

granted by the ruler on quit-rent or on various favourable tenures.

(EI 13), land either liable to a trifling quit-rent or altogether exempt from tax.

Cf. *allāya-mānyam* (SITI), right to receive a handful of grain or the prescribed quantity of an article brought for sale in the market as charges for measuring; cf. *māna-pautava*.

Cf. *gudde-mānya* (IA 19), a particular kind of rent-free holding.

*mānya-kaṇikē* (EI 25), a small amount of tax levied from land declared rent-free. Cf. *nikara*, *ṭṇodaka*, etc.

*mānyaka-ṭaṭṭa*, a rent-free village (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIX, p. 71).

*mānya-sthiti*, cf. *mānya*.

*manyavāntara-rāṣṭra* (SII 1), same as *nāḍu* or district.

*mānya-vṛtti*, cf. *manuvṛtti*, etc.

*māḥpaṇam* (SITI), Tamil; same as Sanskrit *mahā-ṭaṇa*; name of a coin.

*mār* (IA 15), a land measure.

*mara* (EI 14), name of a measure.

*maramakkatayam* (EI 9), system of inheritance prevalent in the Malayālam-speaking area, according to which property is owned by females and passes from female to female.

*Marāṭhī*, language and people of Maharashtra.

*maravaḍai* (EI 17), name of a tax.

*Mārga* (IE 8-1), abbreviation of *Mārgaśīrṣa*, *Mārgasīra*, etc.

*mārg-ādāya* (EI 23; SITI), same as *vartma-daṇḍa*; levy for passage of articles of merchandise through the gift village by the village road; tolls; tolls on the articles on transit. See *mārgaka*.

*mārgaka* (EI 26), name of a levy; same as *mārg-ādāya*.

*mārgaṇa* (EI 24), a begger.

*mārgaṇaka* (EI 3; IA 18; CII 4; HRS), known from records like those of the Caulukyās; a levy; a kind of cess or tax; explained as 'benevolences of a general character, as distinguished from the special types called *prasthaka* and *skandhaka*'. See *mārgaṇika*.

*mārgaṇika* (IE 8-5), same as *mārgaṇaka*.

*Mārgaṇa* (EI 20), same as *Mārgapāla*, etc.

*Mārgapāla* (HD), same as *Mārgapati*, etc. See Nārada quoted in the *Mitākṣarā* on *Yājñavalkyasmṛti*, II. 71. Cf. *Dikpāla*.