pāntha-śālā (CII 4), a sarāi.

panya-samsthā (HRS), various dues collected for the king by the superintendent of the market and the superintendent of merchandise, as suggested by the Arthasāstra. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p.76.

pāpanāśinī (IA 26), the twelfth tithi.

Para, abbreviation of a modified form of Purohita (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 143).

para ((LL), possibly, the chief.

pāra, cf. a-pār-āsana-carm-āngāra (IE 8-5); probably, [free] ferrying of rivers [by the royal officers], which the villagers were obliged to provide.

parabrahman (IE 7-1-2), 'one'.

paradatti (SII 2), Tamil; an assembly; cf. Tamil paradai= Sanskrit parişad.

Para-desin (SITI; CITD), an outsider; an emigrant; used along with Sva-desin (i. e. native), while mentioning two classes of merchants or their respective guilds.

paraganā (Chamba, etc.), parganā; a territorial division; subdivision of a district, same as pratijāgaraņaka of the Paramāra charters.

Parakesari-kāl (EI 30), Tamil; name of a land measure. Parakesari-kkal (EI 30), Tamil; name of a weight.

Parakesari-nāli (EI 30), Tamil; name of a land measure. Parakesari-ulakku (EI 30), Tamil; name of a land measure. parākhya (CII 3), a correction in time, to be applied to

parākhya (CII 3), a correction in time, to be applied to the mean tithi.

parakoṇā (EI 31), probably, the same as parganā.

parākram (CII 1), 'to make an effort'.

parākrama (CII 1), an effort; zealous activity.

Parama-bhāgavata (IE 8-2; EI 29, 30; CII 3), 'highly devoted to the Bhagavat (Viṣṇu)', epithet of the followers of the Bhāgavata form of Vaiṣṇavism; cf. Paramavaiṣṇava (highly devoted to Viṣṇu), etc. See Atyanta-bhagavad-bhaktā.

Parama-bhagavatī-bhakta (IE 8-2), 'a devout worshipper of the goddess Bhagavatī (Śiva's consort)'.

Paramabhaţṭāraka (IE 8-2; EI 30; CII 3, 4), one of the technical titles of paramount sovereignty, closely connected with Mahārājādhirāja and Parameśvara; sometimes applied to a priest (generally of the Śaiva order); cf. Paramabhaṭṭārak-ety-