the army with their merchandise; a class of cloth merchants. senānī-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-sainy-ādhikārin and Dalavāya, i.e. the chief officer in charge of the military department. See Bṛhaspati quoted by Viśvarūpa on Yājñavalkyasmṛti, I. 307; Ind. Ant., Vol. XV, p. 187. Puṣyamitra, 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, Bāhattaraniyogādhişṭhāyaka, Paṭṭa-sāhan-ādhipati, etc., additionally.

senāpati-pperuvilai (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; the sale of lands of a Viṣṇu temple executed in the name of Senaimudaliyār, i. e. the god Viṣvaksenai.

Senāpatiy-āļvār (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; same as Senaimudaliyār, i. e. the god Vişvaksenai.

ser (Chamba), also called seri; crown land; state demesne. (Chamba, etc.), a weight equal to 80 tolās.

Serāng (IE), see Śarabhanga, etc.

seri (Chamba), same as ser; crown-land.

Sertīp (IA 20), Persian; same as Old Persian Khshthrapā-van and Indian Kṣatrapa.

śervai (ASLV), Tamil; derived from Sanskrit sevā (q.v.); a service inām.

śeṣa-śīrṣa (IE 7-1-2), 'one thousand'.

sesi-biyyamu (CITD), Telugu-Kannada; sesi means the remains of flowers, raw rice and other offerings made to an idol or used in a śubha-kārya 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.

Setti (ASLV), Sanskrit Śresthin; the leading member of a guild. Cf. Nagar-seth, Nagara-śresthin.