(IE 7-1-2), 'five'; also 'cutting [of plants]'. lavan-ākara (EI 24, EI 30), a salt pit or mine.

layana (LL, EI 22), Prakrit lena; an excavated cave; a cave; the residence of monks.

lekha (LP), official letter; cf. likhita, a private letter. Lekh-ādhikārin (HD), secretary. See Rājataranginī, III. 206.

Lekhahāra, Lekhahāraka (EI 21; HD), the carrier of letters (see Rājatarangiņī, VI. 319).

Lekhaka (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; Śukranītisāra, II. 120).

(LP), a record or document; mistake for lekhana.

Lekhan-ādhyakṣa (CII 3), the superintendent of the writing of documents.

Lekhayitṛ (EI 12), one who is responsible for getting a grant recorded; mentioned together with Śāsayitṛ; cf. Ājñapti.

Lekhita, Lekhitr (EI 24), same as Lekhaka; a writer.

Leńka (EI 3; SII 11-1), Leńkā (EI 28), a servant; a Śūdra servant; a writer, according to some.

Lepyakāra, model-maker (Journ. Or. Inst., Vol. X, No. 1, p. 13).

likhita (CII 3, 4, etc.), 'written'; a technical term indicating 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.

linga (BL; SII 1; CII 3, etc.), same as śiva-linga; the phallic emlem of Śiva; the emblem connected with the worship of Śiva; generally named after the founder with the suffix iśvara.

lingorana (IA 11), conjecturally translated as 'the festival of rams [to be sacrificed] to the lingas'.

lipi (SII 3), a letter.

Lipikara (IE 8-3; EI 3; HD), a scribe or writer. See GII, Vol. I, p. 176; Pāṇini, III. 2. 21.

Lipikṛt-kula (EI 33), the community of scribes; the Kāyastha community.