(Ep. Ind., Vol. XVIII, p. 156); explained as 'the chief architect'.

Kulaputraka (EI 22, 23), a nobleman. See Kulaputra.

Kularika (CII 4), a potter.

Kulavāra (EI 23), arbitrator; also called Kulavārika.

Kulvārika, see Kulacārika.

kulavāy (IE 8-6), Bengali form of kulyavāpa.

kuli (IE 8-6; EI 28), Tamil; a small land measure equal to 240 of a pādagam.

kūli (SII 1), Tamil; hire.

Kulika (EI 15, 35), 'the head of a guild'; but cf. Prathama-kulika, 'the foremost among the Kulikas', who was the member of a board of administration like the Pañcāyat Board. Some inscriptions of the Gupta age mention a board of administration consisting of the Nagara-śreṣṭhin Sārthavāha, Prathama-Kulika and Prathama-Kāyastha (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 130), where Kulika seems to mean 'an artisan'. Kulika is also mentioned as a people probably meaning mercenary soldiers of the Kullu valley (ibid., Vol. XVII, p. 321); cf. Vogel, Ant. Ch. St., pp. 126-27.

(HD), an officer in charge of ten villages who was granted a kula of land for his salary (Manu, VII. 119, and Kullūka thereon); also 'an arbitrator as a tribunal' (IHQ, Vol. XIX, p. 14).

kullaka, cf. udak-āsīhāra-kullaka; probably, a kind of channel. kulya (IE 8-6), a measure of capacity equal to 8 droṇas.

(IE 8-6; EI 29), a land measure; shortened form of kulyavāpa.

kulyavāpa (IE 8-6; EI 28), 'an area of land requiring one kulya measure of seed grains to be sown'; a land measure which was not the same in different ages and localities.

kulyā (EI 13), a channel for irrigation.

Kumāra (IE 8-2; EI 28, 30; BL; HD), designation of a prince or the king's heir-apparent; usually a prince younger than the Yuvarāja (heir-apparent). See CII, Vol. I, pp. 93, 97; Vol. II, pp. 40, 48.

Cf. Devī-kumāra (IA 18; CII 1).

Kumārādhirāja (EI 12, 28), title of a ruler.

Kumāra-Divāna (BL), possibly, a Divāna or minister enjoying the status of a Kumāra or a Kumāra who was the Divāna. Cf. Kumār-āmātya, Kumāra-mahāpātra.