Mahāpramātṛ (CII 4), explained as 'the chief surveyor'; same as Mahāpramātāra, etc.

Mahāpramātra (EI 12), same as Mahāpramātr, Mahāpramātāra, etc.

Mahāpramattavāra (HD), probably, the same as Mahā-pramātāra, etc.; explained wrongly as 'the chief of the elephant corps' (CII 4); cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 141.

Mahā-prati (IA 18), abbreviation of Mahāmātya-Pratihāra.

Mahāpratihāra, Mahāpratīhāra (IE 8-2; EI 30; CII 3; BL), head of the door-keepers of the palace or the king's chamber, or of the capital city; sometimes explained as 'the chief usher' (CII 4). See Pratihāra.

(HD), the superior officer above all door-keepers, the great chamberlain. See Kādambarī, para. 97; Rājataraṅgiṇī, IV. 142; Ep. Ind., Vol. X, p. 75; etc.

(IE 8-2), one of the designations often included in the pañca-mahāśabda, as indicated by the Rājataraṅgiṇā.

(IE 8-3), sometimes also called Mahārāja, Mahāsāmanta, Mahāpīlupati, Pañcakaran-oparika, Pāṭy-uparika, Purapāl-oparika, etc., additionally.

mahāpratihāra-pīḍā (EI 12), occurs in the Rājataraṅgiṇī; explained as 'the office of the high chamberlain'.

mahā-pratolī (BL), main gateway; cf. pratolī. Mahāpurohita (IE 8-3; CII 4), chief priest.

Mahāpurohita-ṭhakkura (IE 8-3), 'the head of the chief priests'; mentioned as a Pātra along with Mahāpurohita, Dharmādhikaraṇika, Daivāgārika, Śańkhadhārin, Paṇḍita, Upā-dhyāya, Daivajña, Mahārthaśāsanika, etc.

Mahāpuruşa (BL), same as the god Vişņu.

(EI 7), official designation; probably, the same as Mahā-manuṣya.

Mahara (EI 1), probably a mistake for Mahattara, 'a village-headman' or 'a member of the village Pañcāyat'.

Mahārāja (IE 8-2; EI 30; CII 3, 4; HD), royal title first assumed by the foreign rulers of India and later adopted by indigenous rulers; originally, an imperial title; later (when the emperors assumed more dignified titles), a title of feudatories and smaller rulers; cf. Greek Basileos Megalou and Old Persian Kshāyathiya vazrka. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 211.