḍamai.

kāṣu-kaḍamai (SITI), Tamil; tax payable in coin.
kāṭci (SITI), Tamil; presents offered to a highly superior person at the time of meeting.
kāṭciya-eradu-kkāṣu (SITI), Tamil; tax probably on bulls kept for show.
kāṭṭal-kāṣu (SITI), Tamil; tax of uncertain import.
kāṭṭaṇam (SITI), Tamil; periodical presents made to superiors by their subordinates.

kāṭṭ-āyam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; consolidated amount payable for the minor taxes; also written as kaṇḍ-āyam; sometimes taken as the compulsory payment of certain dues.
kattigai-ppaccai (SII 12), see kārtigai-kkāṣu, etc.
katti-kkāṇam (SITI), Tamil; tax on weapons like sword, etc., or tax on the manufacture of swords or arms.

kāṭṭu-kkuttagai (SITI), Tamil; rent fixed at the time of farming out the land; payment of consolidated rent.
kāṭṭumukkai (SITI) Tamil; ‘three handfuls in the bundle’; a contribution of three handfuls for every bundle of paddy stalks harvested, which were payable to the temples; cf. arimukkai.

kāval-pperm (SII 12), name of a tax; cf. kāval-kāni, the right to guard temples.

kīḷ-iṟai (SITI; SII 12), Tamil; minor taxes, or tax fixed at a lower rate.
kīḷ-iṟai-ppaṭṭam (SITI), Tamil; small cesses and taxes like min-ppaṭṭam, etc.

kīṟṟu-vari (SITI), Tamil; tax on thatched sheds.
kīṟṟu (SITI), Tamil; commercial tax or tolls on retail articles; also called kirukula-wīsēsam; cf. kūlam.

kōḍi-kkaḍamai (SITI), Tamil; explained as a tax for the cultivation of the medicinal plant kōḍi-veli, otherwise known as citrā-mūlam; probably, the same as kodi-kkaḍamai, tax on new cloth; cf. tīru-ppudiyidu.

kol-kūḷi (SITI), Tamil; tax for measuring or weighing.
kol-nirai-kūḷi (SITI), Tamil; tax on articles measured by weight.

kōḻμurai-ppādu (SITI), Tamil; customary dues.
kōḻu (SITI), Tamil; tax on ploughshares.
kōḻvari (SITI), Tamil; tax in kind.
ko-muṟai (SITI), Tamil; revenue due to the king.
ko-pada-vāram (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; tax due to the king.
koṭṭai-kkūli (SITI); ‘wages on nuts’; probably, charges for the upkeep of forts; cf. koṭṭai-magamai.
koṭṭai-magamai (SITI), Tamil; tax for the maintenance of forts.

koyil-vāsi (SITI), Tamil; minor taxes payable to the palace.

kudi-kkāṇam (SITI), Tamil; fee paid by the tenants; probably, the same as kudi-kkāśu and kudi-ppāṇam.

kudi-mai (SII 12; SITI), Tamil; taxes in general (with the exception of land revenue) payable to the state for the protection of the civil rights it offers; tenancy tax.

kudirai-māṛu (SITI), Tamil; tax on horses.

kudirai-ppandi (SITI, Tamil; ‘a stable’; tax for the same.

kudirai-vāri (SITI), Tamil; tax on horses; also known as kudirai-māṛu, kudirai-vilāṇam; probably the same as kudirai-ppandi.

kudirai-vilāṇam (SITI), Tamil; ‘horse-shoe’; fee for shoeing horses; probably connected with kudirai-ppandi.

kulavaḍai (EI 17), tax for the enjoyment of the tank and its income.

kūlam (SITI), Tamil; tax on grains and pulses; cf. kirukulam.

kumara-kaccāṇam (SITI), Tamil; explained as a tax payable in coin for the maintenance of the temple of Kumāra or Subrahmanya; but same as kumāra-gadyaṇa (q. v.).

kūrariśi (SITI), Tamil; obligation of husking paddy belonging to the temple into rice and the charges to be met for the same.

kūrru-nēl, kūrru-nēllu (SITI), Tamil; tax for husking paddy payable to king.

kuśa-kkāṇam (SITI), Tamil; tax on potters; also known as tirigaiyam, śakkara-kkāṅkai.

laṅjanai-ppēru, laṅjinai-ppēru, see ilaṅjanai-ppēru.

māṭai-kkūli(SITI), Tamil; tax for minting gold into coins.

māṭā-ppadi (SITI), Tamil; allowances payable monthly; also called māṭārika, māṭan and māṭārikai.

māṭu-kāṅikkai (SITI), Tamil; obligation of supplying draught cattle to the visting nobles by the tenants.
magamai, maganmai, maganamai (SITI), Tamil; small portion of the income or of the value of articles of merchandise collected as voluntary contribution by the merchants from among themselves for the maintenance of temples, etc.

maganmai (SITI), Tamil; poll-tax.

makkał-peru (SITI), Tamil; one’s obligations as a citizen; probably, dues payable to a temple, or poll-tax.

mallaįy-maghamai (SITI), Tamil; probably a customary collection in the market.

māmagam (SITI), Tamil; tax payable in cash probably for the great Māgha (Mahāmāgha) festival; or, a mistake for mārgam.

manai-meyppin-kollum-irai, tax for the supervisor of houses or the building-supervisor; cf. meyppin (SITI), Tamil; ‘shepherd; grazier;’ a supervisor; probably related to kankāni.

manai-ppanam (SITI), Tamil; house tax; also called manai-vari. Cf. ilvari.

maṇpāiy-irai (SITI), Tamil; house-tax.

mandai-ppanam (SITI), Tamil; tax on cattle grazing in the village common.

maṇḍala-mudanmai-peru (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; fee for presents offered to the rulers of the maṇḍala or district.

maṇ-madil (SITI), Tamil; ‘high wall or rampart made of mud’; tax for the erection and upkeep of such a wall.

maṇpadakkku (SITI), Tamil; payment at the rate of one padakkku or two kurumi for every mā.

maṇpanam (SITI), Tamil; a tax payable at the rate of one paṇam for every mā.

maṇṭṭaṭṭadai (SITI), Tamil; tax probably for the penning of cattle; may also be mara-ppaṭṭadai, ‘a timber depot;’ tax payable for the same.

mara-kkādamai (SITI), Tamil; tax payable for trees.

mara-maṇjādi (SITI), Tamil; tax of one maṇjādi for every tree.

māṛg-āḍāyam (SITI), Sanskrit; tolls on the articles in transit.

mariyādi (SITI), Tamil; customary dues; also spelt marjādi, mariśādi, maruśādi, etc., and used in the sense of manner, way, extent, limit.

maṭṭukkarai (SITI), Tamil; probably, a tax on cattle (cows and buffaloes).
māvinda—nāṭu

māvinda-kkaḍamai (SITI), Tamil, tax payable to the king.
melaḍi (SITI), Tamil; taxes paid in kind.
melviṭṭiya-vaadāravula, cf. vaadāravula.
mel-vēṭṭa-pperu (SITI), land set apart for meeting expenses of public works (vēṭṭi).
meṣi-ppōn (SITI), Tamil; poll-tax; tax on individuals.
erai (SITI), Tamil; portion of the crop given at the threshing floor to certain village officers and servants as perquisite.
mer-pāḍi-kāval (SITI), Tamil; policing duty over the nāṭu.
See nāṭu-kāval.
meṭṭu-nilam (SITI), Tamil; ‘high land’; tax payable for the cultivation of such land.
miḷagu-taragu (SITI), Tamil; brokerage on pepper trade.
monampiṭṭam (SITI), Tamil; a tax of uncertain import.
mudārriraman, mudal-tiraman (SITI), Tamil; tax (payable in cash) of uncertain import; tiramanam is the coin called dramma (from Greek drachma).
mullāḍiśinnam (SII 12; SITI), Tamil; a tax of uncertain import; probably, payment for clue in detection.
mūṅgil-vari (SITI), Tamil; tax on bamboos.
muttāvanaṭam (SITI), Tamil; a tax probably on the sale of pearls.
nāṭu-kāval (SITI), Tamil; ‘policing duty of the nāṭu’; tax payable by the residents in the division for the same.
ā nāṭu-talaiyārikkam (SITI), Tamil; police-tax of the nāṭu; same as nāṭu-kāval.
nal-kiḍā, naṟ-kiḍā (SITI), Tamil; cess for the upkeep of the show-ram; or, tax for show-rams.
nall-erudu (SII 12; SITI), Tamil; cess for the maintenance of a model bull, which was probably also used for breeding purposes; cf. aḷagerudu-kkaṣu, kāṭci-erudu-kkaṣu, etc.
nall-erumai (SITI), tax for the maintenance of specimen buffaloes.
naṟ-kiḍā (SII 12), a tax.
nāṭṭu-kkaṇakkku-vari (SITI), Tamil; tax payable for the maintenance of the revenue accounts of the nāṭu or the country as a whole.
nāṭu-kkāṇikkai (SITI), Tamil; presents payable to or by the assembly of the nāṭu.
nāṭṭupāti (SITI), Tamil, nāḍu-upādi; the obligations to be met and taxes payable to the local assembly of the nāḍu.
nāṭṭu-viniyogam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; individual share payable to make up the shortage in the total revenue by the grant of exemptions by the assembly of the nāḍu.
nēll-āyam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; tax payable in paddy; also known as nēr-kaṭamai.

nēy (SITI), Tamil; tax on the traders in ghee; same as nēy-vilai; cf. also ēnēy.
nilattirappu-kaṭamai (SII 12), a tax.
nirānīkkavari (SITI), Tamil; tax for the supervision of the regulation of water supply in a village.
nir-kkāṇam (SITI), Tamil; water-cess; also known as nir-vilai.
nir-nilai-kkāṣu (SITI), Tamil; tank-cess.
niruṇi-sunka (SII 11-1), water tax.
nir-vilai (SITI), Tamil; water-cess.
nūl-āyam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; tax on cotton thread for weaving cloth.

oli-vamnār-pārai (SITI), Tamil; tax payable by the washerman calculated on the number of washing stones.
paccāi-ppaṇam (SITI), Tamil; payment in cash towards the obligation of paccāi payable in kind; also referred to as paccāi-ppāṭtam. Cf. Kārttikeya-paccāi, etc.
pāḍai-ppaṇam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; tax for the maintenance of an army unit or fee from the army; also known as pāḍai-kkāṇikkai.
pāḍan-kāli (SITI), Tamil; an obligation of uncertain import.
pāḍavari (SITI), Tamil; tax probably on metallic mirrors.

pāḍavāram, also spelt pāḍavāram (SITI), Tamil; fee payable for exchanging landed property; transfer fee.

vāḍakkāval (SITI), Tamil; ‘watch or the police duties of the village’; contribution for the same.
pāḍavāram, cf. pāḍavāram.
pāḷanel (SII 13), a tax.
pālikka-ppāṭtam (SII 12), a tax.

paṇa-vaṛgam (SITI), Sanskrit; class of taxes payable in cash; same as kāśāya-vaṛgam; cf. paṇam, coin, money.
paṇa-vāsi (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; discount payable for the exchange of coins; amount payable to make up the wear in the coin.

paṅca-vārav-ūr-īḍu-vari (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; levied by the paṅca-vāriyam (the five committees) of the local assembly (ūr).

paṅcu-ppili (SITI; EI 24), Tamil; tax on cotton; also referred to as pañjupili.

paṇḍa-vēthi (SITI), Tamil; a variety of vēthi, probably for the temple lands.

paṇḍivari (SITI), Tamil; probably tax on carts drawn by bulls.

paṇi-kkōttu (SITI), Tamil; ‘village servants’; cess collected for their maintenance.

paṇ-kuṟuni (SITI), Tamil; cess payable at the rate of one kuṟuni of the produce for each field.

paṇnāya (IE 8-5; EI 27), Kannaḍa; name of a tax.

paṟai-kkāṇam (SITI), Tamil; tax on washing stone payable by washermen; sometimes explained as the tax on quarries.

paṟai-ittari (SII 12; SITI), Tamil; a variety of handloom; the tax for the same.

paṟaiy-irai (SITI), Tamil; a tax [payable in cash] probably for tomombs.

paśānam (EI 23), name of a tax.

pāsi-ppāṭlam (SITI), Tamil; tax on fishing; same as mīn-pāṭtam.

paṭṭādaï-āyam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; tax on silk cloth.

paṭṭādaï-nil-āyam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; tax on silk thread used for weaving cloth.

paṭṭādaï-vari (SITI), Tamil; tax probably for the use of the threshing floor.

pāṭlam (SITI, EI 21), Tamil; tax or rent; payable probably for an industry or a profession.

pāṭta-nēl (SITI), Tamil; paddy to be paid by the tenant to the landlord as per terms of lease.

paṭṭaya-kkāṇikkai (SITI), Tamil; fee for the issue of royal charters.

paṭṭi-kkōdi (SITI), Tamil; tax payable in grain at the rate of one kōdi for each paṭṭi of land.

paṭṭi-kkāl (SITI), Tamil; tax payable in cash at the rate of one fourth (probably of paṇam) for each paṭṭi of land.
paṭṭigai—puravēṭṭi

paṭṭigai-kkāṇam (SITI), Tamil; obligation to pay at the rate of one kāṇam for each paṭṭi of land; probably, the same as paṭṭaya-kkānikkai.

paṭṭi-ppōn (SITI), Tamil; tax payable in coin.

paṭṭi-ittaṇḍam (SITI), Tamil; probably, punitive tax of a village.

pāvai (EI 8-5), similar to Persian nazarāna.

pējjuṅka (EI 8-5), Kannaḍa; name of tax; also spelt pērjuṅka, pērjuṅka, hējjuṅka; probably derived from piriya-suṅka—Sanskrit bhac-chulka.

pērjuṅka, cf. pējjuṅka.

pēr-kkaḍamai (SII 12; SITI), Tamil; explained as poll tax, the same as āḷvari; (also called pervāśi); but may be a payment to be made on the occasion of the naming ceremony of a child.

pērjuṅka, cf. pējjuṅka.

Aerum-pāḍi-kāval (SII 12; SITI), Tamil; police duties of a larger area, as distinct from the sīru-pāḍi-kāval for the village.

pidā-nāḷi (EI 28), Tamil; same as pudā-nāḷi.

pōṅ-varī (SII 12), a tax.

pracanḍa-kāṅikkai (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; a variety of military cess; this is found mentioned along with other military cessess like paḍai-ppaṇam, etc.

pradhāṇi-jodī (SII 2; SITI), the chief minister’s quit-rent.

pudā-nāḷi (SITI), Tamil; probably, a local cess on each door or gate or house; also, mentioned as pidā-nāḷi.

pulavari (SITI), Tamil; ‘tax on a pulam (piece of land’);
probably to be corrected as pulavari meaning ‘tax on grass.’

pulavari (SITI), tax payable for grazing cattle.

pullandi (SITI), Tamil; an obligation probably connected with the pasture land in the form of fine on stray cattle.

puḻugu-kkaḍamai (SITI), Tamil; fee for meeting the expenses of coating the image of gods with civet; also known as puḻuguvarī.

puṟa-kkaḍamai (SITI), Tamil; external taxes, i.e., taxes and fees payable to the state.

purav-āyam (SITI), Tamil; revenue from external sources, collected mainly in cash.

puravēṭṭi (SITI), Tamil; a variety of vēṭṭi for public work, probably outside the area in question.
puravu (SITI), Tamil; land revenue.

puravu-nēl (SITI), Tamil; revenue paid in paddy.

puravu-pōn (SITI), Tamil; revenue paid in gold.

śakkara-kkāṅikkai (SITI), Tamil; tax on potters; also known as tirigai-āyam; cf. kuśa-kkāṅam.

ṣandāla-ppēru (SITI), Tamil; a local cess or tax collected from or for the Caṇḍālas.

sandhivigraha-ppēru (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; fee payable to the village madhyastha; also a fee payable to the document writers.

śatṭu-vari (SITI), Tamil; tax for the grazing ground in the village.

savai-kaḍamai (SITI), Tamil; taxes payable to the sabhā.

śekk-āyam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; tax on oil-presses; also called śekk-irai and śekku-kaḍamai (SH II 12).

śekku-kaḍamai (SH II 12), same as śekk-āyam.

śekku-ṁapṛāḍi (SITI), Tamil; a tax or cess; probably related to śekku.

senkōḍi-kaṅam (SITI), Tamil; explained as 'the tax on the cultivation of the medicinal plant known variously as sengōḍi, kōḍiwe and citramūlam'; see also kōḍi-kaṅam.

ṣeṭṭiyār-magamai (SITI), Tamil; voluntary contribution (magamai) of the merchants.

ṣeṭṭiy-irai (SITI), Tamil; tax on merchants; also known as seṭṭ-irai.

śevaka-kkāṭu (SITI), Tamil; fee for the maintenance of the soldiers; or, tax levied on the soldier.

śil-kuḍimai (SITI), minor taxes and cesses payable to the local authority.

śill-antar-āyam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; minor taxes which fall in the group of antar-āyam or uṭ-vari.

śil-āyam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; same as śill-irai, śil-vari.

śill-irai (SITI), Tamil; same as sil-āyam, śil-vari.

śil-vari (SITI; EI 27), Tamil; minor taxes; same as śil-āyam, śil-irai.

śir-āyam (SITI), Tamil; minor taxes.

śiru-pāḍi-kāval (SH II 12), a levy.

śiru-śunγam (SITI), Tamil; minor tolls.

ṣoḍi, see joḍi.
śōna-vari (SITU), Tamil; same as pōn-vari; explained as ‘tax payable in gold’; but may be professional tax payable by the goldsmiths; cf. swarṇa-danḍa.

śudu-kāṭṭu-ppāṭṭam (SITU), Tamil; fee payable by a prostitute, especially those accompanying the army.

śūla-vari (EI 25; SITU), Sanskrit-Tamil; a tax payable for the unkeep probably of a Śiva temple.

sūṅka (EI 12), same as Sanskrit śulka, tolls.

śvṛt-āya-kkāṣu (SII 12), a tax.

svarṇ-ādāyam (SITU), Sanskrit; revenue in gold; taxes payable in coin; or, profession tax payable by the goldsmiths.

śaḍa-kkaḍamai (SITU), Tamil; tax on shepherds.

taḷai-kkāṇam (SITU), Tamil; fee or tax on the taḷai or foot-binding used by toddy-tappers.

talaīyārikkam (SITU), Tamil; tax payable for the maintenance of the village watchman; same as talaīyāri-kkāṇi.

taṇḍalī-[kkaḍamai, taṇḍar-kkaḍamai (SITU), Tamil; fee payable for the maintenance of tax-collectors; or, tax on bill-collectors.

taṇḍa-kkaṇam, taṇḍa-kkuṟam, etc. (SITU), in which taṇḍa is punitive tax and kkuṟam fines for crimes committed.

taṇiyyal (SII 12), a tax.

tāniya-varakkam, dhānyya-varga (SITU), Sanskrit; ‘the grain group’; class of taxes payable in grains.

taṇṇir-kkaṇam (SITU), Tamil; water-cess.

taragi-pāṭṭam (SII 12), brokerage fee.

tarav-īdu-nēl (SITU), Tamil; paddy given in lieu of wages.

taravu (SITU), Tamil; ‘that which has been given’; collection of debt or tax on pressure; also a dun; also used in the sense of ‘order or instruction’.

taravu-kōlludal (SITU), Tamil; ‘to obtain a receipt for anything given’; collection of tax exercising pressure.

tari-akkave (SII 13), same as tari-ppuṭavai.

tari-irai (SII 12, 13), same as tari-ppuṭavai.

tari-kkaḍamai (SII 12), same as tari-ppuṭavai.

tari-kkūrai (SITU), same as tari-ppuṭavai.

tari-ppuṭavai (SITU), Tamil; tax on looms payable in the shape of cloth.

tari-taḷai (SITU), Tamil; tax on looms; probably, the same as tari-kkaḍamai.
taṭṭār-pāṭṭam, taṭṭāra-ppāṭṭam (SHI 12; SITI), Tamil; tax on goldsmiths. Cf. swarna-dānda noticed above.

taṭṭ-ōli (SITI), Tamil; mentioned along with taṭṭār-pāṭṭam; probably, tax on the smiths or the workshop of the artisans like the blacksmiths.

taṭṭu-kkāṇam (SITI), Tamil; same as taṭṭār-pāṭṭam; ‘fee for hammering’; probably also the same as taṭṭukk-āyam.

tevai (SHI 12), a levy.

tiṅgāl-kāśu (SITI), Tamil; tax payable every month; cf. tiṅgaḷ-corū, tiṅgaḷ-nēy, tiṅgaḷ-mogam, etc. Cf. also māda-ppāḍī.

tirigai-āyam (SITI), tax payable by the potter for his trade; cf. tirigai, a potter’s wheel.

tiṟu-muga-kkāṇam (SITI), Tamil; expenses as wages, etc., payable to the person who brings the tiṟu-mugam (royal order) to a village.

tiṟu-l-desa (EI 30), Tamil; name of a tax.

tiṟerī-sorū (SHI 13), Tamil; literally, ‘offering in fire’; supposed to be the name of a tax.

tol-ōṭṭu (SITI), Tamil; a fee probably connected with hides and skins.

tonī-kṛṣṭāmāi (SITI), Tamil; tax on boats.

toraṇa-kkāṇikkai (SITI), Tamil; presents for decorating the village with arches, etc.; or tax on gates.

toṭṭa-ppuravu (SITI), Tamil; tax on garden lands.

tulā-kkūli (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; fee for weighing in balance.

tūńaka-tīrī (SITI), Tamil; tax probably on looms weaving tent-materials.

ugappār-pōn (SITI), Tamil; tax payable in gold on joyous occasions like marriage; probably the same as kaṇṇāla-kkāṇam.

ulavu-kāṭci (SITI), Tamil; probably, presents offered to the king or other exalted persons when going in procession round the village.

ulgu (SITI), Tamil; customs duties; tolls.

ulīya-kkūli (SITI), Tamil; probably, water-fee for irrigation from wells; tax or wages for well-digging.

uluppai (SITI), Tamil; presents of fruits, articles of food, etc., offered to great personages; free supplies made by the people or subordinates to officials on tour.

ul-vari (SITI), Tamil; internal revenue; taxes levie
by the local body; same as antar-āyam; orders issued by the
government fixing the amount of such taxes.

ṛppu-ḵkāśu (SITI), Tamil; salt-tax.

urul-vari (SITI), Tamil; tax or fee for the maintenance
of the mortar for husking paddy.

ūr-ēṭṭu (SITI), Tamil; 'committee of eight members of
the village assembly (ūr)'; taxes payable for the expenses of
the committee.

ūr-iḍu-variippāḍu (SII 13; SITI), Tamil; tax levied by
the village assembly (ūr).

ūr-kkaḍamai (SITI), Tamil; obligations and taxes pay-
able to the village assembly (ūr).

ūr-ットaniṣu (SII 13), a tax.

ūśi-vāśi (SITI), Tamil; tax probably connected with
tailoring.

uvacca-vari (SITI), Tamil; tax payable by or for the main-
tenance of the uvacci (drummers in temple service).

uvacca-kkāni (SITI), Tamil; rent-free land given to the
uvaccap for serving as drummer in a temple.

vaḍḍarāvula, vaḍḍāravula (EI 19, 28; IE 8-8), Kannada;
named of a tax.

vaganda-kāśu (SITI), Tamil; tax payable in cash for
marking the details, as of land; fees for subdivision of land;
also the fee for settlement, as of a dispute.

vālā-maṇjāḍi (SITI), Tamil; probably the same as vāla-
vari and vālā-kkaṇam; tax of a maṇjāḍi on the units of measure-
ment in the length of a house-site.

valangai-idaṅgai-maganmai (SITI), Tamil; tax on the right-
hand and left-hand castes, to be paid by all able-bodied men
capable of bearing arms.

valinaḍaikk-iḍum-paṇam (SITI), Tamil; road cess.

vaiṭṭiy-āyam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; tolls on the roadways.

vaṭṭidiy-accu-vargam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; group of
taxes payable in Pāṇḍya coins.

vaṇṇar-vari, vaṇṇāra-ppāṭai (SITI), Tamil; tax on washer-
men.

vaṇṭ-pāṭṭam (SITI), Tamil; fixed rent in kind due under
a lease-deed which does not provide for any relief against loss
due to drought.

vari (SITI), Tamil; tax, revenue register, order of the
king and his officer fixing the revenue; cf. vari-ppōttagam, tax register; officer maintaining the same; also Vari-κκαρ-σεύβαρ, Varrikkkαρ-σεύβαρ (SITI), Tamil; officers grading the cultivable land and fixing the tax payable thereon.

variśai (SITI), Tamil; village dues; cess payable by or to the local authority.

vāsali-l-ponda-kudimai (SITI), Tamil; ‘burden of citizenship dues at the gate’; taxes, probably other than the land revenue, payable to the state.

vāsal-kānakkai (SITI) Tamil; presents offered to the palace, probably annually.

vāsal-kuji-ppaṇam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; probably, door-tax, i.e., house-tax based on the main doorways.

vāsal-paṇam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; periodical payment due to the palace; door-tax.

vāsal-tiramam (SITI), Tamil; door-tax; tiramam is the same as dramma.

vāsal-viniyogam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; same as vāsal-paṇam, etc.

vatṭam (SITI), money-changers’ commission; trade discount.

vatṭi-nāli (SITI), Tamil; probably, a tax payable at the rate of one nāli for each vatṭi.

vāykkāl-pāṭtam (SITI), Tamil; channel cess; fee for keeping the channels in good repairs.

veli-kkāśu (SITI), Tamil; tax (payable in cash) of uncertain import; cf. veli-kkūji-ppaṇam.

veli-ppayaru (SII 12; SITI), same as veli-kkāśu
velḷān-irai (SITI), Tamil; cultivation tax.

vendugol, vendukol (SII 12; SITI), Tamil; supplication; petition; fee for the same; also known as vendukol-vari.

vēṭṭi (SII 12, 13), same as Sanskrit viṣṭi, ‘unpaid labour’.

vēṭṭi-vedinai (SII 13), explained as a tax.

veyadi-kāṇam (SITI), Tamil; tax payable in grains, probably on thatched sheds; or, may be related to veynēl (collection of bamboo-grain from forests).

vibhūti-kānnikkai (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; contribution paid voluntarily to a temple by its devotees while receiving the sacred ashes, later collected as compulsory dues.
vidai—vivāha

vidai-pper, vidai-pperu (SITI), Tamil; perquisites payable on the receipt of a reply to a petition to the king.

vil-panam (SITI), Tamil-Sanskrit; sale-tax; also explained as a tax on bows or on archery.

vipravindodi-vari (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; tax from or for the maintenance of the Vipravinodins (Brāhmaṇa magicians).

vīra-śeṣai (SITI); EI 22), sometimes supposed to be the name of a tax; but see vīra-śeṣa.

vir-panam (SITI), vil-panam; Tamil-Sanskrit; tax on bows and arrows; may also be a tax on sales.

viruttu-pattigai (SITI), Tamil; tax probably on profits and the income from interest.

vīśa-kkāṇam (SITI), Tamil; tax or share in the produce as remuneration due to a Vīyavaṇa or village headman.

vīśes-āyam, vīśes-ādāyam (SITI), Sanskrit; a special group of taxes.

vivāha-ppanam (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; marriage fee; cf. kaṇṇāla-kkāṇam.
APPENDIX III

NAMES OF COINS, METAL WEIGHTS, etc.

accu, Tamil; name of a coin; money; tax or income.
āchu, same as āsu; cf. accu.
āḍa, also spelt aḍḍa; name of a coin; half of a fanam; cf.
aḍḍaga and aḍḍuga.
aḍatālisa-gāṇi, 6 ṛṭha-gāṇis or taṅkas.
aḍḍa, same as ṛḍa (q.v.).
aḍḍa-cinna, cf. āḍa or aḍḍa and cinna or sinna.
aḍḍaga, also spelt aḍḍuga; same as ṛḍa, aḍḍa.
aḍḍuga, same as aḍḍaga.
adi-kkāṣu, ‘tax collected from the stall-keepers in the market’; see kāṣu.
āḍimai-kkāṣu, ‘fee collected from the temple servants (or for their maintenance)’; see kāṣu.
āḍivarāha-dramma, ‘a dramma issued by Ādivarāha (Pāṭihāra Bhoja I, c. 836-85 A.D.)’; same as srīmad-āḍivarāha-dramma; see dramma.
āḍya-māṣa, the original māṣa of 5 ratīs as opposed to the later māṣa of various weights up to 10 ratīs. Cf. māṣa.
āḍivaka-kkāṣu, same as Tamil āśuva-kkāṣu; ‘tax collected from the Āḍivakas (or for the maintenance of the Āḍivaka monks)’; see kāṣu.
akkan, one-twelfth of a kāṣu (q.v.).
ākṣa, same as suvarṇa (q.v.).
alag-accu, see accu.
ambili-gadyāṇa, see gadyāṇa.
amudan-accu, see accu.
anai-accu, see accu.
ānaka, Sanskritized form of Muhammadan āna=English anna.
andika, aṇḍikā, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a māṣa; also regarded as the same as pāṇa which was $\frac{1}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a dināra or suvarṇa in value.
aṅka-gadyāṇa, see gadyāṇa.
anna, Anglicised form of Muhammadan āna; $\frac{1}{16}$ of rupee, property, etc.
ardha-kakini, half of a kākini (q.v.).
āṇikā, equal to 2 māṣas.
āṣṭamikā, same as śatamāṇa.
āṣu, cf. accu.
āśva-kkāṣu, same as ājīvaka-kāṣu (q.v.); see kāṣu.
aṭha-gāṇī, same as ṭāṅka.
aureus, Roman gold coin (124 grains); same as the gold denarius (q.v.).
badara, same as tola or tolaka.
baḍi-māḍuvalu, see māḍa.
balotra, name applied to an Indian silver coin by the
Muslim chroniclers of the early medieval period.
barāḍ, modified form of varamāṇa (q.v.).
bārah-gāṇī, 1½ aṭha-gāṇīs or ṭāṅkas.
belleiya-dramma, Kannada; ‘silver dramma’; see dramma.
bhāga, see hāga, pāga.
bhairava-gadyāṇa ‘a gadyāṇa minted by a goldsmith
named Bhairava’; cf. bhārat-bhairava-gadyāṇa; see gadyāṇa.
bhimapriya-dramma, ‘a dramma minted by a goldsmith named
Bhima’; see dramma.
bhujabala-māḍai, ‘a māḍai issued by a ruler named or enti-
tled Bhujabala’; see māḍa, māḍai.
bīnduka, same as suvarṇa (q.v.).
bṛhit-bhairava-gadyāṇa, ‘the bigger bhairava-gadyāṇa (q.v.)’;
see gadyāṇa.
buḍi, Bengali name for a unit equal to 5 ḫaṇḍās; cf. voḍi,
voḍri, kapardaka-voḍi; also kākinī.
cāmara, also called cāmara-māḍa; probably ‘a māḍa bearing
the figure of a fly-whisk’; see māḍa.
cāmara-māḍa, see cāmara and māḍa.
carsam (karaśa ?), equal to 4 māḍas; see māḍa.
cash, Anglicised spelling of kāṣu.
‘cast’, see ‘die-struck’ and ‘punch-marked’.
caubisa-gāṇī, 3 aṭha-gāṇīs or ṭāṅkas.
cau-gāṇī, ¼ of an aṭha-gāṇī or ṭāṅka.
cavala, also spelt cavela; ¼ of a pagoda (q.v.).
cavela, same as cavala.
cha-gāṇī, ¼ of an aṭha-gāṇī or ṭāṅka.
cina-kkkanakkam, Tamil; ‘Chinese gold coin’.
cinna, also spelt sinna; same as fanam (q.v.); ½ of a
pagoda (q.v.)
ciravida, Telugu; supposed to be a kind of gadāṇa (q.v.).
dām, derivative of dramma (q.v.); copper coin, \(\frac{1}{6}\) of a
Mughal rupee (q.v.).
dama, same as dāma or dramma (q.v.).
dāma, same as dām or dramma (q.v.).
dāmma, same as dramma (q.v.).
dāṅg, corrupt form of taṅka (q.v.); cf. dāṅk.
dāṅk, corrupt form of taṅka (q.v.); cf. dāṅg.
daric, gold coin of ancient Iran (about 133 grains); double
daric = Greek stater or tetradrachma, four times the drachma in weight.
dāya-dramma, 'tax or money to be paid'; see dramma.
dehlīwāl, see jital.
denarius, name of the Roman silver (also gold) coin; equal
to Greek drachma; origin of the Indian coin name dināra, etc.
dhānaka, same as māśa; cf. hemadhānaya; same as dhānika
(q.v.); also called anūkika and regarded as equal to 4 kāṛṣāpanas
or \(\frac{1}{12}\) of swarna (JNSI, Vol. II, p. 8).
dhānika, equal to 4 kāṛṣāpanas or 64 paṇas according to the
Kṛtyakalpataru.
dhānya-māśa, \(\frac{1}{2}\) of yava.
dharana, old silver coin of 32 ratis (about 58 grains); also
called kāṛṣāpana and purāṇa; 24 (actually about 20) ratis in
weight and half of gadāṇa in value according to medieval authorities;
otherwise called dramma, śāna or taṅka; sometimes regarded
as a gold coin or weight equal to ten paḷas or 40 swarnas or nīkṣas
(3200 ratis); cf. śatamāṇa (silver) = 10 dhāraṇas (320 ratis).
dhanśi, same as vanśya; a minute unit of measurement.
didrachma, 'two-drachma', 'double drachma'; see drachma.
die-struck', coins on which the symbols and legends were
impressed by means of an anvil and a single punch, both bearing
negative representations, by placing a blank on the socket
in the anvil and striking the punch placed on it by a hammer;
see punch-marked.
dināra, also spelt dinnāra; generally spelt dināra (q.v.); a cowrie-shell according to the Kashmir chronicle.
dināra, derived from Roman denarius (124 grains); name of
a gold coin equal to 16 silver coins called rūpaka, etc. (about 20
ratis); a silver coin according to the Kṛtyakalpataru; sometimes
called kāśu in Tamil, etc.; sometimes regarded as half of satera
or sateraka (Greek stater); see dināra.
dināri—gadhiyā

dināri, generally spelt as dināra; local modification of the Roman denarius prevalent in the Ikṣvāku kingdom in the Krishna-Guntur region.

dināri-māṣaka, same as dināri, or one-sixteenth of a dināri or dināra in weight or value.

dinnāra, see dināra.

diramam, Tamil form of dramma.

doḍā-varāha, see varāha.

do-gāṇī, ¼ of an aṭha-gāṇī or ṭaṅka.

dra, abbreviation of dramma.

drachma, Greek silver coin; equal to 6 obols; Attic standard 67 grains, but the Indo-Greek standard was soon modified, their coins of 37 or 38 grains being called drachma or hemi-drachma by different scholars; origin of the Indian coin name dramma (q.v.).

drakṣaṇa, same as draṅkṣaṇa or tola; equal to 8 māṣas (80 ratis); cf. drakṣaṇa.

drakṣaṇa, same as drakṣaṇa or tola.

draṅkṣaṇa, same as tola.

drama, same as dramma.

dramma, Indian form of Greek drachma; a silver coin ¼ of a gold nīśka according to the Lilāvatī; name applied to the Śaka-type silver puraṇa, dharaṇa or kārṣāpaṇa (about 20 ratis, also called rūpaka); copper coin (dāṁ) regarded as ¼ of a Mughal rupee; money in general; the name first occurs on the Yaudheya coins.

dramm-ārdha, half of dramma (q.v.).

dramma-tribhāga, one-third of dramma (q.v.).

draṅga, variant of dramma (q.v.).

do-gāṇī, same as do-gāṇī.

dukra, ¼ of a phadiyā.

dukāṇī, ¼ of a phadiyā.

fadiyā, see phadiyā.

fanam, Anglicised form of Tamil paṇaṃ (q.v.); Sanskrit paṇa (q.v.); a gold coin equal to ¼ of a varāha.

ga, abbreviation of gadyāṇa.

gadhaiyā, same as gadhiyā.

gadhaiyā-paisā, same as ghadhiyā.

gadiāṇaka, cf. kumāra-gadiāṇaka, name of a tax; same as gadyāṇa.

gadhiyā, also spelt gadhaiyā; copper coin imitated from old Sasanian issues.
gadhiyā-paisā, same as gadhiyā (q.v.).
gadiyāna, same as gadyāna.
gadyā, abbreviation of gadyāna.
gadyāna, same as gadyāna.
gadyāna, a gold coin or weight; generally regarded as 48 ratis (about 88 grains) in weight; sometimes called ‘the gold gadyāna’; sometimes regarded as a coin like a farthing, equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the paikamu (q.v.); regarded in some places as equal to 20 vals, 8 māsas or $\frac{1}{2}$ tola.
gadyānakā, same as gadyānakā or gadyāna (q.v.).
gadyānakā, same as gadyāna.
gadyāna-ponnu, ‘gadyāna of gold’; same as pon-gadyāna; see gadyāna.
gandā, equal to 4 cowrie-shells; $\frac{1}{6}$ of a pāṇa; cf. gandāka.
gandagopālan-māḍai, ‘māḍa issued or minted by Gaṇḍagopāla’; see māḍai.
gandāka, same as gandā. Cf. kākinī.
gandha-māḍa, probably ‘māḍa bearing the figure of a rhinoceros’ or an abbreviation of Gaṇḍagopālan-māḍai (q.v.); sometimes characterised by the epithet ‘small’; sometimes also called kārsāpana, niśka and gandha-niśka; see māḍa.
gandha-niśka, same as gandha; see māḍa and niśka.
gandhashasti-māḍa, same as gandhavāraṇa-māḍa; probably, ‘māḍa bearing the figure of an elephant in rut’; see māḍa.
gāni, cf. atha-gāni, equal to a ṭaṅka and weighing a tola.
vara-dramma, see dramma.
gāva-gadyāna, see gadyāna.
ghati-hina-drammāḥ, ‘drammas (money) that are wanting’; see dramma.
golakā, same as gulikā, etc.
golakkai, Tamil; same as golakā (gulikā).
grāṣagraha, same as suvarṇa (q.v.).
gulikā, same as golakā, etc.; a small coin apparently globular or circular in shape; supposed to be a coin issued by the Śambhuvarāya chiefs and also by the Pāṇḍyas; cf. viṇa-
chāmpa-kuligai and vaḷḷal-vaḷi-itiṟantān-gulikai.
guṇjā, same as rati or raktikā (1·83 or about 1$\frac{3}{4}$ grains).
hāga, Kannada; same as Sanskrit bhāga; probably $\frac{1}{4}$ of the standard coin; see pāga.
hanśapada, same as suvarṇa (q.v.).
hema, same as māsā; cf. hema-dhānyaka.
hema-dhānyaka, same as māsā; see hema and dhānaka.
hema-ṭaṇka, ‘a gold ṭaṇka (q.v.).’
he mi-drachma, Greek; same as Sanskrit drāmm-ārdha (q.v.); see drachma, dramma, etc.
hon, variant spelling of hūn; same as varāha, gadyāṇa (gold gadyāṇa) and pagoda (star pagoda); cf. swarṇa.
hūn, same as hon or varāha (q.v.), etc.
ila-kkarun-kāṣu, ‘Ceylonese coin’; see kāṣu.
ila-kkāṣu, ‘Ceylonese coin’; see kāṣu.
inavari-kkāṣu, ‘communal tax in cash’; see kāṣu.
jagadalāṇ-gadyāṇa, see gadyāṇa.
jaithala, same as jital (q.v.).
jirna-sreṣṭhi-srimalla-priya, possibly, ‘an old coin of the mint of Sreṣṭhin Śrimalla’.

jirna-sreṣṭhi-visvamalla-priya, same as jirna-visvamalla-priya; possibly, ‘an old coin of the mint of Sreṣṭhin Viśvamalla’.

jital, a copper coin, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a silver ṭanka of the Delhi Sultāns; also called delhiwāl; $\frac{1}{8}$ of a silver tār which was itself $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fanam.

jirna-visvamalla-priya, same as jirna-sreṣṭhi-visvamalla-priya, possibly, ‘an old coin of the mint of Viśvamalla’; cf. visvala-priya-drama.

kaṇḍā, Bengali, etc; cowrie-shell regarded as coin; $\frac{1}{4}$ of gaṇḍā and $\frac{10}{8}$ of paṇa in some areas. Cf. kapardaka, etc.
kāhāṇa, Bengali, etc; also spelt kāhāṇa and kāhāṇa; same as kāhāpana=kāṛṣāpana.
kāhāṇa, same as kāhāṇa=kāṛṣāpana.
kāhāpana, same as Sanskrit kāṛṣāpana and modern kāhan, etc.

kāka, same as kākini.
kākanikā, same as kakani, kakini (q.v.).
kakini, equal to 20 cowrie-shells according to the Lilāvati; $\frac{1}{4}$ of a paṇa; same as buḍī. Cf. gaṇḍā
daṇju, Tamil; name of a weight or coin weighing 10 maṇjiḍis (32 ratis theoretically); sometimes called swarṇa (q.v.).
kāṇam, Tamil; name of a coin; a gold coin or weight.
kāṇike, also spelt kāṇiki; $\frac{1}{6}$ part of a coin; money or tolls.
kāṇiki, same as kāṇike (q.v.).
kaparda—ksudrama

kaparda, same as kapardaka, etc.; cowrie-shell used as coin.

kapardaka, also called kaparda, kapardikā, kapardi, etc.; cowrie-shell used as coin. Cf. kaḍā.

kapardaka-purāṇa, ‘a purāṇa (q.v.) counted in kapardakas’.

kapardaka-voḍī, ‘a voḍī counted in kapardakas’; cf. buḍī and voḍī.

kapardi, same as kapardikā, kapardaka, etc.

kapardikā, same as kapardi, kapardaka, etc.

karsa, name of a weight equal to 80 ratis or about 146 grains; sometimes regarded 100 ratis or about 183 grains; sometimes also regarded as 120 ratis in weight; a coin (cf. karsāpaṇa).

karsāpaṇa, silver coin weighing 32 ratis (about 58 grains), also called purāṇa or dharāṇa; copper coin of 80 ratis or about 146 grains (sometimes 100 ratis or about 183 grains), also called pana; Śaka-type silver coin of about 20 ratis, also called rūpaka, dramma, etc.; gold coin of 80 ratis (cf. swarṇa); name applied to gaṇḍa maḍa (probably ½ tola in weight), also called niṣka (q.v.); same as kāhāṇa, etc.; cf karṣa of 120 ratis.

karsā-ārdha, ‘half of a karṣa (q.v.).’

karun-kāśu, ‘Ceylonese coin’; see kāśu, ila-kaṅkāśu, etc.

kāśu, Tamil; spelt in English as cash; name of a copper coin, 1/100 of a panam; sometimes called dināra; money, tax; cf. kāṣu-kaḍamai, ‘tax in coins’; also Sanskrit karṣa.

kathāri-auṅkuṣa-gadyāṇa, probably, ‘a gadyāṇa bearing the representation of a dagger and a goad’; see gadyāṇa.

kola, same as tola; equal to 2 śaṅgas.

kolakkai, Tamil; same as golakā, etc.

komarina-gadyāṇa, same as kumāra-gadyāṇa; name of a tax; see gadyāṇa.

kovai, Tamil; name of a gold coin.

kroḍa, same as swarṇa (q.v.).

kṛṣṇala, same as rati or guṇā (about 1½ grains); regarded as equal to 3 ratis by the Kṛṣṇalāpaturu which seems to confuse rati with yava.

kṛṣṇarāja-rūpaka, ‘rūpaka issued by Kṛṣṇarāja (Kalacuri Kṛṣṇa, sixth century A.D.);’ see rūpaka.

ksudraka, same as drenaṅkaṇa or tola (q.v.); cf. ksudrama.

ksudrama, variant of ksudraka; same as tola (q.v.).
kumāra-gadyānaka, name of a tax; see gadyāna; cf. koma-
rina-gadyāna and kumara-kaccānam.
kumara-kaccānam, Tamil; same as kumāra-gadyānaka.
kuligai, same as gulikā, etc.
kulottuṅga-māḍa, 'māḍa issued by Kulottuṅga (i.e. Coḻa-
Cālukya Kulottuṅga I, 1070-1120 A.D.); see māḍa.
lāgi-drammāḥ, 'expenses incurred'; see dramma.
lohaḍiyā, equal to 20 pāvīsās or 100 cowrie-shells.
lohitaṅka, equal to 3 māṣas (30 ratis).
lolki-gadyāna, 'gadyāna minted at Lokki (modern Lak-
kundi in the Dharwar District, Mysore State); see gadyāna.
māḍa, Telugu; gold or silver coin, 40 ratis (about 73
grains) in weight; half of a dināra; half of a pagoda, or tenth of a
pana (fanam) in value; same as māḍha, māḍhā, māḍai;
50 per cent; cf. gaṇḍa-māḍa also called kārṣaṇaṇa and gaṇḍa-
niṣka; Tamil modification of Sanskrit māṣa.
māḍa-badiṭṭuka, fraction of a māḍa; see māḍa.
māḍai, Tamil; same as māḍa, etc.
māḍha, Oḍiẏā; also spelt māḍhā; same as māḍa, etc.
mahāpana, cf. māppaṇam.
malla-nandi-māḍa, probably, 'māḍa bearing the figure of
a wrestler and a bull', or 'māḍa minted by Mallanandin'; see
māḍa.
malla-māḍa, possibly, 'māḍa bearing the figure of a wrest-
ler', or an abbreviation of malla-nandi-māḍa; see māḍa.
manāśuṇa, equal to 7 māṣas (70 ratis).
māṇḍa, equal to 5 māṣas (50 ratis); cf. māḍa.
maṇḍī, \(\frac{1}{10}\) of a kaḷaṇju, \(\frac{1}{100}\) of a śatamāṇa; sometimes
regarded as 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) grains in weight, but may be about 4 grains also.
māppaṇam, same as Sanskrit mahāpaṇa; may be also 'tax of
one pana per mā measure of grains'.
marici, a minute unit of measurement.
māṣa, name of a weight or a coin weighing 5 ratis originally;
later regarded as 10 ratis in weight; \(\frac{1}{4}\) of a śaṇa and \(\frac{1}{5}\) of a
śatamāṇa; sometimes regarded as \(\frac{1}{20}\) of a pana of 100 ratis
(i.e. 5 ratis); a gold coin (as opposed to the silver māṣaka)
according to the Kṛtyakalpataru; cf. āḍya-māṣa, māḍa.
māṣaka, same as māṣa; according to the Kṛtyakalpataru,
a silver coin as opposed to the gold māṣa
mrīḍa, name of a weight like māṇjādi (q.v.). Cf. prīḍa, pruḍ.

kumāra—urḍa 435
mudal—palam

mudal-tiramam, mudarriramam, Tamil; ‘tax payable in cash’; cf. tiramam—drama (q.v.).
nalā, same as šatamāna (q.v.).
nal-kāsu, see kāsu.
nall-ānai-accu, see accu.
nānā, same as nāṇaka; cf. Kuśāna coins bearing the representation of the West Asian mother-goddess Nana.
nānai, same as nāṇaka, nānā.
nāṇaka, a coin; see nāṇai, nānā.
nat-kāsu, see kāsu.
nellurar-mādai, ‘the Nellore mādai’; see māda, mādai.
niṣka, gold coin or weight equal to one karṣa (80 ratis or about 146 grains) of 16 māsas or to 4 or 108 or 150 swarnas (q.v.); silver coin equal to one šatamāna (320 ratis); sometimes identified with māda (q.v.).
obol, Greek coin; $\frac{1}{6}$ of drachma (q.v.).
pāda-vinśopaka, ‘one-fourth of a vinśopaka (q.v.)’; cf. pāvisā which is the same as paisā.
padmanidihi-malla-māda, probably, ‘māda bearing the figure of a wrestler meant for depositing in a temple treasury’; but cf. malla-māda, etc.; see māda.
paduccalāgai-accu, see accu.
pāga, same as Kannāḍa hāga; $\frac{1}{4}$ of the standard coin; probably the same as Sanskrit bhāga.
pagoda, also called ‘star pagoda’; Anglicised form of the name of the gold coin called gadyāṇa, hūn (hon) or varāha; since the word pagoda also meant ‘a temple’, the coin seems to have been so named owing to the representation of a temple or a deity on it; pagoda may be a corruption of bhagavati meaning ‘the mother-goddess’.
pai̱kamu, Telugu; supposed to be a small coin equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$ of a gadyāṇa (q.v.).
pāvisā, $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a rupee; same as pāvisā=Sanskrit pāda-vinśatāka (vinśatika or vinśopaka).
pala, weight of 320 ratis (cf. šatamāna); equal to 4 or 5 swarnas according to the Yājñavalkyaṃśṛti.
paliṇḍumudal-ānai-accu, same as paliṇḍalāgai; see accu.
paliṇḍapuḷli-mādai, see māda, mādai, etc.
paliṇḍalāgai-accu, same as paliṇḍalāgai; see accu.
paliṇḍ-kāsu, see kāsu.
paḷaṇ-śalāgai, Tamil; a kind of coin (accu) probably of the shape of a śalākā. Cf. śri-yakki-paḷaṇ-śalāgai.

paḷ-ārḍha, ½ of a paḷa (q.v.).

paṇa, same as the copper kārṣāpāṇa, 80 ratis in weight according to Manu, etc.; equal to 80 cowrie-shells according to the Līlāvatī; regarded in East India during the late medieval period as equal to 80 cowrie-shells and ¼₁₆ of a kāhāṇ = kārṣāpāṇa (q.v.); ¼₁₀ of a suvarṇa according to some; ¼₁₅ of a kārṣāpāṇa according to the Kṛtyakalpataru; same as Tamil paṇam (q.v.).

paṇam, Tamil; spelt fānam in English; same as Sanskrit paṇa (q.v.); but in Tamil, a small gold coin or money in general; cf. paṇa-vargam, ‘taxes in cash’, also called kāśāya-vargam (literally, ‘taxes payable in kāśa, i.e. cash or money’).

paṇa-purāṇa, ‘purāṇa (q.v.) counted in paṇas (q.v.)’; cf. kapardaka-purāṇa and kapardaka-vodi.

paṇa-vāṣi, Tamil; ‘discount for the exchange of coins’; see paṇam.

paṇcālauv-accu, see accu.

paṇciyaka-drama, probably, ‘dramma minted by the paṇca or paṇcakula i.e. the Paṇcāyat Board’; or ‘dramma equal to five copper coins’; see dramma.

pāṇi, same as suvarṇa (q.v.).

paramesṭhi-gadhyāṇa, see gadhyāṇa.

partāb, name of a gold coin; a half pagoda (q.v.).

parumulai-varāhan, see varāha.

pārutthu, a silver coin equal to 8 drammas of copper or billon; cf. poruttha-drama.

pāura, cf. purāṇa.

pāvisā, ¼₁₀ of a lohaṇiyā; same as Sanskrit pāda-viṁśāka (viṁśatika or viṁśopaka) and modern paśā (q.v.).

phādiyā, same as phadyaka; a copper coin about two annas in value.

phadyaka, same as phādiyā (q.v.).

pīcu, same as suvarṇa (q.v.).

pīcuла, equal to 6 maṣas (60 ratis).

pon, also spelt poṇ in Tamil; same as hon (i.e. hūn or varāha); same as ‘gold’ māḍai, gadhyāṇa, etc.; money. Cf. Tamil poṇ-bhanḍāram, poṇ-paṇḍāra-vāṣal; also poṇ-vargam, poṇ-varī, etc., meaning ‘taxes payable in gold or coins’.
pon—rupaka

pon, Tamil; see pon.
pon-gadyana, ‘gold gadyana’; same as gadyana-ponnu; see gadyana.
porutha-dramma, see dramma; cf. paruttha.
pratapa, same as pratab.
prda, a variant of mda (q.v.). Cf. prad.
priyasrma-gajamalla-gadyana, probably, gadyana minted by Priyasrma and Gajamalla (or Gajamalla of Priyasrma); see gadyana.
prad, a variant of mda (q.v.). Cf. prda.
puligulikai-varahan, see gulika and varaha.
‘punch-marked’, name applied to old Indian coins of copper and silver, on which the symbols were punched by different punches as was not the case with the die-struck and cast coins. Similar coins were sometimes cast from dies also.
puran, a silver coin also called dharana and karsapana, 32 ratis (about 58 grains) in weight; name applied to the silver punch-marked coins and also to the Saka-type silver coins weighing about 20 ratis.
rjaraja-md, Telugu; ‘mda or mdai issued by king Rjaraja (Coṇa Rjaraja I, 985-1016 A.D.); see md.
rjarajian-mdai, Tamil; same as rjaraja-mdai.
rajan-raco md, ‘mda issued by king Rjendra-co (Rjendra I, 1016-43 A.D.); see md.
raktika, modern rati; a little above 1 3/4 grains.
rasi-panam, ‘current good coins’; also called rasi-pon.
rasi-pon, same as rasi-panam (q.v.).
rati, same as raktika; a little above 1 3/4 grains.
raupya-tanka, ‘a silver tanka (q.v.’); a silver karsapana so called in South India according to Narada.
rekai-pon, regarded as the name of a gold coin of the Vijayanagara times so called probably for bearing linear marks (rekha); may be ‘revenue income in cash’.
rekha, cf. rekai-pon.
rudradama, ‘karsapana issued by Rudradaman’; name applied to the silver coins issued by the Saka rulers of Western India; its later imitations were called rupaka, dramma, etc.
rupa, same as rupaka or rupyaka (q.v.).
rupaka, silver coin; silver coin 1/8 (about 20 ratis) of a gold dinara, etc.; also called dramma, purana, karsapana, etc.; same as modern rupee; cf. kṣnaraja-rupaka.
rupee, English form of rūpiya (q.v.); silver coin equal to 16 annas and 64 paisās.

rūpiya (rūpiah), Muhammadan name of rūpya, rūpaka or rūpyaka (q.v.); same as modern rupee.

rūpya, same as rūpaka or rūpyaka (q.v.); same as modern rupee.

śāhānikāṭi, supposed to be the name of a coin.

śalāgai, Tamil; name of a coin also called palaśalāgai (accusative); probably had the shape of a śalākā.

śalākā, same as Tamil śalāgai.

sambiranippalan-gāsu, see kāsu.

śāṇa, name of a weight or a coin 40 ratis in weight; equal to 4 māṣas; sometimes regarded as 32 ratis and called niśka and tānka; rarely also regarded as equal to 24 or 20 ratis.

śāna-pāda, same as māṣa (q.v.).

śānaka, same as śāna (q.v.).

sarsapa, sometimes called ‘red sarsapa’; a small unit of measurement.

śāsukāni, also called śāsukāni-tānka; same as gaṣghāni.

śāsukāni-tānka, same as śāsukāni or gaṣghāni.

gaṣghāni, Tughluk coin, 4 jītals in weight and value.

śatamāna, the weight of 320 ratis; literally, ‘a hundred units of measurement’, the unit probably being the maṇjādi (q.v.); also called pala and niśka (320 ratis of gold or silver); during the medieval period, sometimes regarded as 160 ratis; name sometimes applied to an ancient gold coin.

satera, also spelt sateraka; probably the same as Greek stater; regarded as equal to 2 dināras.

sateraka, same as satera (q.v.).

sawarnā, same as swarṇa (q.v.).

šenapaka-kuṭīgai, see kuṭīgai, guliḵā, etc.

siglos, name of the silver coin (86.45 grains) of ancient Irān.

sinna, same as cinna (q.v.).

soḍaśi, also called soḍaśikā; probably, one-sixteenth of the standard silver coin in weight or value; cf. paṇa.

soḍaśikā, same as soḍaśi (q.v.).

soḷiya-kāṣu, ‘the Coḷa kāṣu (copper coin)’; see kāṣu.

śreṣṭhi-jirṇa-viśvamalla-priya, probably a mistake for jirṇa-śreṣṭhi-viśvamalla-priya, ‘old coin minted by Śreṣṭhin Viśvamalla’.
śrīmad-adīvarāha-dramma, 'dramma issued by Śrīmad-Ādīvarāha';
cf. ādīvarāha-dramma; see dramma.
stater, Greek silver and gold coin; silver stater was also called tetradrachma; gold stater had the same weight as Persian double daric (265 grains).
sukti, same as satamāna (q.v.).
surabhi-māḍa, probably, 'māḍa bearing the figure of a cow'; see māḍa.
suvarṇa, weight of 16 māṣas or 80 ratis (about 146 grains); 16 kārṣāpanas or rūpakas or 48 paṇas according to different authorities; called picu, pāṇi, kroḍa, binduka, viḍālāpadaka, hanisapaḍa, grāsagraha and tola; also called niska; ¼ of pala; gold coin weighing 80 ratis; name applied to Tamil kaḷaṅju (about 32 ratis or 58 grains theoretically).
suvarṇa-gadyāṇa, 'gold gadyāṇa'; see gadyāṇa.
ṭākā, modern Bengali form of ṭaṅkā (from ṭaṅkaka); silver coin; money; written in old Bengali as taṅkā; see ṭaṅka.
ṭaṁ, abbreviation of ṭaṅka.
ṭaṇḍula, ⅔ of a dhāṇya-māḍa.
ṭaṅk, also called ṭaṅki; same as ṭaṅka.
ṭaṅka, a coin in general; a silver coin (often one tola in weight); same as śāna; equal to 4 silver fānams, silver coin of the Delhi Sultāns, 96 or 100 ratis in weight; same as atha-gāṇī (q.v.); a small copper coin; ⅔ of a rupee. There were gold and copper taṅkas; see hema-ṭaṅka and raṇḍya-ṭaṅka. Cf. ṭaṅk, etc.
ṭaṅkaka, same as ṭaṅka (q.v.); name of a silver coin; sometimes mentioned as bearing the figure of the Bhagavat.
ṭaṅkı, same as ṭaṅka.
ṭār, name of a silver coin, equal to ⅔ of a gold fānam.
tetradrachma, 'four-drachma'; quadruple drachma; see drachma. tirama, Tamil form of dramma.
tola, also spelt tolaka; 80 ratis in weight; same as suvarṇa.
tolaka, same as kola or tola; 80 ratis in weight.
triśūla-kāśu, probably, 'kāśu bearing the representation of a trident'; possibly issued by the authorities of a Śiva temple; see kāśu.

tuḷai-ppon, Tamil; 'correct weight' or 'good current coin'.
turai-miṅgar-pon, a kind of pon (i.e. hon, gadyāṇa or varāha).
uṇḍi—vigrāhapāliya

uṇḍi-accu, see accu.  
′uppu-kkāsu, ‘salt money’; name of a tax; see kāsu.  
ūr-kaṇaṇjū, see kaṇaṇju.  
ūr-kāsu, see kāsu.  
uttama-gaṇḍa-māḍa, probably ‘good (i.e. new) gaṇḍamāḍa’ or ‘gaṇḍa-māḍa issued by king Uttama (i.e. Uttama-coḷa, 980-85 A.D.); see māḍa.  
vagainḍa-kāsu, name of a tax; see kāsu.  
val, sometimes regarded as  \( \frac{1}{2} \) of a gadyāṇa.  
valla, equal to 3 ratis.  
vaḷāḷa-vāḷi-tirantān-gulikai, Pāṇḍya coin supposed to be issued by Jaṭāvarman Sundara-pāṇḍya I; see gulikā, etc.  
vaḷudiy-accu-vargam, see accu.  
varāha, a gold coin; same as hūn or hon (q.v.); also called pagoda (q.v.) or ‘star pagoda’.  
varāha-gadyāṇa, same as varāha (q.v.), gadyāṇa or pagoda (q.v.).  
varāha-paṇam, probably ‘money calculated in varāha (q.v.).’  
varāha-viṇṭopaka,  \( \frac{1}{6} \) of a varāha; see varāha and viṇṭopaka.  
varāhan-puḷi-kuḷigai, see varāha and gulikā, etc.  
varāṭakā, same as varṇaṭaka or varāṭikā.  
varāṭikā, cowrie-shell used as a coin; money.  
vāśal-paṇam, ‘door-tax’; periodical payment due to the palace; same as vāśal-tiramam; see paṇa.  
vāśal-tiramam, ‘door-tax’; same as vāśal-paṇam; see dramma.  
vaṭaka, same as draṅkṣaṇa or tola.  
velī, name of a coin.  
veli-kkāsu, same as veli-ppayaru; name of a tax; see kāsu.  
veli-ppayaru, same as veli-kkāsu (q.v.).  
viḍālapadaka, same as suvarṇa (q.v.).  
vigrāha-dramma, ‘dramma issued or minted by Vigraha’; same as vigrahapāla-dramma, etc.; see dramma.  
vigrāha-dramma-visvovaka, ‘\( \frac{1}{2} \) of the vigraha-dramma’; see dramma and viṇṭopaka.  
vigrāhapāla-dramma, ‘dramma issued or minted by Vigraha-pāla’; same as vigraha-dramma (q.v.), etc.; see dramma.  
vigrāhapāla-satka-dramma, same as vigrahapāla-dramma (q.v.), etc.; see dramma.  
vigrāhapāliya-dramma, ‘dramma issued or minted by Vigraha-pāla’; same as vigraha-dramma (q.v.), etc.
vigrahunīga—yava

vigrahunīga-dramma, ‘dramma issued or minted by Vigrahunīga’; cf. vigraha-dramma, etc.; see dramma.
vijayarāja-ṭaṅka, ‘ṭaṅka issued by Vijayarāja’; see ṭaṅka.
vil-panam, ‘sales tax’, or ‘tax on bows or archery’; see paṇa.

vinīśatika, regarded as equal to 20 māsas; cf. viṁśopaka.
viṁśopaka, corruption of viṁśopaka.
viṁśopaka, 1/60 of the standard silver coin of about 20 ratis; same as visnovaka, visopaka, visovā, etc.

viracampop-guligai, gulikā of the Śambhuvarāya king Viracampa; see gulika, etc.

virapaṅcālan-kāśu, see kāśu.
visala-priya-dramma, also called visala-prī-dramma; cf. jirṇa-visvamalla-prīya, Visala being the same as Viśvamalla.
visopaka, corruption of viṁśopaka.
visovā, corruption of viṁśopaka.
visovaka, corruption of viṁśopaka.

vodī, also called vodikā and vodrī; sometimes regarded as a cowrie-shell used as coin; but really, the unit equal to 5 gaṇḍās =20 cowries. Cf. buḍī, kapardaka-vodī (q.v.).

vodikā, same as vodī. Cf. buḍī and kapardaka-vodī (q.v.).
vodrī, same as vodī.

vrisa-viṁśopaka, ‘a viṁśopaka bearing the figure of a bull’; see viṁśopaka.

yādavarāyaṇ-panam, ‘coin issued by the Yādavarāyās’; see paṇa.

yakki-accu, ‘accu bearing the figure of a Yākṣī (a village goddess)’; see accu.

yava, 1/15 of māsa; 1/3 of rati.
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Addenda et Corrigenda

N.B.—Misprints that may be more or less easily corrected by the readers include (1) a few cases of र written as रि (e.g., p. 388—bhṛta, p. 393—tṛṇa) and cha written for ca (p. 324, line 3); (2) wrong use of capital and small letters at the beginning of entries meant for indicating persons and objects respectively; (3) entries put away from their proper places (e.g., p. 10—agahara, p. 49—bhamāti and Bhāṇaka, p. 211—naṅga and Nāṇi, p. 257—prāstārika-treṇi, p. 412—aradu dogarāca-ppanṣu, p. 433—jirṇa-viśvamallā-priya), and (4) occasional omission of diacritical marks in आ, ए, ओ, औ, इ, ए, त, etc.

Page 5, line 26—Read—mortgaged

9—Add—ādyā-stamba, ‘covered with original shrubs’, i.e. yielding no revenue income, never cultivated.

11, line 17—Read—āgrahāyanī

16—Add—ā-mā, abbreviation of ādyā-māsa (i.e. the original māsa of 5 ratis).

26, line 27—Read—Āraks-ādhikṛta.

28, line 12—Read—Arhada-āyatana.


23, line 23—Add—RE XIII of Aśoka seems to speak of the Aṭavī or foresters as habitually criminal.

29ff.—Read—atha-gāṇi, a billion coin equal to 8 copper jitalis and to ¼ of a silver tāṅka.

40, line 26—Add—Cf. also nivāta.

44, line 13—Add—See vāhyāli.

45—Add—Balisādhaka, tax-collector (Ghoshal, Ag. Syst., p. 25).

47, line 35—Add—Cf. pāga.

48, line 13—Add—in bhoga-bhāga-dhānya-hiranya of the Kurud plates (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 264), we have probably to understand dhānya-hiranya realised as bhoga-bhāga.

36, line 36—Add—See pagoda.
Page 61 line 34—Adá—tenure of \( \frac{3}{10} \) of the revenue of an area granted to the Brāhmaṇas.

62—Add—Bṛhad-aśvavāra, a cavalry officer (Tripathi, History of Kanauj, p. 137).

64, line 35—Read—\( \frac{1}{10} \) of a rupee.

71, line 8—Read—Cau.

77—Add—daivaka; see rājaka-daivaka.

80, line 4—Add—May also be Dāṇḍa (Dāṇḍanāyaka) and Bhogika.

88—Add—deva-hala, same as deva-bhoga-hala; cf. hala-nyāya, bhikṣu-hala. See Suc. Sat., pp. 84, etc.

91, line 7—Add—Bhoga-bhāga-dhānya-hiranya of the Kurud plates (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 264) probably means dhānya-hiranya realised as bhoga-bhāga.

97—Add—Digvijayin, ‘the conqueror of the quarters’; title of some rulers conventionally claiming to have conquered the cakravarti-kṣetra (q.v.).

99, line 13—Add—It normally means ‘the conquest of the quarters’, conventional claim of a type of Indian rulers.

101, line 2—Read—collection of revenue (cf. Rājatar, VII. 2010)

103, line 12—Read—watch-station for the collection of tolls

105, line 15—Read—Audraṅgika.

—Add—dukra, \( \frac{1}{2} \) of a phadiyā.

111, line 12—Read—EI 9.

112, line 34-35—Read—gāṇi, cf. aṭha-gāṇi, a billon coin equal to 8 copper jitala and to \( \frac{1}{5} \) of a silver jāṅka.

115, line 22—Read—ghāṭikā-sthāna.

119, line 29—Read—go-ṛuṭhi.

125—Add—hala-nyāya, custom followed in granting rent-free holdings; same as brahmadeya-maryādā, etc.
Page 129, last line—Add—Also cf. suvarṇ-ādāya, suvarṇ-āya.

,, 131, line 16—Read—indr-āsana.

,, ,, line 28—Add—Cf. Mahābhārata, XII, 103.2: atr-āpy=
udāharant-īmam-ithāsaṃ purātanam 1
Byhaspateś-ca samvādam-Indrasya ca Yudhis-
thira 11

,, 138, line 17—Add—Kaivarta-bhogā and Kaivarta-vṛtti
really mean the land enjoyed by the fisher-
men for their service, e.g., ferrying, supply
of fish and boats, etc.

,, 144, line 30—Add—Note that boḍi or voḍi is also the same
as Bengali buḍi which is ¼ of a paṇa and is
equal to 20 cowrie-shells.

,, 150, line 31—Add—probably derived from Sanskrit kāra.

,, ,, line 36—Read—nat-kāśu.

,, 151, line 38—Add—explained as ‘a commander of the
elephant force’ (Tripathi, History of Kanauj,
p. 137).

,, 158, line 5—Add—kedāra, coin of the Kidāra-Kuśānas
(Bhandarkar, Carm. Lect., 1921, p. 205).

,, ,, line 12—Read—klīva-kreṇī (for klinna-kreṇī)

,, 164, line 34—Add—Same as Senabova (q. v.).

,, 165, line 6—Read—Kulavārika.

,, 166, line 39—Read—occurs, for—occury.

,, 170— Add—laṅkā, islet in a river (Kākatiya-
saṅcika, No. 31).

,, 182, line 18—Read—Paṅcāyat board.

,, 190, line 19—Read—IE 8-2

,, 197, line 6—Read—maṅgalikā.

,, 200, line 5—Read—marīci.

,, 216— Add—Nigrāhaka, tax-collector (Ghoshal,

,, 220— Add—nivāta; see s-oṣar-āvaskara-sthāna-nivāta-
lavan-ākara (EI 22); same as āvāta.

,, 228, line 3—Add—The expression pāḷi-ddhaya in Apa-
bhrāṃśa is explained as ‘small flags’
(Bhār. Vid., Vol. XXV, p. 34).

,, 230, line 23—Add—Bengali pāṅcālī is a kind of versified
composition so called probably because it
was originally sung either before the
members of the Pañcāyat board or at puppet shows.

Add—pañcāṅgula, impression the palm with outstretched fingers dipped in sandal paste or any such thing; also called Pañcāṅgulika.

,, 242, line 19—Read—religious teachers.
,, 244, Add—Pāṭipati (Tripathi, History of Kanauj, p. 137); cf. Pāṭyuparika.
,, 245, line 14—Read—IE 8-8.
,, 256, line 12—Read—Pranaptīka
,, 257 — Add—prasūti-sālā, maternity home (Kākatī-yasaṁcika, No. 31).
,, 266, line 4—Read—Puraśretaḥthin.
,, 305, lines 3ff.—Read—ṛagghāṇi, billon coin of the Tughluq
Sulṭāns, equal to six copper jitals and to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a silver ṭaṅka; same as cha-gāṇi and sāskāṇi.
,, 308, last line—Read—Senaiy-āṅgādikaḷ
,, 310, line 28—Read—abhyaṁtara-siddhi.
,, 312 — Add—simhabhara, ‘lion-tax’ (Ghoshal, HRS, p. 232).
,, 331, last line—Read—Malik-us-Sair.
,, 340, line 31—Read—ṭī.
,, 342, line 3—Read—tīṭhi-sūdhi
,, ,, line 38—Read—EI 23.
,, 355— Add—utpratikara, same as apratikara (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIX, p. 54, line 10).
,, 356— Add—uttāḥpita, dedicated (E.I., 16, p. 15).
,, 359, line 1—Read—vahni (IE 7-1-2, EI 33), ‘three’.
,, ,, line 7—Omit.
,, 362, line 38—Read—CHII 3
,, 371, line 3—Add—explained as ‘the chief court Pandit’ (Sarma, Reddi Kingdoms, pp. 466-67).
,, 381— Add—vrndāvana, see vrndāvana.
,, 382— Add—Vyantara, see Yakṣa.
,, 384— Add—Yāma-ceti (Tripathi, History of Kanauj, p. 137), probably, a female attendant to the ghaṭī-yantra (q.v.); cf. Yāmakī.
Add—Yāmakini; cf. Yāma-ceṣṭī.

407, line 26—Read—nidhi-niṣṭepa-devāyat-an-odyāna.

411, line 24—Read—vīlaiy-āvaṇam.

412, line 26—Read—eraṭu-bilkode.

415, line 6—Read—kāṭciy-erudu-kaṅāsu.

417, line 1—Read—magaṇmai, for—magaṇmaṇai.

418, line 16—Read—mudāṛrīramam.

421, line 9—Read—pṛuṇjuka, for—pṛuṛjuka.

422, line 7—Read—Caṇḍālas.

428, line 7—Read—aḍatālisa-gāṇi, billon coin equal to the silver taṅka and to 48 copper jītalas.

429, line 5—Read—aṭha-gāṇi, billon coin equal to 8 jītalas and to \( \frac{1}{3} \) of a silver taṅka.

13—Read—bārah-gāṇi, billon coin equal to 12 copper jītalas and to \( \frac{1}{3} \) of the silver taṅka.

33—Read—caubīsa-gāṇi, billon coin equal to 24 copper jītalas and to \( \frac{1}{4} \) of a silver taṅka.

34—Read—cau-gāṇi, billon coin equal to 4 copper jītalas and to \( \frac{1}{3} \) of a silver taṅka.

37—Read—cha-gāṇi, billon coin equal 6 copper jītalas and to \( \frac{1}{2} \) of a silver taṅka; same as gaṅghāni and śaṅkuṇāni.

431, line 9—Read—do-gāṇi, billon coin equal to 2 copper jītalas and to \( \frac{1}{4} \) of a silver taṅka; same as du-gāṇi.

29—Read—du-gāṇi, billon coin equal to 2 copper jītalas and to \( \frac{1}{2} \) of silver taṅka; same as do-gāṇi.

432, line 25—Read—gāṇi, cf. aṭha-gāṇi, billon coin equal to 8 copper jītalas and to \( \frac{1}{3} \) of a silver taṅka.

439—Add—saḍ-voḍḍika-dramma (JUPHS, Vol. XVIII, p. 200), copper dramma equal to 6 voḍḍikas or 120 cowrie-shells.

440, lines 24-25—Omit—same as aṭha-gāṇi (q.v.).
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