

## GLOSSARY

*abhaya-mudrā* – pose of hand offering protection, in which the palm of the right hand, facing the devotee, is held with fingers upwards.

*ācārya* –title of a religious teacher; used commonly by the Buddhists and Jains. P. 4

*ādhavā* – also called *āḍhakavāpa*, ‘an area of land requiring one *āḍhaka* measure of seed grains for being sown’; a land measure which was not the same in all ages and localities.

*adhikaraṇa* – an office; cf. *rājakule* =’ *dhikaraṇsya*, apparently referentially referring to an office, a court or department, a law-court, a class of law courts; probably the chief court, an administrative office or a board of administration.

*adhiṣṭhāna* – the capital or headquarters of an administrative unit; a city or town; the chief city.

*adhiṣṭhāna-ādihikaraṇa* – administrative office or board at the headquarters of a territorial unit; office of the administrators of a city; the city office.

*agnihotra*– offering to fire; a particular sacrifice, often mentioned as one of the five sacrificialrites (*mahāyajña*) which are the daily duties of a *Brāhmaṇa*.

*agrahāra* – rent free land given to *Brāhmaṇas*; a rent-free village; a *Brāhmaṇa* village; sometimes suffixed to names of localities especially in South India. It was primarily, ‘a rent-free village in the possession of *Brāhmaṇas*’.

*ayuktaka* – the governor of a district or subdivision

*chhandyōga-charaṇa* of the *Sāma-vēda*.

*cūrṇikās* – one hundred cowrie-shells

*deśoparika* – country’s royal governor, who mediating between *uparika* and *kumārāmatya*.

*gaṇḍaka* – name of a coin prevailed in the Northern Bengal during the Mauryan period.

*Jayaskandhāvāra* – ‘camp of victory’; the royal camp or capital; epithet of royal camps or residences.

*kārṣāpaṇa*– name of gold, silver or copper coin one *karṣa* (80 *ratis*) in weight; name of a silver coin of 32 *ratis*, same as *purāṇa* or *dharāṇa*.

*mahāpratīhāra* – the office of the high chamberlain.

*nīvī-dharma* – permanent endowment

*nagara-srēṣṭhīn*– administrator of town

*Pañca-mahāśabda* – refers to the privilege of enjoying the sounds of five musical instruments, or five titles beginning with *mahat*; five official designations or musical instruments mentioned in connection with feudatories; five official designations beginning with the word of *mahā* in the North and five kinds of musical instruments in the South India.

*Pañchmahāyajña*- *adhyāpāna*, *hōma*, *tarpaṇa*, *vali* and *atithī-puja*

*uparikara* – explained as ‘additional taxes’, ‘unfixed taxes’, ‘minor taxes’, or ‘tax paid by the temporary tenants’.

*vājasanēya* - school of Yajurveda.

*vāsāgarika* - officer in-charge of the bed chamber or the inner part of the palace of a king

## ABBREVIATION

*ABORI* - Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute

*AIS* – ART IN STONE

*ASI* – Archaeological Survey of India

*BCE* – Before Common Era

*BS* – Bangla Sal

*CASTEI* – Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training, Eastern India

*CE* – Common Era

*CII* – Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum

*CPI* – Copper Plate Inscription

*EI*– Epigraphia Indica

*HE* – Harṣa Era

*HQ* – Historical Quarterly

*HR* – The Historical Review

*IA* – Indian Antiquary

*IHQ* – The Indian Historical Quarterly

*IIOSR* – Indian Institution of Oriental Studies and Research

*JASB* – Journal of the Asiatic Society

*JASB (NS)* – Journal of the Asiatic Society Bengal (New Series)

*JESI* – Journal of the Epigraphical Society of India

*JPASB* – Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal

*JPASB (NS)* – Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, New Series

*JRASB* – Journal of Royal Asiatic Society Bengal

*JRASGBI* – Journal of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland

*PS* – police station

*THR* – The Historical Review

*VS* – Vikrama Samvat