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-maṇḍala (EI 22), also called an avani-maṇḍala or deśa. Here maṇḍala means a kingdom or territory.

('ASLV), an assembled body. Cf. mātr-mandala.

Mandal-ācārya (EI 33, IA 14), same as Patt-ācārya; designation of a high priest.

(BL), epithet of a [Jain] religious teacher.

Mandal-ādhipati (EI 25), the ruler of a mandala; cf. Mandaleśvara Mandalapati.

Mandala-ganin (EI 33), title; cf. Ganin.

mandala-karana (LP), department dealing with the administration of districts.

Maṇḍala-mudaliyār, official designation; cf. maṇḍala-mudan-mai.

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 Mandaleśvara. Sec Rājataranginī, VI. 73; VII. 996; VIII. 1228, 1814, 2029.

Mandaleśvara (IE 8-2; BL; HD), title of a feudatory or governor lower in rank than a Mahāmandaleśvara; same as Mandaleśa. Cf. Bomb. Gaz., Vol. XXI, p. 354. Cf. Mahāmandaleśvara, 'governor of the provinces' (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 110).

Maṇḍalika (EI 26), ruler of a maṇḍala or district; same as Māṇḍalika.

Māndalika (IE 8-2; BL; CII 4), ruler of a mandala or district; title of a feudatory chief; cf. Mandalika, Mandalīka.

Maṇḍalīka (IE 8-2; SII 1; SITI; BL), feudatory title; ruler of a maṇḍala; same as Maṇḍalika and Māṇḍalika, also called Maṇḍaleśvara.

mandapa (IE 8-3), customs house; Marāthī māndavī, from Sanskrit mandapikā; explained by some as 'a market place'