

man, cf. *mānayitvā* (LP) 'having accepted'; cf. Gujarātī *mānīne*.

māna (CITD), Telugu-Kannāḍa; $\frac{1}{16}$ th part of the measure called *tūmu*; that which can hold rice of the weight of 4 *ṭaṅkalamulu* (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-daṇḍa (SITI), measuring rod.

mānaka (EI 14, 16), name of a measure; also called *māna*.

māna-pautava (EI 30), probably, a store-house where grains were measured and stored. Cf. *mānya* (*allāya-mānya*).

(IE 8-8), scales and measures.

māna-stambha (EI 5, 8), a pillar; an elegant tall pillar with a small pinnacled *maṇḍapa* 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*.

Mānavya (EI 16), name of a *gotra* that was claimed by royal families which had originally no real Brāhmanical *gotra*.

mañca, cf. *sa-mañca-mahākarāṇa* (IE 8-5); probably, elevated platforms for official use.

maṇḍa, weight equal to 5 *māṣas* (*JNSI*, Vol. XVI, p. 46); cf. *māḍa*.

maṇḍai (EI 23), derived from *maṇḍapikā*; same as *maṇḍī*, 'market'.

maṇḍaka (SITI), same as *maṇḍapa*.

maṇḍala (IE 8-4; EI 29, 30; CII 4), an administrative unit; a district or province.

(SITI), a province consisting of several *koṭṭams* or *valanāḍus*.

(IE 8-4), sometimes mentioned as bigger than a *viṣaya* and sometimes smaller than it; sometimes a *viṣaya* was included in a *maṇḍala*, but sometimes a *maṇḍala* was included in a *viṣaya*; some-