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eḍūka, cf. *eḍuo* (CII 2-1), supposed to be 'a wall into which bones (meaning planks and other hard substances) have been inserted in order to strengthen the structure', because it is explained in a commentary as *asthy-aṅkita kuḍya*; but *asthy-aṅkita-kuḍya* seems to mean a Buddhist *stūpa* raised on corporeal relics which were an object of worship. Although the word *kuḍya* is reckoned in the lexicons in the sense of a wall, it seems to mean 'a mound' in this case. The word *aidūka* derived from *eḍūka* is used in Buddhist Sanskrit in the sense of a Buddhist *stūpa*. See *IHQ*, Vol. XXIX, pp. 302-03.

eka-bhoga (EI 16; SITI; ASLV), a tenure indicating exclusive ownership of a property invested in a single individual; sole possession and enjoyment of a village by a single person (without any joint owner); cf. *ekabhoga-iṅaiyili*, tax-free land or village in the sole enjoyment of a single owner. Same as *eka-bhogya*. Cf. *gaṇa-bhoga*.

(*SITI*), single crop; same as Tamil *oru-pū*.

eka-bhogya (EI 13, 14), a tenure; same as *eka-bhoga*.

ekadā (CII 1), sometimes.

ekādaśa-prasūti (LP), probably, eleven births.

ekādaśa-Rudra-bhikṣā (EI 32), arrangement of free supply of food to Śaiva ascetics in the name of the eleven Rudras; land granted for such an arrangement.

ekādaśa-śata (ML), same as *ekādaś-ottara-śata*, one hundred and eleven.

ekādaśi-vrata (EI 31; CII 4), name of a *vrata* rite.

eka-dhana (LP), joint family.

ekala-mūrti (HA), a single Jina image without any ornamental *parikara*.

eka-muṣṭi, cf. *eka-muṣṭyā* (LP), 'collectively'.

Ekāṅga (HD), probably, an officer belonging to a body organized in military fashion for collecting revenue or performing police duties. See *Rājatarāṅgiṇī*, V. 249; VII. 1604.

Ekāṅgin (SITI), a single person; one who has no family, especially the Vaiṣṇava devotee in charge of temples.

Ekapātra (EI 27), probably, *Yāvadeka-pātra* (q.v.); official designation; cf. *Pātra* and *Mahāpātra*.