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. Mahādevī; 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 sātavāhana 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 Rājataranginī in the sense of a watch-station (cf. Sircar, Geog. Anc. Med. Ind., p. 238).

dhala-vādi, dhala-vali (CITD), Telugu-Kannaḍa; a tax probably connected with dala-vṛtti, or at least with dala or the army.

dhānaka, see hema-dhānyaka; also called andikā; equal to 4 kārṣāpaṇas or to 4 suvarṇas or dīnāras (JNSI, Vol. II, p. 7).

dhanika, dhanin (LP), the owner; cf. Gujarātī dhanī; used in the sense of 'one who is spending or lending money' in the Maithilī documents (*Proc. IHRC*, Vol. XVIII, p. 90).

dhānika, a coin equal to 4 kārṣāpanas or 64 paṇas according to the Krtyakalpataru (Vyavahāra-kāṇḍa, ed. K.V. Ranga-swami Aiyanger, p. 125); cf. dhānaka.

dhanikatva, cf. dhanikatvam vidhāya (LP), 'having claimed ownership'.