

horn, a tabor, a conch-shell, a kettle-drum and a gong; in some parts of North India, the expression indicated five official designations with the prefix *mahā*.

(*CII* 3), sounds of five musical instruments, the use of which was allowed to persons of high rank and authority; usually a title of feudatories; cf. *tat-pradatta-pañcamahāśabda* (IE 8-2), used in respect of feudatory rulers who received the right of enjoying the *pañca-mahāśabda* from their overlords; rarely used in the South by independent monarchs. Cf. *pañca-vādyā* (EI 4) and *pañca-mahāvādyā*. See *Samadhigata-pañcamahāśabda*, etc.

Cf. *pañca-māsattam* (SITI), the five musical instruments, to the use of which a nobleman was entitled; sometimes enumerated as *ceṇḍai*, *timilai*, *śegaṇḍi*, cymbals and *kāhaḷam* or as *tattaḷi*, *maddaḷi*, *karaiḷikai*, cymbals and *kāhaḷam*.

(*SII* 11-1), cf. grant of 40 *mattars* of land to a piper for arranging to play the five musical instruments.

*pañca-mahāvādyā* (EI 12), enumerated as the horn, conch-shell, tambourine, trumpet and gong. See *pañca-mahāśabda*.

*pañca-mahāyajña* (EI 29; *CII* 3, 4), 'the five great sacrifices'; the five daily duties of a Brāhmaṇa enumerated as *bali*, *caru*, *vaiśvadeva*, *agnihotra* and *atithi*.

*Pañcama-lokapāla* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXII, p. 93), epithet of certain kings; cf. *Lokapāla*.

*pañca-maṇḍali* (*CII* 3, 4; HD), an assembly of five persons; equivalent to the modern *Pañcāit*, *Pañcāyat* or *Pañc*, i.e., a village jury. See *pāñcaka*.

*pañca-mātrkā*, cf. Prakrit *pañca-mātuka* (EI 20), five principal texts of the Buddhists, also called *pañca-nikāya*, viz., the *Dīgha-nikāya*, *Majjhima-nikāya*, *Aṅguttara-nikāya*, *Khuddaka-nikāya* and *Saṃyutta-nikāya*.

*pañca-mauṣṭika-loca* (HA), plucking out five handfuls of hair by a would-be Jina at the time of *dikṣā*.

*pañcamī-bali* (EI 11), a particular *tithi* of the year.

*pañc-āmṛta* (SITI), mixture of five objects for anointing idols, viz. banana, honey, sugar, ghee and grape.

*pañca-mukha-nagara* (LP), explained as 'a city in which there are five leading men'; cf. *pañca-mukha-nagara-viditam* (LP), 'having informed the five leading men of the city'; explained as 'the five-fold people of the town' (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XLI, p. 20); really 'the citizens headed by the members of the *Pañcāyat*'.